



Synopsis of Regional GF-TADs Five Year Action Plans: priority diseases and benchmarks

Region	Priority TADs							Main focus on:
EUROPE	FMD	HPAI	PPR	Rabies		CSF	ASF	FMD, Rabies, ASF
MIDDLE EAST	FMD	HPAI	PPR	Rabies, Sheep & Goat Pox	<i>RVF</i>	Brucellosis	BT, Glanders,	FMD, Brucellosis, RVF
AFRICA	FMD	HPAI	PPR	Rabies	RVF	CBPP	ASF	PPR, FMD, CBPP, RVF, Rabies
ASIA								
<i>SAARC</i>	FMD	HPAI	PPR					
<i>ASEAN+3</i>	FMD	HPAI		Rabies		CSF		
<i>SPC</i>	Preventive activities against TADs							
AMERICAS	FMD	HPAI		Rabies	CSF	BSE	NWS	FMD, CSF, Rabies, NWS, BSE

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS/ BENCHMARKS

	EUROPE	MIDDLE EAST	AFRICA	ASIA	AMERICAS
FMD					
EXPECTED RESULTS	<p>Countries or zones that are/were officially free of FMD with or without vaccination maintained -regained their status over the next five years.</p> <p>Countries in Europe not officially free of FMD with or without vaccination have progressed along the PCP Pathway, and in particular, regularly report to the OIE on their FMD situation</p>	<p>Countries or zones will be at least on stage 3 of the PCP Roadmap for the next five years.</p>	<p>Countries have progressed along the PCP pathway, and in particular, regularly report to the OIE on their FMD sanitary situation</p>	<p>Countries raised a PCP stage after 5 years</p> <p>Countries or zones that are or were officially free of FMD with or without vaccination maintained or regained their status over the next five years.</p> <p>Countries not officially free of FMD with or without vaccination have progressed along the PCP Pathway, and in particular, regularly report to the OIE on their FMD situation</p>	<p>The FMD free countries or zones where vaccination is not practised officially by OIE maintain this status for the next five years, or recover it if outbreaks occur during this period.</p> <p>The FMD free countries or zones where vaccination is practised officially by OIE maintain this status for the next five years, or recover it if outbreaks occur during this period.</p> <p>Countries or zones that are infected by the Foot-and-Mouth virus, take on the status of officially FMD free where vaccination is practised during the next five years.</p> <p>FMD R4: Countries infected with Foot-and-Mouth disease submit an FMD programme to OIE, and this should be officially recognised.</p>
ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	<p>All activities included in the FAO-OIE Global Strategy for the control of FMD (under development / to be officially presented in June 2012) applicable to the region</p>	<p>All activities included in the FAO-OIE Global Strategy for the control of FMD (under development or to be officially presented in June 2012) applicable to the region</p>	<p>Containing and eradicating new outbreaks in disease free countries, zones or compartments, while promoting new trade facilitating non-geographical standards where appropriate;</p> <p>Preventing and controlling the disease by means of vaccination or (modified) stamping-out in countries</p>	<p>All activities included in the SEACFMD and in the FAO-OIE Global Strategy for the control of FMD (under development / to be officially presented in June 2012) applicable to the region</p>	<p>Continue with all the activities described in the Hemispheric Plan for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PHEFA) and with the governing mechanism established in the Americas region coordinated by PANAFTOSA, keeping in mind guidelines of the worldwide strategy for controlling Foot-and-Mouth disease, where applicable, particularly in the South America, in both the Andes region and in Mercosur.</p>

