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World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

Successful implementation of the OIE Standards – including case studies on FMD and other TADS, in southern Africa.

Presented at a regional Workshop: OIE Standards – Facilitating Safe Trade held in Nairobi, Kenya from 20-21st March 2018.

Presentation Layout



- Importance of Livestock in southern Africa (used interchangeably with SADC region)
- Relevance of the OIE Mandate
- Successful use of OIE standards – a case of FMD in southern Africa
- Miscellaneous
- Conclusion



Importance of livestock to southern Africa



- Livestock constitute an **important natural resource** for the Southern African Region;
- over 60 % of the region's total **land area suitable** for livestock farming;
- Contributes significantly to **Food Security across SADC** region;
- Traditionally, these farm animals are a source of food, skins, fertiliser, traction power, medicine and other raw materials for the population of the region.
- An estimated 75% out of the above livestock population is kept under **smallholder traditional farming systems.**

(Source: SADC Website)

Importance of livestock to southern Africa



- farm animal resources of SADC are rich and immensely diverse, with livestock populations in SADC estimated at;
 - 64 million cattle,
 - 39 million sheep,
 - 38 million goats,
 - 7 million pigs,
 - 1 million horses, and
 - 380 million poultry.

(Source: SADC Website)

- **Livestock Production** offers the SADC region an opportunity for accelerated economic growth, but the region is hindered from achieving its goal of being self sufficient in livestock products by the following;
 - low productivity,
 - **lack of efficient and effective animal disease control,**
 - lack of marketing infrastructure,
 - **poor market access of livestock products,**
 - **lack of availability of information,** and
 - other associated factors

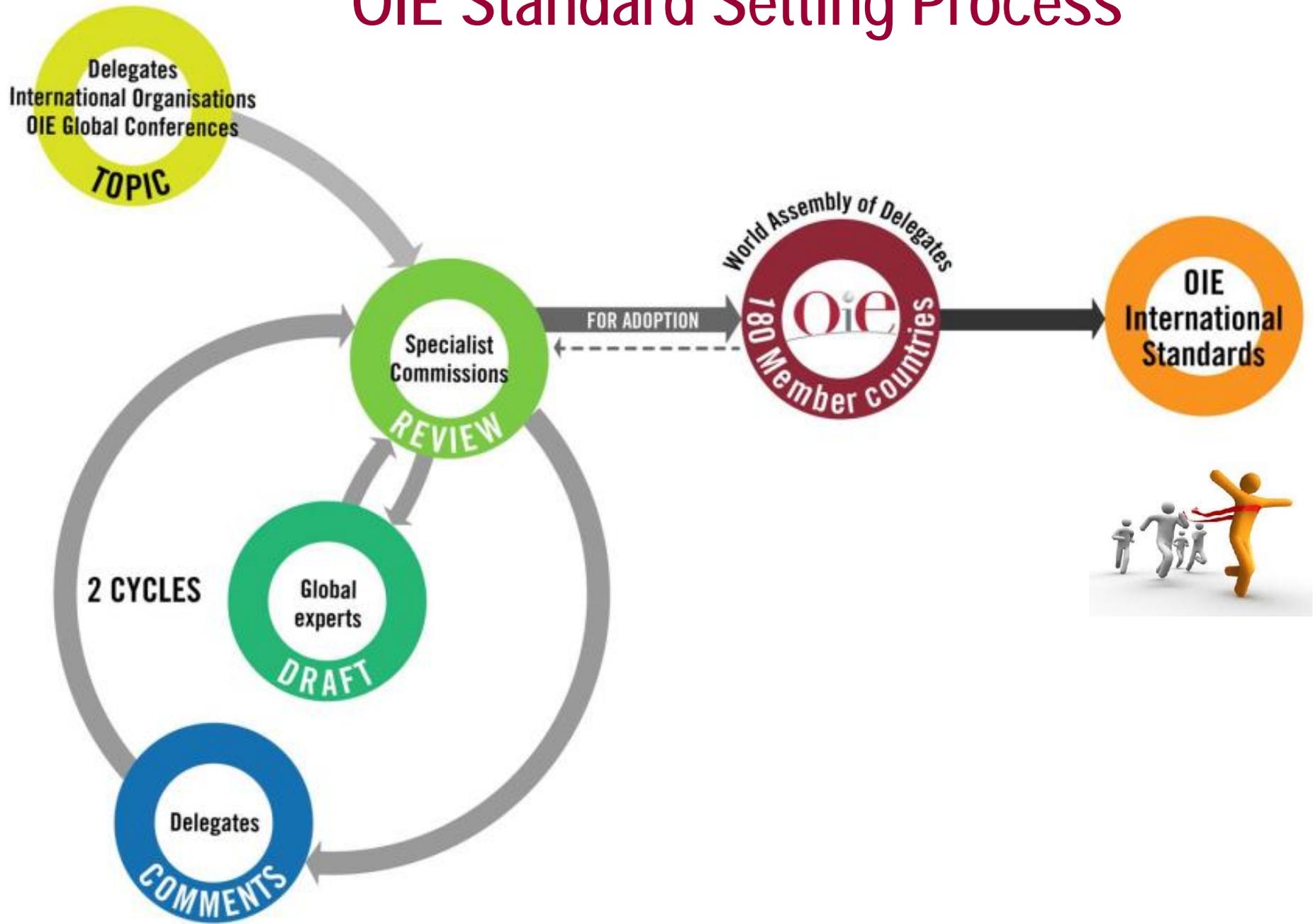
(Source: SADC Website)

OIE Mandate



- Animal Health, Welfare and Veterinary Public Health
- Mandate recognised by the WTO SPS Agreement – International Standard Setting Body (ISSB)
- Develop animal health standards to protect [international trade](#) in [animals](#) and their products (refer to Standard Setting process)
- gathers and [disseminate](#) information about [animal diseases](#) around the world

OIE Standard Setting Process



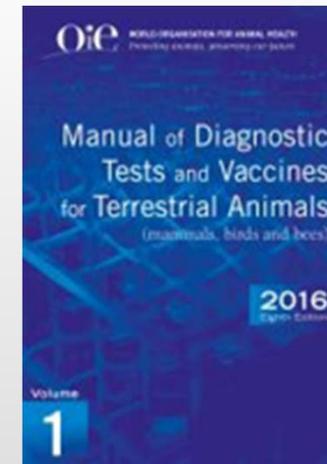
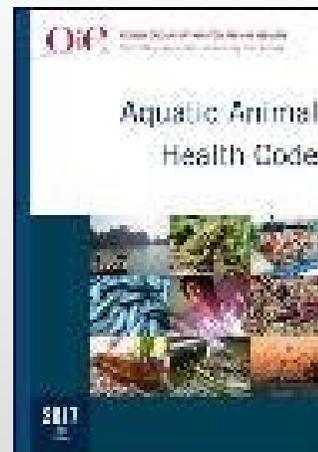
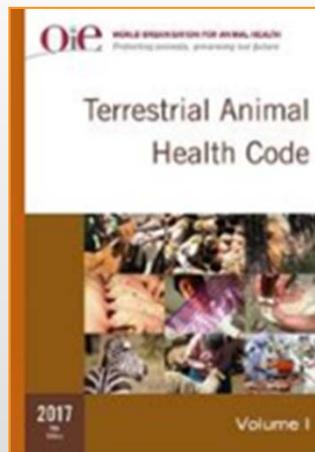
Publishing OIE Standards – Codes and Manuals

