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

Outcomes of 3rd SGE - CBPP meeting (May 2025) & agenda of 4th SGE (November 2026)

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Regional Secretariat - Africa

GF-TADs for Africa - Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) - Standing Group of Experts (SGE) for Africa

Founding Member Countries: Chad, Nigeria, Somalia, Zambia, Tunisia

Inaugural meeting 6 – 15 June 2023, Online

Priority Topics

1. Strategy
2. Surveillance
3. Diagnosis
4. Vaccines
5. Policy
6. Research



Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia - WOAH - Africa

Background and introduction

- WOAH-listed disease (Terrestrial Animal Health Code) with Members obligation to report
- **State of play:**
  - Limited *reflection of actual field presence* of CBPP portraying CBPP as a neglected disease despite its burden in Africa, Under-reporting, low surveillance, lack of official reporting
  - Lot of *variation in surveillance capacity* among Member(s) Countries/States, leading to differences in the ability to monitor and report
  - Limited *infrastructure* for CBPP surveillance and diagnosis;
  - Limited facilitation for *sample* collection and submission;
  - Difficulty to access critical *reagents* and proficiency testing, including ELISA kits, and complement fixation;
  - *Uncoordinated vaccinations* at federal/*national* level with seemingly lack of clarity on vaccination coverage, post-vaccination sero-monitoring and vaccine quality control systems in place to determine the immunity response rate or vaccine efficacy;
  - Control efforts remain uncoordinated with *neighbouring* countries, especially problematic where cross-border livestock movement is happening;
  - Limitations to implement timely *quarantine* and stamping out operations

Priority topics for the SGE

1. 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)
2. Surveillance	Enhanced surveillance leading to improved disease intelligence for better and more reliable reporting of the disease
3. Diagnosis	Enhance networking between national reference laboratories, national reference laboratories offering regional services and international reference laboratories, and, in time, increase the number of WOAH/FAO Reference Laboratories in Africa
4. Vaccines	Availability of good quality vaccines and vaccination approaches to increase vaccination coverage and efficacy
5. Policy	Policy issues pertaining to the continuum between private good, public good and the development of PPPs, for improved supply and demand of inputs, enhanced (movement) control, cross-border cooperation and export trade facilitation
6. Research	Collaboration with research institutions and researchers to generate evidence on socio-economic burden of CBPP, drivers for and effects of antibiotic use (sequestra, LAV, prudent use)

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CBPP SGE 3: Surveillance

Objective:

✓ Identify practical surveillance approaches

✓ Establish priorities for strengthening CBPP control

Topics covered

- Existing surveillance systems and gaps
- Promote practical and affordable surveillance approaches, incl. abattoir surveillance
- Improve disease reporting through WAHIS
- Strengthen regional information systems
- Develop recommendations to support a continental approach to CBPP surveillance and control

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)
Standing Group of Experts (SGE)
for Africa

Third meeting

05 – 07 May 2025 Online (Zoom)



July 2025

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Take home messages

- Surveillance applicable for all countries – free or endemic
- Low no. of countries report ante and post-mortem inspections as part of their surveillance measures
- Frequent occurrence of subacute, subclinical infections, persistence of chronic carriers post-clinical phase, lack of extensive vaccine coverage = challenge for control or eradication

Surveillance in **endemic** countries:

i) Abattoir surveillance,

ii) Participatory surveillance/community approaches

iii) Serological surveillance (random sampling) in endemic countries

Surveillance in **non-endemic** countries:

i) Abattoir surveillance,

ii) Risk-based serological surveillance (transversal surveys)

iii) Sentinel surveillance i.e. monitoring of herds from a limited number of selected sites based on risk

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Take home messages

Surveillance remains a critical component of CBPP prevention and control

- Improve the quality and completeness of disease reporting
- Enhance data sharing and transparency

Abattoir surveillance - a practical surveillance approach

- Routine inspection of lungs and pleura at slaughter can contribute significantly to early detection and monitoring of CBPP
- Abattoir surveillance **effective** and **low-cost** tool, lesions pathognomonic
- Integrated into national surveillance systems
- Countries should make greater use of slaughterhouse data for CBPP monitoring

Risk of spreading CBPP high when trading or moving **live** animals but low when trading commodities

Need for **training** of meat inspectors to support slaughterhouse surveillance

Reporting (using innovative technologies, where appropriate – telediagnosis, e-reporting)

Infrastructure improvement – Ddx, data flow, AITS,

Postmortem examination remains the most effective tool for detecting CBPP!

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3rd SGE – CBPP Conclusion

Surveillance:

a) **Cornerstone of progressive CBPP control**
   - Emphasis on improving detection, reporting, and epidemiological intelligence across Africa

b) **Concerns over persistent under-reporting and surveillance gaps**
   - Need for stronger integration of passive and active surveillance systems
   - Improved use of WAHIS reporting mechanisms

c) Discussion about **innovative surveillance approaches and tools,**
   - Participatory epidemiology, risk-based surveillance, laboratory networks, digital reporting systems
   - Regional collaboration mechanisms

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Agenda of the 4th SGE: **Diagnosis**

Output: Strengthened diagnostic capacity

Online; 23-26 November 2026

- Clinical diagnosis (live animals)
- Pen-side diagnostic tests
- Sample collection and transport
- Laboratory confirmation methods
- Laboratory networking and twinning
- Proficiency testing
- Role of diagnosis in CBPP control strategies
- Recommendations to strengthen Africa's CBPP diagnostic ecosystem => Continetal strategy



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