



Fourth Global Steering Committee Meeting of the Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs GSC4)

18-19 October 2011
FAO Headquarters
Rome (Italy)





The Regional GF-TADs Activity Report Asia and the Pacific

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the Far East and Oceania*



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Regional Steering Committee Meeting



The Regional GF-TADs Meetings in Asia and the Pacific

- ❑ **1st Regional Steering Committee Meeting** in Tokyo, 7-9 March 2005
- ❑ **2nd Regional Steering Committee Meeting** in Bangkok, 18-19 July 2007
- ❑ Sub-Regional Meetings
 - SAARC (Nepal): 4-5 June 2009
 - SPC (Fiji): 25-26 June 2009
 - ASEAN (Indonesia): 7-9 December 2009
- ❑ **3rd Regional Steering Committee Meeting** in Tokyo, 23-24 July 2009
- ❑ **4th Regional Steering Committee Meeting** in Bangkok, 1-2 July 2010
- ❑ **5th Regional Steering Committee Meeting** in Tokyo, 21-22 July 2011



Features of the 1st Regional Steering Committee Meeting

- The meeting set the TOR of the Regional Steering Committee (RSC)
 - Role, membership, duties and responsibilities of the RSC
 - Frequency and venue, and rules of the meetings of the RSC
 - Roles, composition, duties and responsibilities of the Permanent Secretariat (the OIE Representation for Asia and the Pacific)
 - Roles of Regional Specialised Organisations (RSOs); ASEAN and SAARC
 - Designation and establishment of sub-Regional Support Units (RSUs)



Features of the 1st Regional Steering Committee Meeting

Sub-Regional Epidemiology Networks and Centres

- One Sub-Regional Epidemiology Network composed of the National Epidemiology Teams/Centres will be established for each sub-region.
- The sub-Regional Epidemiology Centres support the networks under the responsibility/coordination of the RSUs.

Sub-Regional Laboratory Networks and Leading Laboratories

- The Regional Laboratory Networks composed of the National Veterinary Laboratories will be established for each-region and each disease.
 - The Sub-Regional Leading Laboratories support the network
- ## Features of the 1st Regional Steering Committee Meeting



Features of the 1st Regional Steering Committee Meeting

Priority Diseases

□ Southeast Asia

- Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
- Avian Influenza (AI)
- Classical Swine Fever (CSF)

□ South Asia

- Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
- Avian Influenza (AI)
- Peste des Pestits Ruminants (PPR)



Features of the 2nd Regional Steering Committee Meeting

The meeting recommended that

- The SPC be recognised as an RSO.
- RSUs organise their meetings.
- RSUs develop their short, medium and long term strategies for the prevention and control of TADs.
- ASEAN enlist the participation of Japan, RO Korea and China as ASEAN+3.
- SPC enlist the participation of Australia and New Zealand as SPC+2.



Features of the 2nd Regional Steering Committee Meeting

Establishment of RSUs

- ASEAN: Bangkok, Thailand
- SAARC: Kathmandu, Nepal
- SPC: Suva, Fiji





Features of the 2nd Regional Steering Committee Meeting

Leading Laboratories

□ ASEAN

- FMD: Pak Chong, Thailand
- HPAI: Malaysia
- CSF: Vietnam

□ SAARC

- FMD: India
- HPAI: Pakistan
- PPR: Bangladesh



Main recommendations of the 3rd Regional Steering Committee Meeting

- GF-TADs should continue to promote addressing the disease emergence through targeting the principle source and ensure that the veterinary services remain the lead in addressing the control and eradication of these diseases at the national level.
- GF-TADs should promote surveillance based on defined hot spots.
- GF-TADs sub-regional meetings should be organized to discuss specific sub-regional issues.
- Strategies and road maps for specific diseases such as HPAI, FMD, CSF, PPR and rabies should be developed.



Main recommendations of 4th Regional Steering Committee Meeting

- GF-TADs should continue to address capacity building and strengthening of veterinary services to meet the OIE standards.
- GF-TADs should continue close collaboration with the Regional Organisations.
- The FAO Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) should be used in the review and planning of SEACFMD.
- GF-TADs should focus on risk analysis due to movement of live animals, animal production materials and animal products.



5th Regional Steering Committee Meeting

- 20-22 July, 2011, Tokyo
- Participants: 41
 - OIE Regional Commission (President, Acting Vice President, Acting Secretary General)
 - Host Country (Japan)
 - Invited Speakers (Korea)
 - Regional Organisations (ASEAN, SAARC, SPC)
 - FAO (HQ, APHCA, RAP, Nepal)
 - OIE (HQ, Asia-Pacific, SRR-SEA)
 - WHO (HQ, SEARO)
 - Donors (EU, Australia-AFFA, USDA-APHIS, IFAH/Australia, JICA)
 - Observers (NIAH-Japan, DLD-Thailand, MIFAFF-R.O.Korea)



Salient recognitions of the 5th Regional Steering Committee Meeting (1)

- Rabies remains a major public health and animal health problem in many countries in the region and calls for increased political commitment at national and regional levels.
- The current incursions of TADs (FMD in East Asia, HPAI in many countries, and PRRS in Southeast Asia) continue to have high social and economic impacts, as well as public health in member countries in the region.
- HPAI is endemic in some countries in the region due to multiple factors such as inadequate biosecurity in production and market chains, and ineffective disease control measures.



