

出國報告(出國類別：開會、談判)

參加世界動物衛生組織第 31 屆 亞太區域委員會

服務機關：行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局

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摘要

世界動物衛生組織(OIE)第 31 屆亞太區域委員會正式會議於 2019 (108) 年 9 月 3 日至 9 月 6 日在日本仙台國際會議中心召開，我國代表團由 OIE 常任代表，行政院農業委員會動植物防疫檢疫局杜文珍副局長率本局周曉梅組長、劉雅方簡任技正及周鈺彬技正與會。區域委員會常任代表閉門交流座談會於 9 月 2 日召開，就 OIE 常代於 OIE 標準扮演之角色進行分組會議，包括瞭解從事標準制定之程序，以及由會員國自發性討論建立標準與執行，以強化區域領袖群體。正式會議議程重點內容為 OIE 於支持可持續發展目標之角色、2016-2020 年區域工作計畫架構、技術性議題(包括非洲豬瘟、抗生素抗藥性、狂犬病及食品安全等)討論、東南亞與中國大陸口蹄疫聯防計畫相關活動、獸醫服務體系評估、建構水生動物疫病防治策略、採認最後報告草案及其相關建議等。

壹、緣起及目的

「世界動物衛生組織」(World Organisation for Animal Health)前稱「國際畜疫會」，法文簡稱 OIE，成立於 1924 年，總部設在法國巴黎，草創時期僅 28 個會員國，至今已發展成為擁有 182 個會員國的全球性組織。其成立宗旨係維護國際動物及其畜產品之貿易安全，促進國際間動物衛生合作，其建立全球動物衛生研究中心及疾病診斷實驗室網絡，並為世界貿易組織(World Trade Organization, WTO)指定之動物健康與人畜共通傳染病相關標準、準則與建議制定機構，於非洲、美洲、歐洲、亞太及中東地區均設置有區域代表。OIE 每年 5 月召開年會，檢討前一年工作成果及規劃未來工作，每 5 年選舉執行長，每 3 年選舉各區域委員會、專家委員會及理事會。OIE 執行長於年會舉開前致函各會員國邀請其派員參加常任代表大會，該會為 OIE 之最高權力單位，各項建議案均須經過該會採認，始生效力。

OIE 基於協助各會員國防治動物疾病之使命，制定陸生、水生動物衛生標準之國際規範，積極協助會員國提升獸醫服務體系(Veterinary Services)品質、提升動物福利、重視動物產品食品衛生安全，導入全球健康一體(One Health)概念，以因應新興或再浮現之動物傳染病及人畜共通傳染病。此外，更與相關國際組織如聯合國糧農組織(FAO)及世界衛生組織(WHO)就上述議題層面積極合作，共同維護畜牧生產安全、糧食安全、動物福祉及人類健康。

我國於 1954 年加入並成為 OIE 正式會員，持續積極參與 OIE 年會、動物衛生標準制定與修正、技術性議題研討會及相關國際性或區域性會議。而我國除積極參與 OIE 各項會議與標準制定過程，亦於 2019 年完成 OIE 獸醫服務體系評鑑，並獲良好之評估成果，將依相關評估意見及後續建議，提升我國獸醫服務體系整體表現。

貳、正式會議議程與各節重點

本次出席區域委員會會議之會員國有澳大利亞、孟加拉、不丹、柬埔寨、中國、斐濟、伊朗、日本、馬來西亞、馬爾地夫、蒙古、緬甸、新喀里多尼亞、紐西蘭、巴布亞紐幾內亞、俄羅斯、新加坡、斯里蘭卡、我國、泰國、美國與越南，共 22 個會員國。派員出席之國際(或區域性)組織則有亞洲開發銀行(Asian Development Bank, ADB)、聯合國糧食及農業組織(FAO)及其跨境動物疾病緊急(應變)中心(Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases, ECTAD)、亞太區水產聯盟(Network of Aquaculture Centers in Asia-Pacific, NACA)、東南亞漁業發展中心(Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center, SEAFDEC)、太平洋共同體(Secretariat of the Pacific Community, SPC)、世界動物保護協會(World Animal Protection, WAP)、世界衛生組織(WHO)及其西太平洋區域辦公室(Western Pacific Regional Office, WPRO)，共 7 個組織。

2019/9/3

「開幕致詞」

分由農林水產省大臣政務官 Mr Susumu Hamamura、宮城縣縣長 Mr Yoshihiro Murai、OIE 執行長 Dr Monique Eloit、OIE 主席 Dr Mark Schipp 及亞太區域委員會主席 Dr Norio Kumagai 致詞歡迎常任代表、代表團、國際組織代表等蒞臨與會，盼本次會議各議題得有具體進展、各國常任代表交流意見與經驗、深化區域動物疫病聯防夥伴關係。

「採認議程」

本次委員會會議議程經所有與會代表一致同意與通過。

「任命會議委員會」

本次委員會會議主席為 Dr Norio Kumagai(日本)、副主席為 Dr Tashi Samdup(不丹)、總書記員為 Dr Him Hoo Yap(新加坡)。

「任命各節主席與書記員」

技術性議題(一)主席為 Dr Katulandage Ariyapala(斯里蘭卡)、書記員為 Dr Ye Tun Win(緬甸);技術性議題(二)主席為 Dr Baoxu Huang(中國)、書記員為 Dr Phan Quang Minh(越南);動物疫情分析主席為 Dr Alireza Rafiepoor(伊朗)、書記員為 Dr Anthony Zohrab(紐西蘭)。

「OIE 於持續發展目標(Sustainable Development Goals, SDG)之任務」

OIE 執行長說明 OIE 17 個永續發展目標是徵求會員國與多部門行動以達成更好更具永續性未來，另提醒 OIE 第六期策略計畫(OIE 6th Strategic Plan)相關工作乃透過組織達到更健康安全的環境。OIE 主席指出組織在過渡期間所面對現有與未來的挑戰，除 OIE 現行第六期策略計畫，尚需研擬第七期策略計畫，也說明建立第七期策略計畫期間公開諮詢邀集各方意見過程，其中一個重要議題即為發展與強化夥伴關係之需求，以及如何優化夥伴間合作。

委員會紀要如次：落實 OIE 標準之優勢可超越貿易便捷化，也可達到永續食物供應之目的，符合 17 個永續發展目標；OIE 為保障動物健康與福利之適當風險管理，乃為保障人類生活、動物生命、永續社會與穩定生產消費之關鍵因子；OIE 現有與未來挑戰包括競爭化國際貿易環境、技術優勢、各界合作、提升緊急應變能力、永續財源等，公開化諮詢與回應為建立與強化夥伴關係所需，盼可藉此優化夥伴間合作；另亦表達將於防疫一體(One Health)概念下，其將與 WHO 及 FAO 持續三方協作(Tripartite Collaboration)，也強調公私部門夥伴關係(public-private partnerships, PPPs)之重要性；OIE 身為其他組織重要夥伴應加強自身附加價值，亦應著手調整溝通策略以增加能見度及有效溝通。

會員國建議：永續經營目標建立於具備良好資源之獸醫服務體系，OIE 應提供資源以支持健全之國家獸醫服務體系，亦應提升其對於政府高層之影響，以激化中央機構政策制定者面對全球挑戰應負之責，以及其給予獸醫服務體系財政支援之重要性。OIE 第七期策略計畫應建立於可吸引政府高層與贊助者關注，計畫應具備工作架構及細部行動以利順利執行；常任代表為 OIE 於該國之大使，應透過政治論壇宣言以推廣 OIE 相關目標與計畫。

「2016-2020 年區域工作計畫架構」

區域委員會副主席(Dr Quaza Nizamuddin Hassan Nizam，馬來西亞常任代表)簡介已於第 29 次會議採認之計畫內容，並配合 OIE 第六期策略計畫順序性列出區域相關活動，以說明透過區域性角度，關鍵議題與其解決方案。

委員會紀要如次：區域工作架構需配合第七期策略計畫修正更新，以確保區域委員會持續提供意見於 OIE 標準、建議、政策與計畫等，促進區域科學優質性，以及區域性採認之活動與支援，而溝通與會員國聯繫也是首要工作；此外，2019 年底將完成 OIE WAHIS 與區域代表處網頁更新，將有助於強化資訊分享及更緊密的溝通策略。

「技術性議題（一）」

■ 人畜共通疾病與食品安全-促進動物與人類健康之合作

由北海道大學人畜共通傳染病研究中心副教授 Dr Norikazu Isoda 簡介其針對多部門合作機制(Multisectoral Coordination Mechanisms, MCM)以管控人畜共通傳染病之問卷調查結果。

委員會紀要與會員建議如次：鑑於此議題因含括人類、動物與環境三環，且涉社會、經濟及科學等因素，例如全球化、氣候變遷與人類行為改變等，須有多部門(獸醫、人醫與其他部門)合作機制以做為建立良好政府管理之關鍵與永續改善之先決條件。OIE、WHO 及 FAO 之三方協作已建立三方人畜共通指導方針(Tripartite Zoonosis Guideline, TZG)及其他支援 MCM 工具;另於 2019 年進行兩次問卷調查，其結果顯示 80%OIE 會員國已建立國家級之 MCM，惟仍有缺乏政府支援、資源取得與排序運用之困難、不易建立新的 MCM、多部門之平等分擔責任(equal sharing of responsibility)與否、能力建構等問題，爰 OIE 建議會員國應定期檢視並提升 MCM 以利技術活動有效執行。此外，進行資源綜整分析(resource mapping analysis)以確保適當資源與經費分配均有策略性排序，以及促進多部門間平等分擔責任，會員國應動物健康與人類健康部門於 MCM 下應緊密合作、建立自我評估系統或利用 OIE PVS pathway 及 WHO 國際健康規範監測與評估架構(International Health Regulations Monitoring and Evaluation Framework, IHR MEF) 評估工具，OIE 亦提供相關專家以協助建立或改進會員國 MCM。

■ 區域抗生素抗藥性(AMR)挑戰：

農林水產省官員兼 OIE AMR 新建工作小組主席 Dr Tomoko Ishibashi 簡介區域 AMR 挑戰。委員會紀要如次：區域會員國持續努力處理全球對 AMR 之關注，包括建立國家行動方案與多部門合作機制，而為讓努力轉成實際成果，合宜涵蓋生產用抗生素之法規架構的建立是不可或缺的。另 OIE 或其他關鍵夥伴提供抗生素使用(AMU)與 AMR 監測之技術支援以更新藥物相關法規，對於回應會員國需求實具助益。許多區域性與全球相關會議已辦理完竣，但會員國於執行面仍有顯著落差，不合宜的法規架構造成許多會員致力減低 AMR 時面臨嚴峻挑戰，爰 OIE 樂於透過獸醫立法協助計畫支援會員國建立 AMR 法規，而對建立與採認合宜法規之高度認同為 OIE 或其他夥伴協助時所需，技術需求與政治高層支持也是同等重要;建置與落實法規時，考量採用其他方式，例如改善生物防治、疫病彈性力防治措施(disease-resilient measures)等，以減低農場執行法規時

所受衝擊;在防疫一體的架構下，環境部門之參與需求扮演重要角色;而當 OIE 提及區域性適用之抗生素使用方式，亦須深入考量區域多樣性。

■ **亞太地區 2030 年前達成對零「犬媒介狂犬病」致人於死之全球目標成果：**

FAO 資深動物健康與生產官員 Dr Katinka de Balogh 簡介亞太地區對此目標的貢獻。委員會紀要如次：目前亞洲防治犬咬傷性人類狂犬病發生仍以犬隻疫苗注射為最有效控制與根除犬媒介性人狂犬病方式，其中針對家犬及流浪犬注射疫苗為最具效益之疫病控制措施，為建立狂犬病控制策略及確認適宜措施，流行病學調查之需求，包括犬隻生態研究與流浪犬普查，可深入瞭解人犬關係之社會文化因子。科學證據顯示犬隻預防注射疫苗可消滅狂犬病，智利與哥倫比亞均為實例，亞太地區應追求達到此目標。提供免費疫苗注射有其需要性，但流浪犬族群常因缺發資源而未被列入目標族群，透過公私部門夥伴關係，例如犬貓食品業，可為持續提供疫苗之其他資金來源。國境內有效之預防注射政策之推行約需至少 5-10 年，首先應確認風險最高區域施打疫苗然後逐步擴大範圍;針對家犬與流浪犬族群施打疫苗為最具成本效益及效力之疾病控制措施。急性案例發生地區倘涉流浪犬，就該族群施打疫苗時需考量人類感染風險，人道撲殺流浪犬隻須列入考量但非首要措施;跨境合作為疫情發生於邊境之重要作為，區域委員會作為眾多論壇之一，其提供相鄰國家機會以共同討論跨境防疫合作。獸醫部門之高層承諾，包括寵物飼養者責任性法規，為達成 2030 年全球撲滅犬媒介人類狂犬病之關鍵因子，公私部門應建立合作關係以尋求疫苗免費提供與施打之可行性。

■ **2018 年及 2019 年上半年之動物疫情分析：**

OIE 世界動物健康資訊與分析部門主任 Dr Montserrat Arroyo Kuribreña 簡報各國禽、豬、牛及水生動物應通報疾病之現況、通報方式、實驗室能力建構情形。委員會紀要如次：會員國肯定區域於疫病資訊通報義務的履行度與即時度之整體良好表現，惟於早期診斷與高度傳染性疾病(如非洲豬瘟)即時通報之表現尚有進步空間。另有一些延後通報，特別是區域會員國在水生動物疾病的通報以及後續追蹤情形的通報，均有改善空間;OIE 鼓勵區域會員國提升陸生或水生動物疫情通報的即時性、完整性與準確性，也提醒會員國其動物健康資訊分析部門持續與會員國就 WAHIS 上通報之特殊疫情與相關訊息保持聯絡。

針對禽病分析內容，OIE 強調區域會員國疫情診斷能力與通報速度，並鼓

勵維持良好監控政策以利早期偵測與快速應變，同時，OIE 亦鼓勵區域內具良好診斷能力之會員可提供協助予資源較缺乏會員。針對豬病分析內容，會員肯定疫情資訊品質，特別是關於非洲豬瘟，OIE 鼓勵非疫國會員應具備緊急應變對策，另外部分會員國仍未提供詳盡之疫情現況，如豬瘟與豬生殖呼吸症候群，將為其他尚不了解疫病傳播與發生率之會員國造成風險，故 OIE 鼓勵會員檢視與更新診斷能力建構資訊於年度報告，以為新的 WAHIS 之瀏覽選項參考。針對反芻獸疾病分析內容，主為口蹄疫、小反芻獸疫與牛焦蟲病，可觀察到區域提供之疫情資訊與診斷能力顯現較大落差，OIE 鼓勵會員可提供小反芻獸疫相關疫情資訊以利全球撲滅計畫，也鼓勵會員提升牛焦蟲病通報疫情之品質與持續性。針對狂犬病，OIE 點出高通報率與高品質之通報資訊，但也建議會員強化其於 Zero by 30 的參與度，改善監測能力建構與疫苗施打普及率，以降低疫病傳播。針對水生動物疫病，考量區域產業重要性及年度報告內容，OIE 建議會員提升通報透明度與即時性，因其為避免疫病傳播之關鍵，也盼會員履行義務提供水生動物通報窗口，給予其 WAHIS 登入授權與定期訓練。

2019/9/4

「技術性議題（二）」

■ 強化亞太區域非洲豬瘟(ASF)防控措施之合作：

由 FAO 亞太區域辦公室 ECTAD 計畫經理 Dr Wantanee Kalpravidh 與計畫協調專員 Dr Caitlin Holley 共同簡介區域相關活動如何促進參與者直接對談，以及相關建議陸續納入區域委員會考量。委員會紀要與會員建議如次：鑑於 ASF 於此區域日趨嚴重並持續擴大之疫情，且養豬產業對亞洲地區極具重要性，其複雜產業鏈所涉利害關係人及產業甚廣，經分析疫情傳播以人類活動為主要途徑，主要透過貿易與工作者跨境傳播，透過監測與診斷系統以早期偵測病毒，並即時通報以阻止疫病擴散。由於現無疫苗且僅能透過即時有效之生物安全措施控制疫情，公私部門緊密合作及會員國合作行動亦甚為重要。在全球跨境動物傳染病之防控策略架構(Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases, GF-TADs)項下，ASF 歐亞常設專家團已建立，全球倡議亦建置中，GF-TADs 現為 ASF 全球及區域最佳防控機制。OIE 建議獸醫主管機關應進行分析以確使養豬產業鏈及相關產業之利害關係人了解引入與散播 ASF 之風險途徑以降低風險。於政治支持與資源有效分配下，與其他主管機關建立並執行邊境與境內防疫措施，建立家豬與野豬監測系統並即時通報

OIE。可參考 OIE 公私夥伴關係手冊(Public and Private partnership Handbook)來改善公私部門合作關係以確保政策有效執行，並使私部門瞭解其於疾病控制之責任，區域夥伴可分享相關流行病學經驗與知識，會員國可建立防疫標準與手冊，疫情通報與資訊分享應透明化以利全球會員即時獲知。OIE 應透過各國 ASF 專家合作，確保即時獲得 ASF 最新科學資訊，以更新陸生動物衛生法典與手冊。OIE 應就區域內特殊族群分享科學、溝通與宣導資訊，召開區域性工作會議以傳達建立公私部門夥伴關係之最佳做法以強化獸醫服務體系。

■ OIE 動物疫情認可、官方防治計畫及維持之程序：

由 OIE 亞太區次區域副代表 Dr Laure Weber-Vintzel 及泰國國際家畜合作部門組長 Dr Wacharapon Chotiyaputta,分別簡報，前者(次區域副代表)進行即時線上調查與會代表對申請資格、程序與提供資訊等的瞭解，即時呈現調查結果可自我評估尚有何部分之認知與事實不同處，也讓與會代表對近年 OIE 將接獲之申請資料數量有初步了解。後者(泰國代表)說明其參與 OIE PVS 評估之前置準備、實際考察過程、評估結果與後續進展。委員會紀要如次：倘會員國境內無疫情史且撲滅策略已建立時，可考量向 OIE 申請認可為小反芻獸疫、口蹄疫及牛接觸傳染性胸膜肺炎之非疫國或認可其官方防治計畫，並應依 OIE 規範遞件申請。會員國於疫情現況或官方防疫計畫獲認可後，應於每年 11 月依陸生動物衛生法典所述提供年度確認問卷，以供審查是否維持疫情狀態或官方防治計畫;另區域及次區域代表處應於會員國表達欲提出非疫區認可及官方防治計畫認可時，提供所需程序及訓練，另該會員國亦可洽詢區域內已完成認可之國家相關經驗。

■ OIE 獸醫服務體系評鑑(PVS)途徑與技術經費夥伴：

本節由亞洲開發銀行(ADB)、澳洲外交經貿部、FAO、美國農業部及世界衛生組織代表，就推廣獸醫服務體系(VS)之重要性、政府及國際間對其之投資、OIE 如何透過 PVS 途徑強化、PVS 途徑的進化及 PVS 評估報告中應處理議題之困難等面向，提出其意見與各會員國交流討論，另強調 2017 年 OIE PVS 途徑智庫論壇所提關鍵結論：透過 PVS 途徑強化獸醫服務體系，以及其參與及投資。委員會既要如次：官方獸醫服務體系應能普及於私人獸醫服務較缺乏之偏遠地區，以確保較私人獸醫服務可持續於該等區域提供服務;跨領域之動物與人類健康部門協同合作實為全球健康安全之關鍵，農業部門之公共投資程度普遍

較低，決策者應考量將動物健康與農業畜牧生產部門做整體性規劃與投資，亦應瞭解動物健康對於社會經濟之重要性與必要性，以過去經驗為例，當遭遇嚴重動物疫情發生時，政治高層始關注其重要性，或可藉由近年非洲豬瘟嚴峻疫情，促使政府關注此議題與強化獸醫服務體系。另為利與決策者有效溝通，應透過創新性媒體傳遞關鍵訊息，而非僅是提供其受影響之動物數量等，OIE 於 2019 年「建立如何透過 PVS 途徑強化獸醫體系個案」可做為良好參考。無穩健之獸醫服務體系將無法達到 OIE 持續發展之目標，強化獸醫服務體系工具現在皆已建立，考量有限的經費，執行強化策略時應列優先順序。PVS 自我評估(工具)可提供各會員國定期檢視與全盤瞭解其需求及落差，亦為該國作為 OIE PVS 評估準備之良好方式。利用 IHR/PVS 的國家級聯繫工作會議(National Bridging Workshop, NBWs)結果，OIE 與 WHO 可共同推動公私部門對動物及人類健康之投資意願以支持全球健康安全。各國獸醫服務體系參與 WHO 聯合評估(JEE)亦相當重要，除顯示該國對動物健康議題與部門之重視度，可為強化獸醫服務體系契機，OIE 應於 PVS 前期提供會員國相關指引，以供其準備並列出行動方案之優先順序。因較低之投資程度亦反映在水生動物健康服務，會員國建議透過其水生動物聯絡點保持溝通並可藉由 PVS 工具提升效能。

■ 建立 OIE 水生動物健康策略、合作、永續性及未來：

由水生動物健康標準委員會主席 Dr Ingo Ernst 與 OIE 標準部門主任 Dr Gillian Mylrea 分別簡報，前者闡述水生動物對世界與亞洲的重要性，未來因應人口增加水生動物作為蛋白質需求來源之挑戰，後者說明部分區域應試圖改善水生動物管理及促進水生產業永續發展。續就 OIE 所列水生動物健康推行策略面向分組討論，並由區域計畫經理簡報「亞洲區域水生動物健康合作架構」。委員會紀要如次：現行欲推動策略應確保可優化現有 OIE 資源、能力及網絡，以提供策略效益性之水生動物健康管理;行動方案應符合並支持 OIE 第七期策略;應提供相關能力建構與田間管理之活動、強化夥伴合作;吸引具投資潛力與聚焦於策略實行優先順序。此外，會員國應參與策略建置並提供相關活動以確保執行效益，「亞洲區域水生動物健康合作架構」為強化區域會員國診斷網絡之良好倡議，將優先建立實驗室與專家名單等資訊，本次分組討論各組歸納意見亦將納入此倡議之相關考量。

技術性議題（一）及（二）於本次區域委員會會議採認後，將遞交 2020 年 5 月之 OIE 委員會認證，倘經認證，將納入 OIE 準則供會員國參考依循。

2019/9/5

文化參訪行程

2019/9/6

「東南亞與中國口蹄疫聯防計畫相關活動(SEACFMD)」

由亞太區次區域代表 Dr Ronello Abila 簡報 2016 年至 2019 年度相關活動辦理情形，包括介紹與推廣路徑圖、簡介區域會員國現有疫區與非疫區分佈情形與更新現況、簡介口蹄疫控制計畫執行情形與其相關支持性研究、簡報口蹄疫控制計畫相關工具、如何透過 PVS 強化區域口蹄疫疫情控制等。另簡介 2019 年 6 月國家協調員會議於蒙古舉辦情形及成果，包括協調平台之資訊分享、進階性了解口蹄疫流行病學、如何維持非疫狀態以及動物移動途徑圖像化等，會中說明資源取得性、政策落實困難度、生物安全措施執行落差等為主要弱點，可能面臨挑戰包括經費、政治承諾、其他跨境動物疫病、新病株入侵、獸醫服務體系能力建構等。最後說明 2021 年至 2025 年路徑圖目標，為拓展與維持口蹄疫非疫國家、透過漸進式控制途徑(Progressive Control Pathway, PCP)之工具以利進展、提升區域夥伴關係與實驗室網絡架構、強化獸醫服務體系以執行口蹄疫國家計畫以及提供成本效益考量之活動或計畫。預期展望則為持續改善監測能力與早期偵測應變能力、提高疫苗取得性、公私部門合力支持疫苗施打，建立有效之動物移動管制的風險考量政策與法規。

「第 32(下)屆亞太地區委員會會議辦理日期與地點」

全體表決同意泰國為下屆委員會會議主辦國，地點及日期等細節另於本次會議後討論。

「採認本次會議最終報告草案」

全體同意採認本次會議最終報告草案。

「閉幕致詞」

OIE 主席感謝全體與會代表的積極參與及踴躍發言，議題囊括範圍非常廣泛而討論意見亦相當中肯與具建設性，也感謝主辦會員國的細心安排與熱情招待，基於亞洲非洲豬瘟疫情仍未見緩和，盼會員國可持續依會議中採認之建議、策略計畫與行動方案為區域及全球動物健康議題持續努力。

參、心得與建議

- 一、經由參與本次區域委員會會議，可瞭解部分會員國面對緊急、常在或跨境動物疫情管控時產生或遭遇之問題時，政府高層對於動物健康部門及相關議題所應給予相當程度之重視、承諾及推廣，以利提升公私部門之夥伴合作關係、資源有效分配與取得，也應適度瞭解建立實驗室網絡與獸醫服務體系能力建構之重要性，以逐步強化國家動物疫病防控系統及運作機制。當動物疫病擴展至區域，區域聯防措施除需要區域各國為防範疫情蔓延所達成之共識，亦須建立資訊分享且透明化之交流平台或溝通管道，例如 OIE 動物疫病通報機制，以及疫情發生國家願意持續提供防控措施與相關成果，以利未發生疫情國家建置早期預警與防範作為。
- 二、身為 OIE 會員國之一，我國入會以來持續積極參與年會、區域委員會、議題研討會與工作會議，並於陸生或水生動物標準制定過程提供獸醫專業意見供其參考，亦派員於各類型會議中分享我國經驗以資交流並提高我國在 OIE 及相關區域組織之能見度與專業度，以此促進自我能力提升構建，亦為厚植我國參與國際組織之實力，惟國家動物健康部門對 OIE 或其他國際組織(例如世界貿易組織之食品安全檢驗與動植物防疫檢疫措施協定)之認識與瞭解其運作機制，應從年輕一代紮根，在動物科學及獸醫畜牧相關科系課程中安排簡介、透過各類報告方式呈現對該組織的了解程度，進一步協助各科系洽詢該組織提供赴外實習機會之可能性，藉由我國身為會員國之優勢維持國際席位，並形成區域聯盟於重要議題集體發聲串連意見，產生影響力進而引導共識制運作方向，另一方面，藉由與學術界新一代語文能力基礎深厚之年輕學子合作，研析國際組織相關文件與基本法規準則，提供專業意見予政府參考，續進入國際組織學習與深入了解內部運作，建立人脈及拓展世界觀，亦為未來國家動物健康部門培養中堅與領導人才，符合 OIE 組織年輕化及永續經營目標。

肆、誌謝

本次行程承蒙外交部協助支應部分與會經費，亦感謝臺北駐日本經濟文化代表處戴簡任秘書德芳熱忱協助及接待，得以順利與會，謹此致上最深謝意。

伍、附錄(一)一圖集



Figure1 第 31 屆亞太區域委員會與會代表團體合照



Figure 2 第 31 屆亞太區域委員會會議情形



Figure 3 我國常任代表及代表團發言情形



Figure 4 「OIE 水生動物健康策略、合作、永續性及未來」議題之分組討論情形



Figure 5 我國常任代表與其他與會代表交流



Figure 6 我國提供海報(三張)展示於會場

The Recognition Process of Being Free of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) without Vaccination by the OIE



Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine,
Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan



FMD Situation

Chinese Taipei consists of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu islands, located in East Asia between the Pacific Ocean and the Taiwan Strait.

