

Rift Valley Fever update

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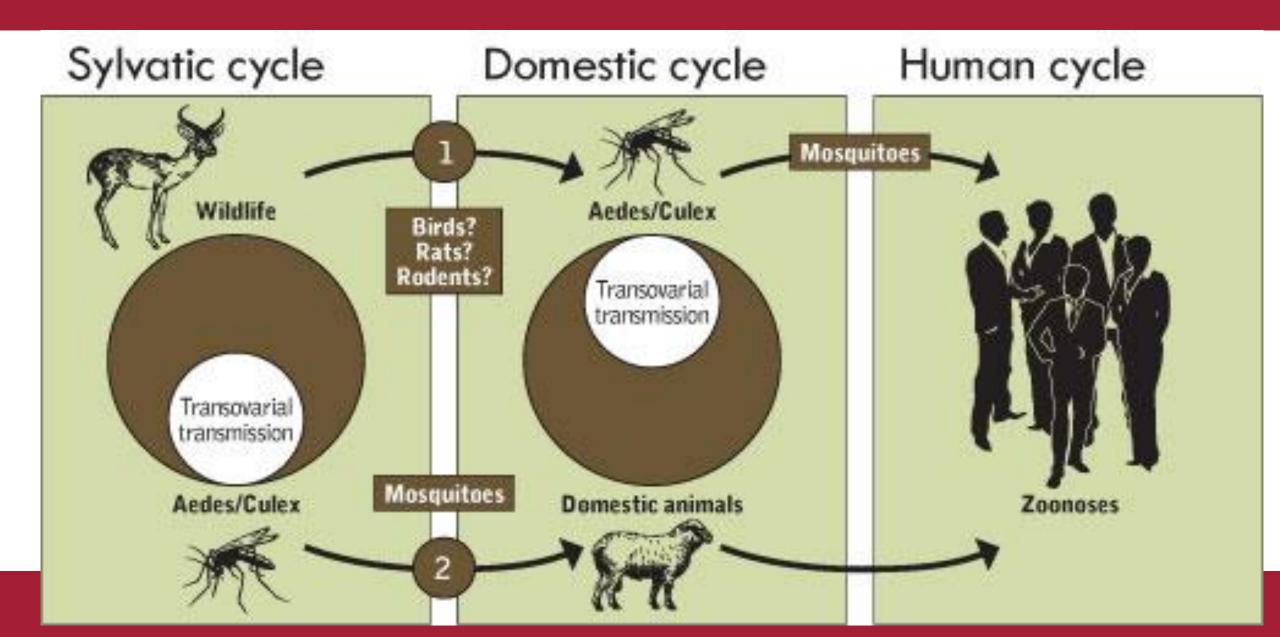
Introduction

- Rift Valley Fever (RVF) is a zoonotic disease (affect animals and humans)
- Mosquitos play a key role in its transmission
- The disease is characterized with abortions in cattle and sheep and goats
- Causes Hemorrhagic fever in humans
- Human infection through getting in contact with infected livestock products (fluid meat) and bite from Mosquitoes
- South Sudan is endemic to RVF (especially eastern bank of the Nile river)

RVF Risk factors (flood dambos)



RVF Transmission cycle



RVF control activities

- Multi Agency Taskforce (One Health Approach)
- Early warning
- Awareness raising
- INVESTIGATION OF RUMOURS
- Vector control (sleep under mosquito net)
- Vaccination of livestock against RVF (currently not recommended in SS)

Current situation

Following heavy rains and flood (increased surveillance advised)

 Heavy flooding has been reported in Fangak, Akob, Ayod, Panyinjiar, Renk

- One RVF rumour received from Fashoda - investigation underway

Ongoing RVF activities

- Ongoing coordination between FAO, OIE, WHO, partners and government (contingency plans)
- Result of test in South Africa on samples from Yirol was -ve
- Radio programmes on going
- Posters distribution on going
- Formation of the 'One health flat form in South Sudan
- JRA conducted in May this year RVF, Rabies and AMR identified as priority zoonotic diseases in SS.
- Training on join risk assessment operational tool (JRA –OT)

Conclusion recommendations

- Pay attention to any report of stormy abortions in ruminants
- Prepare sensitization messages
- Conduct sensitization and encourage stakeholders to report rumor any suspicious cases e.g. abortions in animals
- Remember that public health depends on livestock sector for early warning in RVF
- When the disease appears in Humans it has already affected animals



Thank You