



GF-TADs for Europe

5-year Action Plan

for the period 2012 – 2016

Final Version (2013)

Rev 2



Introduction

1. The Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), launched in 2004 is a joint initiative of OIE and FAO to achieve the prevention and control of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) and in particular to address their regional and global dimensions. The initiative is built on experiences in the past showing that progress in controlling TADs at country level is not likely to be successful and sustainable unless the efforts are part of a coordinated regional approach / embedded into supra-national frameworks.
2. The GF-TADs for Europe - the regional branch of the GF-TADs for the European region according to the OIE delineation -, was established in 2005 with a view to responding to increasingly frequent regional crises, in particular HPAI but also FMD, CSF, rabies, etc. It encourages the creation of regional alliances and partnerships and the definition of a common vision and subsequent action plans for the control of priority TADs in the region.
3. The GF-TADs for Europe governance is composed of a Regional Steering Committee supported by a Secretariat. The Regional Steering Committee acts as a regional stakeholder platform, involving the leading regional technical organisations, OIE Regional Commission, FAO Regional Representation, country representatives, regional and international donors. The Secretariat is provided by the OIE Representation for Eastern Europe, including the OIE sub-regional Representation in Brussels. The GF-TADs for Europe operates under the overall guidance and supervision of the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee and Management Committee.
4. During its third meeting (SC3, February 2010, Brussels, Belgium), the GF-TADs for Europe Steering Committee recommended that 'a 4-year Action Plan be made available by the end of 2011' (refer to recommendation #1, 3b).

This document presents the elaboration process, the objectives and the content, and the implementation mechanisms of the GF-TADs for Europe Action Plan covering the period 2012 – 2016¹.

¹ Given that the main priority disease of this Action Plan is FMD, it was relevant to align the duration of the Action Plan with the duration of the first phase of the FAO-OIE FMD Global Strategy (= 5 years).

❖ Elaboration process

5. The GF-TADs Action Plan was elaborated over almost a 2 year period, from February 2010 until January 2012. It results from the collated conclusions and recommendations of all the meetings held in the region Europe under the GF-TADs umbrella or during meetings that recommended the use of the GF-TADS mechanism to influence and/or implement activities². The list of meetings is provided in the Table below and main recommendations made during the meetings are summarised in *Annex 1*.

Title of the meeting	Date and location
GF-TADs for Europe 3 rd Steering Committee meeting	February 2010, Brussels / Belgium
OIE/FAO/EU Coordination meeting for Western Balkan countries	May 2010, Sofia / Bulgaria
24 th Conference of the OIE regional Commission for Europe	September 2010, Astana / Kazakhstan
Greifswald meeting on ASF	October 2010, Greifswald / Germany
Berlin meeting on ASF	January 2011, Berlin / Germany
1 st Veterinary Forum for South East European region	February 2011, Budapest / Hungary
Workshop on Future challenges for veterinarians in the European Union and in neighbouring countries	April 2011, Budapest / Hungary
79 th OIE General Session	May 2011, Paris / France
Central Asia One Health Action Plan meetings (World bank)	July 2011, Antalya / Turkey August 2011, Almaty / Kazakhstan
GF-TADs 4 th Global Steering Committee meeting	October 2011, Rome / Italy
GF-TADs for Europe 4 th Steering Committee meeting	January 2012, Brussels / Belgium
GF-TADs Global Steering Committee meeting	October 2012, Paris / France
Other relevant global meeting/initiatives	

6. The general outlines of the draft Action Plan were for the first time presented and discussed during the meeting of the OIE Regional Commission (79th OIE General Session) in Paris in May 2011. The draft Action Plan was presented and discussed during the GF-TADs fourth Steering Committee meeting in Brussels in January 2012. Then it was officially endorsed by the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee during an e-consultation in March 2012 and validated by the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee in October 2012. The Action Plan implementation started just after official endorsement by the RSC in March 2012.

² The OIE General Sessions and Regional Conferences are not GF-TADs events but (i) are arenas where the GF-TADs for Europe activities are systematically mentioned and promoted and (ii) whose regional recommendations were used to elaborate the GF-TADs Action Plan; they are therefore included among the events listed in the table above .

❖ Overarching principles for the elaboration of the Action Plan

7. The Action Plan is in line with:

- the GF-TADs founding document, the **2004 GF-TADs Agreement**;
- the **recommendations provided by the GF-TADs Global Steering Committee** over the past 4 years (recommendations of the GF-TADs GSC1, 2, 3 and 4);
- the **recommendations provided by the GF-TADs Steering Committee for Europe** over the past 5 years (recommendations of the GF-TADs RSC1, 2, 3 and 4);
- the recommendations made during the **2nd evaluation of the GF-TADs** carried out in 2009, notably those that particularly address regional aspects (see recommendations 15 to 19);
- The **'corporate' Strategies of the FAO, OIE and of the EC** respectively the FAO One Health Action Plan (2011-2015), the OIE Fifth Strategic Plan (2011 – 2015) and the new Animal Health Strategy for the European Union (2007-2013).

