

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

Georgia

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NFA NATIONAL FOOD AGENCY



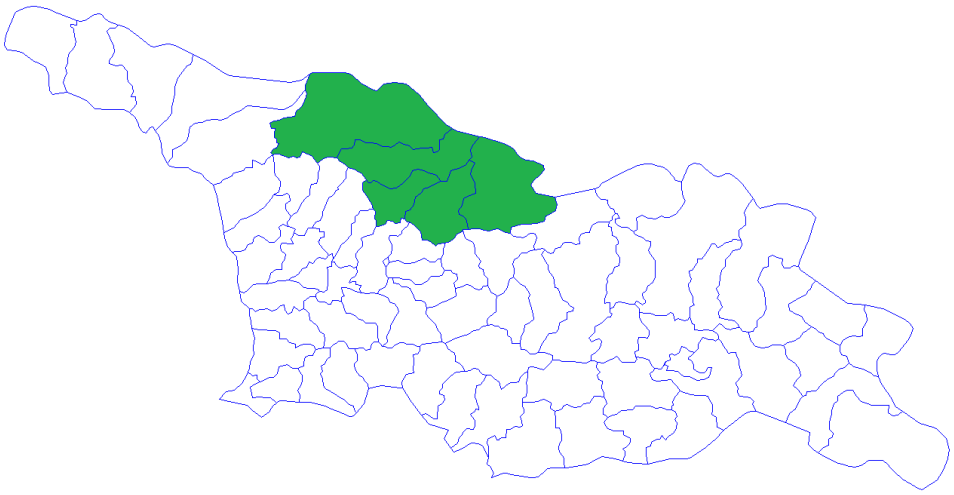
Objective of the FMD National Plan

Goals – Reduce the risk of FMD infection in large and small ruminant populations and ensure maintenance the export capacity of animal and animal products of the country.

Strategic objective – To ensure full operation of FMD Risk Based Strategic Plan by 2019, reach PCP stage 4 by 2020 and reach FMD official free status with vaccination for candidate zone by 2022.

Candidate zone – Racha-Lechkhum Kvemo Svaneti & Mestia





რაჭა-ლეჩხუმ ქვემო სვანეთის რეგიონისა და მესტიის მუნიციპალიტეტის ცხოველთა ძირითადი დაავადებებისაგან თავისუფალ ზონად ჩამოყალიბების ეროვნული სტრატეგია

სამოქმედო გეგმა 2019-2020

სტრატეგია (ძირითადი დოკუმენტი) - 21 გვერდი

დანართი # 1 (სამოქმედო გეგმის მიმდინარეობის მონიტორინგი და შეფასება) – 6 გვერდი

დანართი # 2 (სავარაუდო ბიუჯეტი) – 2 გვერდი

დანართი # 3 (კომპენსაცია) – 12 გვერდი

ვერსია 03 თარიღი 11.02.2019




Progress along Stage 3 - Component 1

- No FMD outbreaks detected
  - 10 suspicious case was reported in 2018

Region	Period	Specious	# of samples	results
Racha Lechkhumi	May	LR	2	negative
Tbilisi	June	LR	2	negative
Mtskheta Mtianeti	July	LR	2	negative
Samtskhe Javakheti	July	LR	3	negative
Guria	September	LR	1	negative



Progress along Stage 3 - Component 1

NSP-SP Sero-survey 2018 in Georgia was held by four categories:

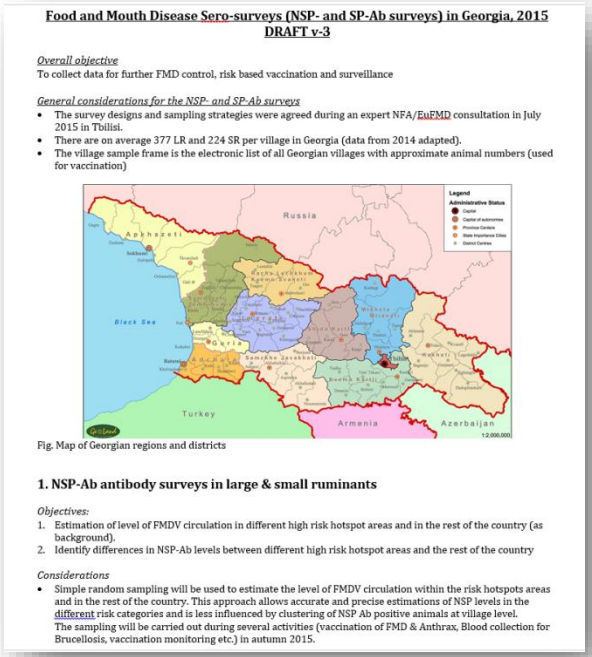
- Villages with high risk categories excluded Candidate Area;
- Villages with low risk categories excluded Candidate Area;
- Migrating animals in Eastern Georgia;
- Villages in Candidate Area;