CODES

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic

MANUALS

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic



Codes and Manuals available on the OIE website www.oie.int

Dissemination of information on Animal Diseases - WAHIS

WAHIS Interface Animal Health Information
Information zoosanitaire
Información Zoonosaria

OIE Home Page
English | Français | Español

WAHIS Interface Country information Disease information Disease control measures Data between 1996 and 2004 World Animal Health

> World Animal Health Information Database (WAHIS) Interface

The WAHIS Interface provides access to all data held within OIE's new World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). It replaces and significantly extends the former web interface named Handstatus II System.

A comprehensive range of information is available from:

- immediate notifications and follow-up reports submitted by Country / Territory Members notifying exceptional epidemiological events current in their territory
- six-monthly reports stating the health status of OIE-listed diseases in each Country / Territory.
- annual reports providing health information and information on the veterinary staff, laboratories and vaccines, etc.

+ Info by Country/Territory
Information about a specified country, including exceptional disease event reports, animal health status, veterinary services, population, vaccination, etc

+ Control measures
Lists and maps of the prophylactic and control measures used by countries and by disease.

+ Disease information
Information about a particular disease, including global disease distribution maps.

+ WAHIS Video

OIE Home Page
English | Français | Español

World Animal Health

try :

Country information

This section provides access to all publicly available data for each country. Use the select box above to select the country of interest. Click on any of the menu options to the left to view specific data about the selected country. A short description of each of these sections is given below.

+ Reported disease events
This page lists recent reports of any exceptional disease events that might be occurring in the selected country, region or group of selected countries.

+ Vaccine production
The number of doses of vaccine produced, as well as the number of doses exported by country, can be examined here, as reported in the annual report.

+ Animal health situation
A full report on the animal health situation of the selected country or countries. This lists every OIE-listed disease and indicates whether it has been reported as present or absent from the country in the specified time period, based on six-monthly reports.

+ Vaccination
This section shows vaccination figures for those diseases or which vaccines are available.

+ Veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
This report lists the numbers of veterinary and animal health personnel for the

+ OIE notification history
Is the information about a particular country up to date in WAHIS interface. Find out

A CASE OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN COUNTRIES (SADC)



Disease Free Status



DISEASE	COUNTRY FREEDOM	ZONAL FREEDOM	ENDORSED OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAM
FMD	Lesotho, Madagascar & Swaziland	Botswana, Namibia & South Africa	Namibia
CBPP	Botswana, S. Africa & Swaziland	Namibia	Namibia
PPR	Botswana, S. Africa, Swaziland & Mauritius	Namibia	
BSE	Namibia (Negligible Risk)		

SOUTHERN AFRICA: OIE Member Countries' official CBPP status map

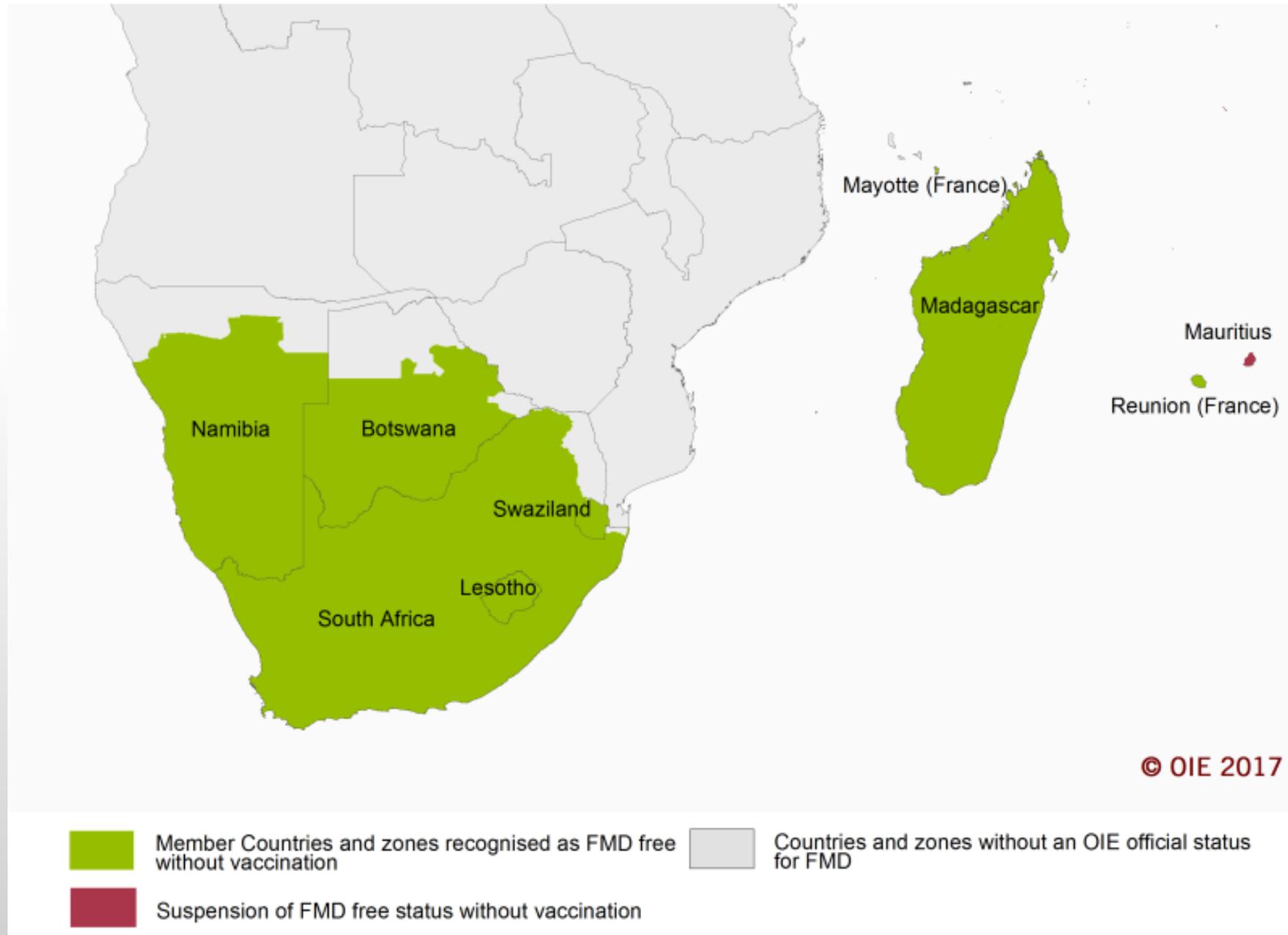
Last update May 2017



-  Member Countries and zone recognised as free from CBPP
-  Countries and zone with no OIE official status for CBPP

