



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

GF-TADs for Europe Sixth Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee

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State of Implementation of the RSC5 Recommendation No. 2 on Enhancing prevention and control of priority diseases in Europe

THE GF-TADs FOR EUROPE STEERING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THE GF-TADs 5-YEAR ACTION PLAN BE IMPLEMENTED; IN PARTICULAR THAT:

Completed
 On-going, work in progress
 Pending or not completed

1. <u>FMD</u> – The European countries implement the FAO–OIE Global Strategy on FMD, in particular:		<i>(context: FAO-OIE Global Strategy on the control of FMD was adopted in 2012)</i>
(i) In countries where the situation is endemic, countries move at least one stage up along the PCP pathway within the next 5 years;		In West Eurasia, most countries are progressing in the right direction and the Vision agreed (a region free from clinical disease by 2025) is achievable. Since 2013, 6 countries have moved from Stage 1 to 2. <i>[dedicated presentation under Session 4]</i>
(ii) Countries being in compliance with FMD PCP stage 3 consider asking for official endorsement of their National FMD Control Programme by the OIE;		In Europe, all countries involved in the West Eurasia FMD Roadmap are in Stages 1 or 2, except Kazakhstan and Turkey (which have a zone with an official free status). It is therefore a bit premature for West Eurasian countries to ask for an Endorsed Control Programme by OIE, while this could be a target for the next 2 to 5 years (information and training are provided to all countries on this procedure).
(iii) Countries actively participate in the next West Eurasia FMD roadmap meeting to be held under the GF-TADs umbrella (date and location to be confirmed);		Attendance was excellent – 13/14 countries attended; there is an excellent commitment from countries in the Roadmap, as they become more and more familiar with the process (annual meetings).
(iv) Countries dedicate funds to implement national control program and to develop and implement regional control strategy in accordance to FAO-OIE Global Strategy;		Georgia and Azerbaijan fund their national control programme since 2012 with vaccination of all LR and SR from national budget only

		<p>Georgia: development and implementation of Risk Based State Programme (RBSP);</p> <p>Azerbaijan: development of RBSP</p> <p>Georgia: implementation of serosurvey 2014 (NSP-Ab and SP-Ab) to assess the risk of FMD spread and quality of vaccination</p> <p>Azerbaijan and Georgia: planning and execution of the 2015 survey (NSP-Ab and SP-Ab)</p> <p>FMD surveillance and control activities according to international (EuFMD/FAO, OIE) advice and recommendations.</p>
(v) Countries consider the need to set up a regional vaccine bank for FMD;		<p>During the 6th meeting of the West Eurasia FMD Roadmap meeting (Almaty, Kazakhstan, April 2015), countries expressed the need for a regional vaccine bank for FMD. However, no funds are available to date so no concrete steps have been taken so far.</p>
(vi) EuFMD training tools (including e-learning) be translated into Russian.		<p>EuFMD translated several documents/tools in Russian:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The PCP guidelines – An online learning course- “FMD Emergency Preparation Course”- this is a four week online course that covers FMD pathogenesis, laboratory and clinical diagnosis, epidemiology, outbreak investigation and biosecurity. Approximately 80 veterinarians from West Eurasia countries took part to a positive reception. – A series of webinars have been held in Russian on topics related to FMD control and the PCP aimed at the West Eurasia roadmap countries. These were given usually first in English and then in Russian by a colleague from the West Eurasia region. – A Russian language “Real Time Training” course in Turkey in 2014.
2. <u>ASF</u> – The European countries be fully prepared to address ASF should the disease expand in the region. In particular,		<p><i>Context: since the RSC5 in 2013, the situation has worsened in Eastern Europe and Baltic region (5 more affected countries in 2015 than 2013)</i></p>
(i) countries use the recommendations of the regional meetings on ASF (labelised under GF-TADs) as roadmap to enhance their preparedness, including diagnostic laboratory capacities; if not already done, ASF contingency plans, which should include compensation policies developed together with stakeholders;		<p>Countries at risk of introduction and affected by ASF use the recommendations of the regional GF-TADs meetings on ASF control as well as other meetings related to the issue:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GF-TADs FAO-OIE training course on ASF epidemiology and diagnosis, under GF-TADs Europe, supported by Government of Italy, Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell’Umbria e Marche (IZS-UM)- National Reference Laboratory for CSF and ASF, 11-15 November 2013 Perugia, Italy, • GF-TADs Workshop on Classical and African Swine Fever, 2-3 September 2013, Vilnius, Lithuania (organized by EC/TAIEX) • Meetings of the Standing Group of Experts on ASF in the Baltic and Eastern Europe