In total 5 000 NSP and 1 000 SP samples were tested;



Serosurvey design

- Guidelines for field veterinarians and laboratory stuff with all necessary paper forms has been elaborated
- Field and Laboratory information was entered in Electronic Integrated Disease Surveillance System (EIDSS)



Food and Mouth Disease Sero-surveys (NSP- and SP-Ab surveys) in Georgia, 2015
DRAFT v-3

Overall objective
To collect data for further FMD control, risk based vaccination and surveillance

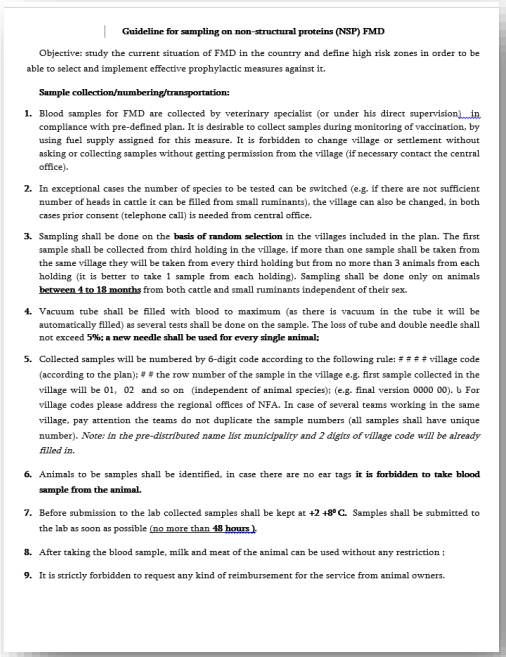
General considerations for the NSP- and SP-Ab surveys
- The survey designs and sampling strategies were agreed during an expert NFA/EuFMD consultation in July 2015 in Tbilisi.
- There are on average 377 LR and 224 SR per village in Georgia (data from 2014 adapted).
- The village sample frame is the electronic list of all Georgian villages with approximate animal numbers (used for vaccination)

Fig. Map of Georgian regions and districts

1. NSP-Ab antibody surveys in large & small ruminants

Objectives:
1. Estimation of level of FMDV circulation in different high risk hotspot areas and in the rest of the country (as background).
2. Identify differences in NSP-Ab levels between different high risk hotspot areas and the rest of the country

Considerations
- Simple random sampling will be used to estimate the level of FMDV circulation within the risk hotspots areas and in the rest of the country. This approach allows accurate and precise estimations of NSP levels in the different risk categories and is less influenced by clustering of NSP Ab positive animals at village level.
The sampling will be carried out during several activities (vaccination of FMD & Anthrax, Blood collection for Brucellosis, vaccination monitoring etc.) in autumn 2015.

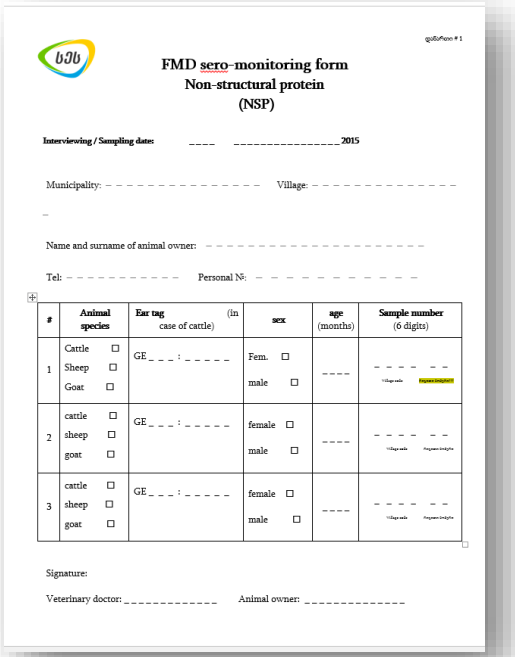


Guideline for sampling on non-structural proteins (NSP) FMD

Objective: study the current situation of FMD in the country and define high risk zones in order to be able to select and implement effective prophylactic measures against it.

