







REPORT OF THE CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF THE EPIDEMIOLOGY CONSORTIUM FOR EMERGING ZOONOTIC AND TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL IN ASIA



Photo: Gopinath Chitoor

28 January 2013 Bangkok, Thailand

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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Acronyms

AI Avian Influenza

APHISA ASEAN Animal Production and Health Information System for Asia

APSED Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases

ARAHIS ASEAN Regional Animal Health Information System

ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations

ASWGL ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock
AusAID Australian Agency for International Development
AVET Applied Veterinary Epidemiology Training
CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (U.S.)

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (U.S CIDA Canadian International Development Agency

CIRAD Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le

Développement

CSF Classical Swine Fever CSU Colorado State University

DAFF Australian Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries

DAI Development Alternatives Incorporated

EID Emerging Infectious Diseases

EMPRES-i Global Animal Disease Information System, FAO (Also EMPRES-I Asia)

FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FETN Field Epidemiology Training Network FETP Field Epidemiology Training Program

FETPV Field Epidemiology Training Program for Veterinarians

FMD Foot and Mouth Disease

GF-TAD Global Framework for Transboundary Animal Diseases

HPAI Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza HRD Human Resource Development

ILRI International Livestock Research Institute
ISO International Standard Organization

ISZVe Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie

JICA Japan International Cooperation Agency

M&E Monitoring and Evaluation MU Murdoch University

NGO Non Governmental Organization

OFFLU OIE-FAO Network of Expertise on Animal Influenza

OIE World Organization for Animal Health

OSIR Outbreak, Surveillance and Investigation Reports

PSVS OIE/AusAID Program on Strengthening Veterinary Services in Southeast Asia

PMAC Prince Mahidol Award Conference

PT Proficiency Testing QA Quality Assurance

RAP Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific RCM Regional Coordination Mechanism

RCU Regional Coordination Unit RSU Regional Support Unit RVC Royal Veterinary College

SAARC South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

SEARO Southeast Asia Regional Office (WHO)
TAD Transboundary Animal Diseases

ULB Université Libre de Bruxelles

USAID United States Agency for International Development

USDA United States Department of Agriculture

WHO World Health Organization

WPRO Western Pacific Regional Office (WHO)

Executive Summary

The Consultative Meeting of the Epidemiology Consortium for Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI), Emerging Zoonotic and Transboundary Animal Disease Control in Asia was held 28 January 2013 as one of the side meetings prior to the Prince Mahidol Award Conference (PMAC) One Health Conference in Bangkok, Thailand. The meeting was attended by over fifty participants representing 18 organizations and institutions.

The main objectives of the meeting were to: 1) update consortium activities related to capacity building, information sharing and research and knowledge utilization themes using a One Health approach, 2) review existing regional platforms and strategies upon which to build concrete action with follow-up including sustainable funding in the future, 3) identify terms of reference and specific activities for joint collaboration to support a functional epidemiology network in the region.

In order to strengthen coordination and collaboration to meet the challenges of emerging infectious diseases (EID) and transboundary animal diseases (TAD) it is important to continue to broaden the membership of the Consortium. Financial constraints are increasingly influencing members to develop mechanisms to consider added value and winwin situations when conducting collaborative activities in capacity development, information sharing and research. Regional models such as the laboratory technical advisory group (LabTAG) exist to serve the needs of counties and a similar mechanism is envisaged under the five-year strategic plan for Epidemiology Capacity Development in the region.

In order to broaden its vision in response to evolving challenges with EID and TAD, the goal of the Consortium was revised as follows:

The goal of the Epidemiology Consortium is the application of epidemiology to influence policy for priority challenges_through multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral involvement.

In addition, Terms of Reference (TOR) for the Epidemiology Consortium were developed and included the following specific responsibilities:

- Supporting the function of national epidemiology programs;
- Promoting the application and benefits of epidemiology and raising awareness of scientific approaches through advocacy to decision makers;
- Supporting integration of surveillance from laboratory and field components;
- Supporting integrated (cross-sectoral) training and education from local to national levels;
- Providing methodology and mechanisms for the collection and delivery of animal health and disease information;
- Promoting communication among countries on common issues at bilateral- and multilateral levels;
- Supporting existing or new platforms to strengthen information sharing and network building.

An activity plan for 2013 was developed under the three thematic areas including capacity development, information sharing and research. The Epidemiology Consortium network is growing with increased representation from countries at this meeting indicating the need and desire to strengthen the connection among the various stakeholders and to develop mechanisms in which the Consortium can serve countries in the region.

Background

In 2004, the Surveillance/Epidemiology and Laboratory Diagnosis Networks for three sub-regions in Asia including East, Southeast and South Asia were initiated through FAO Technical Cooperation Programmes (TCP). These networks aimed at improving country capacity on surveillance and laboratory diagnosis, sharing information with international communities on disease events in timely manner and improving understanding in HPAI epidemiology. Networking was maintained through the focal points nominated by national animal health services separately for surveillance and laboratory diagnosis. As part of networking on epidemiology for the three sub-regions, an Epidemiology Consortium was formed in 2004 to provide advice and inputs to strengthen regional epidemiology capacity and information sharing as well as collaboration on research studies.

Several key activities have occurred since 2004. In 2010 an inventory of the consortium members and a subsequent survey has resulted in the identification of three main areas for future collaboration including capacity building, information sharing and research and knowledge utilization in addition to building a database of available technical resources for the region. In 2011 the consortium included greater representation from public health in order to develop greater inter-sectoral networking and collaboration in support of the One Health approach. Improved coordination and collaboration among the key potential partners of in epidemiology consortium and building networks to address emerging infectious diseases (EID) and Transboundary animal diseases (TADs) in Asia were important outcomes of this meeting.

A necessary next step in the evolution of the Epidemiology Consortium in 2013 is to define terms of reference that identify activities that are most relevant and serve the needs of the member countries within the region of Asia and the Pacific. The current meeting will advance more concrete collaboration and activities to support the development if a strategic plan including a functional epidemiology network in the region (Annex1). Over fifty participants attended the meeting, representing 18 organizations and institutions (Annex 2).

