

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



Brief outline

GF-TADs for Africa Regional Strategy 2021 - 2025

- ▶ This draft GF TADs Strategy is a proposal of the Regional Secretariat of the GF-TADs for Africa, based on:
 - experiences gained from the **previous Strategy** and reviewed through consecutive, consultative meetings with OIE, FAO, AU-PANVAC and AU-IBAR;
 - **challenges faced** during the implementation of the previous strategy;
 - conclusions from the FAO and OIE **Regional Commission** meetings;
 - **strategies supported by global or regional organisations** to address priority diseases relevant for the region;
 - **gaps identified** to address priority diseases relevant for the region;
 - recommendations of the **third GF-TADs Joint Evaluation**.

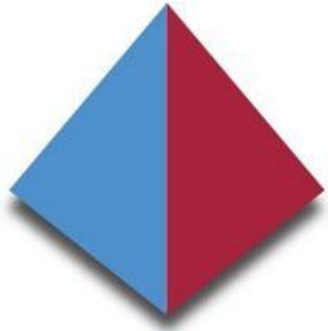
- ▶ The regional strategy is in line with:
 - the GF-TADs founding document, i.e. the **2004 GF-TADs Agreement**;
 - the recommendations provided by the GF-TADs **Global Steering Committee** (past years);
 - the recommendations provided by the GF-TADs **Regional Steering Committee for Africa (in 2014)** and the outcomes of the previous Strategy 2012-2016;
 - the recommendations made during the **3rd evaluation of the GF-TADs** carried out in 2018-19;
 - the ‘corporate’ Strategies of the FAO and the OIE, respectively the **FAO One Health Action Plan** (2011-2015), and the **OIE Seventh Strategic Plan** (2021 - 2025).
 - the 2015 **Livestock Development Strategy for Africa** (LiDeSA, 2015 - 2035), the 2016 **Africa CDC Strategic Plan** (2017-2021) and the 2019 **Animal Health Strategy for Africa** (AHSA) of the African Union (AU).
 - the **Terms of Reference of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee** for Africa.
 - the **Terms of Reference of the Regional Tripartite Secretariat**.
 - the **principles of the FAO-OIE-WHO Tripartite Strategic vision** (...) addressing health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces.

- ▶ As was the case with its predecessors, the present regional strategy too has been developed in line with the following **six main principles**:
 - Prevention and control mechanisms of transboundary animal diseases, in particular at source, are a **Global Public Good**;
 - **Early warning, early detection and rapid response**, is key to the fight against priority TADs;
 - The **Veterinary Services (VS)**, operating in line with the OIE international standards on quality and good governance;
 - Investing in the **good governance** of VS and in **prevention measures** is much less costly than managing major animal health diseases;
 - **Tackling diseases at the animal source and preventing spill-overs** from animals to people remain the most efficient and cost-effective way of dealing with zoonotic threats and high impact diseases;
 - Appropriate national and international **collaboration between the Animal and Human Health authorities, and where appropriate the Environmental Authorities**

- ▶ The list of priority diseases was established mainly based on the following general considerations:
 - ***Transboundary animal diseases*** (TADs) that have a considerable **trade, economic, sanitary, food security and/or public health** impact on most African countries;
 - **TADs that are the subject of global control and/or eradication programmes** (except for those covered by the **Tripartite** framework) and for which there is an added value to provide a mechanism for coordinating activities, avoiding duplication of actions and maximizing results through the GF-TADs joint work.

- ▶ The regional strategy addresses areas of intervention including animal diseases and topics that have qualified as ‘priority’ for the region:
 - Global priorities, highly relevant to the Africa region : ***foot-and-mouth disease (FMD)***, ***peste des petits ruminants (PPR)*** and ***African swine fever (ASF)***.
 - Additional regional priorities: ***Rift valley fever (RVF)*** and ***contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP)***, in addition to the overall **strengthening of Veterinary Services (VS)**
 - Foster intra- and inter-regional and cross-border collaboration and concerted action (e.g. revitalizing **regional animal health networks** and subsequent technical working groups, exploring collaboration with REMESA, GHSA, ERFAN, REDISSE 2 and other initiatives)
 - Encourage countries to invest considerably in **extension services** to farmers, the veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals since the level of awareness and especially of biosecurity is likely to be very low in the field and to **promote public-private partnership (PPP)** initiatives in the prevention and control of priority diseases.

- ▶ The regional strategy integrates the regional component of strategies decided at global level under the GF-TADs mechanism, such as the clear guidance on maintaining the world free from **rinderpest** as directed by the FAO/OIE *Joint Advisory Committee* (JAC) established in 2012 (Rinderpest post eradication activities); and
- ▶ The regional strategy is flexible enough to address new or rising concerns (emergence or re-emergence of an animal disease, which would become a regional priority) as well as prevailing (vector-borne) diseases with shifting geographical distribution, such as ***lumpy skin disease*** (LSD), ***highly pathogenic avian influenza*** (HPAI), ***bluetongue***, ***African animal trypanosomosis*** (AAT) or ***African horse sickness*** (AHS).



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CADRE MONDIAL POUR
LA MAÎTRISE PROGRESSIVE DES
MALADIES ANIMALES TRANSFRONTIÈRES



Organisation des Nations Unies
pour l'alimentation
et l'agriculture



Afrique

