



Dr Lesa Thompson

Regional Project Officer

OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific

Zoonoses and One Health in Asia and the Pacific region

IVSA Online Asian Symposium on Zoonosis and Public Health

10th July 2020



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Livestock in the world



Over 1.3 billion people
depend on livestock
for their livelihoods

(source World Bank)

Over 18% of the population
depends on livestock
for their livelihoods

(source World Bank)

Outline

1. About the OIE
2. One Health
3. Tripartite partnership (FAO/OIE/WHO)
4. Transboundary animals diseases (TADs)
5. Rabies
6. Antimicrobial resistance
7. SARS-CoV-2



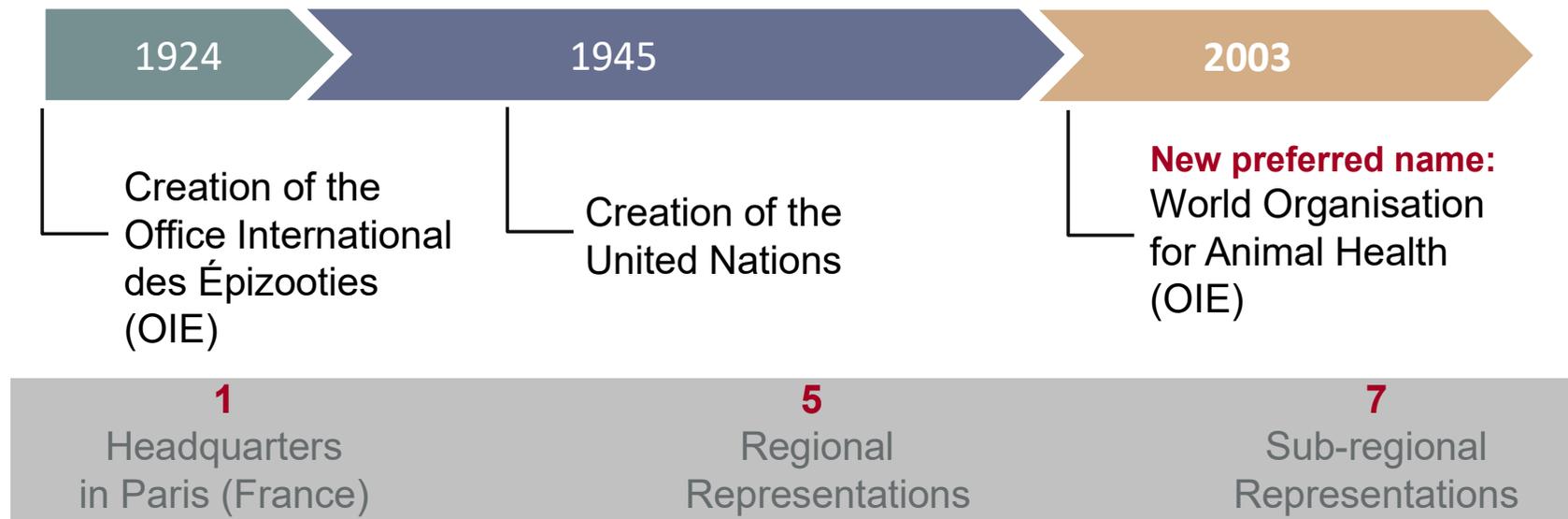
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History of the OIE

An international technical and science-based organisation



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World Assembly of Delegates

Highest authority of the OIE

- Composed of all national Delegates of the OIE
- Convenes at least once a year in May



**Adopts the OIE Standards published
in the OIE Codes and *Manuals***



1 Member = 1 vote

National Focal Points

8 areas of expertise

Aquatic animals	Communication
Wildlife	Animal welfare
Animal disease notification	Animal production food safety
Veterinary products-AMR	Veterinary Laboratories

Appointed by the Delegate

Director General

Since 1 January 2016

- Elected in May 2015 by the World Assembly of national Delegates
- 1st woman elected to this position