Expected Outputs of the Meeting

- 1. Terms of reference for the Epidemiology Consortium supporting a functional regional epidemiology network based on country and regional needs.
- 2. A matrix of benefits and investments required for sustaining collaboration among Consortium members.
- 3. A work plan of specific activities to support the regional epidemiology strategic planning and network building in 2013.

Opening Remarks Subhash Morzaria, FAO ECTAD Regional Manager

The need to take broader approaches to address emerging infectious diseases (EID) and transboundary animal diseases (TAD) requires that stakeholders find new ways of working together. The challenge for members of the Epidemiology Consortium at this time is to transition from a loose affiliation of members into a more active and collaborative working group moving forward in new ways to address EID and TAD. Financial constraints are increasingly influencing development work and so the Consortium must look for ways to provide added value and win-win situations through collaborative activities in capacity development, information sharing and research. Specifically it is increasingly important to look for ways to leverage resources and efforts together. It is also important for the Consortium to reach outward and broaden the membership to include other key stakeholders from national governments, socio-economic, wildlife and private sectors. This meeting will

begin by reviewing existing regional platforms and models for technical advisory engagement in the region to support regional and country efforts to address EID and TAD.

Presentations (Annex 6)

Presentations were given in order to provide an update on Consortium activities across thematic areas and to review existing regional platforms and strategies and identify concrete actions to promote sustainable resource mobilization. Finally, country needs and perspectives were highlighted.

David Castellan, FAO RAP highlighted progress in the three thematic areas of capacity development, information sharing and research since the previous meeting in August 2011. Highlights of the presentation include the following points:

- 1. There have been 24 specific activities among Consortium members related to networking, pilot projects and advocacy since the previous meeting in August 2011:
- 2. A noteworthy increase in capacity development and research in field epidemiology and wildlife related activities is occurring;
- 3. A prototype object based resource management platform was also presented as a means of sharing information among all stakeholders in relation to Consortium activities.

Kachen Wongsathapornchai, FAO RAP updated Consortium members on regional platforms such as the ASEAN Regional Support Unit (RSU), the ASEAN strategic plan for epidemiology capacity development and the LabTAG as a model to consider for technical advisory inputs to ASEAN related to epidemiology. Highlights of the presentation are listed as follows:

- 1. Specialized institutions are engaged externally with limited ownership. This can impact sustainability and result in duplication and competition among members;
- 2. Regional resource groups exist which can be either under or over-utilized. Cross-fertilization and human resource development (HRD) sharing is limited with ASEAN countries;
- 3. Country focal points for epidemiology are not formalized resulting in limited engagement and results from countries;
- 4. The regional laboratory network, LabTAG is a successful regional model developed by member countries. It has six goals and 16 objectives to harness external technical advisory expertise in the following ways:
 - a. LabTAG provides advisory support to animal health laboratories at country level;
 - b. Regional reference and leading laboratories within the region provide disease specific technical support;
 - c. Country focal points are identified through a laboratory directors' forum which drives policy development and input into the ASEAN sectoral working group on livestock (ASWGL);
- 5. The ASEAN Epidemiology Strategic Plan will soon be endorsed and the role of the Epidemiology Consortium requires further definition through the development of Terms of Reference;
- 6. The Epidemiology Consortium is best utilized through existing initiatives of ASEAN and SAARC.

Karan Kukreja of the OIE subregional office highlighted the EpiNet initiative through the involvement of country focal points. Key points shared include the following:

- 1. The purpose of EpiNet is to standardize training related to outbreak investigation, surveillance and disease information systems (ARAHIS, WAHIS) for foot and mouth disease (FMD) in the region;
- 2. EpiNet supports emergency preparedness planning;
- 3. EpiNet is a mechanism to increase country reporting and information sharing within the region.

Mohinder Oberoi, FAO ECTAD, South Asia Subregional Manager highlighted activities, challenges and opportunities related to the development of epidemiology capacity in member countries of the South Asia Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) as follows:

- 1. Activities being undertaken include the establishment of an RSU, capacity development (FETPV short course), livestock risk mapping and value chain analysis related to TAD and zoonoses;
- 2. There are currently no focal points for epidemiology among SAARC member countries and there is limited data sharing platforms and capacity building with follow-up field activities. Subregional coordination mechanisms are lacking, particularly in relation to capacity development;
- 3. Opportunities for advocacy to promote epidemiology include the SAARC Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) forum and information sharing through newsletters and disease reports.

Karoon Chanachai, Thailand Department of Livestock Development (DLD) presented a country perspective related to needs and opportunities for members of the Consortium to consider in constructing Terms of Reference. Key points made are presented below.

- 1. Language is a key constraint and barrier which must be considered by external organizations;
- 2. Important points for members of the Consortium to consider follow:
 - a. Good coordination is required that avoids duplication and promotes informed action in order to harmonize activities to address country priorities;
 - b. Areas of specific collaboration include:
 - i. Capacity Development: short- and long-term training, graduate training, basic research studies for local veterinarians, development of tools to promote training, guidelines and standards;
 - ii. Research: Conducting applied operational research studies to solve actual problems of importance to countries;
 - c. There is a need to build epidemiology capacity at basic (local), intermediate, advanced levels. Too often, external input is focused on advanced level and there is a need more attention at the basic/intermediate levels.

Session 1: Assembling the Elements for Terms of Reference of the Epidemiology Consortium from a Country Perspective *Mo Salman, Chair*

The consortium participants provided the following inputs for the expected commitments from the countries as related to the three thematic areas:

- 1. Support function of National Epidemiology activities;
- 2. Promotion of epidemiology (advocacy);
- 3. Integration of surveillance components (Lab/Field);
- 4. Integrated training and education from local to national level;
- 5. Methodology and mechanisms for collection and delivering information;
- 6. Improve communication at bilateral- and multi-lateral levels;
- 7. Supporting existing or new platforms to strengthen information sharing (network building);
- 8. Support needs based research including applied research;
- 9. Support integrated and coordinated approaches in research by governments universities and the private sector;
- 10. Build awareness and appreciation of stakeholders for scientific approaches for important/priority diseases at local, national and regional levels.

