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OIE Sub-Regional Representation for North Africa

Current scenario and future perspectives in the management of non-epidemic emergencies in North Africa

*IZSAM – Giornata di studio –
Igiene Urbana Veterinaria ed Emergenze non Epidemiche: il valore della
collaborazione ed il significato delle esperienze*

Teramo, 22 settembre 2017

OIE GUIDELINES DISASTER MANAGEMENT AND RISK REDUCTION

The OIE has recently developed and published the guidelines on disaster management and risk reduction in relation to animal health and welfare and veterinary public health for National Veterinary Services

Rationale:

The need for Veterinary Services to implement disaster management and disaster risk reduction measures with the objective of protecting animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health during disaster events in their respective countries

SOME DEFINITIONS ABOUT CLASSIFICATION

TECHNOLOGICAL/ MAN-MADE DISASTER means ‘a hazard originating from technological or industrial conditions or caused by man, including complex emergencies, conflicts, famine, displaced populations, industrial accidents, terrorist attacks and transport accidents. These are events that are caused by humans and occur in or close to human settlements. This can include environmental degradation, pollution and accidents’. (*International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies – IFRC, 2015*)

NATURAL HAZARD means ‘the naturally occurring physical phenomena caused either by rapid or slow onset events which can be geophysical (earthquakes, landslides, tsunamis and volcanic activity), hydrological (avalanches and floods), climatological (extreme temperatures, drought and wildfires), meteorological (cyclones and storms/wave surges) or biological (disease epidemics and insect/animal plagues)’. (IFRC, 2015)

TECHNOLOGICAL/ MAN-MADE DISASTER

Within the framework of the OIE's strategy for bio-threat reduction

Regional Table Top Exercise for Countries of Middle East and North Africa Region

"Veterinary Services and Law Enforcement: Protecting People, Protecting Economies, Protecting Animal Resources, Preserving Our Future"



Canada's Global Partnership Programme



(A) TECHNOLOGICAL/ MAN-MADE DISASTER

Agroterrorism – a subset of bioterrorism, defined as the deliberate introduction of animal or plant pests with the goal of generating fear, causing economic damage, and/or undermining social stability

Capability:

- Agroterrorism possible and doesn't require a very high level of technical expertise
- Agents available in nature, or labs with low level security
- Easy to take through security checks undetected
- Straightforward to propagate
- Synthetic biology brings new possibilities

Arrested ISIS Militants In Morocco Planned 'Biological' Attacks: Report

BY SARAH BERGER ON 03/03/16 AT 2:04 PM



Chemical attacks

Iraq 2016- Mustard attack

Dark Net Sting Op- UK



Control No.: P-3609-2015
 Reporting country: United Kingdom
 File no.: 2015/5514-0
 Date of publication: 28 September 2015



MODUS OPERANDI

Type of offence: Attempted to acquire chemical weapon, namely 500g vial, contrary to a Criminal Attempts Act 1981, and 2010 Chemical Weapons Act 1996

Date of the arrest: Approximately 11 February 2015 at 14:00, Private Road, 100 Swan, Liverpool, L3 5DA

Place of offence: Liverpool

Country of offence: United Kingdom

Description of modus operandi procedure: Executive summary: From 11 January 2015 Sir Ali made contact with unknown to him, the FBI who were going to the airport to collect a suitcase of illicit amongst other items. Sir Ali managed to purchase 500g vial. On 10 February 2015 a confirmed delivery was made to his bank address. The item delivered was a toy car, inert powder introduced by the FBI is five vials within the battery compartment. The car was contained within a box and its been sealed with a tamper-evident substance. Unofficial examination of Sir Ali clearly demonstrates that he opened and inspected the package. It is also clear from the way the box was found within his car that the car was seen inside the box and that the vials were visible, the cover to the battery compartment having been slightly moved.



