



Animal Health and the Tunisian National Taskforce for Bioterrorism

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Animal Health - VS - Tunisia



Introduction	Animal health and bio-threat risk	Bio- taskforce	Example Project VS-LE	Conclusion
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Introduction

Animal health and bio-threat risk

Bio-taskforce VS-LE

Example Project VS-LE

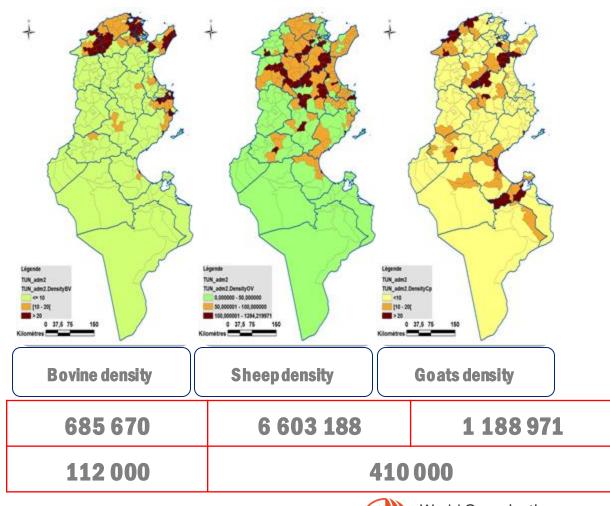




INTRODUCTION

- The Tunisian economy is based on agriculture with an important socio-economic role.
- The agricultural sector contributes 8% to GDP,
 9% to the value of exports and 16% to job creation.
- Livestock accounts for 35-40% of agricultural
 GDP, or 4-5% of total GDP.
- Breeders: 80% small breeders







