



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Emergency Management Centre for Animal Health

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EMC-AH Manager



Emergency Management Centre
for Animal Health

Global Animal Health Emergencies

The Emergency Management Centre for Animal Health







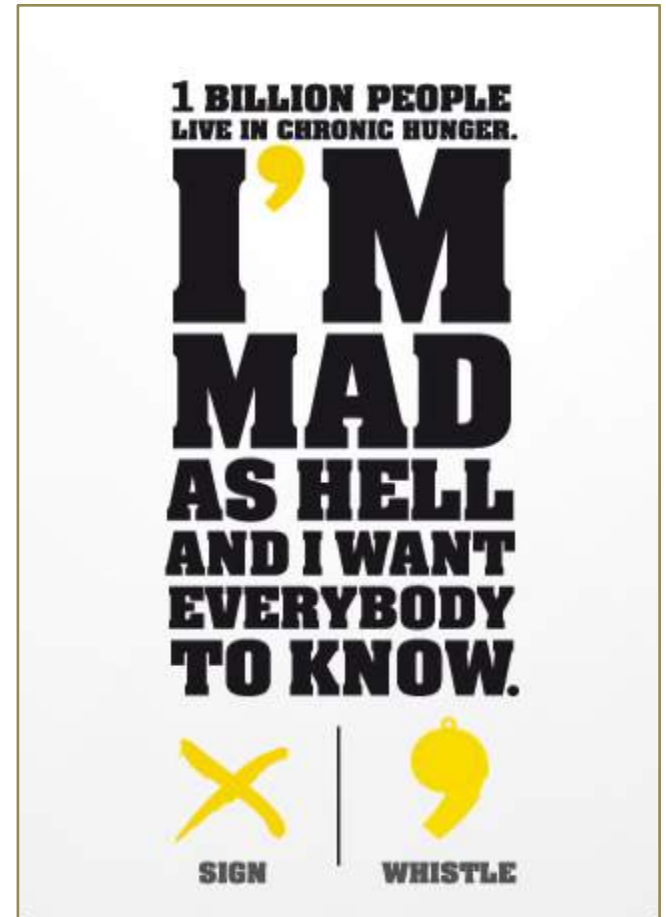
FAO in few words...



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

- FAO for Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- Created in 1945 (1951 in Rome)
- 193 member states

« For a world freed from hunger »





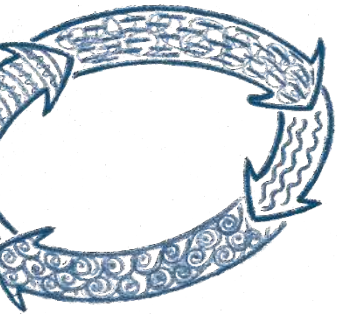
FAO's missions...



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

- Share **technical information** with member countries
 - Through technical meetings, workshops and missions
 - Through publication (reports, manuals, communication materials, best practice)
- Share expertise on governance related to agriculture
- Propose a neutral area for member countries to interact and cooperate on transboundary issues
- Bring up-to-date and practical knowledge on

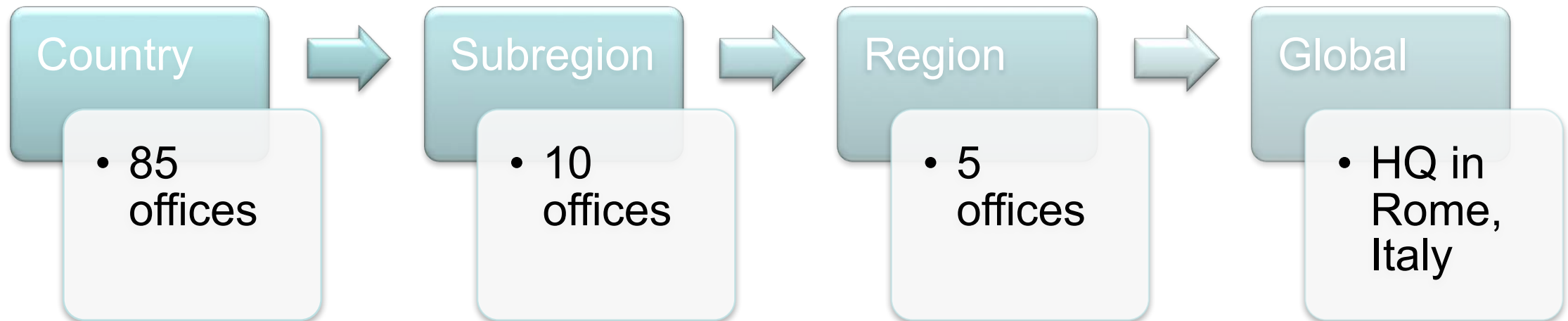




FAO: An extended network.

