



FAO/OIE
GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES
For Africa



16th ALIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Bamako, November 25th – 26th 2010

Update on GF-TADs Africa activities



Report on priority animal diseases over the last 6 months



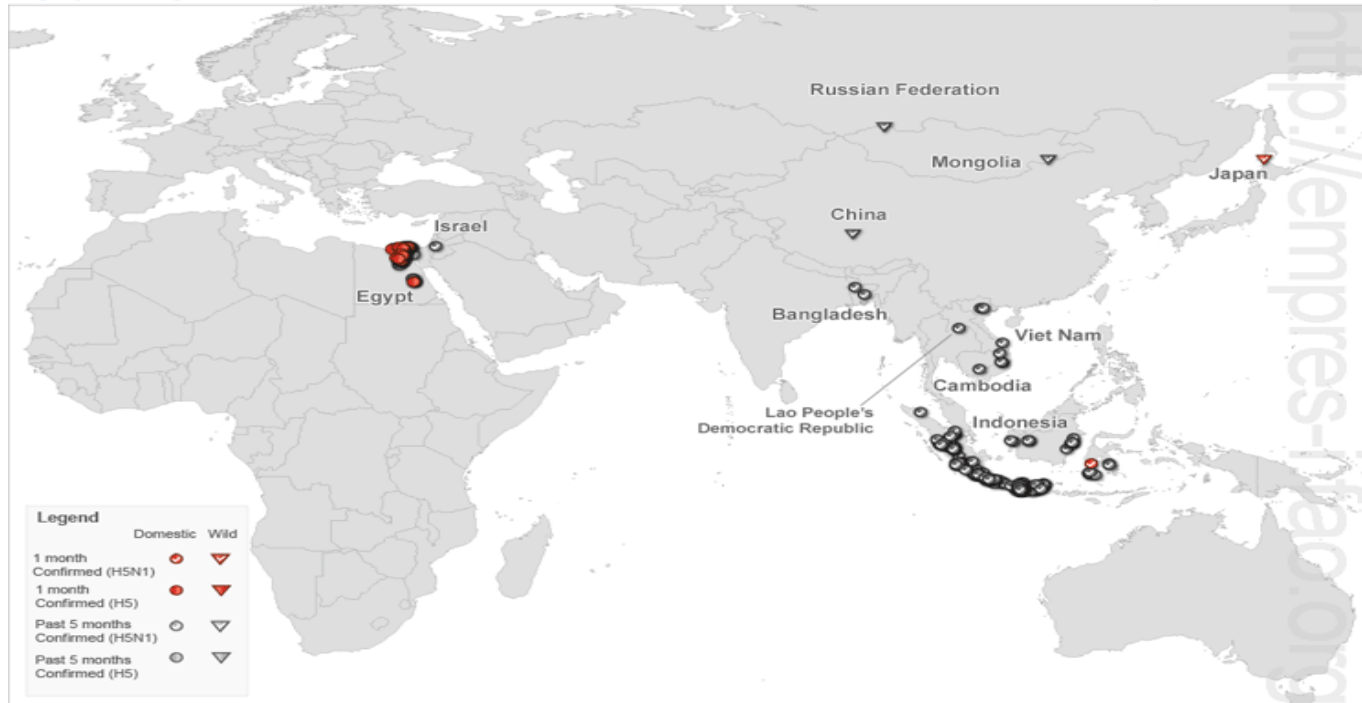
- HPAI
- Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)
- Food and Mouth Disease (FMD)
- Rift Valley Fever (RVF)
- African Swine Fever
- Rabies



