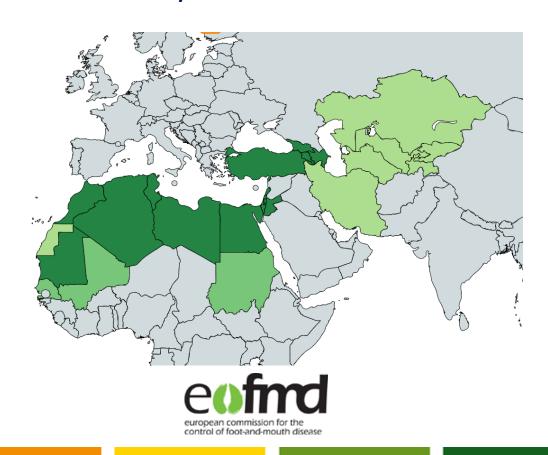




# Pillar II Reduced FMD risk to Members from European neighbourhood

**UPDATE September 2017 – March 2018** 







Targets across pillars II  $\longrightarrow$ 

1.Progression along PCP

 $\rightarrow$ 

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)





## eofmd







(Plan de travail de l'EuFMD- composante 2.3 - REMESA)

Fièvre aphteuse : Surveillance pour la détection précoce et confiance en l'absence de circulation virale.

27 février – 1<sup>er</sup> mars 2018, Tunis, Tunisie

## 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



























#### 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 consistenty

#### **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)





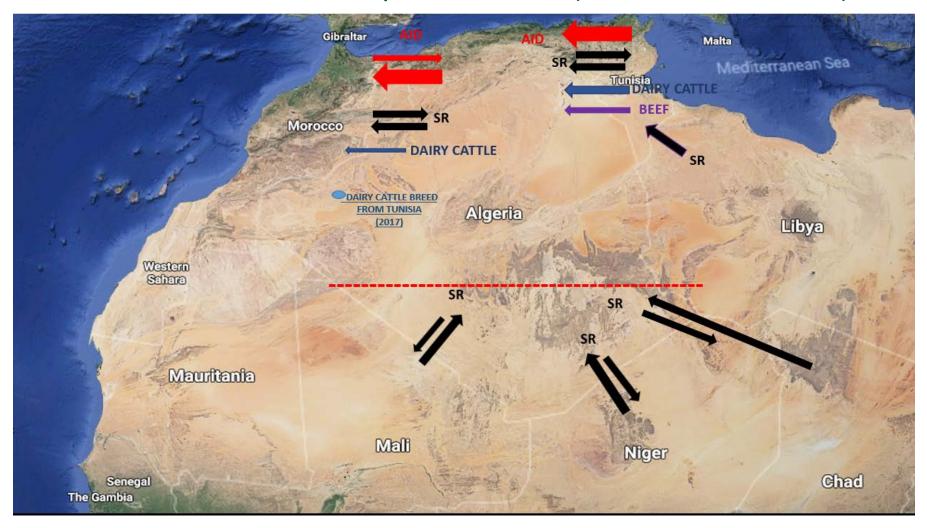
Tunisie: Campagne de surveillance du trafic des vaches vers l'Algérie







## Discussion with farmer representatives (animal movements)









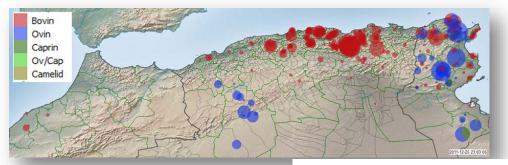




Fièvre Aphteuse – surveillance pour la détection précoce et quantification de la confiance d'être indemne

(EuFMDworkplan - component 2.3)

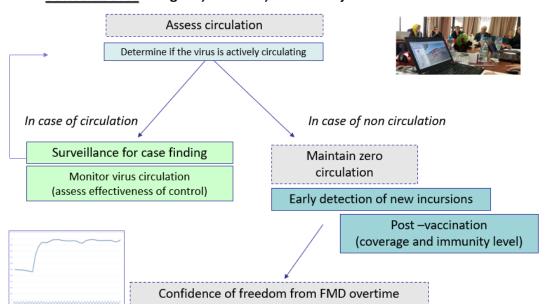
7th - 9th Mars 2016, Rabat, Maroc



Epidemic 2014-2015

#### Implementation of risk based activities:

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



## 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





## **Algeria**

## **FMD Epidemic 2017**



#### **Bilan final**

- Nombre total de foyers : 108 Foyers avec 416 cas bovins et 169 cas petits ruminants);
- ¿ 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**

