

ORGANIZATION OF  
AFRICAN UNITY  
SECRETARIAT  
P. O. Box 3243

ADDIS ABABA

ORGANISATION DE L'UNITE  
AFRICAIN  
SECRETARIAT  
B. P. 3243

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS  
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CM/344 (Part 6)

PROGRESS REPORT ON JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST  
CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (CBPP)



PROGRESS REPORT ON JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONTAGIOUS BOVINE  
PLEURO-PNEUMONIA (CBPP)

In accordance with the Council's Resolutions of February, 1969, the Secretariat convened a meeting of Directors of Veterinary Services Live Stock officers and Laboratory Officers of Member States in Western and Eastern Africa, to study the possibility of launching a Joint Campaign Against C.B.P.P. following the success of the Rinderpest Campaign in this part of Africa. The meeting was held in Kinshasa from December 4 - 6, 1969. It was noted during the meeting that very limited effort had so far been made despite the many Recommendations over the past few years by international Organizations or groups of States suggesting the need for such a Project. For example, the FAO/OIE/OAU Expert Panel meeting held in Khartoum, Sudan in 1967 recommended that vaccination of cattle should be undertaken on a co-operative international basis. The experts agreed, however that the control of C.B.P.P. was likely to prove more difficult and costly than the control of Rinderpest. Nonetheless, "the time was ripe for the launching of a mass campaign for the control of C.B.P.P." Delegates agreed that the launching of the Campaign should receive the active co-operation of the FAO and other international donor Agencies.

During the discussion, each Member State present reviewed the position of the disease in its country. It was also noted that different types of vaccines are at present in use in different parts of Africa. In some places, the vaccination of cattle is combined with a slaughter scheme, so as to ensure the stamping out of the disease. It was also agreed that other sanitary measures, for example, the control of movement of cattle and the enforcement of national legislation on disease control should be combined with vaccination and other known methods of combating the disease.

Representatives of regional groupings present at the meeting informed the meeting of the progress already made by their respective organizations in preparing the way for a joint and co-operative campaign against the disease. The representatives of the Conseil de l'Entente, OCAM, OERS and the

Chad Basin Commission took the floor in turn and informed the meeting of the positive action already taken by their Organizations for the eradication of the disease. It was finally agreed that joint campaign should be launched in West and Central Africa under the aegis of the OAU, and that the FAO should cooperate with the OAU and all the sub-regional groupings in Africa in launching the Campaign. The OAU with the assistance of the FAO should ensure that accurate information, essential for the initiating of a Joint Campaign Against C.B.P.P. is made available as early as possible.

Representatives of donor Agencies at the Conference suggested that the OAU should ensure that adequate statistical information is available to assist the launching of the Campaign and the procurement of external financial assistance.

It was also agreed that the Executive Secretariat of the O.A.U. should work in close collaboration with the regional groupings in launching the Campaign. The Resolution approved is attached as Appendix IV.

#### JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST CBPP - PRELIMINARY REPORT

(A)

##### INTRODUCTION:

Since the achievement of a more or less effective control of Rinderpest in West and Central Africa, CBPP seems to be now the subject of interest everywhere. In all areas visited people are thinking of an Inter-African joint action against CBPP similar to J.P. 15. Such initiative is motivated by:

- (a) the tenacious and insidious nature of the disease which has so far resisted every attempt to control it. Rather, all local measures have resulted in a precarious balance.
- (b) Its tendency to expand beyond its actual area of infection, moving down south to those important areas of consumption and intensive breeding taking advantage of the North-South commercial movement.

- (c) Of its continuous destruction of the African Livestock, whether direct (morbidity, mortality) or indirect (lack of economic value, reduction or even total suppression of production).
- (d) Of the constant mobilization of personnel and credits which the disease causes preventing, in so doing, animal Veterinary Services to concentrate on development operations.

(B) Sanitary Prophylaxy: Sanitary prophylaxy is necessarily constraining since it implies priority of community interest over individual or group interest. Sanitary prophylaxy requires:

- i) Control over the cattle entering the country.
- ii) Early report of outbreaks.
- iii) Stamping out all clinicly infected animals.
- iv) Isolation of infected animals as well as those living within the infected area.

This is the only efficient method for controlling the disease in the first place and eradicating it afterwards. It is ultimately the method one should try to spread.

(B) SUGGESTED JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA

From the bacteriological study two factors have emerged

- race on one hand and
- nomadism on the other.

Race: It raises the problem of Vaccine to be used in the campaigning. Unlike J.P. 15 during which a single vaccine was put on the market, each state uses one vaccine or more against CBPP.

