Regional Capacity Development and Networking Program to Improve TADs Surveillance and Control

The 7\textsuperscript{th} FAO/OIE Regional Steering Committee Meeting on GF-TADs for Asia and the Pacific
17-18 July 2013
Outline

• Regional Capacity Development and Networking Program:
  - Concepts and 2 main components
• Consolidation and application of capacities for TADs surveillance and control
• Impacts
• Challenges
4 levels of Capacity Development

(FAO Corporate Strategy)

- Increase knowledge and skill
- Improve structures, mechanism, and procedures
- Coherent sectors’ policies & strategies with coordination
- Policy, legal, institutional framework with high level commitment
5-Step Capacity Development Program

Needs assessment
- Identify:
  - Targets/aims, Current capacities, Gaps
- At 4 levels with participatory process

Design the program
- Training curriculum based on needs
- Expertise, equipment and supplies needed

Implementation
- Provide training/program
- Troubleshooting and explore corrective measures
- Development/Review/Establishment of systems and mechanisms

Reports and advocacy
- For support from all levels

Evaluation and adjust the program

ECTAD: Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases
Regional Capacity Development and Networking Programme

• Aims to improve TADs surveillance and control
• Considered one of the horizontal issues serving Objective 3 of the 5-Year GF-TADs Action Plan:
  - Promote adequate governance of Veterinary Services at regional, national and field levels in accordance to the Standards
  - Laboratory and epidemiology components

Supported by various projects
USAID (AI and IDENTIFY), EU-HPED, JTF, FAO-TCPs and APHCA
Laboratory Component
Technical Scope

- Workshops/Trainings
- Provision of reference books, software, sample referral, equipment, reagents and supplies
- National and Regional laboratory network meetings (LDF, Lab-TAG)
- Laboratory partnerships

Increase knowledge and skill

Strengthen diagnosis capacity

Facilitate laboratory network national regional

Assure the quality of laboratory

Improve laboratory biosafety

Improve structures, mechanism, procedures

Coherent sectors’ Policies & strategies With coordination

- Laboratory assessment
- Proficiency testing program
- Biosafety risk assessment
- Biosafety cabinet testing and calibration
12 countries (SEA 8, SA 3, EA 1)
30 laboratories,
6 Regional Leading Laboratories: VRI- Malaysia (AI), FMD-Thailand (FMD), RAHO6-Viet Nam (Swine Diseases), Pakistan (HPAIV), India (FMD), Bangladesh (PPR)
2012-13 Regional laboratory activities

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Regional QA program

Regional trainings on disease Dx & QA
- Identify target diseases
- Regional Trainings on Diagnosis / QA

Proiciency testing activities
- Provision of PT panel and Laboratory supplies
- Laboratory perform the panel test

Backstopping mission
- Result evaluation
- Troubleshooting and corrective measures

Reports and advocacy
- Lab Authorities
- Anonymous report at Meetings

2010 – Influenza (FluA, H5)
2011 – Influenza (FluA, H5), PRRS, CSF
2012 – Influenza (FluA, H5), PRRS, CSF, ASF, ND, Rabies
2013/14 – Influenza (FluA, H5, H7), PRRS, CSF, ASF, ND, Rabies, brucellosis
Regional Biosafety Program

- Assessment and reassessment
- Identify gaps and provide recommendations
- Provisions of equipment, supplies, regional resources
- Resource development and Training
- Annual BSC service

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Strengthen Linkage and Communication Pathway across Network of Laboratories
FAO-OIE-WHO Collaboration

Partners engagement
Technical Advisory Group (TAG) Meeting
Donors, Implementing partners, including the Director of the Regional Reference labs and RRL
Technical Meeting and training
Joint Animal Health and Public Health Laboratory Meeting

Policy advocacy
Laboratory Directors’ Forum Meeting
Directors of the RLN members, RRL, RLDL

Regional Strategic Framework for Animal Health Laboratory Capacity Building
Timeline of the development of the ASEAN Strategic Framework for Laboratory Capacity Building and Networking

From 2004
- RLN informally formed for HPAI-H5N1 under FAO-TCP

2009
- Informal regional collaborative matrix for FAO-OIE and other partners (AAHL/USDA)
- Needs to develop a regional strategy for HPAI identified by AMS

