Session 4
Eradication of Rinderpest from Africa

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Milestones and Partners

1. Milestones of the eradication programme
Three major programmes:

• 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