

Recommendations and plan of action for 2024-2025

in reference to GF-TAD global strategy for prevention and control of HPAI and WOAHI AI Resolution

27 – 29 August 2024

Seoul, Republic of Korea



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



Ministry of Agriculture,
Food and Rural Affairs



ONE
HEALTH
POULTRY
HUB

Workshop objectives

Objectives

1. Share information on global AI strategy
2. Provide updates on recent outbreaks, surveillance data and impact of avian diseases over the past year
3. Provide update on OFFLU and other activities
4. Update on diagnostic techniques and sampling for avian influenza
5. Discuss effective prevention and control of avian influenza and other avian diseases in the region.

Programme	Objectives
Session 1	
- Global and regional situation	2
- GF-TADs AI Strategy, WOAHA Resolutions and OFFLU updates	1, 3
- Member's experience on national action plan	2
Session 2	
- Laboratory expert's updates	3
- Member's experience on HPAI outbreak responses	2
Session 3	
- OHPH – Research dissemination	2, 5
- Participatory panel	
Session 4	
- Laboratory networking	5
Session 5: Recommendations	Outcome

Global Strategy for prevention and control of HPAI (2024-2033)



Global strategy for the prevention and control of highly pathogenic avian influenza (2024-2033)

In brief

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE REVISED GLOBAL STRATEGY:

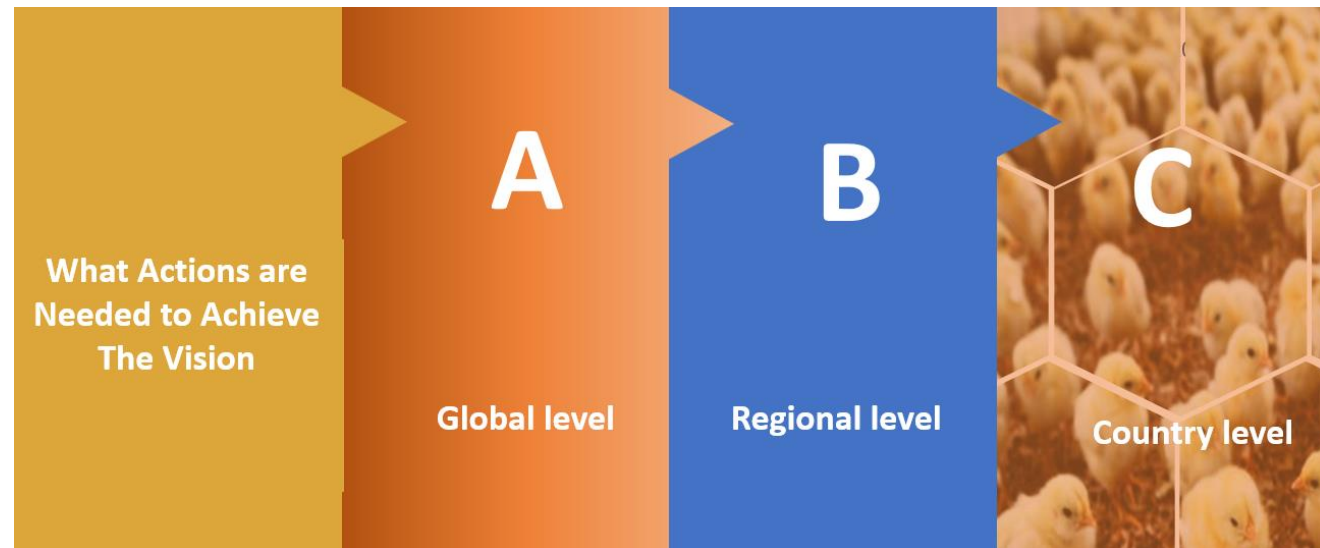
- It provides high-level strategic direction for global and regional coordination to support the development and/or revision of national and regional action plans for HPAI prevention and control. It is not intended to be prescriptive or binding.
- It emphasizes the need for a One Health approach and puts a focus on poultry value chains and measures that can significantly reduce the burden of HPAI.

BACKGROUND

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), under the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), have collaboratively drafted a revised ten-year global strategy for the prevention and control of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in response to the continued intercontinental spread and changes in the circulating HPAI virus (H5 goose/Guangdong (Gs/GD) lineage, especially 2.3.4.4b clade). This replaces the strategy published in 2007 in response to the initial emergence of the H5N1 Gs/GD lineage in Asia.

