

IPA 2008 CROATIA PROJECT FICHE

HR2008-03-12-08

I. Basic information

- 1.1 CRIS Number: 2008/020-329
- 1.2 Title: **Support for the Control/Eradication of Animal Diseases in Croatia**
- 1.3 ELARG Statistical code: 03.12 – Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy
- 1.4 Location: **Republic of Croatia**

Implementing arrangements:

1.5 Implementing Agency:

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Financing:

1.7 Overall cost (VAT excluded): € 4.12M

1.8 EU contribution: € 3.14M

1.9 Final date for contracting: two years following the date of conclusion of the Financing Agreement

1.10 Final date for execution of contracts: two years following the end date for contracting .

1.11 Final date for disbursements: three years following the end date for contracting.

2. Overall Objective and Project Purpose

2.1 Overall Objective:

To improve the animal health situation in Republic of Croatia as regards certain animal diseases that have serious animal and public health impact.

2.2 Project purpose:

To support to control/eradication of rabies in foxes and reduce the risk of new rabies cases.

2.3 Link with AP/NPAA / EP/ SAA

Croatia's **Accession Partnership** (AP) document (2005) lists short and medium-term priorities for Croatia's preparations for future integration into the European Union. As this forms the basis for the programming of financial assistance from the Community, it is of particular relevance. In terms of short-term priorities, the AP lists the need to 'develop a comprehensive strategy in the fields of food safety and veterinary policy'. Control and eradication of rabies/CSF form an integral part of this strategy. In terms of medium-term priorities, the AP details the need to 'make significant progress with alignment in the veterinary sector, including animal disease control programmes'. The proposed project falls directly under this medium-term priority.

The priorities listed in the partnership (2007) have been selected on the basis that it is realistic to expect Croatia to be able to complete them or bring them substantially forward over the next few years. As for ability to assume the obligations for membership, for chapter 12: Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy; there is a need to substantially improve the alignment of legislation in the food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary domain and strengthen the necessary implementing structures. Furthermore, setting up of compliant regimes in the food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary sectors should be ensured, including animal welfare and programmes of control of animal diseases

The **National Programme for the Accession of the Republic of Croatia into the EU** (2007) sets out the short and medium-term priorities for working towards EU accession. In the Veterinary Medicine section, it is stated that improving work on animal disease control programmes is a mid-term priority for 2008/9.

2.4 Link with MIPD

The Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document (MIPD) 2008-2010 sets out the strategic choice to allocate pre-accession assistance to Croatia in five areas: –IPA Component I which core activity is Institution building will support Croatia concerning the ability to assume the obligations of EU membership. IPA assistance will support the institutional capacity building for acquis transposition and implementation according to the priorities identified in

the Accession Partnership (e.g. control of animal diseases), the screening reports and subsequent negotiations in the different chapters of the acquis which will be, "translated in measures aimed at adopting or completing the transposition of the acquis, adopting comprehensive strategies and / or action plans so as to ensure the viability of and respect for EU rules, reinforcing and coordinating the administrative structures."

The project will help to improve and strengthening the capacity of the veterinary service to build up and set into operation an eradication and control system and further align with EU acquis.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan (where applicable)

The (Draft) '**Croatian Strategy for the Transposition and Implementation of the Acquis Communautaire in Chapter 12 Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy into National Legislation**' sets out the plan for administrative capacity strengthening and the development of the Animal Health Protection Sector. It is stated that the expansion of the Veterinary Epidemiology Department will be carried out with the underlying purpose of strengthening disease prevention in Croatia. The Rabies control and eradication programme fit within this overall objective.

The **Strategic Development Framework 2006-13** defines priorities and actions for ensuring stable economic growth, employment and improved living standards. In the section devoted to 'Space, Nature, Environment and Regional Development', the framework sets out as one goal '(to) improve the quality of agricultural capacities and increase self-sufficiency in food production'. It is stated that improvements in food safety and quality will contribute to the strengthening of the Croatian agricultural sector.

The Strategic Development Framework also sets out the importance of cross-border regional cooperation 'which needs to be encouraged as one of the instruments for the inclusion of Croatia into the economic flows of the European Union'. Rabies control project is relevant to this objective, as it will contribute to the control and eradication of the disease in neighbouring countries, encouraging cross-border cooperation and trade flows.

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans(where applicable)

n/a

3. Description of project

3.1 Background and justification:

According to the progress reports, Croatia has started to implement European standards in the field of veterinary and phytosanitary policies and has adopted relevant measures to control animal diseases. The project will help Croatia to further build up and strengthen the necessary administrative and institutional knowledge as well as implement important measures in regard to the eradication and control of animal diseases.

The overall objective is to eradicate certain animal diseases in Croatia, in particular those diseases that also continue to be a threat to EU Member States such as rabies and CSF in the long run. These diseases have a negative impact on the population, in particular on the rural community, on neighbouring EU Member States.

The eradication of rabies and CSF in the Western Balkans will consist of two components – a regional component for the Western Balkans countries (managed by the EC), and national component (this project). There will be 7 national programmes, one in each of the WB countries, including the one in Croatia. The purpose of the project is, in the long run, the eradication of rabies and CSF in the Western Balkan region including Croatia and capacity building of the veterinary services.

