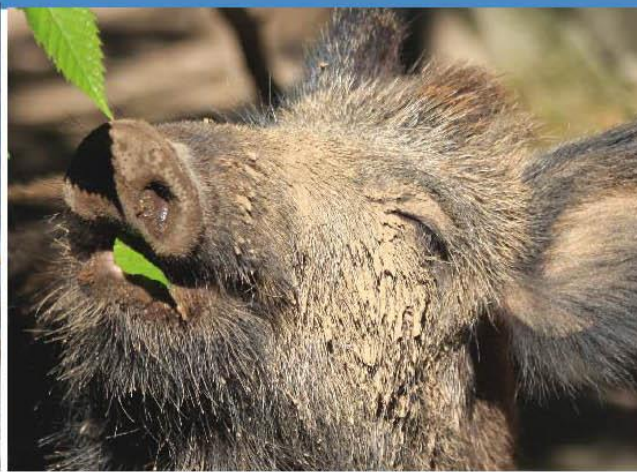




Food and Agriculture Organization
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Swine Transboundary Diseases

Success stories: FAO supporting Member Countries

Silvia Kreindel, Julio Pinto, Claudia Pittiglio
FAO/AGAH/GLEWS



CSF -Some Activities of the CSF FAO Plan leading to control and eradication in the Americas (2000)

- Regionalization based on characterization of the disease, swine production systems swine rearing, presence of CSF, and ecological, economic, political and cultural aspects.
- Achievement of new free areas, assisting countries able to demonstrate that the country or zones within the country are free of the disease,
- Technical support, coordination and management of regional, sub-regional and national programs with
- Incorporation and participation of the community/ stakeholders/ veterinary schools,
- Training of personnel who will be involved with the Plan
- Detect the presence of CSF virus (carrier pigs)
- Establishment of National Animal Health Emergency Systems
- Creation of a contingency fund for animal health emergencies International reporting of the disease via FAO/ OIE



CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER (CSF)

FAO activities in the Americas towards eradication

- During the last decade American countries have made great efforts to control and eradicate CSF, giving priority to individual programmes with investments exceeding hundreds of millions of US dollars.
- The FAO-initiated plan ("Hemispheric Plan), uses a two-step strategy:
 - an initial phase of eradicating the disease from various areas of the hemisphere, then
 - consolidating and maintaining these areas CSF-free.



CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER (CSF)

FAO activities in the Americas (cont.)

- The second phase follows a regionalization model based on advances made by countries in the initial process of eradication.
- The goal is to eradicate the disease from the Americas by the year 2020.
- Execution of the project focuses on three different levels: the Americas level, the regional and/or subregional level, and individual country programmes to eradicate the disease.

