



FAO/OIE
GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES
For Africa



GF-TADs for Africa

Fifth Steering Committee (SC5)

Addis Ababa,
5-6 April, 2010

Minutes and Recommendations

Day 1

Opening remarks

As FAO CVO, Dr Juan Lubroth and interim President of the GF-TADs Steering Committee (SC) gave a welcoming address and chaired the first session. In addressing the Steering Committee and other attendees he stated that this was indeed a critical and positive time for GF-TADs, as the on-going reorganization of FAO would induce new ways of working with the countries and regions, there were newly named sub-Regional OIE representations and the ALive secretariat was now fully functional in Nairobi. He also noted the eradication of rinderpest as one of the main achievements of the coordinated effort of international and regional organizations supported by countries and donors, the advent of the four Regional Animal Health Centres in Africa (now constituted by the international and continental key actors), the continued threat of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza and spread of notable transboundary animal diseases, such as PPR and ASF. Dr Lubroth commented on the Regional Animal Health Centres working with the decentralised system of FAO and OIE offices and welcomed and congratulated Dr Walter Masiga as the OIE sub-regional representative for East Africa and the Horn of Africa, completing the personnel of the Nairobi RAHC. He concluded with some words on the “*One World One Health*”¹ concept and on the next International Ministerial Conference on Animal and Pandemic Influenza to be held in Hanoi, Viet Nam. He reaffirmed his commitment to support any initiative enabling the reinforcement of the livelihood of farmers and livestock breeders/keepers in Africa.

Dr Lubroth gave the floor to Dr Abdoulaye Bouna Niang as OIE Regional Representative for Africa and in charge of the permanent secretariat of GF-TADs Africa. Dr Niang in his address emphasized the success of common efforts in eradicating rinderpest, and asked the participants to find innovative ways to best facilitate consultations among the different actors including regional economic communities (RECs) in order to promote the RAHCs for reinforcement of regional programmes for alleviation of poverty in Africa.

The Director of AU-IBAR, Prof Ahmed Elswalhy, welcomed the participants and highlighted the need for the different institutions to work according to their respective mandates and avoid overlapping on work requiring close collaboration.

Dr Samuel Zziwa (IGAD) raised the need for RECs to be on the frontline in pushing the livestock and animal health issues in terms of trade and food security. He also appealed for a capacity building approach at the regional level in order for countries to be able to develop their own strategic plans.

After the opening ceremony Dr Lubroth proposed the adoption of the agenda.

The agenda was adopted (see Agenda in Annex 1) and the Quorum of for the SC meeting was verified (10 of the 15 members were in attendance at the SC) (see list of participants in Annex 2).

The background documentation for the meeting was prepared by FAO and made available to all participants prior to the meeting and in situ. It will be posted on the GF-TADs website (when finalized).

Session 1: Implementation of the Recommendations of the SC4

Overall, most recommendations of SC4 remain uncompleted (ongoing). There is a need to establish some milestones in order to measure progress and accountability.

§1 - Election of a new President

Dr Lubroth indicated that he was ready to step down as chair of the SC of GF-TADs for Africa, and proposed that FAO continues chairing, but by someone working at the continental level, like is the practice in other

¹ The ‘One World, One Health’ concept, which establishes a more interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach to preventing epidemic or epizootic disease and for maintaining ecosystem integrity, is a trademark of the Wildlife Conservation Society in the United States of America.

regions. OIE and AU-IBAR were in agreement. Dr Lubroth was requested to continue chairing as consultations on the next chair continue.

§4 - Fund raising for GF-TADs and ALive TAP2

FAO and OIE should organize a joint donors' advocacy meeting in order to raise the level of awareness among the donor community on the animal health-livestock development – poverty alleviation commitment.

§8 - HPAI

With the exception of Egypt, H5N1 HPAI has not been reported on the African continent.

This topic is in the agenda of the ALive Secretariat. Two main events are planned for raising awareness:

- The IMCAPI meeting in Hanoi (20-21 April 2010) and the biannual African Union livestock ministerial meeting which will be held in Entebbe, Uganda, in early May 2010.
- Research work and wild bird investigations carried out in Mali by CIRAD (French Funds) are reported to the SC, to build upon the work carried out in 2005-2006 between CIRAD, Wetlands International and FAO's Wildlife Unit (FAO funds).

