

#### Given the report under the title of

#### Ministry of Agriculture of Libya

National Center for Animal Health (NCAH)

# Communication Plan in Animal Health in the frame of REMESA/RECOMSA November 2013

### Through four of its parts

## New measures are not taken until the time

# Libyan Experiences

## The application of bio-security and safety procedures in the laboratory



 For the crew of the Central Laboratory in Tripoli it is very good but the rest of Libya is weak.

## Libyan Central Vet Laboratories

- Central Vet Lab Tripoli
- Central Vet Lab Benghazi

#### Libyan peripheral Vet Lab

- الزاوية Elzaoea
- Geryain غریان
- Sabha سبها
- Zentane الزنتان
- مصراته Musrata
- رنه derna •

- طبرق Tobrock
- القبه Elguba •
- البيضاء Elbeda
- Ejedybia اجدابيا
- Al marje المرج



 For the collection and processing of samples which is under incorporation and is fully equipped and the bio- security measures are available, but with little

## The relationship between them and the Veterinary Services



- Is sending samples for laboratory analysis center in Tripoli only - the link between the laboratory and the field is weak.
- Many of the samples reach the laboratory where bio- security measures are not available and not to be culled and analyzed.

## Important diseases that deal with the laboratory



 Large animal : FMD - bluetongue - PPR -Brucella - chlamydia – Toxoplasma

 Poultry: AI - ILT - MG – Salmonella- ND and IB.

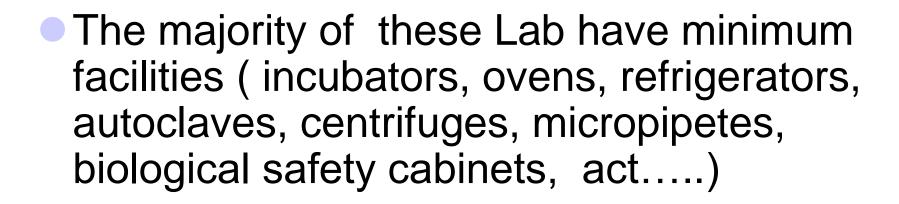
#### Challenges faced by laboratories

- Non- state interest them
- not to adopt training programs ongoing and long
- not an abundance operating materials of the Central Laboratory
- Non- laboratory areas processing
- no link between them and the veterinary services field
- most of the samples up laboratories is identical to biosecurity
- laboratories that started to work recently not available the bio-safety measures



- Bureaucratic government
- Instability of administrative as translate NCAH headquarters from Zawia to Albeda & other
- Slowdown & nothing efficient connection between Vet Services

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 The majority Lab Personnel needed appropriate training on the potential hazards associated with work



- we have Field personnel for take samples
   & stamping out operations in deferent cities
- Major of these needed more informed or training about suitable biosafety precautions that reduce the risk of further spread of the agents and of contamination of themselves and other

#### Therefore

- Must providence biosafety manual specific to the all our Vet Lab prepared by Vet officer (locally or internationally).
- Must providence few reagents & chemicals for achievement majority steps of the tests such as (rapid test - primary isolation & evaluation used vaccines).



 As well as intensive training programs inside local Vet Lab. (peripheral & central)

## Future

- Man hour to stabilization culture for farmers to dealings with Vet Lab for early quick diagnosis.
- Animal health context in libya, it requires changing related to animal health laws
- As well as creating BSL 2 Lab more than area in Libya.



- Intensive and continuous training courses.
- The link between the center and a private laboratory field services to improve their knowledge of security procedures and safety laboratories.
- Focus on quality of laboratories and biosecurity measures and safety and providing them with the possibilities instead of without taking into account the safety and rehabilitation of cadres rules increase the number



- The link between local laboratories (especially the central ones) with regional and international laboratories ( Jordan -Morocco , etc. (.
- A twinning projects eligible for laboratories with global laboratory





