

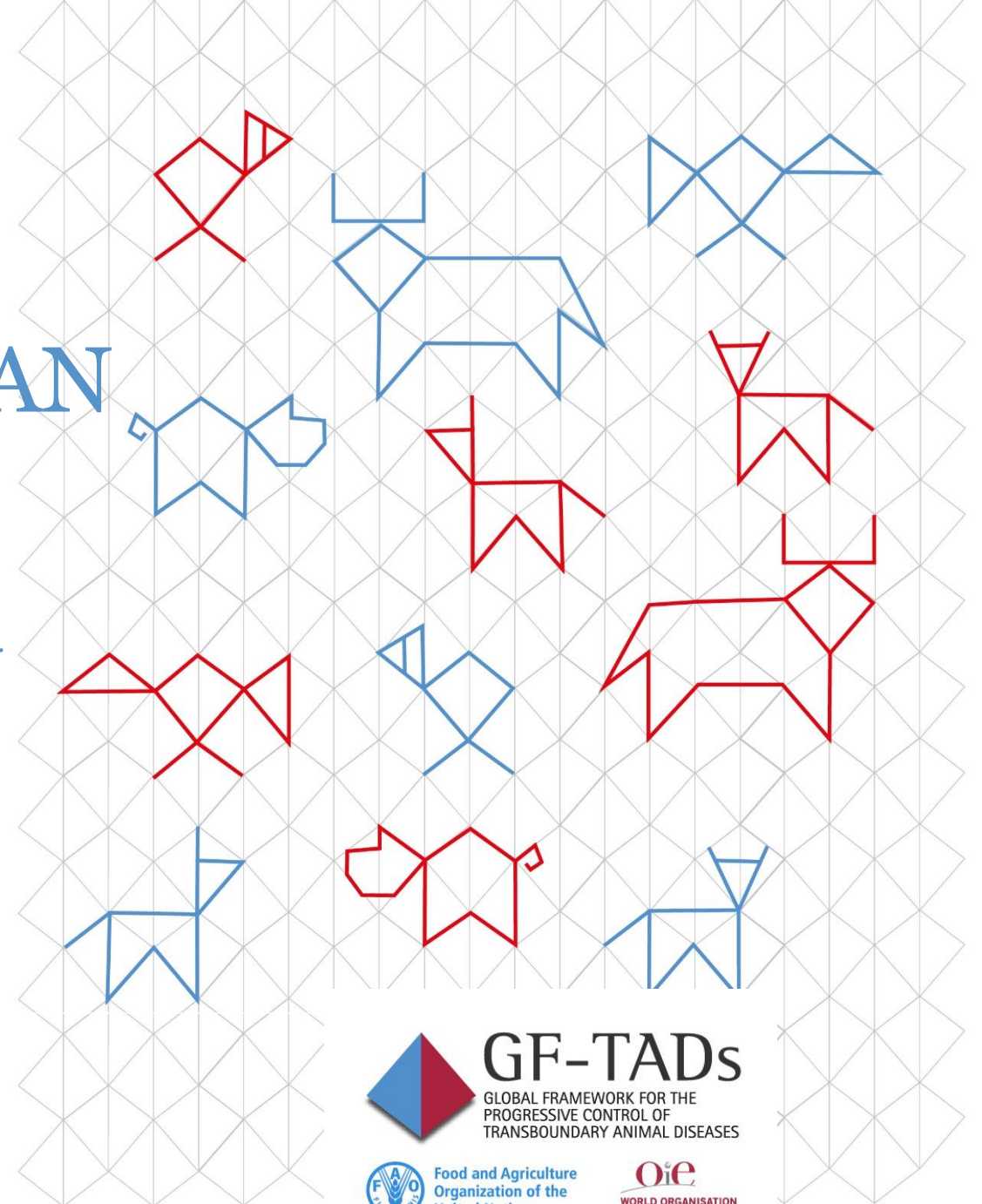


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# CBPP: RATIONALE FOR AN INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY, CASE PUT FORWARD BY GF-TADs

