

# 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



# SGE3 CBPP



## Analysis of CBPP reporting through WAHIS

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WOAH



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## Analysis of CBPP reporting through WAHIS

**wahis.woah.org**

- ▶ Out of the 54 Members, 52 have reported on CBPP as either Absent or Present, including “Disease limited to one or more zones” or “Never reported” and/or “Suspected” (3)
  - ▶ The latest six-monthly reports point to 11 countries in which the disease is “Absent” and another 15 where the disease has “Never been reported”
  - ▶ That’s half of the countries that have reported on CBPP to WOA (26 out of 52) recently
  - ▶ All these data apply to domestic animals only



## Analysis of CBPP reporting through WAHIS

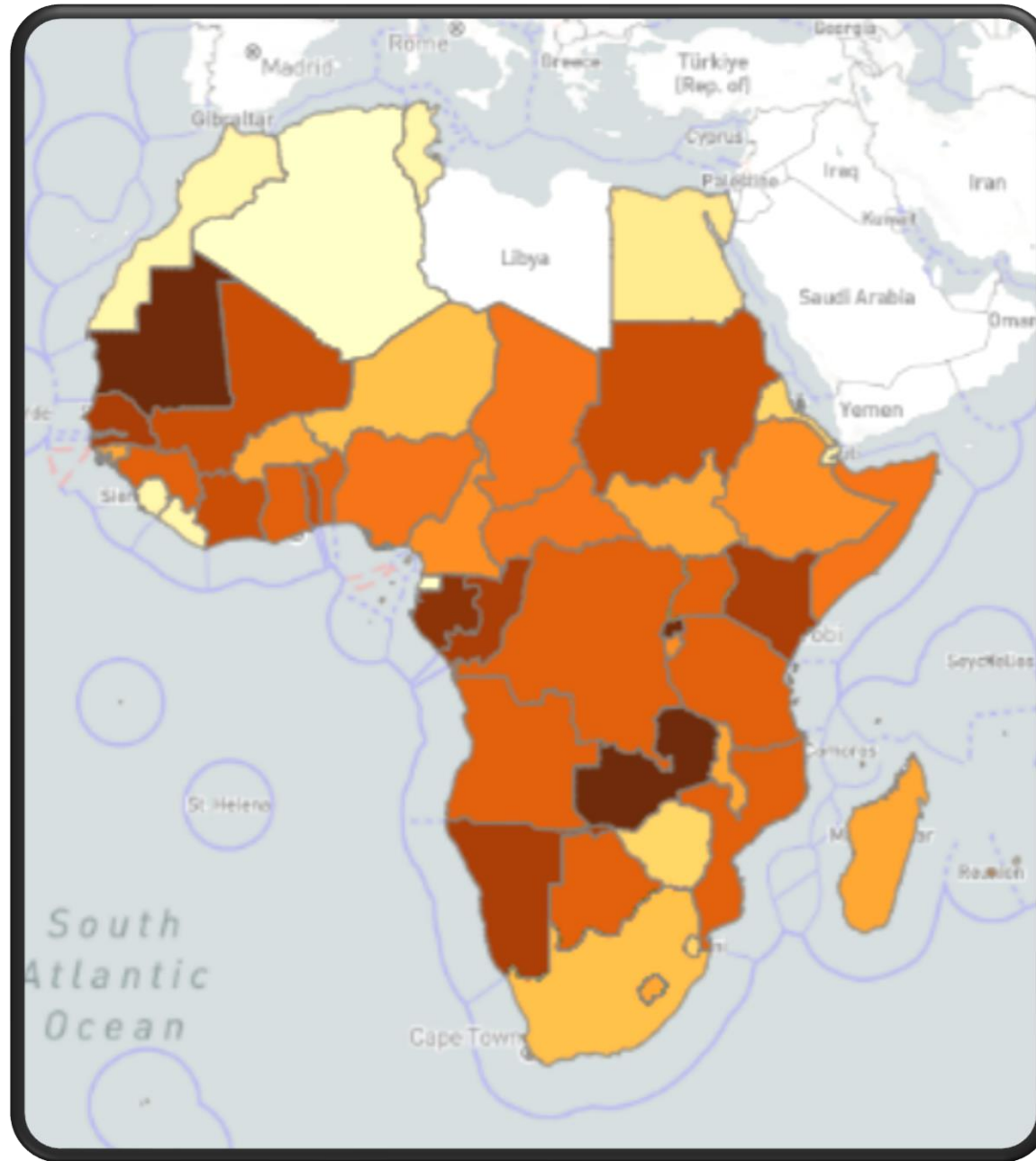
- ▶ Regardless of the disease status, countries should implement certain preventive and control measures, one of which is Surveillance.