A new CVO was recently appointed in Egypt. In addition, a re-focussed strategy for HPAI disease management and risk mitigation in the mid- to longer-terms and the use of Community-based Animal Health Outreach (CAHO) programme as part of surveillance, communication and disease control system, has been developed with the strong support of FAO (assessment of past strategy and development of the new one).

§9 - Rinderpest

It was agreed that comments and recommendations will be made during the presentations on diseases (Session 3).

§10 - FMD

Contribution of the REMESA network in North Africa region on FMD was highlighted.

§13 - RVF

OIE and FAO are organizing together or separately training sessions on different diseases. OIE has started to publish generic notes on main diseases.

Improvement of vaccines against RVF should be considered as well as inputs from IAEA to validate or develop improved diagnostic assays and make recommendations for countries.

§14 - CBPP

In the past few years, very little has been done on this disease which has had a heavy economic burden. The joint FAO/OIE/AU-IBAR/IAEA Consultative Group meeting was being planned for 2010. It is proposed that this meeting will be organized under the umbrella of GF-TADs.

§18 - Communication on animal health

Training experience on communication for the different institutions needed be collated.

§21 - Epidemio-surveillance networks

Sustainability and ownership are the key factors to be emphasized.

§27 - Regional Animal Health Centres

From the FAO and AU legal point of view it would be complicated to offer an autonomous legal status to these entities. OIE stated that from its point of view, RAHCs were a tool not an institution. It was agreed that the involved bodies should brainstorm on the development of a detailed MoU which would clarify the strategy, the objectives, the means and the way the three institutions would work together in RAHC, in support of the RECs and member countries.

Session 2: Governance aspects

§1 - Election of a new President (cf session 1)

It was agreed that Dr Lubroth chairs the 5th GF-TADs as consultations go on to decide the next Chair, who should come from an FAO office in Africa. The new President is appointed for the next four coming years starting SC5 (SC5-SC9; 2010-2014).

§2 - Reinforcement of the links between the global and regional governance

Dr A.B. Niang revisited the history of GF-TADs and highlighted the different mandates given to GF-TADs (technical issues on TADs and priority zoonoses) and ALive (political vision along CAADP pillars)

As far as the global governance is concerned, he didn't see major difficulties but the situation is much more complex at the regional level (the very good example of SADC and Botswana's authorities clearly supporting the RAHC in Gaborone is not widely spread).

AU-IBAR must be on board and the role of FAO, OIE, and IBAR should be clarified.

The President proposed to work with a more precise timeframe including some benchmarks and milestones on fulfilling the agenda of recommendations.

Discussions raised the issues of sustainability of RAHCs through RECs, lack of institutional visibility and capacity building for regional and national institutions.

Dr William Olaho-Mukani, President of the OIE Regional Office for Africa, raised the issue of associating more closely the private sector and the veterinarians from the private sector who represent 70 % of the profession in Africa. He considers them a very strong lobbying force and should be associated more often.

The general conclusion on this discussion was that it is difficult to make institutions work together and seek each other's synergy without a clear definition of the role of each of the actors, yet an inclusive and pragmatic approach could improve the visibility and the efficiency of this promising tool/ partnership.

Session 3: Reporting on TADs situation in Africa

§1 - Update on epidemiological situation in Africa

From the presentation of OIE, it appears that the reporting about the different disease outbreaks is not consistent. Some diseases are more often reported than others (the example rabies – no official occurrence – compared to others – FMD, ASF ...). All effort should be made to raise the level of reporting to the institutions (national, regional, global) in order to get a proper image of the situation and the RAHCs could be tasked to improve disease reporting and epidemiological investigations.

§2 - Animal and Human Influenza (AHI)

The investments by donors, technical agencies and countries themselves in H5N1 HPAI / AHI have strongly contributed to improve capacities to deal with other animal health issues in terms of laboratory competencies, infrastructure, epidemiological investigations, policies, marketing and biosecurity and socio-economic methodologies on impact. The future of programmes will likely be dependent on communicating with and better 'educating' the donor community on the animal, human health, and livelihood issues.

