



Report on the FMD situation in Syria

Consultative seminar on progress made in FMD/PPR roadmaps for East Mediterranean countries
Beirut-Lebanon
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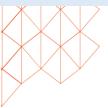








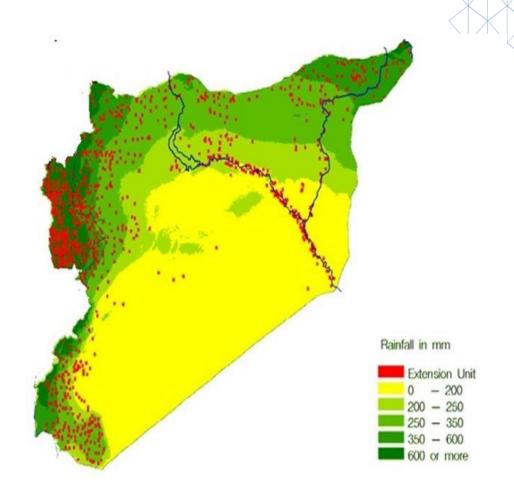
Livestock Populations – 2020 Census



Species	Number
Cattle	884572
Sheep	16073088
Goat	1995923
Buffalo	7179
Camels	39701

Veterinary Services

- * Directorate of Animal Health consist of five departments
- * Veterinarians are working in the public sector are estimated by 1100
- * Veterinarians are working in the private sector are estimated by 2500
- * Vet. Assistants are estimated by 5500
- * The number of Extension units more than 1000
- * The number of veterinary centers is 326
- * Workers in animal wealth sector are estimated by 20% of the labor force . Animal Wealth forms about 18.6% from the national income.
- * CVS Budget about: 1,800,000,000 SP
- * Last PVS conducted in 2009



FMD Vaccination Policy

- *The used FMD vaccine in Syria: inactive (O pan Asia2-A Iran 05-Asia 1) 6PD50.
- * The MAAR announces about this vaccine through an external bid according to strict terms including vaccine test and its evaluation in the reference labs
- * FMD vaccination is obligatory and free of charge
- * Cattle vaccination is applied twice a year, and sheep is vaccinated once a year, mass vaccination at risk areas and borders
- * The vaccination strains is selected according to the health situation in the neighboring countries and in accordance to OIE FAO WRL recommendations.
- * The vaccine is received and distributed chilled to all provinces and covers most of areas
- * Purchased doses in 2021 (5 million Cattle dose)
- * Central commissions follow -up the vaccine campaign at the field.
- * Civil society, private vets, and vets syndicate support and help in vaccination campaigns and samples collection in crisis areas.
- Mutual cooperation project is prepared for technical assistance in the establishment of a FMD vaccine production facility with Razi institute in Iran





Vaccinated Animals - 2021



Governorate	LR	SR
Damascusland	166932	423018
Daraa	47024	144084
Al-Swidaa	28510	111079
Al-Qunitraa	31238	33084
Homs	97621	297090
Hama	85168	465012
Al-Ghab	29286	42085
Idleb	29439	108071
Aleppo	78097	405084
Tartous	34167	30843
Lattakia	29286	29760
Al-Raqqa	29254	270451
Al-Hasaka	97859	321766
Deir Ezzor	194673	369854
Total	978554	3051281

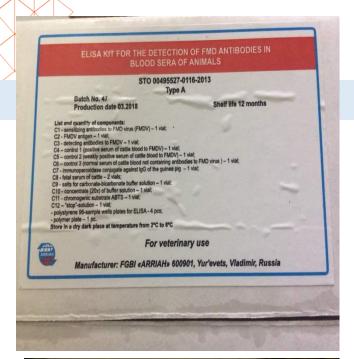
Active and Passive Surveillance

* Passive Surveillance:

- The disease reporting is very important and active procedure.
- The report system supported by:
 - * Implementation awareness meeting.
 - *Providing with easy and available contact tools (Mobile No. –Fax No. hot line).
- Enhance the role of smallholders to notify the disease

Active Surveillance:

- *Annual sero- surveillance to detect the antibodies level post- vaccination
- * Surveillances apply on cattle and sheep, and most Syrian areas are included in the surveillances.
- * The diagnostic materials (Elisa Kits for SP Survey) are available and provided with the vaccine in the same contract.
- * Collected samples in central lab for SP about (2654 sample LR 1878 sample SR in 2021)
- * Collected samples for NSP in central lab about (1342 sample LR 849 sample SR in 2021)
- * Suspected samples are already tested BY PCR (87 Test) 2022









Contingency Plan

SVA update the contingency plan to give the most rapid and effective response to any new outbreak.