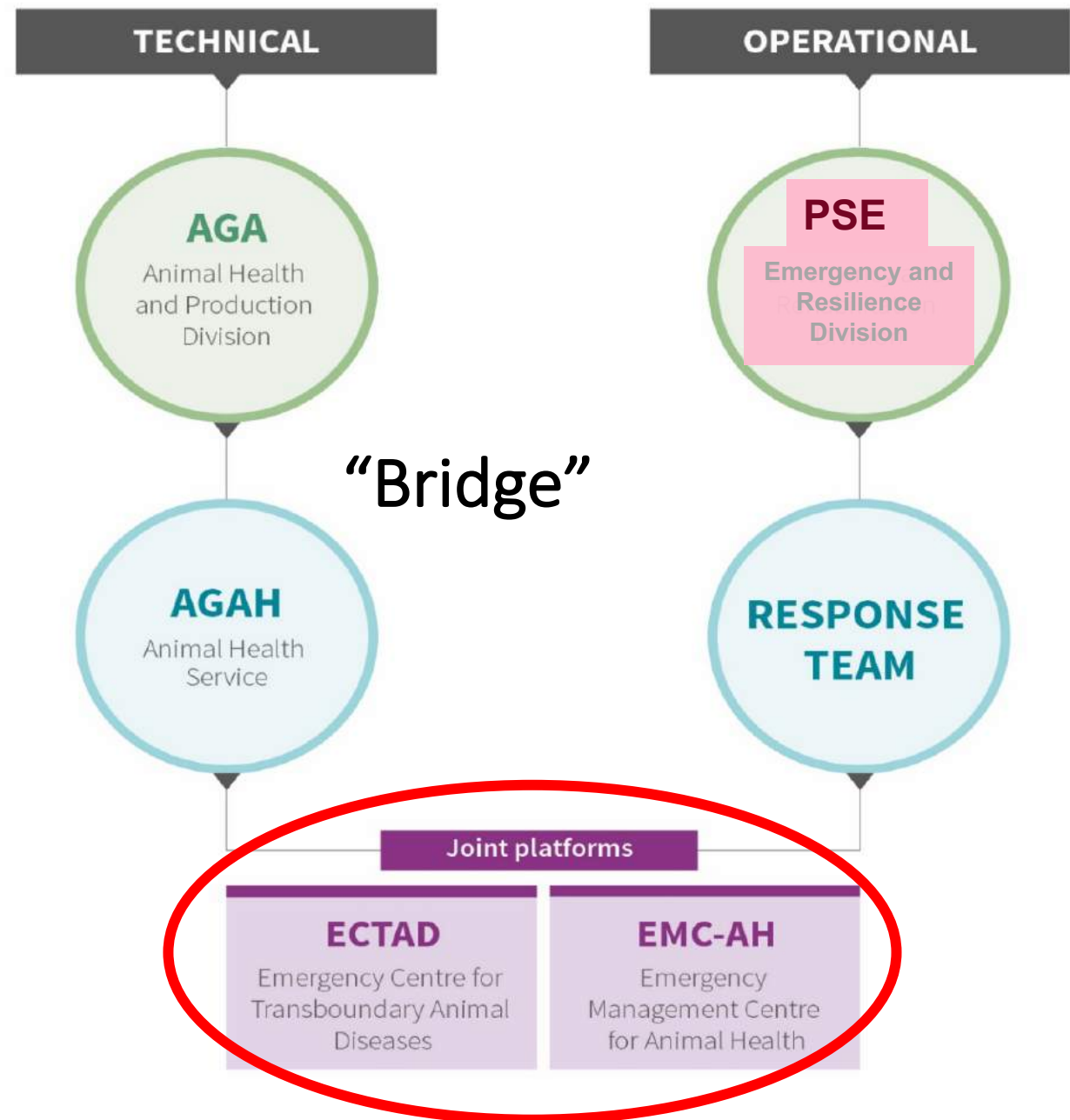


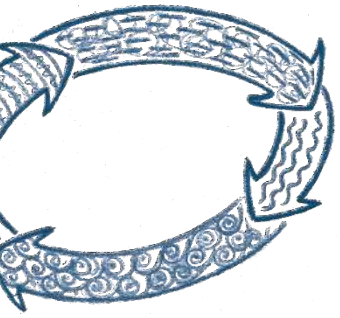
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations





What is the EMC-AH?





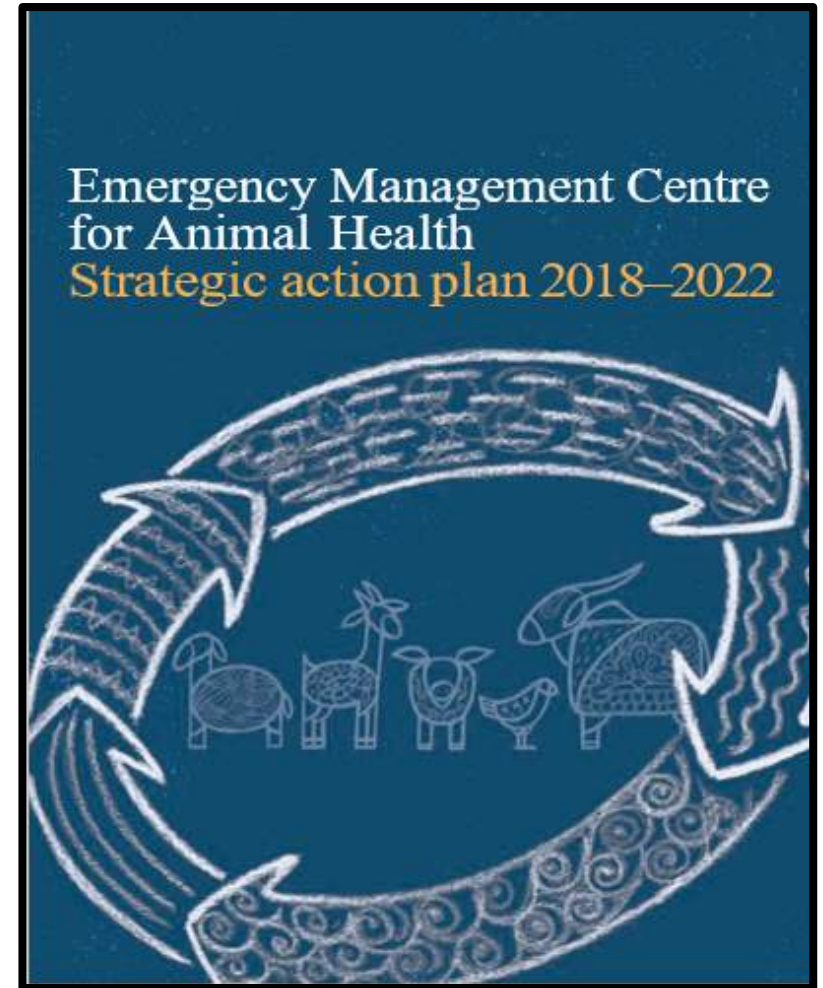
Modernized and Rebranded



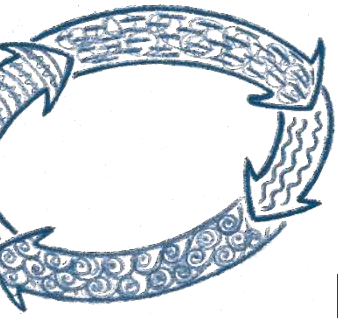
A New Way of Working...

Purpose:

To enhance country, regional and international capacity to be better prepared to respond to animal health emergencies.



<http://www.fao.org/3/I9564EN/i9564en.pdf>



What does the EMC-AH do?