§3 - Rinderpest

Though current confidence exists in having accomplished the eradication of rinderpest from its last suspected foci, much work remains in securing rinderpest biological material, including vaccines and vaccine seeds, for their destruction or submission to agreed upon BSL3 laboratories. FAO, FAO/IAEA and OIE have been engaged with sending out questionnaires to all member states to identify, as a first step, those institutions where rinderpest virus may be held. Questionnaire returns have not been high (Africa n=14) to date. It was suggested that a more targeted effort could prove beneficial in obtaining key responses from historically known diagnostic, research, university or vaccine production facilities.

§3 - Foot-and-Mouth Disease

A presentation on the global Progressive Control Pathway strategy was given as well as the work being done to engage countries in establishing criteria (based on the OIE Code and Manual) to determine the main

components to move from one step to the next in the context of national and regional roadmaps. In Africa, the key players should be associated to this global plan and a second meeting for Sub-Saharan Africa is planned.

In the aftermath of the 2009 OIE/FAO Global Conference on FMD held in Paraguay, a second global meeting is planned (venue to be determined at a later date, but the governments of PR China, Thailand and India are being engaged).

§4 - Trypanosomosis and Tsetse control

An overview of the normative work between FAO with PAAT and PATTEC, including the pipeline publications, was given stressing the work on poverty mapping and understanding ecological factors for disease burdens. It was commented that the International Trypanosome Centre ITC (Gambia) issues are hoped to be resolved.

§5 - Rift Valley Fever

With new or re-emerging foci of RVF being reported officially (i.e., RSA) the importance of preparedness was stressed. It was highlighted that disease information systems at the global level (that include rumour tracking are important as this information can be key in alerting decision makers of unconfirmed events – i.e., the request for assistance for the purchase of vaccines where no outbreaks were previously known or reported).

There is a need for guidelines and recommendations on new diagnostic tests which would be useful for country early detection, and the consideration for pilot studies for vaccines that have been proven efficacious under laboratory settings.

§6 - Peste des Petits Ruminants

PPR is a reoccurring threat for the poorest animal keepers in Africa and in recent years has spread to previously free countries in North and Eastern Africa as well as in other parts of the World. There is a need for a better understanding of the movement of the virus.

AU-IBAR and AU/PANVAC have elaborated a programme for the control of PPR and other priority diseases of small ruminants in Africa while FAO has developed a draft global strategy on PPR prevention and control. There is need to consolidate the two with respect to Africa. The meeting raised the need for the two organisations to develop a common strategy.

There is also need for an effective thermostable vaccine to improve vaccination campaigns in the most remote areas of the continent.

§7 - Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (cf comments on § 10 of session 1)

§8 - Rabies

Mainly spread and maintained by stray dogs, rabies is a neglected disease. The majority of human victims are children bitten by infected dogs. More effort should be deployed including the implication of country official veterinary services and private veterinarians to contribute to prevention efforts at source.

Due to delays accumulated during this first day the session was suspended at 18:15 and resumed at 8:30 on 6/04/2010

Day 2

§9 - Prioritization of diseases

The SC agreed that all stakeholders should be involved in this exercise, as priorities would be dependant on the point of view of the groups interviewed. The list should be based on a risk analysis approach, and include concepts that are transversal in nature (i.e., biosecurity along the production and market chains).

Session 4: Reporting on transversal topics

§1 - One World One Health²

Dr Niang gave a summary of the key messages delivered during the meeting held in Sharm El Sheikh.

§2 - Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism

AU-IBAR presented the IRCM programme. It appeared to the SC that as it stood, the IRCM had concentrated on assessments rather than a programme oriented for implementation. FAO pointed out on the possible loss of an opportunity for AU-IBAR and the IRCM if its involvement and inputs were limited to animal production and communication.

