

IPA 2010 CROATIA PROJECT FICHE

HR-2010-03-12-01

1. Basic information

1.1 CRIS Number: IPA/2010/022-460

1.2 Title: **Continued Support to animal disease control/eradication in the Republic of 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): EUR 4 082 394

1.8 EU contribution: EUR 3 107 075

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 has serious animal and public health impact.

2.2 Project purpose:

To continue the 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 (2008), in Ability to assume the obligations for membership, for chapter 12: Food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy identifies the following priority; setting up of compliant regimes in the food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary sectors, including animal diseases surveillance and eradication programs.

The (Draft) National Programme for the Accession of the Republic of Croatia to the EU (2010) 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 2010/11.

The '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 strengthening of administrative capacity and further development of the Veterinary Directorate-Animal Health Protection Sector. Document states 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 is integral part of this objective.

The Strategic Development Framework 2006-13 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. This will help to decrease the risk to EU Member States posed by this disease, and facilitate the authorisation of countries in the region for the importation into the Community of live animals and animal products without disruption of regional trade.

2.4 Link with MIPD

The Multi-annual Indicative Planning Document (MIPD) 2009-2011 together with the information available in the Accession partnership and progress reports for Croatia

will ensure measures are taken to ensure Croatia increases its institutional capacity for acquis transposition and implementation. Control of animal disease – rabies is an example of such measure. Rabies eradication project will further aid in the process of continuous improvement and strengthening of capacity of the veterinary service to build up and set into operation an effective eradication and control system and aid further alignment with EU acquis.

2.5 Link with National Development Plan

The ‘**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 further development of the Veterinary Directorate-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.

2.6 Link with national/ sectoral investment plans

Not applicable.

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. Proposed project will help Croatia to continue with the implementation of measures necessary for the eradication and control of animal diseases.

This project is continuing on IPA 2008 HR2008-03-12-08 “Support to animal disease control/eradication in the Republic of Croatia” and should assure oral vaccination campaigns of foxes for further 2 years (entire vaccination program that will be implemented on the territory of the whole Croatia should last for 5 consecutive years). 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. These diseases have a negative impact on the population, in particular on the rural community, in neighbouring EU Member States.

The eradication of rabies in the Western Balkans consists of two components – a regional component for the Western Balkans countries (IPA centralised programmes – Support for the control/eradication of animal diseases CRIS Number 2008/020-319 coordinated by the EC), and national component(s) (IPA 2008 and IPA 2010 projects). The purpose of the project is, in the long run, the eradication of rabies in the entire Western Balkan region including Croatia, as well as a capacity building of the veterinary services.

To achieve the above mentioned objectives, activities of the project will have to run for a period of at least 60 months (5 consecutive years), whereby the sequence of interphase should ensure that there is no time gap in the implementation. After the end of the project the Veterinary Directorate within the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development will continue with the implementation of the established procedures as its regular activity until rabies disease is eradicated.

Proposed project will cover purchase and storage of vaccination baits, their distribution, the surveillance - necessary laboratory controls and relevant awareness campaigns. This process started with the project from IPA 2008 programme and it should be continued with this project under IPA 2010 programme. Procurement of vaccination baits as well as their correct distribution/dissemination over chosen area is assumed to be critical component for overall success of the program. Strengthening of laboratory capacities in terms of purchase and installation of relevant equipment was assured through IPA 2008 project.

Croatia had been performing oral immunisation of foxes from 1991 to 1996, however this activities were not continuous and did not cover entire country area affected by this disease. Due to the lack of financial resources for vaccine supply and distribution, these activities were unfortunately discontinued.

Following the results obtained from oral vaccination conducted throughout IPA 2008 project a Vaccination strategy for rabies control in Croatia for 2011-2013 and Operational plan for implementation of vaccination strategy should be developed.

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 population infected with rabies act as a reservoir of the disease as they present a permanent risk for the transmission to 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.

