

Current situation of Highly Pathogenic (HPAI) Avian Influenza in Nigeria

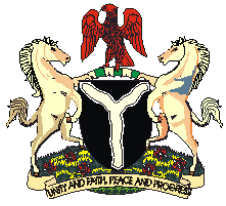
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Presented at the Workshop on Pro-Poor HPAI Risk Reduction Strategies in Nigeria on 17 June 2008, ILRI Ibadan



Outline

1. Current situation of Avian Influenza
2. Lessons Learnt
3. Future Plans
4. Conclusions.



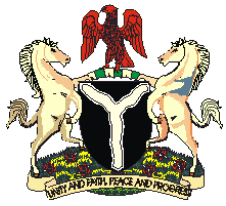
Current Situation (as at end of May 08)

- Total Number of suspicions = 1342
- Total Number of +ve cases = 298
- States with Suspiciousions = 33+FCT
- States with +ve results = 25 +FCT
- LGAs with +ve results = 97
- Total depopulated Birds = >1.3m
- Compensation paid = 623m
- Beneficiaries (farms/farmers) =2735



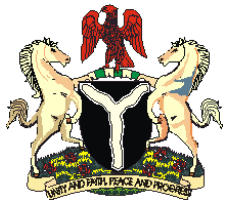
Interventions

1. Creation of Special Units & Cmttes (Fed & State)
2. Advocacy & Capacity building (EPP, Bio security etc)
 - Staff (FGN, State & Private)
 - Stakeholders -(PAN, Farmers, Fowl sellers, NVMA etc)
3. Modified stamping out with compensation
 - Case definition
 - SOBs for depop. Decont.
 - Compensation Manual & fund
 - Veterinary stockpile
 - Movement mgt.
4. Live Bird Markets (LBM) Intervention
 - Species segregation
 - Slaughter slabs
 - Regular fumigation
5. Logistical Support to States.

