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World Organisation for Animal Health

## Risk analysis : extent, compliance with OIE guidelines and case studies from Africa

OIE Standards - Facilitating Safe International Trade  
Nairobi, Kenya, 20 – 22 March 2018

# Agenda

- Introduction
- What is the extent
- What is the compliance
- What is the nature
- Conclusions

# Chapter 1

## Introduction



**The status of risk assessment for animal health and food safety in Africa (2015)**

Answers marked with a \* are required.

**1. Welcome !**

Dear colleague,

Thank you for accessing this online questionnaire.

The purpose of this questionnaire is to contribute to a better understanding of the use of formal risk-assessments on the African continent. Your answers will be extremely valuable in assessing the scope of these risk assessment studies (national, regional, domestic, import, export, qualitative, quantitative) and the compliance with the terms of the SPS Agreement (where applicable) and the OIE standards and guidelines in force.

This questionnaire should take you between 30 and 60 minutes to complete the 33 questions. Please limit your answers to terrestrial animals and animal products only (excluding aquatic resources, but including issues of contamination or residues of terrestrial animal products).

Based on your replies, we may contact you at a later stage to obtain (electronic) copies of the risk assessments mentioned in this questionnaire.

Questions marked with a \* require an answer for the questionnaire to be validated.

Should you have any queries about this questionnaire, feel free to contact Patrick Bastiaensen by email ([p.bastiaensen@oie.int](mailto:p.bastiaensen@oie.int)) or telephone/WhatsApp (+254 7000 911 02 / Kenya).

**1. First, we need some information on who is completing the survey !** Kindly provide us with your name and surname and explain in which capacity you are completing this questionnaire (*e.g. import-export desk officer, risk assessment officer, director of veterinary services, wildlife officer, officer in charge of veterinary public health, etc...*) \*

(first) Name	<input type="text"/>
(middle) Name	<input type="text"/>
Surname	<input type="text"/>
Capacity	<input type="text"/>
Institution	<input type="text"/>
Country	<input type="text"/>

