

**10/4/2020**

## **Highlight**

### **Prévention contre le Covid-19: Plaidoyer pour la mobilisation des services vétérinaires**

*LeQuotidien-08/04/2020*

«Cette lutte inédite doit mettre à contribution l'ensemble des acteurs qui peuvent apporter un plus et renforcer les moyens mobilisables. Les services vétérinaires peuvent l'être au moins à trois niveaux ».

La recommandation est du Dr Rachid Benaïssa qui, dans cette laborieuse lutte et prévention contre le Covid-19, fait part de ses réflexes de vétérinaire et appelle à une mobilisation générale de toutes expertises scientifiques nationales pour venir à bout de cette pandémie.

- **Related OIE document:** [Guidance on Veterinary Laboratory Support to the Public Health Response for COVID-19](#)
- **Excerpt:** “Le Dr Benaïssa a été décoré en 2001 par l'OIE (Organisation mondiale des épizooties) de la Médaille du Mérite pour le travail qu'il a accompli au service vétérinaire en Algérie et dans la région. Il rappelle que l'OIE même est née en 1924 suite à la pandémie de la peste bovine qui s'était répandue en Europe en 1920. « L'OIE devait initier, recommander, coordonner et suivre l'ensemble des efforts internationaux de lutte et de prévention pour préserver la santé des animaux dans le monde ».”

“Les propositions du Dr Benaïssa sont conformes à la note émise récemment par l'OIE qui développe les importants volets du «Soutien des laboratoires vétérinaires à l'intervention de santé publique pour Covid-19 - Contrôle des échantillons de diagnostic humain dans les laboratoires vétérinaires ». L'OIE en décrit « objectif, considérations, continuité des activités et établissement des priorités, types et exigences en matière de tests, évolutivité, assurance, qualité, biosécurité, personnel et logistique (...)”

### **Human impact on wildlife to blame for spread of viruses, says study**

*The Guardian-08/04/2020*

Hunting, farming and the global move of people to cities has led to massive declines in biodiversity and increased the risk of dangerous viruses like Covid-19 spilling over from animals to humans, a major study has concluded.

- **Related Study:** [Global shifts in mammalian population trends reveal key predictors of virus spillover risk](#)

*Proceedings of the Royal Society B. – 08/04/2020*

THEMATIC	HEADLINE – JOURNAL - DATE – ARTICLE’S LEAD	OIE COMMUNICATIONS UNIT COMMENTS
Emerging diseases		
COVID-19	<p><a href="#"><u>Le gouvernement ferme tous les marchés de bétail du pays à cause de COVID-19</u></a>  <i>Africa Daily News-10/04/2020</i>            Le ministère de l’Agriculture, de l’Industrie animale et de la Pêche a suspendu tous les marchés aux bestiaux du pays pour contenir la propagation du coronavirus. Dans une déclaration publiée jeudi par le ministre d’État à l’industrie animale, le Maj Bright Rwamirama, tous les marchés aux bestiaux en Ouganda ont été fermés avec effet immédiat.</p>	<p><b>Excerpt</b>            “Le ministère a reçu des fonds pour acheter 3,5 millions de doses supplémentaires de vaccin contre la fièvre aphteuse. Cela permettra à l’Ouganda de parvenir à l’élimination progressive de la fièvre aphteuse conformément aux prescriptions de l’Organisation mondiale de la santé animale (OIE).”</p>
	<p><a href="#"><u>Prévention contre le Covid-19: Plaidoyer pour la mobilisation des services vétérinaires</u></a>  <i>LeQuotidien-08/04/2020</i>            «Cette lutte inédite doit mettre à contribution l'ensemble des acteurs qui peuvent apporter un plus et renforcer les moyens mobilisables. Les services vétérinaires peuvent l'être au moins à trois niveaux ».            La recommandation est du Dr Rachid Benaïssa qui, dans cette laborieuse lutte et prévention contre le Covid-19, fait part de ses réflexes de vétérinaire et appelle à une mobilisation générale de toutes expertises scientifiques nationales pour venir à bout de cette pandémie.</p>	<p><b>Related OIE document:</b>  <a href="#"><u>Guidance on Veterinary Laboratory Support to the Public Health Response for COVID-19</u></a></p> <p><b>Excerpt</b>            “Le Dr Benaïssa a été décoré en 2001 par l'OIE (Organisation mondiale des épizooties) de la Médaille du Mérite pour le travail qu'il a accompli au service vétérinaire en Algérie et dans la région. Il rappelle que l'OIE même est née en 1924 suite à la pandémie de la peste bovine qui s'était répandue en Europe en 1920. « L'OIE devait initier, recommander, coordonner et suivre l'ensemble des efforts internationaux de lutte et de prévention pour préserver la santé des animaux dans le monde ».”</p> <p>“Les propositions du Dr Benaïssa sont conformes à la note émise récemment par l'OIE qui développe les importants volets du «Soutien des laboratoires vétérinaires à l'intervention de santé publique pour Covid-19 - Contrôle des échantillons de</p>

