



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



FAO and TADs Control



FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Regional Workshop for Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs)
Control
22-23 August 2018

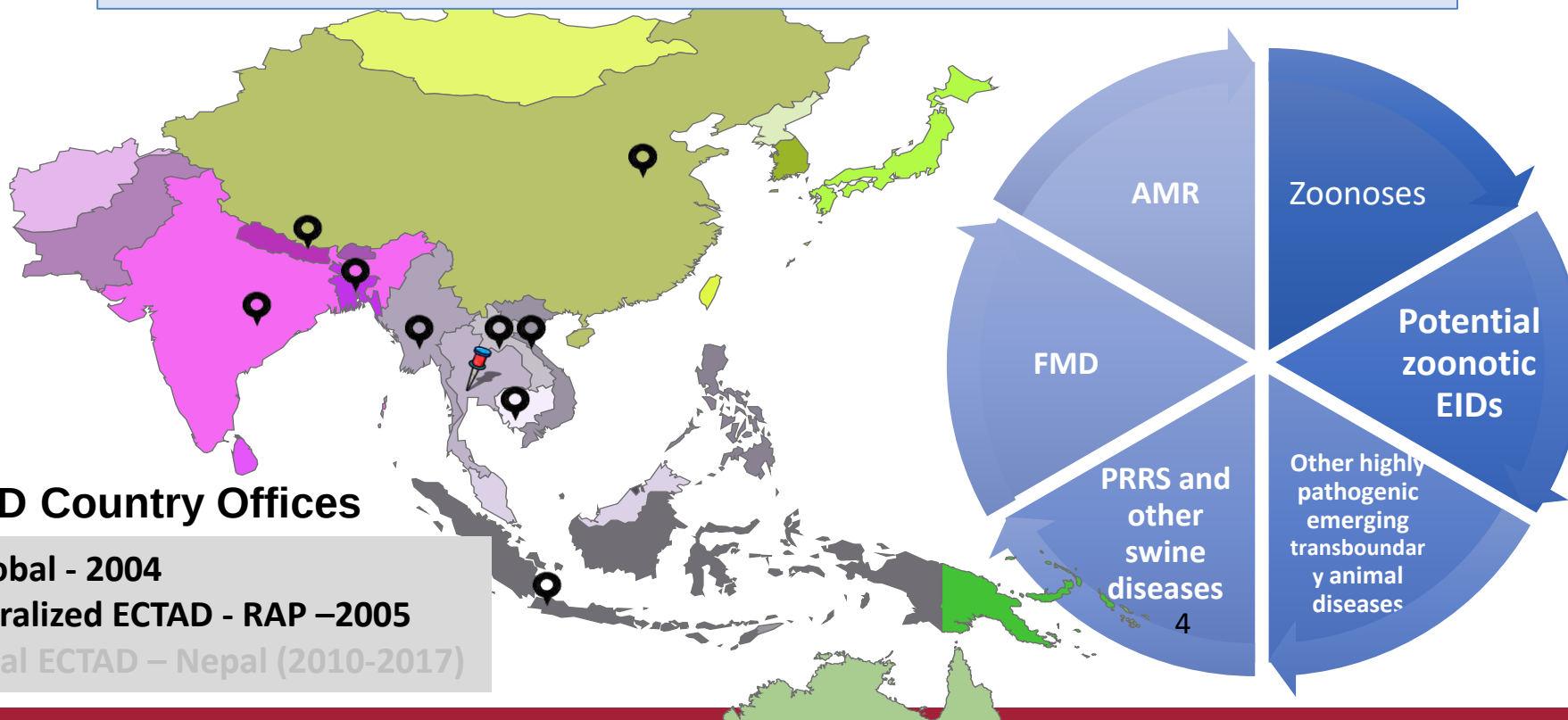


Outline of presentation

- Provide Update on Programme in Asia (conducted by FAO-RAP, FAO-ECTAD)
 - Capacities Building
 - Specific TADs update
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Current FAO/ECTAD Programme in Asia

- Various sources of funding for country and regional projects
 - USAID, ROK, USAID-DFAT,
 - South-South Cooperation (China and neighboring countries)
 - Ending Pandemic Programme
 - **ADB, EU, GER, JPN, World Bank, etc.**
- Emergency Trust funds, TCP and GCP



• 9 ECTAD Country Offices

- ECTAD-Global - 2004
- 1st Decentralized ECTAD - RAP –2005
- Subregional ECTAD – Nepal (2010-2017)

CURRENT STRUCTURE OF ASIA PROGRAM

Main Objective: To enable countries in the region to better prevent and control the emergence and spread of TADs, zoonotic influenza and other zoonotic EIDs at national and regional level.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND ONE HEALTH COORDINATION

