



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Oie

WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH



GF-TADs – Asia and the Pacific – Priority diseases update



From 10th RSC meeting:

Recommends :

- To support 5 priorities of FMD, PPR, avian influenza, swine diseases and rabies for the overall region of Asia and Pacific and conduct periodic review of these disease priorities. However, each sub-region may list specific disease priorities under GF-TADs.
- To recognize other transboundary diseases, such as brucellosis and cross-cutting issues are important in the region and the GF-TADs mechanism may be utilized when organizing regional activities for these on an ad hoc basis.
- Consider adapting the model of the Standing Group of Experts used by GF-TADs Europe for African Swine Fever and Lumpy Skin Disease to be used in Asia and the Pacific for select diseases currently present in the region and in the future for exotic or emerging diseases that may enter the region – for example African Swine Fever.



Priority Diseases

1. Foot and Mouth Disease

2. Avian Influenza

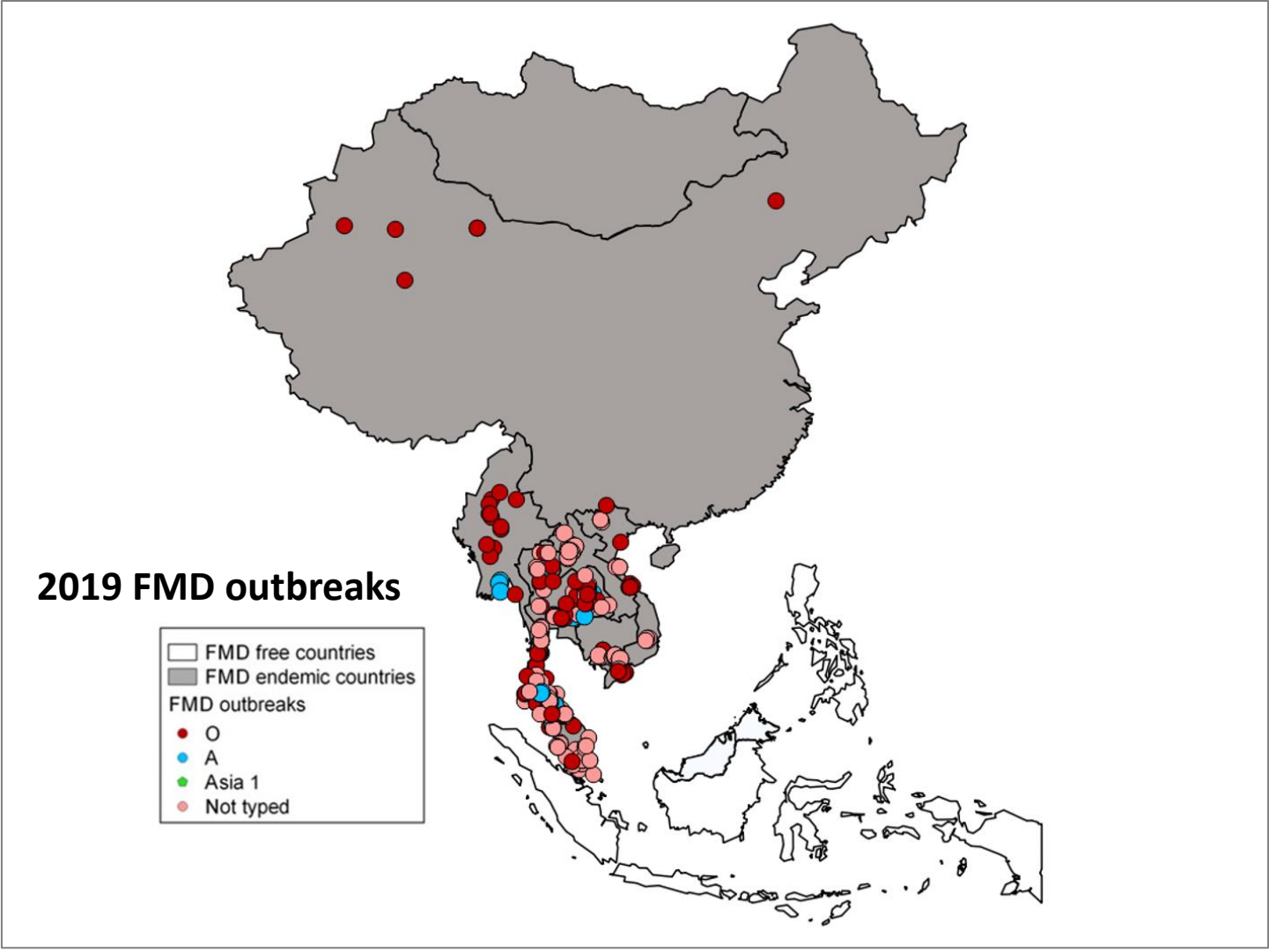
3. Swine Diseases (ASF, CSF, PRRS, PED)

