

GF-TADs for Africa

11th Steering Committee

Nairobi, Kenya (hybrid)

21- 23 June 2022

#GFTADsAfrica

Minutes and recommendations



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



**Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations**



**World Organisation
for Animal Health**
Founded as OIE

The 11th GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee meeting was held in Nairobi, Kenya from 21 – 23 June 2022. It was hosted at the head office of the African Union *Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources* (AU-IBAR). The meeting was attended by up to 12 out of the 18 voting members, up to 6 out of the 9 non-voting members, along with additional representatives of regional specialised organisations, regional support units, technical and funding partners and the private sector.

The list of the participants is appended in **annex 4**.

The meeting was held in 7 sessions which attracted up to 55 participants (of whom up to 23 online). One-third (34%) of registered participants were women.



DAY - 1

Session 1: Welcoming remarks

The WOAHA Regional Representative for Africa and Regional Secretary of the GF-TADs for Africa, Dr Karim Tounkara, master of ceremony for the opening session, welcomed the regional steering committee members and wished for good deliberations. Three opening remarks were delivered, on behalf of the three lead organisations :

- AU : Nick Nwankpa, ag. Director, Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources (IBAR)
- FAO : Mohammed Shamsuddin, Senior Animal Health and Production Officer, Regional Office for Africa (RAF) (online prerecorded statement)
- WOAHA : Karim Tounkara, Regional Representative, Regional Representation for Africa (RR AF)

In his opening remarks Dr Nick D. Nwankpa, the Ag. Director of AU-IBAR and President of the Regional Steering Committee emphasised the need to strengthen cooperation and partnerships to leverage the continent's comparative advantages and resources, given the heavy burden of TADs on the continent, exacerbated by inadequate investments by Member States, RECs and partners.

Dr Mohammed Shamsuddin, FAO Regional Office for Africa, in his prerecorded remarks, pointed to the fact that some of the issues raised in the agenda are extremely urgent, referring to the mere eight years to achieve the global eradication of *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR). FAO and partners have developed the necessary tools and strategies for the implementation of the National Action Plans in Member Countries. This however requires investments by both Member Countries and international partners.

Dr Karim Tounkara, WOAHA Regional Representative for Africa and Regional Secretary of the GF-TADs for Africa, also highlighted the priority TADs that have been identified GF-TADs Africa: *foot and mouth disease* (FMD), PPR, *African swine fever* (ASF), *Rift valley fever* (RVF) and *contagious bovine pleuropneumonia* (CBPP). These diseases are endemic in many parts of Africa, and require strong regional collaboration to achieve their control, if not eradication.



In front (fltr) : Dr Honoré Nlemba (WOAH Delegate of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and President of the Regional Commission for Africa), Ms. Nina Henning (GALVmed, Lead, FMD – EA AgResults project), Dr Nick Nwankpa (Ag. Director of AU-IBAR), Dr Karim Tounkara (WOAH Regional Representative for Africa) and Dr Bouda Vosough Ahmadi (Ag. Coordinator of the GF-TADs Global Secretariat). Picture © L. Iyadi (woah) 2022.

After self-introductions of the participants, it was captured that (up to) 11 voting Members were attending the meeting (from 10 on day one to 11 on days two and three), which is a quorum to endorse decisions :

1. Dietmar Holm – *African Association of Veterinary Education Establishments (A2VE2)*
2. Nick Douglas Nwankpa – **AU-IBAR**
3. Charles Sanne Bodjo – **AU-PANVAC**
4. Yoseph S Mamo – *Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)*
5. Yimashewa Wogayehu – *Eastern Africa Regional Epidemiology Network (EAREN)*
6. Patchili Bouzabo – *Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) RAHC (attending online)*
7. Adan Bika – *Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) ICPALD*
8. Emmerance Tuyishimi - *Pan African Farmers Organization (PAFO).*
9. Honore N'lemba Mabela – **WOAH Delegate DRC**
10. Albertina Shilongo – **WOAH Delegate Namibia (attending online)**
11. Mbargou Lo – **WOAH Delegate Senegal**

Session 2: Governance aspects

Presentation of the minutes of the 10th RSC (October 2021)

Dr. Karim Tounkara, Secretary of the Regional Secretariat of the GF-TADs for Africa and Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali) presented the minutes of the 10th meeting of the Regional Steering Committee of the GF-TADs for Africa, held virtually in October 2021.

Overview of the recommendations of the 10th RSC and their level of implementation

Dr. Patrick Bastiaensen, Programme Officer at the WOA Regional Representation for Eastern Africa (Nairobi, Kenya), on behalf of the Secretary of the Regional Secretariat of the GF-TADs for Africa presented the recommendations of the 10th meeting of the Regional Steering Committee of the GF-TADs for Africa for review and discussion. As general comment, it was noted that many recommendations are too generic or exceed the mandate of the RSC, in order to reasonably expect them to be (fully or partially) implemented; others lack one

or more SMART indicators (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound) to be able to measure progress.

Recommendations which were successfully implemented are :

4. Support and advocacy be provided by WOA, FAO, AU-IBAR and other institutions involved in the GF-TADs for Africa, to affected countries in their fight against FMD and for more political support and investment from the Governments and economic partners.
6. Countries be encouraged to support the global FMD control programme by entering the FMD *Progressive Control Pathway* (PCP), and implementing comprehensive surveillance and use of suitable vaccines;
7. PPR eradication at continental level be urgently prioritized and improved coordination between Member Countries be established and also nomination of “champions” who continuously advocate for its control and eradication be undertaken for intensified resource mobilization and advocacy at high political level (especially targeting high livestock density countries).
8. AU-IBAR, FAO and WOA continue to support countries to turn the National Strategic Plan for PPR eradication to investment plans. In this regard, AU-IBAR to convene an urgent meeting of partners to develop a proposal for control and eradication of PPR in the continent and a make a request to the *European Union* (EU) for financial support;
11. An expert panel on CBPP be established jointly by AU-IBAR, FAO and WOA to support detection, foster and promote regional collaboration on CBPP control;
16. Rinderpest Vaccine Reserve be expanded, and Rinderpest diagnostic capacity improved in Africa;

Proposed amendments to the Terms of Reference

Dr. Patrick Bastiaensen, on behalf of the Secretary of the Regional Secretariat of the GF-TADs for Africa presented the proposed amendments (submitted by AU, WOA and the Regional Secretariat) to improve representation and provide more clarity. These amendments were endorsed on 22 June by the (11) voting Members:

- One representative of the *Africa Association of Veterinary Statutory Bodies* (2AVSB) [additional voting Member];
- One Member of the OIE Council, from the Africa region [additional non-voting Member];
- One representative of the Regional Specialized Organization : ECOWAS Regional Animal Health Centre (RAHC) [deletion, redundant with the representation by ECOWAS as a voting member];
- ECCAS - Regional Animal Health Centre (RAHC - ECCAS) [addition as a Regional Specialised Organisation]; and
- Representation by or through the members of GF-TADs *Partnerships and Financing Panel* (PFP) [addition of specific technical and funding partners].