Since Croatia has adopted an Action plan for CSF in March 2008 to be implemented from 2008-2010 *which will be financed from national budget* this project (IPA 2008) will only cover rabies.

To achieve the objective mentioned above the activities will have to run at least for 60 months, whereby the sequence of interfaces should ensure that there is no time gap in the implementation. The Veterinary Directorate will continue with the implementation of the established procedures as its regular activity until rabies disease is eradicated. .

The current project will cover vaccination baits, their distribution, the necessary laboratory controls and relevant awareness campaigns in regards to rabies. It should be financed from IPA Component I programme starting with the 2008. Vaccination baits as well as their distribution/dissemination are assumed to be critical components for overall success of the program. Strengthening of laboratory capacities in terms of purchase and installation of relevant equipment is needed to respond to high sample throughput due to activities related to assessment of vaccination coverage as well as effect of rabies vaccination. Croatia had been performing oral immunisation of foxes from 1991 to 1996. Due to the lack of financial resources for vaccine supply and distribution this activities was unfortunately discontinued.

Vaccination strategy for rabies control in Croatia for 2009-2013 and Operational plan for implementation of vaccination strategy should be developed. Technical assistance is anticipated to be provided by TAIEX.

3.1.1 Rabies

Rabies is a viral disease that affects predominantly carnivores (mainly wild foxes) but can occur sporadically also in all animal species and humans. Fox populations infected with rabies act as a reservoir of the disease as they present a permanent risk for the transmission humans either directly or via domestic carnivores. Humans contract rabies through animal bites and if not treated before it becomes symptomatic the disease is invariably lethal.

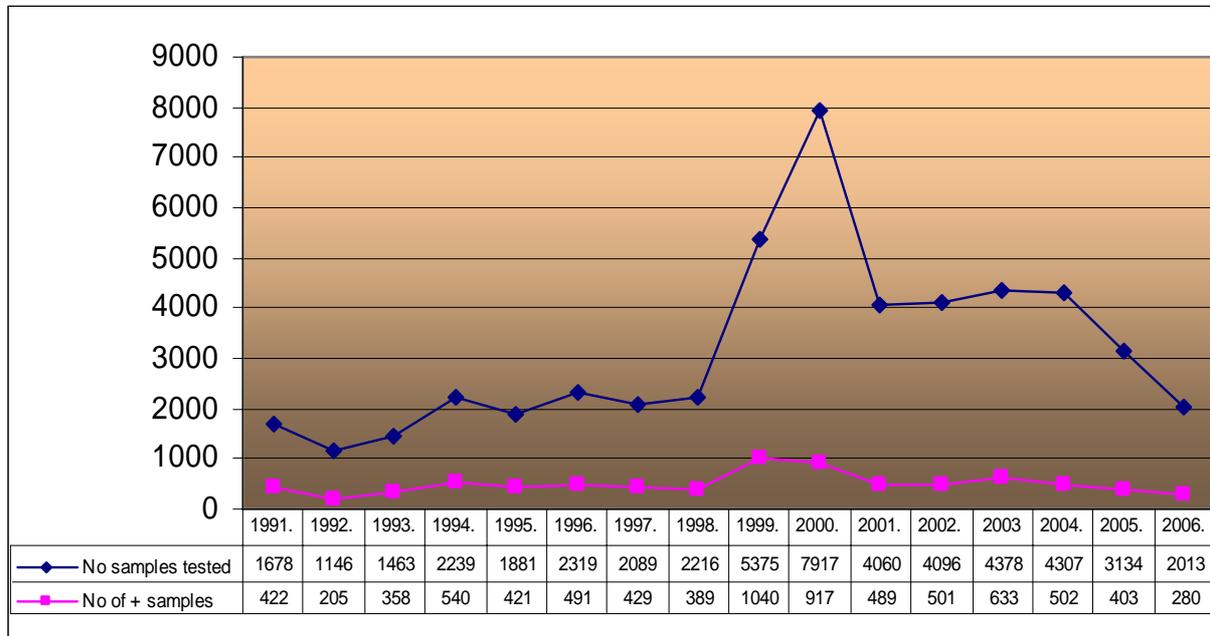
The incubation period of rabies is from 14 days to 6 months or longer (4-8 weeks on the average). An animal infected with rabies can spread the virus up to 10 days before the clinical symptoms appear.