The revised strategy emphasizes a systems approach to contextualize the threat of HPAI against the backdrop of other global concerns and work towards long-term transformative change in the poultry sector. There is a strong focus on the One Health approach to ensure integrated collaboration with public health, wildlife and environmental sectors to prevent, protect and transform poultry value chains against HPAI. It encourages the use of established and innovative means of protecting poultry value chains to reduce the burden of infections and losses. The revised strategy provides a framework

- **Prevent** HPAI epidemics, panzootics and negative impacts on biodiversity through multisectoral early detection and control
- **Protect** poultry value chains, livelihoods, trade, and the health of humans, ecosystems, and other animals from avian influenza impacts
- **Transform** poultry value chains to improve resilience to avian influenza and other disease threats.



Implementation Framework of Resolution No. 28

Overall objective

1. Improved global epidemiological intelligence on HPAI in domestic and wild animals;
2. Use of current tools to prevent and control HPAI;
3. Facilitation of safe trade using up-to-date and science-based standards and guidance;
4. Effective global and regional coordination in the control of HPAI.



Expected Outcomes

Outcome 1

Global and regional surveillance and monitoring systems for early detection and prevention in domestic and wild animals are enhanced.

Outcome 2

Tools for the prevention and control of HPAI, including vaccination, are optimised and disseminated, and the development of new tools is accelerated.

Outcome 3

Safe international trade is being facilitated by the correct implementation of up to date and science-based standards and guidance.

Outcome 4

Global and regional coordination on avian influenza is achieved.



Output 1.1: National **monitoring and surveillance** systems targeting domestic and wild animals generate fit for purpose results to inform animal and human health risk managers.

Output 1.2: **Global epidemic intelligence** targeting domestic and wild animals generate fit for purpose results to inform animal and human health risk managers.

Output 2: HPAI disease **prevention and control tools** are available, up-to-date based on the latest science, disseminated to all WOAHA Members and used appropriately

Output 3: WOAHA Members **understand and implement the standards** for trade of poultry and poultry products.

Output 4: Strategic challenges to the **global control** of HPAI are addressed through a coordinated, cohesive global and regional approach

Instructions for group work

1. For Members and Observers, count from 1 to 3, then group yourselves into your assigned number per identified table

Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
Gounalan	Joy	Robyn	Kugita
Member Countries and observers 1	Member Countries and observers 2	Member Countries and observers 3	Experts and One Health Poultry Hub
Q1, Q2	Q3, Q4	Q5	

2. Identify your group

- **Rapporteur** - to report your group results
- **Secretary** - to document discussion and results

Guided questions

- 1. Identifying Challenges and Risks:** List challenges and risks you think will be encountered in the implementation of *Global Strategy for AI (2024-2033) at the Regional/ National level*. How can you proactively address or mitigate them?
- 2. Understanding Key Priorities:** What are the most critical objectives/goals outlined in Global strategy for AI, the members must prioritize in 2025-2026/2027 national action plan?
- 3. Defining Success Metrics:** How to define and measure success for each of these objectives, and what key performance indicators (KPIs) will help track the progress?
- 4. Implementation plan:** How do you plan to uptake/use the global strategy once published? What kind of support do you require?
- 5. Collaborative Roles and Responsibilities:**
 1. How to clearly define roles and responsibilities to ensure efficient collaboration and accountability throughout the implementation process?
 2. Which government agencies, private sector groups and civil society organisations do you plan to involve in your national strategy and implementation plan discussions?

Group 4: Experts

- **Considering the Global AI Strategy and WOAHA Resolutions No. 28,**
 - Role of laboratory in supporting the implementation of the strategy by contributing to the three main objectives
 - Prevent
 - Protect
 - Transformation

Resources



Global strategy for the prevention and control of highly pathogenic avian influenza (2024-2033)

In brief

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE REVISED GLOBAL STRATEGY:

- It provides high-level strategic direction for global and regional coordination to support the development and/or revision of national and regional action plans for HPAI prevention and control. It is not intended to be prescriptive or binding.
- It emphasizes the need for a One Health approach and puts a focus on poultry value chains and measures that can significantly reduce the burden of HPAI.

BACKGROUND

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), under the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), have collaboratively drafted a revised ten-year global strategy for the prevention and control of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in response to the continued intercontinental spread and changes in the circulating HPAI virus (H5 goose/Guangdong (Gs/GD) lineage, especially 2.3.4.4b clade). This replaces the strategy published in 2007 in response to the initial emergence of the H5N1 Gs/GD lineage in Asia.

