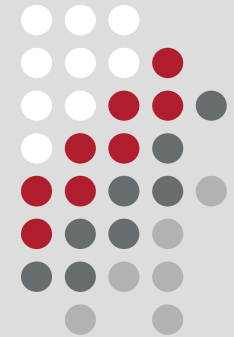


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**Recommendations from the Dakar (2004),
Sharja (2004) and Cairo (2007) meetings**



Dakar (Senegal), 20 – 22 January 2004



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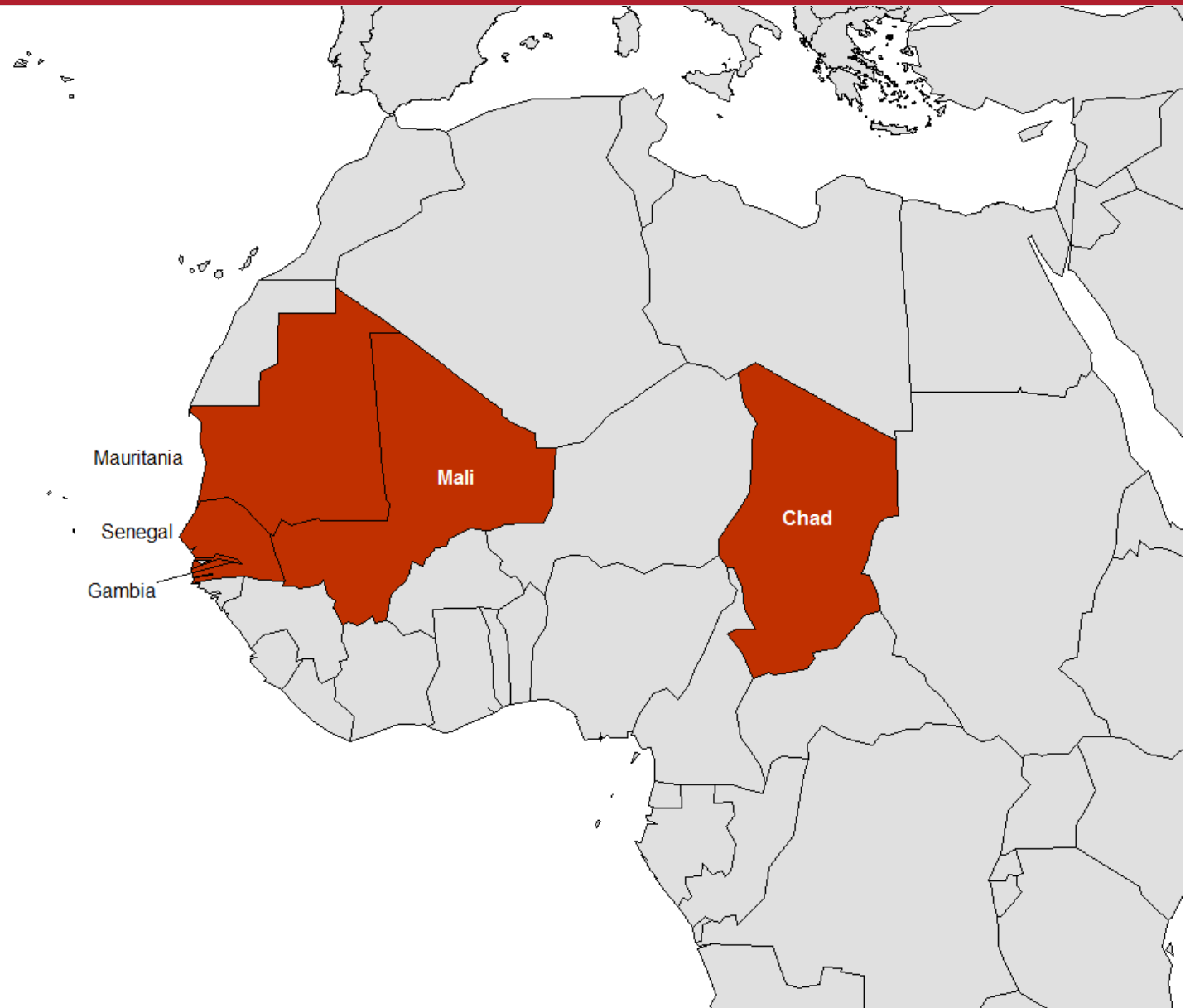
PACE
Pan African programme for the Control of Epizootics
Programme Panafricain de Contrôle des Epizooties

The image shows a banner for IBAR and PACE. On the left is the IBAR logo, which features a map of Africa inside a circular frame with a laurel wreath. To the right of the logo is the text 'IBAR' in large white letters, followed by its full name in English and French. Below this, on a light green background, is the PACE logo, which is a smaller version of the IBAR logo with a goat's head. To the right of the PACE logo is the text 'PACE' in large green letters, followed by its full name in English and French.