Salient recognitions of the 5th Regional Steering Committee Meeting (2)

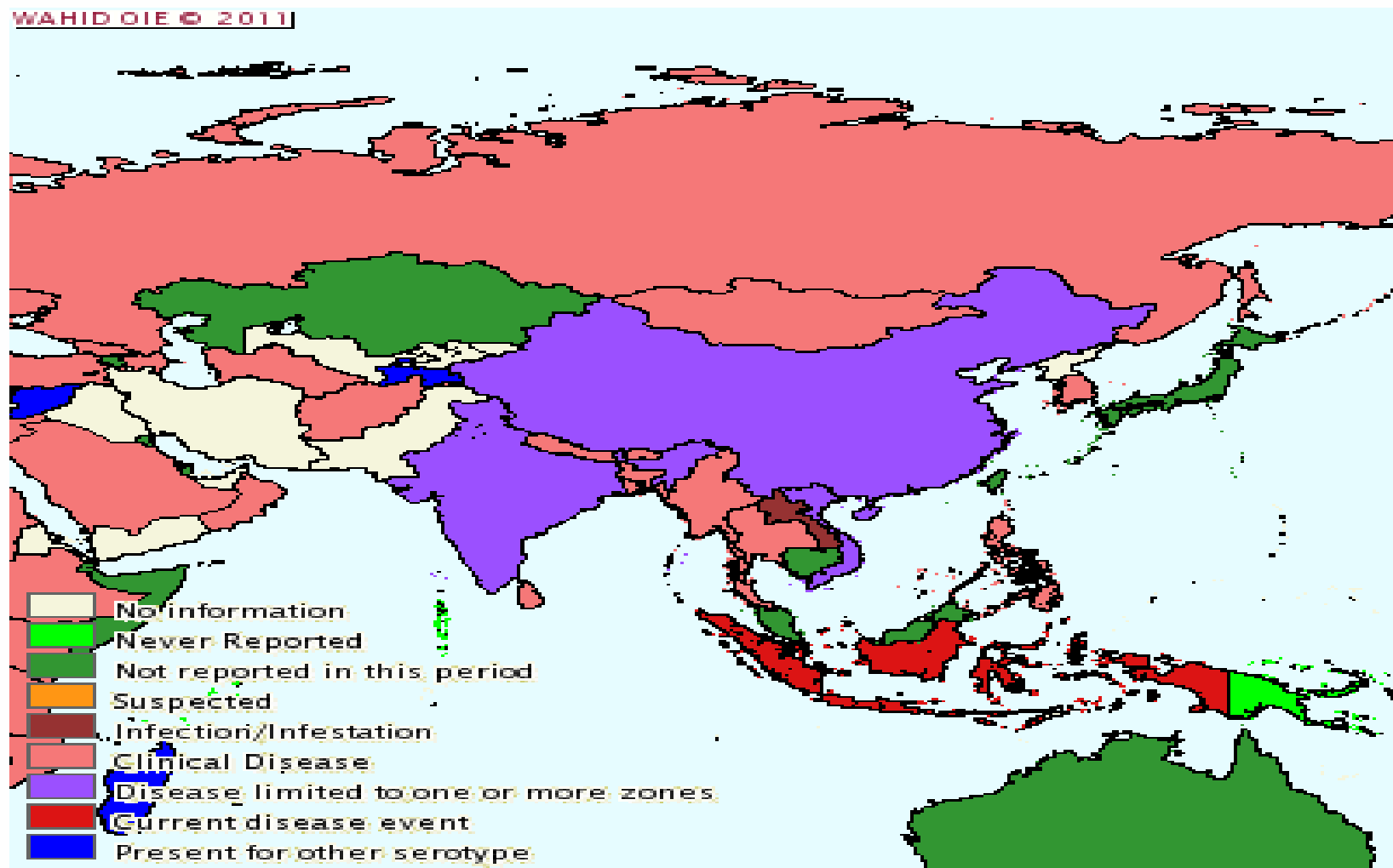
- The re-emergence of FMD in proven FMD-free countries in East Asia and the presence of FMD endemic countries in South and Southeast Asia re-emphasise the need for regional cooperation, information sharing, and transparency in disease reporting, which are critical elements for control and eradication of FMD



