



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



41<sup>st</sup> General Session of the EuFMD

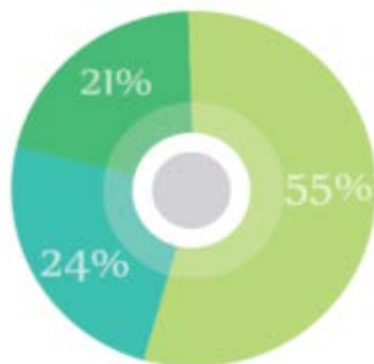
# **Pillar 2: Reduce Risk to members from the FMD Situation in the European Neighbourhood**

## ***Accomplishments and Lessons Learned***

**Melissa McLaws and Ibrahim Eldaghayes**  
*EuFMD*



# Pillar 2 overview



EU donor : Proposed budget Euro 4,000,000

Allocation of funds for pillar

- Improve readiness for FMD crisis management by Members
- Reduce risk to Members from the FMD situation in the European neighbourhood (Progressive Control in neighbouring regions)
- Greater implementation of the Global Strategy for the control of FMD



THREE components:

**2.1:** SE Europe (Turkey, Georgia and Neighbours)

**2.2:** SE Mediterranean (Israel, Cyprus & Neighbours)

**2.3:** REMESA



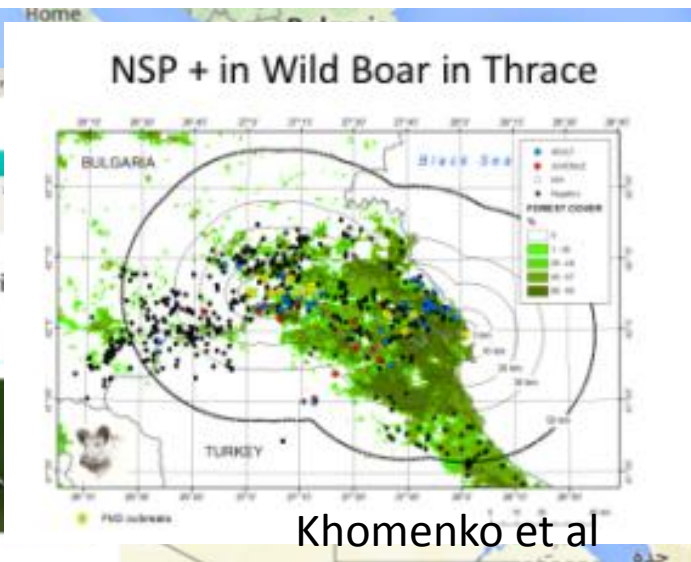


# Pillar 2 overview: *Reduce Risk to members from the FMD*

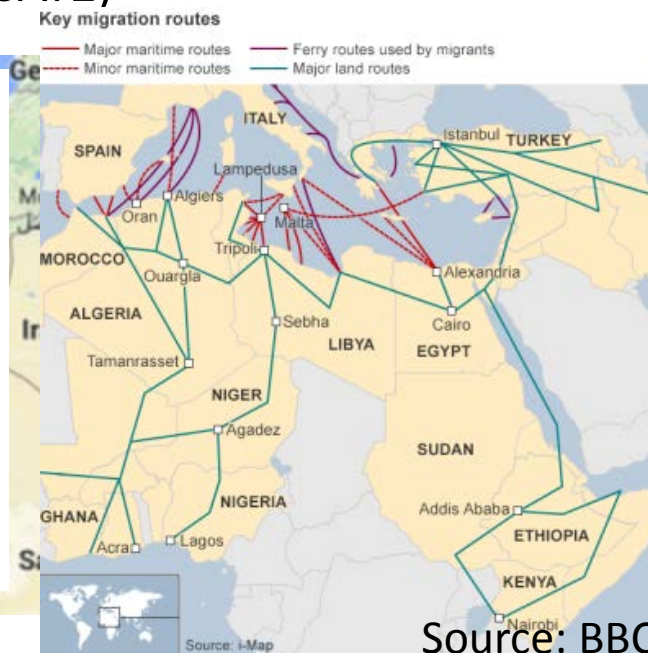
## *Situation in the European Neighbourhood*