Viola Chemis - WOA, Karim Tounkara – WOA, Akiko Kamata –  
FAO



**GF-TADs**

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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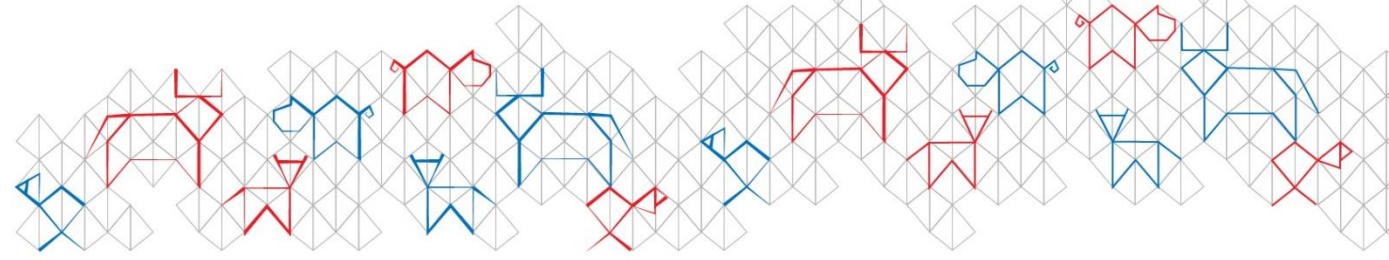


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## Rationale for an International Strategy

- **Animal health is a prerequisite for global health**, economic development, food security, food quality, and poverty reduction;
- Global animal health has become a central agenda of international communities, with a similar concern driving public health and driving **one health** agenda.
- Alignment with organisational mission:

WOAH: **Controlling animal diseases is a key objective. Additional objective, to preserve the subsistence of certain populations, to reduce poverty, and to support the economy and protect international trade.**

