Programmes for the eradication, control and monitoring of certain animal diseases and zoonoses

Eradication programme of Rabies

Approved* for 2009 by Commission Decision 2008/897/EC

Bulgaria

* in accordance with Commission Decision 90/424/EEC
Programme for Control and Eradication of Rabies in Bulgaria


1. Identification of the programme

Member State: Republic of Bulgaria

Disease(s) (†): Rabies


Reference of this document: The National Veterinary Service (NVS) of Republic of Bulgaria

The Law on Veterinary Activities (in Republic of Bulgaria) and the Ordinance on health requirements to cattle and pigs in case of their movement or transportation between Republic of Bulgaria and EU Member States and on determining the health status of areas and holdings of their origin and on additional guarantees, to which those must comply with (transposed version of Directive 64/432/EC and Directive 97/12 of European Union.

Contact (name, phone, fax, e-mail): Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zheko BAICHEV, DVM, Director General of the National Veterinary Service (NVS) of Bulgaria;
Tel: +359 2 915 98 20; Fax: + 359 2 954 95 93; e-mail: J.Baichev@nvms.government.bg

Date sent to the Commission:

2. Historical data on the epidemiological evolution of the disease(s) (†):

In our country rabies disease has been spreading mainly in North Bulgaria. The total number of cases confirmed in Bulgaria since the beginning of 1988 up to the end of 2006 is 516, of which 493 cases (95.5%) are in North Bulgaria (to the north of Stara Planina mountain chain that divides the country into two) and only 23 (4.5%) are the cases identified in South Bulgaria, not a single case of rabies being identified in South Bulgaria during all the previous 8 years (see Table 1).

Wild predatory animals are the reservoir of rabies virus in our country, and these are mainly foxes and of less rates jackals. Of all the 578 animals found sick of rabies within the time-period 1988 – 2007, 290 are wild animals (50,17%), 255 (87.93%) of which being foxes (see Table 2).

Highest is the number of rabies cases registered in spring and less are the cases registered in autumn-winter seasons, those identified in summer being the lowest (see Table 3). This is due to ecological and biological specifics of the fox populations in our country. The spring pick of the disease is related to the reproduction period of foxes, while the autumn-winter rising trend is due to seeing and demand of living area manifested by young foxes.

The reason for the definitely predominant spread of rabies in North Bulgaria should be linked with geographic specifics of the country. North Bulgaria is separated
from the Southern parts of the country through a natural geographic barrier, i.e. the Balkans Chain (Stara Planina mountain chain) and it acts as a natural barrier for the spread of rabies from north to south. Alongside the whole southern border line of Bulgaria with Turkey and Greece there is still an existing border-fencing facility (netted fence), which plays the role of a barrier preventing the passage of animals. The eastern areas of the country are also bordered by a natural geographic barrier, the Black Sea. To the north Bulgaria borders with Rumania through another natural water frontier, the river Danube, but there is also a land border of 130 km length that could enable passage of animals. To the west, Bulgaria's land borders with Yugoslavia and Macedonia are predominantly of mountainous relief, but there are some areas of plane relief (Northwest Bulgaria).

As till now, there is not any individual administrative district (county) in North Bulgaria, where there has not been any rabies case confirmed. Observations show that each year there are rabies cases identified in an average of 6 to 7 of the total of 14 administrative districts of North Bulgaria.

Of the total of 578 animals found sick within the aforementioned time-period (1988-2007), 206 (35.64%) are livestock animals (cows, sheep, goats and horses). This high sickness rate among these type of animals is due to specifics of their keeping, since they spend substantial time grazing on pastures where the likelihood of contacts with wild animals is much higher (see Table 2).

The species and numbers of wild predatory animals in North Bulgaria are given in Table 4 (in the Annex attached).