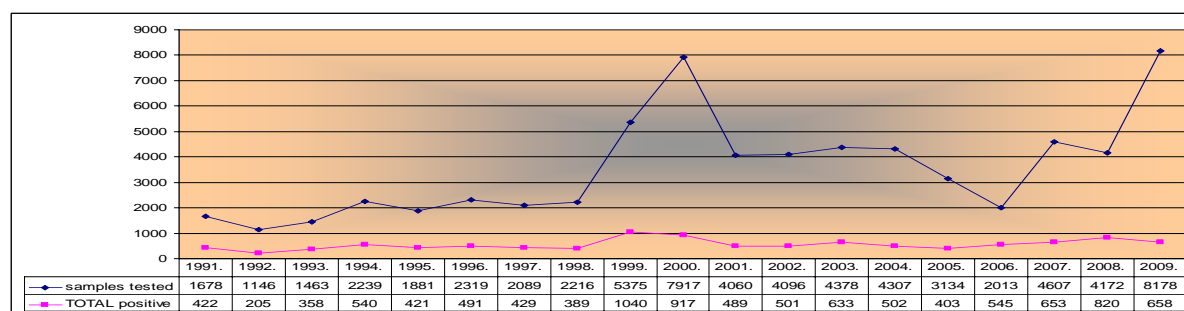
The incubation period of rabies lasts from 14 days to 6 months or longer (4-8 weeks on the average). An animal infected with rabies can spread the virus up to 10 days before the clinical symptoms appear.

History of rabies in Croatia

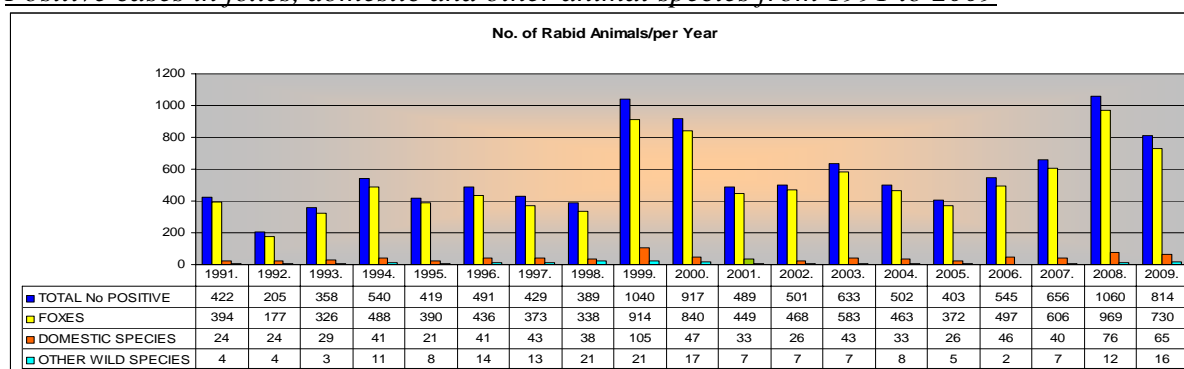
The first case of sylvatic rabies in Croatia was detected in 1977 in the six municipalities of north-eastern part of the country. Until 1985, the disease was spread over the territory of almost the whole country, with exception of the Adriatic islands. Epidemiological situation regarding rabies has remained similar till 2007 with the

overall incidence of 400 – 500 cases annually. In 2007-2009 an increase of rabies positive cases in wild as well as domestic animal population is reported on the territory of the whole country. 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 have been no human cases of rabies in Croatia for decades.

Situation during years 1991 to 2009



Positive cases in foxes, domestic and other animal species from 1991 to 2009



Diagnostics

Laboratory testing of samples on rabies is carried out exclusively in the laboratories of the Croatian Veterinary Institute (Zagreb, Rijeka, Split, Križevci, and Vinkovci). Strengthening of laboratory capacities in terms of purchase and installation of relevant equipment was assured through IPA 2008 project. Additional equipment will enable adequate response to higher sample throughput due to the activities related to the assessment of vaccination coverage as well as effect of rabies vaccination.

