




The GF-TADs meeting on PPR in Tajikistan, 2014

S. Tyulegenov
OIE Delegate from the Republic of Kazakhstan



The scientific seminar in Tajikistan (20-22 November, 2014) was attended by representatives of leading research institutes and state veterinary services of the Russian Federation, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan with presentations on epizootic situation of transboundary animal diseases in Central Asia.

Participants noted a significant impact of peste des petits ruminants on health care, trade and prosperity of the Central Asian region.

Resolution of the Seminar

In order to further improve the situation, the participant of the seminar adopted following resolution:

1. Because of this high importance, Chief Veterinary Inspectors need, as a priority, to keep well informed their higher government authorities, especially Ministry of Finance, on the epizootic situation in the region in order to ensure continuing support for increasing their capacity for prevention and control of PPR.
2. Veterinary Authorities (SVDs) in all countries in the region need to remember their obligations as Members of OIE and promptly report OIE listed diseases as required in the OIE Terrestrial Code.
3. It is important to achieve the Central Asia governments' and donor's support to bilateral and multilateral researches on PPR in the region.
4. When working with infectious disease agents, national institutions need to follow the international rules and regulations as agreed under the OIE and WHO.
5. An OIE reference laboratory on PPR in one of the countries of Central Asia should be established.
6. Inter-regional cooperation should be strengthened as following:
 - Obligatorily inform the OIE and countries in the region about registration of PPR;
 - Exchange theoretical and practical information on PPR with government counterparts;
 - Request FAO for provision of capacity development of SVSs in socio-economic analysis of PPR and modern epidemiological methods of seromonitoring, PPR control strategies;
 - Organizing regional conferences on the actual problems of PPR;
 - Implementing regional projects on investigation and control of PPR;
 - Organizing education, training, internships and secondment of SVS officers in neighbouring PPR surveillance teams for sharing of experience and confidence building across borders;
 - Institutions cooperate for the production of veterinary preventive and diagnostic drugs;
 - FAO to share findings of its evaluation of private veterinary practices (veterinary field units) with SVSs of Central Asian countries and convene workshops for developing recommendations for creating, legalizing and effectively using private veterinary practitioners;
 - As farmers awareness about PPR is the most important element in controlling and since FAO has proven methodologies in farmers awareness and communication, FAO is requested to assist in member countries in this aspect;
8. If private veterinary practice is now occurring and legal in a country, then expand the list of specific Sanitary Mandate tasks that these practitioners can undertake under the supervision of the Veterinary Authority and under OIE standards. If private practices do not now exist, consider establishing and legalizing these for community-based delivery of veterinary services.



GF-TADS for Europe
Recommendations from the Fifth Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee,
Belgium, 2013.

- (i) When appropriate, countries consider asking for official endorsement of their National Official PPR Control Programme by the OIE;
- (ii) When appropriate, countries consider asking for official free status to the OIE;
- (iii) Countries consider the need to set up a regional vaccine bank for PPR;
- (iv) Countries participate in the next OIE-FAO International Scientific and Technical meeting on PPR;
- (v) Once available, countries implement the OIE-FAO Global Strategy for the control of PPR;
- (vi) As often as possible, PPR prevention and control activities be combined with FMD activities and other major TADs.

Development and implementation of PPR Control Strategy in the Republic of Kazakhstan

In compliance with the latest RSC₅ recommendations, resolution adopted during the Seminar in Tajikistan and OIE/FAO recommendations on creating and improving a modern regulatory and legal support for Veterinary Service activities, including the development and approval of national programs for the prevention, control and combat against PPR animals and rules (instructions) based on:

- unification of diagnostic tools and methods for isolation and identification of the causative agent based on OIE recommendations;
- regular epizootic inspections of farms, primarily in areas of high risk of introduction and spread of PPRV, and implementation of preventive animal immunization;
- Prompt elimination of possible outbreaks and PPR epizootics and their consequences;
- creating and maintaining a reserve of vaccine, diagnostics, and disinfectants for rapid elimination of possible PPR outbreaks;
- organization of studies and training for veterinary professionals to improve their skills;
- implementation of joint exercises for veterinary services of neighboring countries in order to work out common action for emergency response in case of PPR infection in their border areas;
- development, coordination and implementation of measures to create a common buffer zone for PPR with neighboring countries;
- Development of information and communication interaction between veterinary services with neighboring countries;
- coordination of joint actions of veterinary services of neighboring countries and international organizations (OIE/FAO/EU) on the PPR diagnosis and control;
- PPR Control Programme validation by OIE/FAO.

