



**Draft Protocols for movement of Bee Biological materials from
satellite regional labs of Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Liberia and
referral lab of ICIPE Nairobi Kenya
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Guidelines to Surveillance

Framework for bee diseases and pests surveillance

- Each disease requires a separate protocol that deals with the specific dynamics of that disease/pest.
- Need to create strategic protocols in bee disease, pests detection and control procedures throughout Africa.
- Establish acceptable African-wide baseline disease/pest surveillance
- Efficacy of disease control is thus enhanced by use of a harmonized regional approach.
- Establish and improve bee hive health monitoring plan at national, regional, continental and global level

Investigation of bee diseases and pests

Laboratory samples may be taken from bees, beehives or the environment for a variety of purposes;

1. Disease/pest diagnosis
2. Disease/pest surveillance
3. Health certification or monitoring the response to a control intervention



Bee disease and pests diagnosis, laboratory detection

For national disease control programs, to use CVO approved tests based on the MS capacity.

For export trade all laboratory testing must use OIE approved tests, or other tests as agreed between importer and exporter.

- **Training on sampling, trainers (TOT) and laboratory diagnosis**





Certification issues (Residue Analysis)

- This is requirement particularly for export to EU
- Need to have an accredited laboratory for every MS as currently most samples are sent to Germany and Japan
- ICIPE role in residue analysis and diagnostics in bee health alongside the lines of AU-ibar PANVAC for MS is welcome. Again, there is need for accreditation
- Currently ICIPE has SOPs for diagnostics including quality control through residue testings'



Sampling and Sample Collection

- Adult bees, either dead or moribund, may be collected in the vicinity of the colonies.
- Live bees should be killed by freezing.
- Brood samples are taken by removing a piece of brood comb that shows abnormalities. This should be wrapped in paper and placed in a box for transport to the laboratory.
- Hive debris may be collected for examination, preferably on a sticky board to trap mobile parasites.



Transport and Storage of samples

- Use a transport medium that will protect the pathogens and prevent proliferation of other microbial contaminants
- Avoid cross contamination between samples.
- Samples should be carefully packaged, labelled, and transmitted to the laboratory by the fastest practicable method, with the appropriate temperature control.
- The containers must be watertight, robust and be closed in a way to avoid any possibility of leakage.
- OIE collaborating laboratory ICIPE Bee Health has developed SOPs
- There is need to disseminate sampling, storage and transport protocol to all MS.



Packaging & Transport of Samples

1. Approval to ship specimens
2. Receiving lab should be contacted for confirmation of capability for testing and determine if there are any special packaging or shipping requirements.
3. Shipments must be made in accordance with the “Dangerous goods rules” for the particular mode of transport.
4. For air transport the “International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air” apply.



Packaging & Transport of Samples

1. These are reflected in the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations which is the interpretation of ICAO instructions applied to shipments by air (7).
2. These regulations have been described in a United Nations World Health Organization publication (13).
3. The shipper is responsible for checking the variations guidelines to insure that restrictions are met



Transport to satellite and referral lab

1. Laboratory should be consulted in advance to ensure that it is ready to receive material
2. A special import licence will usually be required for shipment of any biological material to other countries and must be obtained in advance.
3. This licence should be placed in an envelope on the outside of the parcel.
4. All samples should be accompanied by a letter or submission form, which includes the name and address of the submitter, the origin of the material, the relevant history, geographical coordinates, corresponding specimens, and the tests requested