Laboratory research workers should therefore act in concert in keeping with the experimental protocol defined during the meeting of the OIE/FAO/OAU panel of Experts (Khartoum, February 1965) mentioned above.

This fact - namely the great diversity of vaccine also partly due to the mediocre antigenic ability of the micro-organism.

Mycoplasma mycoides Ver. mycoides: - means that vaccination against CBPP will play but a minor role in the sense that it will only succeed in limiting the spread of the disease pending the use of more effective measures destined to round off the control. African states have favoured the expansion of CBPP simply because they have expected from vaccination much more than it could possibly yield.

Nomadism: This problem is crucial because fighting CBPP amounts to fighting regrouping factors since CBPP is transmitted solely through direct contact. This ultimately questions the whole breeding method. One faces then the long and exacting labour which leads to the modernisation of the entire breeding system.

Should one surrender to the magnitude of such a job, certainly not, and this is what we would like to attempt here an outline of a joint operation.

#### JOINT OPERATION:

Area to be covered: Owing to the absence of natural boundary in West and Central Africa, the Joint campaign against CBPP should cover the whole of this region at the same time.

In view of the large size of the above-mentioned region and of the important problems of diagnostics the campaign must rely much on the following regional laboratories:-

L A B O R A T O R Y	COUNTRY CONCERNED
DAKAR	Senegal, Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Guinea, Gambia, Sierra-Leone.
BAMA KO	Upper Volta, Mali, Ivory Coast, Liberia.
FARCHA	Chad, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo Kinshasa, Congo Brazzaville
VOM	Niger, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana, Nigeria.
NIGER	Same as Vom, except Ghana and Upper Volta

(1) DURATION: The Joint campaign against CBPP should at least last 5 years; 2 years will be devoted on systematic vaccinations using chemical diagnosis for the elimination of infected animals: combined rinderpest-CBPP vaccine.

Three years will be devoted on systematic vaccination using experimental diagnosis the objective of which consists in the discovery and elimination of healthy carriers. Vaccinations will be carried out against CBPP alone. Conservatory measures will be enforced for a minimum of three years.

(2) Marking of Animals: to identify their origin:

It is advisable to use as in the case of JP 15 identical marking in all participant countries; but in order to facilitate the compensation of the owners victim of stamping out measures, it would be better for each state to retain a specific particularity. The general marking would consist of a STAR with its 5 branches. In order to identify the state of origins, one of the branches will bear one characteristic notch or more.

While within the same country this marking does not present any difficult, the opposite happens in frontier regions. In these regions efforts should be harmonized in the interest of the co-ordination. All countries should send simultaneously a set of teams to those areas. After a preliminary survey, systematic vaccinations and marking with the clip of the state of origin will be started.

Where the state of origin of a cattle is not clearly identified it is advisable to vaccinate all the animals making up the herd and to mark them with a neutral clip, without the country identification notch.

Whenever an outbreak (clinical diagnosis) or carriers of germs are discovered:-

i) Where the animals carry the notch/<sup>of</sup>a country, it is immediately isolated and the competent veterinary services and the co-ordination authorities are notified. The competent veterinary services come to the place of isolation for investigations. Compensation is paid to the owner and the animal sent to the slaughter house.

ii) The animal carries no marking. Where the country of origin is known, animals should be slaughtered on the spot and their owner sued to court in his country. No compensation is to be paid to such an owner.

iii) The country of origin is unknown: the animal shall be slaughtered and the owner sued to court in the country where the diagnosis has been established. No compensation shall be paid to the owner.

iv) Where the animal is marked with "Neutral" it should be slaughtered and a compensation of 50% shall be paid.

All such measures must be accompanied of

- a) a vaccination certificate which is identical in all countries and which carries a photograph of the cattle owner when possible as is practiced today in Senegal and Cameroon.
- b) A sanitary laissez-passez.
- c) for transhumance
- d) for trading.

### 3. ISOLATION CENTRE

The Joint Campaign against CBPP will differ from JP 15 as regards the systematic use of sanitary measures of prophylaxy.

It is not possible to define areas of quarantine in particular at encampment and village levels.

As a matter of fact problems of surveillance, water and food for the animals are expected to arise.

However, it is possible to choose before the launching of the campaign, a centre of isolation in each region, where all animals could be kept while arrangement for their delivery to the slaughter house is being made.

Each isolation centre should have a watering point.

All animals within the centre of isolation will carry on the left check the letters "PP" and on the right check initials of the country of origin. These are fire markings.