History of rabies in Croatia

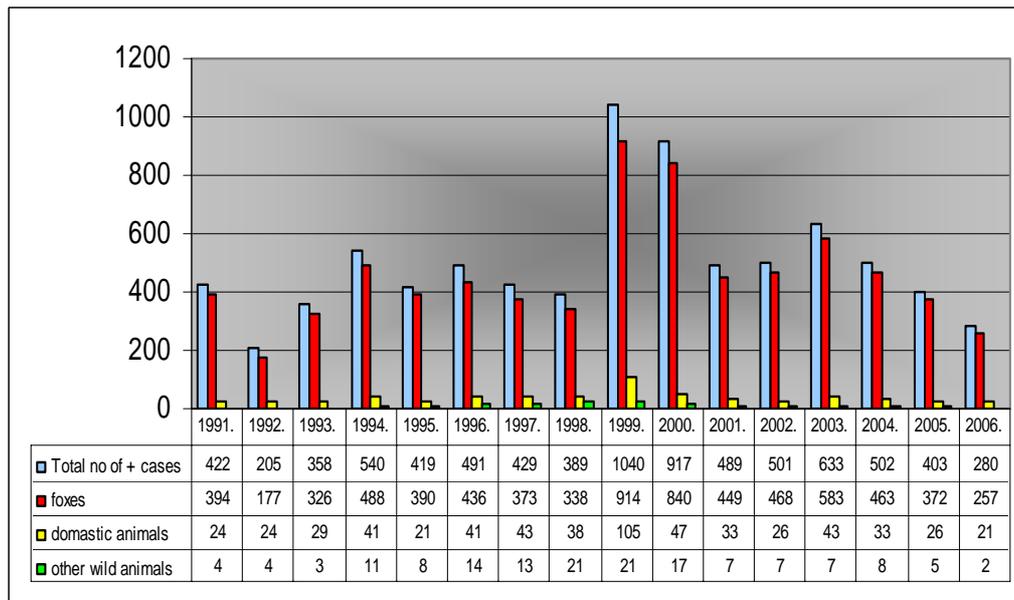
The first case of sylvatic rabies in Croatia was detected in 1977 in the six municipalities of north-eastern part of the country. Until 1985, the disease was spread over the territory of almost the whole country, with exception of the Adriatic islands. Epidemiological situation regarding rabies has remained similar till nowadays with the overall incidence of 400 – 500

cases annually. For spreading of rabies to other animal species, foxes are considered to be the most important reservoir and vector of the sylvatic rabies. The first oral vaccination of foxes against rabies was implemented in Croatia in 1991. There is no human cases of rabies in Croatia for decades.

Situation during the years from January 1991 to June 2006



No and proportion of positive cases in wild and domestic animals from January 1991 to June 2006



Diagnostics

Diagnosing of rabies is carried out by the immunofluorescent antibody method, including the use of commercial conjugates, exclusively in the laboratories of the Croatian

Veterinary Institute (Zagreb, Rijeka, Split, Križevci, and Vinkovci). Veterinarians are obliged by Law to send material suspected of rabies to a laboratory testing.

Identification system of dogs

Obligated identification of dogs in Croatia is prescribed by *Regulation on identification of dogs* (“*Official Gazette*” No. 162/2003) which is harmonised with Regulation (EC) N^o 998/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council on animal health requirements applicable to non-commercial movements of pet animals.

Prevention and control of rabies in dogs and cats

The number of dogs in Croatia varies from 245.000 to 300.000 in a year. In accordance with the *Veterinary Act* (*Official Gazette* No.41/07), registration of dogs is obligatory. All unregistered or stray dogs must be caught and taken care of, i.e. they must be removed.

The exact number of cats is not known since their registration is not obligatory. Vaccination of cats is not obligatory under the law; i.e. it is carried out at the owner’s request. Approximately 2.500 of cats are vaccinated annually.

Vaccination of dogs against rabies is obligatory under the law and it is regularly carried out every year in accordance to annual Decree on the measures for animal health protection against infectious and parasitic diseases and financing thereof in the year 2008 (*Official Gazette* No. 134/2007).

Vaccination of other domestic animals

Vaccination of domestic animals (with exception of dogs) is not obligatory under the law. In case of a deteriorated epidemiological situation, i.e. the increased number of positive rabies cases in domestic animals, in accordance with the *Ordinance concerning Measures for Fighting and Eradication of Rabies in Animals* (“*Official Gazette*” No. 32/2000) and annual *Decree on the measures for animal health protection against infectious and parasitic diseases and financing thereof in year 2004* (“*Official Gazette*” No. 204/2003), the Minister of Agriculture, Fishery and Rural Development may order obligatory vaccination of other domestic animals against rabies, with exception of dogs.

History of oral vaccination of foxes in Croatia

The first oral vaccination of foxes against rabies in the Republic of Croatia was carried out in 1991. In accordance with the fact that foxes are among the main reservoirs and vectors for the sylvatic rabies spreading and that the only successful way of fighting the rabies is vaccination, along with the planned declining in number of animals in the population of foxes, Croatia joined the joint action of implementing oral vaccination by laying baits, undertaken with neighbouring countries. For physical lying of the baits services of the hunters from hunting clubs have been used, as well as the services of specially adjusted aircrafts. The whole action has been co-ordinated and controlled by the Veterinary Directorate - the Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Rural Development, while in the field the action has been directly implemented and supervised by the district Veterinary Office and veterinary, hunting and forestry inspections.