# SGE3 CBPP

Cumulative number of surveillance and control measures reported (there are 18+ measures in total, including e.g. vector control)



Control  
Measure

14

2



## Surveillance and control measures

Ante and post-mortem inspections

Disease notification (*notifiable disease*)

General surveillance

Monitoring

Screening

Targeted surveillance

Movement control

Official vaccination

Precautions at the borders

Selective killing and disposal

Slaughter

Stamping out

Treatment

Vaccination prohibited

Zoning

Control of wildlife reservoirs



## Surveillance and control measures

### Movement control ?

Ante and post-mortem inspections

### Precautions at the borders ?

Disease notification (*notifiable disease*)

General surveillance

Monitoring

Screening

Targeted surveillance

### Zoning ?

### Control of wildlife reservoirs ?

Movement control

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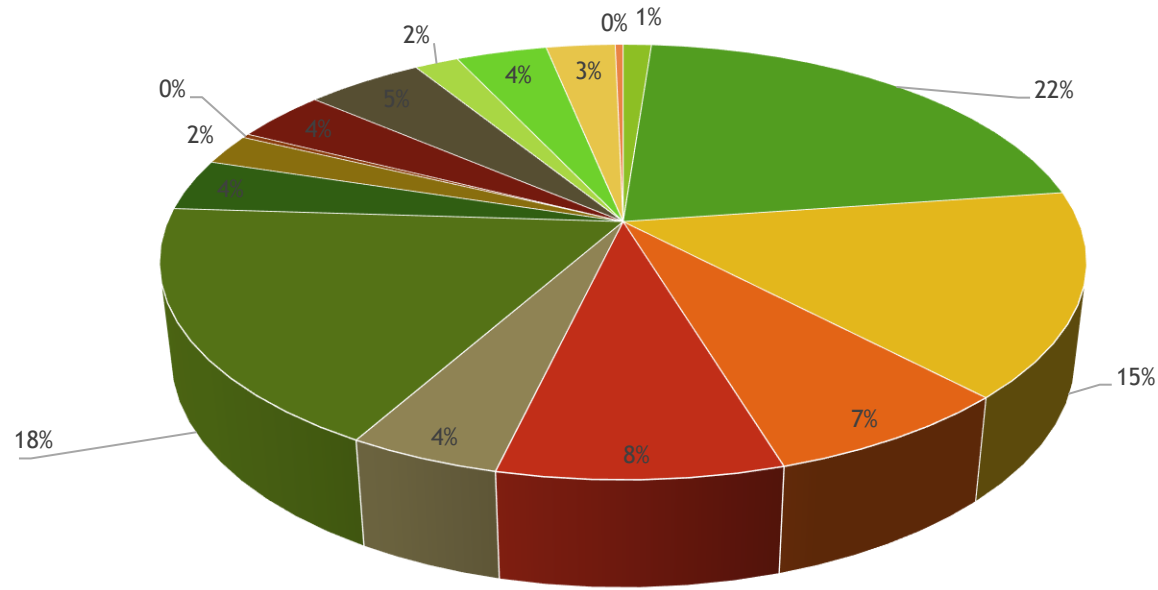
Zoning

Control of wildlife reservoirs



## Surveillance and control measures

Surveillance and control measures (N = 17,260)



