

FINAL REPORT

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REGIONAL MEETING FOR

**EMERGENCY CENTER FOR
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

(FAO-ECTADRAP)

27-28 February and 1 March 2013

Bangkok, Thailand

1. Background

The FAO Asia programme on highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), under ECTADRAP, was launched in early 2006. Over the last eight years, the ECTADRAP team has developed significant experience of managing and coordinating HPAI activities in Asia. The disease situation has also evolved during the last few years driven by myriad of factors that include domestic and regional trade in poultry and poultry products, emergence of new clades and sub-clades of the viruses, growing national and regional capacities in disease prevention and control, implementation of various technical activities, and increasing public awareness of the disease. Since the inception of ECTADRAP, a number of outbreaks of potentially high impact emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases have occurred in the region, and FAO has responded by providing coordinated support through it ECTADRAP and country teams, and the CMC-AH from the Headquarters.

Building on the experience of cross-sectoral and multi-disciplinary approach to controlling HPAI and acknowledging the importance of high impact EIDs and TADs, ECTADRAP and the country teams have increasingly embraced and promoted the One Health approach to support prevention and control. To follow on from this initiative, ECTADRAP has formally established a regional tripartite (FAO/OIE/WHO) arrangement that includes the OIE Sub-regional Office for Southeast Asia (OIE-SRR) based in Bangkok and WHO Regional Office for East Asia and Pacific (WPRO) and WHO Regional Office for South and Southeast Asia (SEARO), based in Manila and New Delhi, respectively. The collaboration with these organizations has been strengthened through a number of joint meetings, workshops, training, and development of joint regional approaches.

The ECTAD team as a whole has been extremely active in mobilizing resources to support disease control measures in the region beyond HPAI and continue to maintain a strong profile in the field of high impact infectious zoonotic and non-zoonotic diseases in the region.

The previous annual ECTADRAP meetings have focused principally on team building, and addressing a number of important and challenging technical issues common in the region. These included developing cost effective approaches to surveillance, culling, compensation, biosecurity and vaccination. The themes for the last meeting were to analyze the achievements and lessons learned at the country and regional levels and identify the continuing needs and remaining gaps in the region and develop a vision to drive future direction of ECTAD program in Asia with common understanding at the country and regional levels of the medium-term plan. The last meeting also focused on 'taking stock' of the regional activities that were conducted in the last 6 years, and leading to development of a document as a communication material hopefully to advocate for more support for ECTAD.

While a number of donors, including the USAID, are beginning to appreciate the wide-ranging human impacts of infectious diseases and are increasingly supporting one health related activities. The endemicity of HPAI in certain countries in Asia and the emergence of the HPAI virus clade 2.3.2.1 in the region does not exclude the importance of HPAI as a potential pandemic threat, rather endemicity signals that a different and innovative approach is needed at the country and regional levels. Given the institutional changes in FAO related to decentralization, clarity on roles and responsibilities as well as the guidance to the country teams to ensure efficient program and project implementation needs to be discussed.

To address the above mentioned transitions and to position ECTADRAP for new opportunities, the Seventh Annual Regional ECTAD Meeting (AREM) will focus on tailoring its future directions and strategies to ensure that they are synergistic to the FAO's strategic objectives and the Animal Health Action Plan and ensure that it can maintain its profile as a strong technical agency among its partners in addressing the global issue of high impact infectious diseases under the One Health approach.

2. Specific Objectives:

- 2.1 To review the H5N1 situation and the rapid spread and dominance of clade 2.3.2.1 and other co-circulating and interrelated influenza viruses (e.g.H9N2) in Asia as well as its implications on control and eradication of HPAI in the region;
- 2.2 To discuss how to further broaden the ECTAD agenda from HPAI to One Health at the country level: the way forward and FAO's position;
- 2.3 To discuss the modality of operating under the new system in light of decentralization and how to maintain synergy with FAO's corporate strategy.

3. Meeting agenda

The meeting agenda and program is attached as Annex 1.