**2. Kindly provide a valid e-mail address** for future correspondence and feedback on this survey. \*

Save and Continue Later

Exit

Next

- 59 responses
- 35 surveys completed
- 22 countries

The Gambia

Seychelles

- Terrestrial animals and animal products only
- September – November 2015

## OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services

### OIE PVS Tool



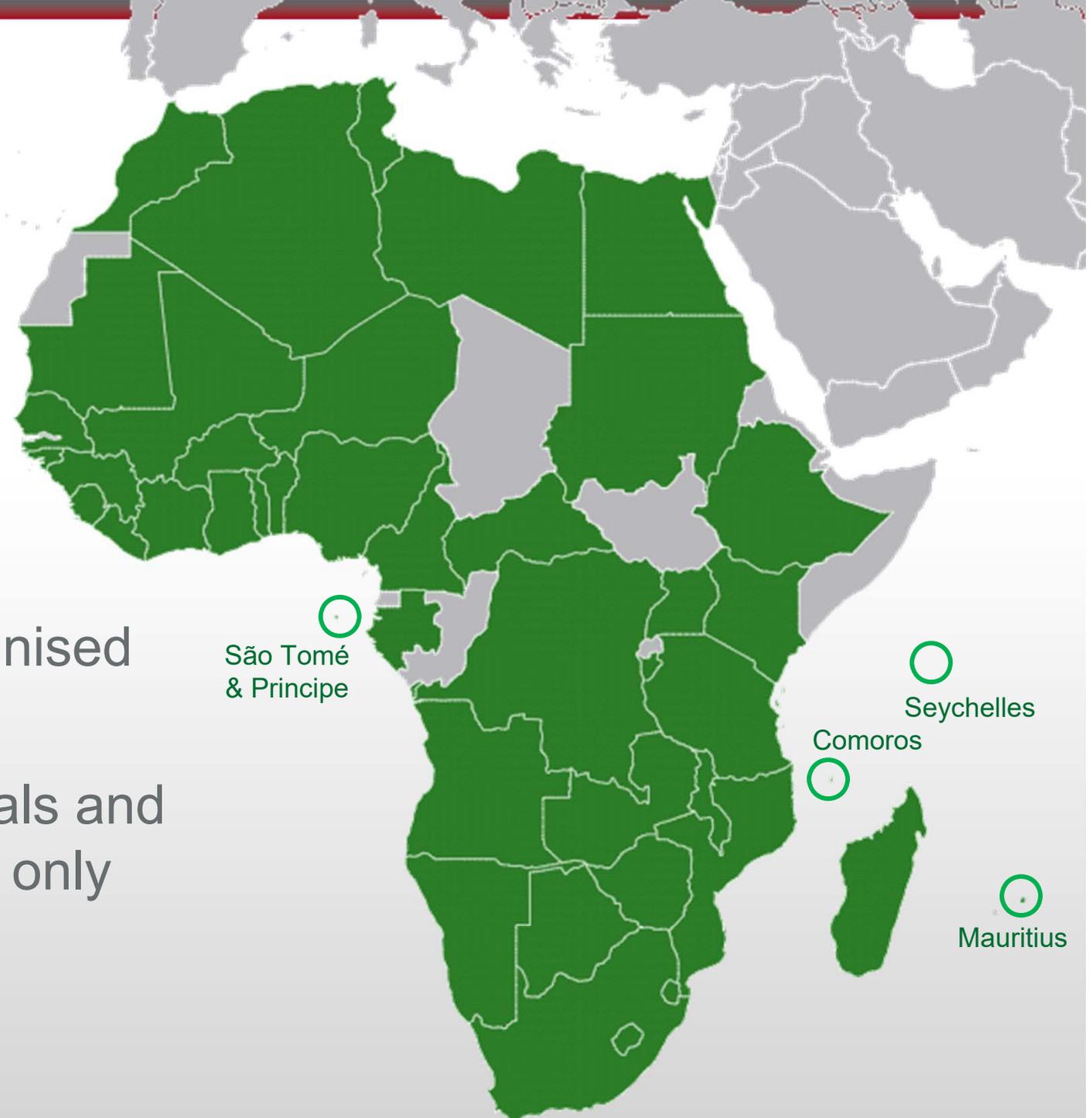
2013


**WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH**  
*Protecting animals. preserving our future*

II-3 Risk analysis	Levels of advancement
The authority and capability of the VS to base its risk management measures on risk assessment.	1. Risk management measures are not usually supported by risk assessment.
	2. The VS compile and maintain data but do not have the capability to carry out risk analysis. Some risk management measures are based on risk assessment.
	3. The VS compile and maintain data and have the capability to carry out risk analysis. The majority of risk management measures are based on risk assessment.
	4. The VS conduct risk analysis in compliance with relevant OIE standards, and base their risk management measures on the outcomes of risk assessment.
	5. The VS are consistent in basing sanitary measures on risk assessment, and in communicating their procedures and outcomes internationally, meeting all their OIE obligations (including WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).

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 Terrestrial Code References:  
 Chapter 2.1. on Import risk analysis.

- 54 countries
- 51 missions
- 51 reports
- 7 confidential
- 44 reports scrutinised
- Terrestrial animals and animal products only



# Chapter 2

What is the extent in the use of  
risk analysis in Africa  
(questionnaire survey and literature review)

# Scenario 1

- Risk analysis done by the exporting country to gain access to foreign markets

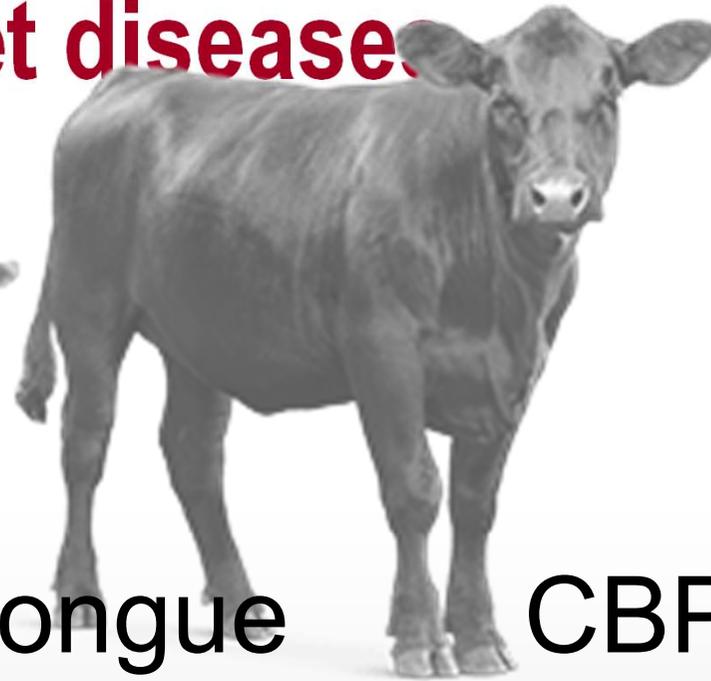
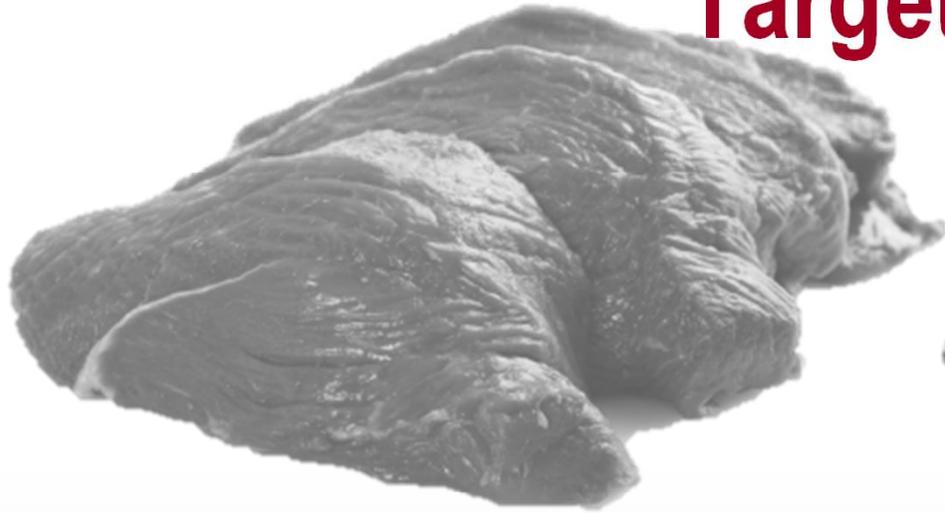
Target markets are not always (clearly) identified