FAO Oie E.I.S.M.V. DE DAKAR IRD Institut de recherche pour le développement CIRAD INSTITUT PASTEUR

A horizontal row of logos for partner organizations. From left to right: the FAO logo (a blue circle with 'FAO' and 'FIAT PANIS'), the OIE logo (red 'Oie' with a globe), the logo for E.I.S.M.V. DE DAKAR (a circular emblem with flags and a central figure), the logo for Institut Pasteur (a stylized 'IP' in a green square), the logo for IRD (Institut de recherche pour le développement, a blue square with 'IRD' and the full name), and the logo for CIRAD (a green square with 'CIRAD' and a globe).

Dakar (Senegal), 20 – 22 January 2004



Dakar (Senegal), 20 – 22 January 2004



Recommendations  topics :

- **Control strategies against RVF : vaccination**
- **Control strategies against RVF : vector control**
- **Management of a RVF emergency situation**
- **Action plan (not discussed here)**

Recommendations topics : 1

● Control strategies against RVF : vaccination

- Vaccination is the **tool of choice**, both in **emergency** situations and as a preventive measure.
- Veterinary services, with the support of PACE, FAO, and OIE, do the utmost to **gather all available information** on the results of vaccination campaigns conducted in the Arabic peninsula (Saudi Arabia, Yemen), in Egypt, Southern Africa and the Far East. Such information should help in the decision making process on the vaccine to be used.

Recommendations topics : 1

● Control strategies against RVF : vaccination

- If vaccination campaigns are to be conducted, one presumes that **surveillance activities** have been carried out for a sound knowledge of the disease situation in the field and for a risk assessment, particularly in countries that do not have any data on the distribution of the disease.
- In the short term, it will be useful to carry out **cost-benefit studies** in order to evaluate the vaccination strategies to be implemented.

Recommendations topics : 1

● Control strategies against RVF : vaccination

- Countries, in the short term, should proceed to **imports from production laboratories** whenever the situation requires it and meanwhile develop a **local production** (...)
- LNERV of Dakar, in collaboration with the Pasteur Institute (Paris), should pursue (...) the development of a **vaccine derived from the R 566 strain** by initiating the necessary procedures to conduct the (...) tests in an A3 standard animal environment (...)
- Pasteur Institute (Dakar) contributes to the task of **validating a vaccine derived from the R 566 strain.**

Recommendations topics : 2

- Control strategies against RVF : vaccination
- Control strategies against RVF : vector control

Countries, in the short term, could turn to practical measures aimed at reducing vector numbers and consequently the risk of transmission of the disease. Such measures will aim at:

- Protecting **animals** through the use of **'pour-on' products and insecticide dipping,**
- Protecting **humans** through the use of **repellent products,** particularly such traditional ones as **smoke screens,**

Recommendations topics : 2

- Control strategies against RVF : vaccination
- Control strategies against RVF : vector control

Countries, in the short term, could turn to practical measures aimed at reducing vector numbers and consequently the risk of transmission of the disease. Such measures will aim at:

- Moving **farmer camps away from ponds** by advocating settlement at a distance of no less than 2 kilometres.

Active **communication campaigns** will be necessary in order to raise awareness amongst the communities.

Dakar (Senegal), 20 – 22 January 2004



Recommendations topics : 3

- Control strategies against RVF : vaccination
- Control strategies against RVF : vector control
- **Management of a RVF emergency situation**

Countries should observe the following line of conduct:

- **Declaration of the disease** by veterinary services to : the OIE, FAO, AU-IBAR, neighbouring states and public health services; the latter (...) reporting to WHO.
- Implementation of **sanitary police measures** dealing in particular with the restriction or ban on **animal movements** towards or from the focus area

Dakar (Senegal), 20 – 22 January 2004



Recommendations topics : 3

- Control strategies against RVF : vaccination
- Control strategies against RVF : vector control
- **Management of a RVF emergency situation**

Countries should observe the following line of conduct:

- **Vaccination** of herds grazing around ponds located in the focus area.
- Implementation of in-depth **epidemiological surveys** (including the search for the **virus at vector level**).
- Implementation of an **information and sensitisation** campaign of the population on the risks they run and measures which need to be avoided