Sample collection/numbering/transportation:

1. Blood samples for FMD are collected by veterinary specialist (or under his direct supervision) in compliance with pre-defined plan. It is desirable to collect samples during monitoring of vaccination, by using fuel supply assigned for this measure. It is forbidden to change village or settlement without asking or collecting samples without getting permission from the village (if necessary contact the central office).
2. In exceptional cases the number of species to be tested can be switched (e.g. if there are not sufficient number of heads in cattle it can be filled from small ruminants), the village can also be changed, in both cases prior consent (telephone call) is needed from central office.
3. Sampling shall be done on the **basis of random selection** in the villages included in the plan. The first sample shall be collected from third holding in the village, if more than one sample shall be taken from the same village they will be taken from every third holding but from no more than 3 animals from each holding (it is better to take 1 sample from each holding). Sampling shall be done only on animals **between 4 to 18 months** from both cattle and small ruminants independent of their sex.
4. Vacuum tube shall be filled with blood to maximum (as there is vacuum in the tube it will be automatically filled) as several tests shall be done on the sample. The loss of tube and double needle shall not exceed **5%; a new needle shall be used for every single animal;**
5. Collected samples will be numbered by 6-digit code according to the following rule: # # # # village code (according to the plan); # # the row number of the sample in the village e.g. first sample collected in the village will be 01, 02 and so on (independent of animal species); (e.g. final version 0000 00). ს For village codes please address the regional offices of NFA. In case of several teams working in the same village, pay attention the teams do not duplicate the sample numbers (all samples shall have unique number). *Note: in the pre-distributed name list municipality and 2 digits of village code will be already filled in.*
6. Animals to be samples shall be identified, in case there are no ear tags **it is forbidden to take blood sample from the animal.**
7. Before submission to the lab collected samples shall be kept at **+2 +8° C.** Samples shall be submitted to the lab as soon as possible (no more than **48 hours**).
8. After taking the blood sample, milk and meat of the animal can be used without any restriction :
9. It is strictly forbidden to request any kind of reimbursement for the service from animal owners.



FMD sero-monitoring form
Non-structural protein
(NSP)