PILLARS

PREPAREDNESS

Support countries to enhance their readiness for the management of animal health emergencies



ACTIONS

- Building Emergency capacities
- GEMP workshops

RESPONSE

Support countries at risk or affected to respond to animal health emergencies



- Emergency missions
- Alert missions
- Surge support for protracted emergencies

INCIDENT COORDINATION

Develop leadership and expertise and support national, regional and international coordination of animal health events



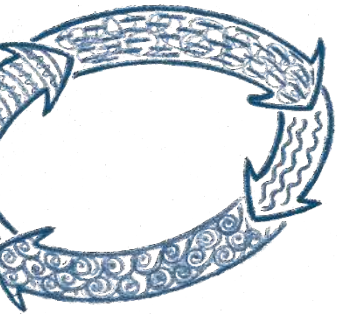
- Coordination platform for local, regional and global animal health emergency
- Incident Coordination Groups (ICG)

COLLABORATION AND RESOURCES

Develop strong collaborative networks and resource availability for a timely and effective management of animal health emergencies



- Partnership with OIE, WHO, INTERPOL

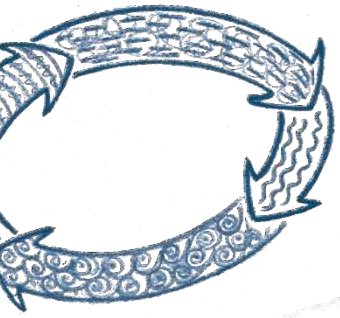


What is GEMP?...

- Best management practices to address animal disease emergencies
- Emergency preparedness is an ongoing process
- The cycle of **good emergency management planning and disease control** includes preparedness, prevention, detection, response and recovery

PREPAREDNESS

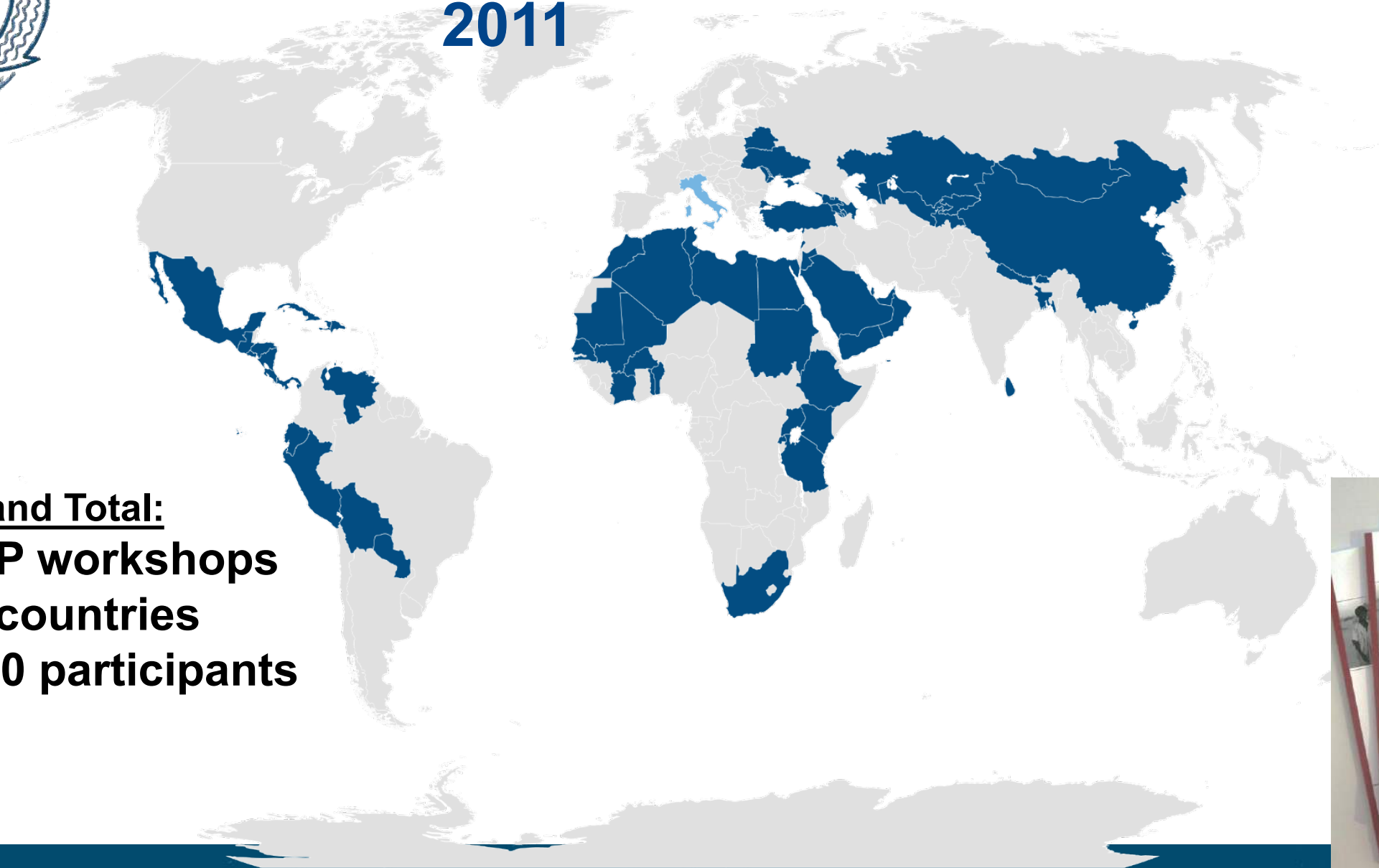




GEMP Workshops since 2011

PREPAREDNESS

Grand Total:
41 GEMP workshops
130 countries
Over 1000 participants





Response Activities

New approach

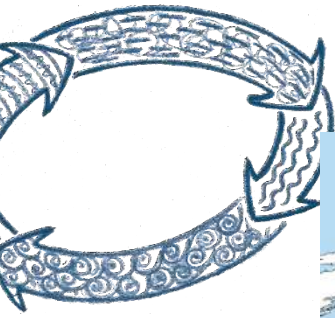
- Assess current preparedness and response mechanisms, and capacities in countries, and support the prevention and detection activities

Alert

- Encourage and assist countries to take early action by conducting outreach and deploying early action missions to countries facing an imminent animal health risk

