



Project Highlights

EGYPT

“Strengthening Avian Influenza Detection and Response (SAIDR) in Egypt”

Project code: OSRO/EGY/701/USA

Donor: United States of America

Contribution: USD 9 300 000

Implementation: 01/10/07 – 30/09/11

Target areas: nationwide coverage

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- Objective:** To minimize the risk posed by H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) to human health and reduce its impact on people's livelihoods through an effective prevention and control programme.
- Key partners:** Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MoALR), General Organization for Veterinary Services (GOVS), Central Laboratory for Quality Control for Poultry Production (CLQP), Ministry of Health and Population, Communication for Healthy Living, United States Agency for International Development and United Nations Office of the Resident Coordinator.
- Beneficiaries reached:** MoALR, GOVS and CLQP, as well as the general population, poultry owners, producers and traders, national veterinary services and the international community.
- Activities implemented:**
- Distributed various equipment to undertake HPAI testing, establish GOVS Epidemiology Units and support vaccination campaigns.
 - Revised the national strategy for HPAI control and presented it to stakeholder workshops.
 - Supported the publication of 25 editions of the HPAI-EGYPT News Review.
 - Carried out training and simulation exercises on HPAI outbreak response with key stakeholders.
 - Facilitated workshops and surveys to strengthen coordination and HPAI response.
 - Developed biosecurity guidelines for different types of poultry production.
 - Developed standard operating procedures for avian influenza vaccination in Egypt.
 - Put in place an SMS gateway system, an integrated online database system and a system for data flow, in order to improve HPAI information collection and management.
 - Conducted a review of prior socio-economic and related works on HPAI in the household poultry sector, value chain studies and household producers' value chain assessment to better understand the economic and cultural elements of poultry production, and improve hygienic measures along the value chain.
 - Carried out a total of 73 training sessions, covering basic epidemiology; outbreak reporting; participatory epidemiology; participatory disease surveillance; response for suspect/confirmed HPAI; improved coordination of activities; risk analysis and risk-based surveillance; community-based animal health and outreach; culling; and disinfection.
- Impact:**
- Strengthened institutional capacities of veterinary services at the central and governorate levels on disease surveillance, outbreak response and biosecurity.
 - Contributed significantly to disease detection and reporting.
 - The Ministry of Agriculture approved the revised national strategy, thus moving from an emergency response context to a sustained risk reduction approach.
 - Poultry owners benefited from awareness campaigns for improved biosecurity practices.
 - Prevented future HPAI outbreaks through enhanced detection of H5N1 in bird populations.