			<p>where the disease has become endemic or is becoming endemic</p> <p>Contributing to the worldwide progressive control of FMD, along the lines of the FAO - OIE PCP, based on regional virus pools and subsequent regional</p> <p>(Stage 3 level by 2020)</p>		<p>Continue with the OIE missions in different border areas in conjunction with PANAFTOSA and FAO.</p> <p>In addition, shore up the GIEFA advocacy strategy</p> <p>Strengthening national control and eradication programmes.</p> <p>Developing and modernising the capacities of Veterinary Services in accordance with OIE standards</p> <p>Developing health strategies for rural subsistence producers.</p>
KEY PROGRESS INDICATORS	<p>Number of countries with FMD outbreaks</p> <p>Number of outbreaks officially reported to the OIE</p> <p>PCP status raised in countries or regions where FMD is still endemic at present</p>	<p>PVS reports in countries of the region</p> <p>5th FMD Roundtable outcomes held in Beirut, Lebanon 2009.</p> <p>PCP status raised in countries of the region</p>	<p>Number of countries with FMD outbreaks</p> <p>Number of outbreaks officially reported to the OIE.</p> <p>Number of samples sent to OIE or FAO Reference Centres</p> <p>FMD-PCP status raised in countries or regions where FMD is still endemic at present.</p> <p>Number of countries having official FMD control strategies endorsed by OIE</p> <p>Number of countries or zones recognized by the OIE free with or without vaccination.</p>	<p>Number of countries with a raised PCP stage</p> <p>Number of outbreaks officially reported to the OIE.</p> <p>Number of National control programmes (PCP stage 3) endorsed by the OIE World Assembly.</p> <p>Number of countries and zones recognized as free with vaccination by the OIE World Assembly</p> <p>Number of countries and zones recognized as free without vaccination by the OIE World Assembly</p>	<p>Number of countries or zones officially declared FMD free where vaccination is not practised in the countries of America, and the population of susceptible animals.</p> <p>Number of countries or zones officially declared FMD free where vaccination is practised in the countries of America, and the population of susceptible animals.</p> <p>Number of countries or zones infected by FMD with a programme officially recognised by OIE and the population of susceptible animals.</p> <p>Number of outbreaks of Foot-and-Mouth disease in the study period officially notified to OIE.</p>

BASELINE SITUATION (2011)	Number of countries infected in Europe 6	The region is endemic and circulation of new strains and sub-strains	FMD is endemic in many parts of Africa without generating tangible losses in production	Number of countries infected in Asia-Pacific 21 (2011) Number of FMD outbreaks in Asia-Pacific 2,534 (2011)	<p>Countries officially FMD free where vaccination is not practiced: 19 countries/ 159.258.731 animals</p> <p>Zones officially FMD free where vaccination is not practiced: 3 countries/ 10.293.610 animals</p> <p>FMD free countries where vaccination is not practiced: 1 country/ 11.100.975 animals</p> <p>Zones officially FMD free where vaccination is practiced: 5 countries/ 289,257,628 animals</p> <p>Countries or zones infected with Foot-and-Mouth disease: 0 countries</p> <p>Countries with national programmes recognised by OIE: Paises con programas nacionales reconocidos por la OIE 0</p> <p>Outbreaks of the FMD virus: 3 countries/ 8 outbreaks</p>
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	EUROPE	MIDDLE EAST	AFRICA	ASIA
PPR				
EXPECTED RESULTS	<p>Further spread of PPR in the region is prevented</p> <p>PPR is progressively controlled in countries where the situation is endemic</p> <p>At risk countries are better prepared for the prevention and control of PPR</p>	<p>Surveillance programme on spread of PPR in the region is implemented.</p> <p>PPR is progressively controlled in countries where the situation is endemic</p> <p>At risk countries are better prepared for the prevention and control of PPR</p>	<p>PPR is progressively controlled in countries where the situation is endemic</p> <p>At risk countries are better prepared for the prevention and control of PPR</p> <p>Development and implementation of a PPR control strategy in collaboration between OIE, AU-IBAR, FAO, IAEA, CIRAD,</p>	<p>Further spread of PPR in the region is prevented</p> <p>PPR is progressively controlled in countries in SAARC where the situation is endemic</p> <p>At risk countries are better prepared for the prevention and control of PPR</p>

			and ILRI	
ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	<p>PPR Portfolio Review</p> <p>Regional training workshops on PPR</p> <p>Cross-border / sub-regional coordination meetings on PPR</p> <p>Workshops/seminars on contingency planning on PPR</p>	<p>PPR Portfolio Review</p> <p>Regional training workshops on PPR</p> <p>Cross-border / sub-regional coordination meetings on PPR</p> <p>Workshops/seminars on contingency planning on PPR</p>	<p>PPR Portfolio Review</p> <p>Regional training workshops on PPR</p> <p>Cross-border / sub-regional coordination meetings on PPR</p> <p>Preparation of a pilot PPR reduction strategy in pilot countries/regional level</p> <p>Workshops/seminars on contingency planning on PPR</p> <p>Establishment of the regional PPR vaccine bank</p> <p>AU-PANVAC involved in quality control for PPR vaccines produced in Africa</p> <p>Applied research on development and epidemiological PPR models</p>	<p>PPR Portfolio Review</p> <p>Regional training workshops on PPR</p> <p>Cross-border/sub-regional coordination meetings on PPR</p> <p>Workshops/seminars on contingency planning on PPR</p>