5-year
Term

2016
2020



- Implementation of the 6th Strategic Plan 2016-2020

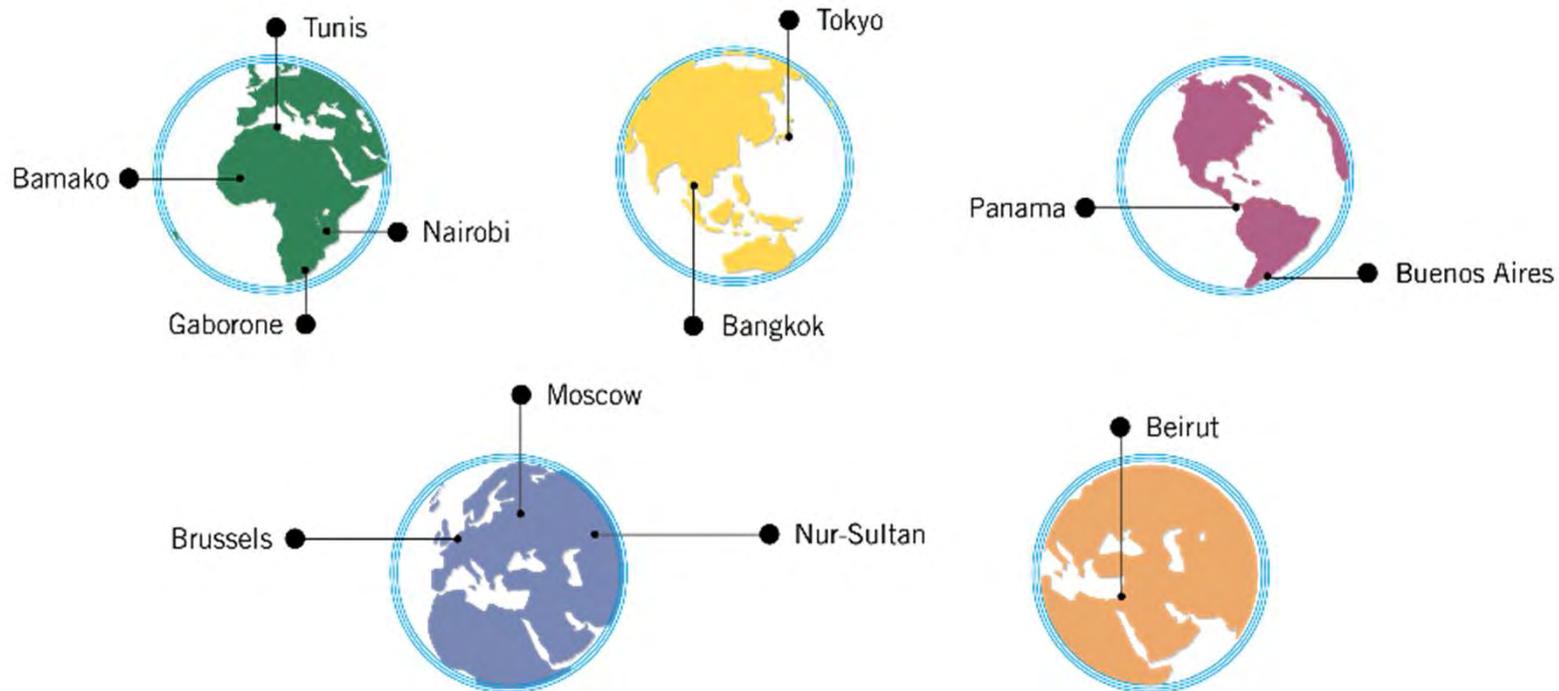
Dr Monique Éloit

182 Member Countries in 2020



Regional (RR) and Sub-regional (SRR) Representations

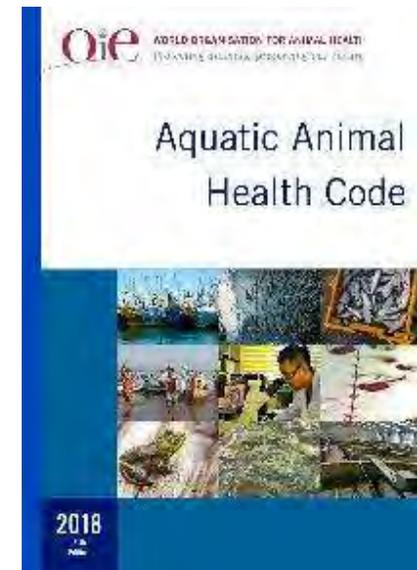
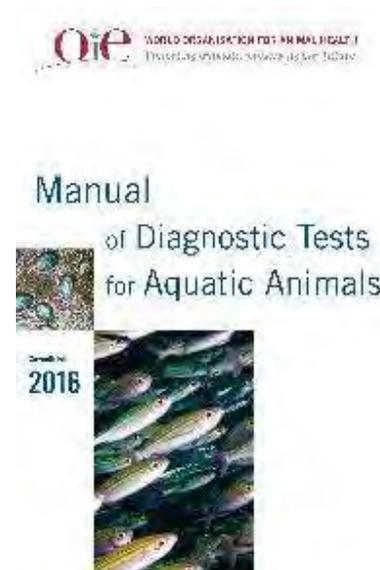
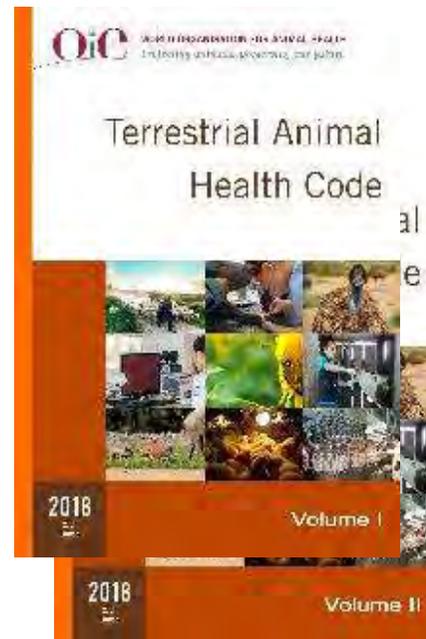
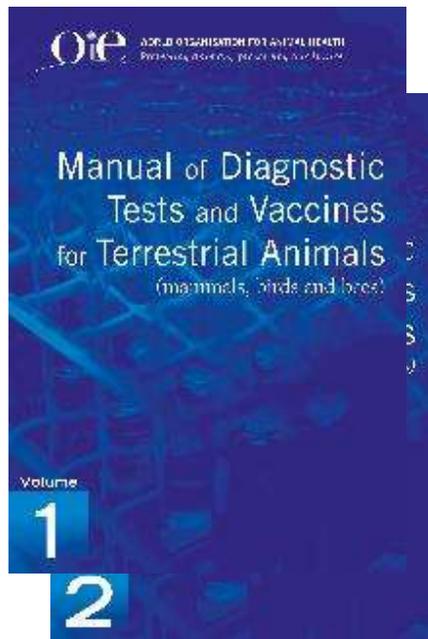
Under the direct authority of the Director General
Collaborate closely with Regional Commissions



**Improving animal
health and welfare
by appropriate risk
management**



Standards setting activities



We work to protect the health and welfare of animals globally, leading to economic prosperity as well as social and environmental well-being of populations



* The OIE World Animal Health Information System

*OIE Programme to improve the performance of Veterinary Services



Supporting and strengthening Veterinary Services





Veterinary education & veterinary services

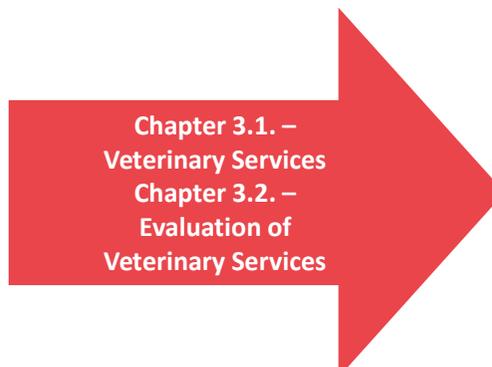
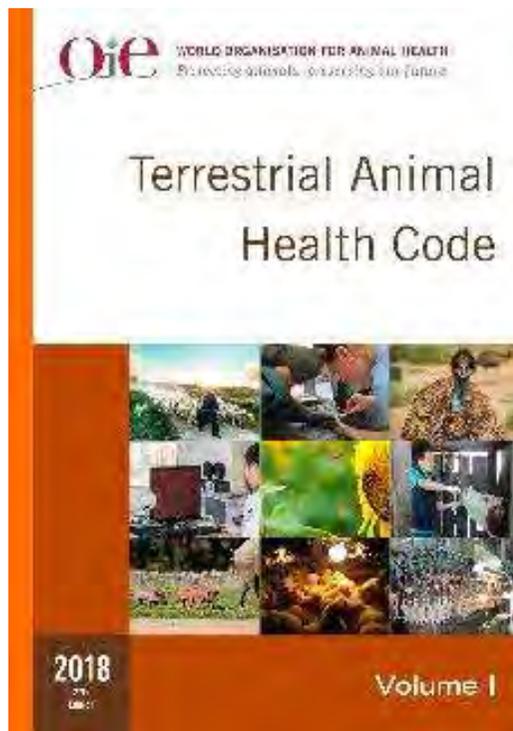


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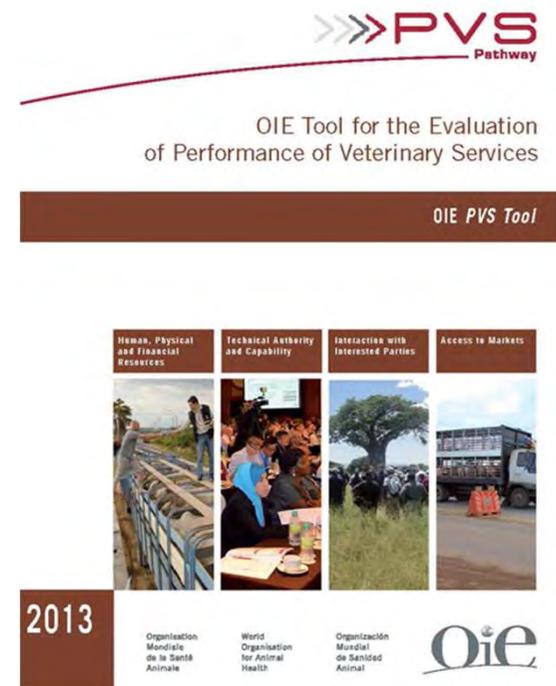
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A tool for Good Governance



Chapter 3.1. –
Veterinary Services
Chapter 3.2. –
Evaluation of
Veterinary Services



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Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS)



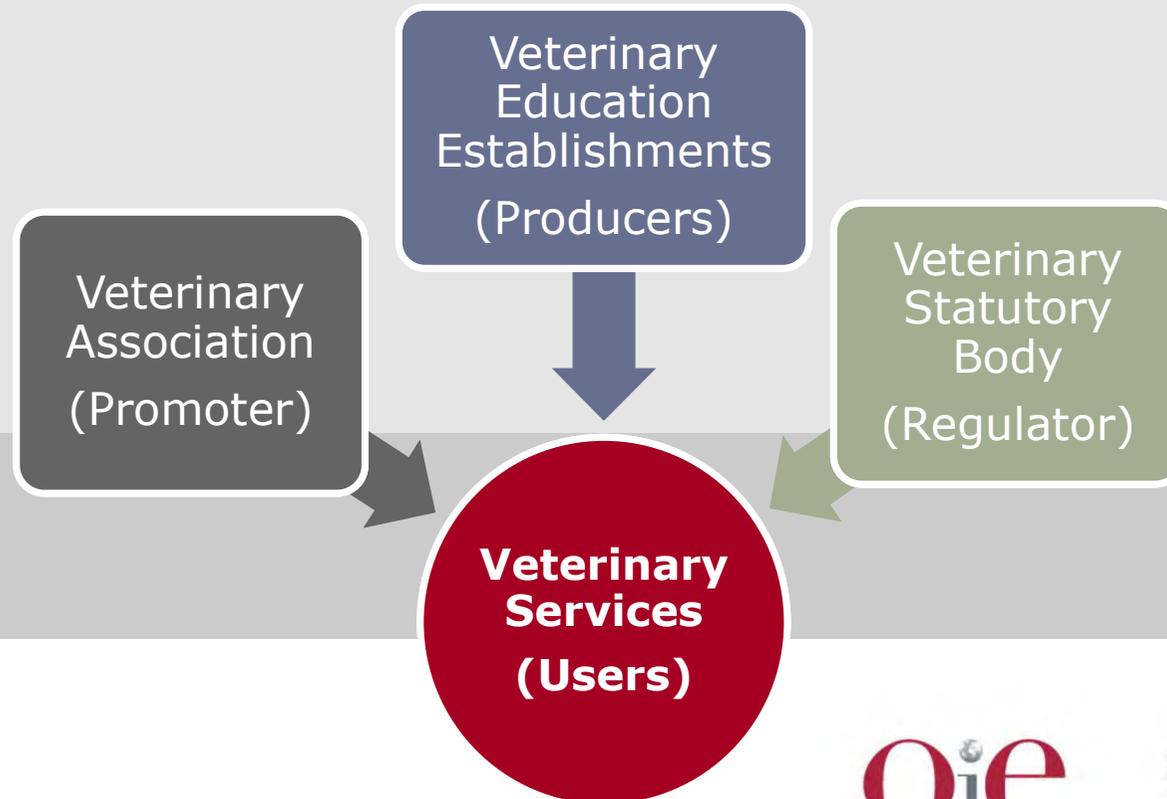
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Supporting veterinary education

High quality veterinary education and efficient VSBs will preserve the good governance and function of Veterinary Services.



