



Fourth Global Steering Committee Meeting of the Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs GSC4)

18-19 October 2011

FAO Headquarters Rome (Italy)









GF TADS Africa SC6

SC6 meeting in Nairobi in April 2011

- ALive 17th Executive Committee (EC17)
- Alive 6th General Assembly (GA6).

Key Points Aligning the GF-TADs activities with CAADP. Recommendations on prioritized diseases and their implementation.







Diseases/recommendations and follow up

- Critical as usual and in general
- H5N1 HPAI : Entrenchment in Egypt
- PPR : Spread (Eastern/Southern Africa) + re-emergence in Tunisia, (need of better understanding of epidemiology / dynamics, characterization of the virus)
- **RVF** : re-emergence in Southern Africa, Mauritania,
- **ASF** : spread in Central and Eastern Africa
- **FMD** : re-appearance in regions of Southern Africa.







- R 1: Integrated regional strategies for high impact diseases and zoonoses
- IBAR : IRCM in collaboration with RECs, AU/DSA, the OIE and FAO (see R 1)
- AU-IBAR/FAO : Control strategy for ASF (Regional workshop for Central Africa in June 2011 + ILRI technical meeting in July 2011.
- AU-IBAR / VACNADA project/ ECTAD EA : September 2011 proposal on Newcastle disease







R 2: Rinderpest virus **sequestration** *questionnaire (AU-IBAR).*

- FAO/OIE questionnaire analysis May 11 Validation required.
 - 40 responses / 13 no response (Af.)
 - 4 institutions/countries with known virus and/or infected tissues
 - 6 countries with vaccines
- **Risk assessment** endorsed by OIE commissioned by FAO
- July 2011, Joint-FAO-PANVAC/IAEA WS on the issues







R 3: AU-IBAR in coordination, advocacy, resources mobilization (**exit strategy**).

- **IBAR's "exit strategy"** and projects on IGAD/EAC, SADC, ECCAS and ECOWAS
- **FAO Comments** : investigation + harmonization on exit strategy content (i.e. using prophylactic or emergency use of vaccine).
- Regional joint FAO/IBAR GREP workshop (May 2011)
 Recommendations
- FAO commissioned risk assessment to formulate the regional strategic plan for the post-rinderpest eradication taking into account the IBAR "exit strategy".











- *R 4: Feasibility to include a* **Critical competency** *related to the Rinderpest post-eradication effort within the OIE PVS Evaluation tool (OIE).*
- Agreement in process FAO-OIE
- Role of Joint Division (FAO/IAEA) for compliance as would AU-PANVAC.







- *R* 5: WG on FMD promote PCP tool for FMD control in African countries + regional road maps (OIE and FAO).
- R 6: WG on FMD on 2 regional FMD meetings (East, West Africa) after Nairobi I (FAO with OIE).
- 1st WS on the **FMD PCP** Gaborone, March 2011.
- **Training for vet. Lab. technicians (SADC)** on PCP and capacity for evaluating vaccination efficacy.
- **RESOLAB sub-network** (Western and Central Africa) with LCV Mali and Accra Vet. Lab (EU-FMD support)
- Second EARLN-FMD workshop Addis, Feb. 2011 (FAO/ EuFMD).
- IBAR's comments on FMD control strategy/PCP.
- Regional WS with CVOs Rabat, June 2011 (FAO GREP).
- Arrangements needed : cost sharing and way forward.







- *R 7:* Regional perspectives of FMD control in Africa (wildlife reservoir, farming systems, movement of animals and animal products linked to geo-political situation) (OIE and FAO).
- FMD WG with regional organizations and experts in November 2-4 2011 : draft of Global Strategy and consideration of regional differences.

R 8: Analytical studies on FMD (AU-IBAR).

- Methodology to be defined
- Take advantage of the comparative advantages of each organizations (sociology, economics) instead of commissioned studies.







R 9: Meeting to align ideas and strategies on **PPR control** *(AU-IBAR).*

- **Draft documentation** made available by **AU-IBA**R
- ? Regional meeting for formulation of a regional strategy
- ? PPR strategy at **global level** (FAO + OIE) with AU-IBAR and AU-PANVAC at **Africa level**.

R 8: Analytical studies on PPR (AU-IBAR).

- PPR study done in **Tanzania** by FAO.
- FAO initial steps for a more comprehensive approach

R 10: Follow-up on CBPP (AU-IBAR).

• **5th consultation on CBPP (FAO)** to be held in **2012 (first semester ?)** under the GF-TADs umbrella.







R 11: Greater collaboration with public health authorities at regional level (OIE).

• OIE has launched a global strategy to control Rabies in dogs in September 2011.

T&T, RVF, CCHF, Trade, Networks

No recommandation







R 12: PVS Pathway and good governance of national Veterinary Services and funding

 IBAR assisting request for PVS; for development strategy and investment plans after PVS and GA

R 13: IRCM (AU-IBAR with OIE and FAO).

- Finalization in July in Nairobi.
- Implementation at RECs level

R 14: Proposition for inclusion of **other relevant members or observers** (*OIE with FAO*).

Request of AU-IBAR for RECs





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Institutional issues that are pending :

- Insufficient joint programs, regional guidelines, capacity building and assistance for the control of targeted TADs based on regional priorities.
- **Insufficient linkages** between the global and regional level of the GF-TADs (except for FMD).
- Lack of a **shared** long-term vision, financial sustainability and ownership of the RAHCs.
- Lack of **funding** for major TAD control efforts to increase TAD control activities.







Concerns & Way forward

Institutional aspects

- Stronger **support** / Global Secretariat.
- Stronger relationship GSC / RSC.
- Regional management committee for the SC (?).
- TORs RMC or presidency/secretariat in RSC.
- New members as full members or observers.
- Setting of **Working Groups** (TORs, disease/ domain targeted).







Concerns & Way forward

Strategic aspects

- Joint actions on Human-Animal-Ecosystem in Africa to be clarified.
- Role of AU-IBAR and RECs.

Financial aspects

- Global GF-TADs **fund raising** for regions.
- Mechanisms against funding uncertainties







Concerns & Way forward Technical aspects : Global guidance

- PPR, CBPP, ASF, NCD (regional strategies).
- RVF (better predictive tools; guidelines for vaccines and diagnostic tests; global strategy).
- Rabies (technical support; normative work; global awareness).
- Networks (ES, lab, SE, com).
- Global support from GLEWS, OFFLU and CMC-AH.
- Support to CAADP implementation through RECs

