WHAT ARE TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES (TADS)?

- “those epidemic diseases which are highly contagious or transmissible and have the potential for very rapid spread, irrespective of national borders, causing serious socio-economic and possibly public health consequences”

AND

- “constitute a constant threat to the livelihood of livestock farmers”

AND

- “cause high rate of death and disease in animals”

AND

- “may also have a significant detrimental effect on national economies”
Rinderpest
Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI)*
Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD)
African swine fever (ASF)
Classical swine fever (CSF)
Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD)
Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP)
Peste de Petit Ruminant (PPR)
Rift Valley Fever (RVF)
Hemorrhagic Septicemia
MERS-CoV
Newcastle Disease
African Horse Sickness
WHERE TO FIND INFORMATION

- FAO
- OIE World Animal Health Database (WAHIS)
  http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Wahidhome/Home
- World Reference Laboratory for FMD - the Pirbright Institute
  https://www.wrlfmd.org/
- European Commission for the Control of FMD (EuFMD)
  http://www.fao.org/eufmd
- Tripartite Global Early Warning System (GLEWS)
  http://www.glews.net/
- Global Framework for the Control of TADs (GF-TADs)
  http://www.gf-tads.org/
WHY DO WE CARE?

**HIGH LEVEL**
- Animal & Human Health
- Food Safety
- Food Security
- Economic stability
- Geopolitical stability, decreasing potential for conflict
- Human rights and gender issues

**DAILY IMPACT**
- Family farm economics and future
- U.S. agriculture stability/health
- Allied industry stability/health
- U.S. and local Food Security
- Food Safety
- State Infrastructures
- Rural communities
WHO ARE THE INTERNATIONAL PLAYERS?
REGIONAL ECONOMIC BODIES

- South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)  
  http://www.saarc-sec.org/
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)  
  https://asean.org/
- InterAfrican Bureau for Animal Resources (Au-IBAR)  
  http://www.au-ibar.org/
- REMESA Mediterranean Animal Health Network  

- Other U.S. relevant entities*:  
  - QUADS – U.S./Canada/Australia/New Zealand  
  - U.S. Canada Regulatory Cooperation Council:  
    https://www.trade.gov/nacp/rcc.asp  
  - USAHA
While the main responsibility of prevention and preparedness of TADs is at the country, regional and global level - ultimately the daily ability to prevent, respond and recover from TADs is in the hands of the local level.

Continually engage and push the international, regional and national government levels to proactively adhere to their responsibilities but always remember the impact to and role of the local level.
PARTNERSHIPS: PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL, REGIONAL, NATIONAL, LOCAL

- Farm to Fork/Gate to Plate
- Everyone has a role and responsibility
- Everyone is important
- Government
- Producers/Farmers
- Associations
- Companies
- Researchers & Academia
- Consumers
RINDERPEST

- OIE formed in 1924 because of Post-Rinderpest activities
- Last Outbreak 2001 Kenya
- Global Freedom Declared 2011
HPAI

- Global Strategy H5N1 (framework) 2006
- H7N9 2013 China
- Emerging Pandemic Threats Program (EPT2)
- OFFLU – network of expertise on animal influenzas: http://www.offlu.net/
FMD PROGRESSIVE CONTROL PROGRAM (PCP)

PESTE DES PETIT Ruminant (PPR)

- 2015 – 2030
- More holistic comprehensive approach
- 3 pillars
  - PPR
  - strengthen vet services
  - combining with other diseases
- Engages regional economic bodies and political entities

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF)

- Global Platform for ASF Nov 2013
  http://www.fao.org/3/a-i3739e.pdf
- Europe
- China
  - GF-TADS Feb 2019 Regional standing group of experts for East Asia
- U.S. preparedness

- African swine fever threatens People’s Republic of China: A rapid risk assessment of ASF introduction March 2018:
- FAO/GLEWS ASF updates:
- OIE resources:
ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

- **FAO**
  - Global Strategy and other activities
  - National Action Plans

- **OIE**
  - Annual reports
  - PVP
  - Regulatory infrastructure

- **WHO**
  - Global Action Plan on AMR:
    [https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/en/](https://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/en/)

- **US**
WHY DO WE CARE?

- Decrease Risk
- Knowledge of FADs/TADs globally
- Risk Pathways
- Make progressive steps to fill in the gaps so that we:
  - Better Prepare
  - Better Prevent
  - Better Respond

- FADPrep
- Secure Supply Plans
- NPIP
- Questions for now and future:
  - Comprehensive surveillance versus disease specific regulatory surveillance protocols
  - Farm level biosecurity – daily herd health management versus FAD/TADs
Thank You

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