



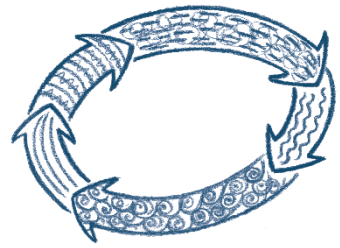
Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# Emergency Management Centre for Animal Health

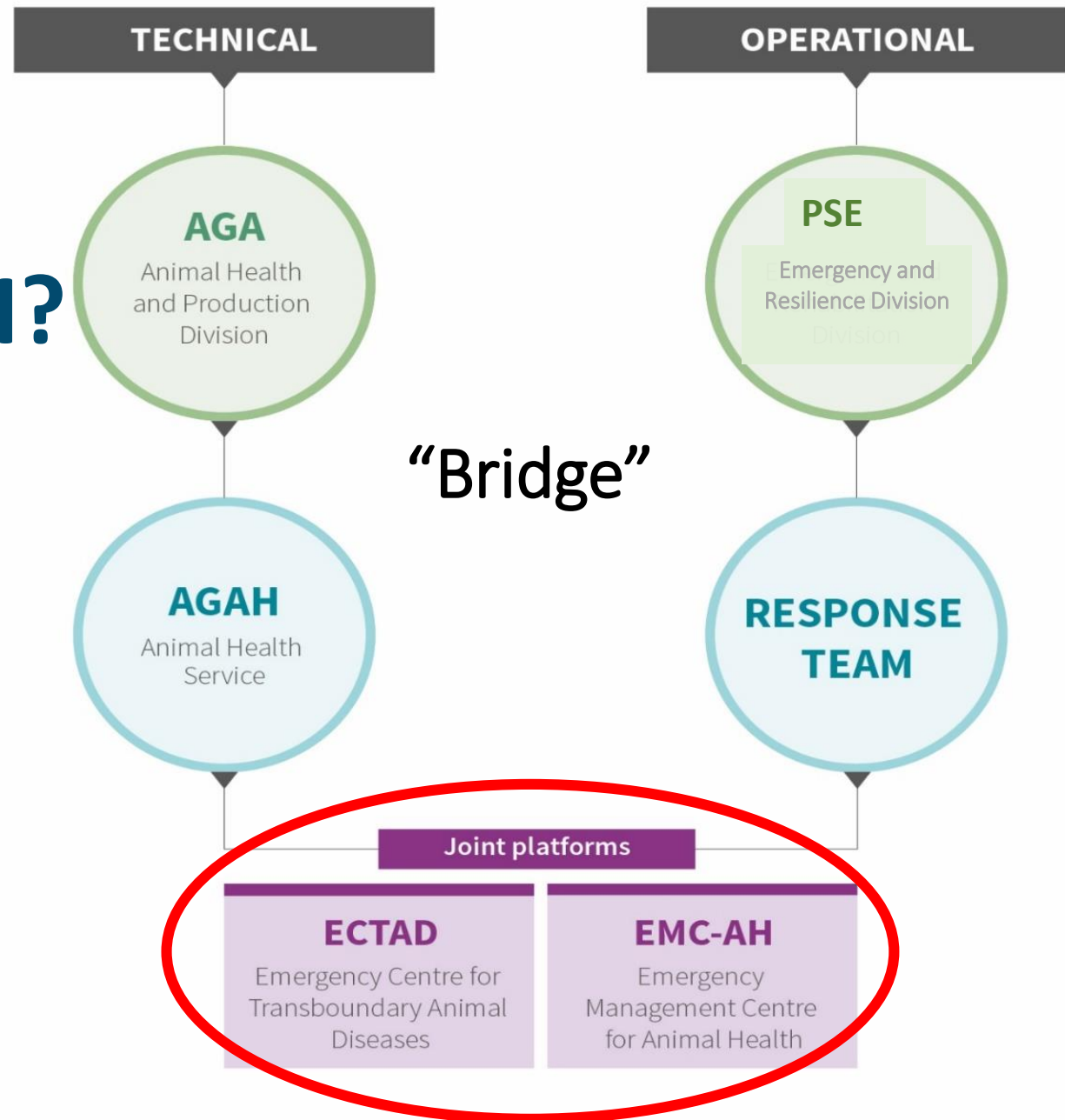
Round Table Discussion on Aquatic Animal Disease  
Emergencies