4. Pestes des Petits Ruminants

5. Rabies



Foot and Mouth Disease





2019 FMD outbreaks by serotypes/genotypes

| Country | Serotype O | Topotype... | | | | Serotype A | Serotype Asia-1 |
|----------|------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------|------------|-----------------|
| | | SEA/ Mya-98 | ME-SA/ PanAsia | ME-SA/ Ind-2001 | Cathay | | |
| Cambodia | + | | + | | | + | |
| China | + | | + | + | | | |
| Lao PDR | + | | | | | | |
| Myanmar | + | + | | + | | + | |
| Malaysia | + | | | | | + | |
| Mongolia | | | | | | | |
| Thailand | + | | + | + | | + | |
| Viet Nam | + | + | + | | + | | |



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| Lao PDR | + | | | | | | |
| Myanmar | + | | | | | | |
| Malaysia | | | | | | | |
| Mongolia | | | | | | | |
| Thailand | + | | | + | | | |
| Viet Nam | + | | | | | | |



Key observations of FMD in 2019/20






















- Significant reduction of FMD in China, and no outbreak in Mongolia;
- Predominant O/India2001(d/e) in Thailand, and no O/Mya/98 detected
- Re-emergence of serotype A in Myanmar;
- Clustering of FMD outbreaks in Northern Lao PDR;
- Continued sporadic outbreaks in Malaysia and Vietnam



Avian Influenza

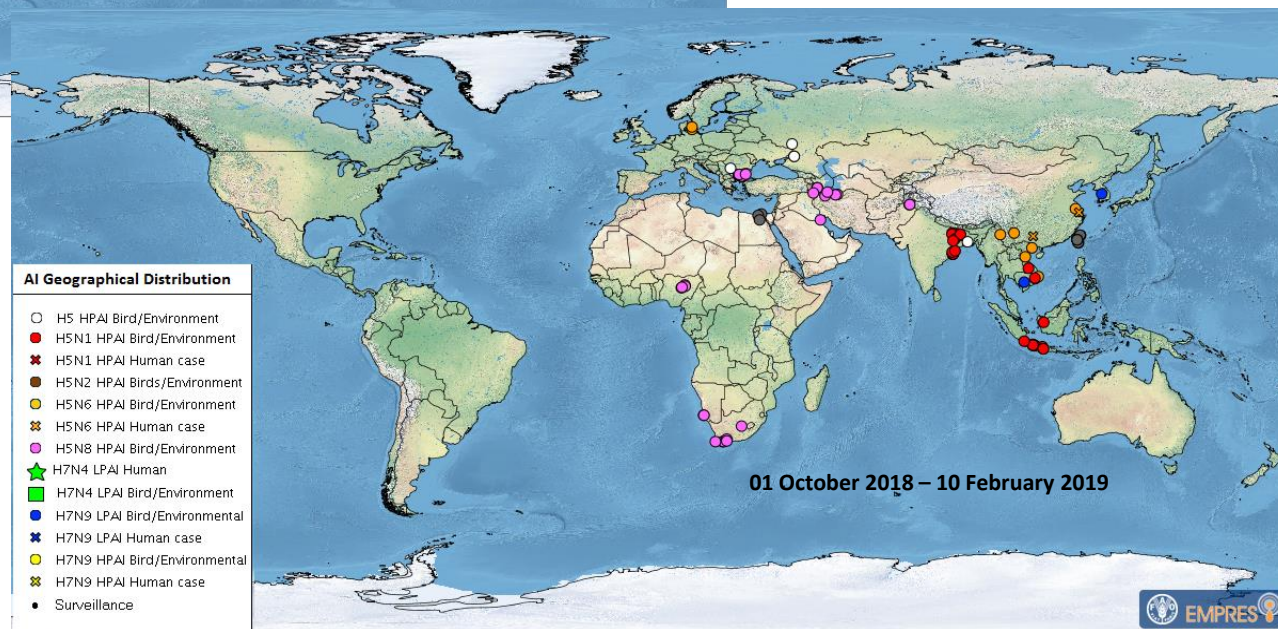
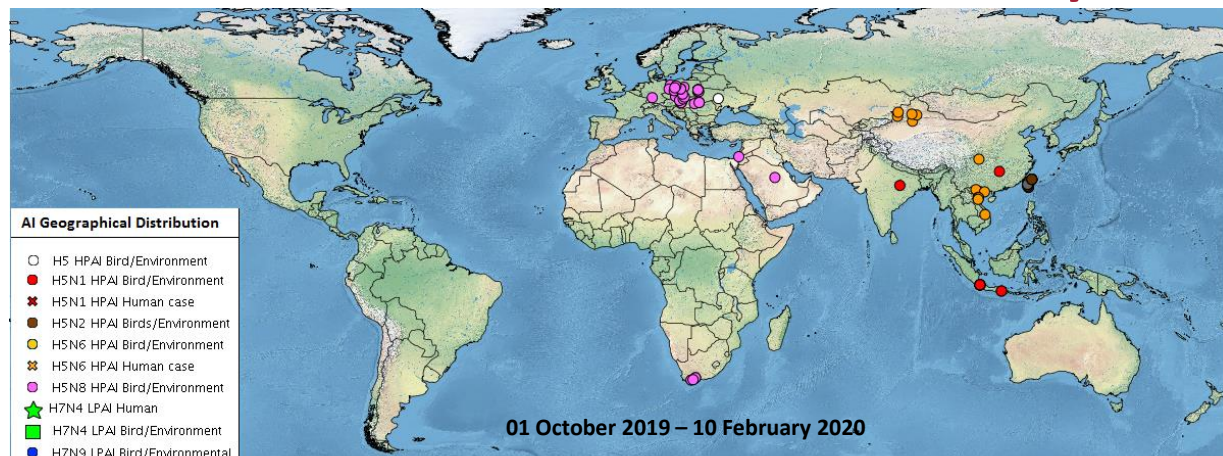


