

Potential impacts

A training on epidemiology was held in Tunisia from 8 to 10 October 2015 and a risk analysis course was held in Egypt from 23 to 25 February 2016.



The RVF surveillance manual

- **NATURE OF THE DISEASE**
 - DEFINITION AND IMPORTANCE
 - AETIOLOGY
 - HISTORY AND GLOBAL DISTRIBUTION
 - HYDROLOGY, CLIMATE AND DISEASE RISK
 - HOST RANGE
 - SYNDROMIC CASE DEFINITION
 - TRANSMISSION
 - ECOLOGY
 - EPIDEMIOLOGY AND EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STATUS
- **INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR SURVEILLANCE AND CONTROL**
 - ONE HEALTH
 - RVF DECISION SUPPORT FRAMEWORK
- **SURVEILLANCE CONCEPTS AND TECHNIQUES**
 - SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE
 - PARTICIPATORY SURVEILLANCE
 - RISK-BASED SURVEILLANCE
- **PREVENTION AND CONTROL**
 - INFECTION FREE COUNTRIES-AT-RISK
 - INFECTED COUNTRIES DURING AN INTER-EPIZOOTIC PERIOD
 - INFECTED COUNTRIES DURING AN EPIZOOTIC
 - *Vaccination*
 - *Vector control*
 - *Mitigation of human exposure risk*
 - *Communication*
- **SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS**
 - THE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF SURVEILLANCE AND APPROPRIATE ACTIVITIES

Stakeholder database

Stakeholder groups	Type of organizations/people
Animal health agencies	- National Veterinary services (including Senegal and Mauritania) - REMESA network (including Mauritania) - Veterinary sanitary law enforcement agencies
Animal health researchers	- Researchers (at universities and national research institutions) interested in RVF and other vector-borne diseases, and vector ecology
Industry	- Animal health companies - Producers associations - Veterinary associations
Clusters/Platforms/ Networks/Professional Associations	- European/ Maghreb Technology Platforms - Food security and animal health networks and clusters
Policy makers and interested actors	- National ministries of agriculture, livestock, health, etc. - Government Departments - Donor community