Standard Summary Project Fiche

1. **Basic Information**
   1.1 CRIS Number: 2003/004-979-04-04
   1.2 Twinning Light Number: LV/2003/IB/SO-03
   1.3 Title: *Eradication of rabies among wildlife animal in Latvia*
   1.4 Sector: Agriculture / Public Health Protection
   1.5 Location: Republic of Latvia
      Ministry of Agriculture - Republikas laukums 2, Riga, LV-1981;
      Food and Veterinary Service, Ministry of Agriculture - Republikas laukums 2, Riga, LV-1981;
      State Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Centre - Lejupes iela 3, Riga, LV-1076;
      State Forest Service - 13 Janvara iela 15, Riga, LV-1932.

2. **Objectives**
   2.1 **Overall Objective:**
      Control and eradication of Rabies in Latvia.

   2.2 **Project purpose:**
      Minimization of number of rabies cases among wild animals by effective vaccination programme for wildlife population (foxes) in compliance with the EU recommendations.

   2.3 **Accession Partnership and NPAA priority**
      Upgrade capacity of the agricultural administration and complete preparations for the enforcement and particular application of the management mechanisms of the Common Agricultural Policy, in particular the integrated Administration and Control System and the Paying Agency as well as for implementation and enforcement of veterinary and phytosanitary and food safety legislation.

3. **Description**
   3.1 **Background and justification:**
      Rabies is acute mortal viral encephalitis of warm-blooded animals and humans caused by RNA-virus of the Lyssavirus family, which mostly spreads by the saliva of a sick animal that gets into the wounds as a result of bite. The disease can also spread by the contamination of injured skin or mucous membrane with the saliva of a sick animal. All warm-blooded animals are susceptible to the disease.

      Rabies has two clinical forms – aggressive and silent. The signs of damage to the central nervous system, behavioural deviations, salivation, and paralysis of pharyngeal and skeletal muscles characterise both forms of the disease.

      The incubation period of rabies is from 14 days to 6 months or longer. An animal infected with rabies can spread the virus up to 10 days before the clinic symptoms appear. After the appearance of clinical symptoms, the animal dies within ten days.

      Main Rabies carriers in the wildlife are wild predatory - foxes, racoon dogs, badgers and martens. Ill wild animals can attack and infect domestic animals and even humans.

      The prophylaxes of rabies from administrative aspect in Latvia are regulated by:
      - Regulation of Cabinet of Ministry No 291, 11.10.1995 “Regulation of keeping of dogs and cats”;
      - Regulation of Cabinet of Ministry No 175, 07.05.2002 “Regulation of eradication and prophylaxes of infectious diseases who to suffer both animal and human”;
      - FVS Order No 215, 03.09.2001 “Instruction on eradication and prophylaxes of rabies”;
      - Based on Article 4 of Regulation of Cabinet of Ministry No 291, 11.10.1995 “Regulation of keeping of dogs and cats” and sub-article 1 of part 1 of Article 1 of “Veterinary Medicine Law” is introduced the unified dog and cat vaccination certificate sample (identification badges)
In accordance with mentioned regulations in Latvia the vaccination and registration of all dogs and cats is obligate. The emergency vaccination of all domestic animals that had come in contact with infected or rabies suspected animals is obligate as well. 

Annually the State Forest Service carries out the registration of wild animals. Food and Veterinary Service uses these data disturbing oral vaccine doses. In territories affected by Rabies in accordance with Food and Veterinary Service the additional hunting of wild predatory is organized. 

To reduce the prevalence of rabies and eliminate the sources of infection in the nature already in 1991 the Food and Veterinary Service (FVS) has started the oral vaccination of foxes against rabies. However, because of the deficiency of budget resources it was not possible to carry out regular oral vaccination and acquire necessary amount of vaccine. 

According to "The Annual State Surveillance Action Plan of Animal Infectious Diseases" which is confirmed by the director of Food and Veterinary Service, regular oral vaccination of foxes was started in part of territory of Latvia in autumn 1998. 

