



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

GF-TADs for Europe

Third Steering Committee meeting

DISEASE SITUATION AND ACTIVITIES

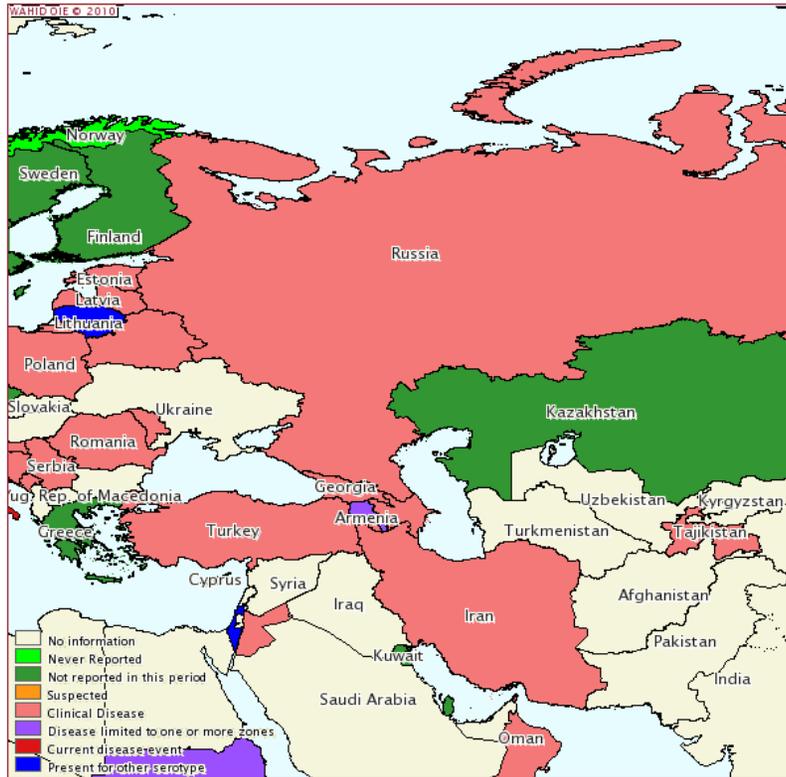
Brussels – February 24-25 2010

Disease situation and activities

1. Rabies
2. ASF and CSF
3. PPR
4. FMD
5. Brucellosis
6. HPAI
7. Rinderpest (Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan and Russia not yet officially free; first two in May 2010?)

Rabies – disease situation in Europe / Central Asia

2009 – first semester



2009 –second semester



Rabies – FAO portfolio / activities in Europe / Central Asia

- Currently no FAO rabies project in the region
- Discussion: role of red fox encroaching urbanized environments in the search for urban food waste enhances the risk (even indirectly) to humans attracting rabies

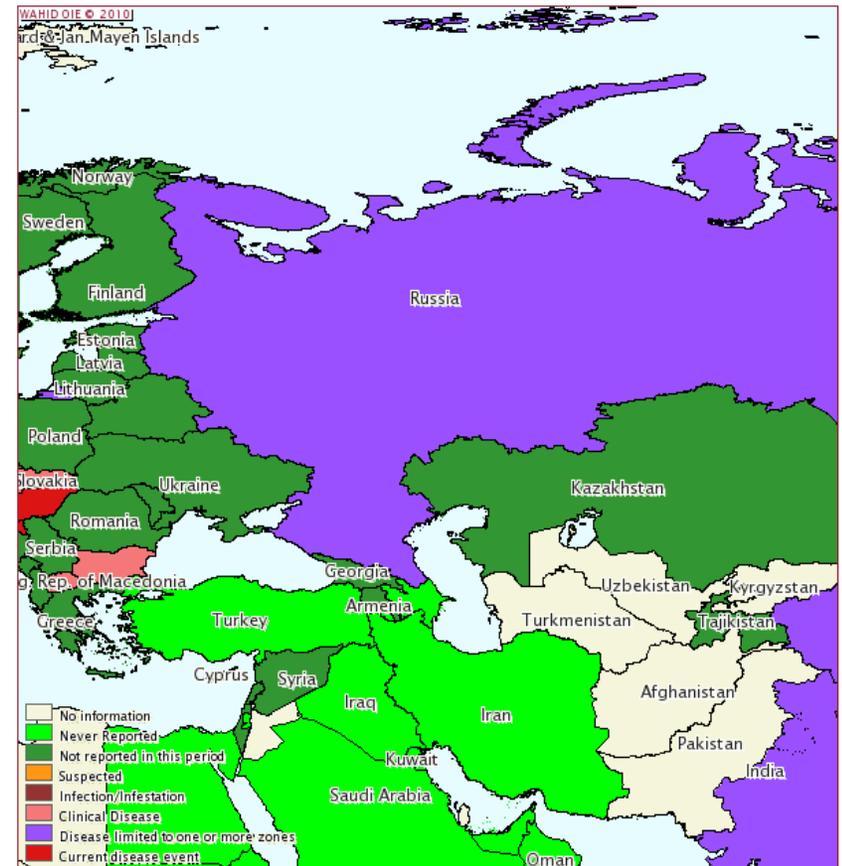
Countries: Ukraine, Belarus, adjacent areas of Russia, Lithuania and Croatia