MOST WANTED

| Sub-type | Species affected | Comments |
|--|---|---|
| The 'classic bird flu', a highly pathogenic AI virus that can occasionally infect humans | | |
| H5N1 HPAI (1997) |     <p style="text-align: center;">53%</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Endemic in: Egypt, Indonesia, Viet Nam, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Nigeria... -New introduction in West Africa in December 2014 -different clades & reassortments |
| A recently emerged highly pathogenic AI virus | | |
| H5N8 HPAI (2014) |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -New strain spread from Far East to Central Asia, Middle East, Western Europe and Africa -June 2016 – September 2018: 52 countries affected -Since December 2019: epidemic in Eastern Europe (5 countries affected) including chickens, ducks, geese, guinea fowls, and turkeys -No human case reported so far, but... |
| Another recently emerged highly pathogenic AI virus | | |
| H5N6 HPAI (2014) |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1 human case with 'H5N8-like' H5 -23 human cases of the 'conventional' Asian H5N6, all reported in China - H5N6 (2017, Netherlands) not zoonotic and genetically different -Detection of a H5N6 HPAI virus in June 2019 in Nigeria, first report in Africa -Outbreaks in Western China reported in beginning 2020 |
| A sub-type widespread in its LPAI form, but causes local epizootics in its HPAI form | | |
| H5N2 HPAI & H5N5 HPAI |    | <p>H5N5 HPAI: only in Taiwan. First detected in September 2019.</p> <p>H5N2 HPAI:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Major epizootics occurred in the USA and France in 2015 -Taiwan/China, endemic. First reported in Egypt in March 2019. -Occasional sporadic reassortants detected in Europe |
| A low and high pathogenic AI virus in China that causes disease and mortalities in humans | | |
| H7N9 LPAI (2013) and HPAI (2017) |      <p style="text-align: center;">39%</p> <p style="text-align: center;">LPAI HPAI</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reported only in China; HPAI mutation observed end 2016 -Most human cases exposed in live bird markets -Period 5 (Oct 2016-Sep 2017): significant number of cases and geographic expansion -Nation-wide vaccination campaign since Sep 2017: drop |
| Another recently emerged zoonotic low pathogenic AI virus | | |
| H7N4 LPAI (Dec 2017) |    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reported only in China and Cambodia (through LBM surveillance) -One human case in China with reported exposure to poultry |



Global situation October 2018 to January 2019 and October 2019 to January 2020 compared