Important risk, due to proximity and:

- N. Africa outbreaks
- Land border – movement of wildlife and possible illegal/informal trade
- Unrest in region: migrating people and animals within region and to Europe
- 3-4 serotypes circulating endemically (O, A, Asia-1, SAT2)



Khomenko et al



Source: BBC



## Pillar 2: Overview

### PCP approach taken in Pillar 2



- Countries we work with are generally in PCP Stage 1 or 2
  - (exceptions: Turkish Thrace and N. Africa)
- PCP Stage 0-1: **investigating FMD epidemiology** in order to define **risk hotspots**. The final outcome of PCP Stage 1 is a **risk-based strategic plan (RBSP)** endorsed by the national VS
- PCP Stage 2: reduce FMD impact by **implementing** the RBSP – and **monitoring** that it is implemented as planned and having the desired effect
- PCP Stage 3: moving towards virus **eradication**





## Component 2.1: South-east Europe



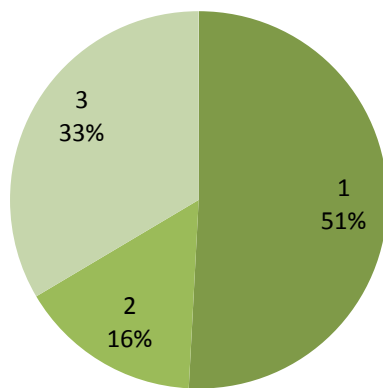
**Objective: To reduce the impact of FMD in Turkey and Georgia and to reduce the risk posed by FMD in the region to all EuFMD Member states.**





## Expected results

1. Risk based control programmes (PCP Pathway) adopted and implemented in TURKEY
2. Risk based control programmes (PCP Pathway) adopted and implemented in GEORGIA
3. Improved information system for regional risk managers which supports the West Eurasia Roadmap countries.



