Pillar II
Reduced FMD risk to Members from European neighbourhood

UPDATE September 2017 – March 2018
Targets across pillars II

1. Progression along PCP
2. Improve assessment of risk
3. Implementation of risk based strategies
4. Improved national capacity for FMD management

MAIN ACTIVITIES

Workshop TCC + Turkey, Russia
Workshop on RBSP development, Jordan (30/1/18 – 1/2/18)
Partnership with IZSLT

Risk information and risk mapping in North Africa
Partnership with CIRAD

Workshop on FMD Early detection, Tunis (27/2/18 – 1/3/18)
Reseau francophone

FITC in Russian (Oct 2017)
RAVC in English (Oct-Nov 2017)
PVM in English (Feb-March 2018)
Workshop main objectives

- to discuss surveillance options together with the main national stakeholders’ representatives and veterinary services
- to improve their respective role
- to assess the effectiveness of the current FMD early detection system,
- to identify the areas for improvement
- to design an ongoing risk based surveillance

Starting from national situation and needs to develop a regional strategy
Preliminary on-line meeting and in-country missions
Presence of:

- Veterinary services
- Representatives of private veterinarians
- Farmer associations

NEGATIVE ASPECTS

- Number of participants with **different background** (time for adapting to the context)
- Not possible to focus on the **active surveillance** design
- **Risk information** not yet collected, collated and analysed consistently

POSITIVE ASPECTS

- Surveillance system analyzed from **different perspectives** (difficulties and weaknesses)
- **Planning with stakeholders** (important message)
- Contact established with private sectors (**risk information** – e-learning)
Discussion with farmer representatives (animal movements)
Fièvre Aphteuse – surveillance pour la détection précoce et quantification de la confiance d’être indemne
(EuFMDworkplan – component 2.3)

7th - 9th Mars 2016, Rabat, Maroc

Implementation of risk based activities:

**SURVEILLANCE** in Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia: objectives and tools

- **Assess circulation**
  - Determine if the virus is actively circulating

**In case of circulation**

- Surveillance for case finding
- Monitor virus circulation (assess effectiveness of control)

**In case of non circulation**

- Maintain zero circulation
- Early detection of new incursions
- Post-vaccination (coverage and immunity level)

- Confidence of freedom from FMD overtime

**Risk based surveillance to evaluate presence of FMDV circulation**

Target: small ruminants (6-12 months)
Risk factors considered:
- areas with previous outbreaks
- animal density
- animal movement
- markets

Epidemic 2014-2015
Algeria

FMD Epidemic 2017

Wilayas touchées par la fièvre aphteuse épisode 2017

Bilan final

- Nombre total de foyers: **108 Foyers** avec **416 cas** bovins et **169 cas** petits ruminants;
- **24** déclarations de découvertes de fièvre aphteuse au niveau des abattoirs maquignons/bouchers/éleveurs) avec **39 cas**;
- Nombre de wilayas et commune touchées: **65 communes** réparties sur **27 wilayas**;
Algeria

FMD Epidemic 2017

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n. 1537 SR tested in 111 herds and 43 wilayas:

n.15 herds pos in 14 wilayas (13%)
41 samples NSP positive: n.18 (O), n.3(A), n.1(O,A), n.16 O,A neg (?), 3 not SP tested
Morocco

Serosurv for FMDV circulation
(April-May 2017)

Sample n.739 SR from 78 herds in 14 provinces

n.33 positive from 8 herds in 3 provinces (Ifrane, Figuig et Azilal)

prevalence 4.47% with variation in provinces 0 - 23.33%.

In some cases intra-herd positivity of 80%
Risk study realized by Tunisia (based on animal mobility) with risk map and improved control in risk areas (parameters used not available)

Serosurv for FMDV circulation (Jan-Feb 2018 -> NOT YET CONCLUDED)
GROUP WORK (country based):

- Definition of activities needed for FMDV early detection of circulation/incursion
- For each activity identified, definition of:
  - Objectives
  - Actions
  - Actors
  - Indicators
  - Timeframe
  - Assistance needed
Common actions - recommendations

• **Risk mapping** with common approach (indicators, collection of information and analysis, regular sharing)

• Risk based **surveillance design** (active clinical and serological + improved passive surveillance in risk areas) to detect cases and assess effectiveness of control measures

• **Regular collection** of surveillance data

• Implementation of **risk based control measures** to reduce FMDV circulation

• Regular contact with reference labs

Next steps (EuFMD)

• Backstop support for **surveillance design**

• Regular on-line meeting with VS and stakeholders to **monitor the implementation of workplan**

• Assist Morocco for **zoning approach** (request for trade)
RBSP Jordan

The following specific objectives were formulated:

(i) Eliminate clinical FMD from the **dairy sector**;
(ii) Reduce the number of FMD outbreaks in small ruminants during seasonal **migration**;
(iii) Enhance **export** opportunities.

Good progress is being made and currently the RBSP is structured with focus on four components (Diagnostic, Surveillance, Prevention and Control, Legislation) with in total nine component objectives (outcomes).