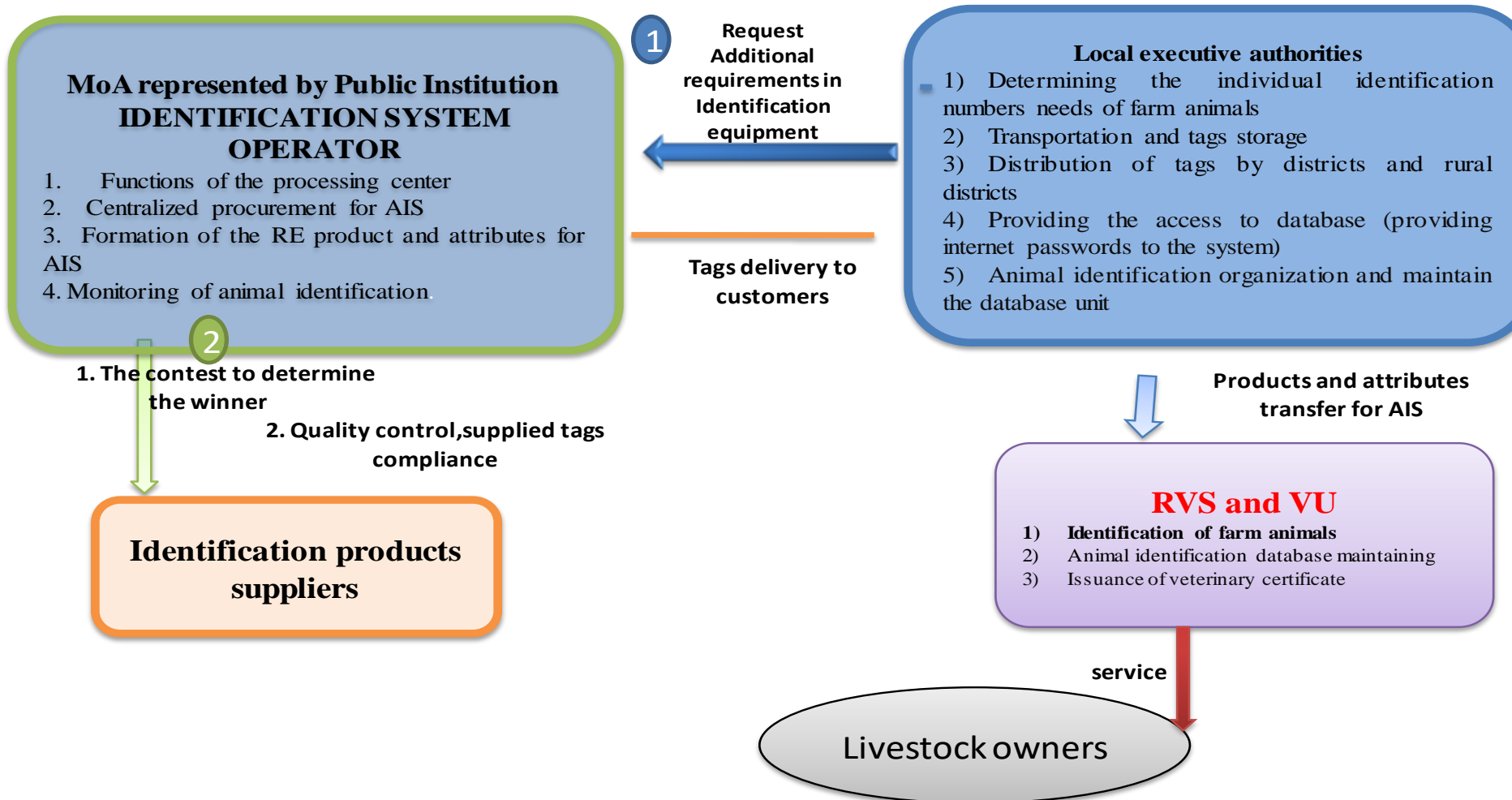
Animal identification system in the Republic of Kazakhstan

In Kazakhstan, a procedure of mandatory identification of farm animals is included in legislation (article of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Veterinary "). The procedure for the identification of farm animals determined by decision of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated December 31, 2009 № 2331 "On approval of rules for identifying farm animals".