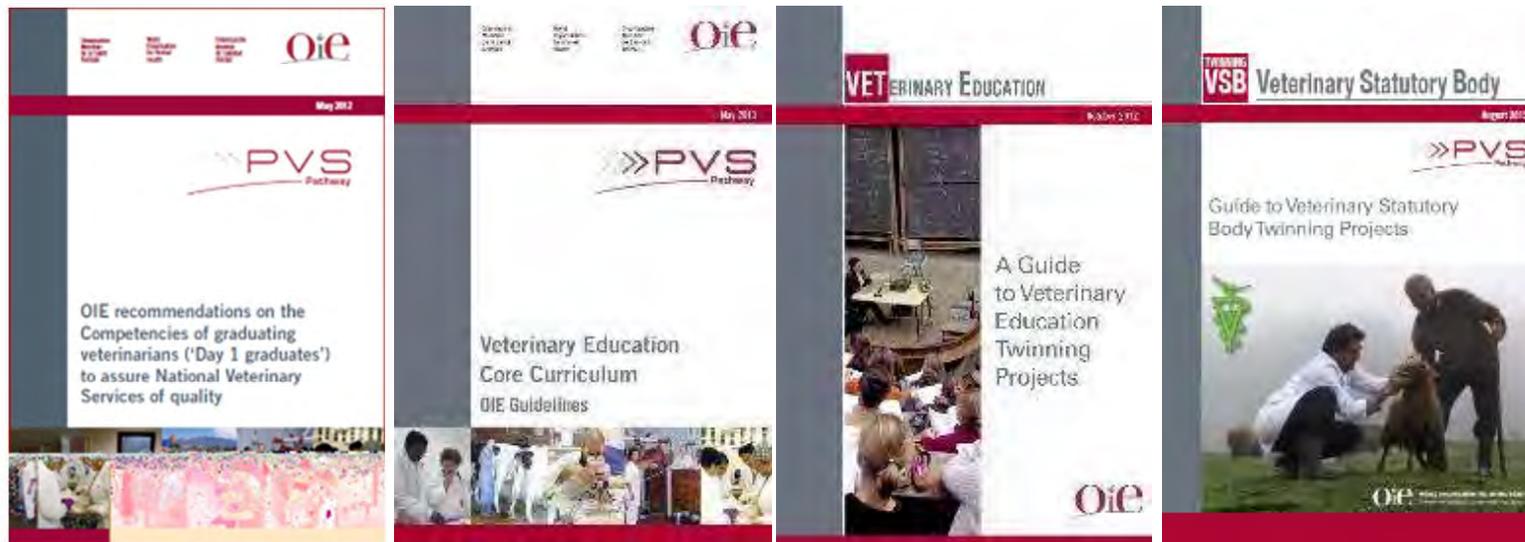
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OIE's recommendations on Veterinary Education

- OIE Day 1 Competencies
- Veterinary Education Core Curriculum
- OIE Twinning Projects for VEEs and VSBs

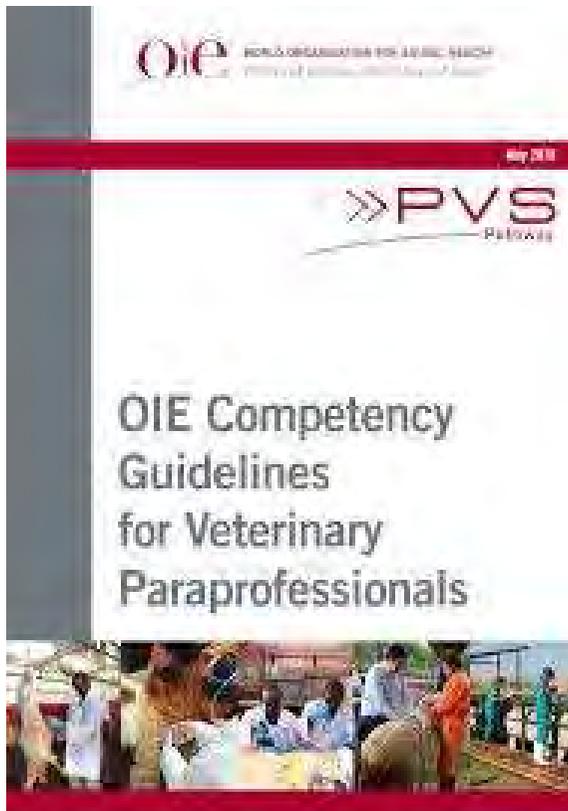


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Strengthening Veterinary Services: Supporting Veterinary Paraprofessionals



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The “One Health” Concept

A global strategy for managing risks at the
Animal - Human - Ecosystems interface



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization

Tripartite agreement of 3 Directors General

3 Priorities



Zoonotic influenzas

⇒ OFFLU, OIE/FAO
expertise network on animal
influenza

Antimicrobial resistance

⇒ The OIE action plan
contributes to the achievement
of certain issues in the WHO
Global Action Plan

Rabies
Global control of canine
rabies

⇒ WHO-OIE global
conference in Dec. 2015
⇒ WHO/OIE/FAO/GARC
« Zero By 30 » Strategic plan
in June 2018



Tripartite Zoonosis Guide “TZG”

Oie

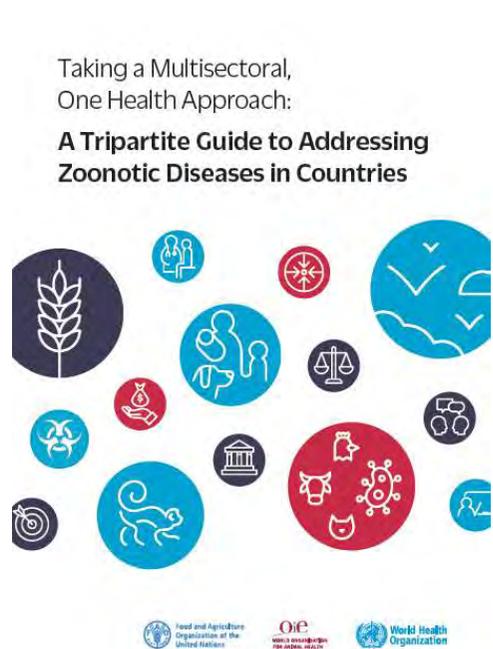
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Taking a Multisectoral, One Health Approach

A Tripartite Guide to Addressing Zoonotic Diseases in Countries



- › For **ZOONOSES** and other health threats at the human-animal-environment interface (e.g. AMR, Food Safety)
- › To be used by **COUNTRIES**
- › Including all relevant **SECTORS**
- › Best practices for **IMPLEMENTATION** included
- › Based on the **EXPERIENCES** of countries



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A Guide to building national capacities in...



Includes guidance for monitoring and evaluation of these activities



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...and to make the best use of limited resources

By improving the efficiency and effectiveness
of zoonotic disease management



COSTS

are reduced
by avoiding duplication
of activities



SOCIETAL LOSSES

such as poorer nutrition
or restriction of trade and
tourism are reduced



HEALTH

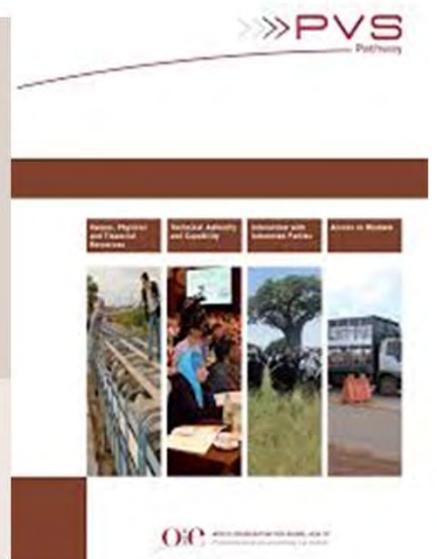
outcomes
are achieved



PERFORMANCE

is improved by improving
synergies and
coordination

OIE activities using One Health approach





Transboundary animal diseases (TADs)

oie

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Improving animal health and welfare by appropriate risk management



- The Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) is a **joint FAO/OIE initiative**, with the expected participation of WHO for the zoonoses, to achieve the prevention, detection and control of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) that combines the strengths of both international organizations to achieve agreed common objectives.
- There are several global strategies for transboundary animal diseases and the framework is also used for regional coordination.



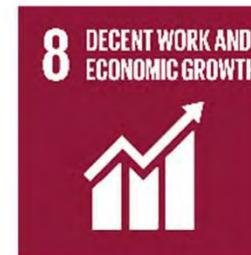
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GF-TADs contributes to SDG achievement by 2030

- The progressive control and eventual eradication of TADs (e.g. FMD, PPR etc.) will contribute significantly to achieving the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**, in particular:
 - the elimination of poverty (SDG1)
 - the end of hunger and malnutrition (SDG2)
 - reduce inequality within and among countries (SDG10)

