FAO EMPRES-AH
FAO-OIE CMC-AH
FAO-OIE Rinderpest Secretariat

Lee M. Myers, DVM, MPH, DACVPM, MEP
Deputy Manager and Planning Officer
Crisis Management Centre- Animal Health
FAO, Rome

United States Animal Health Association
October 2016

FAO Strategic Objectives

1. Help eliminate hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition.
2. Make agriculture, forestry, and fisheries more productive and sustainable.
3. Reduce rural poverty.
4. Enable inclusive and efficient agricultural and food systems.
5. Increase the resilience of livelihoods from disasters.
EMERGENCY PREVENTION SYSTEM
– ANIMAL HEALTH

Animal Health Threats

Three of today’s major challenges to animal and public health:

• Risk of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) outbreaks (e.g. avian influenza, FMD, PPR, etc.)
• Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
• Food and feed safety
FAO’s Response: EMPRES-AH

- Sustainable capacity building
- Knowledge sharing
- Tools & Strategies
- Coordination & Networking

Sustainable Capacity Building

- Technical training
  - Increasing capacity for surveillance
  - Strengthening laboratory capacity through training and procurement
  - Improving disease management
  - Developing tools and strategies for disease control and eradication
- Advocacy for political will
- Regional or epizonal approaches to TAD prevention and control
Knowledge Sharing

- Enabling research environment
- Information sharing on applied research and disease situation
- Up-to-date disease intelligence and technology
- Disseminating information:
  - PUBLICATIONS: EMPRES 360, EMPRES Watch, FOCUS ON
  - WEBSITE: EMPRES-AH
  - Disease Updates: Influenza A(H7N9)

Tools and Strategies

- Online Animal Disease Information System EMPRES-I
  - Genetic Module
  - Surveillance Module
  - Analysis tools, mapping
- Reporting Systems
  - EMA-i (Event Mobile Application)
- Lab Mapping Tool
- Risk Assessment
Coordination and Networking

- Disease control activities coordinated at country and regional level
- Grassroots multi-sectoral approach to health management
- Networking through regional laboratory and epidemiology networks, such as the OIE-FAO global network of expertise on animal influenza (OFFLU)

CRISIS MANAGEMENT CENTRE – ANIMAL HEALTH
Mandate: Provide rapid response to transboundary animal diseases and emerging animal disease threats, including zoonoses.

Many Partners

- World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
- World Health Organization (WHO)
- Others
  - Australia Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
  - France Ministère de l’Agriculture De l’Agro-Alimentaire et De La Forêt
  - France Vétérinaire International
  - US Agency for International Development
  - US Department of Agriculture
How we work

- Alert and planning
- Mission deployment (following an official request for assistance from the national government)
- Transition from emergency response to recovery.

Missions to Date

85 missions in 45 countries
(approx. 46% HPAI, 20% Zoonoses and 34% other TADs)

October 2006 – October 2016
Why GEMP Training?

- Opportunity to improve preparedness for priority diseases
- Equip countries with a reference tool
- Increase capacity for outbreak response
- Respond in a structured and coordinated manner
- Establish an emergency management culture
GEMP Workshops Around the World

Total GEMP Workshops:
57 countries
669 participants

FAO-OIE RINDERPEST SECRETARIAT (TO MAINTAIN GLOBAL FREEDOM)
FAO-OIE Rinderpest Secretariat Activities

1. Jointly approve facilities to hold rinderpest material (6 completed to date, more to come)
2. Maintain an inventory of facilities holding rinderpest material (ongoing)
3. Advocate for virus destruction and sequestration (ongoing)
4. Decrease number of countries storing rinderpest virus (19 countries completed to date, more to come)
5. Approve research relevant to the rinderpest-free era (one project completed, more to come)
6. Develop international preparedness plan and update of national contingency plan (ongoing)

Status of Virus Sequestration and Destruction in 2016

2011: 36 countries ( > 40 labs) retaining the virus
2016: 17 countries retaining the virus
Raising Awareness - if rinderpest re-emerges

- Making sure farmers and veterinary officials know how to report and respond
- Rolled out in Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria and Senegal. Ethiopia ongoing
- Needs assessment has been conducted in Kenya and Senegal
- National consultants will prepare a communication strategy aimed at implementing awareness-based activities and an early response mechanism

International Preparedness Plan (IPP)

- Establish IPP Ad Hoc Group
- Draft the IPP
- Update national and regional contingency plans
- Deliver simulation exercises and follow-up actions
- Identify strategies for vaccine reserves
- Endorsement of IPP by FAO and OIE
Thank you!

Nigeria HPAI

Morocco PPR

Mauritania RVF

Viet Nam PRRS