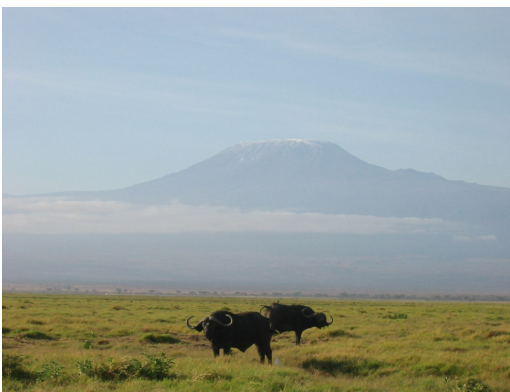


Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale World Organisation for Animal Health Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal



Training workshop for OIE National Focal points for Wildlife.

**4 - 6 October 2011.
Amboseli. Kenya.**

OIE Sub-regional Representation for Eastern and the Horn of Africa.

November 2011



Regional seminar sponsored by the OIE and the European Union (European Commission) in the framework of DG SANCO BTSF - Africa "Better training for safer food. "

WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH



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Report of the workshop.

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Official opening of the training workshop.

Dr. Walter Masiga, the OIE Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern and the Horn of Africa, described briefly the OIE and highlighted its efficiency. He emphasised the importance of wildlife and experts from the OIE Headquarters in Paris and from the collaborating centre for wildlife in Canada had been invited. Wildlife were particularly important in the eradication of Rinderpest, as the last reported case of Rinderpest was diagnosed in buffaloes in Meru National Park, Kenya. Also, the mild strain of Rinderpest was detected in buffaloes in Tsavo National Park (1994) alerting the control programme that the strain was an entity in the Rinderpest eradication. It was also confirmed that buffaloes were not reservoirs of the virus. He reminded the audience that this workshop was organized by the sub-regional representation of the OIE, Nairobi. He made it clear that the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry for Livestock Development, who opened the meeting, was instrumental in the establishment of the SRR office, in particular the mobilization of the funds for the office. Finally, he welcomed the colleagues from the OIE Head quarters, Paris, and from Africa, and the experts from the OIE Collaborating Centre for wildlife, Canada, other presenters and all the participants. He finally requested participants to introduce themselves and to share their expectations from the meeting.

Dr. Yacouba Samaké, OIE Regional Representation for Africa, then took the floor. He thanked the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry for Livestock Development, the Government of Kenya and the people of Kenya for the warm welcome and the hospitality accorded to all participants. He summarized the initial mandate of the OIE since 1924, which is to transparently report global sanitary situation of animal health and which continues to be unchanged until today. He stressed the importance of reporting wildlife diseases to the OIE. He also mentioned that the OIE is an international organization whose structure provides support to member countries, particularly with regard to capacity building. This is the case for this training which aims at ensuring that the OIE focal for wildlife will increase notifications of sanitary information to the OIE. This training is consistent with the 5th OIE Strategic Plan (2011-2015) which stipulates the reinforcement of technical capacity of focal points.

Mr Kenneth Lusaka, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry for Livestock Development, congratulated the OIE for the choice of Amboseli to host this seminar dedicated to wildlife. He welcomed the participants to Amboseli National Park and to Kenya. He informed the meeting that he knew the area very well because he had been a District Commissioner in Kajiado District.

He then outlined the economic importance of wildlife, highlighting the key figures which show its importance in Kenya. He stated that, even if wild animals are different from domestic species, particularly with regard to diseases, laboratory tests, etc. they are of crucial importance, for example, in terms of emerging diseases which could be communicable to man. He emphasized also that the control of wildlife diseases saves money, e.g. by reducing the economic impact of rabies in humans.

He informed the audience that Kenya will soon host the PVS evaluation mission for "one health" which will define the management of diseases at the animal - human - environment interface.

He observed that the Maasai people and wildlife have coexisted for centuries. He further informed the meeting that the eradication of Rinderpest from Kenya was celebrated last year in the Meru National Park. The President of the Republic of Kenya graced the occasion. He finally declared the workshop officially opened.

Summary of the presentations.