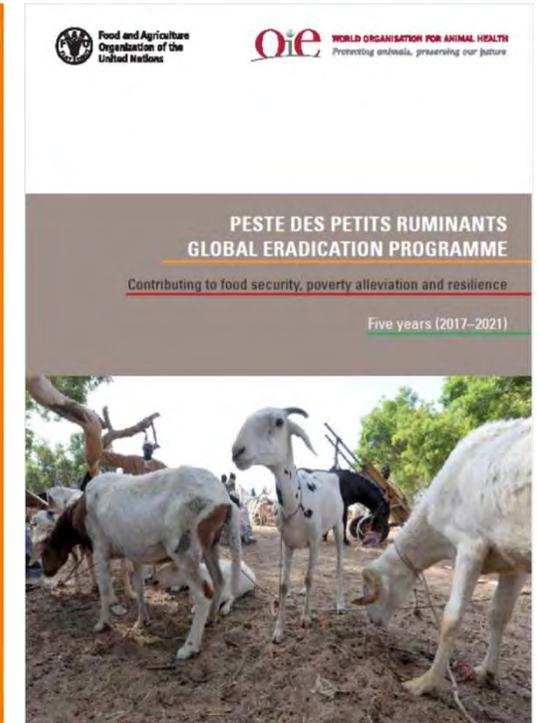
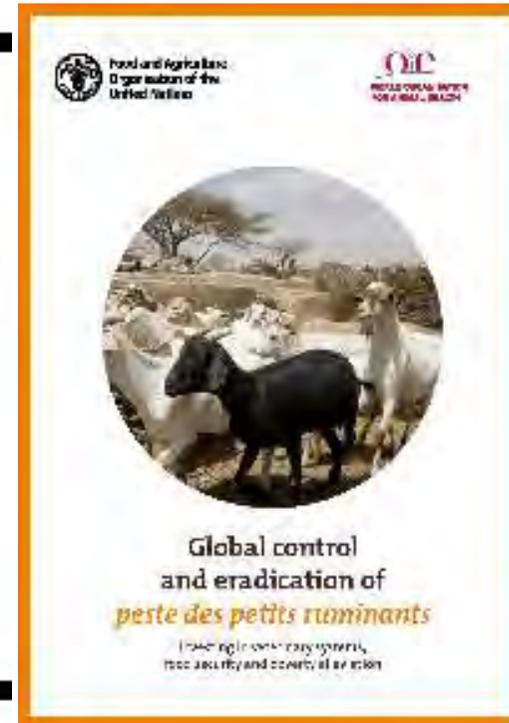


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Animal Health Programmes



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Awareness Campaigns

ASF kills pigs

African swine fever (ASF) is not a danger to humans but kills domestic and wild pigs. There is no vaccine against it.

The virus is highly resistant in the environment and in pork products.

Carelessness can spread the disease.

Respect general PRECAUTIONS

Declare any suspicious case (dead or alive) to the Veterinary Services

Do not carry pigs or pork products. If you do, declare them to the authorities

When working in or visiting farms, respect biosecurity measures

Do not visit pig farms in affected areas

AFRICAN SWINE FEVER
Don't be the carrier of a deadly pig disease

COMMERCIAL PIG FARMS
Reinforce your biosecurity measures on your farm.

PIC FARMERS
Take measures in your backyard and at the market, to protect your pigs and your neighbour's pigs from the risk of ASF.

HUNTERS
During hunting trips, especially in areas considered at risk of ASF, make sure you disinfect your equipment before leaving the hunting area.

TRAVELLERS
Do not carry the ASF virus by transporting pigs or carrying pork products.

TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES AND CHECK POINT STAFF
Know the countries infected with ASF and systematically check for travellers carrying animals or animal products, in particular pigs or pork products.

www.oie.int/asf **OIE** WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Promoting animals, protecting our future

非洲猪瘟 **ASF 致猪死亡**

非洲猪瘟 (ASF) 是一种对家猪和野猪具有高度传染性的疾病。目前尚无有效疫苗可以防止该病。非洲猪瘟病毒对人类健康没有危害，但会对农业经济造成重大损害。

在您的猪圈和农场采取严格预防措施，以保护您的猪群免受感染。

猪农
请勿成为猪致死性疫病的传播媒介

遵守一般预防措施

向兽医部门报告任何可疑病例（死猪或活猪）

不要携带猪或猪肉产品。如果您携带，请向当局申报

在工作或访问农场时，遵守生物安全措施

不要参观受影响地区的猪场

如果您经常与家猪接触，不要狩猎野猪

商业猪场
加强您农场的生物安全措施

养殖户
采取预防措施，保护您的猪和邻居的猪免受非洲猪瘟的风险

猎人
在狩猎期间，特别是在被认为有非洲猪瘟风险的地区，确保您在离开狩猎区前对您的设备进行消毒

旅行者
不要通过携带猪或猪肉产品传播非洲猪瘟病毒

运输当局和检查站工作人员
了解受非洲猪瘟影响的国家和地区，并系统性地检查携带动物或动物产品的旅行者，特别是携带猪或猪肉产品的旅行者

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AFRICAN SWINE FEVER **ASF kills pigs**

African swine fever (ASF) is a highly contagious disease of domestic and wild pigs. It is not a danger to human health but it is devastating for farming economy. There is no vaccine against it.

Travelling within or outside a country? By car, bus, train, airplane, boat?

Do not spread the disease.

Travellers
Don't be the carrier of a deadly pig disease

YOU MUST TAKE PRECAUTIONS

Do not carry pigs or pork products if you do, declare them to the transport authorities

Do not visit farms unless it is necessary

If you are in regular contact with domestic pigs, do not hunt wild pigs

For more information: www.oie.int/asf **OIE** WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
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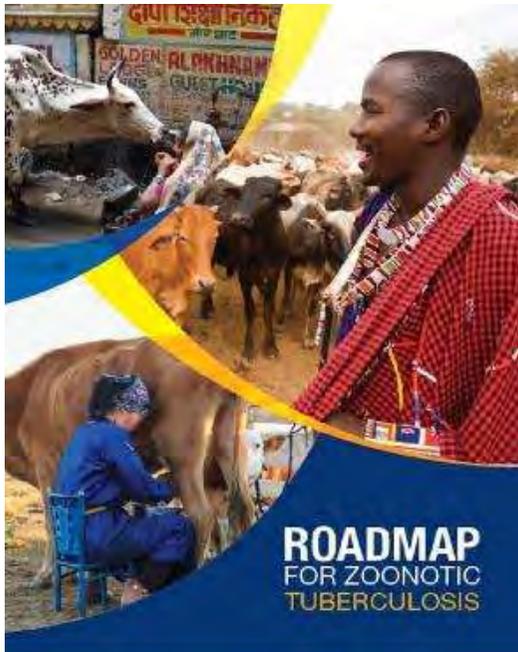


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Zoonotic disease

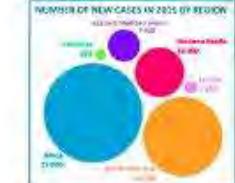


WHAT IS ZOONOTIC TB?

- Zoonotic tuberculosis (ZT) is a form of tuberculosis in people caused by Mycobacterium bovis, which belongs to the M. tuberculosis complex.
- It often affects livestock (the long-term reservoirs), but can "spill over" to humans and is preventable from them (by TB risk reduction).
- Unlike human tuberculosis, M. bovis is the causative agent of bovine TB, it mainly affects cattle, which are the most important animal reservoir, and can become established in wildlife. The disease results in production losses and poses a danger to people with a major impact on the livelihoods of poor and vulnerable communities.

BURDEN

- In 2016, there were an estimated 147 000 new cases of zoonotic TB in poorer quality and 12 500 deaths due to the disease. The African region carries the highest burden, followed by the South-East Asia region.
- The true burden of zoonotic TB is likely to be underestimated due to a lack of routine surveillance data for most countries.
- Zoonotic TB is a major zoonosis in many parts of the world.



RISK FACTORS

- While the most common route of transmission of M. bovis to humans is through contaminated food (mainly unpasteurized dairy products), it is increasingly, zoonotic meat products, animal transportation also poses an occupational risk to people in contact with infected animals or animal products (including farmers, veterinarians, slaughterhouse workers and butchers).

KEY CHALLENGES

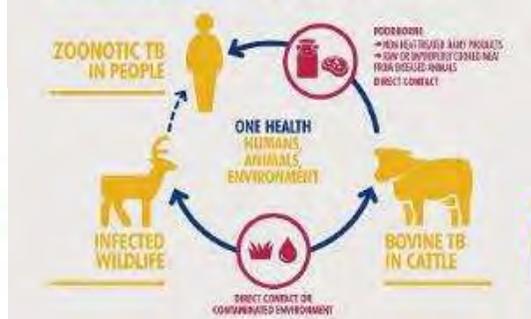
- The laboratory diagnostic most commonly used to diagnose TB do not differentiate M. tuberculosis from M. bovis. This leads to under-diagnosis of zoonotic TB.
- Zoonotic TB poses challenges for patient treatment and recovery. M. bovis is naturally resistant to the traditional first-line anti-TB medicines, requires an extended treatment period, and is often relapsing without drug susceptibility testing, patients will continue TB risk without realizing it.
- Zoonotic TB is therefore often initially misdiagnosed and may be misdiagnosed, and therefore subjects of treatment can be delayed.



TIMOTHY LESETH
Diseases TB is called 'Makoko' among the Maasai.

"I suffered from tuberculosis 28 years ago as a consequence of cultural practices of drinking unpasteurized milk. I am now working to educate my community, the Maasai people, on how to fight zoonotic TB through my self-started organization 'Tibak'."