SOUTHERN AFRICA: OIE Member Countries' official FMD status map

Last update May 2017



SOUTHERN AFRICA: OIE Member Countries' official PPR status map

Last update May 2017



© OIE 2017

-  Member Countries and zone recognised as free from PPR
-  Countries and zone with no OIE official status for PPR

Advantages of Disease Free Status

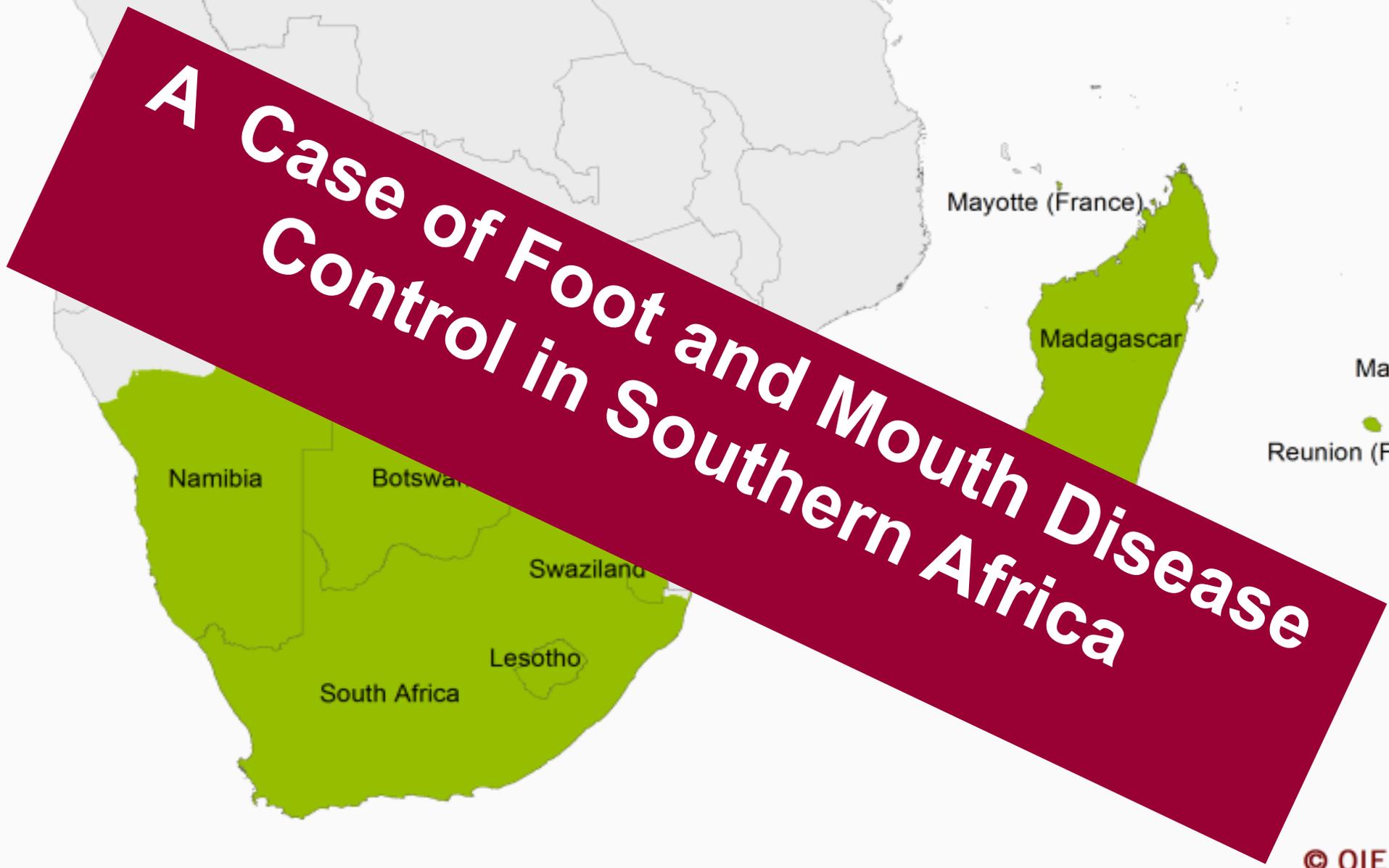


- Open up more (exports) markets for animal and animal products
- Increase value of animals (*net-worth*)
- Better contribution of Livestock to the GDP
- Justifies more national funding (support)
- Motivation for genetic improvement of animals
- *It is best practice!*



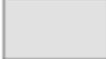
SOUTHERN AFRICA: OIE Member Countries' official FMD status map

Last update May 2017



© OIE 2017

 Member Countries and zones recognised as FMD free without vaccination

 Countries and zones without an OIE official status for FMD

FMD Management in Southern Africa



- FMD Control Program (Official disease control program)
- Zonation (Regionalisation)
- Protection Zone
- Containment Zone
- Trade in Safe Commodities

- a programme which is approved, and managed or supervised by the Veterinary Authority of a Member Country for the purpose of controlling a vector, pathogenic agent or disease by specific measures applied throughout that Member Country, or within a zone or compartment of that Member Country.
- Simply – does national DVS know the national animal health situation in their country? – explains clearly the epidemiology of the disease and how all the risk factors, including the role of wildlife, if appropriate, are identified and managed.

Official disease control program (Example of Botswana)

- Integrated and complementary
- strategy mainly composed of movement control, surveillance, vaccination, public awareness, enabling legislation, biosecurity, traceability, etc
- Key to the strategy is the clear chain of command
- Done in accordance with OIE standards/guidelines

Official disease control program (Example of Botswana)

- **surveillance** (Chap. 1.4 & Articles 8.8.40 - 42)

- Objective – *early detection, rapid response*
- Mainly *Passive*
- by extension officers strategically deployed throughout the country
- Facilitated by farmers, as they stay with animals most times
- Facilitated by clear chain of command
- *Active* surveillance targeted



- **movement control**

- Permit system (national and international), issued after inspection and sometimes testing of animals
- Monitored through check points at strategic areas (between districts/zones)
- Facilitated by extension officers strategically deployed throughout the country
- Quarantine system



Official disease control program (Example of Botswana)