The isolation centre is to be guarded by veterinary staff seconded by public security forces.

The animals will leave the centres only by lorries for the slaughter houses.

Lorries belonging to state owned corporations or private transports and eventually those used by the Joint campaign are to be used. The transport costs are to be deducted from the compensation amount.

#### (4) EQUIPMENT:

There is no need to insist on the traditional equipment since it will be discussed in country reports.

We would however insist on the urgent need to equip all the state Laboratory vehicles essential for a control of CBPP. These are four-wheel drive with Laboratory equipment very useful for serological diagnosis. Since the use of the screening method makes it possible for a team to carry out up to 2,000 tests a day one could suggest:

- i) Two Laboratory vehicles (equipped Land Rover) for countries namely Togo, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Sierra Leone, Liberia.

- ii) Three vehicles for countries such as Ghana, Guinea, Senegal, Upper Volta.
- iii) Six vehicles for the countries namely IRM, Mali, Chad, Nigeria, Niger.

These vehicles and their technical personnel will operate from regional laboratories.

(5) STAFF:

- (a) Professional Staff: Inter-African Exchange of Technicians.

The OAU/STRC will find it profitable to arrange a course on the diagnosis of CBPP for the professional staff.

In view of the importance of Sanitary problems, one would fear that a staff of one of the countries concerned is most competent enough to get necessary measures properly enforced. Therefore, it would be a good idea to engage in an exchange of technicians at the continental level. National organisers may be citizens of countries where they serve but any other veterinary personnel should necessarily be a foreigner in the country where he is serving. The OAU/STRC could perfectly be in charge of such an African staff exchange programme.

Since we talk of exchange programme there will be no additional budgetary expenses involved. The recipient country shall pay to such a staff under the exchange programme a salary to be mutually agreed. The OAU/STRC could negotiate some privilege and immunities for such an expatriate.

- (b) Technical Staff

On their return from the seminar the professional staff mentioned above will be in charge of arranging a course on diagnosis, its psychological preparation and other matters for the technical staff.

(c) Technical staff provided by the Foreign Technical Assistance:

We have noted throughout this report that diagnosis constitutes the major problem on which depends the whole of the operation against pleuropneumonia. The staff of these laboratories should enjoy the sound training necessary not only for the production of vaccine but also for the reading of serological reactions very often not clear. These assistance should have up to date knowledge of the different aspects of the disease. The same Foreign technical Assistance should be made available to the laboratory vehicles. They will perform experimental diagnosis in the areas during the first two years. Later they will work on the detection of carriers and on the dosage of the rate of antibodies.

(d) Co-ordination

All the states visited have expressed hope that the two international co-ordinators will be Africans: one Francophone, and one Anglophone. Both should be based in the centre of the Region. They should be always ready to travel since both the frontier regions and commercialization centres may require their presence at any time. They should make themselves available whenever a conflict occurs.

(6) FINANCE

a) National contribution: Individual states will have to bear a substantial part of the costs of the campaign in particular the expenses caused by the running over and staff. They will, at any rate, have to provide in their national budgets before the launching of the campaign a rubric entitled "Compensation of owners of slaughtered cattle".

Two alternatives remain open:

i) the state may undertake the commercialization of the sink or infected cattle. In our opinion, this alternative constitutes the best solution. The Veterinary Services could, once the diagnosis is established, give the estimate of the

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compensation and issue a receipt bearing particulars of the animal to the owner who can in turn collect his compensation on the production of the receipt. Animals will be sent to isolation centres and sold to butchers. The veterinary may personally arrange, with the help of state corporations the delivery of the animals to the centres of consumption. Animals will remain under veterinary control until they are slaughtered and sold to the public. In this manner the Veterinary Services will be able to "auto-finance" its compensation funds.

ii) The state may pay a lump sum to the owner and let him undertake himself the commercialization of this animal from the isolation centre. It is of course obvious that the state will still be paying the same amount for the compensation.

It is a good thing to note that a compensation rubric exists in most state budgets.

b) International Contribution:

As far as International contribution is concerned, emphasis should be laid on equipment like Laboratory Vehicles in particular and on the foreign technical Assistance staff salaries, on the expatriate allowances of Africans under the exchange programme and finally on the responsibility allowance for national organizers.

c) OAU/STRC Contribution:

The OAU/STRC should pay the costs of running the co-ordinating office, the salary of co-ordinators and local staff of the co-ordination office.

