



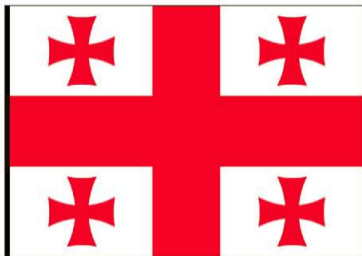
Progressive Control Pathway (PCP)

Georgia

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Country Presentation 2012

Zurab Rukhadze

EuFMD Project NC



GEORGIA

Geographic Location:

South Caucasus

Area:

69.700 km²

Population:

4.500.000

Capital City:

Tbilisi (1.250.000)

Administrative-territorial units:

10 Regions, 65 Districts

Overview of livestock production in the country

The animal population in Georgia:

- Cattle – 1.100.000
- Small ruminants – 750.000
- Pigs – 150.000
- Birds – 6.300.000
- Hives – 311.500

Produced products of animal origin

- Meat – 45.300 tones
- Milk – 523.600 tones
- Eggs – 427.600.000 per.

Live animal export in 2011

- 1. Cattle – 58.224
- 2. Seep – 141.434

Georgia also produces honey, fish, milk products etc...

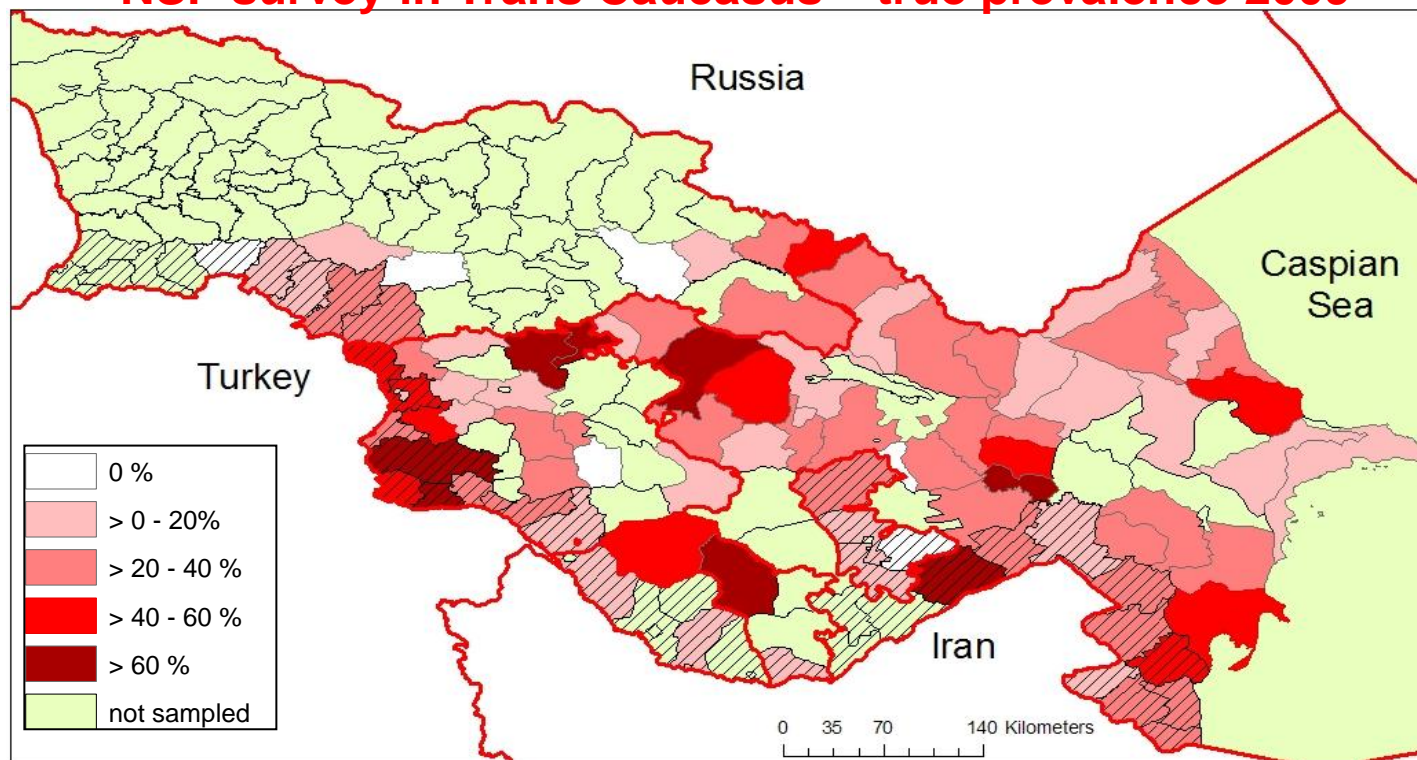
FMD incidence, including data sources and method of calculation;