# Main commodities



# Target diseases



FMD

bTB

Bluetongue

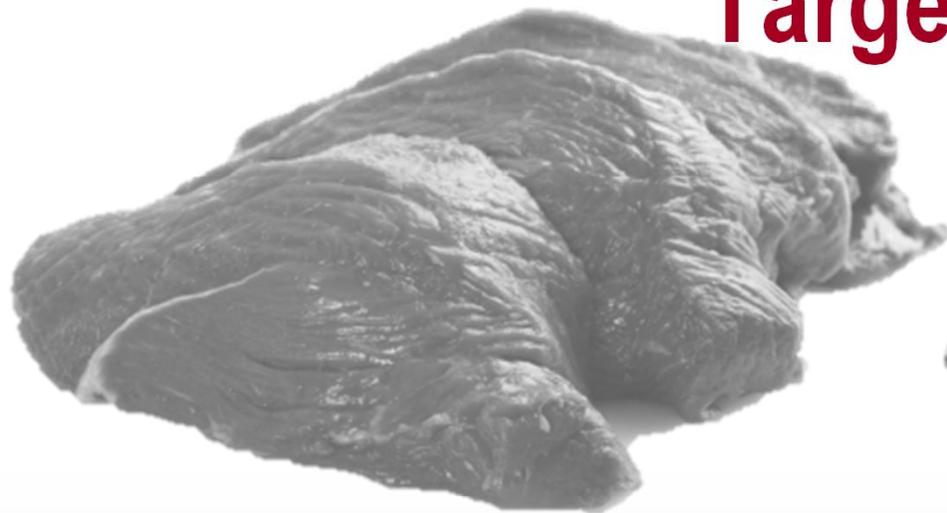
CBPP

LSD



HPAI

# Target markets



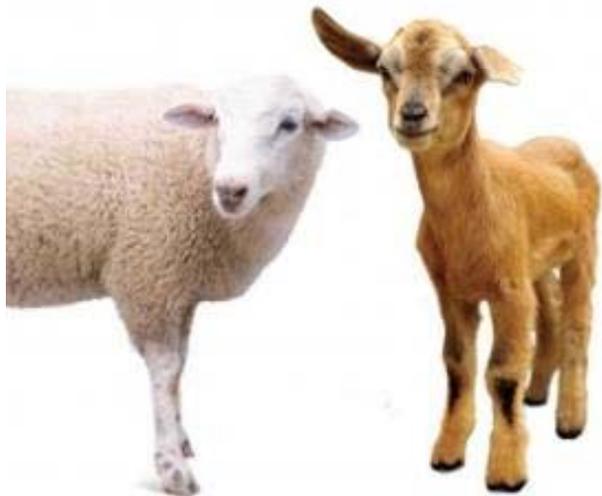
EU Norway Romania

Kenya



China EU

# Secondary commodities



# Target diseases



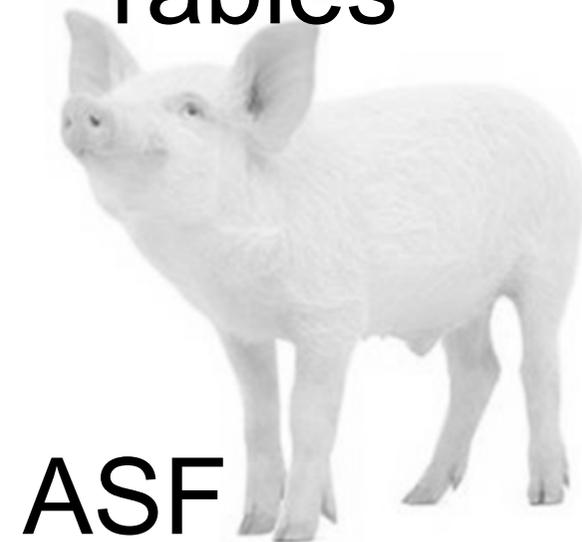
HPAI



rabies



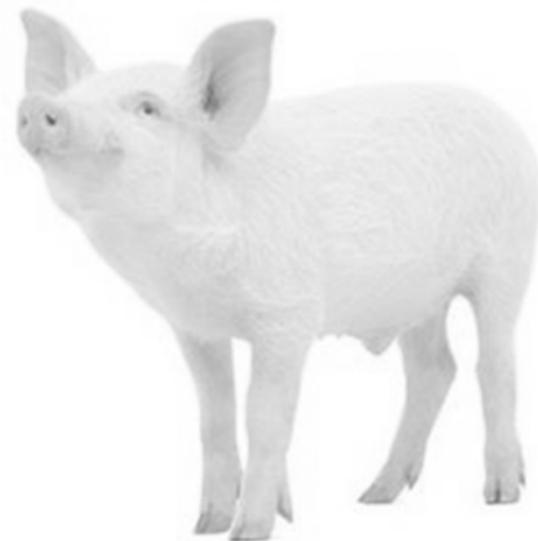
PPR



ASF

AHS, glanders, dourine, piroplasmosis, EIA

# Target markets



Tunisia Morocco EU

## Scenario 2

- Risk analysis done by the importing country : import risk analysis

The exporting country = African country



# Main commodities

*as reported by countries*



# Exporting countries

*as reported by countries*



Tanzania



Tanzania, Morocco



Algeria, Morocco,  
South Africa



Cote d'Ivoire

# Importing countries

*as reported by countries*



Zambia



Australia, EU,  
Morocco, Tunisia



EU, USA



China

# Other commodities

*from the literature*



