

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

African
Union 

Recommendations (a) considering...

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);

Recommendations (b) considering...

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.

Recommendations (c) recommends...

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;
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;
3. clear linkages and mechanisms be created for practical connections between the work of GF-TADs and the grassroots levels;
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.
5. better coordination, harmonisation and advocacy of the GF-TADs mechanism in Africa be ensured;
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 mobilisation and advocacy at high political level political (especially targeting high livestock density countries).

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Recommendations (d) recommends...

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;

9. Member Countries use the revised PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT) to identify priorities to implement and monitor progression through the established stages for PPR control and eradication;

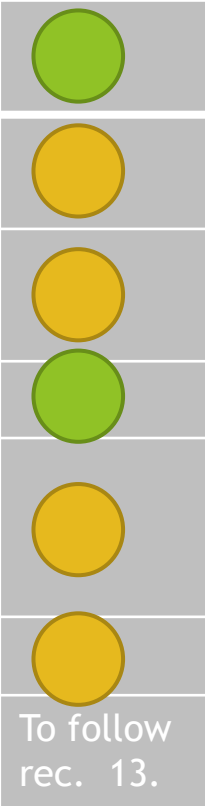
10. GF-TADs Africa advocates for a better understanding of the epidemiology of CBPP at sub-regional level through, for example, mapping of slaughterhouses, serological surveillance, animal identification schemes, and registration of pathologies;

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;

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);

13. AU-IBAR finalise the post-Rinderpest eradication contingency plan for Africa;

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 *Global Rinderpest Action Plan* (GRAP) to enhance their readiness;



Recommendations (e) recommends...

15. Member Countries send rinderpest containing materials to AU-PANVAC for safe sequestration as requested by Heads of States of AU;

16. Rinderpest Vaccine Reserve be expanded, and Rinderpest diagnostic capacity improved in Africa;

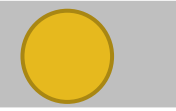

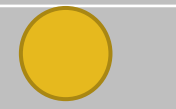
17. AU-IBAR, FAO and OIE, in collaboration with the Africa CDC, continue to support countries to strengthen the institutionalisation, operationalisation and the appropriation of the One Health approach at national level and pool resources together to tackle One-health problems collectively (consolidation of initiatives);

18. GF-TADs, the Regional Tripartite, African Union, and member Countries, strengthen collaboration on AMR and zoonotic diseases, under the framework of One-Health;

19. Countries be encouraged to support the Global Control Strategy for ASF;

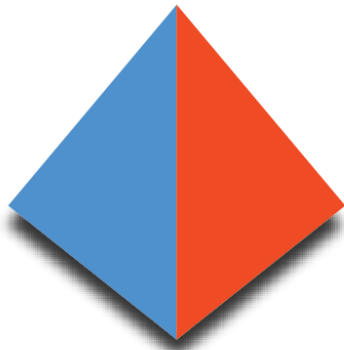
20. The implementation of the pending recommendations of the RSC-9 be continued.

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.

-  Relevance to GF-TADs ?
-  Remove ?
-  Revise ?
- 

Conclusions

1. Some of the recommendations need to be revisited because they are beyond the scope of GF-TADs
2. For others there is need to specify the target countries, institutions, RECs, etc...
3. The overall number of recommendations need to be reduced to remain manageable



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