

Status of implementation of global zTB roadmap

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WOAH Regional Hands-on Training on
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Qingdao, China P.R., 1 – 5 September
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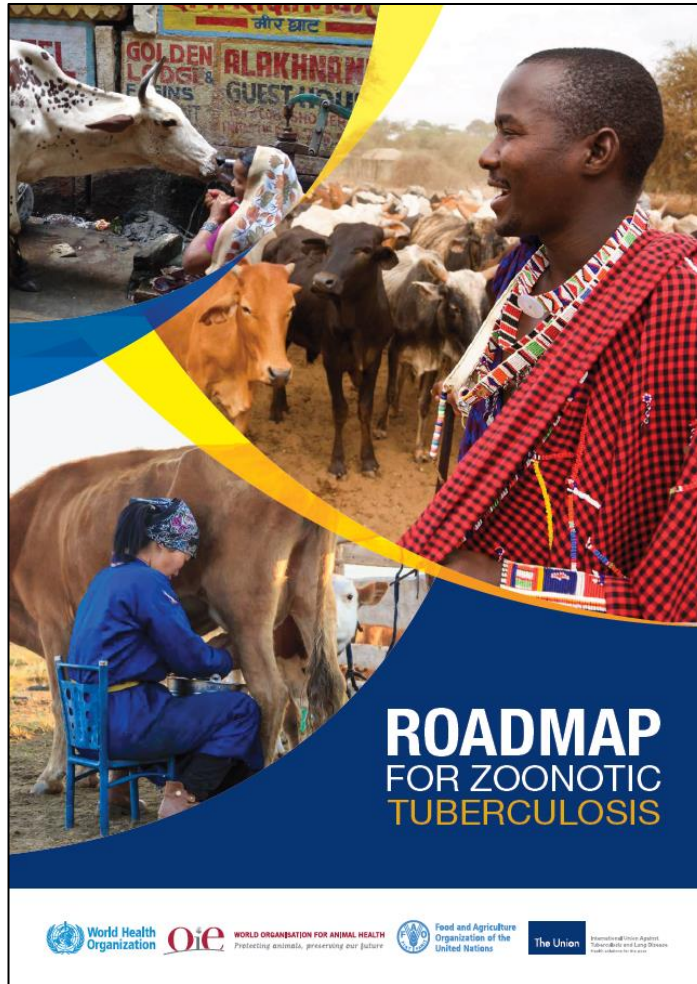
3 core area of work: Global engagement, **Research capacity strengthening** and **research for implementation**

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The “Roadmap for zoonotic TB” was launched in October 2017

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10 PRIORITIES FOR ZOONOTIC TB



1. Improve the evidence base

- Collect and report **more complete and accurate data** from human and animal populations
- Expand availability of appropriate **diagnostic tools** and capacity for testing to identify and characterize zoonotic TB in people
- Identify and address **research gaps**



2. Reduce transmission at the animal-human interface

- Develop strategies to improve **food safety**
- Develop capacity of the **animal health sector** to reduce the prevalence of TB in livestock
- Identify **key populations** and **risk pathways** for transmission



3. Strengthen intersectoral and collaborative approaches

- Increase **awareness** of zoonotic TB, engage key public and private stakeholders and establish effective intersectoral **collaboration**
- Develop and implement **policies and guidelines** for the prevention, surveillance, diagnosis, and treatment of zoonotic TB
- Identify opportunities for community-tailored interventions that **jointly address** human and animal health
- Develop an investment case to advocate for **political commitment** and **funding** to address zoonotic TB at the global, regional and national levels