4. Participants:

4.1 ECTAD country teams consisting of the team leaders and key technical and operations officers

4.2 ECTAD RAP Team

4.3 ECTAD Sub-regional Office for South Asia

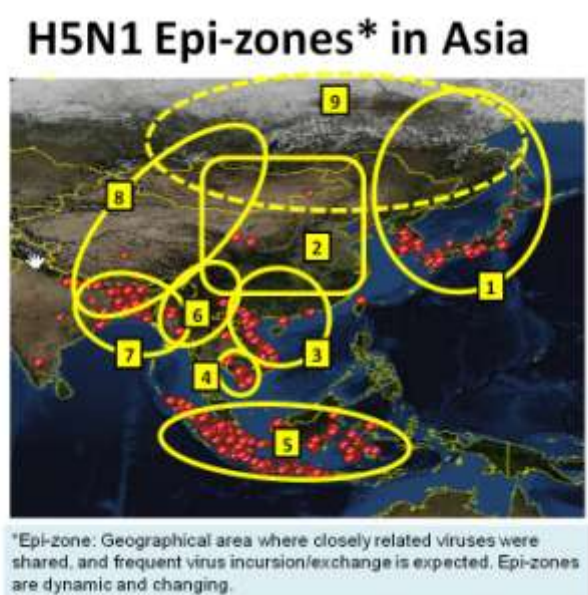
4.4 ECTAD team from Headquarters

The list and details are attached as Annex 2.

5. Key Outputs:

5.1 HPAI Situation in Asia and Zonal Approach

The Meeting has agreed on the definition of “Epi-Zone” for H5N1 HPAI as *a geographical area where closely related viruses were shared, and frequent virus incursion/exchange is expected. Epi-zones are dynamic and changing.* Nine epi-zones have been identified in Asia based on such definition.



The Meeting agreed on certain principles of the epi-zonal approach for HPAI surveillance and control. This included: The regions within the same epi-zones would have the common risk factors for HPAI. The main objective of the surveillance is to identify the risk factors for HPAI virus introduction and circulation within the region. The control of HPAI would aim to mitigate the risks for virus circulation. The design and methodology for HPAI surveillance and control should be based on epi-zone by epi-zone instead of country by country. There is also needs for the cross-border coordination.

Laboratory support is critical for effective surveillance and is required to be quick, accurate, economical, easy to perform and have high throughputs. Regarding to the use of Real-time PCR, harmonized standard operating procedure will be required for all animal health laboratories within one epi-zone or for the region. At this stage, the laboratories are using several sets of primers for HPAI-H5N1 which requires to be harmonized. The internal and external quality assurance and control for the HPAI-H5N1 laboratory testing is required for all laboratories. In addition to real-time PCR testing, virus isolation and genetic characterization are to be carried out. Although capacities have been built at the country level, laboratory biosafety is the main concern in some laboratories. Samples must be shared with international reference laboratory participating in OFFLU network to assist in characterization where capacity is not in place and to monitor the virus evolution in the region as a whole.

Molecular epidemiology is the area of work to focus on to allow strain differentiation not only for Influenza A (HA1) but also for other highly impact emerging transboundary animal diseases in the region such as PRRS, CSF and etc. This will also contribute to monitoring of mutations at primer positions and appropriate/rapid actions can take place to minimize risks and impacts. It is also important to have genetic characterization carried out at cheap cost, accurately, in a timely and sustainable manner. Commercial sequencing service is available

and results can be obtained within 3-4 days after shipment. The country laboratories are still to prepare PCR products with sequencing primers to be submitted to such commercial services. The advantages of using the commercial services included good quality results, cheaper (about USD 3-6 per reaction including purification and free shipping for more than 20 reactions) and no maintenance cost of sequencer.

5.2 The Regional Strategy for HPAI

The Meeting agreed the needs to revise the Regional Strategy for HPAI. The proposed key elements to revise the FAO Regional Strategy for HPAI focusing on Zonal approach included:

