

GF-TADs for Europe

Steering Committee meeting

EU rabies Projects:

Progress report

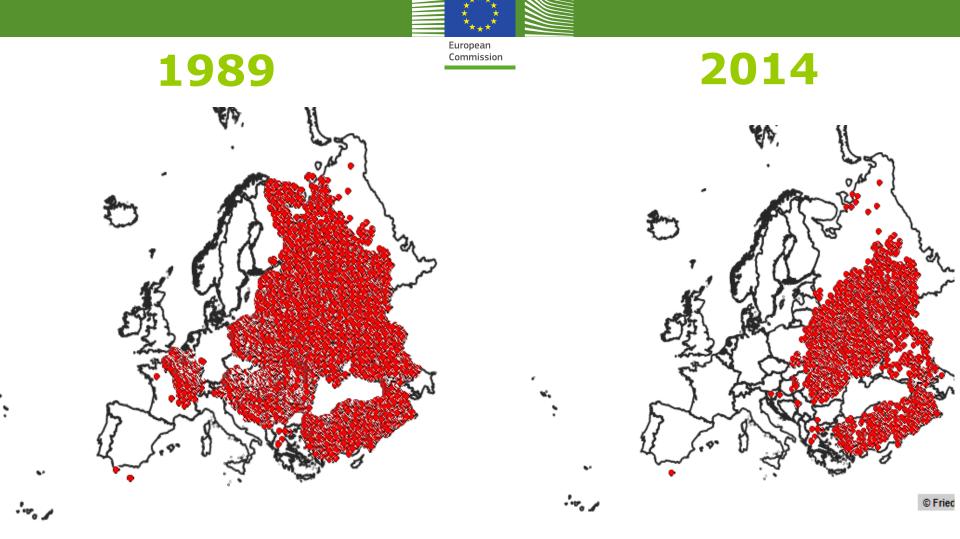


Oral rabies vaccination in Europe

- In the '80s: oral vaccination starts to be introduced in practice in Switzerland, Germany, Italy, etc.
- 1989: highest peak of rabies incidence. Introduction of the first European Community financial measure for rabies.
- 1993-2010 more than € 70M
- Since 2011: about € 15M per year



Effect of ORV on sylvatic rabies distribution



Maps extracted from http://www.who-rabies-bulletin.org/



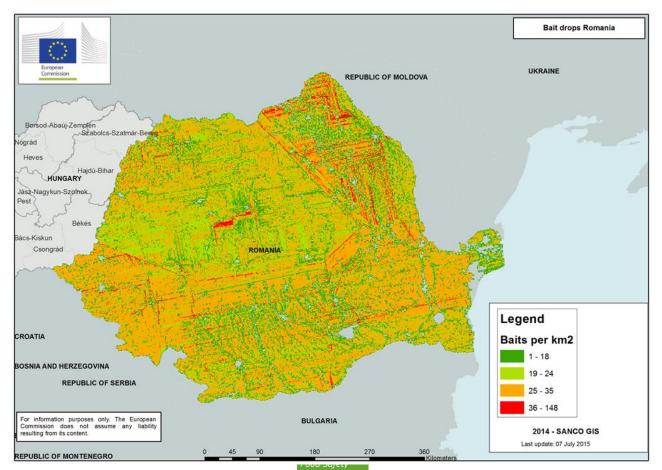
Rabies programme main elements

- Oral Vaccination (purchase/distribution)
 - Coverage of the right areas with the right methods of distribution
- Monitoring/Surveillance (sample collection and lab testing)
 - Knowledge of situation, dynamics, effectiveness of measures, corrective measures if needed
- Quality control
 - Check vaccine before spreading, control of the cold chain and and timely control of the bait distribution