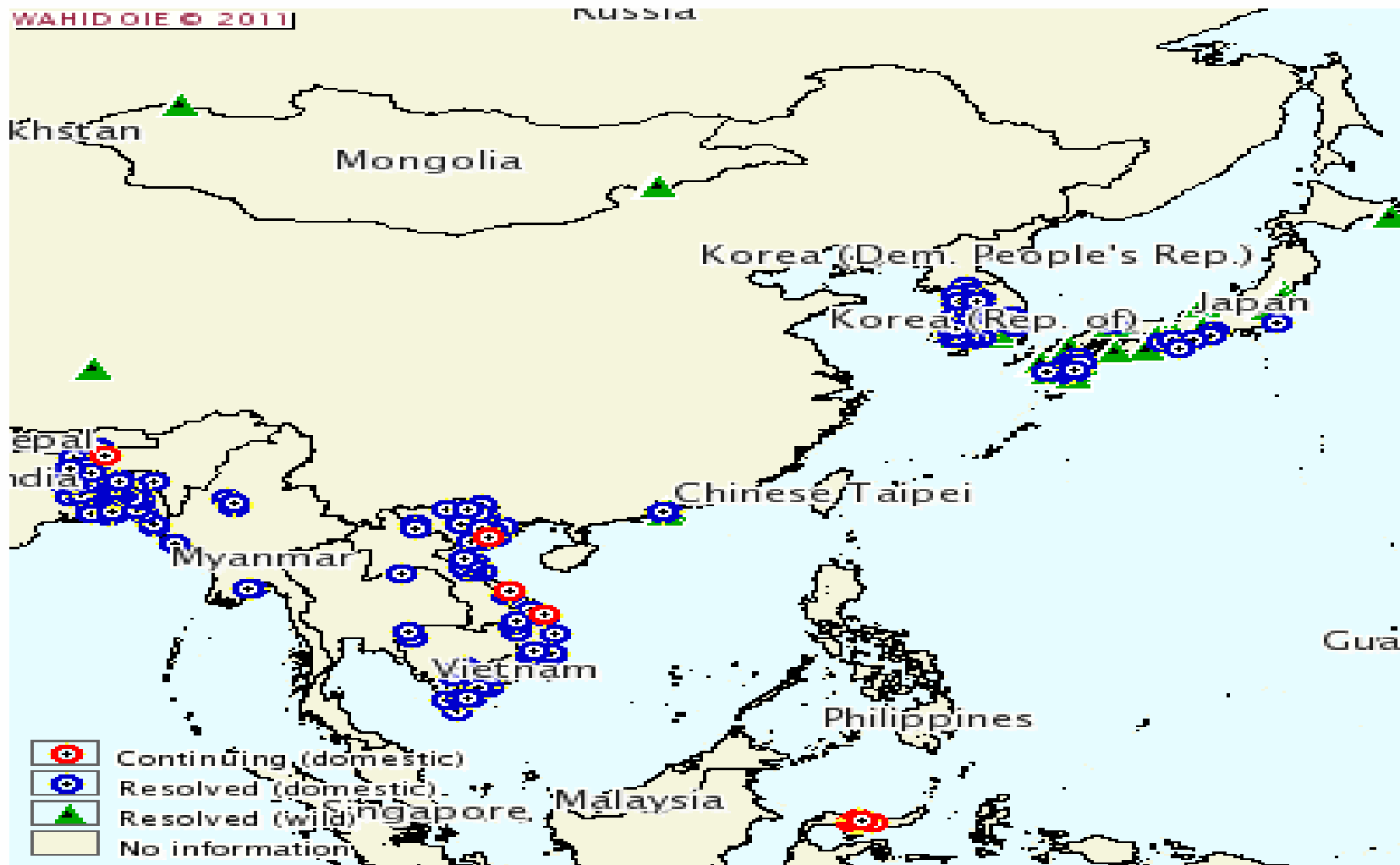


Rabies outbreak map in Jul.-Dec. 2010

WAHID OIE © 2011



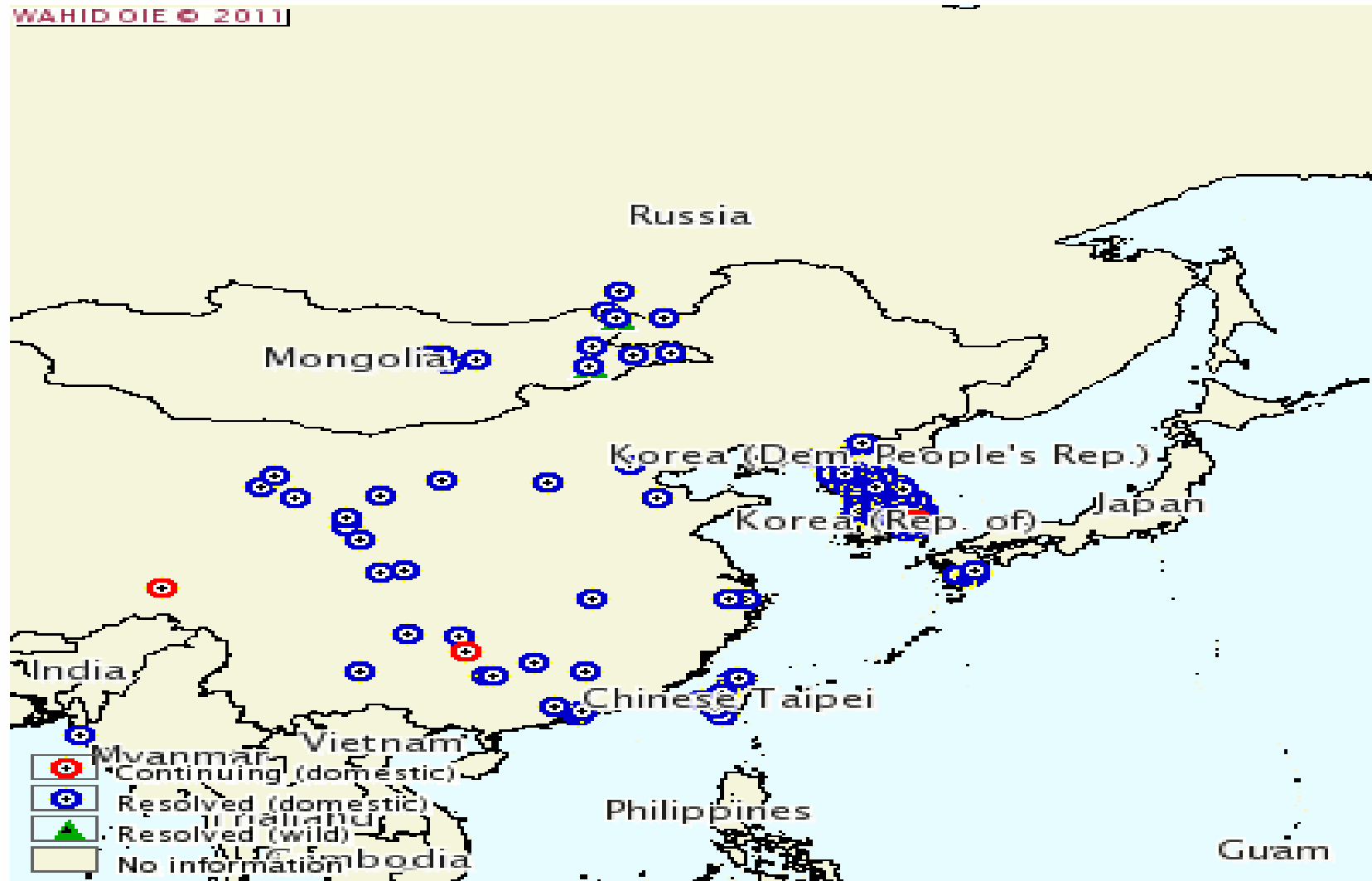
HPAI outbreak map in 2010-2011





FMD outbreaks in 2009-2011

WAHID OIE © 2011





Highly pathogenic PRRS in Asia

- Highly pathogenic PRRS was firstly recognised in China in 2006 and has spread all over the country and other Asian Countries.
- Vietnam: 2007-
- The Philippines: 2008-
- Cambodia: 2010-
- Lao PDR: 2010-
- Myanmar: 2011-
- Mongolia: 2011-





Main recommendations of the 5th Regional Steering Committee Meeting (1)

(Horizontal issues)

- GF-TADs should continue to advocate resources from donors to continue to address capacity building to strengthen Veterinary Service in compliance with OIE Standards.
- The Veterinary Services must be supported by effective and advanced legislation to address increasing incidence of high impact transboundary emerging and re-emerging diseases.



