



Country Name : Somali Federal Republic

Name of the Speaker

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Title,

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Organization :

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Introduction

- a) FMD (in Somali Cabeeb) first reported in Somalia in 1901-1904
- b) Periodic outbreaks recorded and FMD virus types **O , A and**
- c) **SAT2** recorded between **1957 and 1985** in different season
- d) Total cessation of **FMD** surveillance activities in Somalia since 1991.
- e) No vaccinations against FMD over the last Eighteen
- f) Since July 2006, all cattle exported from Barbara vaccinated against sero-types O and A due to requirements by Yemen and UAE



Progress along Stage 1 - Component 1

livestock density and distribution (maps). Value chain analysis results

FMD distribution

- FMD is endemic and distributed all over Somalia
- 60% (Sixty percent) of the 4.5 million are kept in the southern part of Somalia
- FMD incidences are notified by all stakeholders to the Disease Reporting Focal points

1 slide



FMD HISTORY

Somalia

2012-13, 2015-16/Disease present

2014/Pending

LAST OUTBREAK REPORTED/SEROTYPE

June 2016 not reported



Progress along Stage 1 - Component 1

FMD outbreaks

- **Use table and maps to indicate the outbreaks by species**
- **Strain(s) identified O, A, SAT1 & SAT2 were circulating but no new data**
- **Number of submissions to reference laboratories for full characterization**
- **Foot-and-Mouth (FMD) Response to outbreaks**
 1. There are three goals of an FMD response:
 2. To (1) detect, control, and contain FMD in animals as quickly as possible; (2) eradicate FMD using strategies that seek to stabilize animal agriculture, the food supply, and the economy, and to protect public health and the environment; and
 3. provide science- and risk-based approaches and systems to facilitate continuity of business for non-infected animals and non-contaminated animal products.
 4. we use of emergency vaccination strategies may be considered in an FMDV outbreak



Three Epidemiological Principles of Response

There are three key epidemiological principles that will form the foundation of any FMD response effort.

1. Prevent contact between FMD virus (FMDV) and susceptible animals.
2. Stop the production of FMDV in infected or exposed animals.
3. Increase the disease resistance of susceptible animals to FMDV or reduce the shedding of FMDV in infected or exposed animals.



Progress along Stage 1 - Component 1

Active and Passive Surveillance in 2016-2017

1- description of surveillance activities:

a) 1.1 Passive Surveillance

- 1. Part of early warning system**
- 2. Not restricted to a specific disease**
- 3. Identifies which diseases are present in country and where disease is**
- 4. Is a continuous activity and basic requirement of OIE**

• Sources of the reports:

- 1. Farmers**
- 2. Vet officers**
- 3. CAHWs**
- 4. Abattoirs**

1-2 slides



Cont,

Active surveillance

Definition: active collection of data to detect and measure the presence of a specific disease (infection) or diseases in populations or individual animals

It is based on:

- I. Disease search by animal health service providers (stock route/livestock market inspection, farm visits, water points, and border point inspection)
 - A. Follow up of disease occurrence and implement intervention.
 - B. Prediction of disease occurrence and pattern – In order to react adequately.
 - C. Quantify the effect of factors in order to set priority for disease control/prevention.
 - D. Assess economic loss due to disease.
 - E. Evaluate intervention measures



Progress along Stage 1 - Component 1

Socio-economic impact

Summary data on socioeconomic analysis and conclusions (if carried out)

1. Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is considered as the most economically important animal disease in the world.
2. The economic impact of the disease mainly on the type of loosing farming system and the exporting potential of the country for animal and animal products.
3. Overall the direct losses limit livestock productivity affecting food security.



Progress along Stage 1 - Component 1

Identification of risk hot spots

Summary of the situation

- Hot spots are identified and well known:
- Southern regions namely **South West** (Gedo, Bay, Bakol, L/shabelle)
- **Jubbaland** (M/Juba, L/Jubba),
- **Hir/Shabelle**, (Hiran and Middle shabelle)
- Livestock markets, water points, grazing areas, borders, ports, trade and migration routes, Abattoires



Progress along Stage 1 - Component 1

Control measures, if implémented

Implemented control measures, if any (vaccination, movement controls, biosecurity, biosafety, awareness campaigns....)

- FMD control system:
 - I. Ring vaccination to curb FMD outbreaks
 - II. Targeted vaccinations to control & reduce the impacts
 - III. Awareness on the benefits of the movement restrictions
 - IV. and bio-security during outbreaks to the communities

1-2 slides



Progress along Stage 1 - Component 2

Activities to strengthen the veterinary services

Include a description of compliance with the OIE PVS Critical competencies (could be the format of a table or graph) – Indicate the date of the PVS mission

Critical competencies relevant to PCP-FMD Stage 1	Score required	Current score (OIE evaluation or self-evaluation)	Comments (if any)
I.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	3		
I.3. Continuing education	3		
I.6.B. External coordination	3		
II.3 Risk analysis	3		
III.1 Communications	4		
III.2 Consultation with stakeholders	3		
IV.1 Preparation of legislation and regulations	3		



Progress along Stage 1 - Component 3

Synergies to control other TADs

1. **Describe** FMD-related activities that contribute to control other major TADs (e.g. PPR, CBPP) (movement control, vaccination, surveillance, farm biosecurity, training/workshops, etc.)
2. **Describe how** Strong veterinary services contribute to the control of other major diseases (technical skills, governance, vaccination campaign, etc.)
3. **Describe how** laboratory capability contributes to the control of other diseases

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Gaps and request for support

List the main gaps

- Lack of adequate facilities for animal restraint and impatience of pastoralists with excision of epithelial tissues.
- Refusal of some pastoralist to allow entry into cattle enclosures based on the belief that perfume (scent) from urban people increases the virulence of the disease and prolongs the healing process of the affected animals.
- Survey teams visited cattle concentration areas in each Region e.g the main watering points, nomadic settlements, major livestock markets and trade routes.
- Specific locations were visited based on information from participatory interviews with pastoralists and rumors on current or past outbreaks of FMD



Provisional PCP-FMD Roadmap for {Somalia}

2017-2025

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimation in 2012														
Estimation in 2017														





Summary

5 bullet points

- Somalia is politically divided
- Insecurity is a great problem
- Somalia was the last country to eradicate RP
- *Need for (Support may include*
 1. *training on diagnostic,*
 2. *epidemiology,*
 3. *workshop on design of surveillance,*
 4. *Vaccination strategy,*
 5. *animal movement at national/regional ..etc*