The territory of Latvia is 64 635 km² and 28 932 km² of it are covered by forests and shrubberies. Density of foxes and raccoon dogs on 1km² is as follows:

- In 2000 there were 0.94 foxes; 0.42 raccoon dogs
- In 2001 there were 0.98 foxes; 0.45 raccoon dogs
- In 2002 there were 1.00 foxes; 0.48 raccoon dogs

The amount of distributed vaccines and area covered has been gradually increased. The amount of distributed doses is as follows:

- In 1998 were distributed 56 100 doses of vaccine.
- In 1999 were distributed 60 000 doses of vaccine.
- In 2000 were distributed 80 000 doses of vaccine.
- In 2001 were distributed 310 000 doses of vaccine.
- In 2002 were distributed 300 000 doses of vaccine

Till 2002 vaccination were carried out in autumn and spring, distributing the doses of vaccine twice with 14 days interval, estimating also the amount of eaten doses. There is used attenuated vaccine of SAD Bern strain, not less than 1.8x10 PFU in Latvia for vaccination of foxes. Detailed identification and mapping of the vaccinated areas are performed. 

From year 2003 there will be used the classical pattern of two “single” vaccination campaigns per year, carried out in spring and autumn. Oral vaccination of adult foxes will take place in the March – April in total area 12 000 km² distributing 100 000 doses of vaccine in focal areas where foxes are resided. An additional distribution of vaccine baits at den entrances (targeting fox cubs) will be carried out in focal areas from mid-May to mid-June distributing 50 000 doses of vaccine.

Repeated vaccination will take place in the October – November distributing 150 000 doses of vaccine in total area 12 000km² of forests and shrubberies in the territory of Latvia where foxes are resided. 

During Phare 2003 will be essential to review existing Rabies eradication and control program and enforcement provisions with recommendation of necessary modification.

Comparing with the year 2000, the number of rabies cases is tended to reduce. During the years 2000 and 2001 the cases of rabies are recorded in all 26 district of Latvia. In 2002 rabies has not been recorded yet only in the district of Limbazi. The last case of human infection in Latvia was registered in 1996.

In the year 2004 under Phare programme oral vaccination will be carried out twice a year in total area 20 000 km² distributing 20 doses of vaccine per 1km² laying out 400 000 doses of vaccine in the March – April (targeting adult fox population at its annual lowest density).

An additional distribution of vaccine baits at den entrances (targeting fox cubs) will be carried out in focal areas from mid-May to mid-June distributing 100 000 doses of vaccine.

Vaccination will be repeated in the October - November laying out 400 000 doses of vaccine. Under Phare 2003 there will be distributed 900 000 doses of vaccine per year or 2 300 000 doses of vaccine within three project years.

In 13 regions of west and central parts of Latvia there will be distributed vaccine baits in total area 14 100 km² covering all territory of forests and shrubberies distributing 20 doses per 1km².

In the territory of another 13 regions the size of the vaccination zone will be 5 900km² of forests and shrubberies distributing 20 doses of vaccine per 1km² in focal areas where foxes and raccoon dogs are resided (See Annex 9).
Such vaccination programme FVS is planning for next three years.

Basing on epizootic situation after three years FVS is planning to increase vaccination zone in the east part of Latvia covering whole territory of forest and shrubbery there and to decrease distribution of vaccine baits in the west part in Latvia.

In 2003 and in the next years to control efficiency of vaccines it is planned to test 8 foxes per 100 km² on intake of biomarker from the whole vaccination territory. The presence of biomarker is tested by microscopic method of jawbone of shot foxes. In line with EC recommendation on control and eradication of rabies it is planned to test 1 600 foxes per year.

In the frame of Phare 2003 project it is decided to start testing foxes on seroconversion using FAVN test for identifying of type of antibodies of virus. As recommendations on precise number of foxes investigations by FAVN test are not given in normative acts of EU, it is planned to test 150 foxes per year or 450 foxes within three project years, so supply of necessary diagnostic reagents and cell culture media must be ensured.