BREAKING THE CHAIN OF TRANSMISSION STOPPING ZOONOTIC AND BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS IN THEIR TRACKS



ACT NOW TO SAVE LIVES AND SECURE LIVELIHOOD



ZOONOTIC TUBERCULOSIS IS A MAJOR PUBLIC HEALTH THREAT

IN 2016

140,000 NEW CASES

12,000 DEATHS IN PEOPLE

POOR HEALTH AND WELFARE

REDUCED ECONOMIC PRODUCTIVITY OF LIVESTOCK

ACT NOW TO SAVE LIVES AND SECURE LIVELIHOODS



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Rabies

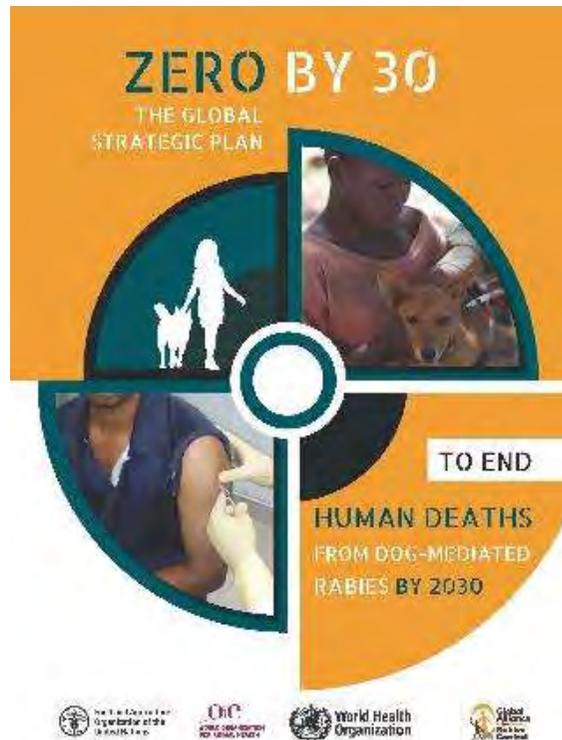


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Animal health programmes



United against rabies (UAR): FAO, OIE, WHO & GARC*

**Global Alliance for Rabies Control*



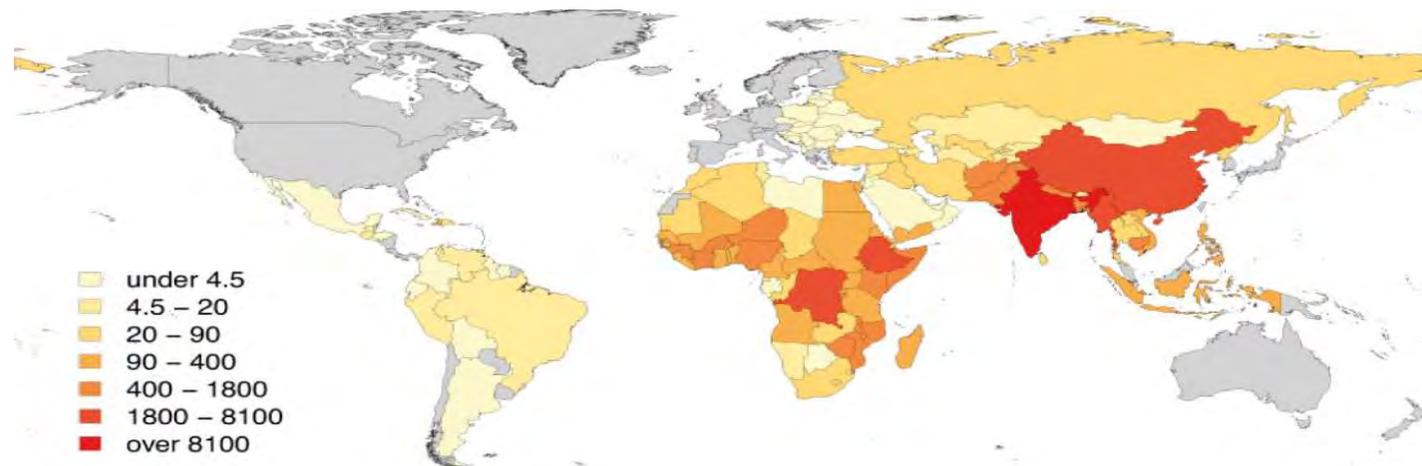
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Current situation in humans

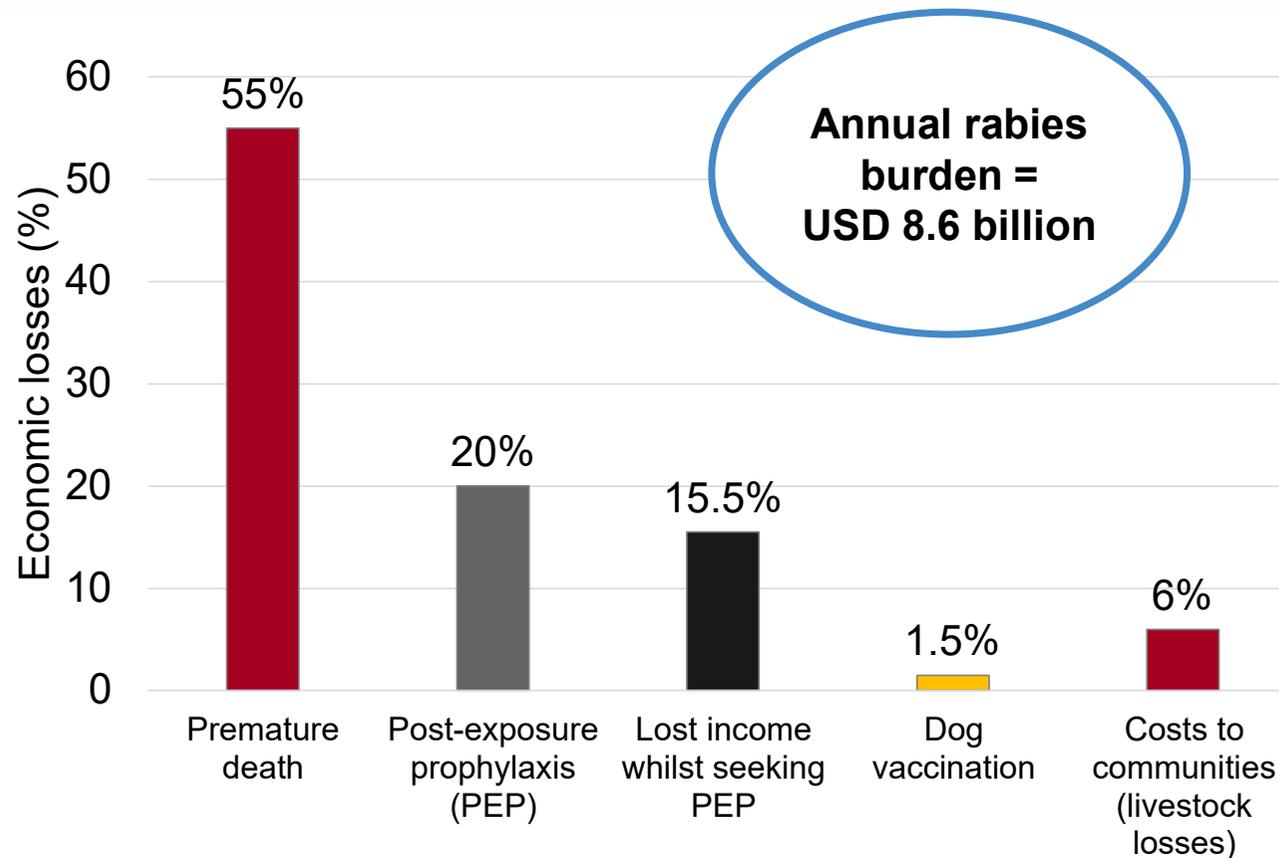
- Rabies remains endemic in >150 countries globally
 - Approximately 59,000 human deaths annually
 - 95% cases in Asia/Africa (a death every 9 minutes)
 - ♦ Mostly children <15y.o.
 - ♦ 99% are dog-mediated



Global burden of dog-mediated human rabies (human deaths)

[TRS 3rd Report 2017 – WHO]

Global burden of rabies



[Hampson et al (2015) Estimating the Global Burden of Endemic Canine Rabies. PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases]



