

GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Africa



Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)

Outcomes of the 2nd Meeting of the SGE for CBPP (July
2024) held in Lusaka, Zambia.

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11-13th March 2025
Eswatini



Presentation outline

- Background
- Amendment to the TOR
- Considerations for Meeting Conclusions and Actions
- Outcomes of the Meeting
- Conclusion



Background

- The standing group of experts on contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (SGE-CBPP) for Africa was setup as a result of the adoption in June 2022 of terms of reference by the 11th Regional Steering Committee (RSC-11) of the GF-TADs for Africa. (WOAH 2024)
- The Priority topics Covered under the SGE were Strategy, Surveillance, Diagnosis, Vaccines, Policy and Research.
- Therefore, the 2nd SGE held in Lusaka Zambia was planned to discuss control strategies.



Background

- The strategy involved the following:

Strategy

Development and validation of **strategic plans** at various levels of governance (national, clusters of neighbouring countries, sub-regions, the continent and/or the international community, for higher prioritisation of the disease (technically and financially).

- Global strategy (limited to Africa, but enabling all countries worldwide to aim for freedom of disease status);
- Continental strategy (custodian: AU);
- Sub-regional strategies (custodian: REC);
- National strategies (clustering with neighbouring countries, shared borders).



Amendment to the TOR

- AU-PANVAC should be listed as a member of SGE, rather than (not only) as a collaborating centre.



Considerations for the meeting conclusions and Actions

- The meeting outcomes/conclusions and Actions took into consideration the following:
 - 1) Members have competing priority diseases to address,
 - 2) The direct impact of CBPP to trade, change in market prices, loss of income, food insecurity, AMR, risk of misuse of antibiotics, climate change and environmental impact,



Considerations for the meeting conclusions and Actions

3 Veterinary Services are affected by limited access to quality animal health services,

4 CBPP drivers include animal mobility, mostly affected by seasonality amongst other drivers,

5 CBPP control efforts must be coordinated at various levels,



Considerations for the meeting conclusions and Actions

6 Strategy development should be conducted through participatory approaches involving local communities, governments, regional and international organisations, and the private sector

7 The difficulty by some members to implement appropriate surveillance, stamping out, quarantine measures, hindrance from communities to report fearing for business continuity (market prices affected),