§3 - INAPs

Since the transfer of the ALive Secretariat in AU-IBAR, almost 10 requests for JRAM have been received; none of them were undertaken due to insufficient resources. However, AU-IBAR and its key technical partners are in the process of developing an Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism based on INAPs. All INAPs reports cleared by technical partners (FAO, OIE, WHO and AU-IBAR) and endorsed by the respective governments will be posted in the ALive website.³

§4 - Trade and STDF projects

AU-IBAR made a presentation on Trade and SPS. The presentation highlighted the global trends in trade, principles of the multilateral trading system and the basic principles of the SPS Agreement. The presentation further highlighted the main challenges that Africa faces in SPS. These included inadequate participation in SPS fora, inadequate adoption and compliance with international standards, inadequate investment, inadequate monitoring and mobilization of resources, deficient coordinating mechanisms, inadequate coordination and formulation of common positions, prevalence of private standards, inadequate harmonization of SPS measures and insufficient regional and national laboratory networks and control. Ongoing programmes to address the challenges were also highlighted. These included the Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-setting Organisations (PANSPSO), The Somali Livestock Certification Project (SOLICEP), VETGOV and the Better Training for Safer Food (BTSF) in Africa from the European Commission. In addition, it was highlighted that the IGAD Secretariat with the support of FAO/SFE were also carrying out a programme to address some of these trade issues that will complement these above initiatives. The Regional project is called "Support to Capacity building to promote formal marketing and trade of livestock and livestock products from the Horn of Africa". The project will address issues of certification and pre-requisite from importing countries of animal and animal product from the Horn of Africa, with a strong component on capacity building and markets skills.

The presentation by AU-IBAR recommended the following further interventions:

- Harmonisation of national and cross-border sanitary measures
- Monitoring of compliance with regional and international standards and support to National SPS coordinating mechanisms
- Develop and support more regional laboratory networks
- Establish regional SPS offices in the RECS

§5 - Veterinary Public Health

This topic should be reconsidered by GF-TADs Africa as for its link with the OWOH approach advocated by AU-IBAR, FAO, OIE, UNICEF, UNSIC and others. With the proposal to review the GF-TADs 2004 initiative (2010-2011), VPH issues should be emphasized.

² The 'One World, One Health' concept, which establishes a more interdisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach to preventing epidemic or epizootic disease and for maintaining ecosystem integrity, is a trademark of the Wildlife Conservation Society in the United States of America.

³ *Post meeting Note:* Since the meeting, the World Bank, FAO and OIE have also drafted a final report: "Integrated National Action Program on Avian and Human Influenza in Sub-Saharan Africa: Lessons for the Future - Project Completion Report (March 2010)", currently examined by AU-IBAR for final comments.

§6 - Biosecurity

A comprehensive presentation on the risk minimization through a multidisciplinary approach was done by FAO.

§7 - Communication

The importance of communication was highlighted and consideration given to the reasons why the different communication campaigns have not provided the expected results, not only in terms of inter-Agency communication but also to improve hygiene, animal health and food safety at the local level.

Session 5: Reporting on GF-TADs 'tools' achievements in Africa

§1 - RAHC

Four general presentations delivered by FAO-ECTAD officers were given on RAHCs and it was agreed that the concept is good despite some difficulties in the working relationships between the RAHCs and other interested partners, including existing structures of FAO. Highlighted in the presentation were the activities in capacity building and the establishment and animation of regional networks (laboratory, epidemiology, communications and socioeconomics). It appears that RAHC-Gaborone is functioning as intended – that is, joint functioning and programming of activities and a united team spirit that can serve as models for others (including outside Africa, where they exist or are planned). Tunis is still trying to get the proper balance between FAO and OIE teams, Nairobi is ready to integrate the OIE team and Bamako remains in a difficult situation which may require intervention between higher management of the GF-TADs partners. The Director of AU-IBAR stated that a meeting is planned at the highest level between the AUC Commissioner, the FAO ADG, and the DG of OIE himself to clear the different constraints faced by the 3 institutions at the RAHCs level.

§2 - Regional Networks

In a very brief presentation due to time constraints, the CVO of FAO revisited the achievement already obtained within the different regional networks (laboratory, epidemiology, communication, and socioeconomics). He pledged more inclusion of regional actors to participate and animate the networks with the hope that they will eventually become more autonomous and endeavour for ownership, driven by an approach that will be maintained by the beneficiaries they serve. However, this will require investments by the countries themselves and the RECs.

