

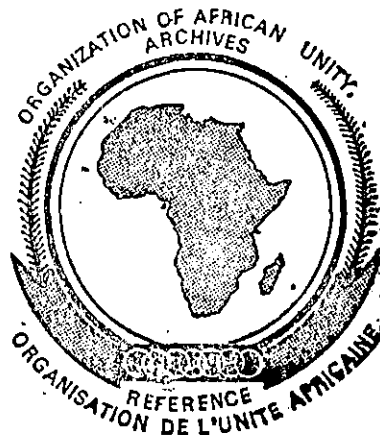
ORGANIZATION OF
AFRICAN UNITY
SECRETARIAT
P. O. Box 3243

ADDIS ABABA

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

CM/344 (Part 5)

PROGRESS REPORT ON
O.A.U. JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST
RINDERPEST



O.A.U. JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST RINDERPEST

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Part I - Joint Campaign against Rinderpest in West and Central Africa.
2. Part II - Rinderpest Campaign in Eastern Africa.
3. Annex I - Vaccinations effected during the Joint in West Africa and Percentage of Vaccinal coverage.
4. Annex II - List of Participants.

O.A.U. JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST
RINDERPEST

The Joint Campaign against Rinderpest which by now has turned out to be the largest single co-operative scheme of the OAU in the field of technical co-operation has two main parts. The first part commenced in 1962 and ended in 1969; while the second part commenced in 1968 and will continue until 1974.

Part I - JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST RINDERPEST IN
WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

This Campaign commenced in 1962 with only 4 Member States co-operating. These are, Nigeria, Niger, Chad and Cameroon. At the time of launching the campaign, it was estimated that Member States in that area of Africa were losing the equivalent of 4 million U.S. dollars per annum from the high rate of death in cattle and the cost of sanitary measures being taken to combat the disease. The Veterinary Services of the Member States were fully stretched to the extent that resources that could be usefully employed in other purposes were diverted to combating the scourge because of the devastating effect it has on livestock population. With the launching of the Campaign in 1962, the Phase I area referred to above, were vaccinated in three successive operations and this was completed at the end of the third year (1964). At the end of this operation, it was found that the cattle population of the area was larger than the

information contained in governmental records. Secondly, mortality of cattle fell sharply; and thirdly, the Veterinary Services of Member States in the area were improved by the additional equipment and trained personnel released by the Campaign. Needless to say that the morale of cattle owners were improved and they had more confidence in their Governments.

The success of this first phase of the Campaign encouraged the launching of the second phase in 1964 and this continued until 1967. The countries that co-operated in the second phase were Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Dahomey, Upper Volta, the rest of Niger and the rest of Nigeria. The same good results were obtained from this operation as in the first. A third phase of the Campaign to complete the assignment in West and Central Africa was launched in 1967, comprising Mauritania, Senegal, Gambia, Guinea, Mali, Liberia, Sierra Leone and the rest of Chad. It is this final phase that has now been completed.

At the end of these three Phases of the Campaign over the period 1962 to 1969, 81,484,125 vaccinations were carried out. Simultaneously with the vaccination campaign, laboratories in Western and Central Africa were asked to conduct immunity tests on the cattle and it is believed that the immunity conferred by these vaccinations is almost 100%. The coverage of the cattle population is estimated to be of the order of 85%. This is because with the nomadic form of cattle which Africa has, it is almost impossible to be certain that every available cattle has been vaccinated. For example, the coverage in different States

differ markedly. In some States where the cattle are more accessible than others, experts have recorded as high a coverage as 95% of the total cattle population. In certain receiving countries, it has been estimated that as low as 78% of their cattle were vaccinated. Apart from a few countries, where social changes have affected the campaign, it has been an accomplished success in all States, and an average of 85% of the cattle population is phenomenal by world standards.

The Campaign has received colossal amount of technical aid from different Agencies. The most important donors for this part of the campaign which were carried out in West and Central Africa were the E.D.F. (EEC), and the U.S.A.I.D. Some help has also been received for the campaign from the British Ministry of Overseas Development (ODM), the French Technical Assistance, the Canadian Technical Assistance, and the German Technical Assistance. In some cases, external financial assistance received has been as much as 65% of the total requirements by Member States.

It must also be recorded that this part of the campaign has received excellent support from Member States by way of administrative facilities, custom facilities for equipment imported for the campaign, (namely: lorries, vaccination equipment, etc..) and considerable propaganda efforts were put in by all the Member States concerned to educate the cattle owners about the advantages of the campaign.

