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IGAD Regional Animal Health Bulletin



AFRICAN UNION
**INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES**



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IGAD Regional Animal Health Bulletin

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An initiative of the Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health (SMP-AH) Project, a collaborative project spearheaded by African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) in partnership with IGAD/IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD)

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Acronyms

AU-IBAR	African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
ICPALD	IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
LSD	Lumpyskin Disease
MS	Member States
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
SGP	Sheep and Goat Pox
SMP-AH	Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health
STSD	Improving Surveillance in trade-Sensitive Diseases

Preface

Welcome to the first edition of the IGAD Regional Animal Health Bulletin, a regional bulletin for animal health reports from IGAD Member States (MS). This is an initiative of the Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health (SMP-AH) Project, a collaborative project spearheaded by African Union Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) in partnership with IGAD/IGAD Centre for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD). This edition of the regional bulletin focuses mainly on the disease situation in IGAD Member States during 2013 as per reports submitted to the Animal Resources Information Systems (ARIS) from January to December.

In summary, a total of 5,588 records involving 43 diseases, were submitted by 8 Member States namely, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda during 2013. The bulk of the records were submitted by Ethiopia (87.67%), followed by Kenya (6.42%), Sudan (1.56%), Somalia (1.54%), Uganda (1.40%), South Sudan (0.72%), Djibouti (0.43%) and Eritrea (0.27%). Major species reported on included Avian, Bovine, Caprine, Ovine, Canine, Equine and Camelids.

The major challenges regarding submission of disease data were 1) incomplete and untimely submission, 2) late submission of data as in the case of Uganda, 3) data gaps i.e. georeferenced information and important dates of events related to reported diseases outbreaks and 4) poor quality data. Missions to mobilize Member States improve data submission are recommended.

Reporting rate by Countries within the IGAD region

Eight countries submitted reports during 2013. Djibouti, Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda submitted 12 reports, Kenya 11, South Sudan 9, Eritrea 7 and Somalia 5. Hence 80 reports were received out of the expected

total of 96 reports, giving a reporting rate of 83% as illustrated in Table I. The disease status within IGAD region is presented while taking into consideration the above-mentioned limitations.

Table I: Reporting rate of IGAD Member States during 2013

Countries	Number of reports	Rate (%)
Djibouti	12	100%
Eritrea	7	58%
Ethiopia	12	100%
Kenya	11	92%
Somalia	5	42%
South Sudan	9	75%
Sudan	12	100%
Uganda	12	100%
Total	80	83%

Disease outbreak situation in the IGAD region during 2013

Overall, a total of 912 disease outbreaks were reported in 8 countries involving 43 diseases, 148,873 cases and 27,961 deaths. The outbreaks consisted of 652 new and 260 follow-ups. As summarized in Table 2, diseases with the highest number of outbreaks, included Trypanosomosis (195), followed by Fowl typhoid (182), CCPP (128), Sheep and goat pox (57), PPR (45), FMD (43), Theileriosis (39), Anthrax (28), Camelpox (24), Echinococcosis (24), and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (23).

Diseases with the widest spread in the region as per the number of countries reporting included, Rabies (6), PPR (6), Anthrax (5), CBPP (5), FMD (5), LSD(5), Sheep and Goat pox (5), Theileriosis (5), Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (4), Brucellosis (4) and Newcastle Disease (4).

All major transboundary animal diseases (TADs) were reported within

the IGAD region apart from Rift Valley fever. CCPP, Sheep and goat pox, PPR and FMD had the largest number of outbreaks, while Sheep and goat pox, Lumpyskin disease, CBPP, FMD and Newcastle Disease had the widest spread, having been reported in the highest number of countries in the IGAD region. Rabies, Anthrax and Echinococcosis were the major zoonoses reported in terms of number of outbreaks and spread. This implies that regional disease control programs within IGAD region should focus more on diseases such as Trypanosomosis, CCPP, sheep and goat pox, PPR, FMD, Lumpyskin disease, CBPP, Newcastle Disease, Rabies, Anthrax, Theileriosis and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia. Disease reports from IGAD countries suggest that there might be either inadequate control measures or complete lack of control programs for diseases with the highest number of outbreaks. Conducting of a detailed risk analysis is recommended for such diseases in order to ascertain factors maintaining their spread in affected countries.

