6th Annual West Eurasia Roadmap Meeting
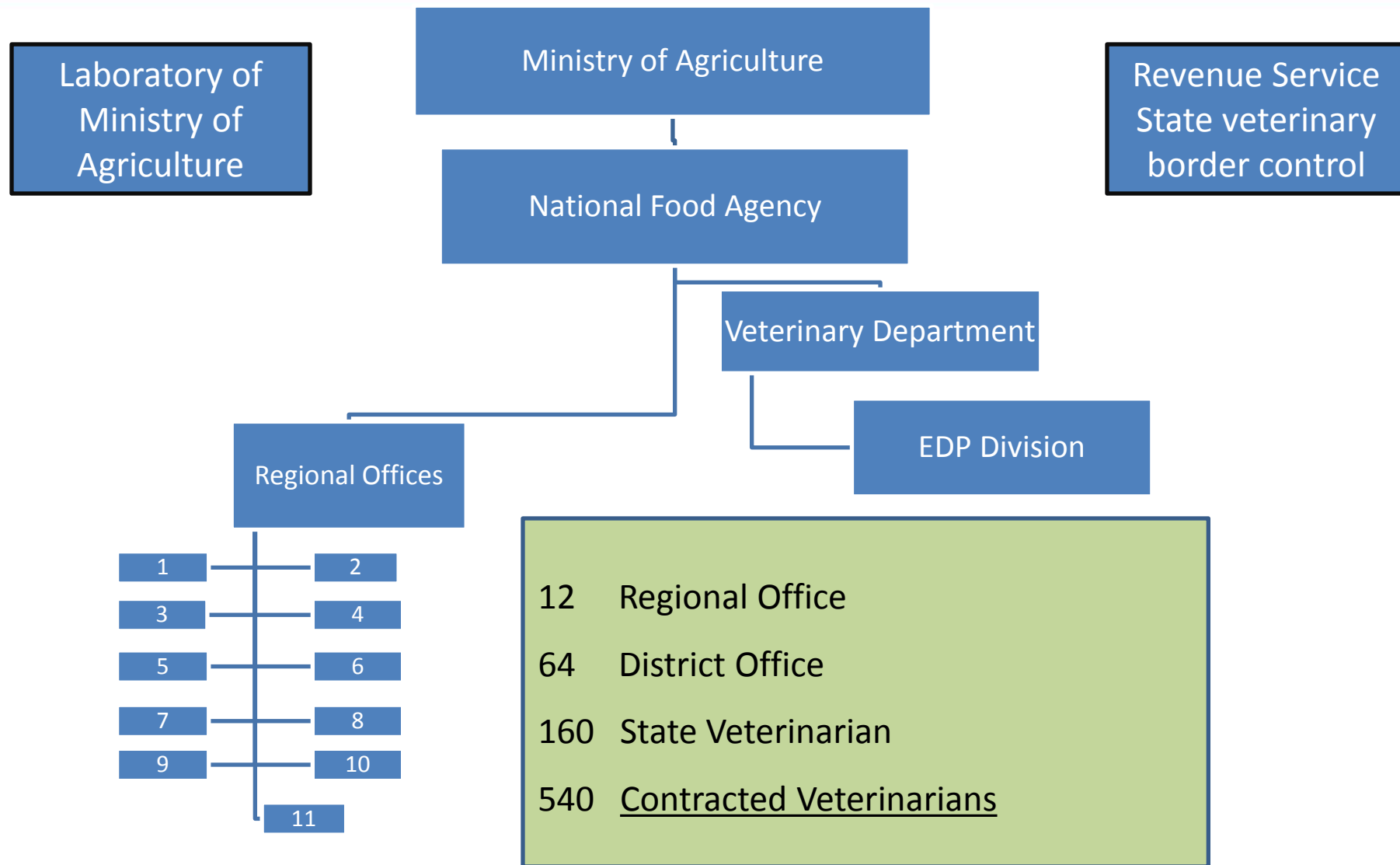
Almaty, Kazakhstan
28- 30 April 2015