Emergency

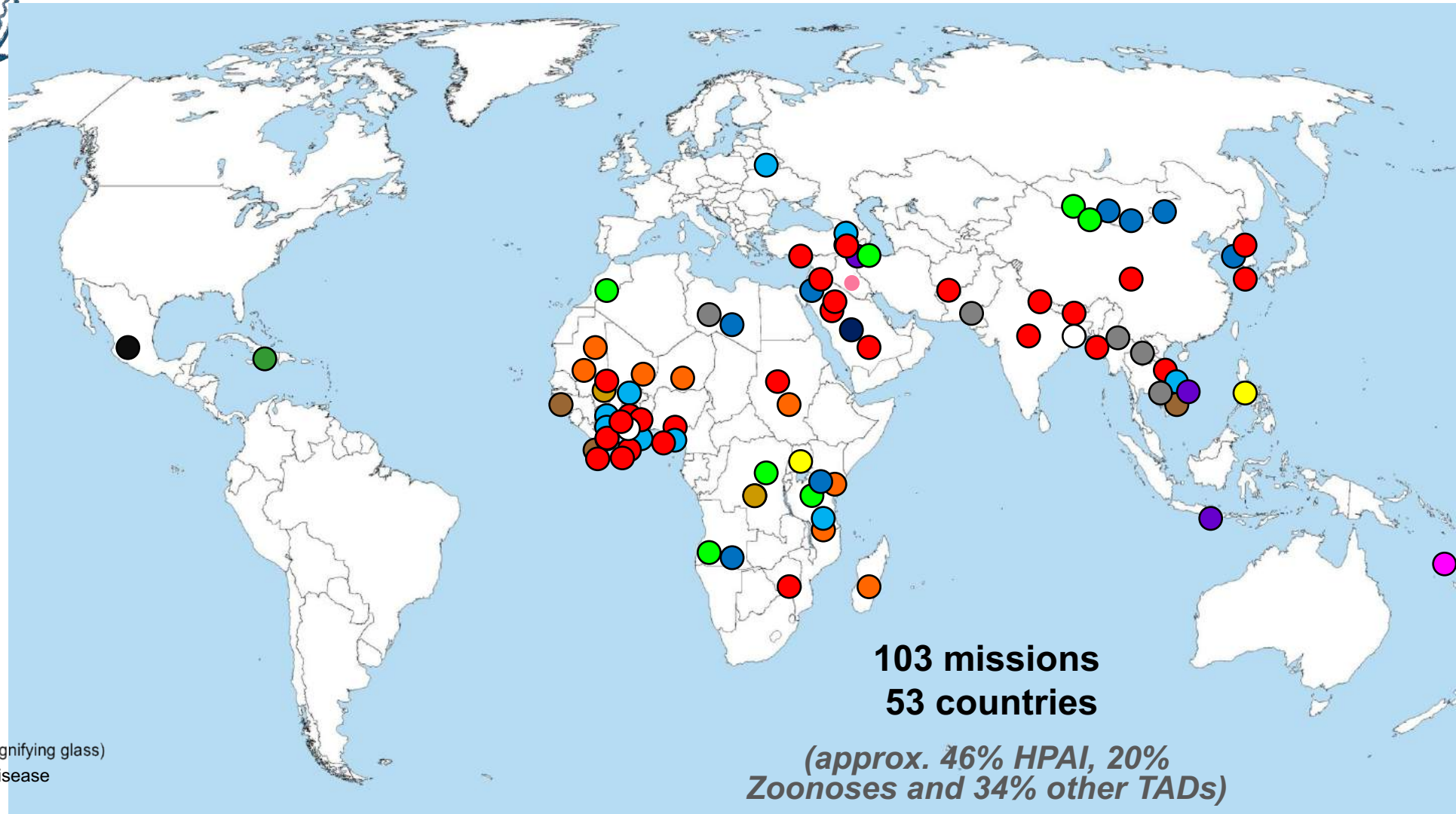
- Continue to deploy rapid response missions to assist countries who are responding to outbreaks.



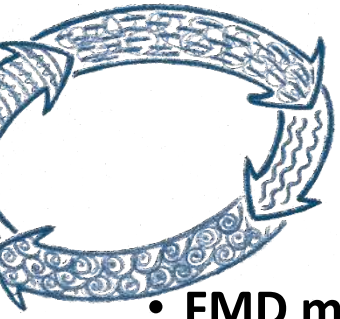
Response missions To Date

RESPONSE

- ASF
- Anthrax
- Brucellosis
- HPAI
- Multiple TADs
- PPR
- A/H1N1
- ERV
- FMD
- PRRS
- PTV
- RVF
- Rabies
- Unknown (magnifying glass)
- Newcastle Disease
- Mers-CoV
- Fish Kill



October 2006 – June 2019



RESPONSE MISSIONS

- **FMD mission to Zambia**
 - Assessment of the epidemiological situation and the risks of incursions of exotic serotypes



RESPONSE

- **Equine influenza/AHS mission to Niger and Chad**
 - Assess the response to the outbreaks
 - Diagnostic of the diseases and biosecurity measures.



RESPONSE

African swine fever response missions 2019



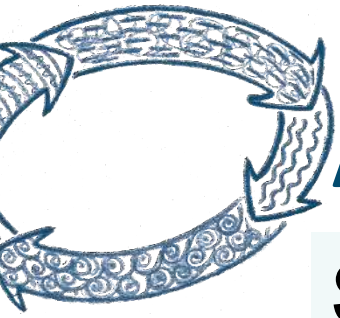
| Country | When | Type |
|---|----------|----------|
| Cambodia | May | Response |
| Viet Nam | March | Response |
| Mongolia | February | Response |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | June | Alert |
| Myanmar | February | Alert |

- **Coming up:** Papua New Guinea, ASF Alert mission, October 2019

RESPONSE

- **ASF mission to Vietnam (10 – 16 March, 2019)**
 - Best practices for culling and disposal of carcasses in the local context.
 - Assess the outbreak sanitary measures in place for response





