GF-TADs for Europe

Steering Committee meeting

EU rabies Projects:
Progress report

AFSCA - Brussels – 1 October 2015
Oral rabies vaccination in Europe

- **In the ’80s**: oral vaccination starts to be introduced in practice in Switzerland, Germany, Italy, etc.
- **1993-2010** more than € 70M
- **Since 2011**: about € 15M per year
Effect of ORV on sylvatic rabies distribution

Maps extracted from http://www.who-rabies-bulletin.org/
Rabies programme main elements

• **Oral Vaccination (purchase/distribution)**
  – Coverage of the right areas with the right methods of distribution

• **Monitoring/Surveillance (sample collection and lab testing)**
  – Knowledge of situation, dynamics, effectiveness of measures, corrective measures if needed

• **Quality control**
  – Check vaccine before spreading, control of the cold chain and timely control of the bait distribution
Control of the bait distribution
Financial contribution from the EU

Typically for vet programmes funding:

- 50% of the costs incurred by the MS (lab tests and purchasing & distributing baits)

Reinforced EU support

- from 2010 75% funding for rabies (lab tests and purchasing & distributing baits)
- 100% funding for rabies vaccination in buffer zones of third countries
Evolution of EU contribution (payments) 2007-2013
Breakdown of EU contribution based on 2013 allocation of funds
Rabies – Areas bordering the EU

- EU areas close to eradication
- All MS that applied ORV are free except those bordering infected countries
- Wildlife reservoir – Does not respect borders

➢ action also in bordering countries needed
## Rabies projects outside the EU

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Veterinary fund (only for protection of Member States)</th>
<th>Enlargement (Instrument for Pre-accession Assistance)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaliningrad eradication plan</td>
<td>Western Balkans projects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORV zones along the Eastern borders</td>
<td>Turkey rabies projects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kaliningrad eradication plan

- Cooperation started in 2007 through Lithuania
- Since 2009 direct funding
- Bi-annual campaigns started in 2010
- Renewed until 2016

Results:
- No cases since 2013 in Kaliningrad
- No cases in bordering zones of MS for many years
ORV zones along the Eastern borders

EU finances vaccination along the borders to:

- Prevent reintroductions of the disease
- Assist neighbours to start their own plans

- 100% funding for vaccines and distribution
- Financed through the programmes of the neighbouring Member States

Requires bilateral agreements between countries
ORV zones along the Eastern borders

Areas already vaccinated

Russia: areas bordering s. Finland
Belarus: areas bordering Lithuania and Latvia
Ukraine: areas bordering Poland

Areas likely to be vaccinated in a close future

Belarus: areas bordering Poland
Ukraine: areas bordering Hungary
Moldova: areas bordering Romania
Bosnia i Herzegovina: areas bordering Croatia
Western Balkans IPA projects

- Rabies present in all six countries/territories
  - In some remained undetected for years

Projects cover:
- Oral vaccination: started in 2010
- Awareness campaigns
- Technical assistance

Sharp decrease in number of cases
IPA rabies projects Turkey

2007-2010 project (13 M€):
- mass dog vaccination campaigns
- oral vaccination of wildlife (Aegean region)
- enhanced wildlife rabies surveillance

2011-2014 project for oral vaccination (1.8 M€)
2016-2017 under assessment
Conclusions

➢ In Europe all areas that applied systematic large scale ORV now cleared

➢ Rabies eradication is feasible with ORV which can achieve results in little time

➢ “Details” are important for the success

➢ But need to stay vigilant