STDF Standards and Trade Development Facility

STDF PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

APPLICATION FORM

The Standards and Trade Development Facility (STDF) provides Project Preparation Grants (PPGs), up to a maximum of US$50,000, for the following purposes (or a combination thereof):

- application of SPS-related capacity evaluation and prioritization tools;
- preparation of feasibility studies that may precede project development to assess the potential impact and economic viability of proposals in terms of their expected costs and benefits; and/or
- preparation of projects proposals that promote compliance with international SPS requirements, for funding by the STDF or other donors.

Applications that meet the STDF's eligibility criteria are considered by the STDF Working Group, which makes the final decision on funding requests. Complete details on eligibility criteria and other requirements are available in the *Guidance Note for Applicants* on the STDF website (www.standardsfacility.org). Please read the *Guidance Note* before completing this form. Completed applications should be sent by email (as Word documents) to STDFSecretariat@wto.org.

PPG Title	**Formulation of a project proposal to promote compliance with international SPS requirements in food of animal origin and feed for food producing animals.**
Budget requested from STDF	$ 50,000
Full name and contact details of the requesting organization(s)	General Directorate of Animal Health and Production, Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.
Full name and contact details of contact person for follow-up	

I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

1. What is the purpose of this PPG? Explain whether it is requested to: (i) apply an SPS-related capacity evaluation or prioritization tool; (ii) prepare a feasibility study (prior to project development) to assess the potential impact and economic viability of proposals in terms of their expected costs and benefits; and/or (iii) prepare a project proposal for consideration by the STDF or other donors?

The purpose for requesting this PPG is to prepare a project proposal for Afghanistan for consideration of STDF or other donors with the main objective to: support the implementation of food safety standards for food of animal origin and feed for food-producing animals.

As a secondary objective the potential for strengthening value chains linked to the meat producing animal husbandry system (such as wool for carpets and hides and skin for leather) will be explored. The two objectives although rather different are strongly related because both share the very first segment of the value chains for the food production system and for livestock by-products and for which the health of the animals is an essential pre-requisite to yield quality and safe products.

The main justification for addressing these two objectives derives from the outcomes of both the OIE PVS follow-up mission carried out from 12 to 24 April 2017 and from the Diagnostic Trade Integration Study (DTIS) carried out in 2012 (for which many of the recommendations provided remains still valid).

2. Explain the key SPS problems and/or opportunities to be addressed. Clarify why these issues are important, with attention to market access and poverty reduction. Describe, if relevant, how these issues relate to SPS priorities in the Enhanced Integrated Framework's Diagnostic Trade Integration Studies (DTIS), the findings of SPS-related capacity evaluations, national poverty reduction strategies, sector development strategies or policies, etc. See Qn. 7. (b) – (d) of the Guidance Note.

Afghanistan has become member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the decision has been ratified by the Parliament on 18 June 2016. The membership in the WTO is certainly a step forward although it may pose a series of challenges for those products/commodities for which the Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement shall apply.

The country will need on one side to establish sanitary and phytosanitary measures according to accepted level of protection for both importing food and feed products and, on the other side, the need to be compliant with SPS measures set by countries, such as India, Iran and Pakistan, importing goods from Afghanistan.

The establishment of SPS measures leading to accepted level of protection of human and animal health should be based (quoted from the WTO website) on "available scientific evidence; relevant processes and production methods; relevant inspection, sampling and testing methods; prevalence of specific diseases or pests; existence of pest — or disease — free areas; relevant ecological and environmental conditions; and quarantine or other treatment".

The above is an area (for what concerns food of animal origin and feed for food-producing animals) where the country is very vulnerable, and many food and feed regulations are yet to be defined. Moreover, a relatively recent OIE follow-up mission has identified that there is "no testing residues capacity in the country".

It should be considered that the country is mainly an importing one that has registered in 2017 an import of goods for an overall value of 7,792.6 Million USD (source: Tradeconomics.com – Afghan Central Statistics). The negative trade balance in 2016 was USD 7.81 Billion (source: http://atlas.media.mit.edu).