Dakar (Senegal), 20 – 22 January 2004



Recommendations topics : 3

- Control strategies against RVF : vaccination
- Control strategies against RVF : vector control
- **Management of a RVF emergency situation**

Early warning systems should be triggered by :

- Presence of **IgM antibodies** in an animal or detection of viral circulation in humans or mosquitoes by **virus isolation** :


1. Strengthening of epidemiological surveillance,
2. Multi-disciplinary investigative missions (doctors, entomologists, veterinarians) and sampling (lab) >

Recommendations topics : 3

- Control strategies against RVF : vaccination
- Control strategies against RVF : vector control
- **Management of a RVF emergency situation**
 - **Negative laboratory result**, i.e., absence of other IgMs and no clinical cases are reported :
 - > Maintaining active surveillance in the area.
 - **Positive laboratory result**, i.e., increase in the number of IgMs and presence of clinical signs (abortions and/or rate of stillbirths) :
 - > Launching the alert and implement the measures advocated for emergency situations.



Recommendations topics : 3

- Control strategies against RVF : vaccination
- Control strategies against RVF : vector control
- **Management of a RVF emergency situation**
 - Countries should establish a (AH/HH) **consulting and coordinating body** for RVF related activities.
 - Countries are strongly advised to update **regulations** in order to add RVF to the (...) mandatory reporting diseases.
 - Countries are also strongly advised to develop an **emergency (preparedness) plan** for RVF based on the guidelines developed by the (FAO) EMPRES programme.

Sharja (United Arab Emirates), 21 – 22 Nov 2004 



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DES RESSOURCES ANIMALES



Red Sea LTC

Sharja (United Arab Emirates), 21 – 22 Nov 2004



Recommendations  topics :

- **Epidemiological surveillance of RVF : virus**
- **Epidemiological surveillance of RVF : vector**
- **Impact of RVF on trade, consensus on regulations**
- **Regional strategies and nat. preparedness plans**

Recommendations 1 – 3 :

- OIE member countries in the Middle East and Greater Horn of Africa should discuss **trading issues related to RVF** in order to reach a **consensus on the strategies** to be implemented in RVF pre-epizootic, epizootic and inter-epizootic periods in the region.
- Each country should determine the distribution of RVF virus following an epizootic period, by a **post-epizootic serological survey**.
- Within each country, **high risk areas should be defined**, based upon the highest levels of sero-positivity in animals and the ecology of the area.

Recommendations 4 – 5 :

- Countries should establish some **competence** in the identification of **RVF vector** species, their population dynamics and feeding biology.
- Countries in the region are urged to establish **emergency preparedness and contingency plans** for a RVF epizootic, to promote a **regional network** and to discuss their capacities and strategies in order to react to RVF epizootic model predictions.

Recommendations 6 – 7 :

- Countries should address issues related to trading activities. These should consider the long inter-epizootic periods (...) and the pre & epizootic periods, as identified by a **predictive model**. They should especially address the time of **onset and removal of any trade restrictions** taken in the relevant situations. It is suggested that a period of three to six months after the last recorded evidence for any virus activity, should be taken as a guideline.
- Participants expressed their wishes to improve the **exchange of information** on RVF in the region and urged member countries to **establish their trade regulations** following the OIE standards.

Cairo (Egypt), 13 – 15 June 2007



Cairo (Egypt), 13 – 15 June 2007



Cairo (Egypt), 13 – 15 June 2007



Recommendations  topics :

- **Epidemiological surveillance of RVF**
- **Impact of RVF on trade**
- **Prevention, control and preparedness plans**

Cairo (Egypt), 13 – 15 June 2007



Recommendations 1 – 2 :

- The **OIE** should continue to develop **surveillance guidelines** for vector-borne diseases taking into consideration the effect of **climatic changes** on the global spread of these diseases.
- **Training and technical assistance** is to be provided to countries by international organisations and donors to equip **countries within the risk areas of Africa and the Middle East** to rapidly diagnose the disease and to undertake predictive epidemiological studies for contingency planning.

Cairo (Egypt), 13 – 15 June 2007



Recommendations 3 – 5 :

- The OIE should continue its efforts within African and Middle East countries to promote and develop **good veterinary governance** to enable countries to effectively prevent and control the disease at the animal source.
- The OIE and FAO should continue to support the accelerated **development and registration of diagnostic tests and vaccines** for RVF.
- Countries in the Region with the support of OIE, FAO and AU-IBAR, the OIE Regional Representations in Africa and in the Middle East and their related Regional Animal Health Centres, should develop a **regional strategy for the prevention and control of RVF** in support of the GF-TAD.