Classical SF – disease situation in Europe / Central Asia

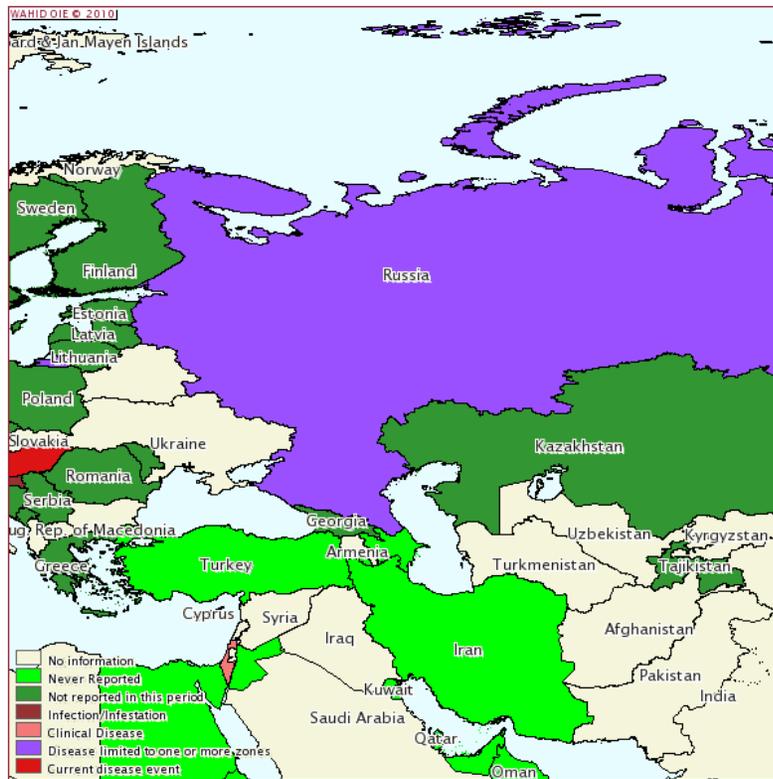
2008 – first semester



2008 – second semester



2009 first and second semester



Classical SF – disease situation in Europe / Central Asia

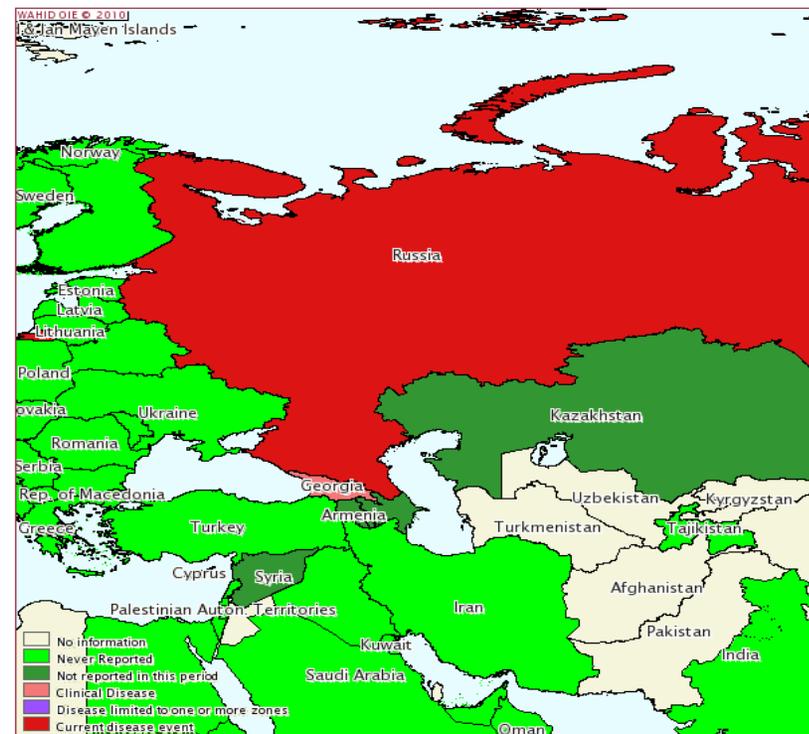
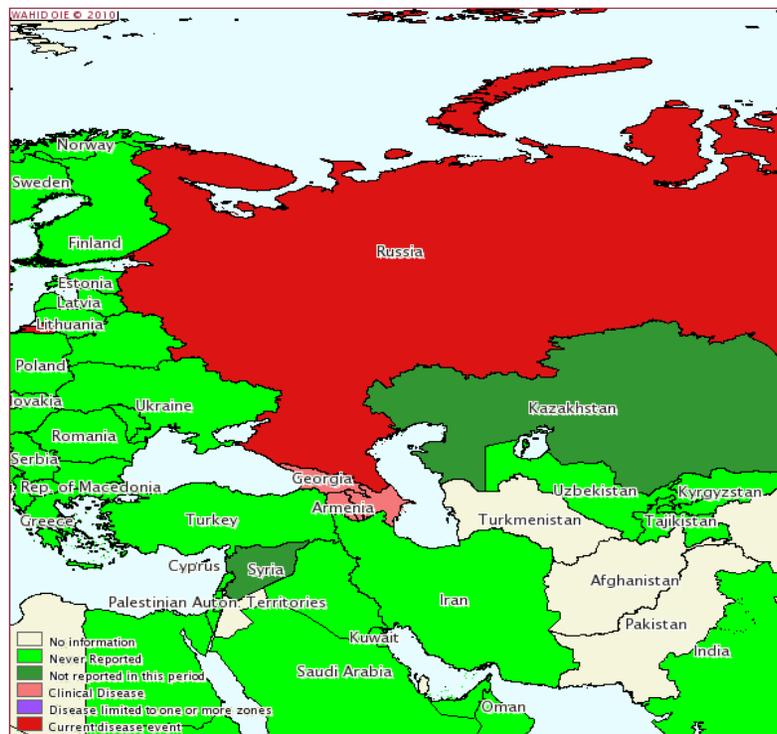
Classical Swine Fever: endemic in most European countries (non EU) both in domestic pigs and wild boars. Vaccination with C strain (and derivatives) is the main measure applied to control the infection in self-declared free countries also.

Back yard and free range pigs are the main epidemiological reservoirs of the infection

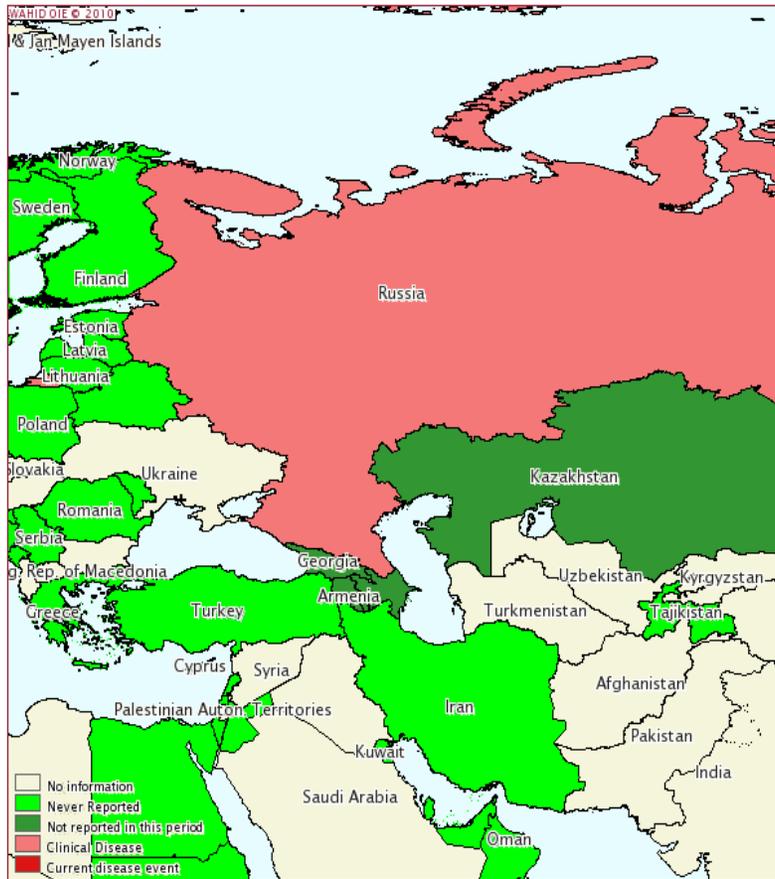
African SF – disease situation in Europe / Central Asia

2008 –
first
semester

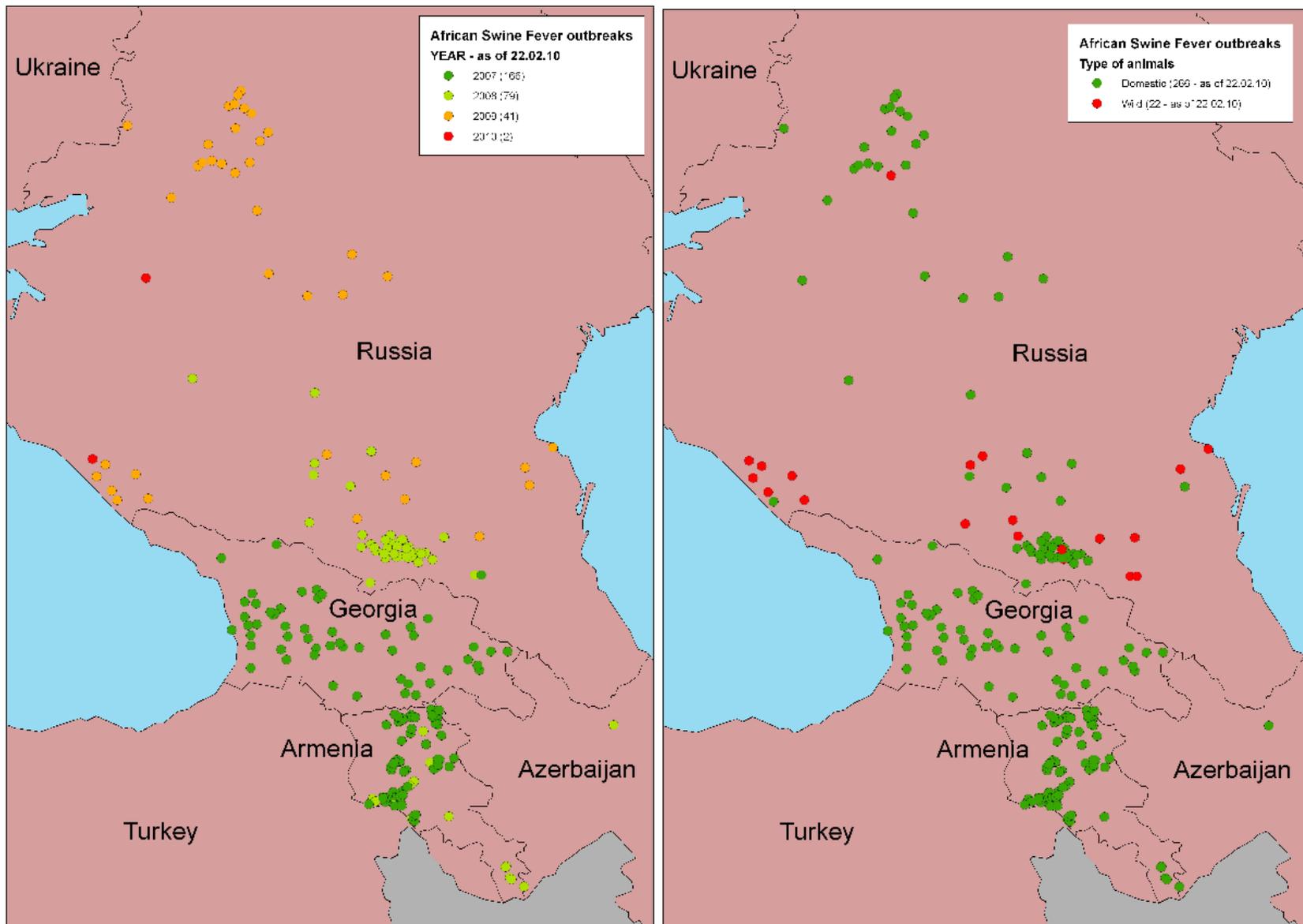
2008 –
second
semester



2009 first and second semester



African SF – disease situation in Europe / Central Asia



GLEWS data

FAO activities on **ASF** in Europe and Central Asia

- Contribution to a **Scientific Opinion on African Swine Fever** requested by EFSA
- National epidemiological workshops on Early Recognition and Early Response to African Swine Fever for field veterinarians and veterinary border post inspectors were conducted in Kyiv, Ukraine (6th -7th May) and Minsk, Belarus (18th - 19th May) in 2009