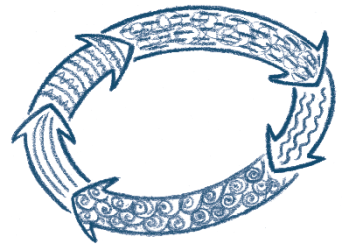
FAO HQs, Rome, 16/12/2019



# What is the EMC-AH?







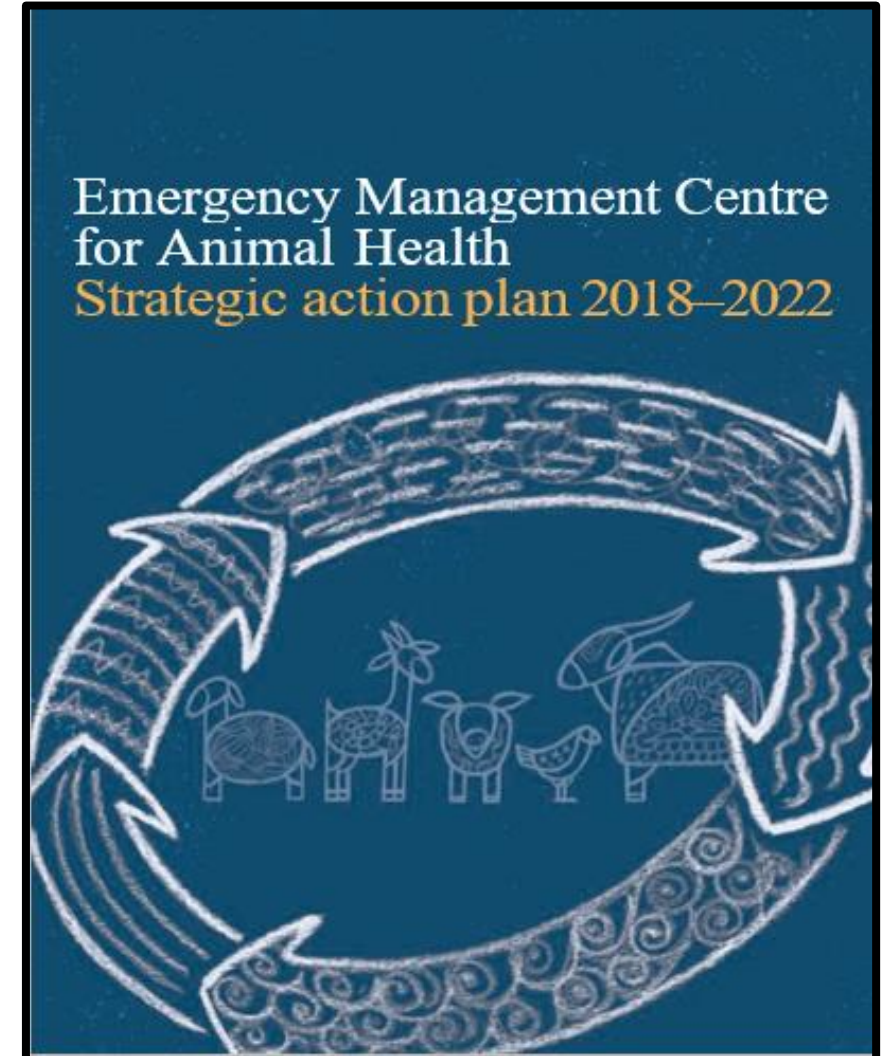
# EMC-AH... modernized and rebranded

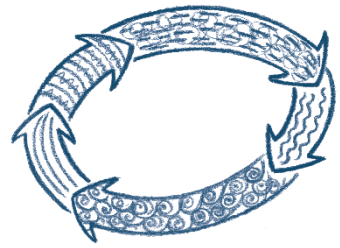
## **Vision:**

*A world prepared to manage high impact animal health emergencies*

## **Purpose:**

*To enhance country, regional and international capacity to be better prepared to respond to animal health emergencies.*





# What does the EMC-AH do?

## PILLARS

### PREPAREDNESS

*Support countries to enhance their readiness for the management of animal health emergencies*



### RESPONSE

*Support countries at risk or affected to respond to animal health emergencies*



### INCIDENT COORDINATION

*Develop leadership and expertise and support national, regional and international coordination of animal health events*



### COLLABORATION AND RESOURCES MOBILIZATION

*Develop strong collaborative networks and resource availability for a timely and effective management of animal health emergencies*