KEY PROGRESS INDICATORS	<p>Number of PPR affected countries</p> <p>Number of PPR outbreaks officially reported to the OIE</p> <p>Number of PPR vaccination campaigns</p> <p>Number of countries having a PPR contingency plan</p>	<p>Number of PPR affected countries</p> <p>Number of PPR outbreaks officially reported to the OIE</p> <p>Number of PPR vaccination campaigns</p> <p>Number of countries having a PPR contingency plan</p>	<p>Number of PPR affected countries</p> <p>Number of PPR outbreaks officially reported to the OIE</p> <p>Number of samples sent to OIE Reference Laboratories</p> <p>Number of PPR vaccination campaigns using AU-PANVAC quality certified and/or approved vaccines</p> <p>Number of countries having a PPR contingency plan</p> <p>Number of countries and RECs which adopted and implemented PPR control strategy developed by AU-IBAR, FAO, CIRAD, OIE and ILRI</p>	<p>Number of PPR affected countries in SAARC</p> <p>Number of PPR outbreaks in SAARC officially reported to the OIE</p> <p>Number of PPR vaccination campaigns in SAARC</p> <p>Number of countries in SAARC having a PPR contingency plan</p>
BASELINE SITUATION (2011)	<p>Number of PPR affected countries 1</p> <p>Number of PPR outbreaks 81</p> <p>Number of PPR vaccination campaigns 1</p>	<p>PPR is endemic in the region</p>	<p>PPR is endemic in many African countries, namely: Tanzania, Zambia, Sudan, Morocco, DRC, Uganda, Kenya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Egypt</p>	<p>Number of PPR affected countries in SAARC 7 (2011)</p> <p>Number of PPR outbreaks in SAARC 219 (2011)</p> <p>Number of countries with PPR contingency plans in SAARC <i>to be completed</i></p>

	EUROPE	AFRICA	ASIA	AMERICAS
RABIES				
EXPECTED RESULTS	<p>Dog rabies prevention and control has increased in five years</p> <p>Rabies control is considered as a high priority in all countries</p> <p>Dog population management is applied in compliance with OIE standards</p> <p>Rabies control programmes are combined with other zoonoses prevention and control programmes</p>	<p>Dog rabies prevention and control has increased in five years</p> <p>Rabies control is considered as a high priority in all countries</p> <p>Dog population management is applied in compliance with OIE standards</p> <p>Rabies control programmes are combined with other zoonoses prevention and control programmes</p> <p>Development of national roadmap in rabies endemic countries in close collaboration between Animal health and Human health authorities.</p> <p>Suspected dogs are systematically observed and tested for rabies.</p>	<p>Countries or zones in Asia-Pacific that area free of rabies/dog rabies maintain their status over next five years (= further spread of rabies in the region is prevented.)</p> <p>Substantial progress in vaccination of dogs combined with registration</p> <p>Development of national roadmap in rabies endemic countries in close collaboration between animal health and human health authorities</p>	<p>Countries self-declared free of rabies in accordance with OIE standards maintain their status</p> <p>Countries and/or areas free of cases of human rabies and self-declared in agreement with WHO/PAHO standards maintain their status.</p> <p>Countries infected with rabies apply a prevention and elimination programme for the disease that meets OIE and WHO/PAHO standards</p> <p>Countries in the region keep reports updated on the Regional Information System of Epidemiological Surveillance of Rabies in the Americas (SIRVERA) for cases of Human Rabies, and on the notification system of OIE (WAHIS) for cases of animal rabies.</p> <p>Countries in the region will achieve elimination of human rabies transmitted through dogs by 2015.</p>