African swine fever response missions 2019

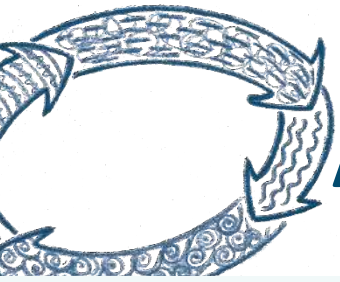
Strengths of the affected countries

- High-level political commitment
 - ASF consultative meetings, steering committee
- Risk communication
 - Public awareness leaflets, posters at travel hubs, radio broadcasts
- Involvement of all key stakeholders
 - Private-sector-sponsored awareness events
- Laboratory diagnosis capacity for ASF



ជំងឺមេស្បែកព្រឹក

រដ្ឋបាលសុខាភិបាលក្រុងភ្នំពេញ
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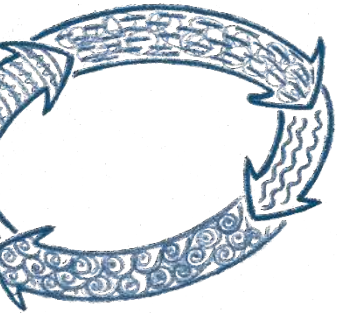


African swine fever response missions 2019

Risk factors for the continued spread of the disease

- **Backyard farming practices**
 - Free-ranging and scavenging animals, Swill feeding, home slaughtering, sharing of boars,...
 - Poor biosecurity practices (farm and through value chains).
- **Non controlled movements**
 - Sick and dead pigs (black markets)
 - Contaminated humans and vehicles

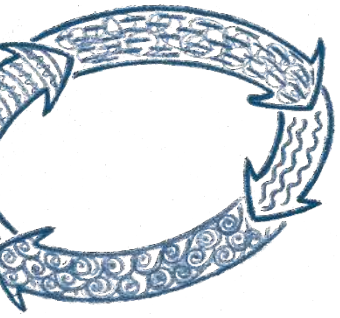




Incident Coordination

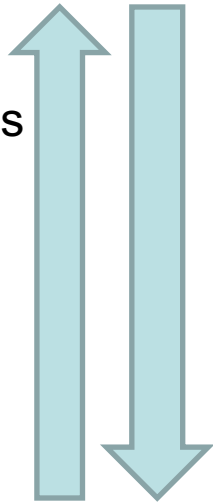
As the central coordinating body for global animal health emergency management, EMC-AH provides services ranging from situation analysis and reporting, to coordination of an event or emergency incident.

- Restore the FAO Animal Health Emergency Operations Centre (AH-EOC) to function as the central coordinating body for emergency management practices in FAO animal health programmes.
- Create national, regional and international AH-EOC framework guidance.