# Other commodities

*from the literature*

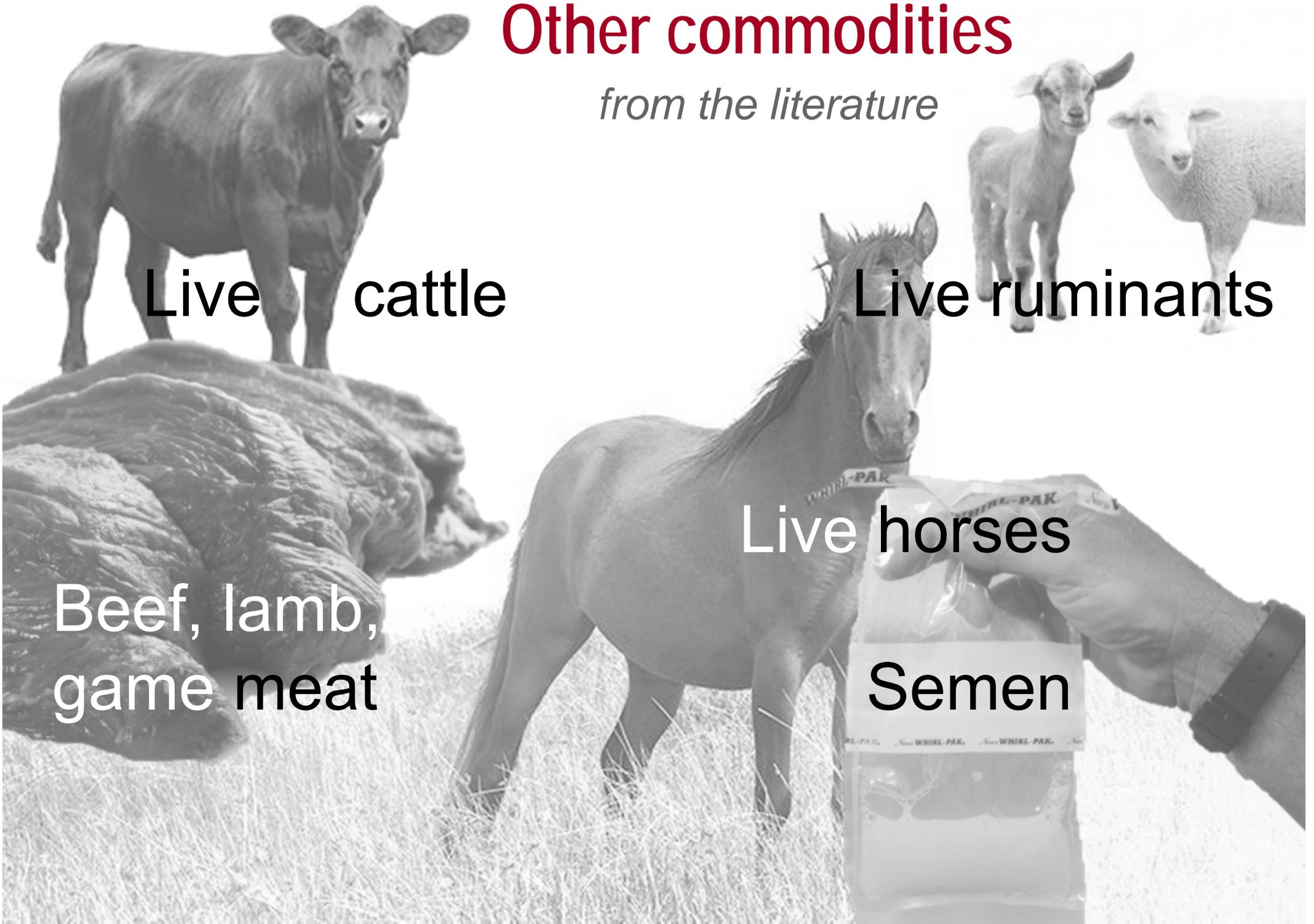
Live cattle

Live ruminants

Live horses

Semen

Beef, lamb,  
game meat



# Importing countries

*from the literature*



EU USA



EU USA

France<sup>domtom</sup>



EU USA



EU



EU

# Target diseases

*from the literature*



FMD BSE RVF

Enterobacteriaceae

Salmonella



FMD

RVF



AHS glanders

EEV EVA

EIA

dourine



# Other commodities

*from the literature*



# Other commodities

*from the literature*

Crocodile meat



Ratites, game  
meat



Live sable  
antelope



# Importing countries

*from the literature*

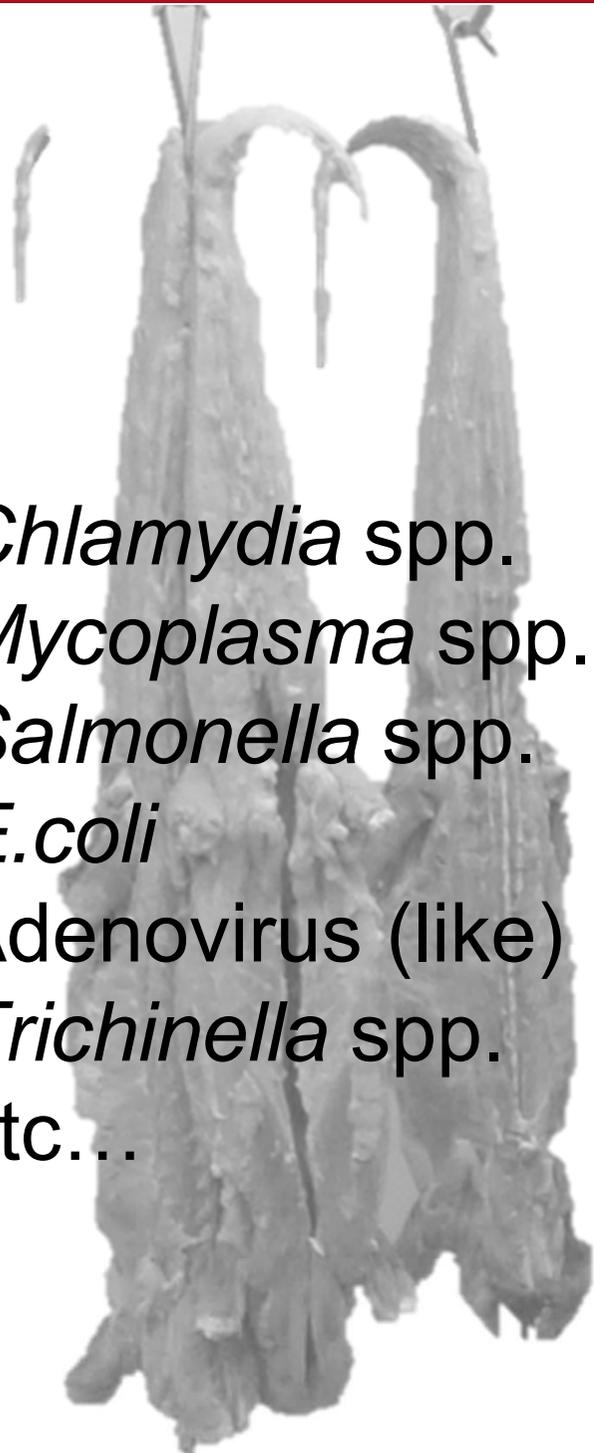
EU Australia

EU

South Africa

# Target diseases

*from the literature*



*Chlamydia* spp.  
*Mycoplasma* spp.  
*Salmonella* spp.  
*E.coli*  
Adenovirus (like)  
*Trichinella* spp.  
etc...



Newcastle  
Influenza(s)  
*Salmonella* spp  
*Mycoplasma* spp

...