*A national contingency plan have been prepared to protect, prevent and control this disease.

Components of the Contingency Plan:

- Overview on FMD
- Risk factors related to FMD in Syria
- Prevention strategies in peace phase
- Early and rapid warning system
- Organizational arrangements for FMD emergencies
- Action plan and operational plan
- Technical staff are properly trained and familiar with the legislation and codes of practice for disease control measures.

Rapid Response Plan

- Notification
- \neg Outbreak investigation team (epidemiologists, field vets, extension unite and laboratory) to execute:
 - * Epidemiological investigation.
- * Awareness campaign (bio-security measures Animal movement restriction- Hygienic carcasses disposal)
 - * Samples collecting.
- ¬ Emergency ring vaccination.
- ¬ Symptomatic treatment
- ¬ Quarantine and preventive measures







FMD Control Plan- Con...

- \star FMD is one of the notifiable diseases by the law in all-susceptible animal species including wildlife.
- * Responsibilities of veterinary authority well elaborated in Animal Diseases law No. 9 of 2019, and determines the required legislations concerning animal wealth protection
- * In case of an outbreak, quarantine will be imposed and properly managed, and the quarantine measures should be maintained until clinical and laboratory tests indicate that the causal agent has been eliminated.
- * A FMD Control Strategy for Syria have been prepared
- * Vet. Quarantine and disinfection strict procedures have been applied on border points
- * Central committees conduct visits to the provinces and Al Badia to acknowledge with the health status of animal wealth herds.
- *Slaughterhouses and markets are subjected to control and immediate notification of any suspected cases.
- * Control of live animal movement, and animal products.
- * Financial and technical assistance for the National FMD Control Program
- * Continuous ear-tagging project



- * Existing reporting systems (Immediate notification, follow up reports weekly, monthly and yarely reports)
- * Capacity building, conducting training courses and field training days for the veterinarians staff in the provinces
- * Strict Legal framework
- * Importing of the animals and animal origin products in accordance of OIE standards
- * Constant communication and cooperation with stackholders, private sector, local veterinary authorities, veterinary services and concerned authorities.



Challenges faced in the design and implementation of the country's risk-based strategic plan

- * Smuggling and Inefficient control of animals movement on borders in hot areas
- * Lack of vets and vet assistants
- * Weakness of reporting system in some provinces and lack of responsiveness
- * Loss of veterinary services in some crisis areas
- * Use of faulty vaccines in crisis areas
- * Low level of cooperation with neighboring and regional countries.
- * Difficulty to estimate the real number of livestock and establishment of annual census
- * Difficulties to participate in proficiency test, in particular samples shipping
- * No application for compensation legislation.
- * Lack of biosecurity measures in some distant animal markets
- * Harmonize the control of other national priority small ruminant diseases
- * Delay in the evaluation of the PVS and gap analysis

Possible solutions and assistance/support needed.

- Supporting the veterinary laboratories with the diagnostic materials, lab equipment's and spares for damaged equipment
- Enhancing the twinning project with the international reference labs due to the importance of exchanging experience, qualifying the vet staff in vet labs and ensuring the diagnostic materials and kits
- Participation in the international and regional conferences, workshops and training courses
- -Enhancing the capability to conduct epidemiology studies and risk management, assessment, and analyzing.
- Improving the laboratory technique and standards in the region
- Enhance the communication and information technology
- Knowledge and disease modeling
- One health initiative concept
- Necessity and importance of financial and technical supporting by international organizations in order to encourage the national veterinary staff to participate in the online training courses and workshops
- Syrian insurance supervisory commission will issue new decision for livestock insurance in Oct 2022



Thank you for Attention