During 2007, the first cases of rabies in South Bulgaria have been found ever since 1997. As by 20 August 2007 there have been 5 cases of Rabies found in the region of Sofia town and 11 cases in the region of Sofia-district. That is the reason why the four administrative districts /Sofia-town, Sofia-district, administrative district (veterinary region) of Pernik and the municipality of Treklyano (of administrative district of Kyustendil) must be included in the Programme for oral vaccination of foxes to be effected during the spring of 2008.

After the technical meeting that took place in Brussels on 21 of August, because of the remarks made and saying that the distance between the outbreaks in the districts of Sofia-town and Sofia-district is rather small and near to the borders of vaccination zone (it turned out that this distance was between 5 and 35 km), the vaccination area has been reassessed. It was decided that the administrative district of Pernik and the municipality of Treklyano (of administrative district of Kyustendil) will be included into the area subject to vaccination. Thus, the nearest distance between a rabies outbreak, i.e. that in the village of Dragointzi (Sofia-district), and a border of vaccination area will be 47 km, while the other outbreaks of Sofia-district are 75-80 km away, the distance between the outbreak located in the Sofia-town district and the border of vaccination area being 65 km.

During 2008 the epidemiological situation in the Republic of Bulgaria concerning rabies is not favorable. As by 31 March 2008 there are 3 confirmed positive rabies cases in Kyustendil region. During 2007 and 2008 the confirmed rabies cases in Sofia-district, Sofia-town and Kyustendil gave the prerequisite for spread of the disease in the territory of the all country.

**Description of the submitted programme**: The objective of this programme is to ensure eradication of rabies on the territory of Republic of Bulgaria. It is foreseen this to be achieved by oral vaccination of foxes on the territory of North Bulgaria and on part of the territory of South Bulgaria (regions of Sofia town, Sofia district, administrative district of Pernik and administrative district of Kyustendil). This vaccination is to be performed that territory for a period of at least 5 years, twice per year in spring and autumn (May-June and September-October).

The total size of the afore mentioned territory where vaccination will be provided is 61 882 km² and it comprises territories located within 18 administrative districts (AD), as follows: ADs of Vidin (code No. 05, area of 3 033 km², number of settlements = 141), Montana (code No. 12, area of 3 635 km², number of settlements = 130), Vratsa (code No. 06, area of - 3 620 km², number of settlements = 123), Plevno (code No. 15, area of - 4 330 km², number of settlements = 133), Lovech (code No. 11, area of - 4 129 km², number of settlements = 114), Gabrovo (code No. 07, area of - 2 023 km², number of settlements = 309), Veliko Tarnovo (code No. 04, area of - 4 662 km², number of settlements = 336), Ruse (code No. 18, area of - 2 803 km², number of settlements = 83), Targovište (code No. 25, area of - 2 716 km², number of settlements = 197), Razgrad (code No. 17, area of - 2 637 km², number of settlements = 102), Shumen (code No. 27, area of - 3 390 km², number of settlements = 151), Silistra (code No. 19, area
of - 2846 km$^2$, number of settlements - 118), Dobrich (code No. 08, area of - 4720 km$^2$, number of settlements - 217), Varna (code No. 03, area of - 3820 km$^2$, number of settlements - 158), Sofia town (code N22, area of - 1345 km$^2$, number of settlements - 38), Sogia district (code N23, area of - 7062 km$^2$, number of settlements - 277), Pernik (code 14, area of - 2027 km$^2$, number of settlements - 172) and Kyustendil (code No. 10, area of 3084 km$^2$ and number of settlements - 182).

The first vaccination is to be performed in the spring of 2009 and will cover the whole territory of North Bulgaria (14 administrative districts), the administrative district of Sofia-town, Sofia-district, Pernik and Kyustendil, the total area being 61 882 km$^2$. On the territory of these 18 ADs there are 2 981 settlements (villages and towns) located on an area of 6 845 km$^2$. Thus, the area left to be covered by oral vaccination is 55 037 km$^2$.

The second vaccination is to be performed in the autumn of 2009 on the whole of the aforementioned territory, on which the first vaccination will be performed.

Annex - Map No.1 attached.

