GF-TADs Africa

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

African Union

RSC 13

Rationale for a continental FMD control strategy

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FMD Current Status

- FMD remains endemic in many parts of the African Continent;
- Outbreaks have been reported in several countries during 2025-2026 including in Countries that were previously FMD Free;
- WOAH suspended the FMD-free status of four southern African countries or zones (2025-26).
- New Serotypes (SAT1, SAT2 & O) reported in some countries for the First time (e.g. SAT1 in Egypt, 2025)
- **Key Challenges for Control**:

1. **Viral Diversity**:O,A,SAT1,SAT2,SAT3;
2. African buffalo maintain the SAT serotypes (wildlife-livestock interface)
3. **Vaccine security**: Access and availability, matching, potency, coverage and Monitoring; emergency vaccine imports from outside Africa (2026)
4. **Regional/continental coordination and harmonisation:** Fragmented risk mitigation measures including regulatory regimes across countries in a region; limited Information and Intelligence sharing; National FMD control/eradication efforts that are not embedded in regional strategies
5. **Livestock mobility/Cross-border Movements**: enhanced risk in marketing/trade and pastoral transhumance corridors
6. **Financing**: Inadequate funding, emergency responses, in most cases not based on risk-based programmes

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Why a continental FMD strategy?

1. Economic case:

- ✓ A disease with significant impacts on food Security, livelihoods, trade and national economies
- ✓ Production losses in Africa estimated at US$2.3 billion a year
- ✓ Trade and livelihoods: South Africa classified FMD a national disaster (Feb 2026); the EU suspended fresh meat from Namibia's zone NA-1 (Oct 2026)

2. The continental strategy will align with key continental policies and will enhance the contribution of the livestock sector to key development objectives (Livelihoods, food and nutrition Security, trade and marketing)

- ✓ Agenda 2063
- ✓ The CAADP Strategy and Action Plan: 2026-2035 (Building Resilient Agri-Food Systems in Africa) and the Kampala Declaration,
- ✓ Kampala Declaration, Commitment III(e): disease surveillance, veterinary laboratories, vaccine production, cooperation on transboundary animal diseases
- ✓ African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) and the Sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) Policy Framework for Africa
- ✓ Livestock development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA) and Animal Health Strategy for Africa
- ✓ AU-IBAR's Flagship programme on Integrated Regional Livestock Value Chain (IRLVC)

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Why a continental FMD strategy?