§3 - GLEWS and OFFLU

The same speaker emphasised the important role of the GLEWS in terms of diseases intelligence and considered that RAHCs should be more involved in this approach and reporting as they are closer to the final users.

He also highlighted the activities of OFFLU, in particular the inclusion of African experts in OFFLU-related work.

§3 - CMC-AH

Due to shortage of time, this agenda was not addressed (but was included in the ALive Executive Meeting 7-8 April, 2010)

Session 6: What is next?

§1 - International agenda

The OIE general secretariat briefed the SC on the aim of the coming meetings: Inter-Ministerial Conference on AHI in Hanoi (Viet Nam, April 2010); Stone Mountain (USA, May 2010).

§2 - Round table on the SC5

During this round table it was reported that the method of work should evolve on a more pragmatic manner (lighter agenda, less topics, more integrated reports between partners, less recommendations with clear benchmarks to monitor progress).

FAO and OIE congratulated the SC and informed its members that they will receive the draft minutes of SC5 and its recommendations in the shortest time possible (2 weeks) for comments and editing by the GF-TADs Secretariat and cleared by FAO and OIE management.

Recommendations

1. Networks

The 5th SC recommends the establishment of a specific Working Group, with representatives from AU-IBAR, FAO and OIE, under the GF-TADs for Africa Steering Committee, to: review the laboratory and epidemiology networks that are active in Africa; to signal overlap and identify gaps; to coordinate, and in particular to assist in obtaining long term funding to ensure the continuity of the networks' important role in the Progressive Control Pathway of FMD and other GF-TADs priority diseases; and, to interface with international experts and laboratories. (**Action:** GF-TADs for Africa Secretariat to initiate).

2. RAHCs general

The 5th SC acknowledges that the RAHCs were formed as a tool/framework for “Ensuring Good Governance to Address Emerging and Re-emerging Animal Disease Threats [including the threat of avian and human influenza] - Supporting the Veterinary Services of Developing Countries to Meet OIE International Standards on Quality”, and although there is a clear need to sustain vigilance and preparedness, over the years, the RAHCs have been addressing issues beyond this focus.

As in previous SC meetings, it is noted with concern that some partners were not involved sufficiently in the planning and implementation of activities. The organisations represented in the four RAHCs should demonstrate initiative for joint planning sessions to ensure complementarity and synergy, and consult with their respective headquarters for guidance and validation. (**Action:** RAHC Managers).

It is recommended that all the four RAHCs partners meet and review the scope and mandates of the RAHCs. (**Action:** RAHCs Managers).

3. Peste des Petits Ruminants

The 5th SC recommends the formulation of a programme for the progressive control of PPR and concurrently urges that FAO, AU-IBAR and AU/PANVAC share and review each others drafts in order to provide countries and regions with a harmonised approach with regard to strategies and tools to be applied for the benefit of livestock farmers. Such a strategy should take into account a multi-disciplinary approach, and include other diseases relevant to small ruminants where inputs to PPR prevention and control will improve the disease status of other pathogens. (**Action:** FAO-EMPRES, AU IBAR and AU/PANVAC).

There is need for further studies to better understand the epidemiology, characterisation of circulating viruses, and socio-economic impact of PPR (**Action:** RAHCs, FAO/IAEA and RECs).

There is need to up-scale the production of thermostable PPR vaccine, make the master seed available to producers, and provide training in thermostable technologies for use in remote parts of the continent. (**Action:** AU-PANVAC).

4. Rinderpest

Noting the low response rate from countries to the questionnaires on rinderpest virus sequestration⁴, the 5th SC recognises and recommends the need to follow up with countries to increase the response rate and provide clarity where deemed necessary. The follow-up could use various approaches including country visits, continuous awareness creation, improved and targeted contacts among others. (**Action:** FAO/EMPRES-GREP, IAEA, and OIE).

The rinderpest exit strategy developed by AU-IBAR for the SES be promoted at the global level upon review by FAO and OIE (**Action:** AU-IBAR to submit the exit strategy).

PANVAC should be the continental repository for rinderpest biological materials (**Action:** AU-PANVAC).