Plenary discussion highlighted the need to meld these elements together flexibly and to scale under a One Health multi-disciplinary approach and a South-South Cooperation model. This information provided the basis for the Terms of Reference (TOR) found in Annex 3.

Input from members during the plenary discussion indicated that although LabTAG was an excellent model, it would need to be adapted considerably to accommodate the different nature of institutionalization and differing nature of the work undertaken in epidemiology. The model will require adaptation and this could be approached through consultation with countries at upcoming regional meetings.

Session 2: Benefits Derived and Investments Required to Promote Collaboration Among Consortium Members Dirk Pfeiffer, Chair

In session 2 working groups identified benefits and investments for collaboration among partners of the Consortium. The results from group discussion by stakeholder groups were summarized in the table presented in Annex 4. It was notable that specific cost-sharing or "in-kind" arrangements were not proposed as an added value investment, particularly during a period of constrained financial resources. However later in the meeting, scholarships were mentioned as a value added investment some institutions could undertake. This is an area requiring future discussion and interaction. Further refinement of the terms of reference was also done during plenary discussion.

The members also discussed the need to revise the goals of the Epidemiology Consortium in response to broaden its vision in response to evolving conditions related to EID and TAD. The overall goal of the Epidemiology Consortium was revised as follows:

The goal of the Epidemiology Consortium is the application of epidemiology to influence policy for priority challenges through multi-disciplinary and multi-sectoral involvement.

Session 3: Quarterly Plan of Activities *Pawin Padungtod*, *Chair*

A summary of activities in 2013 is presented in Annex 5 including 46 quarterly activities for capacity development, 20 ongoing activities for information sharing and 33 activities related to research and knowledge generation.

Meeting Summary: David Castellan

Outputs from the meeting include the following:

- 1. Regional and country perspectives were provided in order to refocus Consortium activities across three thematic areas;
- 2. The Consortium will support the RSU, provide scholarships and curriculum development in order to promote sustainable resource mobilization;
- 3. The goal of the Epidemiology Consortium was revised to broaden its vision and meet evolving needs and developments related to EID and TAD;
- 4. Initial terms of reference and specific activities were identified for the Consortium in 2013 to support the development of an Epidemiology Strategy for the region.

Next Steps for the Epidemiology Consortium include the following:

- The draft framework for developing terms of reference were further refined by meeting organizers and chairs following the meeting;
- Activities and synergies for collaboration among partners will be shared to promote follow-up action;
- A report of the meeting will be shared with all members;
- Ongoing communication among Consortium members and other partners will be promoted through a website portal.

Members indicated that FAO is considered to be a bridge between members and countries in the region and a website will promote greater awareness of the Epidemiology Consortium.

Closing Remarks Subhash Morzaria

Collaboration through the Epidemiology Consortium is relevant to supporting country needs in the region. Funding remains a challenge for FAO in providing supportive services including a website for the Epidemiology Consortium. An opportunity such as the European Union, One Health call for proposals represents an additional way for members to collaborate in the coming year. The Epidemiology Consortium network is growing as evidenced by the participation of many countries at this meeting indicating a need to strengthen the connection among the various stakeholders and to further develop mechanisms in which countries can work collaboratively with the Consortium.

Acknowledgements

Appreciation is expressed to FAO operations staff, program chairs, facilitators and members of the Epidemiology Consortium for their important contributions to this meeting.

AGENDA

CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF EPIDEMIOLOGY CONSORTIUM FOR EMERGING ZOONOTIC AND TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL IN ASIA

28 January 2013 08:30 to 17:30 Lotus 9 Suite, Level 22 Centara Grand and Bangkok Convention Center Bangkok, Thailand

| Time | Topic | | | | | |
|----------------|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| 08:00 - 08:30 | Registration | | | | | |
| Chair: Mo Saln | Session 1 Chair: Mo Salman | | | | | |
| 08:30 – 08:45 | Welcome, Opening Remarks and Introductions - S. Morzaria | | | | | |
| 08:45 – 09:00 | Progress Report and Meeting Objectives - D. Castellan | | | | | |
| 09:00 – 09:30 | Key Objectives, Activities and Opportunities related to the ASEAN Regional Support Unit (RSU) and Regional Epidemiology Center (REC) ASEAN Strategic Plan for Epidemiology Capacity Development LabTAG: A Regional Technical Advisory Group Model K. Wongsathapornchai | | | | | |
| 09:30 – 09:45 | OIE FMD EpiNet - K. Kukreja | | | | | |
| 09:45 – 10:00 | Key Objectives, Activities and Opportunities related to the SAARC Regional Support Unit (RSU) and Regional Epidemiology Center (REC) - M. Oberoi | | | | | |
| 10:00 – 10:15 | A Country Perspective of Needs and Lessons Learned - K. Chanachai | | | | | |
| 10:15 – 10:30 | Facilitated Plenary Workshop – Roles and Responsibilities of Epidemiology Consortium: Terms Of Reference (TOR) for the Consortium prioritized from the country perspective | | | | | |

| Time | Торіс | | | |
|------------------|--|--|--|--|
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| 10:30 – 11:00 | COFFEE BREAK | | | |
| 11:00 – 11:30 | Facilitated Discussion of Terms of Reference | | | |
| | Session 2 | | | |
| Chair: Dirk Pfei | ffer | | | |
| 11:30 – 12:30 | Group Discussion: Partnerships and Investments in a Period of Reduced Funding Format: Three groups Group Facilitators: Dirk Pfeiffer, Peter Black, Jeff Gilbert | | | |
| 12:30 – 13:30 | LUNCH | | | |
| 13:30 – 14:30 | Group Reports (30 Min) and Plenary Discussion (30 Min) | | | |
| Chair: Pawin Pa | Session3 adungtod | | | |
| 14:30 – 15:30 | Group Discussion: Planning for Collaborative Activities During the Year 2013 Format: Three 20-minute rotating discussions; template provided Facilitators: Joanna Mackenzie, Flavie Goutard, Jan Hinrichs | | | |
| 15:30 – 16:00 | COFFEE BREAK | | | |
| 16:00 – 17:00 | Group Reports (30 Min) and Plenary Discussion (30 Min) | | | |
| 17:00 – 17:15 | Summary of Recommendations: TOR for the Epidemiology Consortium; Modalities of Engagement; and Opportunities for Leveraging Investments and Synergy — D. Castellan | | | |
| 17:15 – 17:30 | Closing Remarks - S. Morzaria | | | |