- Continue to strengthen veterinary services
- Institutional arrangement and political support:
 - Include engagement of community, private sector, regional organizations (ASEAN, SAARC), public health, academia, OIE, wildlife, etc.
 - Advocacy is critically important
 - Promote cross-border coordination and collaboration
 - Using both formal (via MoU) and informal approach
 - To manage cross-border trade
 - Better harmonized approach for dealing with outbreaks, surveillance, movement control, diagnostics, vaccination, reporting and compensation
- Resource mobilization for the zone members
- Policy as well as technical advice relevant to culling, compensation and rehabilitation needs to be reviewed
- Continue to promote regional networks for laboratory and epidemiology to share relevant information, resources and expertise
- Vaccination:
 - Policy to be decided only after country assessment conducted by the technical experts and post-vaccination monitoring system is prepared
 - Strategy to be revised
 - Clearer position of FAO
- Application of PCP for HPAI requires more details and not all countries are ready to move forward at this stage
- Promote the evidence-based planning:
 - Utilize dynamic Live Bird Market chain surveillance to develop market chain intelligence
 - Elucidate factors for endemicity and identify feasible control options
 - Promote risk-based approach focusing on virus source
- Considering of having a zonal communication strategy based on socio-economical ecological and political assessments

5.3 Advancing FAO's Profile in the One Health Approach

The meeting took stock of activities related to One Health being implemented by FAO Consolidated activities of FAO related to One Health. Such activities can be classified into four groups including:

- a) Facilitate the coordination and collaboration at all levels
 - National Cross-Sectoral Coordination Mechanism
 - Support joint activities including surveillance, value chain studies, etc.
 - 4-way linking projects
 - Support cross-border collaboration
- b) Capacity building:
 - Institution:
 - Regional Support Unit for ASEAN and SAARC
 - HR through trainings focusing on laboratory, epidemiology and other disciplines supporting disease control such as socio-economic approach and communication
- c) Support enabling environment:
 - Facilitate joint planning among sectors
 - Tools such as guidelines, recommendations, SOPs
- d) Facilitate information sharing:
 - Through regional laboratory and epidemiology networks

- Email distribution list, EMPRES-i, GLEWS platforms

The Meeting then further discussed on the future lines of work in the theme of One Health that FAO can contribute. It has been proposed by the meeting that FAO:

- Continue the on-going activities focusing on:
 - Sustainability:
 - More engagement of government for sustainability
 - Increasing partnership arrangement with relevant stakeholders
 - Scaling up with more geographic coverage and number of beneficiaries
- Focus more on QUALITY for both field surveillance and laboratory
- Focus more on surveillance for proper actions
- Risk assessment and management:
 - Risks at the interface level focusing around livestock
 - Syndromic surveillance
 - Identification of pathogens
- Strengthen field epidemiology and laboratory linkage
- Build capacities of the countries on:
 - Preparedness and emergency management
 - Communication targeting to outbreak prevention and containment using the available field expertise and information.
 - Advocacy for continuing support at all levels
 - Socio-economic aspects related to livestock production and EIDs:

For the longer term, the Meeting agreed that FAO should promote sustainable livestock farming considering agro-ecological factors that may affect disease emergence and spread, healthy farming/livestock production. Broader scope of disease prevention and safe livestock production as well as market and trade should be consider as part of overall food and nutritional security and food safety.

The Meeting further discussed on the priority areas of work on the One Health theme including:

- Transboundary animal diseases and high economic impact diseases such as FMD, PPR, PRRS, CSF, ASF and other swine diseases;
- Emerging infectious diseases (EIDs) and Pandemic potential such as emerging influenza from animals, Nipah, Hendra, Ebola, etc;
- Endemic animal diseases and neglected zoonosis such as brucellosis, TB, anthrax, hemorrhagic septicemia;
- Pathogens co-circulating in animal and human population
- Anti microbial resistant (AMR) pathogens
- Food safety and chemical residues

5.4 Issues arising from decentralization policy

The session allowed the participants to inquire concerned operation officers at regional and headquarter levels on the issues related to operations being encountered at the country level. As far as possible, the information below has been provided to assist with the knowledge and understanding of the various issues raised during the meeting from an operational perspective. However, the participants should note that many of the questions far exceed the jurisdiction of the incumbents and therefore, should be used for guidance purposes only. The actual policies and formal clarifications would need to be addressed by the various units in FAO such as HR, finance, OSD, CIO etc.

Question 1: Indonesia International Consultant Timesheets are completed in Jakarta and then sent to RAP and then sent to Budapest for entry in the system.