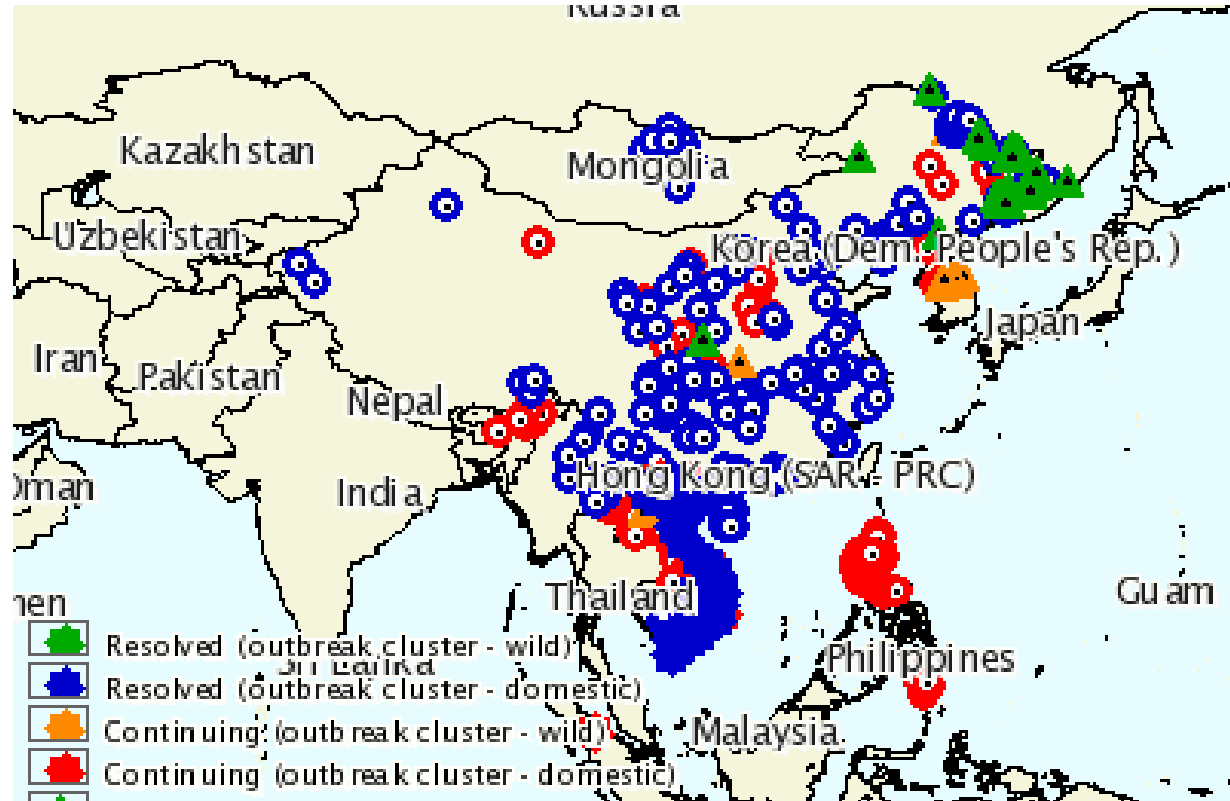
African Swine Fever



Current Situation in Asia-Pacific

As of June 2020, total of **13** countries in Asia-Pacific officially reported ASF:

- China (Aug 2018)
- Mongolia (Jan 2019)
- Vietnam (Feb 2019)
- Cambodia (Apr 2019)
- DPRK (May 2019)
- Lao PDR (Jun 2019)
- Myanmar (Aug 2019)
- Philippines (Sep 2019)
- ROK (Sep 2019)
- Timor-Leste (Sep 2019)
- Indonesia (Dec 2019)
- Papua New Guinea (Mar 2020)
- India (April 2020)