Numbers of vaccination baits needed

**Year 2009**

First vaccination campaign: — the dose should again be 20 pieces of vaccination baits per 1 km$^2$. The territory for vaccination shall be the whole North Bulgaria of the following regions of: Vidin (No. 05); Montana (No. 12); Vratsa (No. 06); Pleven (No. 15); Lovetch (No. 11); Gabrovo (No. 07); Veliko Tarnovo (No. 04); Ruse (No. 18); Targovishte (No. 25); Razgrad (No. 17); Shumen (No. 27); Silistra (No. 19); Dobrich (No. 08), Varna (No. 03) and on the territory of 4 districts of South Bulgaria — Sofia town, Sofia district, Pernik (no. 14) and Kyustendil (No. 10). The total area is 61 882 km$^2$. The number of settlements is 2 981 of total area of 6 845 km$^2$, which leaves area for vaccination of 55 037 km$^2$. The number of baits needed — 1 100 740 pieces.

**Year 2009**

Second vaccination campaign: — the dose should be again 20 pieces of vaccination baits per 1 km$^2$. The number of baits needed will again be 1 100 740 pieces.

The total number of unit baits needed for the whole year 2009 will be 2 201 480 pieces of vaccination baits.

This oral vaccination must be performed by a applying strain vaccine that is derivative of the SAD strain and that is stable to high ambient temperatures, since the vaccination periods (May-June and September-October) the temperatures in Bulgaria are relatively high.

The phylogenetic analysis provides evidence for the movement of rabies-infected hosts across the borders with the countries of the former Yugoslavia. The clustering of three Bulgarian sequences, two foxes and one wolf, with a wolf and a fox from Bosnia and Herzegovina (U42704 & U42706) and two foxes from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (U22839 & U42703), is clearly suggestive of movement of rabies across national boundaries by wildlife vectors. By contrast there is no evidence for movement of infected animals between Bulgaria and Turkey. One possible reason for this could be the influence of topography within Bulgaria. Rivers and mountain ranges can slow-down or prevent the movement of infected hosts between regions. A contour map of Bulgaria suggests that the Stara Planina (Balkan) mountain range which bisects the country from east to west could block the movement of rabies southwards. Rivers within this mountain range could also contribute to preventing the movement of vectors southwards. All the provinces from which rabies samples were obtained are north of this range of mountains. No virus sequences are available from Romania although the country reports numerous cases of rabies (Rabies Bulleting Europe, WHO) some within provinces adjoining the Bulgarian border. However, the land border with Bulgaria is defined by the Danube river and this could act as a natural barrier to the movement of rabid animals in a manner similar to the Vistula river in Poland (Bourhy et al., 1999). Further epidemiological studies on samples from both sides of the Bulgarian-Romanian border are needed to answer his question. If such constraints on the movement of
will present further challenges to the development of control strategies in countries such as Bulgaria.

From Switzerland (Wanderer et al. 1998). However, this appears to be endemic within diverse range of reservoir species present within the whole Balkan region, and this concept of the country would provide natural boundaries for focusing and vaccination programmes. Such strategies were successfully developed for the elimination of rabies. The journey to the north and the mountain range across the borders would be demonstrated. It would have major implications for the development of vaccination strategies.
Procedure implemented for administering the oral vaccine

Vaccination baits are to be distributed by helicopter or airplanes, while the control baits only (3 per 1 square kilometer) are to be placed by hunters. For the hunters there are to be geographic maps of 1:5,000 and 1:25,000 scale prepared, in which the areas concerned are to be divided into smaller ones. Hunters are to be allocated in two-persons teams and each such team is to be provided with a map of the region it would be accountable for.

The vaccine should be supplied 20-30 days before being placed. For this period it will be stored in chillers at temperature of -20°C. The day (24 hours) before being placed, the vaccine will be delivered to the places where it will be loaded on the helicopters or from where hunters are to be supplied with it for its spreading/placing/. During these 24 hours the vaccine is to be stored at temperature of -4°C.