Due to a specific geographical situation, the surrounding environment and limited financial resources, up to now Croatia has not been able to implement a comprehensive action

of oral vaccination, i.e. to carry out each action on the whole territory of the country. Also, beginning of the war events has caused interruption of these activities in the period from the year 1991 to 1994. Since 1991 until the autumn 2000, Croatia has implemented 11 campaigns of oral vaccinations.

Following a surveillance programme that will mark the extent of the problem per region, the control/eradication of the disease in foxes can be achieved by the immunisation through oral vaccination.

3.1.2 Justification

The aim of the project is for Croatia to put into practice a plan for eradication of rabies via oral vaccination of foxes and to achieve the status of being free from rabies. To achieve this aim wild carnivores, predominantly red foxes have to be vaccinated orally with vaccine-laced baits. The vaccination scheme is the following:

- as a rule, baits are dropped by plane in the endangered areas with density of 20-25 baits square kilometre twice a year during five consecutive years;
- further vaccination depends on the epidemiological situation in region, i.e., if the frequency of rabies infections is high in the countries surrounding Croatia, the procedure would be continued within an area of 30 kilometres from state border once a year.

Source data, which were taken into account while elaborating programme of the oral vaccination of foxes in Croatia:

Territory of Croatia: The total surface area of Croatia is 56.542 km².

The estimated area to be covered by baits: 35.000 km².

Baiting density: 25 baits per square kilometre.

Performance of vaccination campaign per year: 2 (spring and autumn season). For best results, foxes should be vaccinated twice a year – in spring and autumn, in which way pregnant female animals would be vaccinated in spring and the young animals which are born in spring would be vaccinated in the autumn.

Number of vaccine baits per single vaccination campaign: 875.000

Unitary costs of bait: 0,60 €.

Cost of bait dropping by airplane: 0,30 €. The bait drop should be carried out by airplane, as the drop would then be more evenly.

Cost of storage of vaccine is approximately 0,005 € per vaccine bait. Bait dropping by airplane takes approximately 90 working days. The storage time is four to six months. The storage temperature of vaccines is -20⁰C.

Vaccination strategy for rabies control in Croatia for 2009 -2013 and Operational plan for implementation of vaccination strategy should be developed. Technical assistance is anticipated to be provided by TAIEX.

Baits intake (eating) control during vaccination have to be performed on the third, seventh and fourteenth day. Within one month after the bait drop, the Veterinary Directorate in cooperation with legal persons who have hunting rights, the effectiveness of the campaign is checked by laboratory testing of hunted or found dead foxes up to 8 animals per 100 km² of

bait drop area. The indicator in the bait is tetracycline, which accumulates in the teeth of the animals, which eat the bait.

Sampling to monitor the effectiveness of vaccination. Surveillance by sampling dead or hunted animals in the whole of the territory of the country will involve the cooperation between the authorities, veterinarians, hunters and laboratories. Unitary cost per collected and sent fox is 12,5 €. It is anticipated to be financed from the National Budget.

Laboratory capacity: Laboratory which will perform laboratory investigation of samples should have adequate laboratory capacity to perform following laboratory tests: Fluorescent antibody test (FAT); Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA); Polymerase chain reaction (PCR); Tetracycline determination; Age determination; Titration of vaccine baits.

Laboratory experts should be adequately trained. For organising of training of laboratory experts technical assistance is anticipated by TAIEX.

Surveillance - Cost of laboratory testing of hunted or found dead foxes: Surveillance of the immunisation by vaccine intake and of the infection of the foxes through laboratory testing have to be done. The following methods will be performed:

- direct FAT (unitary cost - 20,99 €); AB – ELISA (unitary cost - 14,64 €); Tetracycline determination (unitary cost - 9,94 €); age determination (unitary cost - 12,55 €); PCR -rabies virus isolate (unitary cost - 86,30 €) and titration of baits (unitary cost - 132,33 €).

Awareness campaign before and during vaccination campaigns should be performed. Hunters, veterinarians, others involved with wild animals and general public must be well informed about significance of rabies disease, the importance of notification of disease, submitting specimens to the laboratory, about epidemiology and zoonotic potential of disease, about basic information on performing of oral vaccination of foxes, about procedures in case of human contact with baits etc.

Good cooperation and communication with public is very important part of program of oral vaccination of foxes. Distributed baits may be harmful for human health so general public has to be aware of the risk and they have to have clear instructions what to do and to whom to address in case of close contact with the baits.

Post-vaccination control period: Assessment of results will be also done within two years after vaccination campaign. Two-year control period after vaccination involves the hunting of up to eight foxes per 100 km² of the bait drop area and their laboratory testing.

3.2 Assessment of project impact, catalytic effect, sustainability and cross border impact

Wildlife rabies control/eradication will be beneficial to both domestic animals and public health since it will result in a significant reduction of number of new cases of rabies in wild life as well as new rabies cases in domestic animals.

The control/eradication of this disease in wildlife will also contribute achievement of favourable rabies situation in neighbouring countries, either to achieve or to maintain the status of the country as free of rabies.

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

1. Laboratory is well equipped and has adequate capacity for prescribed surveillance

Measurable indicators:

- Number of samples collected and tested is increases.