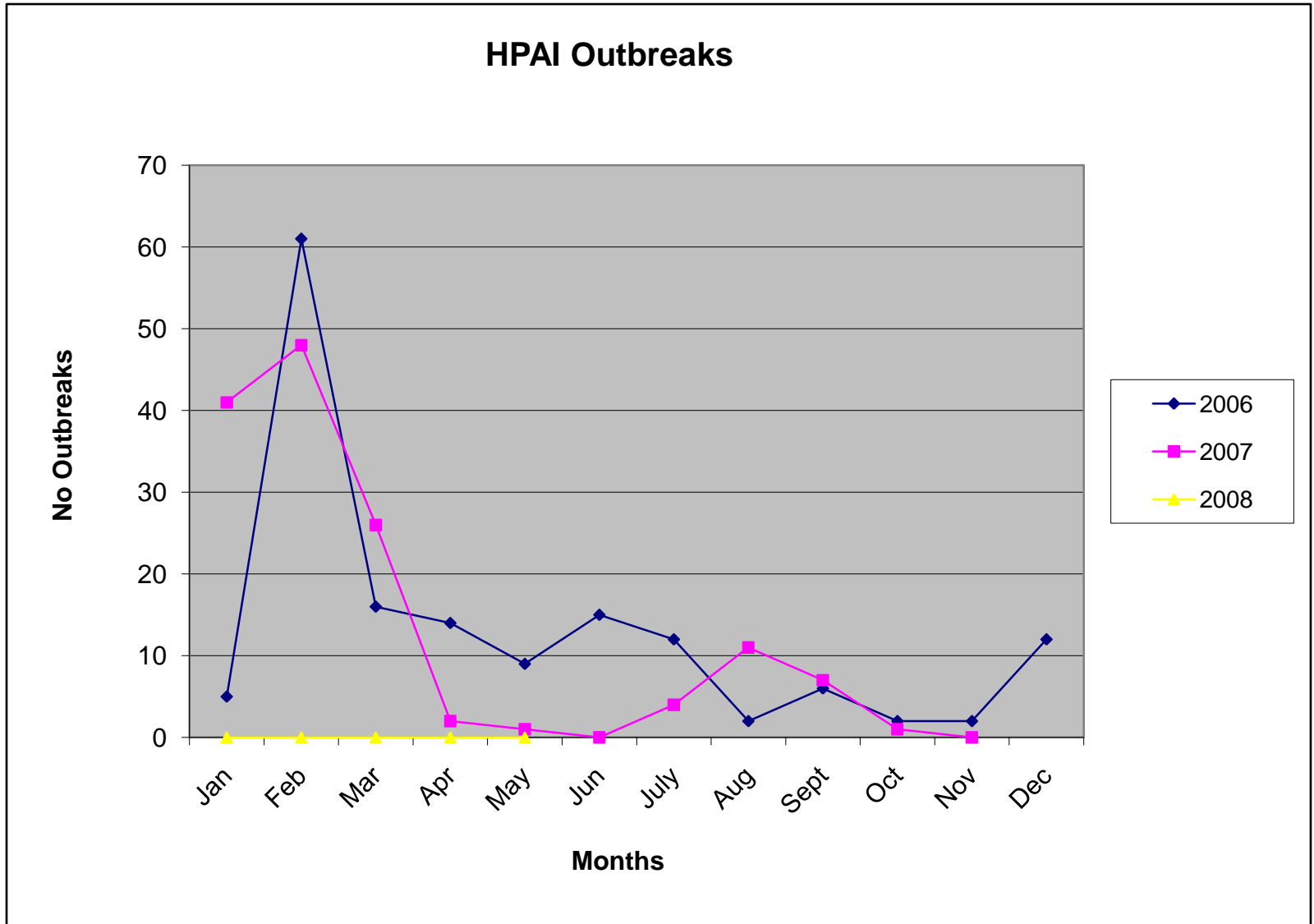


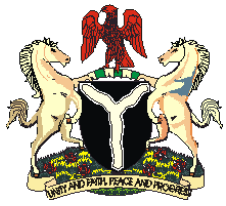
Situation since the last outbreak

Mths	HPAI		
	Suspicious	Positive	Negative
Oct '07	46	1	45*
Nov '07	27	0	27
Dec'07	36	0	36
Jan'08	52	0	52
Feb'08	37	0	37
March'08	44	0	44
April '08	56	0	56
May '08 (as at 12 th)	27	0	27
	325	1	324