Answer 1: Timesheets for International Consultants are entered into the GRMS system directly by RAP. They are not sent to Budapest. When the new timesheet entry process (OTL) was begun in the region from 01 December 2012, not all the country offices had access to GRMS to enter and approve timesheets. In that context, an interim arrangement was reached whereby the country offices (through the FAOR Administration) would send the timesheets to the RAP Administration for entry into GRMS. At the request of the RAP Administration, this function has been passed to ECTAD RAP for ECTAD International Consultants in the region, for those offices that do not have GRMS beginning 01

March 2013. Once GRMS is installed in the country offices, the entry and approval of timesheets will be the responsibility of the country offices.

Question 2: Why are DSA and salary payments delayed?

Answer 2 – Part 1: Salary payments – International consultants are now paid in line with FAO's payroll system, managed through the GRMS. This entails entering a monthly timesheet for each consultant into the GRMS system in order to certify the days worked, and then the system automatically calculates how much the person should be paid and makes the transfer to their bank account. As this is a new system, there have been some challenges in the initial months and some people have not been paid. This was and is due to a variety of reasons, as the system has a number of steps in it where problems can occur. In addition, due to the decentralisation overlapping with the introduction of the new system, a number of processes and responsibilities linked to new working arrangements were not sufficiently defined to ensure that all necessary aspects related to payments within the new system were fully understood.

If people are not paid, or feel that there is a problem with their salary payments (too much or too less for example), they should contact their operations officer in the country concerned. The operations officer in the country concerned can then contact Bryce Fieldhouse, cc Andrew Sobey at RAP for assistance if necessary.

National staff will also eventually move to the GRMS payroll system, as has already happened in the pilot countries (Bangladesh and India). If there are problems they should contact their operations officer who in turn would contact the FAOR Administration.

Answer 2 – Part 2: DSA payments - Travel authorizations for staff used to be managed centrally by TCE in the ATLAS travel system. With the roll out of GRMS on 01 November 2012, a new travel module was introduced in GRMS. Once it becomes fully operational, the system should function much more electronically than the old ATLAS system (i.e. more electronic fund transfers for payments, electronic interaction in the system when requesting flight quotations, etc). However, as the system is new, some challenges are being faced, and this has resulted in some cases in delayed authorizations for flight tickets, and delayed or non-payment of DSAs. The Organization is working towards fixing the bugs. As the bugs are worked out of the system, more country offices are equipped with GRMS, and more people are familiar with the system, these problems will disappear and the system will become more stable and fully operational.

For ECTAD International Consultants, most of them continue to have open TAs in the ATLAS system which are amended each time a travel occurs. The intention is to slowly phase these TAs out as the new GRMS system becomes fully operational (i.e. end the use of the ATLAS system). However, at the current time, amending TAs in the GRMS system is a problematic process which has necessitated the continued use of the ATLAS system. The unfamiliarity of some of the RAP support staff in amending TAs in ATLAS has also created some incidences of non-payment of DSA. However, these funds will eventually be paid through the TEC process, and the problems should be minimized once the support staff are more familiar with this function.

If ECTAD personnel notice any problems with their TA or TEC, they should inform the operations officer in the country. The country based operations officer will then contact Bryce Fieldhouse, cc Andrew Sobey for further assistance if necessary.

Question 3 – What will be the change in the recruitment process of international consultants?

Answer 3 – The existing process was as follows (in summary) – ECTAD country team technically cleared the recruitment of consultants with the ECTAD Regional Manager and then a request for recruitment was sent to TCE HQ who in turn liaised with the Shared Service Centre (SSC) Budapest to issue the contract. The FAOR was normally informed of this process, but their involvement was usually limited, although there was some variation by country.

In the new process, any recruitments (including international consultants) must be discussed first and foremost with the FAOR who is now the budget holder for ECTAD projects. Technical clearance should still be sought as before from the ECTAD Regional Manager. The FAOR Administration will then make the recruitment request to the SSC in Bangkok Thailand, based in the FAO Regional Office.

The functions of the Budapest office have been transferred to SSC Bangkok (or will be transferred shortly).

Question 4 – In terms of the decentralization process in Asia, what are the respective roles of RAP and OSD?

