5th meeting of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Europe (RSC5)
8-9 October 2013
Bruxelles, Belgium

GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

OIE
Report on
Global Activities
September 2012–October 2013

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## Activities

**Meetings organized by the Global Secretariat**

- MC 5 *Paris, September 11, 2012*
- GSC 5 *Paris, October 16-17, 2012*
- MC 6 *Rome, March 28, 2013*
- MC 7 *Paris, September 12, 2013*

**GF-TADs meetings attended by the Global Secretariat**

- RSC for Africa *Accra, June 2013*
- RSC for Asia-Pacific *Tokyo, July 2013*
- RSC for Middle-East *Amman, Sep. 2013*
- RSC for Europe *Brussels, Oct. 2013*
# Activities (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meetings under GF-TADs flag or contributed to</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><a href="#">Developing a Step-wise approach for Rabies prevention and control</a> <a href="#">Rome, November 6-8, 2012</a></td>
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<td><a href="#">Inter-Regional Conference on RVF: challenge, prevention and control</a> <a href="#">Mombasa, November 13-15, 2012</a></td>
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<td><a href="#">2nd SC meeting: Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa and participation of African nations in sanitary standard settings</a> <a href="#">Lusaka, November 21-22, 2012</a></td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="#">4th WestEurasia Annual FMD Roadmap Meeting</a> <a href="#">Baku, April 2-4, 2013</a></td>
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<td><a href="#">Highly Pathogenic Emerging Diseases (HPED) meeting</a> <a href="#">Tokyo, 16 July 2013</a></td>
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</table>
Regional 5-year Action Plans

• Template and guidelines provided to set benchmarks and key progress indicators (KPIs), and to determine the disease control priorities.

• Finalization and endorsement of GF-TADs 5 year Action Plans
Upcoming GF-TADs Events

- **FAO-OIE Training Course** on epidemiology and diagnosis of *African Swine Fever* (ASF), *Classical Swine Fever* (CSF), and other swine diseases of high impact [*Perugia, November 11 – 15, 2013*]

- **6th Global Steering Committee Meeting** [*Rome, October 29-30, 2013*]
TRAINING COURSE ON EPIDEMIOLOGY AND DIAGNOSIS OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF), CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER (CSF) AND OTHER SWINE DISEASES OF HIGH IMPACT

Perugia, Italy 11 – 15 November 2013

Sponsored by the Ministry of Health, Government of Italy, and the United States Department of Agriculture Foreign Agricultural Service (USDA/FAS)
Activities/Initiatives

• “Sequential Approach to Identifying and Prioritizing of New TADs on a Regional/Sub-regional basis”, to facilitate priority setting to establish mechanisms for the control of new TADs identified, taking into account the regional background.

• “Cost/effectiveness of investment in prevention of TADs”, addressed to a lay public and useful as a hand out or reminder.

• Support the Presidents of RSCs in attaining a broader participation of stakeholders, including member countries, partners and development partners, RECs and Regional Organizations, in the RSC meetings.
Activities/Initiatives (2)

GF-TADs 5 year Action(able) Plan: moving from objectives to activities and results

To go beyond the realm of fuzzy goal-setting into an actionable plan for results, the Global Secretariat to draw out a scheme for RSCs reporting on activities related to TADs control by adopting KPIs that are SMART
A specific infectious disease of livestock can be classified as a regional priority TAD when it has the potential to:

i. spread rapidly in susceptible livestock populations, or throughout the entire region/over great distances causing high morbidity/mortality

ii. pose a serious threat to third parties

iii. result in epidemics

iv. seriously disrupt or inhibit trade in livestock and livestock products

v. injure rural economies or affect most severely or increase poverty levels of marginalized communities

vi. cause major production losses for livestock products such as meat milk

vii. threaten or compromise seriously food security and nutrition

viii. cause die-offs in wildlife populations

ix. cause public health major consequences/concern (zoonoses)
A country may be vulnerable to a TAD, but may feel it is not considered a priority because:

i. of the minor importance of the species affected,

ii. the country does not export that particular livestock species or products,

iii. it estimates that its own control mechanisms are adequate enough to prevent damage domestically,

iv. cannot afford the expenses and provide the expertise to participate in prevention or control measures,

v. does not fully comply with the requirements of agreements made with other countries which have the support of government funding,

vi. the application of control policies might cause the most severe effects on livestock production (i.e. stamping out policies with no compensation), especially at the level of peasant or backyard-type farming.