Zurab Rukhadze

National Food Agency of Georgia

- Territory of Georgia is 69,700 km^2

- 36,7% of the territory is forestry area

- Regions – 11; Districts – 65; Villages - 3211

- Animal population:
  - 1, 200,000 Cattle   (about 392 per village)
  - 700,000 Small Ruminants (about 171 per village)
  - 200,000 pigs

- Animal Identification (ear-tagging)

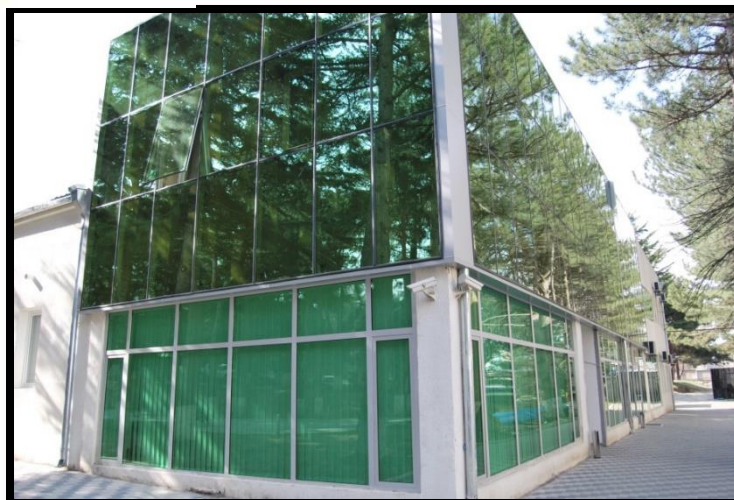- State Budget for epizootics is - 8,883,000 Gel (2015).

