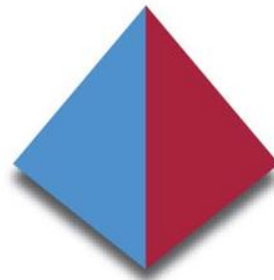


# 5<sup>th</sup> meeting of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for Europe (RSC5)

8-9 October 2013  
Bruxelles, Belgium



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





# Report on Global Activities September 2012–October 2013

*Fulvio Biancifiori*  
*Coordinator,*  
*GF-TADs Global Secretariat*

# 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. 2103*]

# Activities (2)

Meetings under  
GF-TADs flag or  
contributed to

- Developing a Step-wise approach for **Rabies** prevention and control [*Rome, November 6-8, 2012*]
- Inter-Regional Conference on **RVF**: challenge, prevention and control [*Mombasa, November 13-15, 2012*]
- 2<sup>nd</sup> SC meeting: Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa and participation of African nations in sanitary standard settings [*Lusaka, November 21-22, 2012*]
- 4<sup>th</sup> WestEurasia Annual **FMD** Roadmap Meeting [*Baku, April 2-4, 2013*]
- Highly Pathogenic Emerging Diseases (HPED) meeting [*Tokyo, 16 July 2013*]

# Activities (3)

## 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*]
- **6<sup>th</sup> Global Steering Committee Meeting** [*Rome, October 29-30, 2013*]





# GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



*Ministero della Salute*



## **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



## Guidelines: “*Sequential Approach to Identifying and Prioritizing of New TADs on a Regional/Sub-regional basis*”

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.



| Region   | Priority TADs <i>(update Jul 2013)</i>    |      |     |                  |             |             |             | Main focus on:              |
|--|---|------|-----|------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>based on GF-TADs Regional 5 year Action Plans</i> |   |      |     |                  |             |             |             |                             |
| EUROPE   | FMD                                       | HPAI | PPR | Rabies           | Brucellosis | CSF         | ASF         | FMD, Rabies, ASF            |
| MID- EAST  | FMD                                       | HPAI | PPR | Sheep & Goat Pox | RVF         | Brucellosis | BT Glanders | FMD, Brucellosis, RVF       |
| AFRICA   | FMD                                       | ND   | PPR | Rabies           | RVF         | CBPP        | ASF         | PPR, FMD, CBPP, RVF, Rabies |
| AMERICAS   | FMD                                       | HPAI |     | Rabies           | CSF         | BSE         | NWS         | FMD, CSF, Rabies, NWS, BSE  |
| <b>ASIA</b>  |   |      |     |                  |             |             |             |                             |
| SAARC  | FMD                                       | HPAI | PPR |                  |             |             |             |                             |
| ASEAN +3   | FMD                                       | HPAI |     | Rabies           |             | CSF         |             |                             |
| SPC  | <i>Preventive activities against TADs</i> |      |     |                  |             |             |             |                             |
| GLOBAL   | FMD                                       | HPAI | PPR | Rabies           | RVF         | RP          | ASF         |                             |

## 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.