Anthrax AAT bTB  
Brucellosis CBPP  
Bluetongue RVF  
FMD PPR Rabies ...

# Scenario 3

- Risk analysis done by the importing country :  
import risk analysis

The importing country =  
African country



# Main commodities

*as reported by countries*



# Exporting countries

*as reported by importing countries*

Kenya

Australia,  
Brazil, EU,  
India, NZ

Australia

Cabo Verde,  
Latvia,  
Mongolia,  
Ukraine

Burkina, China, Ghana, Nigeria

# Scenario 4

- Risk analysis done by a country to clarify other sanitary hazards for the purposes of the domestic market, consumers

# Main commodities/hazards

*As reported by countries*



# Target diseases

*As reported by countries*



**bTB**  
**Brucellosis**  
**Leucosis**



**HPAI**

# Main commodities/hazards

*from the literature*



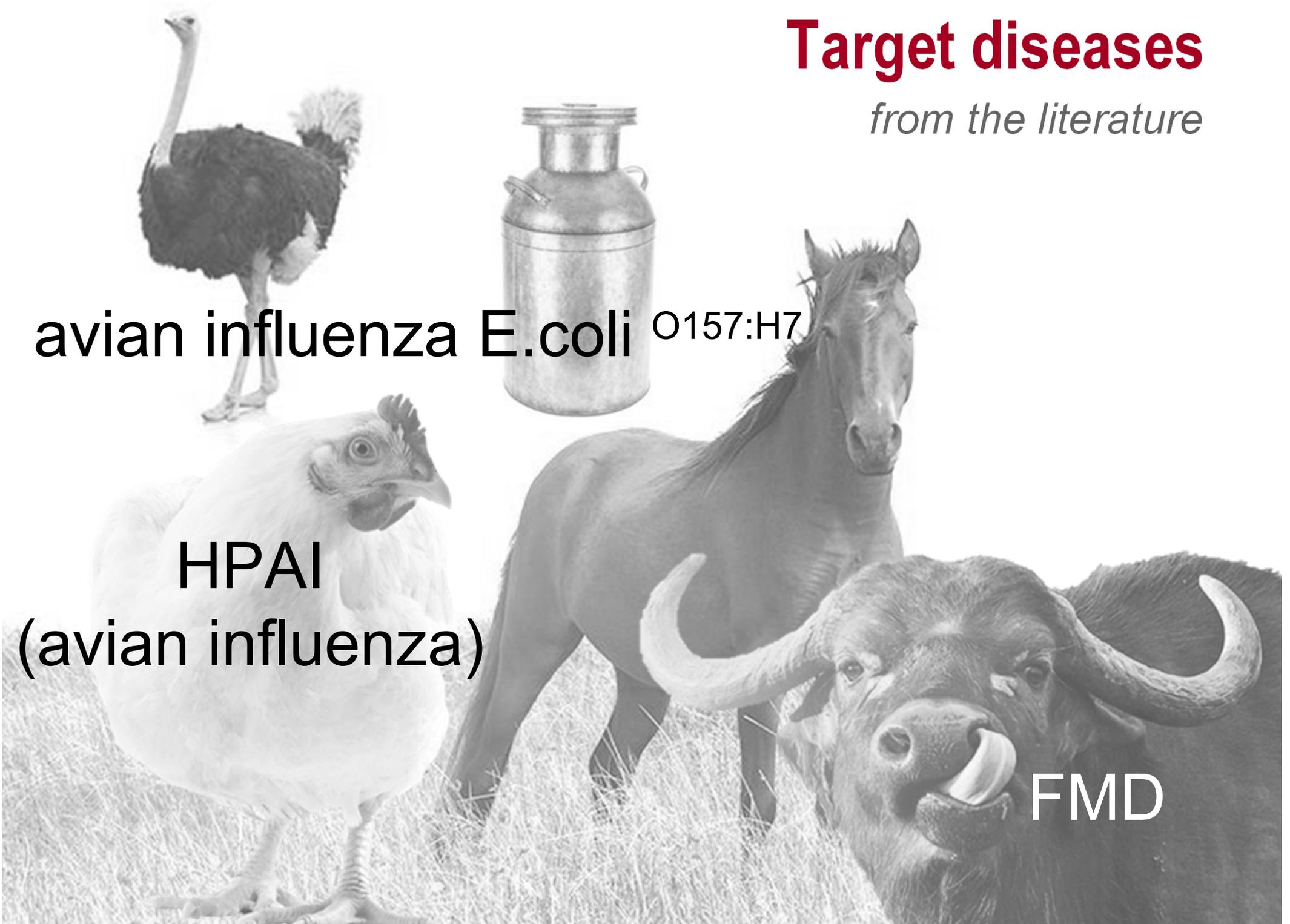
# Target diseases

*from the literature*

avian influenza E.coli O157:H7

HPAI  
(avian influenza)