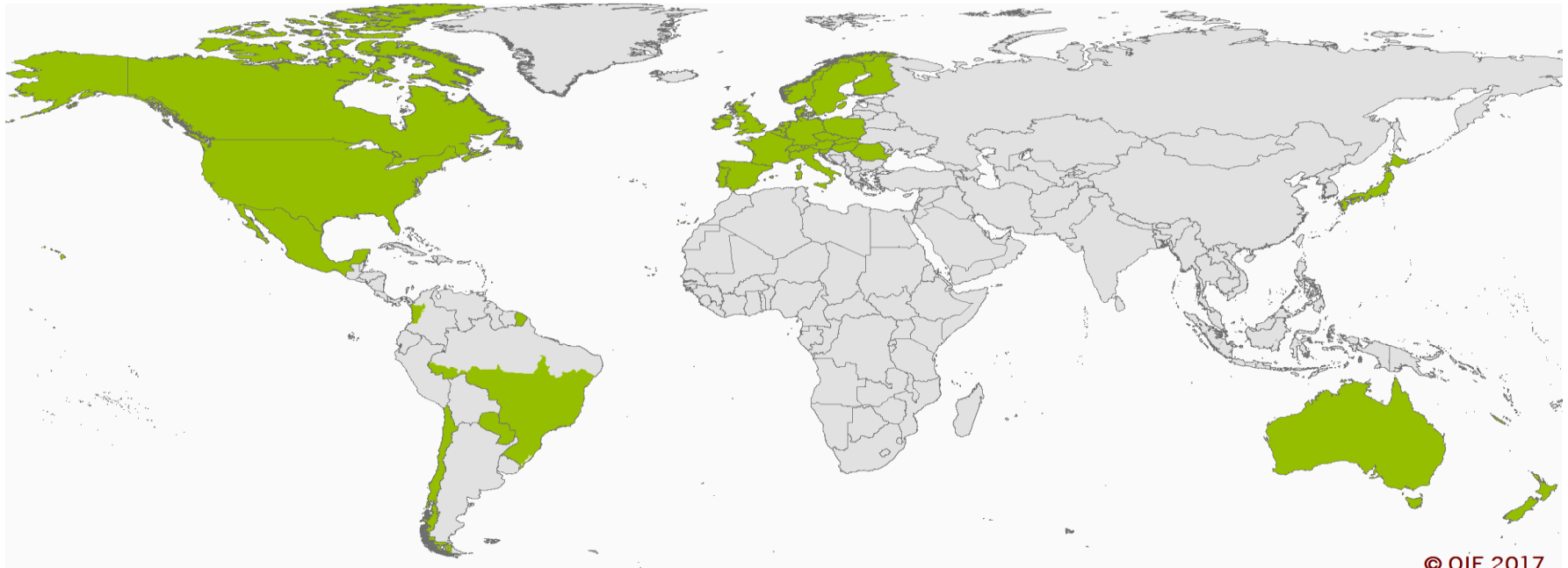


CSF Official CSF Status

OIE Member Countries' official CSF status map

Last update May 2017

[Click on a region to zoom in](#)



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- Member Countries and zones recognised as free from CSF
- Countries and zones without an OIE official status for CSF



FAO Leading the control of Teschovirus



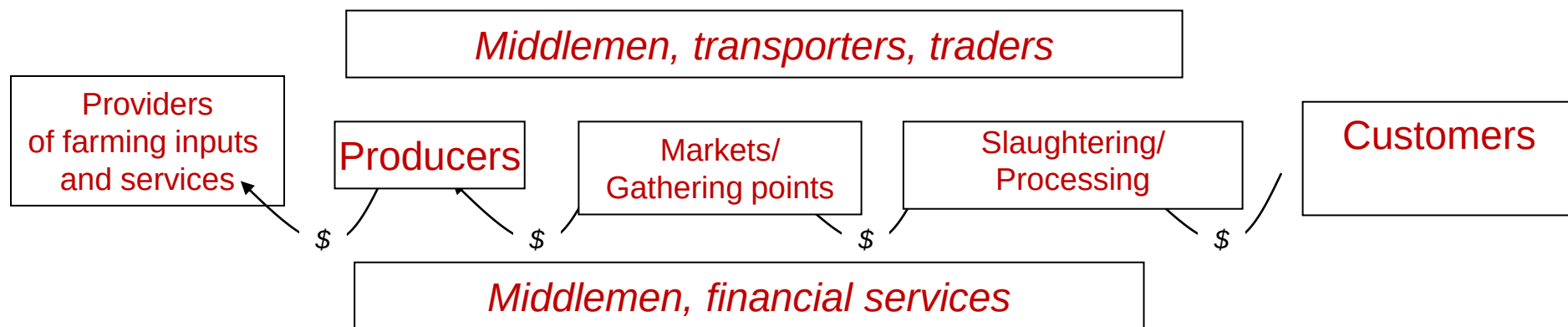
- In February and March 2009, ~ 1,500 backyard pigs became sick and ~ 700 of them died or were sacrificed in the Lower Artibonite Valley.
- The main clinical sign was posterior ataxia followed by paresis/paralysis.