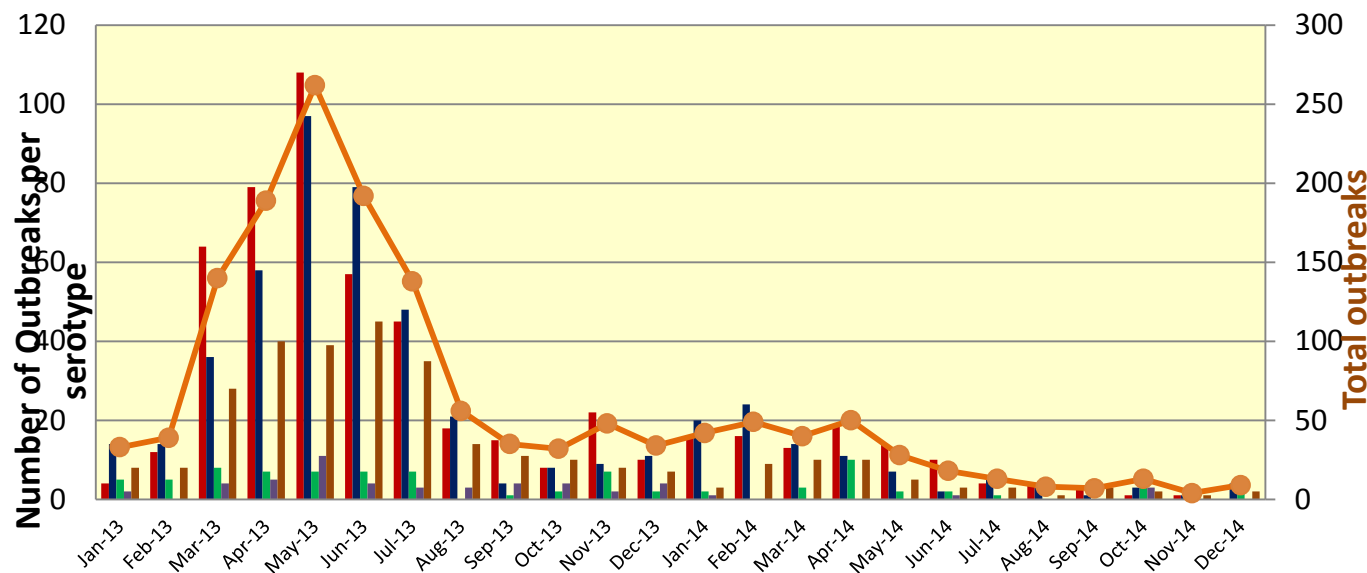
€ 298,100

Agreed by ExCom 86

*% use of funds on achieving each  
results*

# Outbreaks in Anatolia

*Thrace region has been free of FMD with vaccination since May 2010.*



- In 2013 and 2014, there has been a serious decrease of outbreak numbers in Turkey
- FMD types A, O, Asia-1 are present in Turkey
- Risk-based strategic plan is implemented
- Vaccine strains homologue with viruses seen in Turkey are used
- Vaccines are prepared and used in 6PD50 level instead of 3PD50.



## Component 2.1: South-east Europe

### Achievements *Turkey*:

- Risk-based strategic plan developed.
- Monitoring and epidemiology unit initiated at headquarters





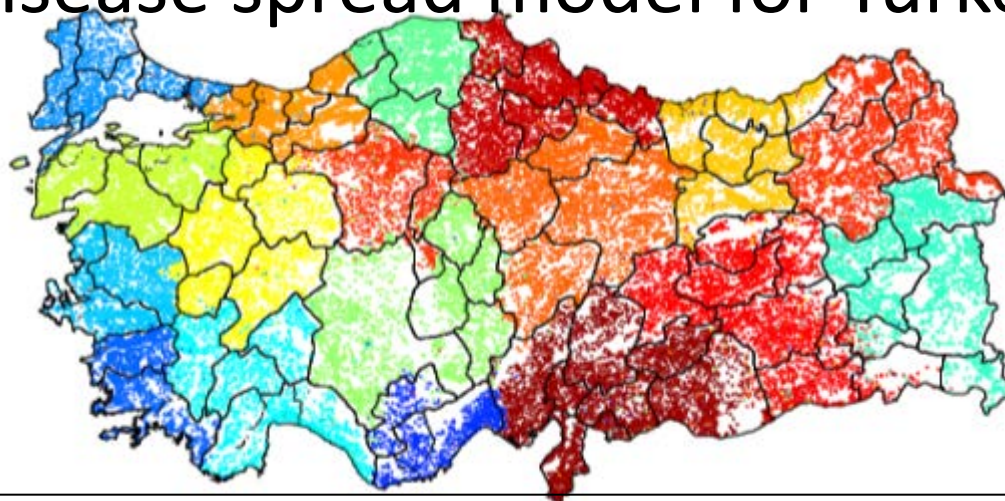


## Component 2.1: South-east Europe



### Achievements *Turkey*:

- Training in epidemiology provided through several short and one longer mission
- Ongoing collaboration with Warwick University to develop a disease spread model for Turkey



*'communities' identified through network analysis (from Peter Dawson)*



## Component 2.1: South-east Europe

### *Georgia*

- No outbreaks reported in last 2 years

### Achievements

- Risk-based strategic plan developed and being implemented.
- Georgia provisionally accepted into PCP Stage 2 in W. Eurasia Roadmap
- Technical support for serological survey design
  - Results pending





## Component 2.1: South-east Europe



### Achievements *West Eurasia*:

- Technical support to the **W. Eurasia Roadmap meetings** (Astana, 2014; Almaty April 2015)
- **Webinar Series** established
  - 3 webinars: English and Russian versions

2014 PCP-FMD Stages  
West Eurasia Roadmap



Vaccine effectiveness\_rus.pptx

WestEurasia Roadmap

Спасибо за внимание!  
Коллектив лабор...

Chat (Everyone)

- Saterik, Kharatyan: Thank you!!!
- Bakyt: спасибо
- Akhmetova Asad: Спасибо
- yevgeny: спасибо, было интересно

Saterik, Kharatyan is typing...