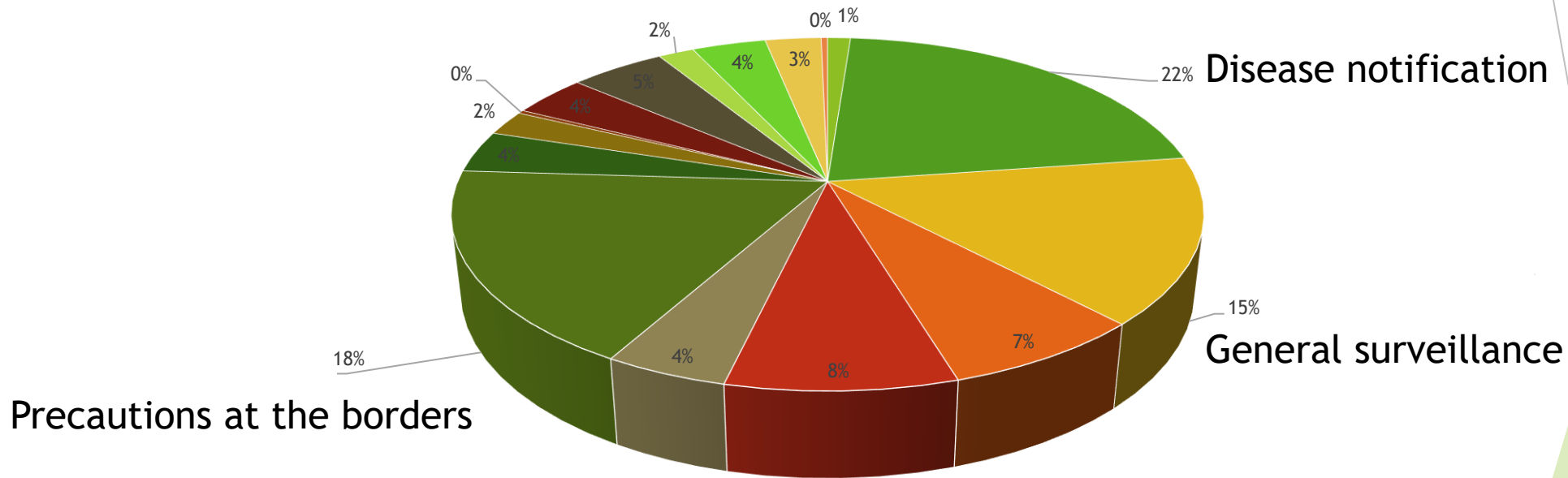
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## Surveillance and control measures

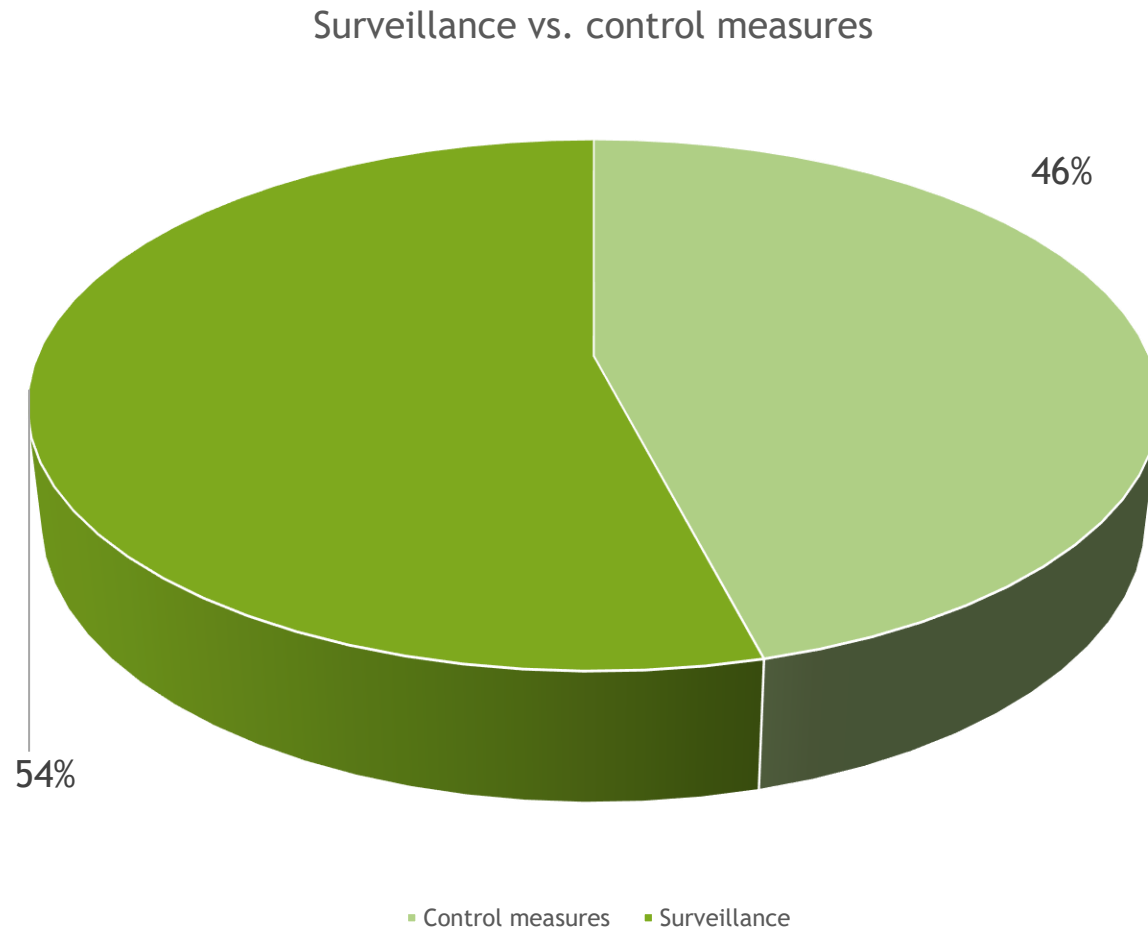
Surveillance and control measures (N = 17,260)



