

4th EARLN-FMD ANNUAL COORDINATION MEETING

SOMALIA PROGRESS REPORT

Presented by:

Dr M Hassan Ali Jabra

Joint epidemiology and laboratory
Activities

**29th – 30th August 2013, ENTEBBE,
Uganda**

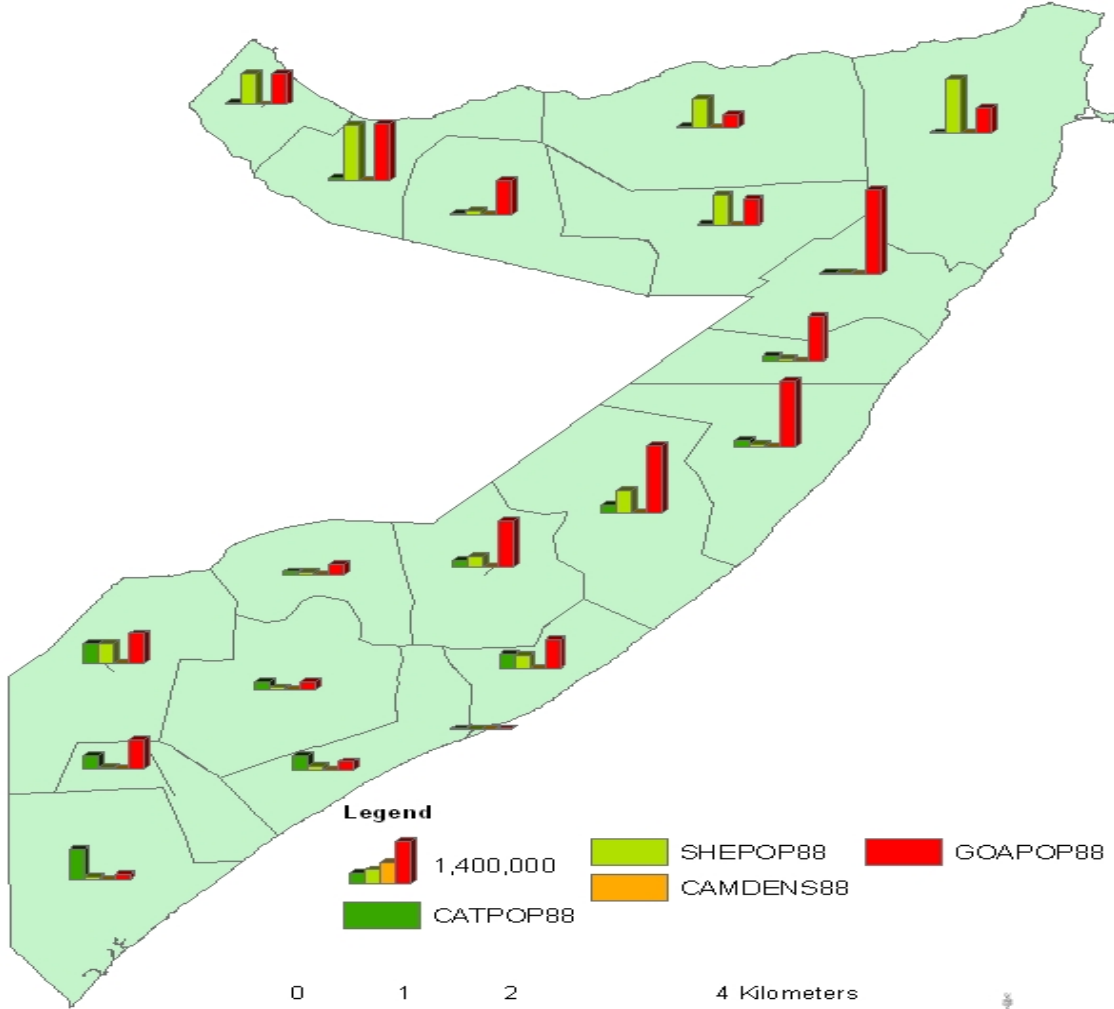
Contribution of Livestock to GDP

Livestock is the most important economic activity of Somali communities. Of the total livestock population in Africa, 43% of the camels, 2% of cattle, 10% of sheep and 5% of goats, are found in Somalia (Elmi, 1991). Livestock contributes significantly to the livelihoods of the Somali people. About 60% of the Somali population are pastoralists, while a further 20% are agro-pastoralists (FAO, 1985). Livestock exports contribute 40% of the total GDP and 80% of foreign currency earnings. Livestock production is trade oriented