Animal identification mechanism since 2015

26

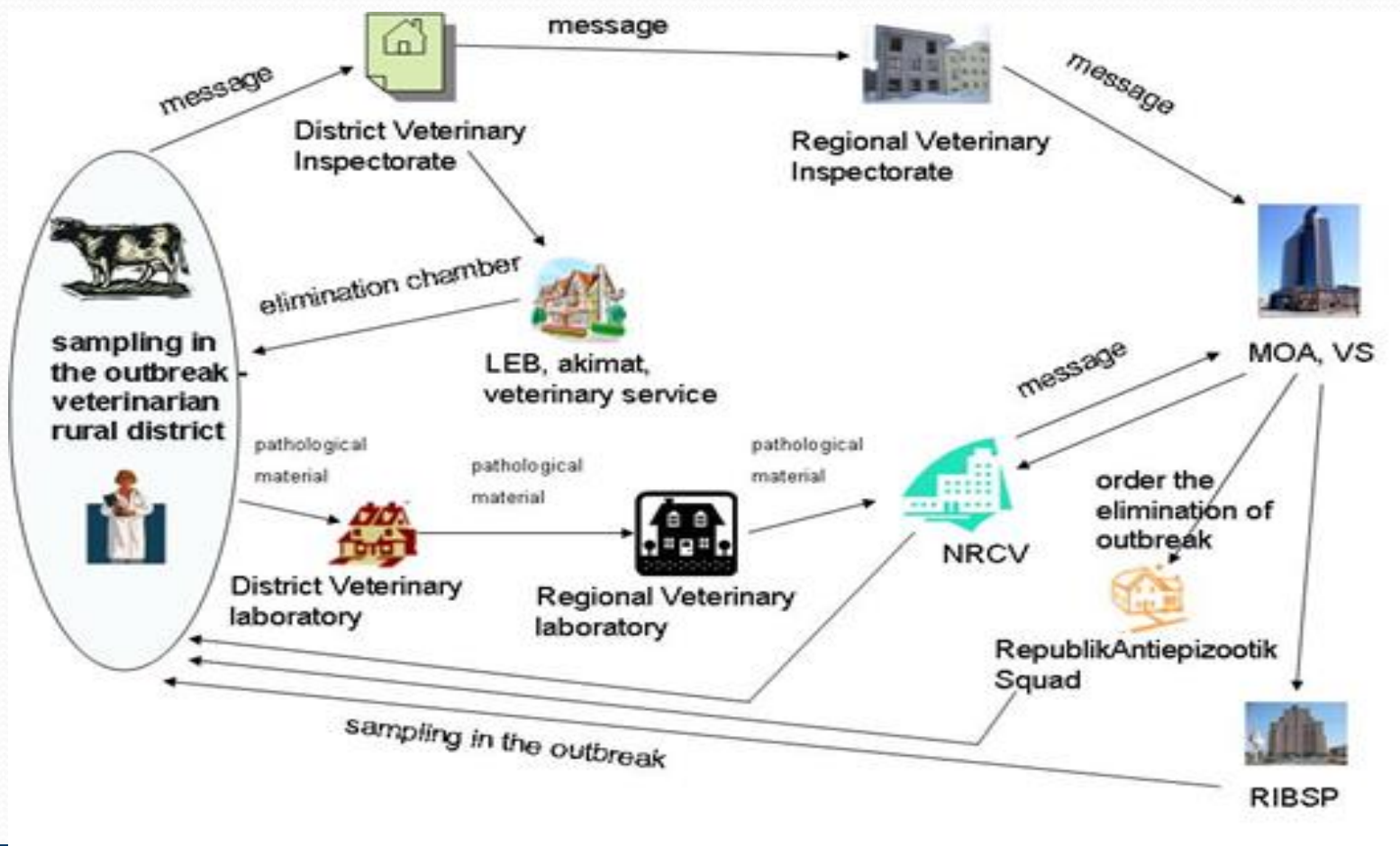


ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN

Table 1- Dimensions of administrative penalties for failing and not holding the identification of farm animals

Name	Primary violation	Repeated violation
Heads of RVS and VU	25 monthly accounting index (MAI) 47 950 KZT or 159,0 EUR)	50 MAI (95 900 KZT or 318 EUR)
Heads of local executive authorities	Warning	25 MAI (47 950 KZT or 159 EUR)
Individual/person	Warning	5 MAI (9 590 KZT or 31 EUR)
Sole trader, small enterprises, non-profit organizations	25 MAI (47 950 KZT or 159,0 EUR)	50 MAI (95 900 KZT or 318 EUR)
Medium – sized enterprises	50 MAI (95 900 KZT or 318 EUR)	100 MAI (191800 KZT or 636EUR)
Large enterprises	100 MAI (191 800 KZT or 636 EUR)	200 MAI (383 600 KZT or 1272 EUR)

Scheme 1 - The procedure for investigating cases of infectious diseases among animals



Short and long term plans related to PPR surveillance and control

Short term plan includes ongoing clinical examination of susceptible livestock; annual seromonitoring on the presence of PPR antibodies; ongoing animal movement control; preventive vaccination in risk zones; identification of emerging livestock; public awareness campaigns regarding the PPRV infection; annual training of laboratory diagnosis and epizootology specialists in sampling, sample shipment to the laboratory, outbreaks investigation, participation of diagnostic laboratories of the Republic of Kazakhstan in international comparison tests for PPR, situational training for the sampling and sample shipment to the laboratory.

Long-term plans include the creation and implementation of regional programs (Central Asian region) using common approaches related to PPR surveillance and control.

Conclusion

Development and implementation of PPR Control Plan is divided into three stages, which may vary by region of the Republic of Kazakhstan, depending on the implementation of the Strategic Plan:

- I) creation of favorable conditions at the national level and coordination at the regional level,
- II) intended use of vaccines and quality control of supervision efforts at the regional level and
- III) the final phase is to ensure the absence of virus circulation among the targeted domestic and wild animals, and to confirm the freedom of domestic and wild animals from PPR.

Implementation of the planned activities will preserve the well-being in the country from PPR epizootics, striking animals of different species and causing livestock emergencies, will help to improve livestock productivity and profitability of agro-industrial complex of the republic.

- 
- **Thank you for your attention!**