8. Overall, the Action Plan has been developed in line with the following five main principles:

- The prevention and control of transboundary animal diseases, in particular at source, is a **Global Public Good**. It requires coordinated efforts, solidarity and the full political support from national and regional authorities and justifies public investments;
- **Early detection, early warning and rapid response**, based on robust national surveillance systems that rely strongly on the participation of private veterinarians and livestock breeders, is key to the fight against priority TADs;
- The **Veterinary Services (VS)**, operating in line with the OIE international standards on **quality and good governance**, are the corner stones of efficient and cost-effective prevention and control of animal diseases;
- Investing in the **good governance of VS** and in prevention measures is much less costly than the economic losses incurred by major animal health crises;
- **Tackling diseases at the animal source** remains the most efficient and cost-effective way of dealing with **zoonotic threats and high impact diseases**;
- **Good national and international collaboration** between the Animal and Human Health authorities, and where appropriate the environment authorities, in accordance with the One Health approach is key to the prevention and control of zoonoses and high impact infectious diseases.

❖ Focus / priorities

9. The Action Plan addresses the animal diseases and topics that have qualified as 'priority' for the region³, namely:

- ▶ Foot and Mouth disease (FMD)
 - ▶ African Swine Fever (ASF)
 - ▶ Classical Swine Fever (CSF)
 - ▶ Rabies
 - ▶ Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)
 - ▶ Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)
 - ▶ Brucellosis
- and
- ▶ the reinforcement of Veterinary Services

10. However, given the current situation as of January 2012:

- The main focus will be on three priority diseases:
 - ▶ FMD, given the strong emphasis at global level with the preparation of the global FAO-OIE Strategy to be officially presented in June 2012,
 - ▶ ASF, which is a disease of growing concern in Europe, that needs the mobilisation of the whole region; and
 - ▶ Rabies, currently considered as a neglected disease is still the most important zoonosis in terms of numbers of human deaths worldwide despite being entirely preventable. The disease control in dogs will benefit from the strong advocacy made by the OIE during the OIE international conference on rabies in Seoul, Republic of South Korea in September 2011.

- The Action Plan also integrates the regional component of strategies decided at global level under the GF-TADs mechanism (Rinderpest post eradication activities); and

- The Action Plan is flexible enough to address new or rising concerns (emergence or re-emergence of an animal disease, which would become a regional priority).

³ See recommendations and minutes of the GF-TADs for Europe Steering Committee meetings 1, 2, 3 and 4

General objectives

11. The overall objectives of the GF-TADs for Europe Action Plan are as follows:

- Objective 1: Facilitate collaboration and maximise synergies among the countries and stakeholders in the region;
- Objective 2: Prevent the occurrence and reduce potential impacts of animal disease events on human health, livelihoods and economies in the region;
- Objective 3: Promote adequate governance of Veterinary Services in accordance with OIE standards through capacity building programmes at national and regional levels (that provide for appropriate legislation, resources and alliances between the public and private sectors);
- Objective 4: Ensure adequate funding to support implementation of disease prevention, detection and control activities, both in peace time and in crisis periods (including the establishment of funds for compensation of animals culled during eradication campaigns).

12. More specifically, the Action Plan for the Europe region aims to:

- Facilitate regional and cross-border collaboration in the field of animal health, including twinning and networking activities;
- Improve national and regional knowledge and information/data on priority animal diseases;
- Provide technical guidance to improve disease prevention, surveillance, early detection, notification and rapid response systems (i.e., including Good Emergency Management Practice [GEMP]) in order to address all factors that affect or threaten animal health including zoonoses;
- Improve diagnostic laboratory capacity and performance at national level and support the establishment / reinforcement of national and regional reference laboratories, including laboratory networks;
- Support the reinforcement of Veterinary Services;
- Ensure the appropriate advocacy for animal disease prevention and control activities.

❖ GF-TADs labeling attribution process and expected results

13. GF-TADs is a mechanism for policy definition, coordination and harmonisation and not an operational tool for programmes/projects implementation. As a consequence, GF-TADs does not have a programme of activities *per se*.

14. However, activities can be labeled GF-TADs if implemented under the umbrella of the GF-TADs and thus receiving the guidance of the GF-TADs Steering Committee for Europe.

15. In addition, stakeholders in animal health are encouraged to use the GF-TADs platform whenever appropriate according to the decision of the Steering Committee for Europe, including for activities that are not labeled GF-TADs but which contribute to the GF-TADs for Europe objectives.