Annex 2

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Annex 3

Terms of Reference of the Epidemiology Consortium for Emerging Zoonotic and Transboundary Animal Disease Control in Asia

Context

The Epidemiology Consortium for Emerging Zoonotic and Transboundary Animal Disease Control (hereafter referred to as the "Consortium") is a rich resource of technical knowledge and capacity for countries in Asia. The Consortium works within a framework of One Health, inter-disciplinary collaboration, South-South cooperation and international standards including the OIE PVS Gap Analysis. The following terms of reference are intended to be flexible and scalable to meet the different needs of countries and sub-regions in Asia. The Epidemiology Consortium is a self-directed body of research and teaching institutions as well as national government regional and international organizations.

Goal

The overarching goal of the Consortium is to influence policy to ensure a safe and abundant food supply and to protect human health.

Specifically, this is achieved by applying the principles of epidemiology to promote health and productivity of animals through inter-disciplinary and inter-sectoral involvement. Specifically,

Terms of Reference

- 1. The Consortium has the following terms of reference:
 - a. The Consortium is composed of national and international research and teaching institutions, national governments, regional and international organizations within a One Health approach.
 - b. Members collaborate through a network facilitated by FAO, Regional of Asia and the Pacific (RAP). Terms of collaboration are flexible, scalable and intended for the mutual benefit of all partners.
 - c. Scope
 - i. Members of the Consortium may be involved at local, national and regional levels throughout South, Southeast, East Asia and the Pacific;
 - ii. Consortium activities focus on promoting animal health and addressing disease priorities at national and regional levels;
 - iii. The scope of work involves food safety and security, livelihoods and meeting nutritional needs of the people of Asia and the Pacific.
 - d. Roles
 - i. The Consortium supports the ASEAN and its relevant subcommittees through regional technical support as a specialized group/institution to advise countries through appropriate focal points. For example, it may offer to act as technical advisory group for the ASEAN Strategic Plan for Epidemiology Capacity Development.
 - ii. The Consortium provides technical inputs in relation to basic, intermediate and advanced epidemiological techniques.
 - e. Specific responsibilities of the Consortium are based on country and regional needs and include:
 - i. Supporting the function of national epidemiology programs;
 - ii. Promoting the application and benefits of epidemiology and raising awareness of scientific approaches through advocacy to decision makers;
 - iii. Supporting integration of surveillance from laboratory and field components;
 - iv. Supporting integrated (cross-sectoral) training and education from local to national levels;

- v. Providing methodology and mechanisms for the collection and delivery of animal health and disease information;
- vi. Promoting communication among countries on common issues at bilateral- and multi-lateral levels;
- vii. Supporting existing or new platforms to strengthening information sharing and network building;
- viii. Supporting needs based research using integrated and coordinated approaches including governments, universities and the private sector for important/priority issues at local, national and regional levels.
- f. The Consortium will meet regularly through the facilitation of FAO, RAP.
- g. A work plan will be established at each Consortium meeting in order to optimize coordination and collaboration for the activities of the members.

2. Policy support

The consortium will promote and provide scientific approaches that contribute to the decision-making processes that underpin policy. Tools available to influence policy may include but is not limited to risk assessment, market chain analysis, and social network analysis.

Annex 4: Benefits Derived and Value Added Investments

| | Government | Research Institutions | Teaching Institutions | International Agencies |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|
| Benefits Derived/ Expectations | Assistance in development of harmonised Livestock disease information system for region with shared access Assistance for capacity building in relation to veterinary epidemiology and science-based policy development | Identification of research needs Facilitation of access to data and research output Facilitation of access to research grants Assistance with design of research projects Facilitation of establishment of collaboration Sharing of resources where possible Better interaction with policy makers | Coordination of curriculum development, standard setting and harmonisation in veterinary epidemiology Capacity development Facilitation of collaboration in education in epidemiology, including sharing teaching materials/ methodologies Facilitation of access to scholarships | Coordination of activities Facilitation of access to pooled resources for research and training Assistance in development of regional approaches and strategies to capacity development in veterinary epidemiology and science-based policy development Attract funding for collaborative projects |
| Added Value Investments | Commitment towards agree goals by the countries (i.e. policy makers) Support for inter-agency /inter sectoral collaboration Access to information and samples Delivery of training courses Providing platform for epidemiology training (FETP/FETPV) Making human resources available Organization / funding meetings with invited experts | Making research findings available Involvement in joint research projects Offer multidisciplinary expertise/ resources Organisation of training courses Delivery of training courses Making human resources available | Provision of expertise for curriculum development Offer scholarships (MSc/PhD) Offer field training courses Making human resources available | Coordination and delivery training courses Investment into FETPV and development of epidemiology curriculum (e.g. China) Storage, analysis and dissemination of disease information Opportunities for partners obtaining additional job experience Making human resources available |

