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Recommendation n°1

**Control and eradication of CBPP in Africa:  
Challenges and Strategies for a CBPP Free Africa**

Draft

CONSIDERING:

1. The importance of cattle to livelihoods, food, and nutrition security, incomes, and resilience of rural and pastoral communities in Africa, as well as their contribution to national economies and the emergent opportunities to increase intra-African trade under the African Continental Free Trade Area;
2. The persistent threat of CBPP to large cattle populations in Africa and the uncontrolled internal and cross-border movements of animals;
3. The persistent occurrence of climate change related droughts trigger long distance movement and leave animals weakened and susceptible to CBPP;
4. The gaps in knowledge and expertise on the regional, and sub-regional CBPP control strategies/programmes and the requisite tools to support and assess the implementation of CBPP control programmes; the different and uncoordinated national, regional, and continental CBPP control strategies coupled with poor coverage and tracking of vaccination;
5. The limited surveillance and challenges with CBPP diagnostic tests including irregular market availability and limited technical capacity;
6. The persistence on the market of CBPP vaccines that have not been quality controlled, as well as the poor infrastructure for vaccine storage and transportation;
7. The inadequate resources (human, technical and financial) to effectively implement existing national strategies for CBPP control and to undertake WOA processes and procedures for Disease Status recognition and the endorsement of official control programmes;
8. The need to strengthen policies, including legislation, and the engagement of stakeholders, including private sector actors in CBPP control efforts, taking advantage of existing regional coordination mechanisms such as the standing group of experts for Africa;
9. On one hand, the attainment of WOA official recognition of CBPP free status by four Members with two of these having WOA endorsement of their official control programs for CBPP and, on the other hand, the slow progress towards WOA recognition of CBPP free status of other potential Members;
10. Abattoir surveillance is key to support targeted investigation and diagnosis of CBPP and there are existing innovations to support real time flow of data; and
11. Need to expand the network of WOA Reference Laboratories for this disease in Africa to support Members' efforts towards a CBPP free Africa.

## THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

### RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. WOAHA continues to provide support to its Members to strengthen their Veterinary Services with respect to the control and eradication of CBPP, through the implementation of the PVS Pathway with consideration of CBPP, reflecting Members' specific needs to control this disease, as well as training on WOAHA official recognition procedures;
2. Members and Regional Economic Communities (RECs) enhance efforts in collaboration and coordination to enforce regulations and procedures to control both internal and cross-border animal movements and vaccination approaches. This should be supported by the regular sharing of information on nomadic, transhumant, and trade-related movements of animals;
3. WOAHA, FAO, AU-IBAR and RECs to continuously insist on the need for continental efforts towards a CBPP-free Africa through AU-IBAR's *Animal Health Strategy for Africa* (AHSA) framework for transboundary livestock disease control and the respective regional CBPP strategies among Members and policy makers, to enhance ownership, buy-in and continued support as well as the appropriate alignment and harmonisation of national CBPP control activities, including vaccination strategies and movement control;
4. Members in consultation with WOAHA, FAO, AU-IBAR, development partners and RECs, prioritise the development, where relevant, review and implementation of their CBPP *national strategic plans* (NSP) and national investment plans, aligned with AU-IBAR's to-be-developed Africa CBPP control strategy, and increase their participation and cooperation within the GF-TADs framework;
5. Members improve knowledge of their CBPP epidemiological situation, by monitoring disease occurrence within their ecosystems through coordinated surveillance and submit reports to WOAHA in compliance with the requirements of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* regarding the notification of diseases and provision of epidemiological information. This knowledge should support decision making to target the animal populations at risk for CBPP;
6. Members improve their capacity for CBPP diagnosis through participatory community training, general surveillance, enhanced targeted abattoir surveillance, and participation in training activities for validation of CBPP tests with support from the WOAHA Reference Laboratories;
7. Members ensure the use of quality CBPP vaccines by procuring and registering, only those vaccines that have undergone quality certification by AU-PANVAC and ensuring the full enforcement of legislation pertaining to vaccine storage, transportation, and delivery;
8. WOAHA Reference Centres and research institutions are invited to enhance efforts to develop new vaccines and therapeutics;
9. Members review their legislation, policies, licensing, and guidelines for the use of antimicrobials for the treatment of CBPP and other infectious diseases for which there exist efficacious vaccines;
10. Members enact legislation to limit the sale of counterfeit antimicrobials and unregulated use of antimicrobials for the treatment of CBPP and other infectious diseases for which there exist efficacious vaccines;
11. WOAHA is requested to develop clear guidance on the use of antimicrobials in the framework of CBPP control;

12. WOAHA, in collaboration with partners, support Members to conduct and document analyses of the cost of CBPP to social, cultural, food security, nutrition, climate resilience and economic well-being of livestock keepers in order to encourage Governments and international development partners to continue to commit to, and support disease control and eradication by allocating necessary resources (financial, structural and human) as well as supportive legislation to foster proper implementation of relevant CBPP control strategies or programmes including, among others, cooperation with farmers, vaccination and animal movement controls;
13. Members enhance the engagement and involvement of stakeholders in CBPP control activities beyond conventional partners. In particular, efforts should be made to leverage private sector vaccine producers and animal health service providers, farmers associations, community-based organisations, to better deliver disease control interventions;
14. Members that have never reported CBPP and do not have vaccination programs against CBPP implement the necessary activities to ensure compliance with the relevant WOAHA standards with regard to a country or zone free from CBPP and subsequently undertake the procedures and processes for submission of an application to WOAHA for the official recognition of their disease free status.