introduction

Economical

Food security

Food security

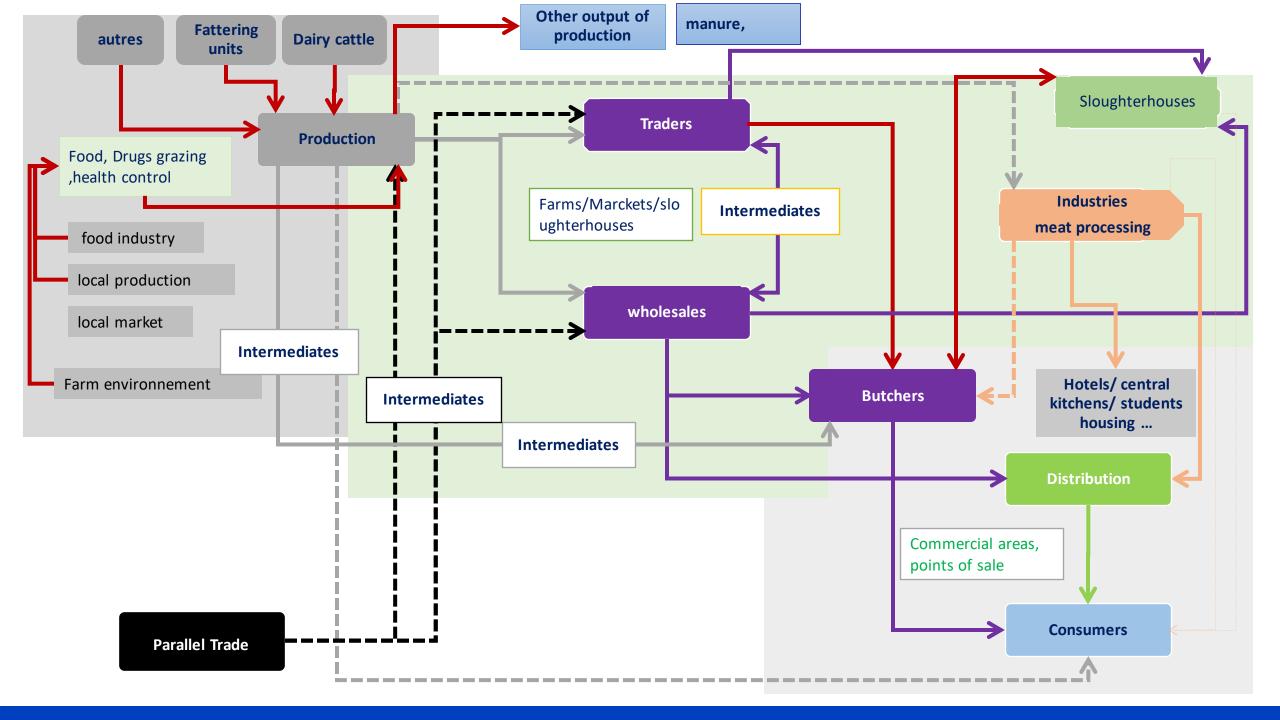
Social Cultural

Complexity of interactions between different links

Sectors (2020)	Nomber of job (in 1000)	
Agriculture and fishing	503,7	
Food industry	100,3	
Species (2020)	Production (Ton)	
Cattle	225 500	
Sheep	123 000	
Goat	235 00	
Poultry	192 000	
Others	108 300	
Fishery products	145 322	
Eggs (millions units)	1 958	







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Category A

- Anthrax (Bacillus anthracis)
- Botulism (Clostridium botulinum toxin)
- Plague (Yersinia pestis)
- Smallpox (variola major)
- Tularemia (Francisella tularensis)
- <u>Viral hemorrhagic fevers</u>, including:
- Filoviruses (Ebola, Marburg)
- <u>Arenaviruses</u> (<u>Lassa</u>, Machupo)

Category B

- Brucellosis (Brucella species)
- Epsilon toxin of *Clostridium perfringens*
- Food safety threats (Salmonella species, Escherichia coli O157:H7, Shigella)
- Glanders (Burkholderia mallei)
- Melioidosis (Burkholderia pseudomallei)
- Psittacosis (Chlamydia psittaci)
- <u>Q fever</u> (Coxiella burnetii)
- Ricin toxin from Ricinus communis (castor beans)
- <u>Staphylococcal enterotoxin B</u>
- Typhus fever (Rickettsia prowazekii)
- Viral encephalitis (alphaviruses, such as <u>eastern equine</u> <u>encephalitis</u>, Venezuelan equine encephalitis, and western equine encephalitis])

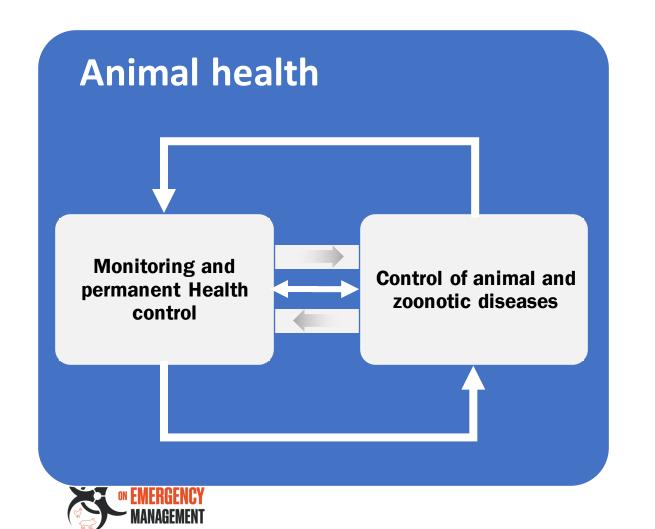
Category C

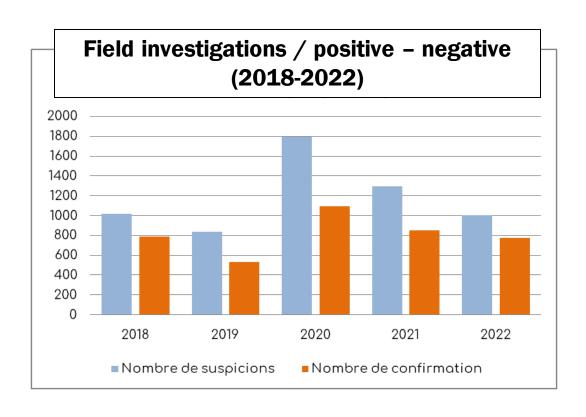
 Emerging infectious diseases such as <u>Nipah</u> virus and hantavirus

Expansion of the list to non-zoonotic agents, new and emerging diseases, other zoonotic diseases



