

# State Veterinary Service in Georgia National Food Agency 2019

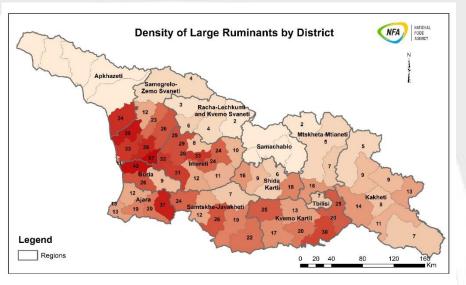
Dr. Vasili Basiladze

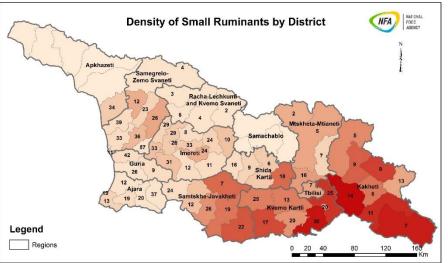
CVO, OIE Delegate



#### Georgia

- The territory of Georgia covers 69,700 km<sup>2</sup>
- 12 regions, 65 districts, 3211 villages
- Animals:
  - 900,000 Large Ruminant
  - 950,000 Small Ruminant
  - 136,000 pigs
  - 8,200,000 poultry









## Ministry Environmental Protection and of Agriculture

- National Food Agency (NFA)
- Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture (LMA)

#### Ministry of Finance

• Revenue service border veterinary control



#### Veterinary Department

- Animal health activities
- Animal identification and registration
- Registration of veterinary drugs
- Animal movement control
- Veterinary control

#### **National Food Agency**

Animal Especially Dangerous Infectious
Diseases Supervision Division

Animal Identification and Registration Division

Veterinary Sanitary Supervision Division

Veterinary Medicine Registration Division

**Veterinary Control Division** 

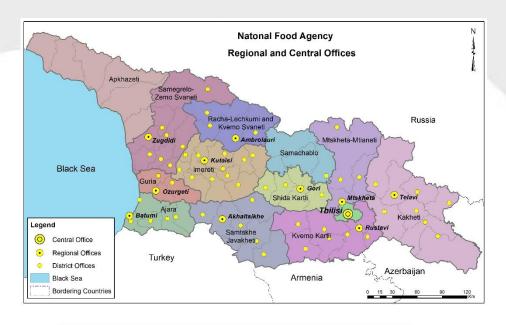
36 employee



- 12 regional offices;
- 65 district offices;
- 160 State veterinarian;
- 650 contracted veterinarians;



#### NFA - Regional office







#### **Basic veterinary measures**

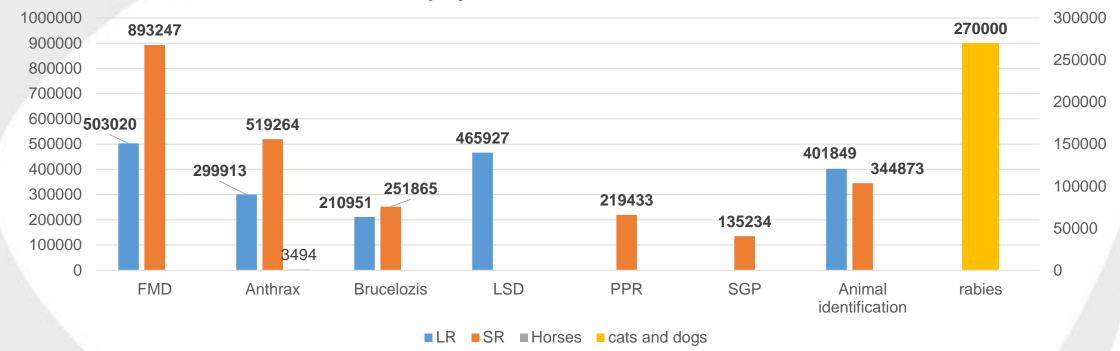
- In 2019 significantly increased the veterinary measures:
  - The animal massive vaccinations
    - (FMD, Anthrax, Rabies, Brucellosis, Lumpy Skin Disease, Paste des Petites Ruminants, Sheep and Goat Pox)
  - Diagnostic Surveillance
    - (Brucellosis, FMD, Rabies, PPR...)
  - Active measures against vector born diseases
    - (Crimean-Congo Hemorrhagic Fever)
  - Animal Identification and Registration
  - Registration and control of veterinary drugs
  - Supervision on Animal movement



## **Basic veterinary measures**

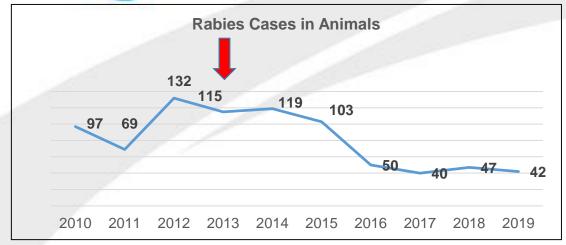
• Budget in 2019 for veterinary activates was 8 780 000 GEL (2 956 229 USD);