APPLICATION
OF CAPACITY

SURVEILLANCE AND
RISK ASSESSMENT

RISK
MANAGEMENT
AND MITIGATION

CROSS BORDER
ACTIVITIES

CAPACITY
BUILDING

LABORATORY

EPIDEMIOLOGY

PREPAREDNESS

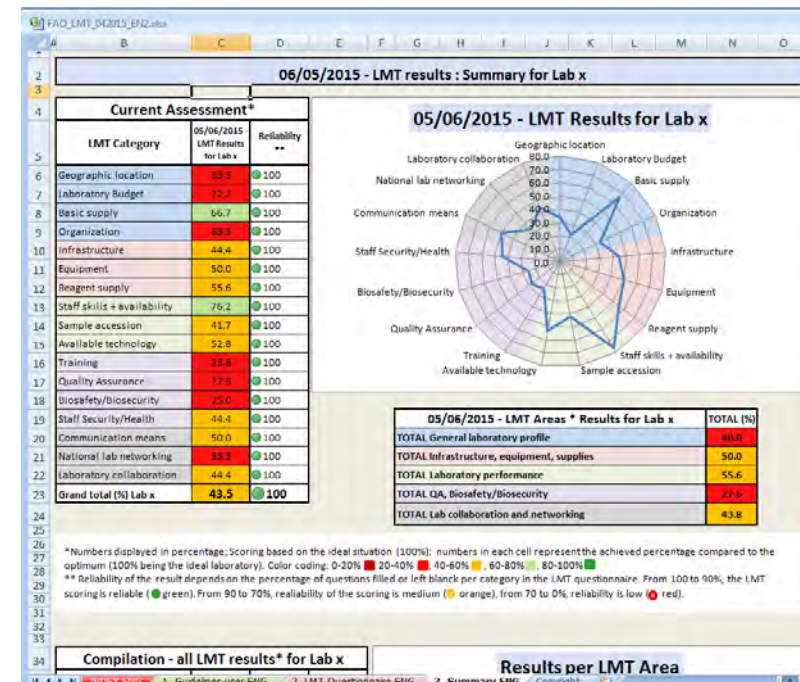


Human Recourses and Institutional Capacity Building

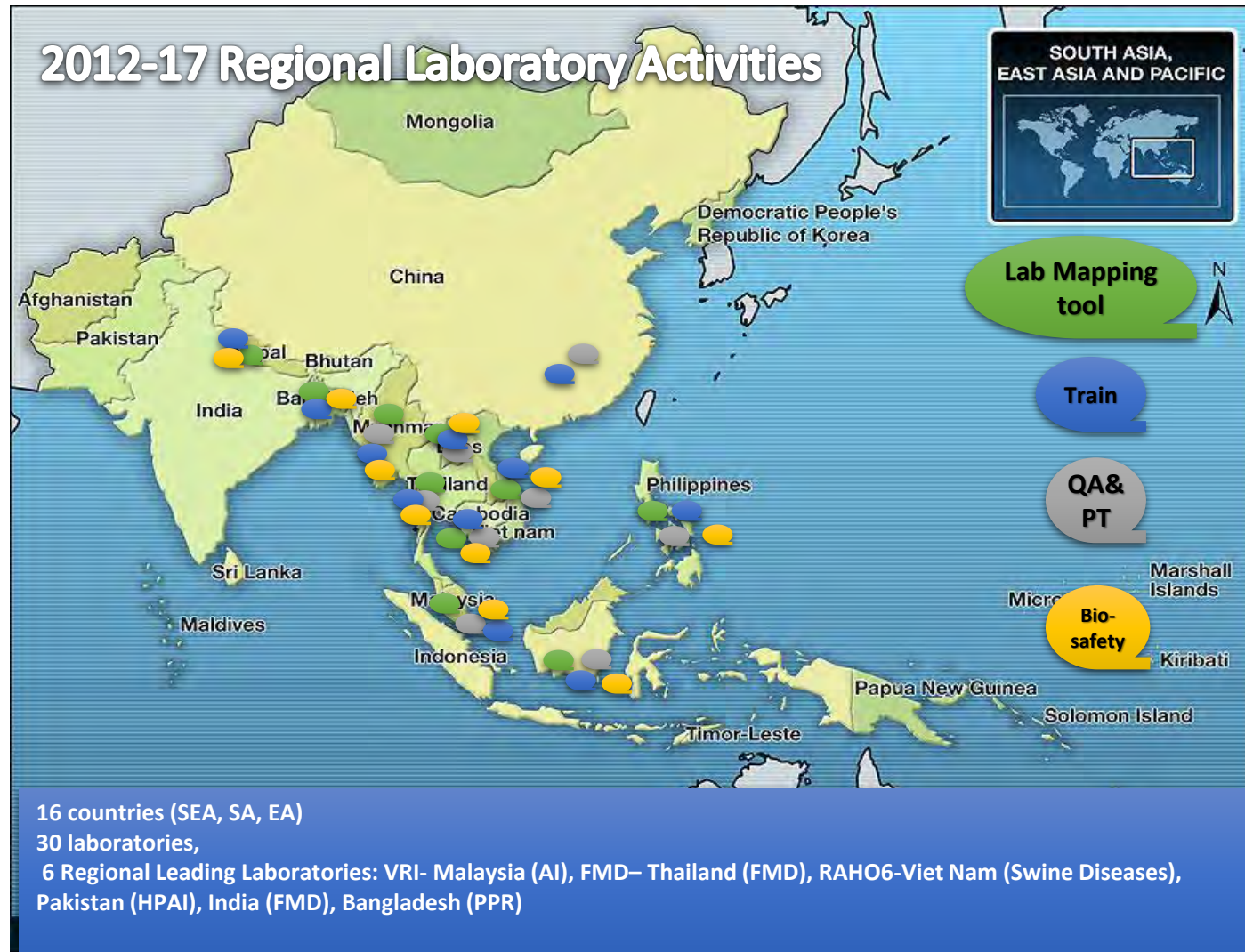


FAO Laboratory Mapping Tool

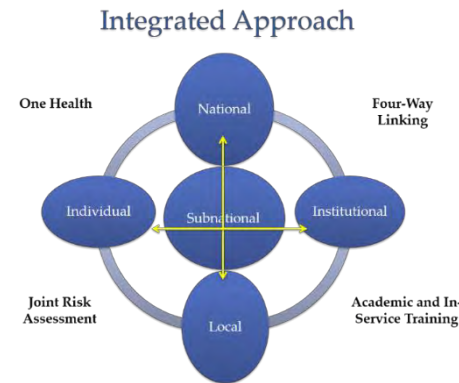
- To assess the functionality of veterinary laboratories
 - Questionnaire
 - Data into digital application – “snapshot” view
- Understanding gaps
- Baseline prior to intervention
- Mapping exercise annually
- Validation for laboratory
- Self assessment tool