Dr. Yacouba Samake, Regional Representative of the OIE for Africa, gave the very first presentation which was focused on the general organization of the OIE. He described the mandate of the organization, its administrative structure, component by component (Headquarters, World Assembly of Delegates, Council, specialized commissions, regional commissions, the scientific network, etc.), financial contributions of Member States. He then specifically detailed the 5th strategic plan including the new activities and their contents. At the end, he gave some information on the publications available at the OIE.

Dr Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel, Deputy Head of the scientific and technical department at the OIE Headquarters, focused her presentation on OIE national focal points and their precise role. In the first part of the presentation, the annual training program put in place by the OIE for all focal points for wildlife was presented. She mentioned that this current training followed the first one organized in 2010 in Arusha, Tanzania (for Anglophone countries). Following the initial training, a training manual on wildlife diseases and surveillance had been produced. It was sent before the meeting to all participants via e-mail. The objectives of this second training (second session on wildlife training programme) were presented. In the second part of her presentation, she detailed the role of focal points, indicating that their terms of reference can be downloaded from the website of the OIE. Finally, during the third and last part of her presentation, she described the recent activities of the OIE in the field of wildlife, including the world conference on wildlife held in Paris in February 2011, the World Conference on Rabies held in Korea last September, the work of the Working Group of the OIE on wildlife ... She mentioned that some documents related to these conferences are available and downloadable on the OIE website.

Dr. Daniel Bourzat, counselor of the OIE Regional Representative for Africa, presented the terrestrial animal and aquatic animal health codes. He stated that the OIE specialized commissions propose new or revised standards. Then, he discussed the procedure to validate new standards. He detailed the two codes, their overall organization, their content by listing the main chapters, the list of diseases of each code ... He finally presented the OIE website and gave where to find information regarding the codes.

Two days were dedicated to the OIE Canadian Collaborating Centre for wildlife diseases. The days were divided into two sections : general surveillance and targeted surveillance on wildlife diseases. Each section was divided into two parts : methodology and work group.

The first expert, Dr Ted Leighton, the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre, presented the key elements of the general surveillance of wildlife diseases. He set out some important definitions (e.g. the concept of wildlife). His presentation was organized around four components of a surveillance system namely (i) detection of pathogens and diseases, (ii) identification of pathogens and diseases, (iii) health information management, (iv) analysis and communication. He addressed the differences between surveillance networks of livestock diseases and those of wildlife diseases. He mentioned the minimum information that a network should contain. He took some time to discuss about the laboratory tests available for diseases

of wildlife (detection of the pathogen or antibodies).

He presented an epidemiological situation in the afternoon to participants. He described the sanitary situation in an imaginary country where all useful information for the analysis was presented. The participants were divided into four working groups.

The second important part of the seminar was devoted to the targeted surveillance. Dr Jane Parmley, of the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre, detailed the objectives of such a surveillance, main differences with the general surveillance and the use of diagnostic tests. Concepts of sensitivity and specificity of tests were described, and the way to interpret field results was outlined using several examples. The concept of predictive value, calculation of sample size necessary to meet particular objectives using free software and finally, the implementation of a targeted surveillance programme were presented. At the end of the lecture she presented two case scenarios in the afternoon for the working groups, one on rabies and the other on foot and mouth disease, both in the same imaginary country.

A paper workbook and electronic training material were provided to participants at the beginning of the seminar so as to be used during the working sessions for discussions between experts and participants.

Dr Karim Ben Jebara, Head of the health information department at the OIE Headquarters, informed participants, in a first presentation, key information related to notification of sanitary information to the OIE and the fact that it is compulsory for OIE members States to report disease outbreaks. The world animal health information system (WAHIS) of the OIE was described in its two components : (i) immediate notification and (ii) monitoring of animal health. He described the tracking of unofficial information to ensure they are correctly notified where appropriate. He concluded the presentation by describing the successive developments of WAHIS in wildlife disease reporting (the future Wahis-wild, soon to be operational). Finally, Dr Ben Jebara trained participants during a practical session how to use Wahis-wild.

Dr. Vincent Brioude, technical assistant at the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for North Africa, gave an overview of the two manuals of the OIE : Manual of diagnostic tests and vaccines for terrestrial animals and Manual of diagnostic tests for aquatic animals (only available in English). He presented their organization, content, etc. The links were made with the animal health codes (terrestrial and aquatic).