Interviewing / Sampling date: ____ _____ 2015

Municipality: _____ Village: _____

Name and surname of animal owner: _____

Tel: _____ Personal №: _____

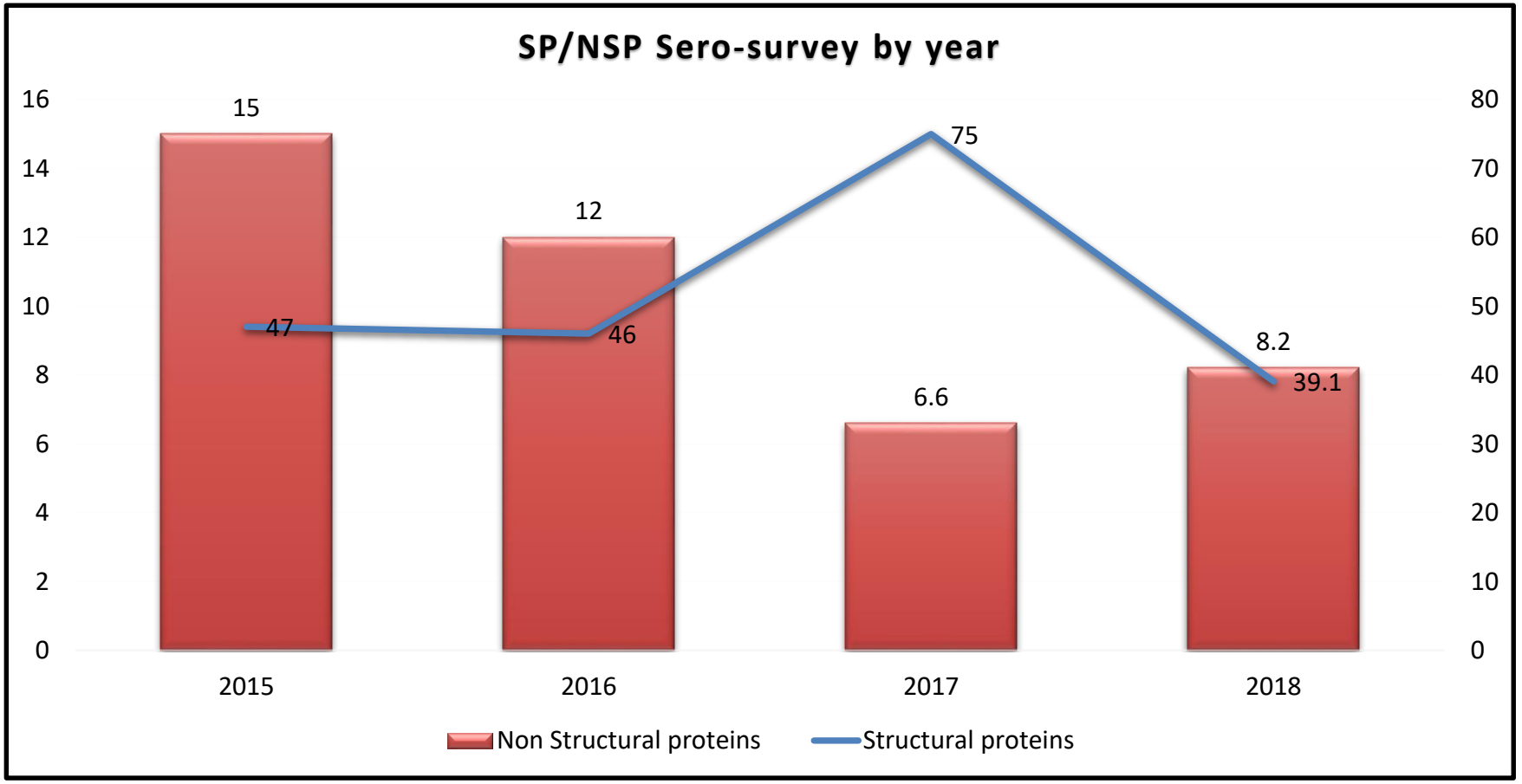
#	Animal species	Ear tag (in case of cattle)	sex	age (months)	Sample number (6 digits)
1	Cattle ☐ Sheep ☐ Goat ☐	GE _ _ _ : _ _ _ _ _	Fem. ☐ male ☐	____	_ _ _ _ _ _
2	cattle ☐ sheep ☐ goat ☐	GE _ _ _ : _ _ _ _ _	female ☐ male ☐	____	_ _ _ _ _ _
3	cattle ☐ sheep ☐ goat ☐	GE _ _ _ : _ _ _ _ _	female ☐ male ☐	____	_ _ _ _ _ _

Signature:

Veterinary doctor: _____ Animal owner: _____

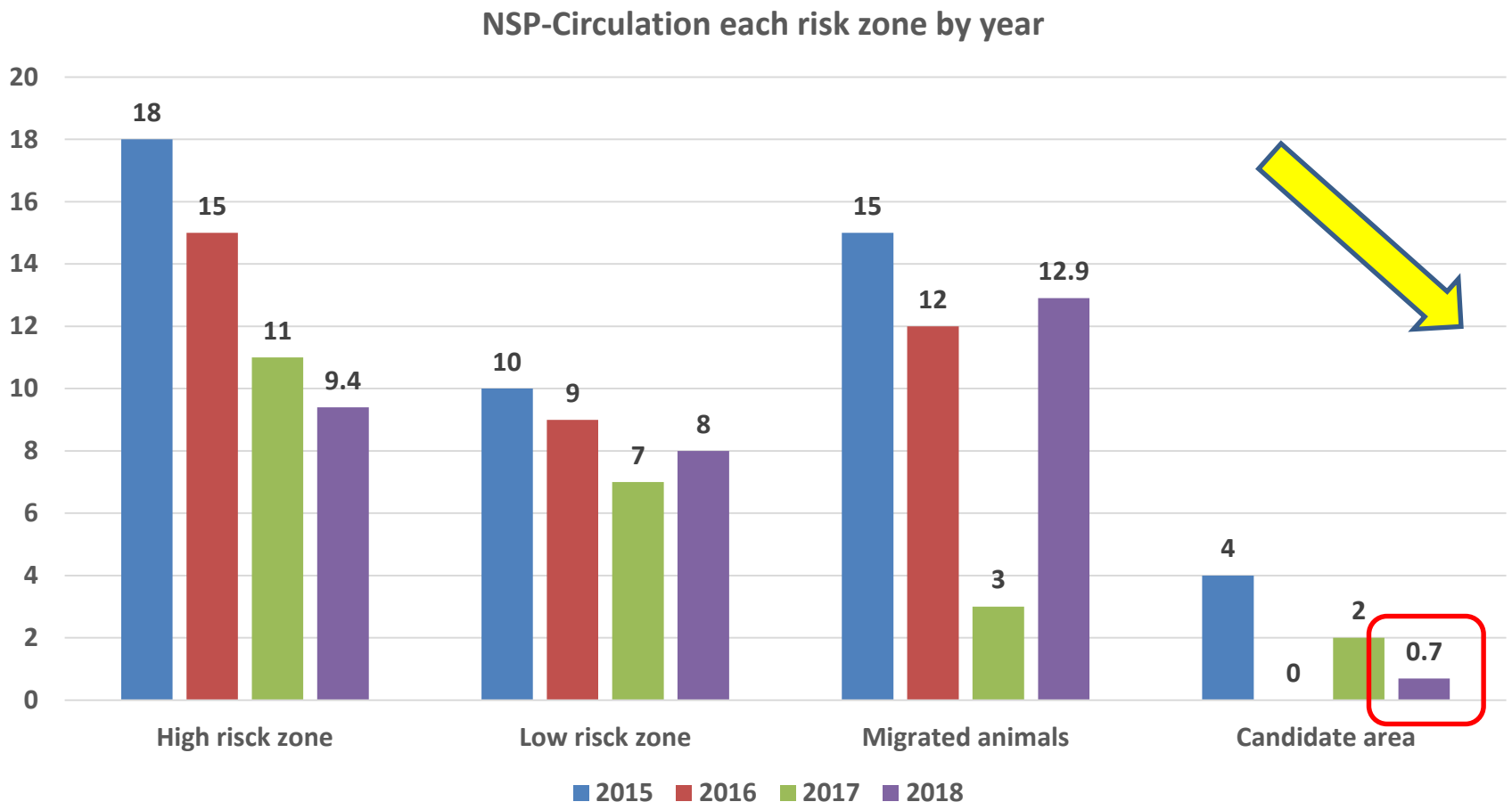


Progress along Stage 3 - Component 1





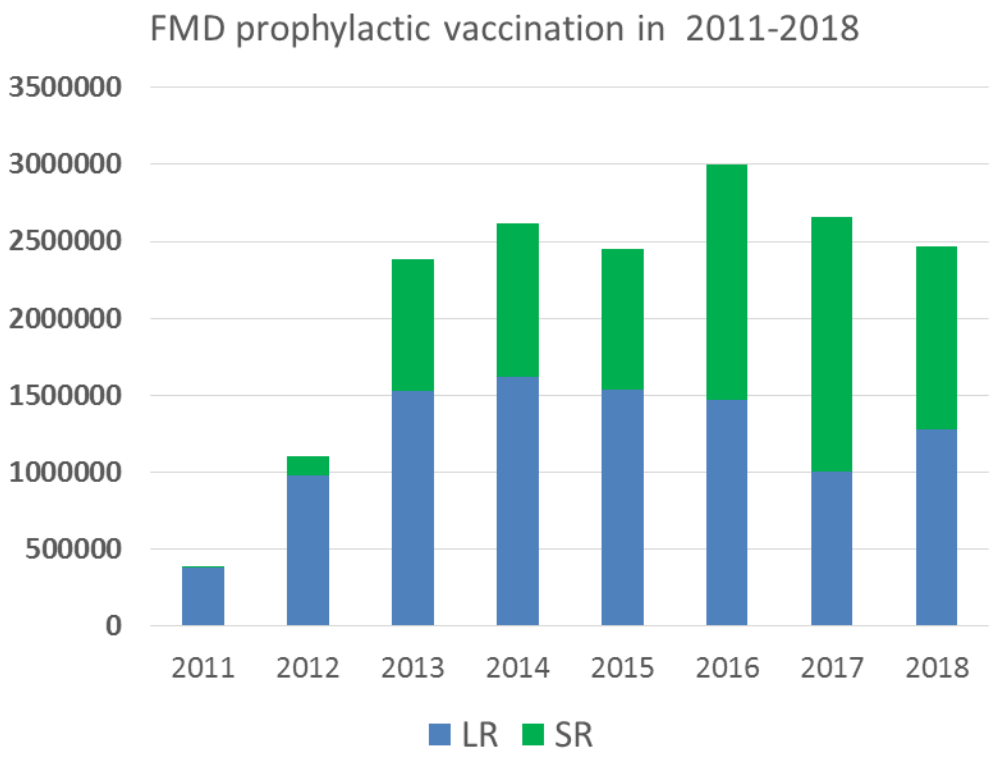
Progress along Stage 3 - Component 1





Progress along Stage 3 - Component 1 Major FMD control measures - Vaccination

Strains used A-Iran 05; A G - VII, O-PanAsia2; Asia1-Shamir *(sholkovo)*

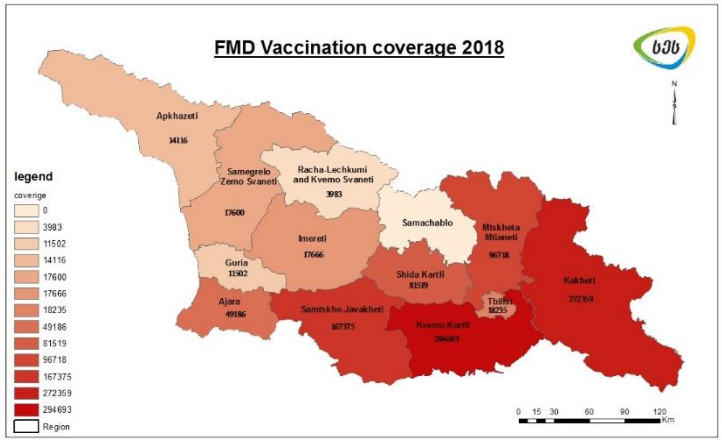


2018 FMD vaccination - 2 risk category

- Risk hotspot - in western Georgia
- Full coverage - in eastern Georgia

Vaccination/revaccination:

1 280 392 LR & 1 183 095 SR





Progress along Stage 3 - Component 1 Major FMD control measures - monitored

Evaluation of vaccine quality and immune responses in naïve animals

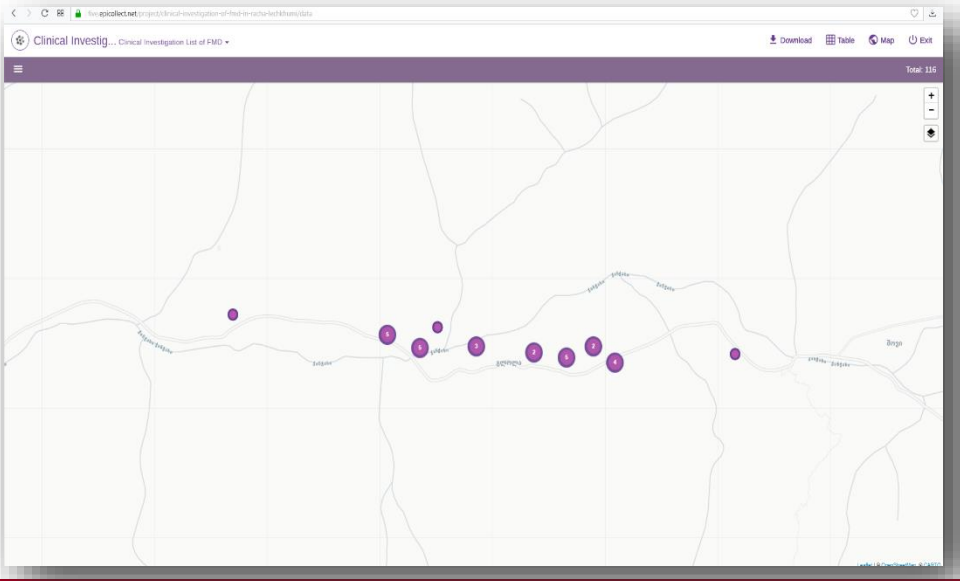
Duration	Specification of action	Date	Status	N of samples
Before the Vacc.	Collect 2x 10-ml blood for serum from each animal	09.10.2018	Completed	20 LR – 20 SR
Day 0	Vaccinate the vaccination groups (18 animal) with a single dose of vaccine as stated on the label	09.10.2018	Completed	
Day 14	Collect 2x 10-ml blood for serum from each animal	24.10.2018	Completed	20 LR – 17 SR
Day 28	Collect 2x 10-ml blood for serum from each animal	07.11.2018	Completed	20 LR – 17 SR
Day 60	Collect 2x 10-ml blood for serum from each animal	09.12.2018	Completed	18 LR – 17 SR
Day 90	Revaccinate 9 cattle/sheep with a single dose of vaccine. Collect 2x 10-ml blood for serum from each animal	08.01.2019	Completed	13 LR – 16 SR
Day 120	Collect 2x 10-ml blood for serum from each animal	03.02.2019	Completed	12 LR – 16 SR
Day 150	Collect 2x 10-ml blood for serum from each animal	03.03.2019	On going	
Day 180	Collect 2x 10-ml blood for serum from each animal	06.04.2019	On going	