16. Organisations and stakeholders in the region decide on an ad hoc basis if they want to have certain activities labeled as GF-TADs activities. The organisations are requested to bring planned GF-TADs activities to the attention of the GF-TADs for Europe Steering Committee via the GF-TADs for Europe Secretariat for their labeling and if accepted (see point 17) to present the results during the biennial GF-TADs Steering Committee for Europe meetings. The GF-TADs for Europe Secretariat will annex the activities to the Action Plan on a yearly basis.

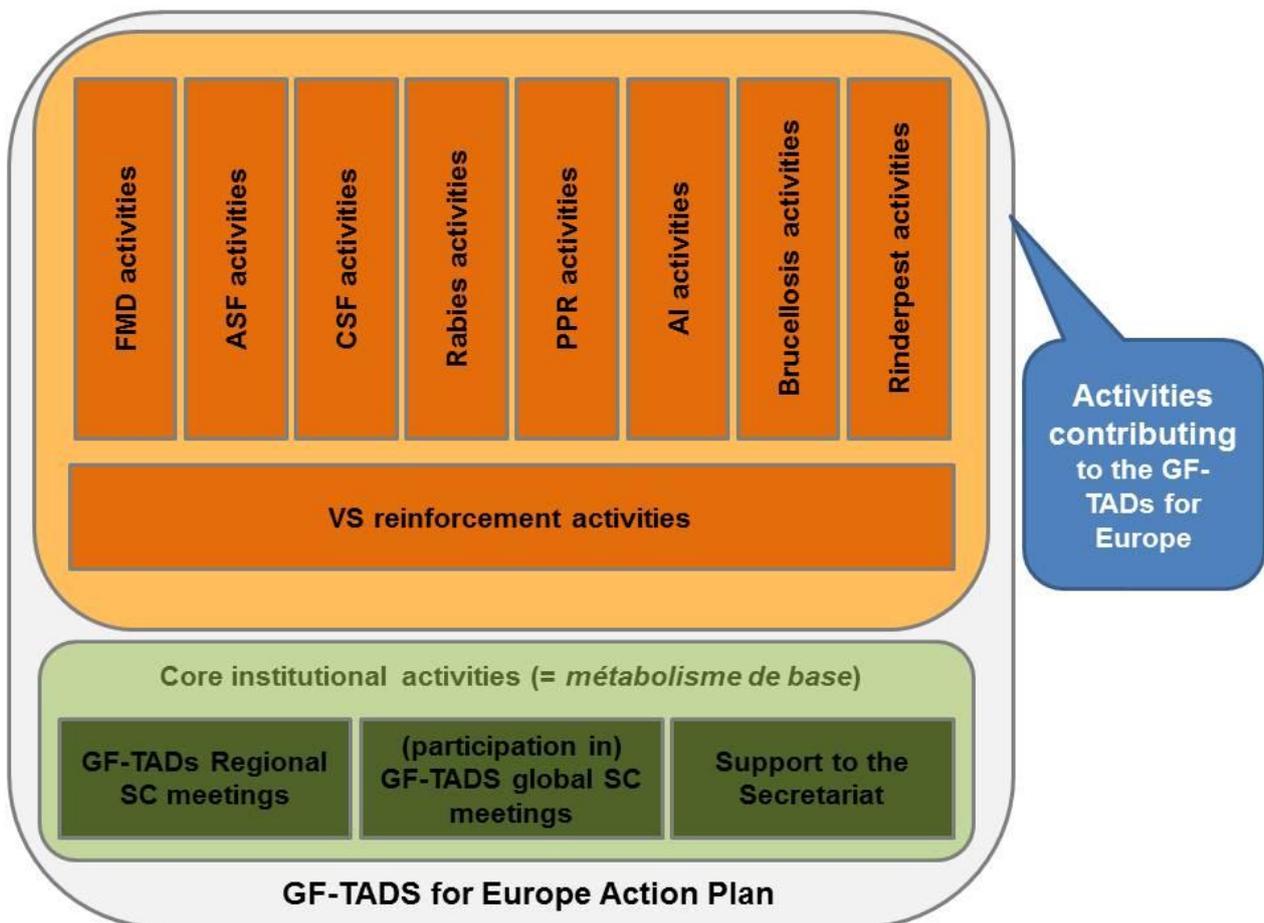
17. To be labeled 'GF-TADs', the activity should meet all 5 following criteria:

1. Address one of the priority diseases or topics of the GF-TADs for Europe;
2. Contribute to the expected results as listed under Point 16 below;
3. Avoid duplication of or contradiction to any other activity in the region, and be in line with the stakeholders portfolios in the region;
4. Have its effects maximised if implemented at regional rather than at national level, and two (cross-border activities) or more countries (sub-regional / regional activities) are involved; and

5. Be endorsed by the GF-TADs Steering Committee for Europe during its regular meetings or an e-consultation procedure on an *ad-hoc* basis (see point 22).