Establishment of the *Partnerships and Financing Panel* (PFP) of the GF-TADs

Dr. Bouda Vosough Ahmadi, Ag. Coordinator of the Global Secretariat of the GF-TADs (FAO), presented the outlines of the PFP, explaining the background for its establishment, tasks and composition. He expressed the need for the region to define interactions that could promote the PFP. Dr. Ahmadi also updated the meeting on the fact that the PFP was supporting the write-up of the costing and resource mobilization content of the PPR *Global Eradication Programme* (GEP) phase II.

Session 3: Reporting on GF-TADs global disease control and eradication initiatives

Rinderpest (post-eradication activities)

Dr Junaidu Maina, the Chair of the FAO-WOAH *Joint Advisory Committee* for Rinderpest (JAC) delivered a presentation covering three main areas

- declaration of eradication and establishment of the JAC ,
- maintaining global freedom from Rinderpest and
- challenges in the post-eradication era.

Challenges highlighted included

- pending virus destruction and sequestration in five countries within two regions outside the designated *Rinderpest (material) Holding Facilities* (RHF),
- the designation of too many RHF and more countries interested in applying,
- large virus holdings in RHF,
- vaccine stockpile not enough and mostly outdated, and
- inadequate non-infectious diagnostic kits for emergency response.

Following his intervention, the African Union, through the Ag. Director of AU-IBAR, Dr Nick Nwankpa, recognised the efforts of:

- Dr Karim Tounkara, in his capacity as WOAH Regional Representative for Africa, but also as past Director of the AU-PANVAC and past IAEA Coordinator of the rinderpest laboratory diagnostics programme under PARC and PACE, and
- Dr Junaidu Maina, in his capacity as Chair of the JAC, but also former CVO of Nigeria, for their distinguished efforts that contributed towards the eradication of rinderpest on the continent. Both were honoured with a certificate of recognition and golden plaque to commemorate the great institutional and individual contributions they made.

The continent celebrated 10 years since the disease was officially eradicated (in 2011).

Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)

Dr. Hiver Boussini, AU-IBAR Senior Animal Health Officer, presented the Panafrican PPR Eradication Programme 2022-2026 and updated the meeting of its official launch by the Ministers of Chad, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guinea (Conakry), Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and Uganda, representatives from non-governmental organizations (GALVmed) and representatives of international organizations (FAO, WOAH, ILRI) in Kenya on 17-18 March 2022 during the celebration of the 70th Anniversary of AU-IBAR together with the 10th Anniversary of the Rinderpest eradication. During the launch, the Ministers, CVOs, RECs endorsed the "Nairobi Declaration" on PPR eradication in Africa by 2030 with the aim of contributing to food security, poverty alleviation and resilience of livestock-dependent communities in Africa and the economic growth of the affected countries. The Panafrican PPR Eradication Programme budget is estimated at EUR 526 million for the five results areas, 30% expected to be funded by Members States in line with the "Nairobi Declaration". AU-IBAR proposed to work with RECs in resource mobilization.

Dr Viola Chemis (WOAH), on behalf of the PPR Secretariat, updated the meeting on the PPR *Global Eradication Programme* (PPR GEP) and the *PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool* (PMAT). The presentation highlighted the stakeholders' consultative meetings held in 2021 that informed the formulation of the PPR GEP II. The outcomes of these meetings pointed to the need for developing plans based on three groups of countries: infected, free and historically free from PPR.

Some selected key findings included:

- continuous engagement, awareness creation and education of stakeholders on impacts of PPR,
- strengthen requirements for the use of AU-PANVAC quality certified vaccines and adherence to WOA standards for PPR vaccine production,
- enhancing the political will and resource mobilisation, and
- strengthening national legal frameworks and collaborations.

The finalised GEP II document will be presented to stakeholders in October 2022 and launched in November 2022. Dr Chemis also updated attendees on the PMAT as a companion tool to the PPR *Global Control and Eradication Strategy* (GCES) and a pillar of its implementation. A revision process of the PMAT tool was launched in 2020 and the *core expert team* (CET) has recommended translation of the revised PMAT (II) to French and Russian, the development of an online PMAT II tutorial for continuous learning, developing a tailored guidance to be provided to countries to complete the PMAT II and assess its progress along the stepwise approach by establishing the mechanism of the PPR *Technical Support Experts* (PPR TSE) and development of an on-line version of PMAT II.

Foot and mouth disease (FMD)

Dr Melissa McLaws, FAO Animal Health Officer, on behalf of the joint FAO/OIE FMD Working Group, presented (online) the activities of the Working Group, the state of play of the Global FMD Control Strategy and the related tools such as the *Progressive Control Pathway* for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PCP-FMD) and the *Self-Assessment Tool* (SAT). Dr McLaws updated the meeting on the FMD Roadmap meetings (RMM) since last RSC meeting for Africa and the renewal of Regional Advisory Groups (RAG) for East Africa, West Africa and the Middle East. The presentation also highlighted the PCP-FMD Stage assessments by the Regional Advisory Group for West Africa (2021), Middle East (2021) and East Africa (2022). The presentation highlighted the common recommendations of RMMs, which included i) improved identification and access to appropriate vaccine, ii) support to sample shipment for FMDV characterization, iii) support to regional Animal Health Networks (epi and lab) and empowerment of their members, iv) support to plan/programme development, v) training of official & private vets on disease recognition, investigation and reporting, vi) improved coordination mechanisms between countries, vii) promotion of public-private partnership and viii) advocacy for FMD control at the highest political level.

Dr Neo Mapitse the Head of Regional Affairs at the World Organisation for Animal Health and co-Chair of the GF-TADs FMD Working Group updated the meeting on the key outcomes of the 2nd meeting of the Global Coordination Committee for FMD (GCC-FMD) that was held in April 2022. He emphasized the need to ensure the GCC-FMD is open and includes participation from all relevant stakeholders' representatives from the regions, analyse the inputs and identify key priorities with impact, define and propose next actions to accommodate the objectives, engage with donors/resource partners and present a more tailor-made action plan in the next meeting planned for the second half of the year.

Dr Bolortuya Purevsuren of the World Organisation for Animal Health and member of the GF-TADs FMD Working Group and member of the FMD Serotype C Task Force updated the meeting on the Elimination of Serotype C Project. Dr Purevsuren referred in her presentation to the OIE/WOAH 85th SG (May 2017), Resolution No 30 on Foot and Mouth Disease Serotype C, which led to the establishment of the Task Force under the umbrella of GF-TADs. The project's main overarching activities focus on gathering evidence and measuring risk (2021-2022) and reducing risks and strengthening preparedness (2023-2026).