In Chinese Taipei, Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) was first found in pigs on 19th March 1997. The virus (O/Taiwan/97 (Cathay Topotype)) is a pig-adapted strain that does not infect ruminants.

Between 2002 and 2008, there were no FMD outbreaks in Chinese Taipei. In 2009, FMD reoccurred and the virus isolated had about 90% similarity to the virus isolated before 2001. On Taiwan Island, the last case occurred in a pig farm located in Taichung City on 27th May 2013.

Except for the 2 cases of Type A FMD found in Kinmen County in May and June 2015, the remaining parts of Chinese Taipei have been free from FMD cases and the surveillance result shows that there has been no evidence of FMDV transmission for more than 3 years.

During the 85th General Session of the World Assembly of OIE Delegates held in Paris in 2017, a zone covering Taiwan, Penghu and Matsu was officially recognized by the OIE as free from FMD with vaccination.

During the 88th General Session of the World Assembly of OIE Delegates held in Paris in 2018, a zone covering Kinmen was officially recognized by the OIE as free from FMD with vaccination.

FMD vaccination program in the zone covering Taiwan, Penghu and Matsu areas has ceased since 1st July 2018. Besides, there has been no cases since then. Applying for recognition as FMD-free zone without vaccination of Taiwan, Penghu and Matsu areas in 2019.

The map shows the FMD-free zone covering Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen, and Matsu islands, with major cities like Taipei, Taichung, and Keelung marked.

FMD Control Policies

Risk Assessment

Before cessation of vaccination, in the zone covering Taiwan, Penghu and Matsu:

- FMD vaccination rate in cloven-hoofed animals has exceeded 90% in the zone.
- FMD immunization coverage rate at farms has exceeded 80% in the zone.
- Test results of Co-habitation test, the environmental samples collected from pig auction markets and pig slaughterhouses as well as sentinel pig experiments all indicate that FMD virus has been eliminated from this zone.

Active Surveillance (On-farm)

- Clinical inspections
- Serological testing: 1,400 pig farms and 460 ruminant farms per year 15 serum samples per farm based on epidemiological principle

Active Surveillance (Auction market)

- Clinical inspections
- Serological testing for NSP antibody on a daily basis 1-2 animals per original farm around 40 thousands samples/year

Passive surveillance

Clinically suspected cases are traced back to the original farm to conduct:

- movement restriction
- follow-up serological and virological sampling and testing

Other Prevention Measures

- Application of biosecurity principles at the farm level :
 - On and off farm control
 - Personal and vehicle biosecurity: Changing outer clothes and footwear when moving between different buildings, with the frequent use of disinfection baths and separate equipment
 - Routine cleaning and disinfection
 - Selective purchasing and quarantine
 - Self monitoring and reporting suspected cases
- Application of vehicle control through disinfection of transporting vehicles and establishments at auction markets and slaughterhouses
- Transporting vehicles are equipped with GPS
- Awareness program and education for farmers and stakeholders

FMD Control Policies

Case Control

- Movement restriction on the infected farms
- Culling of all animals on the infected farms
- Disposal of carcasses
- Vaccination on surrounding cloven-hoofed animal farms within 1 km radius area of the infected farms
- Surveillance on surrounding cloven-hoofed animal farms within 3 km radius area of the infected farms

Achievements

- No FMD cases have been detected since June 2013 in Taiwan, Penghu and Matsu islands
- No FMD cases have been detected since July 2015 in Kinmen islands

There is no cases of FMD in this zone for 12 months after the cessation of vaccination, and all other criteria listed in Article 8.8.2. of the Terrestrial Code are met, Chinese Taipei submit an application in 2019 for OIE's official recognition of the zone covering Taiwan, Penghu and Matsu as a FMD free zone where vaccination is not practiced

Future activities

- Continuous surveillance (Serological and clinical)
- Education of the farmers
- Improve biosecurity level on farm
- Continue to strengthen quarantine

31st Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania
Sendai, Japan, 2- 6 September 2019

海報一：我國申請 OIE 認可為未施打疫苗之口蹄疫非疫區相關過程

Preventing Chinese Taipei from Incursion of African Swine Fever



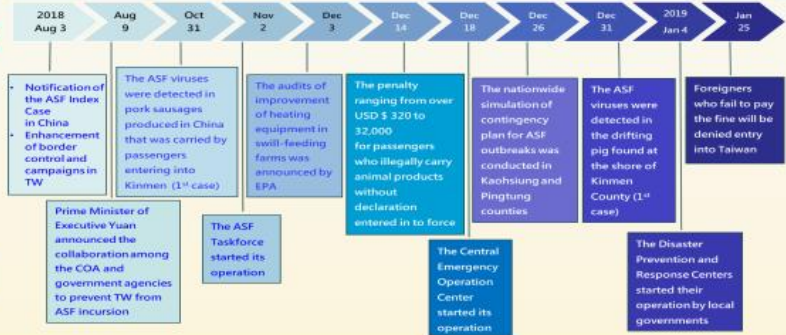
Bureau of Animal and Plant Health Inspection and Quarantine,
Council of Agriculture, Executive Yuan



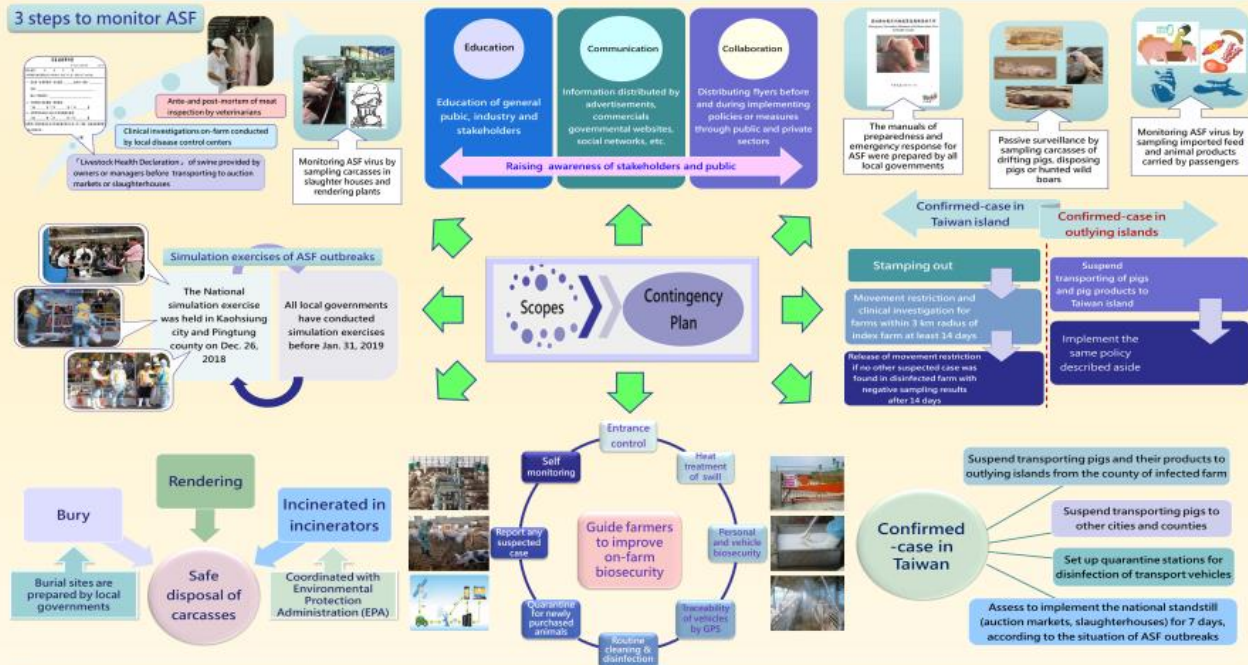
Disease Status



Timetable of Activating ASF Prevention and Preparedness



Policies and Measures of ASF Prevention and Preparedness



Current Partnership and Continuing Work



31st Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania
Sendai, Japan, 2- 6 September 2019

海報二：我國防範非洲豬瘟入侵相關措施

Antimicrobial Resistance Activities in Chinese Taipei

1. Abstract

The use of antimicrobials in livestock and the resulting antimicrobial resistance (AMR) of bacteria has become a great concern globally. Taiwan is active in combating antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and activities in AMR, including the controlled use of antimicrobials, phasing out antimicrobial growth promoter, enhancing AMR awareness, performing active AMR surveillance, collecting the data of antimicrobial use, and conducting multidisciplinary collaborations. In 2019, Taiwan has developed the national action plan on AMR and the plan will be executed during the period from 2020 to 2024. It is in line with AMR global action plan which focuses on raising awareness, training/education on AMR, surveillance of resistance and use, prevention of infections, and optimizing the use of antimicrobials in both human and veterinary/agriculture sectors.

2. Introduction

- To control AMR in livestock, in 2000, the Council of Agriculture (COA) and Ministry of Health and Welfare (MHW) reached an agreement that COA managed the use of antimicrobials in animal feeds and phased out antimicrobial growth promoters gradually. The highest priority for the removals is (1) antimicrobials that were banned in modern countries, (2) antimicrobials that posed a high risk to humans, and (3) antimicrobials that were medically important to humans. To date, total of 38 items of antimicrobial feed additives have been banned.
- Since 2006, COA initiated a livestock AMR surveillance program in poultry and swine. Subsequently, bovine samples were included in 2016. The aim of the surveillance program was to provide science-based evidence for policymaking of antimicrobial management.
- In 2017, to support Global Health Security Agenda (GHS) and to promote One Health activity of OIE, COA initiated an inter-ministerial project with MHW and Minister of Science and Technology (MOST). One objective of this project was to enhance multidisciplinary collaborations in combating AMR aiming to (1) whole-genome sequencing study of WHO prioritized pathogens, including *Salmonella*, MCR-1 *Escherichia coli*, vancomycin-resistance *Enterococcus*, and ESBL; (2) AMR surveillance of *Salmonella* isolated from carcasses; (3) risk assessment of antimicrobial growth promoters; (4) anti-cooidal drug resistance; (5) development of national action plan on AMR in Taiwan.

3. Activities

AMR Surveillance

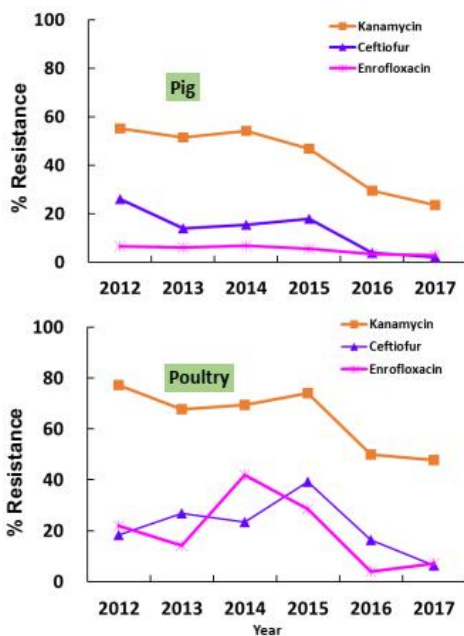


Figure 1. The resistance of three antimicrobials from *Escherichia coli* samples collected from pig or poultry. Samples were subjected to antimicrobial resistance tests according to CLSI guideline during the period from 2012 to 2017. The results exhibited a decreased trend of antimicrobial resistance level for *E. coli* isolated from pig and poultry through activities for AMR.

National Action Plan on AMR (2020-2024)



Figure 2. The national action plan on AMR developed in 2019. It will be executed from 2020 to 2024. The six goals of the plan are in line with the AMR global action plan (Left). Besides, BAPHIQ translated the OIE AMR "WE NEED YOU to handle antimicrobials with care" leaflets into Chinese version as the improvement tool of AMR awareness.

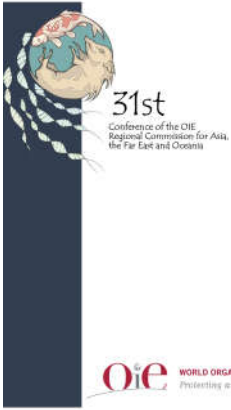
One Health Collaboration



Figure 3. BAPHIQ collaborates with Taiwan CDC to develop whole genome sequencing (WGS) platform (left), providing a fast-response mechanism toward a human outbreak to understand the potential source of *Salmonella Anatum* contamination. BAPHIQ publishes AMR data to the public annually to enhance data transparency and AMR awareness (middle). In 2017, BAPHIQ and CDC initiated the national action plan on AMR which is in line with the global action plan on AMR (right).

4. Conclusions

- AMR activities launched in Taiwan progressively promote the decrements of antimicrobial resistance, including kanamycin, ceftiofur, and enrofloxacin.
- The 4 years national action plan on AMR is in line with the global trend and will be executed in 2020.
- Mutual collaboration on AMR will be conducted continuously either with public health sectors or international organizations.



The role of the OIE in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals: developing and improving collaborative partnerships

Dr Monique ELOIT
OIE Director General

Dr Mark SCHIPP
OIE President



“an urgent call for action by all countries in a global partnership. They recognize that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with strategies that improve health and education, reduce inequality, and spur economic growth”

oie
Working to achieve a healthier and safer planet and supporting stronger national Veterinary Services based on principles of good governance and the quality of Veterinary Services



OIE's strategic goals align with the SDGs and are united by a common global vision for economic prosperity, social and environmental welfare of populations

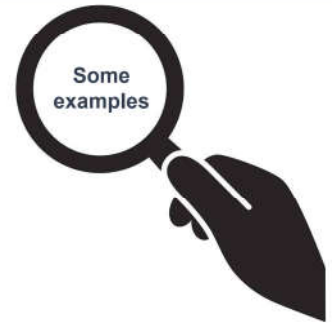


Strategic Objective 1: Securing animal health and welfare by appropriate risk management

- Develop standards to protect Members from the introduction of diseases and pathogens, without setting up unjustified sanitary barriers
- Encourage international solidarity for the control of animal diseases
- Guarantee better food of animal origin
- Manage diseases at the human-animal-environment interface in line with the “One Health” concept
- Promote animal welfare through a science-based approach



Strategic Objective 1: Securing animal health and welfare by appropriate risk management



Strategic Objective 1: Securing animal health and welfare by appropriate risk management

OIE standards



20% of production losses worldwide can be attributed to animal diseases

! Benefits of implementing OIE standards go beyond trade facilitation: they play a role in achieving a sustainable food future, creating jobs, fighting poverty and hunger, and developing the economy

Contribution to the SDGs



Strategic Objective 1: Securing animal health and welfare by appropriate risk management

Aquatic Animals



- 120 million people are directly or indirectly employed in fisheries
- Aquaculture is practiced by the world's poorest farmers and by large companies
- Fish corresponds to 20% of the average per capita intake of animal protein for 3.2 billion people
- To satisfy growing demands, production will have to double by 2030

💡 “Developing an OIE Aquatic Animal Health Strategy”
Discussion during the week.
Your participation will be key!

Contribution to the SDGs





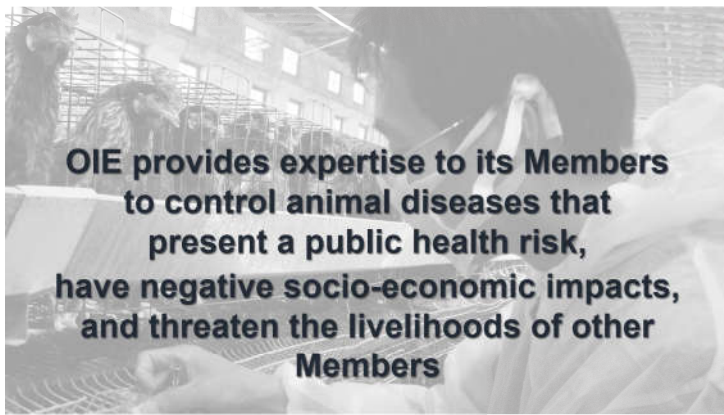
Strategic Objective 1: Securing animal health and welfare by appropriate risk management

ASF kills pigs
Don't be the carrier of a deadly pig disease

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

- In the region, pig production and pork consumption are both economically and culturally important
- Serious socio-economic consequences and implications for food security
- Control requires all actors to be vigilant and to take action
- Awareness campaign 'ASF Kills Pigs'
- 2nd SGE-ASF Meeting for Asia, Tokyo (Japan), July 2019
- GF-TADs Handbook on African swine fever in wild boar and biosecurity during hunting
- 87GS Technical Item 2
- Regional Conference Technical Item 2
- Chapter 15.1 Infection with ASFV
- Launching a global initiative for the control of ASF under GF-TADs

Contribution to the SDGs

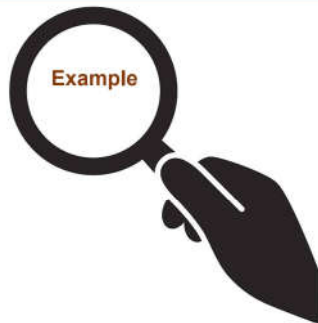


Strategic Objective 2: Establishing trust through transparency and communication

- Collect, analyse and disseminate latest scientific information to help Members take preventive action and control animal diseases
- Ensure transparency of the global animal health situation
- Increase awareness of the important role national Veterinary Services play in society and their contribution to overcoming global challenges

Contribution to the SDGs

Strategic Objective 2: Establishing trust through transparency and communication



Strategic Objective 2: Establishing trust through transparency and communication

- Communication must be rapid, contextual and understandable
- Communication is key to avoid the international spread of diseases
- At the 11th GFFA, 74 Ministers called for the development of digital systems to improve data use and accessibility in agriculture

- OIE-WAHIS
- OIE digitalisation
- Development of communication tools
- GBADs

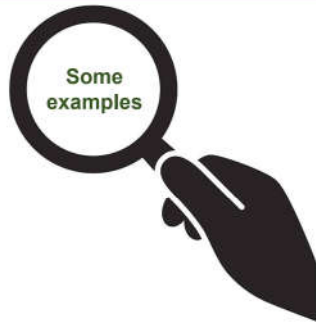
Contribution to the SDGs



Strategic Objective 3: Ensuring the capacity and sustainability of Veterinary Services

- Develop and revise standards and guidelines related to good governance of Veterinary Services
- Support Members to strengthen their Veterinary Services, through the PVS Pathway
- Provide capacity building opportunities to OIE Delegates and Focal Points on a broad range of topics to improve adoption and implementation of OIE standards

Contribution to the SDGs



Training of OIE Delegates is key to ensure that all regional contributions and needs are well addressed in the OIE activities for the regional and worldwide benefit

- Better use of OIE Reference Centres - OIE Platform for the training of the Veterinary Services
- New Delegates seminar (1-month distance-learning and 1-day workshop)

Contribution to the SDGs



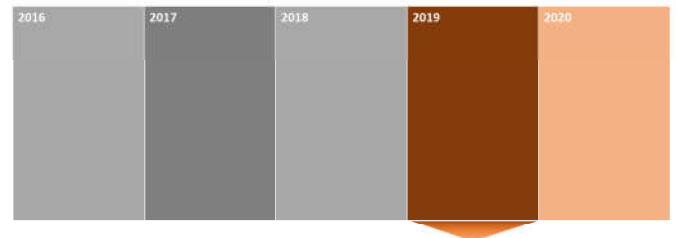
PPPs have the potential to improve the quality of Veterinary Services worldwide

- Resolution #39 at 85GS
- On-line survey of public and private partners
- Brochure and typology released at 86GS
- PPP Kiosk during 87GS
- PPP impact assessments
- Handbook of guidelines released at 87GS
- Regional Training Workshop for PPP for South Asia, Kathmandu (Nepal) 17-18 October 2019

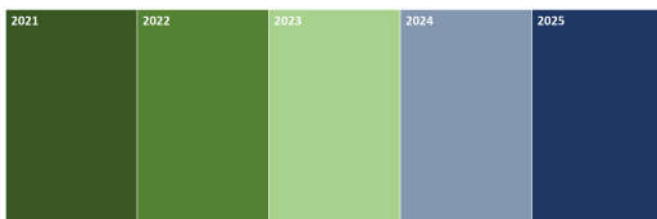
Contribution to the SDGs



Current and future challenges



OIE Sixth Strategic Plan



OIE Seventh Strategic Plan

<p>Securing animal health and welfare by appropriate risk management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competitive international trade environment Technological advancements Increased awareness of the OIE Data access and analysis for decision making
<p>Establishing trust through transparency and communication</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparedness to a rapidly evolving global context Climate change mitigation and eco-system health preservation Changes in consumption patterns and production systems
<p>Ensuring the capacity and sustainability of Veterinary Services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-economical, cultural and geopolitical factors Sustainable and appropriate financing Expertise and capacity development Multisectoral collaboration

We need your engagement!



Develop and strengthen partnerships

Optimise cooperation with partners

Ensure multisectoral **collaboration**

Capitalise on **stakeholder capacities**, including through PPPs

Strengthen and broaden our network of strategic partners



OIE has a central role to play in responding to today and tomorrow's global challenges

Optimise cooperation with partners

1. Strengthen OIE's voice in the global policy dialogue

- **Raise OIE's profile by demonstrating its** legitimacy and value-added
- **Garner long-term political support and engage** in 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- **Foster political dialogue** through ministerial panels at OIE events
- **Participate in political fora** (UNGA, G7, G20, WEF, GFFA)

Optimise cooperation with partners

2. Collaborate for impact

- Effectiveness
- Synergy
- Best practices
- Strategy



Optimise cooperation with partners

3. Enhance OIE's added-value as a partner

- Adapted Communication strategy to increase OIE visibility and result-based communication
- Comprehensive partnership engagement policy and relationship management framework
- Report against KPI to measure progress and impacts as well as inform future directions

THANK YOU !