Cairo (Egypt), 13 – 15 June 2007



Recommendations 6 – 7 :

- ◆ OIE and FAO should support countries of the two regions in developing a **model based on risk parameters**, including agro-climatic, to **forecast potential RVFV activities** particularly within the framework of the related Regional Animal Health Centres.
- ◆ **Close collaboration and communication between OIE, FAO and WHO and national veterinary and public health authorities** should be improved and maintained in the surveillance and control of RVF and rapid actions following the detection of disease in either humans or animals.

Cairo (Egypt), 13 – 15 June 2007



Recommendations 8 – 9 :

- Countries should ensure compliance with their obligations on **animal disease reporting** by promptly reporting all outbreaks of RVF to the OIE for incorporation into the OIE **World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)**.
- Exporting and importing countries should follow the **standards, guidelines and recommendations** of the OIE regarding **international trade of ruminants and products** with respect to RVF with particular attention to the application of diagnostic tests, quarantine and the application of vaccines.

Cairo (Egypt), 13 – 15 June 2007



Recommendations 10 :

◆ Countries in the Middle East and Africa continue to support **Recommendation n° 3** adopted during the Joint OIE – AU-IBAR (FAO) seminar in Cairo from 11 to 13 October 2004 :

*The Implementation of Animal Health Standards:
the Quest for Solutions*

by putting into effect the **health certificates for intra-regional trade** in animals and animal products between the two regions. Countries of the region agree on a regional certification with respect to exports of **ruminants and ruminant products** only to the extent necessary to protect human and animal health without unnecessarily restricting trade.

What can we distillate from these meetings ?



What can we distillate from these meetings ?



- **Vector control**
- **Vaccination of animals**
- **Surveillance**
- **Early warning**
- **Transparency and trade implications**
- **Outbreak management**
- **Post – outbreak management**

What can we distillate from these meetings ?



- **Vector control**
 - practical measures : pour-on, repellents, smoke
 - evasive measures
 - information – communication
 - capacity (building) : species, biology, ecology
- Vaccination of animals
- Surveillance
- Early warning
- Transparency and trade implications
- Outbreak management
- Post – outbreak management

What can we distillate from these meetings ?



- **Vector control**
- **Vaccination of animals**
 - **no straightforward recommendations**
 - **cost – benefit concerns**
 - **commercial vaccines vs home grown products**
 - **development of better vaccines/strains**
- **Surveillance**
- **Early warning**
- **Transparency and trade implications**
- **Outbreak management**
- **Post – outbreak management**

What can we distillate from these meetings ?



- Vector control
- Vaccination of animals
- **Surveillance**
 - **surveillance guidelines (OIE)**
 - **capacity-building needs and technical assist.**
 - **impact of climate change**
 - **epizootic model predictions**
 - **regional cooperation/networking**
- Early warning
- Transparency and trade implications
- Outbreak management
- Post – outbreak management

What can we distillate from these meetings ?



- Vector control
- Vaccination of animals
- Surveillance
- **Early warning**
 - **agreed regional strategies**
 - **thresholds for alert : abortions, IgM, virus isol.**
 - **new rapid diagnostic tests**
 - **identified high risk areas and climatic triggers**
 - **epizootic model predictions (forecasts)**
- Transparency and trade implications
- Outbreak management
- Post – outbreak management

What can we distillate from these meetings ?



- Vector control
- Vaccination of animals
- Surveillance
- Early warning
- **Transparency and trade implications**
 - overall good governance
 - veter. administration : neighbouring countries,
OIE (WAHIS), FAO, IBAR
 - public health admin. : WHO **GLEWS ?**
- Outbreak management
- Post – outbreak management

What can we distillate from these meetings ?



- Vector control
- Vaccination of animals
- Surveillance
- Early warning
- **Transparency and trade implications**
 - **agreed regional containment strategies (OIE)**
 - **harmonisation RVF-related trade regulations**
 - **health certificates for intra-regional trade**
 - **reasonable trade-restrictions (time) OIE ?**
- Outbreak management
- Post – outbreak management

What can we distillate from these meetings ?



- Vector control
- Vaccination of animals
- Surveillance
- Early warning
- Transparency and trade implications
- **Outbreak management**
 - emergency preparedness plans
 - coordination mechanisms Vet - Health
 - internal/domestic movement bans (legislation)
 - vaccination **appropriate ?**
 - epidemio-surveillance
 - information - communication

What can we distillate from these meetings ?



- Vector control
- Vaccination of animals
- Surveillance
- Early warning
- Transparency and trade implications
- Outbreak management
- **Post – outbreak management**
 - serological surveys

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