The RBSP is currently being re-drafted with feedback by the trainers

Follow up

- Backstopping support for finalization of RBSP (already 3 draft submitted)
- Immunogenicity study to assess the quality of the FMD vaccines available in Jordan (planned and to be assisted)
RBSP Palestine

RBSP developed but to be endorsed by political level (PCP stage 1)

Overview of component objectives and underlying tactics in relation to identified risks and gaps

- **1. Strengthen institutional capacity of Veterinary Services to manage FMD control**
- **2. Establish FMD surveillance and early warning system to improve outbreak detection and response**
- **3. Reduce risk of FMD virus entry through smuggling, wild animals and grazing near the borders**
- **4. Reduce risk of widespread impact and transmission of clinical FMD including newly introduced FMD serotypes/strains**
- **5. Reduce risk of FMD spread through routine movements of animals and people**
- **6. Ensure highest risk animals are immunized**
- **7. Ensure highest risk animals are immunized**

- **Small ruminants smuggled from Israel through Hebron and during Feb-May**
- **Wildlife and cross border grazing in Jenin, Tobaz and Jericho, Jan - May**
- **Cattle from Israel in Jenin, Tykareen and Hebron to family farms**
- **Palestinian farm workers returning from work in Israel, More in the North and related to small-holders**
- **Live animal markets, particularly in Hebron/Uberiya**
- **Traders, some registered, most not**
- **Service providers such as local vets and vaccinators**
- **Service providers such as disinfectors, sheers, etc.**
- **Common grazing in Jericho, Jordan Valley and Tobaz during Jan-May**
- **All trucks and vehicles**
- **Sheep and goats, March-June end Nov - Jun, in small holders**
- **Vet availability and coverage**
- **Inadequate biosecurity practices**
- **Surveillance, outbreak reporting and outbreak response**
- **Weed regulations and compliance**
- **Illegal animal movements**

**Risks and Gap Identified**

- Inform farmers about risk posed by smuggled animals and grazing in border area
- Improve capacity for laboratory diagnosis to ensure that the FMD virus serotype and strain are identified for all outbreaks
- Develop contingency plan in case of new serotype strain incursion
- Increase cooperation with other public stakeholders to fight the smuggling
- Make rapid response to conduct a rapid response in case of suspected new introduction
- Remains readiness for implementing rapid response
- Develop veterinary supervision at animal markets
- Establish biosecurity at animal markets
- Improve capacity for vaccination: timeliness, procurement, strategy, post-vaccination monitoring
Libya (activities in the pipeline)

✓ Risk based serosurvey (EuFMD and IZSLER: support for design and kits)
  Objective: identify serotype circulating in the country
  • Samples (520 SR) collected and tested from Tripoli area and West and South of Libya
  • Eastern areas of Libya: Some samples (570) were collected but not tested yet (soon)
  296 serum samples were tested in Tripoli lab, with 44 NSP positive \((14.8\%)\)
  224 serum samples were tested in Zawia lab, with 30 NSP positive \((13.4\%)\)
  All samples will be shipped to IZSLER in Italy for retesting with ELISA NSP and SP

• Samples collected from outbreaks
  No clinical outbreaks detected

✓ Laboratory training in IZSLER (ELIS
✓ Provision of probangs and inclusion of LR in the surveillance
✓ Animal mobility (epicollect)
✓ RBSP development (distant assistance)
Partnerships – activities for Pillar II countries

Improving the capacity of veterinary services of Algeria, Chad, Mauritania, Morocco, Senegal, and Tunisia (+ Libya, Egypt, Sudan) on **development of risk information and mapping tools** and **update surveillance protocols** (animal mobility data collection, collation and analysis. Training component – field implementation – tools for analysis) + additional activities (surveillance NA, e-learning, FMD control option and demand of vaccination in WCA)

Improving country capacity to **design and implement** RBSP and **monitor and evaluate** the implementation of control activities under stages 2 and 3 of the Progressive Control Pathway (PCP);
Improving capacity of the Regional Advisory Groups to **better evaluate and follow-up** the acceptance of countries in stages from 0 to 3

**OIE:** development of courses on: Safer trade and FMD / Containment zone
Issues to the attention of the ExCom

COMPONENT 2.1
• Necessary to re-engage with Iran (lack of information sharing)
• Close follow-up and assistance needed for the WelNet and EpiNet action plan 2017-18

COMPONENT 2.2
• Little response from Egypt in recent months under the LLNL/US-DOS project and from Lebanon
• Lack of evidence of the effectiveness of the vaccine used in Lebanon and Jordan as well as in Egypt and Palestine

COMPONENT 2.3
• Slow process to harmonized activities (risk based approach) in Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco as different capacity and response from the three countries
• Maintain regular contact with Libya (animal mobility – situation monitoring)
• Need for Mauritania commitment for the finalization of RBSP

COMPONENT 2.4
• Identification of partners and experts for delivery of Russian language version of in-depth e-learning modules
• Improve the assessment of courses delivered
Upcoming activities (March – April)

- Outbreak investigation training (TURKEY)
- FITC in Turkish (TURKEY+)
- Follow up on line meeting on FMD early detection (ALG – TUN – MOR)
- Conclusion of PVM e-learning (PILLAR II)
- Regional technical meeting on PVM (EGYPT – LEB – JORD – PAL)
- Workshop on development of risk information and mapping tools (ALG – TUN – MOR – SEN – CHA – MAU)
- RBSP workshop (SUDAN)
Thank you