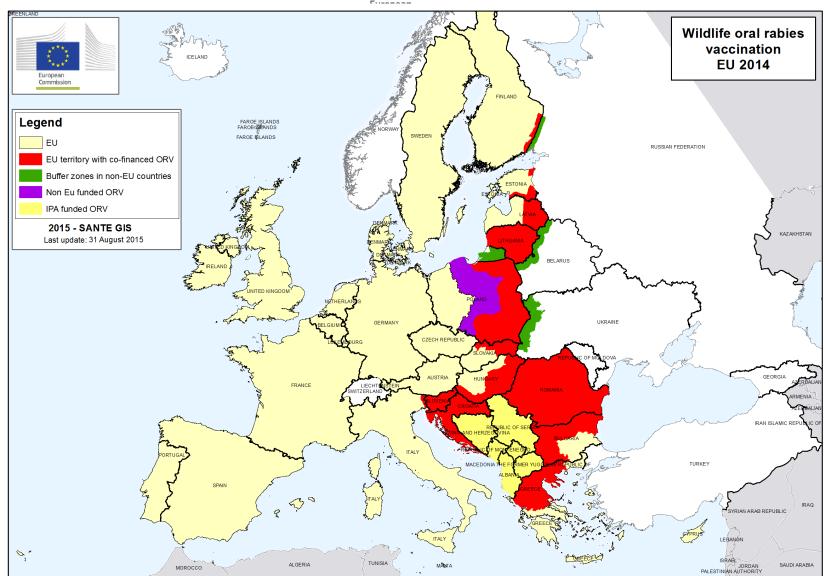




Control of the bait distribution









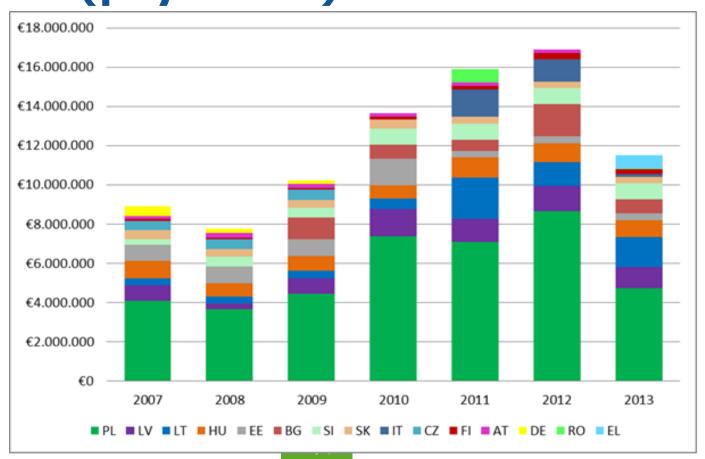
Financial contribution from the EU

- Typically for vet programmes funding:
- 50% of the costs incurred by the MS (lab tests and purchasing & distributing baits)
- Reinforced EU support
- from 2010 75% funding for rabies (lab tests and purchasing & distributing baits)
- 100% funding for rabies vaccination in buffer zones of third countries



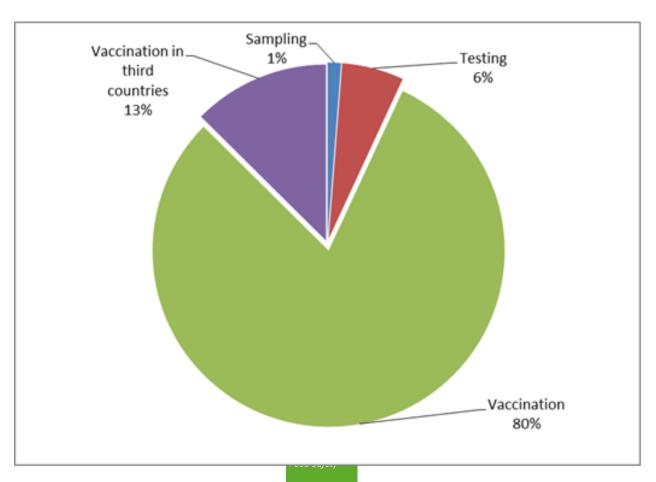


Evolution of EU contribution (payments) 2007-2013





Breakdown of EU contribution based on 2013 allocation of funds





Rabies - Areas bordering the EU

- EU areas close to eradication
- All MS that applied ORV are free except those bordering infected countries
- Wildlife reservoir Does not respect borders
- action also in bordering countries needed





Rabies projects outside the EU

Veterinary fund (only for protection of Member States)	Enlargement (Instrument for Preaccession Assistance)
Kaliningrad eradication plan	Western Balkans projects
ORV zones along the Eastern borders	Turkey rabies projects





Kaliningrad eradication plan

- Cooperation started in 2007 through Lithuania
- Since 2009 direct funding
- Bi-annual campaigns started in 2010
- Renewed until 2016

Results:

- No cases since 2013 in Kaliningrad
- No cases in bordering zones of MS for many years





ORV zones along the Eeastern borders

EU finances vaccination along the borders to:

- Prevent reintroductions of the disease
- Assist neighbours to start their own plans
- → 100% funding for vaccines and distribution
- → Financed through the programmes of the neighbouring Member States
- Requires bilateral agreements between countries





ORV zones along the Eastern borders

Areas already vaccinated

Russia: areas bordering s. Finland

Belarus: areas bordering Lithuania and Latvia

Ukraine: areas bordering Poland

Areas likely to be vaccinated in a close future

Belarus: areas bordering Poland

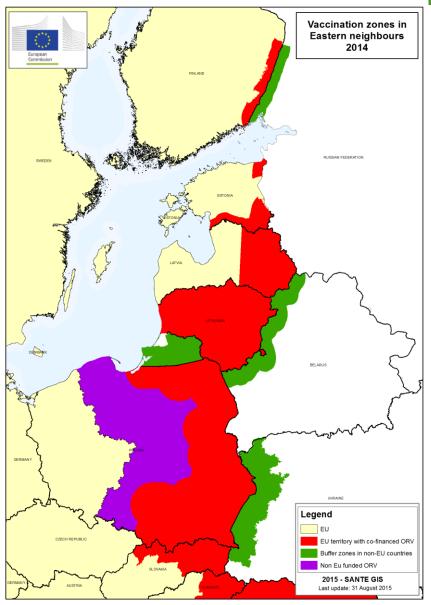
Ukraine: areas bordering Hungary

Moldova: areas bordering Romania

Bosnia i Herzegovina: areas bordering Croatia









Western Balkans IPA projects

- Rabies present in all six countries/territories
- In some remained undetected for years

Projects cover:

- Oral vaccination: started in 2010
- Awareness campaigns
- Technical assistance

Sharp decrease in number of cases





IPA rabies projects Turkey

2007-2010 project (13 M€):

- mass dog vaccination campaigns
- oral vaccination of wildlife (Aegean region)
- enhanced wildlife rabies surveillance

2011-2014 project for oral vaccination (1.8 M€)

2016-2017 under assessment





Conclusions

- ➤ In Europe all areas that applied systematic large scale ORV now cleared
- Rabies eradication is feasible with ORV which can achieve results in little time

Food Safety

- "Details" are important for the success
- But need to stay vigilant