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Current developments relevant to TADs in the context of SADC

**KAZA TFCA Animal Health Sub-Working Group
Meeting, Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe
12 – 13 June 2019**



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

- Introduction
- OIE Standards
- GS87
- Recent notifications - TADs in SADC
- CBT and Conclusions



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Introduction

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Background Information – World organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

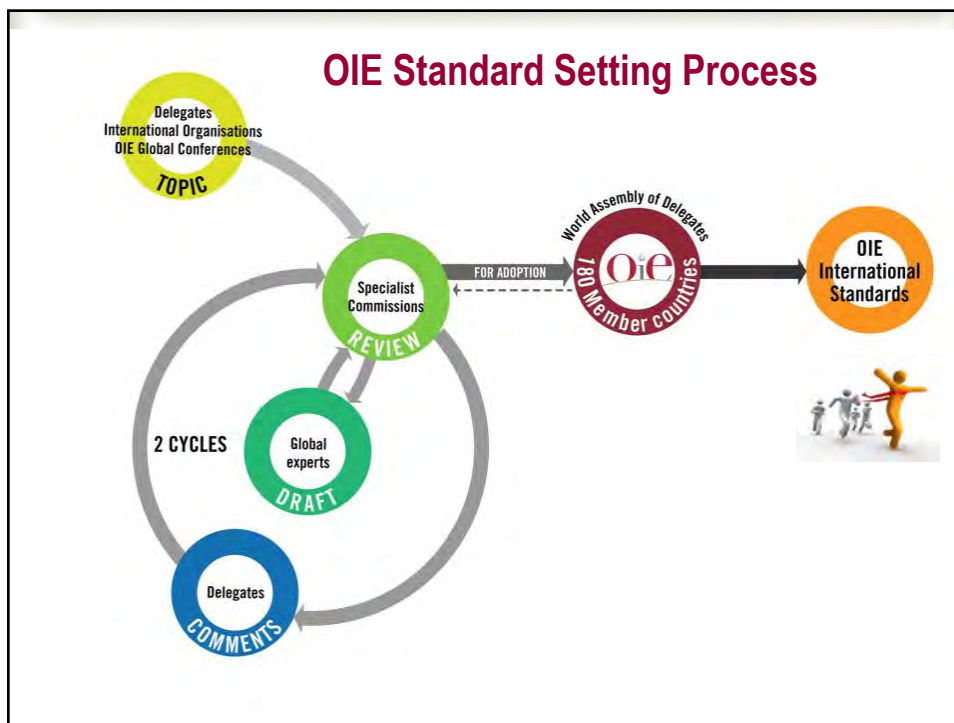
- 1924; *Office International des Epizooties* (OIE) (Rinderpest)
- 2003; World Organisation for Animal Health, acronym still “OIE”
- Animal Health, Welfare and Veterinary Public Health – **sets science based Standards for these** (WTO reference)

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OUR WORLDWIDE NETWORK



OIE Standards



Publishing OIE Standards – Codes and Manuals

CODES

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic



MANUALS

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic



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

OIE Standards (General Provisions) Chapters

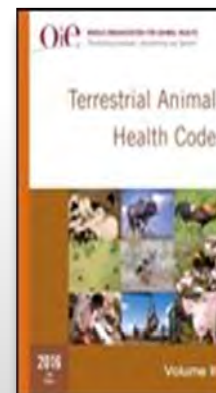
- Notification of diseases, infections and infestations, and provision of epidemiological information (Chapter 1.1)
- Animal health surveillance-Chapter 1.4.
- Veterinary Services - Chapter 3.1.
- General principles on identification and traceability of live animals - Chapter 4.1.



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Work related to trade from FMD infected areas

- Chapter 8.8. on FMD is still under revision and no resolutions were adopted on FMD this year.





The image shows a close-up of a pig's head. The pig is white with some dark spots. The OIE SG87 logo is in the top left corner, and the text 'PRESS RELEASE AFRICAN SWINE FEVER' is in the top right corner. The text 'World Organisation for Animal Health - Protecting animals, Preserving our future | 12' is located at the bottom right of the slide.