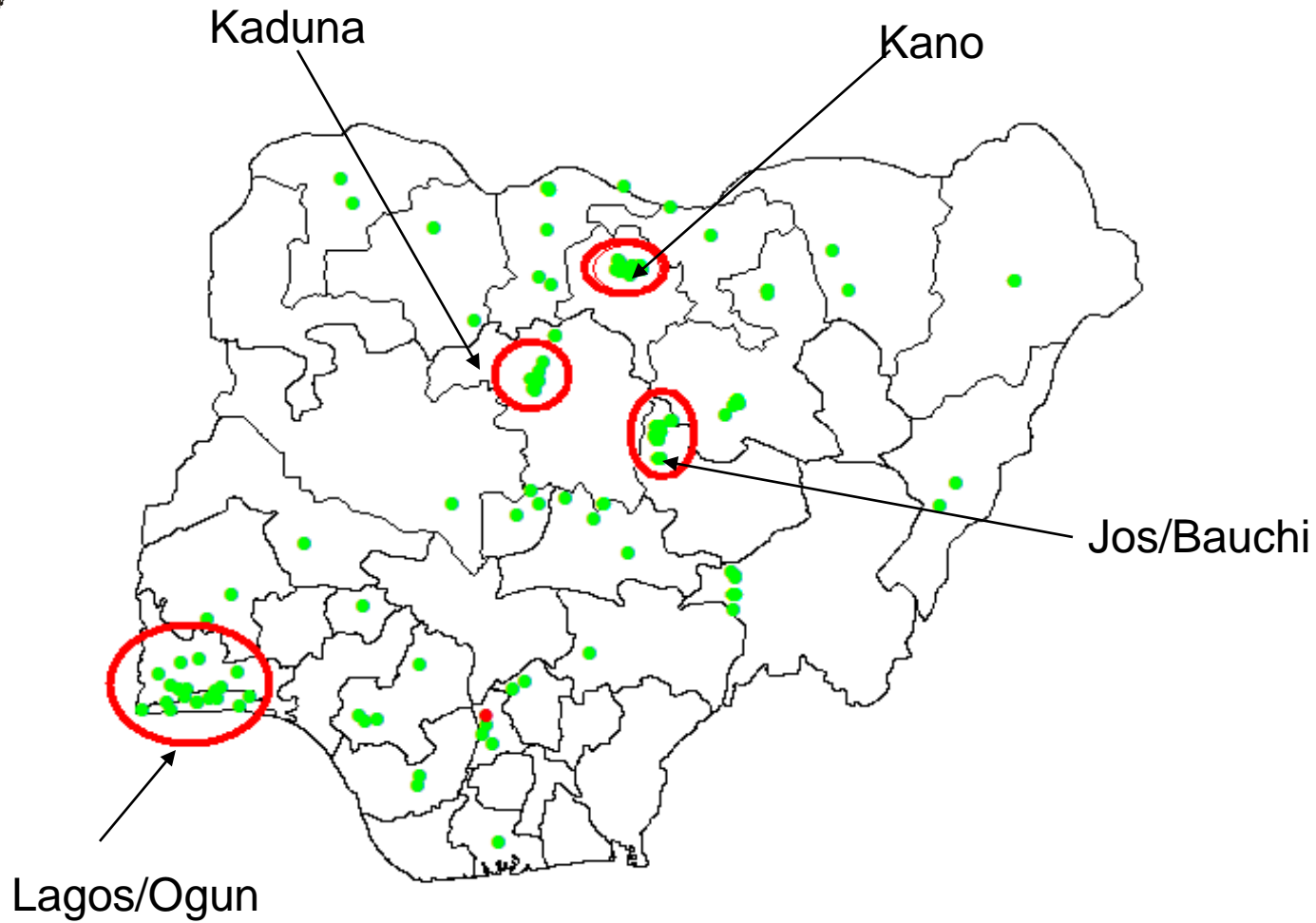


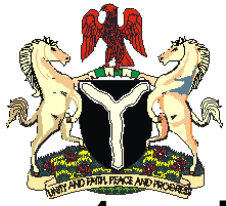
Situation as at 30th May, 2008





HPAI Outbreak Distribution





Lessons Learnt

1. Pattern of disease spread

- Mainly between commercial farms
- Live bird markets source of infection
- Fomites and Animal health service providers spread HPAI
- Siting of farms
- Risk associated with megacities (Lagos & Kano)

2. Movement Control of Livestock and Livestock Products

- FGN Gazette No:1/2006 on movement control (20th Feb 2006).
 - Poor state of Veterinary Quarantine facilities.
 - Socio-cultural traditional practices.

3. Socio-economic impact.

- Paucity of data
- Few outbreaks in rural farmers
- Multiplier effect
- Sharp drop in sale of poultry and poultry products
- Livelihood diversification – Exit plan for farmers



Lessons Learnt Cont'd

4. National Veterinary Stockpile

- ❑ Critical inputs (PPEs, disinfectants etc)
- ❑ Distribution Nationwide-substations

5. Interagency Collaboration (**Integrated approach**).

- ❑ Communication, Medical Team, Journalists, Development Partners.

6. HPAI in Commercial/ Semi Commercial farms cannot be hidden



Key Factors

1. Creation of AI mgt team (Command structure)
 - Interministerial Cmttes.
2. Collaboration with Development partners
3. Capacity building
 - Staff (FGN, State & Private)
 - Stakeholders -(PAN, Farmers, Fowl sellers, NVMA etc)
4. Surveillance Network
 - Investigation, samples collection & ext. services
5. NVRI
 - Accurate & fast diagnosis (24/48 hrs)
6. Implementation of EPP
 - Stamping out (Case def.)
 - Compensation
 - Veterinary Stockpile
 - LBM intervention etc
7. Funding (FGN, MDG, Dev.P, WB)



Road Map for 2008/9

1. Assessment of National Vet. Services

- Performance Vision Strategies (Carried out OIE in Aug 07)
- July 08 workshop on FAO/FDL act. Disease search
- Update EPP

2. Strengthening of Epidemiology

- Increasing surveillance point, agents & capacity
- AI Desk Officers = TADs Desk Officers

3. Movement management

- Mapping of poultry & poultry products
- Cooperation with NAQS & Law enforcement agencies

4. Upgrading Laboratory Network

- Central (P3) & 5 Regional (P2)
- Integration of private Labs

5. Capacity building

- Strengthening States & Private Vet. practice.

**National Strategic Plan for Control of TADs by
2009**



Conclusion

**In an effort to control HPAI and TADs
in Nigeria;**

1. Strengthen the Surveillance System
2. Capacity building
3. Collaboration with International agencies
and Dev. Partners.

Thank You