Regional Work Plan Framework 2016-2020

Adopted at the 29th Regional Conference, September 2015, Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

(Updated at the Regional Commission meeting, 21 May 2018, Paris, France)

OIE Delegate of Malaysia
Vice-president of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania

Dr Quaza Nizamuddin Hassan Nizam

Regional Work Plan Framework 2016-2020: State of play and challenges

31st Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania
Sendai, Japan, 3-6 September 2019



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH Protecting animals, preserving our future

- Align with the OIE 6th Strategic Plan
- Address current needs and priorities in the region

In order to

- Provide input to OIE standards, recommendations, policies and programmes
- Promote scientific excellence in the Region
- Provide regionally-adapted activities and support

To be renewed in alignment with the OIE 7th Strategic Plan

OIE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

REGIONAL WORK PLAN FRAMEWORK 2016-2020



OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania



Alignment with the OIE 6th Strategic Plan

Regional Objectives	6 th Strategic Plan					
	Strategic Objectives			Cross-cutting Areas		
	1 Risk management	2 Transparency	3 Veterinary Services	A Excellence	B Engagement	C Management
1 Transparency and Communication in Animal Diseases Information		●		●		
2 Contribution to the Development of Scientifically-Based Standards and Guidelines	●	●		●	●	
3 Capacity Building for National Veterinary Services	●		●			●
4 Prevention, Control and Eradication of Animal Diseases including Zoonoses	●		●		●	●
5 Ensuring the Scientific Excellence of Information and Advice	●		●	●	●	
6 Cooperation with Partner Agencies in the pursuit of "One Health" Concept	●					●

Review of specific activities 1/7

Achieved	Partially Achieved	Not Achieved
----------	--------------------	--------------

Specific activities	Evaluation/ Recommendation
1. Regional Core Group Communication and coordination will be enhanced by the establishment of a <u>Regional Core Group</u> .	RCG was composed of elected members of Council and RC Bureau, plus a few approved members, in May 2018, then some members were changed in May 2019.
2. The Regional Core Group will	
1) Hold a meeting at least once a year to help determine <u>common positions on key issues</u> , and when appropriate by e-mail or teleconference.	• <u>Common positions on key issues</u> were not defined. • <u>Common positions on key issues</u> were not defined.
2) Enhance the <u>information sharing</u> among Members on OIE-related matters.	• Sent bulk emails to the members to inform major OIE events, publication, etc., in collaboration with OIE HQ.
3) Inform the members of the region of relevant OIE issues, news and upcoming events and stimulate <u>active participation</u> of members.	• Forthcoming events are posted and updated on the Regional website. • Save-the-date messages were sent.
4) Provide the opportunity for members' feedback on all issues of significance and provide the OIE with these inputs.	• Collecting feedback from members has been weak.
5) Improve regional participation in the <u>OIE standard setting process</u> .	• A limited number of members have been actively participating. • Regional Coordination Mechanism worked.
6) Strengthen collaboration with other OIE Regional Commissions.	• Invited European and American Regions to ASF SGE meetings.
7) Monitor and review the Regional Work Plan biannually.	• Now you are working on this!

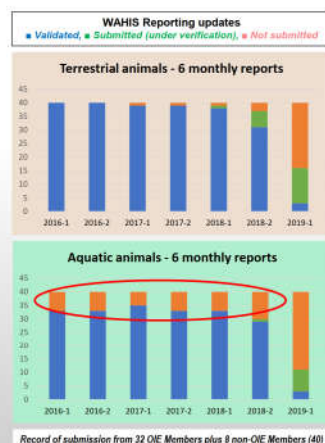
Review of specific activities 2/7

Achieved	Partially Achieved	Not Achieved
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Specific activities	Evaluation/ Recommendation
3. Transparency and Communication in Animal Disease Information The <u>Regional Commission members will</u>	
1) Improve <u>disease notification</u> , including diseases of aquatic animals and wildlife, so that the first indications of significant disease events in the territory of a member can be made immediately to the OIE.	• Generally good. • Disease reporting for aquatic animals and wildlife still needs improvement.

Disease reporting

- WAHIS "6 monthly report" from the OIE Members in the Region is generally good.
- Some members seem to have difficulties in submitting the report on aquatic animal diseases.
- New OIE WAHIS will launch in 2020.
- Regional Cores such as ARAHIS and OIE-NACA QAAD will be consolidated to the new OIE WAHIS in due course.



Review of specific activities 3/7

Achieved	Partially Achieved	Not Achieved
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Specific activities	Evaluation/ Recommendation
4. Contribution to the Development of Scientifically-Based Standards and Guidelines The <u>Regional Commission members will</u>	
1) Make <u>comments on OIE documents</u> (Reports of Specialist Commissions) and share their comments within the Region utilising Regional Delegates' Site.	• Use of Regional Delegates' Secure Access System is still low. The System will be renovated soon. • Several cases where experts for ad hoc group, think tank or other technical activities were recommended from the region.
2) Recommend experts suitable for nomination to Specialist Commissions, Working Groups or <i>ad hoc</i> Groups to the OIE.	• Coordinating for science-based comments to OIE Standards was discussed at the ASEAN. ASWGL will explore methodology/protocol to increase sub-regional participation and possible coordination.

Comments on the OIE Code Commission report

Submission of comments in last 10 years

- Members submitted comments are increasing
 - 2010-2012 ave.: **5.8** members
 - ⇒ 2017-2019 ave.: **9.3** members
- Amongst 32 OIE members:
 - 5 members** submitted almost every time (twice a year)
 - 3 members** submitted more than half of the times
 - 8 members** submitted sporadically
 - 16 members** have never submitted

Comments on the TAHSC reports

- Every time
- Frequent
- Sporadic
- Never



Comments on Aquatic Animals Commission reports

Submission of comments in last 10 years

- Members submitted comments are quite stable at a low level but has increased slightly the last 3 years:
 - 2010-2016 average.: **6.9** members
 - ⇒ 2017-2019 average.: **9.7** members
- Amongst 32 OIE members:
 - 6 Members** submitted almost every time (twice a year)
 - 7 Members** submitted sporadically
 - 19 Members** have never submitted

Comments on the AAHSC reports

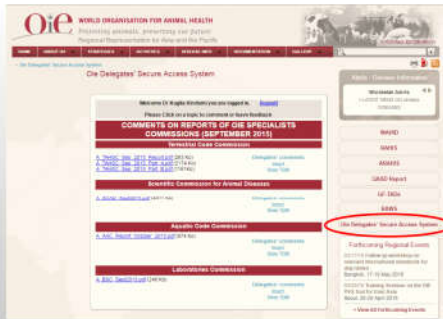
- Every time
- Sporadic
- Never



Sharing comments among members

Regional Delegates' Secure Access System

- launched in October 2015
- only a few members uploaded their comments for sharing
- will be renovated with the launch of the **new Regional Website**
 - ⇒ easier access, more interactive



Review of specific activities 4/7

Achieved	Partially Achieved	Not Achieved

Specific activities	Evaluation/ Recommendation
5. Capacity Building for National Veterinary Services	
The Regional Commission members will	
1) Actively engage with the OIE PVS Pathway for Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services.	Engagement with PVS tools for terrestrial animals is active, while that for aquatic animals is very low.
2) Promote the participation of National Focal Points in training courses and workshops and strengthen the network among National Focal Points in the country as well as in the Region.	FP Seminars for several topics were held successfully. In-country meetings with Delegate and all FPs were held in some countries taking opportunities of other meetings.
3) Promote the introduction and implementation of the RAWS Action Plan .	RAWS AG meetings were held physically or virtually, taking opportunities of other meetings.
4) Promote the regional network of VEEs consistent with OIE policies.	VEE & VSB workshops were held at regional and sub-regional levels. Collaborations with Regional Vet School associations are ongoing. ASEAN VSB Network was created.

PVS Pathway Cycle and Toolkit

Based on the outcome of the PVS Think Tank (2017)

- Orientation Training Workshops were conducted/planned at sub-regional level.
 - For SAARC and Mongolia (Feb. 2019)
 - For ASEAN, Timor Leste and PNG (Dec. 2019)
- PVS missions are progressing.
- Promotion of the PVS tool for aquatics is needed.
- Monitoring and follow-up of PVS missions need to be strengthened.

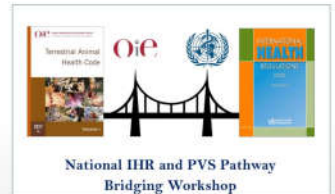


State of Play In Asia Pacific (32 OIE Members)

PVS Pathway	Mission done	In 2018-2019 [planned]
Evaluation	27	India, Chinese Taipei
Aquatic	3	
Gap Analysis	19	Pakistan, PNG
Follow-up	7	Cambodia, [Iran, Mongolia]
Aquatic Follow-up	1	
Legislation Identification	8	Myanmar
Laboratory	4	

IHR and PVS National Bridging Workshops

- IHR JEE (Joint External Evaluation)**
Ensure Veterinary Services fully involved in IHR JEE. (PVS experts, PVS mission reports)
- PVS IHR National Bridging Workshops**
Based on results of both PVS Pathway and IHR JEE, facilitate coordination between sectors to operationalise "One Health"



	2016	2017	2018	2019 [Planned]
IHR JEE	Bangladesh, Cambodia, Viet Nam	Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, R.O. Korea, Indonesia, Australia, Bhutan	Japan, Singapore, Philippines, New Zealand	[D.P.R. Korea]
IHR-PVS Bridging WS		Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Indonesia	Bhutan	Bangladesh [Myanmar, Lao P.D.R.]

OIE National Focal Points

- NFPs are to assist the Delegate:
 - To comment on draft standards proposed by the OIE
 - Prepare and implement appropriate legislation
- In-country networking / regional networking
 - In-country gathering of OIE Delegate and NFPs was organized in some countries
 - Strengthening regional network through regional initiatives
 - Animal Welfare Advisory Group
 - Regional Collaboration Framework for aquatic animal health
 - Participating in global campaign on rabies, AMR

Regional Seminars for OIE National Focal Points

Focal Point	2010	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
WAHIS		o		o			o			Global
Veterinary Products		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Animal Welfare	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Veterinary Laboratories			o				o			o
Wildlife	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Communication				o						o
Food Safety	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o
Aquatic Animals		o	o				o			o

Veterinary education (VEEs)

- Regional Workshops** for Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs) and Veterinary Statutory Bodies (VSBs)
 - 31 Aug-1 Sep 2017 (Incheon, R.O. Korea)
 - 19-20 Nov 2018 (Tokyo, Japan)



Parent	Beneficiary	Start	End
Tufts University, USA	Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Science University, Bangladesh	2014	2019
University of Queensland, Australia	Non Lam University, Vietnam	2015	2019
The University of Tokyo, Japan	Royal University of Agriculture, Cambodia	2018	2020
Massey University, New Zealand	University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka	2014*	2018
Hokkaido University, Japan	Mongolian University of Life Sciences, Mongolia	2017*	2019

*Endorsed by the OIE

- Networking**
 - Asian Association of Veterinary Schools (AAVS)
 - South-East Asia Veterinary School Association (SEAVSA)
 - Federation of Asian Veterinary Associations (FAVA)
 - ASEAN Veterinary Statutory Body Network (AVSBN)



Review of specific activities 5/7

Achieved	Partially Achieved	Not Achieved

Specific activities	Evaluation/ Recommendation
6. Prevention, Control and Eradication of Animal Diseases including Zoonoses	
The Regional Commission members will	
1) Support and participate in strengthening regional strategies and roadmaps for HPAI, FMD, CSF, PPR and Rabies under the close collaboration with the <u>GF-TADs</u> Regional Steering Committee.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GF-TADs related activities have been active. SEACFMD is progressing, SGE-ASF was newly created.
2) Promote the OIE Official Disease Status or the OIE Endorsed Official Disease Control Programme, as well as the self-declaration of disease-freedom.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progressing, but more proactive application could be sought.
3) Strengthen specific programmes for addressing <u>aquatic animal diseases</u> in collaboration with relevant partners active in the field.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional Collaboration Framework is progressing in collaboration with regional partners i.e. NACA, SEAFDEC, FAO, as well as OIE Reference Centres.
4) Promote the mutual collaboration among neighbouring countries on <u>border control</u> of animals and animal products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing, particularly under SEACFMD and SGE-ASF framework.



GF-TADs

Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases



- Regional Steering Committee Meetings & Sub-regional Meetings of GF-TADs
- Two-year Action Plan 2017-2018
- Each sub-region defines priority diseases (ASEAN, SAARC, SPC and East Asia)
- Standing Group of Experts on ASF was launched in April 2019.

Regional Priority Diseases	ASEAN Southeast Asia	SAARC South Asia	SPC Pacific	East Asia
FMD	o	o	preventative activities	o
Avian influenza	o	o		o
Swine diseases	o	o		o
PPR	o	o		o
Rabies	o	o		o



Official Disease Status (2019)

Disease	Official status	Number of OIE Members	
		World	Asia
FMD	Free, w/o vaccination (zone)	68 (11)	9 (1)
	Free, with vaccination (zone)	2 (7)	0 (1)
	Official control programme	6	4
BSE	Negligible BSE risk (zone)	49 (2)	6 (1)
	Controlled BSE risk	6 (1)	1
CBPP	Free	18 (1)	5
	Official control programme	1	0
AHS	Free	69	12
PPR	Free (zone)	57 (1)	8 (0)
CSF	Free (zone)	36 (3)	3 (0)

Figures in parentheses denote those recognised as having free zone(s) with relevant status



Review of specific activities 6/7

Achieved	Partially Achieved	Not Achieved

Specific activities	Evaluation/ Recommendation
7. Ensuring the Scientific Excellence of Information and Advice	
The Regional Commission members will	
1) Promote capacity of national veterinary services by hands-on trainings and workshops utilising <u>OIE Reference Centres</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many workshops and hands-on trainings have been conducted in collaboration with RCs.
2) Encourage laboratory <u>twinning</u> projects in collaboration with OIE Reference Centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing.



Reference Centres

- Regional Activities in collaboration with Reference Centres
 - Organize regional events in collaboration with Reference Centres
 - Hands-on trainings or workshops on rabies, swine diseases, avian influenza, AMR, etc.
 - Support the OIE Laboratory Twinning Programme
 - Avian diseases (4), Aquatic diseases (4), Rabies (3), Equine diseases (2), Brucellosis (1), FMD (1), Salmonellosis (1), CSF (1), Others (4)
 - Support proficiency tests, sample submission for diagnosis
- (In progress)
- Web-based platform for Reference Centres to support communication and collaboration.
 - Regional Collaboration Framework on aquatic animal health in collaboration with relevant RCs in the region.



Review of specific activities 7/7

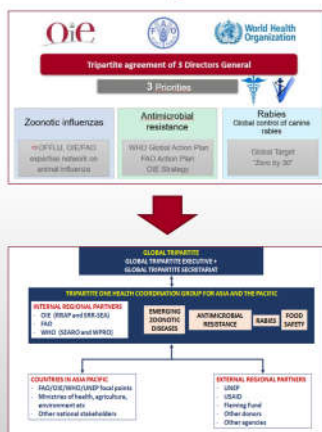
Achieved	Partially Achieved	Not Achieved

Specific activities	Evaluation/ Recommendation
8. Cooperation with Partner Agencies in the Pursuit of "One Health" Concept	
The Regional Commission members will	
1) Promote multisectoral collaboration in the country with the support of the <u>FAO-OIE-WHO tripartite partnership</u> under the One Health concept.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Under the <u>regional tripartite</u> collaboration, there are many activities ongoing. Rabies.
2) Adopt and implement the <u>National Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance</u> in collaboration with tripartite partners.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In accordance with the OIE Strategy on AMR, many activities are ongoing both at regional and country levels.



FAO-OIE-WHO Tripartite Partnership

- In alignment with the Global Tripartite Partnership, the Regional Tripartite has been collaborating in "one Health" approach, including HPAI, Rabies and AMR.
 - Setting up a Tripartite One Health Coordination Group for Asia Pacific.
 - Monthly telecons covering all One Health topics.
 - Joint workshops, joint campaign for World Rabies Day, World Antibiotics Awareness Week.
- (In progress)
- High level joint commitment
 - Terms of Reference
 - Publicity Leaflet



Activities on zoonoses and AMR

- (Rabies)
 - ASEAN-Tripartite Rabies Meeting on 4-5 December 2018 in Ha Noi, Viet Nam
 - Workshop on Enhancing Progress Towards Rabies Elimination "Zero by 30" in the SAARC Region.
 - Hands-on Laboratory Training on Rabies Diagnosis (Myanmar, Philippines, Malaysia)
- (AMR)
 - Workshop on Monitoring of the Quantities and Usage Patterns of Antimicrobial Agents Used in Animals (Philippines, Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao, Myanmar, Nepal, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh)
 - Seminars on AMR for Veterinary Education Establishments and Private sectors (Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Vietnam, Sri Lanka)
 - Short-term Training on AMR
- (Avian Influenza)
 - Regional Expert Group Meeting for the Control of Avian Influenza (Sapporo, Japan)

8th Asia-Pacific Workshop on Multi-sectoral Collaboration at the Animal-Human-Ecosystems Interface
9-11 April 2019, Bangkok, Thailand



Way forward

- Regional Work Plan Framework will be updated/revised in alignment with the OIE 7th Strategic Plan.
- Taking advantage of the launch of the updated "OIE WAHIS" and the new "OIE Regional Website", improve and strengthen information sharing and provision of support to members.

Any suggestions are welcome!



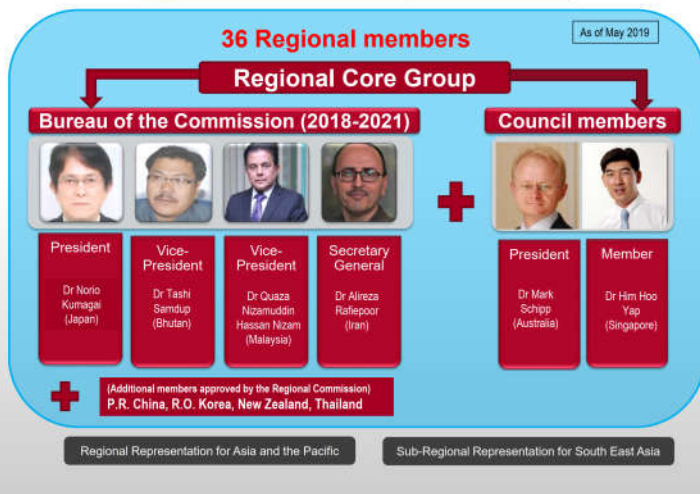
World Organisation for Animal Health - Protecting animals, Preserving our future | 25



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Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania



RCG's activities



- Face-to-face meetings**
 - After the last Regional Conference in Malaysia (Nov. 2017)
 - During the OIE General Sessions in 2018 & 2019
- Virtual meetings by e-mail or teleconference**
 - Regional Coordination Mechanism
 - Intervention on behalf of 32 Regional Members
 - Selection of technical items and speakers
 - Provisional Programme for the Regional Conference
- Information sharing among Members**
 - Forthcoming events on the OIE Regional Website
 - "Save the date" messages
 - Reminders about OIE issues
 - Active participation of members



Forthcoming OIE Regional Events in Asia and the Pacific 2019 (indicative)

EVENT	DATE	PLACE	INITIAL GROUP
Regional Workshop on Animal Feed Safety (RWFSS)	15-16 Feb	Tokyo, Japan	Asia Pacific (AP)
International PVS Pathway Transition Training for 12-15 Feb	12-15 Feb	Fuku, Japan	South Asia (SA) and Southeast Asia (SEA)
Facilitation of the movement of high performance services for international compliance: the selected Path members of the Global VHS (GVM)	19-20 Feb	Hong Kong SAR	Asia Pacific (AP)
Regional Conference on ABS to support regional research and other publications (joint conference with WHO/FAO)	6-8 Mar	Bangkok, Thailand	South East Asia (SEA)
Global Risk Assessment Workshop (GRAW)	6-8 Mar	Osaka, Indonesia	Asia Pacific (AP)

Zoonosis and food safety

- improving collaboration between animal and public health professionals to achieve a better outcome-

Norikazu ISODA, Ph.D, D.V.M.

Specially Appointed Associate Professor
Research Center for Zoonosis Control
Hokkaido University, JAPAN



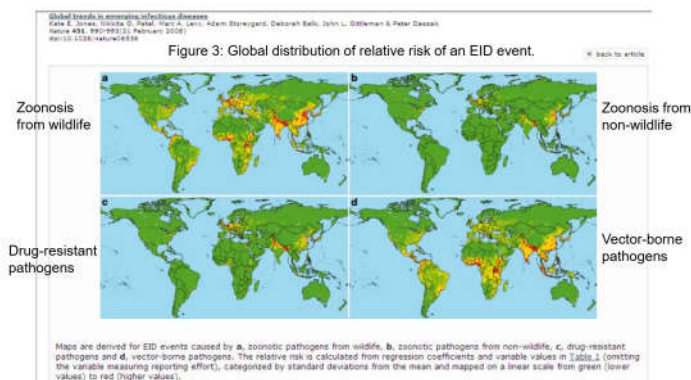
31st Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania, Sendai, JAPAN, 3rd September, 2019

1

Emerging and Reemerging infections; 70% vector-borne or zoonotic



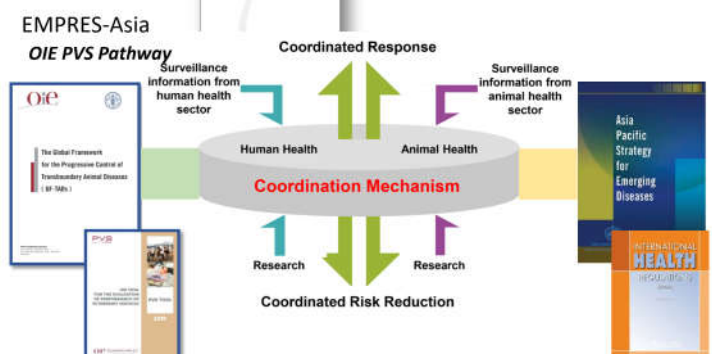
Asia-Pacific, a hotspot for EIDs



Zoonosis and food safety - improving collaboration between animal and public health professionals to achieve a better outcome

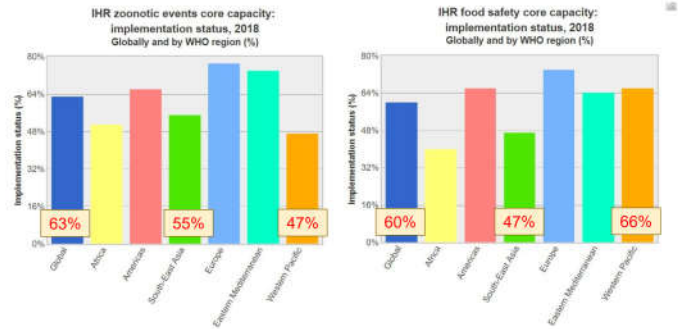
3

Human-animal interface and coordination mechanism





First workshop in 2010 in Hokkaido Univ.



<https://www.who.int/gho/ihr/monitoring/>

Zoonosis and food safety – improving collaboration between animal and public health professionals to achieve a better outcome

Development of tripartite guideline for zoonosis control in 2008

Updating Tripartite Zoonoses Guide: Principle

Existing tool for collaboration at country level

Jointly built by animal health and public health

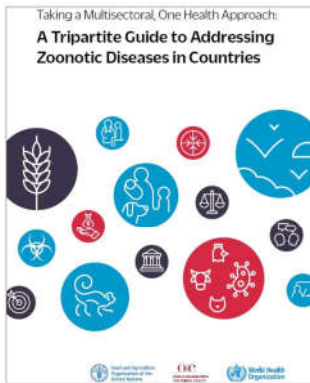
WPRO/SEARO/OIE/FAO

- Coordination mechanism
- Surveillance and information sharing
- Coordinated response
- Risk reduction

- High level guideline by Tripartite
- Standard guideline and tools for multisectoral collaboration (zoonoses, food safety, etc.)
- Develop standard Tripartite Joint Operational Tools
- Practical, operational, and applicable to national measures
- Country experiences; “sharing good practice to others”
- To be used by
 - Countries wishing to implement OH approaches
 - WHO, OIE, and FAO, separately or together within Tripartite projects, to support countries
 - Other partners technically supporting countries

Development of Tripartite Zoonosis Guideline in 2019

Contents of TZG



- Focus:
- Suggestion to gaps of MCM identified
 - Prevention, preparedness, detection, and response
 - Applied in all countries and regions
 - Other health threats at the human-animal-ecosystems interface

- Background and about this guide (Chapter 1 and 2)
- Multisectoral, One Health coordination (Chapter 3)
- Understanding national context and priorities (Chapter 4)
 - Mapping infrastructure and activities
 - Identifying and analyzing relevant stakeholders
 - Prioritizing zoonotic diseases
- Topic-Specific Activities (Chapter 5)
 - Strategic planning and emergency preparedness
 - Surveillance for zoonotic diseases and information sharing
 - Coordinated investigation and response
 - Joint risk assessment for zoonotic disease threat
 - Risk reduction, risk communication, and community engagement
 - Workforce development
- Monitoring and evaluating (Chapter 6)

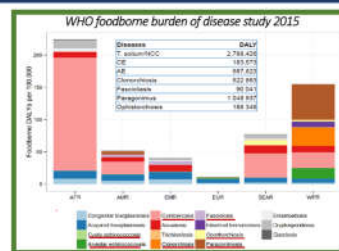
IHR-PVS National Bridging Workshop

Neglected Foodborne Parasitic Zoonoses

JOINT EXTERNAL TION TOOL

2018 - January 2018

OUTCOMES AND TOOLS



- Food borne parasitic zoonoses are recognized as neglected tropical diseases with significant burden in Asia.
- In 2017, WHO was recommended to strengthen collaboration with FAO and OIE to jointly support Members to build capacity for effective control for them under the existing regional tripartite framework for MCM.