The revised strategy emphasizes a systems approach to contextualize the threat of HPAI against the backdrop of other global concerns and work towards long-term transformative change in the poultry sector. There is a strong focus on the One Health approach to ensure integrated collaboration with public health, wildlife and environmental sectors to prevent, protect and transform poultry value chains against HPAI. It encourages the use of established and innovative means of protecting poultry value chains to reduce the burden of infections and losses. The revised strategy provides a framework

1

– 48 –

RESOLUTION No. 28

Strategic challenges in the global control of high pathogenicity avian influenza

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The global recurrence, spread and significant increase of high pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI) outbreaks is affecting domestic and wild birds, and some terrestrial and aquatic mammals, reflecting a distinct change in the epidemiology and ecology of the virus and posing a threat to animal health, public health, food security and biodiversity.
2. Conventional control measures of biosecurity, stamping out and movement restrictions, while important, can be insufficient and unsustainable given the global variation in production systems, the persistent threat of new incursions, and the high viral load present in the environment due to the ubiquitous sources of the virus.
3. The impact of the disease and mass culling of poultry result in substantial economic losses in production and associated industries, generating long-lasting effects on farmers' livelihoods and their mental health, high costs for government, and societal and environmental concerns.
4. Vaccination with high quality registered vaccines that are effective against circulating field strains can provide an extra layer of protection and reduce the quantities of the virus and the risk of further spread. Vaccination requires the adaptation of surveillance for early detection, demonstration of freedom from HPAI and monitoring of changes in circulating strains. In accordance with WOA international standards, the use of vaccination will not affect the status of a country or zone free from high pathogenicity avian influenza if its surveillance supports the absence of infection.

WOAH Resolution No. 28

Expected Outputs/ Outcomes

- Meeting recommendations for plan and activities in 2025/2026
- Based on:
 - [Global strategy for the prevention and control of highly pathogenic avian influenza \(2024-2033\)](#)
 - [WOAH Avian Influenza Resolution No 28](#): Strategic challenges in the global control of high pathogenicity avian influenza
 - [Recommendation No. 2: One Health Approaches to Addressing Risk: Optimising avian influenza preparedness and response through enhanced multi-sector collaboration in Asia and the Pacific](#)

(33rd WOAHP Regional Conference: Technical item II)

1) identifying challenges and risks: list challenges and risks you think will be encountered in the implementation of the global strategy for AI at the regional and national level. How can you proactively address or mitigate them?

Challenges and risks	How to address/mitigate
Communication is one way from central to regional, no feedback/response from regional/subregional back to central. Instructions not always followed, e.g. improper sample collection methodology.	Create guides with clear instructions and examples of what to do/what not to do. Communication channels with field officers and build trust between central and regional.
Unsure about number of samples to collect	Apply vet epi principles (e.g. using epitools)
Unsure type of samples to collect and lab methodology	Refer to terrestrial manual
Problems with implementing biosecurity in small stakeholder farms	Education and engagement. Open communication. Work with industry associations (e.g. poultry associations)
Limited lab resources (regents, manpower)	Effective sampling techniques (risk based sampling, aggregate point sampling) Use national One Health platforms to champion for more resources.

2) understanding key priorities: what are the most critical objectives/goals outlined in the global strategy for AI, the members must prioritise in 2025-2026/2027 national action plan?

- epidemiology training for member countries – (APCOVE, **ASEAN** Plus Three Field Epidemiology Training Network)
- laboratory networks and training (cross training, proficiency testing, e.g. ASEAN Laboratory Directors’ Forum)
- stronger national and regional OH collaboration (e.g. One Health High Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) and One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022-2026))
- stronger private public partnerships
- continued technical support for implementation of vaccination

GROUP 2

29 AUGUST 2024

CONTRIBUTORS: CAMBODIA, JAPAN , LAOS, MYANMAR, NEW ZEALAND, SINGAPORE

FACILIATOR : JOY

Q3: DEFINING SUCCESS METRICS

- CREATE A NATIONAL PLAN TO ALIGN WITH THE GLOBAL STRATEGY
 - LED BY LOCAL AGENCY, DEPENDING ON COUNTRIES' SIUTATION
 - CHIEF VET OFFICER OR WHO OR WOAHA DELEGATE AS POINT OF CONTACT
 - KPI BASED ON
 - POULTRY CHAIN VALUES
 - BIOSECURITY
 - VACCINATION

Q3: DEFINING SUCCESS METRICS

- REGIONAL LEVEL
 - ANNUAL MEETING WITH RESPECTIVE STAKEHOLDERS
 - CAPACITY BUILDING - LABORATORY SURVEILLANCE, COMMUNICATION NETWORK
 - STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION & AWARENESS – SOCIO-CULTURAL, ECONOMIC, HEALTH
 - RISK IDENTIFICATION AND MANAGEMENT - BORDER CONTROLS
 - ENDORSEMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF POLICIES