Canal Ismayilova

Boris Gelman

Marek Tachibayev

Technical Assistance

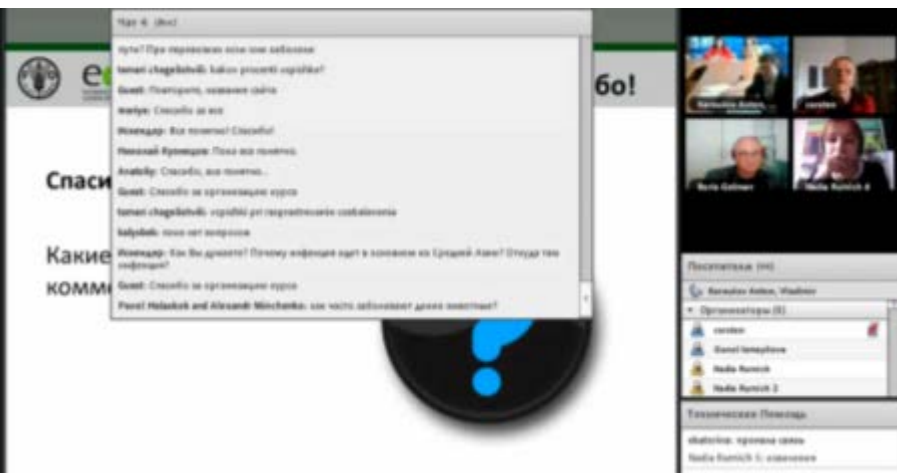


## Component 2.1: South-east Europe



### Achievements *West Eurasia*:

- **Real-time training course** held in Erzurum, Turkey, in Russian and Turkish (June 2014).
  - Participants from Turkey, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Ukraine
- **Russian-language FMD emergency preparation course** (FEP-c) held with 90 participants from 8 countries
  - Trainers from EuFMD, Kimron Institute (Israel) and ARRIAH

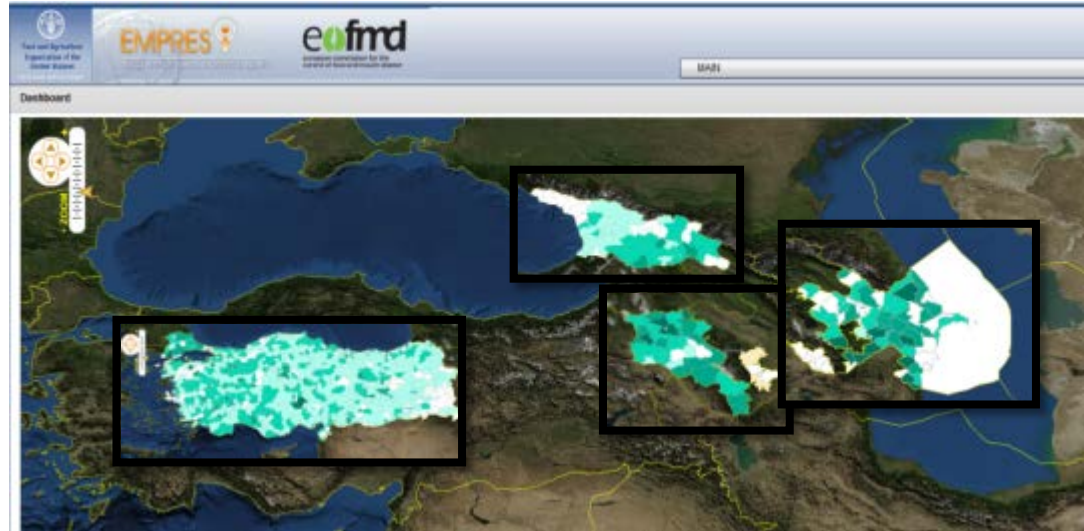




## Component 2.1: South-east Europe

### Achievements *W Eurasia*:

- **West Eurasia Database:**
  - data on vaccination and outbreaks input monthly from Turkey, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan
- Workshop to **scope regional project** with Russian Federation (Ankara, Jan 2015)

