1. **BASIC INFORMATION**

1.1. CRIS number: **2003/005-710.04.04**
1.2. Title: Eradication of rabies in Poland
1.3. Sector: Agriculture
1.4. Location: Poland

1.2. **OBJECTIVES**

2.1. **Overall objective**
Control and eradication of rabies in wildlife population established in Poland

2.2. **Project purpose/immediate objective**
Minimalisation of rabies cases among wildlife in Poland. Effective vaccination programme for wildlife (foxes) population in compliance with the EU recommendations

2.3. **Accession Partnership and NPAA Priorities**
NPAA 2001
7. Agriculture
7.2 Harmonisation of Veterinary Law and Veterinary Administration Structures in line with the EU requirements and their implementation

2.5. **Cross Border Impact**
As being non-CBC project it has no direct cross border impact. In the end of this project the number of rabies cases among wildlife will decrease, which will also minimise the possibility of spreading the disease to the neighbouring countries.

3. **DESCRIPTION**

3.1. **Background and justification**
Dogs were the main carriers of the rabies in Poland during the period preceding the Second World War and during the first years after its completion. The introduction of the obligatory vaccination of dogs in 1949 facilitated the control over the rabies' problem in Poland. The number of cases of the disease among the animals dropped from over 3600 in 1946 down to 73 cases in 1956.

The problem of the rabies reappeared when more and more cases of the disease started to be registered among wild animals. 1-6 cases of the rabies among wildlife were reported every year in the period of 1946-1956.

No case of the rabies among wildlife was reported in 1956 and 1957. During further years there was noted an increase in the disease among wildlife, especially among foxes. The disease among wildlife exceeded the number of the disease among farm animals at the end of the 1970s.

2,045 cases of the rabies were recorded in Poland in 1990. Including 1,668 cases among wildlife (including 1374 cases among foxes).

The biggest number of them was recorded in the following voivodships: Poznan (9157), Opole (139), Koszalin (133), Szczecin (130), Bydgoszcz (123), Slupsk (103). No rabies cases were recorded in Biala Podlaska, and single cases came from the Lublin, Lomza, Łódz, and Przemysl voivodships.

2,287 cases of the rabies were noted in 1991, including 1864 cases among wildlife (1513 of them among foxes). No rabies cases were recorded in Lublin voivodship, and single cases came from the Przemysl, Łódz, Lomza, and Krosno voivodships.

3,084 cases of the rabies were noted in 1992, including 2549 cases among wildlife (2079 of them among foxes).