Q3: DEFINING SUCCESS METRICS

- NATIONAL LEVEL
 - STAKEHOLDERS BUY-IN
 - POULTRY OWNERS, BIRD CONSERVATION GROUPS
 - LOCAL AUTHORITIES SUPPORT THROUGH POLICY IMPLEMENTATION
 - STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION THROUGH EDUCATION AND TRAINING
 - GATHER SUPPORT FROM LOCAL COMMUNITIES AND AUTHORITIES

Q4. IMPLEMENTATION PLANS


- CLOSED-LOOP COMMUNICATION WITH STAKEHOLDERS
 - BUILD A NETWORK TO ACCESS AND SHARE SCIENTIFIC- AND EVIDENCE-BASED INFORMATION WITH RESPECTIVE STAKEHOLDERS
 - TIMELY FEEDBACK SYSTEM
- TRAINING OF TRAINERS
 - MANPOWER TO DISSEMINATE INFORMATION AND SUPPORT PLANS
- DIAGNOSTIC / LABORATORY SUPPORT
- FINANCIAL SUPPORT
- POLITICAL SUPPORT
 - RISK COMMUNICATION FOR POLICY MAKERS
- SIMULATION EXERCISES



- **Supports from**
WOAH / WHO /
FAO

- RISK COMMUNICATION FOR POLICY MAKERS

- SIMULATION EXERCISES

The image features a light gray background with a subtle gradient. In the top-left and bottom-right corners, there are several realistic water droplets of various sizes, rendered with soft shadows and highlights to give them a three-dimensional appearance. The text "THANK YOU !" is centered horizontally and vertically in a large, bold, black, sans-serif font.

THANK YOU !

Group discussion

Experts group

Prevent / Protect / Transform

- Laboratory capacity to be improved for differentiation AI and other avian diseases
- Comprehensive understanding of vaccine/no vaccine situation
- Conduct vaccine matching test , monitoring field strain, decision for proper sample size(vaccine/ no vaccine)
- Lab personnel training and quality control of diagnostic methods, maintenance of lab technique.
- Data/Information/policy sharing to minimize knowledge gap among countries
- Avian disease expert group needs to lead scientific leadership for unexpected one health threats(eg. Dairy cow AI infection)

The laboratory plays a critical role in supporting the implementation of the WOAHA Global Avian Influenza Strategy and WOAHA Resolutions #28, focusing on protecting, preventing, and transforming avian influenza control efforts through the following actions:

- **Enhancing Diagnostic Capacity:** Ensure that national laboratories possess the capacity and capability to conduct diagnostic testing in accordance with the WOAHA diagnostic manual, ensuring accurate and timely detection.
- **Building Surveillance Systems:** Strengthen the ability of laboratories to develop and optimize surveillance systems tailored to the specific context of each country, focusing on "right-sizing" surveillance efforts to ensure they are appropriate and effective.
- **Promoting Active Surveillance:** Encourage the implementation of active surveillance at high-risk interfaces to detect promptly and accurately, targeting areas and populations at the highest risk.
- **Performing Risk Assessments and Developing Interventions:** Utilize surveillance data to conduct thorough risk assessments, aiding in the development of targeted interventions and risk mitigation strategies.
- **Integrating Research and National Data:** Facilitate the connection between research findings and national surveillance data.
- **Innovative Surveillance Techniques:** Support the development and adoption of innovative techniques to improve surveillance, making it more efficient, faster, and cost-effective.

The laboratory plays a critical role in supporting the implementation of the WOAHA Global Avian Influenza Strategy and WOAHA Resolutions #28, focusing on protecting, preventing, and transforming avian influenza control efforts through the following actions:

- **Advancing Research and Development of Prophylactic and Therapeutic Tools:** Support research and development of new vaccines, antiviral treatments, and other prophylactic and therapeutic tools to enhance prevention and control measures.
- **Capacity Building in Genomic Surveillance:** Invest in building laboratory capacity for rapid genomic surveillance to enhance the understanding of virus evolution and spread.
- **Promoting Open and Rapid Reporting:** Encourage transparent and rapid reporting of detection events, enabling timely responses and data sharing.
- **Supporting Rapid Confirmation and Viral Characterization:** Assist in the rapid confirmation and characterization of viral strains, providing essential data back to national authorities to guide control measures.
- **Conducting Antigenic and Phenotypic Characterization:** Perform detailed antigenic and phenotypic characterization of avian influenza viruses to understand their properties, track changes in virulence, transmissibility, and immune escape, and inform vaccine development and other control strategies.
- **Promoting One Health Collaboration:** Foster collaboration between laboratories and multisectoral partners, including animal health, public health, and environmental sectors. Promote communication, coordination, and shared leadership through initiatives like task forces to strengthen the One Health approach.