		<p>Region initiative (see point below).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OIE-CIC Joint International Meeting on early detection and prevention of ASF at the wildlife-livestock-human interface, Paris, France, 30 June-1 July 2014, <p>FAO provides assistance on development or update of contingency plans: Ukraine and Belarus (on-going).</p> <p>FAO fosters private-public partnership to address ASF prevention and control in Eastern Europe.</p> <p>FAO provides assistance on development of feasible compensation policies together with Government and pork industry in Eastern Europe.</p>
(ii) Regional meetings – for at-risk countries in particular – continue to be organized in 2014 under the GF-TADs umbrella to improve information exchange and foster collaboration among countries and provide technical guidance on point (i);		<p>For the 6 ASF affected countries of the Eastern Europe and Baltic region, a new initiative was launched in September 2014 under the GF-TADs umbrella = the Standing Group of Experts on African swine fever in the Baltic and Eastern Europe region. So far, there have been 2 meetings at CVO level and several expert country missions organised under that initiative.</p> <p>[dedicated presentation under Session 4]</p> <p>In addition, there has been one regional meeting on biosecurity (RIGA, 2015), mostly addressing ASF prevention and control, organised under the European Commission TAIEX programme and directed at affected and at-risk countries.</p>
(iii) OIE, FAO and EU continue to closely monitor the epidemiological situation and promote surveys in the Region to improve knowledge on the role of small holders and wildlife in the epidemiology of the disease, as well as of ticks;		<p>The European Commission and the affected EU Member States continuously monitor the epidemiological situation, together with scientific experts sent to the field (Community Veterinary Emergency Team), and have taken timely and appropriate measures to control the disease and prevent its further spread, including as regards small holders and wildlife. The European Food Safety Authority has provided scientific advice (in 2014 and in 2015) that is being used to fine-tune the control measures at EU level.</p>
In addition, (iv) At the conclusions of the Global Alliance for ASF stakeholder meeting (organised by FAO, Rome / Italy, November 5 – 7 2013), the ‘Alliance’ or ‘platform’ be considered under the GF-TADs umbrella, as ASF is a multi-regional concern and of potential global consequence.		<p>No step towards considering a GF-TADs Umbrella</p> <p>[dedicated presentation under Session 4]</p>
3. <u>PPR</u> –		<p>(context: in April 2015, the FAO-OIE Global strategy for the control and eradication of PPR was adopted during the global conference on PPR held in Abidjan, Côte d’Ivoire, in April 2015 - Declaration)</p>
(i) When appropriate, countries consider asking for official endorsement of their National Official PPR Control Programme		<p>To date, none in Europe</p> <p>(as for FMD, most countries in the region who are not officially free are expected to be in PPR Stage</p>