- Ante and post-mortem inspections
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## Surveillance vs. control measures



## Surveillance measures

Ante and post-mortem inspections

Disease notification

General surveillance

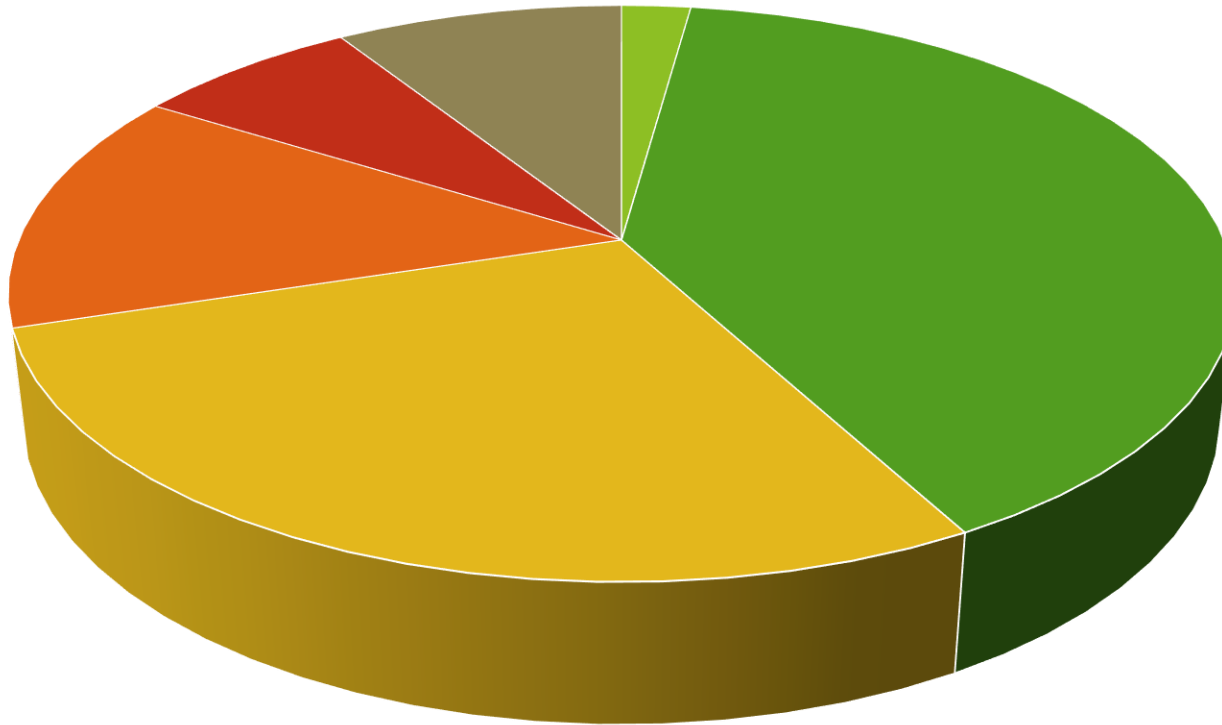