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, 114/04 and 26/05) which is harmonised with Regulation (EC) N° 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.

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 2010.

Measures for control and eradication of rabies are prescribed by Ordinance on measures for the control and eradication of rabies in animals ("Official Gazette" No. 32/2000).

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 Veterinary Act (Official Gazette No.41/07), 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 in year 2010), the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries 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, Fisheries 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, until 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 1996, Croatia has implemented 11 campaigns of oral vaccinations.

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

IPA 2010 Project is continuing on IPA 2008 HR2008-03-12-08 “*Support to animal disease control/eradication in the Republic of Croatia*” and will further aim to the eradication of rabies in wildlife that will be beneficial to domestic animals and public health resulting in a significant reduction of number of cases of rabies in wildlife, domestic animals and possible human cases. The eradication of this disease in wildlife will also contribute to the achievement of favourable rabies situation in EU and other neighbouring countries.

3.1.2 Justification

The aim of the project is to continue with a plan for eradication of rabies in Croatia via oral vaccination of foxes and to achieve the status of being free from rabies. To achieve this aim wild carnivore, 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 endangered areas with density of 20-25 baits per 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 female (gravid) animals would be vaccinated in spring and young animals that are born in spring would be vaccinated in autumn.

Number of vaccine baits per single vaccination campaign: 875.000

Number of vaccine baits per year (one spring and one autumn vaccination campaign): 1.750.000

Total Number of vaccine baits per two years (4 vaccination campaigns, two springs and two autumns): 3.500.000

The bait drop should be carried out by airplane, to assure even distribution across selected area.

Bait dropping by airplane takes approximately 90 working days. Vaccine baits have to be stored at proper conditions in accordance with the prescribed instructions of the producer. The storage temperature for vaccine baits is at least -20⁰C. The storage time is four to six months.

In case of manual distribution of baits, 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 will collect animals. 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 need to be collected. The indicator in the bait is tetracycline, which accumulates in the teeth of the animals, which consumed the bait.

Sampling to monitor the effectiveness of vaccination. Sampling of dead or hunted animals in the whole of the territory of the country will involve the cooperation between the authorities, veterinarians, hunters and laboratories. It is anticipated to be financed from the National Budget.

Laboratory capacity: Assessment of the vaccine coverage and the effectiveness of the immunisation process will be performed through a laboratory testing. Laboratory that will perform laboratory testing of samples should have adequate laboratory capacity to perform following laboratory tests: Fluorescent antibody test (FAT); Rapid Fluorescent Focus Inhibition Test (RFFIT)/Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA); Real time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR); Tetracycline determination; Age determination; Indirect immunoperoxidase test (IIP); Titration of vaccine baits.

Laboratory staff should be adequately educated and trained for work with the above mentioned equipment.

The following methods will be performed:

- direct FAT, RFFIT/ELISA, Tetracycline determination, age determination, RT-PCR -rabies virus isolate, IIP and titration of baits.

Awareness campaign needs to be performed before and during vaccination campaigns. Hunters, veterinarians and 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 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 whom to contact in the case is contact with the baits occurs

Post-vaccination control period: Assessment of results will be also done within two years after five consecutive vaccination years will be implemented. 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. The post-vaccination control period is not anticipated to be financed within this IPA project. The financing of post-vaccination control will be conducted in accordance to prescribed procedures.

Data collected and analysed in previous oral vaccination campaign performed under IPA 2008 HR2008-03-12-08 "Support to animal disease control/eradication in the Republic of Croatia" Project will be compared with the results gained from this Project.

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, in domestic animals and possible human cases of the disease. The control/eradication of this disease in Croatia will also contribute to the achievement of favourable rabies situation in neighbouring countries

3.3 Results and measurable indicators:

Results and measurable indicators in relation with **Activity 1 – Vaccine purchase and storage**

Results: Planned amount of vaccines purchased and adequately stored

Measurable indicators:

- 3.500.000 vaccine baits purchased and stored in prescribed conditions (prescribed by vaccine producer)

Results and measurable indicators in relation with **Activity 2 – Distribution of vaccine**

Results: Vaccine baits are evenly distributed across selected area in vaccination season; number of foxes immunized against rabies through oral vaccination increased.