Annex 5: 2013 Quarterly Activity Plan

Capacity Development

| 2013 Quarter | Place | Participants | Host | Туре | Capacity | Topic |
|-----------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| 1 | Cambodia | Cambodia | FAO | In-Service Training | Field epidemiology | Applied Veterinary Epidemiology Training (CAVET) |
| 1 | Thailand | Regional | CSU | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Field Epidemiology Training |
| 1 | CIPS | Regional | Massey | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Project design and sample collection |
| 1 | Lao PDR | Lao PDR | OIE | · | Veterinary services | Nabong Veterinary Faculty development |
| 1 | India | India | FAO | Workshop | Laboratory | Advance phylogenetic analysis of HPAI isolates in India |
| 1 | india | India | FAO | Workshop | Field epidemiology | HPAI epidemiology and surveillance TOT |
| 1 | Bangladesh | Bangladesh | FAO | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Field Epidemiology Training |
| 1 | China | China | FAO | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Epidemiology training for provincial decision makers |
| 1 | Nepal | SAARC | FAO | Workshop | Veterinary services | Review of progressive contol pathway for FMD |
| 1 | india | India | FAO | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Animal disease monitoring and surveillance annual review |
| 1 | india | India | FAO | Workshop | Veterinary services | Coordinated FMD project annual review |
| 2 | Malaysia | Malaysia | USDA | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Specimen Collection |
| 2 | US | International | USDA | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Basic Epidemiology Training |
| 2 | CIPS | Regional | Massey | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Data Management |
| 2 | Thailand | Regional | FAO, AAHL | Workshop | Information sharing | Laboratory-Epidemiology Linkage |
| 2 | Indonesia | International | AAHL (AusAID) | Workshop | Laboratory | Biosecurity Training |
| 2 | | Regional | AAHL, OFAT | Workshop | Laboratory | Biosafety/Biosecurity |
| 2 | Viet Nam | Viet Nam | FAO | In-Service Training | Field epidemiology | AVET |
| 2 | US | International | USDA | Workshop | Veterinary services | International Course on Transboundary Animal Diseases |
| 2 | Thailand | Thailand | CIRAD | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Companion Modelling Training |
| 2 | US | Regional | CSU | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Field Epidemiology Training |
| 2 | Myanmar | Myanmar | OIE | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Outbreak Investigation and management |
| 2 | US | International | USDA | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Risk analysis |
| 2 | Nepal | SAARC | FAO | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Regional epidemiology networking |
| 2 | Nepal | SAARC | FAO | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Regional roadmap for PCP (SOPs for surveillance activities) |
| 2 | Bangladesh | Bangladesh | FAO | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Risk analysis at national epidemiology unit training |
| 2 | Cambodia | Cambodia | FAO | Workshop | Veterinary services | Training at central/provincial level on zoonotic disease |
| 3 | CIPS | Regional | Massey | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Data Analysis |
| 3 | Lao PDR | Lao PDR | OIE | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Outbreak Investigation and management |
| 3 | Cambodia | Cambodia | OIE | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Outbreak Investigation and management |
| 3 | Viet Nam | Viet Nam | FAO | Workshop | Laboratory | Laboratory Outbreak Response |
| 3 | | Regional | CIRAD | Workshop | Veterinary services | Participatory Training TOT |
| 3 | Australia | International | DAFF, RVC | Workshop | Veterinary services | GIS |
| 3 3 | Nepal | SAARC | FAO | Workshop | Field epidemiology | One month FETPV Web-Base livestock disease information system |
| | Bangladesh | Bangladesh | FAO | Workshop | Information sharing | training |
| 3 | Cambodia | Cambodia | FAO | Advocacy | Advocacy | Animal surveillance strategy developed and endorsed |
| 3 | India | India | FAO | In-Service Training | Field epidemiology | FETPV |
| 3 | Nepal | SAARC | FAO | Workshop | Information sharing | TAD-Info |
| 3 | India | India | FAO | Workshop | Veterinary services | National project on bluetongue review |
| 4 | CIPS | Regional | Massey | Workshop | Advocacy | Policy review and recommendation |
| 4 | Nepal | SAARC | FAO | Workshop | Information sharing | Regional training on data sharing and developing disease information system |
| 4 | Cambodia | Cambodia | FAO | Advocacy | Advocacy | Zoonotic disease strategy developed and endorsed |
| 4 | India | India | FAO | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Grassroot level training evaluation |
| 5 | Thailand | Regional | FUB, CMU | Master degree | Veterinary services | MVPH |
| 1,2 | india | India | FAO | Workshop | Field epidemiology | Grassroot level training on surveillance TOT |
| 2, 3 | China | China | FAO | In-Service Training | Field epidemiology | FETPV |

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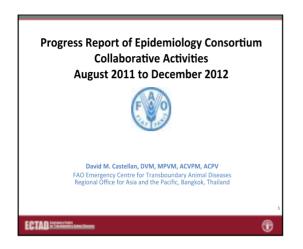
Information Sharing

| Portal | Activities | Partners |
|------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Websites | WAHIS/ARAHIS | OIE/ASEAN |
| Websites | Grease | CIRAD |
| Websites | SEA-PREID | CIRAD |
| Websites | RSU website | SAARC |
| Websites | Hubnet | Massey |
| Websites | EMPRESi | FAO |
| Websites | GDD Operation Center | CDC |
| Periodical | Bi-monthly bulletin | SAARC |
| Periodical | Weekly disease information | SAARC |
| Periodical | Annual report | CIRAD |
| Periodical | Epinet bulletin | ECTAD India |
| Periodical | Policy brief, journal articles | ILRI |
| Periodical | HPAI update, Global overview | FAO |
| Periodical | MMWR, EID journal | CDC |
| Print | Zoonoses poster (TH) | USDA |
| Print | Specimen collection manual | USDA |
| Print | Technical report | ILRI |
| Workshop | Animal Dz analysis | FAO |
| Workshop | Regional training, meeting | Massey |
| Workshop | ICEID | CDC |

