Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases
FAO Progress Report

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FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
The Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) is an initiative of FAO EMPRES and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), with the objective of establishing a global early warning system for transboundary animal diseases and,

in collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), important zoonoses, regional support units around the globe, and a mechanism to provide emergency technical assistance, as well as project development and management.
Regional Animal Health Centres or Support Units

GF-TAD/FAO/Emergency Centre for TADs (ECTAD)

GF-TADs – SAARC meeting 8 March 2017, Thimphu, Bhutan
### GF-TADs: Regional Strategy/Roadmap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RSO</th>
<th>FMD</th>
<th>HPAI</th>
<th>CSF</th>
<th>PPR</th>
<th>Rabies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ASEAN</td>
<td>SEACFMD Roadmap 2020</td>
<td>Roadmap for an HPAI-free ASEAN Community by 2020</td>
<td>ASEAN CSF and other Swine diseases Strategic Plan</td>
<td>***</td>
<td>ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>SPC</td>
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<td>Regional</td>
<td>SEACFMD Roadmap 3rd Edition</td>
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*GF-TADs – SAARC meeting 8 March 2017, Thimphu, Bhutan*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Amount (USD)</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>OSRO/AFG/402/JPN</td>
<td>Building resilience and self-reliance of livestock keepers by improving control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and other Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs)</td>
<td>19 Nov 2014 - 18 Nov 2017</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
<td>16,754,787</td>
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<tr>
<td>Afghanistan</td>
<td>UTF/AFG/080/AFG</td>
<td>Dairy industry development in Kabul, Logar and Parwan provinces</td>
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<td>ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>OSRO/BGD/505/JUS</td>
<td>Improving food security and public health through strengthened veterinary services in Bangladesh</td>
<td>01 Oct 2015 - 30 Apr 2019</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>DSRO/BGD/601/EC</td>
<td>Achieving resilience in food security and nutrition in remote areas of the Chittagong Hill Tracts</td>
<td>01 Jan 2016 - 31 Jan 2017</td>
<td>680,272</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>GCP/PAK/127/US</td>
<td>Progressive Control of Peste Des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Pakistan</td>
<td>15 Sep 2012 - 31 Mar 2017</td>
<td>1,655,000</td>
<td>ongoing</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>UTF/PAK/139/PAK</td>
<td>Control of Transboundary Livestock Diseases (Foot and Mouth Disease and Peste des Petits Ruminants)</td>
<td>- 30 June 2017</td>
<td>8,891,367</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>GCP/SRL/062/EC</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>ongoing</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>GCP/SRL/069/CAN</td>
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<td>2,604,164</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>TCP/SRL/3501</td>
<td>Promotion of appropriate feeding techniques to exploit productivity in dairying</td>
<td>- 30 Jun 2017</td>
<td>274,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>TCP/SRL/3503(b1)</td>
<td>Technical Assistance to Improve Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) vaccine production in Sri Lanka</td>
<td>01-Dec-2014 - 31-Mar-2016</td>
<td>closed</td>
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### Relevant Regional FAO-Projects (closed or closing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RAS</th>
<th>GCP/RAS/2 79/JPN</th>
<th>Information Sharing for Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) in Asia</th>
<th>08 Dec 2011 - 07 Dec 2015**</th>
<th>228,199 closed</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RAS</td>
<td>GCP/RAS/2 83/ROK</td>
<td>Foot-and-Mouth Disease Control in Southeast Asia through Application of the Progressive Control Pathway”, within the framework of “Improving National Preparedness for Transboundary Animal Infectious Disease in Developing Countries in Southeast Asia”</td>
<td>01 Nov 2011 - 30 Nov 2015</td>
<td>2,800,908 closed</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAS</td>
<td>GCP/RAS/2 94/ASB</td>
<td>Regional Capacity Development for Regional Cooperation on Food Security through Control of TADs in South Asia</td>
<td>01 Aug 2015 - 31 Jul 2017</td>
<td>1,921,315 ongoing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*GF-TADs –SAARC meeting 8 March 2017, Thimphu, Bhutan*
GCP/RAS/294/ASB Regional Capacity Development for Regional Cooperation on Food Security through Control of TADs in South Asia

**Outcome:**

*Improved control and eradication of priority TADs and enhanced biosecurity and regional capacities to manage TADs in SAARC countries*

**Outputs**

1. Established framework for **improved regional cooperation** among SAARC countries in combating transboundary animal diseases.
2. **Operational regional structures** in the fight against transboundary animal diseases.
3. Expanded regional and national **animal health information and surveillance system**.
4. Improved **institutional capacity of public and private sector** animal health management agencies.