Measurable indicators:

- 3.500.000 vaccine baits distributed/disseminated in 4 vaccination campaigns (2 years period) on the area of 35.000 km² according to the Operational plan for oral vaccination of foxes;
- Estimated number of foxes (up to 50% of tested animals) immunized against rabies is increased.

Results and measurable indicators in relation with **Activity 3 – Surveillance**

Results: Laboratory analysis of samples on rabies is conducted and results are analysed. Program for clarified epidemiological situation as regarding 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 against rabies is increased,
- Reduction rate of potential spreading of rabies to neighbouring countries is increased,
- Risk of rabies for human health is decreased,
- Results of surveillance of the seroconversion percentage show that the immunisation of fox population is achieved,
- Results of detection of biomarkers show that foxes have eaten the baits on certain area of distribution and are immunised,
- Results on the evolution of fox populations (age determination) are collected.

Results and measurable indicators in relation with **Activity 4 – Awareness campaign**

Results: Veterinarians and hunters trained about specific issues regarding rabies and vaccination campaigns, general public well aware of vaccination campaigns.

Measurable indicators:

- Bulletins for veterinarians, hunters and medical doctors are disseminated and workshops are organised and conducted, according to ToR for awareness campaign
- Defined number of posters, leaflets and press releases for general public distributed according to ToR for Awareness campaign.

3.4 Activities

Four groups of activities with four contracts under this IPA project (one supply contract and three service contracts) and one national-funded contract:

Activity 1. Vaccine purchase and storage (one supply contract under this IPA project)

The rabies control will consist of usage of commercial baits formulated for oral consumption by 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 square kilometre. The estimated number of baits for single vaccination is 875.000. The vaccination needs to be performed twice a year during period of at least five consecutive years.

Vaccine baits have to be stored at proper condition in accordance with the prescribed instructions. The storage temperature for vaccine baits is at least -20°C and storage time is four to six months.

Currently in the Republic of Croatia only one immunological Veterinary Medicinal Product intended for prophylactic vaccination of wild red foxes against rabies possesses approval issued according to the legal procedure. It is not possible to make a market analysis for products which are not approved to be used on Croatian market nor for supply or use any other product. Therefore derogation for direct award will be requested (under IPA 2008 project this derogation was approved by European Commission).

Activity 2. Distribution of vaccine (one service contract under this IPA project)

The oral vaccination of foxes against rabies will be done by plane and by manual distribution for specified areas, if necessary, in density of 25 baits per km². The vaccination needs to be performed twice a year. In case manual distribution of vaccine baits is needed, it will be fully financed from the National Budget.

Bait dropping by aircraft takes approximately 90 working days per campaign.

Activity 3. Surveillance (one service contract under this IPA project)

Surveillance of the immunisation coverage and detection of infection of foxes will be performed through the sampling and laboratory testing. Sampling will be performed in cooperation among veterinary service, hunters and laboratories. Hunters or other designated professionals will collect and send foxes shot or found dead to the laboratory. Sampling and submission of samples to the laboratory are anticipated to be financed from the National Budget by the beneficiary institution in addition to the funds that will be reserved for co-financing of this project.

3.1 Testing of dead or hunted animals (one service contract under this IPA project)

It is anticipated that per each action a specific number of laboratory analysis will be performed with the following methods: direct FAT (the estimated number of tests is 3500), RFFIT/ELISA (the estimated number of tests is 3500), Tetracycline (the estimated number of tests is 3500), age determination (the estimated number of animals to be determinate according to age status is 3500), RT-PCR (the estimated number of tests is 600), rabies virus isolation (the estimated number of tests is 600), IIP (the estimated number of tests is 600) and titration of baits (the estimated number of tests is 20).