PVS Evaluation missions

| OIE Region | Requested received | Missions completed | Reports available |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Africa | 50 | 44 | 35 |
| Americas | 22 | 20 | 16 |
| Asia/Pacific | 18 | 14 | 11 |
| Europe | 14 | 13 | 10 |
| Middle-East | 12 | 11 | 5 |
| Total | 116 | 102 | 77 |

Asia-Pacific (18): *Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran, DPR Korea, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam*



PVS Gap Analysis missions

| OIE Region | Requests received | Missions completed |
|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Africa | 31 | 19 |
| Americas | 11 | 5 |
| Asia/Pacific | 12 | 7 |
| Europe | 6 | 5 |
| Middle-East | 7 | 2 |
| Total | 67 | 38 |

Asia-Pacific (12): Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, DPR Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam



Main recommendations of the 5th Regional Steering Committee Meeting (2)

(Avian Influenza)

- Surveillance of influenza A viruses in domestic livestock should be conducted in the region to better understand the diversity of the viruses and potential risks in animals and humans.
- Countries should continue to be provided long-term supports to reduce the domestic burden of avian influenza as well as risks of emergence and spread of the disease to other countries and regions.





Main recommendations of the 5th Regional Steering Committee Meeting (3)

(FMD)

- A meeting of sub-regional country representatives, international organisations and key donors should be convened in East Asia to define the process leading to development of national strategies and a sub-regional roadmap toward FMD control and progressive eradication.
- Global GF-TADs FMD Working Group should assess world vaccine production capacity of FMD vaccines complying with OIE international standards in order to meet future demands.



Main recommendations of the 5th Regional Steering Committee Meeting (4)

(Rabies)

- Countries as well as International Organisations and donors/partners should be called upon to make strong political commitment to combat rabies at national, regional and global levels.

(Swine diseases)

- Supports to member countries should be increased to epidemiological studies, and strengthen the capabilities for diagnosis, control and management of swine diseases such as PRRS and CSF



Conclusions (1)

Results

- the Permanent Secretariat: OIE Asia and the Pacific
- RSOs: ASEAN, SAARC, SPC
- RSUs: Bangkok, Kathmandu, Suva
- Priority Diseases: FMD, AI, CSF, PPR
- Leading Laboratories
- New SEACFMD roadmap 2020



Conclusions (2)

Future issues

- Strengthening of the RSUs
- Strengthening of veterinary services
- Strengthening of Sub-Regional Epidemiology Networks
- Strengthening of Sub-Regional Laboratory Networks
- Developing of national strategies and sub-regional roadmaps for HPAI, FMD, CSF, PPR and rabies





Southeast Asia and China FMD Campaign





History

- Formally established in 1997 by 7 founding members (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam)
- Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) was established in Bangkok in 1997 under an agreement between the OIE and Thailand.
- Indonesia (FMD free country) became a member in 2000.
- Brunei, China and Singapore joined in 2010.