Dr Mohamed Sirdar of the World Organisation for Animal Health and member of the GF-TADs FMD Working Group delivered a presentation on emergence and spread of FMD virus Serotype O in Africa. He highlighted the status of serotype O outbreaks in the continent during the last 2 years and the first report of serotype O outbreak in Namibia. In his presentation he indicated the possible implication of the spread of FMD Serotype O in Southern Africa and the fear of the virus establishing itself in the Southern Africa region unless rapid and effective measures are taken. Some of the challenges presented included delayed reporting/confirmation of

disease occurrence, samples not submitted to Reference Laboratories for vaccine matching, potentially infectious material (e.g. tissue samples) handled and manipulated at low biosafety level (1 & 2) laboratories, insufficient availability and access to vaccines and weak or no enforcement of movement control and lack of biosecurity measures. The presentation was concluded with some recommendations to respond to these challenges.

Dr Nina Henning the Team Lead of AgResults FMD Vaccine Challenge Project of GALVmed delivered a presentation updating attendees on the AgResults FMD Vaccine Challenge Project; its current Status and contribution to a regional approach to FMD Control in Eastern Africa. The eight-year, USD 17 million project supports the development and uptake of high-quality FMD vaccines tailored to meet the needs of Eastern Africa in six target countries: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda. The project supports harmonising authorisation of FMD vaccines in Eastern Africa and promoting *Public-Private Partnership* (PPP) frameworks to strengthen the FMD vaccine value chain.



DAY - 2

Session 3: Reporting on GF-TADs global disease control and eradication initiatives

African swine fever (ASF)

Dr Patrick Bastiaensen updated the meeting about the launch of the first meeting of the *Standing Group of Experts* (SGE) on *African swine fever* (ASF). The meeting took place on 23 and 24 March 2022 and was attended by 65 participants, amongst whom representatives of the nine founding Member Countries: Cameroun, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Nigeria, Republic of South Africa, Togo, and Uganda. Technical items were identified during the meeting including

- value chains,
- biosecurity,
- surveillance,
- outbreak management,
- socioeconomics,
- cross border control,
- policy, and
- transparency.

It was announced that a dedicated SGE page has been inserted in the GF-TADs for Africa website in order to facilitate the sharing of information : [African Swine Fever - Standing Group of Experts \(SGE\) - WOAHA - Africa](#).

It was suggested that the SGE meeting be hosted on rotational basis with the host country representative chairing the meeting. Each of the technical topics identified above will form the agenda of the meeting.

Dr Sam Okuthe, Regional Epidemiologist of the FAO ECTAD-EA Team, on behalf of Dr Fredrick Kivaria, delivered an update on the ongoing revision of the *Regional strategy for the control of African Swine fever in Africa (2017)*, in view of the current knowledge and the prevailing *de facto* epidemics within the continent, and to align the strategy to the GF-TADs initiative on global control of ASF. The proposed component of the strategy included epidemiology, prevention and control, laboratory capacity and other cross cutting areas such as value chain and community engagement.

African Country reports on the GF-TADs global disease control and eradication initiatives

• Namibia

Dr Albertina Shilongo, Chief Veterinary Officer of Namibia, WOAHA Delegate and Vice-President of the WOAHA Regional Commission for Africa, updated the meeting on Namibia's FMD, PPR and ASF activities. The presentation highlighted some challenges and made recommendations for improvements. Some of the challenges presented include the cost of FMD vaccines, limited resources and management of cross border movement of animals. In response to the challenges, she recommended to explore the possibility of producing cheaper FMD vaccines, with long-lasting immunity, strengthening regional capacity in TADs control for improvement of animal health and improve coordination and harmonised implementation of a strategy for FMD control and eradication between neighbouring countries.

Sustainable Laboratories Programme and the GLLP

Dr. Jennifer Lasley of the Preparedness and Resilience Department made a presentation about ongoing WOAHA efforts to develop sustainable laboratory networks. The aim is to grow the network of laboratories having a focus on service delivery and sustained quality of inputs, with optimal capacity over time, cultivated client relationships and balanced budgets. The presentation demonstrated inefficiencies. For example, it was estimated that laboratory networks are currently testing at 51% of their annual testing potential, due to their human resources and at 30% of their potential based on (lack of) equipment. To support the PVS sustainable laboratories missions, WOAHA has established a *Global Laboratory Leadership Programme (GLLP)* whose aim is to develop laboratory leadership competencies and advance effective national laboratory systems using a One Health approach.

Regional laboratory and epidemiology network reports on the GF-TADs global disease control and eradication initiatives

Dr Yismashewa Wogayehu (NAHDIC, Ethiopia), the Chair of the *Eastern Africa Regional Epidemiology Network (EAREN)* delivered a report on regional disease control and eradication initiatives. In his presentation he highlighted the establishment of the Network in 2009 as part of the Eastern Africa *Regional Animal Health Network (RAHN)*, consisting of CVOs). The official launch of the Network was in 2010 in sync with the establishment of the *Eastern Africa Regional Laboratory Network (EARLN)*. The presentation focused on the historical background, rationale, ToRs, evolution and activities implemented. An update was also provided regarding the 2020 review of the performance of the network since its inception. In this review, several challenges and recommendations were highlighted including the structurally weak outputs of the Networks, limited efforts to ensure implementation of recommendations arising from various meetings, lack of follow up and monitoring mechanisms on progress of implementation of plans and apathy of Members States when it comes to sharing of information on national disease status with the EAREN coordinator and RAHN Secretariat.

Session 4: Reporting on GF-TADs for Africa regional priority diseases and topics

Contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP)

Dr Musa Mulongo from the *International Livestock Research Institute* (ILRI) briefed the meeting on the TAHSST Platform (*Transforming Animal-Health Solutions and Services for Low-and middle-income countries*) with a focus on *Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia* (CBPP). TAHSST is a joint initiative between ILRI, Clinglobal, and GALVmed to address the burdens of diseases such as *African swine fever* (ASF), *Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia* (CBPP), *Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia* (CCPP), *East coast fever* (ECF), and other ticks and tick-borne diseases (anaplasmosis, heartwater and babesiosis) in *low and middle-income countries* (LMIC) by developing veterinary medicines and diagnostic solutions, and providing services to help fill the product development pipeline. The presentation highlighted the zoning approach to controlling CBPP, in line with the usual control strategy based on vaccination and animal movement control. However, an assessment of different control strategies including vaccination, stamping out, treatment with antimicrobials, test and slaughter and quarantine, led to the conclusion that CBPP control options have no perfect single approach. Although several questions were still to be answered through research and engagement, the presentation recommended:

- establishment and standardisation of CBPP challenge models for harmonised safety and efficacy studies,
- assisting VIDO/ILRI/KALRO to assess market potential for the new CBPP sub-unit vaccine candidates,
- assisting in keeping the CBPP c-ELISA test on the market,
- modelling CBPP control options in country specific farming systems, and
- helping companies to develop strong business cases to justify investment in CBPP.