FMD



# Countries commissioning the R/A

*from the literature*



South Africa

Uganda  
Kenya,



South Africa

Swaziland



South Africa



# Chapter 3

What is the compliance with OIE  
guidelines on risk analysis in Africa

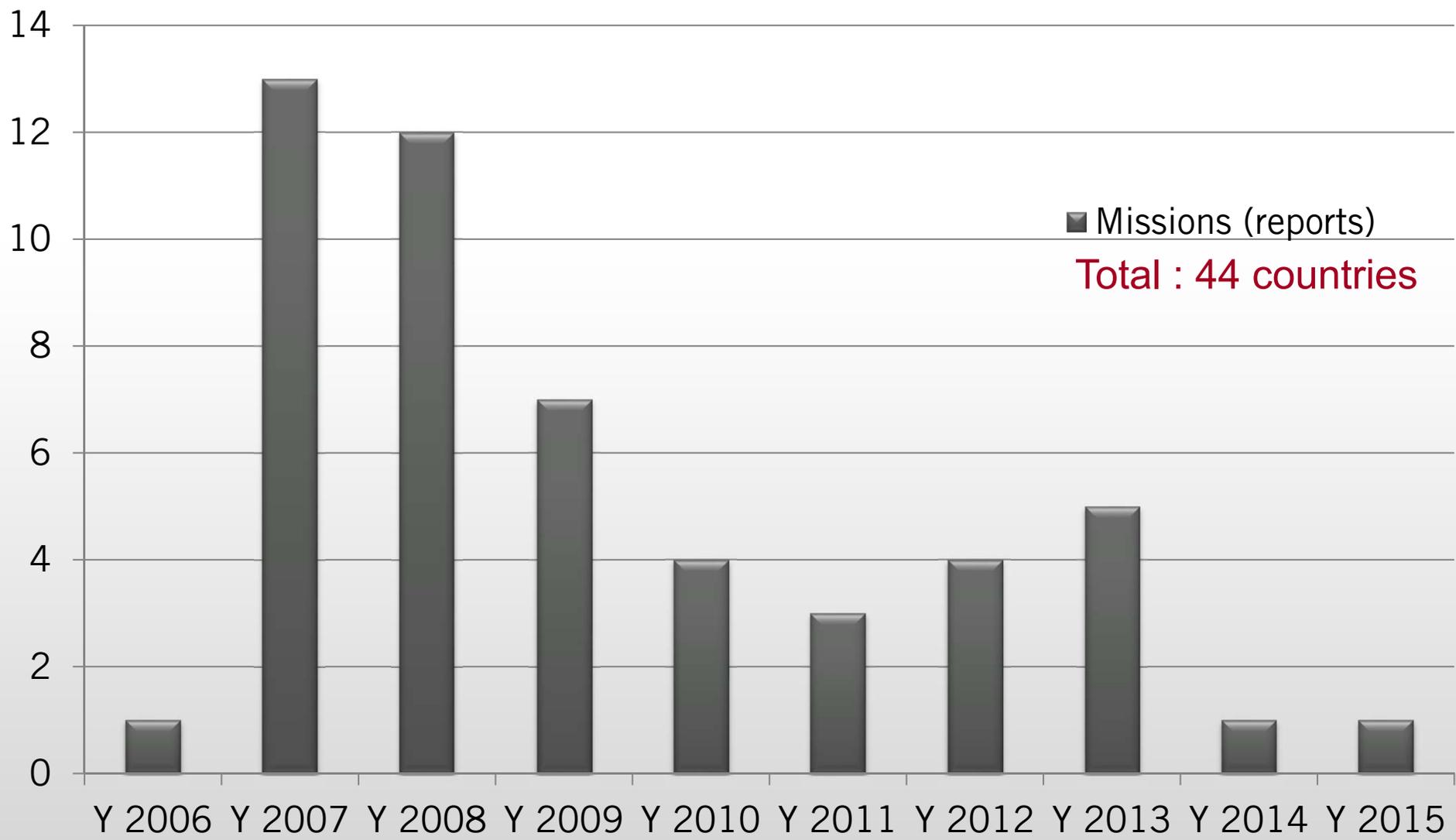
(analysis of PVS mission reports)