The establishment of a "solidarity fund" by the OAU/STRC as defined in our report entitled "Convening of a Meeting on JP 15 Conservatory measures, August 8, 1968, will be highly appreciated. Such contribution of the OAU/STRC would encourage the states which have not yet included the rubric "Compensation of Owners of slaughtered cattle" to do so.

The contribution of the OAU/STRC would ultimately persuade Foreign donors that Africa is determined to help herself which is the same as saying that Africa has come to see where her true interest lies.

CONVENING DOCUMENT

JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONTAGIOUS BOVINE  
PLEUROPNEUMONIA (CBPP)

The Executive Secretariat of the Scientific Technical and Research Commission of the Organization of African Unity presents its compliments to Member States in West and Central Africa (Niger, Nigeria, Chad, Upper Volta, Mali, Ivory Coast, Togo, Dahomey, Mauretania, Senegal, Guinea, Cameroon, Congo Kinshasa, Congo Brazzaville, Central African Republic, Sierra Leone, Burundi, Rwanda and Equatorial Guinea), and has the honour to inform them that following previous correspondence between the Secretariat and technicians of Member States it is now proposed that a preliminary meeting on the launching of a CBPP field project be held in Kinshasa from 8th to 9th December immediately after the proposed FAO Livestock Meeting which the Secretariat understood will be held in Kinshasa from 29th November to 6th December, 1969. It is considered that the presence of veterinarians and other livestock officers of Member States at the FAO meeting would reduce cost of participation at the OAU meeting.

The Secretariat attaches hereto copies of the draft agenda and a proforma to guide reports to be prepared by officers of Member States attending the meeting. It will be appreciated if all Member States will submit the report even if they will not be in a position to send participants to the meeting. The reports will be submitted at the meeting but where a Member State cannot participate the report should be sent to the Director of IBAH at the following address:-

The Director,  
OAU/IBAH  
P.O. Box 30786  
Nairobi, Kenya.

The Secretariat regrets the short notice for this meeting but advantage is being taken of the fact that:

- (a) The officials of Member States are already preparing to attend the FAO Livestock Meeting in Conge Kinshasa;
- (b) The theme of the conference has been widely discussed among officials of Member States in recent months in various circular letters.

All enquiries of this meeting should be directed to:

The Executive Secretary,  
OAU/STRC,  
P.M.B. 2359  
Lagos, Nigeria.

The Executive Secretariat of the OAU/STRC takes this opportunity to renew to Member States in West and Central Africa the assurances of its highest consideration.

Outline plan of headings for providing details on  
C.B.P.P. in each country

1. Sanitary situation in the last five years
  - a) Nos.
    - (i) of outbreaks
    - (ii) Sick Animals
    - (iii) Dead Animals
  - b) Epizootiology
  - c) Vaccination
    - (i) Number vaccinated
    - (ii) Type of vaccine used
    - (iii) Origin of vaccine
2. Vaccinal Operation

Movement, composition and running of the  
vaccinal teams.
3. Financial study of logistic means, material and personnel:
  - (i) Cold storage, equipment etc.
  - (ii) Vehicles and petrol, spare parts
  - (iii) Staff
  - (iv) Vaccines
  - (v) Miscellaneous (syringes, needles, etc.)
  - (vi) Funds
    - Estimated national contribution
    - Estimated external aid.
4. Co-ordination.

A G E N D A

Meeting on future Joint Project against  
C.B.P.P. in West and Central Africa

- Item I. Opening speeches
- a) Minister for Agriculture
  - b) Executive Secretary, OAU/STRC
- Coffee break
- Item II, Preliminary Report on C.B.P.P. in West Africa -  
Presented by Director - I.B.A.H.  
Discussion
- Item III. a) Presentation of country reports on C.B.P.P. in  
the different countries by the country  
representatives.  
Discussion
- Item III. b) Presentation, discussion and adoption of  
recommendations on C.B.P.P.
- Item IV. a) Future of I.B.A.H. - Director's report.
- Item IV. b) Presentation, Discussion and adoption of recom-  
mendations on the future functions of I.B.A.H.
- Item V. Conservatory Measures in Phases I and II areas  
presented by I.B.A.H.
- Item VI. Any other matters
- Item VII. The Executive Secretary OAU/STRC closes the  
meeting.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS  
LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

DELEGATES  
DELEGUES

## BURUNDI

M. B. Museru,  
Médecin Vétérinaire attaché à la Direction  
des Affaires Vétérinaires,  
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage  
B.P. 227, Bujumbura.