Table 2: Disease outbreak situation in IGAD region during 2013

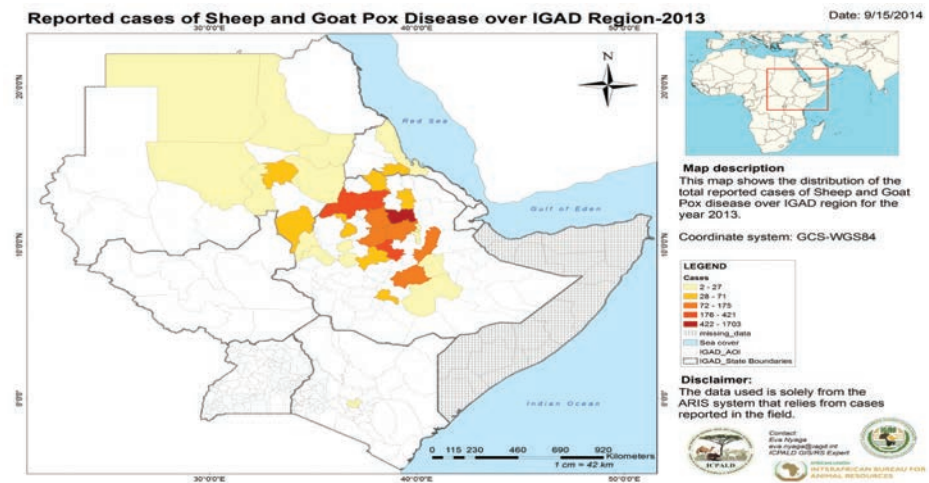
No.	Disease	Countries	Outbreaks	Susceptible	Cases	Deaths	Morbidity rate	Mortality rate	Fatality rate
1	Africa Horse Sickness	1	0	461170	2342	450	0.51	0.10	19.21
2	African swine fever	1	2	212	14	6	6.60	2.83	42.86
3	Anaplasmosis	3	7	3430	155	55	4.52	1.60	35.48
4	Anthrax	5	28	969755	11158	2588	1.15	0.27	23.19
5	Babesiosis	3	17	3463	262	64	7.57	1.85	24.43
6	Black-quarter	3	2	828658	9533	1122	1.15	0.14	11.77
7	Botulism	1	0	5	4	4	80.00	80.00	100.00

No.	Disease	Coun-tries	Out-breaks	Suscep-tible	Cases	Deaths	Mor-bidity rate	Mor-tality rate	Fatal-ity rate
8	Bovine brucel- losis (B. abortus)	4	23	11109	620	4	5.58	0.04	0.65
9	Caprine brucel- losis (B. meliten- sis)	2	4	195	34	1	17.44	0.51	2.94
10	Camel- pox	2	24	1503	313	20	20.83	1.33	6.39
11	Canine distem- per	2	0	114	10	6	8.77	5.26	60.00
12	Clostridi- um infec- tion	1	0	255	35	25	13.73	9.80	71.43
13	Coccidi- osis	2	0	10214	886	599	8.67	5.86	67.61
14	CBPP	5	6	711893	1110	172	0.16	0.02	15.50
15	CCPP	3	128	531730	3960	669	0.74	0.13	16.89
16	Con- tagious Ecthyma	0	0	12	4	0	33.33	0.00	0.00
17	Echino- cocciosis	1	24	43975	321	0	0.73	0.00	0.00
18	Equine viral anaemia	1	0	1960	80	53	4.08	2.70	66.25
19	FMD	5	43	463162	8392	119	1.81	0.03	1.42
20	Fowl cholera	1	0	80165	205	120	0.26	0.15	58.54
21	Fowl typhoid	1	182	1079667	12513	961	1.16	0.09	7.68
22	Fowl pox	2	1	453	21	8	4.64	1.77	38.10
23	Haemor- rhagic Septicae- mia	4	23	1131922	15936	2560	1.41	0.23	16.06
24	Heartwa- ter	3	7	2036	431	54	21.17	2.65	12.53