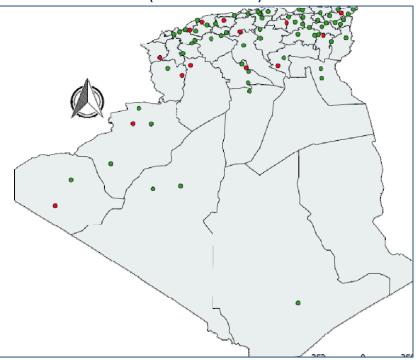


#### **Bilan final**

- 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 ;

### **Serosurv for FMDV circulation**

(October 2017)



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

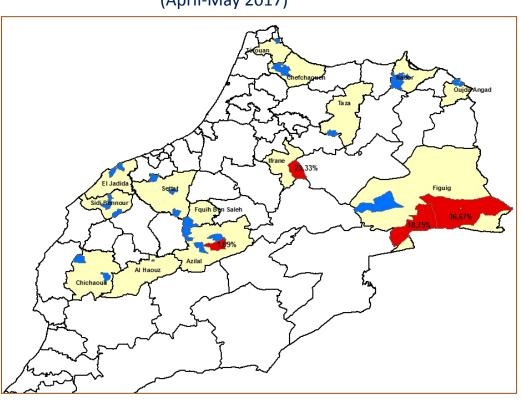




## Morocco

#### **Serosury 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%



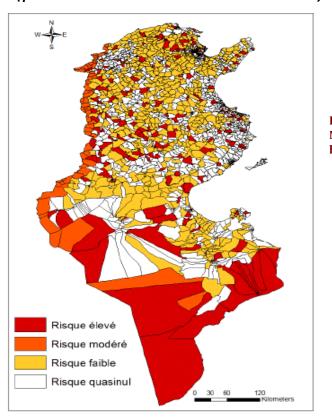


## **Tunisia**

#### Serosury for FMDV circulation

(Jan-Feb 2018 -> NOT YET CONCLUDED

Risk study realized by Tunisia (based on animal mobility) with risk map and improved control in risk areas (parameters used not available)















## **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

Objectifs	Actions	Acteurs	Indicateurs	Moyens/Appuis
Adoption de l'approche basé sur le risque	-Formation technique en cartographie et mobilité animale	-Vétérinaires épidé miologistes et analystes	-Production de cartes de risque (Zones et pattern	Expertise technique (Organisation internationales)
			saisonniers)	
	-Formation en diagnostic de l'laboratoire en matière de tests de confirmation	Cadres de laboratoire (LRAR ONSSA)	Techniques de diagnostic validées	Programme de jumelage
	-l'accréditation d'un laboratoire de référence nationale		-Accréditation du laboratoire	
Mise en place de la surveillance	-Elaboration des fiches descriptives avec définition des cas	ONSSA/éleveurs /OP /VSM	- Fiches élaborées	formateurs/animateurs
syndromique FA chez les PR	-Organisation d'ateliers et de journées de formation et de communication sur la chaine de notification		- Ateliers et journé     es organisés     -Supports de     communication     -participants évalués	
	-Formation de terrain sur les tests de diagnostic rapide -Formation en temps réel	ONSSA	-effectif formé et opérationnel	-Les organisations internationales
Mise en place d'un zonage progressif pour la FA	-Elaboration d'un cahier des charges techniques et financiers (benchmarking, concepts, cout, faisabilité, impact, débouchées é	ONSSA et opérateurs é conomiques	-Cahier des charges élaboré	Expertise internationale Identification de bailleurs de fonds potentiels