by the OIE;		1 or 2, although no GF-TADs PPR assessment has been made to date, only expert views)
(ii) When appropriate, countries consider asking for official free status to the OIE;		To date, 52 countries worldwide have an official PPR free status (+ 1 country with a zone free) among which: - 30 from the Europe Region (58%); and - 25 EU Member States
(iii) Countries consider the need to set up a regional vaccine bank for PPR;		Regional vaccine bank is a key tool to contribute to the eradication objective by 2030. However, countries have not expressed a need for it yet (to be possibly discussed in the first PPR Roadmap meeting for West Eurasia countries) and no funds available yet. To note that most European countries are PPR free.
(iv) countries participate in the next OIE-FAO International Scientific and Technical meeting on PPR (date and location to be confirmed);		Limited attendance: 4 countries of Europe (all from West Eurasia) participated in the OIE-FAO Global conference on control and eradication of PPR, Abidjan, April 2015 (mostly representatives from African and Asia attended); however, representatives of donors, regional organisations and laboratories of Europe)
(v) Once available, countries implement the OIE-FAO Global Strategy for the control of PPR;		Since the adoption of the Global Strategy, implementation started notably with PPR Roadmap meetings (Central and Eastern Africa to date; Middle East and West Eurasia in the pipeline) [dedicated presentation under Session 4]
(vi) As often as possible, PPR prevention and control activities be combined with FMD activities and other major TADs.		Component 3 of the GCES; on-going discussions in regional meetings to select the best diseases candidates to be combined with PPR control. International organisations are requested to provide further information on combined strategies, including vaccination. Joint PPR-FMD Roadmap meetings are decided on a case by case, depending on the regions (next: Middle-East)
4. <u>CSF</u> –		
(i) Actions already engaged to control classical swine fever in Europe, in particular by the EU in the Western Balkans and the Black Sea sub-regions and also throughout Europe concerning wild boars, be continued in the light of their success and possibly be extended to other countries;		CSF control activities have successfully been continued in the EU since 2013. For example, the last outbreak of CSF in domestic pigs in Latvia dates back to June 2014, and eradication in wild boar is advancing well thanks to the wild boar vaccination policy (last cases detected in March 2015). Lessons from this project are important to learn.
(ii) When appropriate, countries consider submitting dossiers for official free recognition status to the OIE as from May 2014.		<u>To date</u> (may 2015): 25 countries with an official CSF free status (+ & country with a free zone) among which: - 17 countries from Europe (32%); and - 14 EU Member States
5. <u>Rabies</u> –		
(i) All countries in Europe should make rabies a notifiable disease;		All 53 countries in Europe have rabies as a notifiable disease in the most of cases in both domestic and wildlife animals. However, according to the information

		<p>provided by countries (references from the last validated report):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – In 1 country, disease is notifiable only in wildlife – In 7 countries, disease is notifiable only in domestic animals <p>→ <i>Global conference on rabies in December in Geneva : opportunity to reinforce this message</i></p>
(ii) Intersectoral collaboration between animal and human health authorities be reinforced, using rabies as a flag ship disease to demonstrate the value of the One Health approach;		<p>Rabies is one of the three One Health priorities of the Tripartite Concept Note. Significant efforts have been made toward the finalisation of the WHO-OIE-FAO-GARC document entitled 'Rationale for investing in the elimination of dog-mediated human rabies' (under finalisation), in which the respective roles are clarified. From feedback from countries, the use of the IHR-PVS operational framework is seen as an asset for engaging dialogue between the 2 sectors and the development of practical action plans at the national level.</p>
(iii) management of stray dog populations be implemented in accordance with the OIE standard on stray dog population management (Chapter 7.7 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code), if appropriate;		<p>No specific activities under the GF-TADs umbrella.</p> <p>OIE, with the financial support of the European Commission (and other countries), has launched a regional Platform for animal welfare in Europe, with among the priorities, stray dog population management. To date, under the platform, a regional initiative was launched for the Balkans with as objective, compliance with OIE standard by 2025. OIE, with its Collaborating Center, IZSAM Terramo, has developed a specific self-assessment and monitoring to measure progress overtime.</p> <p>A similar initiative will be launched in West Eurasia in October 2015, and if funds permits, possibly in Russia and neighbouring countries in 2016.</p>
(iv) Endemically affected countries consider the need to set up a regional vaccine bank for rabies.		<p>Depends on engagement and initiative of affected countries and availability of funds (none to date)</p>
6. <u>Avian Influenza</u> -		<p><i>Context: The period late 2014 / early 2015 witnessed Asian HPAI strains, like H5N1 and the newly emerged H5N8, being introduced over long distances into poultry populations in Europe, West Africa and North America. Low pathogenic H7N9, although still only reported from China, remains a zoonotic threat to the Asian region and beyond.</i></p>
(i) European countries remain fully committed to the prevention, detection and control of H5 and H7 avian influenza viruses, given that the situation remains of serious concern in Asia,		<p>European countries remain fully committed to the prevention, detection and control of H5 and H7 avian influenza viruses. Early warning and preparedness measures in countries worldwide have therefore been heightened.</p> <p>In case of incursion, appropriate control measures have been taken by EU Member States to eradicate outbreaks of HPAI and LPAI in domestic poultry (stamping out policy) as well as to contain</p>

