

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

African
Union 

RSC

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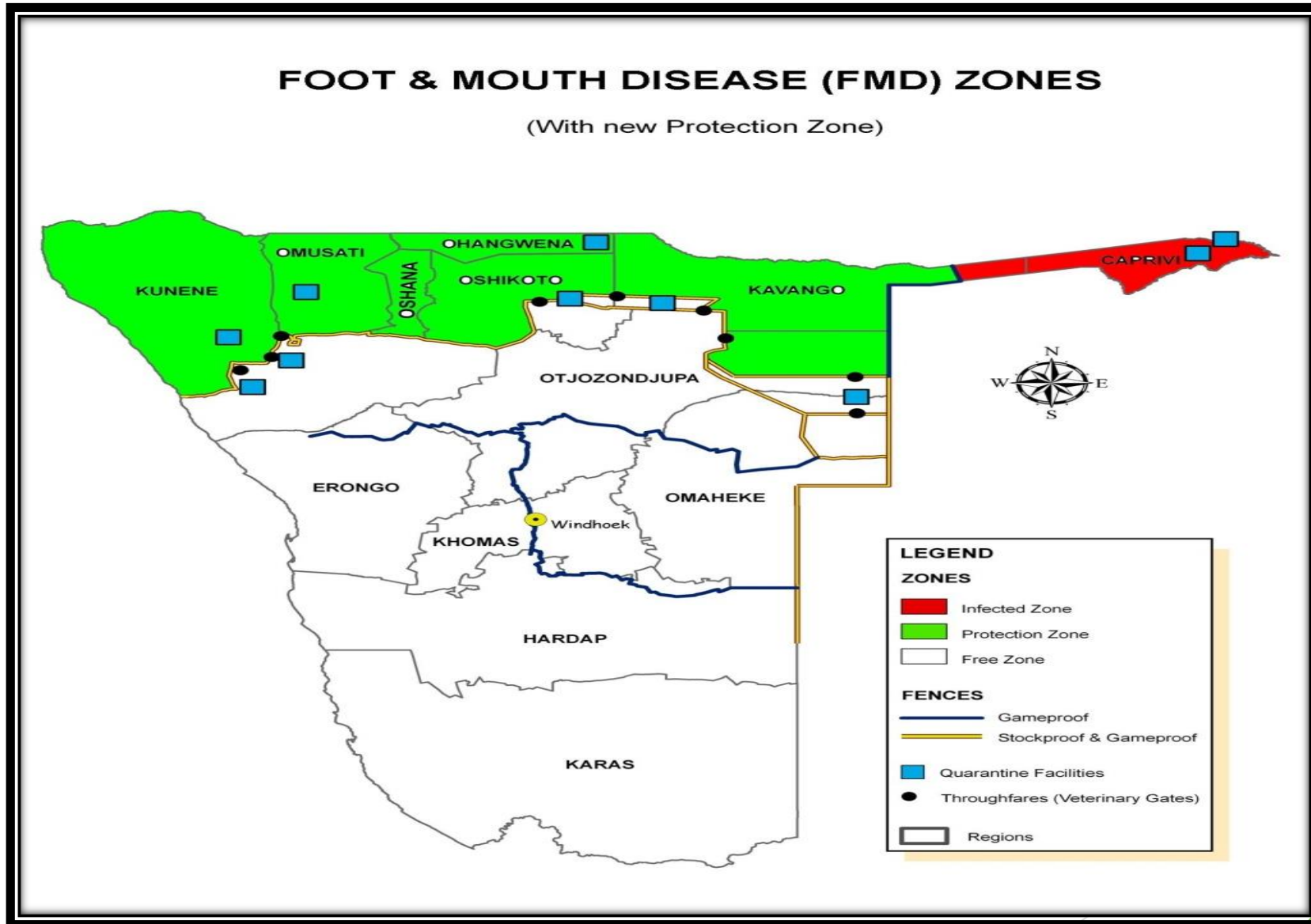
Namibia's FMD, PPR & ASF Control Pathway

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- Namibia is divided into 3 FMD control zones namely Infected Zone, Protection Zone and Free Zone in line with the Animal Health Act 1 of 2011
- In 1997, Namibia obtained WOAHA recognized FMD freedom without vaccination in zone which cover the large area of the country. This zone is also free from PPR and CBPP since 2016.
- In 2010, the Cabinet of the Republic of Namibia approved the Policy on the Control, Prevention and Eradication of TADs in the Northern Communal Areas (NCA)
- A Strategy and Implementation Plan for Eradication of FMD in the NCA was developed in 2013
- In 2015, Namibia obtained the WOAHA endorsed Official Control Programmes for FMD and CBPP. Namibia submits annual reconfirmation of disease status to WOAHA.
- FMD contingency plan is activated when an outbreak occur.
- Central Veterinary Laboratory has capacity to test for FMD and PPR.