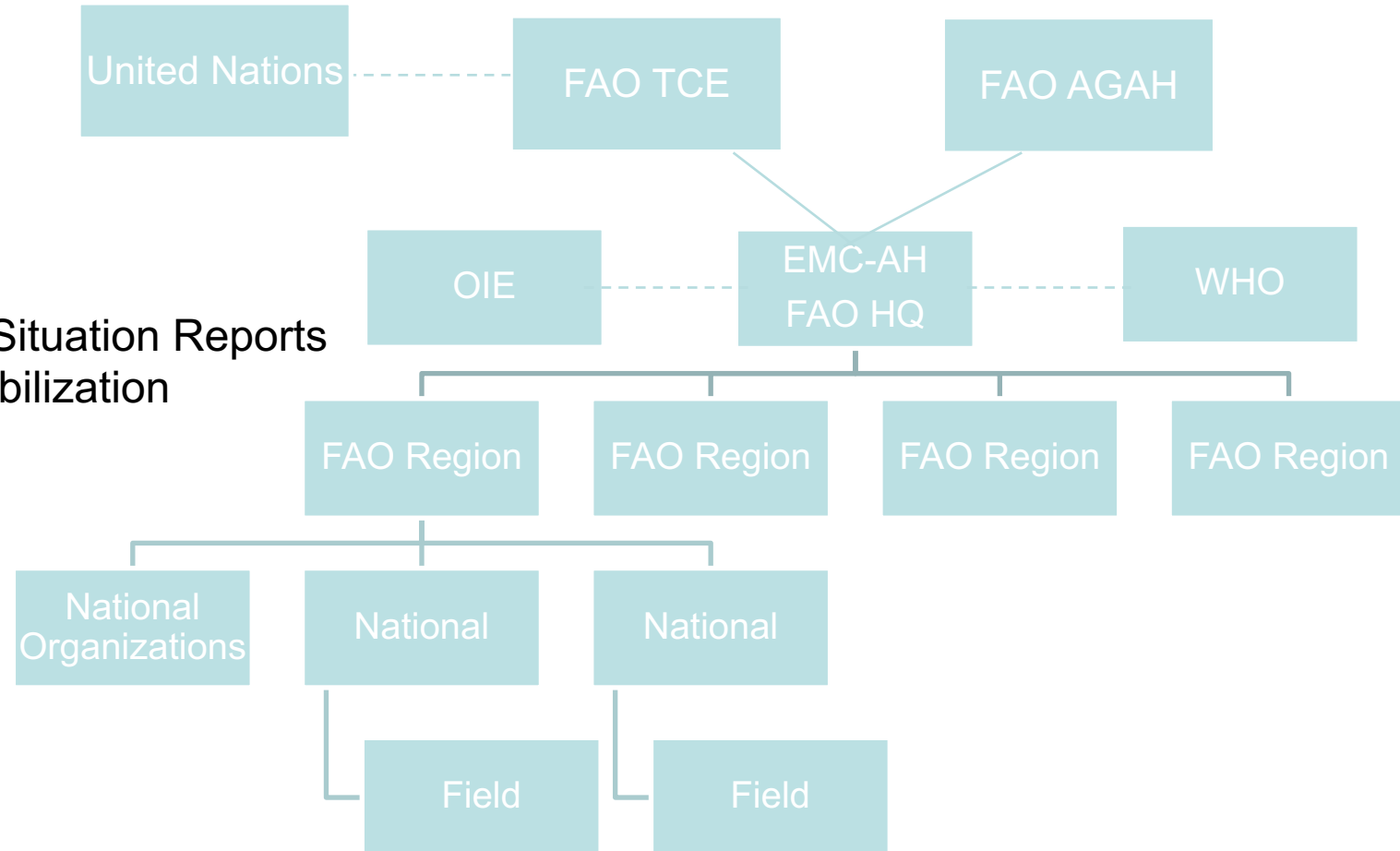


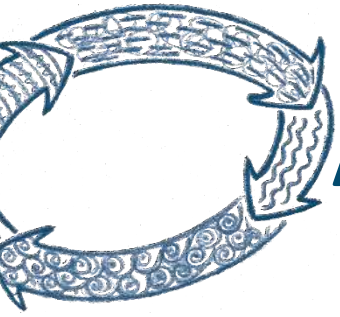
Incident Coordination of AH Events

Situational Awareness
Resource Requests



Overarching Situation Reports
Resource Mobilization





ASF Incident Coordination Group

Maintain situational awareness and updates on the situation

Identify needs and Provide guidance and tools for emergency response

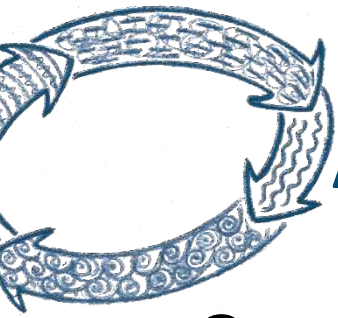
Assess communication needs and coordinate related activities

ASF Incident Coordination Group

Monitor the implementation (Actions and the response)

Provide an accurate and unified picture of the incident

- Established in June 2019
- **Meetings:** bi-monthly
- **Participants:** FAO HQ, regional and countries office, partners (OIE)



ASF Incident Coordination Group

- **Communications activities:**
 - Global press release
 - FAO ASF Talking Points:
 - Consistent messaging
 - Interactions with the media
 - ASF podcasts
 - Interviews with FAO CVO, Juan Lubroth, and EMC-AH Manager, Ludovic Plée (EN and FR)

COORDINATION



One year on, close to 5 million pigs lost to Asia's swine fever outbreak

FAO urges Asian countries to maintain strict control measures



Almost 5 million pigs in Asia have now died or been culled because of the spread of African swine fever (ASF), a contagious viral disease that affects pigs and that was first detected in Asia one year ago this month.

9 August 2019, Rome – Almost 5 million pigs in Asia have now died or been culled because of the spread of African swine fever (ASF), a contagious viral disease that affects domestic and wild pigs and that was first detected in Asia one year ago this month. While not dangerous to humans, the disease causes up to 100% fatality in pigs, leading to severe economic losses to the pig sector.

ASF is present in six Asian countries: Cambodia, China, DPR Korea, Lao PDR, Mongolia and Viet Nam. The latest data provided by FAO indicates that current losses represent more than 10 percent of the total pig population in each of China, Viet Nam and Mongolia.

With FAO support, other countries in the region are ramping up preparedness efforts to prevent further spreading of the disease.

"As there is no commercially available vaccine, we need to place greater emphasis on other disease counter efforts. Countries must be vigilant at borders – land, sea or air – in preventing the disease's entrance and spread through the introduction of infected pigs or contaminated pork products. Outbreaks need to be reported immediately," said FAO's Chief Veterinary Officer Dr Juan Lubroth.



FAO is working with veterinary services and government representatives to increase biosecurity measures in affected countries, and is providing guidance for neighbouring countries on how to protect against the disease.

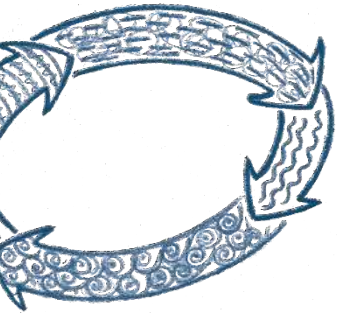
Related Links

- FAO African swine fever situation updates
- Emergency Management Centre for Animal Health
- FAO African swine fever: detection and diagnosis manual

Contact

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Communication Strategy

- **Tweet:** Use social media to share EMC-AH activities, link to online content and share resources
- **News and updates:** Maintain regular contact with donors and stakeholders through direct communication
- **Encourage AH best practices:** Demonstrate biosecurity during field visits through online content
- **Publications:** *GEMP*, revised *GEMP*, *Animal Health Emergency Response Management manual*, *Strategic Action Plan*, 2-pager
- **Collaborate:** Work with country offices to extend reach of online presence

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION



FAO Animal Health
@FAOAnimalHealth

Follow

The @FAO Emergency Management Centre for #AnimalHealth (EMC-AH) is coordinating an #Africanswinefever (ASF) response mission in Viet Nam this week. Ensuring biosecurity during field visits is vital to prevent further contamination!



Read more: bit.ly/2HlRz0d



8:31 AM - 15 Mar 2019

18 Retweets 30 Likes



OIE Animal Health, FAO Asia Pacific, FAO Viet Nam and FAO in Emergencies



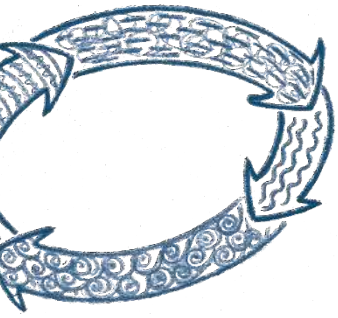
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18



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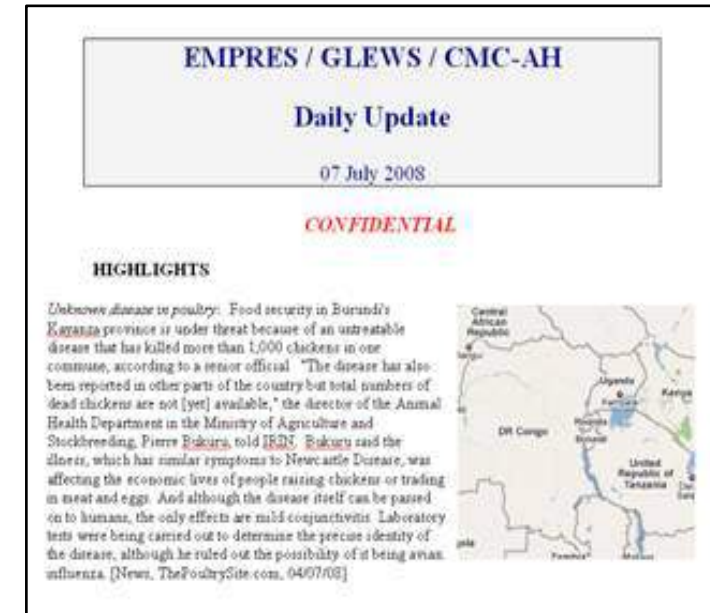