Distribution of Livestock populations in Various Zones of Somalia (FSAU, 1999)

Zone	Livestock species and number				Total
	Camels	Cattle	Sheep	Goats	
Somaliland	1,308,260	308,960	5,837,320	4,790,000	12,244,540
Puntland	1,347,700	435,890	3,448,720	7,096,180	12,328,490
Central Somalia	1,003,340	461,860	1,098,680	370,580	2,934,460
Southern Somalia	1,217,470	1,340,870	707,020	1,860,110	5,125,470
Juba Valley	1,417,460	2,061,850	741,860	2,047,800	6,268,970
TOTAL	6,294,230	4,609,430	11,833,600	16,164,670	38,901,930

Livestock population



Legend

- 1,400,000
- CATPOP88
- SHEPOP88
- CAMDENS88
- GOAPOP88

0 1 2 4 Kilometers



Introduction: Wildlife Distribution in Somalia

- 1. Depletion of wildlife species due to unrestricted hunting after the collapse of the government in 1990.**
- 2. Now very rare to see elephants and other large game.**
- 3. Small numbers of buffaloes and giraffes restricted to localities in Lower and middle Juba regions.**
- 4. Warthogs, Gazelle, Dek-Dek and Kudu are most abundant wildlife species due to religious restrictions on interactions with swine.**
- 5. Wild birds are concentrated along Juba and Shabelle river basins as well as in the natural lakes and swamps**

Game meat

Game meat business:

Source of income and livelihood for certain communities in Southern Somalia hunt for game animals such as Antelopes, Gazelle, Dek-Dek and Kudu for consumption and for sale in local markets.

- **Feb. - March 2006: first wildlife team for Somalia was trained by KWS through SERECUI jointly with SES countries**
- **Training involved Warthog capture, Giraffe and Buffalo capture and sampling by darting.**
- **In 2006 SAHSP trained Somali SVPs in the procedures of bird sample collection, storage and dispatchment samples to the relevant labs**

- Rumor register in all DVO and SAHSP offices
- Include wildlife information in monthly disease reports
- Training on sample collection and processing for community based stakeholders include hunters

Wildlife health and surveillance being conducted: Warthog Capture

The objective was to capture warthogs (*Phacochoerus aethopicus*), examine them and obtain serum samples for serological test against Rinderpest.

Areas with high wildlife and livestock interaction were targeted for warthog capture exercise.

Animals were captured by use of two nets (supplied by SERECU), measuring 22 meters in length and 2 meters in height.



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Wildlife conservation and management structure for birds and mammals in Somalia

Currently there are no structures specific for wildlife conservation and management purposes only line ministries of livestock in each areas FG in the South/Central, Somaliland and Puntland are responsible for conservation and management followed by organizations such as zonal veterinary associations, SVPs, SAHSP zonal offices mainly monitoring status of wildlife in case of abnormal deaths occur in wildlife

II. Priority of concern

Establishment of wildlife service department.

Capacity building in mainly in wildlife capture, sampling, conservation and management of wildlife both birds and mammals.

Provision of sampling materials and capture nets

Awareness creation

Current Situation of FMD

Reports, disease with symptoms like FMD were submitted by pastoralists and field veterinarians to veterinary authorities and to SAHSP zonal offices, so far no further investigations are carried out targeted to FMD sero-sampling as well as the collection of biological material for laboratory confirmations.

Only when major outbreak occurs, encompassing large areas, teams sent for investigation and sample collection, FMD outbreaks occur on yearly basis.