Dr. Antoine Maillard, technical assistant of the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for Eastern and the Horn of Africa, gave a presentation on OIE world Reference Laboratories and collaborating centers. The Laboratories are reference centers for diagnosis of one or more of the OIE listed diseases and also act as technical centers for, for instance, epidemiology, training, safety, animal welfare, etc. They are also centers of expertise (experts may be asked to take part in expert groups), and also are responsible for the notification of animal diseases to the OIE. Also they are centers able to support the improvement of national veterinary laboratories capacities through twinning projects. He concluded his presentation by presenting the OIE websites (the main site and the specific website for Africa) so as to show where useful information can be found or downloaded.

Dr. Bertrand Chardonnet, wildlife and protected areas expert, gave a presentation on new developments in wildlife management. He presented the economic context of wildlife and its contribution to the national wealth, which can be much more important than export of livestock, hunting activities ... Protected areas are rapidly expanding and wildlife and livestock share grazing areas. He emphasized that hunting areas will in the future decline because of population pressure. He alluded the new concept of transboundary protected areas. He

informed the workshop that there is a proposal to progressively remove electric fences so as the wild animal can move freely. He concluded his presentation by giving information of how rural communities (most of them consist of pastoralists) are being involved and are new partners in the management of protected areas.

Dr Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel, Deputy Head of scientific and technical department at the OIE Headquarters, presented the wildlife activities of the OIE and future prospects. She presented the agenda of forthcoming training workshops (second session on the training programme dedicated to wildlife) for OIE focal points for wildlife (Botswana for francophone countries of Africa and America in 2011, Europe and Asia in 2012). The recommendations of the World Conference on wildlife held in Paris in February 2011 were also presented.

Dr. Bertrand Chardonnet, wildlife and protected areas expert, gave the last presentation of the training workshop. He focused his discussion on what can be done to improve wildlife diseases surveillance. A key point is to establish partnerships between national agencies responsible for wildlife and one or more national, regional, international bodies, including NGOs, private sector (conservancy and hunters), etc. Different networks that can be implemented according to the nature of diseases were presented. Dr Chardonnet gave many examples of diseases of wildlife. He stated that the surveillance networks rely mostly on the presence of clinical signs and on post mortem features. The surveillance networks must take into account the size of the population of individual species. The size must be assessed, taking into account the movement of animals (annual migrations or natural movements). To illustrate all the concepts, he presented different maps of Africa and reminded the audience the historical background of the implementation of the networks.

Closing of the training workshop.

Dr. Masiga thanked, on behalf the Director General of the OIE, the Government of Kenya for its continuous support and interest in the new OIE Sub-Regional Representation. He gave special thanks to the Kenya Wildlife Service who waved entrance fees to the game park. He also thanked the Director General of the OIE for approving the budget and the venue of this workshop. This was a suitable place for this kind of workshop. Finally, he thanked the hotel staff and the staff of the SRR Nairobi for excellent accommodation and efficient organization of the meeting, respectively. He wished participants a safe journey back to their country.

Dr. Yacouba Samaké thanked the Government of Kenya for accepting to host the meeting and the Permanent Secretary for opening the workshop. He wished participants a safe return journey home. He then presented certificates of attendance and additional educational materials to all participants.

Dr. Francis Gakuya, working in the veterinary services but based in Kenya Wildlife Service, represented the Ministry for Livestock Development during the closing session. He reiterated the Permanent Secretary statement that conservation and environmental protection were inseparable. He emphasized that efforts should be focused on the increase of coexistence and wildlife, livestock and human beings. He also stated that Amboseli is a great place of special interest for elephants which feed all the day in swamps. He finally wished that participants could use information in this training in their daily work. He declared the workshop officially closed at 5PM.

Appendix 1: Agenda of the seminar.