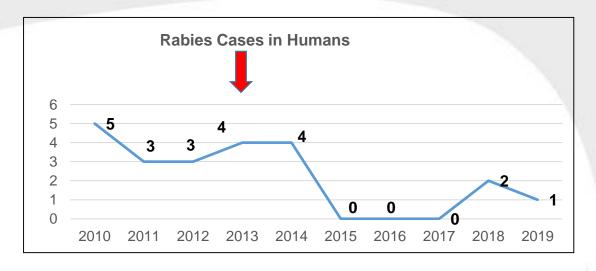
#### **Prophylactic vaccination 2019**

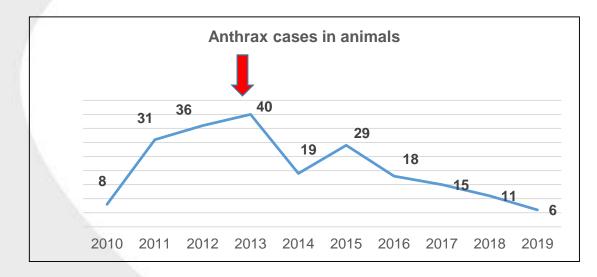


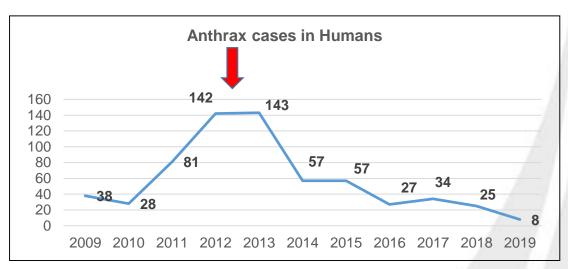


## Results of Veterinary Measures





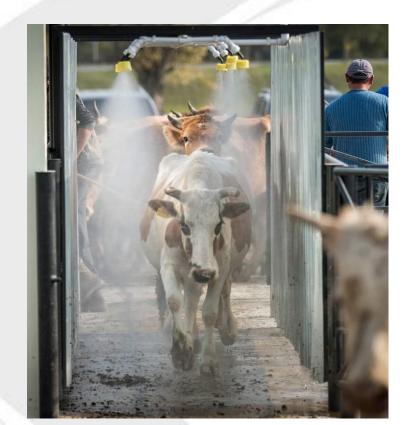






#### **Animal migration control**

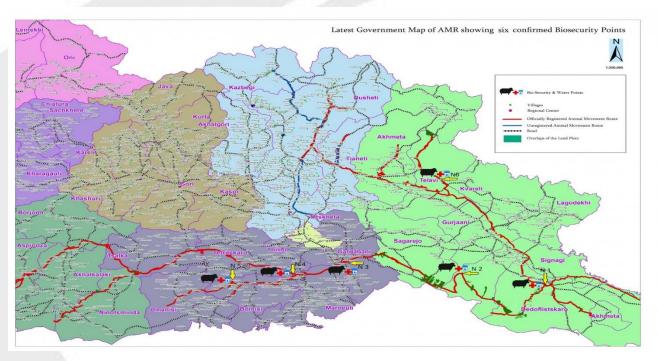
- 6 Veterinary Surveillance Points were built along the animal migration route
- Animal Deeping/spraying, movement control, public awareness





