



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



eofmd  
European Organisation for the  
Control of Foot-and-mouth disease

# WestEurasia Roadmap

## WEST EURASIA ROADMAP FOR CONTROL OF FMD-TURKEY

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## ***Current Disease Situation***

### Anatolia

- FMD is endemic in Anatolian part of the country
  - Serotype O Panasia II
  - Serotype A Iran 05
  - Asia1 Sindh08 already circulated

### Thrace region

FMD is free with vaccination

# Current FMD Control Strategy Conducted in Turkey

## 1. Vaccination

1. Preventive campaign vaccination; in Anatolia:
  - LR; twice a year,
2. Ring Vaccination to response outbreak in Surveillance zone of outbreak
3. Targeting vaccination for “Hotspot”; extending ring vaccination with specific serotype based on risk

## 2. Diagnosis and Genetic and Antigenic Characterization of Isolates

## 3. Epidemiological investigation

- Active and passive surveillance
- Outbreak investigation and case study
- Serosurveillance; NSP Prevalence estimation in Anatolia/Disease detection in Thrace

## 4. Routine control measures in case of disease outbreak (biosecurity, restriction, quarantine, sampling)

## 5. Control of animal movements and markets

## 6. Training vets and awareness activities

## 7. Vaccine effectiveness study to evaluate vaccine used and application of vacc.

## 8. Some advanced measures on control of animal movement and trade

- Registration and training of the animal dealers
- Transportation Animal Vehicles with effective bio-secure conditions based on Animal Welfare Directive
- Movement of animals with ensured immunity level

# Current FMD Control Strategy conducted Turkish Thrace

## Vaccination Strategy

- Mass vaccination campaign used for LR and SR: Twice a year

## Thrace Region Risk based Surveillance Program

- To detect risk as possible early, more sensitive surveillance program has been launched in Thrace Region by donation EC and expertise EuFMD
  - Regular active surveillance (clinical examination)
  - Serosurveillance in the area where was identified as high risk per three month
  - Management advanced passive surveillance
- Addition to Risk based Surveillance component, annually serosurveillance has been conducted in order to substantiate disease freedom as OIE requirement

## Other control measures:

All measures relating to movement control and trade has been strictly conducted in appliance with OIE Terrestrial Manuel Codes in order to sustain free status

## Risk based Serosurveillance system for other exotic diseases; SGP and PPR

- Surveillance for SGP and PPR has been initiated joined with FMD risk based surveillance system

## TURKEY FUTURE PLAN FOR CONTROL OF FMD

Turkey has been prepared a national strategy plan, Risk Based Strategy Plan (RBSP) and started endorsement

### **Goal of the RBSP:**

- To contribute to the development of the livestock sector by achieving OIE status of FMD free with vaccination by 2023.

### **Strategic objective (2013-2018)**

- Maintain disease freedom with vaccination in Thrace
- Complete PCP Stage 2 in Marmara, Aegean and Black Sea regions and prepare to enter PCP Stage 3 by 2018 (plan for eradication of FMD)
- Reduce the impact of FMD through progression in PCP Stage 2 in the rest of the country

# component objectives of the RBSP

## Consist of 9 component objectives.

1. To substantiate proof of FMD freedom in Thrace through ongoing surveillance activities
2. Reduce the risk of introduction of FMDV from Anatolia to Thrace
3. Reduce the risk of interprovincial spread of FMDV especially from Eastern Anatolia to Inner/Western Anatolia
4. Reduce the risk of interprovincial spread of FMDV from Central Anatolia to Western Anatolia during Kurban Animal movements
5. Reduce the risk of FMDV circulation within the provinces
6. Reduce the prevalence of FMD in Anatolia and maintain high level of immunity in Thrace
7. Reduce risk of incursion of new FMD virus strains across border
8. Establish organisational structure to manage FMD strategy implementation
9. *Improve monitoring and evaluation system for FMD control for each level of veterinary services, such that the data collected are analysed, information reported and used in decision making*

***Turkey concern on international support (by EuFMD or GF-TADs or EU) for national GF-TADs project to achieve activities of some component objectives, such as 3,4, 5, 6 and 7.***

## *Importance of regional collaboration*

- Turkey makes highly effort for control of the disease
- But, national effort is only not enough
- Since, virus incursion from neighboring countries is the most important risk for Turkey
- Therefore, it needs a functional regional collaboration under the regional organization



## ***PCP STAGE LEVEL IN THE WESTEURASIA ROADMAP FOR THE COUNTRY***

- Turkey has zonal stage level:
  - Thrace region; stage 4
  - Anatolia; stage 2
- Turkey acts as president of the West Eurasia Roadmap Advisory Committee
- Şap Institute, NRI of Turkey, is leader of WELNET FMD



## Outlook gaps on the control of FMD in the Region

Although the West Eurasia Roadmap has made good progress along the five years, there are many gaps on the control of FMD:

- ***EARLY DETECTION / WELNET FMD:***

- ✓ Turkey is concerned that virus typing is not fast enough in the region to identify upcoming treat!
- ✓ Turkey suffers big risk for regular incursions; therefore, it needs urgently early detection system in the region
- ✓ WELNET activities on early detection needs funding
- ✓ It needs a strong commitment by all members of the roadmap to achieve this critical goal
- ✓ It needs encouraging endemic countries to send more sample

## Outlook gaps on the control of FMD in the Region

### *Expertise for disease control:*

It needs a good organization and network to utilize available expertise

### **Vaccination Policy in the region: Vaccine insufficiency**

- *Our region like many other countries suffers this critical problem:*
  - *vaccine doses used in region are less than 200 m, but 450 million FMD susceptible animals in region!*
- ✓ This should be one of priorities for our next action plan as WE
- ✓ Turkey call the EC and EuFMD to help fund more activities relevant to FMD managers

# Outlook gaps on the control of FMD in the Region

## Gaps on the disease management and control measures

### In the region:

- Virus circulation at regional level has been formulated large epidemics despite vaccinations in all countries
- There are gaps in preventive measures,
- Insufficient dynamic control strategies
- Limited control of international animal movements
- Insufficient outbreak investigation, not reach individual outbreaks and sampling/Serotyping
- NEEDS SUPPORT NATIONAL PROJECTS IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE RISK IDENTIFIED ABOVE!
- Considering national responsibilities! Encourage the member countries for a budgeting system by contribution each

## Outlook gaps on the control of FMD/Role of International Support

- At regional level, need for :
  - to reduce risk of animal movements
  - Risk /Socio-Economic analysis, involving stakeholder
  - sharing of data on vaccination, serological surveys and FMDV at suitable scale
  - improved human resources for epidemiology, risk assessment & management
- Need for greater regional collaboration-
- Need REGIONAL OWNERSHIP?!
- Countries should manage their own risks with own resources
- International support to the region has played a vital role in promoting reviews of national strategies
- Therefore, Welcomes the initiative of FAO and OIE and other international organization in order to invite national FMD project proposal, AND follow up principle of Bangkok Workshop for more financial support