RSC FMD Control Zones Map

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RSC PCP FMD Assessment - Infected Zone

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- ▶ **PCP – FMD Stage: 2,**
- ▶ Presence of roaming African buffaloes
- ▶ Implementation of risk based control activities, to minimize the socio-economic impact of the disease
- ▶ Intensified FMD surveillance activities (ante-mortem and post-mortem inspections at abattoirs, inspections during vaccination campaign, at auctions, quarantines)
- ▶ Vaccination of cattle 3 times annually with FMD purified SAT 1,2 & 3, and Type O vaccines
- ▶ FMD serotype O was reported for first time in Namibia in the Infected zone in 2021 and controlled successfully.
- ▶ Source FMD vaccines from the Botswana Vaccine Institute (BVI)
- ▶ Post vaccination monitoring conducted every second year,
- ▶ Farmers education on disease recognition and reporting,
- ▶ Movement restriction of cloven hooved animals and their products to other areas in the country, except beef compliant with CBT requirements,
- ▶ Implementation of CBT to enable market segmentation,
- ▶ Capacity building on disease surveillance, outbreak investigation and diagnostic technology
- ▶ FMD Contingency plan in place,
- ▶ Political will to support implementation of animal health activities

- ▶ PCP FMD Stage: Progressed to 3 to 4,
- ▶ WOAHA endorsed Official Control Program implemented, aimed at achieving FMD freedom without vaccination,
- ▶ Intensive FMD surveillance activities carried out,
- ▶ Risk based vaccination twice per year
- ▶ Movement control and traceability system in place
- ▶ Sero-survey conducted every second year to demonstrate absence or presence of the infection,
- ▶ No endemic FMD in domestic livestock.
- ▶ Farmers education on disease recognition and reporting,
- ▶ Implementation of CBT for safe marketing of beef from this Zone.
- ▶ Capacity building on disease surveillance, outbreak investigation and diagnostic methods.
- ▶ Contingency plan in place, assistance by the livestock/meat industries in fighting outbreaks (public-private partnership)
- ▶ **Planned activities**
- ▶ A risk analysis for introduction of FMD & PPR into the Protection zone will be conducted under the project supported by Germany Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ).
- ▶ Build laboratory capacity on Post Vaccine Monitoring (to perform Liquid Phase Blocking ELISA test at CVL)
- ▶ Improving surveillance

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▶ **PCP FMD Stage - 5,**

- ▶ WOAHA recognized free zone without vaccination since 1997,
- ▶ Implementation of animal health activities aimed at maintaining FMD freedom,
- ▶ Intensified FMD surveillance activities at farms, auctions, abattoirs, etc.
- ▶ Regular farmers education on disease recognition and reporting,
- ▶ Import control aimed at prevention of FMD introduction from other countries,
- ▶ Inspections of imported animals and animal products at designated border posts manned by veterinary officials and place of destination.
- ▶ Issuance of movement permits for movement of livestock and livestock ID for traceability purpose. Animal can be traced from the farm of origin to a piece of meat at the abattoir (farm to fork traceability).
- ▶ Regular training of veterinary officials on disease surveillance, emergencies preparedness for early disease detection and response.
- ▶ This zone is also recognized by WOAHA as free from CBPP and PPR since 2016,
- ▶ Audits conducted by trading partners every second year with successful results
- ▶ Exportation of meat to high value markets in the world.

- ▶ PCP – PPR stage 3 to 4,
- ▶ PPR was never reported in Namibia
- ▶ Namibia obtained WOAHP recognition of PPR freedom in the zone free from FMD and CBPP in 2016
- ▶ Plan to obtain freedom in the Northern Communal Areas in years time.
- ▶ No PPR case ever reported in Namibia,
- ▶ Namibia developed the National PPR Control Strategy, which is implemented to expand the PPR free status to the protection zone,
- ▶ Intensified PPR surveillance activities focusing on high risk areas (market places, areas along borders etc)
- ▶ PPR sero-monitoring conducted from time to time, 400 samples tested negative in 2019, about 1600 samples planned to be tested in 2022 in 4 regions of the protection zone,
- ▶ Farmers education on disease recognition and prevention activities,
- ▶ Planned risk analysis (2022/23) for introduction of infection into the zone,
- ▶ Training of Staff members on disease surveillance, outbreak investigation, early detection and response,

- ▶ CPC - ASF stage two (2)
- ▶ ASF occurs sporadically in Namibia,
- ▶ In the last three years (2019-2021) Namibia experienced six (6) outbreaks in which 142 pigs died while 286 were culled.
- ▶ The presence of warthogs poses a risk of ASF transmission to domestic pigs,
- ▶ **General control measures:** the CVO imposes measures that are necessary for the control and prevention of ASF such as movement restriction of pigs and warthogs/products, restrictions on feeding pigs (only cooked animal products)
- ▶ **Control measures implemented in case of suspected or confirmed ASF occurrence:**
- ▶ (a) quarantining of the affected area or place for a period not exceeding three months after the last case;
- ▶ (b) destruction and disposal of the affected pigs, in-contact pigs and products derived from affected and in-contact pigs, feed used to feed the affected pigs and in-contact pigs; or
- ▶ (c) disinfection of the affected premises, fomites, vehicles and any other objects that can potentially pose risk of spread of ASF

Challenges and Recommendations

▶ CHALLENGES:

- ▶ FMD vaccine is very expensive
- ▶ Limited resources (budget) for carrying out vaccination campaign
- ▶ Management of cross border movement of animals
- ▶ The practicality and cost of implementation of the CBT value chain approach.
- ▶ Many countries in the world not willing to accept beef compliant with CBT requirements.

▶ RECOMMENDATIONS

- ▶ Need for production of a cheaper FMD vaccine with long lasting immunity.
- ▶ AU-IBAR to continue strengthening regional capacity in TADs control for improvement of animal health.
- ▶ Need for improved coordination and harmonized implementation of strategy for FMD control and eradication between neighboring countries,
- ▶ Need for investments in the implementation animal health activities (development partners)
- ▶ Need to modify the CBT requirements for the Protection zone e.g. vaccination requirement in non endemic area.
- ▶ Promote trade in the region for income generation, employment creation, contribute to food security improvement of livelihoods as well as contribution to national GDP



Thank you very much
Muchas gracias