



EUFMD

EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE



eofmd
e-Learning



III
3 PILLARS OF
EuFMD



19th JPC REMESA meeting Cyprus, 9-10 December 2019

EuFMD workplan 2019-2021:
*Progressive FAST control in European
neighbourhood*

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european commission for the
control of foot-and-mouth disease



REMESA
Mediterranean Animal Health Network



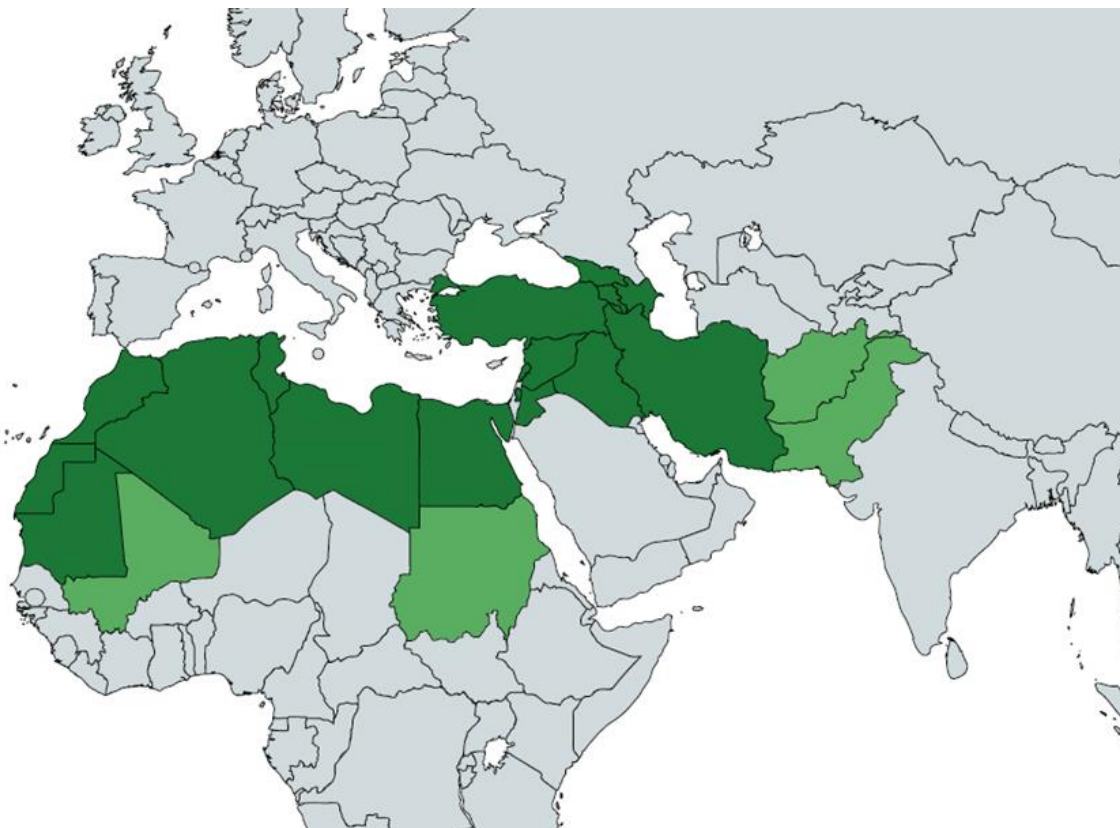


Pillar II workplan - Risk reduction

Progressive control of FAST diseases in European neighbouring regions



FAST= FMD and Similar TADs
Peste des Petits Ruminants
Sheep and goat pox
Lumpy Skin Disease
Rift Valley Fever
Bovine Ephemeral Fever





Component 2.3:

Capacity development for surveillance and improved control programmes

Component Objective: Develop and implement a program for capacity building that supports national and regional activities for improved PCP progress and FAST disease control (comp.2.1) and improved early warning surveillance, notification and early response (comp 2.2)



1. Training infrastructure and quality assurance system

2. Improvement of national laboratories capacity for FAST diagnosis

3. Implementation of studies on vaccine efficacy and vaccination effectiveness and sharing results

4. Development and delivery of training course schemes to assist FAST control and Early Warning Systems.

5. Delivery of learning courses to large audience of veterinarians and para-professionals & promote national cascade of training courses.