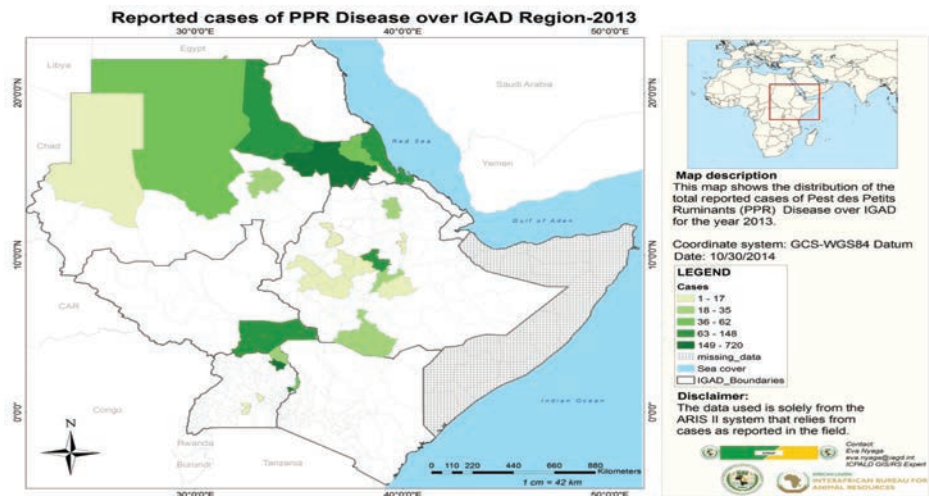
No.	Disease	Coun-tries	Out-breaks	Suscep-tible	Cases	Deaths	Mor-bidity rate	Mor-tality rate	Fatal-ity rate
25	Infectious Bursal disease	2	1	340	153	75	45.00	22.06	49.02
26	Infectious coryza	1	0	7036	55	18	0.78	0.26	32.73
27	John's disease	1	0	6	1	0	16.67	0.00	0.00
28	Lumpy-skin disease	5	5	1498227	8100	480	0.54	0.03	5.93
29	Malignant Catarrhal fever	2	0	38066	114	68	0.30	0.18	59.65
30	Mange	1	0	8	1	1	12.50	12.50	100.00
31	Marek's disease	1	0	130	130	40	100.00	30.77	30.77
32	Mastitis	2	0	4001	42	11	1.05	0.27	26.19
33	Nairobi Sheep disease	1	1	4	2	2	50.00	50.00	100.00
34	New-castle Disease	4	4	434413	30704	10055	7.07	2.31	32.75
35	PPR	6	45	1221379	17249	3615	1.41	0.30	20.96
36	Rabies	6	21	25282	430	297	1.70	1.17	69.07
37	Rift Valley fever	1	0	8	7	7	87.50	87.50	100.00
38	Salmo-nellosis	1	8	26	12	0	46.15	0.00	0.00
39	Sheep and goat pox	5	57	846962	15798	1708	1.87	0.20	10.81
40	Strep-totricose	1	0	52	42	9	80.77	17.31	21.43
41	Theileri-osis	5	39	9932	771	140	7.76	1.41	18.16
42	Trau-matic reticulo-pericar-ditis	1	0	8	2	0	25.00	0.00	0.00

No.	Disease	Coun-tries	Out-breaks	Suscep-tible	Cases	Deaths	Mor-bidity rate	Mor-tality rate	Fatal-ity rate
43	Trypano-somosis	4	197	68579	6470	1775	9.43	2.59	27.43