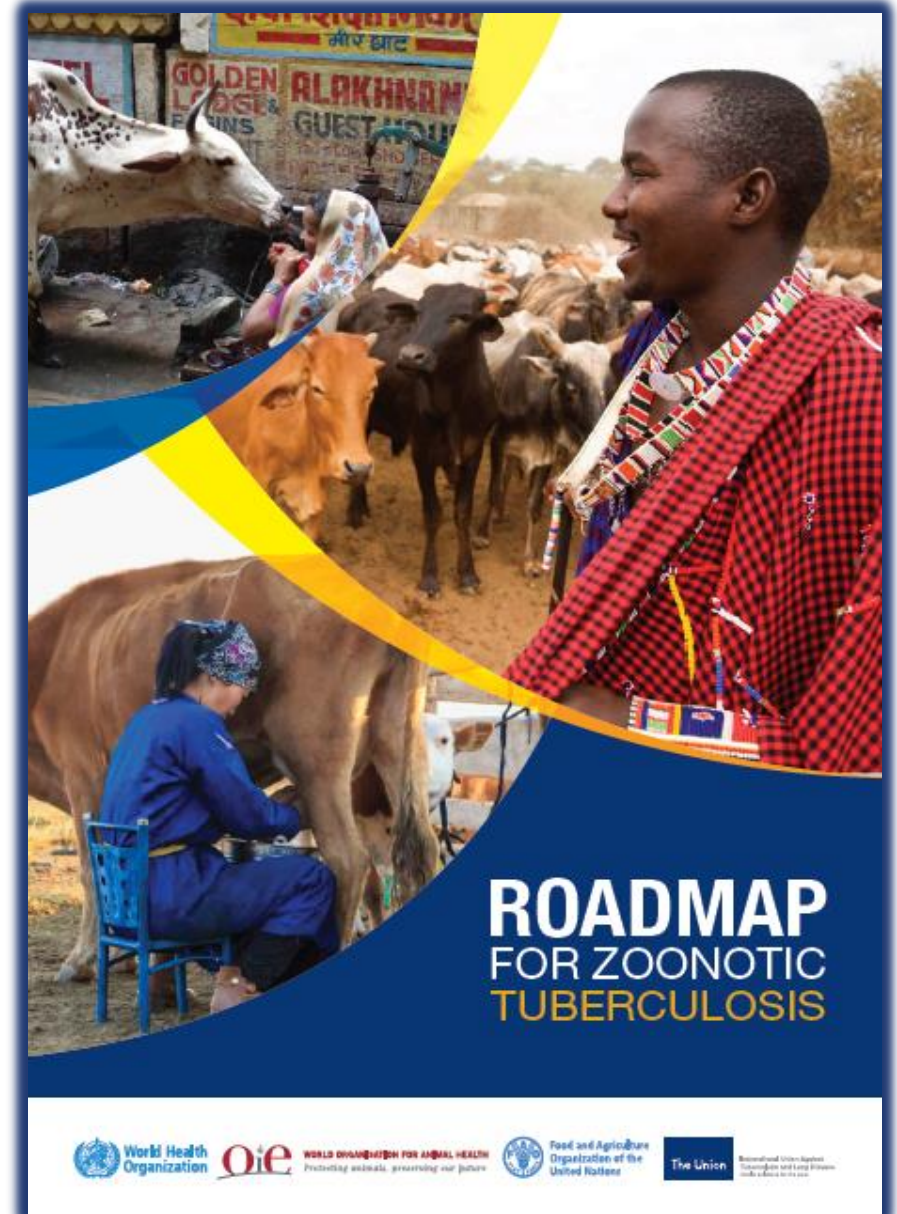


Evaluation of the level of implementation

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- Evaluation conducted **in collaboration** with WHO Global TB department, the FAO, WOAHA, the WHO regional and country offices and the secretariat of the WARN/CARN-TB
- Our objective was:
 1. to **assess the level of implementation** of the “Roadmap for Zoonotic TB” in countries in Africa and Asia and
 2. to **understand** the successes and **implementation challenges** for a **One Health** approach
- Evaluation conducted in 2023

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10 PRIORITIES FOR ZOO NOTIC TB



1. **Identification of countries** within Southeast Asia, Western Pacific, and Africa/East Mediterranean regions that reported cases of zoonotic or bovine TB, (review of published literature, WOAHP database and WHO data)
2. **Development of a web-based questionnaire** (EN & FR) for the National TB programmes and one for the Animal Health Authorities exploring **the 10 priorities of the roadmap**
3. **Used the WHO, West and Central Africa regional network for TB control (WARN/CARN-TB) and FAO networks** to reach out the NTP coordinators and the head of the Animal Health Authorities



WHO region	Target countries	NTPs (n)	NTPs (% of response)	AHAs (n)	AHA (% of response)
AFRO	39	26	67 %	7	18%
SEARO	8	1	12%	3	37%
WPRO	11	6	55%	1	9%
EMRO	7	0	0	1	14%
Total	65	33	50%	12	18%

Survey conducted between March 2023 – June 2023



- **9 NTPs** out of 33 (27%) were aware of the Roadmap on Zoonotic TB
- **7 AHAs** out of 11 (64%) were aware of the Roadmap on ZTB



Lack of awareness of the Roadmap

Imbalance between the NTPs and AHAs in the sample of countries who responded



Five countries out of 33 have zTB mentioned in the **National TB strategic plan**

Six countries out of 33 reported having a surveillance system for TB that allows the recording and reporting of zoonotic TB cases



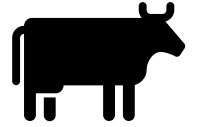
Lack of financial resources, laboratory and human capacities
No interconnection between the Human and Animal surveillance system



6 countries out of 12 reporting having a surveillance system

national control or eradication program for bovine TB is present only in 3 countries (27%)

50% of the countries have **between 25% - 75% of cattle/buffalo slaughtered outside** approved abattoirs
“Positive animals/herd slaughtering and compensation, are challenges.”



- **55% of the countries (18/33)** have at least one national laboratory equipped with **tests differentiating zTB and non-zTB**
- **Patient characteristics** prompt the investigation of zTB in **only 1 country**
- **3 countries** conducted **targeted surveys** among potential high-risk groups for zoonotic TB in the past 2 years
- The same 3 countries are the ones reporting zTB cases in the past 2 years



The availability of appropriate diagnostic tools and capacity for testing to identify and characterize zoonotic TB in at least the people the more at risk need to be expanded.