Progress along Stage 3 - Component 1 Major FMD control measures - monitored

Clinical investigation in candidate zone

- Up to present 106 Villages and 3 074 Animals are investigated;
- Data in entered in the paper forms and in Epicollect 5;
- GPS coordinates/photos uploaded
- Samples were entered in EIDSS;





Progress along Stage 3 - Component 1 Major FMD control measures monitored

Migration control:

Veterinary Surveillance Points along animal migration route





Progress along Stage 3 - Component 1 Major FMD control measures monitored

awareness campaigns:

5,000

2,000



Progress along Stage 3 - Component 1 Major FMD control measures monitored

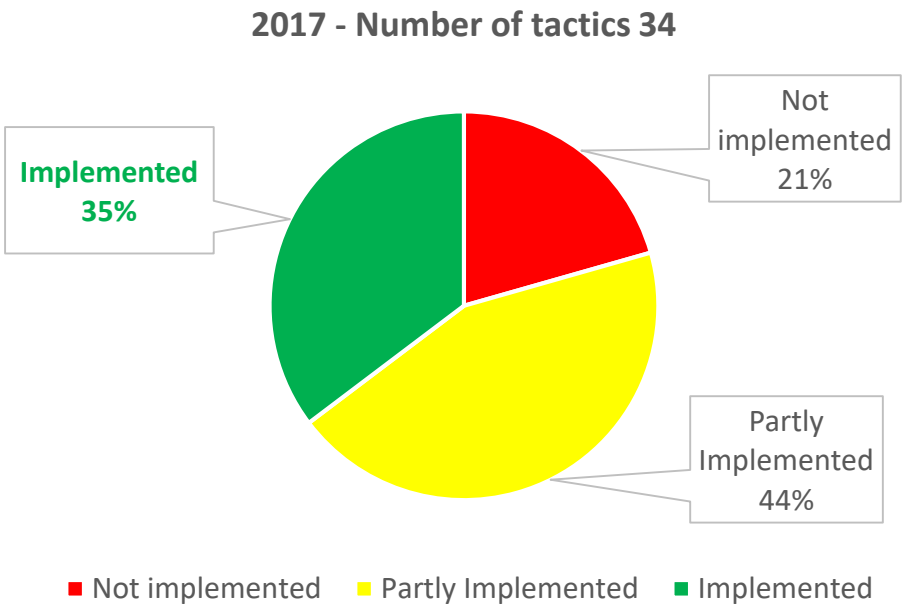
Stakeholders support

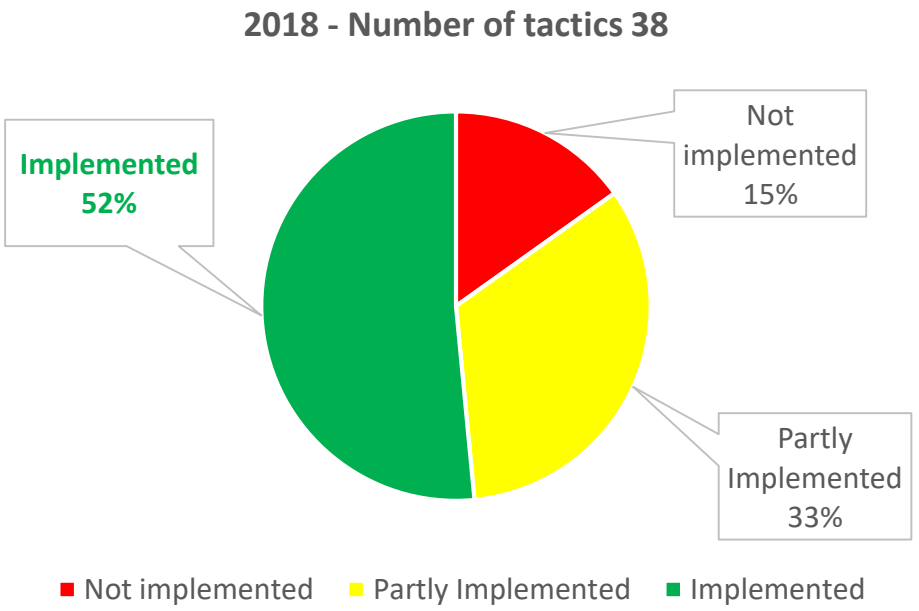
- ***FMD Training and awareness meeting for private veterinarians***