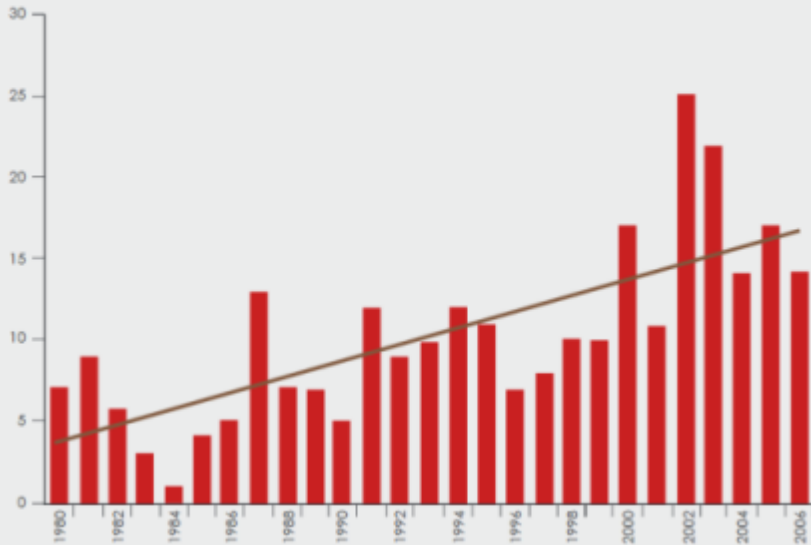
Source: ISIS executes Head of Physics Department for refusing to develop bioweapons in Mosul



Images taken from Interpol presentation

(B) NATURAL HAZARDS AND DISASTERS IN MENA REGION

FIGURE 1. DISASTER TREND IN MNA REGION



Rapid urbanization is increasing the exposure of people, animals and economic assets to disaster events

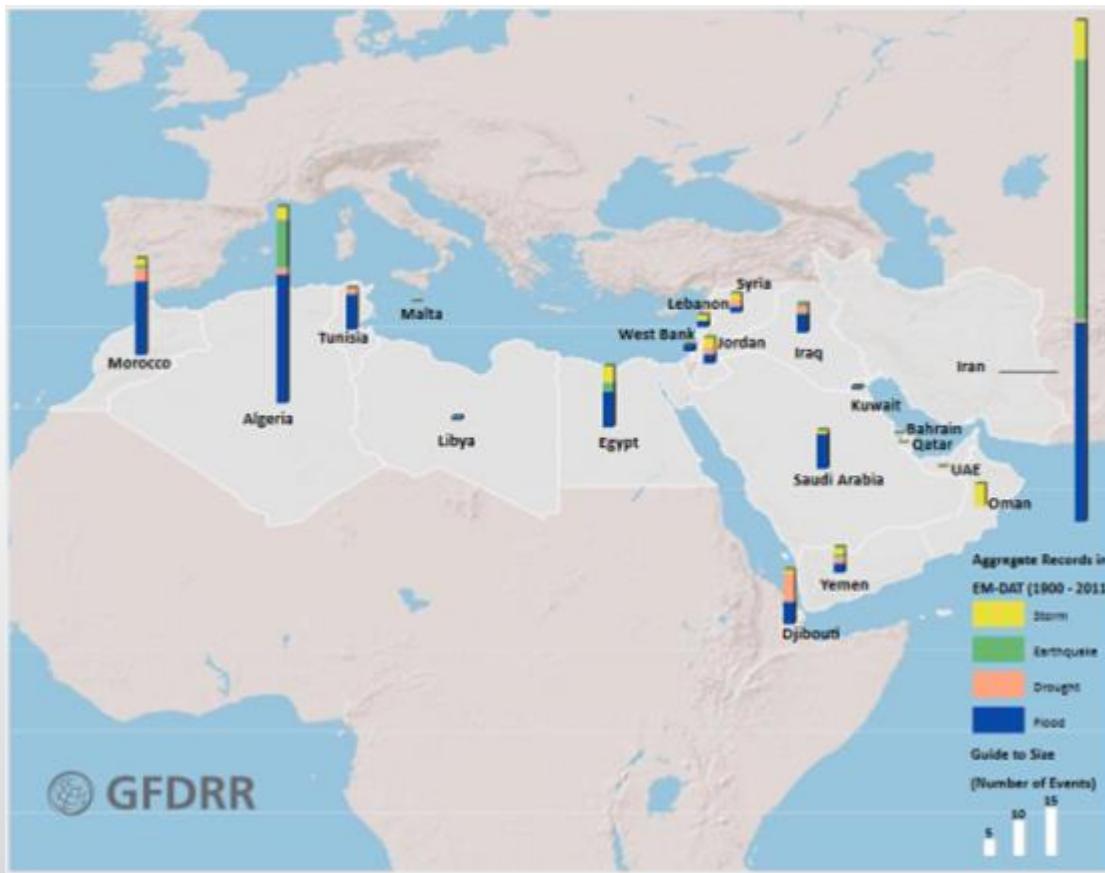


Rural urbanisation

Source THE WORLD BANK: The report *Natural Disasters in MNA: A Regional Overview. 2014*

Projections by climatologists suggest that MENA region economies and livelihoods will be the second most affected by climate change