- In March 2009, FADDL and the NVSL-Ames conducted a prompt diagnosis for an outbreak of porcine teschovirus /encephalomyelitis in the Republic of Haiti.
- In 2010, FAO with partners (USDA, IICA, AMES) was engaged in the process to investigate the mortality support and control the disease through the production of a vaccine for porcine Teschovirus encephalomyelitis, and to explore alternative solutions for controlling the disease and other disease swine problems present in Haiti (CSF).
- The Vaccine and management of other problems has been effective for the control of the disease



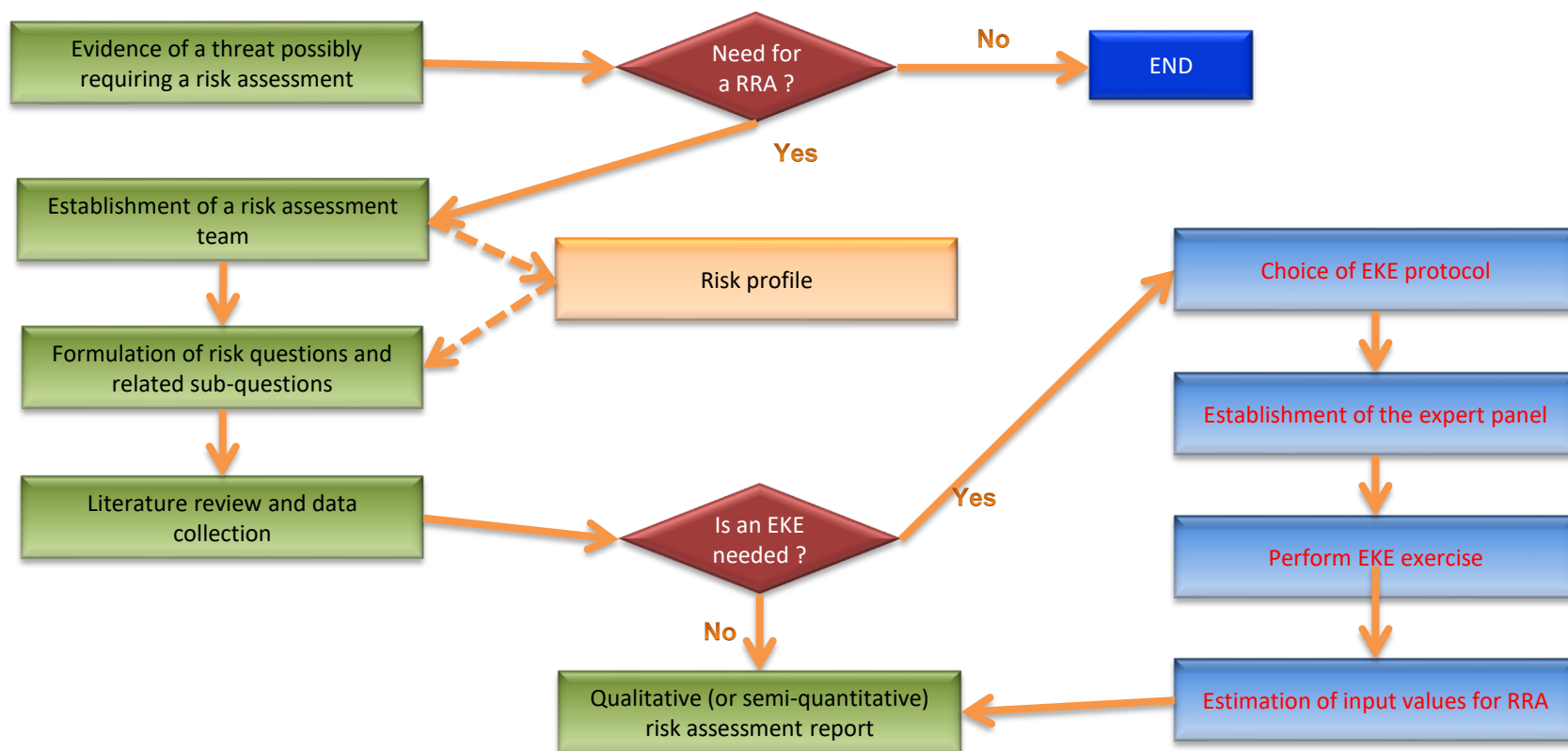
Importance of Understanding Value chains



- Connections and flow between production systems, trade nodes and consumers provides opportunities for the transmission and spread of pathogens.