Progress along Stage 3 - Component 1 Assessment of the control plan achievements

RBSP implementation table







Progress along Stage 3 - Component 2
Activities to strengthen the veterinary services

PVS self assessment 2018

Critical competencies relevant to PCP-FMD Stage 1	Score required	Current score (self-evaluation)	Comments (if any)
I.6.A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	3	**3**	
I.11. Management of resources and operations	3	**3**	
II.11 Emerging issues	3	**2**	**Emergency response II.11**
III.4 Accreditation / authorisation / delegation	3/4	**3**	
III.5.A. Veterinary Statutory Body authority	3/4	**1**	
III.5.B. Veterinary Statutory Body capacity	3	**1**	
II.6 Early detection and emergency response	3	**2**	
II.7 Disease prevention, control and eradication	3	**3**	
II.8B Ante- and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises	3	**2**	
II.12.A. Animal identification and movement control	3	**3**	
I.7. Physical resources	3	**3**	
I.8. Operational funding	4/5	**2**	



Progress along Stage 3 - Component 3
Synergies to control other TADs

FMD control contributes to other major TADs

- Contracted veterinarians
- Passive surveillance
- RBSP similar approach – Brucellosis, Rabies, Anthrax (A.D.)
- Candidate zone – FMD, Brucellosis, PPR, TB…

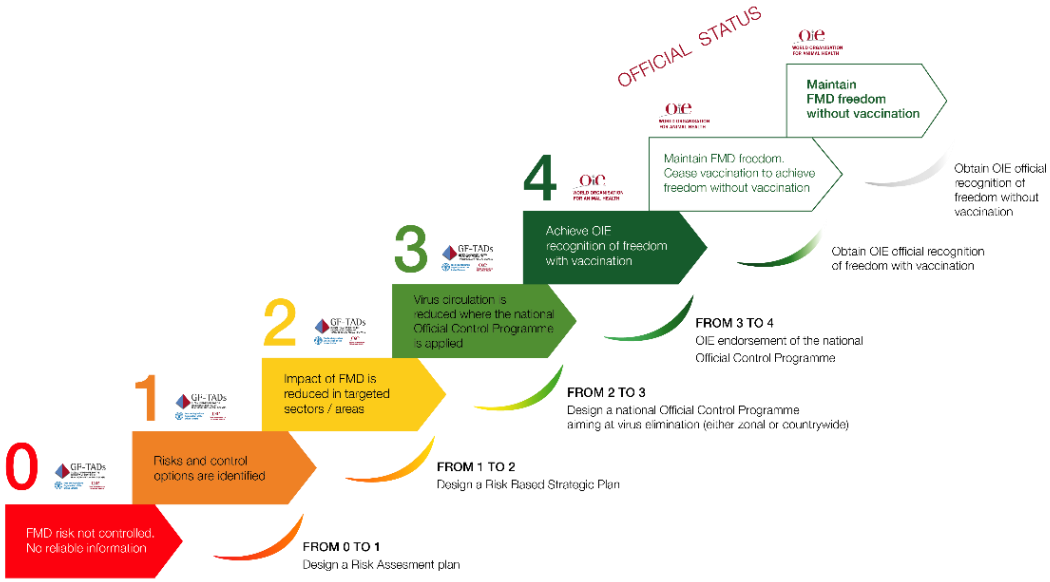
Strengthening veterinary services contributes to control TADs

- Cold chain
- Guidelines/training



Provisional PCP-FMD Roadmap for {Georgia} 2019-2025

Country	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Estimation in 2019	3	4	4	Free with	Free with	Free without	????





Summary

Main activities for future

- *Finish clinical survey in Mestia (part of candidate zone)*
- *Strengthen movement control in candidate zone*
- *Advocate compensation policy to Ministry of Finances*
- *Finish contingency plan (General and for FMD)*
- *Strengthen National Animal Identification and Traceability*



Thank you for you attention

Acknowledgment

- EuFMD team
- FAO
- OIE
- CIB