MENA REGION: NUMBER OF DISASTERS, BY DISASTER TYPE, 1980–2006



The most frequent disasters in the region are floods, earthquakes, storms, and droughts

Over the last 30 years (1981–2011):

- ❑ Floods: 53 percent of the total number of disasters (=300 events)
- ❑ Earthquakes account for 24 percent
- ❑ Storms and droughts both account for approximately 10 percent

Source THE WORLD BANK: The report *Natural Disasters in MENA: A Regional Overview. 2014*

LE PLAN ORSEC

Bien que le terme «ORSEC» soit conservé, il ne signifie plus simplement « ORganisation des SECours » mais de manière plus large «Organisation de la Réponse de SEcurité Civile». Le plan est conçu pour mobiliser et coordonner, sous l'autorité unique du préfet, les acteurs de la sécurité civile au-delà du niveau de réponse courant ou quotidien des services. Il s'agit de mettre en place une organisation opérationnelle permanente et unique de gestion des événements touchant gravement la population.

Countries in North Africa have this «ORSEC» plan in place but there is lack of the component relating to Veterinary Public Health and therefore there is absence of the Veterinary Services in the interventions (except for some cases such as the earthquake in Algeria in 2003 (*Algiers, Boumerdes, Reghaia, Thenia; magnitude 6.8, Deaths 2.266*))

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH (RABIES)

**Ministry of
Interior**

**local
authorities**



• **Stray dogs management**



**Ministry of
Education**



• **Awareness in
schools**



**Ministry of
Health**



• **Pre and post-exposure
prophylaxis in humans**

• **Vaccination
of dogs**



**Ministry of
Agriculture**

STRAY DOG POPULATION CONTROL & RABIES



Raising concerns about animal welfare issues!



care2 PETITIONS

Stop Killing stray dogs in Tunisia

8 698 SIGNATURES

25 000 OBJECTIF

OIPA International Organization for Animal Protection

ABOUT OIPA WHAT WE DO OIPA IN THE WORLD NEWS APPEALS CAMPAIGNS GET INVOLVED

TUNISIA – A CRUEL WAY TO SOLVE THE STRAY PROBLEM – SEND A LETTER OF PROTEST!

3 octobre 2016 · Non classé

Des manifestations dans plusieurs pays européens pour la protection animale en Tunisie

A Londres, Paris et Nice, plusieurs personnes se sont réunies, samedi 1er octobre, afin de protester contre la campagne d'abattage barbare des chiens errants en Tunisie par les municipalités. Devant l'ambassade de Tunisie à Londres, plusieurs personnes ont porté le message suivant: « Stop Killing dogs in Tunisia » (Arrêtez de tuer les chiens en Tunisie) ou [...]



TUNISIE

- ✓ 28/09/2016 : Vaccination campaign (OIE donation)





TUNISIE



OIE workshop on stray dogs or aggressive dogs handling on the field
(Tunis, Tunisie) – 10-11 mai 2017



CONTEXT OF MEDITERRANEAN BASIN

- ❑ Dissemination of diseases between MENA and Europe (e.g. FMD, RVF, PPR, Rabies, BTV, HPAI, LSD) is not a negligible risk;
- ❑ The Mediterranean Sea could not be considered an effective barrier to the introduction of viral diseases;
- ❑ Increased permeability of the Sahara desert allows pathogens to arrive and spread across North African countries;
- ❑ Increased trade and movements in the Mediterranean basin (both legal and illegal) = increased risk of disease dissemination;
- ❑ Negative effects of political insecurity on veterinary public health should not be underestimated. Veterinary public health challenges cannot be isolated from issues of political insecurity in certain zones;
- ❑ Conflict and human and animal migrations are key social determinants in preventing the control or elimination of diseases in the MENA region = needed to strengthen international and inter-sectoral cooperative efforts for surveillance

CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ Managing disaster risks is one of the most complex development challenges in MENA region;
- ❑ Climate change events are more and more intense and regular;
- ❑ This should advise to include the veterinary services component in the intervention plans in a structured manner
- ❑ Prepare the veterinary service to this type of task for which they are not always prepared;
- ❑ Collaboration between countries that have already had experiences on that (and share the lessons learned) and considering to integrate this into the training courses at the veterinary schools;
- ❑ To strengthen surveillance and cooperation between countries in the Mediterranean basin to couple with challenges related to veterinary public health issues and health security;
- ❑ The OIE office in Tunis would suggest to include this topic in the future meetings of REMESA (with the agreement of the CVOs) for exploring further development and initiatives in North Africa and Middle East by taking advantage of the Italian experience



Oie

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Protéger les animaux, préserver notre avenir

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