

**ADB-CAREC
TA 9500
MODERNIZATION OF SPS MEASURES TO FACILITATE TRADE**

Regional program for prevention and control of TADs

Presentation of the Concept Note

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What are transboundary animal diseases?

Transboundary animal diseases have one or more of the following characteristics:

- Epidemic diseases
- Highly contagious
- Rapidly spreading
- High morbidity
- High mortality
- Major production losses
- Threaten the safety of food
- Potential to cause high socio-economic damage

Examples of TADs

- Foot and mouth disease (FMD)
- African swine fever (ASF)
- Classical swine fever (CSF)
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)
- Highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI)
- Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)
- Rift valley fever (RVF)
- Newcastle disease (ND)
- Rinderpest (global eradication declared in June 2011)

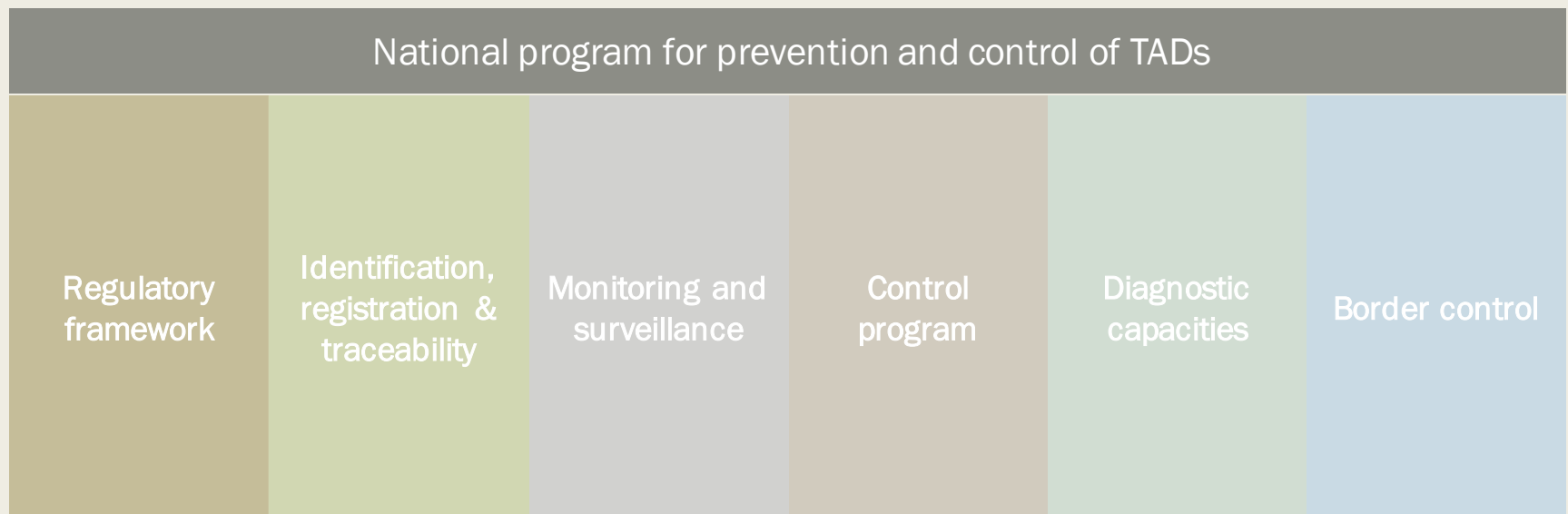
Economic impact of TAD

- Very few economic studies available about the economic impact of (control of) TAD
 - *Mostly examples of a specific disease and country*
 - *Often in the context of a (previously) disease-free country*
- Economic impact includes among others
 - *Direct impact of disease: mortality and morbidity leads to lower technical and economic efficiency. Reduced farm revenues and increased costs of production.*
 - *Domestic market disruptions: changes in supply and demand of products. Price fluctuations for producers and consumers.*
 - *International trade disruptions: trade restrictions.*
 - *Tourism: restricted access to affected regions, search of alternative destinations*

Sanitary measures in trade

- Balance between:
 - *Protection of importing countries against the risks of introduction of diseases*
 - *Avoiding unnecessary trade barriers*
- OIE provides recommendations to facilitate trade while protecting importing countries
- OIE recognizes official disease status for (voluntary procedure):
 - *African horse sickness (AHS)*
 - *Foot and mouth disease (FMD)*
 - *Bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)*
 - *Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)*
 - *Classical swine fever (CSF)*
 - *Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)*
 - *(Rinderpest)*

What are key elements for prevention and control of TADs?