The tables below show the trend over time of import and export values of animal products respectively:

Table 1: Import value (Frozen bovine meat; Poultry meat; Milk; Concentrated milk; Eggs; Cheese; Bovine)

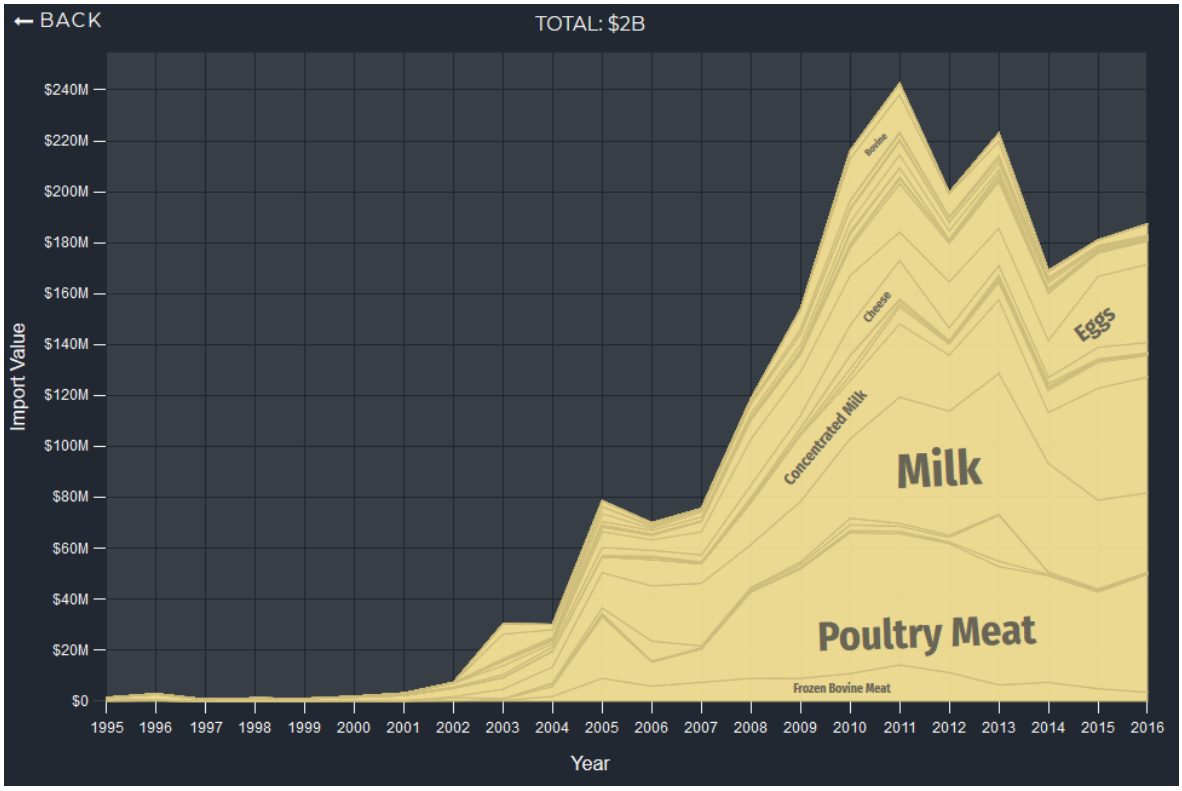
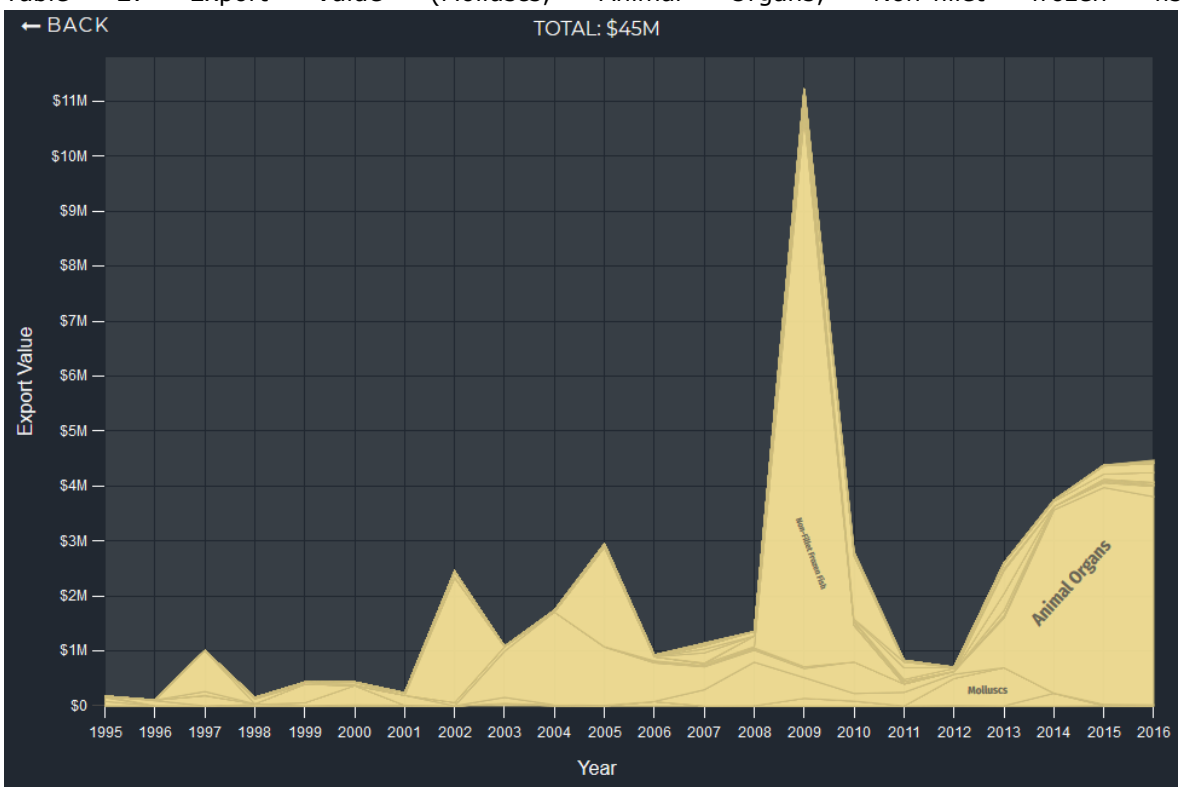