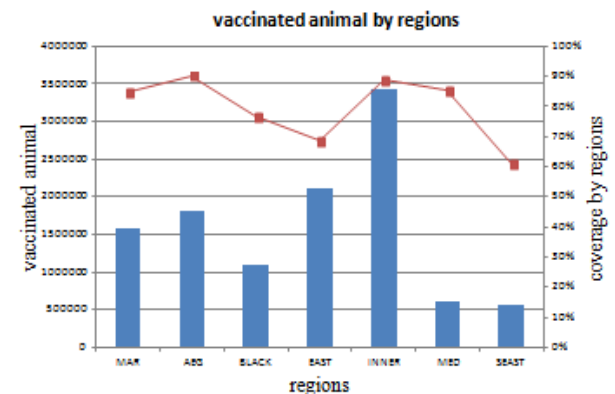




## Component 2.1: South-east Europe

### Lessons Learned

- Risk-based strategic plan approach has been fully embraced by many
- RBSP development takes time.
  - with leaders in the region it might get easier (Georgia, Turkey)
- Developing a system of implementation and monitoring takes even longer
  - new way of working
  - full support and engagement of vet services essential
  - need further development in data management and epidemiology capacity





## Component 2.1: South-east Europe

### Lessons Learned

*Building on recommendations from W. Eurasia Roadmap meetings (held under GF-TADs umbrella) to enhance communication and information sharing in the region:*

- EuFMD can offer a platform for regional networking, information exchange that is valued
  - webinars, courses, workshops
- Regional information system
  - needed to provide timely information about changing risks



Курс по Подготовке к Экстренной Ситуации по  
ящуру



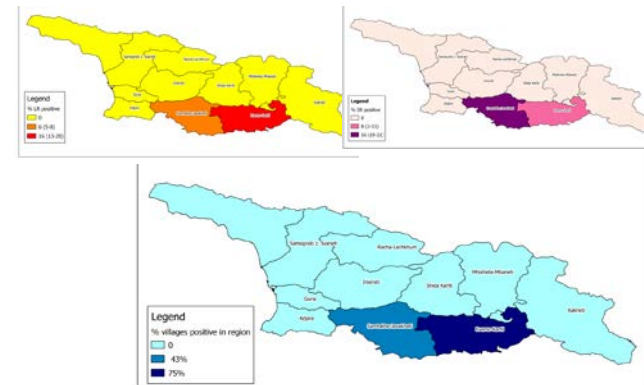


## Component 2.1: South-east Europe

### Next steps

- Moving from developing the RBSP to monitoring and implementation
- There is a demand for training:
  - In epidemiology
    - Turkey has requested further training in epidemiology for staff at headquarters and regional institutes.
  - Training of trainers (from headquarters to field)
    - To apply strategy

2012 Georgia NSP Serosurvey







# Component 2.1: South-east Europe

## Next steps

- Continue to assist in W. Eurasia region in coordination with GF-TADs
  - PCP progress
    - Requests for assistance with RBSP development
  - Training materials in region languages
  - Facilitate communication/information to risk managers
    - Eg possible further development of regional database



*Village epidemiological interview in Turkey*



## Component 2.2: SE Mediterranean



**Objective: To improve FMD management in the neighbourhood of Cyprus and Israel to support progressive control of FMD in the neighbourhood**



FMD taskforce during PCP-FMD workshop



## Component 2.2: South-east Mediterranean

### Expected results

1. **Risk Based Strategic Plans (RBSP)** adopted and **PCP progress** achieved (Palestine and Egypt);
2. **System established to improve confidence in disease detection and/or freedom** (as applicable) in neighbourhood of Israel;
3. **Coordination framework** in place to oversee and assist activity implementation nationally and regionally;
4. System in place to provide **improved disease risk information** to managers in Israel and Cyprus re: current threats from sub-Saharan East Africa.