Through an online presentation, Prof. Idriss Oumar Alfaroukh, Coordinator of the animal health component of the PRAPS project (for : Supporting Pastoralism in the Sahel Regional Project) shared the experience in coordinating vaccination campaigns against CBPP in PRAPS-phase-1 and phase-2 participating countries. PRAPS is a sub-regional project that covers six countries in the West African Sahel and whose focus is the control of CBPP and PPR. The presentation highlighted the CBPP control strategy which includes several activities such as vaccination, implementation of national strategic plans and the establishment of KoBoToolbox databases. The presentation highlighted the results of CBPP vaccination campaigns between 2015-2020 for the six PRAPS countries. He then outlined some of the difficulties encountered, including those related to pastoralism and insecurity in the Sahel countries. One of the lessons learned was the need for harmonisation of planning through the national strategic plans of the six countries. The main recommendations made at the end of this presentation were (i) to advocate for more budget for the livestock sector to develop continental programmes to control the main animal diseases and (ii) to define pilot cross-border zones to implement cross-border synchronisation of vaccinations in the field and to take advantage of existing cross-border agreements between countries.

Dr Patrick Bastiaensen presented the proposed *terms of reference* (ToR) of the *Standing Group of Experts* (SGE) on *Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia* (CBPP) for Africa. The SGE on CBPP (SGE-CBPP) for Africa is set up within the FAO/WOAH GF-TADs to promote regular exchange of information and best practices among concerned national veterinary authorities, international and national experts, and the private sector. Furthermore, assist in regular information exchange on CBPP situation preparedness and control measures applied, provide technical support for regular review of national and regional CBPP control strategies by experts, based on experiences and best practices, with a view to provide scientific and technical advice and formulate technical disease control policies and scientific guidance to aid in the coordination of CBPP prevention and control efforts, integrated into other bovine disease control efforts, where applicable. Additionally, enhance, foster and promote regional collaboration on vaccines, laboratories, risk communication, and community and stakeholders' engagement, beef and dairy value chains, communication/information exchange/sharing and

identification of priorities for the development and adaptation of existing tools, training needs, and CBPP control projects relevant for the region.

The proposed ToRs of the SGE on CBPP for Africa were unanimously adopted.



DAY – 3

Country reports on the for Africa regional priority diseases and topics

• Congo (Democratic Republic)

Dr Honoré Nlemba, Chief Veterinary Officer of the DRC, WOAHA Delegate and President of the WOAHA Regional Commission for Africa, presented the report on the GF-TADs for Africa global and regional priorities in his country. After a brief presentation of the country and general data on livestock, he presented the epidemiological situation of three selected diseases. These were ASF, CBPP and Rift valley fever (RVF), commenting – for the latter – on the ongoing outbreaks in the South-Kivu province. He presented the main problems encountered in the framework of the epidemiological surveillance of animal diseases in the DRC. Among these constraints, the insecurity in the eastern part of the country was noted. He concluded that transboundary animal diseases remain a major concern in the region, against which integrated control measures are required through activities of regional economic communities.

Session 5: Emerging issues, requiring the attention of the GF-TADs RSC

High pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI)

Dr Sophie von Dobschuetz (Global Surveillance Coordinator, FAO), on behalf of the OFFLU network, started by reminding the audience that since October 2021 an unprecedented epizootic of H5 HPAI clade 2.3.4.4b has been wreaking havoc across the globe. As of June 2022, more than 6,800 H5 HPAI events have been reported across three continents (Africa, Americas, and Eurasia) affecting both wild and domestic bird populations, with eight countries reporting H5 HPAI for the first time ever in Africa. Intercontinental spread of H5 HPAI is majorly driven by wild bird migrations and potentiated at regional and local levels by poultry trade. She also reiterated that the poultry value-chain in Africa is complex and characterised by a wide spectrum of poultry farming systems, numerous live bird markets and intermediaries, a prominent transboundary informal trade, and poor levels of biosecurity.

The endemicity of H₉N₂ virus subtype in some parts of Africa continuously provides opportunity for virus reassortments, as seen with the recent H₅N₂ HPAI virus in Nigeria. African countries have conducted spatial risk analysis using poultry-trade related risk factors to better identify hotspots for HPAI introduction and spread and optimize the allocation of human and financial resources.

The OFFLU network (WOAHA/FAO network of influenza expertise) established in 2005 has been relentlessly monitoring HPAI circulation in Africa and providing support to the region and countries in the analysis of epidemiological and genetic data to better understand the origins of HPAI introduction and the drivers of its

spread, and assess related risks of such events. Nonetheless, Africa countries remain vulnerable to HPAI and main areas of work to currently focus on include raising awareness of the general population, poultry producers or marketers and hunters about HPAI, step up biosecurity measures, and assess levels of preparedness in countries.

Dr Abdelsatar Arafa, Designated Expert of the WOA Reference Laboratory for Avian Influenza and Head of the *Reference Laboratory for Veterinary Quality Control on Poultry Production (RLQP)*, *Animal Health Research Institute (AHRI)* in Egypt, delivered a presentation on the historical and current situation of *avian influenza (AI)* in Egypt. His presentation highlighted the diagnostic findings and molecular analyses of AI surveillance within the country. The sequencing of H₅N₁ isolates revealed close relation to currently circulating viruses in Europe and some African countries (Nigeria, South Africa, Ghana and Niger). Dr Arafa's presentation also covered the activities of the RLQP-AHRI as a new WOA Reference Laboratory. These activities include

- producing reference reagents,
- on-site training on diagnosis of AI virus, and
- providing local vaccine companies with strains as virus seeds for vaccine production.

Dr Mbargou Lô, Chief Veterinary Officer of Senegal, WOA Delegate and Vice-President of the WOA Regional Commission for Africa, updated the meeting on the epidemiological situation of the disease in Senegal from 2020 to 2022. He presented the control measures adopted by Senegal during the HPAI outbreaks. Moreover, he listed the main constraints encountered, including the low and slow mobilisation of financial resources, the long delays in obtaining laboratory results, thus delaying the implementation of additional investigations, the problem of accessibility of some farms and compensation of affected poultry farmers. Regarding these constraints, Dr Lô presented some recommendations to more efficiently control HPAI.

African horse sickness (AHS)

Dr Vijay Varma, *African horse sickness (AHS)* expert, representing Group IX (Africa) of the *Fédération Equestre Internationale* or FEI (International Equestrian Federation)) presented the disease, its historical background, epidemiology, pathology, diagnostics, control and prevention, mainly through vaccination. He alerted the RSC to the ongoing shortages of AHS vaccines in Africa, and abroad, as the production capacity of the *Onderstepoort Biological Products (OBP)* in South Africa has grinded to halt, following equipment breakdowns. These shortages affect the capability of endemic countries to maintain (export) zones free of AHS (South Africa), the movement of competition horses in and out of AHS affected countries, and the response capacity of newly infected countries and threatened countries to knock-down incursions of the disease, as has been the case in some south-east Asian countries in the recent past.