- **separation of susceptible from reservoir hosts (African Buffalo)**
 - Livestock management (Herding)
 - Good land tenure system (grazing land separated from game reserves)
 - Natural barriers
 - Cordon fences (well maintained and patrolled)
 - Good animal traceability system
- **Vaccination with good quality vaccine**
 - Strategic vaccination (location, frequency, etc)
 - Trained vaccinators
 - Coordinate annual vaccination campaigns (military style moving from low to high risk areas)
 - Efficacious vaccines
 - FMD research and vaccine matching



Official disease control program (Example of Botswana)



- **Public awareness**
 - Public education on disease control
 - Improves compliance from members of the public
- **Legislation**
 - For enforcement (last resort)
 - Diseases of Animals Act



BOTSWANA e-LAWS		An Initiative by Attorneys General Chamber
CHAPTER 37:01 DISEASES OF ANIMALS		
ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS		
SECTION		
1.	Short title	
2.	Interpretation	
3.	Animals affected by disease	
4.	Power to declare areas infected	
5.	Provisions affecting infected areas	
6.	Control of import and export	
7.	Quarantine stations	
8.	Stock-free zones, fences, and dipping tanks	
9.	Power to order the collection of stock	
10.	Stock in transit	
11.	Powers of entry	
12.	Slaughter of infected animals	
13.	Disposal of carcass of slaughtered animal	
14.	Indemnity and payment of compensation	
15.	Power to order seizure of stock, etc.	
16.	Vaccine, serum, etc.	
17.	Proof of issue of permit	
18.	Evidence of certificate by analyst, etc.	
19.	Regulations	
20.	Penalties	

Zoning - Chapter 4.3. TAHC

(Examples of Botswana, Namibia & S. Africa)

- zone/region means a clearly defined part of a territory containing an animal subpopulation with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.

- Based on the control strategy, a country can be divided into zones (OIE recognised regions)
 - FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised - Article 8.8.2.
 - FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised - Article 8.8.3.
 - Protection Zone

Zoning - Chapter 4.3. TAHC



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 - **FMD free country or zone where vaccination is not practised - Article 8.8.2.**
 - **FMD free country or zone where vaccination is practised - Article 8.8.3.**
 - **Protection Zone** - a zone established to protect the health status of animals in a free country or free zone, from those in a country or zone of a different animal health status, using measures based on the epidemiology of the disease under consideration to prevent spread of the causative pathogenic agent into a free country or free zone. These measures may include, but are not limited to, vaccination, movement control and an intensified degree of surveillance.

Zoning - Chapter 4.3. TAHC



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 - Protection Zone
 - (Stock free region) – self declared
- achieved by the use of biosecurity or physical barriers (cordon fences and/or natural barriers) separating FMD free areas from non free areas/countries
- Step-wise approach since the 1950s

FMD free zones in Botswana

Last update May 2017



Official FMD status in Botswana

- FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, consisting of zones 3c, 4b, 5, 6a, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13 (January 2009, November 2009 and August 2014), covering Gaborone, Ghanzi, Hukuntsi, Jwaneng, Kanye, Lobatse, Mahalapye, Mochudi, Molepolole, Palapye, Serowe, Tsabong and part of Francistown, Lethakane and Nata
- FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, consisting of zone 4a (August 2014), consisting of part of Lethakane
- FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, consisting of zone 3c Maitengwe (August 2014), consisting of part of Francistown
- FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, consisting of zone 6b (August and November 2014), consisting of part of Francistown
- FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised, consisting of zone 3b (August 2016), consisting of part of Nata
- Zone of Botswana without a recognised FMD status, covering Shakawe, Kasane, Maun, Selebi-Phikwe, part of Nata and part of Lethakane

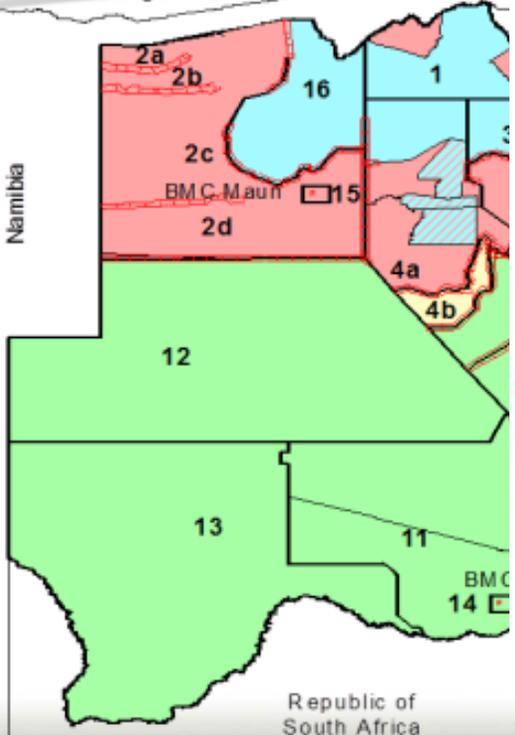
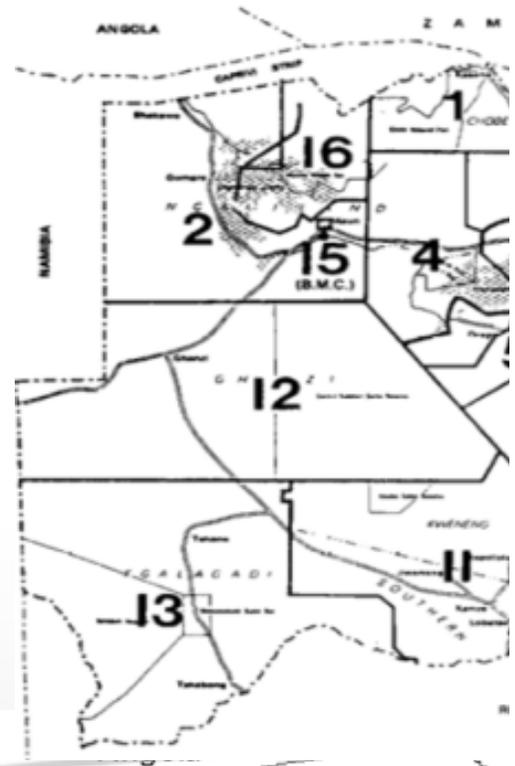
* Dates shown in brackets indicate when the relevant applications were submitted to the OIE by the Delegate