Local expert on vet epidemiology, teaching data management

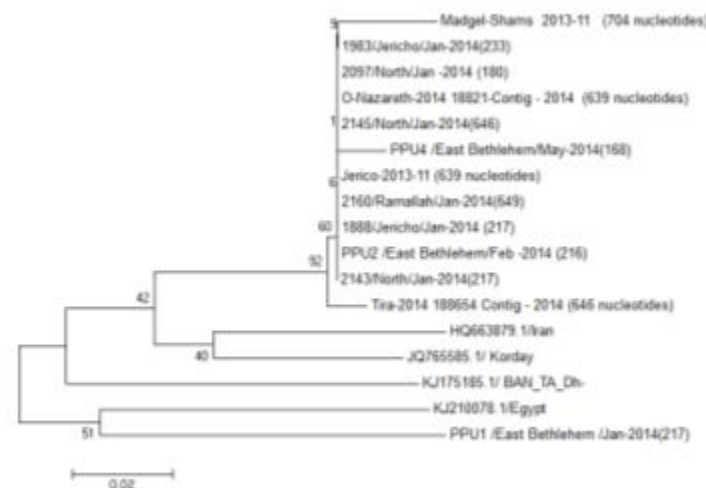


## Component 2.2: South-east Mediterranean

- Last outbreaks reported: Israel Jan 2014; Palestine Nov 2014

### Achievements *Palestine*

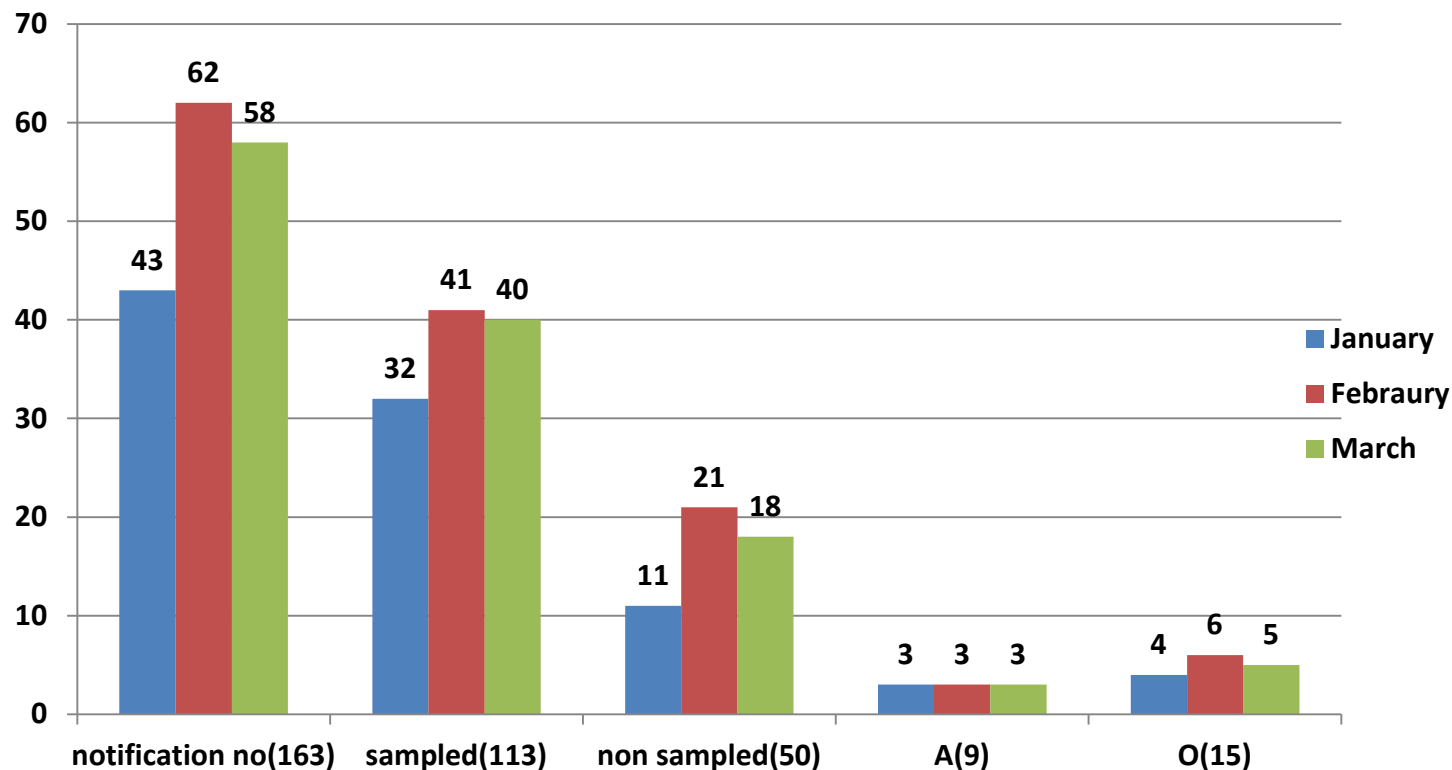
- 4 workshops on risk-based strategic plan development and laboratory capacity.
- Training:
  - disease outbreak investigation, survey data collection
- Serological survey
- Collaboration with Hebron Polytechnic University on sequencing