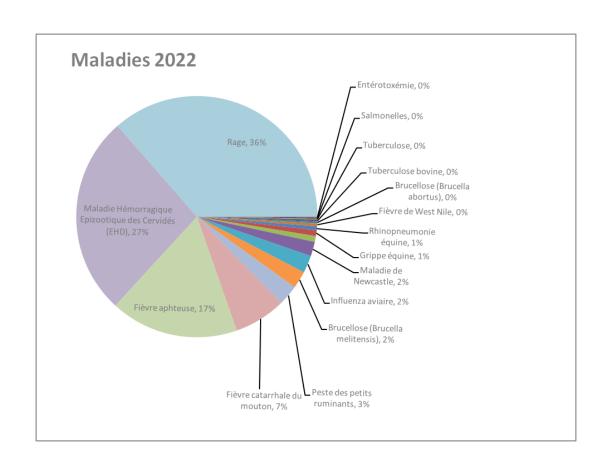


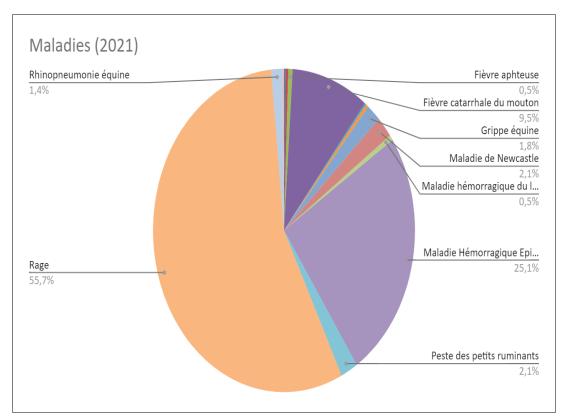






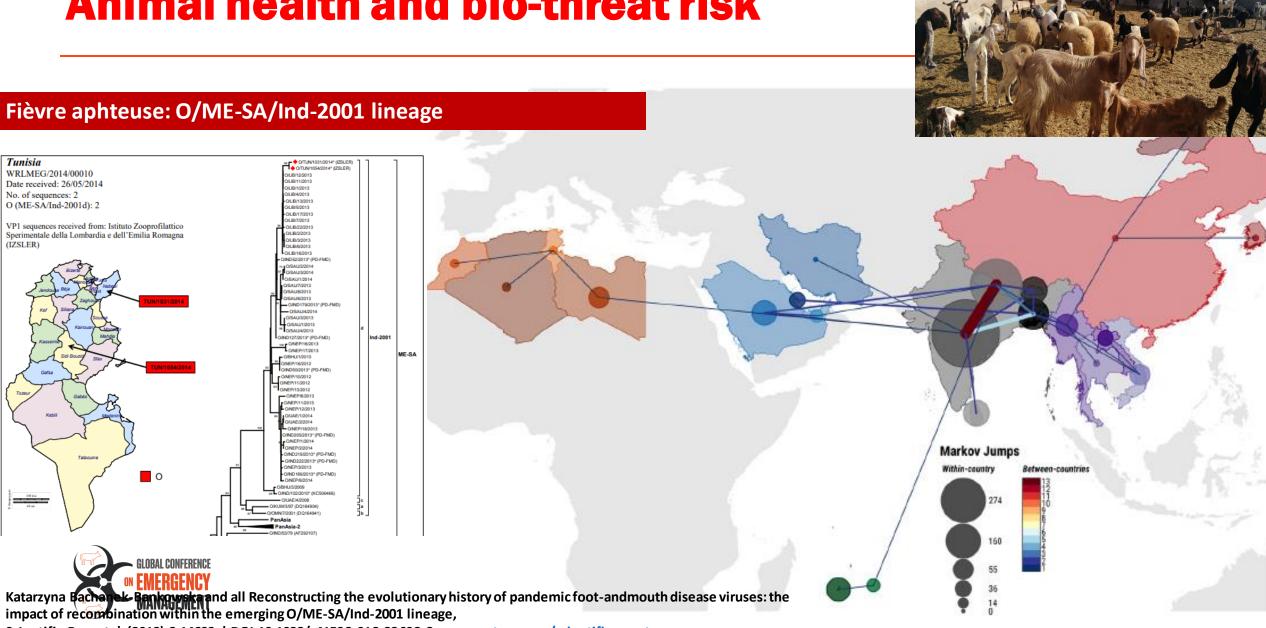






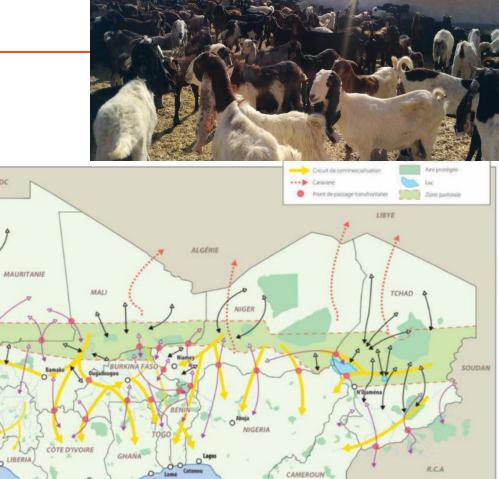






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Carte 10: Synthèse des mouvements récents nationaux et transfrontaliers et des circuits cmmerciaux du bétail ¹¹A. T. Diop, JD. Cesaro, I. Touré, A. Ickowicz, B. Toutain http://www.fao.org/docrep/017/i2601f/i2601f.pdf

MAROC



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Bio-taskforce

Strategic objective

Strengthening the Tunisian capacity to prevent and combat biological hazards

Biological hazards:

- Highly virulent germ epidemics
- Deliberate, premeditated criminal or terrorist acts +++

Col. Maj Grilti R.



Operational goals

- Implementation of highly contaminated response teams.
- Creation of decontamination teams.
- Creation of teams of biologists
 - handling and diagnosing highly pathogenic agnets
 - respecting biosafety and biosafety rules



Bio-taskforce

MOBILE LAB / Taskforce against biothreats & decon. Teams 2017-2021





Col. Maj Grilti R.

21/05/2021

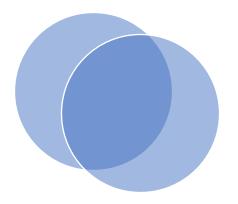




Bio-taskforce: partners

Importance of Internal (National) and External (Regional and Global) NETWORKING Multisectoral approach and inter-institutional

Ministry of Agriculture, Water Resources and Fisheries







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- OIE-FAO-INTERPOL Joint International
- Project inter institutional coordination resilience against BT and CA affecting animal health
- Objectives
 - Build capacity for multi-sectoral responses to agroterrorism and agrocrime and resilience to all animal health emergencies
 - Strengthening regional and international cooperation
 - Foster veterinary and enforcement engagement
 - Department of International Affairs Canada (GAC)

MAGHREB











- MISSION SET
- **-LMT Mission**
 - Training cycles
 - GEMP
 - SET
 - LMT
 - Simulation exercise
- Second part
 - Twinning between Tunisian and Italian SV

- **Surveillance Epidemiological Tool** (SET): evaluation of the surveillance system (field mission)
 - Animal health surveillance