His presentation was followed by the presentation of Dr Roland Xolani Dlamini, Vice-President of the GF-TADs RSC, Chief Veterinary Officer of eSwatini, WOA Delegate and Member of the WOA Council, who presented on the AHS situation in eSwatini. He provided updates on the census of susceptible animals and reported outbreaks since 1993. Although eSwatini has no laboratory capacity for AHS diagnosis and depends on the WOA Reference Laboratory in South Africa (see next section), control measures are applied to prevent and eradicate the disease.

Dr Alison Lubisi, WOA AHS Designated Expert and Research Team Manager of Diagnostics at the *Onderstepoort Veterinary Research (OVR)* Institute of South Africa updated attendees on the activities of the WOA Reference Laboratory for AHS. The presentation included sections on AHS virus archives, epidemiology of the disease, diagnostic capacity and techniques, research projects related to the development of new diagnostics methods and other services provided by the laboratory.

Session 6: Strengthening of VS, role of the *Veterinary Education Establishments (VEE)*, feedback from the private sector / stakeholders

Strengthening of *Veterinary Services (VS)*

Dr Sam Okuthe, Regional Epidemiologist of the FAO ECTAD-EA, delivered a presentation on the *In Service Applied Epidemiology Training (ISAVET)* Programme. The goal of ISAVET is to create a veterinary workforce equipped with applied veterinary epidemiology competencies and skills needed across multiple livestock production systems and value chains that impact animal health, welfare, farmer livelihoods, food security, safe trade, biodiversity and ensure public health. Currently there are 17 beneficiary countries in East, South, West and Central Africa. Since the inception in 2017, ISAVET reached a milestone by further integration of ISAVET at National-level for sustainability, inclusion of One Health competencies for all training activities, creation of virtual platforms (TMS and Virtual learning platforms), mapping and development of competency framework & training , updating and streaming of assessment tools, established technical working groups at national level, graduates were involved in COVID – 19 management , promotions and appointments to lead disease surveillance at sub national level and ISAVET training certified by Veterinary Councils in some Member countries.

Dr Okuthe also presented information on the management of TADs through FAO *Virtual Learning Centers (VLCs)*. Thirty countries in southern and eastern Africa are beneficiaries of training through the VLCs and around 5000 people will have attended VLCs courses by the end of 2022. The courses cover a wide range of topics including FMD, PPP, LSD, trypanosomiasis, AMR, and ASF, among others.

Role of the *Veterinary Education Establishments (VEE)*

Prof Dietmar Holm, Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, University of Pretoria and the President of the *African Association for Veterinary Education Establishments (2A2E-V)* updated the meeting on the role of *Veterinary Education Establishments (VEE)* in the progression of transboundary animal disease control. In his presentation, he briefed attendees on the establishment of 2A2E-V in July 2018 in Cairo, as initiated by AU-IBAR through the Live2Africa project. The Association aims to enhance collaboration among all the *Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs)* in Africa, establish *African Veterinary Academic Standards (AVAS)* for accreditation, harmonise veterinary *curriculae* in Africa, enhance dissemination of innovations and good practice among African VEEs, build capacity among educators in the African VEEs and promote quality facilities at African VEEs.

Feedback from the private sector / stakeholders

Ms. Emmerance Tuyishime, acting CEO of the *Pan-African Farmers Organisation (PAFO)* updated attendees about the Organisation, its mission, vision, members and strategic orientation. The presentation covered the importance of livestock farmers and their challenges, especially with diseases. Several recommendations were tabled to the meeting, ranging from promoting indigenous breeds to mitigating the effects of climate change.

Session 7: Adoption of recommendations and closing remarks

Discussions and adoption of RSC-11 recommendations, dates and venue/format of the RSC-12

The recommendations emanating from this meeting are largely based on a critical review of the recommendations of the last RSC (10) and their level of implementation, along with new recommendations, pertaining to the emerging issues discussed (HPAI and AHS).

A particular effort was made to have less recommendations, but better recommendations, in terms of indicators (SMART : *specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and time-bound*) allowing for improved monitoring by the next RSC (12) meeting.

Members had until the 18 July 2022 to approve the recommendations after which they were published on the GF-TADS for Africa page, as part of the present minutes of the meeting (refer to the recommendations in **annex 2**).

The RSC-11 also proposed that the next meeting could be organised in Morocco (in the first half of 2023), as face-to-face meeting.

Closing remarks

Representatives of all the Member organisations and country representatives thanked the Chairperson, Dr Nick Nwankpa, for his excellent chairpersonship and expressed their appreciation at the very good hosting by AU-IBAR. In turn, the Chairperson thanked all attendees, online and in-person, as well as the team of interpreters for their effective communication.

ANNEX 1: STATE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GF-TADs FOR AFRICA RSC-10 RECOMMENDATIONS

Nairobi, 8 October 2021 (adopted)

GF-TADs AFRICA 10th REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING: Recommendations

Considering the:

1. GF-TADs as a coordination mechanism (not implementer);
2. Existence of the GF-TADs Africa 5-year Regional Strategy (2021 – 2025);
3. Long partnership between AU-IBAR, OIE & FAO for the improvement of animal health in Africa;
4. Varying capacity of African countries to control animal diseases;
5. Functional Working Groups on Rinderpest, FMD, PPR and ASF, under the GF TADs mechanism;
6. Current epidemiological situation of TADs and zoonoses in Africa as provided by OIE, AU-IBAR, and FAO using reporting tools (WAHIS and ARIS) and other information supporting tools such as *Global Early Warning System* (GLEWS), and recognising the need to improve surveillance systems in order to address the gaps in the epidemiological knowledge of prioritised diseases in Africa;
7. Priority diseases defined in the GF-TADs Africa 5-year Regional Strategy (2021 – 2025); namely *Peste des Petits Ruminants* (PPR), *Foot and Mouth Disease* (FMD), *Rift Valley Fever* (RVF), *African Swine Fever* (ASF), and *Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia* (CBPP);
8. 2011 declaration of Rinderpest eradication at global level, the ongoing post-eradication phase and the establishment of the FAO/OIE Rinderpest Joint Advisory committee, and the Procedure for the designation of facilities holding Rinderpest virus containing material to maintain global freedom of Rinderpest recently adopted by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (2014);
9. Ongoing activities and progress made on *Peste des Petits Ruminants* (PPR) control by AU-IBAR, FAO, OIE, and other partners, the ongoing work of the GF-TADs Working Group on PPR including the preparation of a PPR global control and eradication strategy and the organisation of an International Conference on PPR in March 2015 in Cote d'Ivoire;
10. Need for Financial Partners to have an appropriate coordination mechanism and strong basis to justify the investment being made in the animal health sector;
11. Veterinary Services are global public good and that reinforcing their governance is crucial for animal health, food safety and food security, while ensuring safer trade in animals and animal products in Africa;
12. Expected increase in demand for animal and animal products in the wake of the *Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement* (AfCFTA);
13. Pending recommendations of the GF-TADs for Africa 9th Regional Steering Committee meeting.