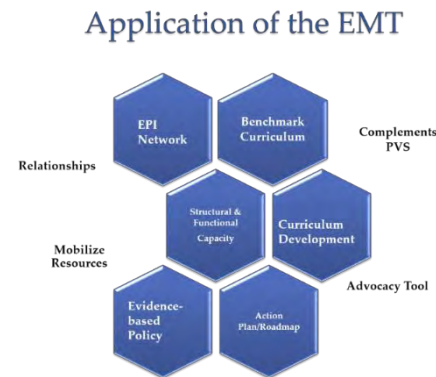
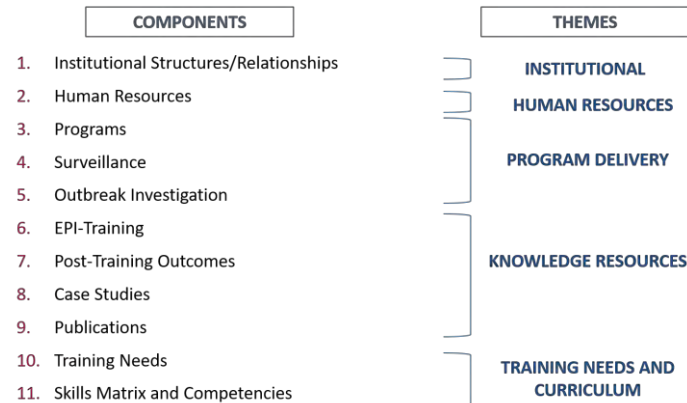
2012-17 Regional Laboratory Activities



FAO Epidemiology Mapping Tool



ELEMENT ID	ELEMENTS	DESCRIPTION
1	INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE AND RELATIONSHIPS	ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND RELATIONSHIPS
1.1	Structure of epidemiology unit	
1.2	Relationships between epidemiology and diagnostic laboratory	
1.3	Relationships between epidemiology and Ministry of Agriculture	
1.4	Relationships between epidemiology and Ministry of Health	
1.5	Relationships between epidemiology and other agencies	
1.6	Relationships between epidemiology and other agencies	
2	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT	AVAILABLE HUMAN RESOURCES
2.1	Total number	
2.2	Male/female	
2.3	Relationships between epidemiology and diagnostic laboratory	
2.4	Relationships between epidemiology and Ministry of Agriculture	
2.5	Relationships between epidemiology and Ministry of Health	
3	ANIMAL HEALTH PROGRAMS	SERVICE DELIVERY
3.1	Policy and procedures for animal health epidemiological studies	
3.2	Programs to evaluate the regularity	
3.3	Continuity of planning and action	
3.4	Clear reporting structure	
3.5	Reports produced regularly	
3.6	Epidemiology studies to be conducted in policy	
3.7	SDP's role	
4	SURVEILLANCE	FUNCTIONAL SERVICEABLE SITUATIONAL AWARENESS
4.1	Was the national animal health surveillance system established in 2012?	
4.2	Is the surveillance system functional and reporting system is provided?	
4.3	Is the national animal health surveillance system functional and reporting system is provided?	
4.4	Was the national animal health surveillance system functional and reporting system is provided?	
4.5	Specific data on animal health surveillance system is provided?	
4.6	Animal health surveillance system is functional and reporting system is provided?	
4.7	Which surveillance system is functional and reporting system is provided?	
4.8	Is the surveillance system functional and reporting system is provided?	
4.9	Active surveillance	
4.10	Passive surveillance	
5	OUTBREAK INVESTIGATION	FUNCTIONAL SERVICEABLE RESPONSE
5.1	Surveillance and outbreak response team (ERT) exists	
5.2	Is the surveillance and outbreak response team (ERT) functional and reporting system is provided?	
5.3	Active surveillance of "case finding" is conducted during outbreak	
5.4	Joint investigation of animal public health investigation is conducted	
5.5	Is the surveillance and outbreak response team (ERT) functional and reporting system is provided?	
5.6	Is the surveillance and outbreak response team (ERT) functional and reporting system is provided?	
5.7	Is the surveillance and outbreak response team (ERT) functional and reporting system is provided?	
5.8	Is the surveillance and outbreak response team (ERT) functional and reporting system is provided?	
5.9	Is the surveillance and outbreak response team (ERT) functional and reporting system is provided?	
5.10	Number of outbreaks published and presented at international conferences	
6	EPI-TRAINING	CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT
6.1	Course topic	
6.2	Target group	
6.3	No. Trained	
6.4	No. trained weeks	
6.5	Type	
6.6	Joint training	
6.7	Academic training mode	
6.8	Academic training type	
7	TRAINING RESOURCES	RESOURCE ALLOCATION
7.1	Provider	
7.2	Type of resource provided	
7.3	Joint training	
8	POST-TRAINING FOLLOW-UP	OUTCOMES AND IMPACT
8.1	Pre and Post Training Evaluation	
8.2	Monitor/Instructor Assessments	
8.3	Report and Study Evaluation	
8.4	Was the assessment of training provided by the EPI team?	
8.5	Follow up application in the job	
8.6	Was the assessment of training provided by the EPI team?	
8.7	Was the assessment of training provided by the EPI team?	
8.8	Was the assessment of training provided by the EPI team?	
8.9	Was the assessment of training provided by the EPI team?	
8.10	Was the assessment of training provided by the EPI team?	
8.11	No. published research reports and studies at the evaluation	
9	TRAINING NEEDS	CAPACITY NEEDS
9.1	Topics	
10	SKILLS MATRIX	GAP ANALYSIS
10.1	Cap/analytical	
10.2	Cap/analytical	
10.3	Cap/analytical	
11	CASE STUDIES	RESOURCE SHARING
11.1	Inventory	
12	PUBLICATIONS	EVIDENCE/OUTPUT
12.1	Inventory	