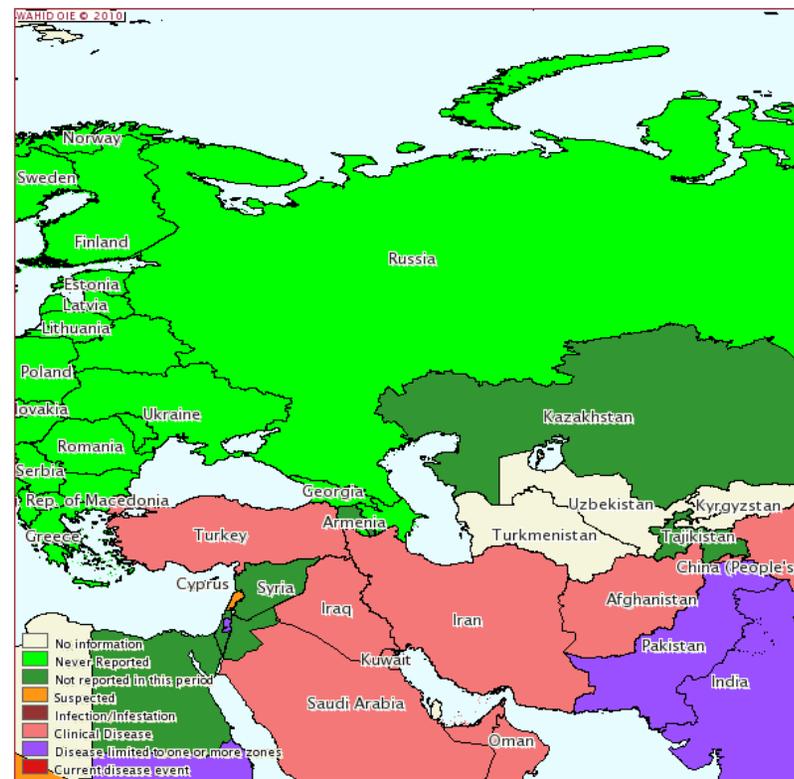
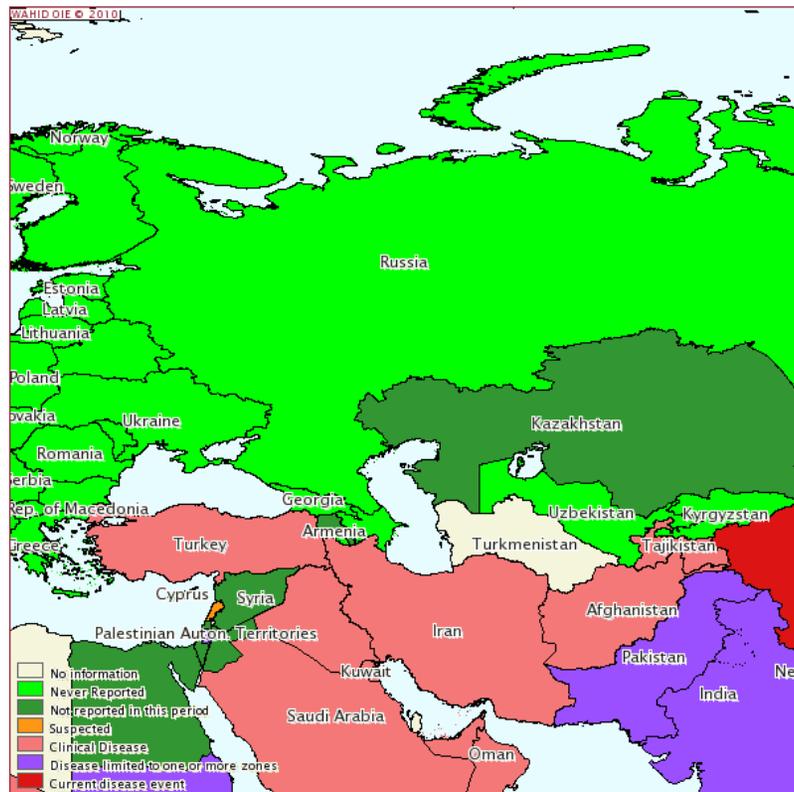
Conclusion

- Disease situation swine fevers remains threatening
- Control of swine diseases is possible, but needs a huge economical and well coordinated effort (FAO, EU, WB etc.)

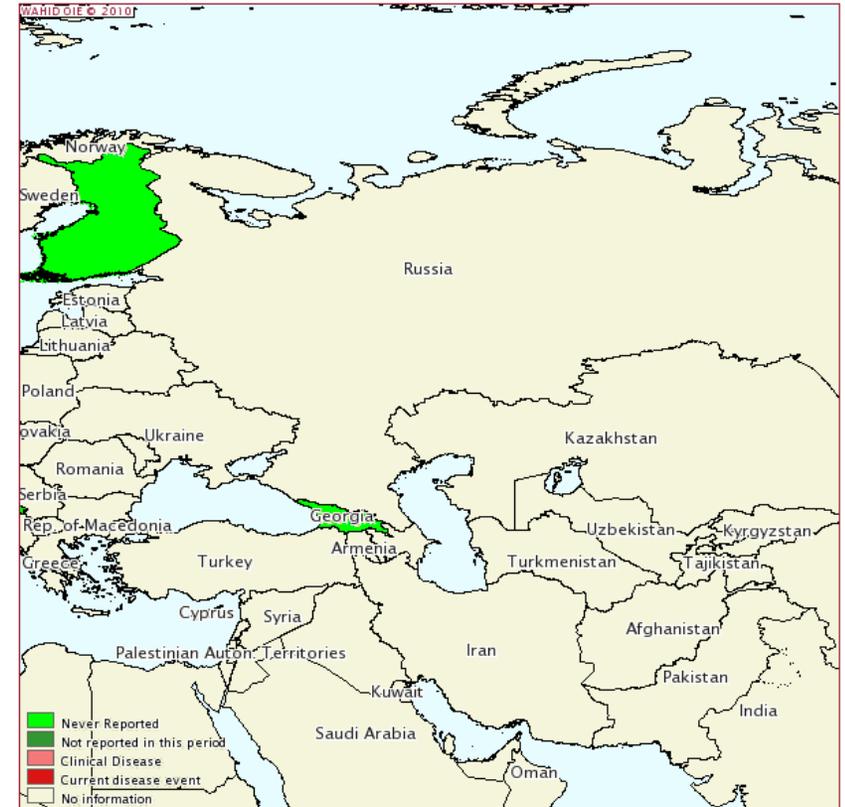
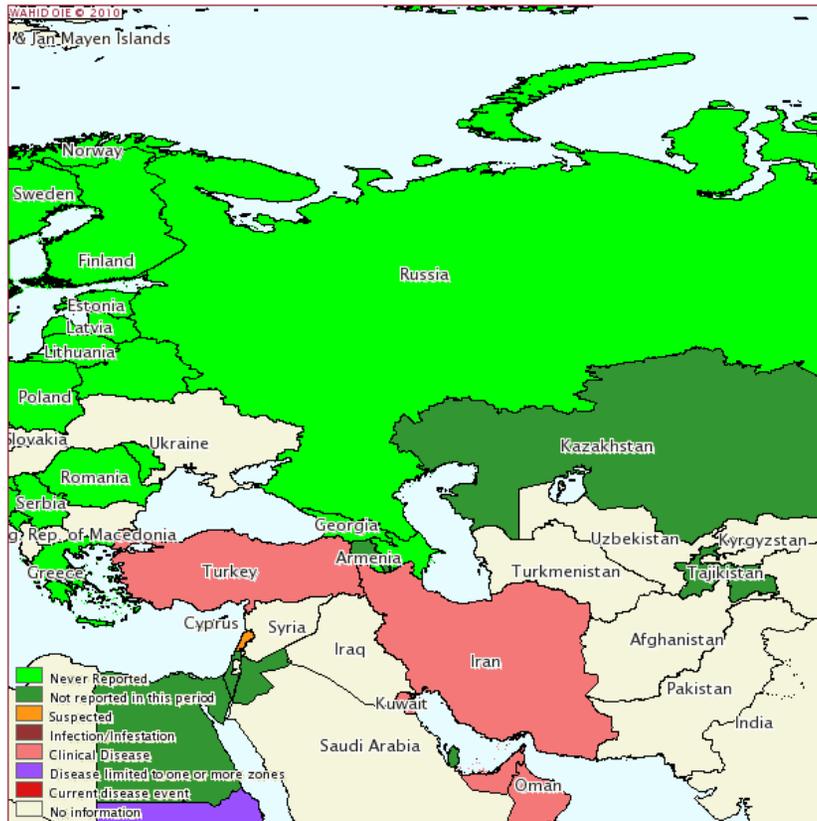
PPR – disease situation in Europe / Central Asia