Activité	Action	Qui	Quand	Outils	Indicateurs
Couverture immunitaire	- Enquête sérologique	- DGSV	1 mois après la campagne (prise de sang)     Résultat d'analyse: 1 mois après réception de derniers prélèvements	- Logistiques	- Carte de couverture immunitaire élaborée
Etude présence/absence de la maladie	- Enquête sérologique	- DGSV	- Périodes à risque	- Logistiques	- Carte de prévalence de la maladie élaborée
Enquête participative	- Enquête participative	- DGSV	- Périodes à risque	- Logistiques	- Carte de distribution des zones avec symptômes évocateurs de la maladie
Visites dans les marchés aux bestiaux et les abattoirs	- Visites d'inspection	- Services régionaux	- Périodes à risque	- Logistiques	<ul> <li>Nombre de marchés visités</li> <li>Nombre d'abattoirs visités</li> </ul>

Activités	Actions	Acteurs	Quand?	Outils	Indicateurs
Mise à jour de l'analyse de risque	- Formation du personnel - Révision des cartes de risque	Epidémiologistes Vétérinaires	Mars 2018	Formation à Montpelier (Cirad)	- Formation réalisée - Carte de risque (Mise à jours)
Phase pilote de l'identification des BV	Création de BDNI     Sensibilisation des éleveurs     Logistiques au niveau régional     Formation des	- MADRP / DSV DRDPA - CNA - CIL	2018		- BD opérationnelle - Nombre d'actions de sensibilisation - Wilaya pilote équipée - Nombre de vétérinaires formés





## 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)





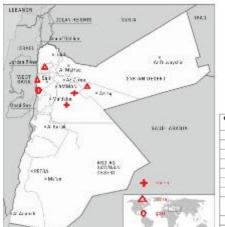
## **RBSP Jordan**

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



Governorate	Number of outbreaks	Animal spp
Amman	8	6 Sheep and 2 goat
Madaba	6	6 sheep
Balqa	1	1 sheep
Zarqa	9	9 cattle
Ajlun	6	3 cattle 2 goat 1 sheep
Irbid	5	4 cattle 1 sheep
Almafraq	1	sheep
Jordan valley	5	1 cattle 4 sheep and goat
Maan	2	Cattle and sheep
Tafila	11	1 cattle 10 sheep





## 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)



## Gaps on disease control



## **RBSP Palestine**

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

#### RISKS and GAP identified

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 Tylkaren and Hebron to family

Palestinian farm workers returning from work in Israel. More in the North and related to small-holders

Live animal markets. particularly in Hebron/Dharkya

Traders, some registered, most

Service providers such as local vet and vaccinators

Service providers such as inseminators, shearers, et

Common grazing in Jericho, Jordan Valley and Tobaz during Jan-May

All trucks and vehicles

Shared ram March-June and Nov-Jan, in small holders

#### Vx availability and coverage

Inadequate biosecurity practices

and outbreak response

Weak regulations and

Illegal animal movements

#### 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

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 animals and people

7. Ensure highest risk animals are immunized

Capacity building in the areas of epidemiology and risk analysis

Train and equip veterinary service providers (vaccinators, district and private vets) with exemplary biosecurity measures and practices

Establish outbreak investigation team (for FMD and other diseases)

Train district veterinarians on FMD outbreak investigation to have consistent and complete investigation

Improve capacity for laboratory diagnosis to ensure that the FMD virus serotype and strain are identified for all/most outbreaks

Enhanced communication between districts, labs and central vet office

Inform farmers about risk posed by smuggled animals and grazing in border

operation with other public stakeholders to fight the smuggling

Undate the veterinary bylaw to include the roles and responsibilities of the Veterinary Authority and private vets to safeguard compliance by defining sanctions or repercussions

establish quarantine location in the North and the South for Intecepted livestock

Improve veterinary inspection and registration authority for importation of livestock into Palestine

Develop contingency plan in case of new serotype/strain Incursion

Enhance investigation team capacity to conduct rapid response in case of suspected new introduction

Remain readiness for implementing rapid response

Ensure intergovernorate animal movements by certification

spread of FMD virus, including communication, biosecurity measures, movement restrictions and vaccination around an confirmed

Reduce onwards

biosecurity at animal markets

outbreak

Establish veterinary supervision at animal markets

mass vaccination twice per year for large ruminants

implement risk based vaccination for small ruminants

Mandate private vets to vaccinate against FMD

Ensure that vaccine used is most appropriate for circulating field strains and strains at high risk for entry

Improve capacity for vaccination: timely procurement. (strategy, postvaccination 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