 - Bioterrorism
- Laboratory Mapping Tool (LMT): laboratory assessment (field mission)
 - Veterinary services
 - law enforcement
- **Exercice Phoenix**

















Exercise Phoenix

- Table Top Simulation Exercise
- Triggers for regional meetings.Networks or mechanisms exist
- Networks or mechanisms exist for the exchange of information between agencies at regional level
- Types of information that will not be shared in detail
- Information to be shared with the public
- Information that may be disclosed without the authorization of the other agency
- Public communication campaigns about the event as a whole Collection and combination of messages from OAS and LE



Mauritanie

Algérie

Mali

Libye



Exercice Phoenix

Objectives:

- Raise awareness and confirm the triggers of suspicion of an act of agro-terrorism at national and regional level.
- Discuss the joint response and initial response measures put in place when a potential agro-terrorist event is detected.
- Practice collaboration and cooperation between law enforcement and veterinary services at national and regional levels.
- Discuss information sharing at national, regional and international levels in response to this threat.
- Explore the roles of certain national, regional and international entities in managing an international agroterrorist incident.



- Output
- Rapport d'évaluation SET
- 12 recommandations
- Proposed improvement activities for each recommendation
- Prioritization of recommendations
 - . Short,
 - medium and
 - long term
- activities LMT Assessment Report: in progress



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Conclusion

- Combating biological threats to agriculture and animal health in particular is a national priority
- The fight against and prevention of these threats is the joint responsibility of the various partners of the security forces
- Coordination and sharing among different partners is the most important element for building resilience
 - National
 - International

Need to develop:

- Networking
- SOPs
- Information sharing
- Work tools
- New technology Skills









Thankyou

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