HPAI H5N1 Situation

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza H5 confirmed outbreaks

28 April - 28 October 2010



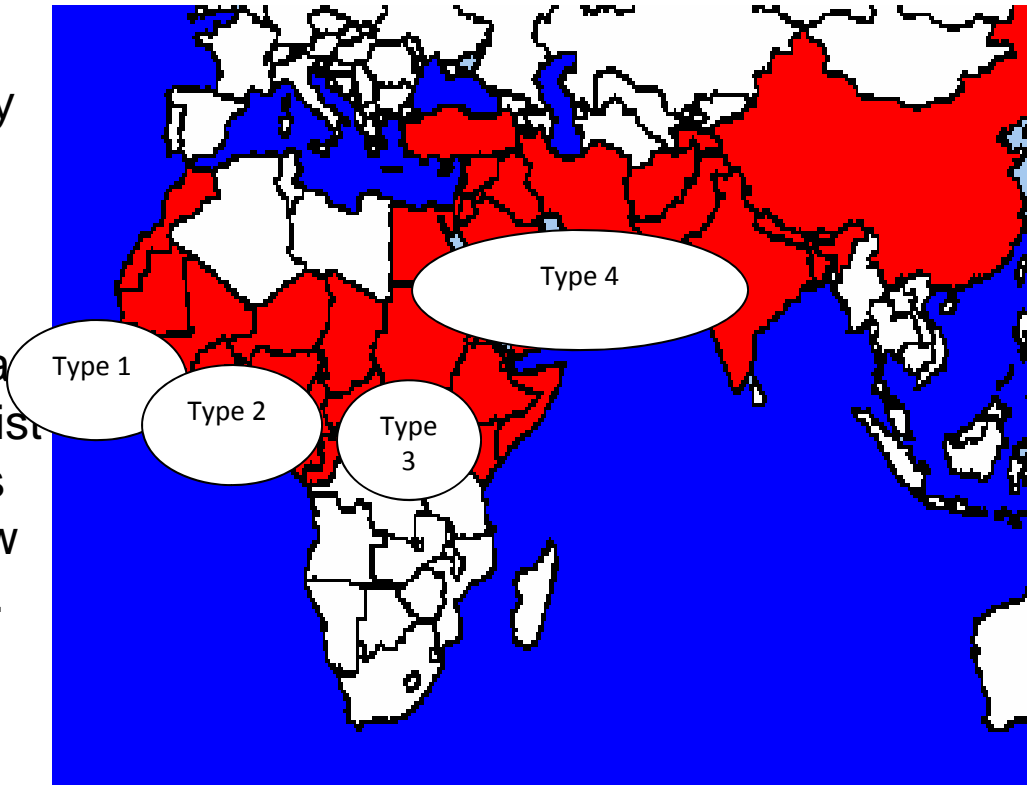
Egypt is one of the worst of the 5 “high burden countries” (Egypt, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Vietnam and China). Death cases due to H5N1 infections were reported throughout the year, usually with no reports of disease in poultry. According to a WHO statement in August, Egypt had 505 people infected with H5N1 of which 299 died since the beginning of the pandemic in 2004.



PPR Situation

PPR remains endemic in many African countries.

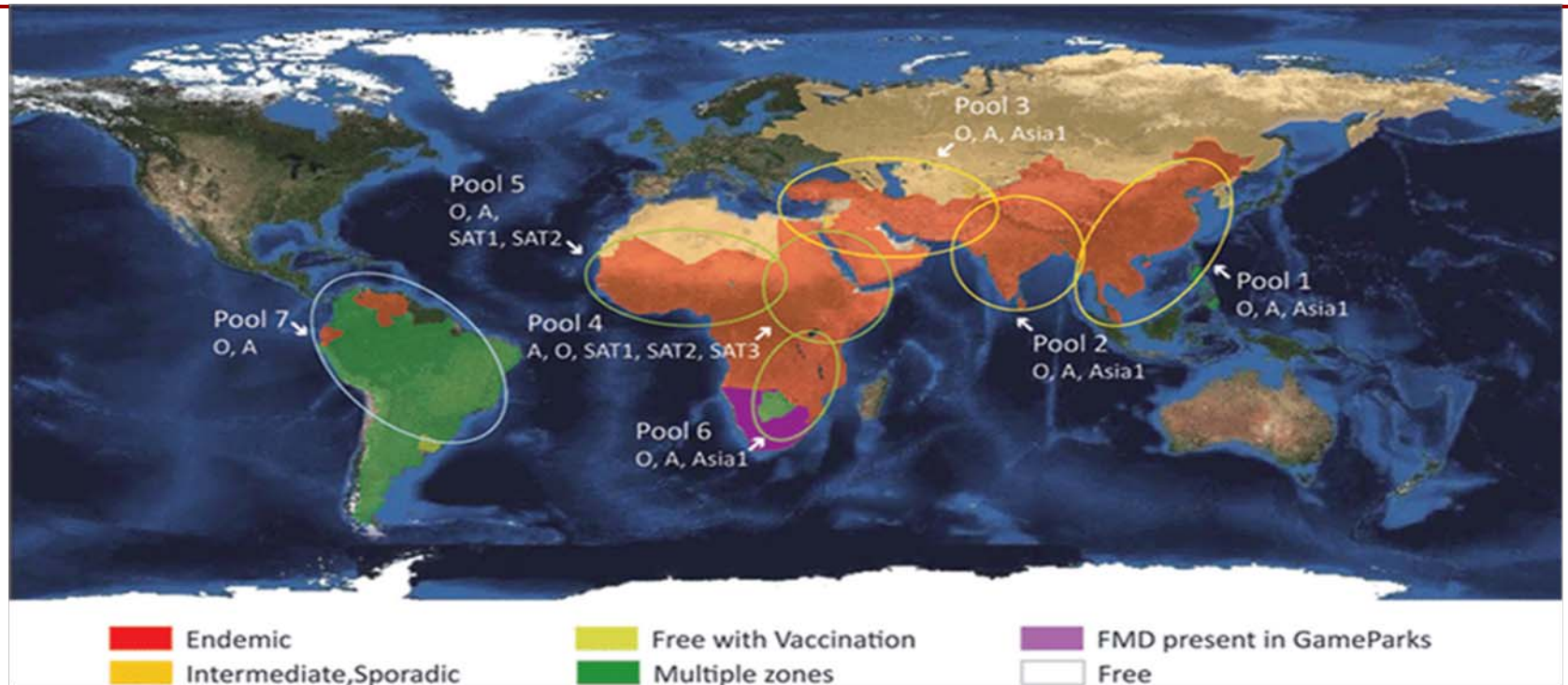
In 2010, PPR appeared in Tanzania and moved quickly further south. This rapid spread was said to be due to pastoralist movements following droughts and water shortages. PPR now threatens the SADC countries.