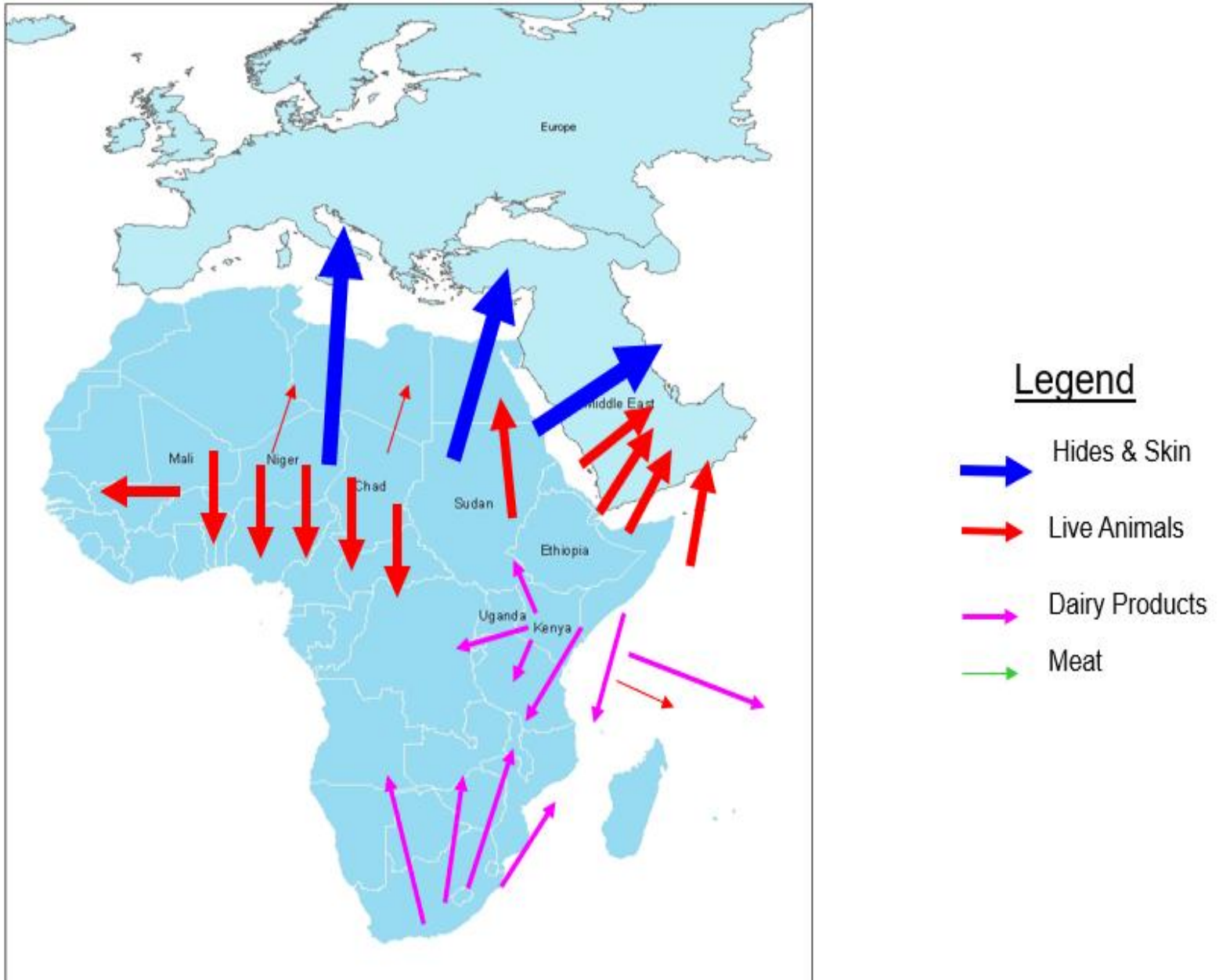
3. Strategy will respond to FMD long standing challenges and entry and circulation of the virus in new areas and beyond Regional Pools

- FMD **remains** endemic in many parts of the African Continent;
- **Outbreaks** have been reported in several countries during 2025-2026 including in Countries that were FMD Free;
- **Evolving situation-** SAT1, SAT2, O, A – reported in new areas and Regional Pools of;
- East Africa (pool 4):O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3
- North Africa (interface between pools): O/EA-3, SAT2 (Algeria 2023-24); SAT1 new in Egypt (2025)
- West/Central Africa (pool 5):O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2
- Southern Africa (pool 6):SAT 1, SAT 2, SAT 3, incursions of serotype O; SAT1 in free areas of Botswana, Lesotho and Namibia (2026)
- Beyond Africa: SAT1 spread to the Middle East (2025), then Cyprus, Greece, China and Mongolia (2026)

Why a continental FMD strategy?

4. Cross-border livestock movements, trade and markets cut across regional boundaries requiring a continental approach (sharing of information and intelligence, coordination, harmonized regulations, policies, capacities)

Safe trade: zoning, compartmentalisation (RSC12 R3) and commodity-based trade under the AfCFTA SPS framework



Why a continental FMD strategy?

5. The Strategy will promote framing FMD prevention and control within the context of Integrated Regional Livestock value chain (IRLVC) approach informed by drivers of spread and need to create incentives and partnerships

Regions	Priority Value Chains
Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)	
Southern African Development Community (SADC)	
The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)	Red meat & leather
East African Community (EAC)	Dairy
Arab Maghreb Union (AMU)	Dairy

ECOWAS and ECCAS (Sahel-coastal live-animal trade corridors): priority value chains to be agreed with the RECs

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Why a continental FMD strategy?

6. Differences in national FMD control capacities, surveillance, laboratory services, vaccines & vaccination, resources hinder meaningful progress and underscore the need for coordinated continental action.