Control on predatory animals' intake of baits

It is envisaged that for each individual zone of 1 km² there would be three (3) control baits. These control baits will be marked on the maps and also on the spots where these have been placed in an appropriate way. Checks are to be done on the 7-th and 14-th day after the date of placing the baits. Hunters will also have to check and monitor, whether and how much of the baits have been received by other animal species different from foxes, such as dogs, wild boars, jackals etc. Regional Veterinary Services (RVSs) are to be responsible for and carry out the summarizing of information and data collected and received on regional basis. Then this information will be sent to the NVS Chief Directorate, in order to be summarized on national level.

Laboratory control after vaccination

Laboratory control of the oral vaccination will be effected in the National Diagnostic and Research Veterinary Medical Institute (NDRVMI) in Sofia. The following are the methods to be used for exercising this control:

1. RFFIT-test for detection of presence of antibodies against the rabies virus;
2. IFT-test - direct immune-fluorescent test for detecting the presence of the rabies virus;
3. ELISA - immune-enzyme test for proving the presence of antibodies after vaccination and for typing virus isolates;
4. Test for identifying the tetracycline marker;
5. IMAGE ANALYSIS - a test for typing the viruses isolated of samples taken in various regions of the country.

After completion of this 5-years Program

There should be a new vaccination program developed on the basis of the analysis of the results achieved through this 5-years program. The options for such further development are three, as follows:

a) continuing the vaccination in the whole North Bulgaria and on the territory of 4 districts of South Bulgarian – Sofia town, Sofia district, Pernik and Kyustendil.

b) continuing the vaccination in certain individual administrative districts or regions;

c) continuing the vaccination only within the zone (strip) alongside the land border between Bulgaria and Rumania (the North-east part of the country) of total area of 3,900 km², and in the strip alongside the border between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia (the North-west part of the country) of total area of 5,250 km². In such case the total area to be subjected to further vaccination would be 9,150 km².

A concise description is given with data on the target population (species, number of herds and animals present and under the programme), the main measures (testing, testing and slaughter testing and killing, qualification of herds and animals, vaccination ... ) and the main results (incidence, prevalence, qualification of herds and animals). The information is given according distinct periods if the measures were substantially modified. The information is documented by relevant summary epidemiological tables, graphs or maps.

A concise description of the programme is given with the main objective(s) (monitoring, control, eradication, qualification of herds and/or regions, reducing prevalence and incidence ...), the main measures (testing, ...).
4.3 Description of the general authority engaged with supporting and coordinating the departments responsible for implementing the programme:

- Provincial Veterinary Services
- Local boards of the provincial authorities
- Local government and community leaders
- National Veterinary Services
- Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Environment and Tourism
- Ministry of Finance and Budget
- Ministry of Gender and Child Affairs
- Ministry of Rural Development

4.4 Other measures (specify):

- Monitoring and surveillance - Yes
- Disease surveillance - Yes
- Testing - Yes
- Surveillance of positive animals - Yes
- Vaccination - Yes
- Disposal of products - Yes
- Treatment - Yes

Duration of the programme: Five (5) years

Summary of measures under the programme:

- Disease of the epidemiological survey
- Disposal of products
- Treatment
- Surveillance of positive animals
- Vaccination
- Testing
- Surveillance of positive animals
- Monitoring and surveillance
- Disease surveillance
- Testing
4.4. Measures implemented under the programme (*):

4.4.1. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the registration of holdings:

4.4.2. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the identification of animals (*):

4.4.3. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the notification of the disease:

Ordinance No. 23 of 17.05.2002 on prophylaxis and control of rabies in animals:

Art. 5(1): Owners of dogs and cats, mayors of municipalities and town-councils, veterinary authorities and private veterinary practitioners shall have the following obligations:

1. owners of dogs and cats shall:
   h) isolate the rabies suspect animals in closed premise and to immediately inform thereof the veterinary service of the settlement concerned;
   j) in case of death of a dog or cat, for which there has been suspicion that this death could be result of rabies, the owner concerned shall keep the carcass and immediately inform thereof the veterinary service of the settlement.