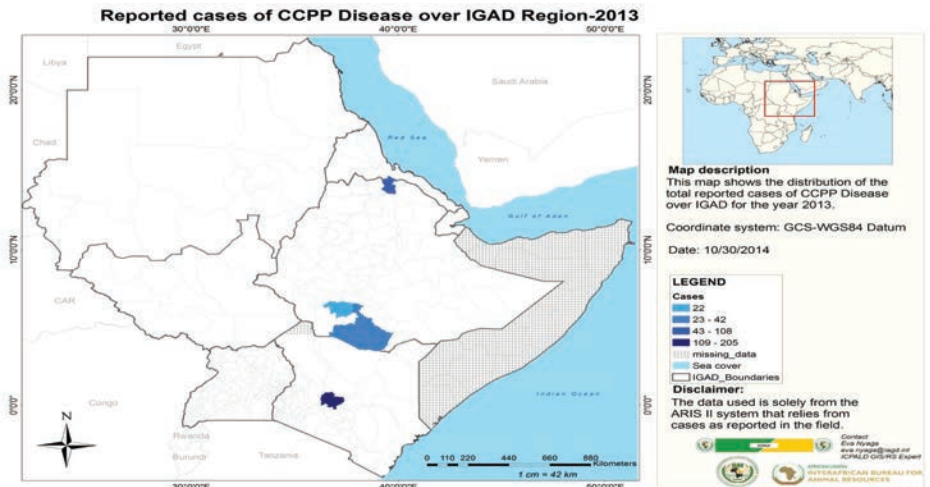
Disease distribution especially for trade-related transboundary animal diseases is illustrated further in Maps 1-6.



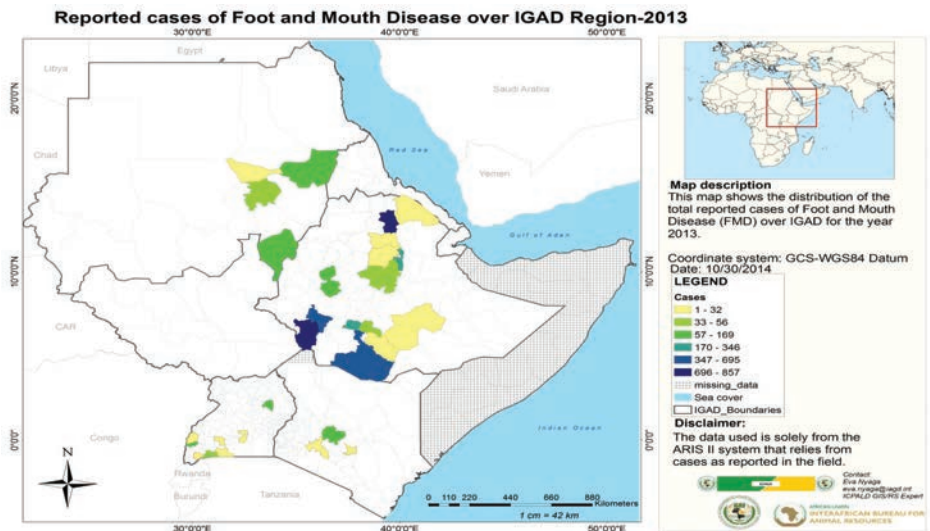
Map 1: Spatial distribution of reported cases of Sheep and Goat Pox within the IGAD region



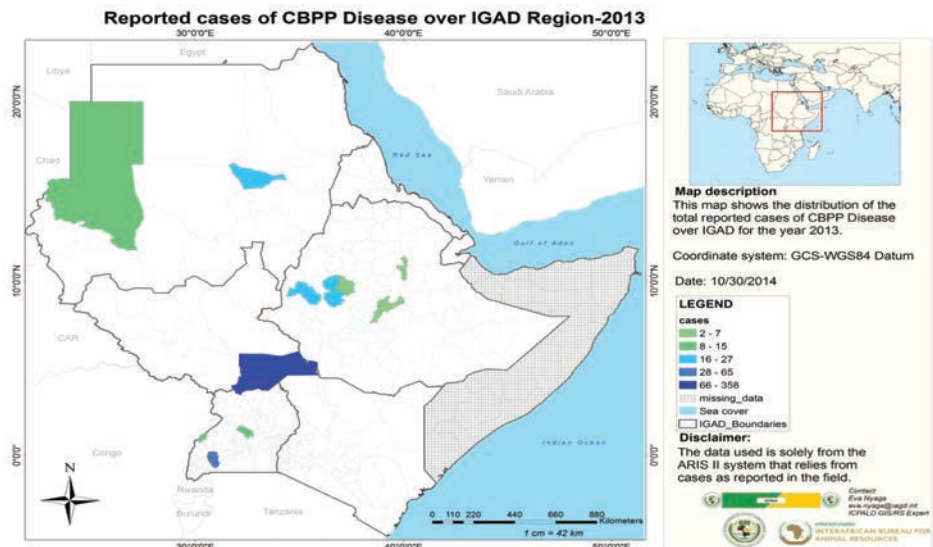
Map 2: Spatial distribution of reported cases of PPR within the IGAD region



