



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



OIE
WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

GF-TADS for Europe **Sixth Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee (RSC6)** AFSCA, Brussels, September 30 - October 1 2015

Recommendation No. 2

Enhancing prevention and control of priority diseases in Europe

CONSIDERING

- The list of priority diseases established by the GF-TADs Steering Committee for Europe in 2005, as amended at the RSC4 (January 2012) and the epidemiological situation that prevails in Europe in 2015 and its evolution since the RSC5; in particular, ASF remains a major concern in the region, considering the spread in the Eastern Europe and Baltic Region;
- The specific recommendations adopted during the previous meetings of the GF-TADs for Europe Steering Committee on the priority diseases, and their implementation;
- The GF-TADs for Europe 5-year Action Plan endorsed during the RSC4, and its implementation; notably, the GF-TADs labelled events conducted in the region in 2014 – 2015 and their recommendations (*tbc*);
- The respective portfolio of various stakeholders that have been implemented in the region over the past 2 years with regards to the prevention and control of TADs and the reinforcement of Veterinary Services through the OIE PVS Pathway;
- The global eradication of rinderpest declared in 2011;
- The FAO-OIE Global Strategy for the Control of FMD endorsed during the FAO-OIE Global Conference on the control of FMD, held in Bangkok (Thailand) in June 2012;
- The OIE-FAO Global Strategy for the control and eradication of PPR endorsed during the FAO-OIE Global Conference on the control and eradication of PPR, held in Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) in April 2015;
- The revision in May 2013 (81st OIE General Session) of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code chapters on Procedures for self-declaration and for official recognition by the OIE (Chapter 1.6), Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus (Chapter 14.8) and classical swine fever (Chapter 15.2) to provide for official disease status recognition, as well as for, in the case of PPR, FMD and CSF, the OIE endorsement of national official control programmes;
- The 26th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe held in Bern (Switzerland) in September 2014;
- The need for continuous intra- and inter-regional and cross-border collaboration and concerted action for preventing and controlling diseases having a major social, economic or public health impact and posing a threat to European countries;

- The need for resources and pooling of expertise between the FAO/OIE CMC-AH and the EU Veterinary Emergency Team;

THE GF-TADS FOR EUROPE STEERING COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS THAT THE FIRST GF-TADS 5-YEAR ACTION PLAN (2012-2016) BE IMPLEMENTED; IN PARTICULAR THAT:

General

1. Further efforts be done to better involve and support countries of West Eurasia in GF-TADs disease specific initiatives;
2. Countries dedicate specific efforts to assure transparency of their national animal health situation, in particular for ASF;
3. The development of tools for evaluating the impact of capacity building activities undertaken under GF-TADs be explored;
4. Recommendations from the RSC5 which had not been implemented be addressed;
5. GF-TADs Europe continue and strengthen its collaboration with neighboring regions, in particular with the REMESA network, on common priority diseases.

Specific

ASF

6. The standing Group of Experts on ASF for Eastern Europe and Baltic region continue to support affected countries, using CVO/OIE Delegate level meetings, expert missions and developing tailored capacity building activities, and the recommendations of the Standing Group of Experts continue to be implemented by the countries concerned;
7. ASF extension material supported by the GF-TADs for Europe be shared extensively with countries (including private sector) using relevant partners such as FVE and FESASS, through social media and GF-TADs Website, among others;
8. The GF-TADs Europe support FAO's offer to explore the possibility to undertake socio-economic studies on the impact of ASF, especially in non-commercial sector;

FMD

9. Based on the success of EuFMD capacity building activities, notably e-learning modules, countries be proposed with disease specific trainings, in particular for response to disease introduction;
10. EuFMD continue to support countries of Europe and neighboring regions whenever needed using the GF-TADs framework ;
11. The GF-TADs for Europe fully support the establishment of a regional FMD vaccine bank for North Africa under REMESA, underlining the importance of a collaborative approach regarding technical and financial aspects, to be jointly supported by donors and recipient countries;

HPAI

12. Countries of Europe enhance their preparedness on HPAI;
13. Stand still of animals be foreseen as a measure to be implemented when suspicions of HPAI are reported, in order to limit secondary outbreaks;

PPR

14. Countries of Europe implement the global strategy for the control and eradication of PPR; in particular, special efforts be made with regards to surveillance given the fast spread of PPR in neighboring regions of Europe;
15. West Eurasia countries actively participate in the PPR Roadmap meetings to be implemented in the framework of the Global Strategy;
16. The Recommendation of the Global Conference on PPR control and eradication (Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, April 2014) be considered as guidance by affected and at risk countries of the Region to improve their situation;

Rabies

17. European countries and relevant partners of the GF-TADs for Europe participate in the OIE-WHO global Conference "Global elimination of dog-mediated human rabies - The Time Is Now!" to take place in Geneva on 10 and 11 December 2015, with the financial support of donor, EU being the main financial contributor;
18. The Recommendations of this Global Conference be considered as guidance by rabies affected countries of Europe to improve their situation;

19. Dog population management be an integral component of any rabies eradication programme, combined with dog identification and vaccination;
20. Oral rabies vaccination be considered as the most effective method to eliminate rabies in wild animal population, and that veterinary services of neighboring countries closely collaborate and coordinate their efforts to eliminate rabies in wildlife on both sides of their borders;
21. The robust programme developed and implemented in Serbia with the support of the European Union be considered as a model for other countries of the Region to control and eradicate rabies; in particular, that countries of Europe develop a systematic, comprehensive and sustainable approach to rabies control based on this model, in coordination with neighboring countries;

CSF

22. The relevance of keeping CSF as a priority disease for the GF-TADS Europe be considered in the development of the 5-Year Action Plan 2017-2022 to be discussed and endorsed at the next meeting of the Regional Steering Committee of the GF-TADs for Europe in light of the increasingly favorable CSF situation in Europe;

Brucellosis

23. Countries maintain or increase the collaboration between their Veterinary Services and Public Health Services for controlling and eradicating zoonotic diseases, including brucellosis;

LSD

24. At risk countries increase their surveillance for Lumpy Skin Disease and develop specific LSD contingency plans;
25. Affected countries of Europe continue their control and eradication efforts, considering the use of vaccination as a crucial element of their control strategy;

Reinforcement of Veterinary Services

26. Countries of Europe continue to implement the OIE chapter on the quality of Veterinary Services, for example by using the voluntary PVS Pathway as a way to improve and monitor their capacity;
27. Countries of Europe consider requesting a PVS-IHR seminar to support the improvement of the coordination among the animal and human health sectors in line with the One Health approach;
28. The number of secondary disease outbreaks be considered as a relevant indicator to measure the capacity of the VS.