Table 2: Export Value (Molluscs; Animal Organs; Non-fillet frozen fish)



The more recent statistics of import and export trades in Afghanistan are reported in the following tables (source: Central Statistics Organization of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan [http://cso.gov.af/en/] and FAO CountryStat [http://countrystat.org]).
Even if far to be complete, trade of animal products roughly represents 3% of the total goods in the last three years (both as imported or exported goods) with a strong imbalance in favour of imports of goods.

STDF Standards and Trade Development Facility

YEAR 2017-18

IMPORT

Goods	Unit	Quantity	Value US$
Animals food	Kg	51.688.458,62	41.176.111,35
Animals oil	Kg	17.177.597,00	7.381.606,78
Bran	Kg	5.088.333,28	685.831,45
Cheese	Kg	1.406.145,45	2.408.510,52
Chicken (meat)	Kg	28.936.977,13	28.933.955,66
Chickens	No.	1.969.335,33	1.899.642,09
Cow	No.	26.992,00	10.535.479,41
Eggs	No.	804.045.337,06	44.236.005,67
Guinea fowls	No.	8.722.900,00	12.606.463,59
Hens	No.	8.278.144,67	11.720.724,86
Liquid milk	Kg	41.290.765,84	24.434.206,42
Livers	Kg	10.600.808,00	10.290.879,41
Milk powder	Kg	21.566.595,00	43.351.708,44
Sheep	No.	1.719,00	93.071,10
Sheep (meat)	Kg	157.898,35	258.800,46
Tanned sheep skin	Kg	1.881.481,00	1.166.090,57
			241.179.087,78

EXPORT

Goods	Unit	Quantity	Value US$
Bone of Animals	Kg	1.222.570,00	59.527,98
Cheese	Kg	648,00	1.561,54
Chicken (meat)	Kg	36.990,00	31.042,00
Cow skins	No.	7.567.444,73	8.324.189,20
Goat skins	No.	694.107,62	1.943.501,34
Karakul skins	No.	85.826,84	825.470,41
Kurk wool	Kg	1.064.059,50	6.694.501,43
Other skins	Kg	1.052.053,66	3.156.160,97
Sheep	No.	148,00	15.028,40
Sheep (meat)	Kg	86.910,00	523.919,77
Sheep gut	No.	2.047.146,43	4.299.007,51
Sheep skins	No.	169.034,79	613.596,28
Sheep wool	Kg	813.403,90	3.990.818,01
			30.478.324,84