Mauritania and RVF



22 November 2010

SUCCESS STORY

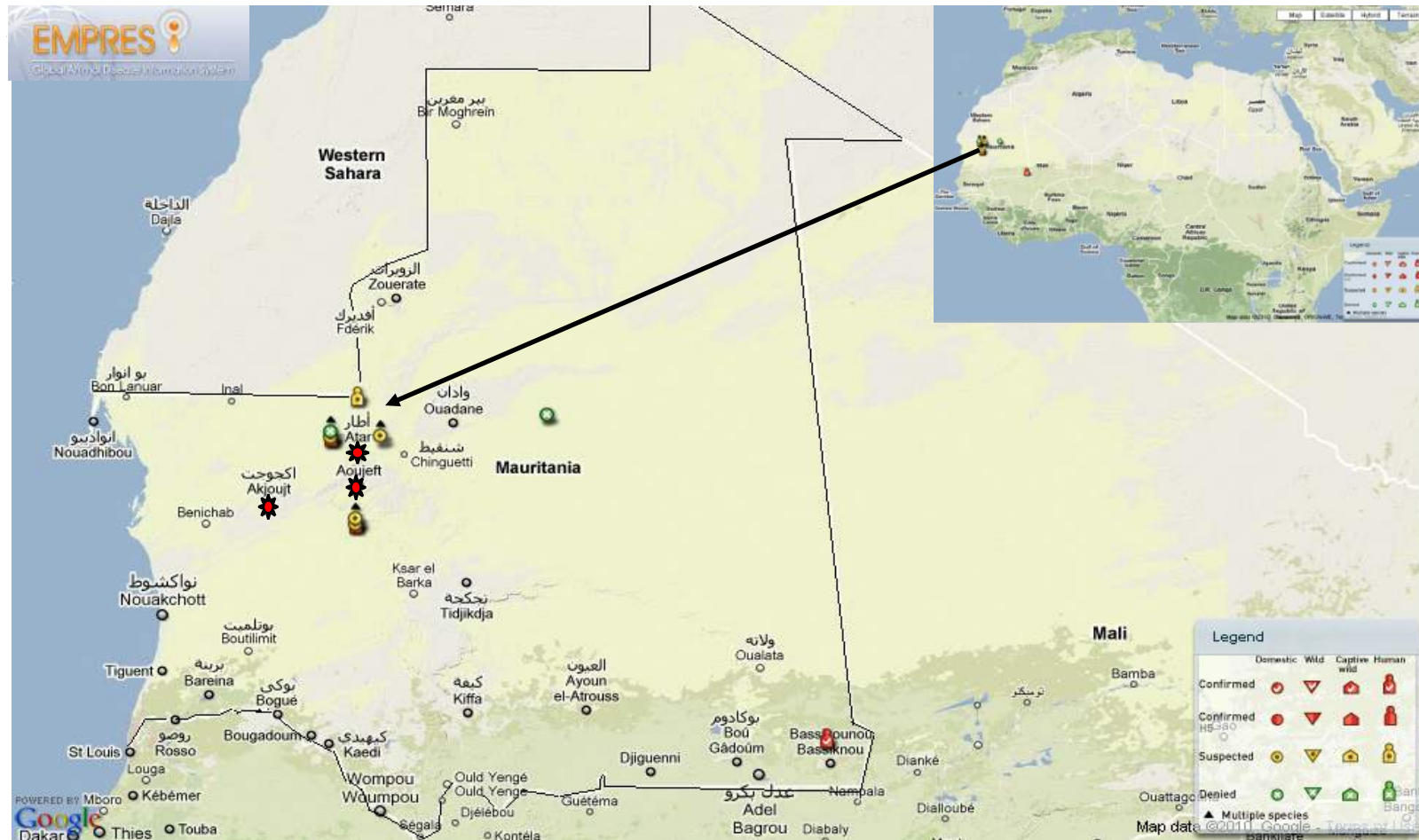


Mauritania, Unknown disease reported in camels : that in October/November 2010, 160 camels and two human cases died in the Adrar Region (red marker on the map). Between 26 October and 18 November 2010, four missions were carried out in four localities by the National Authority in response to these reports. Samples were taken from sick camels to test for peste des petits ruminants (PPR), pasteurellosis, Rift valley fever and Anthrax. Antibiotics, vitamins and antiparasite treatments were provided to the owners of the sick camels and to the persons responsible for animal care in the affected communities. The missions resulted in a tentative diagnosis of pasteurellosis without excluding other diseases. Only 13 dead camels were found through these investigations. [Media; 22/11/2010, <http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/201011221991.html> and National Authority, 25/11/2010]