Answer 4 – OSD has the overall corporate lead and viewpoint on the decentralization process within FAO. RAP has a supporting role to play in the region in terms of assisting the country offices adapt to and fulfil their new responsibilities. In terms of hierarchy, OSD has the primacy. However, RAP is involved fully in the process through direct consultation and has to sign-off on actions and decisions related to the region.

Question 5 – In terms of the decentralization process, how does ECTAD operate in the system at the HQ, Regional and country levels?

Answer 5 – At the country level, the ECTAD programmes are under the administrative and managerial supervision and responsibility of the FAORs. The technical supervision of the ECTAD country programmes remains with the ECTAD Regional Manager. At the regional level, ECTAD RAP is now under the administrative and managerial supervision and responsibility of the FAO Regional Representative. The technical responsibility for the programme continues to rest with the ECTAD Regional Manager. At the HQ level, the ECTAD operations unit based in TCE will fall under the new “Team 2” in the revised organigramme for TCE and will continue to maintain important functions related to quality control and reporting for projects, especially those under a global framework or agreement (such as for USAID), with continued direct implementing responsibility for global and interregional projects. A note has recently been circulated to ECTAD staff outlining these new functions. ECTAD technical functions at HQ currently remain unchanged as a result of decentralization.

Question 6: How does the FAOR now influence budget allocation within ECTAD projects?

Answer 6: In theory, the FAOR as budget holder for ECTAD country projects has some flexibility to allocate project budgets as they feel appropriate in order to achieve the goals of the project, set within the agreed rules and agreements governing the project. As many of the FAORs may be new to direct management of ECTAD projects, it will be up to the ECTAD country teams to liaise with them closely so that existing workplans and agreements related to projects are well understood before any unforeseen changes are made.

Question 7: In terms of budget revisions, what is the role of ECTAD RAP operations vs. the country level operations vs the role of the field programme group (FPG)?

Answer 7: This process is not entirely clear yet. However, with the introduction of the new budget management module into FPMIS, in theory, country offices will manage their own budget revision requests through the FPMIS system and these would be sent automatically to the relevant funding liaison officer in HQ for approval. For USAID country projects under the purview of the regional USAID office in Thailand (RDMA), normally the budget revision would still be sent to ECTAD RAP for informal consultation with RDMA before being submitted officially through the system (i.e. as in the past). It is not expected that the FPG would have a role in budget revisions on ECTAD country projects.

Question 8: Consultants have indicated that they are receiving electronic funds transfers from FAO but as the amounts are not broken down with an indication of what they are for, it is difficult to tell what the amounts are related to or if they are correct.

Answer 8: This has been recognized as an issue which needs to be followed up, first with RAP administration and then if necessary FAO HQ. Its not clear whether the system is currently able to produce a report by individual which would list all payments and amounts (for a given month) with a description of what the payments are for. If the system cannot produce this type of report then there is no easy solution to this problem, except for individuals to try and keep track of all monies owed for

salary and DSA payments. The issue has already been raised with RAP administration and will be followed up with them again shortly.

Question 9 – Is there anything which can be done to speed up salary payment for people who have not been paid for several months?

Answer 9 – RAP is working to resolve all known salary payment problems for international consultants. There is a provision to make an “advance payment” to people who have not received their salaries. This would be considered on a case by case basis. Should individuals be in this situation they should indicate the problem to their operations officer who would then write to Bryce Fieldhouse cc Andrew Sobey to discuss how to proceed. However, while an advance payment does offer an immediate solution to non-payment of salary it also offers several potential complications from an administrative point of view, so the preference would be rather to solve the existing salary payment problems without resorting to unscheduled advance payments.

Question 10: What happens if you change your banking details in the system?

Answer 10: In theory there should not be a problem changing the banking details in the system. Individuals who would like to change their banking details should contact their operations officer in country who will then contact Bryce Fieldhouse, cc Andrew Sobey for assistance. Changes to banking details are managed centrally in Rome. In order for the banking details to be reflected (for something like a salary payment) they would have to be submitted at the beginning of the month before the payroll is run (usually the second week of every month).

Question 11: The date of the payment of salaries for consultants (and other non-staff human resources) is quite disadvantageous (usually 3 weeks after the end of the month) compared to staff members (paid 4th week of the current month). Are there any plans to address this?