1990 to 1998



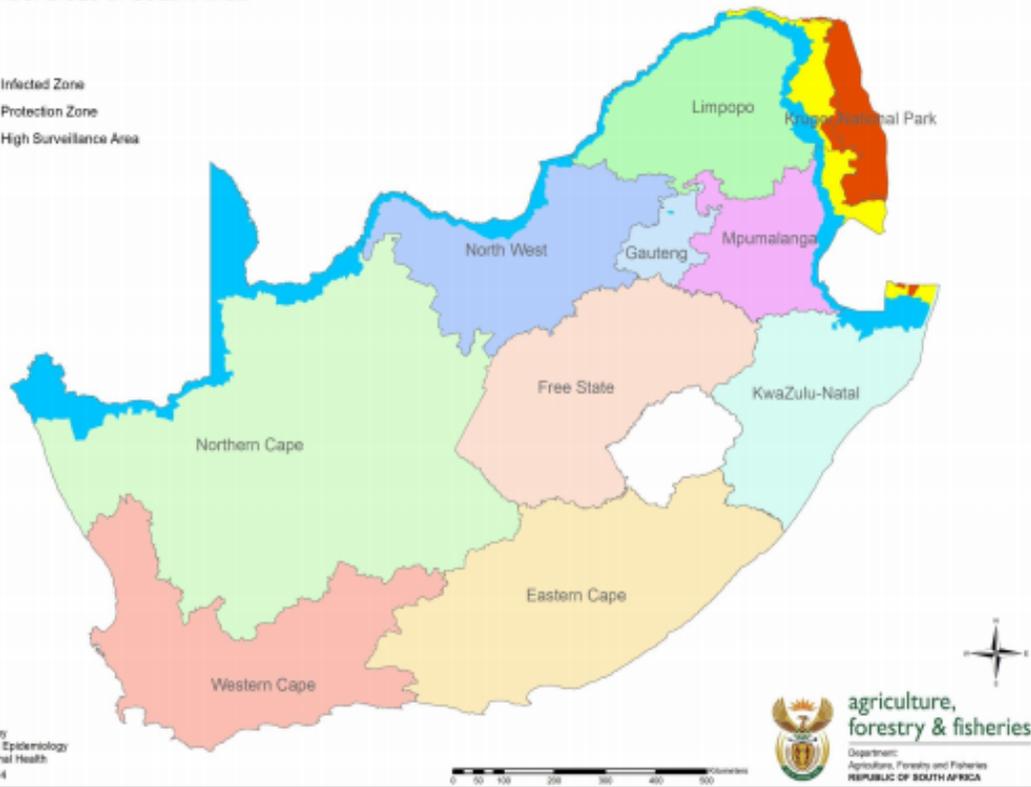
2017 to date



FMD control areas of South Africa

Legend

- FMD Infected Zone
- FMD Protection Zone
- FMD High Surveillance Area



FMD FREE ZONE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Last update May 2015



FMD control areas of South Africa

Legend

- FMD Infected Zone
- FMD Protection Zone
- FMD High Surveillance Area



Map produced by
Sub-Directorate Epidemiology
Directorate Animal Health
Date: 21/10/2014

FMD FREE ZONE IN SOUTH AFRICA

Last update May 2015

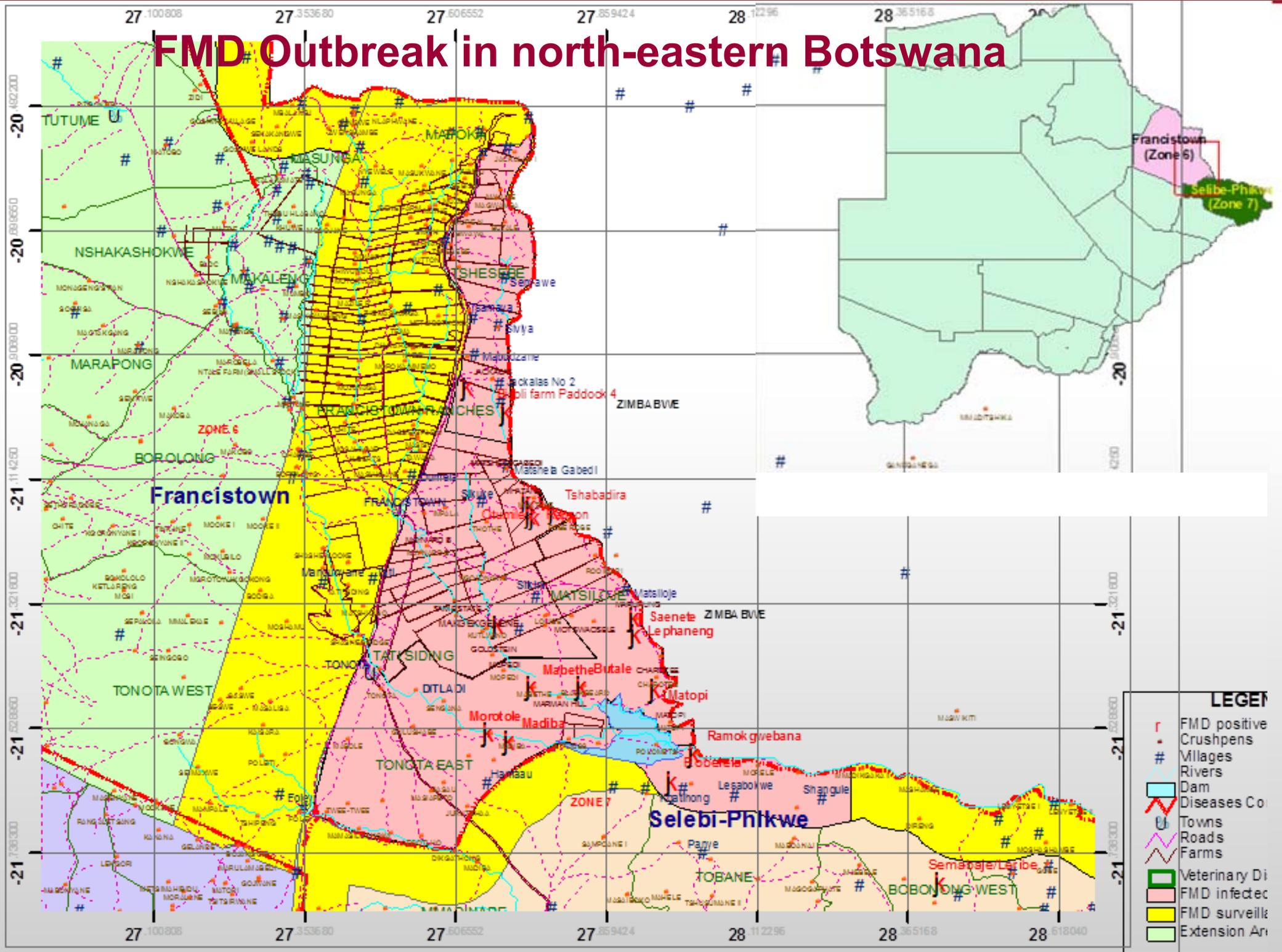


Containment (Article 8.8.6.)