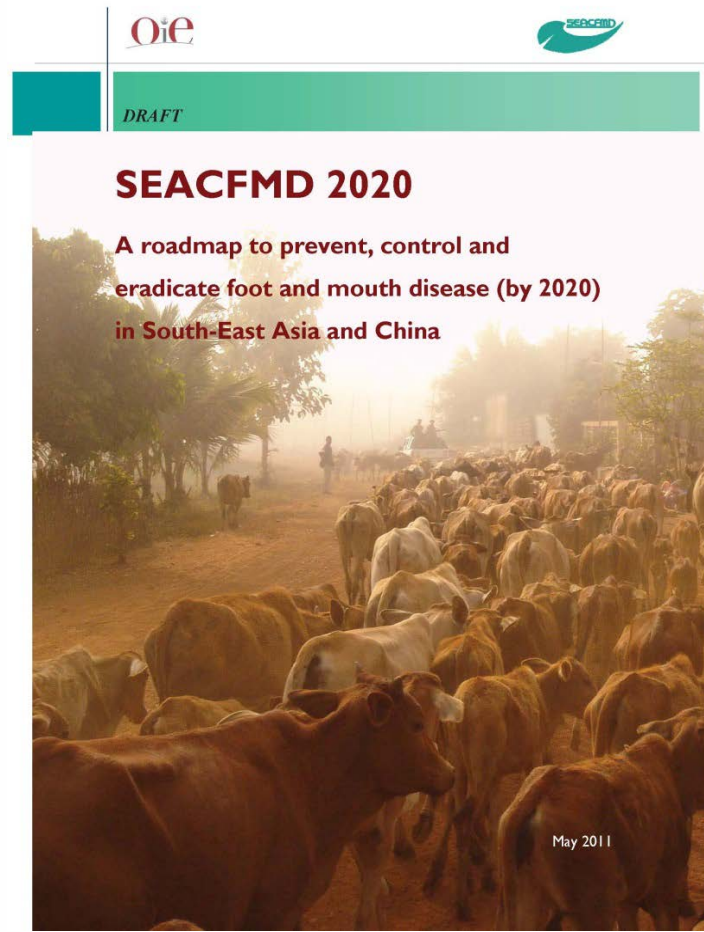
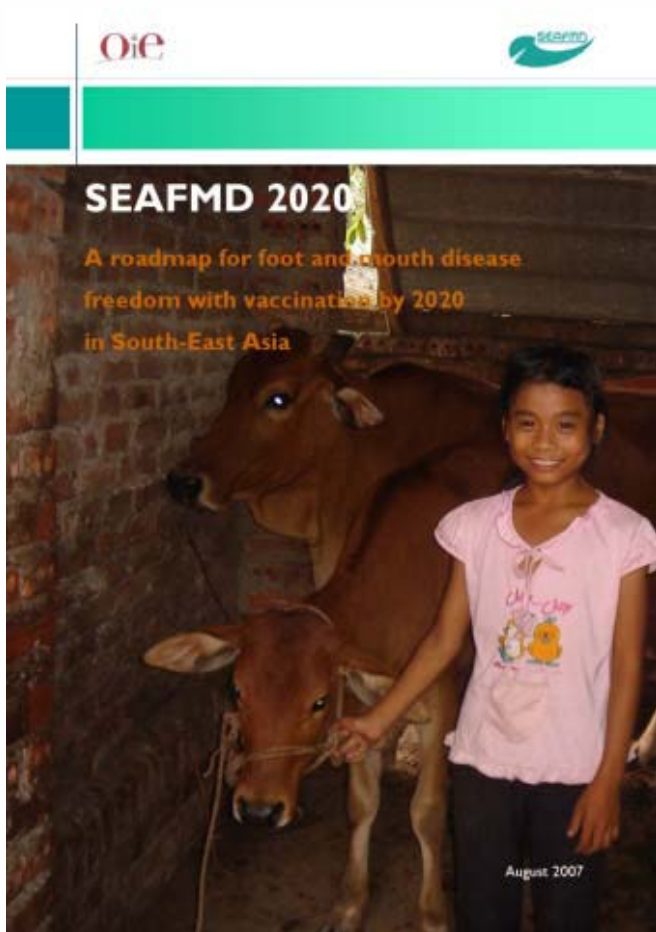


Objectives

- To coordinate animal disease control activities between countries, provide technical advice, ensure coherent strategies, and seek political and financial support to achieve FMD Freedom in the Region in year 2020.
- SEACFMD approach serves as a model for regional coordination, not only for FMD, but for a range of other transboundary and zoonotic diseases.



SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap





Background

- Changes in the epidemiology of FMD viruses
 - Predominant outbreaks of type O (Myanmar 98)
 - Need to closely monitor other strains (absence of Asia 1)
- New developments of the socio-economic dimensions
 - Increasing demands in China, Malaysia and Vietnam
 - More roads, faster transport
- Changes of animal production systems