- A total of 142 participants attended the workshop, including representatives from 28 countries in the Asia-Pacific region.

The main objectives of the meeting;

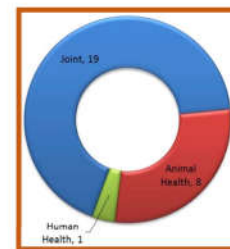
- to provide an update of emerging and re-emerging zoonotic diseases and other public health threats at global, regional and country levels
- to review progress made and challenges encountered in terms of multi-sectoral coordination at regional and country levels
- make recommendations on further improved coordinated action at animal-human-ecosystems interfaces.



Questionnaire Analysis on One Health Mechanism

Yooni Oh, Regional One Health Advisor, FAO-RAP

Eighth Asia-Pacific Workshop on Multi-sectoral Collaboration at the Animal-Human-Ecosystems Interface
Bangkok, Thailand | 9-11 April 2019



Questionnaire comprising;

- One Health coordination mechanism
- Key support elements for One Health coordination mechanism
- Key activities for One Health coordination



Rationale of this Technical Item

- A variety of issues have been existing or were notified specifically in Asia, the Far East and Oceania Region.
- These issues were identified by the tripartite to be solved by the national MCM.
- The OIE, along with the FAO and the WHO, as a member of the tripartite, is required to support Members to strengthen their capacity for these issues.
- The OIE is requested to provide the review of the progress and challenges in MCM.



Purpose of the technical item

To identify the structure and functional characteristics of the Members' current MCMs between animal and public health professionals for the control of zoonosis and food safety issues and to explore any gaps.



Methods of the present questionnaire

The 36 OIE Delegates of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania were requested to complete the questionnaire comprising in five aspects of MCM characteristics, namely:

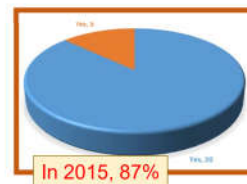
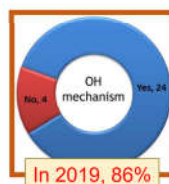
- Establishment of an MCM
- Governance of MCMs and other operationalisation aspect of MCMs
- Key achievements in MCMs
- Key challenges faced in the multisectoral collaboration
- Key priority activities to further strengthen multisectoral collaboration

Thirty-two (89%) Members completed the questionnaires between 19th June and 23rd July.



Establishment of an official MCM

Establishment of an official MCM for zoonoses or food safety issues at the national level



- No differences
- Fundamental difficulties for establishment could not be solved.



Reasons hampering the MCM establishment

For the five Members not established an official MCM, what major challenges specifically in the animal health sectors hamper establishment of MCM?

- Lack of government initiative
- Improper resource planning
- Low technical capacity

Or,

- Ready to develop a One Health Strategic Plan
- Having a specific committee to cover these field already.



Mapping of existing coordination mechanisms for establishment of MCM

Have all official and unofficial coordination functions, mechanisms and infrastructures within the country been identified for establishment of a potential MCM?

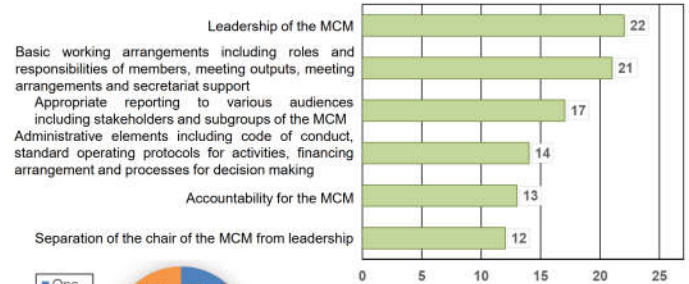


For nine Members;

- five had not established an official MCM
- four had done so, but funding from the animal sector for MCM in these four was either "some" or "low".
-> need improvement!!



- Eighty-four percent of the Members responded that they had established an MCM in their national government. The proportion of MCMs has not increased and **fundamental difficulties for their establishment could not be solved** by these Members.
- Nine Members (including four Members in which an MCM was successfully established) **had not identified available resources for an MCM**. Ensuring sustainable and equitable financing among all relevant sectors of an MCM is critical for ensuring continuous implementation for zoonosis and food safety issue control.



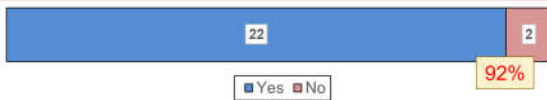
Numbers of elements achieved ranged widely among Members.

Formal governance documents

Are there any formal governance documents for zoonotic or food safety issues coordinated by MCM?



If yes, have operationalisation aspect of the MCM been documented in a section on strategic planning of formal governance documents?

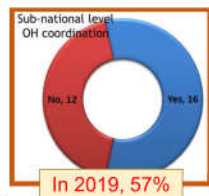


Summary in governance of MCMs and other operationalization aspect of MCMs

- The six representative elements of governance were **overall well-achieved** in Members, with agreement for “leadership of the MCM” in 81%, and for “basic working arrangement” in 78% of the MCMs. The number of elements achieved ranged widely. Reviewing and updating the governance is necessary to ensure sustainability of an MCM.
- Overall, formal governance documents were developed in Members with an MCM **and covered operationalisation elements**.

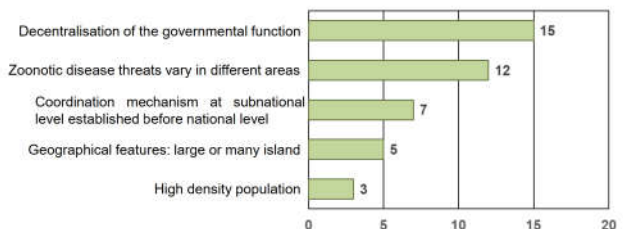
MCM present at the subnational level

Are there any MCMs for zoonosis an/or food safety issues at the subnational level?



Results are similar!

Main reason for subnational MCM (N=20)



- Decentralised government and/or establishment of an MCM at the subnational level before the national level was reported in 19 of the 20 Members.
- Strong governance even at the subnational level rather than a variety of threats or characteristics of the area were more likely to influence the establishment of the MCM.

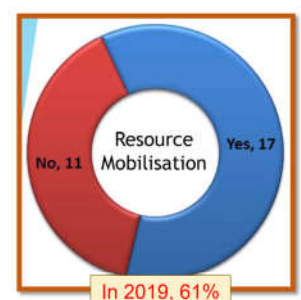
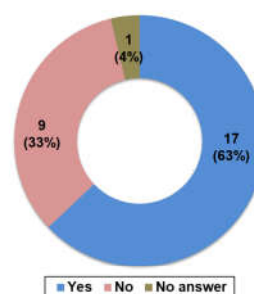
Official discussion for subnational MCM

The 12 Members not established an MCM at the subnational level were asked for official discussion among members of the national MCM for establishment at the subnational level.

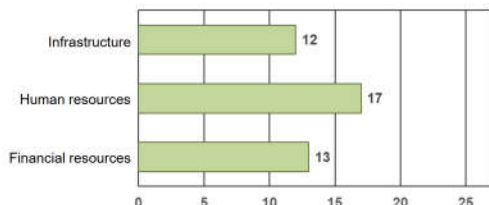


- Some may not need to establish a subnational MCM
- Suggest intensive discussions regarding the need for a subnational MCM and resources for its establishment are essential.

Mapping of relevant resources or infrastructure by national MCM (N=27)



Type of resources mapped by MCM (N=17)



- All Members in 17 achieved mapping of human resources.
- 11 Members achieved mapping of all three types of resource.



Mapping of financial resources includes future contribution from other government

The 13 Members financial resources had been mapped were asked whether the mapping analysis had considered future contributions from other responsible bodies.

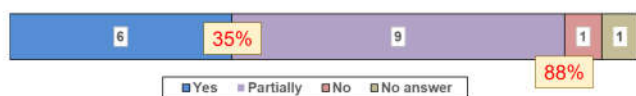


- Most of Members had considered the potential future contributions from other governmental bodies which are also responsible in the area.
- Financial resource mapping would be implemented with some flexibilities based on the prospects.



Ensuring alignment of mobilization or allocation of resources with strategic plan

The 17 Members conducting the mapping analysis were asked whether the MCM ensured aligning mobilisation or allocation of resources and infrastructure with strategic priorities.

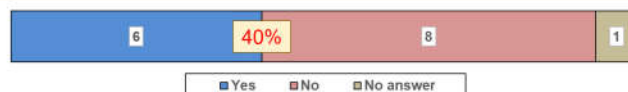


- Full resource mobilisation under strategic priorities was made in fewer than half of the Members.
- This is a concern for sustainability of activities for zoonosis and food safety issues control.



Equally contribution addressing events

The 15 Members for which aligning mobilisation or allocation of those resources was fully or partially ensured with high priority were asked to identify whether the MCM ensured that all sectors would contribute equally to addressing zoonosis or food safety issues.



- 53% of the Members did not contribute equally to addressing them.
- Members may ensure resource mobilisation or allocation of funds for activities of the MCM but affected sectors might not provide an equal contribution.

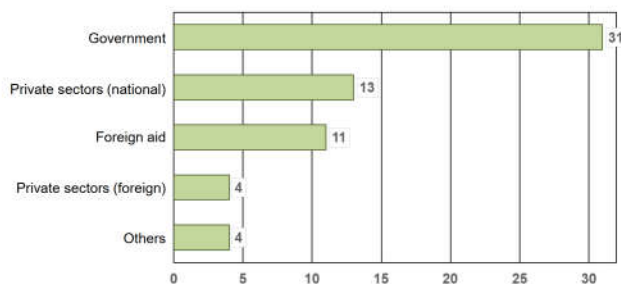


Summary in key achievements in MCMs

- Establishment of an MCM at the subnational level has been achieved in 63% of the Members due to decentralisation of the government or retention of an original MCM at the subnational level rather than a variety of threats or characteristics of the area.
- In the present questionnaire, 63% of the Members had conducted a mapping analysis of the resources and infrastructure available in the government and from other sectors. Some members had difficulty in conducting mapping of financial and infrastructural resources.



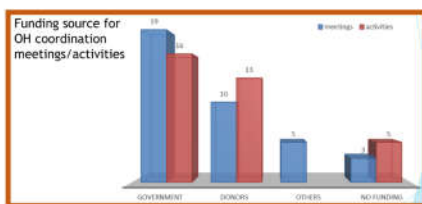
Founding sources in animal health sectors for activities



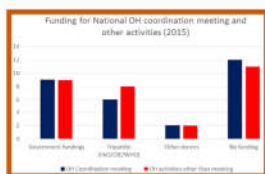
National sources were major for funding in animal health sectors.
-> Are funding sources getting stable and sustainable?



Is funding still a serious challenge?



Trend of the responses was similar to the previous questionnaire, even it is not limited to animal health sector.

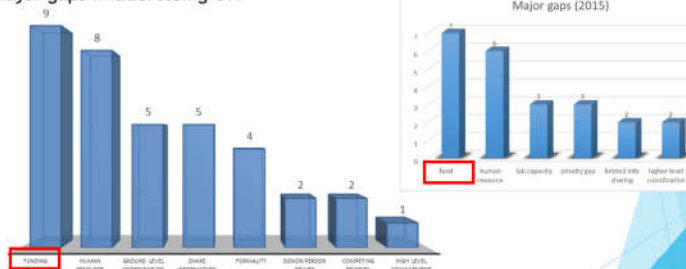


Comparing to the results in 2015, proportion of the Members in which MCM was covered by national funding is higher.



Major gaps in addressing One Health

One Health Coordination Mechanism → how it functions?
Major gaps in addressing OH

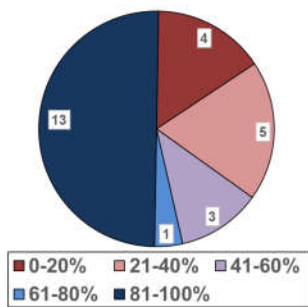


Need assessment for funding and funding resources!!



Percentage of funding for activities coming from national resources

Degree of funding of MCM coming from animal health sector (N=27)



- 26 responses were provided.
- Half (13/26) of the Members were almost or fully supported by the national resources.
- In 65% (17/26) of the Members, more than 40% of the budget for activities were supported by national resources.
- 9 Members may have difficulty in planning activities considering unstable funding.



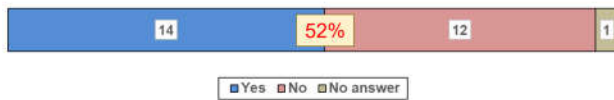
- More than half (14/27) were "some" supported.
- 7 Members were supported at a very little.
- In 9 Members with less than 40% of the budget for activities were supported by national resources, either "some" or "very little" funding came from the animals sectors



Development of self-monitoring and evaluation guideline

Summary in key challenges faced in the multisectoral collaboration

The 27 Members established an MCM were asked for development of guidelines for self-monitoring and evaluation system of the MCM.



For "yes" Members, has the MCM started its implementation?



- About half of the Members had started the self-monitoring evaluation based on their guidelines.

- Activities conducted by animal health sectors in most Members were **sponsored by the government, and nearly half were also sponsored by the private sector within the nation.**

Animal health sectors in **28% of Members supported less than 40% of the activities** using national funding. Unstable funding from overseas organisations might be a critical challenge for MCMs.

- Among the 27 Members with the national MCM, **about half had started Self-Monitoring and Evaluation** based on their own guidelines.



MCM identified specific technical activities

Technical activities identified N=25

The 27 Members which had established an MCM were asked if specific technical activities to be implemented for more effective control had been identified.



Critical technical activities vary among Members.



Key activities for OH coordination mechanism

Description of resources and infrastructure



The 25 Members identified specific technical activities to be implemented were asked for the description regarding resources existed for each technical activity.



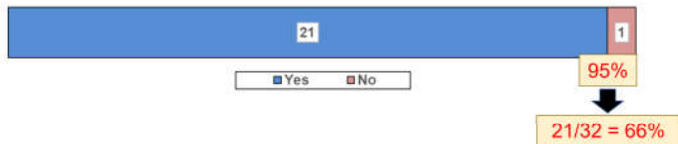
- Though MCM identified the specific activities, resources for them were fully described only in 36% of the Members.
- About half of the Members may need more clarification for implementing activities with sustainability.



Specific technical activities prioritized by MCM

MCM holds meeting as a regular basis

The 22 Members with description of resources for technical activities were asked for prioritizing the activities by MCM



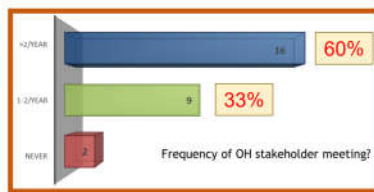
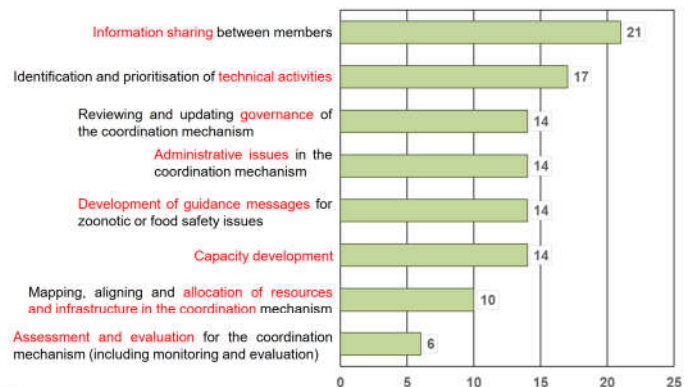
Technical activity should be prioritized based on the disease/event prioritization.



- Implementing MCM as well as taking activities by the MCM should be shared among the members of the MCM.
- MCMs in approximately 80% of the Members hold the meeting as a regular basis.
- Reasons for the meeting as ad hoc basis should be addressed.

Frequency of regular meetings

Main agenda items at regular meetings (N=21)



- Two-thirds of the Members with an MCM had regular meetings more than twice per year.
- 60% of the Members hold the meeting more than 3 times per year.

Summary in key priority activities to further strengthen multisectoral collaboration

Conclusion (1)

- Most of the Members with an MCM had already identified specific technical activities. Critical specific technical activities vary among Members, and support for the Members should be adjusted accordingly to optimise them.
- Two-thirds of the Members with an MCM had regular meetings more than twice per year. Agendas of MCM meetings were relating to governance, function, guidelines and administrative issues were addressed at MCM meetings by most of the Members.

- Proportions of Members achieved the establishment of and MCM had not been improving in recent years. Inherent difficulties might be present in the region, hampering the establishment of an MCM. Identification of infrastructure and resources are required for the establishment of an MCM.
- Agreement on governance elements with MCM members and description of the operationalisation aspects of an MCM were generally achieved in most Members. However, all the elements of governance proposed in the TZG were agreed in a limited number of Members.
- Establishment of an MCM at the subnational level has been achieved in 63% of the Members due to decentralisation of the government or retention of an original MCM at the subnational level.
- Full resource mobilisation under strategic prioritisation, or equal and equitable responsibility for MCM funding were ensured only in a limited number of Members.

Conclusion (2)

Acknowledgement

- Animal health sectors in 28% of Members supported less than 40% of the activities using national funding. Unstable funding from overseas organisations is a critical challenge for MCMs.
- The self-monitoring and evaluation system has been established in less than half of the Members with an MCM; development of an SME framework is also required at the regional level.
- Among members of the MCM, key activities were prioritised and resources for their implementation were identified (mostly estimated) although the contents of the activities were wide-ranging.
- Holding regular meetings with high frequency is a key priority activity to further strengthen MCMs.



Headquarter:
Dr Francois Caya
Dr Maud Carron
Ms Nathaly Monsalve



Research Center for Zoonosis Control:
Dr Hiroshi Kida



Faculty of Veterinary Medicine:
Dr Yoshihiro Sakoda

Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific:
Dr Hirofumi Kugita
Dr Lesa Thompson
Dr Maho Urabe

All the commission Members in Asia, the Far East and Oceania

Thank you for your attention!!



Zoonosis and food safety – improving collaboration between animal and public health professionals to achieve a better outcome

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AGENDA

PART 1: Findings from Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self Assessment



PART 2: Findings from OIE report on AMU and PVS evaluation reports



PART 3: Discussion in the region at various meetings

Dr Tomoko Ishibashi
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan

AMR challenges in the region



31st Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania
3 September, 2019, Sendai, Japan

Collaborative actions to tackle AMR at global level

World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health), UN environment, UN Women, UN Women's Empowerment Programme, UN Women's Leadership Programme, UN Women's Gender Equality Programme, UN Women's Women's Economic Empowerment Programme, UN Women's Women's Political Participation Programme, UN Women's Women's Social Norms Change Programme, UN Women's Women's Resilience Programme, UN Women's Women's Leadership Programme, UN Women's Women's Economic Empowerment Programme, UN Women's Women's Political Participation Programme, UN Women's Women's Social Norms Change Programme, UN Women's Women's Resilience Programme.

GLOBAL ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

THE FAO ACTION PLAN ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

The OIE Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Product Use of Antimicrobials

FRONTIERS 2017: Emerging Issues in Environmental Systems

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS

TFAMR 6 10-14.12.18

HIGH-LEVEL MEETING ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE 21 SEPTEMBER 2016, UN HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK

IACG Intergovernmental Coordination Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

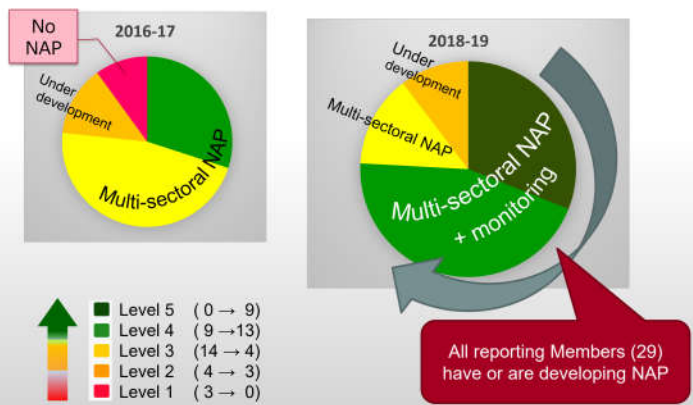
NO TIME TO WASTE: Counting down to 100% antibiotic resistance

MONITORING GLOBAL PROGRESS ON ADDRESSING ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

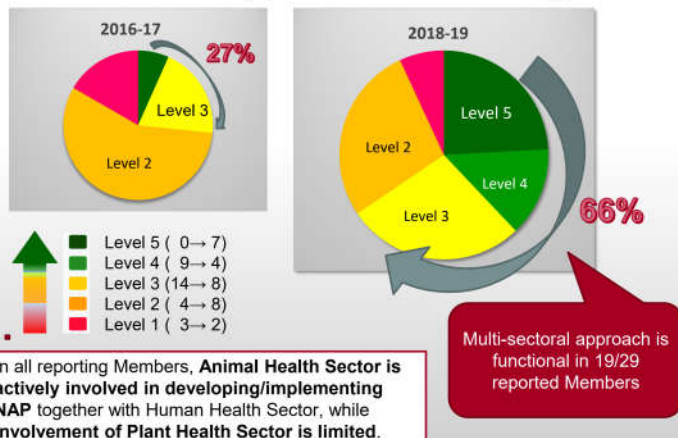
PART 1
Findings from Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self Assessment



Progress with Development of NAP



Multi-sectoral approach to addressing AMR

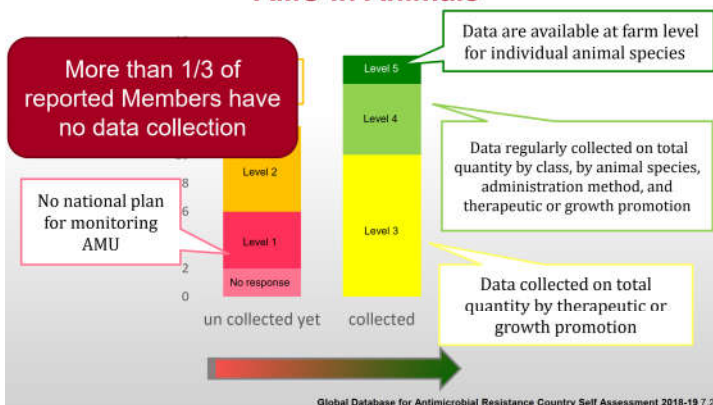


Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self Assessment 2017-18, 2018-19 4.2

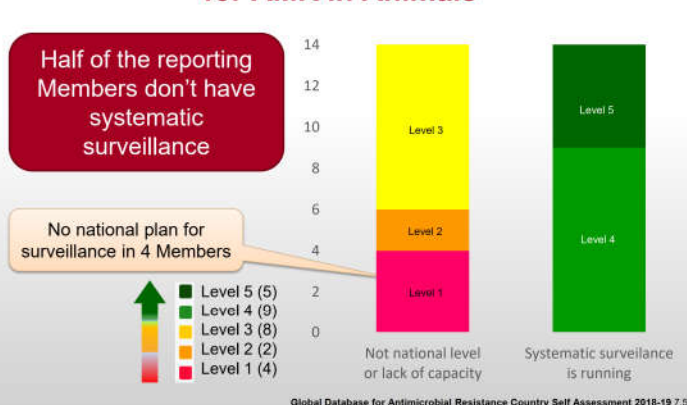
Reference: <http://www.who.int/antimicrobial-resistance/global-action-plan/database/en/>

Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self Assessment 2018-19 4.1

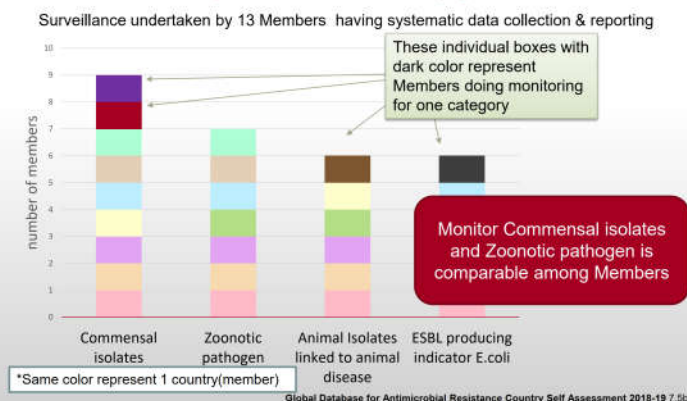
National Monitoring System for AMU in Animals



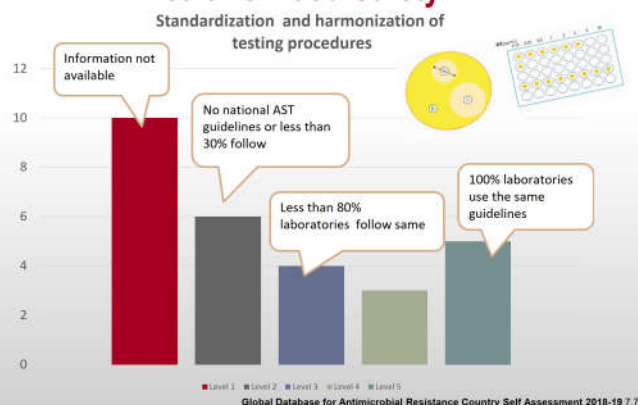
National Surveillance System for AMR in Animals



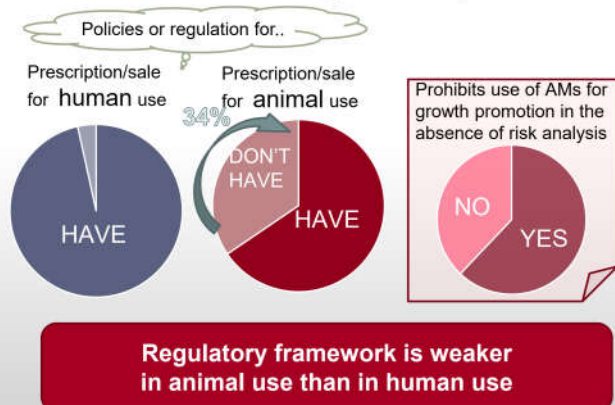
National Surveillance System for AMR in Animals



National AMR Laboratory Network in Animal Health & Food Safety

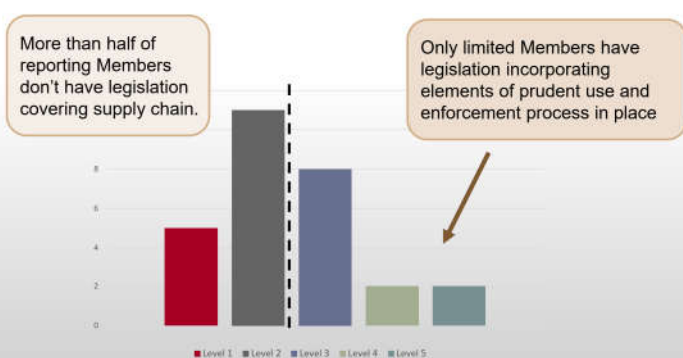


National AMU Policy and Legal Status



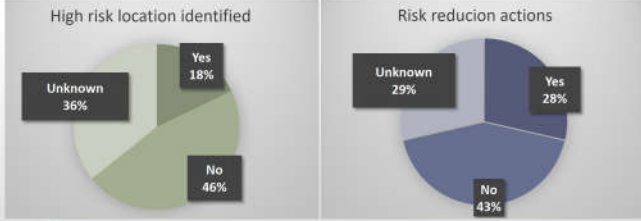
Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self Assessment 2018-19 5.4

National Policy/Legislation on Supply Chain and Use of Antimicrobials for Animal Health



National Assessment of Risks for AMR Transmission in the Environment

Discharges from intensive animal production disposal into the environment



Risks to the environment attract lower attention

Global Database for Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self Assessment 2018-19 10.5

PART 2

Findings from OIE report on AMU and PVS evaluation reports



OIE database on the use of antimicrobial agents intended for use in animals

First Phase



- Global Analysis**
- General Information
 - Quantity of Antimicrobial Agents Reported
- Analysis by OIE Region**
- General Information by OIE Region
 - Africa
 - Americas
 - Asia and the Pacific
 - Europe
 - Middle East

Second Phase



- Results of the Second Phase of Data Collection**
- Global Analysis and by OIE Region
 - Baseline Information
 - Antimicrobial Quantities
 - Additional Analysis of Antimicrobial Quantities: Focus on 2014
 - Antimicrobial Quantities
 - Animal Biomass
 - Antimicrobial Quantities Adjusted for Animal Biomass
- Annex: details by OIE Region

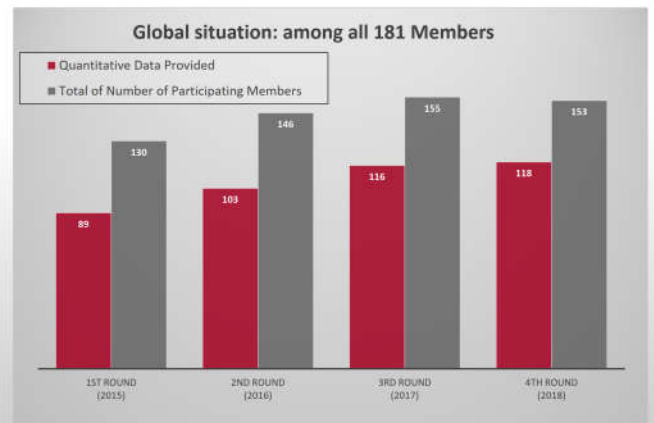
Third Phase



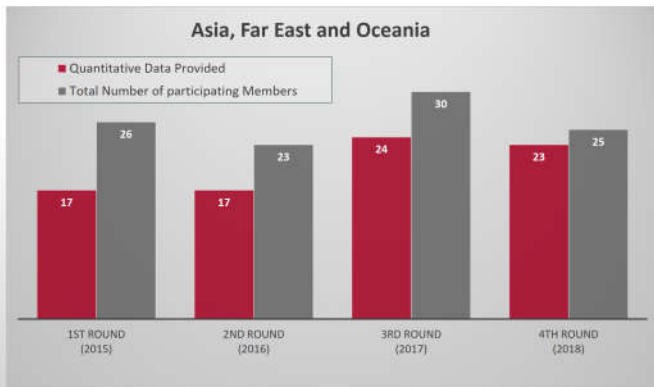
- Results of the Third Phase of Data Collection**
- Global Analysis and by OIE Region
 - Baseline Information
 - Antimicrobial Quantities
 - Additional Analysis of Antimicrobial Quantities: Focus on 2014
 - Animal Biomass
 - Antimicrobial Quantities Adjusted for Animal Biomass
- Annex: details by OIE Region

4th round report under development
5th round questionnaire to be sent next week

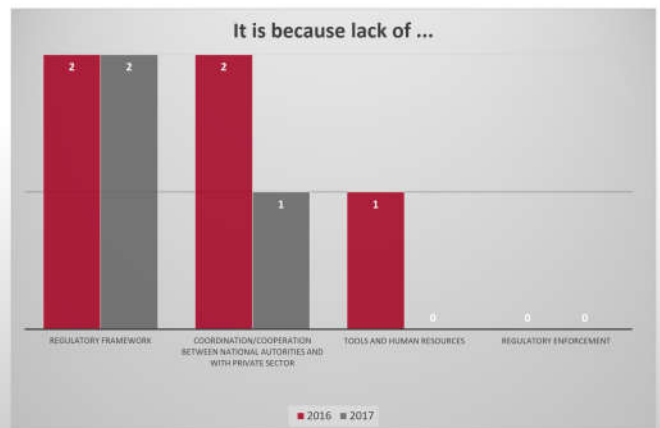
Members that Responded to the OIE Questionnaire, by Round of Data Collection



Regional Members that Responded to the OIE Questionnaire, by Round of Data Collection



Barriers to Reporting Quantitative Data

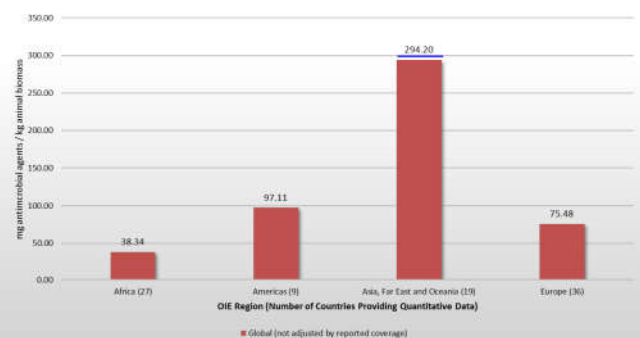


Work on the Animal Biomass (Denominator)

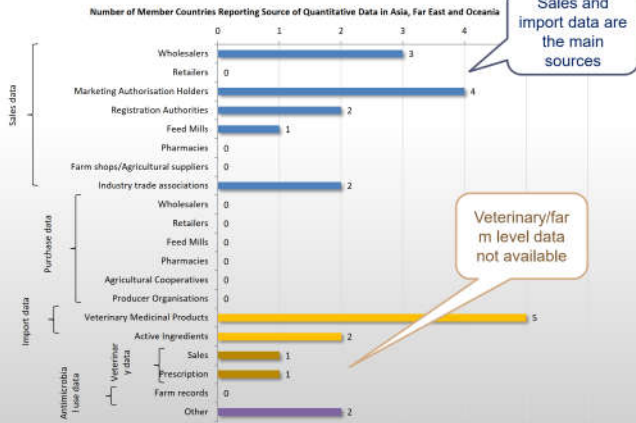


- Each member has variability in animal population numbers, production cycles and average weights.
- Animal biomass is calculated using country-level animal population data by species, data-derived estimates of their average weights by sub-region and country, and average reproductive rates of short-lived species (cycle factor).
 - ➔ kilogram animal biomass for use as a denominator in analysis of antimicrobial use data (mg/kg)
- Allows for comparisons of trends between OIE Regions and over time.

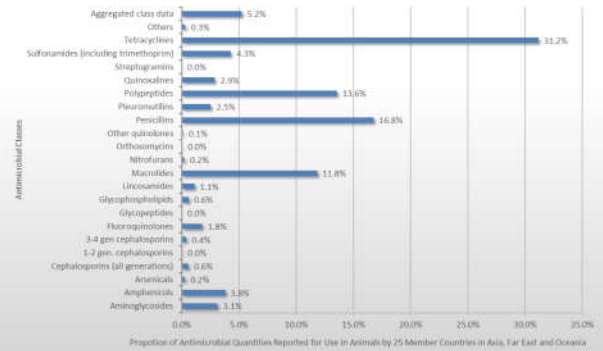
Quantities of Antimicrobial Agents Intended for Use in Animals as Reported for 2015: Antimicrobial agents (mg) / Animal biomass (kg)



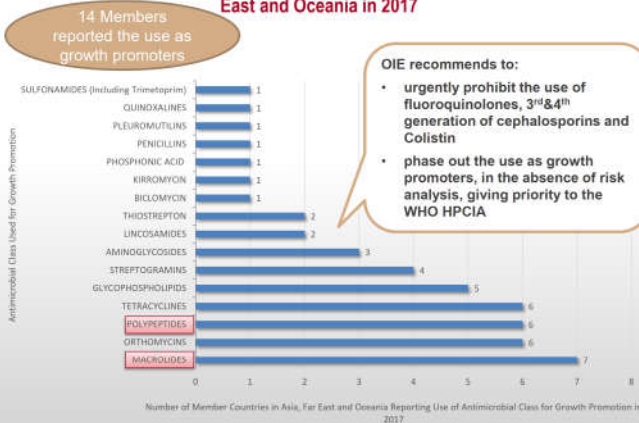
Data Sources Selected by 16 Regional Members Reporting Quantitative Information from 2015 to 2017



Proportion of Antimicrobial Quantities (by Antimicrobial Class) Reported for Use in Animals by 25 Members in Asia, Far East and Oceania from 2015 to 2017



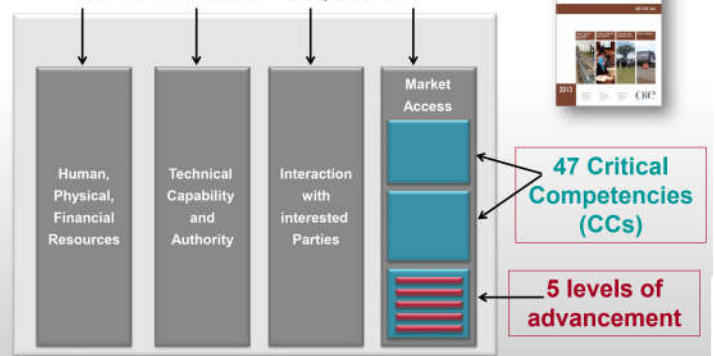
Antimicrobial Growth Promoters Used in Animals in 10 Members in Asia, Far East and Oceania in 2017



The OIE PVS Tool (2013 Edition)



4 Fundamental Components



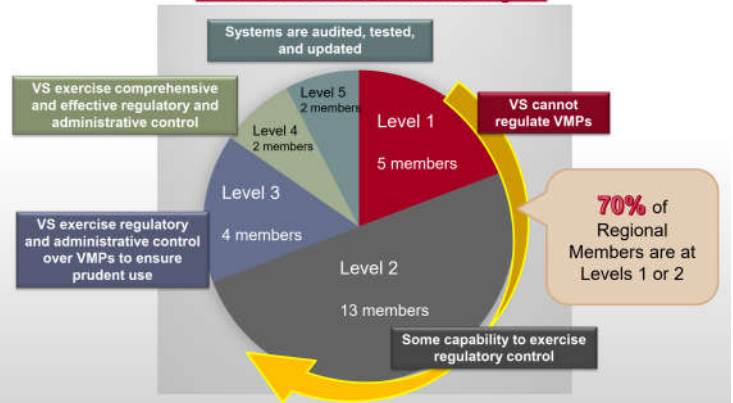
The OIE PVS Tool (2013 Edition)



Critical competency (CC) on VMPs

II-9 Veterinary medicines and biologicals	Levels of advancement
The authority and capability of the VS to regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals, in order to ensure their responsible and prudent use, i.e. the marketing authorisation, registration, import, manufacture, quality control, export, labelling, advertising, distribution, sale (includes dispensing) and use (includes prescribing) of these products.	1. The VS cannot regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
	2. The VS have some capability to exercise regulatory and administrative control over veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals in order to ensure their responsible and prudent use.
	3. The VS exercise regulatory and administrative control for most aspects related to the control over veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals in order to ensure their responsible and prudent use.
	4. The VS exercise comprehensive and effective regulatory and administrative control of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
	5. The control systems are regularly audited, tested and updated when necessary.

Assessment of the Critical Competency (CC) 'VMPs' in 26 OIE Members in the region



The OIE PVS Tool (2019 Edition)



II-9. ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR) AND ANTIMICROBIAL USE (AMU)

DEFINITION: The authority and capability of the VS to manage AMR and AMU, and to undertake surveillance and control of the development and spread of AMR pathogens in animal production and animal origin food products, via a One Health approach.

LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT:

- The VS cannot regulate or control AMR and AMU and have not developed or contributed to an AMR action plan covering the veterinary domain.
- The VS are contributing or have contributed to a national AMR action plan. The action plan has initiated some activities to collect AMU/AMR data or control AMU e.g. awareness campaigns targeting veterinarians or farmers on the prudent use of antimicrobials (antimicrobials). The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion is discouraged.
- The VS have defined a national AMR action plan in coordination with the Public Health authorities and other stakeholders, and are implementing some AMU/AMR surveillance and regulation. The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion is prohibited.
- The VS are implementing a comprehensive AMR action plan based on risk, including AMR surveillance of the most important pathogens for animal health or food-borne diseases, the monitoring of AMU and the prudent use of antimicrobials in animals (especially the use of critically important antimicrobials). The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion does not occur.
- An effective national AMR action plan covering the veterinary domain is regularly audited, reviewed and updated by the VS with the Public Health authorities and other stakeholders, using the results of AMU/AMR surveillance. The scale and type of antimicrobial usage in animals assess minimal risks of AMR and alternative solutions for the control of diseases in animals are being implemented.

1st mission was in Myanmar

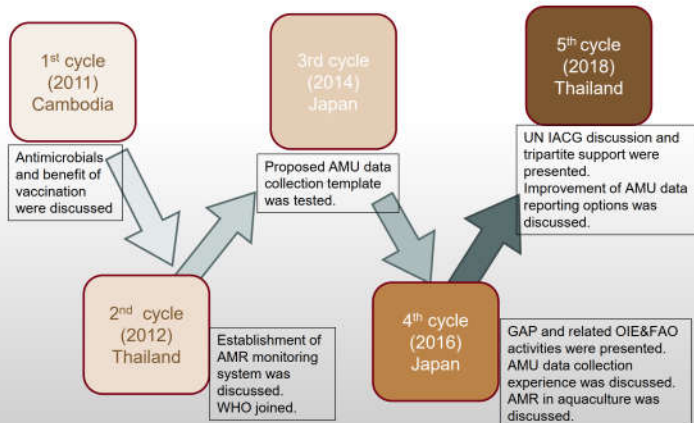
PART 3

Discussion in the region at various meetings



= A Critical Competency dedicated to AMR

Regional Seminar for OIE Focal Point for Veterinary Products



Technical Workshop by OIE Collaborating Centre

OIE Regional Short-term Training on Antimicrobial Resistance (2016-2018)

Laboratory Training (Pre-Advanced & Advanced courses)

<Antimicrobial Sensitivity Testing methods>
Disk diffusion / Agar dilution / Broth microdilution

<Identification of Resistant Bacteria>
MRSA / ESBL producing *E. coli*, etc.

Break out Sessions ("How we can Establish and Strengthen National AMR Monitoring System?" etc.)
Lectures on topics in AMR (Colistin resistance/ Salmonella ESBL/ producing *E. coli*, etc.)



25 Governmental officers from 13 members

2016-2018 @NVAL

Regional Meetings organized by the Tripartite on AMR

Regional Meetings organized by the Tripartite on AMR

Regional Workshop on Legislation and Antimicrobial Use and Antimicrobial Resistance (Bangkok, March 2018)



Participants from 10 members identified priority regulatory issues:

- institutional coordination;
- appropriate system for the authorization and monitoring of antimicrobials;
- prescription by a qualified veterinarian;
- regulating medicated feed as regular VMPs .

Participants agreed that countries should continue working on the analysis of their national regulatory frameworks, and the implementation of relevant regulatory options to address AMR.

Regional Meetings organized by the Tripartite on AMR

Preliminary consultation on monitoring antimicrobial resistance in animal bacterial pathogens (Bangkok, August 2018)



Experts in AMR and veterinary clinical bacteriology from 5 regional members and relevant international bodies developed an outline for the "Regional AMR Surveillance Guideline #2" (AMR surveillance in priority pathogens from diseased livestock and poultry in Asia).

FAO-RAP is developing 5 regional surveillance guidelines:
#1: AMR in food-borne bacteria from health food animals and their products
#2: AMR in priority pathogens from diseased livestock and poultry
#3: AMR in aquaculture settings
#4: Monitoring bacterial resistance in animal environments
#5: Monitoring AMU in animals at farm level

Regional Meetings organized by the Tripartite on AMR

Regional Consultation and Related Study on AMR Risk to Aquaculture in Asia and Preliminary Consultation on Monitoring of AMR in Bacterial Pathogens in Aquaculture (September 2018)



Participants from 18 regional members exchanged their experiences of AMR monitoring and priority pathogens from aquaculture. Based on the discussion, NACA and FAO-RAP were to draft "Regional AMR Surveillance Guideline #3" (AMR surveillance in aquaculture setting)

FAO-RAP is developing 5 regional surveillance guidelines:
#1: AMR in food-borne bacteria from health food animals and their products
#2: AMR in priority pathogens from diseased livestock and poultry
#3: AMR in aquaculture settings
#4: Monitoring bacterial resistance in animal environments
#5: Monitoring AMU in animals at farm level

Regional Meetings organized by the Tripartite on AMR

Regional Meeting on Antimicrobial Resistance Control in Animals (Marrakesh, October 2018)



A half-day regional meeting was organized following the 2nd OIE Global Conference on AMR.

- Discussions of participants from 27 regional Members include:
- Recognition of overall progress of AMR measures in the region, notably development of NAPs;
 - Need to strengthen AMU data collection capacity through such as specific training, development of data collection application and provision of calculation methodology;
 - Need to promote good governance through development of policy and regulations (e.g. drug approval) and training for professionals

Expectation of specific support from OIE

Regional Meetings organized by the Tripartite on AMR

2nd Meeting of the AMU/AMR Technical Advisory Group (TAG) for South-Est Asia (November 2018)



Participants from 9 ASEAN members and experts from OIE Collaborating Centers and FAO Reference Laboratories in the region discussed surveillance guidelines under development. They were also informed of foreseen activities in 2019.

1st FAO-OIE Joint Meeting of regional reference and collaborating centers on AMR in Asia and the Pacific (November 2018)



OIE and FAO regional offices agreed to establish a regional network of reference and collaborating centers for synergistic, complementary and harmonized efforts to strengthen laboratory capacities on AMR surveillance in the region.



Regional Meetings organized by the Tripartite on AMR

Regional Workshop on Animal Feed Safety (Tokyo, January 2019)



Session III: Use of Antimicrobial Agents in Feed

Participants from 22 regional members each made a short presentation on their situation followed by panel discussion among experts.

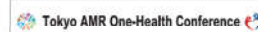
- Only half (11) members have legislation on antimicrobial use in feed.
=> attempt to phase out the use as growth promoter is noted
=> implementation is still difficult /monitoring is in progress

Participants recommended that OIE:

- Continue to collaborate with partners working on AMR to ensure synergy in supporting Members in strengthening laboratory capacities on AMR detection and mitigation;

Regional Meeting organised by the Tripartite on AMR

Tokyo AMR One Health Conference (Tokyo, February 2019)



Japan's Ministry of Health and WHO WPRO held a conference inviting participants from both health and agricultural sectors of 17 regional members, with support from the OIE and FAO.

The conference was a follow-up of the high-level meeting of Asia-Pacific Ministers on AMR and One Health, held in Tokyo, in 2016, during which the Asia-Pacific One Health Initiative on AMR (ASPIRE) was launched.

Participants agreed to continue to work together to combat AMR using ASPIRE as a platform for continued engagement and collaboration across the countries and partners

Regional Meetings organized by the Tripartite on AMR

The 8th Asia-Pacific Workshop on Multi-sectoral Collaboration at the Animal-Human-Ecosystems Interface (Bangkok, April 2019)

"Participants shared their experiences with the implementation of multi-sectoral collaboration taking a One Health approach in managing infectious diseases and other threats, such as AMR at the country and regional levels. It was observed that much progress has been made by countries in establishing and operationalizing multi-sectoral collaboration for One Health since the first meeting held in 2010."

Participants from 28 countries recommend that they should:

- apply relevant tools and frameworks, including IHR/PVS National Bridging Workshop, based on national One Health priority needs;
- strengthen collaboration with wildlife and environment sectors;
- leverage regional platforms such as ASEAN, SAARC and SPC to develop regional approaches for issues ...including AMR

Tripartite Regional Multi-Sectoral Workshop started in 2010. Since the 3rd Workshop in 2012 (Ball), AMR has been always a topic.



Regional Meetings organized by the Tripartite on AMR

2nd Regional Workshop on Legislation and Antimicrobial Use and Antimicrobial Resistance (Bangkok, July 2019)



Participants from 8 regional Members concluded that:

Legislation is a tool to help achieve policy objectives such as to:

- Turn policy objectives into clear obligations and make them sustainable
 - Clarify roles and responsibilities of governments and stakeholders
 - Regulate inspections, introduce offences and sanctions
- No need for AMR specific legislation

Informal Consultation on the Draft Framework for Action and Multi-stakeholders Accountability to Combat AMR in WPR (Manila, July 2019)



Participants from 10 regional Members including animal health and environment were convened to discuss for updating the "Action Agenda for antimicrobial resistance in the Western Pacific Region" adopted in 2014. WPRO aims for its adoption in October 2019.

Summary: AMR challenges in the region

- Substantial efforts have been made as a region and within members to address the global concern of AMR in the development of national action plans and multi-sectoral working mechanisms.
- To transform the improved understanding through such efforts into actual results, i.e., responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials and the control of emergence and spread of AMR, a legal framework appropriately covering antimicrobials from production to use is indispensable.
- In addition to continued technical support for AMU/AMR monitoring/surveillance, support by the OIE and others for updating drug legislation to flexibly respond to the global discussion on AMR would be helpful.