Current outbreaks 2012 - June 2013

Bay Region: Burhakaba district

Lower shabelle: Marka district

Middle shabelle: Jowhar district

Middle Juba: Jilib district

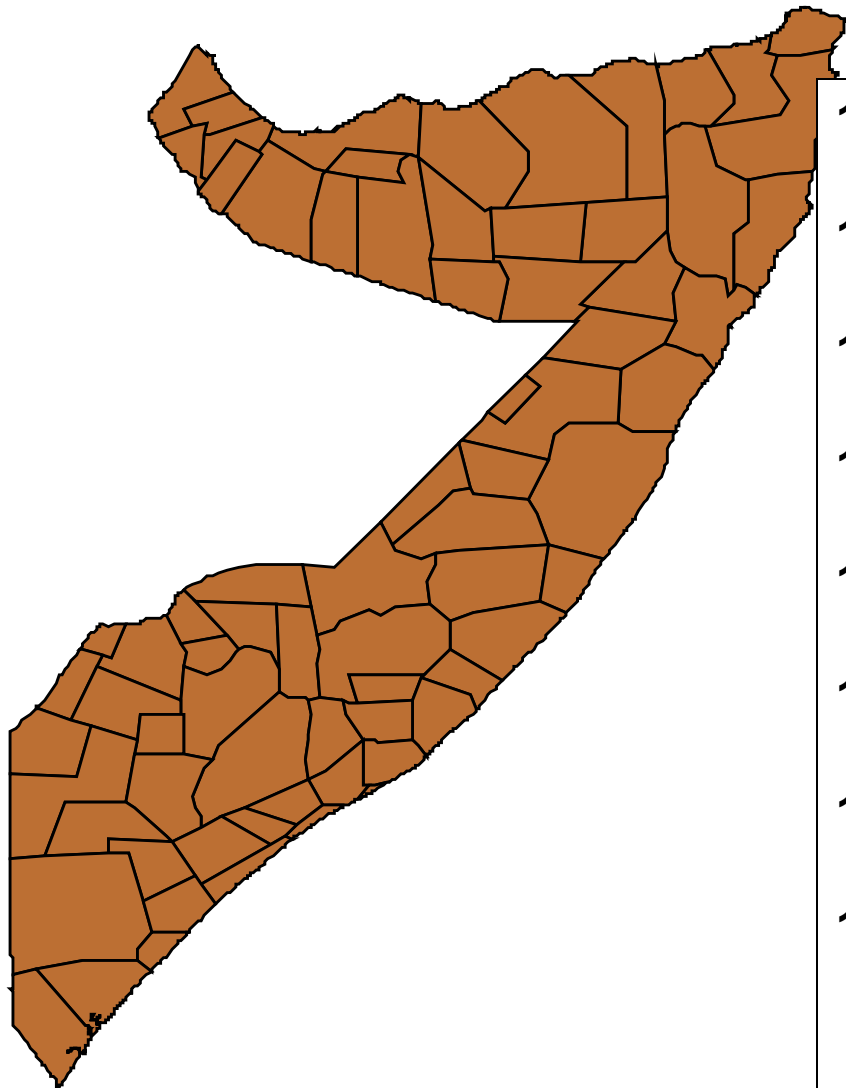
Lower Juba: Kismayu district

Afmadow: district

Activities conduct

- ✓ Awareness creation (radio messages, brochures)
- ✓ Isolation, separation, Quarantine and movement restriction.
- ✓ Secondary infection treatment
- ✓ FMD desk top simulation exercise
- ✓ Vaccination of cattle for export against FMD (KEVEVAPI)

FMD OUTBREAKS IN SOMALIA



1960: O

1971: O

1976: 2

1977: O

1978: A

1980: O

1981: O

1983: O

Results of FMD Cross Sectional Survey 2011 - 2012

6382 serum samples collected from Somaliland,
Puntland, Central and South Somalia.