Laboratory of Ministry of Agriculture

Ministry of Agriculture

Revenue Service State veterinary border control

National Food Agency

Veterinary Department

EDP Division

Regional Offices

1		2
3		4
5		6
7		8
9		10
	11	

12   Regional Office

64   District Office

160   State Veterinarian

540   Contracted Veterinarians

National Food Agency

Description of work done to address gaps identified

- Creating FMD Risk Based Strategy Plan (RBSP);
- New Strategic FMD Control Plan; (according to PCP)
- FMD-related risks identified:
    - (Borders, common grazing, internal migration, live animal markets, lack of reporting, low public awareness, communication);
- Mass Vaccination of whole LR & SR population;
- Implementation of LR Identification & Registration;
- Baseline serosurvey (SP and NSP ab)
- Rehabilitation of animal migration routes and improving animal migration control;
- Established FMD vaccination and serosurvey organization-coordination group;
- Epidemiology – reporting, risk assessments, data work;
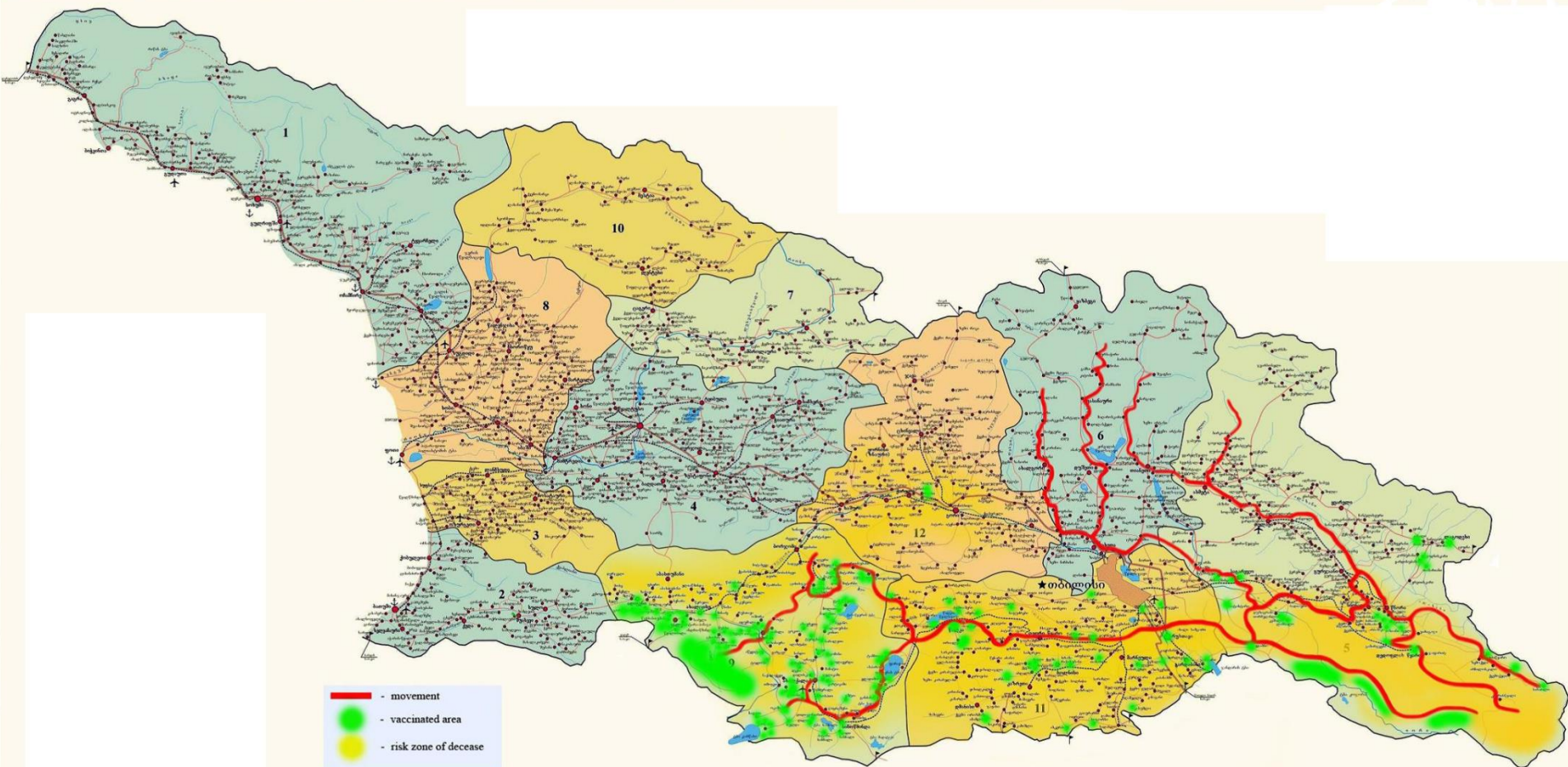- Slaughterhouses (more than 80);

- Increase of NFA budget and staff (state and private);

- Risk communication and management division was created.

- Purchasing more than 2,6350,000 doses of high potency (6PD50) national FMD vaccines, within that 50,000 doses for FMD vaccine bank.

- EuFMD Trainings: PEP-c trainings - Istanbul; RT Training – Kenya, Erzurum ETC-R1, e-learning: Online FMD Emergency Preparation Course for 20 vets…

- PCR Lab training, SP & NSP ab ELISA training for lab staff;

- Strengthening of vaccination monitoring and cool chain;

- Improved collaboration with LMA (contract), proficiency testing.