2010
- 1st draft of the Regional collaborative framework of laboratory strengthening for HPAI

2011
- 2nd draft of the Regional collaborative framework expanded to cover other HPEDs, EIDs, and TADs
- Regional framework matrix agreed at the Lab Director Forum meeting

2012
- Regional framework presented to ASWGL in May
- ASWGL endorsed the Framework in August
The 6 key strategic goals of the SEA Laboratory framework

1. Development of regionally-coherent, national laboratory strategies and policies
2. Allocation and mobilisation of resources to support implementation of national strategies for efficient and cost-effective delivery of laboratory services
3. Strengthening of ASEAN Member States capacity to provide acceptable quality and proficient laboratory services
4. Enhancement and promotion of acceptable biosafety and biosecurity practices and environment in laboratory settings
5. Enhancement and promotion of linkages and sharing of information among laboratories and stakeholders to ensure rational use of laboratory services
6. Strengthening of ASEAN Member States capacity on planning, coordinating, and implementing research activities under standard ethical research conducts
Epidemiology Component
Regional Epidemiology Training Programme

- Regional FETPV
- Country FETPV
  - China
  - Lao PDR
  - Cambodia
  - India
- SAARC FETPV
- AVET
  - Philippines
  - Viet Nam

One Health Approach for Country Needs Assessments

University, Country and International Partnerships

FETPV, AVET Curriculum Development

Program Development and Adaptation

Regional Inventory of EPI Training
Building Epidemiology at Organizational, Society and Higher Level

2004-2009
- Regional Epidemiology Trainings and Networking with consortium

2010
- CVOs meeting identified the needs to develop a regional strategy

2011
- Meeting among experts and regional resource persons to initiate the development

2012-3
- Consultative workshop among AMS was organized
- Regional Framework and roadmap are drafted and endorsed by ASEAN
- ASWGL supports establishment of epi network
Regional Capacity and Networking for Epidemiology

4 Strategic Goals

1. Development of regionally-coherent, national organizational structures and systems to support functions of veterinary epidemiology

2. Enhancement and promotion of linkages, partnerships, networks, coordination and collaboration among AMS, development partners and stakeholders to maximize efficient and sustainable uses of available resources

3. Strengthening human resources capacity and management to ensure effective use of trained veterinary epidemiologists and to effectively deliver national animal health programs in compliance with international standards

4. Enhancement and promotion of awareness and understanding of veterinary epidemiology to provide support, to ensure science base decision-makings, and to efficiently mobilize resources based needs
Consolidation and Application of Capacities for TADs Surveillance and Control

• Risk assessment
  - Baseline information – animal population/census
  - value chain
  - social network analysis
  - Ecological studies – dog and wildlife

• Risk-based surveillance

• Planning for risk management – field, national, cross-border levels
Regional Poultry Supply Chain

Source: FAO commissioned cross-border study reports
Linking Molecular Epidemiology and Value Chain Data

Poultry Movement

Wild Bird Flyway
Emergence and spread of the new cluster 2.3.2.1.C in July 2012 and poultry movements

Clade 2321C

August 2012

Jan-Feb 2013
Impacts

- Capacity on laboratory and epidemiology of human resources in the region has been improved with quality demonstrated to some level;
- Better understanding of risks – trade & clade
  - Capacity built to be able to update risk information
- Ability to apply both lab and epi capacity to other emerging diseases as well as high impact endemic diseases: H7N9, FMD, ND, Rabies, PRRS, Anthrax, etc.
- Better coordination with Partners – Collaborative Framework for Program implementation
Expectations for sustainability of activities related to EIDs surveillance and response

- **Challenges**
  - Human resources: Training without follow-up activities relevant to priority will not last.
  - Political commitment: to ensure career path of HR, and to develop the national strategies related to animal health/disease control so financial resources can be in place to sustain activities in longer term
  - The above has even made it more difficult to apply/adapt to the changing environments or future emerging threats.

- **FAO’s effort to address the challenges:**
  - Concurrently building institutional capacity – strategic planning and system development at national and regional levels
  - Continue to advocate to the decision makers at the member countries on the challenges that require their commitment and actions
While capacities of member countries are in place, but with limited national financial resources, advocacy needs to be made to developmental partners for any global public goods.