



GF-TADs  
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



# WestEurasia Roadmap

## I.R.Iran

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## Situation in 2012

- 1298 outbreaks reported ( > 85000 Epi Units)
- Compulsory vaccination (9,837,451 cattle doses 55%, and 33,092,735 Sheep & Goats 50%)
- Most of the vaccine used was tetra valance
- For 571 samples serotype identified
- Hotspots were: Miandoab(west Azerbaijan province, Qom in Qom province and Aveh in Markazi province)



Table 1 - Lineage of the FMDV of the samples from Iran tested by Pirbiright

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
A Iran-96	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A Iran-05	0	33	4	6	3	41	21	29	21	7
O PanAsia	0	6	50	29	0	38	155	20	3	4
Asia1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	10	0
Total	5	40	54	35	3	79	176	66	34	11



<i>year</i>	<i>Sheep&amp; Goat</i>	<i>cattle</i>	<b>Total</b>
<b>2001 -2002(1380)</b>	<b>27988002</b>	<b>9189487</b>	<b>37177489</b>
<b>2002 – 2003(1381)</b>	<b>16964682</b>	<b>9118734</b>	<b>26083416</b>
<b>2003 – 2004(1382)</b>	<b>16182357</b>	<b>12387687</b>	<b>28570044</b>
<b>2004 – 2005(1383)</b>	<b>25386445</b>	<b>11682899</b>	<b>37069344</b>
<b>2005 – 2006(1384)</b>	<b>23120753</b>	<b>10448822</b>	<b>33569575</b>
<b>2006 – 2007(1385)</b>	<b>39733908</b>	<b>14043428</b>	<b>53777336</b>
<b>2007 – 2008(1386)</b>	<b>37609080</b>	<b>12387378</b>	<b>49996458</b>
<b>2008 – 2009(1387)</b>	<b>11253824</b>	<b>9876728</b>	<b>21130552</b>
<b>2009 – 2010(1388)</b>	<b>38580620</b>	<b>13131838</b>	<b>51712458</b>
<b>2010- 2011(1389)</b>	<b>53578148</b>	<b>14468464</b>	<b>68046612</b>
<b>2011 – 2012(1390)</b>	<b>31323474</b>	<b>9428301</b>	<b>40751775</b>

**Table 2 – Number of vaccination in different animals from 2001 - 2012**



year	cattle	Sheep & Goat	Total
2007- 2008(1386)	591	423	1014
2008-2009(1387)	517	147	664
2009-2010(1388)	1811	883	2694
2010- 2011(1389)	2723	2679	5402
2011- 2012(1390)	1306	336	1642

Table 3 – Number of outbreaks in different animals for the last 5 years.

## FMD Hotspots



## Recent Important Actions

- Preparing “Strategy of Controlling Foot and Mouth Disease in Iran” based on “The Global Foot and Mouth Disease Control Strategy (Strengthening animal Health Systems Through Improved Control of Major Diseases” presented by FAO & OIE
- Epidemiology trainings:
  - In Istanbul
  - In Tehran
- Vaccination,
- Training about evaluation of the vaccine potency.
- Settlement of 4 subNL. And QA training and settlement in labs.
- Outbreak investigations,

# Strategy of Controlling Foot and Mouth Disease in Iran

- Strengthening Veterinary services and
- Following the FMD Progressive Control Pathway (PCP-FMD)





OIE PVS Critical competencies and Levels (in red)	FMD PCP Stage			
	1	2	3	4
Professional competencies of veterinarians (CC I.2.A. <sup>4</sup> )	3	3	3	3
Competencies of veterinary para-professionals (CC I.2.B.)	1	3	3	3
Continuing education (CC I.3.)	3	3	3	3
Internal coordination (chain of command) (CC I.6.A.)	1	2	3	3
External coordination (CC I.6.B.)	3	3	3	3
Management of resources and operations (CC I.11.)	1	2	3	3
Risk analysis (CC II.3)	3	3	3	3
Emerging issues (CC II.11)	1	2	3	3
Communications (CC III.1)	2	3	4	4
Consultation with stakeholders (CC III.2)	3	3	3	3
Official representation (CC III.3)	2	3	3	3
Accreditation / authorisation / delegation (CC III.4)	1	2	¾	3/4
Veterinary Statutory Body authority (or equivalent) (CC III.5.A)	1	2	¾	3/4
Veterinary Statutory Body capacity (CC III.5.B)	1	2	3	3*
Participation of producers and stakeholders in joint programmes (CC III.6)	2	3	3	3*
Preparation of legislation and regulations (CC IV.1)	3	3	3	3
Implementation of legislation & stakeholder compliance (CC IV.2)	1	3	3	3
Passive epidemiological surveillance (CC II.5.A)	1	3	3	3
Active epidemiological surveillance (CC II.5.B)	3	3	3	3/4
Early detection and emergency response (CC II.6)	1	1	3	3
Disease prevention, control and eradication (CC II.7)	1	2	3	3
Ante and post mortem inspection (CC II.8)	1	2	3	3
Veterinary laboratory diagnosis (CC II.1)	2	2/3	2/3	2/3
Laboratory quality assurance (CC II.2)	2	3	3	3
Quarantine and border security (CC II.4)	1	2	3	3/4
Animal identification and movement control (CC II.13.A)	1	2	3	3
Transparency (CC IV.6)	2	3	3	3
Zoning (CC IV.7)	1	2	3	3
Veterinarians and other professionals (CC I.1.A)	2	3	3	3
Veterinary para-professionals and other technical staff (CC I.1.B)	2	3	3	3
Physical resources (CC I.7)	2	2	3	3
Operational funding (CC I.8)	1	2/3	4/5	4/5
Emergency funding (CC I.9)	1	1	3	4/5

## Strengthening Veterinary services

- From 46 components of The PVS 33 components are related to FMD Progressive Control Pathway (PCP-FMD)
  - Considering the PVS evaluation done by oie in Iran 6 components must be improved to enter to stage 3
  - Special committee for the improvement

## Following the FMD Progressive Control Pathway (PCP-FMD)

### A - Epidemiological studies and surveillance

- The disease surveillance
  - Passive surveillance
  - Active surveillance
- outbreaks investigations
- Eco – social studies
- Sampling (Identification of Types and Strains)

## Following the FMD Progressive Control Pathway (PCP-FMD) cont.

- Biosecurity
  - Animal markets
  - Entering to the farms
- Training and information exchange
- Potency tests for the current used vaccines.
- Settlement of the The west Azar. project to organize selling and buying of animals.

## SOPs will be provided for 7 following issues

- Acts needed when there is an outbreak
- Biosecurity measures before entering the farms and exiting them.
- Quality and quantity monitoring of vaccination.
- Outbreak investigation.
- How and when to do sampling.
- Information exchange and training of the stakeholders.
- How to do Socio – economical studies.

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