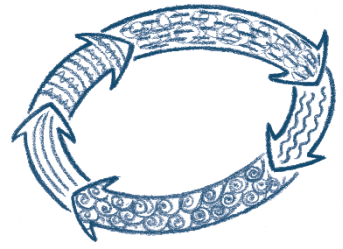
## ACTIONS

- Building Emergency capacities
- GEMP workshops

- Emergency missions
- Alert missions
- Surge support for protracted emergencies

- Coordination platform for local, regional and global animal health emergency
- Incident Coordination Groups (ICG)

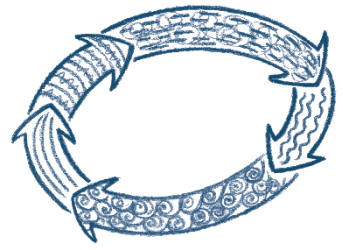
- Partnership with OIE, WHO, INTERPOL, ...



# General concept of the GEMP

PREPAREDNESS

- **GEMP** = Guidelines, from the more general to the more specific, to organize and strengthen countries' ability and capacity to manage an animal health emergency
- **International legal framework** = OIE Standards (Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes and Manuals) on Veterinary/Animal Health Services and on prevention and management of animal diseases



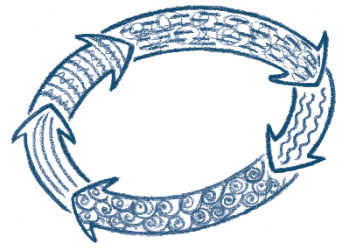
# What is GEMP?...

- Best management practices to address all animal health emergencies **along the phases of the event: peacetime, alert, emergency, reconstruction**
- Emergency preparedness is an **ongoing self-improving process**
- **The actions** of emergency management aim at good **preparedness, prevention, detection, response and recovery**