FAO and OIE have agreed to set up a Global Working Group for PPR under the Global GF-TADs structure in 2011. This WG will have to elaborate a global disease control strategy, involve the regions and countries and convince the donors of the importance of PPR control during a global conference.



FMD Situation (1/2)



- **Botswana** reported an outbreak of FMD in July, but outside the “FMD-free zones without vaccination” as recognized by OIE. The last outbreak in the area was 2 years ago. Appropriate measures were taken and vaccination is carried out consequently.



FMD Situation (2/2)

□ **DR Congo**

FMD was reported to be introduced into the eastern part of DR Congo from neighbouring Burundi through live cattle trade and markets. It spread unidentified and uncontrolled to several districts.

□ **Mozambique**

For the first time since 2003, Mozambique reported on 30 September to OIE an FMD outbreak (SAT2).

□ **South Africa**

An outbreak of FMD was reported in a Protection Zone in Limpopo, therefore not affecting the export of SA.

□ **Zambia**

An outbreak of FMD was reported in this week in the Northern region.



RVF Situation

□ South Africa

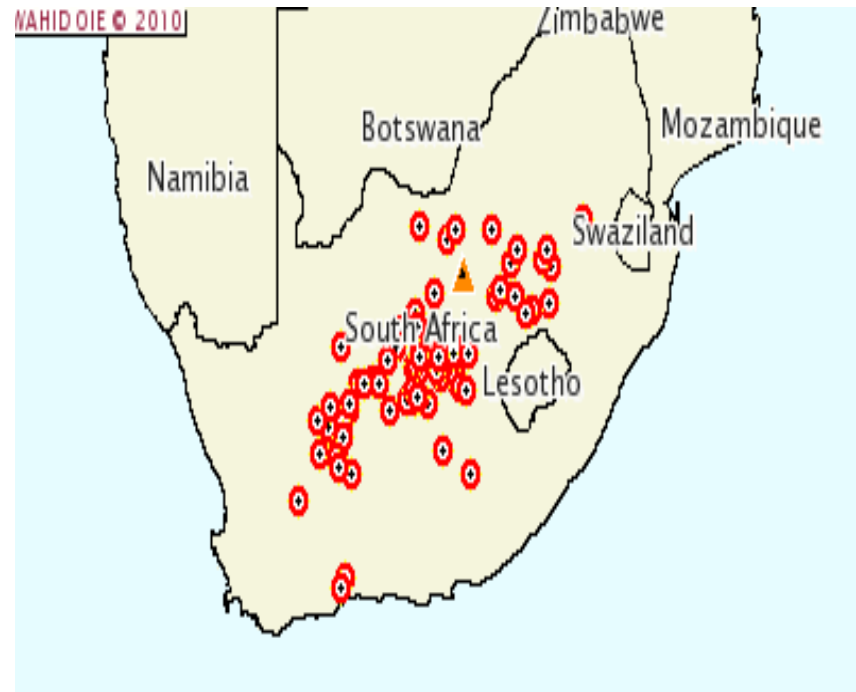
RVF started in sheep in the Free State Province in February 2010. It followed an unusually high rainfall period in January. This was the first outbreak in 35 years in Free State Province .