- Data sharing within the region using of the EMPRES-i database

Migration routes

Legend:
- movement
- vaccinated area
- risk zone of decease

FMD outbreaks 2014-2015

- No FMD clinical cases;

- No suspected reports;
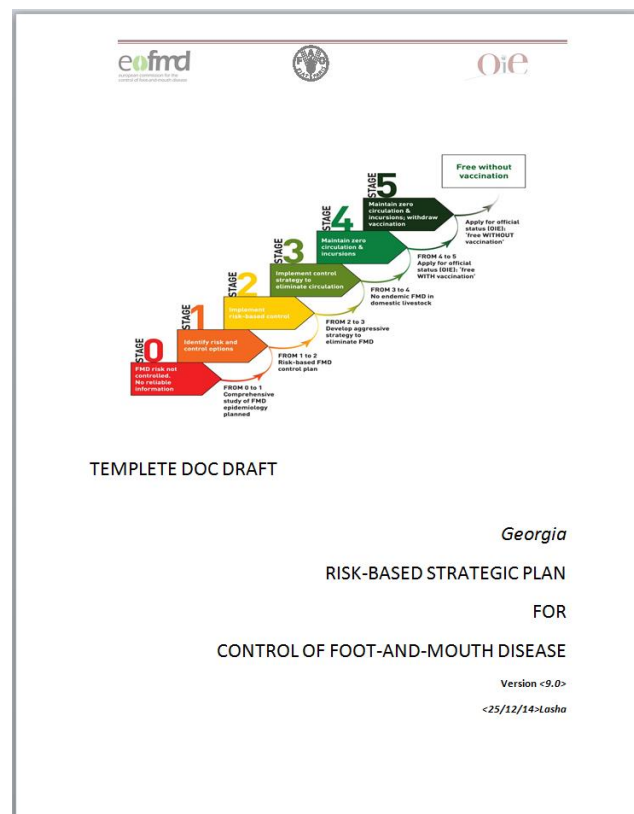
- Last outbreak in 2002 (Samtskhe-Javakheti Region)

FMD RBSP

- Working group was created in NFA

- Two missions from EUFMD (acknowledgment)

- Time consuming (first attempt)

- English and Georgian languages

- Ninth draft version

- About 50 pages

- Draft version is submitted to -

  GF-TADs FMD Working Group

TEMPLETE DOC DRAFT

Georgia

RISK-BASED STRATEGIC PLAN

FOR

CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

Version <9.0>

<25/12/14>Lasha

FMD Sero-survey (NSP- and SP-Ab surveys) in Georgia

Overall objective

- To collect data to guide future FMD control measures, and risk based vaccination and surveillance;

- EUFMD experts supported drafting of Serosurvey;

- Electronic data base of villages was created to ensure random selection;

- Guidelines for field veterinarians and laboratory stuff with all necessary paper forms has been elaborated;

- All the information was entered in Electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance System (EIDSS);

- Team of NFA central veterinarians was created to ensure good quality data recording and data management (data error cleaning)

FMD Sero-surveys (NSP- and SP-Ab surveys) in Georgia

1. NSP-Ab antibody surveys in large & small ruminants

Objectives:

•Estimation of level of FMDV circulation in different high risk hotspot areas and in the rest of the country (as background).

•Identify differences in NSP-Ab levels between different high risk hotspot areas and the rest of the country

Considerations

•Simple random sampling was used
The sampling was carried out during several activities (vaccination of FMD & Anthrax, Blood collection for Brucellosis).

•The risk hotspot areas in Georgia were identified;

•LR and SR were included according to their proportion;

•The vaccination coverage were > 80 % for both animal groups.

#	Risk hotspots **(rainbow risks)**	Expected Prevalence	Sample sizes at % level of error – 4%
1	S.Javakheti, K.Kartli, Kakheti Regions (high risk area)	30%	505
2	Villages with live animal markets (in high risk areas, see above)	30%	505
3	Villages with live animal markets (outside high risk areas)	20%	385
4	Villages through which lead seasonal migration routes and on pastures	20%	385
5	Uncontrolled territories, incl. informal movements (border villages)	15%	307
6	Border villages in with Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan (within 5 km)	15%	307
7	Other areas (background)	5%	115
	Total sample sizes		2509

FMD Sero-surveys (NSP- and SP-Ab surveys) in Georgia

2. Sero surveys to estimate SP-Ab levels –

Objectives:

•Assess the effectiveness of the vaccination campaign and estimate sero-conversion in vaccinated LR and SR populations (survey b).

