



## Report on the FMD situation in *The Lebanese Republic*

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

Beirut-Lebanon
11-12 September 2022

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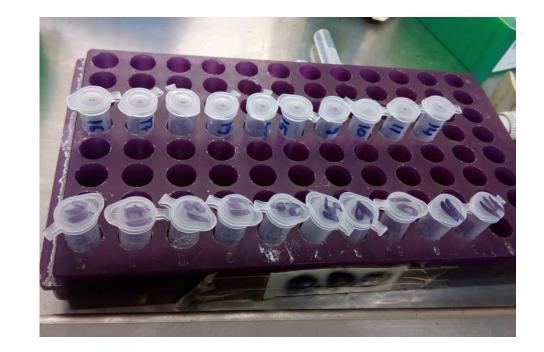






## Disease situation in the country and progress made in the surveillance and control

- Last detected outbreaks 2010
- Last sero-survey 2020-2021-EuFMD
- Evaluation of surveillance system, gaps &
- Redesign of the surveillance and reporting system
- Project livestock census 2022- FAO
- Last FMD vaccines, 2021 -200.000 doses- to SR: mostly; Beqaa, Baalbek-Hermel- French Embassy
- FMD Serotyping in progress- Breccia/Italy + EuFMD
- PVM study prepared funded by EuFMD
- Plan of FMD vaccination based last serosurvey results, 2022-WB



| Species         | Number of targeted animals | Start of campaign | Second<br>dose | Beneficiaries                       | % of total population |
|-----------------|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Dairy cattle    | 76,654                     | February          | August         | Household and small farmers         | 90%                   |
| Small ruminants | 614,055                    |                   | No             | Farmers raising less than 200 heads | 63%                   |

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



- Instability of politic and economic situation in the country
- Shortage in official veterinary staff-ARD
- New surveillance and reporting system need review and evaluation
- Lack of fund
- Delay in receiving fund and/or equipment & vaccines-international organizations
- Insufficient laboratories (central & regional)



| Activity  | The expected outcome  |
|---|---|
| Awareness on risk of FMD transmission (milk collection,   | Awareness of stakeholders   |
| manure, biosecurity, purchasing animals, smuggling, etc.) | Decrease FMD incursion  |
| Trainings on FMD clinical signs, differential diagnosis,  | Increase staff competencies, Trained BIPs' staff on use of probang cups;        |
| probang cups use, samples' collection                     | decrease risk of FMD introduction through legal BPs                             |
| Trainings on Surveillance, OI, data collection, GIS       | Trained vets, have the capability and the competency to collect data and        |
|   | implement OI and surveillance   |
| Identify stakeholders                                     | stakeholders mapping and involvement in FMD control activities                  |
|   | Enhance PPP, to control FMD   |
| Reporting FMD incursion to the ARD/prevention department  | Stop the spread of FMDv   |
| FMD incidence/outbreaks reporting                         | Awareness of farmers  |
| Risk analysis:  | Ability of ARD staff to assess the risk of FMD introduction from different      |
| Risk assessment, Risk communication, Risk management      | sources   |
|   | Experts from ARD staff  |
| Sampling methodologies and sample size                    | Design sero-surveillance studies for different purposes: detection, prevalence, |
|   | incidence, etc.   |



| Activity               | The expected outcome   |
|------------------------|--|
| Outbreak investigation | Stop the spread of FMDv  |
|                        | Investigate new strains  |
|                        | Study the SE impact  |
|                        | Vaccines matching studies  |
|                        | Study the benefits of FMD control                                      |
| Carry out surveillance | Update of FMD situation in the country                                 |
| Value chain analysis   | Good understanding of livestock sector (population size, distribution, |
|                        | stakeholders involved, Identify Dairy enterprises, Animal markets,     |
|                        | abattoirs, etc.) and movement between different firms                  |
|                        | Conduct a risk assessment along each value chain                       |
| FMDv Vaccines          | FMD control, surveillance  |



| Actions  | The expected outcome   |
|--|--|
| Rehabilitation of ARD Lab  | Samples' preparation and ELISA test  |
| Establish a central epidemiology department and regional epi units | Design, monitor and evaluate disease control strategies  |
| Manufacturing of probang cups                                      | Samples' collection (detect FMD virus in clinically recovered animals and in carrier state)  |
| Contracting of people from the private sector                      | Engagement of private sector in FMD control  |
| Network between the central and regional department                | Rapid alert for sharing and updating information (farms, abattoirs, dairy enterprises, vaccination campaigns, markets, disease occurrence and outbreaks, etc.) |
| PPT Title  | Click to edit meeting date, place and date   |