Rabies vaccinations were started in Poland as a result of the spreading of the disease all over the country (1993).
2,648 cases of the rabies were noted in 1993, including 2166 cases among wildlife (1803 of them among foxes).
2,238 cases of the rabies were noted in 1994, including 1788 cases among wildlife (1506 of them among foxes).
1973 cases of the rabies were noted in 1995, including 1528 cases among wildlife (1280 of them among foxes).
2527 cases of the rabies were noted in 1996, including 2064 cases among wildlife (1779 of them among foxes).
1494 cases of the rabies were noted in 1997, including 1239 cases among wildlife (1091 of them among foxes).
An effect of the continuous realization of the vaccinations in western Poland included a noticeable drop in the rabies' cases, and an even more satisfactory fact of its prolonged absence in the following voivodships: zachodniopomorskie, lubuskie, and dolnoslaskie.
1329 cases of the rabies were noted in 1998, including 1120 cases among wildlife (927 of them among foxes).
1148 cases were noted in 1999, including 721 of them among foxes.
2224 cases were noted in 2000, including 1583 of them among foxes, while 2964 cases were noted in 2001, including 2224 of them among foxes.
As a result of the conducted vaccination campaigns there was noted a transfer of the rabies to eastern Poland, i.e., areas not covered by the vaccinations so far, as well as an occurrence of single cases of the disease in border-line areas between Poland and the Czech Republic.
The biggest current problem connected with the occurrence of the rabies includes the eastern border of Poland, where there is noted a transfer of the rabies from the areas of the Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia.
Poland does not possess exact information about the realization of the rabies' vaccination campaigns in these countries.
Due to such a rapidly growing problem of the rabies among wildlife in 1991/1992, there were worked out assumptions for the program eradication of rabies in Poland.
The vaccination was to cover the area along the border with Germany during the first stage (Szczecin, Gorzów Wlk., Zielona Góra, Jelenia Góra, Wałbrych, Legnica, Opole, Wrocław, Poznan, Pila, Leszno, Koszalin—12 voivodships in the west part of Poland, according to the former administrative division of Poland), where the rabies appeared endemically among foxes and the cases of the disease are the most frequent. It was suggested to distribute the vaccination 2 times a year: in spring and autumn, a' 16 doses (baits) per 1km$^2$. The vaccinations were to be distributed manually. The campaign was supposed to be widened gradually to cover voivodships towards the east.
A control of the vaccinations determining the ratio of the receipt of the vaccination and the ratio of the acquired immunization was to be conducted parallely to the distribution of the vaccination.
However, the method of distributing it was changed in 1992 from manual to the distribution from planes, and the number of voivodships covered by the vaccinations was changed from 12 to 6. The following voivodships (according to the former administrative division of Poland) were omitted: Opole, Wrocław, Leszno, Pila, Poznan, Koszalin.
Finally, Poland started the program of vaccinating foxes against the rabies in 1993.
The area of the vaccinations was enlarged by 6 voivodships(according to the former administrative division of Poland) in 1994 (Koszalin, Slupsk, Pila, Katowice, Bielsko-Biała, Skierniewice).
The area of the vaccinations was enlarged by 10 voivodships (according to the former administrative division of Poland) in 1995 (Gdansk, Bydgoszcz, Konin, Leszno, Poznan, Kalisz, Wrocław, Opole, Czestochowa, Warsaw).
The area of the vaccinations was enlarged by 4 voivodships (according to the former administrative division of Poland) in 1996 (Krosno, Nowy Sacz, Elbląg, Piotków Tryb.)
The area of the vaccinations was enlarged by Cracow voivodship in 1997.
The area of the vaccinations was enlarged by 5 voivodships (according to the former administrative division of Poland) in 1998 (Tarnów, Sieradz, Radom, Łódz, Lublin (1 commune).
The administrative division of the country was changed from 49 voivodships into 16 voivodships in 1999 and the vaccinations completely covered the following regions: dolnoslaskie, lubuskie, zachodniopomorskie, wielkopolskie, śląskie, pomorskie, opolskie, malopolskie, and partially: kujawsko-pomorskie, lubelskie, łódzkie, warmińsko-mazurskie, mazowieckie, podkarpackie. No vaccinations were conducted in podlaskie and swietokrzyskie voivodships.
The area covered by the vaccinations was not changed in 2000.
The occurrence of the disease among animals increased suddenly in regions, where the vaccinations of foxes was not conducted and along borders of vaccinated and non-vaccinated regions. As a result a
modernized program of vaccinating foxes against the rabies was introduced; the spring campaign was given up in western Poland, where no rabies had been recorded among animals for a longer period of time. The area covered by the vaccinations includes:

- Walcz region in zachodniopomorskie voivodship,
- Dzierzoniów, Zabkowice Sl., Klodzko regions in dolnoslaskie voivodship,
- all pomorskie voivodship, except for Slupsk, Lebork, and Bytów regions,
- all warminsko-mazurskie, kujawsko-pomorskie, wielkopolskie, małopolskie, opolskie, śląskie, łódzkie, świętokrzyskie voivodship,
- Areas of: Warsaw, Warsaw-West, Gostynin, Sochaczew, Zyrardów, Grodzisk Mazowiecki, Pruszków, Piaseczno, Grójec, Białobrzegi, Przysucha, Radom, Szydlowiec, Zwolen, Lipsko, Kozielce, Sierpc, Płonki, Płock, Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, Ciechanów, Mława, Żuromin, Piszczyna, Ostrołęka, Maków, Legionowo, Pultusk in the mazowieckie voivodship,
- Janowiec commune and part of Pulawy commune in lubelskie voivodship, areas of: Bieszczady, Brzozów, Debić, Jasielsk, Kolbuszowa, Krośno, Mielec, Ropczyce, Rzeszów, Sanok, Strzyżów, and Tarnobrzeg completely, and Jarosław, Leżajsk, Nizne, Przemyśl, Przeworsk, and Stalowa Wola in the southern part from the San River in podkarpackie voivodship.