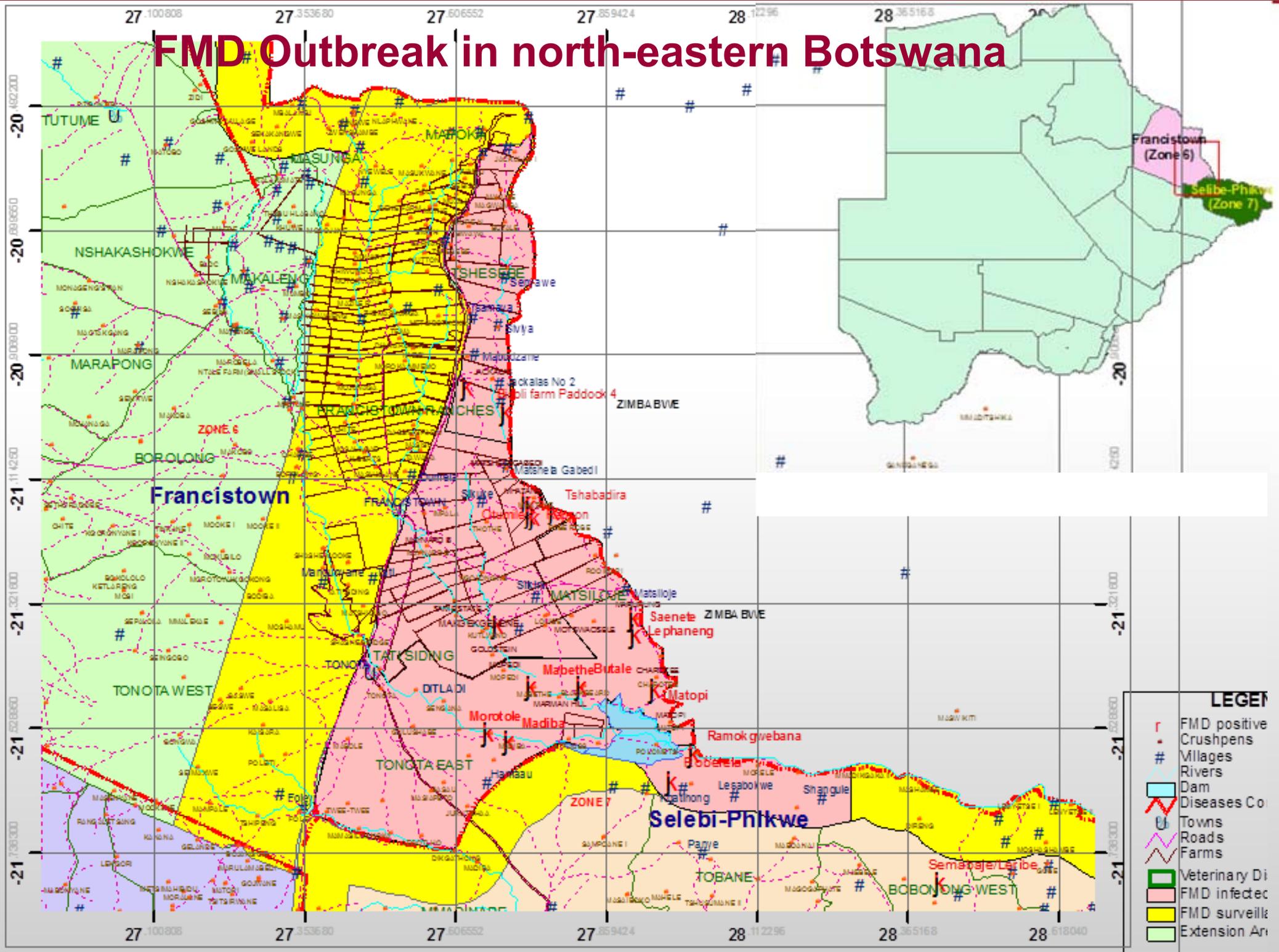


- **Containment Zone** - a defined zone around and including suspected or infected establishments, taking into account the epidemiological factors and results of investigations, where control measures to prevent the spread of the infection are applied.

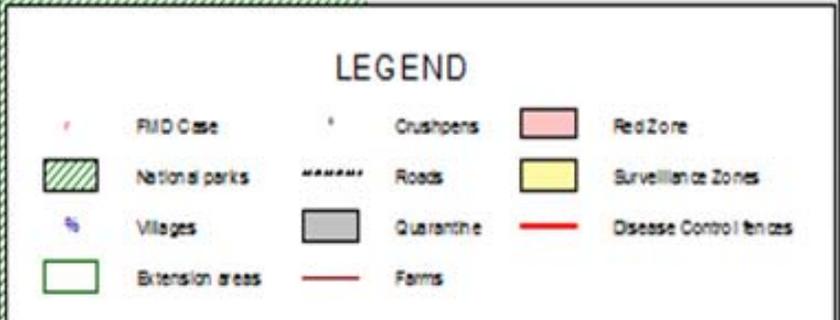
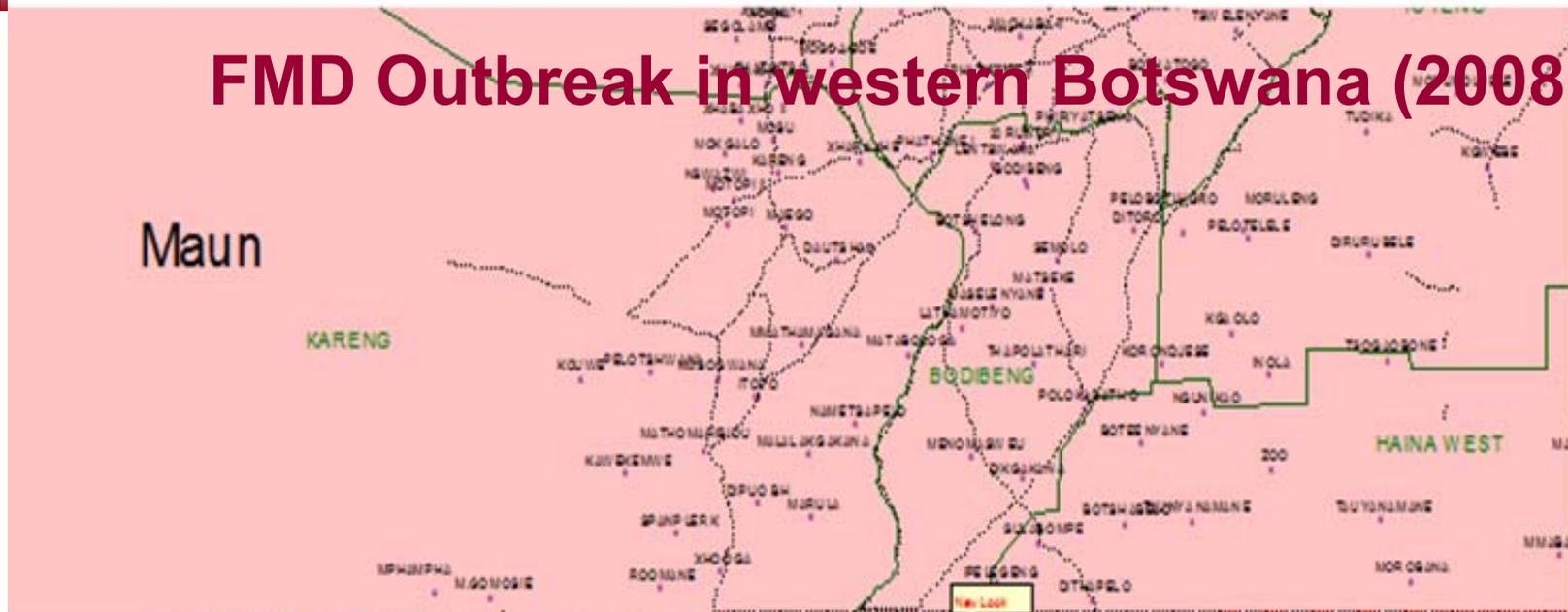
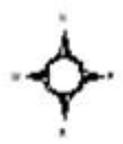
FMD Outbreak in north-eastern Botswana