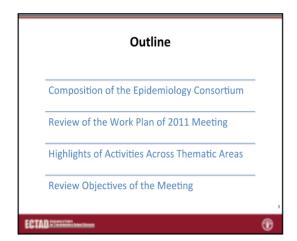
Research/Knowledge Generation

| Topic | Activities | Partners |
|------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Ecohealth / One Health | ECO 2D | RVC |
| Ecohealth / One Health | 6 countries | ILRI |
| Ecohealth / One Health | Pig production (LA) | ACIAR |
| Ecohealth / One Health | OH collaboration evaluation (BT) | Massey |
| Livestock market/value chain | Risk of Dz transmission (CN) | FAO |
| Livestock market/value chain | SAARC | RSU |
| Livestock market/value chain | Socio-economic (VN) | OIE |
| Surveillance | Socio-economic (TH,VN) | CIRAD |
| Surveillance | Smartphone (VN) | FAO |
| HPAI | LBM sampling (VN) | FAO |
| HPAI | Risk mapping, H5/H9 outbreak study (NP) | SAARC RSU |
| HPAI | Analysis of data bank (India) | ECTAD India |
| HPAI | Evaluate antigen for field testing (VN) | FAO |
| Rabies | Joint investigation (CN) | FAO |
| Rabies | Field work (ID) | ACIAR |
| Rabies | Dog population (SL, BT) | Massey |
| Rabies | KAP (India, BD) | Massey |
| Rabies | Dog behavior (ID) | ILRI |
| Brucellosis | Joint investigation (CN) | FAO |
| Brucellosis | Afganistan, Sri Lanka, India | Massey |
| Brucellosis | China | ILRI |
| Leptospirosis | Nepal, Srilanka | Massey |
| Food safety | Vibrio in seafood | FUB |
| Food safety | Slaughterhouse hygiene (TH) | ILRI |
| Anthrax | Case-control, surveillance (BD) | Massey |
| Rodent borne diseases | Risk assessment (CA) | CIRAD, IPC, NaVRI |
| CCHF | Pakistan | |
| FMD | Risk assessment , simulation, modelling (TH) | CSU |
| FMD | Regional disease risk mapping | SAARC RSU |
| Pig diseases | Surveillance (LA) | CIRAD |
| Pig diseases | Production/Health (LA) | ACIAR |
| Pig diseases | Longitudinal study , risk AH+PH(VN) | ILRI |
| Pig diseases | Lao PDR | ILRI |

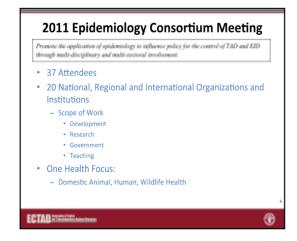
Annex 6: Presentations











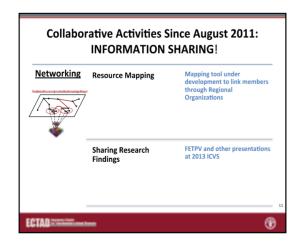




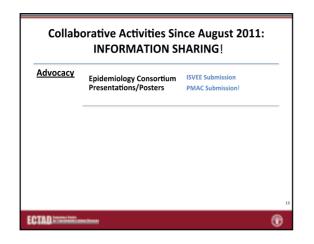


















Review of 2013 Meeting Objectives

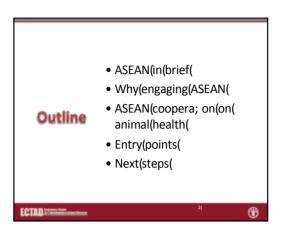
1. Update!on!ConsorDum!acDviDes!across! themaDc!areas!

2. Review!exisDng!regional!plaZorms!and! strategies!and!idenDfy!concrete!acDons!to! promote!sustainable!resource!mobilizaDon!

3. IdenDfy!terms!of!reference!and!acDviDes!for! the!ConsorDum!in!2013!!

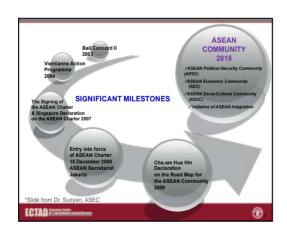


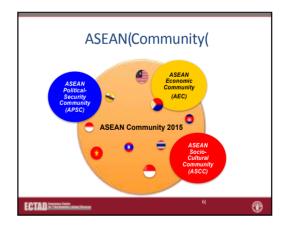


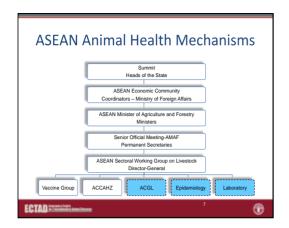


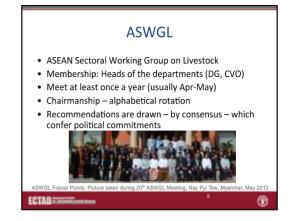










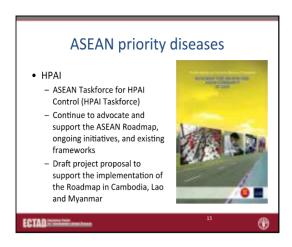




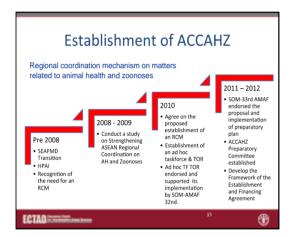


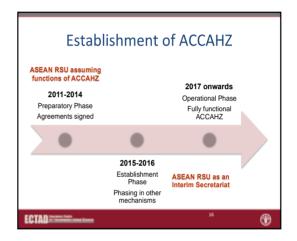


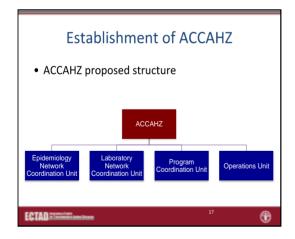




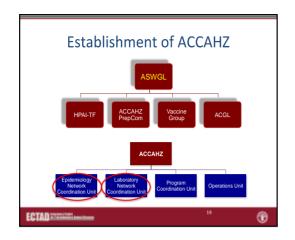










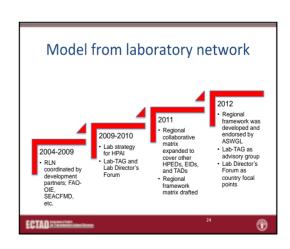


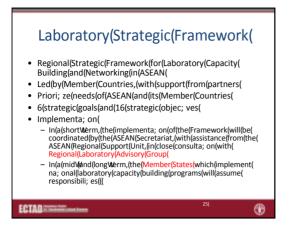


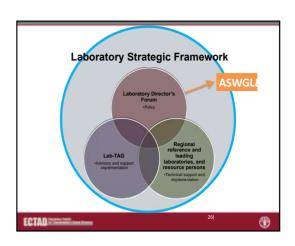
Specialized institutions Issues Driven by external agencies Ownership and commitments from Member Countries Sustainability Duplications and competitions