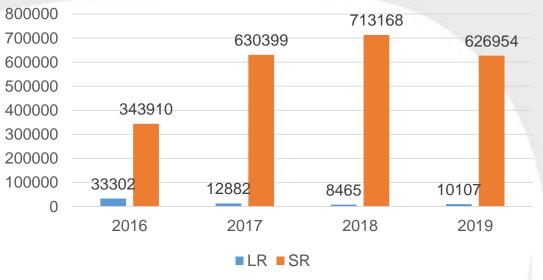


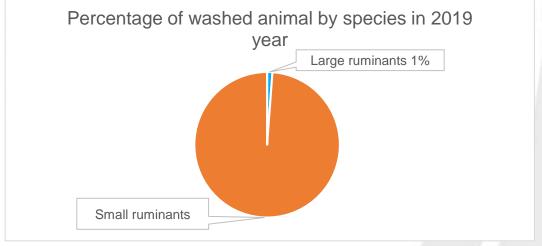




## **Animal migration control**

Number of washed animals in 2016 -2019 years



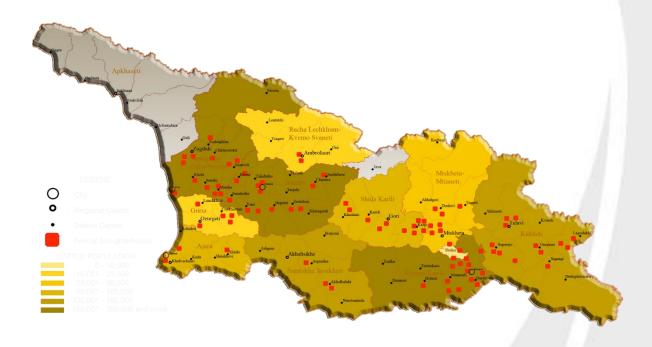




## **Slaughter houses and Quarantine points**

- 1. 104 animal and 19 poultry Slaughter houses exists in the country;
- 2. 12 Quarantine points exists in the country;

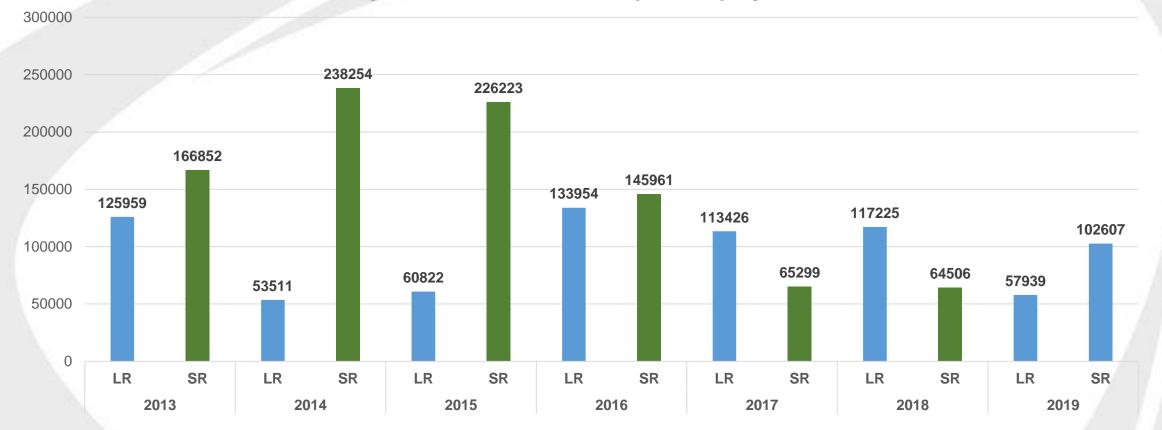






#### **Export of Live Animals LR/SR**

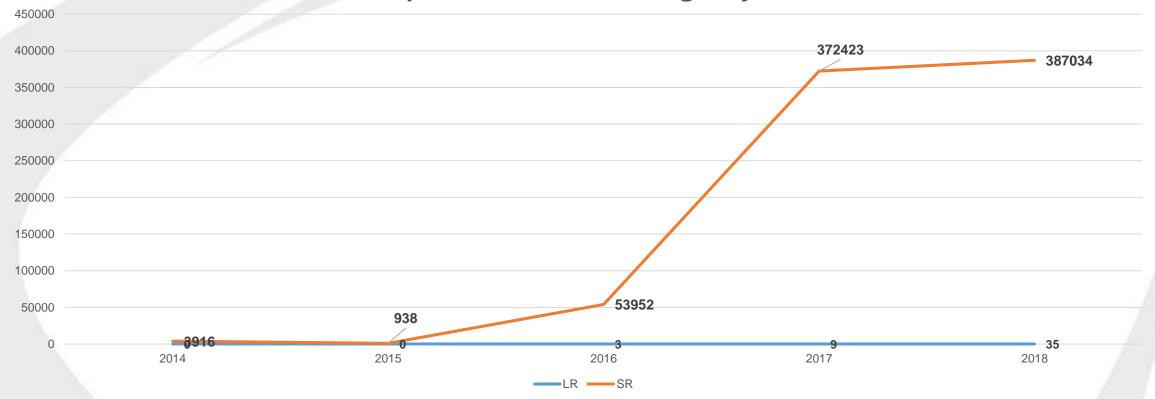
#### **Exported Live Animals (LR/SR) by Year**





## **Export of LR/SR (Carcasses)**

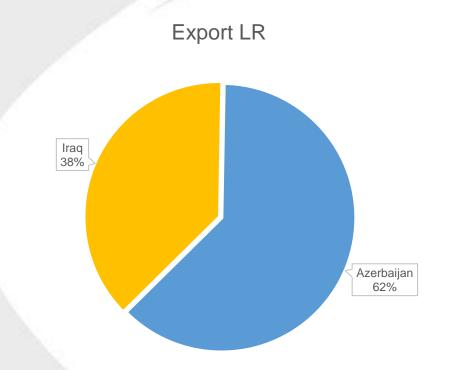
#### **Export of LR/SR in Georgia by Year**