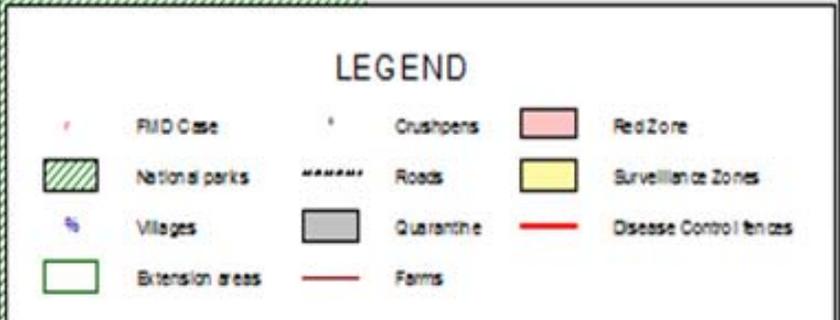
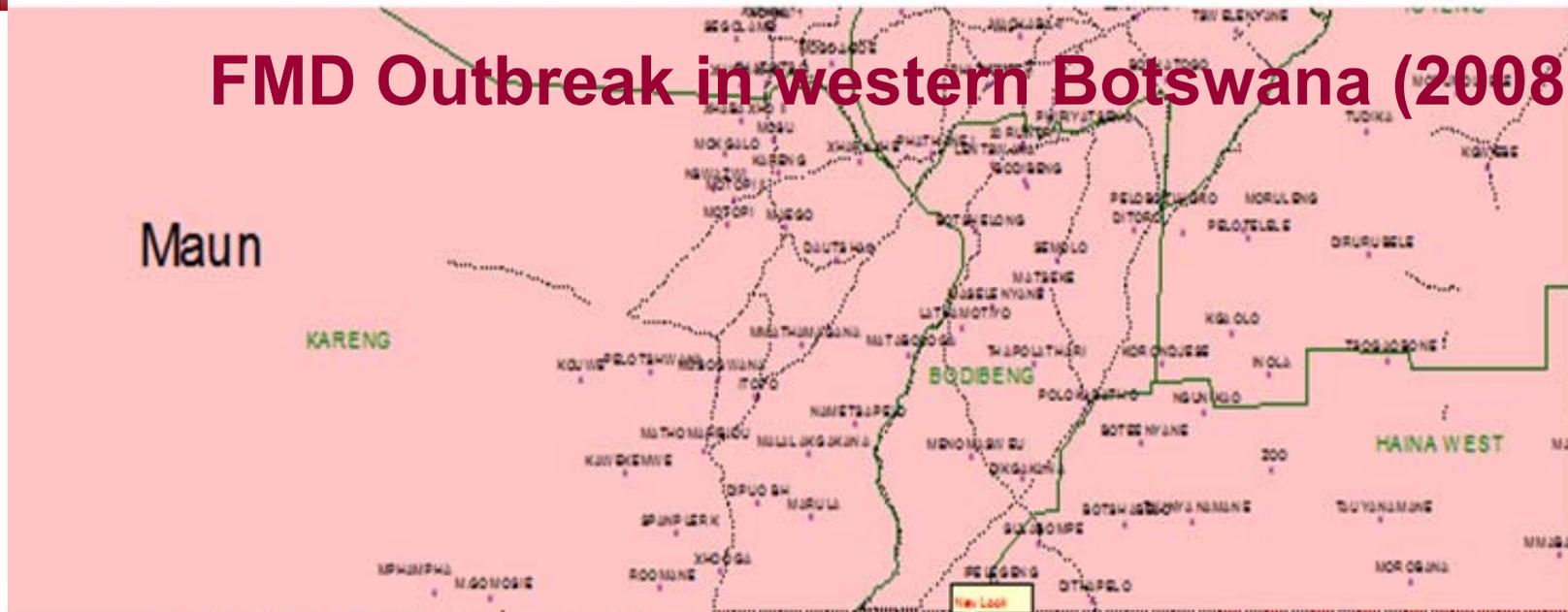
FMD Outbreak in north-eastern Botswana



FMD Outbreak in western Botswana (2008)



FMD Outbreak in western Botswana (2008)



Trade in Safe Commodities - FMD (Commodity Based Trade)



- Good cattle management
- Separation of infected from non-infected
- Robust vaccination regime with efficacious vaccines
- Effective surveillance
- Movement control
- Quarantine
- Thorough abattoir ante- & postmortem inspection
- maturation
- Deboning & Deglanding

In accordance with relevant provisions of the OIE TAHC

Disease Notification (HPAI IN SA)



Highly pathogenic avian influenza,
South Africa

Information received on 22/06/2017 from Dr Bothie Michael Modisane, Chief Director, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Animal Production and Health, PRETORIA, South Africa

Summary

Report type	Immediate notification
Date of start of the event	19/06/2017
Date of confirmation of the event	22/06/2017
Report date	22/06/2017
Date submitted to OIE	22/06/2017
Reason for notification	New strain of avian influenza in the country
Causal agent	Avian Influenza Virus
Serotype	H5N8
Nature of diagnosis	Clinical, Laboratory (advanced)
This event pertains to	a defined zone within the country

Related reports

- [Immediate notification \(22/06/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 1 \(26/06/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 2 \(10/07/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 3 \(31/07/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 4 \(03/08/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 5 \(07/08/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 6 \(11/08/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 7 \(22/08/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 8 \(25/08/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 9 \(31/08/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 10 \(05/09/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 11 \(08/09/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 12 \(15/09/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 13 \(22/09/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 14 \(29/09/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 15 \(06/10/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 16 \(17/10/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 17 \(30/10/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 18 \(13/11/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 19 \(28/11/2017\)](#)
- [Follow-up report No. 20 \(08/12/2017\)](#)



Department of
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

UPDATE REPORT – HPAI H5N8 OUTBREAK IN SOUTH AFRICA
14 JULY 2017

TO:
Trading partners

TRANSPARENCY

To date, there are four poultry farms that were infected with HPAI H5N8. In addition, two locations involving wild birds have been reported this past week.