In order to carry out a proper laboratory testing, samples should be sent to the laboratory as soon as possible. Immediately after animal dies, physiological process of autolysis starts. Testing of samples taken from fresh animal carcasses is faster and easier in terms of technical preparation of samples. Also laboratory testing is much easier and more reliable as well as less time consuming if the sample is fresh.

According to the prescribed conditions of sending samples (fox carcasses) is extremely important to prevent potential spreading of disease via transportation. Therefore, material that is submitted to the laboratory must be properly packed and transported in a way to disable any contamination with potentially infected material. Shipment of contagious material must be done in a way to prevent possible contamination of people and equipment with the virus. Sending of contagious material outside the country of its origin will impose extra costs. The time between shooting of the animals and diagnostic testing would be prolonged. Both factors will have direct influence on number of tests which should be performed for evaluation of the surveillance (e.g. lower number of animals could be tested and lower number of samples will be adequate for testing). Also more time will be needed for completing the surveillance activities.

Considering the above mentioned this service component for surveillance will be performed by National Reference Laboratory for rabies.

National Reference Laboratory that will perform all tests will issue laboratory reports for each sample tested on rabies.

3.2. Evaluation of surveillance results (one national-funded contract)

Comprehensive epidemiological analysis of surveillance data e.g. incidence of rabies, assessment of risk to public health as well as comprehensive analysis of data on vaccine coverage and the effect of vaccination will be performed. Data collected and analysed in previous oral vaccination campaign performed under IPA 2008 HR2008-03-12-08 Support to animal disease control/eradication in the Republic of Croatia Project will be compared with the results gained from this Project. Evaluation of surveillance results is anticipated to be fully financed from the National Budget by the beneficiary institution.

Activity 4. Awareness campaign (one service contract (framework contract) under this IPA project)

Before every vaccine distribution period, awareness campaign will be performed to inform general public and other interested organizations/groups involved with wild

animals about significance of rabies, performing of oral vaccination of foxes and procedures in the case of human contact with baits. General public will be informed through mass and electronic media, while specialised workshops will be held for veterinarians, hunters and medical doctors who will have an active role in implementation of this project (oral vaccination).

3.5 Conditionality and sequencing:

The activities will take place in the conditional sequence.

Purchase and the storage of vaccine will be the first activity under this project, which will ensure that the distribution of vaccine takes place during the vaccination season(s). 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

IPA 2010 Continued Support to animal disease control/eradication in the Republic of Croatia is continuation of IPA 2008 Support to animal disease control/eradication in the Republic of Croatia. Implementation of IPA 2010 project will as one of its activity ensure continuous bait lying and thus immunisation of foxes and eradication of rabies. In addition to the National IPA program EU plans to implement IPA regional programme (IPA centralised programmes – Support for the control/eradication of animal diseases CRIS Number 2008/020-319 on the location of Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro, Serbia as well as Kosovo¹.

Implementation of this project will be coordinated with other participating countries of the overall (regional) project.

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.

¹ under UNSCR1244/99

4. 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 Vaccine purchase and storage			2 117 500	2 117 500	1 588 125	75	529 375	25	529 375				
Supply contract 1.1 Purchase and storage of vaccine		X	2 117 500	2 117 500	1 588 125	75	529 375	25	529 375				
Activity 2 Distribution of vaccine			1 050 000	1 050 000	837 780	80	212 220	20	212 220				
Service contract 2.1. Distribution of vaccine	X		1 050 000	1 050 000	837 780	80	212 220	20	212 220				
Activity 3. Surveillance			854 894	854 894	641 170	75	213 724	25	213 724				
Service contract 3.1. Testing of dead or hunted animals	X		854 894	854 894	641 170	75	213 724	25	213 724				
Activity 4. Awareness campaign			60 000	60 000	40 000	67	20 000	33	20 000				
Service contract (framework contract) 4.1. Awareness campaign	X		60 000	60 000	40 000	67	20 000	33	20 000				
TOTAL IB			1 964 894	1 964 894	1 518 950	77	445 944	23	445 944				
TOTAL INV			2 117 500	2 117 500	1 588 125	75	529 375	25	529 375				
TOTAL PROJECT			4 082 394	4 082 394	3 107 075	76	975 319	24	975 319				