Monitoring

Screening

Targeted surveillance



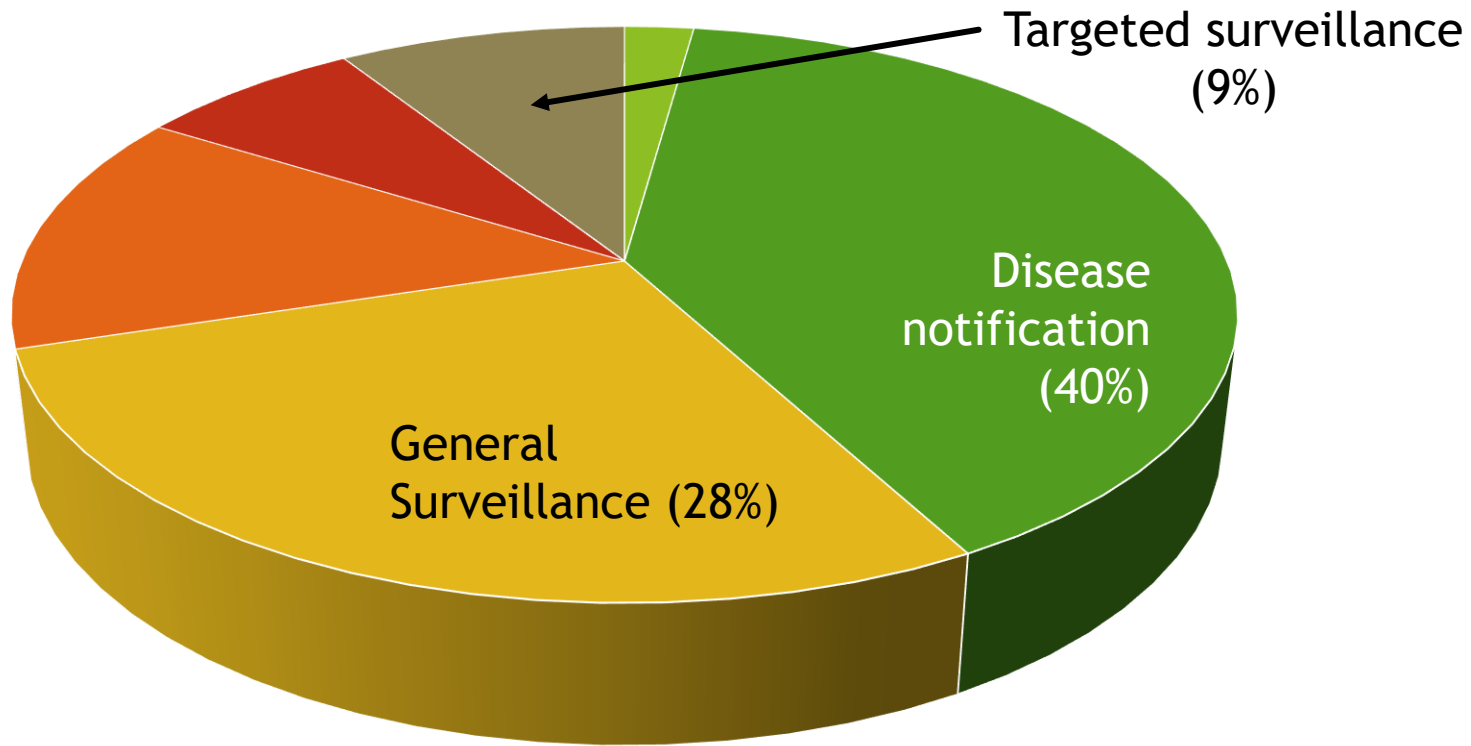
## Surveillance measures



- Ante and post-mortem inspections
- General surveillance
- Screening
- Disease notification
- Monitoring
- Targeted surveillance