Tested at Embakasi FMD lab. Nairobi Kenya

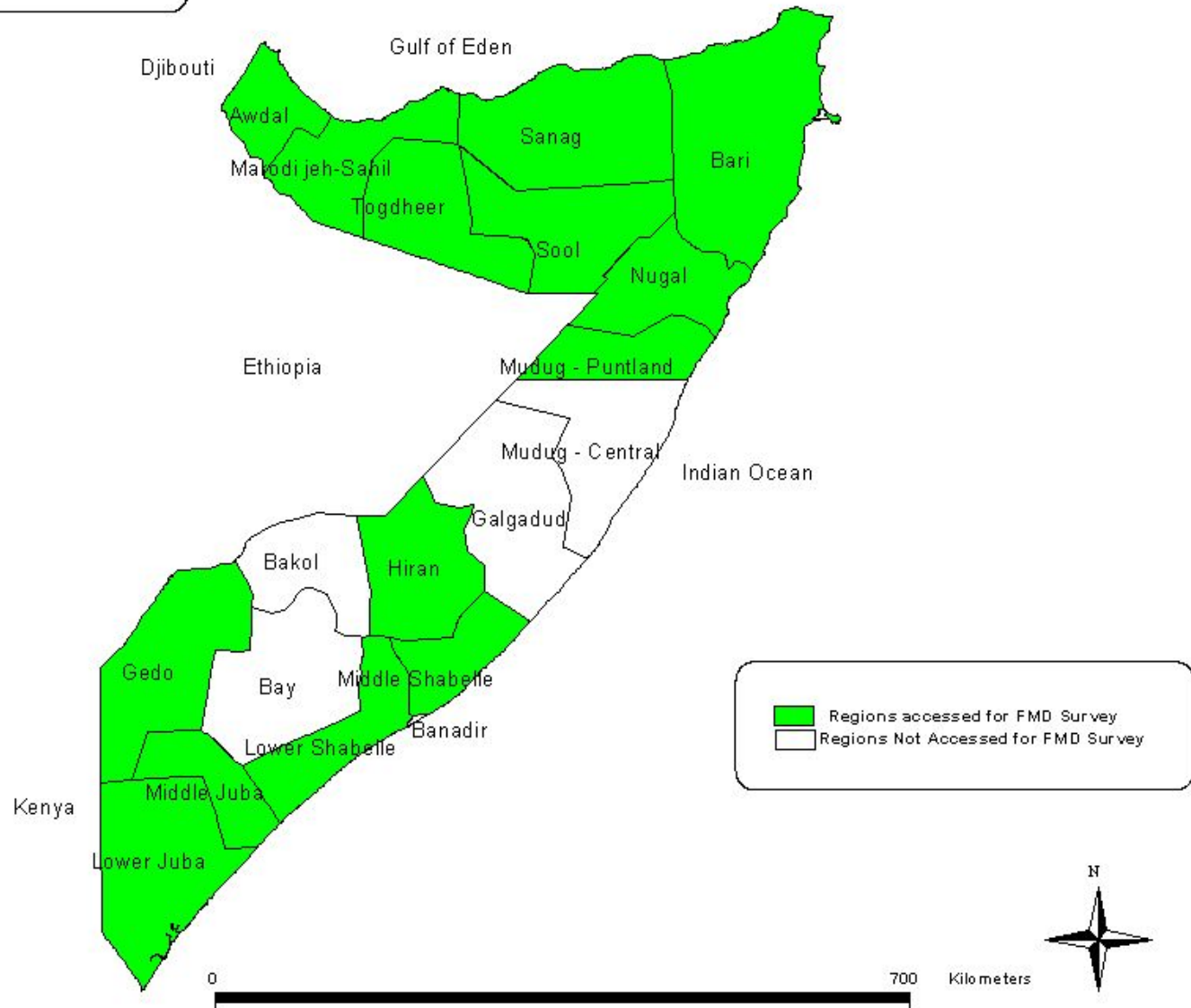
Hargaysa CVL

1st FMD NSP ELISA

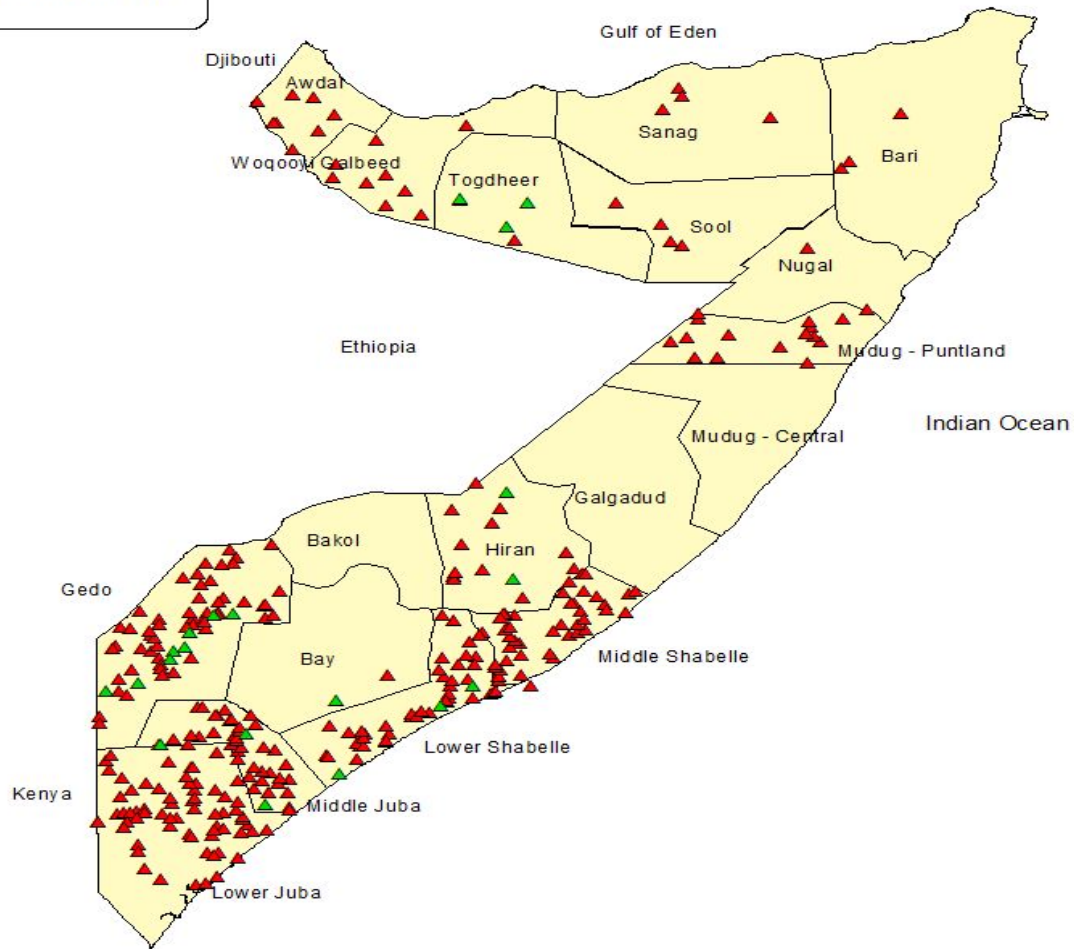
2nd Positive samples further tested for sero
typing

No	Region	Team Id	Target Sites	Sites accessed	Target Sample	Sample collected
1	Middle shabelle	CC	23	23	414	414
2		CD	22	22	396	396
3	Lower shabelle	SE	23	23	414	414
4		SF	23	23	414	414
5	Hiraan	CA	21	21	378	378
6	Middle juba	SG	22	22	396	396
7		SH	22	22	396	396
8	Lower juba	SI	51	46	918	828
9		SL	51	35	918	630
10	Gedo	SM	32	32	576	576
11		SN	31	31	558	558
12	Banadir	BN	3	3	54	60
13	Puntland	PA	3	4	72	76
14		PB	8	8	144	144
15		PC	8	8	144	144
16	Somaliland	LA	8	8	144	144
17		LB	9	9	162	162
18		LC	5	5	90	90
19		LD	4	4	72	72
20		LE	5	5	90	90
		20 teams	374	354	6750	6382