HPAI H5N8 virus was confirmed in wild birds in two locations, one in Mpumalanga and one in Gauteng Province. This is the first confirmation of the H5N8 in wild birds in South Africa. Increased epidemiological follow-up is done in the areas where the birds were found to investigate possible risk factors. The Provincial Veterinary Services are performing increased clinical surveillance on holdings with poultry in the 3 km radius from where the birds were found. DAFF is grateful to the members of the public who alerted the Veterinary Services.

The commercial layer farm in Gauteng, which became infected on 6 July 2017, and the Mpumalanga layer farm, which became infected on 22 June 2017, were placed under quarantine and the usual control measures were implemented.

In order to ensure that the commercial layer farm in Gauteng, which became infected on 6 July 2017, and the Mpumalanga layer farm, which became infected on 22 June 2017, were placed under quarantine and the usual control measures were implemented.

All reports of poultry compartments were requested to provide results of negative serology for HPAI on samples collected after the start of the event (22 June 2017) and then DAFF is maintaining the list of compartments that comply with this requirement and currently this list includes 61 poultry compartments.

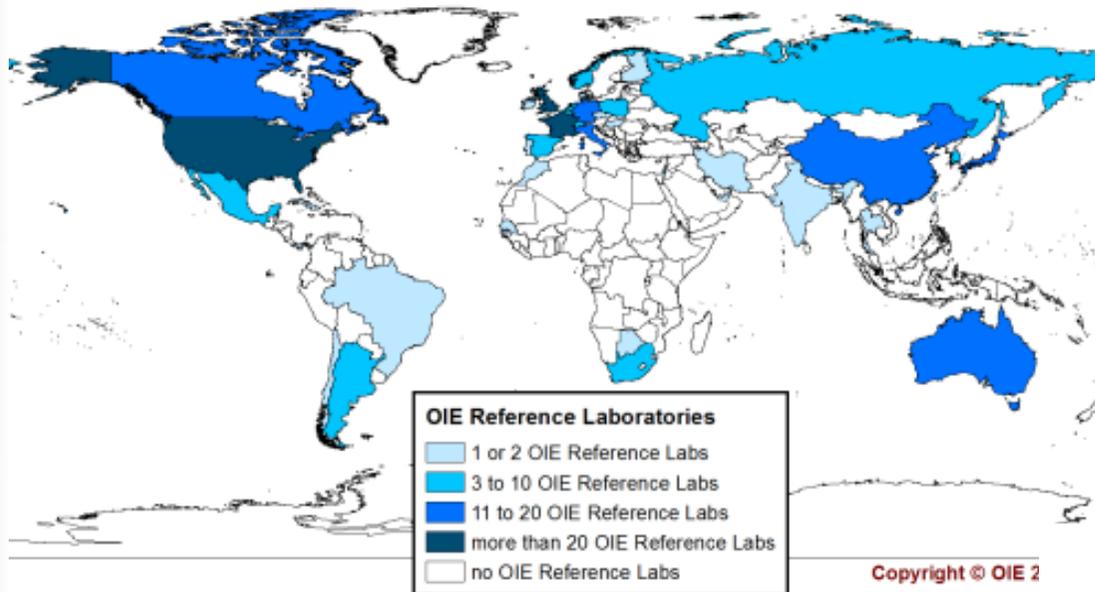
The PDMA has provided excellent support to DAFF by handling the system of the registration of poultry traders and all enquiries related thereto. This has enabled DAFF to devote their attention to the control of the outbreaks. The PDMA is in the process to update and refine the system to make it as efficient as possible.

M. M. M. M.
DIRECTOR ANIMAL HEALTH

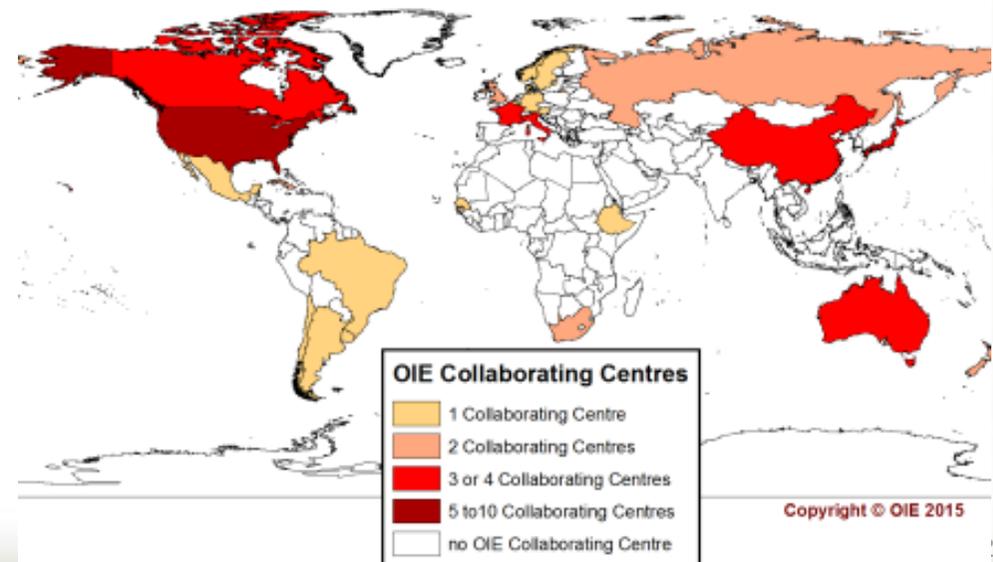
Miscellaneous

Reference Centres

World Distribution of OIE Reference Laboratories



World Distribution of OIE Collaborating Centres



■ Challenges

- Countries losing status
- Inadequate expertise
- Resource Limitation

■ Possible solution

- Twinning – (Laboratories, VSB, VEEs)
- PVS evaluation – Laboratory missions , VLSP platform
 - i. OIE training - (Delegates, Focal Points, Experts, etc)
 - ii. Public Private Partnerships (PPP)

Conclusion



- Countries that implement OIE Standards can successfully;
 - **“effectively and efficiently control animal diseases”**, thereby,
 - Improving **“market accessibility of their livestock products”** and
 - seize **“an opportunity for accelerated economic growth, and achieve the goal of being self sufficient in livestock products”**
 - = a turnaround for the current situation and concern to SADC and Africa as a whole.

Acknowledgements



- Chief Veterinary Officers and OIE Delegates for the SADC region for allowing us to share their success story...

Thank you for your attention



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Protecting animals, preserving our future

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