- **Raw milk**, or products prepared from it, are available **for sale in 70%** of the countries
- **33%** of the public health respondents indicated that **consumers always or often boil raw milk** before consumption
- **Education campaigns** or other health promotion activities have been conducted on zoonotic TB **in 5 countries out of 33** during the last past 5 years

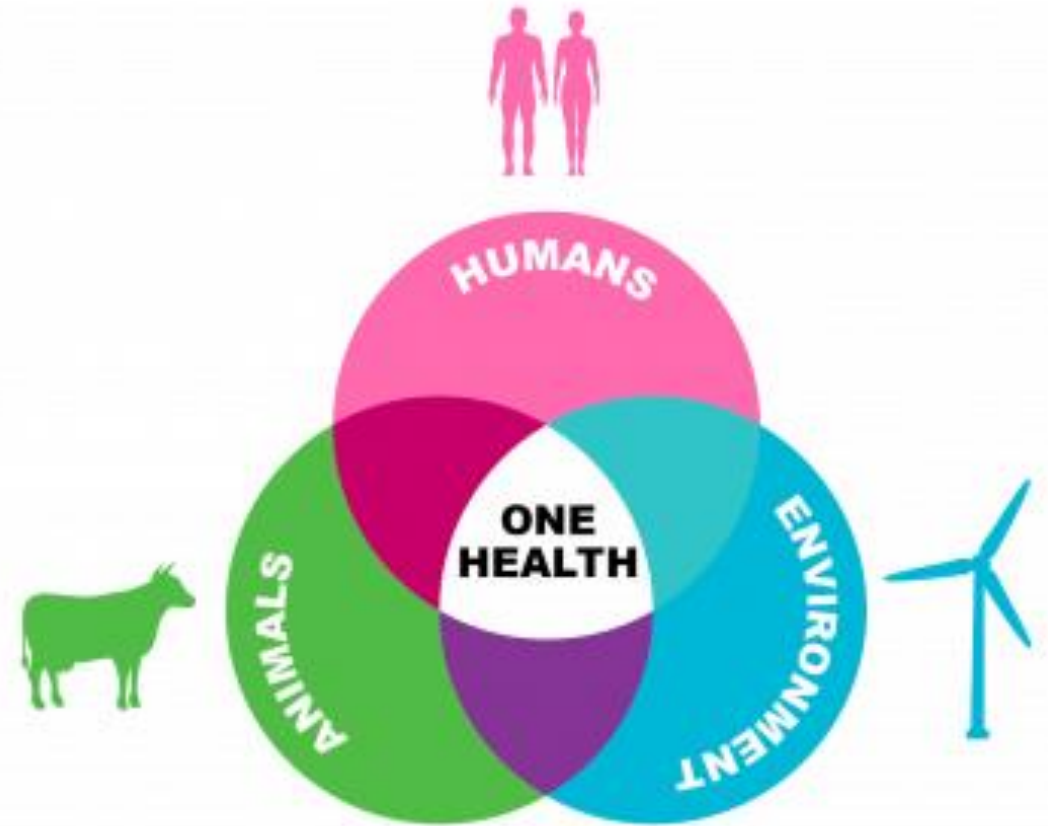


To reduce transmission at the human-animal interface, awareness campaign and food safety strategies need to be put in place in at least the most at-risk population (benefit beyond zTB)



Key findings: One Health

- **15 countries** out of 33 have **One Health Coordination** mechanism and a national framework for One Health
- **None have a joint surveillance** mechanism between animal and human sectors for zTB
- The detection of a case of bovine TB trigger a particular response in only half of the countries
- **Resources** between human and animal sectors to diagnose zTB and bTB are **shared in 6 countries out of 33 (19%)**



In summary

- **Lack of awareness on zTB roadmap and on the zTB risks** (awareness campaigns)
- **Countries surveillance systems** need to be strengthened and integrated to get a better estimate of zTB burden but also to trigger integrated response
- Financial and **laboratory capacity challenges**
- Current activities for strengthening One Health country mechanisms and action plan **might be an opportunities** for NTPs and AHAs to address zTB & bTB challenges
- Despite the obstacles, **some positive developments** were observed in certain countries, such as increasing collaboration and prioritization of zoonotic TB.
- **Operational/implementation research** could inform best practices for a better zTB control

- **Navneet K. Dhand** (Sydney School of Veterinary Science, The University of Sydney, Australia)
- **Balbir B. Singh** (Centre for One Health, Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, India)
- **Simeon Cadmus** (Centre for Control and Prevention of Zoonoses, University of Ibadan, Nigeria)
- **Anna Dean** (Global Tuberculosis Programme, WHO)
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- **FAO and WOAH colleagues of the zTB working group**
- **All AHA Heads and NTP coordinators who contributed**





Thank you!

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