To commemorate this important campaign on which as much as 9 million U.S. dollars have been received by way of external financial assistance, some Member States have agreed with the Secretariat to commemorate the launching of their campaign in their country by issuing special Joint Campaign against Rinderpest commemorative stamps. The Secretariat is highly appreciative of this gesture which is the symbol of appreciation by Member States of the importance of inter-African co-operation.

The organization of the campaign has been described in various Annual Reports in the past. The co-ordination of the campaign was the responsibility of the Executive Secretariat of the OAU/STRC officials. These officials were veterinarians and have given tremendous services to Africa. This part of the campaign was co-ordinated by Dr. H.E. Lepissier and assisted by Dr. Ian Macfarlane and Dr. S.J. Henstra.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the economic importance of this campaign has been very great in many Member States. Cattle is the cheapest sources of animal protein in Africa. Not only that, cattle is held in Africa as a form of wealth by cattle owners. And finally, it earns foreign exchange for Member States in that both live cattle and beef cattle are exported for much needed foreign currency. With almost 100% immunity of the cattle population, it is evident that cattle production in West and Central Africa has received a boost from the Campaign. To ensure that there is no recurrence of the disease, action is being taken by the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Health (IBAH) to co-ordinate the activities of the veterinary departments of

Member States in maintaining conservatory measures.

At this juncture, it is necessary to draw attention of the Council to the Recommendations of the Experts which was directed to each Member State immediately after the completion of the First Phase of the Campaign. These recommendations enunciate:-

"Each country undertakes:

- (i) To vaccinate with a recognized Rinderpest vaccine the annual calf-crop at least once per year in two successive years. These animals will be marked with the clover-leaf ear-punch so that any animal over two years old will have two such ear-marks.
- (ii) To vaccinate and ear-punch all animals detected without clover-leaf ear-punches.
- (iii) To keep neighbouring countries informed of the state of affairs in respect of Rinderpest through the liaison officers, and by means of annual scheduled meetings convened by STRC. In particular, each country will notify all concerned by the most rapid means possible of any outbreak of Rinderpest, stating the number of animals involved and geographical grid location of the outbreak.
- (iv) In the case of an outbreak of Rinderpest, to implement the accepted Control measures as quickly as possible and under professional veterinary supervision. It is essential to verify by a

recognized laboratory the etiology of the infection. Recognized control measures would include strict quarantine of all infected herds and in-contacts, a slaughter of all infected animals within a radius of 10 miles and payment of compensation for animals slaughtered.

- (v) To have veterinary authorities maintain strict surveillance over the movements of migratory and trade cattle which shall be furnished with valied vaccination certificates.
- (vi) To provide adequate legislation to permit the undertaking of the requirements of paragraphs 1 to 5 above.
- (vii) These measures will be subject to annual review".

Part II - RINDERPEST CAMPAIGN IN EASTERN AFRICA

This Campaign was launched in late 1968 and the first annual review meeting of the Campaign was held in Mogadiscio in December, 1969. During this first year of the Campaign, it was agreed that vaccination in all Eastern countries concerned, namely: Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya should be simultaneous for both C.B.P.P. and Rinderpest. The annual review meeting revealed that action was taken by each Member State along this line. The meeting was attended by all participating countries and by Mauritius.

It was revealed that 7 million vaccinations were carried out during the first year of the campaign. One of the difficulties of the first year of the campaign was the delay in the arrival of equipment from overseas, namely, lorries, laboratory equipment, camping equipment, vaccination equipment, etc. Nonetheless, the donor Agencies who were well represented at the meeting in Mogadiscio promised to ensure prompt delivery of the equipment, so that field teams might be able to do more work in the coming year. It is important to record that the UNDP/FAC is assisting in the campaign in Eastern Africa. This help is being added to that colossal technical and financial assistance from the USAID, the British ODM, French FAC, and the German Technical Assistance.

So far, a sum of 3 million U.S. dollars have been committed by way of external financial assistance for this project in Eastern Africa by the various donor Agencies. The project still requires additional 2.5 million U.S. dollars in form of external assistance. It is hoped that by the end of this year, this assistance would have been given by the various donor Agencies to the OAU Member States concerned. The Secretariat is in continuous contact with donor Agencies on this matter.