⁴ During the GREP consultative group meeting in Rome, December 2009, a questionnaire was to be developed by FAO, IAEA and OIE and sent to member countries.

5. Foot and mouth disease

The follow up of the Nairobi 1 meeting (January 2009) to measure the progress made in Africa in the control of FMD using the PCP approach should be scheduled before the end of 2010 (**Action:** FAO, OIE, EU-FMD). OIE will provide free country or free zone status to the countries.

6. Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia

Recognising the impact of CBPP on large ruminant health, there remains an urgent need to hold an international meeting to review current knowledge on disease prevention and control and tools (vaccines and diagnostic assays) that need to be promoted for further study, advancement and pilot studies in endemic settings (**Action:** FAO/EMPRES and AU-IBAR).

OIE will provide free country or free zone status to the countries.

7. Rabies

GF-TADs should address rabies as this disease is reported in almost all African countries and poses a serious public health threat although it is an animal-borne disease. (**Action:** OIE and GF-TADs Africa President to present this proposal to Global SC of GF-TADs).

Urge all African countries to make rabies a notifiable disease in national veterinary legislation and to strengthen collaboration, coordination and communication between human and animal health and to involve NGOs and professional associations. (**Action:** AU-IBAR and partners).

WHO, FAO, OIE and AU-IBAR in collaboration with the RECs to provide technical support to countries including establishment/reinforcement of rabies networks, elaboration and implementation of rabies prevention and control measures and to actively participate at the World Rabies' Day. (**Action:** all).

Research in dog ecology, oral vaccination of stray dogs, animal identification, knowledge attitude and practices, rabies epidemiology and drivers for re-emergence should be undertaken. (**Action:** OIE and FAO to initiate).

8. Rift Valley Fever

Since safe and efficacious vaccines for RVF are available and new diagnostic assays for this disease are being validated by FAO/IAEA (final report under development), guidelines for their continent-wide application in Africa be made available when the final report mentioned above is cleared and shared with the Veterinary Services in Member Countries (**Action:** FAO/IAEA, RAHCs, RECs and GF-TADs global Working Group on RVF).

As promising RVF vaccines (third generation) have been developed at several research institutions outside Africa, an international meeting to review their performance under laboratory settings in comparison to those existing vaccines, be held and to consider pilot field studies for efficacy and performance (**Action:** FAO, OIE and AU-IBAR).

9. Diseases prioritization

OIE, FAO and AU-IBAR develop jointly with RECs methods and tools for regional prioritization of animal diseases, including zoonoses⁵ with the participation of veterinary authorities and other stakeholders along value chains (production and marketing). Such regional prioritization schemes should aim at assisting better regional animal health policies. (**Action:** AU-IBAR, FAO, OIE HQ, RR and SRR through RAHCs).

⁵ *Post meeting Note:* The OIE has carried out and published (February 2010) a study on "Listing and Categorisation of Priority Animal Diseases, including those Transmissible to Humans" (FAO and EC were part of the Steering Committee). This study contains a tool based on balanced criteria policy for decision-makers, to define priority diseases to be taken into account in public animal health policies; to define priority actions on animal health management: legislation, surveillance, biosecurity, research; and to define priorities at different levels: local, national, regional, continental, global.

10. GLEWS

GLEWS be linked with epidemiological networks in the different regions in order to increase mutual beneficial effects and better responses by region to GLEWS (**Action:** GLEWS Task Force).

11. Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism

IRCM develop partnerships with FAO and OIE regional and sub regional units as well as FAO-ECTAD units in the current process with RECs in order to promote joint sustainable implementation of future plans. (**Action:** AU-IBAR).

12. GF-TADS Steering Committees – Across Regions

Information on the most important activities of the GF-TADS Steering Committees from other regions be made available during the next (6th) GF-TADS Africa Steering Committee meeting. Where appropriate, contacts should be increased. (**Action:** GF-TADS Regional Secretariat).

13. GF-TADS Europe and GF-TADS Africa

The Chairperson of the GF-TADS for Africa Steering Committee formally approaches the Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the GF-TADS for Europe to engage in discussions on possibilities to better benefit from each others experiences, to further coordination and cooperation between the Steering Committees and in particular to support surveillance and epidemiological activities with respect to Foot-and-Mouth Disease. (**Action:** GF-TADS President).