vii. national considerations or specific interests of few countries may drive regional decisions regarding protection against some disease, which for other countries in that region may not have been considered a priority.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>FMD</th>
<th>HPAI</th>
<th>PPR</th>
<th>Rabies</th>
<th>Brucellosis</th>
<th>CSF</th>
<th>ASF</th>
<th>Main focus on:</th>
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<tr>
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<td>FMD</td>
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<td>Sheep &amp; Goat Pox</td>
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<td>RVF</td>
<td>CBPP</td>
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<td>SPC</td>
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<td>Preventive activities against TADs</td>
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<tr>
<td>GLOBAL</td>
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<td>RP</td>
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Priority TADs (update Jul 2013) based on GF-TADs Regional 5 year Action Plans

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5th meeting of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Europe :::: Bruxelles, Belgium (8-9 October 2013)
TADs status (2012-2013) in Africa
(RSC8, Accra)

• Major threats in Africa continue to be RVF, FMD, ASF, PPR, ND, CBPP and LSD. African Trypanosomiasis and East Coast Fever are the most prevalent diseases in livestock.

• Diseases with highest number of reporting countries in Africa are CBPP, FMD, ND, PPR and Rabies.

• The quality of the information provided by countries has consistently improved across the years and the proportion of African countries that reported FMD serotypes increased markedly in 2011 and 2012.

• **FMD:** new outbreaks reported between January 2012 and April 2013 in Botswana, Libya, South Africa and Zambia, Egypt (SAT 2) and Libya.

• **PPR:** notifications to OIE from Algeria, Comoros, Angola, DRC. Collaborative efforts between Angola, DRC and Zambia were established for cross border control of PPR.
• **CBPP** is present in Central, Eastern, Western and parts of Southern Africa. Gambia and Senegal made full report on the disease and adopted emergency vaccination. 23 countries affected in 2012, accounting for 330 outbreaks and 15,556 mortalities (against 19 countries and 3,000 mortalities in 2011).

• **ASF** in 2012 affected 22 countries (AU-IBAR) in East, Central, Southern and Western regions, with 471 outbreaks recorded.

• **Dog rabies** endemic in most parts of Africa; situation complicated by the presence in various wildlife species. Organizational rather than technical issues hamper wider availability of dog or PEP vaccine.

• **RVF**: lack of epidemiological understanding. NVS have little or no capacity to monitor, anticipate and respond to RVF. The non-specific clinical signs make detection difficult when using passive surveillance to monitor the disease. Vaccine production economically not convenient.
TADs status (2012-2013) in ASIA and PACIFIC

(RSC7 Tokyo)

The region can count on support of several donors for TADs control: AusAID, Australia DAFF, USAID, USDA, Japan MAFF, JICA, New Zealand, Asian Development Bank, European Union, and World Bank

- Emergence of Avian Influenza A (H7N9) in China, MERS CoV, recent trends of bee diseases, rabies as well as high impact pig diseases in the Region

HPAI: need to increase throughput of isolates, particularly H5N1, to OIE or FAO International Ref. Labs under OFFLU to closely monitor virus evolution

Cross cutting issues (SPC):

- Chronic lack of veterinary skills and national investments in animal health services in the region

- Increasing threats due to growing economic activities related to tourism/visitor arrivals into the region, consumer affluence leading to greater and wider choices for imported consumer goods from wider range of sources, increasing mining, logging and fishing activities involving external partners
TADs status (2012-2013) in the Middle East

(RSC8 Amman)

• Degree of TADs control has not improved as expected, while some new diseases are emerging, including **LSD**, **FMD-SAT2**, **MERS-CoV**, **Rabies**

• **PPR** is growing in importance in the Middle East region and neighbouring regions of Eastern and Northern Africa and Central Asia with a progressive geographical extension, due also to uncontrolled animal movements

• **LSD**: the Middle East, especially the East Mediterranean region, is facing a new wave of LSD virus spreading beyond its current geographical area where previous outbreaks have been reported

• **Brucellosis**: Increased reports of human cases in Syrian Arab Republic and a fear of potential spreading of animal brucellosis to neighbours due to increased and uncontrolled export of livestock to Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and Iraq

• **MERS-CoV**: First emergence in April 2012 in Jordan. Countries with known human cases: Kingdom of Jordan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates. No animal source found to date
**Follow up (ME)**

- Improve generation of information/data on TADs
- Establish a livestock identification (that includes SR) in countries as an essential component of animal disease surveillance
- The FMD road map programmes be well articulated with other regional control programmes such as in the West Eurasia region and in Northern Africa
- PPR become one of the main focus among the priority diseases
- The RSC evaluate the possibility to include LSD and Rabies as priority diseases
- Support be continued for the brucellosis prevention and control programmes, with emphasis on Syria neighbouring countries
- Countries, with assistance from FAO, OIE and WHO, continue their efforts related to the understanding of infections due to MERS-CoV, by investigating possible domestic and wild animal sources.