GRAN TOTAL	7.792.600.123,29	831.926.775,80
RATIO	3,09	3,66

YEAR 2016-17

IMPORT

Goods	Unit	Quantity	Value US$
Animals food	Kg		
Animals oil	Kg		
Bran	Kg		
Cheese	Kg	684.764,48	2.136.311,07
Chicken (meat)	Kg	35.472.562,00	36.016.626,68
Chickens	No.	17.356.783,14	16.669.104,93
Cow	No.	20.456,62	8.331.050,91
Eggs	No.	630.804.085,65	33.730.970,51
Guinea fowls	No.		
Hens	No.		
Liquid milk	Kg	38.859.306,80	24.361.967,35
Livers	Kg		
Milk powder	Kg	7.665.593,13	14.737.150,08
Sheep	No.		
Sheep (meat)	Kg		
Tanned sheep skin	Kg		
			135.983.181,54

EXPORT

Goods	Unit	Quantity	Value US$
Bone of Animals	Kg		
Cheese	Kg		
Chicken (meat)	Kg		
Cow skins	No.		
Goat skins	No.	763.785,58	1.691.165,17
Karakul skins	No.	4.371.339,15	4.552.217,43
Kurk wool	Kg	867.063,93	14.000.537,63
Other skins	Kg		
Sheep	No.	51,05	6.088,40
Sheep (meat)	Kg		
Sheep gut	No.	1.941.823,55	3.726.239,67
Sheep skins	No.	2.522.941,92	9.117.425,14
Sheep wool	Kg	834.520,14	3.266.603,02
			36.360.276,46

GRAN TOTAL	6.534.140.413,02	596.455.336,69
RATIO	2,08	6,10

YEAR 2015-16

IMPORT

Goods	Unit	Quantity	Value US$
Animals food	Kg		
Animals oil	Kg		
Bran	Kg		
Cheese	Kg	922.556,29	2.908.574,99
Chicken (meat)	Kg	41.811.066,63	49.373.564,97
Chickens	No.	33.775.518,99	20.702.384,23
Cow	No.	164.015,00	69.625.932,01
Eggs	No.	579.630.536,16	25.487.746,68
Guinea fowls	No.		
Hens	No.		
Liquid milk	Kg	25.587.838,00	15.304.257,15
Livers	Kg		
Milk powder	Kg	14.492.068,00	33.791.020,15
Sheep	No.		
Sheep (meat)	Kg		
Tanned sheep skin	Kg		
Beef	kg	12.300.584,66	21.178.239,91
			238.371.720,11
GRAN TOTAL			7.722.865.048,96
RATIO			3,09

EXPORT

Goods	Unit	Quantity	Value US$
Bone of Animals	Kg		
Cheese	Kg		
Chicken (meat)	Kg		
Cow skins	No.	977.813,53	1.344.874,80
Goat skins	No.	780.826,28	1.957.198,75
Karakul skins	No.	222.410,61	2.602.204,18
Kurk wool	Kg	445.467,62	5.330.054,70
Other skins	Kg		
Sheep	No.		
Sheep (meat)	Kg		
Sheep gut	No.	976.160,23	2.074.197,58
Sheep skins	No.	966.813,41	3.397.156,00
Sheep wool	Kg	443.915,29	1.949.924,00
			18.655.610,01
			571.404.967,08
			3,26

Specific tables indicating the import-export values of animal feedings were not found.

In order to access the WTO, Afghanistan has made significant efforts to improve the veterinary legislation framework and this process has led to the formulation of the Animal Health and Food Safety Acts respectively. Although both acts have been enacted by the Parliament the OIE-PVS mission carried out in April 2017 has identified that: "The newly enacted Animal Health and Food Safety Acts identify the Animal Health Authority (AHA) as being the Competent Authority for the regulation of the safety and quality of fresh and semi-processed animal products destined for human consumption and other commercial purposes. At present, almost all red meat sold in Afghanistan is derived from animals slaughtered and butchered on the ground (often on the pavement) outside butcher's shops. In Kabul alone there are more than 1200 such shops, each of which is slaughtering an average of between 2 and 10 animals per day. This presents an impossible task for the 13 VPH&QD inspectors based in Kabul. Whilst most meat being sold is stamped as being fit for human consumption, in practice very few animals or carcases have actually been subjected to a proper ante- and post-mortem inspection".