## Surveillance measures



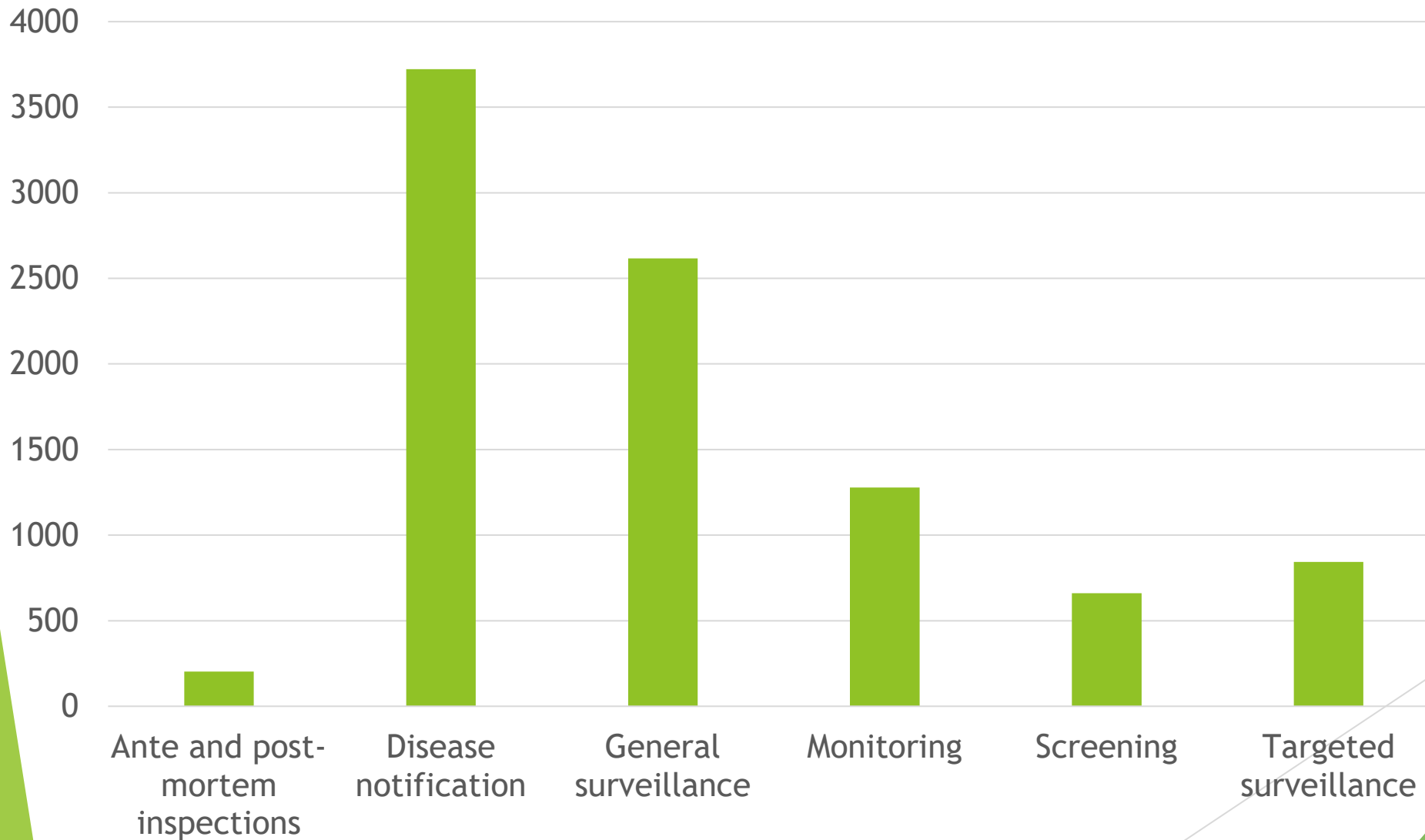
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## Surveillance measures



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Are surveillance measures  
different between infected and  
non-infected countries ?