•Compare the level (and duration) of two FMD vaccines used in 2013 in naïve animals (43 samples).

Considerations

•The village is the epidemiological unit;

•National average no. of LR and SR per village are used for sample size calculations;

•All Sera will be tested against antibodies of NSP and only NSP negatives will be tested for SP;

•Villages could be selected based on characteristics of interest

FMD Sero-surveys (NSP- and SP-Ab surveys) in Georgia

Samples collection plan:

NSP - 2509 samples

- Large ruminant – 1583 samples
- Small Ruminant – 926 samples

SP – 384 samples

- Large ruminant – 264 samples
- Small Ruminant – 120 samples

SP – 43 naïve animals from 2013

Samples has been tacked and submitted to laboratory of Ministry of Agriculture - results are pending

Description of FMD control plan

Specific FMD control activities (component 1):

•Perform risk analysis – risk analysis is done by Ministry of Agriculture, risk management and communication will be implemented by NFA

•Improve FMD epidemiological and surveillance system – Specific SOP-s for FMD surveillance, sample collection will be designed and adopted

•Strengthen laboratory capacity – Laboratory will be involved in proficiency testing;

•Improve public awareness, communication activities and cooperation with public and private sector – through PR strategy and materials distributed;

•Regional and international cooperation programs – NFA veterinary department keeps close contact with neighboring countries veterinary services (e.g. each month Skype calls with Azerbaijan Vet services)

Description of FMD control plan

- Projects that feed directly or indirectly to FMD control:
  - National – NFA national budget
  - International (CIB, USDA, DTRA, CBA-G, FAO);
  - The goals for the current FMD control strategies are to prevent entry and spread of disease, and reduce spread of infection. They are outlined in the National Animal Health Program (NAHP) and Animal Health Action Plans.
- Information on ongoing activities related to strengthening veterinary service - A Risk questionnaire (RQUEST) is introduced for collecting relevant risk data from relevant divisions within the NFA. Collected risk data is primarily focused on risk scenarios that are relevant from a crisis management point of view.