## PREPAREDNESS

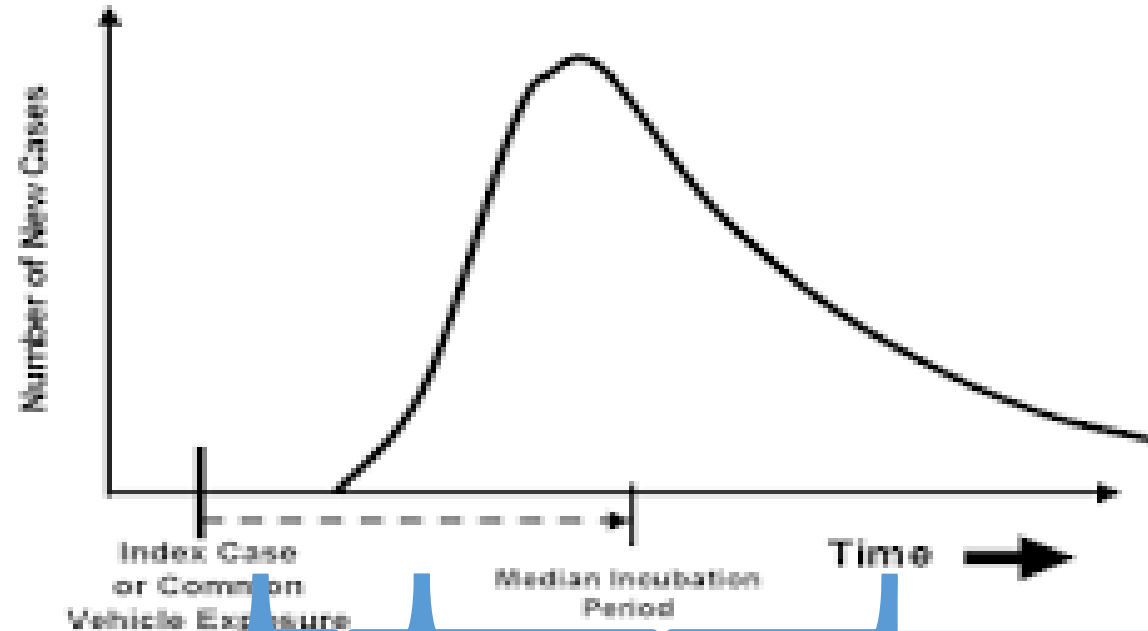






# Animal Health emergency management

## Epidemic Curve of Point Source Epidemic



The phases and the actions

Apply actions to support emergency management throughout the epidemic curve

Peacetime

**Prepare**

Prevent

Detect

Alert

Prepare

**Prevent**

**Detect**

**Respond**

Emergency

Prevent

Detect

**Respond**

Recover

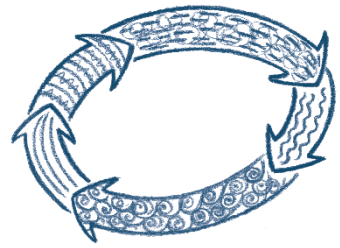
Reconstruction

Prevent

Detect

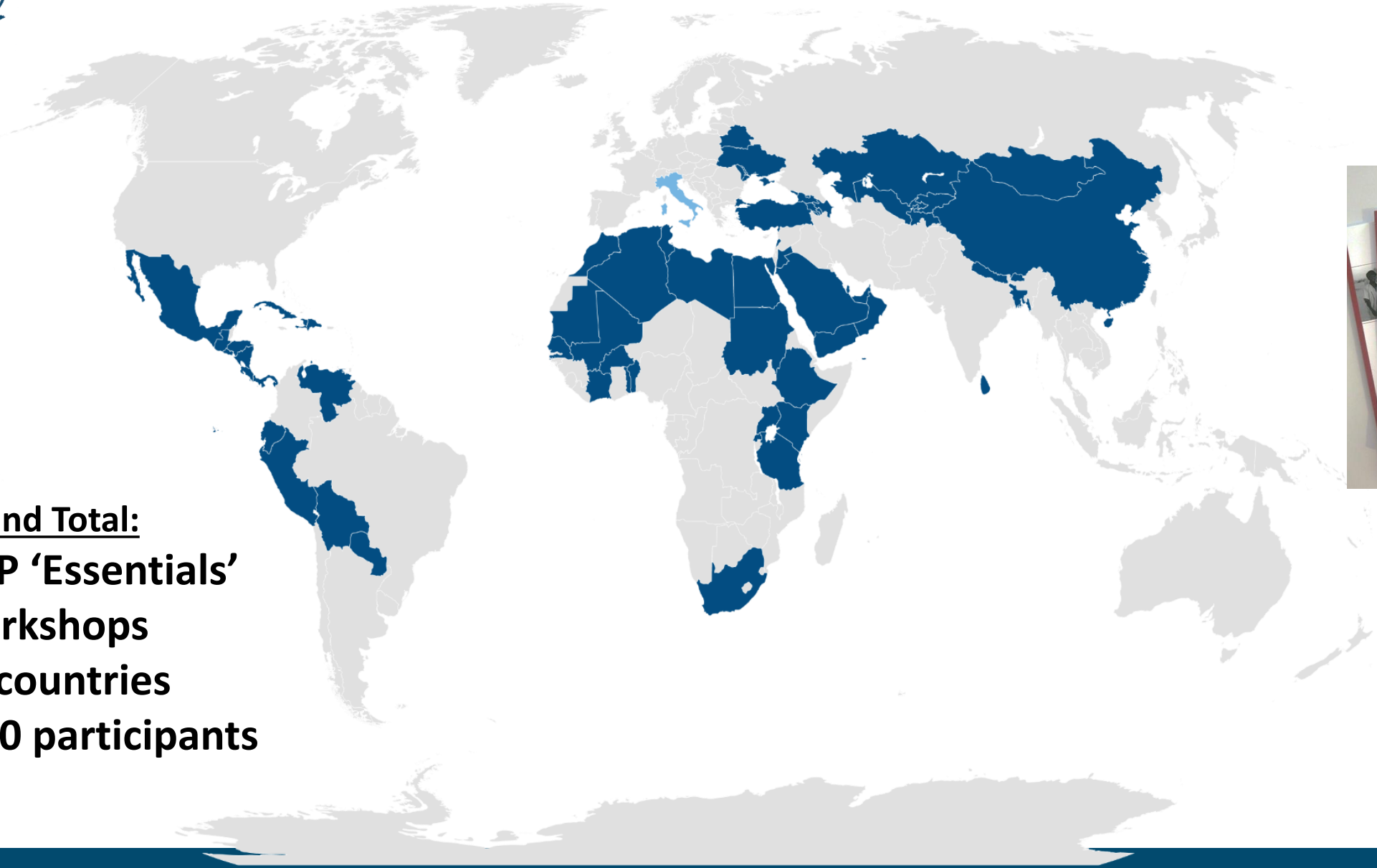
**Recover**

Prepare

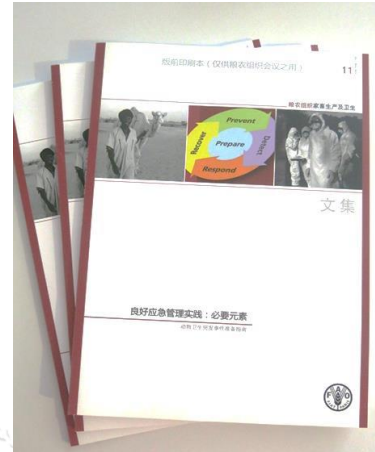


# GEMP Workshops since 2011

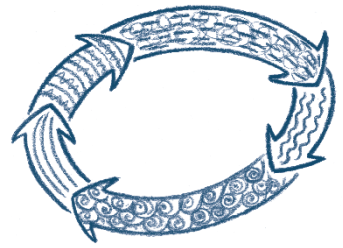
## PREPAREDNESS



**Grand Total:**  
**41 GEMP 'Essentials'**  
**Workshops**  
**130 countries**  
**Over 1000 participants**





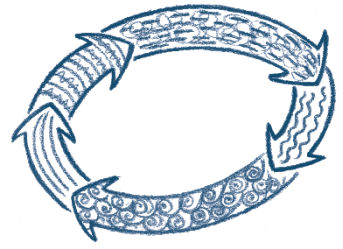