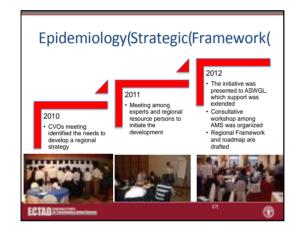


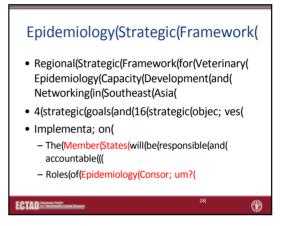


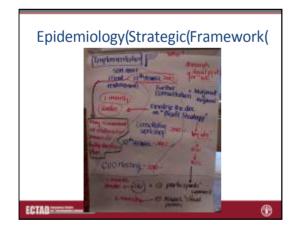






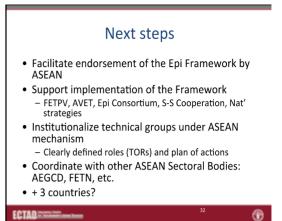














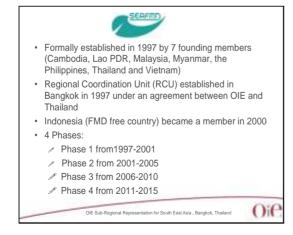


OUTLINE OIE SEACFMD Epinet – History and Achievements Future Plans

Oil



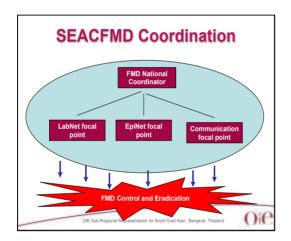












SEACFMD Epinet - History • First meeting conducted in 1999

- Developed a standardized set of protocols for FMD surveillance in the SEAFMD campaign
- · A definition of an outbreak for SEAFMD and case definition established
- · Minimum requirements suggested for regional reporting

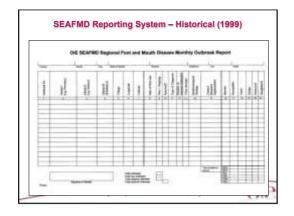
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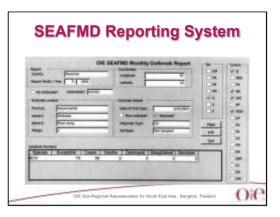


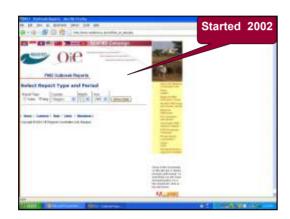
SEACFMD Epinet

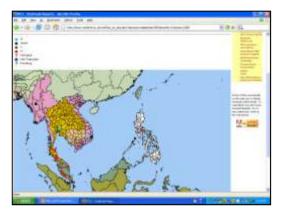
- · SEACFMD Outbreak Definition: A foot-andmouth disease outbreak is the occurrence of FMD in one or more animals in a farm, or village, or group sharing a common area (e.g. pastureland, watering point, slaughterhouse, market etc.). All cases occurring within 2 weeks of the previous case are considered as part of the same outbreak.
- · Outbreak reporting forms help focal points to enter data for completeness to allow to construct whole picture

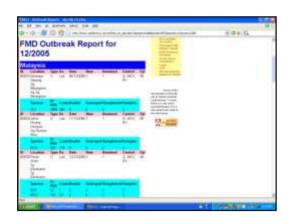


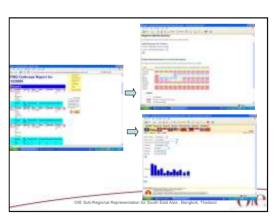


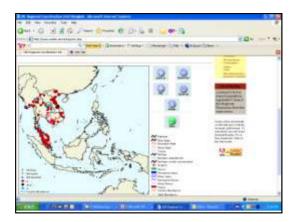












Role of Epidemiology Network (EpiNet)

- A regional network of epidemiological expertise to support the SEACFMD Campaign
- Advise the OIE FMD Sub-Commission on improvements in the surveillance, prevention and control / eradication of FMD

OUT Cat Devices | Developed to the Court Foot tale | Develop The land



Role of Epidemiology Network (EpiNet)

- · FMD reporting to OIE SRR
- · Analysis of FMD data in sub-region
- Design and facilitate implementation of surveillance activities
- Training on outbreak investigation, disease, information systems, surveillance and other epidemiological tools

OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South East Asia , Bangkok, Thailand



SEACFMD Epinet

- Role
 - Prompt online Reporting through OIE's WAHIS and WAHIS Regional Core for ASEAN/ARAHIS by most countries
 - Encourages members to fulfill obligations of submitting emergency reports to OIE WAHIS for FMD outbreaks (in appropriate cases) and to submit a final report to close the event
 - Definition has helped to reduce variations in counting outbreaks

OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South East Asia , Bangkok, Thailan



SEACFMD Epinet Role (cont.)

- Has encouraged FMD free countries to test emergency preparedness programs by conducting simulation exercises
- Encourages detailed analysis on spatial and temporal distributions of different FMD serotypes and topotypes in region

OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South East Asia , Bangkok, Thailand



SEACFMD Epinet Role (cont.)