Answer 11: It is unknown if there are plans to address this, but it is very unlikely see any changes in the short-term. Given the way the GRMS system is currently set up with the new timesheet function, it would be difficult to pay consultants much earlier than 2.5 to 3 weeks after the end of the month as is currently scheduled.

Question 12: If the GRMS system works one time (i.e. an individual receives a salary or DSA payment as planned) can it be assumed that it is working correctly and that all future transactions will be correct and completed as planned?

Answer 12: Unfortunately the GRMS is still in a period of transition and it cannot be assumed that past functioning of the system will guarantee the correction future functioning of the system for all transactions. Therefore personnel should continue to monitor their accounts closely and report any suspected problems.

Question 13: What is the role of the FAOR in determining the salary levels for personnel, especially for people being rehired with the same or similar terms of reference.

Answer 13: The role is similar to the role previously played by TCE for ECTAD personnel. That is, the FAOR as budget holder can submit a suggested rate to the personnel unit (now SSC Bangkok), but it is the personnel unit who will ultimately decide the rate based on the terms of reference, profile of the person, recommendation from the FAOR, and internal FAO guidelines. The FAOR may also suggest a rate lower than the “market rate”, and it is expected that personnel would not object to this if it is also lower than their assessed rate.

In the specific case of rehiring of incumbent personnel, in theory the FAOR could request increases or decreases to the rates being paid. Any increases would be subject to review by the SSC-Bangkok. Any decreases in theory could be approved by the FAOR, and then suggested to SSC-Bangkok for implementation. However, it is hoped that when re-recruiting existing staff, a common sense approach would prevail in that – if the person has previously performed well, the position is foreseen in the workplan and project document, and the funds are available, that the rates are not lowered, especially given that experienced staff will be essential for guiding ECTAD projects through this transition period.

Meeting Programme – 20/02/2013
The Seventh Annual Regional ECTAD Meeting
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Day 1 – 27 February 2013		
Session 1: Opening and Introduction		
08.30 – 09.00	Registration	
09.00 – 09.15	Opening Remarks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mr. Hiroyuki Konuma Assistant Director General and Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific - Mr. Juan Lubroth Chief Veterinary Officer of FAO 	
09.15 – 09.45	Introduction to the Meeting <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Subhash Morzaria 	
09.45 – 10.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Group photo - Coffee Break - Poster session on HPAI Situation in affected countries 	
Session 2: HPAI Situation Review and Proposed Zonal Approach		
<u>Expected Output:</u> Summary of HPAI situation in Asia and key factors contributing to the situation as well as recommendations for the next steps leading to FAO's strategy for HPAI control and eradication;		
10.15 -12.15	<p><u>HPAI Situation Review</u> <u>Session format – Plenary session:</u></p> <p>1.1 Regional Clade Distribution Review and Implications on HPAI Control and Eradication (30 Minutes) Ken Inui</p> <p>1.2 Panel discussion* focusing on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) HPAI situation at the country level b) Rapid spread and dominance of clade 2.3.2.1 and other co-circulating and interrelated influenza viruses (e.g.H9N2) in Asia as well as its implications on control and eradication of HPAI in the region c) Critical issues affecting HPAI control d) Identification of evolving epidemiological zones based on analysis of virus and geographical distribution during 2004-2012 	<p>*Panelists are Country Team Leaders from Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal and Viet Nam.</p>
12.15 – 13.30	Lunch	
13.30 – 15.00	<p><u>Zonal Approach for HPAI Control - 1</u> <u>Session format – Plenary session:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Case studies of cross-border/regional/zonal approach (10 Minutes/Case) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o China- Viet Nam o Cambodia-Viet Nam o South Asia o Indonesia 	<p>The following persons are responsible for coordination to prepare the JOINT presentation for each case:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) John Edwards for China-VN 2) Scott Newman for Cambodia-VN 3) Mohinder Oberoi for