M. J. Ruvakubusa,  
Directeur du Service Vétérinaire et de  
l'Elevage,  
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage,  
B.P. 227,  
Bujumbura

## CONGO (KINSHASA)

Dr. J. Piana,  
Chef de la Division de la Production animale,  
Ministère de l'Agriculture,  
B. P. 19 G.G.,  
Kinshasa

Dr. R. Bowa,  
Directeur du Labovet,  
Kinshasa

Dr. E. Kindele,  
Directeur du Labovet,  
B.P. 72.98,  
Lubumbashi

Dr. J. Muema,  
Chef de la Section de la Santé animale au  
Ministère de l'Agriculture,  
Kinshasa

Dr. M. Ngubi,  
Vétérinaire Provincial,  
B. P. 1030,  
Mbandaka

Dr. A. Ferpezat,  
Assistance technique française au  
Ministère de l'Agriculture,  
Kinshasa

Dr. L. Toussaint,  
Fonctionnaire Technique,  
Coopération technique belge,  
B. P. 3278,  
Kinshasa

M.F. Kinzunga,  
Sous-Directeur à la Division d'Etudes  
et Politique Agricole,  
Ministère de l'Agriculture,  
Kinshasa

## DAHOMÉY

Dr. C. Akondé  
Directeur du Service de l'Élevage,  
Direction du Service de l'Élevage,  
B. P. 361,  
Cotonou

## ETHIOPIA/ETHIOPIE

Mr. A. Woldegiorgis,  
Acting Director-General,  
Department of Veterinary Services,  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
Box 1232,  
Addis-Abéba

CÔTE D'IVOIRE/  
IVORY COAST

M. B. Gotta,  
Directeur des Services Vétérinaires,  
B. P. 1358  
Abidjan

## GHANA

Mr. S.B.K. Quartey,  
Chief Veterinary Officer,  
Animal Health Division,  
P.O. Box 161,  
Accra

## HAUTE-VOLTA/UPPER VOLTA

Dr. A. Coulibaly,  
Directeur-Adjoint de l'Élevage,  
B. P. 396,  
Ouagadougou

## KENYA

Mr. I.E. Muriithi,  
Director of Veterinary Services,  
Veterinary Research Laboratories,  
P.O. Kabete

## NIGER

M.N. Rabiou,  
Assistant d'Élevage, Adjoint au Directeur  
du Service de l'Élevage,  
Niamey

## NIGERIA

Mr. H.K. Sulaiman,  
Secretary, Livestock and Meat Authority,  
Yakubu Gowon Way,  
P. O. Box 479  
Kaduna

Mr. I. Mohammed,  
Chief Veterinary Officer  
Ministry of Natural Resources,  
Maiduguri

UGANDA/OUGANDA

Mr. S.E. Onyait,  
Chairman and Managing Director,  
Dairy Industry Corporation,  
P.O. Box 7078,  
Kampala

Mr. G.K. Kinaisa,  
Deputy Commissioner,  
Veterinary Services and Animal Industry,  
P.O. Box 7141,  
Kampala

SENEGAL

M. M. Diallo,  
Directeur de Service de l'Elevage et des  
Industries Animales,  
B. P. 67,  
Dakar

TCHAD/CHAD

M. P. Madinangar,  
Contrôleur d'Elevage,  
Direction d'Elevage,  
B. P. 750,  
Fort Lamy

TOGO

Dr. F.B. Amaizo,  
Docteur Vétérinaire Inspecteur,  
Conseiller technique,  
Ministere de l'Economie Rurale,  
B. P. 698  
Lomé

Dr. M.L. Somoko,  
Ingénieur d'Elevage,  
Service de l'Elevage,  
B. P. 354,  
Lomé

Dr. V. Addeh,  
Chef de la Région d'Elevage des Savannes,  
Dapango

SIERRA LEONE

Dr. Kamara

MADAGASCAR

Dr. U. Andriantsiferana,  
Chef du Service Vétérinaire,  
Tananarive

OAU SECRETARIAT/SECRETARIAT OUA

Mr. A.O. Odelola,  
Executive Secretary  
OAU/STRC  
PMB 2359  
Lagos.