Sincere thanks to all colleagues!

OIE HQs

Dr Delfy Gochez, Dr Camille Loi

OIE RRAP

Dr Serena Wang, Dr Kinzang Dukpa, Dr Akinobu Kawamura

FAO RAP

Dr Agnes Agunos

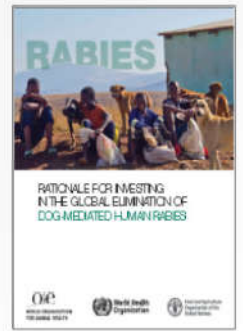
MAFF & NVAL Japan

Dr Yukari Furuya, Dr Michiko Kawanishi, Dr Mari Matsuda
Dr Hiroki Yanagisawa, Dr Yukitake Okamura

Rationale for rabies elimination

FREEDOM FROM DOG-MEDIATED HUMAN RABIES IS A GLOBAL PUBLIC GOOD

- Rationale 1:** Rabies is a major public health problem that disproportionately burdens poor rural communities
- Rationale 2:** Rabies is preventable yet continues to kill
- Rationale 3:** Dog-mediated human rabies can be eliminated by vaccinating dogs
- Rationale 4:** Rabies elimination is feasible



The Asia-Pacific contribution to the global Goal 'zero dog-mediated human deaths by 2030'

Dr. Katinka de Balogh
Senior Animal Health and Production Officer
FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific
Bangkok, Thailand

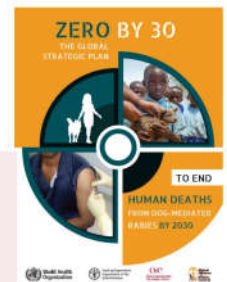
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Tripartite Initiatives on Rabies - Global

United Against Rabies – The Zero by 30 Initiative

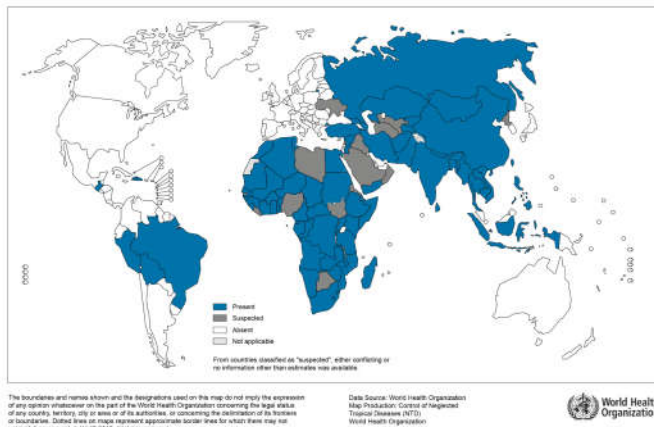
A unified global action plan to reach zero dog mediated rabies deaths by 2030



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Presence of dog-transmitted human rabies based on most recent data points from different sources.



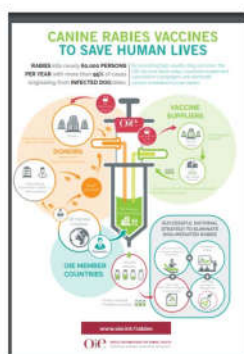
WHO Guide for Rabies Pre and Post Exposure Prophylaxis in Humans



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OIE rabies vaccine bank



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Search https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cqKw_kpL760

FAO practical guidance on dog capture and vaccinations



In general, we recommend that a dog catching team consist of 6 people: 4 dog catchers, 1 vaccinator, and 1 recorder.

#UNFAO
Capture-Handling of Dogs for Mass Dog Vaccination-The Bali Method Part 1: Roaming

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The Blueprint for Rabies Prevention and Control has been developed by global rabies experts to serve as a guide for countries that would like to prevent human rabies by eliminating animal rabies within their borders.

It provides access to all relevant international guidelines for rabies control and prevention, together with practical information, advice and case studies on how rabies control can be achieved.



What area of rabies are you most interested in?



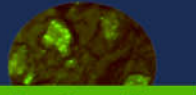
Canine rabies

Visit caninerabiesblueprint.org



Fox rabies

Visit foxrabiesblueprint.org



Rabies Surveillance

Visit rabiesurveillanceblueprint.org



Visit the Stepwise Approach towards Rabies

ASEAN-Tripartite, Hanoi 4-6 December 2018



31st OIE Conference of Regional Commission for Asia, Far East and Oceania, Sendai - Japan 2019

ASEAN-Tripartite Rabies Meeting, Hanoi, 4-6 Dec 2018

Key Outputs:

•Countries resolved to:

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

•ARES (ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy 2020) – targets and strategies to be aligned with “Zero-by-30”



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Side-meeting with Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia



6 December 2018

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Updates from Malaysia and Indonesia

* Source: OIE Risk Assessment Workshop, March 2019



Sarawak, East Malaysia – rabies first cases June 2017, 19 human deaths as of June 2019

West Kalimantan, Indonesia since 2015 Kalimantan – 79 human deaths

Indonesia Introduction of rabies into Rabies free Sumbawa, 10 human death 2019

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OIE—in collaboration with the National Government of Indonesia and the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources of Australia—organized the **Rabies Risk Assessment Workshop** on March 5-8, 2019 in Bali, Indonesia

Workshop identified high risk entry and exit routes between West Kalimantan, Indonesia and Sarawak, Malaysia.



OIE Risk Assessment on cross-border spread of dog-mediated rabies in South-East Asia, Bali 5-8 March 2019



Risk Pathways

- Land routes >sea/air
- Informal movements
- > 2 million dogs moving undetected by land

Drivers

- Hunting
- Palm oil activities
- Farming
- Trading
- Dog Consumption

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Tripartite Rapid assessment of Rabies situation in Sarawak, Malaysia, 30 Oct-3 Nov 2018

Rabies Preparedness in Brunei Darussalam, 29 April – 2 May 2019



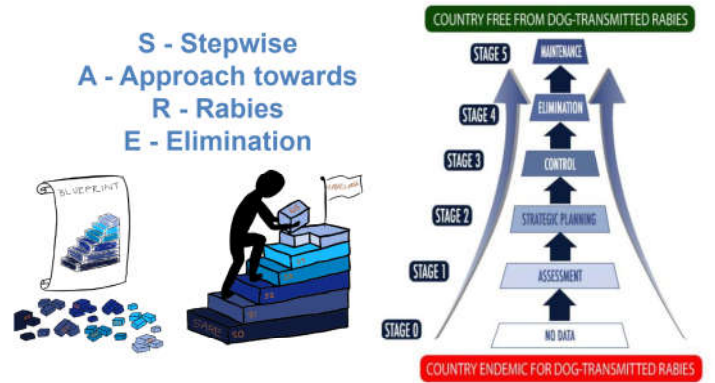
Key recommendations

- Strategic mass dog vaccination
- Vaccination of cats
- Identification of vaccinated dogs
- Mobilise veterinary and para-veterinarians for vaccination
- Responsible pet ownership
- Laboratory diagnosis of animal rabies
- Integrated disease surveillance and reporting system



The objectives of the workshop:

1. Map the ground realities regarding rabies prevention and control programmes in the MSs
2. Share updates from tripartite and partners on available tools, frameworks and success
3. Develop draft multisectoral national country plans and activities based on SARE assessments
4. Identify gaps and support required for road maps
5. Develop recommendations on key regional and country actions and needed from partners.



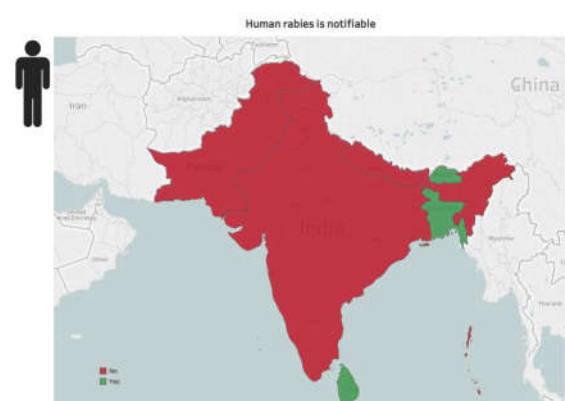
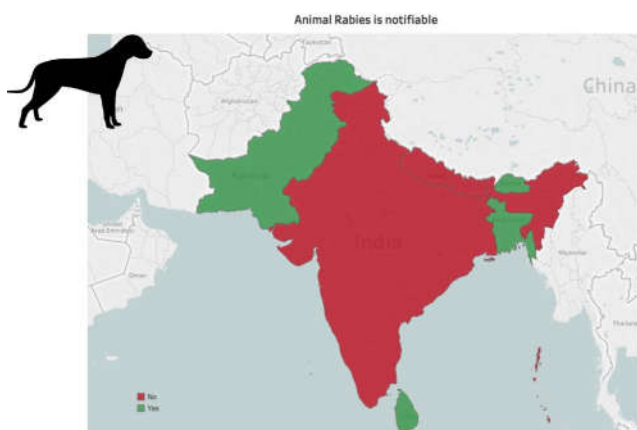
<http://caninerabiesblueprint.org/Canine-Rabies-Blueprint-PDF-of>

Pre-event SARE workshops held in:

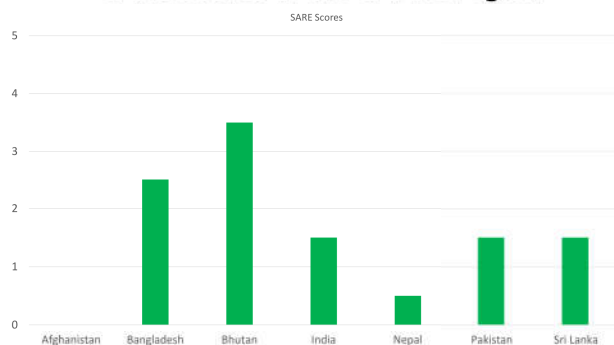
- Bangladesh
 - Bhutan
 - India
 - Nepal
 - Pakistan
 - Sri Lanka
- (no SARE workshop held in Afghanistan)

SARE = stepwise approach towards rabies elimination

Brief overview of progress by SARE component

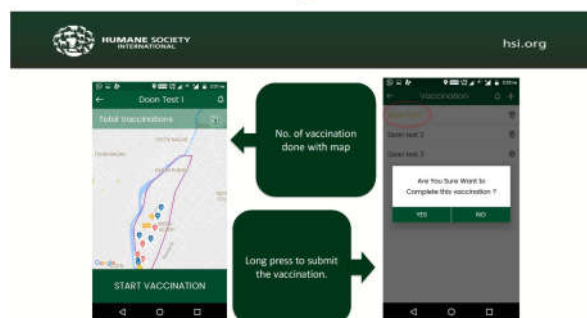


SARE Scores in the SAARC region



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New tools, eg rabies vaccination planning apps, lab diagnostics



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SAARC-Tripartite Rabies Meeting, Kathmandu, Nepal, 26-28 June 2019



Key Outputs:

- All countries to make rabies a notifiable disease by 2020
- All countries to 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

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Regional and In Country Training and Activities

Regional Laboratory Training on Rabies Diagnosis

China – 2017

In-country Myanmar, 12-16 Nov 2018

Philippines (July 1st – 5th 2019)

Malaysia (October 2019)

Assisting Mass Vaccination Events in Myanmar (2016 – 2018)

- OIE donated vaccines and assisted with promoting public awareness



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Tripartite Initiatives on Rabies - Regional

- Webinar “Rabies: Vaccinate to Eliminate”, 26 Sep 2019
 - Organized by members of United Against Rabies (FAO, OIE, WHO, and GARC) for World Rabies Day 2019



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Member countries are encouraged to.....

- continue to seek high level political commitment for One Health and improve mechanisms for multi-sectoral coordination
- develop road maps with resourced work plans
- adapt and apply relevant tools and frameworks, such as APSED III, IHR/PVS National Bridging Workshop, JEE, TZG, JRA, SARE, OH-SMART, OH-APP, OHZDP, etc.,
- strengthen collaboration with wildlife and environment sectors,
- better community engagement

In Conclusion:

- Momentum has been created for rabies elimination in Asia, **veterinary services** play essential role as **vaccination of dogs** remains most cost-effective way for achieving rabies elimination
- Previously rabies free areas in countries (including the **Pacific**) are at **risk of rabies introduction** especially through **human behavior**
- Rabies prevention and control strategies need to be **(re-)evaluated** based on **epidemiology** and **socio-cultural factors** of human-dog linkages

31st OIE Conference of Regional Commission for Asia, Far East and Oceania, Sendai - Japan 2019

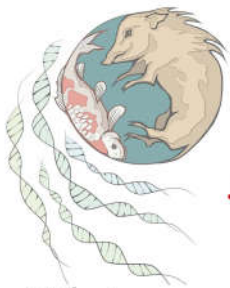
31st OIE Conference of Regional Commission for Asia, Far East and Oceania, Sendai - Japan 2019

Thank you



Addressing the challenges

- Political will and inclusion in national plans with adequate resources
- Appropriate/customized outreach and education at community, national and subnational levels
- Motivating & coordinating different sectors/players to engage in comprehensive programme
- Enhanced disease reporting and surveillance
- Reaching 70% dog vaccination in at risk populations (roaming dogs included, supplementing with new technologies like oral rabies vaccine)
- Access to safe, efficacious vaccines, at affordable prices
- Promoting intradermal PEP administration in high incidence areas



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ANALYSIS OF THE ANIMAL HEALTH SITUATION IN MEMBERS IN THE REGION IN 2018 AND HALF 2019

World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department,
Montserrat Arroyo Kuribreña, Peter Melens, Lina Mur, Paolo Tizzani and
Paula Caceres

CONTENTS

1

Reporting performance of the AFEO Region in terms of: transparency, timeliness and quality of reporting

IN/FUR
SMR

2

Detailed analysis of selected diseases in terms of:

- Quality of reporting
- Surveillance methods
- Relevant control measures
- Diagnostic tests

AVIAN
SWINE
RUMINANTS
RABIES
AQUATICS

OVERALL REPORTING PERFORMANCE OF THE AFEO REGION

- Set of performance indicators grouped into four categories:



i) total number of reports submitted;



ii) transparency of reporting;



iii) timeliness of reporting;



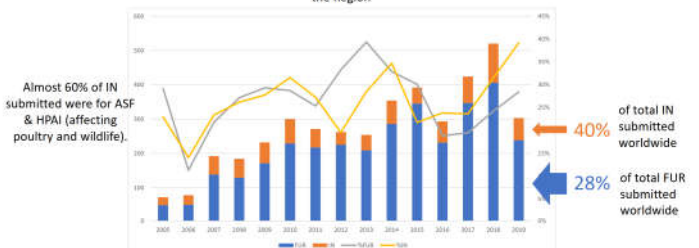
iv) quality of reporting.



Total number of reports submitted

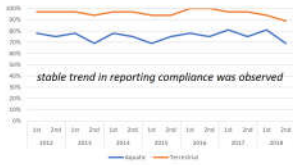
1.1. Immediate notifications and follow up reports

Evolution in the annual number of IN and FUR submitted by the Region over time (2005-11/06/2019) and % of IN and FUR reports worldwide contributed by the Region



Total number of reports submitted 1.2. Six-monthly reports

Trend in submission rates of SMR (terra/aqua) by OIE countries and territories in the AFEO Region during the period 2012 – 2018



	Terrestrial	Aquatic
1 SEM 2018	95% (42/44)	82% (36/44)
Both semesters	80%(35/44)	68% (30/44)

AFEO Region had a very high rate of compliance with the requirements to submit information to the OIE, particularly for the **aquatic reports** (82% vs 61% worldwide)

Transparency of reporting

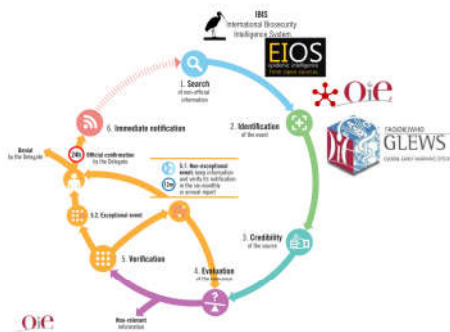


Compared to the rest of the world, transparency in the Region was slightly higher, with an average of :

3.5 vs 5.6

unreported events per 100 in the Region vs the rest of the world.

Active search for unofficial information



54 contacts

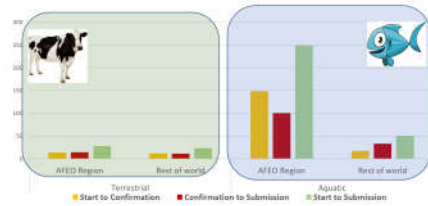
57%



Timeliness of reporting: IN & FUR

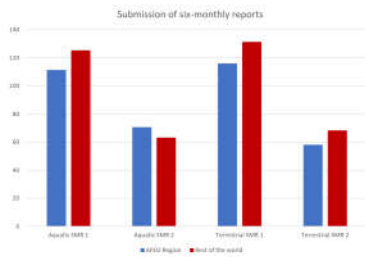
'Start to confirmation', 'confirmation to submission', and 'total' delays for IN submission

Slightly longer in the AFEO Region than in the rest of the world for TAD (avg 28 days VS 23 days)



Higher difference in the AFEO Region than in the rest of the world for AAD (avg 5 months VS 17 days)

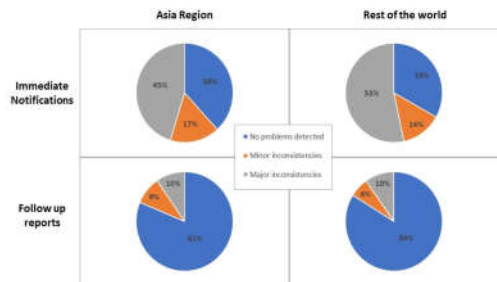
Timeliness of reporting: SMR



On average, for 2018, the Region submitted the SMR approximately **10 days earlier** than the rest of the world

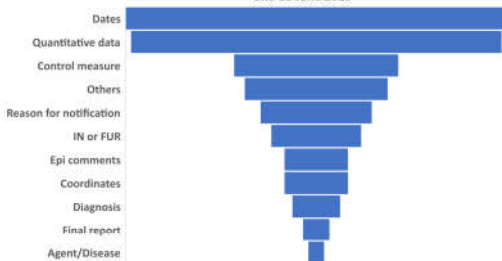
Quality of reporting: IN & FUR

Analysis of inconsistencies found in IN & FUR (AFEO vs rest of the world)



Quality of reporting: IN & FUR

Most frequent categories of inconsistencies observed in immediate notifications and follow up reports submitted by countries and territories of the AFEO Region between March 2018 and 11 June 2019



Conclusions



SMR submission rates for 2018 were higher in the Region and with shorter delays.



The transparency in submitting IN and the rate of positive feedback to OIE enquiries for unreported events detected through the active search activities is in line with global average behavior. IN inconsistencies were fewer and comparatively less serious.



Slightly longer delays for the confirmation and submission of IN for Terrestrial Animal Diseases, but marked delays for Aquatic Animal Diseases.

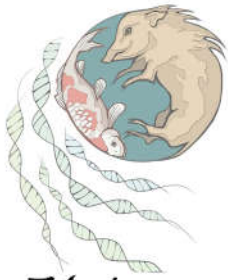


Aquatic SMR contained less information and less detailed quantitative data than the corresponding Terrestrial SMR.



Considerable proportion of SMR did not report any disease as present (to be reviewed in parallel with the control measures put in place).

Please continue your efforts to submit timely, complete and accurate information in your reports.



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Selected animal diseases

1. Avian diseases (HPAI, HPAI wild, LPAI, NCD)
2. Swine diseases (CSF, ASF and PRRS)
3. Ruminant diseases (FMD, PPR and Babesiosis)
 4. Rabies
5. Aquatic diseases (WSS and KH)

Avian diseases: disease situation and reporting

4 diseases:

1. infection with avian influenza viruses of high pathogenicity (HPAI in poultry);
2. infection with avian influenza viruses of low pathogenicity (LPAI in poultry);
3. infection with influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity in birds other than poultry, including wild birds (HPAI wild);
4. infection with Newcastle disease virus (NCD).

65% of egg production (1.03 billion out of a total of 1.6 billion).



35% of chicken meat production in the world (37.6 million tonnes out of a total of 109 million)*

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*FAO - <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en>

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Distribution of HPAI, HPAI wild, LPAI and NCD



HPAI and LPAI are the pathogens with the highest impact in terms of animal losses and movement restrictions on animals and animal products in the poultry sector

Reported through IN



HPAI (in poultry) by 15 countries and territories in the Region



HPAI (in non-poultry including wild birds) by 9 countries and territories



LPAI and NCD by 2 countries each

Reported through SMR



HPAI (in poultry) by 19 countries and territories



HPAI (in non-poultry including wild birds) by 11 countries and territories



LPAI by 9 countries and territories
NCD by 20 countries and territories



NCD is the disease of birds with the widest distribution in the Region

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Distribution of HPAI, HPAI wild, LPAI and NCD

Distribution of HPAI, HPAI wild, LPAI and NCD in countries and territories in the AFEO Region during the period January 2018 to 11 June 2019: information is displayed at country level

61% C&T

(27 out of 44) were affected by at least one of the four selected diseases.

4.5% C&T

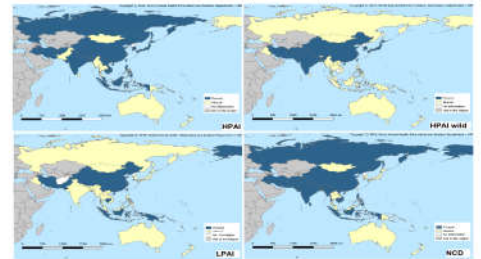
(2/44) were affected by all four diseases

20% C&T

(9/44) were affected by three diseases

18% C&T

(8/44) by two diseases and one disease only (mainly NCD).



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HPAI & HPAI WILD

Present in 19 C&T
45 IN



HPAI reported through IN (45) by all affected C&T, except for Indonesia (stable)

Serotypes reported: H5N1 (10), H5N6 (7), H5N8 (5), H5N2 (2), H7N9 (1) H5 (2)

Present in 11 C&T
14 IN



Same behavior, HPAI reported through IN (14) by all affected C&T

Serotypes reported: H5N6 (4), H5N1 (3), H5N8 (2), H5N2 & H7N9 (1), H5 (2)

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*C&T: countries and territories

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LPAI & NCD

LPAI: 3 IN

Serotypes reported: 67% C&T declaring the disease present (i.e. 6 out of 9) did not provide information about the serotype circulating

H5N6, H7N4 & H7N7 (same 1), H5N2 (1), H5N2, H7N1 & N7N3 (same 1), H5, H5N6, H7N1, H7N3, H7N4 & H7N7 = 1

Present in 9 C&T
3 IN



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*C&T: countries and territories



Present in 20 C&T
3 IN

NCD: reported mainly through SMR, 3 IN (recurrence) Cambodia, Russia and the United States of America.

For LPAI, quantitative information 67% of affected C&T, and for NCD by 80%, in comparison to 100% for HPAI.

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Preventive and control measures reported

Number of countries and territories in the Region applying control measures for four selected avian diseases, as indicated in their SMR

	Reporting at least one control measure	Notifiable disease	Surveillance*	Routine vaccination (Vaccination prohibited)
HPAI	32	26	31	3 (20)
**HPAI in wild birds	27	20	26	1 (11)
LPAI	29	23	28	3 (14)
NCD	32	28	30	15 (2)

*Surveillance: any type of surveillance was considered, including general surveillance, targeted surveillance, monitoring and screening. If the country/territory reported the application of at least one of these measures, it was considered to apply surveillance of some kind.

** HPAI (in birds other than poultry, including wild birds)

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Diagnostic capacities in the Region

Diagnostic capacity in the Region for selected avian diseases as reported in the annual report (AR) and the immediate notification and follow-up reports (IN/FUR)

	No. of countries and territories in the Region with diagnostic capacity		No. of laboratories in the Region with diagnostic capacity	
	AR	IN/FUR (not in AR)	AR	IN/FUR (not in AR)
HPAI	24	16 (6)	33	47 (31)
LPAI	6	4 (3)	6	9 (8)
NCD	24	3 (2)	36	7 (6)

Shown in parentheses are the number of countries and laboratories reporting diagnostics in the IN/FUR that are not included in the AR.

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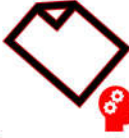
Conclusions



- Exceptional performance of the Region in its reporting and detection capacities for avian diseases.