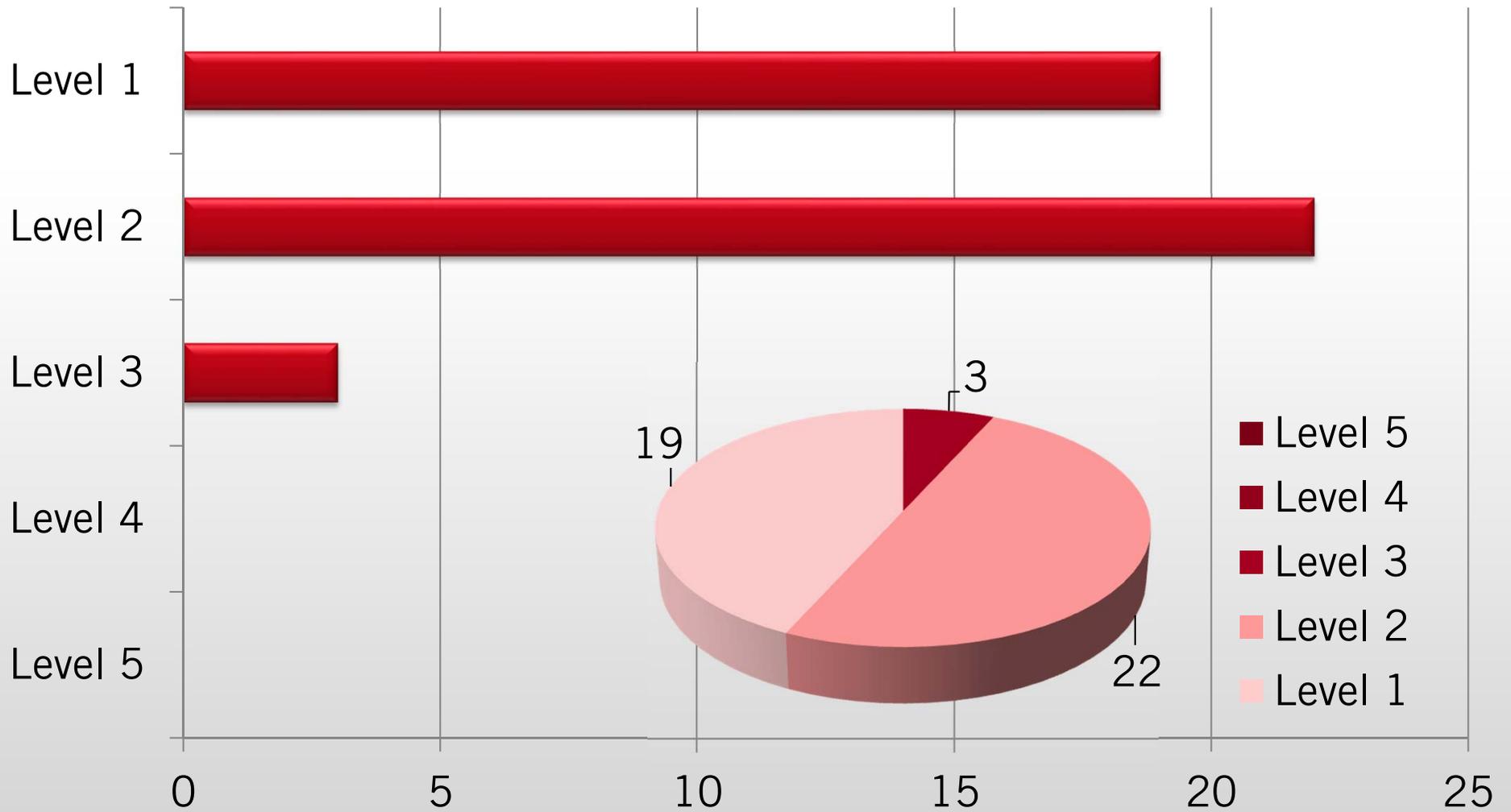
# Analysis of PVS reports 2006 - 2015

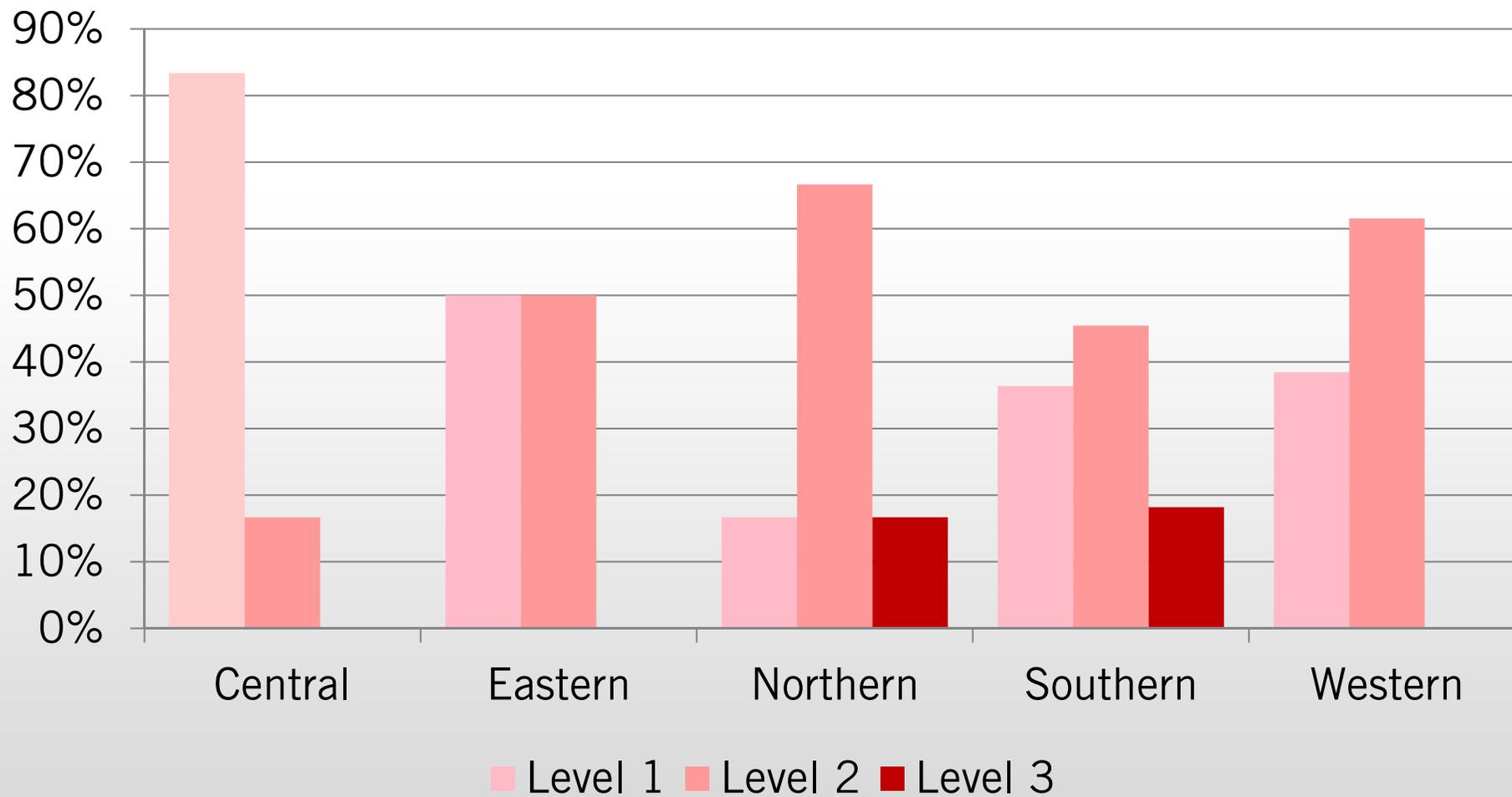
## CC II.3. « Risk analysis »