For manual distribution the district offices of FVS in co-operation with district units of State Forest Service (SFS) will deliver necessary doses of vaccine to hunter collectives. Hunter collectives and foresters will distribute vaccine baits. State veterinary inspector from relevant FVS regional office will take part, control and oversee process of vaccine distribution. Private practice veterinarians will take part in process of vaccine distribution that will ensure correct vaccine distribution as well. Detailed identification and mapping of the vaccinated areas will be performed. FVS will summarize data on vaccines intake and registered cases of rabies and evaluated the effectiveness of vaccination.

The cost calculation of aerial and manual distribution of vaccine baits is given in Annex 10.

In order to achieve efficiency of vaccination it is essential to ensure appropriate storage and distribution of vaccines. Therefore private practitioners, veterinary inspectors, hunting engineers from SFS and hunters who will be involved in vaccination shall be trained on storage conditions and rules of distribution of vaccines, and sampling of material for laboratory investigations.

Realisation of efficient program of prevention and control of rabies in the Republic of Latvia will decrease chance of spreading of rabies between wild and domestic animal. Moreover, put into practice a plan for eradication of rabies via oral vaccination of wild animals in compliance with Council Decision 90/638/EEC of 27 November 1990 that lays down Community criteria for the eradication and monitoring of certain animal diseases.

Ensuring the oral vaccination of foxes and raccoon dogs, the purpose for Latvia is to gain the status of the state free from rabies. It will also make easy the movement of cats and dogs among Member States. Latvia will make a buffer territory along the external border of EU and thus would reduce the possibility of rabies infection in EU Member States from territories affected by rabies.

3.2 Linked activities:
Dutch – Latvian Twinning project “Strengthening the national Veterinary Diagnostic Services in Latvia”. Project Number PS00/LV/9/1A. In the scope of this project there was established Rabies National Reference Laboratory.

3.3 Results:
1. Twinning shall provide following guarantied results:
   - Existing eradication programme of Rabies evaluated and if necessary recommendations to improve it provided;
   - Staff of FVS and SFS knowledge sufficient to manage the storage and distribution of vaccine baits thus ensuring that used vaccines are consumed and acts on animals in most efficient way (training).

2. Supply contract: vaccination of foxes carried out leading to eventual eradication of rabies among wildlife in the territory of Latvia

3.4 Activities:
1. Review of existing eradication programme for rabies and enforcement provisions with recommendation of necessary modification.

Means:
Twinning Light expertise.
1 expert 5 man /days. 

**Expert’s qualification:**
- Trained veterinarian with at least ten-year practical experience in the field of organisation of monitoring and control of rabies,
- Working experience with assessment of legislation in EU Member state;
- Fluency in English.

2. Training for private practitioners, veterinary inspectors and hunters on process of:
   - Vaccine baits storage;
   - Vaccine baits distribution;
   - Collection and sampling preparing of shot foxes.

**Means:**

**Workshops (4 workshops):**
- 1 day for private practitioners;
- 1 theoretical and practical workshop for veterinary inspectors;
- 2 days for veterinary inspectors and hunting engineers;
- 1 workshop, 1 day for hunting engineers and hunters.

The auditory of workshops includes foresters, hunter collectives and private veterinarians.
Each workshop shall include theoretical and practical training about vaccine baits storage and vaccine baits distribution, collection and sampling preparing of shot foxes.

1 expert 10 man/days 

**Expert’s qualification:**
- Trained veterinarian with at least ten-year practical experience in the field of control of rabies training organization.
- Experienced in organising training workshops.
- Fluency in English.

3. Supply of vaccine and diagnostic reagents and cell culture media for implementation of oral vaccination programme for wildlife animals in compliance with Council Decision 90/638/EEE of 27 November 1990;
   - Supply of vaccine baits in line with EU recommendations for oral vaccination of foxes (2 300 000 baits);
   - Supply of diagnostic reagents and cell culture media for seroconversion testing of foxes (450 test kits).

**Means:**
Supply contract.

4. Storage and distribution of vaccine baits. Collection and distribution of shot foxes to the laboratory and sample examination.

**Means:**
Manual distribution of vaccine baits by foresters and hunter collectives.

5. Collection and evaluation of results of vaccination: intake rates of vaccines and registered cases of rabies.

3.5 **Lessons learned:**

The elaboration of tender technical documentation is intended to start before signing of Finance Memorandum.