<p>ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES</p>	<p>Rabies portfolio review</p> <p>Rabies awareness campaigns</p> <p>Cross-border / sub-regional meetings on rabies</p>	<p>Improvement of sanitary situation developed at national level</p> <p>To investigate and overcome the hurdles which prevent a wide adoption of the tool, mainly dog vaccination, by populations</p> <p>Dog population management measures applied in compliance to OIE Standards</p> <p>Communication and public awareness</p> <p>Adoption of comprehensive rabies packages</p> <p>Promotion of regional workshops on rabies</p> <p>Provision and use of OIE vaccine bank</p> <p>Promote laboratory twinnig for improving diagnostic capability</p> <p>Strengthening the role of VS in coordination of different stakeholders</p> <p>Develop a specific package for stray dogs population</p> <p>Experiences sharing between different subregions</p>	<p>Regional Workshops on rabies (ASEAN plus three, OIE/FAO/WHO)</p> <p>Provision/use of OIE vaccine bank</p> <p>Laboratory twinning for improving diagnostic capability</p> <p>Awareness campaigns and other components of integrated control programmes</p>	<p>All activities intended to achieve the objectives of maintaining disease-free status or, for infected countries, control and eradication.</p> <p>Progressive development of systems for epidemiological surveillance of rabies incorporated into animal health, public health and environment sectors.</p> <p>National, sub-regional and regional actions that incorporate animal health, public health and environment sectors and specialised international organizations.</p> <p>Active participation and constant support at the Meetings of Directors of National Programs for Rabies Control in Latin America (REDIPRA), sponsored by WHO/PAHO with the participation of OIE, FAO and other international organisations in the region.</p> <p>Strengthening of the Network of Rabies Laboratories (REDLAR), coordinated by WHO/PAHO, encouraging an ex-change of experiences, training, capacity building and quality control.</p> <p>Increase Public-Private participation in providing animal vaccinations that meet OIE standards.</p> <p>Continuation of online periodic epidemiological information in the Information System of Epidemiological Surveillance of</p>
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KEY PROGRESS INDICATORS	<p>Number of rabies affected countries</p> <p>Number of animal rabies cases officially reported to the OIE (in both domestic and wild animal populations)</p> <p>Number of post-exposure prophylaxis treatments in humans</p> <p>Number of countries having a national legislation providing for rabies to be a notifiable disease in animals</p> <p>Number of animal vaccination campaigns implemented</p> <p>Number of programmes for sterilisation of dogs</p>	<p>Number of countries having dog vaccination campaigns implemented</p> <p>Number of rabies cases in animal and human in the countries or zones in the region</p> <p>Number of countries with dog population control campaigns (including stray dogs population)</p> <p>Number of vaccines delivered from a regional vaccination bank and other sources</p> <p>Number of Rabies cases confirmed officially reported to the OIE and AU-IBAR.</p> <p>Number of rabies cases in human has decreased</p> <p>Number of countries where national roadmaps are drafted and endorsed</p>	<p>Number of countries where animal rabies is notifiable</p> <p>Number of rabies cases in animal and human in the countries or zones in the region</p> <p>Number of animal vaccination campaigns implemented</p> <p>Number of countries implementing vaccination campaign"</p> <p>Number of vaccines delivered from the regional vaccination bank</p> <p>Number of countries where national roadmaps are drafted and endorsed</p>	<p>Number of countries in the Americas self-declared free of rabies in accordance with OIE standards.</p> <p>Number of countries and/or areas self-declared free of cases of human rabies in accordance with WHO/PAHO standards.</p> <p>Number of countries infected by rabies that have implemented a prevention and eradication programme, with detailed information about the number of both human and animal cases.</p> <p>Number of countries in the region that maintain updated information on the Regional Information System of Epidemiological Surveillance of Rabies in the Americas (SIRVERA) for cases of Human Rabies, and on the OIE system (WAHIS) for cases of animal rabies.</p> <p>All countries in the region will complete eradication of human rabies transmitted through dogs by 2015.</p>