- All selected avian diseases are quite widespread in the AFEO Region:
 - HPAI in poultry and HPAI in birds other than poultry, including wild birds reported by almost 50% of C&T through IN & FUR
 - NCD in the Region is similar in terms of its distribution and the number of countries affected, but NCD is considered as stable in most of the Region (SMR).
 - LPAI has a limited distribution in the Region, but most of the countries reporting the disease present consider it to be stable.



- Satisfactory quality of reporting in terms of preventive and control measures.
- 60% of C&T identify these diseases as “notifiable”, with some minimal surveillance activity.
- Diagnostic capacity: good level in the Region, although some countries need to make extra efforts to update information.

*C&T: countries and territories

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Swine diseases: disease situation and reporting

3 diseases:

1. African swine fever (ASF);
2. Classical swine fever (CSF);
3. Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome (PRRS)



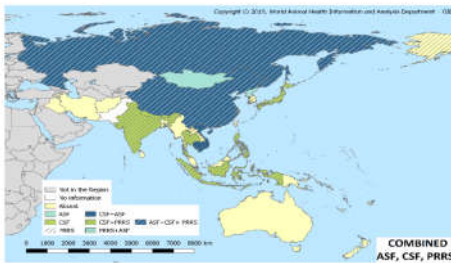
58% of the global swine produced comes from this Region

*FAO - <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en>

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Distribution of ASF, CSF and PRRS

Distribution of ASF, CSF and PRRS in countries and territories in the Region, (January 2018 to 11 June 2019). Information is displayed at country level



45% (20 out of 44) were affected by at least one of the three selected diseases.

7% (3/44) were affected by all 3 C&T diseases

18% (8/44) were affected by at least 2 diseases (1 reported ASF/PRRS, 2 presented ASF/CSF and 5 CSF/PRRS).

The co-occurrence of several swine diseases in many of the Region's countries could pose difficulties, not only for differential diagnosis, but also for the allocation of resources for the control of these diseases.

*C&T: countries and territories

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Status of ASF in the Region

Distribution of ASF in countries and territories in the Region, (January 2018 to 11 June 2019). Information is displayed at country level



Present in 7 C&T
52 IN

- All newly affected countries by ASF submitted information through IN & FUR
- 52 IN:
 - 6 IN first occurrence of ASF in the country.
 - 33 IN first occurrence of the disease in different provinces of the country;
 - 12 IN recurrence of the disease in a previously affected area

*C&T: countries and territories

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Status of CSF and PRRS in the Region

Distribution of CSF in countries and territories in the Region, (January 2018 to 11 June 2019). Information is displayed at country level



Present in 12 C&T
4 IN

- CSF: 4 IN, including 3 to report the recurrence of the disease.

- 1 recurrence of CSF since 1992

*C&T: countries and territories

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Distribution of PRRS in countries and territories in the Region, (January 2018 to 11 June 2019). Information is displayed at country level



Present in 13 C&T
5 IN

- PRRS: A single IN was reported recurrence

*C&T: countries and territories

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Preventive and control measures reported

Number of countries and territories in the Region applying control measures for three selected swine diseases, as indicated in their six-monthly reports

	Reporting at least one control measure	Notifiable disease	Surveillance*	Routine vaccination (Vaccination prohibited)
ASF	26	21	22	NA
CSF	28	24	28	8 (6)
PRRS	25	19	22	3 (3)

Diagnostic capacities in the Region

Diagnostic capacity in the Region for selected swine diseases as reported in the annual report (AR) and the immediate notification and follow-up reports (IN/FUR)

	No. of countries and territories in the Region with diagnostic capacity		No. of laboratories in the Region with diagnostic capacity	
	AR	IN/FUR (not in AR)	AR	IN/FUR (not in AR)
ASF	5	7 (5)	6	53 (51)
CSF	17	2 (1)	25	9 (8)
PRRS	10	2 (0)	13	2 (1)

Shown in parentheses are the number of countries and laboratories reporting diagnostics in the IN/FUR that are not included in the AR

*C&T: countries and territories

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Conclusions



50%



- The concomitant presence of two or more of these swine diseases in 25% of C&T of the Region could pose some difficulties:
 - Differential diagnosis,
 - Notification and control of the diseases.
- The quality of information was quite good, especially for ASF (IN). Still some C&T do not provide any detailed information on disease location or evolution for diseases considered stable (e.g. CSF and PRRS).
- C&T reported these diseases as not notifiable and no surveillance activities have been reported.
- Gap identified between the diagnostic capacity information reported in AR and the information provided in IN, especially for emerging diseases such as ASF.
- Review and update the diagnostic capacity information included in the next annual report.

*C&T: countries and territories

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Ruminant diseases: disease situation and reporting

3 diseases:

1. Foot and mouth disease (FMD);
2. Peste de Petits Ruminants (PPR);
3. Bovine babesiosis



FMD: Transboundary animal disease with a high impact on international trade



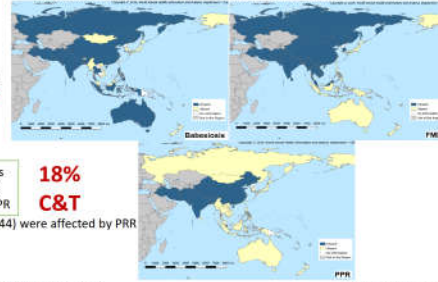
PPR was selected as an example of a disease limited to Central Asia



Bovine babesiosis was selected as an endemic disease of cattle that is widely distributed in the Region

Distribution of FMD, PPR and bovine babesiosis

Distribution of bovine babesiosis, FMD and PPR in countries and territories in the Region (January 2018 to 11 June 2019) information is displayed at country level



38% C&T (17 out of 44) were affected by Bovine Babesiosis.

45% C&T (20 out of 44) were affected by FMD.

3 circulating serotypes (O, A & Asia 1). Most of the events reported serotype O

9 OIE Members are recognised as free from PPR (9/44) were affected by PPR

Presence of FMD, PPR and bovine babesiosis

Status of FMD, PPR & Bovine Babesiosis in the AFEO Region and format used to report each disease present (IN/FUR) or SMR.

	PRESENT				ABSENT	NO INFO
	Total present	IN/FUR	Quant. info SMR	No quant. info		
FMD	20	5	14	1	22	2
PPR	9	1	6	2	32	3
Bovine babesiosis	17	1	9	7	22	5

Preventive and control measures reported

Number of countries and territories in the Region applying control measures for three selected swine diseases, as indicated in their six-monthly reports

	Reporting at least one control measure	Notifiable disease	Surveillance*	Routine vaccination (Vaccination prohibited)
FMD	32	30	32	14 (10)
PPR	30	24	29	7 (11)
Bovine babesiosis	26	22	25	1 (2)

Diagnostic capacities in the Region

Diagnostic capacity in the Region for selected ruminant diseases as reported in the annual report (AR) and the immediate notification and follow-up reports (IN/FUR)

	No. of countries and territories in the Region with diagnostic capacity		No. of laboratories in the Region with diagnostic capacity	
	AR	IN/FUR (not in AR)	AR	IN/FUR (not in AR)
FMD	23	4 (3)	29	6 (5)
PPR	6	1 (1)	8	1 (1)
Bovine babesiosis	7	-	7	-

Shown in parentheses are the number of countries and laboratories reporting diagnostics in the IN/FUR that are not included in the AR

Conclusions

FMD Serotypes O, A and Asia 1



- FMD widely distributed in the Region
- FMD: Very good quality information for distribution, quantitative data and control measures applied. Diagnostic capacity also very high and very accurately reported in the AR.
- PPR: Level of reporting is not ideal, CM applied and laboratory diagnostic capacity remain insufficient.
- Bovine babesiosis: present and stable in most of the Region, the quality of information available is not very good.
- Improve reporting of PPR-related information in order to support the global eradication programme. Additional efforts should be made to improve the quality of reporting on stable diseases such as bovine babesiosis.

Rabies

Disease selected in the context of the Regional Work Plan Framework.

improve disease notification



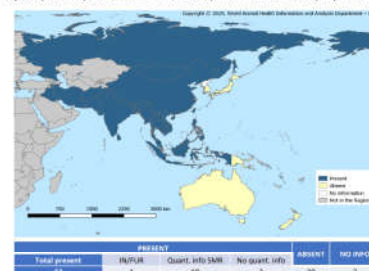
Conference of the Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania Putrajaya, 2017



- 1) the need for the Region to actively engage in "Zero by 30: The Global Strategic Plan to Prevent Human Deaths from Dog-mediated Rabies by 2030", and contribute to the elimination of dog-mediated human rabies in the region by 2030;
- 2) the feasibility of ending human deaths from dog-mediated rabies through the availability of relevant knowledge, technologies and vaccines;
- 3) benefits of using barrier or ring vaccination to protect dog and human populations, as long as such vaccination extends a sufficient distance from infected cases or areas and provides sufficient vaccination coverage (at least 70%).

Distribution of Rabies

Distribution of rabies in C&T in the Region (January 2018 to 11 June 2019) information is displayed at country level



50% C&T (22 out of 44) were affected by rabies

Preventive and control measures reported/Diagnostic capacity

Number of countries and territories in the Region applying control measures for Rabies, as indicated in their six-monthly reports

Reporting at least one control measure	Notifiable disease	Surveillance*	Routine vaccination (Vaccination prohibited)
31	31	28	18 (3)

Diagnostic capacity in the Region for Rabies as reported in the annual report (AR) and the immediate notification and follow-up reports (IN/FUR)

No. of countries and territories in the Region with diagnostic capacity		No. of laboratories in the Region with diagnostic capacity	
AR	IN/FUR (not in AR)	AR	IN/FUR (not in AR)
12	1 (1)	21	6 (6)

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Conclusions



50% C&T no Routine Vaccination



- Rabies one of the most widespread diseases in Region.
- Satisfactory level and accuracy of reporting (quantitative data with high degree of spatial accuracy).
- Low level of P & CM reported, common lack of surveillance nor official vaccination in place.
- Limited diagnostic capacities for rabies were reported in the Region.
- Strengthen engagement in "Zero by 30: The Global Strategic Plan to Prevent Human Deaths from Dog-Transmitted Rabies by 2030", in particular by **improving rabies surveillance capacities** in the Region, and **improving vaccination coverage** to reduce the spread of the disease.

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*C&T: countries and territories P & CM Preventive and Control Measures

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Aquatic animal diseases: disease situation and reporting

2 diseases:

- Infection with white spot syndrome virus (WSS);
- Infection with koi herpesvirus (KH)



Aquatic diseases are of particular importance considering the role that aquatic animal production plays in this Region. Based on FAO data, in 2017 the AFEO Region accounted for 87% of world fish production and 90% of world crustacean production

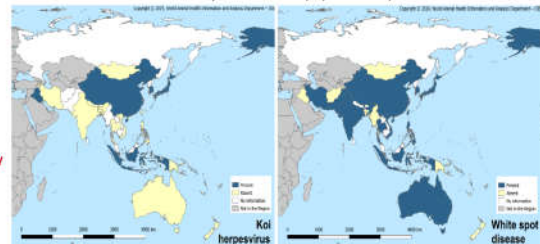
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*FAO - <http://www.fao.org/faostat/en>

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Distribution of KHV and WSS

Distribution of KHV and WSS in countries and territories in the Region (January 2018 to 11 June 2019) information is displayed at country level



OIE

*C&T: countries and territories

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Presence of KHV and WSS

Status of KH & WSS in the Region and format used by countries and territories to report each disease present (IN/FUR) or by providing quantitative information in six-monthly reports)

	PRESENT				ABSENT	NO INFO
	Total present	IN/FUR	Quant. info SMR	No quant. info		
Koi herpesvirus disease	7	1	4	2	26	11
White spot disease	14	0	9	5	20	10

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Preventive and control measures reported/Diagnostic capacity

Number of countries and territories in the Region applying control measures for KHV and WSS, as indicated in their six-monthly reports

	Reporting at least one control measure	Notifiable disease	Surveillance*	Routine vaccination (Vaccination prohibited)
Koi herpesvirus	21	17	19	0 (2)
White spot disease	22	15	21	0 (0)

Diagnostic capacity in the Region for selected KHV and WSS as reported in the annual report (AR) and the immediate notification and follow-up reports (IN/FUR)

	No. of countries and territories in the Region with diagnostic capacity		No. of laboratories in the Region with diagnostic capacity	
	AR	IN/FUR (not in AR)	AR	IN/FUR (not in AR)
Koi herpesvirus	7	1 (1)	11	3 (3)
White spot disease	10	-	11	-

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Conclusions

25% C&T no information

50% C&T no Surveillance



- Information on KHV and WSS in the Region is very limited.
- Very few C&T reported the disease through IN, most through SMR. A significant number of C&T have not reported any information on the status of these diseases.
- Very low level and accuracy of reporting, and level of detail.
- Low level of preventive and control measure reported, more than 50% of the C&T not declaring any surveillance activity in place.
- Almost total absence of diagnostic capacity
- Improve the quality of reporting for aquatic animal diseases to ensure transparent and timely notifications, which are crucial for avoiding disease spread.

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*C&T: countries and territories

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Strengthening the Cooperation on African Swine Fever Prevention and Control in the Asia-Pacific Region



Dr Wantanee Kalpravidh, Regional Manager, Emergency Center for Transboundary Animal Disease for Asia and the Pacific for the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations in Bangkok, Thailand

Dr Caitlin Holley, Regional Project Coordinator, OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific, Tokyo, Japan

Outlines

- 1 • Background
- 2 • Current situation and significance of ASF in the region
- 3 • Alignment to SDG and corporates' strategies as well as GF-TAD Initiatives and ASF
- 4 • Next steps and sustainability

Background

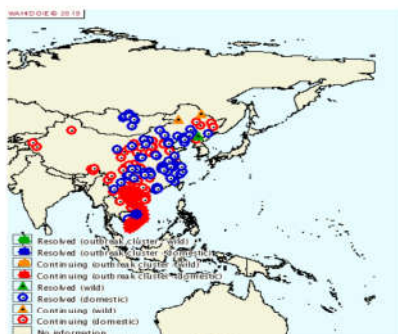
-  Not easy to differentiate from other swine diseases
-  Virus is relatively stable and resistant so can survive long time in environment and contaminated pork products
-  No effective treatment or vaccine
-  No public health or food safety concerns

Significance

ASF Outbreaks notified to OIE since 2005 (Cumulative)



- China: First ASF report in Asia on 3 August 2018,
- Since then Mongolia, Vietnam, Cambodia, DPRK, Lao PDR, Myanmar have confirmed ASF in their countries.



ASF outbreaks since August 2018

At least 60% of the world's domestic pig population is concentrated in east and southeast Asia.

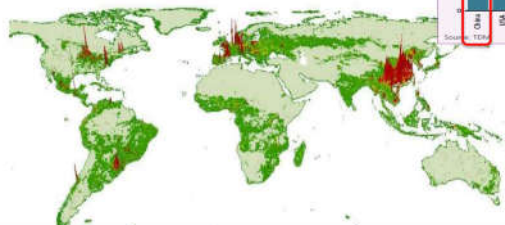
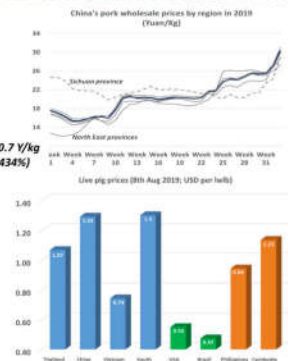
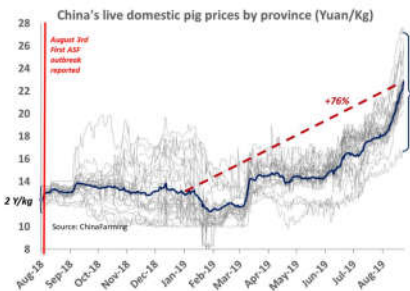


Figure 6. Pig meat: Top 10 producers in 2016

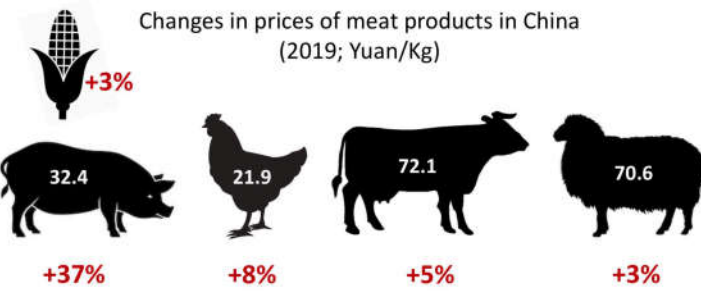


High impacts on economic losses and food security

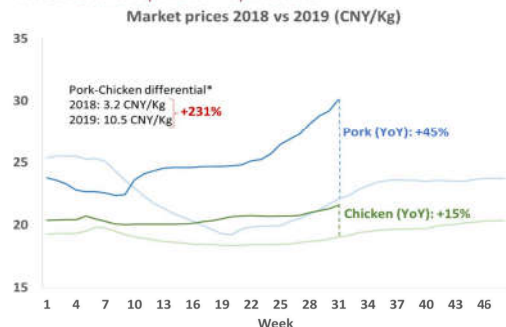
Market disruptions



Market disruptions - spillovers



Market disruptions - spillovers



Addressing ASF problems aligns with SDG 2030 and OIE's and FAO's Strategic Plans

OIE WORLD ORGANIZATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, improving our lives

6TH STRATEGIC PLAN 2016-2020

WE ARE: Developing science-based international standards on Global disease control and eradication; Antimicrobials use and alternatives; Bioterror reduction; Climate change and biodiversity; Addressing zoonoses, animal health emergencies; Extending animal health global governance; Improving capacities of laboratory services.

WE WILL: Restoring trust through TRANSPARENCY and communication; Strengthen science and experts' roles; Market-based communication tools; Share data analysis through networks; Excellence: quality, objectivity, science, knowledge transfer, new technologies; Engagement: Expert groups, Reference Centres, Specialized Commissions; Management: peer generation scientists, identity and selection, regional adaptation, rules and regulations, financial resources, partnerships.

WE ARE: Improving animal health and welfare by appropriate RISK MANAGEMENT; Integrating social, economic and environmental sciences; Promote the One Health concept; Enhance countries' official disease status recognition; Highlight sustainable Veterinary services' benefits; Supporting and strengthening VETERINARY SERVICES; Build capacities by fitting local contexts; Further develop the PVS Pathway.

UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

HELP ELIMINATE HUNGER, FOOD INSECURITY AND MALNUTRITION

MAKE AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHERIES MORE PRODUCTIVE AND SUSTAINABLE

REDUCE RURAL POVERTY

ENABLE INCLUSIVE AND EFFICIENT AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SYSTEMS

INCREASE THE RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS TO THREATS AND CRISES

ZERO HUNGER, NO POVERTY AND SUSTAINABLE USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

FAO/OIE Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases



- Joint FAO/OIE initiative for the fight against TADs, launched in 2004;
- Coordinating mechanism, not an implementing one;
- FAO/OIE have been coordinating in Asia of swine diseases since 2010;
- the only available global and regional framework in;
 - promoting synergies among international agencies,
 - avoiding contradictions and duplication in policy and programmes

- Key meetings:
- 10th FAO/OIE Regional Steering Committee Meeting of GF-TADS for Asia and the Pacific, Bangkok, July 2018
 - Regional Workshop for Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) Control, Mongolia, August 2018
 - Emergency ASF consultation meeting, Bangkok, September 2018
 - 3rd Asia Swine Diseases, Workshop, Cebu, Philippines, October 2018
 - Special session on ASF at ISVEE, Chiang Mai, November 2018
 - 4th Multilateral Cross-Border Meeting between China-Lao PDR-Myanmar-Viet Nam, Beijing, November 2018
 - 1st SGE-ASF Asia meeting held with the international symposium on ASF organized by China in Beijing April 2019
 - 2nd SGE-ASF Asia meeting, Tokyo, Japan July 2019
 - OIE Workshop Emergency Preparedness on TADs, 27-28 August 2019
 - FAO TCP Launching Workshop, 29-30 August 2019





Challenges identified as specific for Asia proving that ASF control is "not one size fits all"

- **Pig production and pig value chains are complex –**
 - Dense population of pigs in east and southeast Asia
 - Large numbers of small-scale pig farming with low biosecurity.
 - Complex value chains that operate across national borders
 - Cultural practices around pig use and food consumption may create additional risk pathways.
 - Globalisation has made it easy for people and products to travel rapidly and over long distances.

Proposed ASF Regional Collaborative Framework



ASF Regional Collaborative Framework for Southeast (and East Asia)

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

<p>1 Better understanding of ASF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research gaps and priorities • Operational research to support evidence based planning and decisions such as value chain mapping 	<p>2 Enhanced risk-based strategy and implementation for ASF prevention and control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surveillance • Risk assessment • Risk mitigations in immediate, medium and longer terms 	<p>3 Strengthened policy and enabling environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human and financial resources to respond to ASF • Legislations and regulatory frameworks 	<p>4 Enhanced risk communication and policy advocacy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication and advocacy strategies for specific stakeholders • Enhanced veterinary services' communication • Policy advocacy
<p>5</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed required capacity <p>Technical capacity: Laboratory</p>		<p>6</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced collaboration and coordination <p>Multi-central - Public-private partnerships</p>	



African Swine Fever Emergency Preparedness and Response in Asia



Standing Group of Experts on ASF for Asia

- This platform has been used successfully in Europe to coordinate efforts and was agreed to adapt it to Asian context and to enhance cooperation and information sharing between Asia and Europe on ASF.
- Improve the understanding of the disease, how it may evolve and the short- and long-term impacts.
- To facilitate coordination of ASF-related activities, FAO & OIE are working with members and other partners using the GF-TADs mechanism.



Priority topics

- ASF epidemiology, including risk-based surveillance
- Biosecurity
- Border control measures
- ASF risk communication
- Prevention and control strategies
- ASF laboratory diagnostics and potential research programmes including ASF vaccine development
- Wild boar – distribution, ecology, management and epidemiological role in swine disease in domestic pigs
- Outbreak management
- The use of zoning and compartmentalisation
- Socio-economics

Global Initiative

- **Technical Item at the 87th OIE General Session (May 19)**
Strategic challenges to global control of African Swine Fever



- Jointly presented by FAO/OIE
- Outline
 - Global ASF situation
 - Socio-economic impact
 - Key Epi features and strategic control challenges
 - Regional Initiatives
 - Global Initiative



Global Initiative

- 87th GS. Resoluton N. 33. Global Control of ASF
Recommendations to OIE Members



- ASF **priority** to all 182 Member Countries
- Update **control** programme and **contingency** plan (compensation)
- Biosecurity** adapted to risk pathways
- Transparency –**notification**–
- Safe trade** based on international standards (business continuity)

Global Initiative

- 87th GS. Resoluton N. 33. Global Control of ASF
Recommendations to FAO and OIE



Launch a Global Initiative under GF-TADs

- Guiding principles** for prevention and response adapted to all regions
- Enhance coordination with relevant **stakeholders**
- Establishment of regional **SGEs**
- Reference **Lab network** (beyond FAO and OIE ref centers)
- Resource mobilisation**
- Support **research alliances** to generate knowledge



Global Initiative for the Control of ASF (GF-TADs)



- Call for action
- Strategic challenges
- Theory of Change
- Governance
- Logic framework
 - Objective 1: Prevention
 - Objective 2: Response
 - Objective 3: Stakeholders engagement
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Operational plan (2 year)

ASF communication campaign

ASF communication materials <https://trello.com/b/Gloiz/ok/african-swine-fever-oie>

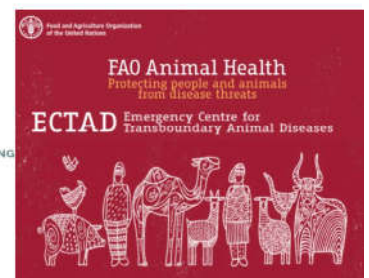
ASF portal <http://www.oie.int/en/animal-health-in-the-world/animal-diseases/african-swine-fever/>



Sustainability and Next Steps

- @ Strengthening of National Veterinary Services
- @ Support the evidence based planning and application of capacities at field level

PVS Pathway Cycle



Key Points for Further Discussion

- Due to possible global socio-economic impacts, the ASF control is **shared responsibility**:
 - **Political and technical commitment, transparency and sharing information**
- ASF situation in Asia is still evolving and expected to continue to spread due to complexity and diversified production systems and value chains;

Key Points for Further Discussion

- Better understanding of production systems and value chain is crucial in identifying stakeholders and risks along the chain for further risk mitigation planning;
- Engaging the stakeholders along the chains is essential to ensure multisectoral and multilateral collaboration
 - Public-Private Partnerships
- ASF spread is mainly due to human behavior, therefore, changing mindsets, practices and behavior is necessary



Key Points for Further Discussion

- While FAO and OIE continues to support ASF control, members need to take responsibility in implementing ASF control with close involvement of stakeholders;
- Under GF-TAD, Regional Collaborative Framework can be the basis to further develop a Regional Strategy for ASF Prevention and Control in alignment with the Global Initiatives on ASF

Where to find ASF information?