2008 – first semester

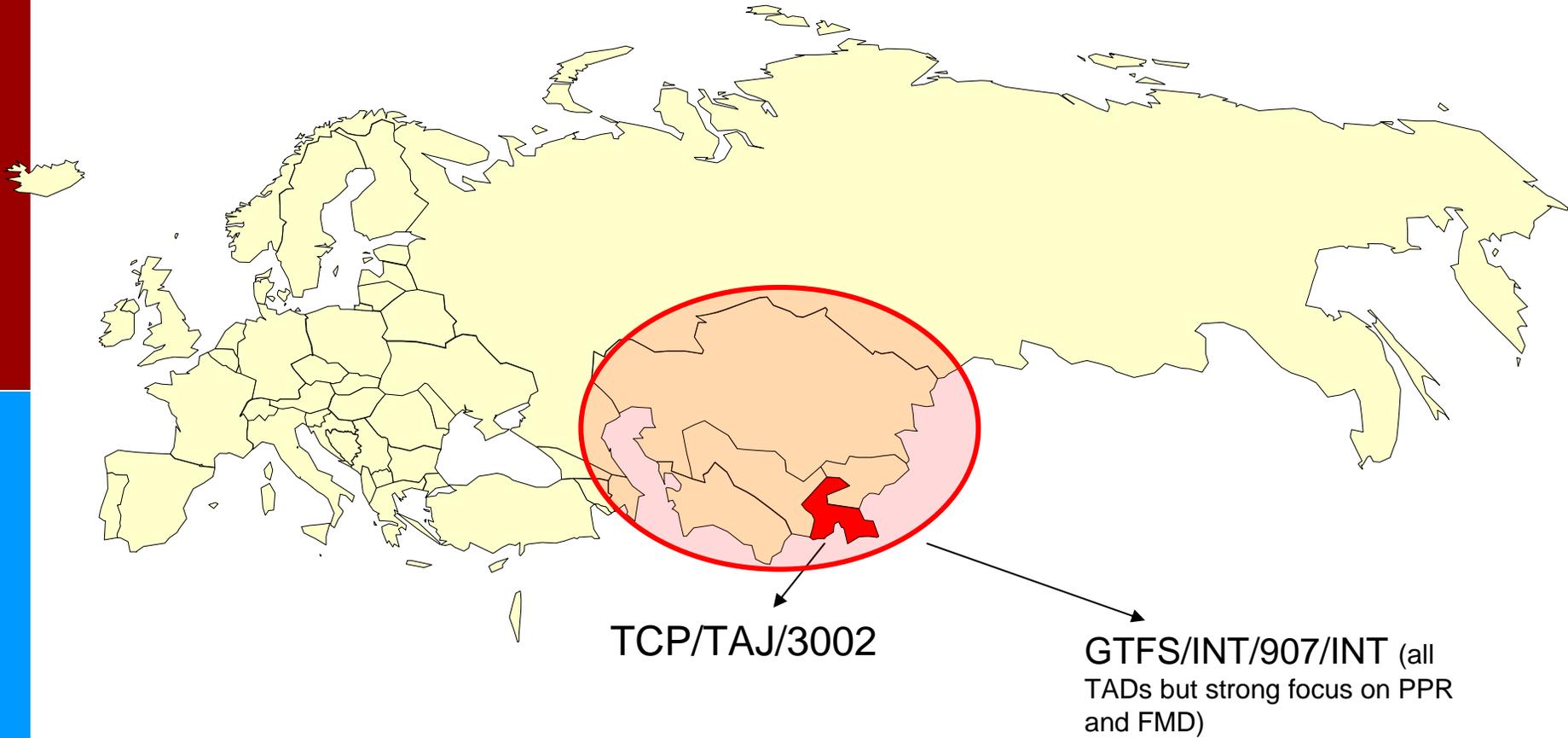
2008 –second semester



2009 first and second semester

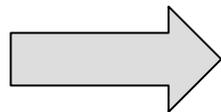


FAO PPR Portfolio



TCP/TAJ/3002

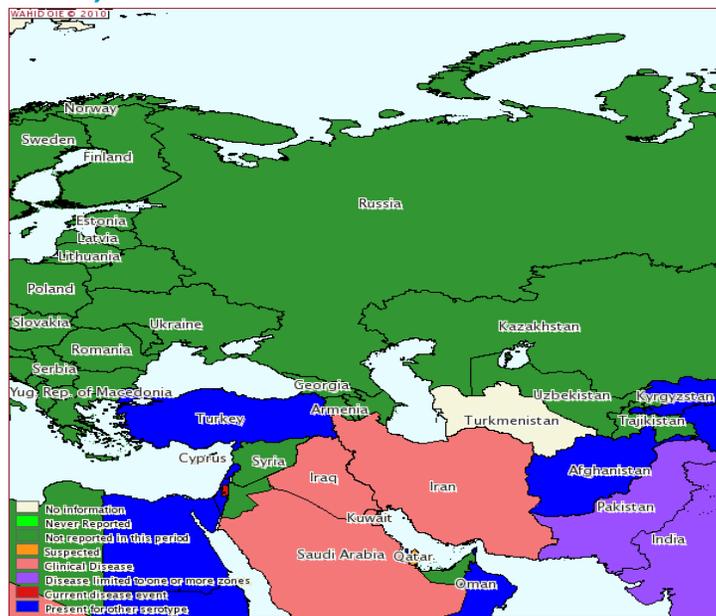
GTFS/INT/907/INT (all
TADs but strong focus on PPR
and FMD)



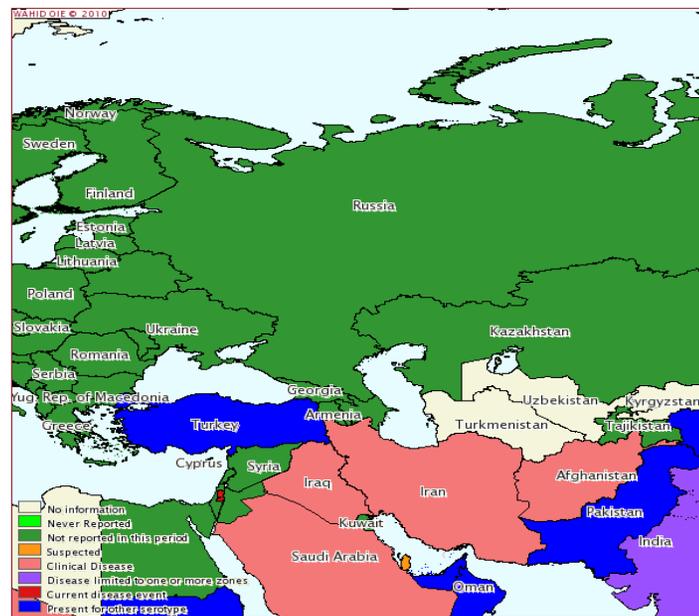
Emergency assistance to
control

FMD – disease situation in Europe / Central Asia (domestic and wild)