Risk Assessment





FAO Approach - Example Applied on Rift Valley fever in Niger

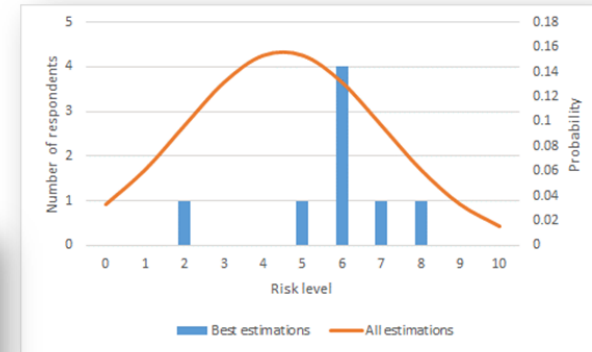
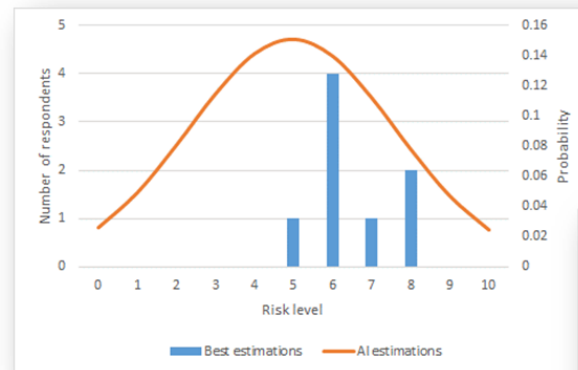
Proportional Hazard risk in Niger

RIFT VALLEY FEVER IN NIGER RAPID RISK ASSESSMENT REPORT (14th of October 2016) Prepared by FAO's Global Early Warning Unit/AGAH

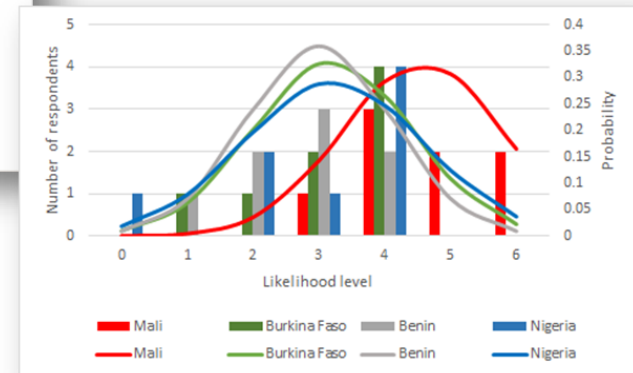
SUMMARY

- The experts participating to this risk assessment considered that the current situation in Niger poses a **medium risk** (mean risk score value equal to 3.75 along a 0 to 10 values scale) for the public health of the country and a **medium-high risk** (mean risk score value: 6.5) for the animal health.
- The occurrence of the infection in **Mali** during this vector season has been considered "**likely/very likely**" (60%-99% chance range) by the experts, whereas the occurrence in other neighbouring countries (Burkina Faso, Benin, Nigeria) was considered less probable, between "**unlikely**" (10%-30% chance) and "**as likely as not**" (30%-60% chance).
- In relation to the probability of future scenarios of RVF spreading into northern African countries (Morocco, Algeria and Libya), the experts **considered** rather **unlikely** (10%-30% chance) this possibility in the next 3-5 years.
- Concerning the main risk factors facilitating the (re) occurrence of the infection in West Africa and its spread to unaffected geographical areas, the **animal movements and trade as well as the changes in weather condition** were considered the main drivers.
- Strengthening the capacities of the human health and veterinary services** in recognizing the clinical signs of RVF in humans and animals, respectively, was considered the most important measure for increasing the rapidity of RVF detection and, hence, the response to the infection.
- Finally the implementation of communication campaigns for farmers and the **general public** was indicated as the most feasible measure for the prevention of infection in humans.

Animal Health risk in Niger



Risk of spread





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Thank you!