2. Vaccine baits purchased and distributed

Measurable indicators:

- 1.750.000 vaccine baits purchased/ and distributed/disseminated
- Estimated number of foxes immunized against rabies.

3. Surveillance program for clarified epidemiological situation as regards rabies is implemented and risk of rabies in domestic animals is reduced / mitigated

Measurable indicators:

- Yearly number of positive cases of rabies in wild life and domestic animals is decreased,
- Estimated number of foxes immunised in Croatia,
- Estimated rate of reduction of potential spreading of rabies to neighbouring countries,
- Estimated reduction of risk for human health,
- Results of surveillance of the seroconversion percentage in fox population,
- Results of detection of biomarkers that indicates fox has eaten the bait,
- Results of follow-up evolution of fox populations (age determination).

4. Public well aware about importance of rabies as one of serious zoonoses.

Measurable indicators:

- A number of informative bulletins and workshops for veterinarians and hunters are organised,
- A number of posters, leaflets and press releases for general public are distributed.

3.4 Activities (two supply contracts and three service contracts under this IPA project):

1. Capacity building of laboratory by supply of equipment

Capacity building of laboratory to enable timely and sustainable laboratory diagnosis i.e. purchase of additional equipment for laboratory needed to respond to expected sample throughput due to activities related to assessment of vaccination coverage as well as effect of rabies vaccination.

1.1. Supply of equipment (one supply contract under this IPA project).

List of equipment is:

Biocontainment cabinet; Fluorescent microscope; One humidified and one dry CO₂ incubator on 37° C; Centrifuge and vortex; Refrigerator from +4 to – 30° C; Equipment for section and opening of the head; Microtitre plates; Positive and negative controls from

Reference Laboratories; Cell culture flasks; Human protection equipment; Laboratory water bath.

Indicative budget for supply component i.e. for capacity building of laboratory is 45.000 €.

1.2. Assessment of training needs of staff about use of new equipment.

Specific training will be identified by laboratory experts. This training will be related to use of new purchased equipment and to interpretation of laboratory test results.

Technical assistance is anticipated by TAIEX

1.3. Training of staff on use of new equipment.

Training of staff in EU Reference laboratory.

Technical assistance is anticipated by TAIEX

2. Vaccine purchase, storage and distribution

Supply component

2.1. Purchase of vaccine (one supply contract under this IPA project)

Purchase of vaccine. The vaccination strategies for rabies control will consist of using commercial baits formulated for oral consumption by the mentioned animals. All of the baits have incorporated the antibiotic Oxyteracyclin.

The total surface area of Croatia is 56.542 km². The estimated area to be covered by baits is 35.000 km² in density of 25 baits per km. The estimated number of baits for single vaccination is 875.000. The vaccination needs to be performed twice a year during of period of at least five consecutive years.. Unitary costs of bait is 0,60 €.

Indicative budget of supply component i.e. for purchase of vaccine is 2.100.000 €.

Service component

2.2. Distribution and storage of vaccines (one service contract under this IPA project)

Vaccination of foxes campaign performing according to Operational plan for implementation of vaccination strategy for the oral vaccination of foxes against rabies in the first year of the project implementation i.e. service contracts for distribution of baits.

The oral vaccination of foxes against rabies will be done by plane as well by manual distribution for specified areas, if necessary, in density of 25 baits per km. The vaccination needs to be performed twice a year. Unitary costs of bait distribution by aircraft is 0,30 €. In case of manual distribution of vaccine baits it will be fully financed from national budget.

Indicative budget for distribution of vaccine is 1.050.000 €.

Bait dropping by aircraft takes approximately 90 working days. During that period vaccine baits have to stored at proper condition. The storage temperature of vaccines is -20⁰C. The storage time is four to six months.

Indicative budget for storage of vaccine is 17.500,00 €.

3. Surveillance (one service contract of 862,500 € under this IPA project)

3.1. Surveillance by testing of dead or hunted animals

Surveillance of the immunisation coverage and of the infection of the foxes through sampling and laboratory testing (cooperation between veterinary service, hunters and laboratories).

The following methods will be performed: direct FAT (4.000 tests x 20,99 €); AB – ELISA (2.000 x 14,64 €); Tetracycline (2.000 x 9,94 €); age determination (2.000 x 12,55 €); PCR - rabies virus isolate (20 x 86,30 €) and titration of baits (20 x 132,33 €).

Indicative budget for laboratory testing is 716.500 €.

Service component

3.2. Evaluation of surveillance results

Comprehensive epidemiology analysis of surveillance data e.g. incidence of rabies, assessment of risk to public health, will be performed.

Indicative budget for evaluation of surveillance results is 6.000,00 €.

Service component

3.3. Sampling and submission of samples to the laboratory to monitor the effectiveness of the vaccination

Hunters or other designated professionals will collect and send foxes shot or found dead to the laboratory (11.200 samples x 12.5 Euros). Comprehensive analysis of data on vaccine coverage as well as effect of vaccination will be performed.

Indicative budget for sampling and submission of samples to the laboratory is 140.000,00 €.

It is anticipated to be financed from the National Budget.