2008 –
first
semester



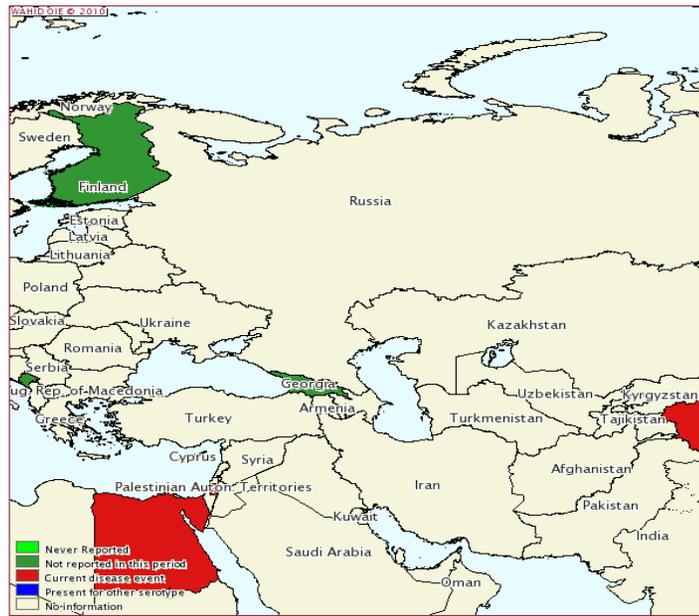
2008 –
second
semester



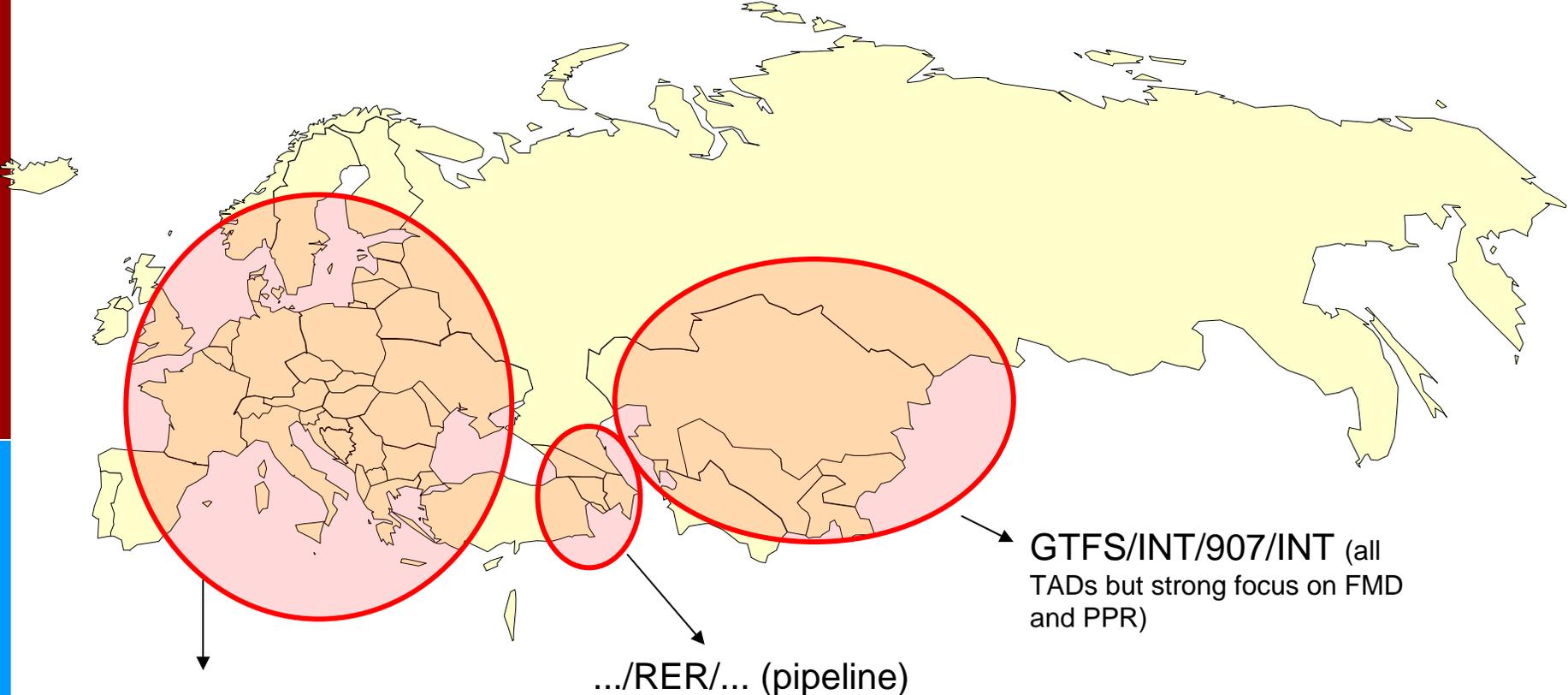
2009 –
first
semester



2009 –
second
semester



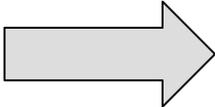
FAO FMD portfolio (on-going and pipeline)



EU-FMD

MTF/INT/003/EEC

MTF/INT/011/MUL



Prevention and control

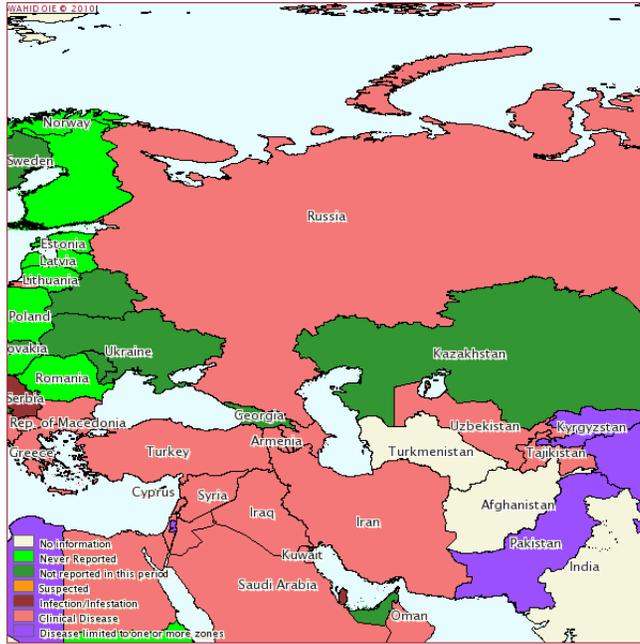
FAO FMD Activities in Europe and Central Asia

(Through EU-FMD)

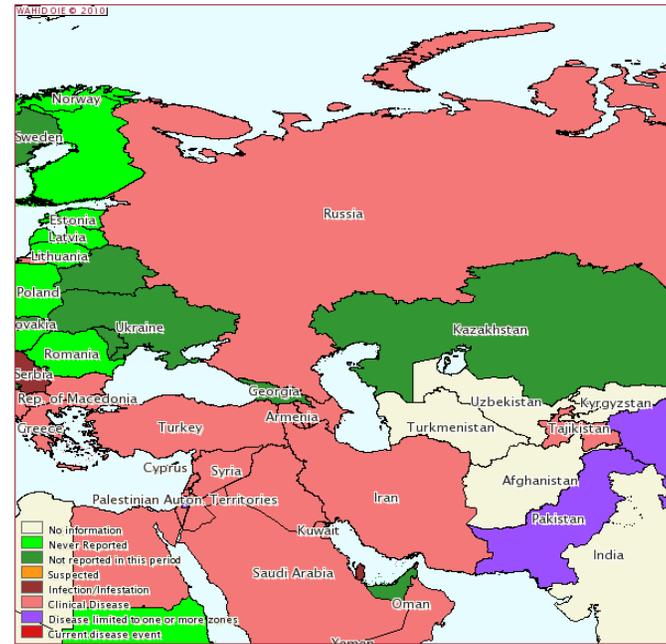
West Eurasia Road Map for FMD – **to develop**