Dr. P.G. Atang,  
Director,  
IBAH,  
P.O. Box 30786, Nairobi  
Kenya

Dr. M. Sall,  
Deputy-Director,  
IBAH,  
P.O. Box 30786, Nairobi  
Kenya

OBSERVERS/OBSERVATEURS

FAO

Dr. H. Jasiorowski,  
Director  
Animal Production and Health Division,  
FAO,  
Rome, Italy

Mr. S.C. Sar,  
Chief,  
Africa Area Service,  
Liaison Unit,

Dr. R.B. Griffiths,  
Chief, Animal Health Branch,  
Animal Production and Health Division, FAO,  
Rome, Italy

Dr. R.A. Peterson,  
Chief, Pasture and Fodder Crops Branch,  
Plant Production and Protection Division,  
FAO,  
Rome, Italy

Mr. P.J. Auriol,  
Beef Cattle Production Officer,  
Animal Production Branch,  
Animal Production and Health Division, FAO,  
Rome, Italy

FAO

Mr. G. Bouscharain,  
Regional Dairy Development Adviser, FAO  
Office, P.O. Box 30470,  
Nairobi, Kenya

Dr. M. Lobry,  
Animal Health Officer,  
Animal Health Branch,  
Animal Production and Health Division, FAO,  
Rome, Italy

Dr. I. Mann,  
Project Manager,  
Animal Health and Industry Training,  
Institute,  
UNDP/SF Project No. 398,  
P.O. Kabete, Kenya

Dr. R. Branckaert,  
Animal Production Officer,  
c/o Ecole Fédérale Supérieure d'Agriculture,  
B. P. 138,  
Yaoundé, Cameroun

Mr. M.J. Burridge,  
Animal Health Officer,  
UNDP/SF Project No. 300,  
c/o E.A.V.R.O.,  
P.O. Kabete, Kenya

Mr. J. Glistrup,  
Director,  
FAO Dairy Training and Demonstration Course,  
Veterinary Training Institute,  
P.O. Box 24,  
Entebbe, Uganda

Mr. J.P. Grison,  
Animal Production Officer,  
UNDP/SF Project No. 172,  
Project PRAA, B.P. 395  
Rabat, Morocco

Dr. A. Jezierski,  
Animal Health Officer,  
B. P. 2505,  
Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of Congo

Mr. R.H.D. Sandford,  
Animal Production Officer, FAO Mission,  
P.O. Box 1039,  
Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia

CONSEIL DE L'ENTENTE

M. C. Lechiguéro,  
Fonds de Garantie du Conseil de l'Entente,  
B.P. 20824,  
Abidjan,  
Côte d'Ivoire

E.C.A.

Prof. A.S.B. Wilson,  
Regional Adviser in Agricultural Development  
E.C.A.  
P.O. Box 3001  
Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia.

IEMVT

Dr. M.P. Doutre,  
Laboratoire d'Elevage,  
B. P. 2057,  
Dakar, Sénégal

OERS

M. O. Baldé,  
Secrétaire Général à la Planification et  
au Développement Economique,  
5, Place de l'Indépendance,  
Dakar, Sénégal

UNITED KINGDOM/ROYAUME UNI

Mr. J.W. Simpson,  
Deputy Director,  
Animal Health Division  
Ministry of Agriculture  
London

U.S.A.

Dr. P.A. Chaloux,  
European-Africa Representative,  
Animal Health Division, ARS,  
American Embassy,  
Rome, Italy

Dr. D.E. Detray,  
Regional Livestock Adviser-Veterinarian,  
USAID,  
P. O. Box 30137,  
Nairobi, Kenya

FRANCE

Dr. M. Lacrouts,  
Inspecteur général,  
Chef de secteur production animale,  
Secrétariat d'Etat aux Affaires  
Etrangères,  
Paris

PRESS/PRESSE

M. J.C. Lotika,  
Agence Congolaise de Presse,  
Kinshasa

M.A. Nzita-Lutete, COURAF,  
Kinshasa.

ADDRESS BY MR. A. O. ODELOLA  
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OAU/STRC

JOINT ACTION IN LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

1. Control of disease is the cornerstone of Livestock development:

- a. diseased animals have poor markets - they sell at give away prices;
- b. cattle is a form of wealth to the cattle owner and upsets him if he has evidence of diseases in the stock-Even as a government official I used to lose taste for my meals when diseases break out among the poultry I kept;
- c. to improve the quality of beef meat and dairy produce, it is imperative that diseases must be combated;
- d. marketing and distribution of beef meat and dairy produce will not improve appreciably in Africa in so far as our cattle are disease ridden.

2. Control measure must therefore be taken by all Member States. Up to now, these measures have been taken at the regional level in only one case i.e. Anti-rinderpest Campaign sponsored first in 1961 -64 by the CCTA and from 1965 by the OAU/STRC. The Eastern Campaign was launched in Nairobi in November, 1968 and this would cover Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Reports just received say that this arm of the campaign should extend to the Congo, Burundi and Rwanda.

The West African part of the campaign carried out in 3 Phases has been completed. I received the final report on this from my friend and colleague Dr. Lepessier on the 26th of November.