18. Three categories of activities can receive the GF-TADs labeling:
- ▶ Vertical = disease-oriented activities;
 - ▶ Horizontal = topic-oriented activities; and
 - ▶ Core institutional activities (= 'métabolisme de base'), to ensure the proper functioning of the regional governance and platform (Regional Steering Committee, regional Secretariat, participation in Global Steering Committee).

The overall architecture of the Action Plan is depicted in the following chart:



19. The expected results of the GF-TADs labeled activities are presented in [Annex 2](#).

❖ Implementation arrangements

20. The implementation arrangements of the GF-TADs for Europe Action Plan refer to the Terms of Reference of the Regional Governance of the GF-TADs (ToR), namely of the GF-TADS Steering Committee for Europe and the Secretariat. More specifically:

21. The GF-TADs Steering Committee for Europe is in charge of the overall monitoring of the implementation of the Action Plan, with the support of the Secretariat (see point 4.1 and 4.3 of the ToR).

22. In between the regular meetings of the GF-TADs for Europe Steering Committee, the GF-TADs labeling of activities is done via an e-consultation procedure on an *ad-hoc* basis and will depend on the regions of the countries involved.

The procedure:

- If the event involves countries from the Europe region only, the President or the Secretariat of the GF-TADs Steering Committee for Europe, after consulting the Global Management Committee of the GF-TADs, will consult the Members of the RSC electronically for a tacit consent or comments within 10 working days. In exceptional cases, emergency procedures may be foreseen. Endorsement is made by mutual consent;
- If the event involves countries belonging to Europe and one or more other regions, the President of the GF-TADs Steering Committee for Europe or the GF-TADs Global Secretariat will consult the GF-TADs Management Committee, which will take the decision. The Management Committee systematically informs the Presidents of the GF-TADs Steering Committees concerned as well as the GF-TADs regional Secretariats of the decision taken with regard to the labelization of the event.

23. Whenever needed for the implementation of the Action Plan, the GF-TADs for Europe

- liaises with other regional GF-TADs SCs;
- liaises with other regional or supra-regional initiatives (e.g. REMESA);
- requests the support of the GF-TADs-related tools, namely FAO/OIE/WHO GLEWS, OIE/FAO OFFLU and FAO/OIE CMC-AH.

24. Progress report of the Action Plan is made during the meetings of the GF-TADs Steering Committee for Europe by the Chairman. In years when there is no such meeting, progress reports may be provided during the Conferences of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe. The GF-TADs for Europe Chairman – assisted if needed by the GF-TADs for Europe Secretariat - reports annually on the progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan to the Global Steering Committee during the Global Steering Committee meetings.

Annex 1 – Summary of the main recommendations made during the GF-TADs related meetings (2010-2011)

Title of the meeting	Main recommendations
GF-TADs for Europe 3 rd Steering Committee meeting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rabies (control at animal source; stray dog control) - FMD (FMD West Eurasia roadmap; coordination with Northern Africa via REMESA) - ASF (movement control; swill feeding control; biosecurity; compensation schemes); - CSF (coordination) - HPAI (prevention; coordination with Northern Africa) - PPR (registration of Small Ruminants; movement control; vaccination: prohibition of rinderpest vaccine use); - VS (PVS pathway)
OIE/FAO/EU Coordination meeting for Western Balkan countries	<p>(Priority diseases: rabies; CSF; brucellosis ; priority topics: food safety; mvt control)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Harmonisation and coordination among WBC - Long term support to the VS - Regular forum / platform for information sharing
24 th Conference of the OIE regional Commission for Europe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Border control (to countries): legal framework; VS authority; infrastructure and resources; control incl non-commercial material; procedures; measures against smuggling; - ASF (Rec #2): information and education pg (vets and all stakeholders); epidemiosurveillance plans; mvt control; food waste; contingency plans and funds; laboratory diagnostic; wildlife and ticks roles; notification to OIE and cross border information; regional workshop
Greifswald meeting on ASF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ↗ Information exchanges (informal and formal) - ↗ Epidemiology of the disease (backyard, free range) and chain analysis [fact finding missions] - Legislation (safer trade) - GF-TADs to serve as a coordination mechanism + regional workshops
Berlin meeting on ASF	
1 st Veterinary Forum for South East European region	(Priorities: ASF and CSF; Brucellosis; Rabies; FMD)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regular forum + ad hoc meetings on specific topics (ASF cross border meetings) - National focal points on brucellosis (↗ exchange; reg programme) - FMD Tripartite meetings (Bulgaria, Turkey and Greece)
<p>Workshop on Future challenges for veterinarians in the European Union and in neighbouring countries</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cross-border and regional cooperation with prompt information flow - Harmonised policies and measures - Strong, well organised and well resources (includ. for compensation) Veterinary Services, based on good governance principles (use of the OIE PVS tool) - ↗ public awareness (includ. animal welfare) and stakeholders' involvement - GF-TADs 4-year Action Plan needed to ↗ coordination
<p>GF-TADs for Europe 4th Steering Committee meeting</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brucellosis to be included as a priority TADs for the Europe region - FMD (FAO-OIE Global Strategy; FAO-OIE global Conference; west-Eurasia roadmap; endorsement of national FMD control programs by OIE) - ASF (contingency plans; compensation schemes; regional ASF meetings; improved knowledge on epidemiological situation; importance of the role of the Russian authorities) - PPR (lessons learnt from EC project; combined FMD-PPR prevention and control activities whenever possible; eventual GF-TADs global PPR Working Group; OIE official disease status recognition pathway for PPR under study) - CSF (lessons learnt from EC projects; roles of wild boars) - Rabies (OIE rabies Global Conference recommendations; intersectoral and cross-border collaboration) - HPAI (awareness maintaining) - Brucellosis (increased knowledge on Brucellosis situation in Europe; assessment of critical control points; small ruminants identification and registration system; improved lab capacity for brucellosis diagnostic) - Rinderpest (sequestration questionnaire) - VS (Treatment components of the OIE PVS pathway; investment programmes)

