

# 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 



# SGE1 CBPP



## “African Union continental approaches and strategies on CBPP”

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**First Meeting of the Standing Group of Experts (SGE) on Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) of the GF-TADs for Africa  
6-15 June 2023**



# SGE1 CBPP



## Outline

I-Introduction

II- CBPP Situation in Africa

III- Mains Control Problems

IV-AU-IBAR Control Approaches and Strategies



# SGE1 CBPP



## I-Introduction

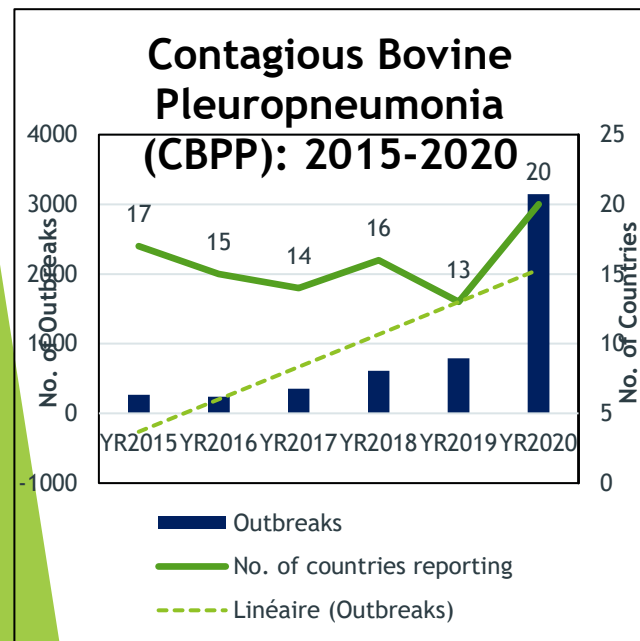
- CBPP, one of the major TADs, is endemic in many parts of Africa. However, the lack of data makes mapping and accurate zoning of disease difficult.
- Crippling socio-economic consequences and the propensity for spread and maintenance of endemic status and impact on trade.
- Persistence of CBPP were attributed to animal movement within and between countries.
- Effective prevention and control is constrained by the absence of adequate diagnostic tests, the lack of use of diagnostic tests because of diminished financial support and a downturn in the use and quality of CBPP vaccine.
- Prevention and Control involve vaccination coupled with test and slaughter of infected ones
- Currently prevention and control measures are fragmented
- Need for a continental control strategy for coordinated and harmonised prevention and control interventions and disease management



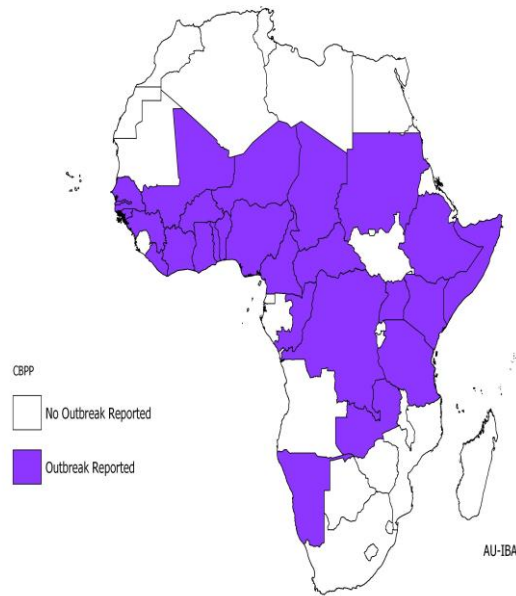
# SGE1 CBPP



## II- CPBB in Africa (2015-2022)



Outbreaks report AU-IBAR: 2015 - 2020



Outbreaks report AU-IBAR: 2020



WOAH current status 2022

- **Enzootic Disease in Africa**
- **Cover Sub-african countries**
- **Main TADs**
- **High economic impact**
- **No significant reduction**



## III- CBPP Control Challenges

### Surveillance

- ▶ Underreporting
- ▶ Uncertain diagnostic tools
- ▶ Passive monitoring
- ▶ Low reporting
- ▶ No Reliable Data

### Control Strategy

- ▶ Lack of a continental framework
- ▶ Failure of regional control management
- ▶ Failure of vaccination campaigns
- ▶ Inadequate CBPP control management

### Vaccination

- ▶ Harmonisation of vaccine strains T1/44 vs T1/sr
- ▶ Harmonisation of vaccination period
- ▶ High Mobility of cattle
- ▶ High Vaccination costs



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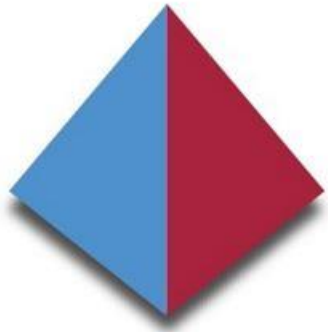
## IV - AU-IBAR control approaches and strategies

Within the framework of the Animal Health Strategy for Africa the following is being undertaken:

- Review/Update the continental strategy for the sustainable control of CBPP in Africa
- Provide technical assistance to Member states to develop national CBPP control programs for endorsement by WOAHA
- Promoting regional approach for the management of CBPP Control i.e joint crossborder vaccination campaign, surveillance and sero-monitoring
- Build capacity of Africa vaccine production laboratories for Increased CBPP vaccine production
- Promote and advocate for enhanced access of the CBPP vaccine in remote areas
- Funding and supporting Regional and National Strategic Plans
- Harmonisation of national and crossborder vaccination campaigns
- Advocacy for adherence of farmers to vaccination
- Resource mobilization and financial planning to ensure adequate financing of the progressive control of CBPP in sub-Saharan Africa.



# THANK YOU



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