E-learning induction course on FMD Post Vaccination Monitoring (PVM)

March/April 2018 - All EU neighboring countries



**FMD PVM
sub-regional meeting**
6-11 May 2018, Amman



**FMD Surveillance and PVM
sub-regional meeting**
14-17 May 2018, Ankara



**FMD Vaccination and PVM
sub-regional meeting**
March 2019, Tunis (Tunisia)



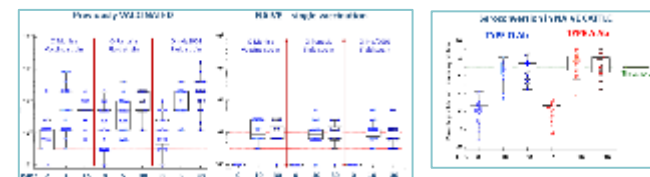
In country missions



**Immunogenicity
studies**



**In country missions
and SSIS**





Reduce risk of FMD spread through improved outbreak investigations

e.g. Egypt

E-learning: FMD Investigation Training Course for central, provincial and district vets →

4 face-to-face modules on applied epidemiology for central epidemiologists (Result: re-established epi unit, policy advice, OI guidelines) →

One workshop to introduce FMD risk reduction and OI to provincial vets (> 100 participants) →
7 applied workshops outbreak investigation for 163 vets of all Anatolian provinces

Development and implementation of new outbreak investigation format which is part of the national control plan since 2019

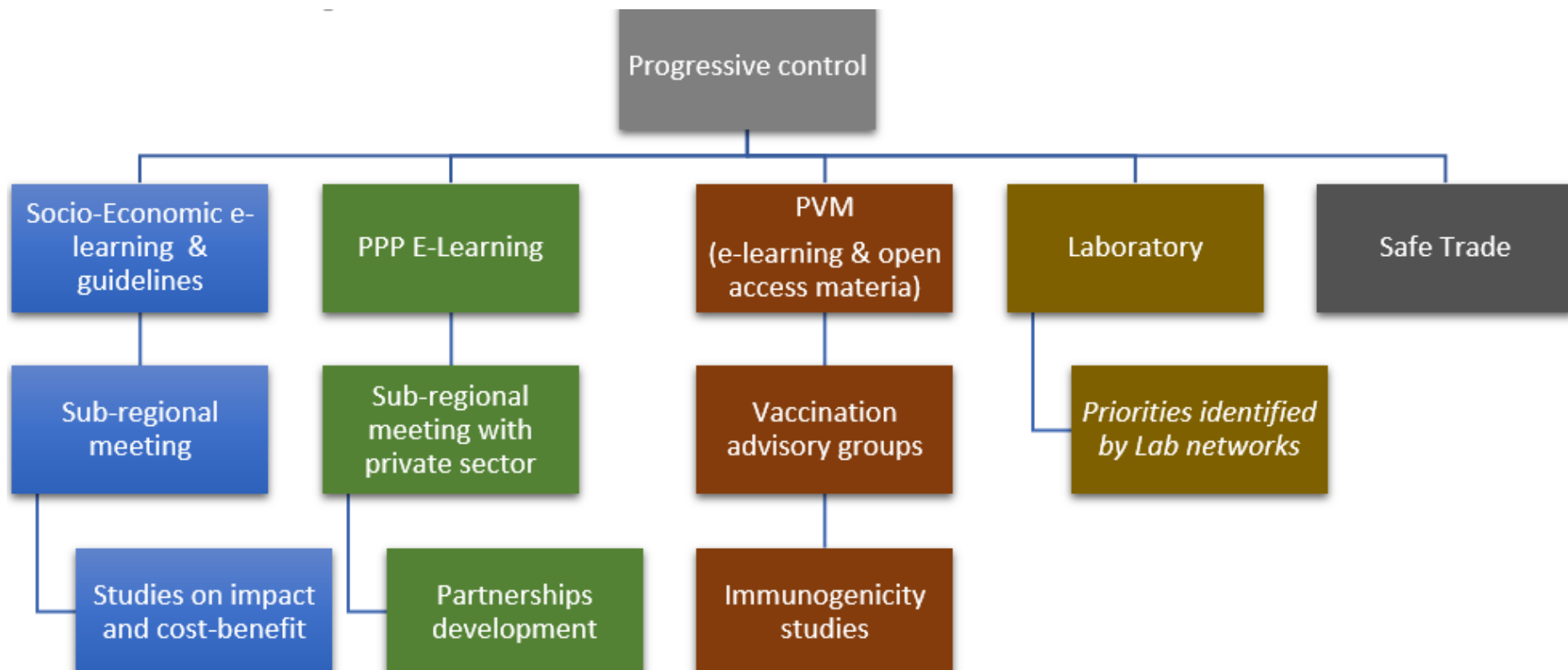




Component 2.1:

Co-ordination and FAST control framework

Component Objective: Enhanced coordination with GF-TADs partners, international agencies and national competent authorities and improved implementation of strategic plans for FAST control at national and regional level





Assessment of lab capacities for FMD and other FAST diseases in North Africa and Middle East



To provide an overview of the laboratories main strengths and weaknesses regarding the detection of FMD and similar TADs, including PPR, SGP, RVF, BEF.

1. **Logistics** of national laboratories
2. **Diagnostic capabilities** of national laboratories
3. **Resources** for diagnostic and research
4. Staff **skills** and availability
5. Sample management, **biosafety** and **biosecurity**
6. National, regional and international **networks** and inter-laboratory coordination

- ✓ **Algeria** – Institut National de Médecine Vétérinaire (Laboratoire Central Vétérinaire);
- ✓ **Egypt** – Animal Health Research Institute
- ✓ **Jordan** – Animal Health Laboratory (Central Laboratory);
- ✓ **Lebanon** – Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute (Animal Health Laboratory);
- ✓ **Libya** – Veterinary Central Laboratory (Central Laboratory);
- ✓ **Mauritania** – Office National de Recherche et de Développement de l'Élevage, ONARDEL (Département Santé Animale et Hygiène Alimentaire)
- ✓ **Morocco** – Laboratoire Régional d'Analyses et de Recherches de l'ONNSA, Casablanca
- ✓ **Tunisia** – Institut de Recherche Vétérinaire de Tunis (IRVT)





Results

Strengths identified

- Routine expertise in **serology and molecular biology** (less in virology)
- ELISA** used predominantly in diagnostics
- Routine use of **q-PCR technology**



Priorities identified

- Reagent procurement** for diagnostics
- Training** and availability of skilled personnel
- Difficulties faced for **equipment maintenance**
- Quality management** practices could improve the confidence and standards in the region
- Biosafety/Biosecurity measures to ensure proper handling of hazardous biological agents including biological waste
- Difficulties faced for **international shipment** of samples
- Reinforcement of national and **regional networks**



Emergency preparedness

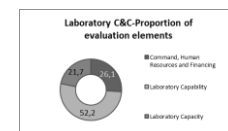
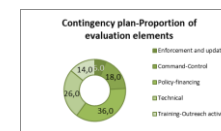
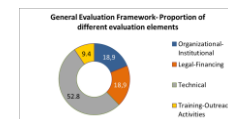
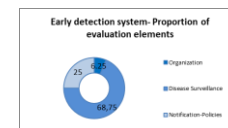
- Activities for the development of an **evaluation tool** designed for **Emergency preparedness capacity (EPC)** for **FMD and similar TADs** for north Africa (Algeria- Morocco – Tunisia) :



- *WS (Rome, July 2019) : Critical review of the tool by national experts*
- *Nov 19 : Countries auto-evaluation using the tool and feed back*
- *Dec 19 (Follow up OM) : review and finalization of the EMC tool*
- *Use of the tool across pillar II countries and other regions ?*

The **EPC** Evaluation tool, includes a **scoring system** and consists on:

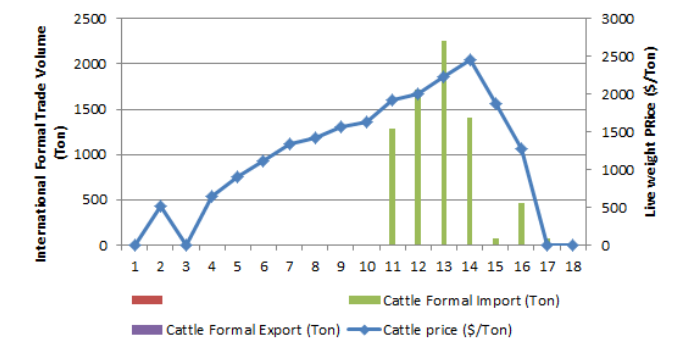
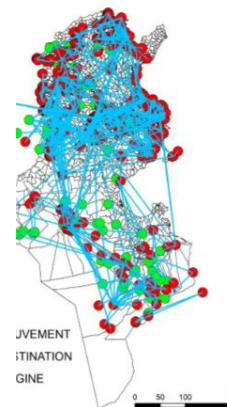
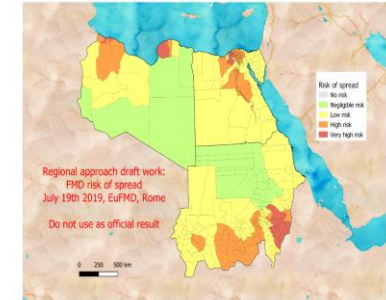
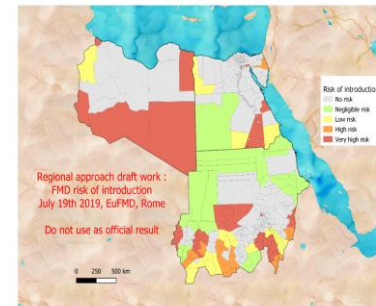
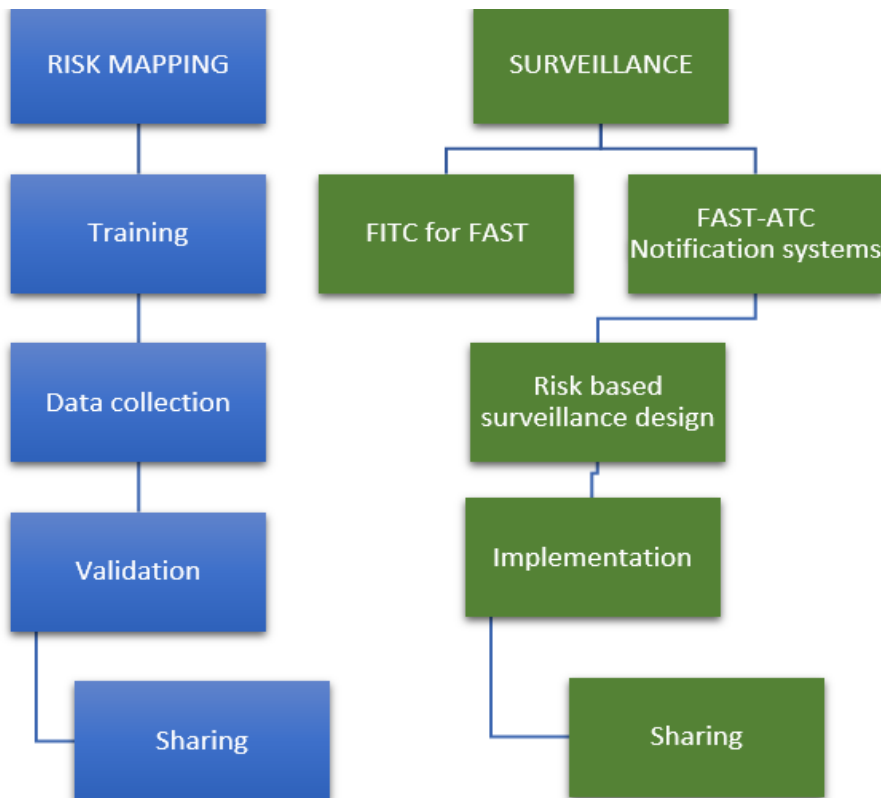
- **General evaluation framework** for FMD and other Similar Tads
- **Laboratory capacity and capability** evaluation component
- **Contingency planning** evaluation component
- **Early detection system** evaluation component





Component 2.2: Improved early warning for FAST diseases

Component Objective: Develop and implement integrated disease surveillance programs focused on specific risk hubs, in order to provide updated risk information, optimize the veterinary service resources and improve the effectiveness of control measures implemented.



Integrated approach allows for more synergies through connecting and integrating different aspects and activities to be the most effective.