4. **Institutional Framework**
The main institutions involved in the project will be Food and Veterinary Service, State Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Centre and State Forest Service under Ministry of Agriculture. The responsible organization and project coordinator will be FVS.

Food and Veterinary Service (FVS) (supervised by Ministry of Agriculture) is responsible for veterinary surveillance and control in respect of animal diseases and food products. State Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Centre (SVMDC) is a structural unit of Food and Veterinary Service (see Annex 5) and in the same time the central veterinary laboratory. SVMDC consists of Food Control Laboratory, Animal Diseases Diagnostic Laboratory (both are located in Riga) and 10 local veterinary laboratories (See Annex 7).

SVMDC co-ordinates and manages activities of state veterinary laboratories, organizes proficiency testing and training of laboratory specialists, performs approbation and implementation of new analytical and diagnostic methods, collects data about laboratory investigations. In compliance with Veterinary Medicine Law Chapter II Section 11 the State Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Centre shall perform reference laboratory functions regarding diagnostics of infectious animal diseases including Rabies and control of residues.

SVMDC Animal Diseases Diagnostic Laboratory (ADDL) has the leading role on diagnostic matters of animal diseases in Republic of Latvia. ADDL is designed as the only laboratory performing diagnostic of group A diseases. Laboratory is accredited in accordance with requirements of standard LVS EN ISO/IEC 17025.

The Latvian State Forest Service (SFS) is a governmental agency, established in 2000 (see structure in Annex 6). Its main task is to put the nations unified forest policy into practice, this means e.g. supervision of compliance with statutory acts, effecting support programmes targeted to provide for sustainable forest management on a long term basis.

The Law on State Forest Service determines SFS’s principal tasks, the organizational structure, and the rights and duties of its officials. Service comprises the Central Apparatus and its territorial units - 26 State Regional Forest Districts that effect the functions of the state forest authority over a definite territory – administrative region, and division established for performing special tasks (Forest Research Station).

Food and Veterinary Service is responsible for elaboration and implementation of the Rabies eradication and control programme. Annually the State Forest Service carries out the registration of wild animals. Food and Veterinary Service uses these data for planning of distributing of oral vaccine doses. Foresters, hunter collectives and private veterinarians are attracted to distribution of vaccine baits and collection of samples for laboratory investigations.

The Steering Committee will consist of representatives from Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Veterinary Service, State Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Centre and State Forest Service. The Steering Committee will be chaired by Ministry of Agriculture.

5. **Detailed Budget (In Euro)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phare support</th>
<th>National Cofinancing*</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Component</strong></td>
<td><strong>Investment Support</strong></td>
<td><strong>Institution Building</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract 1 Twinning-light</td>
<td>28 400</td>
<td>28 400</td>
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</table>
6. Implementation Arrangements

6.1 Implementing Agency
Central Financing and Contracting Unit, Ministry of Finance, Smilsu iela1, Riga, LV-1919;

- PAO: Mrs Valentina Andrejeva, State Secretary of the Ministry of Finance,
The overall technical responsibility is under the Ministry of Agriculture; Republikas laukums 2, Riga, LV-1010;

- contact person: SPO Mr Aivars Lapinš, Deputy State Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture; Phone: +371 7027112; Fax: +371 7830272, e-mail: Aivars.Lapins@zm.gov.lv

6.2 Twinning
For the Twinning-light a counterpart will be the Ministry of Agriculture; Republikas laukums 2, Riga, LV-1981;

Contact person: SPO Mr Aivars Lapinš, Deputy State Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture; Phone: +371 7027112; Fax: +371 7830272, e-mail: Aivars.Lapins@zm.gov.lv

The operational counterpart of the Twinning-light will be:

- Mr. Vinets Veldre, Director of Food and Veterinary Service of the Republic of Latvia
  Ph: +371 7325446; Fax: +371 7322727; E-mail: vinets.veldre@pvd.gov.lv

- Mr Rafael Joffe, Director of State Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Centre
  Ph:+371 7620526; Fax: +371 620434; E-mail: vvdc@vvdc.lv

- Mr Otto Zvagins, General Director of State Forest Service
  Ph: +371 7226600; Fax: +372 7211176; E-mail: otto@vmd.gov.lv

6.3 Non-standard aspects
During the project implementation EDIS Manual will be strictly followed and contracts will be signed according to the procedures provided in Practical Guide for Phare, ISPA and SAPARD Contracting Procedures. Prior to EDIS accreditation, DIS will be followed. EDIS will apply from the date of accession at latest. The Twinning manual will be followed in the case of Twinning.