The Regional Steering Committee of the GF-TADs for Africa recommends that:

	Implementation
1. Advocacy at the highest authority (Ministers/policy makers) be made, to promote ownership of the GF-TADs for Africa mechanism and its 5-year Action Plan by the RECs and Members Countries;	Ongoing activity
2. Advocacy be made by GF-TADS for strengthening of governance of national veterinary services to align them to emerging national governance structures to enhance veterinary services delivery;	Ongoing activity
3. Clear linkages and mechanisms be created for practical connections between the work of GF-TADs and the grassroots levels;	Recommendation to be revised in view of GF-TADs' mandate

4.	Support and advocacy be provided by OIE, FAO, AU-IBAR and other institutions involved in the GF-TADs for Africa, to infected countries in their fight against FMD and for more political support and investment from the Governments and economic partners.	Ongoing activity
5.	Better coordination, harmonisation and advocacy of the GF-TADs mechanism in Africa be ensured;	Ongoing activity
6.	Countries be encouraged to support the global FMD control programme by entering the FMD <i>Progressive Control Pathway</i> (PCP), and implementing comprehensive surveillance and use of suitable vaccines;	Ongoing activity (through roadmap meetings)
7.	PPR eradication at continental level be urgently prioritized and improved coordination between Member Countries be established and also nomination of “champions” who continuously advocate for its control and eradication be undertaken for intensified resource mobilisation and advocacy at high political level (especially targeting high livestock density countries);	Information meeting of the Rome-based UN Ambassadors <i>Friends of PPR eradication</i> , on 10 December 2022
8.	AU-IBAR, FAO and OIE continue to support countries to turn the National Strategic Plan for PPR eradication to investment plans. In this regard, AU-IBAR to convene an urgent meeting of partners to develop a proposal for control and eradication of PPR in the continent and a make a request to the European Union (EU) for financial support;	Proposal for phase 2 launched on 18 March and submitted to the European Union
9.	Member Countries use the revised <i>PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool</i> (PMAT) to identify priorities to implement and monitor progression through the established stages for PPR control and eradication;	Piloted in selected countries. The revised PMAT to be officially launched in late 2022
10.	GF-TADs Africa advocates for a better understanding of the epidemiology of CBPP at sub-regional level through, for example, mapping of slaughterhouses, serological surveillance, animal identification schemes, and registration of pathologies;	Will form part of the workplan of the SGE CBPP (see next point 10)
11.	An expert panel on CBPP be established jointly by AU-IBAR, FAO and OIE to support detection, foster and promote regional collaboration on CBPP control;	ToR of the SGE CBPP approved at the 11 th RSC
12.	African countries be encouraged to continue their progression in the OIE PVS Pathway, especially by requesting, where relevant, the PPR specific PVS Evaluation mission, and taking ownership of the outcomes in order to improve the good governance of their Veterinary Services and to ease access to funding both internally and externally using round tables with donors, while facilitating full access of PVS related information to GF-TADs partners (OIE lead, AU-IBAR, FAO);	Ongoing activity
13.	AU-IBAR finalise the post-Rinderpest eradication contingency plan for Africa;	Nearing completion
14.	Member Countries support the Rinderpest post eradication activities, by developing Rinderpest contingency plans aligned to the Continental Contingency plan once finalised and implement the <i>Global Rinderpest Action Plan</i> (GRAP) to enhance their readiness;	Compounded by the implementation of the previous recommendation (13)
15.	Member Countries send rinderpest containing materials to AU-PANVAC for safe sequestration as requested by Heads of States of AU;	Negotiations with the Republic of South Africa are progressing well
16.	Rinderpest Vaccine Reserve be expanded, and Rinderpest diagnostic capacity improved in Africa;	Done
17.	AU-IBAR, FAO and OIE, in collaboration with the Africa CDC, continue to support countries to strengthen the institutionalisation, operationalisation and the appropriation of the One health approach at national level and pool resources together to tackle One-health problems collectively (consolidation of initiatives);	Recommendation to be revised in view of GF-TADs' mandate

18. GF-TADs, the Regional Tripartite, African Union, and member Countries, strengthen collaboration on AMR and zoonotic diseases, under the framework of One-Health;	Recommendation to be revised in view of GF-TADs' mandate
19. Countries be encouraged to support the Global Control Strategy for ASF;	Ongoing activity, various initiatives underway
20. The implementation of the pending recommendations of the RSC-9 be continued.	Integrated into the recommendations of RSC 10 and 11
The RSC11 is proposed to be held in Nairobi, Kenya and hosted by the African Union in May 2022, back-to-back with the annual CVO's meeting.	Done in June 2022

ANNEX 2: RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE GF-TADS FOR AFRICA RSC-11

Nairobi, 23 June 2022 (zero draft). Adopted on 18 July 2022.

GF-TADS AFRICA 11th REGIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE (RSC) MEETING: RECOMMENDATIONS

Considering the:

1. GF-TADS as a coordination mechanism (not implementer);
2. Existence of the GF-TADS Africa 5-year Regional Strategy (2021 – 2025);
3. Long-standing partnership between AU-IBAR, OIE (recently rebranded as WOAAH) and FAO for the improvement of animal health in Africa;
4. Varying capacity of African countries in prevention, surveillance and control of animal diseases;
5. Priority diseases defined in the GF-TADS Africa 5-year Regional Strategy (2021 – 2025); namely Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Rift Valley Fever (RVF), African Swine Fever (ASF), and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP);
6. Functional Working/Advisory Groups on Rinderpest, FMD, PPR and ASF, under the GF-TADS mechanism;
7. Current epidemiological situation of TADs and zoonoses in Africa as provided by WOAAH, AU-IBAR, and FAO using reporting tools (WAHIS and ARIS) and other information supporting tools such as *Global Early Warning System* (GLEWS), and recognising the need to improve surveillance systems in order to address the gaps in the epidemiological knowledge of prioritised diseases in Africa;
8. 2011 declaration of rinderpest eradication at global level, the ongoing post-eradication phase and the establishment of the FAO/WOAAH Rinderpest *Joint Advisory Committee* (JAC), and the Procedure for the designation of facilities holding Rinderpest virus containing material to maintain global freedom of Rinderpest, adopted by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (2014);
9. Ongoing activities and progress made on *Peste des Petits Ruminants* (PPR) control by AU-IBAR, AU-PANVAC, FAO, WOAAH, Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and other partners, the Pan-African *Peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) Control and Eradication Programme (2022-2026), and the ongoing work on PPR global control and eradication;
10. The ongoing spread of H₅N₁ High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza virus;
11. Shortage of AHS vaccines on the African continent and for recently affected areas, and the need for mapping the existing AHS vaccine manufacturers;
12. Need for Financial Partners to have an appropriate coordination mechanism and strong basis to justify the investment being made in the animal health sector;
13. Veterinary Services are global public good and that strengthening their governance is crucial for animal health, food safety, public health and wellbeing, as well as food security, while ensuring safer trade in animals and animal products in Africa;
14. Availability of different veterinary training tools for veterinary and veterinary paraprofessionals that are developed by FAO, WOAAH and *veterinary education establishments* (VEE);
15. Expected increase in demand for animal and animal products in the wake of the *Africa Continental Free Trade Agreement* (AfCFTA);
16. Pending recommendations of the GF-TADS for Africa 9th and 10th Regional Steering Committee meetings;

the 11th meeting of the Regional Steering Committee of the GF-TADs for Africa recommends:

Topic	Recommendation	Implementer(s)
General	1. To accelerate the efforts for resource mobilisation and the political will for cross-border coordination, harmonisation and synchronisation of activities for TADs control in the region;	RSC (including RECs)
	2. To develop a tool for landscaping and mapping of donors, projects, programmes, stakeholders and budgets that can assist GF-TADs partners, Member Countries and RECs in resource mobilisation and harmonisation of animal health and TADs activities within the continent;	☆ AU-IBAR (FAO, WOAHA)
	3. To support the established GF-TADs <i>Partnerships and Financing Panel</i> (PFP) and interact with the Panel to ensure that the RSC for Africa's needs and inputs are taken into account;	RSC
FMD	4. Strengthen the implementation of the Global FMD Control Strategy through the <i>Progressive Control Pathway</i> for FMD (PCP-FMD) and implement the outcomes of respective regional roadmaps ;	MC and RECs
	5. To provide support for the harmonization of market authorisations for FMD vaccines in Africa and the development of <i>public-private partnership</i> (PPP) frameworks to address challenges in the FMD vaccine access, value chain, including encouraging research and development of cost-effective vaccines.	RSC
PPR	6. To continue supporting Member Countries on PPR eradication at continental, regional and national levels through the implementation of the PPR GEP II (including its Blueprint and Roadmaps) aligned with the 2 nd phase of the Pan-African <i>Peste des petits ruminants</i> (PPR) Control and Eradication Programme (2022-2026);	AU-IBAR, AU-PANVAC, FAO, WOAH and other partners
	7. To encourage Member countries to strengthen their Veterinary Services capacities through the PVS Pathway, especially by requesting, where relevant, the PPR specific PVS Evaluation mission, and taking ownership of the outcomes in order to improve the good governance of their Veterinary Services and to ease access to funding both internally and externally using round tables with donors, while facilitating full access of PVS related information to GF-TADs partners (WOAH lead, AU-IBAR, FAO);	WOAH, AU-IBAR, FAO
ASF	8. To encourage Member countries to support and implement the Global Control of <i>African swine fever</i> (ASF) initiative;	RSC, AU-IBAR, WOAH, FAO
	9. To support the <i>Standing Group of Experts</i> (SGE) on <i>African swine fever</i> (ASF) with emphasis on advocacy, awareness creation, risk communication, biosecurity and information sharing;	☆ MC, RSCAU- IBAR, WOAHA, FAO
	10. To encourage Member Countries to ensure appropriate evaluation of any new vaccine through AU-PANVAC before granting authorisation for its use or distribution;	AU-IBAR, AU-PANVAC
CBPP	11. To provide more guidance on the surveillance and control of CBPP, improved vaccines, diagnostic test methods and kits, and the impact of the use of antimicrobials for treatment, including the risks of development of antimicrobial resistance.	☆ SGE CBPP
Rinderpest	12. To finalize the post-Rinderpest eradication contingency plan for Africa;	☆ AU-IBAR
	13. To support the Rinderpest post eradication activities, by developing Rinderpest contingency plans aligned to the Continental Contingency plan once finalised and implement the <i>Global Rinderpest Action Plan</i> (GRAP) to enhance their readiness;	MC
	14. To send rinderpest containing materials to AU-PANVAC for safe sequestration as requested by Heads of States of AU;	MCs in collaboration with AU-PANVAC

RVF	15. To commit to strengthen collaboration with other partners (Quadripartite) under the framework of One Health; and to encourage Member countries to ensure transparent and early notification of <i>Rift valley fever</i> (RVF) in animals, enhanced surveillance and rapid response;	AU-IBAR, Quadripartite
HPAI	16. To raise awareness, enhance biosecurity measures, assess levels of preparedness and strengthen surveillance including wild birds for early detection, reporting and rapid response;	☆ MC
	17. To review and update the Regional Contingency Plan against HPAI for West and Central Africa	☆ AU-IBAR
	18. To continue to address HPAI as a regional, re-emerging priority in upcoming meetings;	RSC
AHS	19. To undertake mapping of existing AHS vaccine producers and needs assessment for vaccines and encourage vaccine manufacturers to ensure vaccine availability (matching the relevant circulating serotypes) for Member Countries;	☆ AU-PANVAC, AU-IBAR, WOA
RECs	20. To strengthen the ongoing collaborative relationship between AU-IBAR, AU-PANVAC, FAO, WOA and <i>Regional Economic Communities</i> (REC) in the implementation of TADs control programmes to ensure sustainability of programmes and activities;	AU-IBAR, AU-PANVAC, FAO, WOA, REC Secretariats
	21. To better anchor, institutionalize, operationalize the existing regional animal health, laboratory and epidemiology networks and harmonise their activities with <i>Regional Economic Communities</i> (REC) systems for sustainable funding and effective continuity;	Regional networks, AU-IBAR, REC Secretariats
VEE, VSB	22. To encourage MC to utilise the veterinary paraprofessional training tools developed by FAO, WOA and VEE in order to bridge the gap of shortage of veterinary and veterinary paraprofessionals needed to respond to TADs surveillance and other field activities;	RSC
	23. To continue supporting the <i>African Association of Veterinary Education Establishments</i> (A2VE2) by ensuring the sustainability of funding and the alignments of programmes with WOA veterinary competencies guidelines;	AU-IBAR
22. To continue the implementation of pending recommendations of the RSC-9 and RSC-10.		

The RSC-12 is proposed to be held in Morocco and hosted by the Government of Morocco, in early 2023, subject to approval of the hosting country. Recommendations with short-term priority (☆) should have been implemented by the time the next RSC takes place and will require reporting by the lead implementers to the Members of the RSC at that time.