Major FMD control measures described in control plan
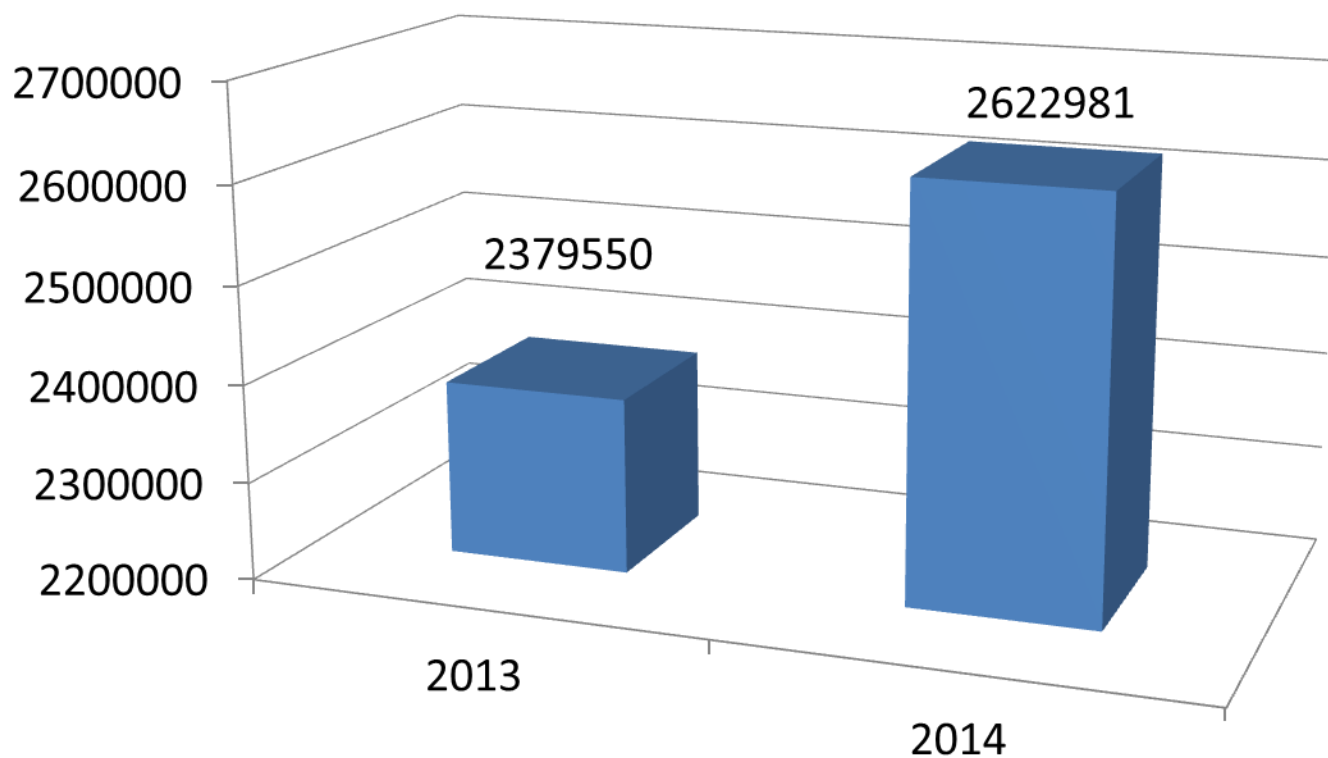
1. *Description of FMD vaccination plans:*
    – *All Large and Small ruminants through the country twice per year*
    – *High potency (6 PD50 for each strain) three Valent.*

- Serotype A: Iran 05

- Serotype 0: O PanAsia 2

- Serotype Asia 1:   Shamir

Number of vaccinated animals against FMD 2013-2014

Major FMD control measures described in control plan

- **Plans related to FMD surveillance and control:**

Short term objectives are to:

- *Establish risk-based strategic plan;*
- *Improve control on migration roads;*
- *Reduce risk from grazing at borders;*
- *Reduce risk of FMDV introduction into live animal markets;*
- *Ensure early detection and response;*
- *Improve monitoring system;*
- *Improve advocacy to support FMD control.*

Major FMD control measures described in control plan

- **Plans related to FMD surveillance and control:**

Long term objectives are to:

- Support production of food from healthy animals;
- Enable increased trade;
- Limit the levels of infections, diseases and related risks;
- Channel donor and government investments into sustainable projects

Description of 2014-2015 FMD activities

Year	activities
2012	Mass Vaccination of ruminants was lunched Autumn Prophylactic vaccination – 856,511 cattle; 125,022 Small ruminants; Serosurvey of SP (1000) and NSP (3000)
2013	Spring Prophylactic vaccination – 952,525 cattle; 648,459 Small ruminants; Autumn Prophylactic vaccination – 575,944 cattle; 202,617 Small ruminants; Georgia Became EU FMD member country Serosurvey of Naïve animals SP (43)
2014	Spring Prophylactic vaccination – 901,894 cattle; 651,474 Small ruminants; Autumn Prophylactic vaccination – 350,591 cattle; 140,145 Small ruminants; Georgia became Candidate for FAO PCP stage 2 Serosurvey of SP (384) and NSP (2509) – results are pending…
2015 (Plan)	Prophylactic vaccination of cattle – 1,000,000 Cattle and 700,000 Small ruminants Revaccination of Cattle in bordering areas (about 20,000 calves) Serosurvey of SP (1000) and NSP (4000)

Thank you for your attention!