For Contract 2 negotiation procedure with producers of vaccine baits (“Merial”, France; “Virbac”, France; 'Impfstoffwerk Dessen-Tornan Gmbh”, Germany; “ Bioveta”, Czech Republic) and producers of reference materials for antibody detection by FAVN test in cell culture (“AFSSA” (NANSY), France) will be used.

Ratio: if during project implementation the project cost for some reasons will decrease, the Phare financing will also decrease proportionally.

6.4 Contracts
There are foreseen 2 contracts:

- Contract 1 – Twinning Light Covenant: 28 400 EUR (parallel co-financing);
- Contract 2 – 1 047 000 EUR (joint co-financing, excluding all taxes and duties).

7. Implementation Schedule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract</th>
<th>Start of tendering</th>
<th>Start of project activity</th>
<th>Completion</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contract 1</td>
<td>III Quarter of 2003</td>
<td>I Quarter of 2004</td>
<td>II Quarter of 2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. **Equal Opportunity**
   Equal opportunity for men and women to participate in the project will be guaranteed and measured by recording the experts and consultants employed.

9. **Environment**
   N/A

10. **Rates of return**

   Realisation of efficient program of prevention and control of rabies among wildlife animals will decrease the risk of human and domestic animal infection. The implementation of oral vaccination programme of foxes and raccoon dogs over all forest and shrubbery territory will ensure Latvia to gain the status of the state free from rabies. It will also make easy the movement of cats and dogs among Member States.

11. **Investment criteria**

   11.1 **Catalytic effect:**
   Phare’s support will strengthen capacity to control Rabies as well as eradication of Rabies in accordance with requirements of Council Decision 90/638/EEC of 27 November 1990 and ensure decrease of spreading of rabies between wild and domestic animals.

   11.2 **Cofinancing:**
   The project will be co-financed by the Latvian Government through the state budget funds for the amount of 265 200 €.
   The co-financing will be allocated in state budget for the year 2004, 2005 and 2006 as soon as Phare funds will be available.

   11.3 **Additionality:**
   The Phare funds will not replace any national, private or international funding, in contrary in order to ensure co-financing additional funding from state budget will be allocated for rabies screening.

   11.4 **Project readiness and Size:**
   The project will be ready for implementation as soon as funds will be available. The total budget is 1 078 600 €. To ensure this, all the involved institutions have carried out the assessment of training and investment.

   11.5 **Sustainability:**
   In the scale of annual rabies eradication and control programme which is financed by the state budget, the distribution of vaccine baits and testing of shot foxes in accordance with requirements EU normative acts will be carried out.

   11.6 **Compliance with state aids provisions**
   State aid provisions of the Europe Agreement will be respected and Practical Guide to Phare, Ispa&Sapard contract procedures applied to all investments.

12. **Conditionality and sequencing**

   - Ensured co-financing by the state budget (for financial years 2004-2006);
   - Project Steering Committee to be established comprising all the parties involved in the implementation of the project;
   - Rabies surveillance and control programme for year 2004 shall be elaborated and approved by Food and Veterinary Service in December 2003;
   - Vaccination must be started not later than in March - April (or in October-November).
ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE

1. Phare logframe
2. Time implementation chart
3. Cumulative contracting and disbursement schedule
4. List of relevant Laws and regulations
5. Institutional structure of Food and Veterinary Service
6. Institutional structure of State Forest Service
7. Institutional structure of State Veterinary Medicine diagnostic Centre
8. List of materials for vaccination and sample examination
9. Number of forests and shrubberies in km² and size of vaccination zones in the Republic of Latvia in year 2004
10. Identification and clarification of expenses for aerial distribution of vaccines
### Phare Log Frame