On the other hand, the autumn campaign in 2001 covered most country, apart from podlaskie voivodship and part of lubelskie and podkarpackie voivodships.

The spring and autumn campaign 2002 had been conducted all over the country.

### Result of the vaccinations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>campaign</th>
<th>presence of TC (%)</th>
<th>RFFIT (%)</th>
<th>differentiation (vaccination strain)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Autumn 1998</td>
<td>67.7</td>
<td>68.0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 1999</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>66.7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn 1999</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>82.9</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring 2000</td>
<td>55.3</td>
<td>75.3</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autumn 2000</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>81.7</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Foxes' population

A growing tendency has been lately noted in Poland in reference to the population of foxes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voivodship</th>
<th>No. of foxes per km² / 1999</th>
<th>No. of foxes per km² / 2000</th>
<th>No. of foxes per km² / 2001</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower Silesian</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kujawsko-Pomorskie</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubelskie</td>
<td>0.33</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubuskie</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.54</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Łódzkie</td>
<td>0.99</td>
<td>1.09</td>
<td>1.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malopolskie</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazowieckie</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.97</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opolskie</td>
<td>0.44</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>0.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podkarpackie</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Podlaskie</td>
<td>0.41</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>0.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomorskie</td>
<td>2.45</td>
<td>2.85</td>
<td>3.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Śląskie</td>
<td>0.61</td>
<td>0.67</td>
<td>0.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Świętokrzyskie</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warmińsko-Mazurskie</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wielkopolskie</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Pomeranian</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.2. Strategy of the vaccinations

Each year, there are two vaccination campaigns: the Spring Campaign at the end of March and beginning of April and the Autumn Campaign at the end of October and beginning of November. The deadline for distributing the vaccine is centrally regulated and it depends, e.g., on weather conditions. It is planned that the time of the vaccine distribution all over the country will last ca. 2 weeks.
3.3. Method of distributing the vaccines
Preventive vaccinations are realized by means of throwing the vaccines (20 doses /km²) from a plane over forest areas and everywhere, where there are wild foxes. It is also planned to carry out a manual distribution of the vaccine in places, where it is impossible to throw it from planes, e.g., borders of municipal agglomerations, dumping grounds, parks in cities, or cemeteries during Spring and Autumn campaigns.

Planes participating in the campaigns shall be equipped with GPS. The following aerial method of bait distribution has been applied in Poland so far: the distance between lines of their flights was 1000 meters, in places where there was observed an increase in the foxes' population per 1km², the distance between the flights was reduced down to 500 meters. In accordance with the recommendation of the report of the Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Animal Welfare, adopted on 23 October 2002, when using the aerial method of bait distribution, flight line distance should not exceed 500 meters and when the fox population is high it should be reduced to 300 meters. Funds achieved from Phare programme will allow for adopting of the conditions recommended in the mentioned above report, due to the fact that funds allocated in the Polish state budget for purchase of vaccine baits could be destined for implementing more efficient way of vaccine distribution.

The territory of Poland with the highest population of foxes, covered by flights where the vaccin is distributed every 300 meters

Supervision system
The efficiency of the vaccinations is and shall be analysed on the basis of the conducted monitoring, where the tests cover shot foxes and sampling the brain tissue, serum, and mandible for the tests.
Samples are taken from the foxes for tests at the number of 8 pcs. per 100km² per one year.

In the past 9 years Poland has been strongly fighting with the growing fox population that is the main carrier of rabies in the country. In order to improve the effectiveness of the rabies control program, especially with the upcoming accession of Poland into the European Union, Poland requires financial assistance to supplement the current budget.