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poster viewing of the Regional Strategy for HPAI Control and Eradication (as reference for future group discussion) (15 Minutes) 	<p>South Asia</p> <p>4) Jim McGrane for Indonesia</p>
15.00 – 15.30	Coffee Break	
15.30 - 17.00	<p><u>Zonal Approach for HPAI Control – 2</u></p> <p><u>Session format – Breakout Session:</u></p> <p>Each group will discuss the followings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Important features of each zone (geographic location, poultry movement, wild birds, virus characteristics, etc.) - Major challenges in managing HPAI problem in the zone - Key elements to manage the disease situation and control by the following aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Institutional arrangement and political support o Technical approach including the application of progressive control pathway including the roles of vaccination, surveillance, culling and compensation - Recommendations and key elements to revise the FAO Regional Strategy for HPAI in Asia and the Pacific 	<p>Participants will be divided into 4 groups for the following zones</p> <p>Zone 1: South China, North Viet Nam, Lao PDR and Myanmar</p> <p>Zone 2: Cambodia, South Viet Nam, Thailand</p> <p>Zone 3: Indonesia</p> <p>Zone 4: Myanmar, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Bhutan</p>
17.00	End of Day 1	

Day 2 – 28 February 2013		
Session 2: HPAI Situation Review and Proposed Zonal Approach		
08.30 – 10.30	<u>Session format –Plenary session:</u> Presentations by the groups for 4 epi-zones (15 minutes/group) focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Major challenges in managing HPAI in the zone - Recommendations to deal with the challenges - Key elements to be included in the revised HPAI strategy 	
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee Break	
Session 3: Advancing FAO's profile in the One Health Approach		
<u>Expected outputs:</u> Summary of One Health activities implemented at the country level and a list of key elements for ways forward and recommendations on FAO's position for future resource mobilization.		
11.00 – 12.00	<u>FAO's profile in One Health – 1</u> <u>Session format –Plenary session:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) FAO strategic framework and action plan on One Health and updates on recent meetings related to One Health (30 Minutes) Juan Lubroth 2) Short presentations of on-going One Health activities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Four-way linking project, IDENTIFY Filip Claes b. Rabies control activities in Indonesia Eric Brum 	
12.00-12.30	<u>FAO's profile in One Health – 2</u> <u>Session format –Poster and Plenary session:</u> Progress of One Health Implementation at regional and country level	
12.30 - 13.30	Lunch	
13.30 – 15.00	<u>FAO's profile in One Health – 3</u> <u>Session format – Breakout Session:</u> The participants will be divided into 4 groups to discuss the broadening of the ECTAD agenda from HPAI to One Health: the way forward and positioning FAO in securing future resources: <p>Group 1: Capacity – human and institutional</p> <p>Group 2: Surveillance – linking field and laboratory capacity and generating better understanding</p> <p>Group 3: Risk management – characterisation and mitigation of risks</p> <p>Group 4: Interface thinking – transdisciplinary approach</p>	
15.00 – 15.30	Coffee Break	
15.30 – 17.00	<u>FAO's profile in One Health – 3 (continued)</u> <u>Session format – Breakout Session:</u>	
17.00	End of Day 2	

Day 3		
08.30 – 10.30	Session format – Plenary session: Presentations by the groups on the broadening of the ECTAD agenda from HPAI to One Health: the way forward and FAO's position for future resources	
10.30 - 11.00	Coffee Break	
11.00 - 12.00	Session format – Plenary presentation and discussion: Draft EMPRES Strategy Vincent Martin	
12.00 – 13.00	Lunch	
Session 4: Update on Upcoming changes <u>Expected outputs:</u> Better understanding on process and the modality of operating under the new system in light of decentralization and how to maintain synergy with FAO's corporate strategy		
13.00 – 13.30	Session format – Plenary session: - Future of ECTAD: Update on the decentralization and integration process Ariella Glinni, Juan Lubroth and Elizabeth Parker	
13.30 – 15.00	Group discussion on on-going institutional changes and sharing the experience on impacts during the transition: - Current status of transition - Guidance to make the process efficient - Clarity on roles and responsibilities - Sharing the experience Facilitated by: - Juan Lubroth, Subhash Morzaria, Ariella Glinni, Daniele Salvini, Andrew Sobey, Elizabeth Parker and Bryce Fieldhouse	
15.00 – 15.30	Coffee Break	
15.30 – 16.30	Conclusion of the Meeting	
16.30	Closing	

List of Participants

**7th Annual Regional ECTAD Meeting
27-28 February to 1 March 2013
Bangkok, Thailand**

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