# GEMP: Customized / A la carte

PREPAREDNESS

- “Regional” GEMP training (WACA 2018, Asia 2019)
- “ASF” GEMP...
- “Basic” GEMP...
- “Phase specific” GEMP...  
(planned for 2020)





# Response Activities

RESPONSE

## New approach

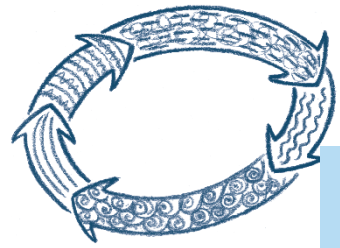
- Assess current preparedness and response mechanisms, and capacities in countries, and support the prevention and detection activities

## Alert

- Encourage and assist countries to take early action by conducting outreach and deploying early action missions to countries facing an imminent animal health risk

## Emergency

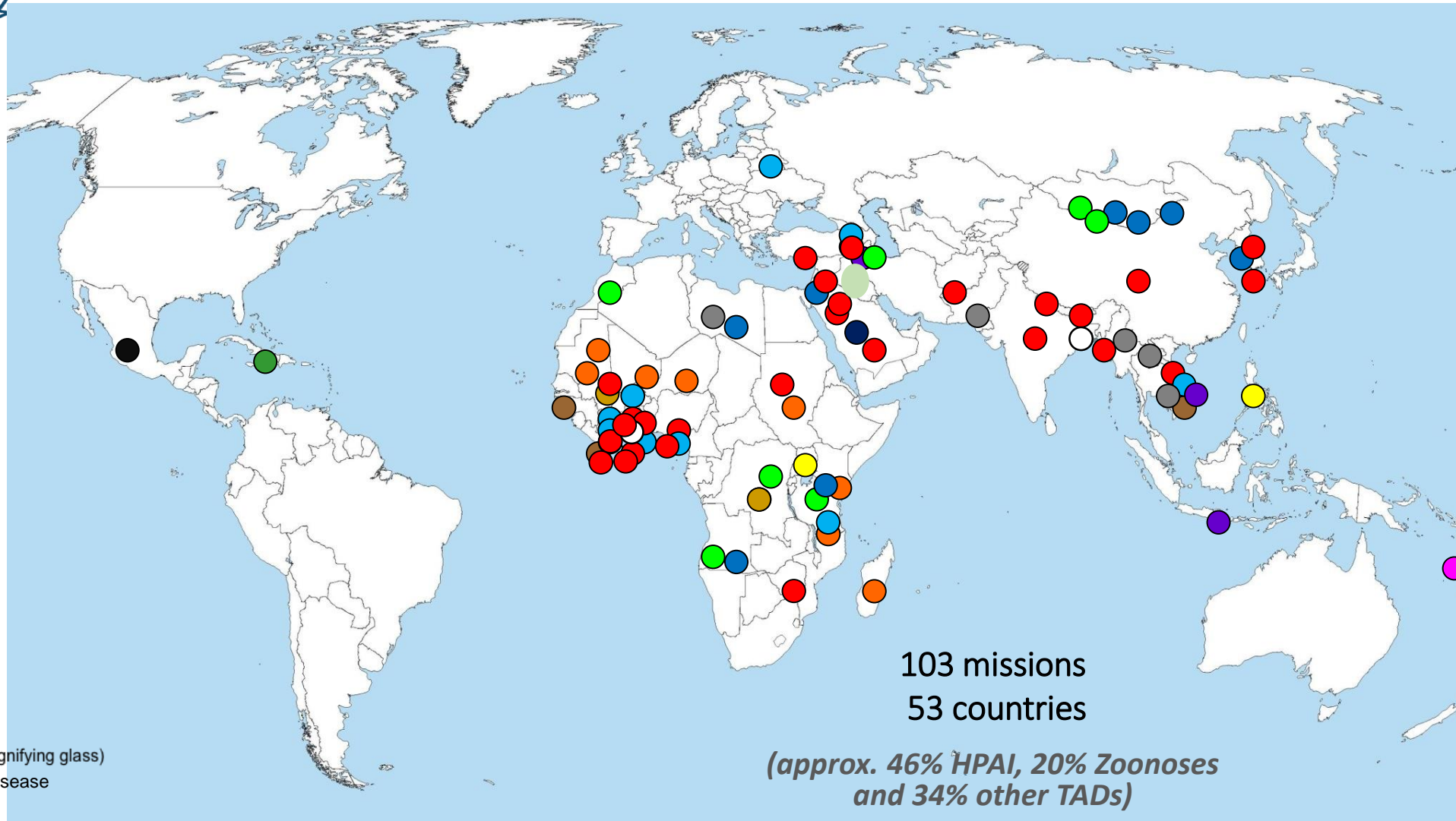
- Continue to deploy rapid response missions to assist countries who are responding to outbreaks.