<https://rr-asia.oie.int/>



<http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/empres/ASF/>



**What We Have Learnt
from
the Official Recognition of Disease Status and
the endorsement of National Official Control Program**

The 31st Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania
3-6 September 2019
SENDAI, JAPAN

Wacharapon Chotiyaputta
Department of Livestock Development, THAILAND

THAILAND status

- Free from PPR
 - recognized by OIE in 2014
- FMD Official Control Programme
 - recognized by OIE in 2016

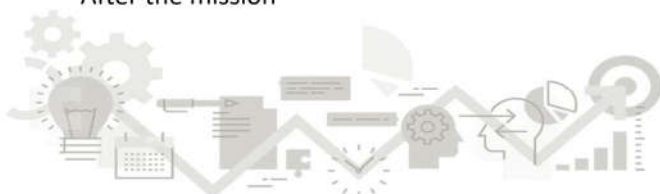
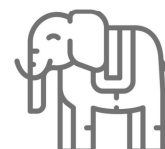
Objective:

To comprehensively review Thailand's reconfirmation of PPR free status and the official control programme of Thailand by the OIE scientific commission for animal health

**the OIE FMD/PPR expert group mission
during 18-22 March 2019**

- With guidance&support from OIE and OIESRR
- Working Procedure
 - Preparation
 - During the mission
 - After the mission

PREPARATION



Preparation process



Working group meeting

- What we discussed about?
 - All programmes match and cover the TOR?
 - Information delivers to the experts appropriately and summarily.
 - We reviewed our regulations, practices, barriers, and solutions.
 - Transportation during the mission:
 - With limited of time, team A and team B were established during some part of the mission.
 - Biosecurity for the places to visit

Terms of Reference

- General Objective
- Specific Objectives of each disease's mission
- Locations/Facilities

General objective:
To assess the continuous compliance with the relevant provisions of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code) for the maintenance of the officially recognised PPR free country status of Thailand.
To assess the continuous compliance with Thailand with the relevant provisions of the OIE Terrestrial Code for the maintenance and progress of the endorsed official control programme for FMD of Thailand.

Specific objectives:
PPR:
To evaluate the compliance with the provisions laid-out in Article 14.7.3. and Article 1.4.6. of the Terrestrial Code, in particular:
1. To assess the maintenance and the implementation of an early detection system;
2. To assess the measures in place to prevent the introduction of PPR in the country;
3. To conduct field visits and assess the level of awareness of the different stakeholders and the system of movement control and animal identification;
4. To assess the diagnostic capability of the laboratory(ies) in case of PPR incursion and/or the existing agreements with other Reference Laboratories.

FMD:
1. To evaluate the progress made with regard to the endorsed national official control programme considering the scientific and performance indicators;
2. To assess that the surveillance system for FMD in place takes into account the provisions of Chapters 1.4. and 8.8 of the OIE Terrestrial Code (2017), with particular attention to the framework for defining and reporting suspected and confirmed cases and to the introduction of serological surveys;
3. To evaluate the activities and procedures for systematic FMD vaccination, and to ensure vaccination effectiveness, as well as vaccine quality and purity in accordance with the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals;
4. To assess documentation, procedures and systems in place for identification and movement control of animals and commodities within the country;
5. To assess the Veterinary Services capacity to prevent introduction of FMD in the country and in identified zones (e.g. Region 2), as well as to evaluate the planned progressive zoning approach to achieve freedom from FMD.

Locations/Facilities to be visited:
• Veterinary Services at central and local level;
• Quarantine: Apprehending, with or without Veterinary Services;
• Farms: including household;
• Livestock markets, including local markets;
• Slaughterhouses;
• Systems of animal movement control and animal identification systems;
• Border and/or cross-border control points and/or identified zones;
• PPR/FMD vaccine manufacturers and diagnostic laboratories (central and district level);
• Any other relevant locations/facilities.

Working language: English

Programme and itinerary of the mission:
Thailand is asked to develop a 5-day mission programme for the mission along with the most suitable in-country locations to be visited to address the OIE Code-related requirements for South-East Asia, to be approved or modified by the experts and the OIE.

The programme and itinerary of the mission will be discussed with the Veterinary Services on the last day of the mission and should be added to the report to be submitted by the experts during the on-site mission.

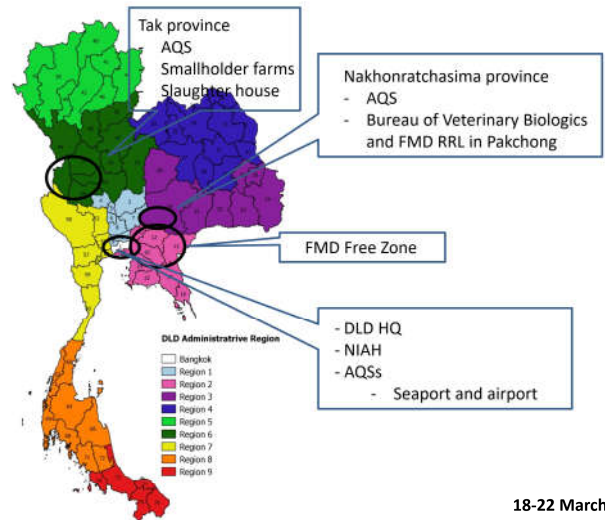
Members of the mission: Gudrun Bückner, Adamo Diario, Stefan Gerem, Elena-Marina Riba, Lucie Hohensteinová

Proposed dates: Week of 18-22 March 2019

Schedule of the mission

Day	Programme	Venue
0	Arrival of experts	
1	Opening, overview the mission objectives, overview of DLD, value chain of ruminants, animal disease surveillance and control system regarding PPR and FMD, progress made with FMD, FMD free zone establishment, animal movement control, animal ID, license and certificate of slaughterhouse and visit emergency operation center (EOC room) for animal disease control	DLD HQ, Bangkok
2	TEAM A: domestic AQS, FMD labs, and FMD vaccine production plant TEAM B: FMD free zone in the eastern region	Pakchong Eastern region
3	PPR labs Border AQS	NIAH, Bangkok Tak province
4	TEAM A: private AQS, livestock market TEAM B: cattle farms and goat farms Pig slaughterhouse	Tak province
5	Seaport AQS Closing	Bangkok Seaport AQS DLD HQ, Bangkok

DURING THE MISSION



18-22 March 2019

Emergency Operation Center (EOC) in DLD, Bangkok



Nakhonratchasima AQS



Bureau of Veterinary Biologics and RRL Pakchong, Nakhonratchasima



FMD Free Zone in Eastern region



Tak province



Closing Meeting



Closing Meeting

- OIE experts provided the summary of the main prelim observation and suggested recommendations



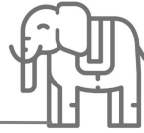
After the mission

- OIE sent the Report of the OIE Expert Mission to Thailand with regard to PPR and FMD and allow DLD to comment back
- The final version of the mission report will be forwarded to the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission) for its consideration

After the mission

- What we will do?
 - Working group will list things to improve from the recommendations eg.
 - Small ruminant:
 - import procedure, lab test for PPR, PPR surveillance
 - FMD vaccine
 - Contingency planning strategies:
 - livestock market, slaughterhouse, and animal quarantine camp
 - etc.
 - And start to improve **immediately**

Thank you



Mentimeter



Laure Weber-Vintzel
OIE Deputy Sub-Regional Representative for South East Asia
With acknowledgments to the OIE Status Department

OIE procedure for the official status recognition,
endorsement of national official control programme and their maintenance

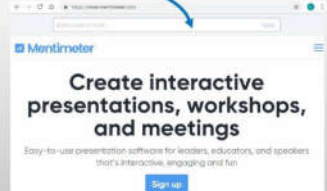
31st Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania
Sendai, Japan, 3-6 September 2019

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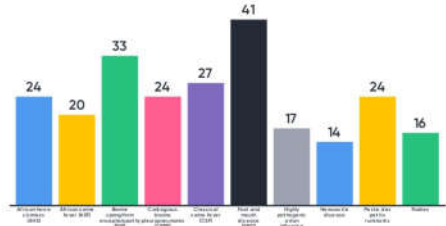
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- Introduction to the procedure
- Procedure for official recognition / endorsement of control programme
- Maintenance of already granted official status / endorsed programme

Mentimeter

The OIE recognises official status for 6 diseases. Do you know which ones?

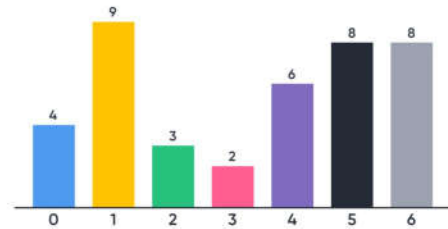


Disease	Number of Correct Answers
Brucella abortus	24
Brucella melitensis	20
Brucella abortus sensu lato	33
Classical swine fever virus	24
Foot and mouth disease virus	27
Highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1)	41
Japanese encephalitis virus	17
Respiratory syncytial virus	14
Swine vesicular disease	24
West Nile virus	16

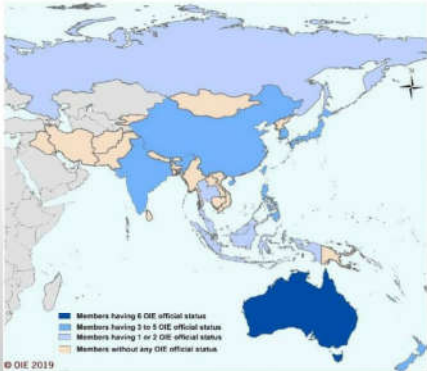
For how many diseases has your country been granted an official status by the OIE?



For how many diseases has your country been granted an official status by OIE?



Asia and the Pacific: OIE Members with at least one OIE official status

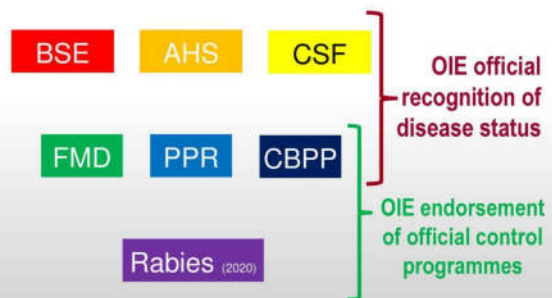
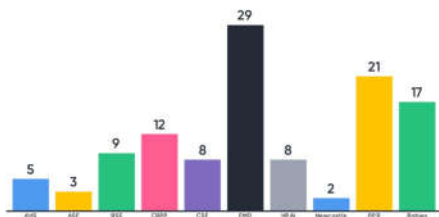


Official recognition of disease status

The main objectives:

- Protect animal and human health in international trade;
- Facilitate trade;
- Guarantees to trading partners;
 - Long term perspective documented and updated evidence on the disease free situation;
 - Veterinary Services meet baseline requirements concerning disease control and trade activities.
- Objectives of the Global Strategies (Rinderpest, FMD, PPR & rabies)

The OIE can endorse official control programme for 4 diseases. Do you know which one?

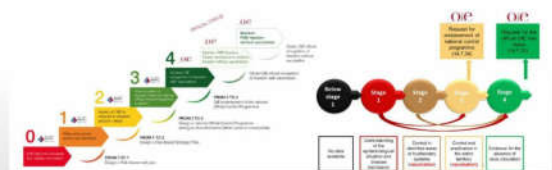


Endorsement of official control programme

The main objectives/incentives of the endorsement:

- to progressively improve the situation and eventually attain official recognition of disease status,
- to help the Veterinary Services to be provided with some support from their government,
- for poorest countries, to help them to be provided some support from development partners/donors.

FMD and PPR step-wise strategies



FMD 2012 Control Strategy

PPR 2015 Control and Eradication



What about rabies?



ZERO BY 30
THE GLOBAL STRATEGY PLAN

TO END
HUMAN DEATHS FROM RABIES BY 2030



- Introduction to the procedure
- Procedure for official recognition / endorsement of control programme
- Maintenance of already granted official status / endorsed programme

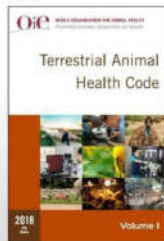
This is not about one procedure This is about 5 procedures



<http://www.oie.int/status-sop>
disease_status@oie.int

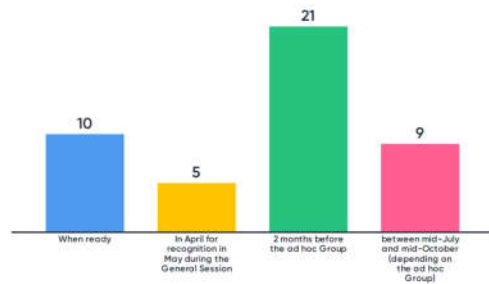
Submission of a dossier to demonstrate compliance with the Terrestrial Code

- Complete the questionnaire – Ch. 1.7.-1.12.
- 50 pages + appendices (properly cross-referenced) + executive summary
- Digitalised map if relevant (zoning approach)
- Proof of payment.
- Contact details of technical staff



www.oie.int/terrestrial-code

When can a Member submit a dossier to the OIE



Process of dossiers' assessment

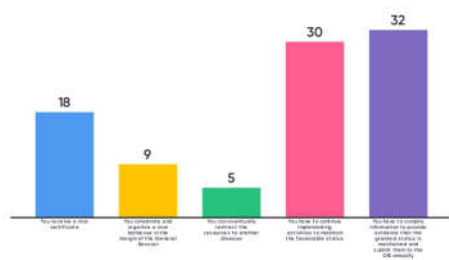
Voluntary applications - OIE Member Countries



Ad hoc Group meetings 2019

AHG	Meeting dates	Submission deadlines
AHS	24-26 September 2019	26 July 2019
BSE	24-26 September 2019	26 July 2019
CSF	22-24 October 2019	23 August 2019
FMD	05-07 November 2019	6 September 2019
CBPP	19-21 November 2019	20 September 2019
PPR	9-11 December 2019	10 October 2019
SCAD	9-13 September 2019	N.A.

What happens when your country/territory is officially recognised by the OIE as having a disease free status?



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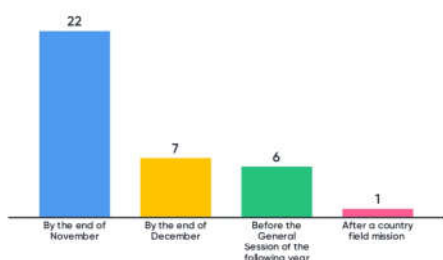
Mentimeter



- Introduction to the procedure
- Procedure for official recognition / endorsement of control programme
- Maintenance of already granted official status / endorsed programme

40

When do you have to submit the annual reconfirmation?



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Annual reconfirmation



36

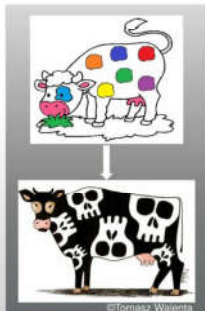
Suspension of a recognised free status

Immediately after the occurrence of an outbreak

- Conveyed by the Director General to the concerned OIE Delegate
- Published simultaneously on the OIE website

Other reasons for suspension:

- No annual reconfirmation
- Non-compliance with the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code* Chapters.



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Maintenance / Withdrawal of the endorsement of an official control programme

- (Non) compliance with commitments relating to the initial endorsement, especially
 - non-compliance with the timelines or performance indicators of the programme (regular monitoring of the progress); or
 - significant problems with the performance of the VS; or
 - an increase in the occurrence of disease that cannot be addressed by the programme
- (Non) compliance with the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code*



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Take-home messages

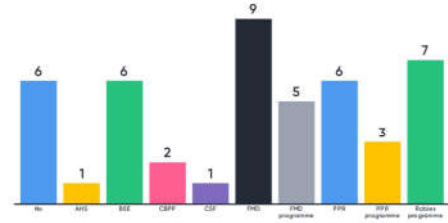
- Voluntary procedure
- Robust procedure under the responsibility of the OIE Director General and the Scientific Commission; adopted by all OIE Members
- Based on OIE standards, to facilitate trade access and disease control
- Continuous maintenance of disease status

Do you plan to submit a dossier to the OIE in the next 3 years? 

No vs

- AHS
- BSE
- CBPP
- CBPP programme
- CSF
- FMD
- FMD programme
- PPR
- PPR programme
- Rabies programme

Do you plan to submit a dossier to the OIE in the next 3 years? 



 25





ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ ANIMALE
 WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Thank you for your attention

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France
www.oie.int
disease.status@oie.int - oie@oie.int





Developing an OIE Aquatic Animal Health Strategy

Collaboration, sustainability, our future

Ingo Ernst
 President, OIE Aquatic Animals Commission

Gillian Mylrea
 Head, OIE Standards Department



Overview of this session

1. Introduction by the Director General
2. Drivers of an OIE aquatic animal health strategy
3. How an OIE aquatic strategy can address these issues
4. Possible themes of an OIE aquatic strategy
5. Small group discussion of themes and possible activities
6. Reporting back



Overview of this session

1. Introduction by the Director General
2. Drivers of an OIE aquatic animal health strategy
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6. Reporting back

Drivers of an aquatic animal health strategy

- Aquatic animal production is increasingly important
- Disease is a major threat to production
- Efforts to manage aquatic animal health have not kept pace with growing risk

Aquatic animal production is increasingly important

- Demand for aquatic animal food continues to grow
 - 8.6 billion people by 2030; from 7.2 billion today
 - Growing consumer wealth
- Greater supply of aquatic animal food
 - Aquaculture production growth continues to be high (5.8 %)
 - Current growth rate = > doubling of production by 2030
 - Fisheries production will continue to be important
- Growing importance for human nutrition and economies
 - Highest per capita consumption in history (and growing)
 - Greater than 1/3 production value traded internationally
 - Importance for poverty alleviation.

Disease is the major threat to production

- Numerous examples of major impacts
 - On production e.g. AHPND - USD 50 billion since 2010
 - On livelihoods e.g. ISA in Chile (25,000 jobs lost)
 - On the environment e.g. Chytrid fungus (500 species extinct)
- Many vulnerabilities exist
 - Carp – largest proportion of production but poor biosecurity
 - Tilapia – second largest proportion of production but much movement of genetic material
- Risks are increasing
 - Potential consequences ↑
 - Likelihood ↑

Efforts to manage aquatic animal health have not kept pace with growing risk

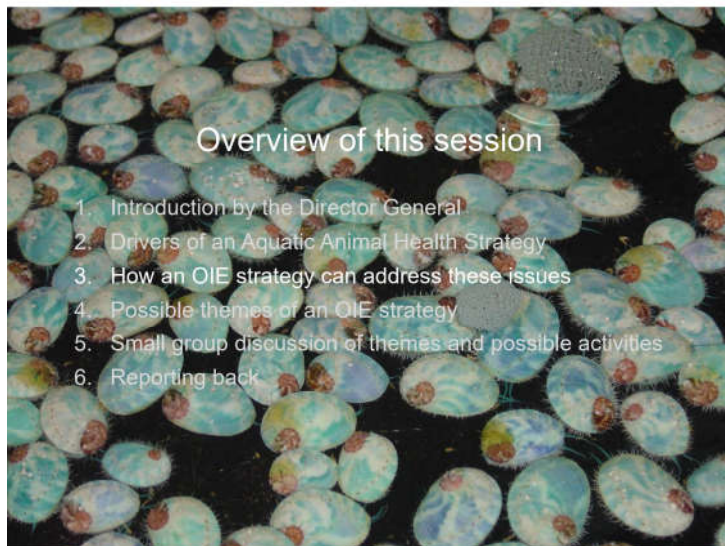
- Growth has been rapid but systems have not evolved as rapidly = risk management not in proportion to risk
- Aquatic animal health is often not integrated into existing animal health programs
- Existing resources and networks are not utilised to their fullest extent
- Responses to emerging issues of regional or global concern are ad hoc and not sufficiently collaborative.

In summary

- There is shared and growing importance in aquatic animal production
- There is a shared and continuing threat of aquatic animal diseases
- There is a shared need to develop and implement collaborative actions to improve aquatic animal health.



OIE GLOBAL CONFERENCE
ON AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH
COLLABORATION. SUSTAINABILITY. OUR FUTURE
SANTIAGO, CHILE, 2-4 APRIL 2019



Overview of this session

1. Introduction by the Director General
2. Drivers of an Aquatic Animal Health Strategy
3. How an OIE strategy can address these issues
4. Possible themes of an OIE strategy
5. Small group discussion of themes and possible activities
6. Reporting back

How an OIE Aquatic Animal Health Strategy can address these issues

- Identify the highest priority common needs
- Coordinate actions to the priority common needs
- Identify actions that provide enduring impacts
- Provide for better utilisation of existing resources, networks, systems
- Allow for a focus on areas of importance to aquatic animal health while supporting the 7th Strategic Plan
- Identify attractive opportunities for donor investment.

The ultimate goal is to improve aquatic animal health worldwide



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Development of the proposed themes

Developed by drawing on a range of inputs:

- OIE Strategic Plan 2015-2020
- Recommendations of the 2019 OIE Global Conference on Aquatic Animal Health (Chile)
- Regional workplan framework
- Outcomes of technical items (e.g. Ulaanbaatar in 2015)
- Consideration of circumstances of aquatic disease outbreaks and responses in recent times
- Work of the Aquatic Animals Commission



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Proposed themes for the OIE Aquatic Strategy

1. Scientifically sound OIE aquatic animal health standards and guidelines that meet Members' needs for risk management
2. OIE programs support the development of stronger Aquatic Animal Health Services of Members
3. OIE leadership of coordinated and timely responses to emerging aquatic animal health issues of regional or global concern
4. Strengthening the OIE's capabilities to provide global aquatic animal health leadership and support the needs of Members

2. OIE programs support the development of stronger Aquatic Animal Health Services of Members

Example activities:

- Review barriers to uptake of the PVS Pathway Aquatic and opportunities to enhance participation
- Implement new approaches to the PVS Pathway Aquatic and set targets for participation based on a proportion of global aquaculture production
- Review barriers to timely reporting of aquatic animal diseases, implement remedial measures and quantify improvements

4. Strengthening the OIE's capabilities to provide global aquatic animal health leadership and support the needs of Members

Example activities:

- Consider approaches to more fully engage and utilise OIE scientific networks including Reference Centres
- Develop a plan for building aquatic animal health capabilities within the OIE's functional areas, including by drawing on existing expertise and a plan to develop specialist aquatic animal health expertise throughout

1. Scientifically sound OIE aquatic animal health standards and guidelines that meet Members' needs for risk management

Example activities:

- Development of new standards to support risk management – ornamental aquatic animals, genetic material, aquaculture biosecurity, emergency response
- Revision of existing standards – approaches to declaration of freedom, Chapter 1.4 Surveillance of *Aquatic Code*
- Revision of all *Aquatic Manual* disease-specific chapters into a new template, update diagnostic methods, case definitions and recommendations for surveillance

3. OIE leadership of coordinated and timely responses to emerging aquatic animal health issues of regional or global concern

Example activities:

- Develop internal OIE procedures for responding to aquatic animal health emergencies of regional or global concern including thresholds to initiate action, actions to be taken, responsibilities, communication, timelines
- Develop a proposal for an OIE assistance fund that would support coordinated action by Members to aquatic animal health emergencies (particularly emerging diseases) and would be attractive for donor investment

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BREAK OUT SESSION

PROPOSED THEMES FOR THE OIE AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH STRATEGY

1. Scientifically sound OIE aquatic animal health standards and guidelines that meet Member's needs for risk management.
2. OIE programmes that support the development of stronger Aquatic Animal Health Services of Members.
3. OIE leadership of coordinated and timely responses to emerging aquatic animal health issues of regional or global concern.
4. Strengthening the OIE's capabilities to provide global aquatic animal health leadership and support the needs of Members.

INSTRUCTIONS

In your Group:

- Introductions: say your name and the importance of aquatic animal health to your country or organisation.
- Read the proposed themes and example activities provided in Annex 1.

Answer the following questions:

1. Do the proposed themes encompass key issues that the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Strategy should address to improve animal health worldwide?
- If not, what suggested changes or additions should be included?
1. Choose one of the four proposed themes and propose at least 2 priority activities that would contribute to achieving that theme (see examples in Annex 1).

THANK YOU