Monday 3 October 2011

Time		
09:00	Departure from Nairobi to Amboseli	
15:00	Field visit	
18:00	Cocktail at the top of a hill	

Tuesday 4 October 2011

Time	Theme	Speakers
08:00–09:00	Registration of participants	
09:00–09:30	Official opening	OIE Headquarters representative Kenyan Official
09:30–10:10	<u>Presentation</u> : General presentation of the OIE (including the OIE Vademecum)	Y. Samake
10:10–10:30	<u>Presentation</u> : The role of OIE focal points and OIE activities on wildlife	E. Erlacher- Vindel
10:30–11:00	Morning break – Coffee/Tea	
11:00–11:15	<u>Presentation</u> : OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Code	D. Bourzat
11:15–11:45	General Wildlife Disease Surveillance : key components	F.A. Leighton J. Parmley
11:45–12:45	<u>Interactive Plenary Session</u> : Design of a General Surveillance Program: Objectives, sources of specimens and information	F.A. Leighton J. Parmley
12:45–13:15	<u>Interactive Plenary Session</u> : Case Scenario: Program design and data obtained	F.A. Leighton J. Parmley
13:15–14:30	Lunch	
14:30–15:00	<u>Interactive Plenary Session</u> : Approaches to analysis of general disease surveillance data: review of case scenario data	F.A. Leighton J. Parmley
15:00–15:30	<u>Presentation</u> : Reporting of pathogens and diseases in wild animals to the OIE – Purpose of reporting and tools; OIE listed and non-listed diseases	K. Ben Jebara
15:30–16:00	Practical use of WAHIS and WAHIS- <i>wild</i>	K. Ben Jebara
16:00–16:30	Pause-café	
16:30–17:00	Practical use of WAHIS and WAHIS- <i>wild</i> to report disease occurrences	K. Ben Jebara
17:00–18:00	<u>Small Group Session</u> : Analysis of case scenario data set; Preparation of presentations for Day 2	F.A. Leighton J. Parmley participants
18:00	End of the session	

Wednesday 5 October 2011

Time	Theme	Speakers
09:00–09:45	<u>Small group presentations (3)</u> from Day 1 case scenario analysis	Participants
09:45–10:15	Targeted Wildlife Disease Surveillance: <u>Interactive Plenary Session</u> : Objectives and requirements, sources of information and specimens	F.A. Leighton J. Parmley
10:15–10:30	<u>Presentation</u> : Selecting and using diagnostic tests, general principles	F.A. Leighton J. Parmley

10:30–10:45	<u>Presentation</u> : OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Manual	V. Brioude
10:45–11:15	Morning Break: Tea/Coffee	
11:15–11:35	<u>Presentation</u> : Sources of diagnostic expertise: Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres	A. Maillard
11:35–12:30	<u>Interactive Plenary Session</u> : Test sensitivity, specificity, and predictive values: theory and application*	F.A. Leighton J. Parmley
12:30–13:00	<u>Interactive Plenary Session</u> : Pathogen prevalence: sample size, test performance, calculation, interpretation	F.A. Leighton J. Parmley
13:00–14:30	Lunch	
14:30–15:00	<u>Interactive Plenary Session</u> : Targeted Disease Surveillance Case Scenario: Objectives, Design of program*	F.A. Leighton J. Parmley
15:00–16:00	<u>Interactive Plenary Session</u> : Approaches to analysing targeted surveillance data	F.A. Leighton J. Parmley
16:00–16:30	Afternoon break – Coffee/Tea	
16:30–17:15	<u>Interactive Plenary Session</u> : Scenario data review: prevalence, geospatial and temporal parameters	F.A. Leighton J. Parmley
17:15–18:00	<u>Small Group Session</u> : Scenario data interpretation, strengths and weaknesses, preparation of presentations for Day 3	F.A. Leighton J. Parmley Participants
18:00	End of Session	

Thursday 6 October 2011

Time	Theme	Speakers
09:00–10:00	<u>Small group presentations (3)</u> from Day 2 case scenario analysis	Participants
10:00–11:00	Wildlife management in Africa, past and current issues	B. Chardonnet
11:00–11:30	Morning Break: Tea/Coffee	
11:30–12:15	<u>Presentation</u> : OIE activities related to wildlife: conclusion and future perspectives	E. Erlacher-Vindel
12:15–12:45	General discussion	All
12:45–14:30	Lunch	
14:30–16:30	Improvement of the knowledge on the wildlife sanitary situation in Africa	B. Chardonnet
16:30–17:00	General discussion, Closing ceremony	All
19:00	Bush barbecue	

Friday 7 October 2011

Time		
09:00	Departure from Amboseli to Nairobi	

Appendix 2 : List of participants.