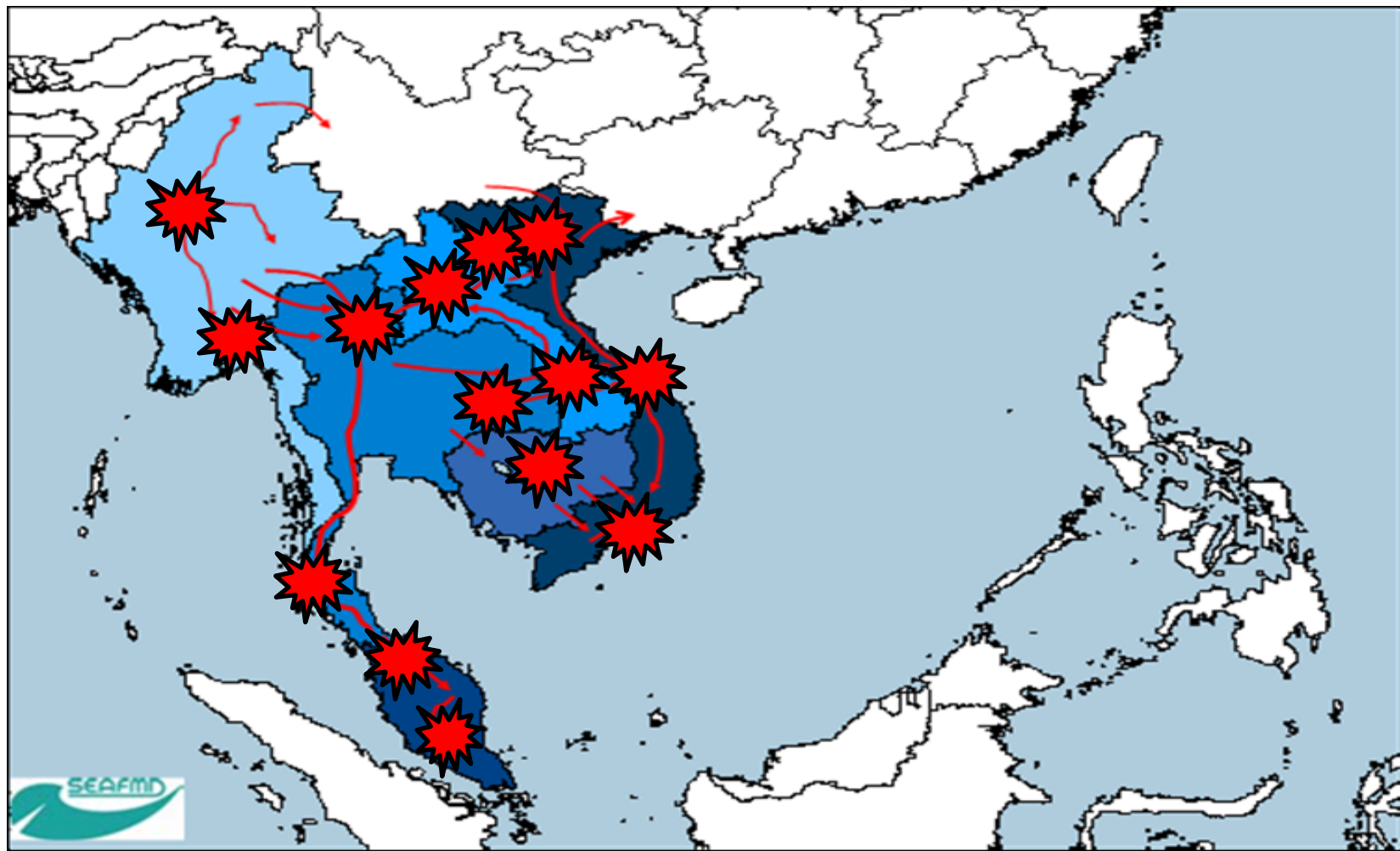


New SEACFMD Roadmap 2020

- Reduce FMD prevalence by targeting **hotspots** and **critical points**
 - Decreasing the prevalence **'at source'** and **critical points** along the animal movement pathways
 - Hotspots = foci, endemic source
 - Critical points = amplification point
- Pursue zoning in the most advanced area of FMD control
 - Set up **control/eradication zones** in areas once the incidence of disease has been decreased to low levels and the likelihood of reoccurrence is reduced



Hotspots and Critical points





FMD zones in Southeast Asia and China



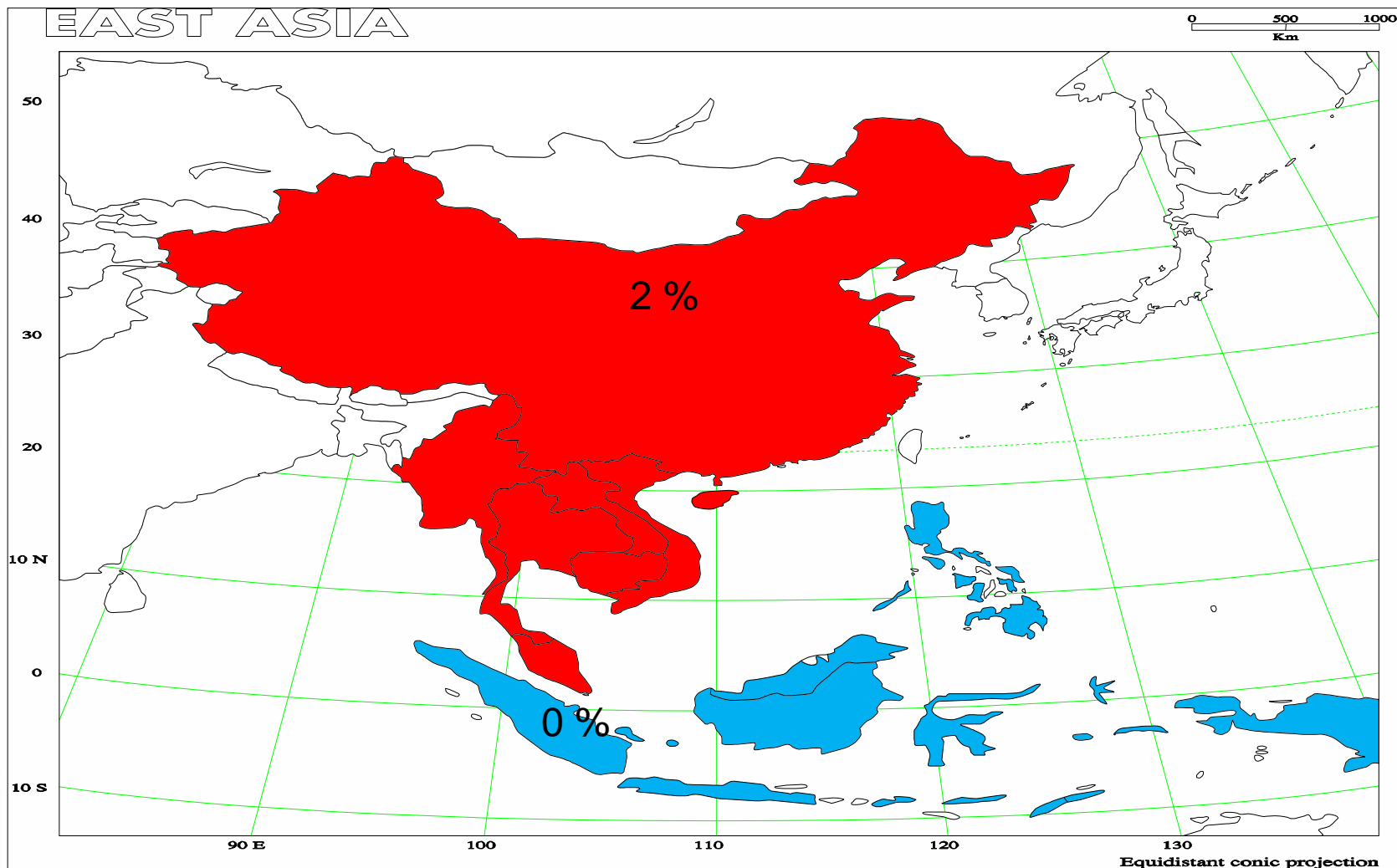


Roadmap timetable

- Phase 4 (2011-2015): The goals will be to reduce the prevalence of FMD in 'hotspots' and critical points along animal movement pathways, thereby reducing overall prevalence and pressure on countries and zones with FMD-free status.
- Phase 5 (2015-2020): Phase 5 will see the finalisation of the campaign and extension of free zones and country freedom with or without vaccination.