- Specific resolution on ASF
 - Global concern
 - Devastating disease
 - Affects poorest communities hardest



Two significant drivers for animal disease spread highlighted

- Climate change
- International trade

Climate change

- Three vector borne diseases as example
 - Rift Valley fever
 - Bluetongue
 - West Nile fever

International trade

Examples taken

- Avian influenza

Two aquatic animal diseases

- Koi herpesvirus
- Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans

The importance of reporting and transparency

Recent notifications - TADs in SADC



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Notified TADs - SADC countries (2019)



- Comoros: FMD (ongoing)
- Eswatini: African Horse Sickness (ongoing)
- Malawi: FMD (ongoing)
- Namibia: HPAI (ongoing)
- South Africa: ASF (ongoing), LPAI (ongoing).
- Zambia FMD (ongoing)
- Zimbabwe ASF (ongoing)

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FMD



- **2019**
 - Comoros; Serotype O
 - Malawi SAT2 and A
 - South Africa sub-clinical in Buffalo
- **2018**
 - Botswana
 - Malawi
 - Mauritius
 - Mozambique
 - South Africa
 - Zambia
 - Zimbabwe

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FMD



- SADC FMD technical meeting and Livestock Technical Committee Meeting on Response Actions to Outbreaks and Emerging Serotypes of Foot and Mouth Disease
- Organised jointly by SADC-OIE-FAO (18-21 June)

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PPR

- Roadmap meeting
Southern Africa in March
 - Complex situation in the SADC region
 - Growing concern on wildlife and susceptibility to the disease (Saiga antelope in Mongolia)
- PPR meeting this week in Nairobi
 - Lesotho, Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Seychelles, Comoros and Mozambique (stage 3&4)



CBT and Conclusions

TFCAs - OIE perspective

- OIE mandate is in animal health (domestic or wild) , welfare and veterinary public health – irrespective of where animal are.
- Mandate executed through implementation of Standards
- OIE Standards fully applicable in TFCAs - *Horizontal (general provisions)* and *Disease Specific* Chapters of the Code
- Wild, domestic and human interface can lead to an increased disease burden (including zoonosis)
- Appropriate controls in accordance with OIE standards should be put in place (a *disease prevention and control program* is very essential)
- OIE standards are Science based – to change them science based evidence is needed

Reflections on TFCAs

- Good management of domestic and wild animals important in TFCAs settings
- TFCAs shared responsibility of Ministries responsible for animal health and Ministries responsible for natural resources.
- Animal health services are a public good also in TFCAs



Trade in Safe Commodities - FMD (Commodity Based Trade)



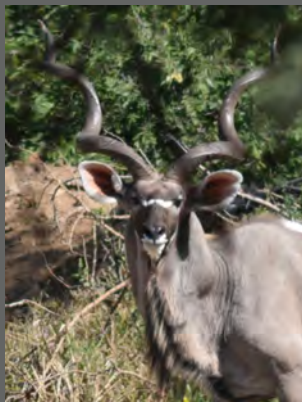
- Good Livestock management
 - Separation of infected from non-infected
 - Robust vaccination regime with efficacious vaccines
 - Effective surveillance
 - Movement control
 - Quarantine
 - Thorough abattoir ante- & postmortem inspection
 - maturation
 - Deboning & Deglanding

In accordance with relevant provisions of the OIE TAHC

Trade in Safe Commodities - FMD (Commodity Based Trade)

- Through CBT livestock within TFCA's may be traded;
 - Locally (within TFCA – hospitality industry, settlements, towns, etc..)
 - Nationally (rest of the country)
 - Regionally
 - Internationally
- Success will depend on existence and credibility of Official Disease Control Program

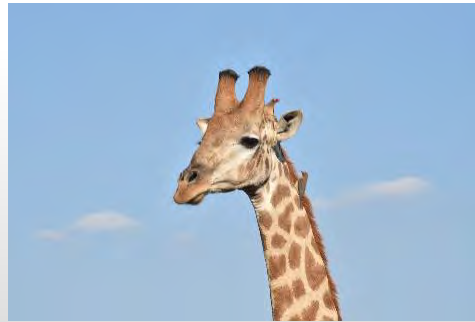
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Conclusions

Conclusions

- Reporting and transparency build trust
- OIE standards are there to ensure safe trade
- Science based evidence needed to amend the code



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Thank you for
your attention

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