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Risk communication toolkit

- Ready-made templates that countries can adapt during preparedness or response to avian influenza A(H7N9)
- Key message focus:
 - Strengthening biosecurity at the market
 - Market closure



Target stakeholder groups and suggested materials

		Stakeholder Groups						
		FAO	National Government	Local Government	Field Team	Market Management	Market Staff	Consumer
Toolkit Materials	Talking Points	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
	Communique		✓	✓				
	Audio/Video CD		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Poster		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Brochure		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Leaflet		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Give Aways		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

World Rabies Day

- Cooperation with WHO, OIE and GARC in conducting World Rabies Day, 28 September
- Main message is on responsible dog ownership



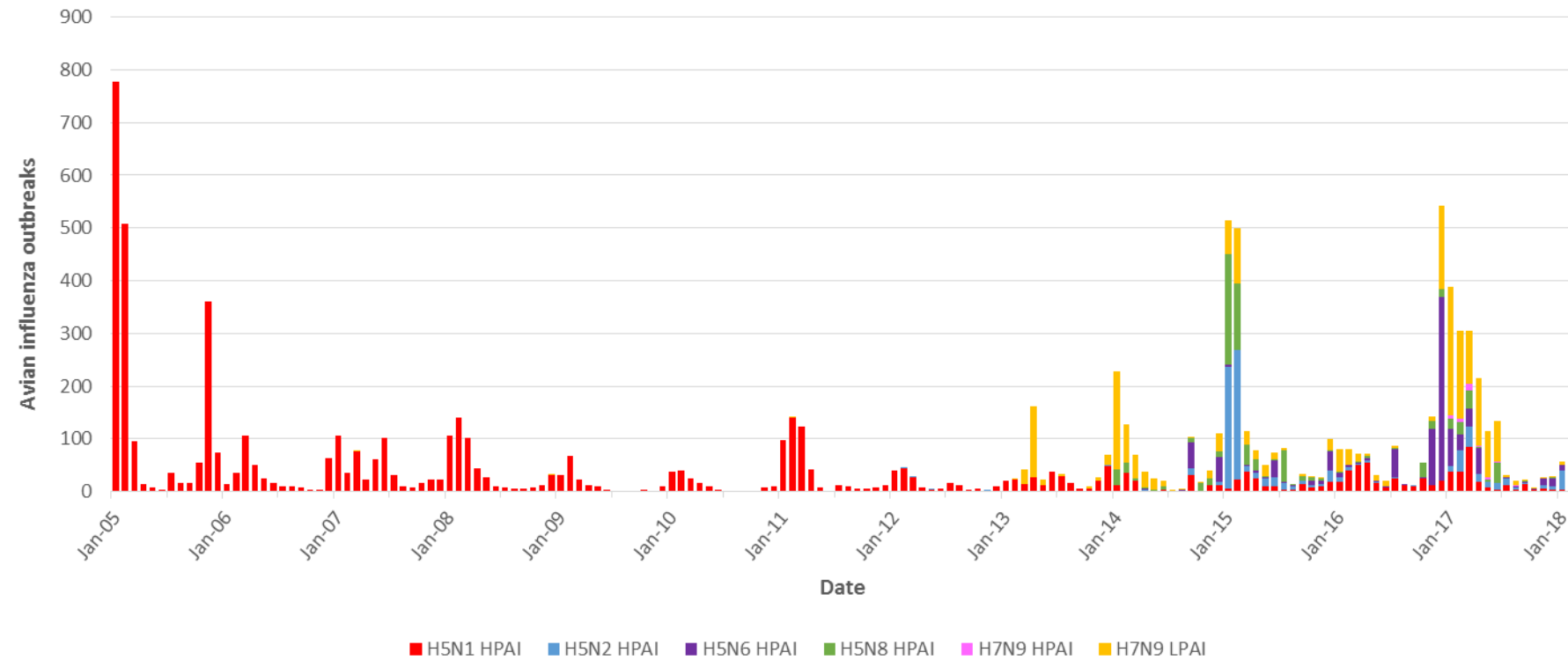


Avian influenza



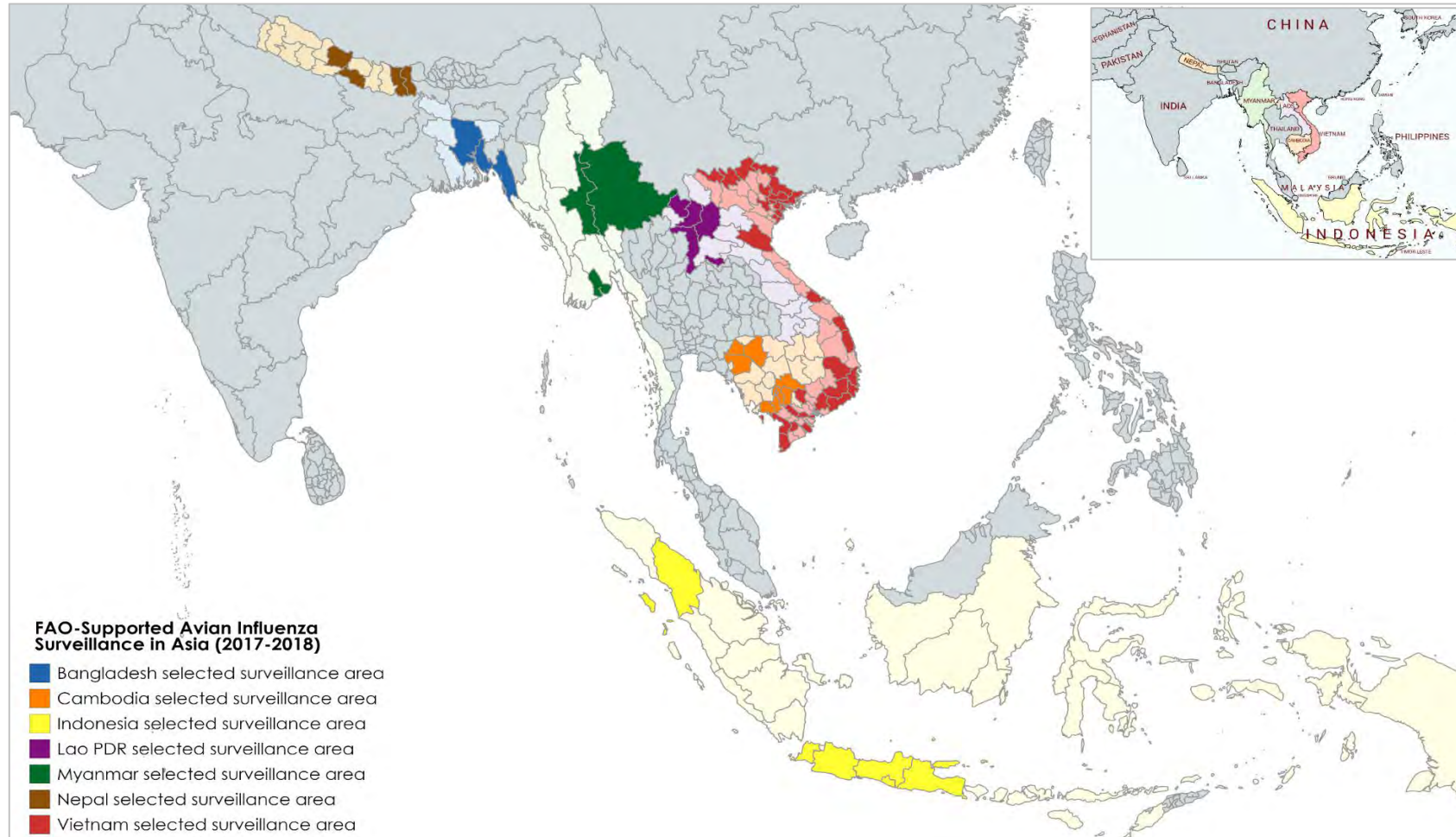
Sub-type	Species affected	Comments
The 'classic bird flu', a highly pathogenic AI virus that can occasionally infect humans		
H5N1 HPAI (1997)	   	- Endemic in: Egypt, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Nigeria - New introduction in West Africa in December 2014 - Different clades, different reassortments
A recently emerged highly pathogenic AI virus		
H5N8 HPAI (2014)	  	- New strain spread from Far East to Central Asia, Middle East, Western Europe and Africa (ongoing) - June 2016 – June 2017: 47 countries affected - No human case reported so far
Another recently emerged highly pathogenic AI virus in Southeast Asia		
H5N6 HPAI (2014)	  	- Spread rapidly from China to Laos and VN in 2015 - Spread to Rep. of Korea and Japan late 2016 - 17 human cases reported so far, all in China
A sub-type that is widespread in its LPAI form, but causes local epizootics in its HPAI form		
H5N2 HPAI	  	- Major epizootic in the USA (2015) - Taiwan/China: endemic - Epizootic in France late 2015
A low pathogenic AI virus in China that causes disease and mortalities in humans		
H7N9 LPAI (2013) and HPAI (2017)	    	- Detected/reported only in China - Most human cases exposed in live bird markets - This season (since Dec 2016): significant increase in the number of human cases; HPAI mutation (2017)