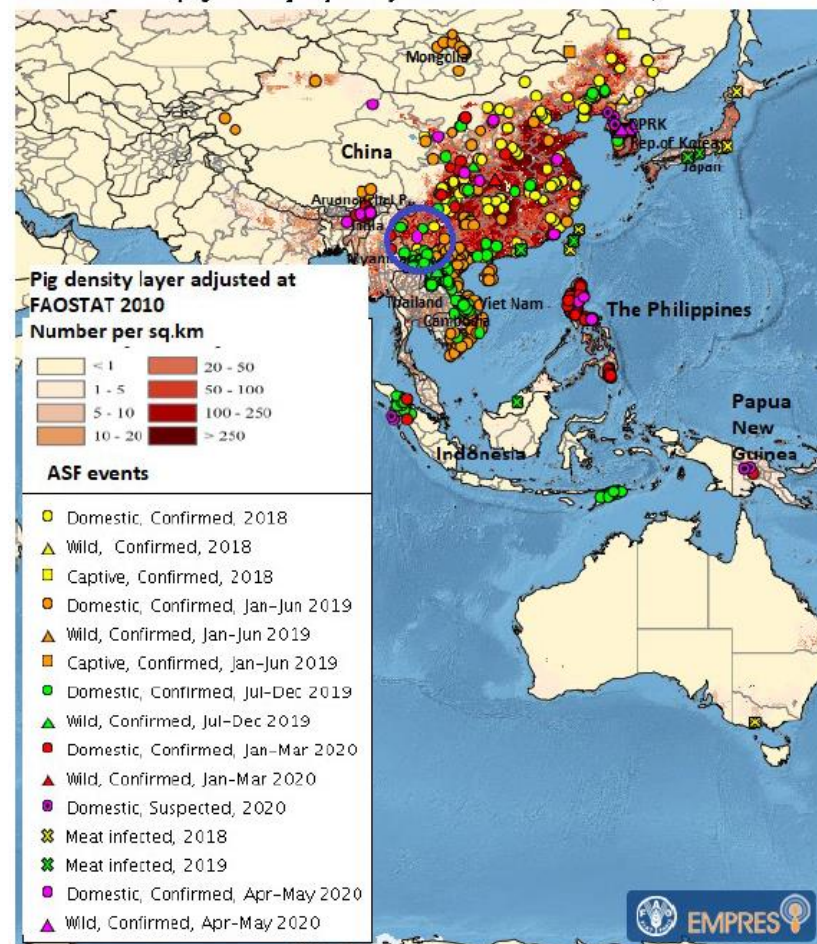


Current situation in Asia-Pacific

Recent highlights

- Approx. over 8 million pigs dead/culled
- Continued reporting in wild boar in RO Korea
- New cases in China and Myanmar
- PNG: Southern Highlands, Hela and Enga provinces
- India: 7 outbreaks in 5 districts in Assam

MAP 1. ASF events in domestic and wild pigs in Asia and Oceania and pork infected findings, from 03 Aug 2018 to 10 Jun. 2020 (by onset date and with pig density layer adjusted at FAOSTAT 2010)





ASF Regional Collaborative Framework

Objective: To prevent the spread and mitigate the impacts of ASF in SE Asia (and E Asia)

Better understanding of ASF

- Research gaps and priorities
- Operational research such as value chain mapping, ecological, socioeconomic impact studies,

Enhanced risk-based approach for ASF prevention and control

- Risk assessment
- Surveillance
- Risk mitigations in immediate, medium and longer terms

Strengthened policy and enabling environment

- Human and financial resources to respond to ASF
- Legislations and regulatory frameworks

Enhanced risk communication and policy advocacy

- Communication and advocacy strategies for specific stakeholders
- Enhanced veterinary services' communication
- Policy advocacy

Developed required capacity

- Technical capacity: Laboratory, field investigation and response
- Operational capacity: Emergency preparedness

Enhanced collaboration and coordination

- Multi-sectoral: Public-private partnerships, inter-ministries, academia,
- Multi-lateral: Sub-regional, regional, interregional and global
- Multi-disciplinary: Research networks

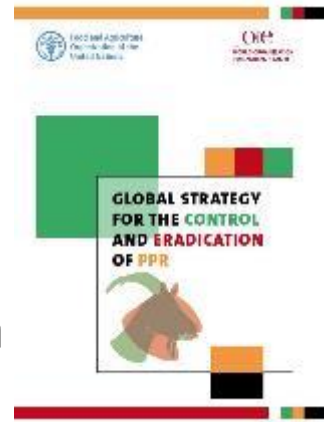


PPR



Peste de Petits Ruminants

- SAARC PPR Roadmap meeting planned in 2020 postponed
- PMAT (PPR Monitoring and Assessment Tool) in-depth review
 - identify if and why the PMAT is not being properly applied
 - if needed, to modify the tool and its accessibility,



→ Please contribute to this review by filling the questionnaire sent by the PPR Secretariat