*GF-TADs –SAARC meeting 8 March 2017, Thimphu, Bhutan*
GF-TAD Priority Diseases for Asia

HPAI
FMD
PPR
Rabies
FAO’s Emergency Centre for Transboundary animal and zoonotic diseases (ECTAD)

- ECTAD-Global - 2004
- 1st Decentralized ECTAD - RAP –2005
- Subregional ECTAD – Nepal
- ECTAD Country Offices – 8 countries

Capacity building
Surveillance and Diagnostics
Emergency preparedness and response
Value chains/Socioeconomic impacts of EID Including AMR since 2015

Emerging Pandemic Threats, USAID funded,
HPAI- ROK funded and TADS-ADB
South-south cooperation
Global Health Security Agenda
GF-TAD Priority Diseases for Asia

HPAI
FMD
PPR
Rabies
Progressive Control Pathway FMD Global Map 2012-16

GF-TADs –SAARC meeting 8 March 2017, Thimphu, Bhutan
Revised Risk-Based Strategic Plan template
Major collaborations with EuFMD (Pillar III)

• Webinars and eLearning on PCP principles and implementation.

• Training on the PCP for the participants to the West Africa and SAARC Roadmaps.

• Workshop to support Kyrgyzstan in preparing its risk-based strategic plan.

More info: https://eufmdlearning.works/
GF-TAD Priority Diseases for Asia

HPAI
FMD
PPR
Rabies
Peste des Petits Ruminants Global Strategy was developed in 2015 through joint efforts by FAO and OIE:

- Control towards eradication of PPR by 2030
- Reinforcing Veterinary Services
- Improving animal health globally by reducing the impact of other major infectious diseases of Small ruminants.
  - To fight rural poverty
  - To ensure food security
  - To strengthen resilience
Countries affected by PPR
PPR situation in SAARC countries

- PPR is endemic in most of the SAARC countries.
- Out of the 8 SAARC countries, only Sri Lanka has never reported PPR outbreaks.
- Formulation of Regional PPR Strategy supported in SAARC.
- Formulation of PPR NSP supported in 3 countries: Bhutan, Nepal and Pakistan. Bangladesh will be supported this year.
- PPR Stage Progression adopted during the 1st Roadmap meeting held in Nagarkot, Nepal April 2016.
- Ongoing PPR projects in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

### PPR Stage Progression (based on country self-assessment)

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<tr>
<td>Bhutan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
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PPR in Mongolia

- First PPR outbreak reported on 24th August, 2016 in Myangad and Durgun sub district, Khovd province. Western Part of Mongolia
- Control measures implemented included: movement restriction; emergency vaccination (10.4 million sheep and goats vaccinated in October 2016)
- In January 2017, PPR spilled over to wildlife, Saiga tatarica mongolica
- More than 55% of the 10,000 saiga population, an endangered species, died
- Efforts are ongoing to address the disease in both livestock and wildlife.
Other Activities

- PPR Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP) 2017 – 2021
- PPR Resource Mobilization and Marketing Strategy developed.
- Visits to main donors planned to present the PPR-GEP and its benefits will be highlighted.
- A pledging conference is planned second semester of 2017
- Communication materials (video, press releases, leaflets, manuals and other awareness materials prepared and distributed to countries, as well as other partners.

**Estimated budget for the five years: US$ 996 million**
GF-TAD Priority Diseases for Asia

HPAI
FMD
PPR
Rabies
UNITED AGAINST RABIES

Zero Human Deaths from Dog Transmitted Rabies by 2030
GF-TADs –SAARC meeting 8 March 2017, Thimphu, Bhutan
A global framework

GLOBAL ELIMINATION OF DOG-MEDIATED HUMAN RABIES

GLOAL CONFERENCE
16-19 DECEMBER 2015
GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

“0 by 30”
The goal of reaching zero human deaths from canine-mediated rabies by the year 2030

Pillar 1. Socio-cultural
Pillar 2. Technical
Pillar 3. Organizational
Pillar 4. Political
Pillar 5. Resources

GF-TADs –SAARC meeting 8 March 2017, Thimphu, Bhutan
Step-wise Approach towards Rabies Elimination (SARE) tool to assist countries with rabies elimination
Rabies elimination tools

• Rabies blueprint (includes surveillance blueprint and SARE) (www.rabiesblueprint.org)
• Rabies stakeholder consultations
• World Rabies Day (28 September)
• OIE and WHO Rabies Vaccine banks
• Development of a rabies business plan
Conclusion

• The eradication of PPR (2030), elimination of Rabies (2030) and the control of FMD and HPAI will ensure food security, asset preservation and public health with a positive impacts on the lives and livelihood especially of rural populations.

• One-Health has gained momentum

• Because of the transboundary nature of these diseases, a global and regional efforts and coordination are needed.

The targets can be achieved only with sufficient political and financial investment
Thank you for your attention!

Contact: katinka.debalogh@fao.org
PPR Roadmap Meetings

- GCC: Doha, December 2015
- UMA: Tunis, October 2016
- ECOWAS: Dakar, May 2016
- ECCAS: Yaounde, August 2015
- SADC: Harare, October 2016
- IGAD/EAC: Kampala, September 2015
- ASEAN, China, Mongolia & TL: Qingdao, 26–28 April 2017
- SAARC: Nagarkot, April 2016

121st FAO Programme Committee Rome, 27 – 31 March 2017