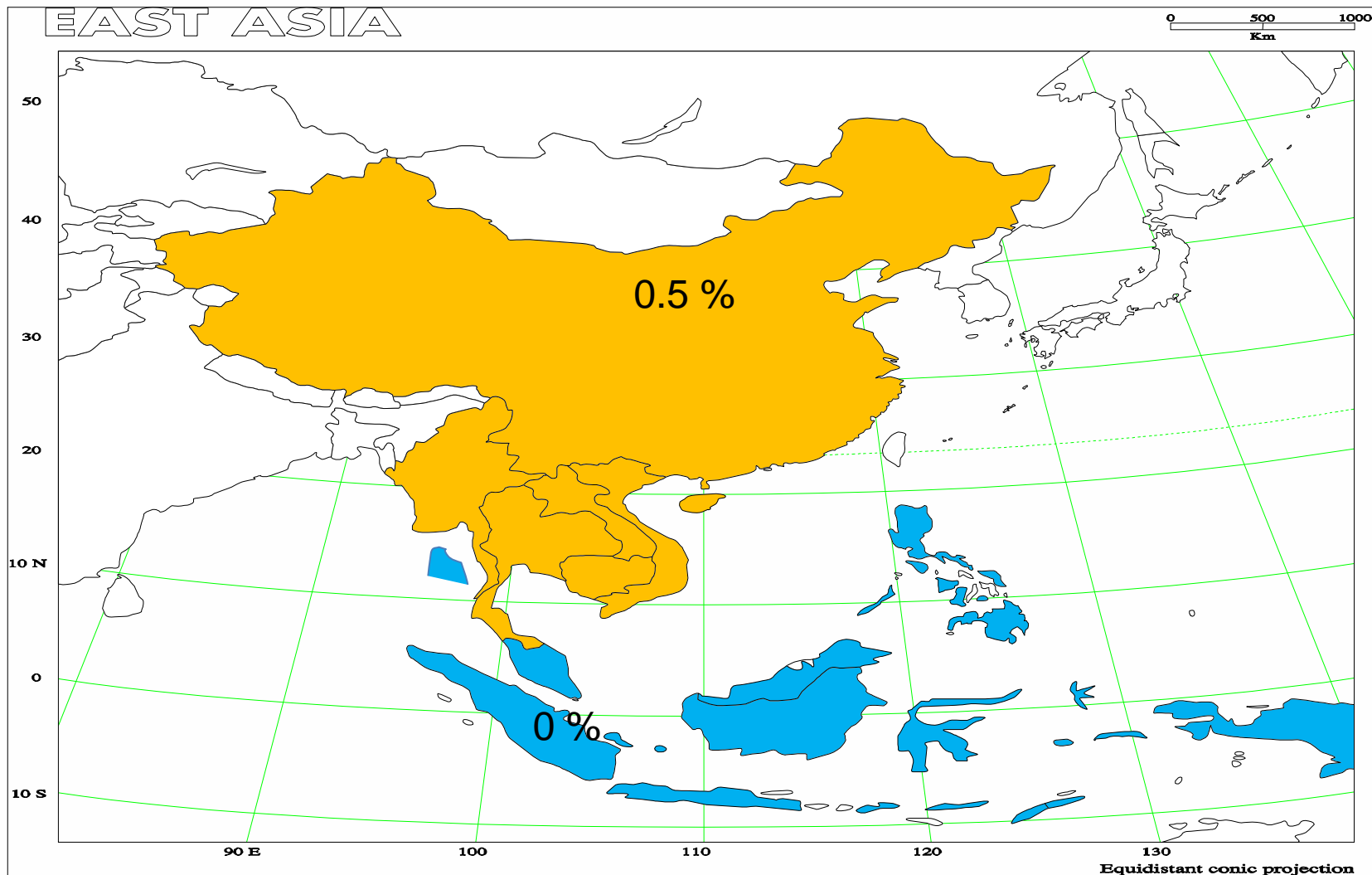


SEACFMD 2010



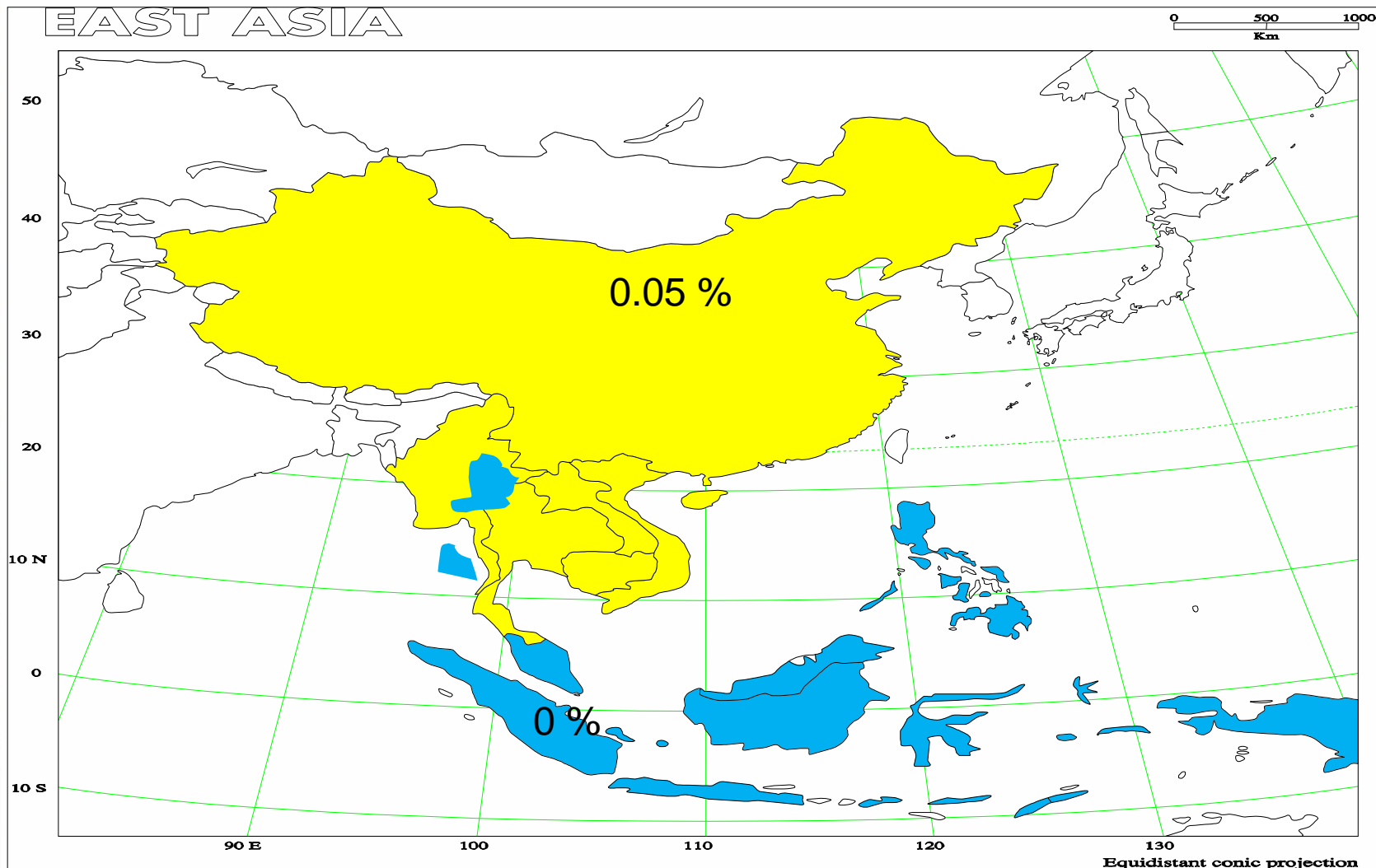


SEACFMD 2015