Rabies



**ASEAN Tripartite Rabies Meeting
“Towards Rabies Elimination in
ASEAN Region”
4-6 December 2018, Hanoi Vietnam**



**SAARC Tripartite Workshop
Enhancing Progress Towards Rabies
Elimination ‘Zero by 30’ in the SAARC
Region” 26-28 June 2019, Kathmandu,
Nepal**



SAARC Rabies Webinar, 18-20 May 2020, via Zoom

400 participants and 13 experts presenters



- Promote **integrated bite case management (IBCM)**
- Develop regional platform for regular **information sharing and M & E**



- Develop **national action plans by 2020** and implement national strategic plan
- Focus on **mass dog vaccination** to achieve >70% coverage
- Develop **regional elimination project** for funding by SAARC Development Fund





Other issues

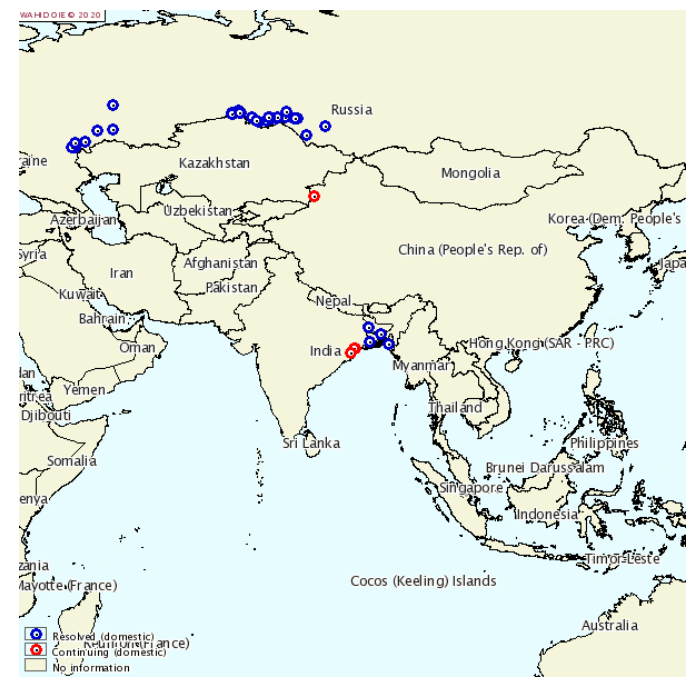
New or Emerging TADs



Lumpy Skin Disease

•Regional situation

| Country | Number | Species | Susceptible | Cases | Deaths | Killed /disposed |
|----------------------|--------|---------|-------------|-------|--------|------------------|
| China (2019.08) | 1 | Cattle | 65 | 65 | 0 | 65 |
| Bangladesh (2019.08) | 4 | Cattle | 750 | 175 | 0 | 0 |
| India (2019.11) | 3 | Cattle | 932 | 79 | 0 | 0 |

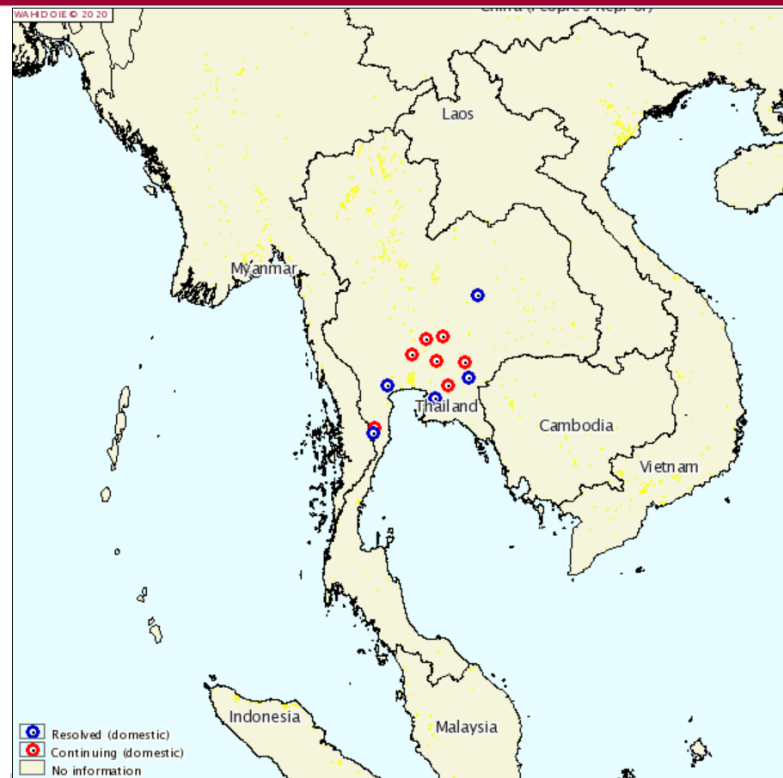


•workshop on lumpy skin disease and small ruminant disease (postponed , webinar?)