ANNEX 3: AGENDA OF THE RSC-11, AS IMPLEMENTED (WITH ADDITIIONS AND DELETIONS)



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



11th Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee (RSC11) of the GF-TADs for Africa

Nairobi, Kenya (times in EAT)



Hybrid, 21 – 23 June 2022

Bureau for the meeting

- AU : President (AU-IBAR/PANVAC) Nick Nwankpa
- FAO : 1st Vice – President (RAF) M. Shamsuddin
- WOAHA : 2nd Vice – President (WOAH Council) R. Dlamini

Tuesday 21 June 2022		
09:00 – 10:00	Arrival and registration of participants and briefing	
Session 1. Welcoming remarks 		
10:00 – 10:20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Union • Food and Agriculture Organisation • World Organisation for Animal Health 	Nick Nwankpa Mohammed Shamsuddin Karim Tounkara
10:20 – 10:30	Adoption of the agenda	Nick Nwankpa (AU, President)
10:30 – 11:00	Break	
Session 2. Governance aspects 		
11:00 – 11:15	Presentation of the minutes of the 10 th RSC (October 2021)	Karim Tounkara (WOAH)
11:15 – 11:25	Overview of the recommendations of the 10 th RSC and their level of implementation	P. Bastiaensen (WOAH)
11:25 – 11:35	Proposed amendments to the Terms of Reference	P. Bastiaensen (WOAH)
11:35 – 11:50	Establishment of the <i>Partnerships and Financing Panel</i> (PFP) of the GF-TADs	Bouda V. Ahmadi (FAO)
11:50 – 12:00	Discussion	



Session 3. Reporting on GF-TADs global disease control and eradication initiatives


12:00 – 12:30	Rinderpest post-eradication activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint advisory committee (JAC) • African Union celebrations 	Junaidu Maina (JAC) Nick Nwankpa (AU)
12:30 – 13:00	Discussion	
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 14:30	Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) eradication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roadmap meetings, PMAT and latest development on PPR GEP II • Launch of the continental strategy (18 March) 	Presented by <u>Viola Chemis (WOAH)</u> on behalf of <u>Felix Njeumi (FAO)</u> and <u>Simon Kihu (WOAH)</u> Hiver Boussini (AU)
14:30 – 15:00	Discussion	
15:00 – 16:00	Foot and mouth disease (FMD) progressive control <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latest roadmap meeting outcomes • Latest GCC (II) meeting outcomes • AgResults project (FMD vaccines, East Africa) • Eradication of Serotype C (updates) • Emergence and spread of Serotype O 	Melissa McLaws (FAO, FMD Working Group) Neo Mapitse (WOAH, FMD WG) Nina Henning (GALVmed) Bolortuya Purevsuren (WOAH, FMD WG) Mohamed Sirdar (WOAH, FMD WG)
16:00 – 16:30	Discussion	
16:30 – 17:00	Break (and end of online broadcast)	
17:00 – 18:00	Closed meeting of the writing team (moderators, facilitators and rapporteurs) from AU, FAO and WOA	

Wednesday 22 June 2022




Session 3. (continued) Reporting on GF-TADs global disease control and eradication initiatives



09:00 – 10:00	Arrival and registration of participants and briefing	
10:00 – 11:00	Global control of ASF (a GF-TADs initiative) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First meeting of the standing group of experts • Updated ASF Regional Control Strategy for Africa (2022) 	P. Bastiaensen (WOAH) Presented by <u>Sam Okuthe (FAO)</u> on behalf of <u>Fredrick Kivaria (FAO)</u>


11:00 – 11:30	Break	
11:30 – 12:00	Discussion	
12:00 – 12:30	Country reports on the GF-TADs global disease control and eradication initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Namibia • Togo 	Tina Shilongo (Delegate) Daniel Batawui (Delegate)
12:30 - 12:45	Discussion	
12:45 – 13:45	Lunch	
13:45 – 14:15	Sustainable Laboratories Programme and the GLLP	Jennifer Lasley (WOAH)
14:15 – 14:45	Regional laboratory and epidemiology network reports on the GF-TADs global disease control and eradication initiatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RESOLAB (West Africa) • EAREN (Eastern Africa) 	E. Allegye-Cudjoe (Ghana) Y. Wogayehu (Ethiopia)
14:45 – 15:00	Discussion	
<p>Session 4. Reporting on GF-TADs for Africa regional priority diseases and topics </p>		
15:00 – 15:45	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TAHSSL Project brief • PRAPS Project brief • Presentation of the terms of reference, adoption and installation of the Standing Group of Experts for CBPP for Africa 	Nick Nwankpa (President) Musa Mulongo (ILRI) Idriss Oumar Al-Farouk (WOAH, PRAPS) P. Bastiaensen (WOAH)
15:45 – 16:15	Discussion	
16:15 – 16:45	Break (and end of online broadcast)	
16:45 – 17:30	Closed meeting of the writing team (moderators, facilitators and rapporteurs) from AU, FAO and WOA	

Thursday 23 June 2022

Session 4. (continued) Reporting on GF-TADs for Africa regional priority diseases and topics 

09:00 – 10:00 Arrival and registration of participants and briefing

10:00 – 10:30	Country reports on the for Africa regional priority diseases and topics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congo (Dem. Rep) • Uganda 	Honoré Nlemba (Delegate) Anna-Rose Ademun (Delegate)
10:30 – 10:45	Discussion	
10:45 – 11:15	Break	
Session 5. Emerging issues, requiring the attention of the GF-TADs RSC		
11:15 – 12:00	High pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The OFFLU perspective on the spread of H5N1 • The perspective of the WOAHA Reference Laboratories : Animal Health Research Institute (Egypt) • The country perspective : Senegal 	Sophie Von Dobschuetz (FAO) Abdelsatar Arafa (AHRI) Mbarekou Lô (Delegate)
12:00 – 12:30	Discussion	
12:30 – 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 – 14:15	African horse sickness (AHS) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The FEI perspective on the situation of AHS in Africa • The perspective of the WOAHA Reference Laboratories : OVR-ARC (South Africa) • The country perspective : eSwatini 	Vijay Varma (FEI, Kenya) Baratang Alison Lubisi (ARC-OVI) R. Dlamini (Delegate)
14:15 – 14:30	Discussion	
Session 6. Strengthening of VS, role of the Veterinary Education Establishments (VEE), feedback from the private sector / stakeholders		
14:30 – 14:45	Strengthening capacities of veterinary services : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO Tools and programmes : ISAVET, VLC, VPP 	Sam Okuthe (FAO)
14:45 – 15:00	Performance of Veterinary Services : feedback on hybrid format PVS missions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya (April – May 2022) 	Charles Ochodo (DVS)
	<u>Role of Regional Economic Communities in the implementation of the GF-TADs for Africa Regional Strategy</u>	<u>Open discussion, introduced by Yoseph Mamo (COMESA)</u>

15:00 – 15:15	<p>Role of the Veterinary Education Establishments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update from the <i>African Association for Veterinary Education Establishments</i> 	Dietmar Holm (UP)
15:15 – 15:30	<p>Feedback from the private sector / stakeholders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update from the <i>Pan-African Farmers Organisation (PAFO)</i> 	Emmerance Tuyishime (PAFO)
Session 7. Final deliberations, recommendations, next meeting		
15:30 – 15:45	Presentation of the draft recommendations	Karim Tounkara (WOAH)
15:45 – 16:15	Discussion (adoption will follow in two weeks)	
16:15 – 16:20	Dates and venue / format of RSC12	P. Bastiaensen (WOAH)
16:20 – 16:30	Closing statement by the Chair	Nick Nwankpa (AU)
16:30 – 17:30	Break (and end of online broadcast)	

This meeting is organised under the auspices of the



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

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