FAST surveillance



Similar signs and symptoms

Same actors/stakeholders



FMD	RVF	BEF	LSD	SGP	PPR
Fever	Fever	Fever	Fever	Fever	Fever
Depression	Depression	Depression	Depression	Depression	Depression
Vesicles			Vesicles/ulcers		Erosive lesions
Drooling	Drooling	Drooling	Drooling		Drooling
	Nasal discharge	Nasal discharge		Nasal discharge	Nasal discharge
Lameness		Lameness			
Death young	Death young			Death (possible)	Death
Abortion	Abortion	Abortion	Abortion		Abortion
Milk drop	Milk drop	Milk drop			
	Bloody diarrhea		Cutaneous nodules	Papules	Diarrhea



Strategies for improved surveillance



Workshop (Tunis, Sept 2019)

- Workshop (Tunis, Sept 2019) in collaboration with AUSVET with **Algeria, Morocco** and **Tunisia** on:

- ➔ **The evaluation of TADS disease reporting systems in North Africa**

- ➔ **The assessment of stakeholders attitudes towards animal disease reporting**

- Parallel Field activity in Tunisia (disease reporting system and stakeholders attitudes toward disease reporting)



- ✓ Identification of common barriers for **detection & notification** and possible solutions (farmer and private vets engagement)
- ✓ **Syndromic** early detection systems to alert on suspicions
- ✓ Assessment of the **sensitivity of clinical surveillance** in high risk areas
- ✓ Regional early warning system (for suspicions) – **information sharing.**



Countries agreed on the opportunity to implement all proposed actions **in pilot high risk areas**
Possibility **improve efficacy** of control measures (vaccination in high risk areas or early detected outbreaks)





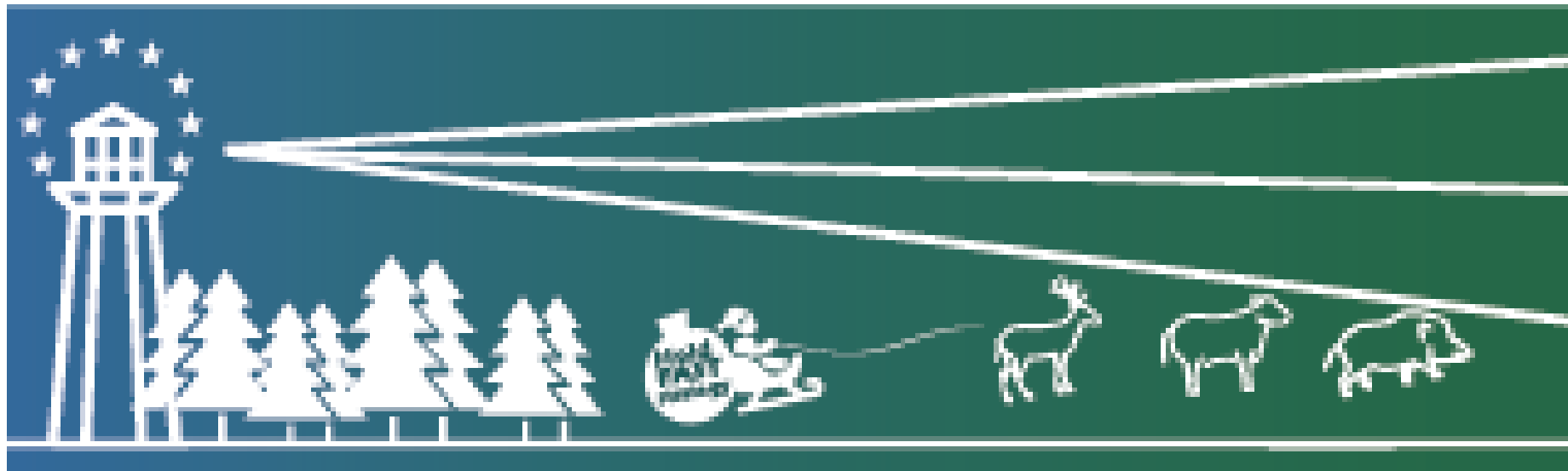
Upcoming proposed activities (Jan-April 2020)

Algeria – Morocco – Tunisia - Mauritania

- Sub-networks meeting (Epi and Lab) [January/February]
- Vaccination advisory group meeting (*if in line with network priorities*) [February]
- Risk mapping (North-West Africa) [March]
- Workshop on risk based surveillance [April]

Libya – Egypt – Lebanon - Jordan

- RBSP monitoring and evaluation + PVM in Jordan [January/February]
- Simulation exercise focused on outbreak management in Egypt [February]
- Risk mapping [March]
- Sub network meeting (Lab) [April]
- Sub-regional meeting on FMD socio-economic impact for [April]



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



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