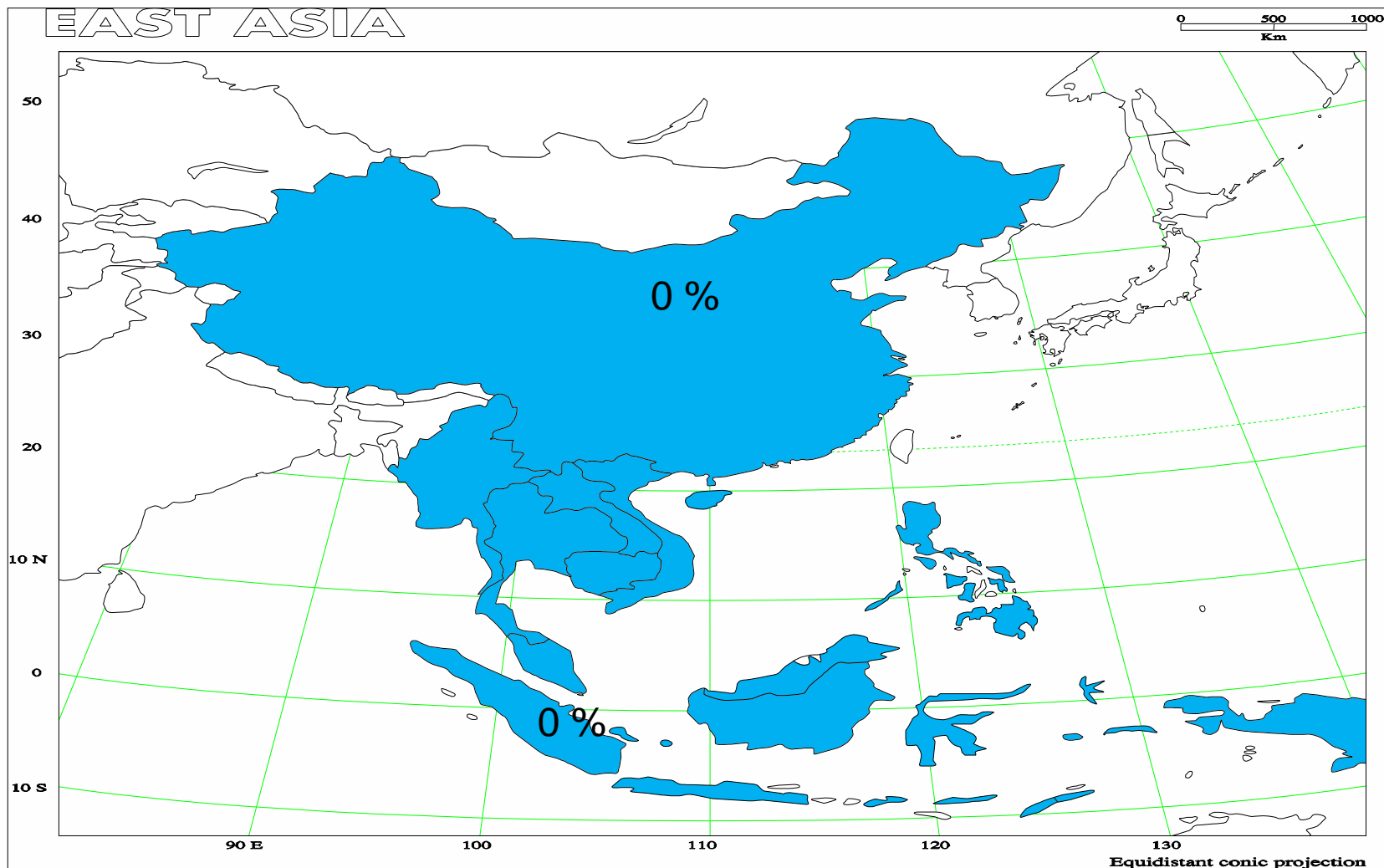


SEACFMD 2017





SEACFMD 2020



Thank you for your attention !