Brucellosis (*B. Melitensis*) – disease situation in Europe / Central Asia

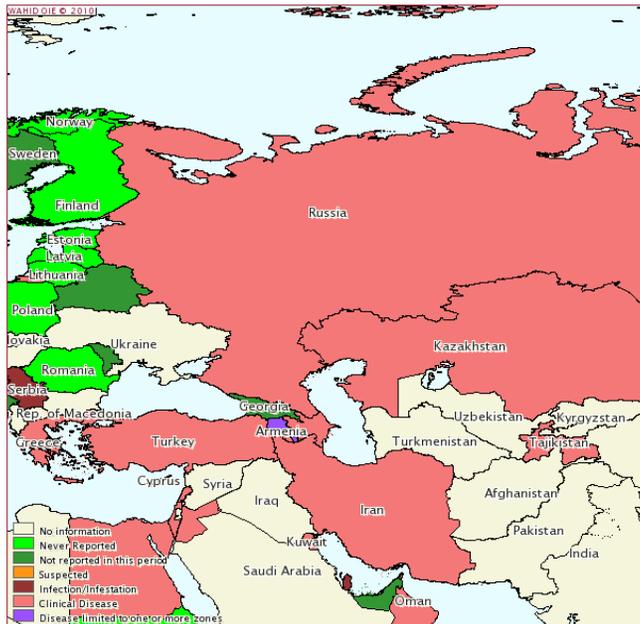
2008 –
first
semester



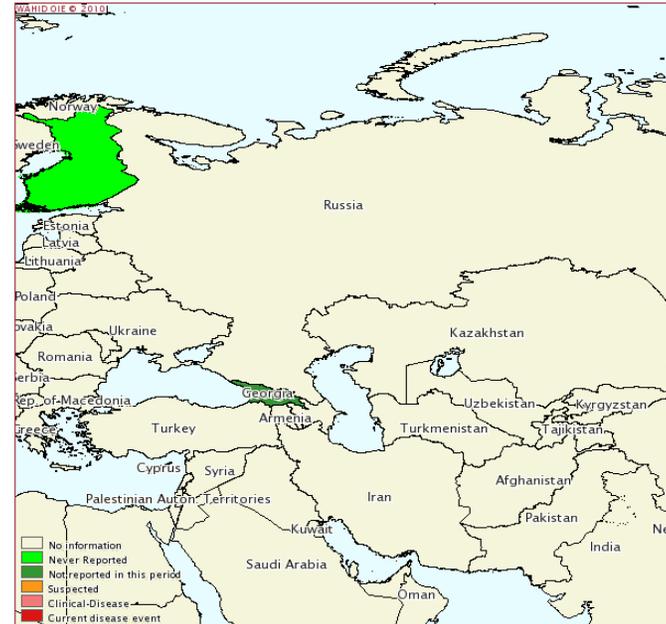
2008 –
second
semester



2009 –
first
semester



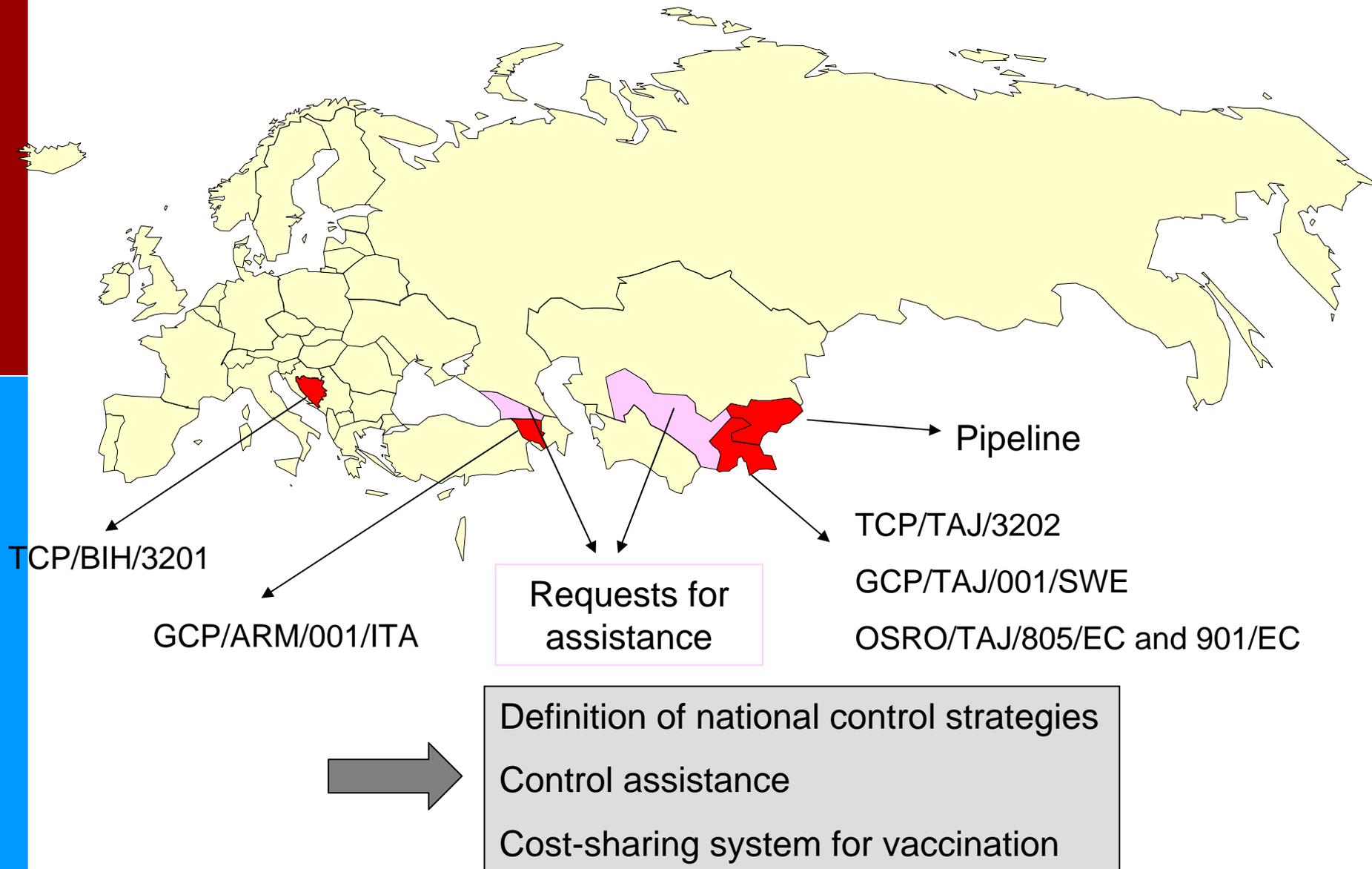
2009 –
second
semester



Brucellosis (*B. melitensis*) – disease situation in Europe / Central Asia

- The incidence of human and animal brucellosis is believed to be rising in many Central Asian and Caucasus countries
- Re-emergence of ***Brucella melitensis*** infection particularly Eastern Europe, the Balkans and in Central Asia
- In these regions from 10 up to 500 new cases of human brucellosis per million population are registered and reported annually
- The epidemiological situation of ***B. abortus*** is almost unknown
- Serological positive cattle are considered a spill over of *B. melitensis* of sheep.
- Small back yard flocks are considered the main epidemiological reservoir of the infection
- Countries lack infrastructure, finance and diagnostic capability to design correct prevalence and incidence studies, making it impossible to design effective strategies

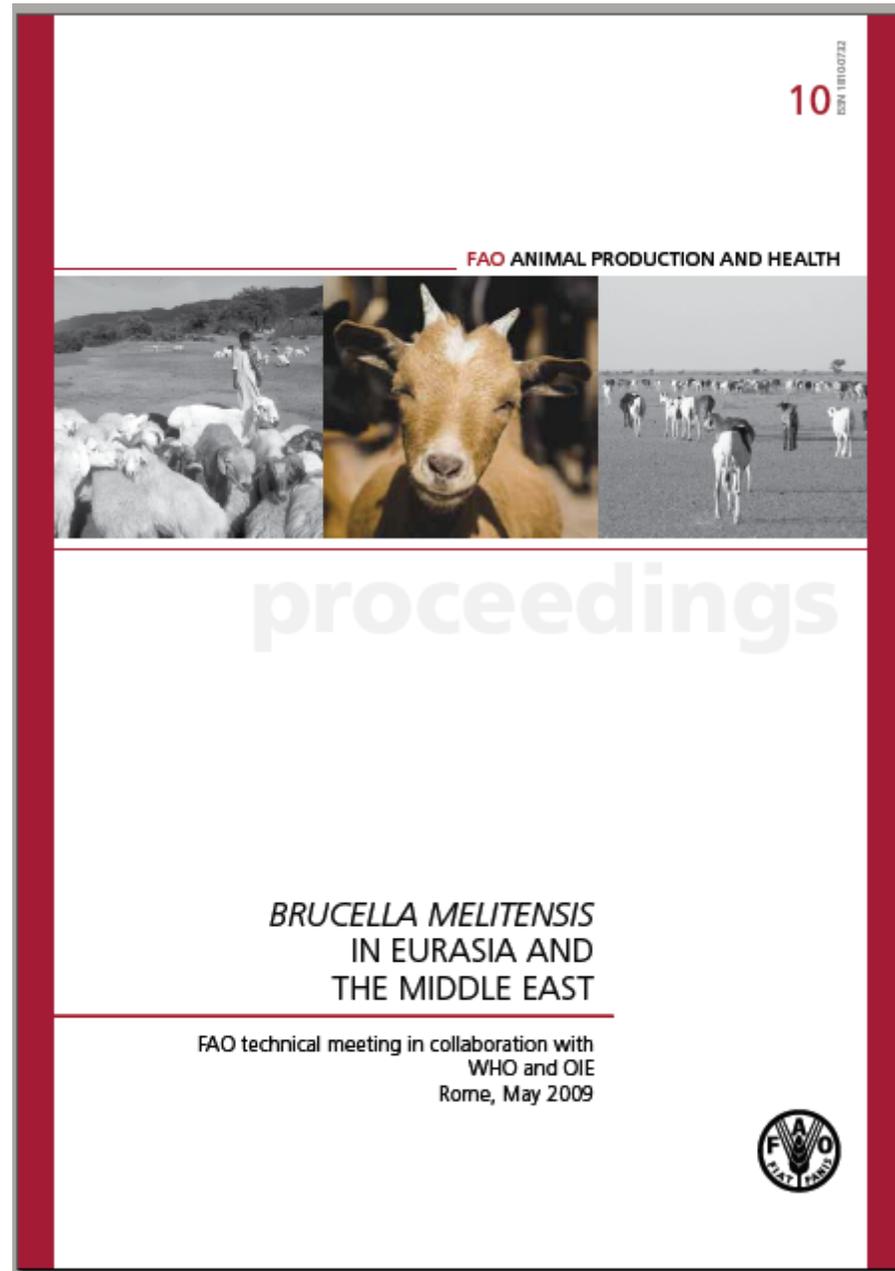
FAO Brucellosis portfolio (on-going and pipeline)



