

Session 4

Eradication of Rinderpest from Africa

Karim Tounkara
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
Regional Representative for Africa
Bamako, Mali



Milestones and Partners

1. Milestones of the eradication programme

Three major programmes:

- 1962– 976: Joint Project – JP-15. Phases I to VI
- 1986–1999: Pan African Rinderpest Campaign (PARC).
- 1986: Pan African veterinary Vaccine Centre (PANVAC).
- 2000–2006: Pan African Programme for the Control of Epizootics
- 2006–2010: SERECU: Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit.

2. Partners contributions and international coordination

2.1 Partners:

- JP-15: Mainly USAID
- PARC and PACE/SERECU:
EU main donor; FAO, OIE, IAEA,
World Reference Laboratories,



Milestones and Partners (2)

2. Partners contributions and International Coordination (Cont'd)

2.2 Contributions:

- AU-IBAR: Overall Coordination in Africa
- PANVAC: Vaccine quality certification
- FAO: Overall Coordination (GREP - EMPRESS) and Technical Guidance
- OIE: Technical Guidance and Rinderpest Accreditation
- IAEA: Laboratory diagnosis Capacity building and strengthening; Sero-monitoring, Sero-surveillance, through:
 - Technical cooperation projects: National and Regional: RAF/5/043-053-055-057
- National Capacity building and Expert Secondment to AU-IBAR
- CRP : Assessment of vaccination and verification of freedom from Rinderpest



RP ERADICATION BENEFIT: 581 000 ECU (Benin) – 35 433 000 ECU (Ethiopia)

IAEA Contribution, and Lessons and Best Practices Learned

3. Cooperative modalities

- Specific Tasks assigned to each partner:
- Regular Coordination Meetings by GREP at Global Level
- PARC and PACE STEERING COMMITTEE Meetings for Africa: Every 6 months

4. Lessons and best practices learned for the future.

- International coordination of all activities.
- Complementarity of partners
- Use of modern scientific tools and technology transfer
- Regular Steering Committee and Annual Laboratory Network meetings:

5. Suggestions for future cooperative programmes

- Document and disseminate lessons and best practices learned; and
- Produce a guideline on International Coordination Frameworks for future similar programmes

Figure 1: Rinderpest surveillance network