3. official veterinary authorities and private practitioners shall:
   a) carry out vaccination against rabies by inactivated vaccine;
   c) issue veterinary health-books to the dogs presented by their owners, in which all prophylactic and diagnostic activities must be recorded;
   d) place identification marks;
   e) carry out monitoring on dogs and cats considered as being rabies suspect animals;
   f) carry out, together with municipal authorities, veterinary, informational and explanatory activities to ensure compliance with veterinary-sanitary requirements to keeping dogs and cats.

Art. 7(1): Persons that have observed changes in the behaviour of wild animals, such as loss of orientation in environment, loss of sense of fear from human beings, entering in settlements or unusual aggressiveness shall kill the animal concerned, if possible and without entering in direct contact with it.

(2) Persons referred to in Paragraph 1 shall immediately notify the nearest veterinary service regardless of whether they have managed to kill the animal or not.

Art. 8(1): Persons that have found carcass of dead wild animals shall immediately inform thereof the nearest veterinary service.

(2) The carcasses referred to in Paragraph 1 shall be buried together with their hides and skins after being sampled for laboratory testing.

4.4.4. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the measures in case of a positive result (*):

Ordinance No. 23 of 17.05.2002 on prophylaxis and control of rabies in animals:

Art. 17(1): In case of laboratory confirmation of rabies the NVS authorities shall undertake the following measures:

1. notify the disease;
2. together with the local bodies of Ministry of Health (Regional Inspectorate for Control and Protection of Public Health = RICPPH) perform epizootiological and epidemiological inquiry;
3. order for killing of the sick animal(s) concerned;
4. take sample material for laboratory testing;
5. order for destruction/disposal together with their hides and skins of all carcasses of the animals killed or dead due to rabies, which must be done in rendering plant or by burial;
6. ................
7. order for carrying out mandatory/compulsory vaccination against rabies of all dogs, cats and domestic animals going to pasture in the settlement affected or in part of it;
8. impose a ban on movement of animals referred to in Item 7 to other settlements;
9. together with the RICPPH inform through the mass media the public about the case(s) of rabies that have occurred.

Art. 18: The local body of the National Forestry Administration together with the local units of the Union of Hunters and Anglers in Bulgaria shall organise shooting of stray dogs and wild carnivorous animals found in areas around the settlement affected.

4.4.5. Measures and terms of legislation as regards the different qualifications of animals and herds:

4.4.6. Control procedures and in particular rules on the movement of animals liable to be affected or contaminated by a given disease and the regular inspection of the holdings or areas concerned (*):

Ordinance No. 23 of 17.05.2002 on prophylaxis and control of rabies in animals:

Art. 17(1): In case of laboratory testing of rabies in animals, the NVS authorities shall undertake the following measures:
Please see the attached Table 1 and Table 2.

1. Documentation of the program's implementation during the last five years.
2. Implementation of the program's results and other measures to ensure public awareness - 5,000 EUR per year.
3. Compliance with the program's budgetary allocation - 200 EUR.
4. Statistical data on the program's implementation - 400 EUR.
5. Activities to improve the program's implementation - 800 EUR.
6. Building capacity for monitoring the progress of the program - 2,000 EUR.

The funds will be used for the implementation of the program, as follows (2009):

1. 200 EUR for educational programs.
2. 400 EUR for training programs.
3. 1,000 EUR for equipment.
4. 3,000 EUR for travel.
5. 4,000 EUR for general administration.

6. General description of the costs and benefits:

4.4.4. Measures and terms of regulation as regards the cooperation for control and training of animals and birds.

Legislation of the measures implemented in this program, including:

1. The measures of control of the program are to be carried out by the National Reference Laboratory of Rabies, which is located in the National Disease Control Center.
2. Measures of control are to be taken in accordance with the VVS prevention program.
3. The measures of control are to be taken in accordance with the VVS disease prevention program.

