8th meeting of the GF-TADs
Regional Steering Committee for Asia and the Pacific (RSC8)
16-17 July 2014
Bangkok, Thailand
Report on

1. Global activities

2. Outcomes of RSCs meetings

July 2013 - June 2014

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# Activities

| Meetings organized by the Global Secretariat |  
|------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| GF-TADs meetings attended by the Global Secretariat | **RSC** |  
### Activities (2)

**Events under GF-TADs flag**

- **Launch of the Global Platform for African swine fever and other pig diseases** [*FAO, Rome, 5-7 November 2013*]

- **FAO-OIE (USDA - MoH Italy) Training Course** on epidemiology and diagnosis of *African Swine Fever*, Classical Swine Fever, and other swine diseases of high impact [*Perugia, Italy, November 11-15, 2013*]

- **5th Annual West Eurasia FMD Roadmap Meeting** [*Astana, Kazakhstan 23-24 April 2014*]
Global Platform for African swine fever and other pig diseases

Objectives of the meeting:

• Present the Global Platform concept, including vision, mission and goals;
• Clarify stakeholder expectations with regard to the Global Platform;
• Decide on the network’s membership, structure, sustainability and governance;
• Define the Platform’s scope of action in the short and medium term;
• Identify potential funding sources.
Main points included:

• Labeling the initiative as a GF-TADs effort;

• Labeling of future activities under the umbrella of the ASF Global Platform;

• Endorsement/Approval of a plan of action for year 1 and year 2;

• Signature of MoU by participating institutions
ASF course IZSUM Italy
(November 11-15, 2013)
Participants got hands on experience of:
- clinical signs and anatomic lesions,
- prevention of ASF spread and control,
- proper sampling, packaging and dispatching of infected material,
- differential diagnosis with other relevant diseases of swine.
Main Recommendations to the 5th West Eurasia FMD Roadmap Meeting

• OIE/FAO to 
  i) further develop the guidance on PCP-based project proposals that could assist national authorities to obtain greater national and international investment in FMD control; ii) help countries to conduct socio-economic impact assessments of FMD in livestock production, livelihoods and food security and to conduct cost/benefit analyses of FMD control options;

• Each country identify a specialist for PCP-FMD, laboratory and epidemiology focal point for readily communication and coordination in matters related to PCP questionnaires, national control plans and laboratory and epidemiology networks; cont/
... cont/

- Countries consider reciprocal and regular **communication** with neighbouring countries to assess and mitigate risk across borders;
- Veterinary Services ensure that **vaccines** used are **appropriate** for the viruses circulating in the region;
- Countries be actively involved in the OIE PVS Pathway to improve their compliance with the OIE international standards on quality of Veterinary Services;
- West EurAsia FMD Lab Network should develop **guidelines on selection of samples** for further characterization by genotyping and vaccine matching.
Other activities

• Guidelines “Sequential Approach to Identifying and Prioritizing of New TADs on a Regional/Sub-regional basis” (deadline 7th GSC Oct 2014)

• “Cost/effectiveness of investment in prevention of TADs” (deadline 7th GSC Oct 2014)

• Performance Indicators (deadline 9th MC Sep 2014)
  – Work in progress: 1) Refinement of indicators to harmonize them across diseases; 2) Development of reporting templates to facilitate and harmonize reporting.
  (Activities = efficiency Outputs/Outcomes = effectiveness)

• GF-TADs Website (soonest available)
Five year AP Performance Indicators: Issues that need to be addressed in order to streamline and facilitate the reporting on performance indicators

**ISSUES**

- Data reported **not sufficient** to measure expected results
- More **meaningful results/indicators** needed
- Reporting not standardized

**SOLUTIONS**

- Establishing **hierarchy** of results (*results chain*)
- Refining the **indicators** at the **outcome** level
- Harmonizing, standardizing and **streamlining** the **output** level indicators
SYSTEMIZATION

to improve rather than reinventing

PROCESS

1. Developing a results chain as part of a logical framework *
2. Screening and matching the existing indicators against the results chain
3. Clustering of the existing indicators into “categories of measurement”
4. Refining the indicators based on the above

PRINCIPLES

Using the existing (indicators, results, activity statements, etc.) to develop an effective tool which would facilitate:
- Data collection/standardization reporting
- Measurement/interpretation of results

* Why a framework:
  Easy to collect and interpret data
  Shared understanding of the indicators and results
  Simplified reporting on results
RESULTS CHAIN

IMPACT
TADs are prevented and controlled at regional level

OUTCOME
Prevention, control and response mechanisms are implemented at the regional level and are coordinated through GF-TADs