Informed by the Global FMD Control Strategy (2012-2027, under revision) and the PCP-FMD there is need for;

- **Continental vision, mission and Objectives - observing regional peculiarities**: to align partnerships and resources behind shared high impact priorities
- **Continental objectives will better** guide the work of GF-TADs and other Partners on FMD and further enhance sharing of information, experiences and lessons learned
- **Continental objectives** that connect with the expected capacities in Member States to enhance FMD prevention and Control
- Building blocks exist: Eastern Africa FMD Strategic Framework 2026-2035 (validated, Nairobi, Nov 2025), regional PCP-FMD roadmaps and Regional Advisory Groups

7. Harmonization of FMD Prevention and Control; Continental guidelines and protocols/adaptation at REC and National Levels for deployment of the risk mitigation measures

Vaccine security: scale up African production of matched, AU-PANVAC-certified vaccines; regional vaccine-matching panels (RSC12 R10)

Why a continental FMD strategy?

8. The continental Strategy will help identify clear roles and responsibilities of partners and stakeholders at continental level to harness the complementary advantages; Coordination through GF-TADs on respective roles will drive progress

Key stakeholders and partners	Primary beneficiaries	Institutional Partners	Networks and reference Laboratories
Academia and Research Institutions: Generate evidence	**Smallholder producers:** Production, disease control- exclusion	**AU-IBAR:** Harmonisation & Coordination	**Epi & Laboratory Networks:** Diagnostics, early detection, Matching
Civil Society Organizations: Amplify advocacy, uptake of good practices	**Large-scale and commercial producers:** Production, disease control-exclusion; Industry standards	**AU-PANVAC:** Diagnostic and Vaccine quality control	**Vaccine Laboratories**: Supply of quality and efficacious Vaccines
Development partners: Investments based on VC priorities	**Women & youth:** Critical role in Livestock production; inclusion	**RECs: C**oordinate cross-border disease control, policy harmonization	**Reference Laboratories**: Reference for diagnosis, surveillance, and vaccine development (WRLFMD and the WOAH/FAO FMD reference laboratory network)
Private sector: Offer contextualized experiences and practical solutions for VC development and FMD control and are involved e.g in vaccine supply, governance, compliance, investment, and market access		**Technical partners:** FAO, WOAH and EuFMD (GF-TADs FMD Working Group): standards, official status, PCP-FMD	
Public sector (Veterinary Services): policy, legislation, surveillance, vaccination, movement control		GALVmed: FMD vaccine access (AgResults challenge)	

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Why a continental FMD strategy?

9. **Mobilise and sustain continental Political will**

- Continental Vision
- Keep the disease visible
- Accountability framework: PCP-FMD stages reviewed by Regional Advisory Groups at roadmap meetings
- Promote collective commitments
- Elevate continental discussions on the economic and food security consequences of FMD
- Endorsement by AU policy organs (STC on Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment)

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Conclusion

- **Need for a continental Strategy to address FMD long standing challenges and to address entry and circulation of the virus into new areas** and beyond traditional Regional Pools
- **The continental strategy will align with key Continent policies** and enhance the contribution of the livestock sector to key development objectives (Livelihoods, food and nutrition Security, trade and marketing)
- **Livestock mobility (trade, markets and production)** cut across regional boundaries requiring a continental approach (surveillance, information and intelligence, coordination, regulations, policies, capacities)
- **Continental vision, mission and Objectives** - observing regional peculiarities: will align partnerships and resources (technical and financial) behind shared high impact priorities
- **Better articulate continental objectives that connect with the expected capacities in Member States** to enhance FMD prevention and Control
- **Differences in national FMD control capacities**, surveillance, laboratory services, vaccines & vaccination and resources hinder meaningful progress and underscore the need for coordinated continental action.
- **Proposed recommendation: AU-IBAR, with AU-PANVAC, the RECs, FAO and WOAH (GF-TADs), to draft a continental FMD strategy aligned with the revised Global FMD Control Strategy and PCP-FMD roadmaps, for endorsement by the STC-ARDWE (RSC12 R1)**

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