- Has conducted outbreak investigation training for field staff
 - OI training has been conducted in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar
 - Training Manual under review and further OI training to be conducted this year in collaboration with FAO-ROK PCP Project
 - Trainer's training in Philippines jointly conduction with FAO AVET programme
- QGIS training conducted in 2009 in Chiang Mai jointly with FAO/AHPCA-OIE in collaboration with BAI FMDTF

OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South East Asia , Bangkok, Thailar



SEACFMD Epinet

- Challenges
 - National FMD Reporting Systems still developing and being refined in several countries
 - Dynamic nature of animal movement
 - Delays in reporting
 - Minor Technical problems with regional reporting systems – ARAHIS

OIF Sub-Paninnal Panyaeantation for South East Asia Rangkok Thailand



Strategic Directions

- Strengthen international coordination and program management
- 2. Mobilise stakeholder support
 - Public awareness
 - Network with private sector and key stakeholders
- 3. Strengthen control measures
 - Animal movement
 - Surveillance and disease reporting
 - Strengthen diagnostic and research capacity
 - Strategic vaccination

OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South East Asia , Bangkok, Thailand



Strategic Directions

- 4. Strengthen policy and legislative support
- 5. Strengthen capacity for emergency preparedness
 - · early detection and response

OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South East Asia , Bangkok, Thailand



SEACFMD Epinet – The future

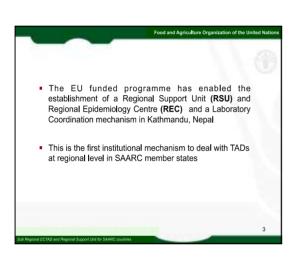
- ARAHIS being integrated into Global WAHIS system
 - Preparations currently underway by ARAHIS Management with coordination of SEACFMD
 - Streamlining of ARAHIS System
- Next SEACFMD Epinet meeting to be held in June/July 2013
 - AHPISA to be discussed
 - Coordination with ACIAR Livestock Biosecurity Research Project and FAO-ROK PCP Project

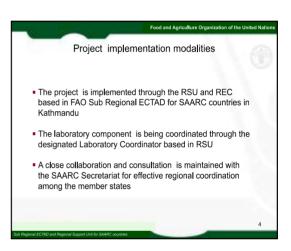
OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South East Asia , Bangkok, Thailand



SAARC-Regional Support Unit and Regional Epidemiology Centre: Key objectives, Activities and Opportunities Mohinder Oberoi Pasang Tshering Khadak Singh Bisht Sub Regional ECTAD and Regional Support Unit (SAARC Countries) WWW.saarc-hped-su.org FAO, Nepal

EU funded 'Regional Cooperation Programme on highly pathogenic and emerging diseases including the SAARC agreed priority transboundary animal diseases' The overall objective of the HPED programme is to contribute to the improvement of food safety, human health, nutrition and well being, and alleviation of poverty in SAARC countries through improved control of highly pathogenic and emerging diseases (HPED) including the ongoing crisis due to HPAI The specific objective is to strengthen and empower SAARC in its ability to prevent, control and eradicate HPED, including HPAI, through improved veterinary and public health services and inter-sectoral collaboration on a regional basis





Regional Support Unit Develop a common vision, mission and terms of reference for a regional coordination mechanism to agree on the concept to combat HPEDs in the region Collaboration and consultation with SAARC Establish a formal regional coordination mechanism through a collaborative agreement among the eight Member States to combat HPED regionally RSU and REC established Identify mechanisms for the long-term sustainability of the regional mechanism by ensuring regional commitment implemented through SAARC and with support from other international organizations and donors High level governmental meeting

Proposed ECTAD and Proposed Supposed Limiter 2-54ARC coastness

Regional Epidemiology Centre

- Establish and coordinate regional networks on epidemiology and surveillance engaging national partners from all members states
 - · Epidemiology focal points and networks
- Identify and establish a common disease information system for the sub-region and facilitate its installation and establishment
 - TADinfo and Empres-i
- Identify training needs and conduct training for each country in all aspects of disease prevention and control
 - · Surveillance trainings and workshop
 - Regional FETPV

Regional Epidemiology Centre

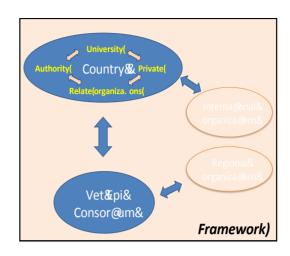
- Establish contact and working arrangements with appropriate staff of the Ministries and Departments and organizations
 - · Epidemiology focal points
- Generate epidemiological information including characterization of livestock production systems and market chains to support risk based planning for disease surveillance and targeted control
 - Livestock value chain mapping underway
- Work closely with WHO in ensuring synergy in surveillance, epidemiological studies and control of zoonotic diseases
 - · Zoonoses meetings

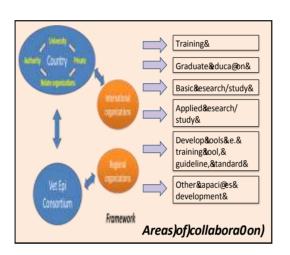
Opportunities

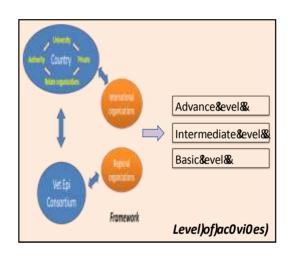
- The annual SAARC CVO meeting under the aegis of SAARC Secretariat
 for advocacy and policy endorsements
- Continued regional coordination mechanisms in South Asia
 RSU, REC and Laboratory Coordination
- Increased engagement with High level governmental officials
- Moving ahead with One Health initiative in the region
- · Capacity building- Training/workshops
- Regional epidemiological and laboratory network to generate epidemiology information

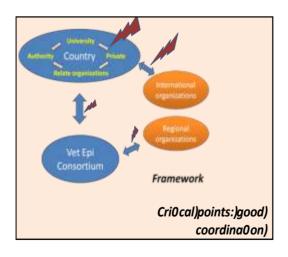
 Regional and National FETPV, value chain studies
- Information sharing and early warning system
 Website, news letters
- Communication

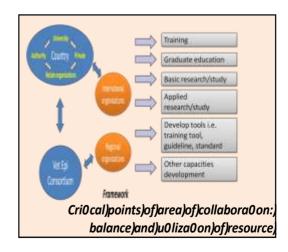


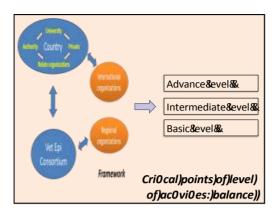












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