Avian influenza in Eastern, Southern and South-Eastern Asia 2005 - 2018

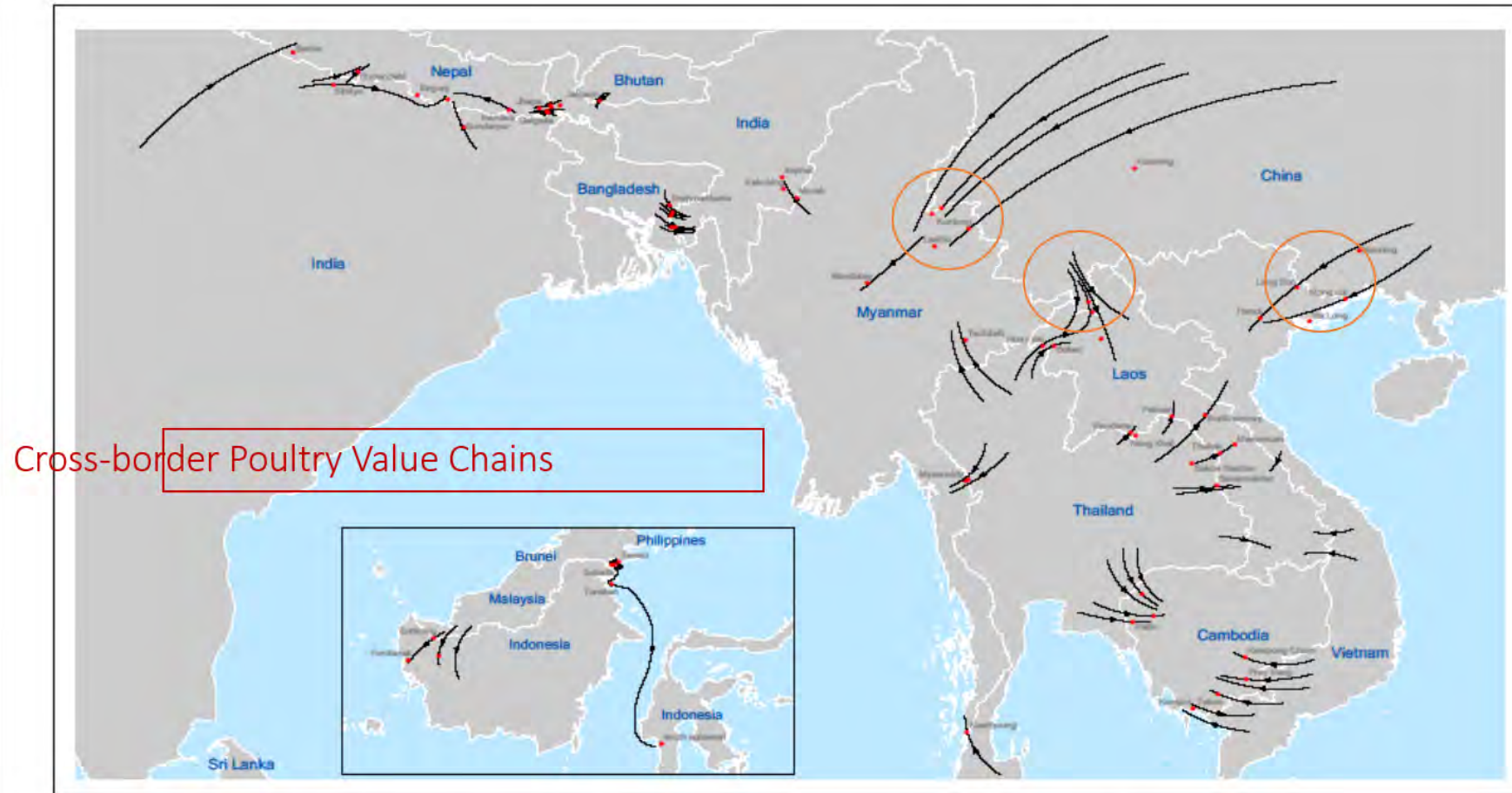


(Data source: FAO
EMPRESi)

FAO Supported Surveillance in Asia



Cross-border value chains

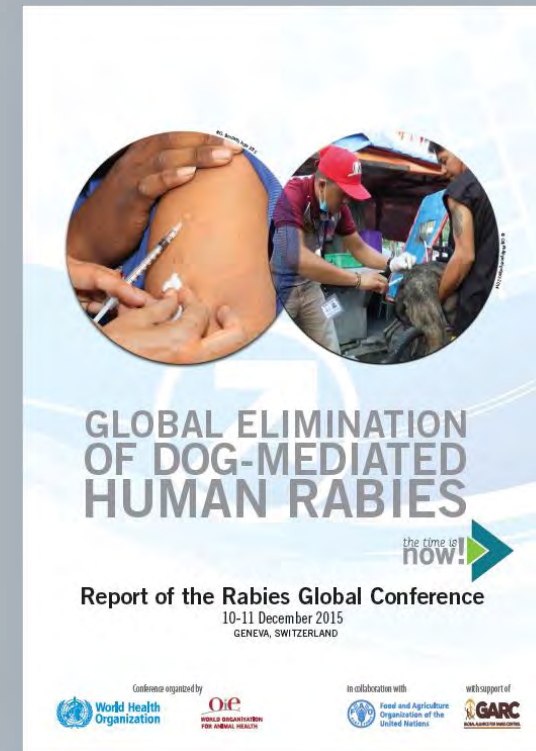
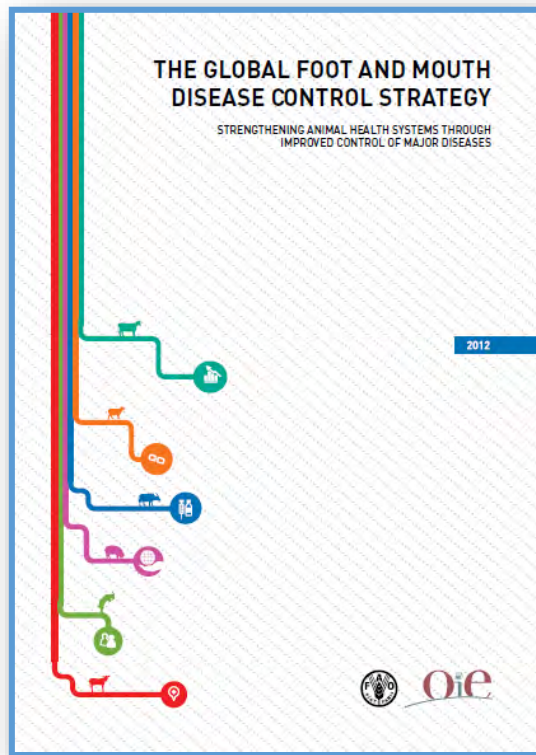