With support from the project funds, Poland will be able to maintain the recommended effective dose levels for immunizations against rabies. Decreasing the incidence of rabies is a primary concern for Poland. To date, Poland has undertaken strong measures in rabies eradication as presented in the background section. Poland’s main goal for 2004 is to see the maintenance of the program, which would be fulfilled thanks to the supplement of funds from the project.

In 1993 the oral vaccination program was started in Poland and over the subsequent years the area of coverage for the vaccinations has increased to the point where by 2002 the whole territory of Poland was covered. Simultaneously the number of doses per squared kilometer has been increased to the level of 20 by 2002. Albeit for these actions, the number of rabies incidences especially in the fox population claims at the same high level in some voivodships (especially notable in lubelskie, podlaskie, wielkopolskie, podkarpackie viowodships) while in others visible decreasing.

Given the difficult economic situation faced by Poland, the project funds will supplement the current budget to a level that will allow for the maintenance of the effective level of vaccination per square kilometer over the area of all the territory of Poland. Only through this continued vaccination campaign the problem of rabies in Poland can be solved.

The project funds will be used for the purchase of the additional vaccinations needed to cover the population, and would be primarily focused on the heaviest rabies concentration areas during the spring and autumn campaigns in 2004.

It is with confidence in the benefits that would emerge from such support, that Poland makes its case to the project for supplementary budgetary support.

1.2. Linked activities
• Laboratory equipment for diagnosis of list A diseases. Some small investment in the National Veterinary Research Institute has been made at the central level. The Multi-Country Programme (MCVP) started the process.
• Residue monitoring programme. Some investment has been made under Phare 95 programme. PL.9506.01.05 – Modernisation of the veterinary system of chemical and biological residues in animal tissues and foodstuffs of animal origin. Purchase of laboratory equipment, budget 291,947 ECU.
• Local laboratories for milk and dairy products: Project PL.95060118 – National Reference Laboratory for Milk and Diary Products – purchase of laboratory equipment provided the background for establishing the central laboratory in the National Veterinary Research Institute in Pulawy – Budget 497,000 ECU. The national reference laboratory at the central level has been established under the project.
• MCVP – Multi-country Veterinary Programme. The programme provides a model of contingency plan and a list of equipment for animal infectious diseases eradication
• Project PL9805.02 – Reform and strengthening of veterinary administration. One of the key objectives of this project was training of the Polish veterinary administration in following matters: Animal Health, Animal Welfare, Public Health, Border Inspection Control, Drugs, Residues, Rendering, Laboratories. In the framework of Phare 2003 it is planned to provide assistance, training and consultancy advice regarding subjects not included in the project PL9805.02 and develop matters regarding Public Health;
• Phare project PL9906.02 – Veterinary administration at future external borders. Twinning project implemented by the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, in co-operation with the German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Social, Health and Family Affairs of Saxony and the French Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery (General Direction for Food). It was a project focused on reinforcing, equipping and rebuilding selected Border Inspection Posts, training the staff to carry out border control operation and improve working conditions of border inspectors, purchasing of laboratory equipment needed for checks at the border, providing necessary software, hardware, networking required for the veterinary control and its communications.
• Project PL0006.04 – Veterinary system for laboratories and disease control. In the framework of the project the terms of reference for creation of the software for laboratories will be elaborated. Moreover, in the framework of the project an external expertise to review the equipment planned to supply from the point of view of its usefulness for the entire system of veterinary laboratories was provided. The EU expert stressed the necessity to create a computer network covering all the veterinary diagnostic laboratories and proposed it as an objective for a future Phare project.
• Phare project PL0006.05 – Border Inspection Posts, phase II. Twinning project implemented by the Polish Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, in co-operation with the German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Forestry and the Ministry of Social, Health and Family Affairs of Saxony and the French Ministry of Agriculture and Fishery (General Direction for Food). It is a continuation of the project PL9906.02. This project is focused on reinforcing, equipping and rebuilding selected Border Inspection Posts, training the staff to carry out border control operation and improve working conditions of border inspectors, purchasing of laboratory equipment needed for checks at the border.
In fact, the above-mentioned projects were designed for strengthening the administrative capacity of veterinary inspections. However there wasn’t any Phare project that tackled the rabies of wildlife animals’ problem.