□ Namibia

For the first time since 1985, RVF outbreaks reported in May 2010 close to the SA border and later on also further north. Trade restrictions on animals and animal products were imposed and vaccination made obligatory.

□ Botswana

For the first time RVF reported in June 2010.



215 human cases including 22 deaths reported in SA.



African Swine Fever Situation

- ❑ Disease reports were received from the north of **Cameroon**, where pig farming is big business, since February 2010. The disease probably came from the south, where ASF has remained endemic since 1982.
- ❑ **Chad** reported ASF for the first time ever in August. Probably farmers from the north of Cameroon had fled with their pigs into Chad, following the implementation of stamping out measures in Cameroon.
- ❑ **Malawi** reported an outbreak of ASF in August 2010. Trans-border trade of animals and meat from Tanzania has been closed to avoid further spread of the disease.
- ❑ **Tanzania** reports ASF as present in the whole country, without specifying locations of outbreaks.
- ❑ **Togo** reported new outbreaks in March 2010. It is expected that the outbreaks may originate from **Ghana** where many outbreaks were reported in 2009.



Rabies

- ❑ **Angola** reported the remainder of a severe outbreak in 2009 in which 248 people died. In 2010 another 81 people died of rabies. Many dog bites were reported and a pet vaccination campaign was encouraged.
- ❑ In **Congo** there appeared to be less bite cases and less casualties since the dog vaccination campaign in Kinshasa last year.
- ❑ **Ghana and Togo** reported difficulty with monitoring, because of the increase in consumption of dog heads, including heads from “mad dogs”.
- ❑ **Senegal** requested international help to set up a programme against endemic rabies.
- ❑ **South Africa** reported a rabies outbreak in domestic dogs in the Johannesburg metropolitan area in May and strengthened control on the obligatory vaccination of pets. One young child died after minor scratches by a puppy, not recognized as being dangerous.
- ❑ **Kenya:** Increased dog bites reported in Kenya with some human fatalities
- ❑ Rabies also reported in **Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda.**

Report on GF-TADs initiative latest developments



- ❑ GF-TADs Global SC3
- ✓ Rec 2 - A global GF-TADs Working Group on FMD and after gaining experience on PPR be established in accordance with the endorsed generic Terms of Reference on GF-TADs Working Groups.
- ✓ Rec 3 - Depending on financial resources and priorities already defined, a GF-TADs Study Group on Rift Valley Fever be set up to take stock of the present knowledge and tools and to bring together experience in the field of prediction models, etc to advise on the feasibility to develop a regional and perhaps global control strategy.
- ✓ Rec 5 – Using the GF-TADs framework, FAO, OIE and WHO make joint lobbying on the need to address Rabies primarily at the animal source and that this be the backbone message to develop complementary global strategies for animals and humans.

Report on GF-TADs initiative latest developments



- ❑ GF-TADs Global SC3
- ✓ Rec 9 – The Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) tool continue to be developed under the GF-TADs FMD framework and be potentially adapted and used for other GF-TADs priority TADs.
- ✓ Rec 13 – FAO and OIE continue to join forces to (i) assist the remaining countries to acquire official free status and recognition in view of the official Rinderpest worldwide freedom declaration to be proclaimed during the OIE General Session in May 2011 and the FAO Ministerial Conference in June 2011 and (ii) beyond the official declaration, make joint fund raising within the GF-TADs framework to implement the post eradication activities linked to risk analysis and compliance (notification, safeguarding, custodianship of viruses). The draft document of AU-IBAR exit strategy will be taken into account; that OIE explore the feasibility to include a critical competency linked to Rinderpest post eradication effort in the OIE PVS evaluation.