FAO: **Goal to achieve food security for all**

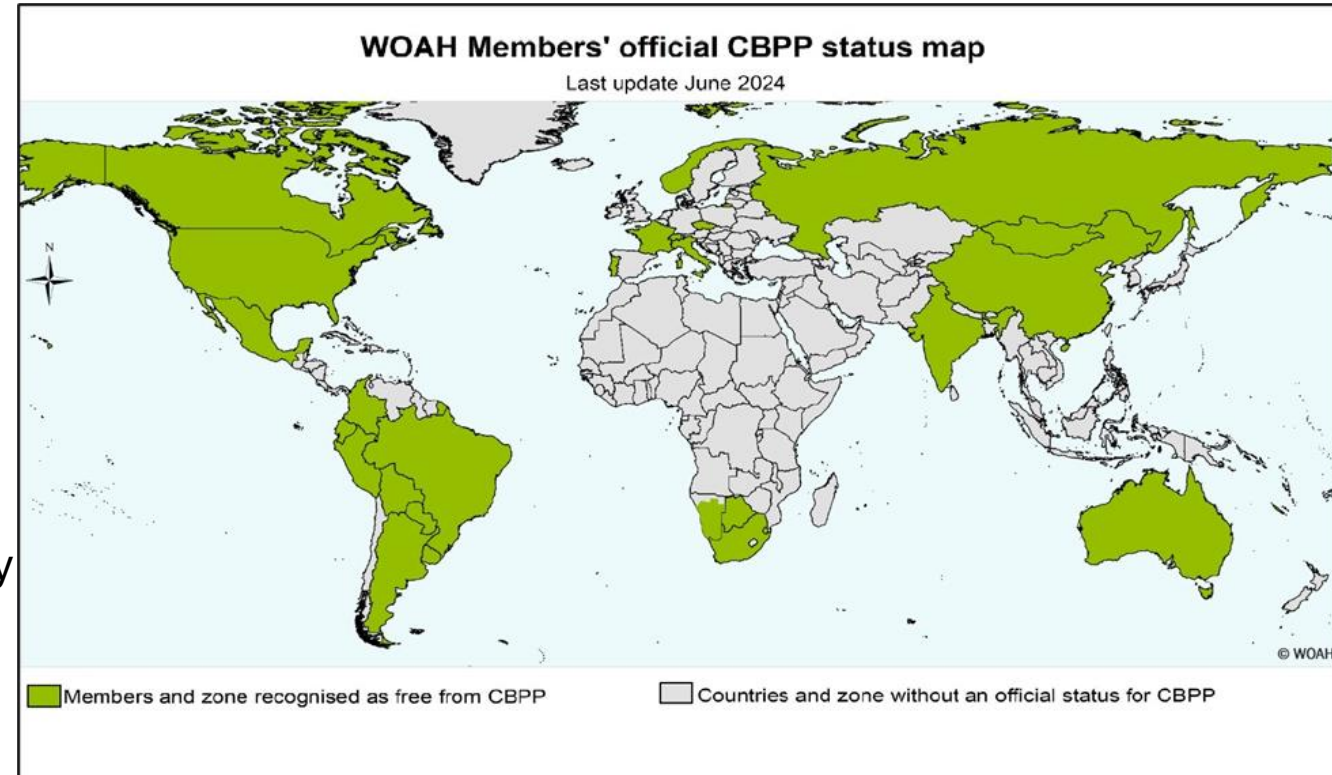


- Loss of income (change in market prices, death), food insecurity, trade restrictions, use/misuse of antibiotics, AMR, environmental impact, etc

## Rationale for an International Strategy

- Publication (Johannes Charlier J. et. Al., 2022) documents that many diseases do not have any *appropriate control tools*.
- The prioritisation model suggests to **focus international efforts** on Nipah virus infection, African swine fever, *contagious bovine pleuropneumonia*, peste des petits ruminants, sheeppox and goatpox, avian influenza, Rift Valley fever, foot and mouth disease, and bovine tuberculosis, for the greatest impact on the UN's Sustainable Development Goals

[Disease control tools to secure animal and public health in a densely populated world - ScienceDirect](#)