The above poses the attention to two main issues: (i) the relevant data, procedures and capacity to establish an accepted level of protection for human and animal population against food or feed borne hazards are lacking, and (ii) despite the two mentioned acts have been enacted the full implementation is a process still on-going and several regulations and procedures supposed to operationalize the laws are still in draft and require a further fine-tuning.

Moreover, a third Act (Veterinary Medicines and Biological Substances Bill) that has important implications on the safety of food production chain of animal origin is still under approval from the ministry of Justice.

In this regard one of the main objectives of the project that it is intended to formulate through the PPG is in fact to promote a plan of action aiming at acquiring the necessary knowledge and data to promote the establishment of accepted levels of sanitary and phytosanitary protection within the territory of Afghanistan from risks arising from additives, contaminants, toxins or disease-causing organisms in food of animal origin and feedstuffs. This in turn is supposed to contribute to the establishment of clear and transparent rules for all those engaged into trade both internally or derived from importation or from export.

The plan intended to be implemented will make reference to the Maximum Level Residues (MLRs) and Maximum Levels (MLs) as defined by the Codex Alimentarius for: (ii) Residues of Veterinary Drugs in food of animal origin; (ii) Residues of pesticides in feed for animals; (iii) Contaminants in food of animal origin and feed for animals. Moreover, microbiological standards for meat, milk, eggs and honey-bees will also be defined and adopted.

It will be important to be able to assess to which extent and for which food and feed commodities the country will be able to comply with international standards. There is awareness that looking into (so far) unexplored issues in a systematic way may generate undesired 'surprises' that can be anticipated through a pro-active approach.

Understandably large attention has been given in the past to productivity to ensure food security and the proposal to be developed is aiming at promoting the development and implementation of appropriate mechanisms through which both security and safety can proceed in parallel.

The secondary objective of the proposal is to explore the potential for further strengthening existing value chains linked to food producing animals and specifically those already identified in the DTIS carried out in 2012 and that could possibly contribute to the export capacity of the country. The DTIS had identified that opportunities could be found along the value chains of livestock related

activities and specifically for what concerns carpets and leathers. At this stage it seems opportune to address efforts in further promoting low risk commodities for export.

It is expected that moving towards the strengthening of an enabling environment with transparent rules and requirements to ensure food and feed safety and actions that might be taken to strengthen specific livestock related value chains will promote more investments by the private sector and in turn can contribute to poverty reduction creating more demands in labour. Experience and economic studies in several countries in Asia and Africa have shown that GDP growth generated by growth in agriculture has stronger poverty reduction impacts than the same growth in non-agricultural activities, particularly in lower-income countries that are starting the process of economic growth and development.

The underlying source of differential impacts between agricultural growth and non agriculture-led growth is the large multiplier effect that growth in agriculture generates through its pervasive linkages to the rest of the economy, which are much stronger than those in most industrial and service sectors.

The project proposal will additionally:

1) Consider a training/awareness raising component in the action plan on the proper use of antimicrobial agents;
2) Explore the developments and dissemination of Code of Practice (e.g. good animal husbandry, good veterinary and good hygiene practices) and
3) Conduct a desk review of preliminary data on contaminants and residues, as well as information that validates the functioning of laboratories.

3. Which government agencies, private sector, academic or other organizations support this PPG request? Letters of support from each of these organizations would be advantageous (Appendix 1). See Qn. 7. (e) of the Guidance Note.

The PPG proposal is submitted by the Minister of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) through the General Directorate of Animal Health and Production (GDAHP) of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

The PPG will be implemented by Landell Mills Ltd, one of the world's leading international development consulting firms. Landell Mills has been working continuously in Afghanistan since 2003 and has undertaken over 30 contracts there, for a range of clients including ADB, the EU, DFID and the Government of Afghanistan. Landell Mills has worked with Afghan Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL) (for example is currently providing support to a number of MAIL departments, including the General Directorate of Animal Health), as well as the Ministry of Energy and Water (MEW), Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development (MRRD), Ministry of Commerce and Industries (MoCI), and Afghan Chamber of Commerce and Industries (ACCI).