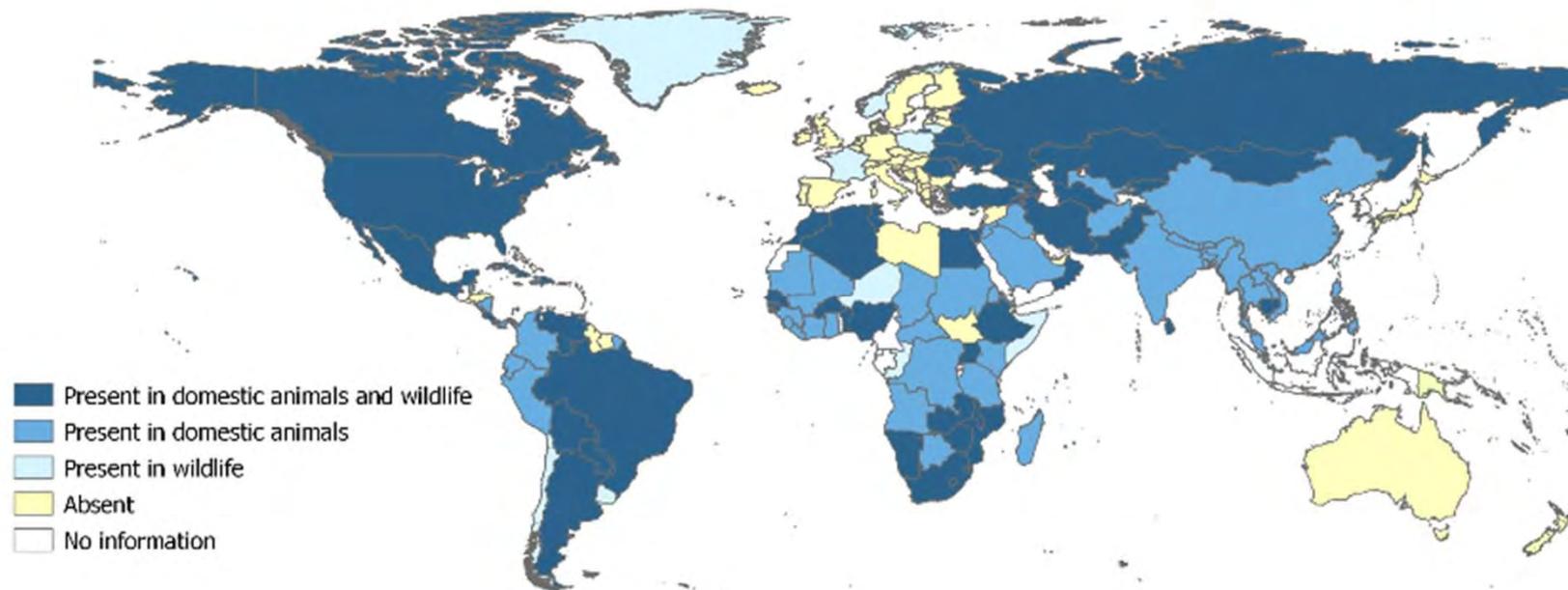
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Reported global animal rabies

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OIE WAHIS data for 2018

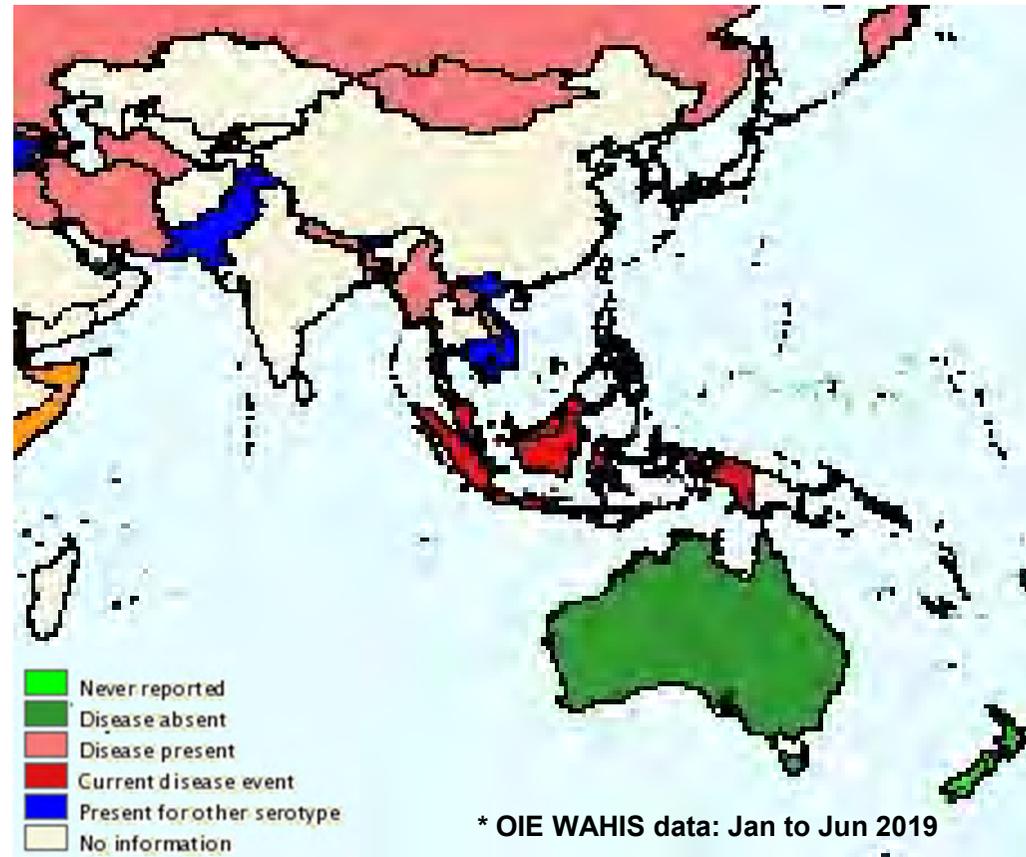


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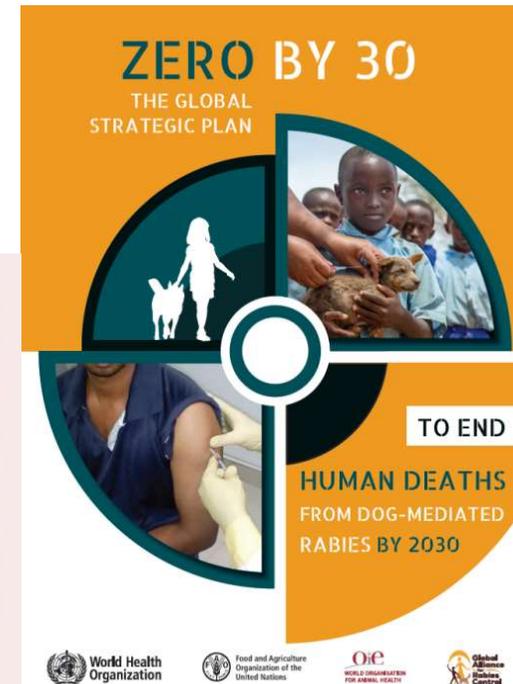
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Reported animal rabies in Asia Pacific



Tripartite initiatives on rabies: global

United against rabies: the Zero by 30 initiative



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Tripartite initiatives on rabies: regional

- **Webinar “Rabies: Share the message. Save a life.”**
24-25 September 2018
 - Organised by the members of United Against Rabies (FAO, OIE, WHO & GARC) for World Rabies Day 2018
 - Participants: China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Madagascar, Malaysia, Portugal, Vietnam, Tripartite & partners
 - Recordings available online at: www.rr-asia.oie.int/news/read/article/webinar-rabies-share-the-message-save-a-life/

- **Webinar “Rabies: Vaccinate to Eliminate”**
27 September 2019
 - Organised by the members of United Against Rabies (FAO, OIE, WHO & GARC) for World Rabies Day 2019
 - Recordings available online at: <http://www.fao.org/aphca/news/detail/en/c/1242478/>



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ASEAN-Tripartite rabies meeting, Hanoi, Vietnam, December 2018

■ Countries resolved to

- Increase mass dog vaccination in the area
- Develop regional preparedness plans, focus on capacity building & human vaccine stockpiling
- Promote integrated bite case management (IBCM)
- Develop regional platform for regular information sharing & monitoring/evaluation



- ## ■ ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy 2020 (ARES) targets & strategies to be aligned with “Zero-by-30”



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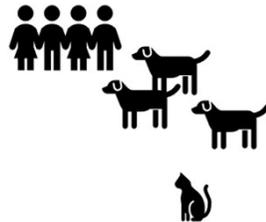
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Tripartite support to countries in the region

▪ **Key recommendations**

- Sources for **human** (facilitated by WHO) & **dog vaccine** (OIE vaccine bank)
 - Animal vaccination
 - Strategic **mass dog vaccination**
 - Training of vaccination teams
 - Identification of vaccinated dogs
 - Include cat vaccinations
 - Promote responsible pet ownership
 - Targeted **public awareness**
 - **Dog population management**
 - Strengthen **laboratory diagnosis** of animal rabies
 - Integrated **disease surveillance & reporting** system
 - Integrated bite case management (IBCM)
 - Bilateral/trilateral **meetings** in the area
 - Update **national policies**



Rapid assessment of rabies situation in **Sarawak, Malaysia** (30 Oct – 3 Nov 2018) & **Brunei Darussalam** (20 Apr – 2 May 2019)

- Experts:

Dr Elizabeth Miranda (Consultant, WPRO)

Dr Yooni Oh (FAO RAP)

Dr Pebi Purwo Suseno (Consultant, OIE)



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Tripartite support to countries in the region

**SAARC-
Tripartite
rabies
meeting:**
26-28 June,
Kathmandu,
Nepal



**World
Rabies Day
(WRD)
activities:**
28
September
2019
“Rabies:
Vaccinate to
Eliminate”

**Tripartite
rabies
webinar
series:**
18-20 May
2020
“Updates &
progress in
SAARC towards
elimination of
dog-mediated
human rabies by
2030”