4. Planning and implementation of awareness campaign (one service contract under this IPA project)

Service component.

Awareness campaign among hunters, veterinarians, others involved with wild animals and public will be carried out.

Indicative budget for awareness campaign is 40.000,00 €.

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

The activities will take place in the conditional sequence .

In second quarter 2009 activities will be carried out to ensure that laboratories are fully capable of performing the necessary tests, i.e. additional equipment will be supplied to increase the capacity of laboratory. The purchase and the storage of vaccine will follow to help that the distribution of vaccine takes place during the vaccination season. Vaccines as well as methods and reagents used in laboratory testing should comply with the EU standards and diagnostic manual of the concerned disease where applicable. Before every vaccine distribution period awareness campaign will be performed to inform general public and others

involved with wild animals about significance of rabies, performing of oral vaccination of foxes, and on the procedures in case of human contact with baits. The effectiveness of the vaccination campaigns will be checked by laboratory testing of foxes. Evaluation of surveillance results will be performed after every calendar year of performing vaccination campaign.

3.6 Linked activities

Similar projects will be running simultaneously in all the Western Balkan countries according to Note of European Commission on Multi-beneficiary IPA Outline Project Fiches of 8 February 2008 (DG ENLARG D3/CN-Raeg. D(2008)100527).

3.7 Lessons learned

Wildlife Rabies was eradicated from most areas in central and Western Europe through vaccination. In recent years similar programmes have been implemented in some Member States with favourable results. Relevant programs are in compliance with the Council Decision 90/638/EEC of 27 November 1990 laying down Community criteria for the eradication and monitoring of certain diseases.

IV. Indicative Budget (amounts in €)

					SOURCES OF FUNDING								
			TOTAL EXP.RE	TOTAL PUBLIC EXP.RE	IPA COMMUNITY CONTRIBUTION		NATIONAL PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION					PRIVATE CONTRIBUTION	
ACTIVITIES	IB (1)	INV (1)	EUR (a)=(b)+(e)	EUR (b)=(c)+(d)	EUR (c)	% (2)	Total EUR (d)=(x)+(y)+(z)	% (2)	Central EUR (x)	Regional/Local EUR (y)	IFIs EUR (z)	EUR (e)	% (3)
Activity 1 Capacity building of laboratory		45.000	45.000	45.000	33.750	75	11.250	25	11.250				
Supply contract 1.1 Supply of additional laboratory equipment		45.000	45.000	45.000	33.750	75	11.250	25	11.250				
Activity 2 Vaccine purchase, storage and distribution	1.067.500	2.100.000	3.167.500	3.167.500	2.375.625	75	791.875	25	791.875				
Supply contract 2.1 Purchase of vaccine		2.100.000	2.100.000	2.100.000	1.575.000	75	525.000	25	525.000				
Service contract 2.2 Distribution and storage of vaccine	1.067.500		1.067.500	1.067.500	800.625	75	266.875	25	266.875				
Activity 3 Surveillance	862.500		862.500	862.500	690.000	80	172.500	20	172.500				
Service contract 3.1 Testing of dead or hunted animals and evaluation of surveillance results	862.500		862.500	862.500	690.000	80	172.500	20	172.500				
Activity 4 Awareness campaign	40.000		40.000	40.000	36.000	90	4.000	10	4.000				
Service contract 4.1	40.000		40.000	40.000	36.000	90	4.000	10	4.000				

Awareness campaign													
TOTAL IB			1.970.000	1.970.000	1.526.625	77	443.375	23	443.375				
TOTAL INV			2.145.000	2.145.000	1.608.750	75	536.250	25	536.250				
TOTAL PROJECT			4.115.000	4.115.000	3.135.375	76	979.625	24	979.625				

Amounts net of VAT

(1) In the Activity row use "X" to identify whether IB or INV

(2) Expressed in % of the **Public** Expenditure (column (b))

(3) Expressed in % of the **Total** Expenditure (column (a))

V. Indicative Implementation Schedule (periods broken down per quarter)

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Supply contract 1.1 Supply of additional laboratory equipment	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q3 2010
Supply contract 2.1 Purchase of vaccine	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q3 2011
Service contract 2.2 Distribution and storage of vaccine	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2011
Service contract 3.1 Testing of dead or hunted animals and evaluation of surveillance results	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Q2 2012
Service contract 4.1 Awareness campaign	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Q4 2011

All projects should in principle be ready for tendering in the 1st Quarter following the signature of the FA

VI. Cross cutting issues (where applicable)

6.1 Equal Opportunity

During the implementation of the project there will be no discrimination on the grounds of race, sex, sexual orientation, religion national or social origin birth or other status. The Croatian laws and regulations concerning the equal opportunities for women, men and minorities will be strictly followed.

6.2 Environment

The eradication of rabies in wildlife and domestic animals will have the positive effect on the environment in it's widest sense.