Landell Mills has proven experience of providing livestock production and animal health expertise. Landell Mills has provided assistance to the MAIL in the implementation of the EC-funded Animal Health Development Project (AHDP) I and II, between 2006 and 2015. The assistance to the General Directorate of Animal Health continues with the EC-funded 'EU Support to Capacitate MAIL in Transition for Sustainable Public Services Delivery' (in short 'EU-MAIL Transition Project'), further described under point 4 below.

The PPG proposal is supported by an Italian public institute that is part of the network operating in Italy on Animal health and Food Safety (Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Lazio e Toscana "M.Aleandri" - IZSLT) and by the Department of Agri-food Production and Environmental Sciences (DISPAA) of the University of Firenze in Italy.

IZSLT is one among 10 Veterinary Public Institutes (called Istituti Zooprofilattici) that operates under the overall guidance and financial contribution of the Ministry of Public Health and it is part of the network operating in Italy on Animal Health and Food Safety. Each Institute has a specific area of geographical jurisdiction that in the case of IZSLT are Lazio and Toscana regions. IZSLT is national reference laboratory for Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), Genetic Modified Organisms (GMOs) and Equine Diseases. IZSLT is accredited ISO 17025.

DISPAA combines skills of numerous disciplines in different sectors of agri-environmental systems. Objective is to achieve basic and applied scientific activity in the field of animal and plant productions. Research are focussed on the determination of the quantity and quality of agricultural products with specific attention to environmental protection (climate, plants, animals, biodiversity). Researchers of the Animal Science Section of DISPAA develop, among others, researches and activities on productive and reproductive performances of farm animals, animal nutrition and feed evaluation, genetics and animal breeding.

4. How does this PPG complement and/or build on past, ongoing and/or planned national programmes and/or donor-supported projects? See Qn. 7. (f) of the Guidance Note.

In Afghanistan there has been a significant contribution from the European Union to support the public sector, namely the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), to provide adequate services and to create the so-called "enabling environment" for the development of a sound agricultural-related private sector. Such strategic approach has been implemented in the period 2005-2015 through five long-term projects in the following key sectors: (i) Perennial Horticulture; (ii) Cereal crop production; (iii) Animal Health and Livestock; (iv) Adaptive Research; (v) Statistics and Extension.

After the conclusion of these projects the EU-MAIL transition project started with the mandate to support MAIL to embed the results achieved by the five mentioned EU funded projects. The EU-MAIL transition project is still on-going.

The project we intend to formulate and implement will have a specific focus on the Animal Health and Livestock sector and will build on the achievements of one of the five long-term project mentioned above and named "Animal Health Development Program" (AHDP).

A key outcome of the AHDP is the development of capability of the Central Veterinary Diagnostic Research Laboratory (CVDRL). The creation of laboratory infrastructures and the constant improvement of the technical capacity is one of the major achievements of the AHDP project and nowadays CVDRL is able to provide services of good quality and is ready to step into a formal quality assurance system both at the level of ISO 9001 (quality management system to deliver products and services that meet the requirements of the stakeholders and customers) and at the level of ISO 17025 standards for testing and calibration laboratories for an initial limited number of diagnostic tests.

Further to the above the AHDP has been able to deliver to CVDRL rather sophisticated laboratory equipment (High Performance Liquid Chromatography – HPLC; Gas Chromatography Mass Spectrometry – GCMS) and more recently the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) has contributed to equip the CVDRL with an Atomic Adsorption Spectroscopy (AAS). All these instruments are essential for the detection of residues and contaminants in food and feed and the EU-MAIL transition project is currently providing the necessary technical assistance to make such instruments fully functional.

AHDP has also been instrumental in assisting the Veterinary Services to shift from a centralized system of service delivery to a more decentralized and flexible system in which important activities of public interest (such as data collection for the purpose of epidemiological surveillance for example)

are delegated to the private sector through specific Public-Private contractual arrangements (Sanitary Mandate Contracting Scheme - SMCS).