# Emergency Missions To Date

## RESPONSE

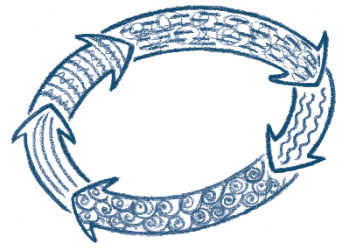
- ASF
- Anthrax
- Brucellosis
- HPAI
- Multiple TADs
- PPR
- A/H1N1
- ERV
- FMD
- PRRS
- PTV
- RVF
- Rabies
- Unknown (magnifying glass)
- Newcastle Disease
- Mers-CoV



Fish Kill / KHV (Irak)

October 2006 – June 2019





# RESPONSE MISSIONS

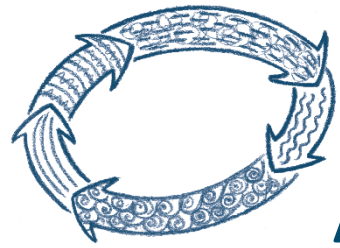
- **FMD mission to Zambia**
  - Assessment of the epidemiological situation and the risks of incursions of exotic serotypes



# RESPONSE

- **Equine influenza/AHS mission to Niger and Chad**
  - Assess the response to the outbreaks
  - Diagnostic of the diseases and biosecurity measures.





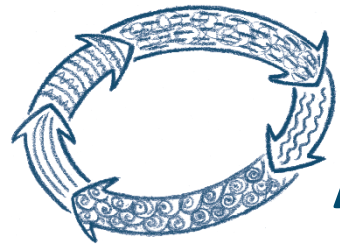
## African swine fever response missions 2019



Country	When	Type
<b>Cambodia</b>	May	Response
<b>Viet Nam</b>	March	Response
<b>Mongolia</b>	February	Response
<b>Lao People's Democratic Republic</b>	June	Alert
<b>Myanmar</b>	February	Alert

- **Coming up:** Papua New Guinea, ASF Alert mission, October 2019





## African swine fever response missions 2019

### Strengths of the affected countries

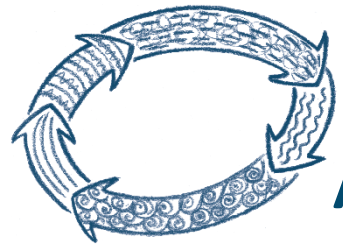
- **High-level political commitment**
  - ASF consultative meetings, steering committee
  
- **Risk communication**
  - Public awareness leaflets, posters at travel hubs, radio broadcasts
  
- **Involvement of all key stakeholders**
  - Private-sector-sponsored awareness events
  