African Horse Sickness

- Reported in Thailand in March 2020
- Awareness and communication
 - Dedicated webpage
 - Webinars
- Technical support at regional level
 - OIE Reference Laboratories
 - AHS practical manual on AHS emergency vaccination
 - Plan for studies
- Regional cooperation





Rinderpest post eradication

Rinderpest



Status in 2020

7 countries storing
RVCM
6 countries hosting RHF

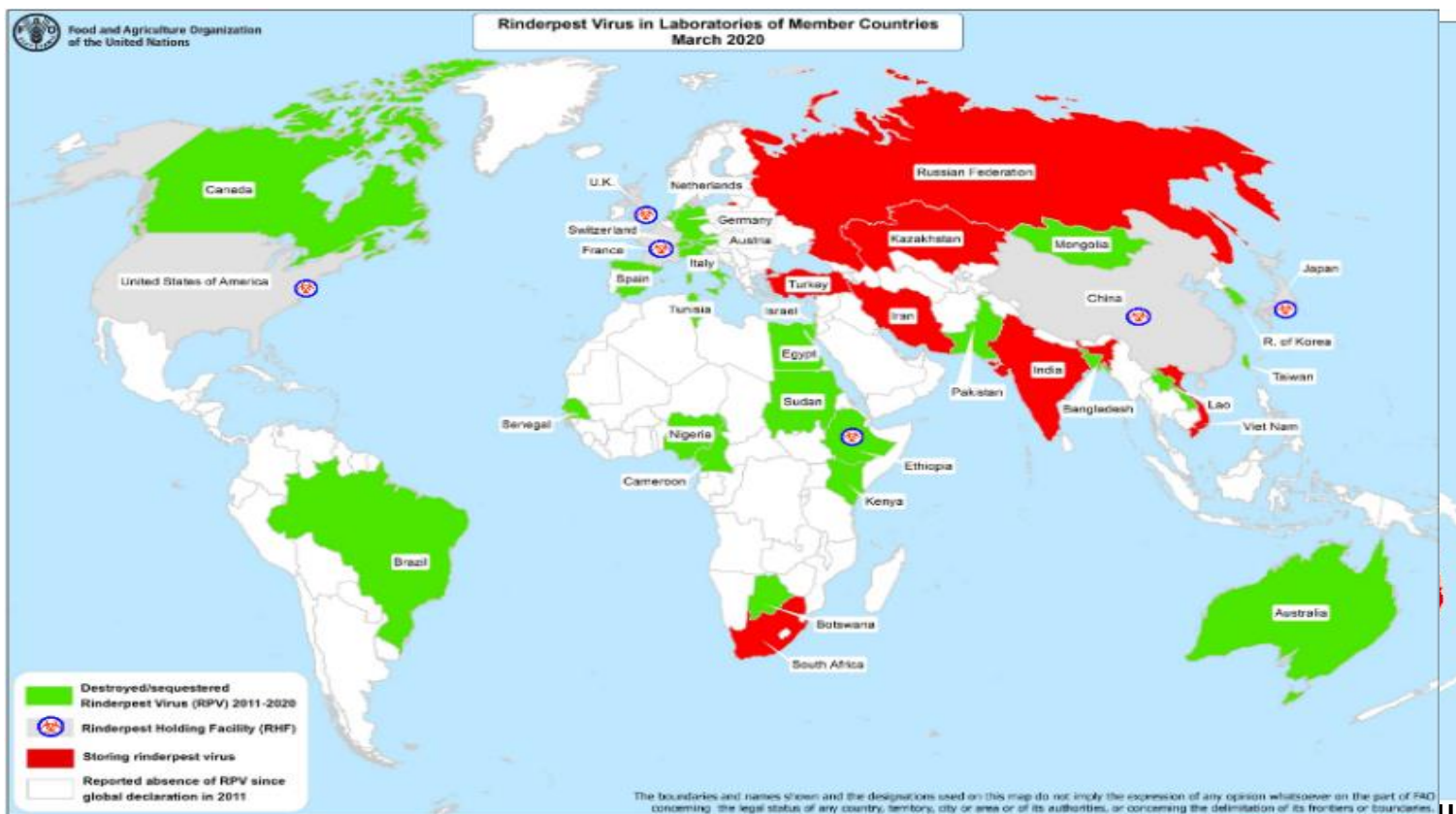
Who is next to destroy RVCM?