	- Others (coordination with other regions; emerging Schmallenberg virus; border control)
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Annex 2 – Expected Results and eligible activities

Foot and mouth disease (FMD)

► **Expected results:**

- **FMD R1** - Countries or zones in Europe that are officially free of FMD with or without vaccination maintained their status over the next five years.
- **FMD R2** - Countries in Europe not officially free of FMD with or without vaccination have progressed along the PCP Pathway, and in particular, regularly report to the OIE on their FMD situation.
- **FMD R3** - All countries with a suspended FMD-free status (with or without vaccination) have regained the status.

► **Eligible activities:**

All activities included in the FAO-OIE Global Strategy for the control of FMD are applicable to the European region.

► **Progress Indicators:**

- **FMD I1** - Number of countries with FMD outbreaks in Europe
- **FMD I2** - Number of outbreaks in Europe officially reported to the OIE
- **FMD I3** - PCP stages of the countries in Europe at the end of the Action Plan period
- **FMD I4** - Number of country FMD control programmes endorsed by OIE;
- **FMD I5** - Number of countries with formal OIE recognition of FMD-free status with or without vaccination;
- **FMD I6** - Number of relevant trainings and workshops provided at regional or global level;
- **FMD I7** - Number of samples sent to the OIE and OIE/FAO Reference Laboratory Network (from Europe countries).

► **Baseline situation** (as of January 2012):

Number of countries infected in Europe (2011)	6
Number of FMD outbreaks in Europe (2011)	1086

African swine fever (ASF)

► **Expected results:**

- **ASF R1** - Further spread of ASF in the region is prevented
- **ASF R2** - ASF in countries or zones in Europe where the situation is endemic in Europe is progressively controlled
- **ASF R3** - Knowledge on ASF epidemiology in Europe has increased
- **ASF R4** - At risk countries are better prepared

► **Eligible activities:**

- ASF A1 - ASF portfolio review
- ASF A2 - Regional training workshops for veterinarians and laboratories on ASF
- ASF A3 - Cross-border / (sub)regional coordination meetings on ASF
- ASF A4 - Seminars/workshops to develop contingency Plans and compensation schemes
- ASF A5 - Studies on the role of ticks and wildlife in the epidemiology of the disease

► **Indicators:**

- ASF I1 - Number of ASF affected countries in Europe
- ASF I2 - Number of ASF outbreaks in Europe officially reported to the OIE
- ASF I3 - Number of ASF contingency plans available in countries in Europe

► **Baseline situation**

Number of ASF affected countries in Europe (2011)	3
Number of outbreaks in ASF affected countries (2011)	3
- Italy (Sardinia)	53
- Russia	11
- Armenia	
Number of ASF contingency plans available in countries in Europe	To be completed

. Rabies

► **Expected results:**

- Rab R1 - Dog rabies prevention and control has increased in five years
- Rab R2 - Rabies control is considered as a high priority in all countries in Europe
- Rab R3 - Dog population management is applied in compliance with OIE standards
- Rab R4 - Rabies control programmes are combined with other zoonosis prevention and control programmes
- Rab R5 - Rabies did not spread to hitherto rabies-free countries or sub-regions.
- Rab R6 – Rabies in dog is a notifiable disease in all countries of Europe