Regulatory framework

- Sound and comprehensive legal basis is required to empower the strategies and actions envisaged
- Basis for notification of occurrence of OIE-listed and emerging disease to the OIE
- OIE Terrestrial Code chapter 3.4 with recommendations for veterinary legislation:
 - *Good governance*
 - *Basis for collection, transmission and utilization of epidemiological data*
 - *Basis for animal health measures, contingency plans, financing*
 - *Focus on national level, but also protection against introduction of TAD through international trade*

Identification, registration and traceability

- Identification ► Registration ► Traceability
- Important for accurate surveillance or disease control program, e.g.:
 - *for follow-up on laboratory-positive results*
 - *to identify origin or destination of animals*
- Systems for identification, registration and traceability need to be tailor-made for the country and livestock sector
- OIE Terrestrial Code chapters 4.1 and 4.2 cover general principles of traceability of live animals and design and implementation of identification systems

Monitoring and surveillance

- Data generated through a monitoring and surveillance system will provide the information that is necessary for disease prevention and control program and evaluation of progress of the program
- Monitoring vs surveillance: passive observation vs trigger for actions
- Surveillance systems can have different objectives, e.g.:
 - *Rapid or early detection*
 - *Substantiating freedom from disease*
 - *Evaluation of disease control programs*
 - *Stimulaton and information of research*
 - *Definition of priorities for disease control and prevention*
- OIE Terrestrial Code chapters 1.4, 1.7-1.12 (freedom of disease), 1.5 (diseases transmitted by arthropod vectors) provide recommendations on surveillance

Control program (1)

- Program with "the measures"
- Goal of the program should be clearly stated, because different measures may be necessary in different phases of disease control, e.g.:
 - *Eradication*
 - *Reduce socio-economic impact*
 - *Prevention*
- OIE endorsement of official control program for selected diseases
 - *CBPP, FMD, PPR*
 - *Details in OIE Terrestrial Code chapters 1.7-1.12*

Control program (2)

- Most important elements of a control program include
 - *Movement restrictions*
 - *Good hygiene and sanitary practices when handling livestock*
 - *Vaccination programs*
 - *Contingency plans*
 - *Vector reduction*
 - *Outbreak response plan (e.g. vaccination, zoning, stamping out)*
 - *Border control and quarantine*
- OIE's Guidelines for Animal Disease Control include information on rationale, objectives, implementation and evaluation of disease control programs

Diagnostic capacities

- Key support element of disease control programs, because diagnostic tests will confirm presence or absence of disease
- OIE Terrestrial Manual with standards for laboratory and diagnostic tests
 - *Chapter 1.1.1: general standards for infrastructure, human resources and quality assurance*
 - *Chapter 1.1.2: collection, submission and storage of samples*
 - *Chapter 1.1.5: quality management in laboratories, e.g. accreditation, quality assurance for diagnostic test methods*
 - *Chapter 3: specific disease recommendations*
- Choice of correct diagnostic tests is crucial, because different tests can demonstrate things
 - *Detection of disease agent vs detection of antibodies against disease agent*
 - *Sensitivity and specificity of diagnostic tests*
 - *See example for brucellosis from OIE Terrestrial Manual on next slide*

Test method for <i>B. abortus</i> , <i>B. melitensis</i> , <i>B. suis</i>	Purpose of testing					
	Population freedom from infection	Individual animal freedom from infection	Contribute to eradication policies	Confirmation or suspect or clinical cases	Herd/flock prevalence of infection	Immune status in individual animals or populations post-vaccination
Agent identification						
Staining methods	-	-	-	+	-	n/a
Culture	-	-	-	+++	-	n/a
PCR	-	-	-	+ / ++	-	n/a
Detection of immune response						
BBAT (RBT or BPAT)	+++	++	+++	+	+++	n/a
FPA	++	++	+	++	++	n/a
CFT	++	++	+++	++	+++	n/a
I-ELISA	+++	++	+++	++	+++	n/a
C-ELISA	++	+	+	+	++	n/a
....	n/a
Bulk milk tests	+++	-	+++	+	+++	n/a

Border control

- Goal is to prevent incursion of infectious disease through import of live animals or animal products
- Measures implemented at the border should be in line with the risk of introduction of the respective disease
 - *Risk assessment to help in estimating the risk (OIE Terrestrial Code chapter 2.1)*
- Other relevant OIE recommendations:
 - *Code Chapter 5.6: border posts and quarantine stations in the importing country*
 - *Code Chapter 5.7: animal health measures applicable on arrival*
 - *Code Chapter 5.10-5.13: model veterinary health certificates*

Need for international cooperation

- Transboundary animal diseases do not respect borders
- National control programs alone are not enough
- Regional and global cooperation and coordination are needed
 - *Common focus*
 - *Exchange of knowledge and experience*
 - *Sharing of resources*
 - *Coordinated efforts*

Regional umbrella

National initiatives

National initiatives

National initiatives

National initiatives

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Global framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)