- Disease present
- Disease suspected

This is a composite map over  
cumulative reports of  
presence, suspicion over the  
years and includes 32  
countries (60%)



## Are surveillance measures different between infected and non-infected countries ?

Measure	Absent	Present	Overall
Ante and post-mortem inspections	1%	2%	1%
Disease notification	24%	19%	22%
General surveillance	15%	15%	15%
Monitoring	4%	10%	7%
Movement control	8%	9%	8%
Official vaccination	2%	7%	4%
Precautions at the borders	21%	16%	18%
Screening	3%	5%	4%
Selective killing and disposal	2%	3%	2%
Slaughter	0%	0%	0%
Stamping out	6%	2%	4%
Targeted surveillance	5%	5%	5%
Treatment	2%	2%	2%
Vaccination prohibited	6%	2%	4%
Zoning	2%	4%	3%
Control of wildlife reservoirs	0%	0%	0%



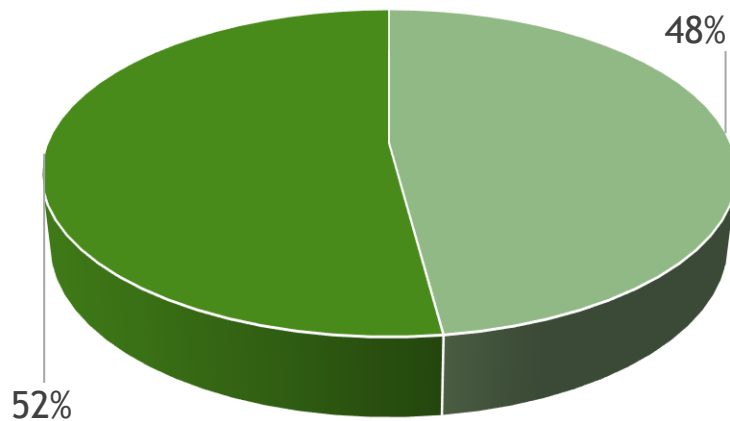
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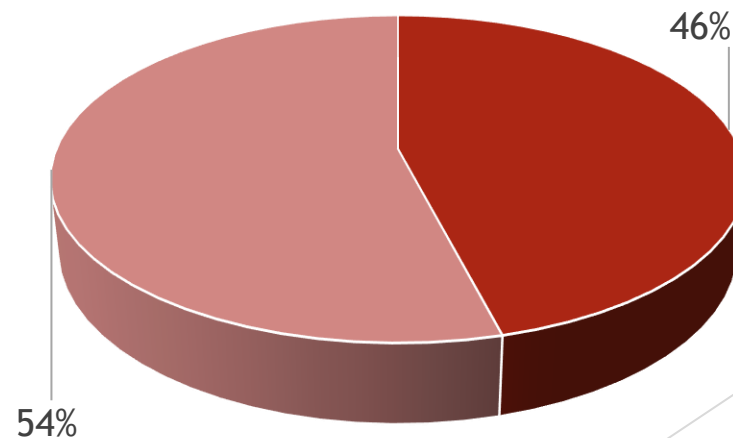