► **Eligible activities:**

- Rab A1 - Rabies portfolio review
- Rab A2 - Rabies awareness campaigns, to support regional rabies control efforts
- Rab A3 - Cross-border / sub-regional meetings on rabies (including awareness campaigns, dog population management campaigns and vaccine supply and quality control)

- **Rab A4** - Technical and capacity building activities at regional level, including workshops on practical epidemiology, surveillance, vaccination, communication methods, laboratory diagnosis and biosecurity, dog population control
- **Rab A5** - Regional workshops/seminars on guidelines and training regarding prevention, surveillance and contingency planning for rabies-free countries:
- **Rab A6** - Rabies vaccine bank(s) development and management;

► **Indicators:**

- **Rab I1** - Number of rabies affected countries in Europe
- **Rab I2** - Number of animal rabies cases in Europe officially reported to the OIE (in both domestic and wild animal populations)
- **Rab I3** – Number of rabies cases in humans reported to WHO
- **Rab I4** - Number of countries in Europe having a national legislation providing for rabies to be a notifiable disease in animals
- **Rab I5** - Number of animal vaccination campaigns implemented in Europe
- **Rab I6** – Number of countries in Europe having a dog population control programme according to OIE guidelines
- **Rab I7** - Number of regional vaccine banks in Europe
- **Rab I8** - Number of countries using quality-controlled rabies vaccines only

► **Baseline situation**

Number of rabies affected countries in Europe (2011)	18
Number of animal cases in Europe (2011)	2131
Number of post-exposure prophylaxis treatments in humans in Europe (2011)	To be completed
Number of countries in Europe with provision for notification of rabies in animals (2011)	(to be completed)
Number of animal vaccination campaigns implemented in Europe (2011)	28
Number of programmes for sterilisation of dogs	To be completed

Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)

► **Expected results:**

- **PPR R1** - Further spread of PPR in hitherto free countries of the region is prevented
- **PPR R2** - PPR is progressively controlled in countries in Europe where the situation is endemic
- **PPR R3** - At risk countries have improved their level of preparedness should a PPR outbreak occur;
- **PPR R4** - Surveillance is in place in PPR-affected and at-risk countries;

- **PPR 5** - Any new PPR outbreaks in free countries and sub-regions are immediately controlled.

► **Eligible activities:**

- PPR Portfolio Review
- Regional advocacy and training workshops on PPR
- Cross-border / sub-regional coordination meetings on PPR
- Workshops/seminars on contingency Planning on PPR
- PPR antigen and vaccine bank development and management

► **Indicators:**

- **PPR I1** - Number of PPR affected countries in Europe
- **PPR I2** - Number of PPR outbreaks in Europe officially reported to the OIE
- **PPR I3** - Number of PPR vaccination campaigns in Europe
- **PPR I4** – Number of PPR-free counties in Europe having a PPR contingency plan
- **PPR I5** – Number of countries having a PPR control programme officially recognised by the OIE
- **PPR I6** - Number of regional vaccine banks
- **PPR I7** - Number of samples sent to the OIE and FAO Reference Centres (from Europe countries)
- **PPR I8** - Number of countries using quality-controlled PPR vaccines only

► **Baseline situation**

Number of PPR affected countries in Europe (2011)	1
Number of PPR outbreaks in Europe (2011)	81
Number of PPR vaccination campaigns in Europe (2011)	1

Classical swine fever (CSF)

► **Expected results:**

- **CSF R1** - Further spread of CSF in the region is prevented
- **CSF R2** - CSF is progressively controlled in countries where the situation is endemic in Europe
- **CSF R3** - CSF in wildlife is actively monitored and controlled in more countries in Europe
- **CSF R4** - Countries or zones in Europe that are officially free of CSF maintained their status over the next five years.

► **Eligible activities:**

- **CSF A1** - CSF Portfolio Review
- **CSF A3** - Regional training workshops on CSF
- **CSF A4** - Cross-border / sub-regional coordination meetings on CSF
- **CSF A5** - Workshops / seminars on contingency Planning on CSF

► **Indicators:**

- CSF I1 - Number of CSF affected countries in Europe
- CSF I2 - Number of CSF outbreaks in Europe officially reported to the OIE
- CSF I3 – Number of CSF awareness programmes in Europe
- CSF I4 – Number of countries having a CSF control programme officially recognised by the OIE

► **Baseline situation**

Number of CSF affected countries in Europe (2011)	3
Number of CSF outbreaks in Europe (2011)	18
Number of awareness programmes in Europe (2011)	To be completed

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)

► **Expected results:**

- AI R1 - Any new HPAI outbreaks of all types in free countries in Europe are immediately controlled
- AI R2 - HPAI-free countries in Europe have remained free
- AI R3 - Contingency Plans for HPAI are available in all HPAI-free countries in Europe

► **Eligible activities:**

AI A1 - All activities of the FAO-OIE Global Strategy for HPAI applicable in Europe.