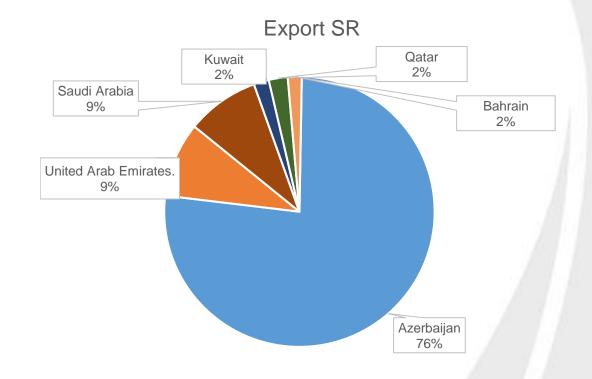




#### **Export of Animals LR/SR**

 Azerbaijan, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Bahrein, Armenia, Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar, Jordan;



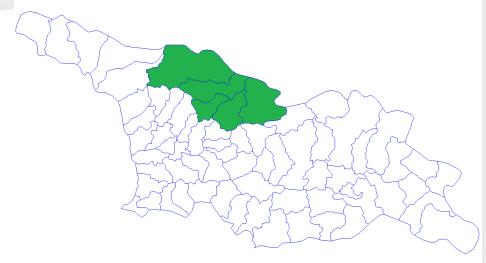




#### Clinical investigation in Candidate Area

#### **Territory selection criteria:**

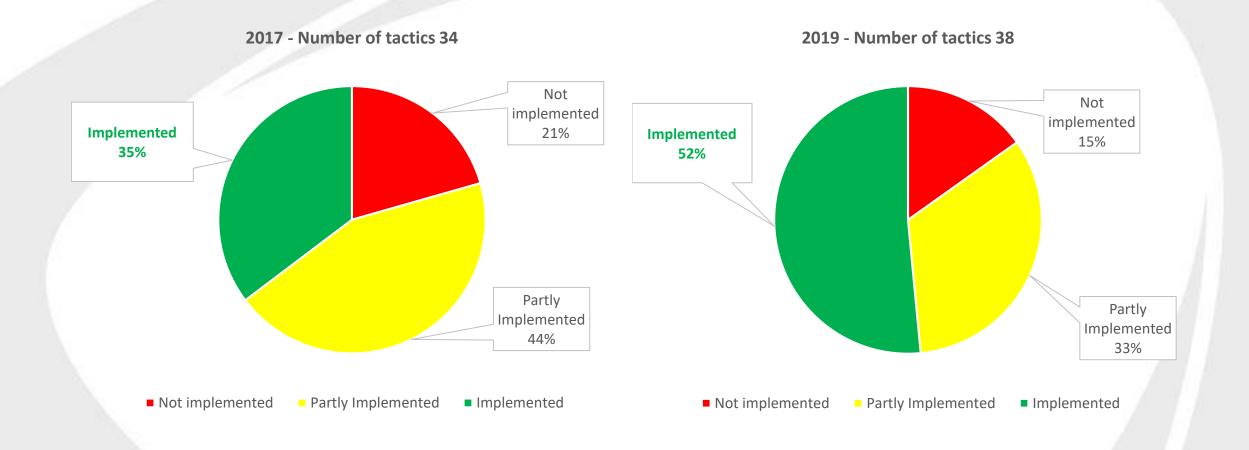
- Geographically isolated territories;
- Only few entrance are available in both region;
- Strict climatic conditions;
- No Seasonal migration;
- Low animal density (1,0 animals per 1 km2);
- Historically favorable epizootic situation related to FMD;
- Low prevalence of non-structural proteins. (2015-2017);







## **OCP** - implementation table







- Joint Risk Assessment workshops was conducted as One Health approach by jointly assessing risks of specific priority zoonotic disease;
- Goal of JRA was:
  - ➤ To brings together national expertise and information from all the relevant sectors in order to fully understand and manage Zoonotic diseases;
- Involved stakeholders (Approximately 25 participants);
  - ➤ NFA;
  - > NCDC;
  - > Public Health Centre,
- International organization;
  - ➤ OIE;
  - > FAO;
  - > WHO;





- The direct objectives of the JRA Pilot Workshop were to:
  - Use the JRA tool to assess current priority zoonotic disease threats (CCHF and rabies);
  - Evaluate the JRA tool's usefulness for Georgia;
  - Train Georgian facilitators in use of the JRA tool;
  - Evaluate the tool and the workshop through feedback (verbal and through the standard feedback form).
- The indirect objectives were to:
  - Enhance coordination and trust-building between public health and animal health sectors;
  - Facilitate official and unofficial communication and information sharing among stakeholders;
  - Advocate with policy makers for tool implementation including human and financial resource allocation;



## Thank you