This process is also receiving specific support through the EU-MAIL transition project. Of note that all these activities are essential to improve the quality of service delivery by the Veterinary Services in accordance with the standards defined by the OIE. It is also important that the project intended to be formulated will establish synergies with an on-going project supported by the World Bank named: Afghanistan Agricultural Inputs Project (AAIP) that it is addressing issues related to plant protection and certified seeds.

It is anticipated that the project to be formulated will focus on the formulation and implementation of a National Residues and Contaminants Monitoring plan in an integrated approach that will consider hazards all along the food production chain system from field to animals and from animals to people (Aflatoxin in milk can be considered a paradigm in this regard).

The project will benefit of the partnership with IZSLT as a public entity engaged in the official control activities for Residues and Contaminants and that will be able to backstop the technical activities. It will also benefit from the experience of the Agricultural School of the University in Firenze for what concerns the characterizations of the food production systems of animal origin and the development of a risk-based approach to identify vulnerable links along the value chains and where control activities can be better targeted.

Additionally, the PPG team is in touch with the International Trade Center (ITC), who are currently implementing a project on food testing capacities of Afghan laboratories. The project is called "Advance Afghan Trade (AAT)" and it is funded by the EU. As second phase of the AAT project is under discussion and will have a focus on food safety control system establishing links with this PPG is very important. The PPG will therefore explore synergies with the ITC team to align the interventions where possible.

5. Have you discussed this PPG request – or funding for the project proposal which would result from it – with any potential donors (bilateral, multilateral, Enhanced Integrated Framework, etc.)? If so, provide details below and indicate potential sources of funding for the resulting project. See Qn. 7. (g) of the Guidance Note.

This PPG request has been discussed with a number of stakeholders and donors involved in the sector in Afghanistan: EU, OIE, FAO and the Dutch Committee for Afghanistan – Livestock Programs (DCA). Our intention is to coordinate with the actors already present in Afghanistan in order to formulate an informed PPG request that would link to other programs already being implemented.

This PPG request is supported by the OIE and DCA. Please find attached their letters of support. This PPG it is also in line with the FAO activities in the sector.

As this PPG would build on top of the results of EU-funded programmes, the request has also been discussed in length with the European Union Delegation in Afghanistan and they confirmed their availability to be contacted by STDF at any time to discuss the PPG request as well as the formulation and funding of the future project. Please feel free to contact Nicholas Taylor, Head of Section, at Nicholas.TAYLOR@eeas.europa.eu.

6. Briefly explain how cross-cutting issues (e.g. related to gender, the environment) are relevant for this PPG and, if appropriate, how they will be addressed.

Afghan women play a distinct role in agriculture and in rural economy: women are actively involved in many livestock and horticulture activities in subsistence farming. The percentage of women

involved in agriculture production is estimated at 65% of the workforce (APPRO Report. 2010). Their participation is usually family-based and unremunerated. Despite women's great participation in the workforce in agriculture, Afghan women still remain in the periphery with limited access to productive resource. Afghan women encounter barriers to earning their own livelihood, have limited economic opportunities and paid work in agriculture, and are restricted in their access to work outside of the home.

However, MAIL with support of the international community have developed a strategy paper on Women in Agriculture. The main effort of this strategy paper is to involve women more in grain production and greater involvement of women in income-earning activities and improve women's contribution in the general economy of the country. Generally, the strategy reinforces MAIL's position as a leader in promoting women's empowerment in the agricultural development of Afghanistan.

The implementation of the project to be formulated is expected to promote investments in the livestock sector where women play a major role. It is important that these women further enhance their skills and be made aware of potential risks that can be faced in their daily activities with livestock. Proper management of veterinary drugs and medicine are example where appropriate actions can directly contribute to decrease the potential exposure to undesired substances.

In terms of environmental issues, it is an expectation that an enhanced awareness on the use of chemical fertilizer and pesticides will contribute to promote an integrated approach and the promotion of a more prudent use. The project intended to be formulated could itself promote incentives (in terms of products labelled for example coming from animals fed with certified feed free of contaminants) that could contribute to a safer environment.

II. IMPLEMENTATION & BUDGET

7. Who will take the lead in implementing this PPG? If particular national experts and/or international consultants are proposed, attach a copy of their Curriculum Vitae and record of achievements (Appendix 2). If no names are provided, the STDF will provide a shortlist of consultants if the PPG request is approved.