Transportation time of specimens

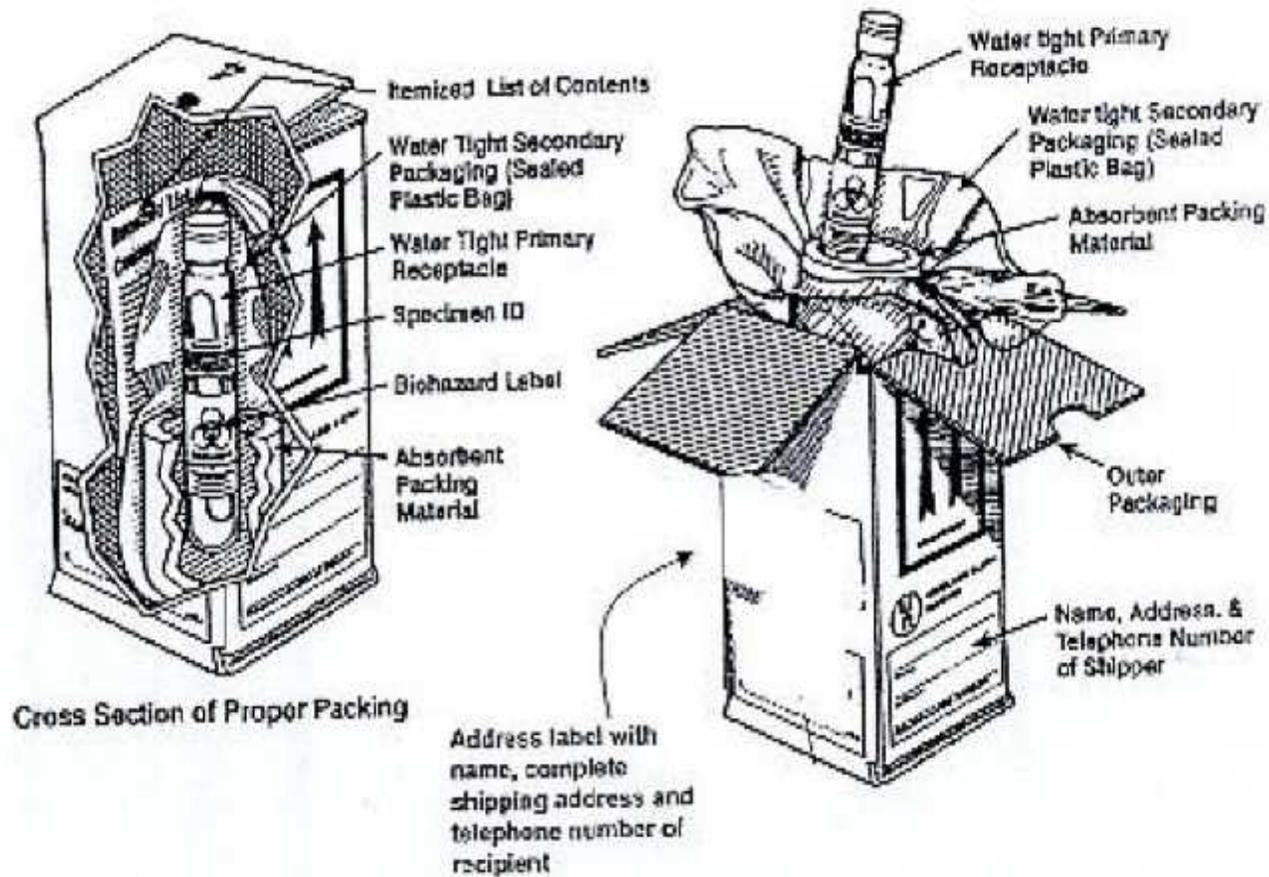
1. For transport, the label **3373** must be displayed on the external surface of the outer packaging on a background of a contrasting colour and must be clearly visible and legible.
2. The specimens should be forwarded to the laboratory by the fastest method available.
3. If they can reach the laboratory within 48 hours, samples should be sent refrigerated. If dry ice is used, the additional packaging requirements must be met.
4. Infectious substances, which can include diagnostic specimens, are not permitted to be shipped as checked luggage or as carry on luggage and must be shipped as cargo.



Packaging of Diagnostic Specimens'

- (a) The packaging should consist of three components: must be packed in good quality packaging, which must be strong enough to withstand the shocks and loadings normally encountered during transport
- (1) a leak-proof primary receptacle(s);
 - (2) a leak-proof secondary packaging; and
 - (3) a a rigid outer packaging outer packaging of adequate strength for its capacity, mass and intended use,

Biological Shipping Boxes



The labeling for contents should include the words:
“UN 3373 Diagnostic Specimens”



Packaging of Diagnostic Specimens

(b) **For liquids**, absorbent material in sufficient quantity to absorb the entire contents must be placed between the primary receptacle(s) and the secondary packaging so that, during transport, any release or leak of a liquid substance will not reach the outer packaging and will not compromise the integrity of the cushioning material;

(c) When multiple fragile primary receptacles are placed in a single secondary packaging, they should be either individually wrapped or separated to prevent contact between them



Permit for export of biological materials

For animal tissues, sera and cell culture:

- Applicant's details
- Consigner details
- Consignee details
- Exporter details
- Details of the materials to be exported (type and viability of materials and their quantities, handling instructions).
- The permit is valid for six months and will be used for only one consignment.
- End user declaration (that the biological materials shall only be used for diagnostic and research purposes only and will not be used for bioterrorism activities).
- No objection permit from receiving government (The conditions issued by the receiving country)



Permit for import of biological materials(animal tissues, sera and cell culture)

Applicant's details

- i. Consignee details
- ii. Importer details
- iii. Exporter details
- iv. Consigner Details
- v. Details of the material to be imported (Type and Viability of materials and their quantities, handling instructions)
- vi. The permit is valid for six months and will be used for only one consignment
- vii. End user declaration (That the biological materials shall only be used for diagnostic and research purposes only)

- Note:

- a) This permit must be applied for at least two weeks before the shipment of the consignment
- b) Packaging and transportation must be accordance to IATA requirements for the transportation of biological materials hazardous to public health and livestock.

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Permit for import hazardous material (chemicals and organisms)

- **Applicant's details**

- i. Client's full address
- ii. Recipient's address
- iii. Details of the materials to exported (Type and Viability of materials and their quantities, handling instructions)
- iv. The permit is valid for six months and will be used for only one consignment
- v. End user declaration (That the biological materials shall only be used for diagnostic and research purposes only and will not be used for bioterrorism activities)
- vi. Current retention of Registration certificate relevant from country of origin
- vii. Current registration and retention certificate in Kenya

- Note: Packaging and transportation must be accordance to IATA requirements for the transportation of biological materials hazardous to public health and livestock.

- Note that for transit permits all conditions apply and the cargo but the cargo shall be examined at the port of entry.

- Thank you