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eradication of rabies among wildlife animals in Latvia</td>
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#### Overall objective
- Control and eradication of rabies in Latvia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rabies is eradicated and not spread among wildlife</td>
<td>Regular progress report</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Commission regular reports</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Annual report of the Food and Veterinary service on rabies situation in Latvia</td>
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</table>

#### Project purpose
- Minimization of number of rabies cases among wild animals by effective vaccination programme for wildlife population (foxes) in compliance with the EU recommendations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduction of cases of rabies among wildlife and domestic animals registered by the last year of the project;</td>
<td>Annual report of the Food and Veterinary Service on rabies situation in Latvia presented to the EC</td>
<td>Support from other relevant institutions</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Adequate provision from State budget</td>
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<td>Necessary human resources available</td>
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#### Results
- Evaluated and if necessary recommendations on improved existing eradication programme for rabies;
- Competence of staff involved in rabies control and surveillance improved;
- Vaccination of foxes carried out leading to eventual eradication of rabies among wildlife in the territory of Latvia.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectively verifiable indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trained staff (360) involved in rabies control and surveillance;</td>
<td>Quarter and final reports of the envisaged project</td>
<td>No change in the structure and functions of the institutions involved that affects project implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 examination samples of foxes by FAVN test per year or 450 within three years give positive immunity results against rabies virus;</td>
<td>Annual reports of FVS and SVMDC on the results of vaccine distribution and investigations of foxes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Registered outbreaks of rabies in wildlife population in Latvia by the end of project decreased;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vaccination in shot foxes is proved.</td>
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#### Activities
- Review of existing eradication programme for rabies;

<table>
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<th>Means</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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<td>1 short term expert on assistance in</td>
<td>Foreign experts are</td>
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</table>
rabies and enforcement provisions with recommendation of necessary modification

- Training for private practitioners, veterinary inspectors, hunting engineers from SFS and hunters on process of:
  - Vaccine baits storage;
  - Vaccine baits distribution;
  - Collection and sampling preparing of shot foxes.
- Supply of vaccine, diagnostic reagents and cell culture media for implementation of oral vaccination programme for wildlife animals in compliance with Council Decision 90/638/EEC of 27 November 1990;
- Storage and distribution of vaccine baits. Collection and distribution of shot foxes to the laboratory;
- Sample examination.
- Collection and evaluation of results of vaccination: intake rates of vaccines and registered cases of rabies.
- Evaluating of rabies programme 5 m/days;
- 1 short term expert on organising of training for private practitioners, veterinary inspectors, hunting engineers from SFS and hunters 10 man/days;
- 1 day workshop for private practitioners;
- 1 theoretical and practical workshop for veterinary inspectors;
- 2 days for veterinary inspectors and hunting engineers;
- 1 workshop, 1 day for hunting engineers and hunters;
- Supply of:
  - 2 300 000 of vaccine baits for oral vaccination of foxes;
  - Diagnostic reagents and cell culture media for seroconversion testing of foxes.
- Human resources for vaccine distribution and collection of shot foxes.

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<tr>
<th>Preconditions</th>
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<tr>
<td>- Ensured co-financing by the state budget (for financial years 2004–2006);</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Project Steering Committee to be established comprising all the parties involved in the implementation of the project;</td>
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<td>- Elaborated and approved annual <em>Rabies surveillance and control programme</em> by Food and Veterinary Service.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Vaccination must be started not later than in April (or in September).</td>
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<tr>
<td>assigned in project activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Adequate staff of the Food and Veterinary Service, State Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Personnel of the SFS to ensure distribution of vaccines and collection and delivering of foxes available</td>
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### TIME IMPLEMENTATION CHART FOR PROJECT
Eradication of rabies among wildlife animals in Latvia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contract 1</th>
<th>Institutional Building</th>
<th>2003</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Twinning light short –term expertise</td>
<td>800 000</td>
<td>400 000</td>
<td>800 000</td>
<td>400 000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Review of existing eradication programme for rabies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Training for private practitioners, veterinary inspectors, hunting engineers from SFS and hunters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contract 2</td>
<td>Investment</td>
<td>2006</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supply of vaccine baits</td>
<td>500 000</td>
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<td>Supply of diagnostic reagents and cell culture media</td>
<td>150</td>
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**June 2003**
### Eradication of rabies among wildlife animals in Latvia