The last FMD outbreaks in Georgia were in autumn of 2002.

- Quarantine;
- Control on Border Check Points;
- Movement of live animal and animal products was restricted;
- Compulsory routine vaccination was held in infected zones and prophylactic (free) vaccination was held in whole country.
- The eradication and prophylactic measures was implemented by state veterinary service of Georgia.
- Disease surveillance and control measures are implemented by vaccination in high risk zones, permanent active surveillance and systematical serosurvey.
- Lab. Confirmation Asia-1 strain.

FMD serotypes and strains identified –including date and location of sampling and which laboratory tested;

NSP survey in Trans Caucasus – true prevalence 2009



2009 survey results: 11% of NSP positive (strains A Iran 05; O PanAsia-1; Asia1 Georgia 2001

2011 survey results: 3% of NSP positive (not yet confirmed)

4. Working hypothesis on how FMD spreads in the country, and FMD risk hotspots (if available);

FMD High Risk Zones:

- Villages and farms bordering to Armenia, Azerbaijan and Turkey;
- Villages and farms bordering to the occupied regions (South Ossetia, Abkhazeti A/R):
- Villages and farms on the border line of animal transhumance routes (adjacent territories of animal seasonal migrating roads),
- Territories nearby livestock (Live animals) markets.

Introduction of FMD in Georgia:

- From other countries;
- From not controlled occupied territories;
- Georgia is one of the biggest transit country in the region;
- Possible risk from wild animals;
- Cross-border livestock trade.

Risk factors of spread of FMD virus inside the country:

- Huge amount Animal movement in seasonal pastures (winter and summer);
- live animal markets;

5. Any information/results on socio-economic impact of FMD;

- As I have mentioned above agriculture, including livestock sector is highly important for Georgian economic.
- Greater percentage of livestock is located in backyard farms.
- The FMD outbreak will have a significant impact on the Agricultural sector as production of animal origin will be decreased and it will also have direct impact of the export of live animals.

6. Control measures implemented (if any);

FMD Disease Control measures:

- Clinical surveillance for early detection of FMDV;
- Control on animal movement;
- Monitoring and control on animal transhumance routes;
- Legislation - Animal owners responsibilities;
- Veterinary control on bordering check points;
- Surveillance on live animal markets;
- Vaccination;
- Serological surveillance on NSP and SP antibody detection.

7. Progress in formulating control strategy including target sectors, key measures (if any);

The key elements of the Georgian FMD Control strategy:

- Early detection, warning, and prevention;
- Protection of FMD- free areas should be enhanced with stringent controls and surveillance on import and cross-border animal movement;
- Monitoring and immediate reporting of illness and sound bio-security practices at farm level;
- Outbreaks investigation;
- Clinical inspection of animals.

- Animal export is a priority of the country for last 3 years;
- Animals are under severe veterinary control during quarantine period before the export, they are identified and tested on different infectious diseases, the list of the countries exported live animals from Georgia has significantly increased;
- We have reached significant progress regarding slaughterhouses, before 2010 no slaughterhouses were running in Georgia. Presently we have about 50 running slaughterhouses.
- Has been prepared FMD Contingency plan with support of EuFMD expert Dr. Alexandrov and adopted by NFA;
- Presently on the FMD surveillance and control measures has been paid more attention in Georgia, so we have succeed in Progressive Control Pathway for FMD.

Thank You !