At this juncture, I should like to pay tribute to the agencies that assisted with financial and technical assistance on the campaign. These are the EDF and the USAID. These two agencies shared the bulk of the external financial and technical assistance on the project running to several million US dollars. Africa is grateful to them and to others who helped on a moderate scale.

The success of the first phases of the Western Campaign convinced me that the Eastern Campaign was possible and practicable. I prefer not to refer to the stiff opposition I had at the time even from my own technicians not to talk of experts from other organizations. Today, the Eastern campaign is in progress. The first year of the campaign has proved that optimism and not pessimism is a necessary tool for success in the development process in an under developed region. Here again I have the rare privilege to thank not only two principal agencies. I am now able to express the thanks of Africa to the USAID, ODM, FAO, the German and Italian Governments, Technical assistance bodies and the FAO with UNDP support. This campaign will continue for another 5 to 6 years. We are grateful for funds already given to Member States and for the co-ordination of the project and are grateful for the commitments already made. I congratulate the FAO for the change in policy on the feasibility of the control of this disease. All Member States gallantly and assiduously marched every dollar received from external source on the project. What is more Kenya came out with 100% local financing of the campaign in Kenya. This shows will power in the face of gigantic development effort that needs so much of local fund. I congratulate the Kenya Government for the fine example.

So far CBPP is still being controlled at the National level. Both Messers Huddart and Lindley have shown in their

papers the problems that arise at the interstate boundaries as a result of movement of trade cattle from a breeding state to a consuming state. These two scientists have remarked all over their papers that we can eradicate the disease. In fact, Mr. Lindley concludes that there is need for a regional strategy in Western Africa.

May I now remind distinguished delegates that in Vom in May 1965 two important decisions were taken. First that experimentation on the immunity established by the vaccine should be carried out since simultaneous vaccination against CBPP and Rinderpest reduces costs involved in supervision, transport labour and overheads compared with running separate campaigns. Secondly, that joint project against CBPP covering Cameroun, Chad, Central African Republic, Niger and Nigeria should be carried out. Suggestions were also made for the appointment of an International Co-ordinator and the location of his headquarters. Research was to continue by the laboratories on vaccines.

In 1967 the OAU/FAO/OIE Panel of Experts came up with the recommendation "that mass campaign should be undertaken not only in individual countries but also in regions on a co-operative international Basis. Mr. Chairman the initials "JP" which precedes the figures the OAU/STRC gives the schemes means 'joint project', joint action co-operatively designed and executed. So you have in the Animal Health and Production field JP 16 for the vaccine research at EAVRO in Kenya. This is financed by the USAID. JP 15, which is the rinderpest campaign and so on. The same panel of experts of 1967 recommends:

"that advantage should be taken of mass rinderpest vaccination scheme to protect as many cattle as possible against CBPP by use of simultaneous or combined vaccination and recommends that further work on the evaluation

of the methods should be undertaken as a matter of urgency".

Mr. Chairman, I don't know why the draftsman of this recommendation was afraid to refer to the anti-rinderpest campaign as the "OAU/STRC Joint Campaign against Rinderpest." I hope we have reached the point of no return and my organization would like that the campaign be referred to with the correct title.

Be that as it may, I should like to add that these recommendations for joint action on disease control were a result of genuine concern by experienced veterinarians and Laboratory workers; that is following the effective control of rinderpest, CBPP, has become the next important scourge of African cattle to be stamped out.

However, in the face of these experts' recommendations and confronted with a CBPP exposition, African states are compelled to agree at various meetings at the Heads of State level since January, 1968 to propose joint co-operative and concerted action by their governments to eradicate CBPP. Chronologically the Heads of State of OCAM set the pace in January, 1968. This was closely followed by request by the Conseil de L'ENTENTE, the OERS and the Chad basin Commission. The Council of Ministers of the OAU, comprising 41 African States unanimously asked this year February for joint and co-operative action by all OAU states affected.

Individualism does not pay much in economic development activity in Africa. The peoples of contiguous states in Africa speak the same language, have the same custom and the same cultural heritage. The partition treaties did considerable havoc to Africa by separating Kith and Kin in the name of imperialism and colonialism. Those who doubt my remarks should please visit the following borders in Africa viz. the Nigerian/Dahomey border, Togo/Ghana border, Sudan/Ethiopian

border and Nigeria/Chad border. Secondly disease know no political boundary. Thirdly, the Rinderpest campaign has taught us the value of co-operative action - I am not saying that CBPP and Rinderpest can be tackled in the same way. I am now sufficiently literate in the literature on the two diseases not to rush where angels fear to move. Fourthly, we now know as a fact that when we work in concert among ourselves efforts to eradicate disease by each and all bear considerable favourable result.