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<th>III</th>
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<th>2005</th>
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<td>2004</td>
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<td><strong>Contract 1 – Twinning Light Covenant</strong></td>
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<td>Contracted total</td>
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<td>Phare:</td>
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<td>Disbursed total</td>
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* Parallel co-financing

?? Joint co-financing
List of relevant Laws and Regulations

1. Regulation of Cabinet of Ministry No 291, 11.10.1995 “Regulation of keeping of dogs and cats”;

2. Regulation of Cabinet of Ministry No 175, 07.05.2002 “Regulation of eradication and prophylaxes of infectious diseases who to suffer both animal and human”;


4. FVS Order No 215, 03.09.2001 “Instruction on eradication and prophylaxes of Rabies”.
State Veterinary Medicine Diagnostic Centre

- Division of Certification of Fish Products
- Food Control Laboratory
- SVMDC Branch of Tukums
- SVMDC Regional Veterinary Laboratory of Vidzeme
- SVMDC Regional Veterinary Laboratory of Kurzeme
- Branch of Ventspils
- Branch of Liepaja
- SVMDC Branch of Bauska
- SVMDC Regional Veterinary Laboratory of Latgale
  - Branch of Preili
  - Branch of Daugavpils
  - Branch of Jekabpils

- Division of Quality
- Division of EU
- Division of Administration
- Animal Diseases Diagnostic Laboratory

- Division of Supply of Medicines
## List of materials for vaccination and sample examination

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<tr>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Price EUR</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<td>Vaccine baits for oral vaccination of foxes</td>
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<td>Diagnostic reagents and cell culture for seroconversion testing of foxes</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
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Number of forests and shrubbery in km² and size of vaccination zones in the Republic of Latvia in year 2004

Total area of forests and shrubbery – 28,932 km²

- Vaccine baits are distributed in total area 19,991 km² of forests and shrubbery

- Regions where vaccines will be distributed 20 doses per 1 km² covering whole territory of forests and shrubbery (14,091 km² of forests and shrubbery)

- Regions where vaccines will be distributed 20 doses per 1 km² covering zones where foxes and raccoon dogs are resided (5,900 km² of forests and shrubbery)

* - Size of vaccination zone
Identification and clarification of expenses for aerial distribution of vaccines

For distributing of oral vaccine baits in 13 regions of west and central parts of Latvia (14 100 km² of forests and shrubberies) by helicopter it is necessary to fly approximately 128 000 km. It takes 710 working hours or 89 working days flying with speed 180 km/h that cost approximately 532 500 Euro per one time (rate 750 Euro/h) of distributing of vaccine or 1 065 000 Euro per year or 2 662 500 Euro within three projects years.

An additional it is necessary to take into account expenses for manual distributions of vaccines in the territory of another 13 regions (5 900km² of forests and shrubberies) that is 24 090 Euro per time.

Comparing to aerial distribution, manual distribution of vaccine baits will be done during three days per time or six days per year, as distribution of vaccines will start at the same time in all regions. An additional distribution of vaccine baits in spring at den entrances (targeting fox cubs) will be done during one day.

Manual distribution of vaccines in the territory 20 000 km² will cost 81 666 Euro per time or 163 332 Euro per year or 408 330 Euro within three projects years (rate 4,083 Euro per 1km²)

Detailed Budget

Areal distribution of vaccines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Phare support</th>
<th>National Cofinancing*</th>
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<td>Total Phare (=I+IB)</td>
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<td>261 563 **</td>
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<td>28 400</td>
<td>3 209 338</td>
<td>930 388</td>
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</table>

* Parallel co-financing. Parallel co-financing will be applied for covering of office costs for experts, infrastructure facilities and travel costs for national counterparts.  
**Joint co-financing, excluding all taxes and duties.

FVS has considered and appreciate advantage of aerial distribution. Due to high expenditures and insufficient available State budget FVS chooses manual distribution of vaccine.