The co-ordination of the campaign is undertaken by the officials of the Executive Secretariat of the OAU/STRC as in the case of the Western Campaign. The International Co-ordinator of the Eastern Campaign is Dr. I. Macfarlane who is assisted by Dr. Dahab. It is important that these Co-ordinators be given

effective and maximum co-operation by all Member States, so as to make the campaign a success. The minimum requirement for the success of the co-ordination activity is contained in the Resolution of the meeting of technicians which met in Nairobi in 1968 . It reads:-

"Free Movement of Staff

Following the agreement by participating states to encourage close contact and discussion prior to the vaccination exercise in the field campaign, the meeting APPEALS to the authorities in each state to promote free movement across inter-state borders for veterinary officers, inoculators and others connected with the field work on the campaign. The International Co-ordinator and his Deputy should also be accorded easy movement in the interest of effective supervision and co-ordination of the field campaign".

The Council is invited to note the progress of this Campaign.

For successful livestock development, it is imperative that diseases must be eradicated. It is now well known that disease eradication should be kernel of a progressive livestock policy which should seek to ensure adequate production of meat, imaginative marketing and distribution activities, research and disease control. It is necessary for Member States to give adequate attention to the development of animal resources

in our continent, so that our people would have enough protein for their food; and with successful marketing activities, we shall have enough to sell, not only within Africa but also to the outside world.

Because our livestock is at present disease ridden, they are not wanted in foreign markets. Even within our own continent, it is doubtful whether it is wise to allow live cattle to move on hoofs from one State to the other without proper control. Such action would merely spread the diseases in the continent and ruin the entire livestock population. Directors of Veterinary Services of Member States would therefore require full support for their disease control activities in the same way as livestock officers require support for their marketing and distribution activities. The problem of nomadism will be tackled in the near future jointly by both the CAU and the FAO as one of the projects to be sponsored under the Sudanian Zone Research Scheme.

For the present the Secretariat would commend to all Member States the suggestion of African animal resources experts that governmental policy on livestock development should be an integrated one which permits of additional research in laboratories to ensure effective disease control, market research for distribution exercise, improvement of transportation facilities to enhance distribution of products and the introduction of agro-allied industries like meat packing, tanning, etc. In this way the standard of living of our people will improve and our resources used to our own advantage.

OAU JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST RINDERPEST

VACCINATIONS EFFECTED DURING THE JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST RINDERPEST IN WEST AFRICA (ALL PHASES) AND PERCENTAGES OF VACCINAL CO-
VERAGE

States	Estimated head of cattle at the beginning	Estimated head of cattle at end of Phase	Total of vaccinations in operational period	% related to estimate at beginning	% related to estimate at the end of Phase
Cameroon	568,700	775,000	2,076,241	117.46	89.23
Ivory Coast	250,000	310,000	792,761	105.75	85.07
Dahomey	331,704	390,000	951,623	95.43	81.41
Gambia	202,000	240,000	678,871	112.05	94.06
Ghana	407,790	420,000	1,052,627	86.17	83.42
Guinea	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,712,035	38.06	38.06
Upper Volta	2,400,000	2,500,000	6,629,537	92.18	88.48
Liberia	17,000	15,000	4,100	24.20	27.5
Mali	4,206,000	4,670,000	10,932,324	86.46	78.15
Mauritania	2,000,000	2,500,000	5,993,284	99.71	79.72
Niger	3,885,000	4,600,000	12,200,944	104.73	88.36
Nigeria	5,150,000	7,670,000	21,099,147	136.45	91.88
Senegal	2,000,000	2,500,000	6,412,816	106.70	85.37
Sierra Leone	150,000	200,000	475,460	105.38	79.04
Chad	3,800,000	4,300,000	10,366,107	90.76	80.43
Togo	160,000	160,000	106,248	33.32	33.32
Totals	27,048,194	32,750,000	81,484,125	100.56	82.75
(+) percentages without Guinea, Liberia and Togo				+ 104.41	85.36

ANNUAL TECHNICAL MEETING OF JOINT CAMPAIGN AGAINST RINDERPEST
Mogadiscio - 15th & 16 December, 1969

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS/LISTE DES PARTICIPANTS

ETHIOPIA

Dr. Ghirma Tadege,
Director of Meat Inspection and Quarantine,
Ministry of Agriculture,
Addis Ababa,
P.O. Box 1232,
Ethiopia.

Mr. Aimaz Fetene,
National Co-ordinator,
Ministry of Agriculture,
AddisAbaba,
Ethiopia.

Mr. Joseph Fikre,
Co-Director of Imperial Veterinary Institute-
Debre-Zeit,
P.O. Box 19,
Ethiopia.

KENYA

Mr. Jackson Ndeti Kyengo,
Chief Veterinary Field Officer,
Veterinary Laboratories,
P.O. KABETE,
Nairobi.