		cases detected in wild birds (reinforced monitoring).
7. <u>Brucellosis</u> -		<i>Brucellosis was added as a priority topic of the GF-TADs for Europe in 2012</i>
(i) Where this is not yet the case, the precise brucellosis sanitary situation of European countries be assessed;		A regional GF-TADs meeting on Brucellosis (organized by FAO) was held in Skopje, FYROM, in November 2014. For the Balkan countries, the review of their brucellosis sanitary situation was reviewed and discussed during the meeting. Most of countries developed national strategy and action plan (NSAP) for the prevention and control of brucellosis. Nevertheless there are financial and technical issues for the implementation of these NSAPs. [dedicated presentation under Session 4]
(ii) Countries in the region, where the situation with respect to brucellosis in cattle and small ruminants is not precisely known, be encouraged and assisted to conduct surveys to determine the prevalence of brucellosis in livestock populations;		No specific activities under the GF-TADs umbrella. FAO provided assistance to Armenia and Georgia in design of surveys to detect the prevalence of brucellosis [Georgia: UTF/GEO/006/GEO until June of 2016 and Armenia: GCP/ARM/SWI/001 until end of 2016] To be noted that most EU Member States are free of Brucellosis or have eradication plans in place that permit progression towards zone and country freedom.
(iii) Critical control points for brucellosis control, in particular to stop further spread in the animal population and to limit risks to animal caretakers and consumers, be assessed;		No specific activities under the GF-TADs umbrella. FAO provided assistance to Armenia and Georgia to identify critical control points for brucellosis prevention and control including legal, technical and financial issues
(iv) Veterinary Services be supported to initiate or intensify their brucellosis control and veterinary public health related activities including the initiation of further development of indispensable support systems, in particular animal identification and registration systems;		No specific activities under the GF-TADs umbrella. FAO assisted Armenia and Georgia in development on inter-sectorial cooperation National Strategy and Action Plan on Brucellosis Control
(v) Quality of vaccines and sub-regional harmonisation of vaccination policies be considered;		[OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals 2015]
(vi) Cooperation between national laboratories and FAO and OIE Reference Laboratories be increased and national laboratories be supported to develop their capabilities regarding brucellosis diagnostics and serology by using, among others, the Laboratory Twinning programme of the OIE;		No specific activities under the GF-TADs umbrella. OIE laboratory Twinning programme on brucellosis in Europe: - completed: UK with <u>Turkey</u> - on-going: Italy/USA with <u>Kazakhstan</u> (October 2013 – December 2015)
(vii) Intersectoral collaboration between animal health and human health authorities be reinforced under the One Health agenda;		No specific activities under the GF-TADs umbrella. FAO - Intersectoral collaboration between animal health and human health authorities is reinforced