7. Measures and terms of regulation as regards the coordination of the program:

8. Improvement of the program's implementation, as follows:

9. Improvement in the program's implementation, as follows:

10. Improvement of the program's implementation, as follows:

11. Improvement of the program's implementation, as follows:

12. Improvement of the program's implementation, as follows:
### Description of serological tests to be used

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Analysis Type</th>
<th>Disease tested</th>
<th>Technological time (in hours)</th>
<th>Laboratory capacity (number of samples tested per the technological time specified)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Virus neutralisation reaction (micro) in cell cultures</td>
<td>Rabies in domestic animals</td>
<td>72 - 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Virus neutralisation in mice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Isolation and identification of virus in cell cultures</td>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Biological sample in mice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Direct immune-fluorescence of printing preparations of brain and cell cultures</td>
<td>Rabies</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ELISA test</td>
<td>Rabies antibodies</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 6.6.3- Data on vaccination or treatment of wildlife

**Year:** 2009-2013  
**Disease ( ): Rabies**  
**Animal species:** FOXES

**Description of the used vaccination, therapeutic or other scheme:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region ( )</th>
<th>Square km</th>
<th>Vaccination or treatment programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Number of doses of vaccine or treatment to be administered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria (2008)</td>
<td>55,037</td>
<td>2 201 480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) Disease and species if necessary.  
(*) Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State.
### 7.3.2. Targets on vaccination or treatment (') of wildlife

**Disease ('):** RABIES  
**Animal species:** FOXES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region ('')</th>
<th>Square km</th>
<th>Number of doses of vaccine or treatments expected to be administered in the campaign</th>
<th>Expected number of campaigns</th>
<th>Total number of doses of vaccine or treatment expected to be administered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>55,037</td>
<td>As per the description in Art. 3</td>
<td>2 per year</td>
<td>2 201 480</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total

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Disease and species if necessary.  
Region as defined in the approved eradication programme of the Member State

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Data to provide for bovine brucellosis, ovine and caprine brucellosis (B. melitensis), Aujeszky's disease, African swine fever, swine vesicular disease, endemic classical swine fever, rabies, echinococcosis and trichinellosis and agents thereof.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Number of Units</th>
<th>Specification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>7,500</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>740</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2,000</td>
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<td>Yes</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>320,000</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>470</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>160</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>22,600</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Yes or No options.
- Total amount in euro.
- Number of units.
- Specification required.

**Detailed analysis of the cost of the programme:**

1. **Testing:**
   - Psychological test for identification of dyslexia.
   - Test for dyslexia (ELDA) test.
   - Test for visual and auditory test.
   - Test for immuno-logical test.

2. **Vacation or Treatment:**
   - Fixed costs should not be included. All amounts are VAT excluded.

3. **Distribution costs:**
   - Distribution of basic and advanced costs.

4. **Administrative costs:**
   - Administrative costs for basic and advanced costs.
### 3. Slaughter and destruction

#### 3.1. Compensation of animals

#### 3.2. Transport costs

#### 3.3. Destruction costs

#### 3.4. Loss in case of slaughtering

#### 3.5. Costs from treatment of products (milk, eggs, hatching eggs, etc)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4. Cleaning and disinfection</th>
<th>100</th>
<th>50</th>
<th>5,000</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 5. Salaries (staff contracted for the programme only) | 3,000 | 10 | 30,000 | Yes |

| 6. Consumables and specific equipment |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>7. Other costs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Storage of vaccine at -20°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographic maps for hunters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed materials for publ. awareness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bullets for hunters</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total</th>
<th>2,035,740</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cases of Rabies Identified in Republic of Belarus in the Years Between 1988 and 2006</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 1**
### TABLE 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Domestic Animals /livestock/</th>
<th>Dogs</th>
<th>Cats</th>
<th>Foxes</th>
<th>Jackals</th>
<th>Other species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1988</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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### TABLE 3

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### TABLE 4

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