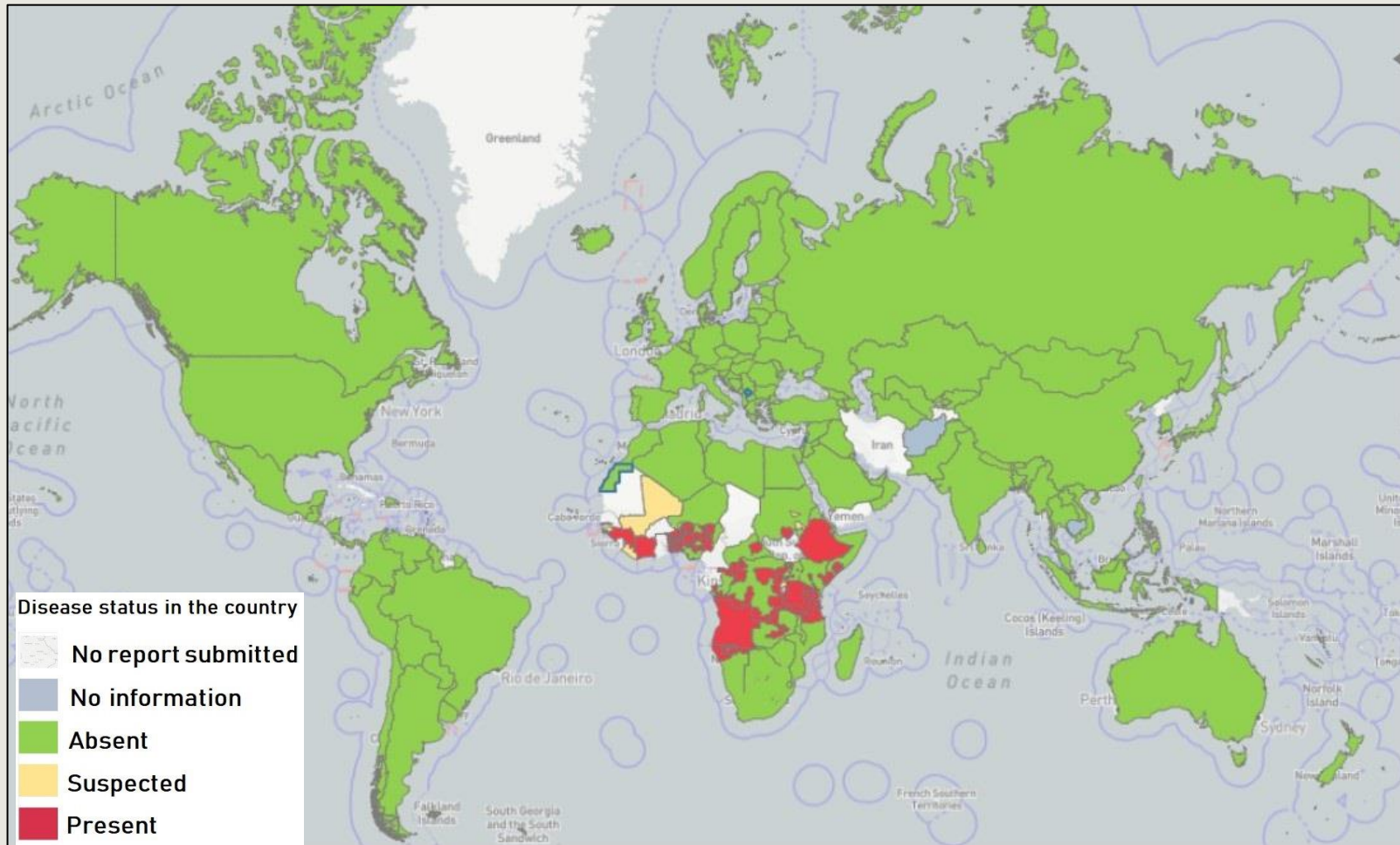


- Countries across the regions without CBPP status, encourage official disease status
- African countries officially recognised as entirely free (South Africa, Botswana and Eswatini) and 1 with a free zone (Namibia) as of July 2024

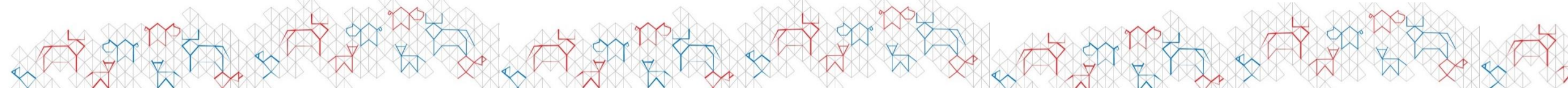




# Update on CBPP situation : Global distribution (2022-2024)



- CBPP known in Europe as early as the 16th century and spread by increased international trade of live cattle
- Now eradicated in most Europe and America
- Still persisting in sub-Saharan Africa



## Advocacy, call to action

- ✓ Adequate CBPP control can be achieved through stronger political (financial) commitments from governments by prioritizing the disease among major diseases of high economic importance to the livestock industry for surveillance and control.
- ✓ Investment in CBPP control in endemic African countries will assure food security, livelihoods and the general well-being of people, and international trade.
- ✓ Investment in targeted investigations, applied research and global monitoring of pathogens by the World Reference Laboratory, scientific advisory groups
  - ✓ Technical support - production of technical guidelines and information/data dissemination

**Lessons from global strategies for the control and/or eradication of animal diseases:** The eradication of Rinderpest in 2011, the first animal disease eradicated from the globe, remains an example which has served as a basis for certain strategies currently undertaken by GF-TADs.