6.3 Minorities

N/A

ANNEXES

- 1- Log frame in Standard Format
- 2- Amounts contracted and Disbursed per Quarter over the full duration of Programme
- 3- Description of Institutional Framework
- 4- Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:
 - Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
 - Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA
 - Reference to MIPD
 - Reference to National Development Plan
 - Reference to national / sectoral investment plans
- 5- Details per EU funded contract (*) where applicable:
 - For *TA contracts*: account of tasks expected from the contractor
 - For *twinning covenants*: account of tasks expected from the team leader, resident twinning advisor and short term experts
 - For *grants schemes*: account of components of the schemes
 - For *investment contracts*: reference list of feasibility study as well as technical specifications and cost price schedule + section to be filled in on investment criteria (**)
 - For *works contracts*: reference list of feasibility study for the *constructing works* part of the contract as well as a section on investment criteria (**); account of services to be carried out for the *service part* of the contract

(*) non standard aspects (in case of derogation to PRAG) also to be specified

(**) section on investment criteria (applicable to all infrastructure contracts and constructing works):

- Rate of return
- Co financing
- compliance with state aids provisions
- Ownership of assets (current and after project completion)

ANNEX 1: Logical framework matrix in standard format

LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR Support to animal disease control/eradication in Republic of Croatia	Programme name and number IPA 2008	
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development (MAFRD), Veterinary directorate	Contracting period) expires two years following the date of conclusion of the Financing Agreement	Disbursement period expires three years following the end date for contracting
	Total budget : €4.115.000	IPA budget: €3.135.375

Overall objective	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	
To improve the animal health situation in Croatia as regards Rabies	Decrease in number of new rabies cases at least 10 percent yearly	Commission's Progress Report on Croatia Food and veterinary office (FVO) Reports Relevant Official Governmental reports (e.g. Animal disease status report)	
Project purpose	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
To support to control/eradication of rabies in foxes and reduce the risk of new rabies cases	Prevalence and incidence of the Rabies in wild fox population reduced	Ministry of Agriculture Fishery and Rural Development – Veterinary Directorate: Animal disease status report Food and veterinary office Reports	Vaccination of wildlife is successfully applied also in neighbouring countries Continuous Governmental support to institutional capacity building for veterinary service Support by the state budget Cooperation and coordination between all relevant authorities
Results	Objectively verifiable indicators	Sources of Verification	Assumptions
1. Laboratory is well equipped and have adequate capacity for prescribed surveillance 2. Vaccine baits purchased and distributed 3. Surveillance program for clarified epidemiological situation as regards rabies is implemented and risk of rabies in domestic animals is reduced / mitigated 4. Public well aware about importance of rabies as one of serious zoonoses	1. Number of samples collected and tested is increased 2.1 1.750.000 vaccine baits purchased/ and distributed/disseminated 2.2 Estimated number of foxes immunised against rabies 3.1 Yearly number of positive cases of rabies in wild life and domestic animals is decreased 3.2 Estimated rate of reduction of potential spreading of rabies to neighbouring countries 3.3 Estimated reduction of risk for human health. 3.4 Results of surveillance of the seroconversion percentage in fox population 3.5 Results of detection of biomarkers that indicates fox has eaten the bait 3.6 Results of follow-up evolution of fox populations (age determination). 4.1 A number of posters, leaflets and press releases for general public are distributed 4.2 A number of informative bulletins and workshops for veterinarians and hunters are organised	Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Rural Development ; Veterinary Directorate : Animal disease status report Provisional acceptance for supply contracts issued by CFCA	Vaccination of domestic carnivores applied Sufficient institutional capacity for implementation of project
Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions

<p>1. Capacity building of laboratory by supply of equipment 1.1. Supply of equipment 2. Vaccine purchase, storage and distribution 2.1 Purchase of vaccine 2.2. Distribution and storage of vaccine 3. Surveillance 3. 1 Testing of dead or hunted animals and evaluation of surveillance results 4. Planning and implementation of awareness campaign</p>	<p>1. Supply component (1.1 and 2.1) 2. Service component (2.2, 3.1 and 4)</p>	<p>Total rabies : 4.115.000 € - supply: 2.145.000 € - service: 1.970.000 € - EU contribution – 3.135.375 € - National co-financing – 979.625 €</p>	<p>Effective collaboration of contractor with beneficiary, CFCU, and other relevant institutions Support from other relevant institutions</p>
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ANNEX 2: amounts (in €) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

Contracted	Q2 2009	Q3 2009	Q4 2009	Q1 2010	Q2 2010	Q3 2010	Q4 2010	Q1 2011	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012
Contract 1.1 Supply of additional laboratory equipment		45.000											
Contract 2.1. Purchase of vaccine		2.100.000											
Contract 2.2. Distribution and storage of vaccine		1.067.500											
Contract 3.1 Testing of dead or hunted animals and evaluation of surveillance results			862.500										
Contract 4.1 Awareness campaign			40.000										
Cumulated	0	3.212.500	4.115.000										
Disbursed													
Contract 1.1 Supply of additional laboratory equipment			27.000				18.000						
Contract 2.1 Purchase of vaccine			1.260.000								840.000		
Contract 2.2 Distribution and storage of vaccine			427.000									640.500	
Contract 3.1 Testing of dead or hunted animals and evaluation of surveillance results				345.000									517.500
Contract 4.1 Awareness campaign				16.000								24.000	
Cumulated	0	0	1.714.000	2.075.000	2.075.000	2.075.000	2.093.000	2.093.000	2.093.000	2.093.000	2.933.000	3.597.500	4.115.000

ANNEX 3: Description of Institutional Framework

The competent authority for implementation of the Project will be Veterinary Directorate of MAFRD where enough capacities for the coordination of the Project are ensured. The beneficiaries of the Project are Veterinary and Public Authorities, General Public, Hunting Authorities as well as hunting associations.