1.3. Results
Strengthened control of rabies and minimisation of the disease in wildlife population in Poland in order to avoid the spread of the disease into the urban areas and to the neighbouring countries.

1.4. Activities
Purchase of the rabies vaccine baits for oral vaccination of wildlife (foxes, racoon dogs). According to the “Preliminary report on the programme for control and eradication of rabies in wildlife, year 2002” it is planned that in 2003 there will be two vaccination campaigns – spring and autumn. In order to effectively cover the area of Poland with one campaign at the

Eradication of rabies in Poland
effective dose level of 20 doses for 1 km². 6.1 M doses are required for one campaign. The cost of one vaccine unit is 0.65 Euro (6.1 M doses x 0.65 Euro = 3.965 M Euro). The estimate cost of one campaign amounts to 4 M Euro. As a comparison in 2002 there were two vaccination campaigns – spring and autumn, that covered the whole territory of Poland. During the spring action, 5.6 M doses were distributed. In the Polish-German border area (100x400km) the vaccines were distributed on the level of 20 doses per km², and in remaining part of Poland the vaccines were distributed on the level of 18 doses/km². The cost of vaccine purchase for this campaign was 3.6 MEuro. During the autumn action, 5 M doses were distributed. In the Polish-German border area the vaccines were distributed on the level of 20 doses per km², and in remaining part of Poland the vaccines were distributed on the level of around 16 - 18 doses/km². The cost of vaccine purchase for this campaign was 3.3 Meuro.

In 2004 Poland would like to repeat the preventive vaccination on the whole territory of Poland. Moreover, according to the report of the Scientific Committee on Animal Health and Animal Welfare, the flight line distance should be reduced to 300 meters on the area with the highest population of foxes. Due to these facts and difficult economical situation of Poland the Phare funds will allow to achieve the above mentioned objectives. The funds from the project will cover the costs of 2 campaigns (Spring campain 2004, Autumn campaign 2004). The costs of distribution of the vaccines will be secured and covered by the Polish budget.

1.5. Lessons learned:
The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development was an implementing institution for several Phare projects dedicated to the Polish veterinary administration (PL9805.02, PL9906.02, PL0006.04, PL0006.05). The projects mentioned above were very complex, included twinning, service contracts, investment contracts. Thus, the employees of MARD are experienced in Phare projects programming and implementing, have knowledge about Phare procedures and are aware of the needs of the Polish veterinary administration. There has not been such a project yet, then no EMS reports recommendation can be used in this matter.

4. Institutional framework:
4.1. The project will be implemented and supervised by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development. The beneficiary institutions will be the Veterinary Inspection and the National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI) in Pulawy.
4.2. The results of the project will not influence institutional framework.
4.3. The CFCU will be responsible for tender procedures.

The competency over the implementation of the veterinary legislation in Poland lies with the competency of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (Animal Production and Veterinary Department) of the Republic of Poland.
The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development together with its subordinates the General Veterinary Inspectorate, the National Research Veterinary Institute and the Voivodship Veterinary Officers are in charge of the planning and organisation of the vaccination campaigns. In the implementation of the project, experts from Veterinary Inspection and National Research Veterinary Institute will be involved.
Laboratories of the NRVI have all the required equipment to carry out the laboratory testing for rabies.
Beneficiary of the project is Veterinary Inspection.

5. Detailed budget:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PHARE</th>
<th>National Co-financing</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Investmen t INW (M €)</td>
<td>Institution Building IB (M €)</td>
<td>Total PHARE (M €)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Eradication of rabies in Poland
The Polish authorities have assured that the Government co-financing is available either through the reserve budget foreseen specifically by the Ministry of Finance for this purpose each year, or directly through the budget of the relevant Ministry.