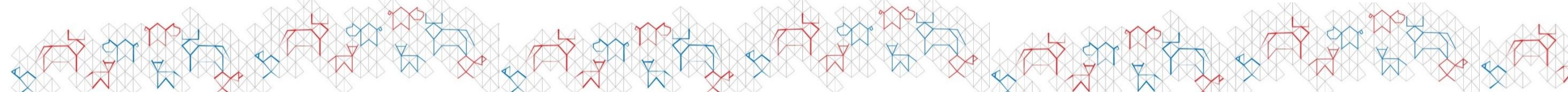
- Drive for *common call for action*: Other diseases with international strategies are ASF, Bovine TB, FMD, PPR, rabies
- Recognize control of animal diseases of livestock is by geographical emphasis (country, region, continent) – technical linkages between sub/regions
- Transboundary disease requires coordination, collaboration and cooperation
- Governance mechanism that facilitates progress monitoring and accountability



## Lessons Learned from Rinderpest eradication cont..

- Initially the objective of the Pan-African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC) PARC was to eradicate Rinderpest and control CBPP.
- Main challenge was correct implementation of vaccination campaign.
- Many countries were using T1sr vaccine which has 6 months immunity and vaccinated only once per year.
- Also stamping out was very difficult to be implemented in affected countries.
- Zambia case: Test/slaughter via public private partnership

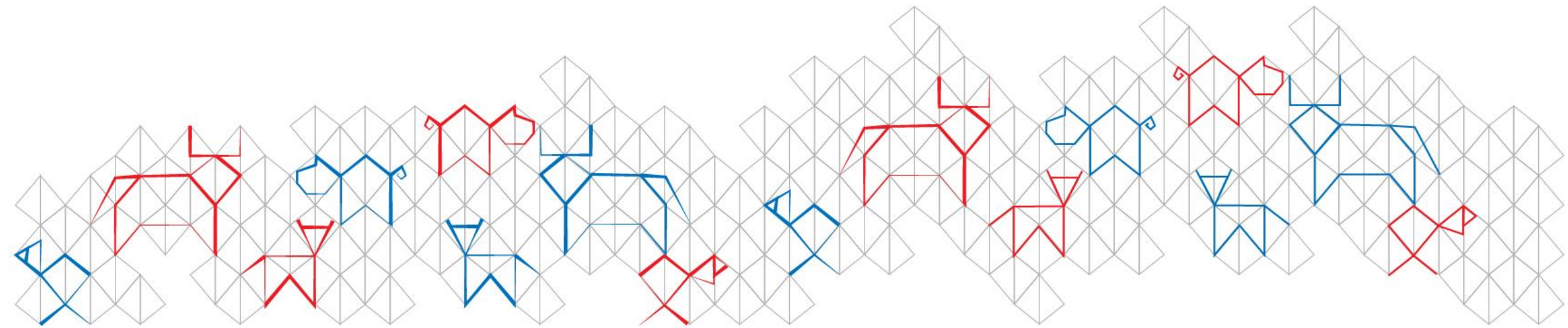




## Advocacy, call to action

- ✓ Systems approach,
- ✓ Coordinated action (mass vaccination campaigns/test and slaughter) leading to a verifiable elimination of persistent endemicity;
- ✓ Use of high-quality internationally recognized vaccines, independently tested for efficacy and safety;
- ✓ Establishment and proper management of national veterinary services capable of organizing an intensive and sustained control and surveillance programme;
- ✓ Adherence to the relevant WOAHP guidelines and time frame for the declaration of freedom from disease and from infection;
- ✓ Provision of a national laboratory service capable of providing or developing rapid and effective differential diagnostic services;
- ✓ Articulation of an effective strategy to prevent the reintroduction of the etiological agent;
- ✓ Development of effective national/regional emergency plans, including a pre-rehearsed action programme in case of an outbreak. This should include provision for the implementation of a stamping-out policy.





THANK YOU  
MERCI