In accordance with the current internal organisation of the MAFRD, the competent authorities in the veterinary field are Veterinary Directorate and Veterinary Inspection Directorate.

The Veterinary Directorate has the following organisational units:

1. Animal Health Protection Sector
 2. Veterinary Public Health Sector
 3. Department for General Affairs, International Co-operation and EU Accession
 4. Department for Central Veterinary Information System and Financing of Official Controls
- The Animal Health Protection Sector performs activities regarding animal health protection and ensuring their welfare, the organisation and functioning of the veterinary service, and the identification of animals and registration of their movements. This Sector comprises three departments, and these are: Veterinary Epidemiology Department, Veterinary Service and I&R (Identification and Registration) Department, and Animal Welfare Department.
 - Veterinary Public Health Sector is competent for the safety of food of animal origin and animal feed, veterinary medicinal products and veterinary medical devices, animal by-products, drafting of legislation and other programmes falling within this area, and legal, administrative and other activities related to its scope of work. The Sector consists of two departments, i.e. the Department for Hygiene of Products of Animal Origin and the Department for Veterinary Medicinal Products and Feedstuffs.
 - Department for General Affairs, International Co-operation and EU Accession is competent for the monitoring and co-ordination of work of the sectors within the Directorate in regard with the alignment of legislation in the veterinary field, international agreements in the veterinary field, and general affairs of the Directorate.
 - Department for Central Veterinary Information System and Financing of Official Controls
The Central Veterinary Information System (CVIS) will contain a unified system of all registers, registries and software in the veterinary field. This Department will be responsible for its establishment and maintenance, and for drafting of legislation on the CVIS functioning. The Department will also be responsible for activities relating to the financing of official Controls.

Annex 4

4 - Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:

- **Reference list of relevant laws and regulations**
- **Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA**

Accession Partnership 2005

3.2 Medium-term priorities

ABILITY TO ASSUME THE OBLIGATIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy

Make significant progress with alignment in the veterinary and phytosanitary sectors, including (...) animal disease control programmes’

National Programme for the Accession of Republic of Croatia into the European Union

3.12 Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy

3.12.2 Veterinary Medicine

c) Mid-term priorities – Activities planned for 2008/9

(...) The plan is also to upgrade and align a large number of food production establishments with EU requirements, to improve work on the establishment of an animal identification system, animal waste treatment and **animal disease control programmes’**.

- **Reference to MIPD**

Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document 2007-9 for Croatia

Component V – Rural Development

2. Major areas of intervention

Priority axis 1: Interventions under this priority have to contribute to the sustainable adaptation of the agricultural sector and the implementation of Community standards concerning the common agriculture policy and policy areas like food safety, veterinary, phytosanitary and environmental matters.

4. Expected Results

(...)

- Improved income of the beneficiary farmers
- Increased added value and competitiveness of agricultural and fishery products

- **Reference to National Development Plan**

Croatian Strategy for the Transposition and Implementation of the *Acquis Communautaire* in Chapter 12 Food Safety, Veterinary and Phytosanitary Policy into National Legislation’

3. Training and Strengthening of Administrative Capacities

3.2 Strengthening of administrative capacities in the field of food safety and veterinary policy

Animal Health Protection Sector

‘In line with the amendments to the Regulation on the internal organisation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management (OG 51/06) in force and new organisation for 2008, the Veterinary Epidemiology Department is expected to have three more sections in 2008, namely: Section for Crisis Planning, Section for Development and Monitoring of the Animal Disease Control Programme, and Section for Data Analysis and Reporting. **The underlying purpose is to strengthen prevention to a significant extent, i.e. build the system of measures to prevent diseases.** (...) Due to the volume of new regulations, a list of training priorities will be drafted. This list will include the control of zoonoses with an

emphasis on salmonellosis, control of certain transmittable spongiform encephalopathies, control of classical swine fever, avian influenza, etc.

Strategic Development Framework for 2006-13

Section VI Space, Nature, Environment and Regional Development

Goals: Improve the quality of agricultural capacities and increase self-sufficiency in food production

Instruments and Actions

- (...) Special attention should be paid to the safety and quality of food (...) This will contribute to the strengthening of the Croatian agricultural sector which, by meeting EU standards, will be able to place its products in the European food market
- The specific geographical shape of Croatia has resulted in a large number of countries constituting a border area. Cross-border cooperation should be stimulated, in particular on the part of the border with the EU, in order (...) to allow citizens and the business sector to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the EU market.

- **Reference to national / sectoral investment plans**

N/A