<p>BASELINE SITUATION (2011)</p>	<p>Number of rabies affected countries 18</p> <p>Number of animal cases 2131</p> <p>Number of post-exposure prophylaxis treatments in humans ..</p> <p>Number of countries with provision for notification of rabies in animals ..</p> <p>Number of animal vaccination campaigns implemented 28</p> <p>Number of programmes for sterilisation of dogs</p>	<p>Cases unknown or underreported</p>	<p>Number of countries in the region with no rabies case in 2011 including those that never had a rabies case (from WAHID) 16</p> <p>Number of countries in the region where rabies is notifiable at least for dogs (from WAHIS) 24</p> <p>Number of countries that applied/received vaccine from vaccine bank(s) 0</p>	<p>Countries self-declared free of animal rabies in accordance with OIE standards.</p> <p>Countries and/or areas self-declared free of cases of human rabies in accordance with WHOPAH standards.</p> <p>Infected countries or zones that have implemented a prevention and eradication programme</p> <p>Infected countries with no control programme</p> <p>Countries that coordinate notifications to both SIRVERA for human cases and WAHIS for cases of domesticated or wild animals.</p> <p>Number of outbreaks of rabies in animals</p> <p>Number of cases of rabies in humans</p>
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	EUROPE	ASIA	AMERICAS
CSF			
EXPECTED RESULTS	<p>Further spread of CSF in the region is prevented</p> <p>CSF is progressively controlled in countries where the situation is endemic</p> <p>CSF in wildlife is actively monitored and controlled in more countries</p>	<p>Further spread of CSF in the region is prevented</p> <p>CSF is progressively controlled in countries where the situation is endemic</p>	<p>Countries or zones that have self-declared as being free of classical swine fever submit an application to be declared officially free of this disease by OIE, provided that this is adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE, and they maintain this status.</p> <p>Countries, zones or compartments that are not free should have a classical swine fever programme.</p> <p>Work with a regional approach, particularly in border areas.</p> <p>Have an OIE Reference Laboratory available in the region.</p>
ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	<p>CSF Portfolio Review</p> <p>Regional training workshops on CSF</p> <p>Cross-border / sub-regional coordination meetings on CSF</p> <p>Workshops / seminars on Regional Roadmap / National Strategies on CSF</p>	<p>CSF Portfolio Review</p> <p>Regional training workshops on CSF</p> <p>Cross-border / sub-regional coordination meetings on CSF</p> <p>Workshops / seminars on Regional Roadmap / National Strategies on CSF</p>	<p>Revision and update based on OIE standards of the Hemispheric Control Plan and eradication of the Classical swine fever that FAO led through GF-TADs.</p> <p>Update national programmes based on OIE standards and recommendations of the Hemispheric Plan.</p> <p>Implement regional approaches, particularly in border areas.</p> <p>Improve capacities of Laboratories to include disease detection diagnostics and epidemiological surveillance as well as OIE twinning programmes.</p> <p>Promote productive partnerships between public and private sectors with a view to</p>

			<p>eliminating CSF.</p> <p>Go through GF-TADs organizations to make governments and private sectors in the various nations aware of the need to establish effective indemnification and compensation programmes to encourage timely reporting of CSF outbreaks.</p>
KEY PROGRESS INDICATORS	<p>Number of CSF affected countries</p> <p>Number of CSF outbreaks officially reported to the OIE</p> <p>Number of CSF awareness programmes</p>	<p>Number of CSF affected countries</p> <p>Number of CSF outbreaks officially reported to the OIE</p> <p>Number of National Strategies on CSF</p> <p>Number of countries with CSF contingency plans</p>	<p>Number of countries or zones declared officially free of classical swine fever—if adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE—in the Americas, and the population of susceptible animals.</p> <p>Number of countries or zones self-declared free of Classical Swine Fever in the Americas and the population of susceptible animals.</p> <p>Number of countries or zones infected with Classical Swine Fever that have a control programme and the population of susceptible animals.</p> <p>Number of countries infected with Classical Swine Fever that have not implemented a control programme and the population of susceptible animals.</p> <p>Work with a regional approach, particularly in border areas.</p>
BASELINE SITUATION (2011)	<p>Number of CSF affected countries 3</p> <p>Number of CSF outbreaks 18</p> <p>Number of awareness programmes</p>	<p>Number of CSF affected countries, including countries with no information available 18 (2011)</p> <p>Number of CSF outbreaks 481 (2011)</p> <p>Number of National Strategies on CSF <i>to be completed</i></p> <p>Number of countries with CSF contingency plans <i>to be completed</i></p>	<p>Countries officially declared by OIE as free of disease, if adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE:</p> <p>Countries self-declared as free or historically free of disease: 25 countries/ 102.584.156 animals</p> <p>Infected countries or zones with a control programme implemented: 8 countries/ 55.510.939 Animals</p>