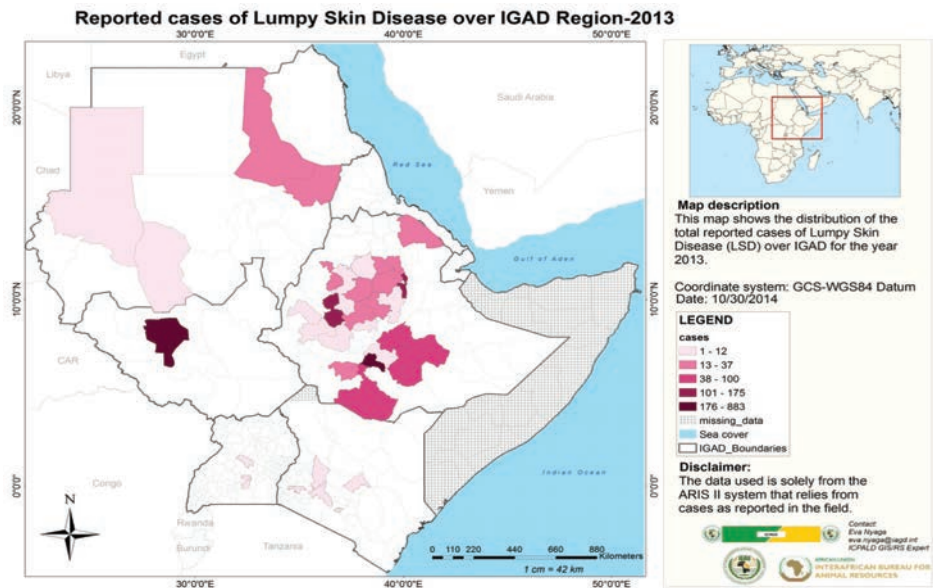
Map 3: Spatial distribution of reported cases of CCPP within the IGAD region



Map 4: Spatial distribution of reported cases of Foot and Mouth Disease within the IGAD region



Map 5: Spatial distribution of reported cases of CBPP within the IGAD region



Map 6: Spatial distribution of reported cases of Lumpskin Disease within the IGAD region

Losses by species during 2013

In terms of losses, a total of 27,784 animals died, while 136 were slaughtered and 105 destroyed as a control measure against disease outbreaks (see Table 3). Therefore the total losses reported from IGAD countries 2013 was 28,025 animals. The highest number of deaths were caused by New Castle Disease (10055), PPR (3615), Anthrax (2588), Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (2560), Trypanosomosis (1775), Sheep and Goat Pox (1708) and Blackquarter (1122). The highest losses were registered among Avian species (11732) followed by Bovine (7526), then caprine (4696) and ovine (2764). Therefore more efforts should be directed towards controlling poultry diseases, especially New Castle Disease, followed by cattle diseases (Anthrax, Trypanosomosis, and Blackquarter) and Small ruminant diseases (PPR, SGP and haemorrhagic Septicaemia).

Table 3: Losses by species during 2013

Species	Deaths	Slaughtered	Destroyed	Total losses
Avian	11710	16	6	11732
Bovine	7443	72	11	7526
Camelidae	144	0	18	162
Canine	237	0	5	242
Caprine	4632	10	54	4696
Equine	902	0	1	903
Ovine	2716	38	10	2764
Total	27784	136	105	28025

Distribution according to months during 2013

The monthly trend in total outbreaks in IGAD region is elaborated in Figure 1. The outbreaks started with a peak (approx. 140) in January to March 2013 and declined to about 70 in April and down to 40 in May then to 60 in June. Thereafter between July and December total outbreaks in IGAD region were low, generally below 20 per month.

This implies occurrence of disease outbreaks in the region exhibits seasonality. Disease control programs should therefore target seasons with the highest occurrence of outbreaks, especially from January to June.