OUTPUTS
1. Synergies across border collaborations maximized among countries and stakeholders in the region
2. Countries have enhanced capacity to prevent, control and respond to TADs
3. Governance of veterinary services enhanced at regional level (in accordance with OIE standards)
4. Resource mobilization and advocacy activities implemented both in peace time and in crisis periods

RESULT LEVEL

Long-term
EFFECTS of the INTERVENTION

Medium-term
IMPLEMENTATION BEHAVIOR/UPTAKE

Short-term
TANGIBLE RESULTS PRODUCED DURING THE PROJECT LIFE
the GF-TADs Website between FAO and OIE

• The site shall be published under the domain name [www.gf-tads.org](http://www.gf-tads.org) registered and hosted by FAO.

• Content and submission of material: the Parties shall collaborate in the development and maintenance of the structure and content of the website.

• The GF-TADs Secretariat shall be responsible for any related costs incurred.

• OIE shall be provided with a link to the test area for review and approval before the site is made available to the public.
SOP for GF-TADs Website management

- **GF-TADs web coordinator**: is represented by the Global Secretariat who coordinates with FAO and OIE web reference points material and content to be uploaded to the website under the supervision of the Global GF-TADs Management Committee.

- **GF-TADs webmaster**: is the only person to access as administrator to the private interface managing the content of the website according to the agreed instructions of the GF-TADs web coordinator.

- **FAO and OIE web reference points**: each organization will nominate a **focal point** who will be responsible for verifying the accuracy of the information that will be uploaded to the site.

- **Regional web reference point**: The Regional GF-TADs secretariat is the web **focal point** to liaise with the web coordinator for updates of the sections relative to their regional GF-TADS activities.
Update of **Regional sections** of the GF-TADs website

1. The **regional web reference point** sends content to the web coordinator;

2. The webmaster sends an email notification to the Regional web reference points and FAO and OIE reference points describing the changes on the website and waits for feedback;

3. The webmaster sends a last email notification to the Regional web reference points, and FAO and OIE reference points, informing that the changes have been put online at the address [www.gf-tads.org](http://www.gf-tads.org).
The Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) was launched on May 24, 2004, the signing date of the “FAO-OIE GF-TADs general agreement”.

GF-TADs is a joint initiative of FAO and OIE, with the expected participation of WHO for the zoonoses, to achieve the prevention, detection and control of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) and in particular to address their original and global dimensions. The initiative combines the strengths of both international organizations by coordinating common activities and strengthening synergies in the field of animal health within the delineation of the “OIE-FAO Chart of complementarities and synergies” and its companion Vade Mecum (2008).

The general advisory role of the Global Steering Committee (GSC) includes institutional, strategic, technical (initiating, monitoring and evaluation), communication, coordination, lobbying, and financial issues. This broad task is reflected in the composition of the GSC. The Committee, co-chaired by OIE and FAO, brings together representatives and observers of major development partners, donors, regional organizations and stakeholders, as well as the chairpersons of the Regional Steering Committees (RSCs) and a representative of the World Health Organization (WHO) in view of the zoonotic aspects of TADs and emerging diseases.
News

FAO Mission to assist with response to outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in Democratic People's Republic of Korea

16 April 2014 - On 18 February 2014 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) reported a significant outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) in 17 pig farms in the Pyongyang area. As a result hundreds of pigs had to be sacrificed, and thousands were affected. The Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO)...

Establishing guidelines on post-vaccination monitoring of foot-and-mouth disease

27 September 2013 - Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD), which affects cloven-hoofed animals, is endemic in many low-income countries and continues to re-emerge and cause serious production losses even in the presence of extensive vaccination programmes. Until recently, support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) focused on...

FAO coordinates strategies to respond to Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia in Africa

13 December 2013 – In the early 1970s, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) appeared to be under control in Africa. However, after almost 20 years of respite, there has been an alarming resurgence of the disease on the continent. Today CBPP is regarded as the most serious infectious animal disease affecting...
GF-TADs for GLOBAL

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Upcoming GF-TADs Events

- 9th GF-TADs Management Committee meeting
  Paris, 23 Sep. 2014

- 7th GF-TADs Global Steering Committee Meeting
Outcomes of GSC and RSC meetings

Sep 2013 - July 2014

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Recommendations to the 6th GSC meeting
(29-30 Oct. 2013)