Source: FAO commissioned cross-border study reports

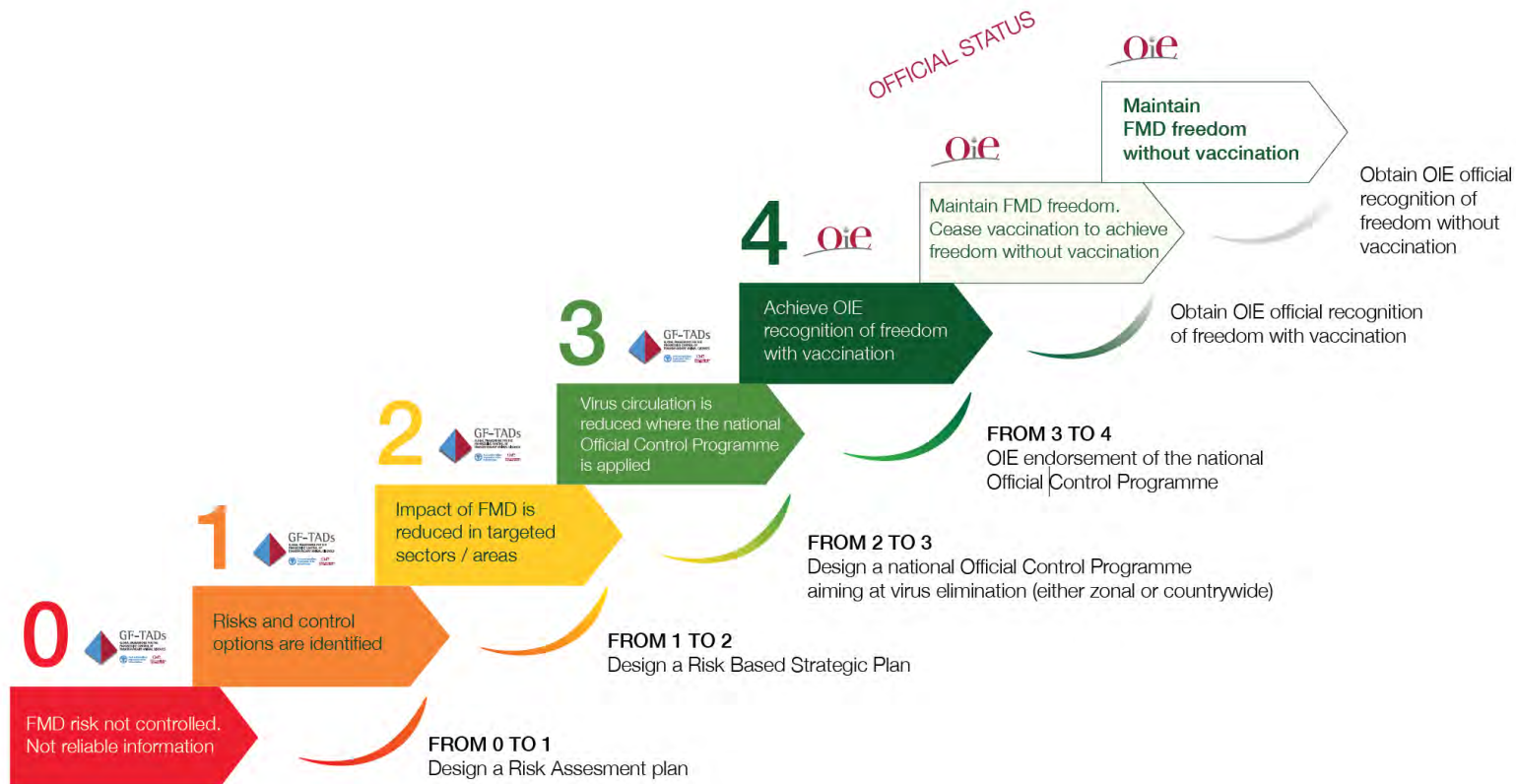


Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and Rabies

Global strategies for FMD, PPR and rabies



PCP



SARE





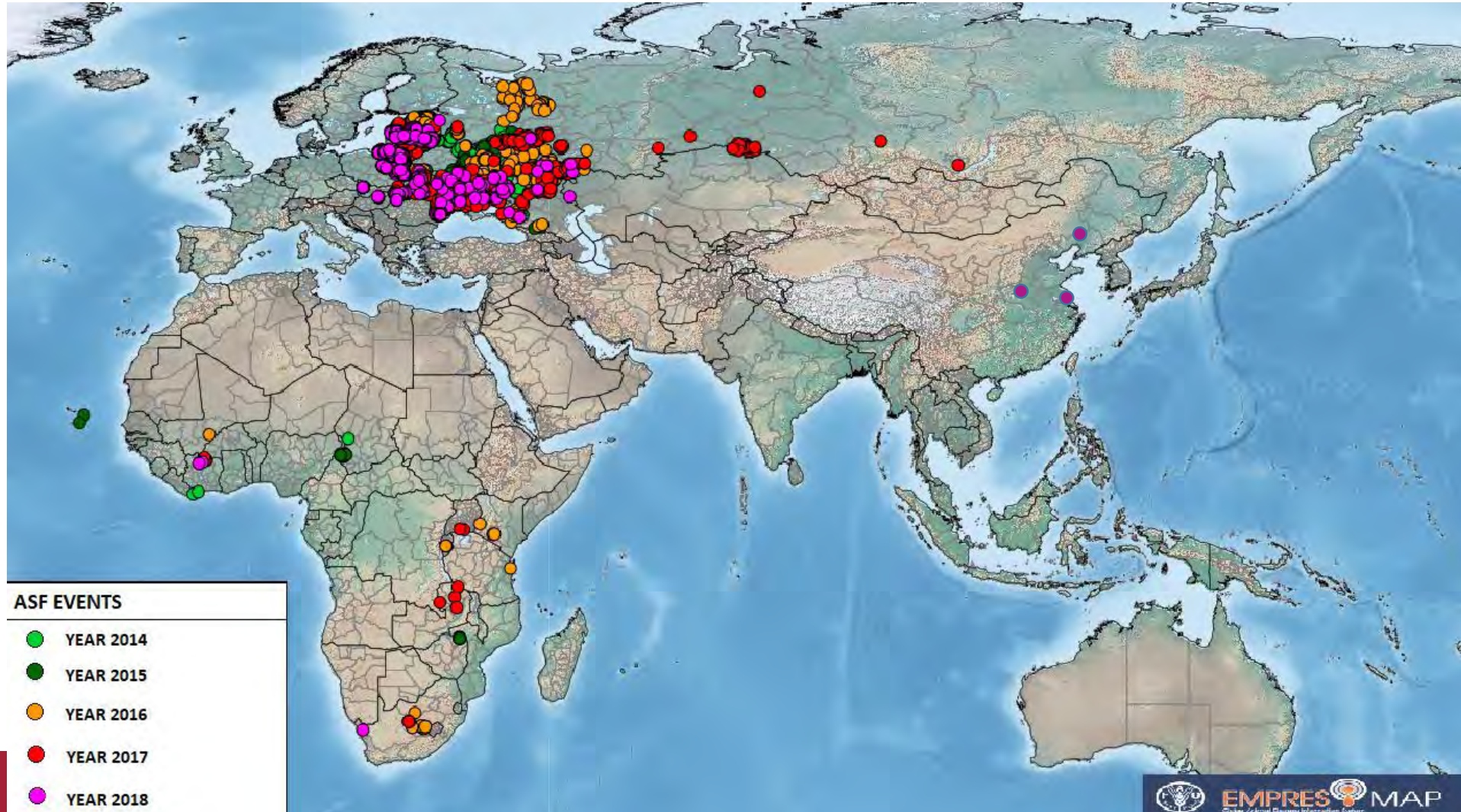
FAO FMD/PPR Projects in

- Afghanistan
- Pakistan
- Mongolia

2 Cross-border multilateral meetings

- CVOs from Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Tajikistan in 28-29 November 2017 in Teheran, Iran
- CVOs from Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan on 27- 28 June, 2018 in Istanbul, Turkey

African Swine Fever



ASF TCP and Link-TADs projects in china

- TCP

- 18 months (started in July 2014)
- Developing Prevention and Control Strategies for African Swine Fever (ASF) in China

Outputs:

- Coordination and communication on ASF strengthened
- ASF diagnosis capacities improved
- The epidemiology and surveillance capacities for ASF strengthened
- National ASF contingency plan refined and finalized

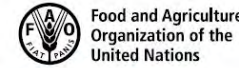
- Link-TADs

- 36 months (started in Dec 2013)
- Linking Epidemiology and Laboratory Research on Transboundary Animal Diseases and zoonoses in China and EU



ASF mission and risk assessment

- ASF mission in Mongolia and China in April 2018
 - Introduction risk to Mongolia and China are high
 - Mongolia needs technical support. Public awareness needs to be strengthened
 - Pig value chain study is need and risk assessment should continue in China



AFRICAN SWINE FEVER THREATENS PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

A rapid risk assessment of ASF introduction

SUMMARY

- In March 2017, ASF was reported in Irkutsk, Russian Federation, thousands of kilometres away from previously reported outbreaks and at approximately 1 000 km from the border with China. Entry of ASF into China would have devastating consequences for animal health, food safety, and food security, and raise the possibility of further spread to Southeast Asia including the Korean Peninsula and Japan.
- The FAO rapid risk-assessment framework and methodology was discussed with swine disease experts attending the Second Regional Workshop on Swine Disease Control in Asia (China Workshop, 2017).
- The experts participating in this rapid risk assessment considered transport-associated routes (TARs) as most relevant pathways of ASF introduction into China, followed by illegal imports of food and by Chinese workers working abroad.
- China's northeastern region (Heilongjiang province) is where ASF is most likely to be introduced, followed by Inner Mongolia.