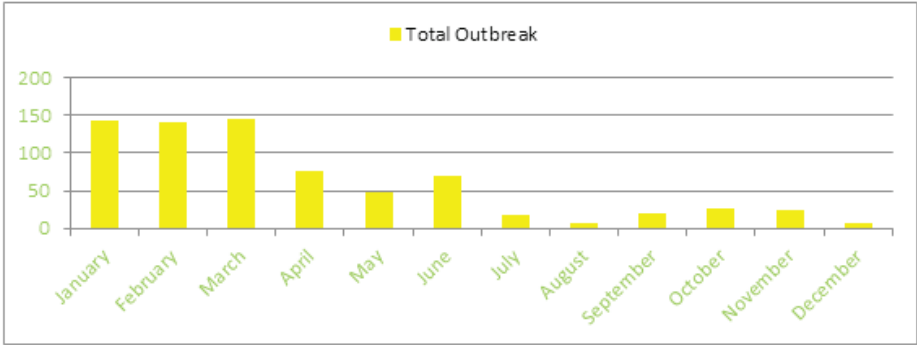


Figure 1: Monthly distribution of disease outbreaks in IGAD region during 2013

Monthly distribution of animal losses reported in IGAD region during 2013 is illustrated in Figure 2. The trend started with about 3000 animals lost in January and reached a peak in February (about 7,000) then declined through June (about 6,000) down to below 1,000 in April. Between May to December, animal losses remained below 2,000 per month.



Figure 2: Monthly distribution of total animal losses in IGAD region during 2013

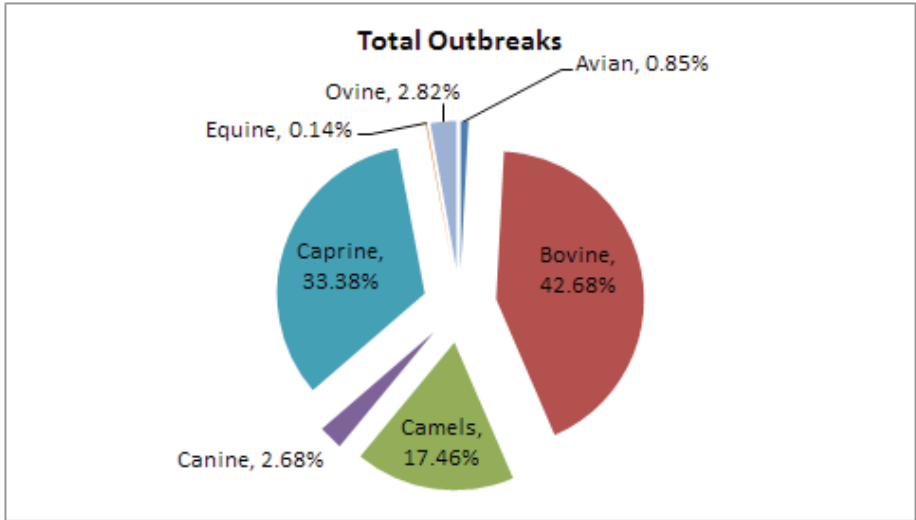


Figure 3: Percentage of outbreaks distributed by species in IGAD region during 2013

The percentage outbreaks distributed by species in IGAD region during 2013 is showed in Figure 3. The highest number of outbreaks was reported among bovine, followed by caprine, camels, ovine, canine, avian and equine.

Suggestions to resolve data handling and submission challenges in Member States

- » Member States should preferably hire information experts within Veterinary ranks to directly collect, enter and maintain databases for livestock data
- » Member States should devote some budget for management of livestock data

Important events

- » Validation of SMPs for PPR, FMD, RVF and Brucellosis, Nairobi, 30th July-1st August 2014
- » SMP-AH Cross-border harmonization meeting for Kenya, Uganda

and Tanzania, Mwanza, 25th-27th August 2014

- » Undertake STSD regional meeting on disease surveillance coordination mechanisms, Sept 2014
- » Validation of STSD Sudan LITs situation analysis, Mid- August 2014
- » Establishing regional SPS committee for IGAD region, 3rd week of August 2014
- » SMP-AH Experience sharing tour on feedlot and meat plants to Ethiopia, early Sept 2014



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