AI A2 - All awareness-raising, supporting and coordinating activities at the global and/or regional level

► **Indicators:**

- AI I1 - Number of HPAI affected countries in Europe
- AI I2 - Number of HPAI outbreaks in Europe officially reported to the OIE
- AI I3 - Number of HPAI human cases reported to WHO
- AI I3 - Number of HPAI vaccination campaigns implemented in Europe
- AI I4 - Number of countries in Europe having an HPAI Contingency Plans
- AI A5 - Number of samples submitted to international Reference Centres;

► **Baseline situation**

Number of HPAI affected countries in Europe (2011)	1
Number of HPAI outbreaks in Europe (2011)	1
Number of HPAI vaccination campaigns implemented in Europe(2011)	2
Number of countries with HPAI contingency plans	To be completed

► **Expected results**

- **Bru R1** - The brucellosis risk for humans is reduced in affected countries
- **Bru R2** - Sustainable brucellosis control programmes are in place in endemic and at risk countries
- **Bru R3** - Enhanced national capacity for effective surveillance and control of brucellosis in animals and humans
- **Bru R4** - Brucellosis control activities are coordinated and harmonised at regional level
- **Bru R5** – Brucellosis prevalence at an acceptable low level⁴ in susceptible livestock animals

► **Eligible activities**

- **Bru A1** - Surveys (contribution to) to determine the prevalence of brucellosis in livestock in countries where the situation of brucellosis is not known
- **Bru A2** - Assistance to the national veterinary authorities in developing and implementing informed strategies for effective control of brucellosis in animals
- **Bru A3** - Promotion of intersectoral collaboration and public awareness for brucellosis.
- **Bru A4** - Promotion of regional coordination and harmonisation of brucellosis control and surveillance activities

► **Indicators**

- **Bru I1** - Number of countries with a proper understanding of the disease situation both in animals and humans
- **Bru I2** - Number of countries adopting a national strategic plan for surveillance and control of brucellosis in livestock
- **Bru I3** - Number of regional meetings for coordination of brucellosis control and surveillance
- **Bru I4** - Number of countries affected with brucellosis in animals in Europe
- **Bru I5** - Number of brucellosis cases in humans in Europe
- **Bru I6** - Number of countries with sustainable (long-term) brucellosis vaccination programme

► **Baseline situation**



Number of countries with a national strategy / action plan for Brucellosis (2011)	To be completed
Number of regional meetings on Brucellosis in Europe (2011)	To be completed
Number of countries affected with Brucellosis in animals in Europe (2011)	14
Number of Brucellosis cases in humans in Europe	To be completed

⁴ “Low level” can be defined as an acceptable level that is low enough to be easily manageable with no major risk for humans

(2011)	
Number of countries with sustainable (long-term) brucellosis vaccination programme	To be completed

Rinderpest

Nota bene: questionnaire surveys were sent out by FAO and OIE to understand the situation with regard to establishing an inventory of institutes holding rinderpest virus-containing material.

► **Expected results**

- **RP R1** - Global freedom from rinderpest infection in susceptible animals is maintained (no reoccurrence of rinderpest in Europe)
- **RP R2** - All countries, but in particular countries infected in the recent past and/or harboring virus stocks, have surveillance in place and are well prepared should the disease re-emerge.

As far as can be ascertained:

- **RP R3** - The number of laboratories (in Europe) where rinderpest virus containing materials (RVCM) are stored is limited to a very small number of biosecure facilities which are approved to hold RVCM by the international organisations
- **RP R4** - RVCM in non-approved laboratories (in Europe) are destroyed or transferred to the above mentioned approved biosecure facilities

► **Eligible activities**

All activities of the FAO-OIE post eradication strategy (depending on the results of the questionnaires) such as virus sequestration, surveillance, etc.

More specifically:

- **RP A1** - Supervising and auditing relevant rinderpest-holding or research laboratories;
- **RP A2** - Training on surveillance and contingency plan formulation.