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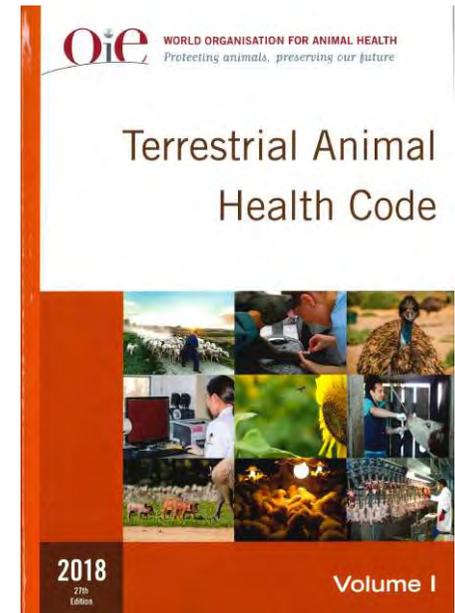
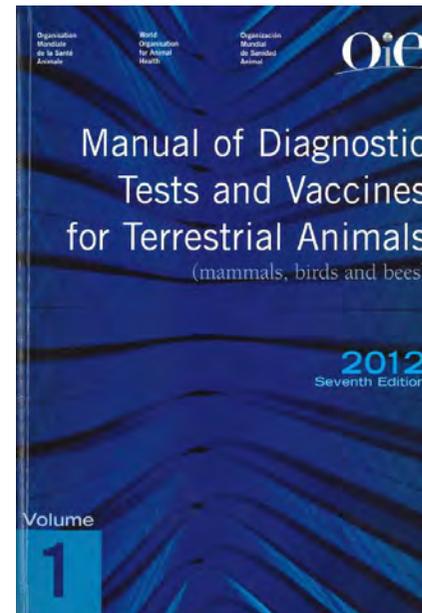
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Updates on animal health activities (FAO/OIE)



Updates to the Codes & Manuals

- Terrestrial Manual chapter 3.1.17
 - Adopted May 2018
 - Full revision
 - Update of existing diagnostic tests
 - Inclusion of direct rapid immunohistochemistry (dRIT) & PCR (conventional & real-time)
 - Update of vaccine section
 - Injectables
 - Oral vaccines
- Terrestrial Code chapter 7.7
 - Review of chapter on stray dog population
 - Promotion of responsible dog ownership



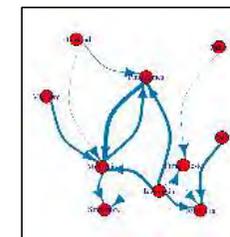
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Regional & in-country training & activities

- **Regional Hands-on Laboratory Training on Rabies Diagnosis** (*China, 2017*)
- **In-country**
 - Hands-on Laboratory Training (*Myanmar, Nov 2018; Philippines, July 2019; Malaysia, October 2019*)
 - Stepwise approach towards rabies elimination (SARE) workshop (*Bhutan, May 2019*)
 - SARE workshop (*Nepal, June 2019*)
- **Rabies Laboratory Twinning Project** between KVV Bengaluru & OIE Reference Laboratory (*US CDC & APHA UK, 2017-2019*)
- Assisting **mass vaccination** events (*Myanmar, 2016-2018*)
 - OIE donated vaccines & assisted with promoting public awareness regarding rabies & driving participation
- **Risk assessment** on cross-border spread of dog-mediated rabies in South-East Asia (*Bali, March 2019*)
- **Tripartite (FAO/OIE/WHO) meeting** on rabies in SAARC (*Nepal, June 2019*)
- **Tripartite webinar series** on “Updates and progress in the SAARC region towards elimination of dog-mediated human rabies by 2030” (*May 2020*)



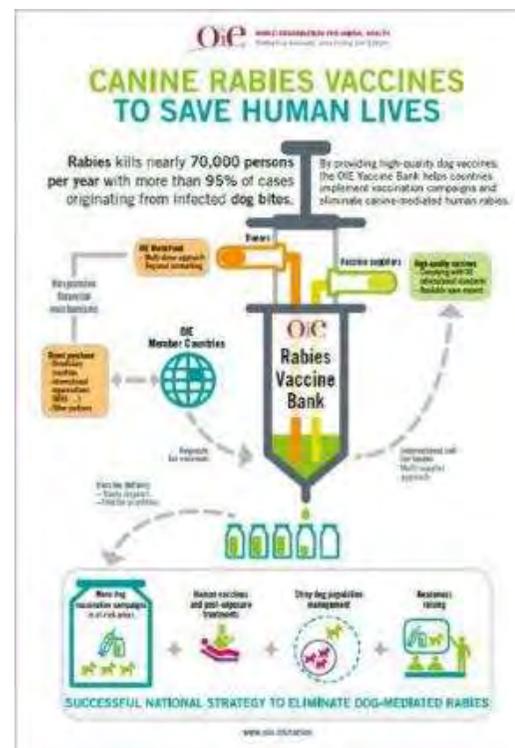
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OIE rabies vaccine bank

- Expanded to Asia & Africa
- Quality assurance
- Cost reduction per vaccine unit
- Timely supply
- Easy procurement & delivery
- > 20 million doses have been provided to countries since 2012, including: Bhutan, Lao PDR, Myanmar, the Philippines & Vietnam



FAO activities



A-Teams: skilled dog capture and vaccination teams in Bali



- Increased government engagement to prevent & control rabies
- Strengthened cooperation & coordination between medical & veterinary sectors in prevention of rabies → **integrated bite case management (IBCM)**
- Strengthened rabies prevention at provincial, district & local levels through **training of trainer (ToT) workshops** & roll-out training in districts & communes
- Developed **risk communication & media messages** to promote awareness & improve risk perception

Updates on human health activities (WHO)



WHO activities

- Updated guidelines (2018), cost-effective **vaccination schedule**
 - Support revision of policies and guidelines in Sri Lanka, India, Nepal, Myanmar, Philippines
- **Laboratory Techniques on Rabies, 5th Edn**
- Promoting **comprehensive rabies control programme**
- Supporting collaborative activities between **human and animal health sectors**
 - Regional joint expert missions
- **Policy and high-level advocacy with investment case**
- Emergency human vaccine supply in Myanmar, Nepal, Indonesia, Cambodia
- Enhancing **data reporting** system
- Support local initiatives through **demonstration projects**
 - IBCM pilot project in Cambodia

WHO announces new rabies recommendations

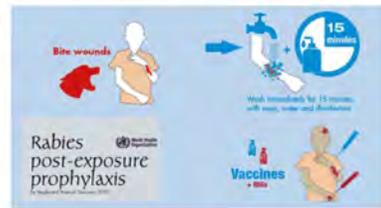
15 January 2018 | Geneva — The new WHO recommendations for rabies immunization supersede the 2010 WHO position on pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) and post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) for rabies. These updated recommendations are based on new evidence and directed by public health needs that are cost-, dose- and time-sparing, while assuring safety and clinical effectiveness. In addition, new guidance on prudent use of rabies immunoglobulin (RIG) is provided.

Read the publication

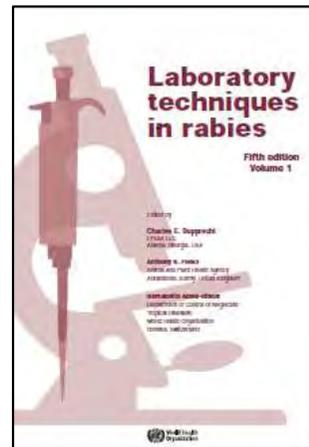
- Rabies vaccines and immunoglobulins: WHO position
- Summary of 2017 updates under final review

More information

- Rabies website



The following sections summarize the main findings endorsed by the Strategic Advisory Group of Experts meeting in October 2017. The full version of the recommendations and immunoglobulins will be published in February 2018.

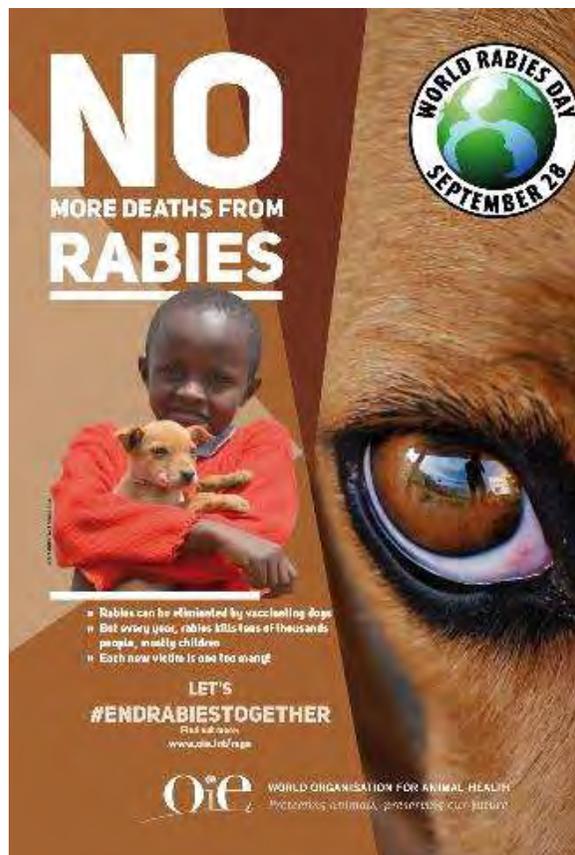


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The way forward, together



- **Political will** & inclusion in national plans with adequate resources
- Appropriate/customised outreach & **education** at all levels
- **Motivating & coordinating different sectors/stakeholders**
- Enhanced **disease reporting & surveillance**
- Reaching **70% dog vaccination** in at-risk populations (including roaming dogs, supplementing with new technologies like oral rabies vaccine)
- **Access** to safe, efficacious vaccines, at affordable prices
- Promoting cost-effective **intra-dermal PEP** administration in high incidence areas



Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)



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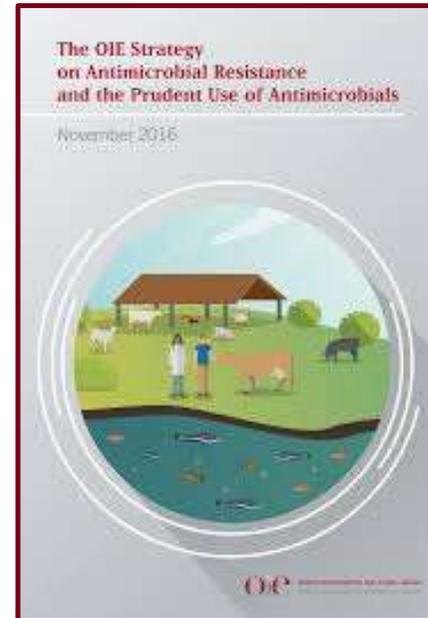
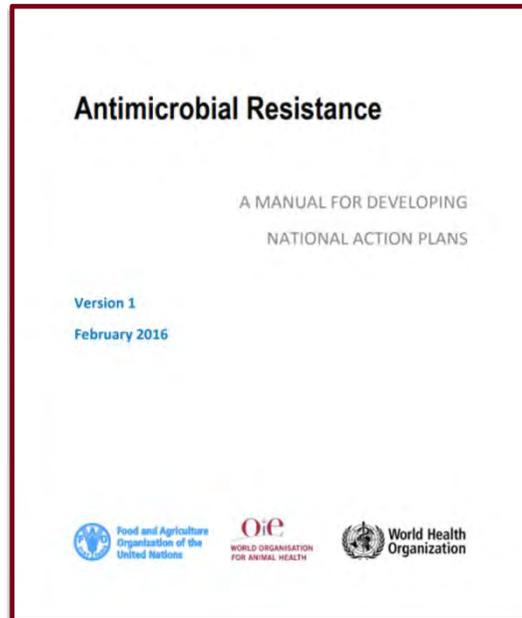
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What is antimicrobial resistance?



The prudent use of veterinary medicines



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OIE activities on SARS-CoV-19

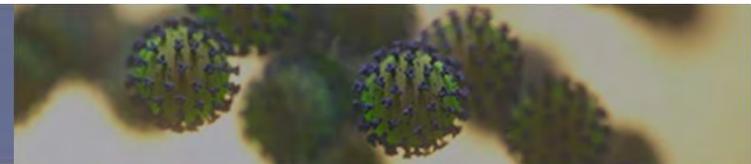


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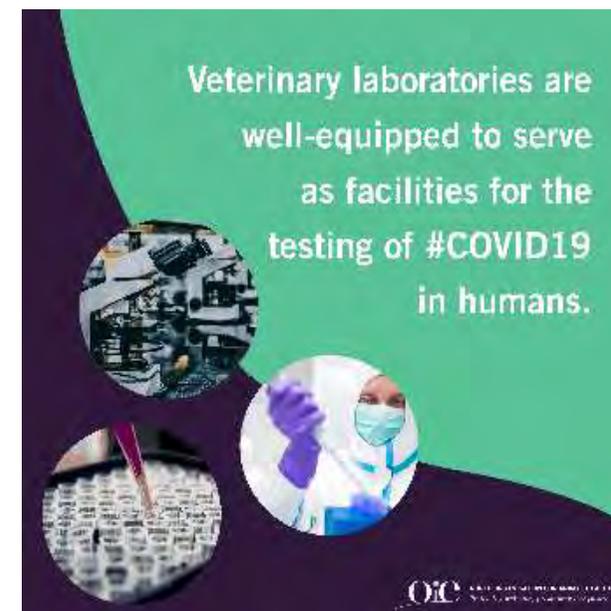
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SARS-CoV-2



- Other **Coronaviruses** (CoV) are known zoonotic viruses: SARS, MERS
- **SARS-CoV-2** causes COVID-19 disease in humans
- Pandemic driven by human to human transmission
- Not enough scientific evidence to identify the source of SARS-CoV-2 or explain original route of transmission to humans.
- **Ongoing research** to find source, determine how it entered human population, & establish a potential role of animals in the disease.
- **Species susceptibility varies:**
 - Cats appear to be most susceptible & can have clinical disease.
 - To date, only farmed mink have been shown to transmit the virus back to humans.



Global

OIE groups working on SARS-CoV-2

- **OIE ad hoc Group on COVID-19 at the Human-Animal Interface**
- **OIE Wildlife Working Group**
 - <https://www.oie.int/en/standard-setting/specialists-commissions-working-ad-hoc-groups/working-groups-reports/working-group-on-wildlife/the-group-members-details/#c2812>
- **Preparedness & Resilience Department,**
OIE headquarters (wildlife & emerging disease)



National Veterinary Services can help!

Good personal hygiene measures

Advice for infected people with companion or other animals

Decide whether to test animals

General hygiene measures when visiting markets selling live &/or raw animals or animal products

Follow OIE-developed guidelines

Report any cases of this emerging disease in animals

“COVID-19: Maintaining the activities of
Veterinary Professionals is **essential.**”

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Protecting animals, promoting our future

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Global output

- **Guidance documents**
- **Reports from expert group meetings**
- **New social media cards**
- **OIE News, Special Edition on COVID-19, May 2020**
 - The OIE's role in global efforts to combat COVID-19
 - <https://mailchi.mp/oie.int/the-oies-role-in-global-efforts-to-combat-covid-19>
- **Q&A web page** regularly updated, including findings in animals
 - <https://www.oie.int/en/scientific-expertise/specific-information-and-recommendations/questions-and-answers-on-2019-novel-coronavirus/>



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Regional Member response to COVID-19

- Advocate: Veterinary Services are essential services
 - Animal health
 - Animal welfare
 - Veterinary public health risk management
- Veterinarians in Bhutan play a key role in the multisectoral approach to face COVID-19
 - Sharing expertise in epidemiology, laboratory testing, regulations & policies
 - <https://rr-asia.oie.int/en/projects/covid-19-in-asia-and-the-pacific/experience-of-bhutan/>



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Regional activities by OIE RR-AP & SRR-SEA

- **Webinar for National Focal Points for Communication on COVID-19 (SRR-SEA & OIE headquarters)**
 - https://rr-asia.oie.int/wp-content/uploads/2020/05/covidcomm_asia2.pdf
- **New page on regional OIE website for COVID-19**
 - <https://rr-asia.oie.int/en/projects/covid-19-in-asia-and-the-pacific/>
- **Joint (Regional Tripartite plus World Food Programme) webinar on World Food Safety Day,**
 - Impact of COVID-19 on food safety <https://rr-asia.oie.int/en/events/world-food-safety-day/>

The image shows two screenshots. The top one is a screenshot of the OIE website page for 'COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific', showing the breadcrumb 'Home > Regional Activities > COVID-19 in Asia and the Pacific' and a 'LAST UPDATED: 28/5/2020' notice. The bottom screenshot is a poster for a webinar titled 'Food safety in the "new normal"' held on Wednesday, 3 June 2020, from 11:00 to 12:30 hrs (ICT, Bangkok time). The poster features logos for the FAO, OIE, and WFP, and lists guest panelists (Antonia Chen, China; Apurva Chaturvedi, Singapore; Nishu Shaha, India) and speakers/moderators (Shigehisa Ohnuma and Masami Takemura (FAO); Lisa Thompson (OIE); Carla Motta (WFP); Simone Piazza Rossi & Gyamondra Ganga (WFP)). A registration link is provided: http://tiny.cc/WFSDwebinar.

Conclusion

OIE activities are a Global Public Good

Benefiting the international community, contributing
to building a healthier future

Protecting animals, preserving our future



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Social media



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OIEVideo



World Organisation for Animal Health



World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)



A multisectoral
One Health approach
is key when tackling
zoonotic diseases.



Strategic planning and emergency preparedness



Surveillance for zoonotic diseases and information sharing



Coordinated investigation and response



Joint risk assessment for zoonotic disease threats



Risk reduction, risk communication, and community engagement



Workforce development

**Thank you for
your attention!**



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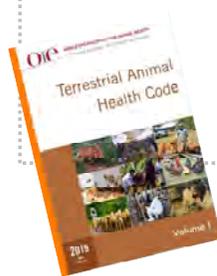


Publications

CODES

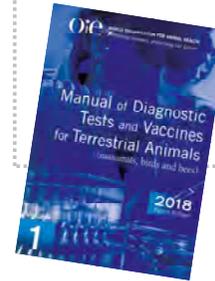
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Once a year



MANUALS

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic



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