Areas accessed for FMD Survey 2011 - 2012



FMD NSP Test Result

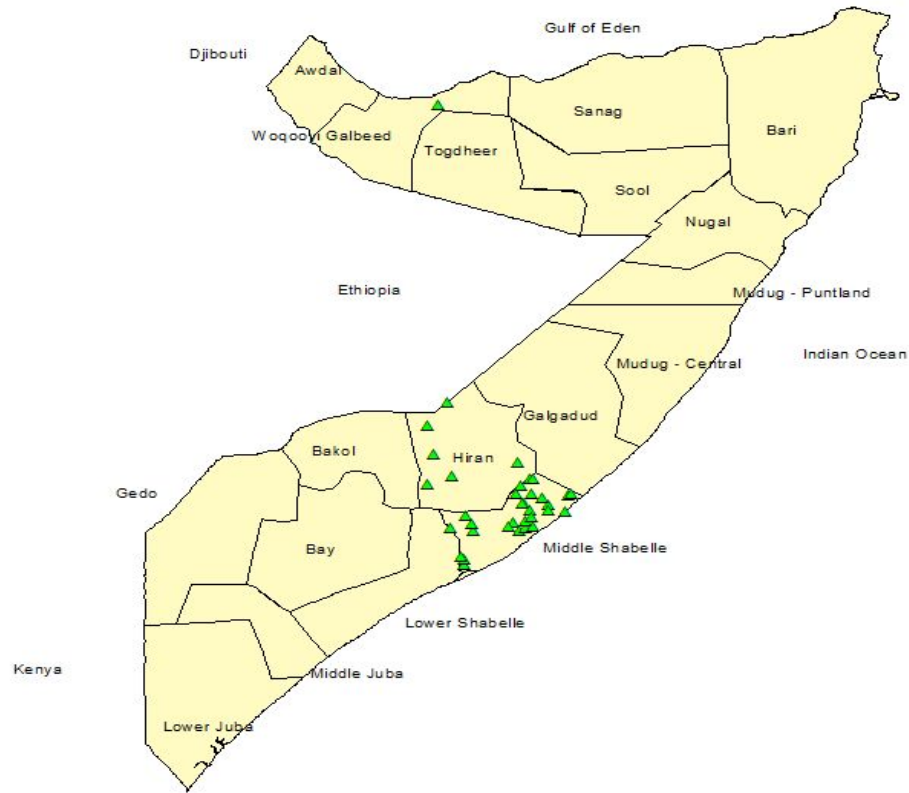




FMD NSP Result

- ▲ NSP Negative Site
- ▲ NSP Positive Site
- Somalia regions



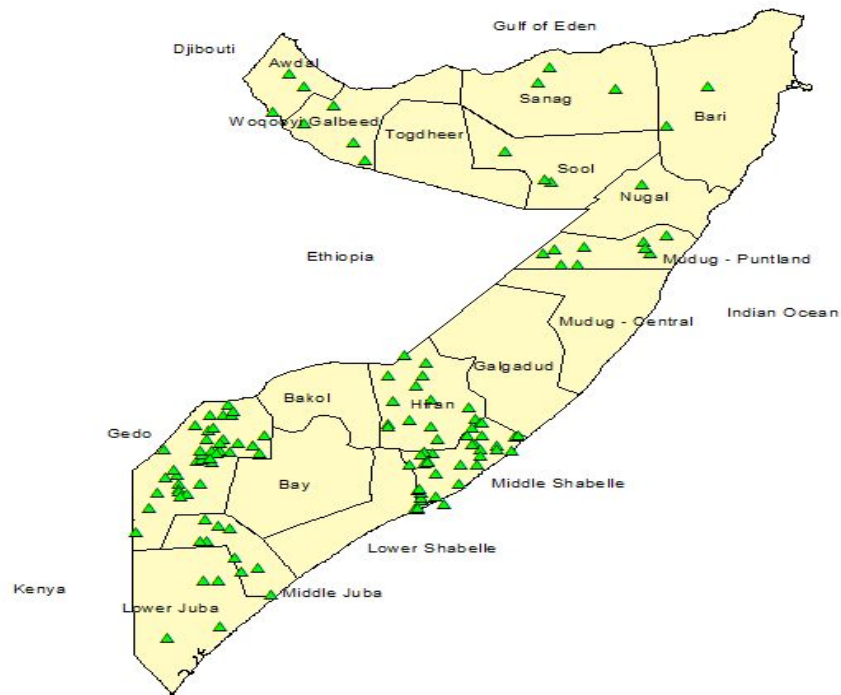
FMD Survey Result: Serotype C



-  Serotype C.
-  Somalia region - pace zones.shp



FMD Survey Result: Sero-type SAT3



100 0 100 200 Miles

▲ Sat3.dbf
■ Somalia region - pace zones.shp



FMD sero types currently circulating in Somalia

Type: O

:A

:C newly introduced

:SAT1

:SAT2

:SAT3 Newly introduced

Lab-Capacity

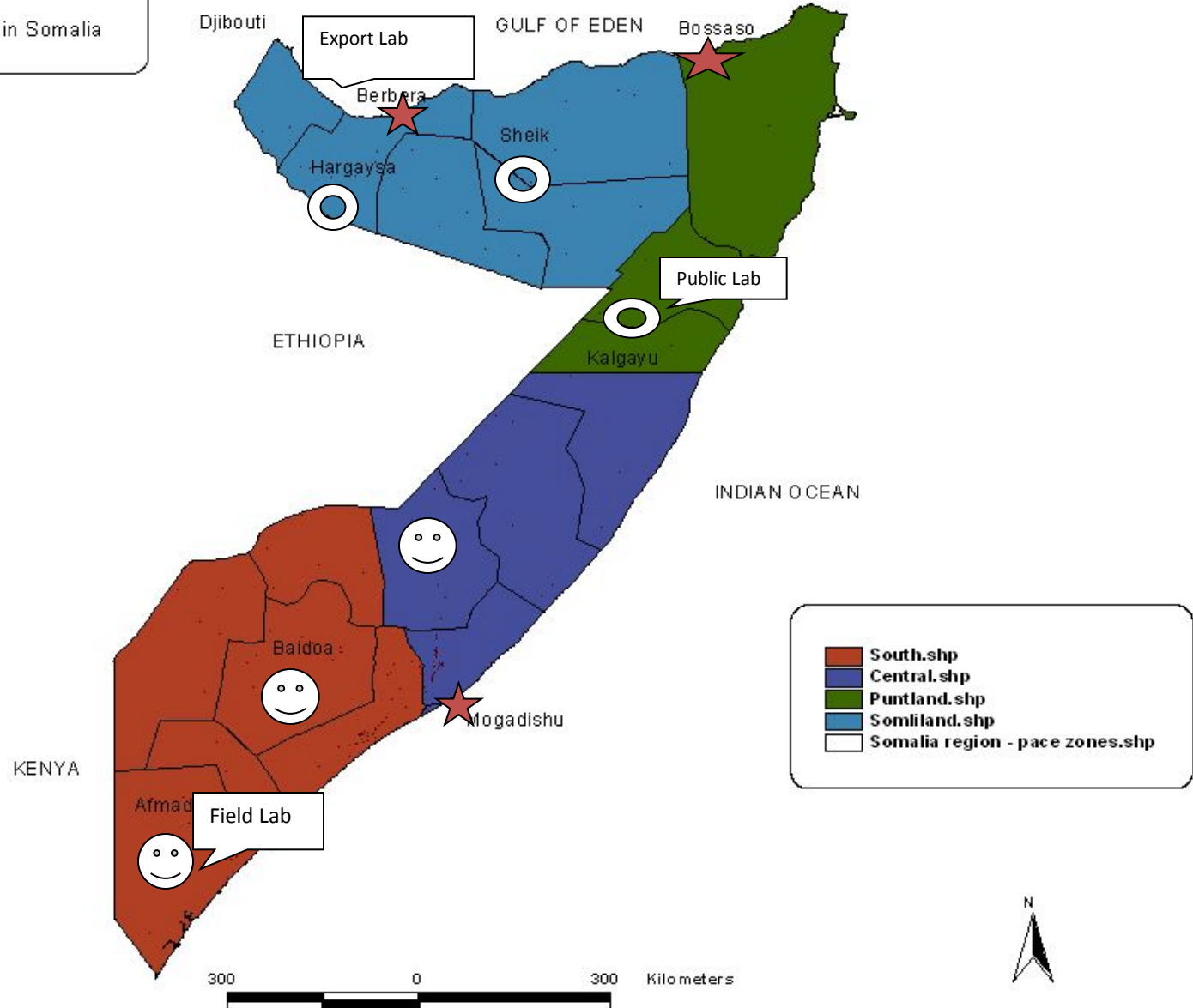
(17) staff from veterinary laboratories, Somaliland, Puntland also from LPAs in central and south Somalia was given training on: Good lab practices, laboratory diagnostic techniques,. The training was conducted in Somalia also in Kenya and Sudan (through FAO and SAHSP).

Laboratories were supported with equipment and reagents for advanced serology (FAO, SAHSP & VSF Germany) LPAs in central and south supported with basic equipment for microbiology and rapid test kits for animal diseases.

FMD NSP ELISA Training, PPR ELISA and food hygiene

Rapid test kits available: FMD, CCPP, CBPP and Brucellosis

Laboratory facilities in Somalia



PCP Stage

- ✓ Capacity to conduct FMD surveillance Improved
- ✓ Lab capacity has improved now we have the capacity to conduct FMD NSP ELISA test.
- ✓ We are aiming now for sero-typing.
- ✓ Syndromic surveillance introduced.
- ✓ Risk assessment training conducted.
- ✓ FMD field risk assessment done in Somaliland report available.
- ✓ FMD contingency plan in place
- ✓ Somali in stage 2: implement risk based control.



Support from the Network

- ✓ Provide support to veterinary laboratories to undertake diagnostic tests for diseases negatively impacting on livestock productivity and trade (Kits and consumable) further training on serotyping, PCR and vaccine matching
- ✓ Commission regional laboratories to provide confirmatory diagnosis of key trade limiting animal diseases.
- ✓ Support FMD surveillance, sample collection preservation and transportation.

THANK YOU,

BADER III

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