► **Indicators**

- **RP I1** - World remains free from rinderpest;
- **RP I2** - The number of OIE Member Countries in Europe reporting to OIE on the status of virus stocks in their countries
- **RP I3** - Number of non-authorized institutions in Europe holding rinderpest virus or rinderpest virus containing materials (RVCM) is reduced;
- **RP I4** - Institutions (in Europe) authorised to hold RVCM are under international supervision;
- **RP I5** - Number of official international visits to the approved laboratories and institutions;

► **Baseline situation**

Reinforcement of Veterinary Services (VS)

► **Expected results:**

- **VS R1** - Good governance of VS has improved in Europe
- **VS R2** - Animal Health systems are in place in Europe

► **Eligible activities:**

- **VS A1** - All capacity building and investment programmes supporting the improvement of Veterinary Services as indicated by the results of the OIE PVS pathway (OIE PVS Evaluation and Gap Analysis reports)

► **Indicators:**

- **VS I1** - Number and budget of investment programmes in the region supporting strengthening Veterinary Services following OIE-supported Round Tables with donors
- **VS I2** - Number of VS engaged in the 'treatment phase' of the PVS Pathway (legislation, laboratories, veterinary education, VSBs, public/private sector alliances), on a voluntary basis.

► **Baseline situation**

Number and budget of investment programmes on VS in the region (2011)	(to be completed)
Number of VS engaged in the 'treatment phase' of the PVS Pathway (legislation, laboratories, veterinary education, VSBs, public/private sector alliances)	(to be completed)

Core activities

► **Expected results:**

- **Core R1** - The GF-TADs for Europe SC functions as a platform bringing added value to the countries for the prevention and control of TADS
- **Core R2** - Coordination for the progressive control of priority TADs in Europe and with neighbouring regions is improved

► **Eligible activities:**

- **Core A1** - Organisation of GF-TADs for Europe SC meetings
- **Core A2** - Participation in GSC meetings
- **Core A3** - Support to the Secretariat activities (facilitation, coordination and monitoring role, refer to the ToRs of the GF-TADs for Europe Secretariat), relationship between the GF-TADs for Europe Secretariat and the Global GF-TADs Secretariat.
- **Core A4** - Organisation of regional GF-TADs-labeled meetings and conferences (such as FMD regional roadmap meetings, technical workshops on regional priority diseases, etc)

► **Indicators:**

- Core I1 - Number of RSC meetings
- Core I2 - Number of meetings held under the GF-TADs for Europe umbrella (labeled events)
- Core I3 - Number of participations in meetings/communications with other regions by Members of the SC
- Core I4 - Active follow-up of recommendations made by the Regional and Global GF-TADs Steering Committees

► **Baseline situation**

Number of RSC meetings	1 every 2 years
Number of meetings organised under the GF-TADs umbrella in Europe (2011)	1
Number of GF-TADs labeled activities in Europe (2011)	Not applicable

Annex 3 – First GF-TADs for Europe Action Plan (2012 – 2013)

- **GF-TADs events:**

- Regional consultation on ASF (Budapest / Hungary, December 2012)
 - Outcomes: (to be completed)
- 4th meeting of the West Eurasia FMD Roadmap (Baku / Azerbaijan, April 2013)
 - Outcomes: (to be completed)
- Workshop on Classical and African Swine Fever (Vilnius / Lithuania, September 2013)
 - Outcomes: (to be completed)

- **Other events contributing to the objectives of the GF-TADs for Europe objectives:**

- EU Prevention and control programme (priority TADs)
 - ASF prevention activities reinforced in EU Member States, especially at the north-eastern borders;
 - BTSF sustained training missions and specific assistance on ASF (Armenia, Belarus, Ukraine 2011-2013);
 - EU rabies eradication projects in countries bordering the EU to the north-east;
 - IPA Multibeneficiary Project - Western Balkans on Support for the control/eradication of animal diseases (rabies and CSF);
 - EU PPR project in Turkey;
 - EU support to EuFMD *inter alia* projects in Bulgaria and Turkey;
 - Workshop on regional veterinary policies to support trade (Cyprus, September 2012) Mediterranean regional cooperation on *inter alia* FMD and PPR.
- FAO Prevention and control programmes (priority TADs)
 - Technical meeting of ASF experts, Pokrov, Russian Federation, April 2012
 - TCP/GCP projects:
 - **Brucellosis** control programme – Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Tajikistan
 - **Peste des petits ruminants** – assistance in controlling transboundary diseases in Kyrgyzstan
- OIE activities for Reinforcement of VS (and supporting structures):
 - OIE PVS evaluation missions: Serbia (March 2013); Turkmenistan (April 2013)
 - PVS Gap Analysis missions: Israel (November 2013)
 - OIE laboratory twinning programmes: Kazakhstan / brucellosis (April 2013)
 - OIE regional Seminar on VSB (Kazakhstan, December 2012)
 - OIE regional seminars for Focal Points

Annex 4 – Year 2 activities

Annex 5 – Year 3 activities

Annex 6 – Year 4 activities

Annex 7 – Year 5 activities