6. Implementation arrangements:

6.1. Implementing Agency
PAO: Tadeusz Kozek, Under-secretary of State at the Office of the Committee for European Integration, Aleje Ujazdowskie 9, 00-918 Warszawa; phone 48 22 455 52 41.
The CFCU is responsible for handling tendering, contracting and payments of contracts on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

6.2. Twinning:
Not foreseen.

6.3. Non-standard aspects
The project will be implemented in accordance with the “Practical Guide to contract procedures financed from the general budget of the European Communities in the context of external action” procedures.

6.4. Contracts
There is one supply contract foreseen dedicated to purchase of vaccine baits. Purchase of vaccine baits will be financed in the following way: 5 M € from Phare funds and 3 M € from Polish co-financing will be contracted jointly.

Tendering for the supply of the vaccine baits shall follow PRAG rules under the supervision of CFCU.

7. Implementation schedule:
7.1. Start of tendering: III q. 2003;
7.2. Start of project activity: I q. 2004;

8. Equal opportunity:
Requirements to be met by personnel of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the Veterinary Inspection and the local administration are the same regardless of gender. The participation of women and men will be based on relevant standards of the European Community concerning EOE (Equal Opportunity of Employment).

9. Environment:
Oral immunisation of the wildlife (foxes) is, as abovementioned, a preventive action, which is being performed in Poland since 1993 with the aim to prevent the spread of the disease to the urban areas and neighbouring countries. This method is well known, recognised and performed in most Europeans’ countries and also in the world. Therefore, there is no need for environmental impact study.

10. Rates of return: *Not applicable*

11. Investment criteria: *Not applicable*

12. Conditionality and sequencing:
- Preparation of the tender dossier for purchase contract (II q. 2003);
- Start of the tendering procedure (III q.2003);
- Contracts signing (I q. 2004);

12.3. Milestones:
- Start of the tendering procedure (III q.2003);
- Contracts signing (I q. 2004);
• Supply of vaccine baits (I q 2004, II q 2004, I q 2005);
### LOGFRAME PLANNING MATRIX FOR

**Programme name and number**

**Contracting period expires 30/11/2005**

**Disbursement period expires 30/11/2006**

**Total budget 8,0 M EUR**

**Phare Budget 5 M EUR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Control and eradication of rabies in wildlife population in Poland established</td>
<td>• Decrease of rabies cases in wildlife (foxes)</td>
<td>• Monthly, quarterly, annual reports of General Veterinary Inspectorate (GVI) and National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI) concerning the health status of the country in relation to rabies</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project purpose (Immediate Objectives)</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| • Effective vaccination programme for wildlife (foxes) population in compliance with the EU recommendations established. | • Number of purchased vaccine baits  
• Percentage of foxes effectively immunised against Lyssa virus | • Reports of project implementation provided by MARD  
• Monitoring information provided by NVRI  
• Laboratory tests results | • Co-financing available  
• Adequate standards, requirements and legislation do not change during the project duration period  
• Level of the veterinary preventive measures in the country remains at the same level. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Sources of Verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
- strengthened control of rabies
- minimalisation of the disease in foxes population in Poland in order to avoid spread of the disease into the urban areas and neighbouring countries
- decrease of rabies cases in foxes population in Poland in relation to the previous years
- spread of rabies from the territory of Poland to other countries drops down
- monthly reports of NVRI and Regional Reference Laboratories (RRLs)
- reports to the Commission
- laboratory tests results
- reports concerning project implementation issued regularly by the implementing institution
- co-financing available
- adequate standards, requirements and legislation do not change during the project duration period

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Objectively Verifiable Indicators</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- purchase of the rabies vaccine baits for oral vaccination of wildlife (foxes, racoon dogs)</td>
<td>- number of purchased vaccine bait</td>
<td>- co-financing available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>- adequate standards, requirements and legislation do not change during the project duration period</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preconditions</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- co-financing available.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- preparation of the tender dossier for purchase contract</td>
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</table>
### Annex 2: Implementation, contracting and disbursement schedules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Drafting</th>
<th>XII 2002</th>
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<td>Planning Period</td>
<td>I q.03 – II q.04</td>
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D = design of sub-projects  
C = tendering and contracting  
I = contract implementation and payment