



The Republic of Armenia

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Identified gaps in 2015 Roadmap

Gaps	Activities to address gaps identified	Progress %
Incomplete risk-based FMD control plan	The plan adopted by the parties and approved by the stakeholders has been sent to the EuFMD and OIE	100
There is no identification	Appropriate budget application was submitted. The negotiation with donors is in progress.	50
There is no electronic information system	EIDSS and LIMS are under testing and introduction followed introducing throughout the country	70
Lack of the required number of diagnostics	Definite amount of diagnostics have been purchased for the budget funds	30



FMD outbreaks for the period 2014-2016

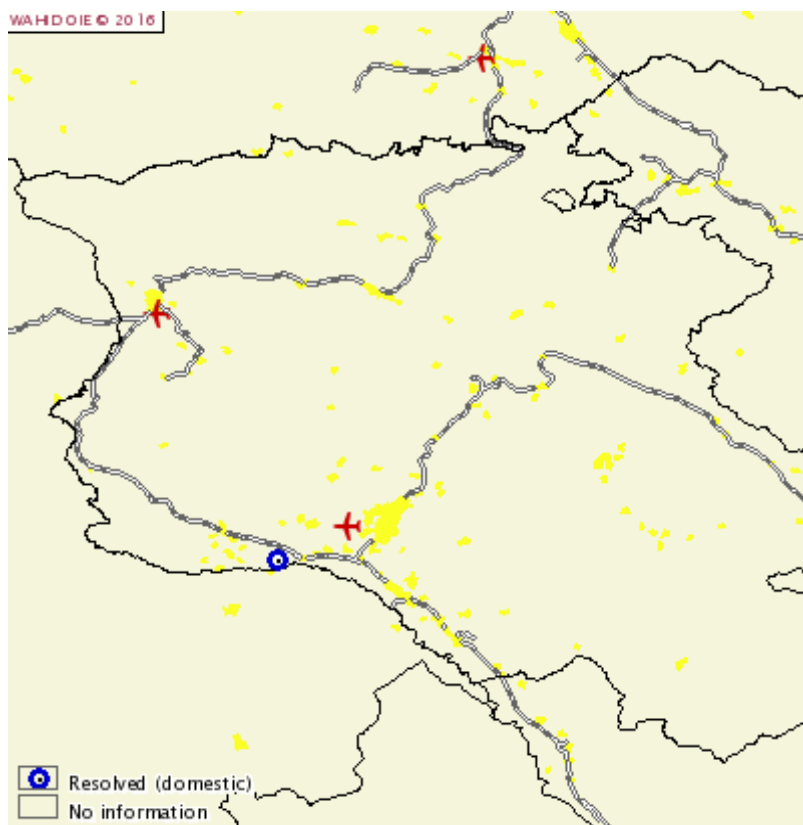
- 1 FMD case in the period 2014-2016 (1 cattle + 2 swine)
- The preliminary diagnosis was done in the laboratory of RA, 2 samples (1 cattle and 1 swine) of pathological materials were sent to “ARRIAH”;
- Identified FMD diagnosis: type A, genetic line A/G-VII
- Armavir marz, Arazap community, geographical coordinates: 40°02` - north latitude and 44°08` - east longitude, territory - 1561 ha



FMD outbreaks for the period 2014-2016

- Response to outbreak:

quarantine,
recording the susceptible
animals,
restriction of animal and
food transportation,
ring vaccination,
disinfection





Active and passive surveillance for the period 2014-2016

- Vaccination (about 2.273.000 doses per year), flexible policy of vaccine to be used, availability of risk-based national plan, compliance with the regulations of disinfection and quarantine for import-export, availability of veterinary reporting, introduction of electronic system regarding inspector and laboratory, systematic risk assessment, collaboration with the national self-government bodies, farmers, media and NGO, quick opening of a new building of the veterinary laboratory, sero-monitoring actions:



Active and passive surveillance for the period 2014-2016

Animal	Number of samples	Positive	%, non-specific protein
Cattle	791 (296+495)	14 (8+6)	1,8

Animal	Number of samples	A %, specific protein	O %, specific protein	Asia 1 %, specific protein
Cattle	915	94,74	97,04	98,01

Scheduled after vaccination in 2016.



Socio-economic or economic impacts

- It is mainly confined to the financial losses caused by the restrictive measures resulting in quarantine activities:
 - ✓ Sanitary slaughtering (3 units)
 - ✓ Export embargo for animal products from quarantine zone
 - ✓ Embargo for purchase and sale of animals



Component 1: FMD control plan

- ***Description of vaccination plans:***

About 2.273.000 doses of vaccine against FMD should be procured for 2016, 1.200.000 doses are being used

Vaccine efficiency $\geq 6PD_{50}$, strains A Iran 05, A/G-VII

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It is scheduled to vaccinate 100 % susceptible cattle and small ruminants (in the risk zone)

- ❖ Cattle vaccination (in spring and autumn), coverage - 100 % population
- ❖ Re-vaccination of calves - 3 times every 3 months (up to 18 months)
- ❖ Small ruminants once a year – in the risk areas (near the borders, cattle markets, migration routes, in 2016 as well as Arazap and neighboring communities of Armavir)



Component 1: FMD control plan

- ***FMD surveillance***

It is also composed of active and passive components

After full completion of vaccination it is scheduled to fulfill full-scale activities on serological monitoring (identification both specific and non-specific proteins), approximately 10-15 % SP, 3-5% NSP

Starting of full-scale cattle identification activities

Completion of work on the country's membership in the EuFMD

Strengthening of laboratory capacity



Component 1: FMD control plan

- ***Trans-boundary activity***

Mass vaccination of susceptible livestock population in the border areas

Renovation of border checkpoints

Cooperation with the authorized bodies of neighboring countries

Raising awareness of stakeholders



Component 2:

Activities to strengthen the veterinary services

- Some changes in the risk-based national FMD control program are expected
- Serological monitoring activities are planned to carry to the systematic level
- Introduction of electronic data exchange systems both in the inspectorate and laboratory are in progress
- A new laboratory building is in process of construction and the central and local laboratories are to be equipped



Component 3: Interaction to control other transboundary animal diseases

1. Transboundary vaccination of a variety of diseases (anthrax, pasteurellosis, blackleg as well as nodular dermatitis and PPR)
2. Improving the material and technical equipment of inspectors and field veterinarians
3. Strengthening laboratory capacity, renovation of equipment, disease diagnostics through several methods (serology, classic microbiology, ELISA, PCR)



Ongoing projects and budget for FMD control (national or development partners)

- The Armenia Government allocated US\$ 1.180.000 in total for FMD control, and submitted application to increase this amount
- FMD control plan supported by public structures, each within its competence
- *At present the country has no donors regarding this point*
- *The business entities and NGOs are interested in proper execution of the plan, however they don't provide financial support*



Gaps and request for support

- Lack of financial resources
- Lack of completely introduced electronic systems
- Unavailability of allocation procedures of expenditure items under force majeure circumstances
- Need to strengthen the regional cooperation
- Lack of post-graduate training and field veterinarians licensing procedures
- No practical trainings for business entities and NGO (including for biosafety and biosecurity)



The main FMD control program, the expected PPC of the country to 2025

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2018	2022	2024-2025
Republic of Armenia								

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In brief

1. Accelerate of work on country's integration to the EuFMD
2. Closer regional cooperation
3. Final electronic system installation
4. Final formation of strengthened laboratory capacity
5. Continuous advanced training courses for inspectors, field veterinarians and laboratory staff at different levels