Viet Nam
Turkey?

Application for RHF

Kazakhstan
Iran
India – ongoing

No intention to remove
South Africa
Russian Federation

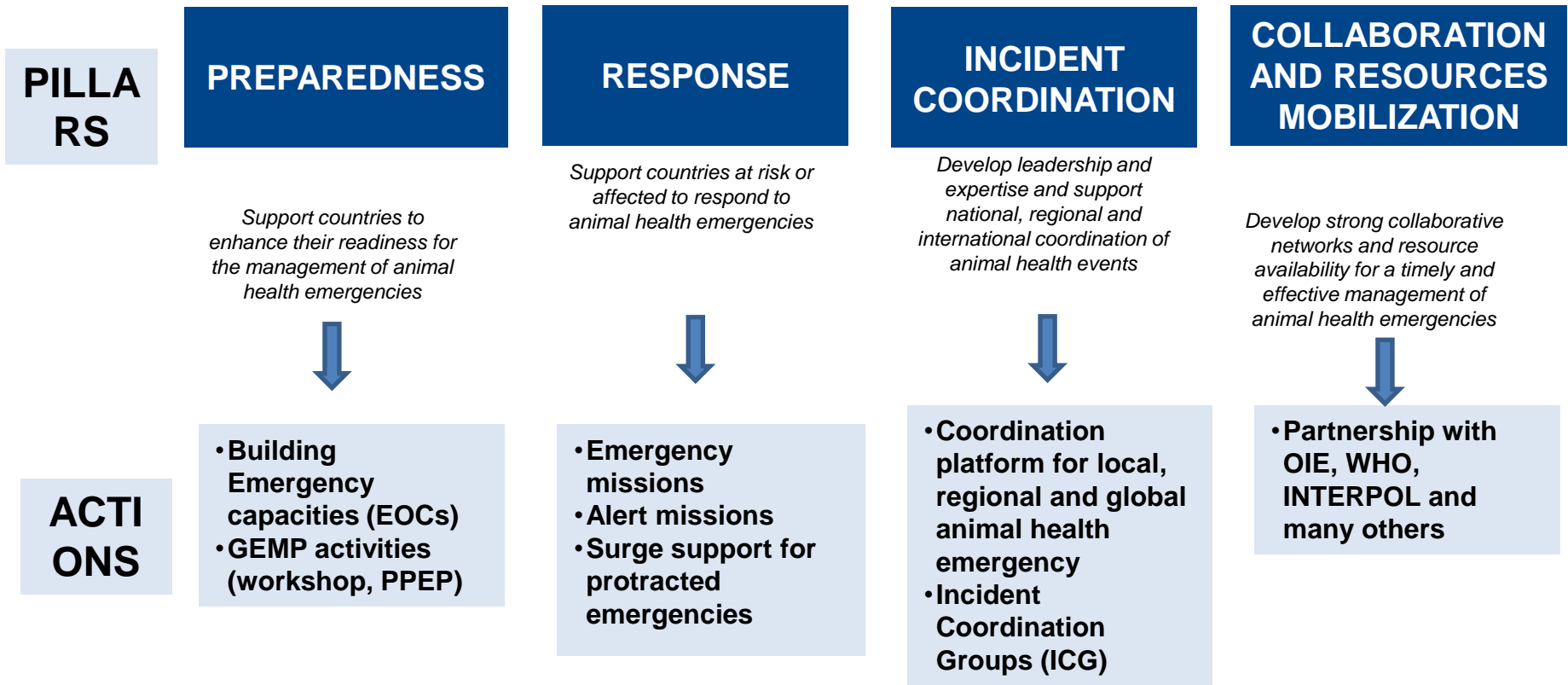




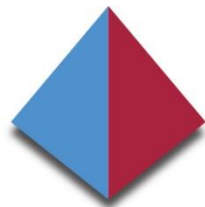
Emergency Management Centre (EMC) – Animal Health



What does the EMC-AH do?



Thank you for your attention!



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Protecting animals, preserving our future



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