- Joint initiative of OIE and FAO
- Goals are to achieve prevention, detection and control of TADs, by addressing regional and global dimensions
- Focus on priority diseases

GF-TAD's priority diseases

Disease	Europe	Middle East	South Asia*	South East Asia*	Global
Foot and mouth disease	√	√	√	√	√
Highly pathogenic avian influenza	√	√	√	√	√
Peste des petits ruminants	√	√	√		√
Rabies	√	√	√	√	√
Classical swine fever	√			√	
Rift valley fever		√			√
Bluetongue		√			
Glanders		√			
Brucellosis	√	√			
African swine fever	√				√
Sheep and goat pox		√			

* From Regional GF-TAD for Asia and the Pacific 5-year Action Plan for the period 2012-2016

EuFMD

- European Commission for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease
- Established in 1954
- Coordination of activities to prevention incursion of FMD and to improve emergency preparedness to control FMD

- More details tomorrow from the EuFMD representative

SEACFMD

- South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign
- Established 1997 as SEAFMD by Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam
 - 1999: *Indonesia*
 - 2010: *Brunei Darussalam, Singapore, PR China – renamed SEACFMD*
- Goals:
 - *To coordinate animal disease control activities between member countries*
 - *To provide technical advice*
 - *To ensure coherent regional strategies*
 - *To enlist political and resource support*

The screenshot displays the OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health) website. The main content area is titled "Sub-Regional activities on SEACFMD" and lists several meetings:

- Sub-Commission Meetings**
 - 24th Meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease Control in South-East Asia and China (Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, 28-30 November 2018)
 - 23rd Meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease Control in South-East Asia and China (Siem Reap, Cambodia, 9-10 March 2017)
 - 22nd Meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease in South-East Asia and China (Chiang Rai, Thailand, 8-11 March 2016)
- National Coordinators Meetings**
 - 21st National Coordinators Meeting (Penang, Malaysia, 17-19 July 2018)
 - 20th National Coordinators Meeting (Pakse, Lao PDR, 16-18 August 2017)
 - 19th National Coordinators Meeting (Bangkok, Thailand, 17-19 August 2016)
- Upper Mekong meetings**
 - 13th Meeting of the Upper Mekong Working Group on Foot and Mouth Disease Zoning and Animal Movement Management (Mandalay, Myanmar, 9-10 February 2017)
 - 12th Meeting of the Upper Mekong Working Group on Foot and Mouth Disease Zoning and Animal Movement Management (Vinh Phuc, Vietnam, 4-6 February 2015)
- LabNet/EpiNet meetings**

The right sidebar contains various information sections, including "Alerts - Disease Information", "Worldwide Alerts", "Animal Health Information (WAHIS)", "Regional Animal Health Information (ARAHIS)", "Aquatic Disease Information (QAAD)", "GF-TADs", "African Swine Fever", "Animal Welfare", and "OIE Delegates' Secure Access System". There is also a section for "Forthcoming Regional Events" with a link to "View All Forthcoming Events".

Standing Group of Experts for ASF/LSD

- European initiative
- Under the umbrella of GF-TAD
- Launched in 2014 (ASF) and 2016 (LSD)
- Goals:
 - *To increase transparency*
 - *To provide a platform for dialogue*
 - *To harmonize measures in the affected countries*

The screenshot shows the website for the Standing Group of Experts on African swine fever in Europe (SGE ASF) under the GF-TADs umbrella. The page features a navigation menu on the left with categories like 'Home', 'OE Mission', 'Regional Representation', 'Regional Commission', 'Animal health information', 'Animal Welfare', 'Experts', 'Events', 'Regional Projects', 'Links', and 'Publications'. The main content area includes a 'Presentation / objectives' section, a 'Members' list (countries: BE, BG, BY, CZ, EE, HU, LT, LV, MD, PL, RO, RU, UA; organizations: EC, OIE, FAO), and a 'Meetings of the SGE ASF' section listing various meetings from 2014 to 2018. At the bottom, there is a 'Reports of the GF-TADs experts missions in the countries' section with a list of reports from March 2015 to October 2016, including dates and languages.

23/4/2019

Regional program for control and prevention

A regional program for control and prevention of TAD in CAREC (1)

Possible scope:

- Regional disease prioritization
- Exchange of information
- Exchange of experiences
- Joint activities
- Joint or coordinated diagnostic capacities
- Joint resources
- Development of regional trade promotion schemes

A regional program for control and prevention of TAD in CAREC (2)

Topics for consideration (please also refer to chapter 5 of the concept note):

- Is there a need for a regional CAREC-initiative?
- What should be the goals of this regional initiative?
- What should be the type of activities implemented under this regional initiative?
- What should be the implementation mechanism for this regional initiative?

- Break-out sessions tomorrow for in-depth discussion