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))

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

Contracts	Start of Tendering	Signature of contract	Project Completion
Supply contract 1.1 Purchase of vaccine and storage of vaccine	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q1 2014
Service contract 2.1 Distribution of vaccine	Q3 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2014
Service contract 3.1 Testing of dead or hunted animals	Q4 2011	Q2 2012	Q2 2014
Service contract 4.1 Awareness campaign	Q4 2011	Q2 2012	Q1 2014

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

6. Cross cutting issues

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 its widest sense.

6.3 Minorities

Not applicable.

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

Continued Support to animal disease control/eradication in Republic of Croatia	Programme name and number IPA 2010	IPA/2010/022-460
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 : EUR 4 082 394	IPA budget: EUR 3 107 075

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 Fisheries 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. Planned quantity of vaccine baits purchased and adequately stored 2. Vaccine baits are evenly distributed across foreseen/planned area in vaccination seasons; number of foxes immunized against rabies through oral	1.1 3.500.000 vaccine baits purchased and stored in prescribed conditions (prescribed by vaccine producer) 2.1 3.500.000 vaccine baits distributed/disseminated in 4 vaccination campaigns (2 years period) on the area of 35 000km ² according to the Operational plan for oral vaccination of foxes	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Development; Veterinary Directorate: Animal disease status report. Provisional acceptance for supply contract issued by CFCA.	Vaccination of domestic carnivores applied Sufficient institutional capacity for implementation of project

<p>vaccination.</p> <p>3. Surveillance program for clarified epidemiological situation as regards rabies is implemented and risk of rabies in domestic animals is reduced / mitigated</p> <p>4. Veterinarians and hunters trained in specific subjects regarding rabies and vaccination campaigns, general public well aware of vaccination campaigns.</p>	<p>2.2. Estimated number of foxes (up to 50% of tested animals) immunised against rabies</p> <p>3.1. Yearly number of positive cases of rabies in wild life and domestic animals is decreased</p> <p>3.2 Estimated number of foxes immunised against rabies is increased</p> <p>3.3 Reduction rate of potential spreading of rabies to neighbouring countries is increased</p> <p>3.4 Risk of rabies for human health is decreased</p> <p>3.5 Results of surveillance of the seroconversion percentage show that the immunisation of fox population is achieved</p> <p>3.6 Results of detection of biomarkers show that foxes have eaten the baits on certain area of distribution and are immunised</p> <p>3.7 Results on the evolution of fox populations (age determination) are collected</p> <p>4.1 Defined number of posters, leaflets and press releases for general public are distributed according to ToR for awareness campaign</p> <p>4.2 Bulletins for veterinarians, hunters and medical doctors are disseminated and workshops are organised and conducted, according to ToR for awareness campaign</p>		
Activities	Means	Costs	Assumptions
<p>1. Vaccine purchase and storage</p> <p>1.1 Purchase and storage of vaccine</p> <p>2. Distribution of vaccine</p> <p>2.1. Distribution of vaccine</p> <p>3. Surveillance</p> <p>3. 1 Testing of dead or hunted animals</p> <p>4. Awareness campaign</p> <p>4.1. Planning and implementation of awareness campaign</p>	<p>1. Supply contract (1.1)</p> <p>2. Service contract</p> <p>3.1 Service contract</p> <p>4. Service contract</p>	<p>Total rabies : EUR 4 082 394</p> <p>- supply: EUR 2 117 500</p> <p>- service: EUR 1 964 894</p> <p>- EU contribution – EUR 3 107 075</p> <p>- National co-financing – EUR 975 319</p>	<p>1., 2. Effective collaboration of contractor with beneficiary, CFCA, and other relevant institutions.</p> <p>3. Support from other relevant institutions (national referent laboratory, veterinary organisations and hunting associations) is obtained</p>

