



## Harmonized regional vaccinations

### *Group discussions*

*FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia, Hungary*



## Introduction

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Large-scale immunization of the cattle population is the only effective way to stop the spread of LSD

- LSD is endemic in Turkey
- LSDV survives well in the environment
- Similar type of farming practices in the region
- Considering the seasonal and other cattle movements
- Challenging to achieve a total control on transboundary cattle movements
- Annual vaccinations are likely to continue for at least next 2 to 3 years

The aim of this exercise is to carry out brainstorming to provide ideas and to investigate the possibility to set up joint international vaccination programmes, what are the pros and cons of harmonization, challenges and obstacles, how the vaccination campaigns would be funded and what other factors should be taken into account in order to be able to set up successful vaccination campaigns.

## Countries involved in the Balkan

- Is it possible in the first place
- Countries: Albania, Bulgaria, FYR of Macedonia, Serbia, Kosovo Montenegro, Greece
- Availability of funding and funding opportunities
- Optimal timing for 2017 considering seasonal movements and vaccination of calves born after the last vaccination campaign
- Vaccine selection and regime



## Countries involved in the Northern Caucasus

- Is it possible in the first place?
- If not what could be done to make it possible
- Availability of funding and funding opportunities
- Countries: Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russian Federation, Turkey? Others?
- Optimal timing for 2017 considering cattle movements
- Vaccine selection and vaccination regime
- Priority areas for vaccinations considering total numbers of cattle populations in participating countries and regions





What would be optimal timing for 2017


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## 2017



Lumpy skin disease prevention, control, and awareness workshop

Budapest, Hungary, 7-9 March 2017



Consider and discuss regional harmonized vaccinations against LSDV<sup>6</sup>

1. **Funding and resources**
  - Available national/international funding and support
  - Capacity of the veterinary services and available resources
  - Cattle ID and vaccination database
  - Consider economical, political and geographical issues affecting vaccination campaign of your country
  - Purchase of vaccines and practical issues hampering the process
2. **Regional versus national vaccination schemes**
  - Limitations and advantages of a regional approach, referring to real life situations in your country.
  - Consider financial, logistic, farming practises, social or other factors affecting positively or negatively regional approach
3. **Provide some ideas**
  - How a feasible regional vaccination plan could be organized and structured
  - How/when vaccination of calves born after the first vaccination campaign
  - Seasonal cattle movements spring/autumn and other mandatory vaccination and testing regimes

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