*“The authority and capability of the VS to base its risk management measures on risk assessment”.*

LoA	Definition
1.	Risk management measures are not usually supported by risk assessment.
2.	The VS compile and maintain data but do not have the capability to carry out risk analysis. Some risk management measures are based on risk assessment.
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4.	The VS conduct risk analysis in compliance with relevant OIE standards, and base their risk management measures on the outcomes of risk assessment.
5.	The VS are consistent in basing sanitary measures on risk assessment, and in communicating their procedures and outcomes internationally, meeting all their OIE (and WTO SPS Agreement, where applicable) obligations.







# Common findings

## *LoA 1*

- No evidence of documented risk analysis
- No staff, no trained staff, trained staff moved

## *LoA 2 (better than LoA 1)*

- Data collection ongoing
- Trained staff, staff is being trained
- Import risk analysis is done
- Domestic risk analysis is done
- Understanding the science, supporting laws

# Common findings

## *LoA 1*

- No evidence of documented risk analysis
- No staff, no trained staff, trained staff moved

## *LoA 2 (not good enough for LoA 3)*

- No genuine risk analysis, poorly documented
- No formal procedures to trigger when to do
- No properly qualified staff
- No dedicated risk analysis unit
- Too much focus on import risk analysis

# Chapter 4

## Additional considerations and conclusions

# Considerations

- PVS Tool assesses *all* types of risk analysis
- Standards define *import* risk analysis only
- Government service
- Semi-autonomous agency (EFSA, ANSES)
- Private service providers (outsourcing)
- “.....*no need to conduct risk analysis, OIE and Codex have it all covered...*”

# Considerations

- What is the value of copy and paste ?  
*(European and Australian Risk analysis reports are frequently extrapolated for decision-making in third countries)*
- Choices of methodologies  
*(OIE Handbooks, OIE / IUCN, FAO, CAC,...)*

# Considerations

- Rationale for capacity-building and availability of national training providers (ILRI Kenya, UP South Africa, SUA and TAWIRI Tanzania)

- Other quoted foreign sources of training providers :

COVAB, Makerere Uganda  
SMSVM, UNZA, Zambia  
EISMV, UCAD, Senegal  
AU-IBAR, Nairobi, Kenya  
UEMOA, Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso  
REMESA, Tunisia (Mediterranean)

OIE  
FAO  
EFSA, Parma, Italy (Mediterranean)  
USDA-APHIS, United States  
CIRAD, Montpellier, France  
EDES Project, COLEACP, Brussels  
BTSF Project, European Commission  
ENVA, Maisons-Alfort, France

# Conclusions

## *Performance of Veterinary Services*

- 93% of countries are at LoA 1 or 2
- Overall lack of technical capacity, capability
- Lack of documented evidence
- Lack of staff, lack of trained staff
- Blanket bans, not based on science

# Conclusions

*The extent of risk analysis conducted in Africa*

- Small number of reports encountered, from a small number of countries.
- Mostly qualitative risk assessments encountered, often incomplete/partial.
- Quantitative risk assessments serve research purposes mostly (CIRAD, UP, ILRI).
- Many assessments are generic, not disease, country or even species specific.

# Conclusions

*The extent of risk analysis conducted in Africa*

- Assessments cover cross-border trade, regional and long-distance international trade.
- Assessment seem to focus on wildlife, horses and poultry (including ostriches), more than traditional commodities.
- Important lack of appropriate legislation, despite the claim that 68% of countries have legislation in place dealing with risk analysis.

# The bigger picture

*The extent of risk analysis conducted in Africa*

- What decisions have been taken afterwards ?
- Did the countries end up engaging in trade ?
- How important is risk analysis within the SPS ?
- International standards vs. national standards ?
- How much does it cost vs. trade volumes ?
  
- What is the situation in other regions ?

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de la Santé  
Animale

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for Animal  
Health

Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal

Oie

## The economics of animal health

L'économie de la santé animale

Economía de la sanidad animal



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Revue scientifique et technique



# Thank you for your attention



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All participating African countries



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