- Wild boar population density is the most relevant factor in the spread of the disease.
- The most likely regions for ASF spread are the northeast (Heilongjiang), followed by the central eastern area (Henan, Shanxi, Anhui, and Hubei) and the southeast (Hunan). Surveillance for swine diseases in this region should be heightened.
- ASF is most likely to persist and become endemic due to the presence of wild boar populations interacting with susceptible domestic species, and lack of biosecurity in smallholdings. However, due to restrictions on hunting in China, hunters are not likely to affect the spread and persistence of the disease.

BACKGROUND

African swine fever (ASF) is one of the most devastating diseases affecting pigs. Highly contagious, it is associated with a virus from the genus *Asfivirus* of the *Asfiviridae* family (Dixon, 2005).

The disease can spread through direct or indirect contact and causes high mortality, while the virus can persist for a long time in the environment and in a variety of swine products. Wild boar can harbour the virus and ASF may become endemic with or

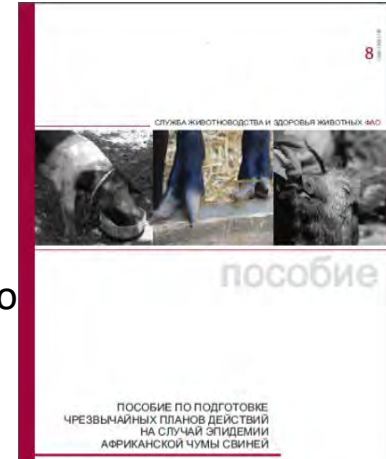
Publications

Early warnings and assessments:

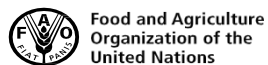
- 2007 - ASF in Georgia - http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/230205/EW_AS
- 2009 - ASF spread in the Russian Federation and the risk for the region
<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/012/ak718e/ak718e00.pdf>
- 2012 - ASF recent developments - timely updates
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/ap372e/ap372e.pdf>
- 2013 - ASF in the Russian Federation: risk factors for Europe and beyond
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/aq240e/aq240e.pdf>

Manuals:

- Good practices for biosecurity in the pig sector (EN, FR, SP, RU) -
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/012/i1435e/i1435e00.pdf>
- Preparation of ASF contingency plans (English, French Spanish, Russian, Geo)
<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/012/i1196e/i1196e00.pdf>
- **ASF: Detection and Diagnosis**- <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i7228e.pdf>



Manual and Poster in Chinese



- 联合国粮食及农业组织(FAO)动物生产与动物卫生



- 非洲猪瘟:发现与诊断
- 兽医指导手册





Possible ASF project in China

- Objective:
 - to strengthen ASF prevention and control in China
- Main components:
 - Active surveillance
 - Enhanced response
 - Coordination
 - Review and evaluation

Thank You