		<p>diagnostic humain dans les laboratoires vétérinaires ». L'OIE en décrit « objectif, considérations, continuité des activités et établissement des priorités, types et exigences en matière de tests, évolutivité, assurance, qualité, biosécurité, personnel et logistique (...)»</p>
	<p><a href="#"><u>3 ways the coronavirus is affecting animals around the world</u></a>  <i>World Economic Forum (blog)-07/04/2020</i>  The coronavirus has upended our way of life – but it's also having a dramatic impact on animals across the globe, too, from the coughing tiger in New York to emboldened goats on the streets of Wales.</p>	
	<p><a href="#"><u>Selon ce rapport, 2 millions de Français ont déjà été infectés au Covid-19, des dizaines de millions dans le monde</u></a>  <i>SciencePost-09/04/2020</i>  Le bilan mondial officiel lié au Covid-19 se chiffre à presque 1,5 million de cas pour environ 90 000 décès. Et si le nombre de cas affiché par ce même bilan était très loin de la réalité ? Dans un récent communiqué, les chercheurs de l'Université de Gottingen (Allemagne) dévoilent des chiffres bien différents. Ces recherches se basent notamment sur une étude publiée. Cette dernière décrivait un modèle d'analyse de la sévérité du Covid-19.</p>	<p><b>Related Study</b>  <a href="#"><u>Estimates of the severity of coronavirus disease 2019: a model-based analysis</u></a>  <i>The Lancet – 30/03/2020</i></p>
	<p><a href="#"><u>5 reasons the world needs WHO, to fight the COVID-19 pandemic</u></a>  <i>UN News-09/04/2020</i>  The World Health Organization (WHO), the UN's health agency, has played a crucial role in tackling the COVID-19 pandemic, ever since the first cases were identified in the Chinese city of Wuhan in December. At a press conference on Wednesday, WHO chief Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, outlined five ways the agency is leading the global response.</p>	

<p><b>Animal Welfare</b></p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Pets in France risk euthanasia due to confinement laws</u></a>  <i>The Connexion-07/04/2020</i>  Thousands of dogs and cats in France may be euthanised during the Covid-19 confinement period because the rules forbid people from going out to adopt a pet, animal rescue charity la SPA has warned. Jacques-Charles Fombonne, president of the charity, has said that its animal shelters are becoming overrun and will soon be too full to manage. The result: animals that are unable to be taken as adoptive pets will be euthanised before they even reach the shelters.</p>	
	<p><a href="#"><u>China signals end to dog meat consumption by humans</u></a>  <i>Exhaustif-The Guardian-09/04/2020</i>  The Chinese government has signalled an end to the human consumption of dogs, with the agriculture ministry today releasing a draft policy that would forbid canine meat. Citing the “progress of human civilisation” as well as growing public concern over animal welfare and prevention of disease transmission from animals to humans, China’s Ministry of Agricultural and Rural Affairs singled out canines as forbidden in a draft “white list” of animals allowed to be raised for meat.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>China reclassifies dogs as pets, not livestock</u></a>  <i>International-SHINE-09/04/2020</i></p>	
<p><b>Food Safety</b></p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Foodwatch calls for action to ensure EU food safety during COVID-19 crisis</u></a>  <i>New Food-09/04/2020</i>  Campaign group Foodwatch has sent a letter to the European Commissioner for Health and Food Safety expressing concerns about food safety measures during the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	