In addition,

14. GF-TADS for Africa President

The 5th SC decides that FAO's CVO will continue to hold the presidency of the Steering Committee of the GF-TADS for Africa, for a four-year duration starting SC5 (SC5-SC9; 2010-2014).

Annex 1 – SC5 Agenda

→ Day 1 – Monday April 5 2010

9:30 – 9:45 **GF-TADs for Africa: Welcome - Opening remarks – presentation of the Agenda** – President (J. Lubroth)

9:45 – 10:15 **SESSION 1** (co-chair: IBAR) – **Follow up / implementation of the Recommendations of the SC4** (Nairobi, March 09) – President (J. Lubroth)

10:15 – 10:45 Coffee-break

10:45 – 12:00 **SESSION 2** (co-chair: OIE) – **Governance aspects**

Election of a new President of the GF-TADs for Africa All

Reinforcement of the links between the global and regional governance GF-TADs Global Secretariat

12 – 13:30 Lunch

13:30 – 16:00 **SESSION 3** (co-chair: ECOWAS) - **Reporting on TADs situation in Africa** (*OIE / FAO / IBAR team + Members*)

For all listed diseases, this session will (i) present the epidemiological situation in Africa, its evolution since the SC3 and the aspects at stake, (ii) present the collaborative activities implemented within the GF-TADs framework (FAO, OIE and IBAR), and (iii) allow the international and regional organizations as well as the donors to share their portfolios on the TADs

- Update on epidemiological situation in Africa OIE/Daniel Bourzat
- AHI FAO/Yilma
- Rinderpest FAO/Felix
- FMD FAO/ Peter
- T&T FAO/Juan
- RVF AU-IBAR
- PPR AU-IBAR
- CBPP AU-IBAR
- Rabies FAO/Bouna

Disease prioritisation - Revision of the list of priority diseases for Africa – Discussion on the methodology FAO/Juan

15:30 – 16 Coffee-break

16 – 18:30 **SESSION 4** (co-chair: IGAD) – **Reporting on transversal topics** (*OIE / FAO / IBAR team + Members*)

For all listed topics, this session will (i) present the collaborative activities implemented within the GF-TADs framework, and (ii) allow the international and

regional organizations as well as the donors to share their portfolio and experiences

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| ▪ One World One Health | OIE |
| ▪ Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism (IRCM) | AU-IBAR |
| ▪ INAPs | AU-IBAR/ALive |
| ▪ Good governance of VS (OIE PVS / PVS Gap Analysis) | OIE |
| ▪ Trade and STDF projects | AU-IBAR |
| ▪ Veterinary Public Health | FAO/Juan |
| ▪ Biosecurity | FAO/Emmanuelle |
| ▪ Communication | FAO/Bouna |

→ Day 2 – Tuesday April 6 2010

9:00 – 10h30 **SESSION 5** (co-chair: African Development Bank) – **Reporting on GF-TADs ‘tools’ achievements in Africa** (OIE / FAO / IBAR team + Members)

For all listed ‘tools’, this session will (i) present the collaborative activities implemented within the GF-TADs framework, and (ii) allow the international and regional organizations as well as the donors to share their experiences

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|---|--------------------|
| ▪ RAHCs (Bamako, Gaborone, Nairobi and Tunis) | FAO ECTAD Managers |
| ▪ Regional Networks | AU-IBAR |
| ▪ GLEWS – OFFLU - CMC-AH | FAO/Juan |

10:30 - 11 Coffee-break

11:00 – 11:30 **SESSION 6** (co-chair: GF-TADs regional Secretariat) – **What is next?**

- | | |
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| ▪ International Agenda: Stone Mountain – Hanoi | OIE |
| ▪ GF-TADs for Africa Action Plan | FAO/Juan |
| ▪ GF-TADs financing | FAO/Juan |
| ▪ Round table on the SC5 | All |

11:30 – 12:30 **Discussion and Adoption of SC5 Recommendations** All

12:30 *Closing Remarks - End of Meeting* New President

Annex 2 – List of participants

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