



ROADMAP FOR ZOO NOTIC TUBERCULOSIS



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Organization



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Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
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The Union

International Union Against
Tuberculosis and Lung Disease
Health solutions for the poor

Roadmap for zoonotic tuberculosis

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Abbreviations

FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
GRAbTB	Global Research Alliance for bovine Tuberculosis
IHR	International Health Regulations
JEE	Joint External Evaluations
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TB	tuberculosis
The Union	International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease
WHO	World Health Organization

Preface

Zoonotic tuberculosis (TB) is not a new disease, but has long been neglected. The time is right for a bold and concerted effort to finally address the impact of *Mycobacterium bovis* infection on the health and well-being of people and animals.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) have set the stage for inclusive, multidisciplinary approaches to improving health throughout the world by 2030. Goal 3 includes a target for ending the global TB epidemic. In 2014, the World Health Organization (WHO) defined the *End TB Strategy* – an ambitious framework for ending the epidemic by 2030. It calls for diagnosis and treatment of every person with TB. Patients with zoonotic TB must be included if the proposed targets are to be achieved. The fourth edition of the Stop TB Partnership's *Global Plan to End TB 2016–2020 – The Paradigm Shift* supports the tenets of the *End TB Strategy* and includes, for the first time, people at risk of zoonotic TB as a neglected population deserving greater attention. Additionally, the declaration made in July 2017 by leaders of the G20 forum, *G20 Leaders' Declaration: Shaping an interconnected world*, calls for a One Health approach to tackling the spread of antimicrobial resistance and highlights the need to foster research and development for TB.

Initial efforts to increase awareness began with the establishment of a working group by the zoonotic TB subsection of the International Union Against Tuberculosis and Lung Disease (The Union) in 2014. The first steps towards formally conceptualizing a roadmap for zoonotic TB began in April 2016 in Geneva at a meeting co-organized by WHO and The Union, with contributions from leading international organizations for human and animal health, academic institutions, and non-governmental organizations. The ten priorities proposed in this roadmap were endorsed by WHO's Strategic and Technical Advisory Group for TB in June 2016 in Geneva.

With this roadmap, we call for concerted action through broad engagement across political, financial and technical levels, including government agencies, donors, academia, non-governmental organizations and private stakeholders. Policy frameworks must prioritize quantifying and mitigating the risk of transmission of zoonotic TB from animals to people, strengthening laboratory capacity and surveillance, improving access to timely diagnosis and effective treatment and fostering intersectoral collaboration. Efforts to improve food safety, including scaling up the heat treatment of milk, will not only reduce the risk of transmission of zoonotic TB, but also bring substantial benefits for the control of other foodborne diseases. This must be underpinned by efforts to reduce the reservoir of *M. bovis* infection in animals, including livestock and wildlife. A healthier animal population leads to a healthier food supply, as well as bringing economic benefits and improvements in animal welfare.

We recognize the interdependence of the health of people and animals, and the importance of a One Health approach to zoonotic TB, which draw on expertise and collaborative relationships across different sectors and disciplines. Together, we can save lives and secure livelihoods.



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Key international organizations



World Health Organization

The *World Health Organization (WHO)* is a United Nations organization with the goal of building a better, healthier future for people across the world. The Global TB Programme provides global leadership for TB prevention, care and control by measuring progress, developing evidence-based policies and strategies, providing technical support to Member States and shaping the research agenda.



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The *World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)* is the intergovernmental organization responsible for improving animal health and welfare worldwide. It is recognised by the World Trade Organization as the reference organization for setting international standards for animal health and zoonoses. The OIE is also responsible for collecting and sharing animal disease data and strengthening national animal health systems. The OIE lists bovine TB as a notifiable disease, recognizing its importance as an animal disease and zoonosis.



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The *Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO)* has a global mandate to improve food security, nutrition and agricultural productivity and reduce rural poverty. FAO has prioritized bovine TB as an important infectious disease that should be controlled at the animal-human-ecosystem interface, in the interest of protecting the livestock production sector, livelihoods and public health. FAO assists member countries in the development and implementation of strategies and policies

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