	<p><a href="#"><u>Foodwatch concerned about interim EU rules during Coronavirus</u></a>  <i>Food Safety News-08/04/2020</i></p>	
	<p><a href="#"><u>EU food safety passed COVID-19 test, MEP says</u></a>  <i>EURACTIV-09/04/2020</i>  The European food supply chain and food safety system are proving to be extremely resilient, according to Europe's People Party (EPP) coordinator at European Parliament's Agriculture Committee, Herbert Dorfmann, as people still manage to find available and safe food on supermarket shelves even in time of the COVID-19 pandemic.</p>	
	<p><a href="#"><u>COVID-19 food safety: Separating the myths from the facts</u></a>  <i>National Post-07/04/2020</i>  To date, there is no evidence linking COVID-19 transmission to food or food packaging. Just as you would in non-pandemic times — as recommended by Health Canada and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration — using cold running water to wash fruit and vegetables before eating should be more than sufficient.</p>	
<b>Animal Health</b>		
Ebola	<p><a href="#"><u>Coronavirus - Tanzania: Drawing on Ebola readiness to tackle COVID-19</u></a>  <i>Africanews English-10/04/2020</i>  Like many African countries now making use of Ebola and Influenza preparedness to step up their COVID-19 response, Tanzania is tapping into the skills of health workers already knowledgeable in infectious disease control, established influenza sentinel surveillance system and repurposing facilities to tackle the new virus. When the tenth Ebola outbreak erupted in the Democratic Republic of the Congo in 2018,</p>	

	<p>Tanzania trained 2400 health workers. Training sessions initially planned for Ebola were reviewed to include COVID-19.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>Tanzania: Drawing On Ebola Readiness to Tackle COVID-19</u></a>  <i>AllAfrica.com-10/04/2020</i></p>	
Avian Influenza	<p><a href="#"><u>USDA Confirms Highly Pathogenic H7N3 Avian Influenza in Turkey Flock</u></a>  <i>AgWeb-10/04/2020</i></p> <p>USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) confirmed the presence of highly pathogenic H7N3 avian influenza (HPAI) in a commercial turkey flock in Chesterfield County, S.C. on Thursday. This is the first confirmed case of HPAI in commercial poultry in the U.S. since 2017.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>Highly pathogenic avian flu hits South Carolina turkeys</u></a>  <i>WATTAgnNet Industry News &amp; Trends (blog)-10/04/2020</i></p> <p><a href="#"><u>US confirms highly pathogenic avian flu in commercial turkeys</u></a>  <i>Feedstuffs-10/04/2020</i></p>	United States of America (H7N3)
	<p><a href="#"><u>H9N2 avian influenza case reported in Guangdong, China child</u></a>  <i>Outbreak News Today-08/04/2020</i></p> <p>The case is a 3-year-old female from Zhuhai, Guangdong Province, China, who had a history of environmental exposure to domestic poultry before onset of symptom. She had mild illness and no symptoms have been detected in her contacts.</p>	China (People's Rep. of)
	<p><a href="#"><u>Avian flu spreads in poultry in Hungary, Poland</u></a>  <i>WATTAgnNet Industry News &amp; Trends (blog)-09/04/2020</i></p> <p>In two regions of Hungary, highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) appears to be</p>	Hungary (H5N8) Poland (H5N8)

	<p>spreading rapidly. In other developments, India, Poland, Taiwan and the United States have confirmed new outbreaks in poultry, all caused by different virus variants.</p>	
	<p><a href="#"><u>Czech Republic: Agriculture Ministry Confirms Second Avian Influenza Virus</u></a>  <i>Sunriseread-09/04/2020</i>  The Ministry of Agriculture of the Czech Republic on Monday confirmed the second outbreak of avian influenza this year in the central Czech region of Pardubis. The ministry said in a statement that more than 1,00,000 poultry would have to be killed to prevent the outbreak of the highly pathogenic subtype of H5N8.</p>	Czech Republic ( <a href="#"><u>H5N8</u></a> )
African Swine Fever	<p><a href="#"><u>COVID-19: African swine fever response challenge</u></a>  <i>Queensland Country Life-07/04/2020</i>  Current COVID-19 restrictions would affect the way industry and government could respond to an outbreak of African swine fever.  The warning comes from Agriculture Minister Mark Furner, who says the detection of ASF in Papua New Guinea's Southern Highlands Province heightened the risk of the exotic disease to Queensland's pork industry.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><a href="#"><u>Biosecurity warning as African swine fever creeps closer</u></a>  <i>International-Mirage News-07/04/2020</i></p>	
	<p><a href="#"><u>African swine fever outbreak reported in western Poland</u></a>  <i>The Guardian-08/04/2020</i>  An outbreak of African swine fever (ASF) was confirmed on Monday on a farm near the village of Więckowice near Poznań in western Poland, less than 150km (93 miles) from the border with Germany.</p>	<a href="#"><u>Poland</u></a>