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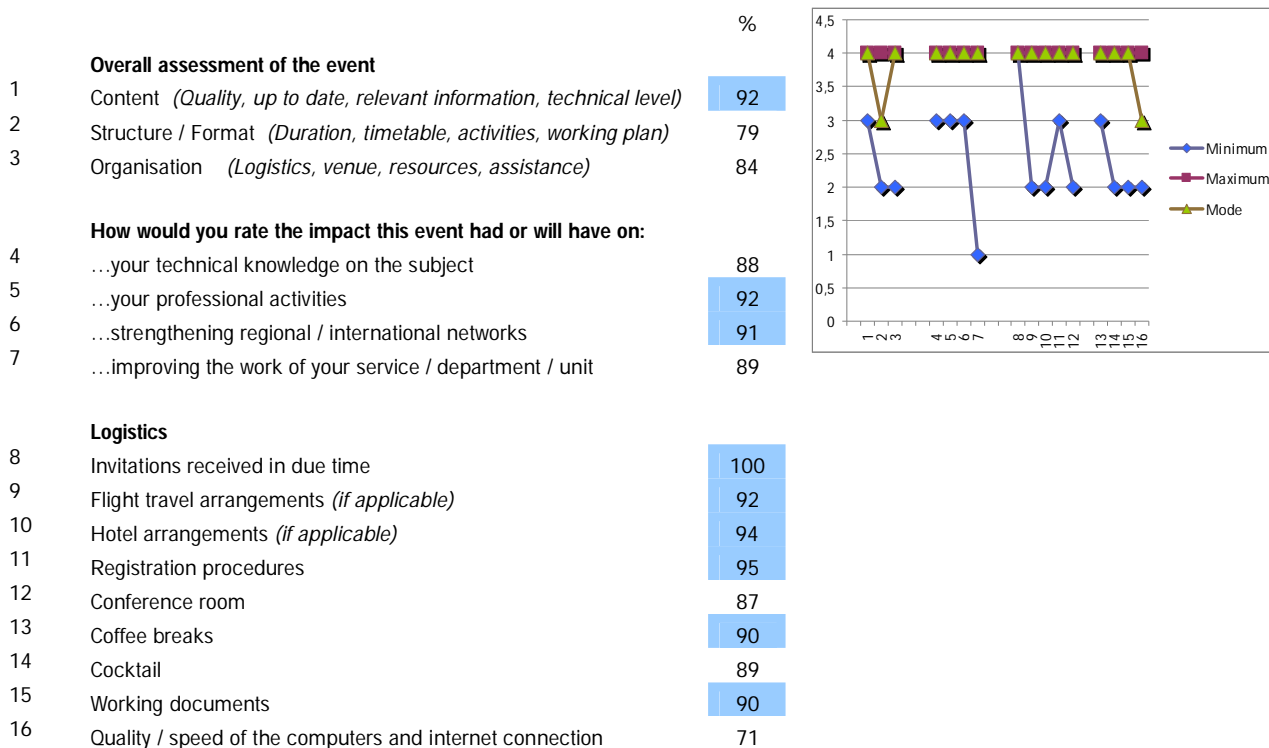
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Appendix 3 : Assessment of the seminar.

21 participants have filed the questionnaire.

In the first section, the evaluation form covers general information regarding the training workshop. The two following charts give information related to the same questions. The first one gives percentage of satisfaction covering 16 questions, and when the analysis of cells is above 90% this means that participants were fully satisfied. The second one gives an overview of the ranks (from 1 (not satisfied) to 4 (satisfied)).

Participants noted two major constraints : the insufficient duration of the seminar and the poor quality of the internet connection.



As far as lectures are concerned, the following chart gives the percentage of satisfaction. Cells with 90% or more satisfaction have been coloured blue so as to show immediately which lectures participants appreciated and if a lecture was fully accepted as far as content, presentation, performance of the speaker, its usefulness and if it met all expectations.