• Commitment to the control of the priority diseases, in particular (HP)AI, Rinderpest post-eradication activities, Rabies, FMD, PPR, ASF;
• The communication be improved and the information on GF-TADs activities at global and regional levels be provided to all concerned stakeholders through a global GF-TADs website;
• Activities on Priority diseases indicated in Global and Regional 5 Years Action Plans, especially FMD, PPR and Rabies, be labeled as GF-TADs activities when the activity is of global or regional interest as appropriate;
• OIE and FAO work more on the Guidelines “Sequential Approach to Identifying and Prioritizing of New TADs on a Regional/Sub-regional basis” and the document “Cost/effectiveness of investment in prevention of TADs”;
• GF-TADs Regional Committees report on performance indicators in order to demonstrate progress in disease control (or lack thereof) from year to year, using the indicators proposed in annex of the Regional GF-TADs 5 Years Action Plans; cont/...
• OIE and FAO take any opportunity to promote the value of sharing isolates of priority diseases among national laboratories and OIE / FAO Reference Centres;
• The ASF Global Platform and related activities be considered under the GF-TADs Agreement;
• The global PPR control strategy be finalized in due time in order to be presented during an international meeting, to be held before the end of 2014;
• FAO, OIE and WHO develop agreed regional and global prevention and control activities, and engage in resource mobilization for implementation of the control of dog-transmitted rabies;
• A special expanded session on wildlife disease issues be planned at the next Global Steering Committee;
• An update on RVF activities be included in the disease updates at the next steering committee meeting.
Middle East

• Countries should harmonize their existing national programme for the control of Brucellosis with a sub-regional/regional approaches including:
  – assessment of critical control points,
  – small ruminants identification and registration system,
  – improving national laboratory capabilities.

• Countries with assistance from FAO/OIE should consider domestic and wild animal sources in the investigation of human cases of MERS-CoV.
Europe

- **FMD** – The European countries implement the FAO–OIE Global Strategy on FMD, in particular:
  - countries where the situation is endemic **move at least one stage up** along the PCP pathway within the next 5 years;
  - countries being in compliance with FMD PCP stage 3 consider asking for **official endorsement** of their National FMD Control Programme by the OIE;
  - countries consider the need to set up a **regional vaccine bank** for FMD;

- **PPR** – countries consider:
  - asking for **official endorsement** of their National Official PPR Control Programme by the OIE;
  - asking for **official free status** to the OIE;
  - the need to set up a **regional vaccine bank** for PPR
  - implement the OIE-FAO Global Strategy for the control of PPR.

- As often as possible, PPR prevention and control activities be **combined with FMD** activities and other major TADs;
• Rabies

✓ All countries in Europe should make rabies a **notifiable** disease;
✓ Management of **stray dog** populations be implemented in accordance with the OIE standard;
✓ Endemically affected countries consider the need to set up a **regional vaccine bank** for rabies.

• Brucellosis

✓ **Quality of vaccines** and sub-regional harmonisation of vaccination policies be considered;
✓ Infected countries consider the need to set up a **regional vaccine bank for brucellosis**.
• **Rinderpest**

✓ Member Countries shall continue to reply to the OIE/FAO Questionnaire that seeks information on the holding of live rinderpest virus by each country;

✓ Organise the safe destruction and/or sequestration of rinderpest virus according to OIE and FAO guidance;

  – Status update: ToR for the reference laboratories to act as holding facilities were agreed; Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre and Plum Island Animal Disease Center have been cleared already by the Joint Advisory Committee (JAC), while assessment of Pirbright Institute and National Institute of Animal Health, Tsukuba/Kodaira, Japan institutes are pending an evaluation mission, likely to take place early next year.

NB: Countries currently holding rinderpest virus-containing materials may contact FAO (GRPP-secretariat@fao.org) to assist in virus destruction or sequestration to FAO/OIE authorized holding facilities.
Africa

Diseases with highest number of reporting countries include:

**ASF, CBPP, FMD, HPAI, ND, PPR, Rabies.**

**CBPP issues (OIE):** Massive underreporting, under-recognition of impacts, inadequate surveillance systems, deficiencies in vaccination programmes, poor management of animal movement control.

Neglected diseases (*so called*) **TB** and **Brucellosis**

Emerging diseases (**FAO**): **MERS-CoV** and **Ebola**

**Draft recommendations:**

The Regional GF-TADs for Africa 5-year Action plan be completed with data on baseline situation for FMD, PPR, CBPP, ASF and RVF;

AU-PANVAC continue to provide required **quality certification** services for vaccines, including PPR, ND and other priority TADs;

Finalize the development of the ASF control strategy including project formulation and resource mobilization.
Thank you for your kind attention