Given the established presence and extensive experience in Afghanistan, Landell Mills will take the lead in implementing this PPG. The implementation will be led by Project Executive Valeria Pini.

IZSLT and the University of Firenze will both provide an expert familiar with Afghanistan and the sector to implement the proposed activities and ensure high technical results.

Riccardo Bozzi is a professor of Animal Science at University of Firenze with more than 15 years of experience in developing countries both with research and capacity building activities (as reported in the annexed CV). His activity in the selected area (Iraq) started in 2008 with different projects led by Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and various international firms. He is at present involved as a senior expert in the EU-MAIL Transition Project based in Kabul and led by Landell Mills.

Giancarlo Ferrari is a veterinarian epidemiologist working at IZSLT in the International and Cooperation development sector. He has a prolonged experience of work in the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations where he has served from 2004 until December 2016 as Chief Technical Advisor (CTA). From 2014 to 2016 he was based in Kabul (Afghanistan) as CTA of a complex project on Trans-boundary animal disease. He is presently engaged as Senior Epidemiologist in the EU-MAIL Transition Project based in Kabul and led by Mandell Mills. Giancarlo Ferrari was team member of the OIE-PVS follow-up mission undertaken in Afghanistan from 12 to 26 April 2017 and he will also be a team member of the OIE-PVS Gap Analysis mission planned for next 2019.

8. In the table below, briefly describe the main activities to be carried out under this PPG and specify who would be responsible. Provide an estimate of the budget required (e.g. for national/international expertise, travel and DSA of consultants, stakeholder meetings or workshops, general operating expenses, etc.).

Activity	Responsible	Estimated Budget (US$)
Workshop no. 1 - Consultation (during mission number one of the experts) The workshop will focus mainly in identifying the expected outcomes of the project proposal. The workshop will be preceded by a series of meetings with group of stakeholders to better understand the expectations and impact that implementation of SPS measures may have in their daily business.	Giancarlo Ferrari / Riccardo Bozzi / Valeria Pini	**$ 6,000** We estimated a 4-day workshop for around 40 people. Morning & afternoon refreshments: $450 ($225 each) Buffet lunch: $2,900 Banner: $50 Translation/Interpreting services: $2,600
Workshop no. 2 - Validation (during mission number two of the experts) During this workshop an outline of the project proposal will be presented to ensure that consensus is reached in the outputs and activities proposed to achieve the validated outcomes of the previous workshop.	Giancarlo Ferrari / Riccardo Bozzi / Valeria Pini	**$ 6,000** We estimated a 4-day workshop for around 40 people. Morning & afternoon refreshments: $450 ($225 each) Buffet lunch: $2,900 Banner: $50 Translation/Interpreting services: $2,600
Expertise of the Epidemiologist (2 missions of one week in country and 5 home-based days) The expert will: 1. Contribute directly to the organization of the workshops through the preparation of the background material; 2. Contribute to the design of the overall Residues and Contaminants monitoring plan ensuring that is well embedded into the sanitary mandate contractual arrangements already in place; 3. Formulate the project proposal.	Giancarlo Ferrari	**$ 15,000** Based on 20 working days at $575 each: 2 missions of 7 working days in Kabul and 5 home-based working days
Expertise of the Animal Husbandry Consultant (2 missions of one week in country and 5 home-based days) The expert will: 4. Contribute directly to the organization of the workshops through the preparation of the background material;	Riccardo Bozzi	**$ 15,000** Based on 20 working days at $575 each: 2 missions of 7 working days in Kabul and 5 home-based working days

5. Contribute to design a plan for the characterizations of the food production systems of animal origin; 6. Contribute to develop a risk-based approach plan to identify vulnerable links along the value chains and where control activities can be better targeted; 7. Formulate the project proposal.		
Travel (Flights and miscellaneous travel expenses. Total of 4 trips at $1,700 each)	Valeria Pini	**$ 6,800**
Per-diems ($20 per expert per day in country: 15 days per consultant)	Valeria Pini	**$ 600**
Visa costs and related expenses	Valeria Pini	**$ 600**
	TOTAL	**$ 50,000**

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Letters of support from each of the organizations supporting this proposal, including the official submission letter of MAIL signed by the Minister.

Appendix 2: Curriculum Vitae and record of achievements for any consultants proposed to implement this PPG.