## Are surveillance measures different between infected and non-infected countries ?

Non-infected countries :  
Surveillance vs. control measures

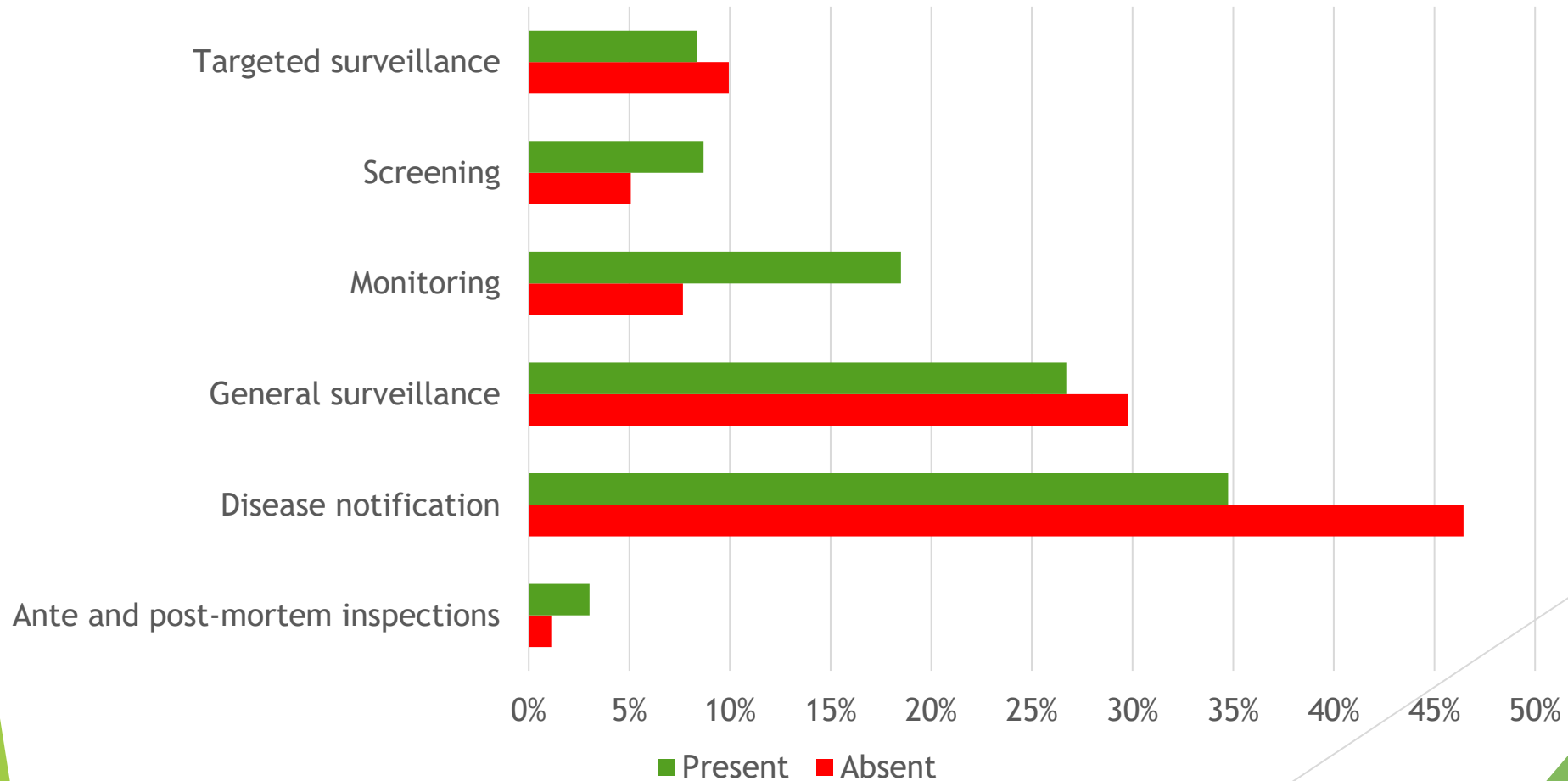


(confirmed or suspected) infected countries  
Surveillance vs. control measures





Are surveillance measures  
different between infected and  
non-infected countries ?

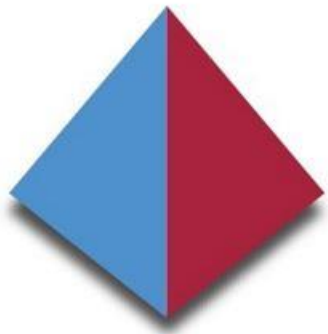


# SGE3 CBPP

## Final considerations

- ▶ Whilst 50% of Members have declared themselves as disease free in their latest six-monthly report, the cumulative number of countries that are 'very likely' infected amount to 60% of countries, located in West, Central and Eastern Africa (the red 'belt').
- ▶ Extremely low percentage of countries (Members) report « ante and post-mortem inspections » as part of their surveillance measures. Is this because they consider it part of general surveillance ? Or even targeted surveillance ?
- ▶ There seem to be no significant differences in the way disease-free countries design or regulate surveillance, except for a stronger focus on « disease notification » and border control.





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