## Component 2.2: South-east Mediterranean

### Egypt: notification and confirmed serotypes



➤ *O EA-3 (African origin) and A Iran05 Bar08 probably predominant*

Chart from GOVS



## Component 2.2: South-east Mediterranean Achievements *Egypt*



Figure 2: THREE Components

- 1: South-East Europe: Turkey, Georgia and neighbours
- 2: South-East Mediterranean: Israel, Cyprus
- 3: REMESA

- 4 workshops on RBSP development and lab capacity.
- Training on disease outbreak investigation, forms and SOPs
- Technical backstopping in data management and epidemiology (through local expert on vet epi)
- Postvaccinal monovalent bovine antisera against Egyptian vaccine strains produced and submitted to WRLFMD for vaccine matching together with FMDV vaccine strains ;



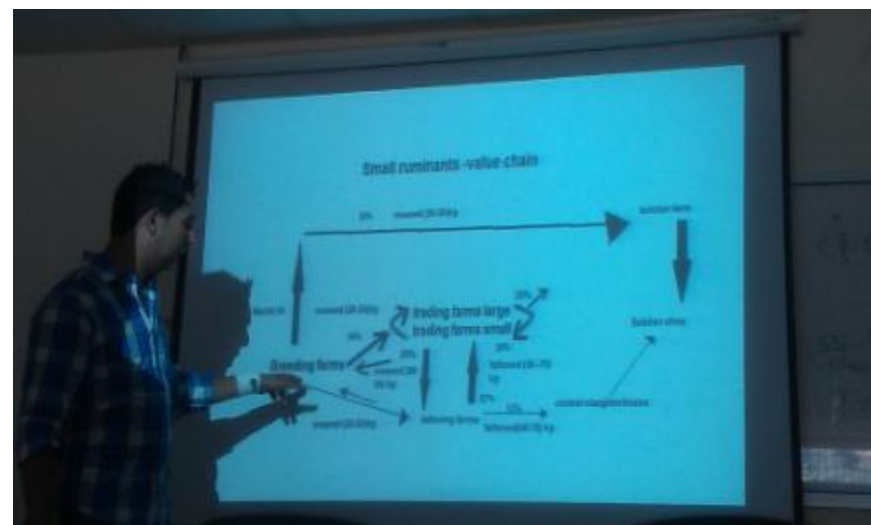
Discussion with farmers during ring vaccination



## Component 2.2: South-east Mediterranean

### Lessons Learned

- RBSP approach well received
- Lack of information from neighbouring countries in region is an important gap
  - Lebanon, Jordan
- Needs and challenges similar to other Pillar 2 countries
  - Training,
  - Capacity building in VS





## Component 2.2: South-east Mediterranean

### Next steps

- Continuation of workshops and capacity building in Palestine and Egypt:
  - Finalise RBSP and move to implementation
  - Emphasis on monitoring and evaluation;
    - Need for capacity building in epidemiology foreseen
- Work in coordination with others to ensure risk managers have the information they need
  - GF-TADs Middle East Roadmap is stimulating PCP progress in the region







## Acknowledgements

- *Consultants and Component managers:* Chris Bartels, Kees van Maanen, Carsten Potzsch, Nick Honhold, Gunel Ismayilova
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- *ARRIAH:* Alexei Mischenko and Anton Karaulov
- *Kimron Veterinary Institute:* Boris Gelman