Mr. David Gichero,
Second Secretary,
Kenya Embassy,
MOGADISCIO.

SOMALIA

Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Nuraddin,
Director of Animal Health and Production,
Ministry of Livestock and Rural Development,
SOMALIA.

Mr. Hassan Abdi Eibacar,
Co-Manager,
Vet. Training School for Animal
Health Assistant,
P.O. Box 584,
SOMALIA.

Dr. Abdullahi Ahmed Karani,
Co-Manager, JP 15 Rinderpest Eradication,
P.O. Box 161, SOMALIA.

- SUDAN
Dr. Abdasher Ali Khalmfalla,
National Organiser of JP 15,
Ministry of Animal Resources,
P.O. Box 293,
Democratic Republic of Sudan.
- TANZANIA
Dr. J.L. Mrema,
Regional Director of Agriculture, Food and
Co-operatives,
P.O. Box 12,
SHINYANGA,
Tanzania.

Dr. C.L. Kombo,
Regional Director of Agriculture, Food and
Co-operatives,
P.O. Box 3163,
ARUSHA,
Tanzania.
- UGANDA
Mr. Gabriel Kidza Binaisa,
Deputy Commissioner of Veterinary Services,
and Animal Industry,
P.O. Box 7141,
KAMPALA,
Uganda.

Mr. B.G. Semafumu,
Assistant Commissioner of Veterinary
Services and Animal Industry-National Co-ordinator
JP 15,
P.O. Box 7141,
KAMPALA,
Uganda.
- OBSERVER/OBSERVATEUR
- LIBERIA
Mr. J. Hilary Mason,
Head, Animal Division,
Central Experiment Station,
c/o Department of Agriculture,
MONROVIA,
Liberia.
- MAURITIUS
Dr. M. Fareed Mosahed,
Officer in Charge,
Division of Veterinary Services,
Le-Reduit,
Mauritius.

OBSERVER/OBSERVATEUR
(CONTD.)

E.C.A. Mr. Njuguna Njao,
Economic Affairs Officer,
United Nations Economic Commission for Africa,
P.O. Box 3001,
Addis Ababa,
Ethiopia.

U.S.A.I.D. Dr. D.E. De Tray,
Regional Livestock Adviser,
U.S.A.I.D.
P.O. Box 30137,
Nairobi, Kenya.

Dr. Frank H. Madden,
Veterinary Advisor,
U.S.A.I.D.,
c/o American Embassy,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Mr. Hunter V. Farnham,
Regional Projects Officer, AFR/IRA,
Agency for International Development,
Washington, D.C. 20523,
U.S.A.

Mr. Alex Dickie,
USAID Regional Food & Agricultural Officer,
P.O. Box 30137,
Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr. Peter K. Daniells,
Attache for Regional Economic Affairs,
American Embassy,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

O.D.M. Great Britain Mr. R.L. Wooldridge,
British Veterinary Team,
P.O. Box 324,
Hamdeisa,
Somalia.

German Technical Aid Dr. Peter Viertel,
Project Manager JP 15 in Somalia,
P.O. Box 672,
Mogadiscio,
Somalia.

OERS Dr. Toure,
Docteur Veterinaire Responsable,
National Campagne de Vaccination,
Direction E. Lerage,
DAKAR, Senegal.

OBSERVER/OBSERVATEUR
(CONTD.)

East African Community Dr. W. Plowright,
Head, Division of Virus Diseases,
E.A.V.R.O.,
Muguga,
P.O. Kabete,
Kenya.

IEIYT - Paris

Mr. Blanc Robert,
Veterinaire Inspecteur General,
Chef de la Mission Veterinaire Francaise en
Ethiopia,
P.O. Box 1053,
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

SECRETARIAT

Mr. A.O. Odelola,
Executive Secretary,
OAU/STRC,
P.M.B. 2359,
Lagos, Nigeria.

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

Dr. Iain M. Macfarlane,
International Co-ordinator,
OAU/STRC/JP.15,
P.O. Box 14145,
Westlands,
Nairobi,
Kenya.

Dr. Ahmed Mohamed Dahab,
Deputy International Co-ordinator,
OAU/STRC/JP.15,
P.O. Box 14145,
Westlands,
Nairobi,
Kenya.



AFRICAN UNION UNION AFRICAINE

African Union Common Repository

<http://archives.au.int>

Organs

Council of Ministers & Executive Council Collection

1970-08

Progress report on O.A.U. joint campaign against rinderpest

Organization of African Unity

Organization of African Unity

<https://archives.au.int/handle/123456789/7674>

Downloaded from African Union Common Repository