As to priority; I am afraid that African States have no alternative but to aim at the best. In the past, we have been criticised to our face that our governments lack livestock policy and that our activities are commenced 'ad hoc' I leave this allegation to be disproved by the distinguished representatives of OAU States present. As the continental level, Agricultural development is the first priority in our States. Within the sphere of agriculture and allied industries we give production of protein and the improvement of carbohydrates priority. Beef meat is the cheapest source of protein in the fast growing cities, but do cattle owner relish selling disease ridden beef cattle particularly when he knows that it fetches a second rate price?

Consequently, in order, effectively to improve the health of our peoples, increase the earning capacity of cattle owners and ensure a reasonable and progressive development of our livestock industry, our governments have insisted on active control of livestock diseases. This is very important to Africa. Production, breeding, distribution or marketing activities are hampered by the disease. In fact certain zones of Africa with good grassland that should normally support stock raising are wasted because of one type of disease or another.

If therefore our production and marketing activities must progress, we must ensure effective disease control. No one enjoys diseased beef be he in Africa or elsewhere.

Mr. Chairman, I should now conclude by thanking the donor agencies represented at this conference. They have been liberal with the support given us in the past. We do appeal to them to go along with us along our priorities as in the past years. Their support for our livestock production and marketing activity is a necessary concomitant of disease control. Tender beef comes only from healthy beef cattle.

The FAO has a special responsibility in this matter. Africa too needs those co-operative machinery in use in Europe and America for effective disease control. We want research for the production of vaccine to be more liberally supported, and Mr. Chairman, we appeal to representatives of all donor agencies to support our genuine request in their official confidential minutes and memoranda. You, who have visited Africa know us. If we get what we ask from National and International agencies we shall know it is your doing.

For our part, we shall go on henceforth with a co-operative spirit and a co-operative programme. I am sure we shall succeed.

JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST CONTAGIOUS BOVINE  
PLEUROPNEUMONIA (CBPP)

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

The first meeting of the Directors of Veterinary Services of Africa meeting in Kinshasa on the 5th December, 1969;

CONSIDERING the views expressed by the delegates of Member States on the need for the control and eventual of CBPP;

NOTING that the incidence of the disease has increased in Member States during the past few years to the detriment of Animal Health and Production;

HAVING REGARD to Recommendation 11 of the 3rd Meeting of the FAO/OIE/OAU Expert Panel on CBPP of 1967;

AWARE of the economic consequences involved;

BEARING in mind the resolution of Heads of State of OCAM countries in 1968, the resolution of the Heads of State of OERS countries in March 1968, the agreement of the Conseil de l'Entente States of 1968, the decision of the Lake Chad Basin Commission, asking for a regional campaign against CBPP;

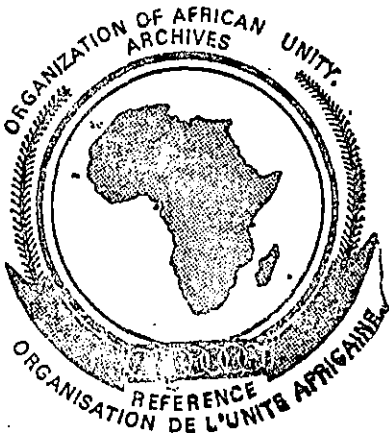
RECALLING that:

- a. the OAU Council of Ministers Meeting in February 1969 called for an immediate start of a regional Joint Campaign against CBPP;
- b. the second FAO Regional Conference on Animal Production and Health Meeting in Kinshasa, Congo, from 28th November - 6th December, 1969 adopted a recommendation calling for an immediate start of a Joint Campaign against CBPP

under the sponsorship of the OAU with the close collaboration of the FAO;

RECOMMENDS that:

- immediate steps be taken by the Executive Secretariat of the OAU/STRC with the collaboration and assistance of the FAO to prepare a feasibility report to enhance the launching of the campaign;
- d. that officials of the Executive Secretariat of the OAU/STRC and the Secretariats of all the Sub-Regional Groupings in West and Central Africa meet at a Technical Co-operation Committee for the planning and execution of the project;
- e. all Member States of the OAU where CBPP occurs should take immediate action to combat the the disease within their national borders using the usual classical methods of control outlined in the FAO/OIE/OAU Expert Panel on CBPP Report of 1967.



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1970-08

# Progress report on joint campaign against Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP)

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