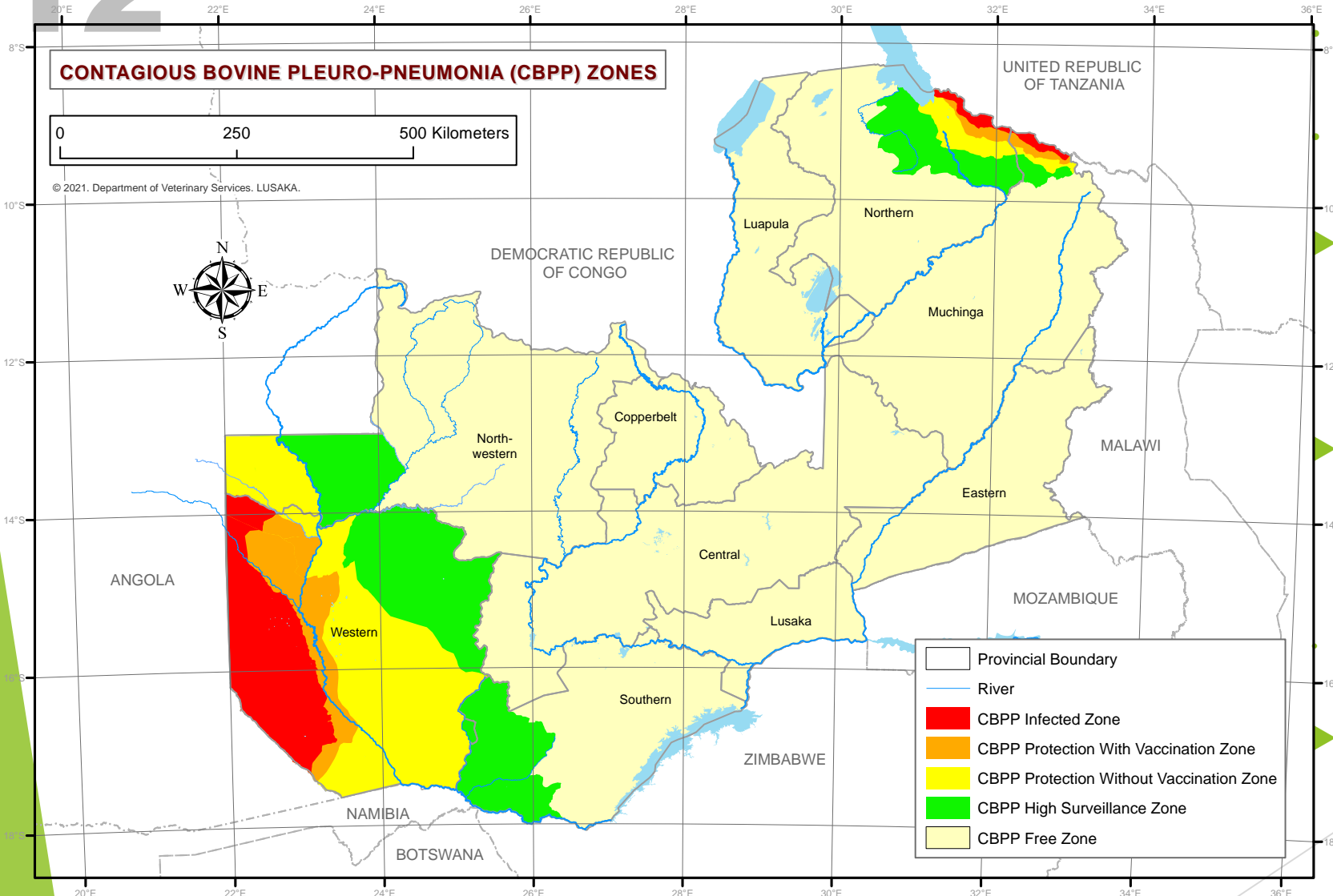
Participation in international meetings

8 The role of AU-IBAR, AU-PANVAC and Regional Economic Communities in support of coordinating animal health in the region,

9 The role of international partners and research institutions in supporting animal health in the region,

10 The gap in CBPP vaccine quality and production capacity

Use of epidemiological data to apply zoning is an effective approach to target interventions accordingly.



- ▶ National strategy consists:
 - Removing all clinical cases as soon as they are reported
 - Conduct vaccination only in endemic areas
 - Maintaining the free zone as free of vaccination
- ▶ Surveillance at slaughter is most useful method to detect cases and enable traceback of exposed animals.
- ▶ Private sector involvement to support off-take following test-and-slaughter methods is a viable option for countries to explore.
- Meat and meat products safe commodity (in absence of compensation, sale)
- ▶ WOAH endorsed Official Control Programme (2022), Namibia (2015)



Outcomes 1: Rationale for national strategic plans

- Learning from Zambia and Nigeria, countries should understand the CBPP epidemiological situation in their territories to inform demarcation of epi-zones.
- Countries should determine if they will work on progressive control and/or eradication of CBPP considering their Veterinary Services capacities, socio-economic dynamics, etc
- Countries are encouraged to consider test and Slaughter, postmortem inspection (share the results) and compensation in non-endemic zones, considering public-private



Outcomes 1: Rationale for national strategic plans

- Veterinary Services Capacities should be strengthened to support early detection and response to manage CBPP, including using electronic tools available.
- The aspect of funding would be discussed in Development and Validation of strategies to fast-track operationalization of the plans



Outcomes 2: Rationale for sub-regional strategies and implementation modalities

- Subregional bodies to play a Critical role in facilitating collaborations between members countries towards coordination and cooperation for CBPP control, enabling agreements on cross-border activities, harmonized control programmes, common funded programmes, monitoring progress, facilitating consultations, etc.
- To Support development and alignment of national strategic plans and implementation across countries where there are common risks



Outcomes 2: Rationale for sub-regional strategies and implementation modalities

- To support continental strategy implementation at sub-regional level in liaison with AU-IBAR
- Control efforts should be considered using an “Epi-systems approach” based on information about CBPP infection foci, drivers of disease spread (e.g animal movement, seasonality)
- Collaborative project proposals and implementation by member states was encouraged



Outcome 3: Rationale for a continental Strategy

AU-IBAR was tasked with development and validation of the continental strategy focusing on:

- Systemic approach (value chain approach & species focus)
- Participation of key stakeholders and Vaccination strategy reflecting on production system
- Cost effective approaches (combined surveillance, vaccination & sero-monitoring) and Capacity building
- Standardised guidelines and protocols
- Resource optimisation in line with TADs



Outcome 3: Rationale for a continental Strategy

AU-IBAR Would :

- develop programs with projects building Veterinary Services capacities and ensure timely implementation of different disease strategies.
- There was need for solutions in deployment and delivery of quality AU-PANVAC certified vaccines, strengthened capacities for vet techs and personnel involved in vaccination campaigns and animal health



Outcome 3: Rationale for a continental Strategy

- The international labs would support laboratory capacity for multi-disease diagnostic labs.
- The strategy should involve bottoms-up approach in consultation, consider all stake holders and contain cost effective action plan with a robust M&E system
- Inclusion of gender responsive animal health services and socio-economic aspects (GBAD) of CBPP and other priority diseases



Outcome 4: Rationale for International Strategy

This was of Low priority for strategy but focus would be on advocacy, resource mobilization, research coordination (alliances e.g. GFRA, GARA, etc), standardized framework or protocols to guide CBPP control.

The focus could include:

- Research on cost effective combined approaches to inform the vaccination strategies, opportunities for synergy with other TADs.
- Use of innovative detection and characterization strategies



Outcome 4: Rationale for International Strategy

- Encourage members to utilise existing tools provided by International organisations such as Official Control Programs & status recognition for CBPP provided by WOAHP, capacity building initiatives provided by reference laboratories and FAO/IAEA
- Encourage the utilisation of available laboratory networks to enhance networking and data sharing covering the entire value chain laboratory services



THANK YOU