	<p><a href="#"><u>Biosecurity critical as African swine fever spreads further</u></a>  <i>Gloucester Advocate-08/04/2020</i>  African swine fever (ASF) remains front of mind for Australia's pork producers amid the current COVID-19 pandemic. ASF has been reported in the Southern Highlands province of Papua New Guinea (PNG), adding to recent detections in two of Australia's other neighbouring countries - Indonesia and Timor Leste.</p>	
	<p><a href="#"><u>African swine fever a threat to Pacific way of life</u></a>  <i>RNZ-08/04/2020</i>  Humans cannot contract the porcine disease, but it poses a risk to human health in the Pacific, where pigs are an important food source and a cultural commodity. First identified in Kenya in 1907, African swine fever reemerged in Europe in 2007. It reached China in 2018 where it's estimated more than 200 million pigs died of the disease or were culled. Outbreaks have since been reported across Asia, including in Timor Leste and Indonesia. Last month it was detected in Papua New Guinea.</p>	
	<p><a href="#"><u>S. Korea reports six more African swine fever cases in wild boars</u></a>  <i>The Korea Herald-08/04/2020</i>  Six wild boars found dead near the border with North Korea have tested positive for African swine fever, authorities said Wednesday, bringing the number of such cases to 496 in South Korea. The carcasses were found in the eastern border counties of Hwacheon and Yeoncheon, near the central section of the heavily fortified border, according to the National Institute of Environmental Research, which is affiliated with the environment ministry.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Korea (Rep. of)</u></a>  <b>Excerpt</b>  “In May last year, North Korea reported its first outbreak of the disease, at a farm near its border with China, to the World Organization for Animal Health. It remains unknown how the virus made its way into South Korea.”</p>



<p>African horse sickness</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>African Horse Sickness Cases in Thailand Quadruple</u></a>  <i>TheHorse.com-07/04/2020</i>  The African horse sickness (AHS) outbreak in Thailand has nearly quadrupled in a little more than a week, reaching 154 deaths and a fatality rate of 94% in horses showing clinical signs.</p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Thailand</u></a></p>
<p><b>Climate Change</b></p>	<p><a href="#"><u>How the coronavirus could save Australia from climate change, or make it worse</u></a>  <i>The New Daily-08/04/2020</i>  Given the experience of the pandemic, kicking the crisis climate down the road may no longer be an option now communities have seen how quickly and effectively governments can act if there is political will. Climate scientists and environmental campaigners now say the world has a chance to effectively kill two birds with one stone and tackle climate policies as part of the global reconstruction of the economy.</p>	
<p><b>Wildlife</b></p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Human impact on wildlife to blame for spread of viruses, says study</u></a>  <i>The Guardian-08/04/2020</i>  Hunting, farming and the global move of people to cities has led to massive declines in biodiversity and increased the risk of dangerous viruses like Covid-19 spilling over from animals to humans, a major study has concluded.</p> <p><a href="#"><u>L'exploitation des animaux sauvages accroît les risques de pandémie comme Covid-19</u></a>  <i>Numerama-09/04/2020</i></p>	<p><b>Related Study</b>  <a href="#"><u>Global shifts in mammalian population trends reveal key predictors of virus spillover risk</u></a>  <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society B. – 08/04/2020</i></p>
<p><b>Miscellaneous</b></p>	<p><a href="#"><u>Des big data à big brother : de l'utilisation des données pour la santé</u></a>  <i>ID4D-09/04/2020</i>  Depuis plusieurs années, les big data ont fait leur entrée dans le domaine de la prévention des crises sanitaires et dans la perspective de l'amélioration des services de santé</p>	<p><b>Excerpt</b>  "Healthmap détecte ainsi les débuts d'épidémies, ResistanceOpen surveille l'antibiorésistance, Influenza.net traque les maladies et symptômes liés à la grippe et OIE-WAHIS rassemble les données sur les maladies d'origine animale.</p>

	mondiale. Mais une meilleure gestion des données mondiales en santé humaine aurait-elle pu éviter la crise du Covid-19 ?	Ces plateformes en ligne permettent de signaler rapidement des cas suspects et de partager massivement l'information. ”
--	--	---