ANNEX 2: amounts (in €) Contracted and disbursed by quarter for the project

Contracted	Q2 2011	Q3 2011	Q4 2011	Q1 2012	Q2 2012	Q3 2012	Q4 2012	Q1 2013	Q2 2013	Q3 2013	Q4 2013	Q1 2014	Q2 2014
Contract 1.1. Purchase and storage of vaccine				2 117 500									
Contract 2.1. Distribution of vaccine				1 050 000									
Contract 3.1 Testing of dead or hunted animals					854 894								
Contract 4.1 Awareness campaign					60 000								
Cumulated	0	0	0	3 167 500	4 082 394								
Disbursed													
Contract 1.1 Purchase and storage of vaccine					1 270 500						847 000		
Contract 2.1 Distribution of vaccine					420 000							630 000	
Contract 3.1 Testing of dead or hunted animals						341 958							512 936
Contract 4.1 Awareness campaign						24 000						36 000	
Cumulated	0	0	0	0	1 690 500	2 056 458	2 056 458	2 056 458	2 056 458	2 056 458	2 903 458	3 569 458	4 082 394

ANNEX 3: Description of Institutional Framework

The competent authority for implementation of the Project will be Veterinary Directorate of Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and rural development (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

- Reference to laws, regulations and strategic documents:
- Reference list of relevant laws and regulations
- Reference to AP /NPAA / EP / SAA

Accession Partnership 2008

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 2010/2012

(...) 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 2008-10 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 in force and new organisation for 2010, the Animal Health Protection Sector is expected to have three Departments Veterinary Epidemiology Department, Zoonoses Department and Animal Welfare Department. **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

ANNEX 5 - Details per EU funded contract, where applicable:

(For *TA contracts*: account of tasks expected from the contractor)

TA contracts under this project:

(3.1.) Distribution of vaccines (one service contract under this IPA project)

The oral vaccination of foxes against rabies will be done by plane. The vaccination needs to be performed twice a year (in spring and fall).

The Contractor shall:

- take over vaccine baits from the suppliers' storage;
- transport vaccine baits to the runaway and load them onto the airplane;
- distribute vaccine baits according to previously set (and agreed by beneficiary) distribution plan;
- prepare short report on vaccine baits distributed (after each distribution / vaccination campaign).

(4.1.) Testing of dead or hunted animals (one service contract under this IPA project)

Surveillance of the immunisation coverage and detection of infection of the foxes will be performed through the sampling and laboratory testing.

The Contractor (laboratory) shall:

- receive samples collected and delivered to the laboratory;
- prepare samples for testing;
- perform testing and provide laboratory report for each sample tested.

According to The Veterinary Act (Official Gazette, No. 41/07; Articles 90. and 91.) testing of samples must be performed at the National Reference Laboratory (NRL) for rabies. Currently in Croatia only one laboratory, the Croatian Veterinary Institute (CVI) Zagreb, fulfils all requirements and is appointed as NRL for rabies.

Set of tests that will be performed within activity 4.1 are: direct FAT (the estimated number of tests is 3500), RFFIT (the estimated number of tests is 600), ELISA (the estimated number of tests is 3500), Tetracycline (the estimated number of tests is 3500), age determination (the estimated number of animals to be determined according to age status is 3500), RT-PCR (the estimated number of tests is 600), rabies virus isolation (the estimated number of tests is 600), IIP (the estimated number of tests is 600) and titration of baits (the estimated number of tests is 20).

(5.) Planning and implementation of awareness campaign (one framework contract under this IPA project)

Awareness campaign for public and target groups (hunters, veterinarians, medical doctors and others involved with wild animals) will be carried out.

The Contractor shall:

- prepare and conduct workshops for identified target groups (hunters, veterinarians and medical doctors) where participants will be informed of their role in project implementation