- **Laboratory diagnosis capacity for ASF**



ជំងឺមេស្បែកព្រាហ្វិក

គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិប្រយុទ្ធនឹងជំងឺមេស្បែកព្រាហ្វិក  
Inquest ២០១៩



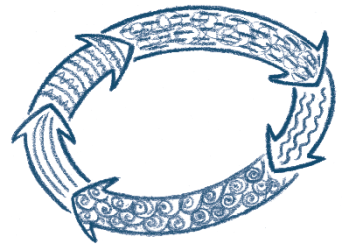


## African swine fever response missions 2019

### Risk factors for the continued spread of the disease

- **Backyard farming practices**
  - Free-ranging and scavenging animals, Swill feeding, home-slaughtering, sharing of boars,...
  - Poor biosecurity practices (farm and through value chains).
- **Non controlled movements**
  - Sick and dead pigs (black markets)
  - Contaminated humans and vehicles



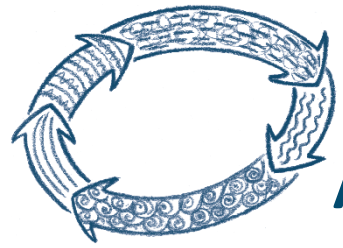


# Incident Coordination

## COORDINATION

As the central coordinating body for global animal health emergency management, EMC-AH provides services ranging from situation analysis and reporting, to coordination of an event or emergency incident.

- Restore the FAO Animal Health Emergency Operations Centre (AH-EOC) to function as the central coordinating body for emergency management practices in FAO animal health programmes.
- Create national, regional and international AH-EOC framework guidance.



## ASF Incident Coordination Group

Maintain situational awareness and updates on the situation

Identify needs and Provide guidance and tools for emergency response

Assess communication needs and coordinate related activities

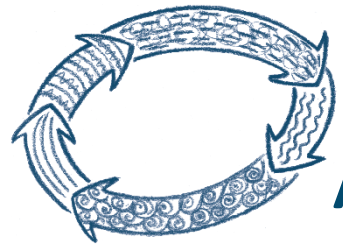
Monitor the implementation (Actions and the response)

### **ASF Incident Coordination Group**

Provide an accurate and unified picture of the incident

- Established in June 2019
- **Meetings:** bi-monthly
- **Participants:** FAO HQ, regional and countries office, partners (OIE)





# ASF Incident Coordination Group

COORDINATION

## ■ Communications activities:

- Global press release
- FAO ASF Talking Points:
  - Consistent messaging
  - Interactions with the media
- ASF podcasts
  - Interviews with FAO CVO, Juan Lubroth, and EMC-AH Manager, Ludovic Plée (EN and FR)



One year on, close to 5 million pigs lost to Asia's swine fever outbreak

FAO urges Asian countries to maintain strict control measures



Almost 5 million pigs in Asia have now died or been culled because of the spread of African swine fever (ASF), a contagious viral disease that affects pigs and that was first detected in Asia one year ago this month.

**9 August 2019, Rome** – Almost 5 million pigs in Asia have now died or been culled because of the spread of African swine fever (ASF), a contagious viral disease that affects domestic and wild pigs and that was first detected in Asia one year ago this month. While not dangerous to humans, the disease causes up to 100% fatality in pigs, leading to severe economic losses to the pig sector.

ASF is present in six Asian countries: Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Lao PDR, Mongolia and Viet Nam. The latest data provided by FAO indicates that current losses represent more than 10 percent of the total pig population in each of China, Viet Nam and Mongolia.

With FAO support, other countries in the region are ramping up preparedness efforts to prevent further spreading of the disease.

"As there is no commercially available vaccine, we need to place greater emphasis on other disease counter efforts. Countries must be vigilant at borders – land, sea or air – in preventing the disease's entrance and spread through the introduction of infected pigs or contaminated pork products. Outbreaks need to be reported immediately," said FAO's Chief Veterinary Officer Dr Juan Lubroth.



FAO is working with veterinary services and government representatives to increase biosecurity measures in affected countries, and is providing guidance for neighbouring countries on how to protect against the disease.

### Related Links

- 🔗 [FAO African swine fever situation updates](#)
- 🔗 [Emergency Management Centre for Animal Health](#)
- 🔗 [FAO African swine fever: detection and diagnosis manual](#)

### Contact

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Food and Agriculture Organization  
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*THANK YOU*

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