FAO Brucellosis activities (with OIE and other partners)

- **Technical meeting** on *BRUCELLA MELITENSIS* IN EURASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST in collaboration with WHO and OIE, Rome, **May 2009**

- Review of the situation
- Recommendations for diagnostic, surveillance and control (include vaccination)
- Toolbox for *Brucella melitensis*



FAO Brucellosis activities (with OIE and other partners)

- **FAO regional workshop** on Brucellosis in the Caucasus and Central Asia, 14 -16 October 2009, Dushanbe – **Recommendations:**

- The countries in these regions agreed that regional collaboration in controlling brucellosis could leverage national efforts and enhance effectiveness.
- Regular and formal collaborations for discussing mutual problems; information sharing; harmonizing strategies, control methods and diagnostic protocols; and monitoring disease control progress were all considered essential for effectively controlling brucellosis in the regions.
- The participants agreed to **form a “regional interstate council or platform”** for coordinating control of brucellosis at the regional level (with **FAO regional office in Ankara as possible interim secretariat for the “council”**).
- The National governments to support such a regional platform and to seek funding from international donor organizations, development banks and bi-lateral development agencies.

FAO Brucellosis activities (with OIE and other partners)

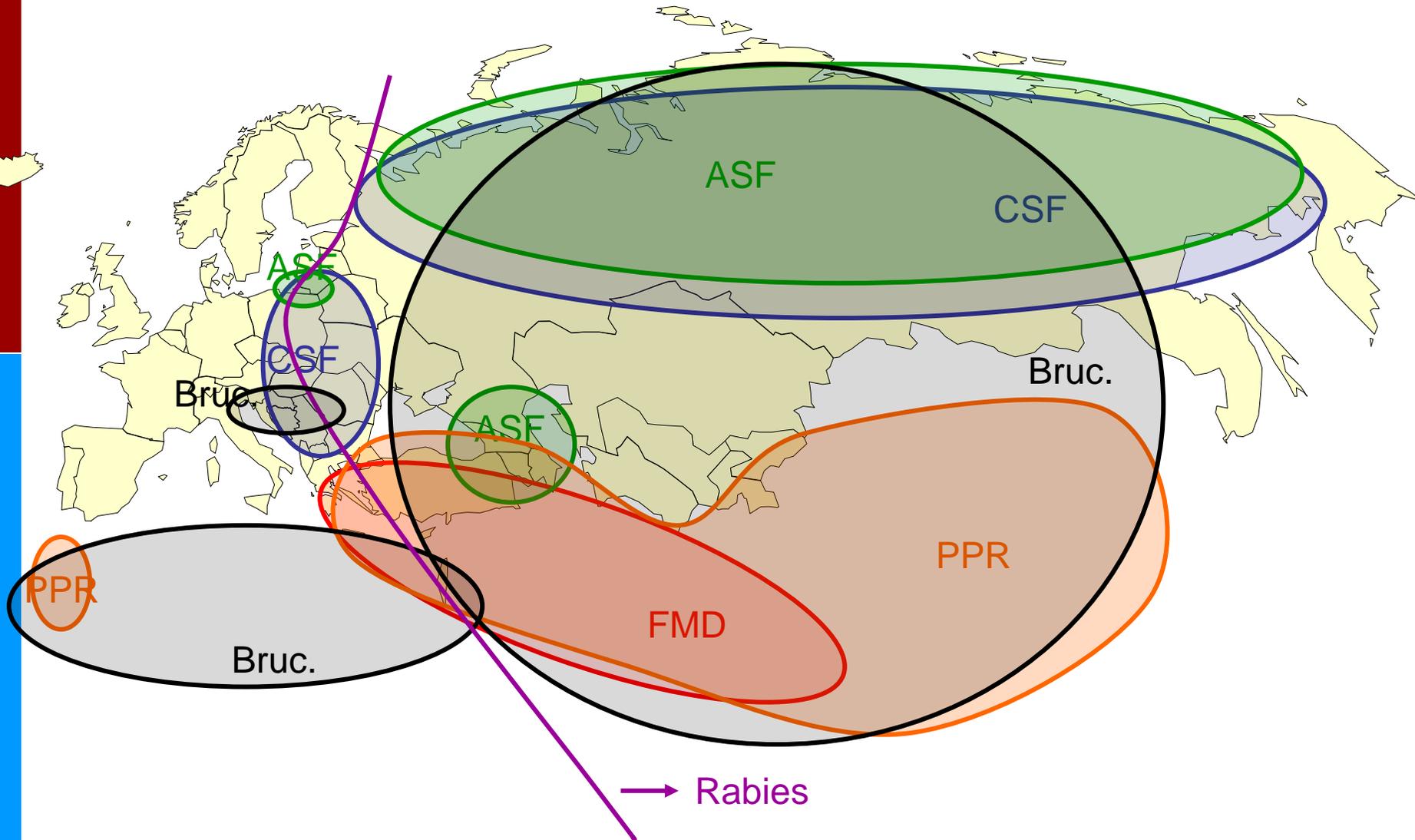
- **Progressive control of Brucella melitensis – PCP-like approach**
FAO is currently developing a PCP approach for the control of B. M. in **Central Asia** (stages are slightly different from FMD)

PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF BRUCELLA MELITENSIS IN CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

		STAGES					
Stage Definition for		0	1	2	3	4	5
	Foot-and-Mouth Diseases	diseases risk is not controlled	critical points assessed	critical points addressed	approaching freedom	officially free with vaccination	disease freedom without vaccination
	Brucella melitensis	present but no control	surveillance	vaccination	test and slaughter	freedom of disease	alertness
Theme(s)	Specific Description						
Legislation(s) or Legal Frameworks	notifiable disease for animals						
	payment of compensation						
	notifiable disease for humans						
Monitoring	for animal diseases	present					
	for human diseases	present					
Surveillance	for animal diseases		present				
	for human diseases		present				
Laboratory Services	tests of animals	specify					
	tests for humans	specify					
Information Systems	livestock populations						
	human populations						
	animal production systems						

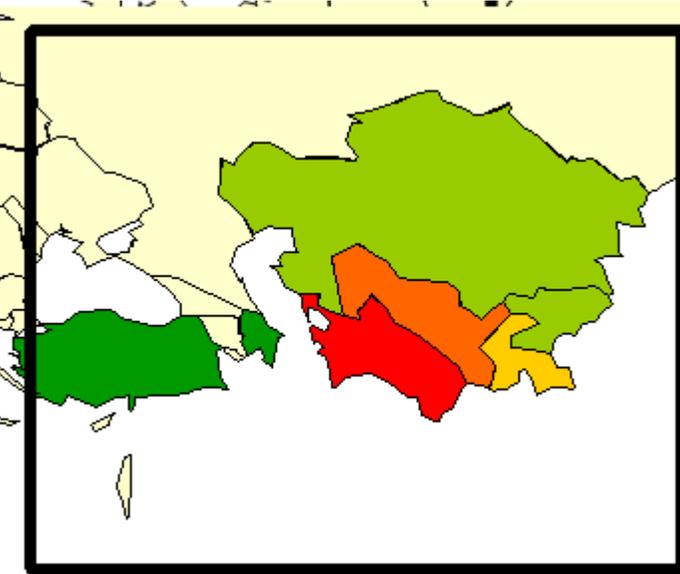
- Control of Brucellosis is difficult, due to the absence of defined strategies, long life span of the infected animals, uncertainty of epidemiological reservoir(s) and bacteria species involved, but not impossible