		under the One Health agenda via joint activities under FAO projects in Armenia and Georgia such as joint workshops, investigations of human cases, public awareness campaign
(viii) Infected countries consider the need to set up a regional vaccine bank for brucellosis.		No progress to date
8. <u>Rinderpest</u> -		<i>Context: global eradication celebrated in 2011</i>
(i) European countries have rinderpest surveillance programme in place and are well prepared, should the disease re-emerge (in spite of the suspension of the duties of Member Countries to annually reconfirm rinderpest free status);		All Member countries are still required to carry out general surveillance and notify rinderpest outbreaks according to Article 8.15.3. and the other related articles of OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code. (EU countries are not in our scope of work for rinderpest-post eradication activities. FAO is currently targeting African and Asian countries. Perhaps in the future, material developed for target countries can be shared with EU countries).
(ii) Member Countries continue to reply to the OIE/FAO Questionnaire that seeks information on the holding of live rinderpest virus by each country, if not done so already;		All Member countries are requested to submit OIE annual report (questionnaire) on Rinderpest virus containing material by the end of November each year, based on the Resolution 18 at the 79th General Session (2011) and Article 8.15.9. of OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Last term, until the first week of June, all of the countries sent their reports to the OIE. FAO has a slightly different approach to gather accurate data from countries; i.e. 1) regional meetings including countries storing the virus and their neighbours; 2) liaison with governments through FAORs and field officers. The target again is Africa and Asia. EU countries have not be included this year but they will be next year.
(iii) European countries organise the safe destruction and/or sequestration of rinderpest virus according to OIE and FAO guidance, if not done so already; Countries currently holding rinderpest virus-containing materials are encouraged to contact FAO (rinderpest-secretariat@fao.org) to assist in virus destruction or dispatch of such materials to FAO/OIE authorized holding facilities.		Joint Guidelines for destruction and shipping of rinderpest virus containing materials were developed in June 2014. To facilitate safe destruction and sequestration of rinderpest virus containing materials, all research projects 'sequence and destroy' applications will be reviewed at the next FAO/OIE rinderpest Joint Advisory Committee in November 2015. FAO-OIE rinderpest co-secretariat can provide technical assistance. In the EU, one laboratory has been officially recognised by OIE/FAO in 2015 as Rinderpest Holding Facility for storing rinderpest virus containing material, excluding vaccine stocks (The Pirbright Institute, United Kingdom).
9. <u>Reinforcement of Veterinary Services</u> -		
(i) Countries that have not yet requested an		OIE flagship global programme on the

<p>OIE PVS evaluation and/or a Gap Analysis mission consider doing so, on a voluntary basis;</p>		<p>reinforcement of Veterinary Services (PVS evaluations; PVS gap analysis; 'treatment activities'; OIE PVS Follow Up)</p>
<p>(ii) In accordance with the results of previously conducted OIE PVS evaluation and/or Gap Analysis missions, countries consider to engage into the 'treatment phase' of the OIE PVS Pathway, by requesting legislation missions and twinning programme (laboratories, Veterinary Statutory Bodies, veterinary education establishments) to the OIE, on a voluntary basis and specific technical support from FAO on capacity development (surveillance, GEMP, training, control programs);</p>		<p>[dedicated presentation under Session 4]</p>
<p>(iii) The reinforcement of VS in the region be supported through the OIE PVS Follow Up missions, upon countries request, on a voluntary basis;</p>		
<p>(iv) Donors and technical agencies be asked to finance and provide support to programmes to implement the activities resulting from the OIE PVS Pathway outcomes.</p>		<p>The EU, as well as some of its Member States, have provided the OIE and other partners with funds, e.g. via the OIE World Fund, in order to re-in force their veterinary services in accordance with the OIE PVS pathway outcomes.</p>
<p>10. <u>Others</u></p>		
<p>(i) Infected countries consider the possibility of requesting, on a voluntary basis, a FAO/OIE CMC-AH and/or an EU Veterinary Emergency Team mission, given the positive assistance and support provided so far in many countries.</p>		<p>No CMC- missions since 2013 in Europe</p> <p>Several EU CVET missions have been performed since 2013, including on ASF in the 4 affected Baltic and Central European Member States, on Bluetongue in several EU and non-EU countries (Romania, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Croatia, Serbia, Albania), and on Lumpy Skin Disease in Cyprus.</p>