			<p>Infected countries with no control programme: 2 countries/ 3.452.936 animals</p> <p>Regional Approach – USA – MEXICO – CANADA: 3 countries/ 92,157,400 animals</p> <p>Regional Approach – Caribbean countries: 22 countries/ 3,599,863 animals</p> <p>Regional Approach – Central America: 7 countries/ 4,855,865 animals</p> <p>Regional Approach – Andean countries: 12 countries / 12.654.170 Animals</p> <p>Regional Approach – South America: 5 countries/ 45.642.950 Animals.</p>
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	EUROPE	AFRICA
ASF		
EXPECTED RESULTS	<p>Further spread of ASF in the region is prevented</p> <p>ASF in countries or zones where the situation is endemic in Europe is progressively controlled</p> <p>Knowledge on ASF epidemiology has increased</p> <p>At risk countries are better prepared</p>	<p>Further spread of ASF in the region is prevented</p> <p>ASF in countries or zones where the situation is endemic in Europe is progressively controlled</p> <p>Knowledge on ASF epidemiology has increased</p> <p>At risk countries are better prepared</p> <p>The role of wildlife and ticks in the epidemiology of ASF is being investigated</p> <p>Adoption of the continental strategy jointly developed by AU-IBAR and FAO</p>
ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	<p>ASF portfolio review</p> <p>Regional training workshops for veterinarians and laboratories on ASF</p> <p>Cross-border / (sub)regional coordination meetings on ASF</p> <p>Seminars/workshops to develop contingency plans and compensation schemes</p> <p>Studies on the role of ticks and wildlife in the epidemiology of the disease</p>	<p>ASF portfolio review</p> <p>Regional training workshops for veterinarians and laboratories on ASF</p> <p>Cross-border / (sub)regional coordination meetings on ASF</p> <p>Seminars/workshops to develop contingency plans and compensation schemes</p> <p>Studies on the role of ticks and wildlife in the epidemiology of the disease</p>
KEY PROGRESS INDICATORS	<p>Number of ASF affected countries</p> <p>Number of ASF outbreaks officially reported to the OIE</p> <p>Number of ASF contingency plans available in countries</p>	<p>Number of ASF affected countries</p> <p>Number of ASF outbreaks officially reported to the OIE and AU-IBAR</p> <p>Number of samples sent to OIE or FAO Reference Centres</p> <p>Number of countries having ASF contingency plans</p>

		available Number of countries which adopted the continental strategy jointly developed by AU-IBAR and FAO
BASELINE SITUATION	<p>Number of ASF affected countries 3</p> <p>Number of outbreaks in ASF affected countries: Italy (Sardinia) 3</p> <p>Russia 53 - Armenia 11</p>	

	MIDDLE EAST	AFRICA
RVF		
EXPECTED RESULTS	<p>Further spread of RVF in the region is prevented</p> <p>RVF is progressively controlled in countries where the situation is endemic</p> <p>RVF in is actively monitored and controlled in countries where cases previously occurred.</p>	<p>Further spread of RVF in the region is prevented</p> <p>RVF is progressively controlled in countries where the situation is endemic</p> <p>RVF in is actively monitored and controlled in countries where cases previously occurred.</p>
ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES	<p>RVF Portfolio Review</p> <p>Regional training workshops on RVF</p> <p>Cross-border / sub-regional coordination meetings on RVF</p> <p>Workshops / seminars on contingency planning on RVF</p>	<p>Surveillance of RVF in human and animals</p> <p>Prevention (joint contingency plans between public health and veterinary services) including animal vaccination campaigns</p> <p>Vector activity surveillance</p> <p>Enforcement of regulations for the control of outbreaks including vaccination, when relevant</p> <p>Information and communication</p> <p>RVF Portfolio Review</p> <p>Regional training workshops on RVF</p> <p>Cross-border / sub-regional coordination meetings on RVF</p> <p>Workshops / seminars on contingency planning on RVF</p>

KEY PROGRESS INDICATORS	<p>Number of RVF affected countries</p> <p>Number of RVF outbreaks officially reported to the OIE</p> <p>Number of RVF awareness programmes</p>	<p>Number of RVF affected countries</p> <p>Number of samples sent to OIE or FAO reference laboratories</p> <p>Number of countries having significant vaccination campaigns</p> <p>Number of RVF outbreaks officially reported to the OIE and WHO</p> <p>Number of countries having RVF contingency plans available in Africa</p> <p>Number of RVF vector surveillance activities in Africa</p> <p>Number of RVF awareness programmes</p>
BASELINE SITUATION	<p>RVF at risk countries via trade of animals from the Horn of Africa.</p>	