Disease mapping (20008-2009)

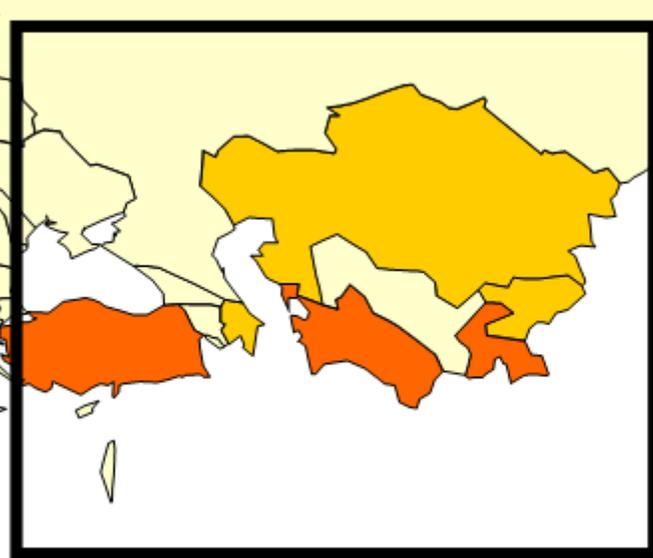


Central Asia Country status - PCP-like approach

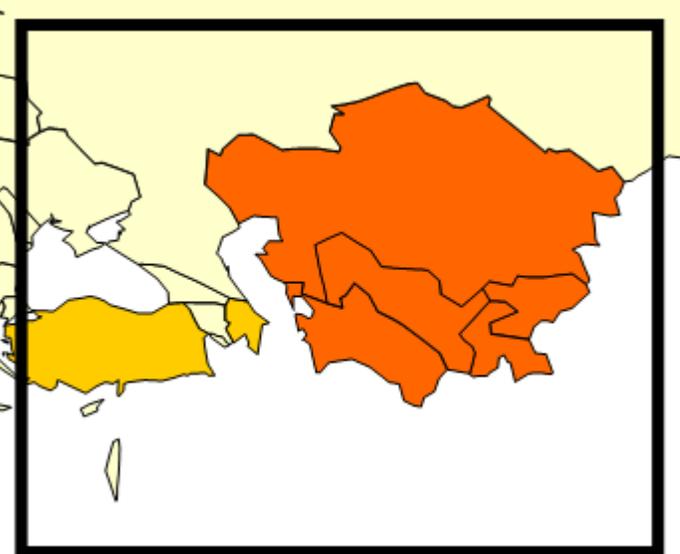
HPAI



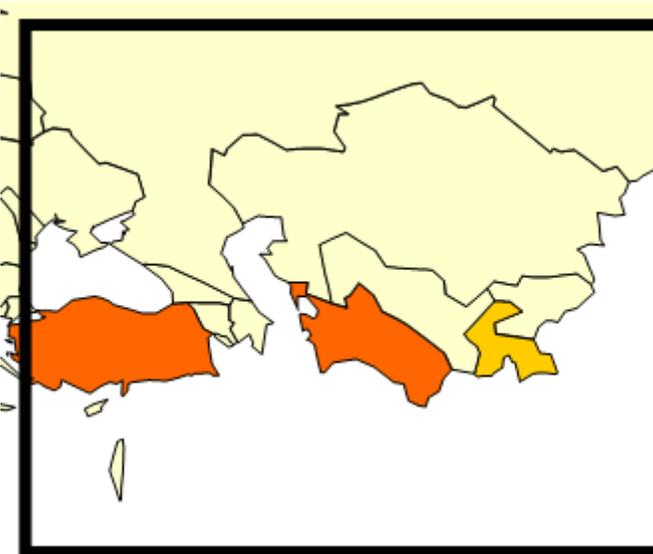
Sheep and Goat Pox



FMD

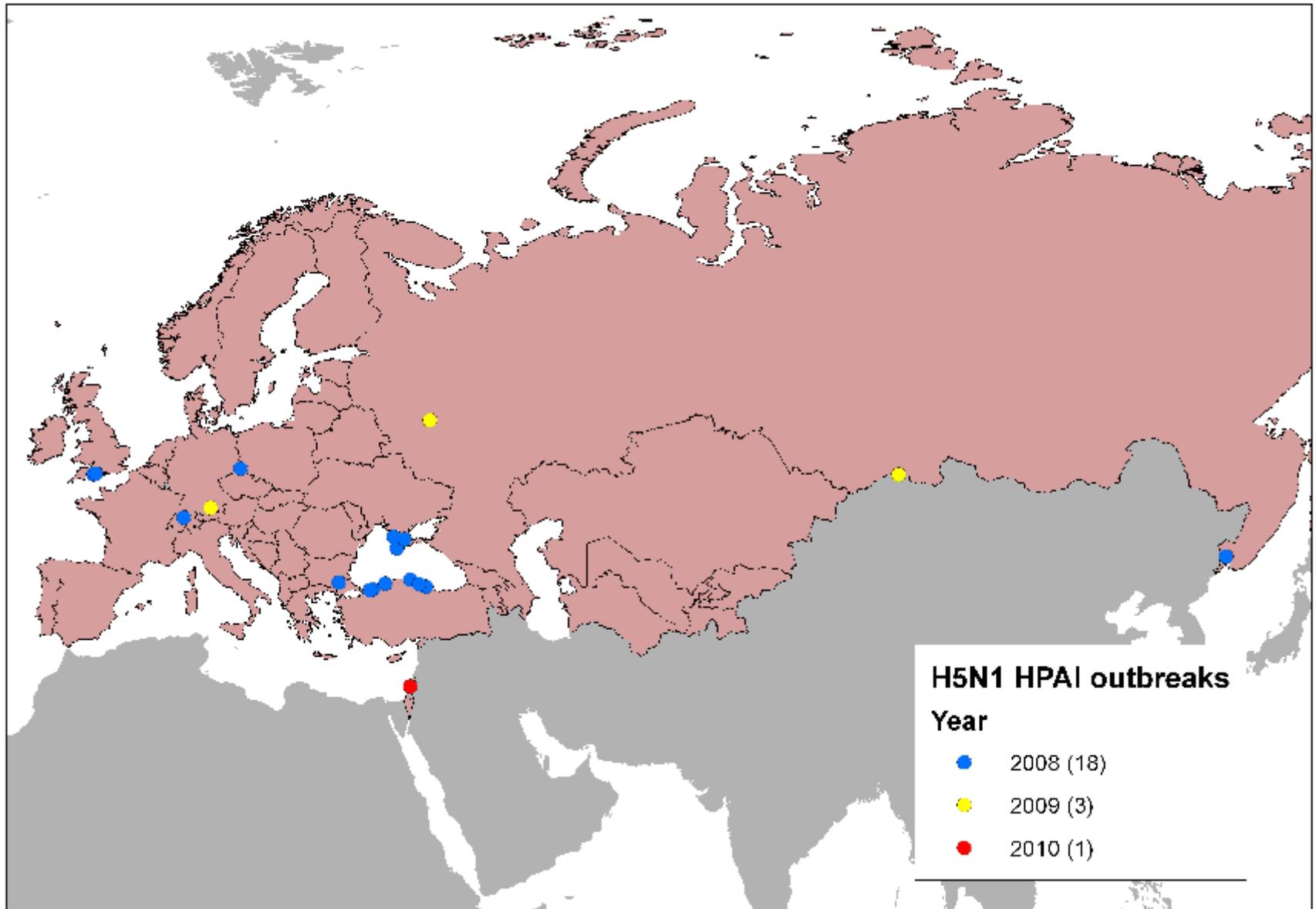


PPR



Level 0 Disease risk is not controlled	Red
Level 1 Critical point assessed	Orange
Level 2 Critical point addressed	Yellow
Level 3 Approaching freedom	Light Green
Level 4 Officially free with vaccination	Dark Green

H5N1 HPAI – disease situation in Europe / Central Asia



HPAI – disease situation in Europe / Central Asia

- HPAI viruses: the area is free (at least H5N1)
- Laboratories can detect it

FAO HPAI portfolio (on-going)



Regional projects: 6

- OSRO/RAS/604/USA
- OSRO/RAS/605/USA
- OSRO/INT/603/USA
- OSRO/INT/704/USA
- OSRO/INT/803/USA
- OSRO/RAS/601/ASB



- Preparedness (including simulation exercises)
- Control / response
- Wild bird migratory flyways investigation

Conclusions

- To develop long term control/eradication strategies not based on stamping out but rather on infection containment
- To define control strategies addressed for poor countries (livelihood and diseases) that can be different from the ones applied for trading countries (cost and diseases)