	Content *	Presentation / Format **	Performance of the speaker	Usefulness of this Lecture	Expectative Fulfilled
General Presentation of the OIE including the OIE Vademecum)	89	83	85	88	85
The role of OIE focal points and OIE activities on wildlife	92	89	88	100	90
OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Code-	87	86	81	88	83
General Wildlife Disease Surveillance: key components	94	96	98	98	94
Design of a General Surveillance Program: Objectives, sources of specimens and information	94	92	95	93	89
Case Scenario: Program design and data obtained	89	88	95	90	87
Approaches to analysis of general disease surveillance date: review of case scenario data	91	91	93	91	89
Reporting of pathogens and diseases in wild animals to the OIE –Purpose of reporting and tools; OIE listed and non listed diseases.	88	83	85	94	85
Practical use of WAHIS and WAHIS-wild.	79	82	85	87	79

Practical use of WAHIS and WAHIS-wild to report disease occurrences.	86	84	88	89	84
Analysis of case scenario data set; Preparation of presentations for day 2	94	90	93	93	90
Targeted Wildlife Disease Surveillance : Objectives and requirements, sources of information and specimens.	98	93	96	94	93
Selecting and using diagnostic tests, general principles	90	87	93	90	88
OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Manual	83	83	84	89	85
Sources of diagnostic expertise: Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres.	88	88	88	87	83
Test Sensitivity, specificity and predictive values: theory and application*	98	95	96	96	92
Pathogen prevalence: sample size, test performance, calculation, interpretation	99	92	96	95	93
Targeted Disease Surveillance Case Scenario: Objectives, Design of program*	96	96	96	93	94
Approaches to analysing targeted surveillance data	95	92	93	92	89
Scenario data review: prevalence, geospatial and temporal parameters.	93	89	93	90	88
Scenario data interpretation, strengths and weaknesses, preparation of presentations for Day 3	90	90	95	94	90
Wildlife management in Africa, past and current issues	94	94	94	90	90
OIE activities related to wildlife: current directions and future perspectives	93	91	91	93	91
Improvement of the knowledge on the wildlife sanitary situation in Africa	99	96	97	97	93

(* quality, up to date, relevant information, technical level)

(** methodology, use of time, clarity of didactic material)

- In your view, what were the main strengths of this training seminar ?**

Participants appreciated the selection of excellent resource persons, with sound technical background. They were interactive and appreciated the fact that many countries from Africa attended the workshop. The discussions during the work groups were rich.

Regarding the benefits of this training, participants appreciated the strong relationship between them and the OIE and the fact their countries were brought together with the collaborating centre and the colleagues from the Kenya. Some lectures were excellent, practical sessions were very good and discussions were very useful. The opportunity to share ideas and experiences between participants was appreciated. In conclusion, the participants stated that they will put use of the information gathered during the workshop when they return home.

They left the workshop with a better understanding of the OIE, the roles of the OIE focal points and the need for notification of diseases to the OIE.

Regarding the lectures, participants were of the view that lectures on surveillance and analysis of data will enable them to enhance their skills in wildlife disease surveillance and reporting.

The teaching material received during the workshop was very good.

The participants concluded that the meeting was well organised and the venue was most appropriate.

- In your view, what were the main weaknesses of this training seminar ?**

As noted in the first section of the evaluation, the duration of the seminar was short. This confirms that participants were interested in the workshop.

As far as the agenda of the seminar is concerned, some participants complained about the fact that not enough time was given to practical exercise on OIE notification, some presentations were too long and they would have liked to have more field training sessions.

Participants would have appreciated to receive the training materiel before the workshop and as a general comment, they have not practised the use Wahis-wild for long enough.

- **What suggestions would you make to improve future training seminars ?**

The participants were unanimous that the workshop should have lasted a bit longer.

They suggested that, after Wahis wild is completed, another training session must be held for participants in the future.

As far as the agenda of the seminar is concerned, some participants proposed to have more practical sessions such as taking samples, restraining of wildlife, new tranquilizer and translocation of wildlife. More time for exposure on OIE notification would have been appreciated, and a specific lecture on risk assessment and risk analysis would have added value.

Finally, the participants proposed that training manuals should be send before the training for an effective participation.