



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



INTER-REGIONAL CONFERENCE ON RVF, MOMBASA, 13 – 15 November 2012

CONSIDERING THAT

- Outbreaks of RVF have occurred in the past in East Africa and the Middle East and that there is a risk, particularly through trade, to new territories;
- RVF is a zoonosis and causes socio-economic impact on livelihoods;
- Clone 13 vaccine (live, attenuated) is registered in South Africa and Namibia;
- Climate change could influence the risk of RVF outbreaks and its epidemiology;
- Trade bans imposed in 2000, 2006/7 did not stop all trade and therefore the spread of the disease;
- An update on the 5-years Global GF-TADs Action Plan was given;
- The recommendations from previous meetings are still valid, particularly those listed hereafter:
 - Training and technical assistance be provided to countries by international organizations and donors on diagnosis, prediction and contingency planning
 - OIE to promote the use of the PVS pathway to enhance good veterinary governance
 - The international organizations to support the accelerated development and registration of diagnostic tests and vaccines
 - Development of risk models for the two regions to forecast RVF
 - Collaboration between human and veterinary sector in line with the “One Health” concept
 - Countries must comply with their reporting obligations to the OIE through WAHIS
 - Trade between the regions should follow the OIE standards, in respect to diagnostic tests, quarantine and use of vaccines
 - Countries to put into effect the health certificates for intra-regional trade as developed in Cairo in 2004
 - Development of appropriate communication strategies on the socio-economic impact of the disease

THE CONFERENCE ON RVF IN EASTERN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST RECOMMENDS:

TO COUNTRIES

- To develop targeted surveillance and control strategies;
- To apply existing SPS and OIE standards for the trade of live animals and animal products;
- To discourage the use of trade bans as a tool to control the disease exceeding the timeframe provisions given in the Code;
- To promote transparent sanitary information exchange between trade partners in the two regions and the OIE;
- To enhance inter-sectoral collaboration through the nomination of dedicated contact persons in both Ministries;
- To ensure that all RVF vaccine produced in Africa be quality certified by Panvac;
- To promote the registration of Clone 13 vaccine;
- To learn from successful experiences in the implementation of surveillance and control measures carried out in affected countries;
- To explore the feasibility of the adaptation of “RVF risk based decision making framework” to their national context in order to improve the timeliness of preparations and linkage between EWS with response.

TO INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL ORGANISATIONS

- To re-establish the GF-TADs “study group” on RVF;
- To strengthen their collaboration with private /NGO and industry partners in view of accelerated vaccine and diagnostics development. For the vaccine development, the recommendations on safety and efficacy as given by the GF TADs meeting in Rome 2011 and quoted in the revised chapter on Vaccine in the OIE *Terrestrial Manual* shall be taken into consideration;
- To harmonise at the regional level their approach/ projects aiming at the facilitation of safe trade between Africa and Middle East;
- FAO/ OIE and partners to develop EWS models to fit the different eco-systems in Africa and the Middle East;
- FAO and OIE to assist in the transfer and capacity building of appropriate EWS to regional institutions.