SUCCESS STORY

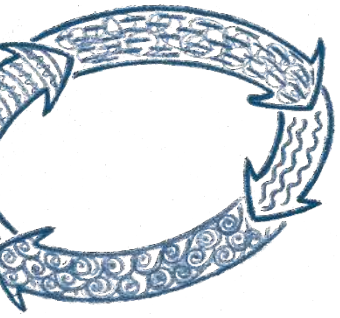
Official reporting of RVF



12/12

16/12

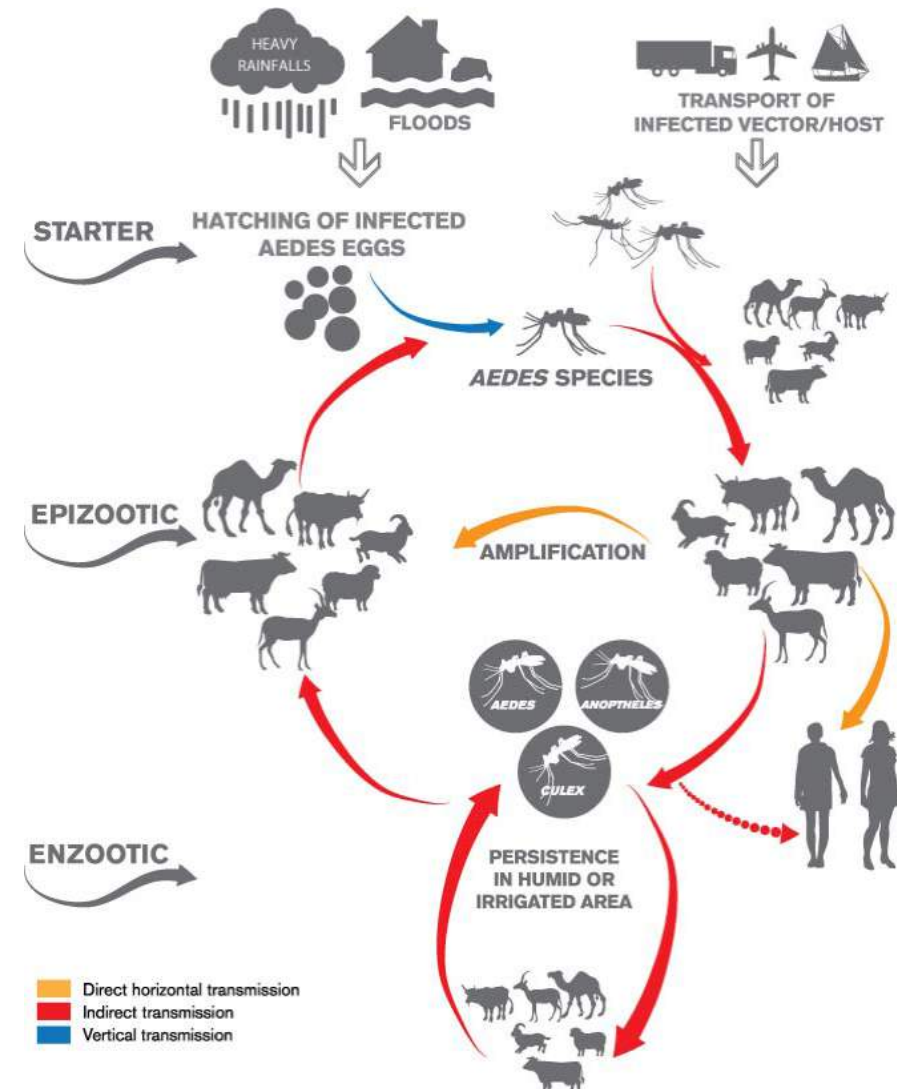




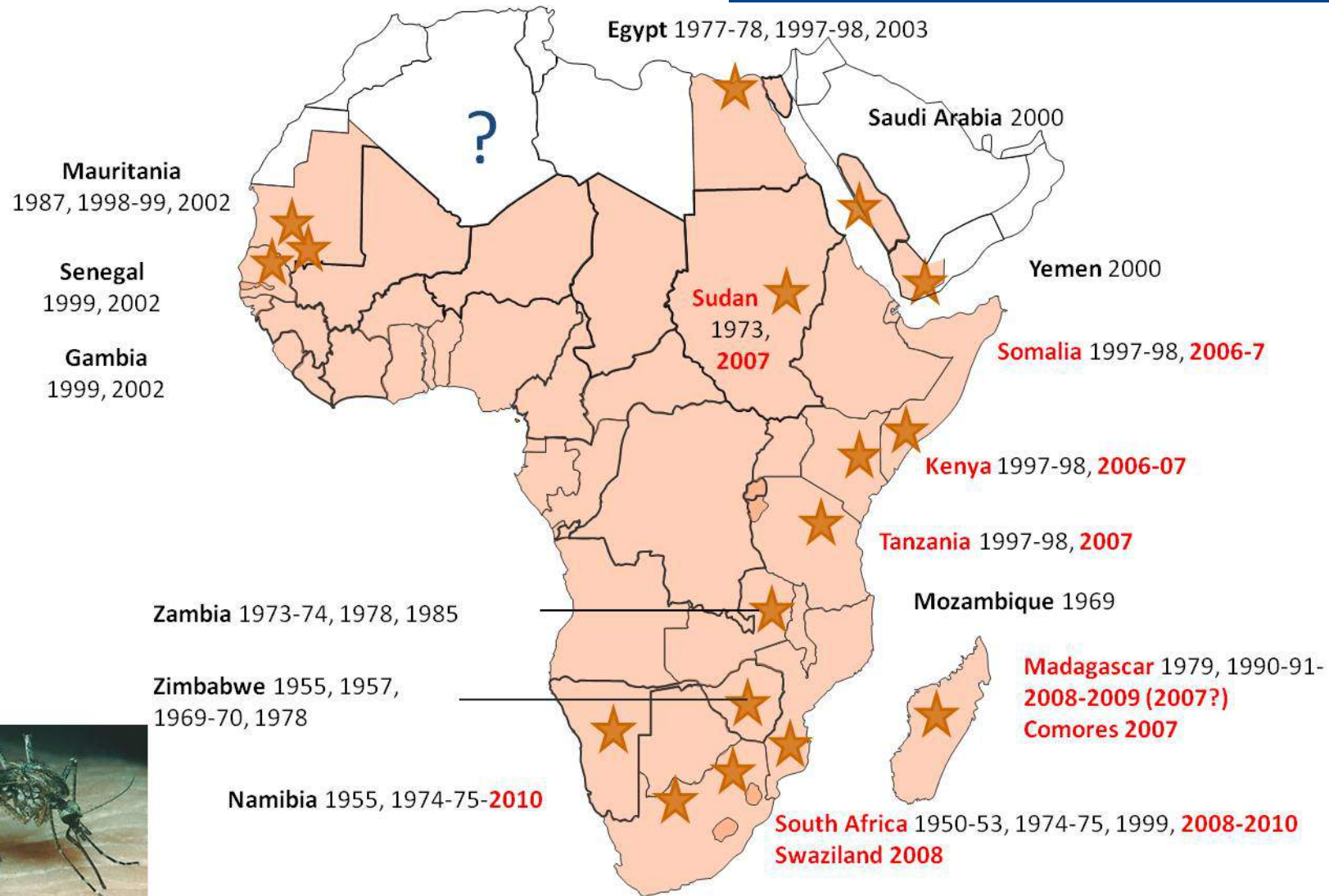
RVF epi cycle

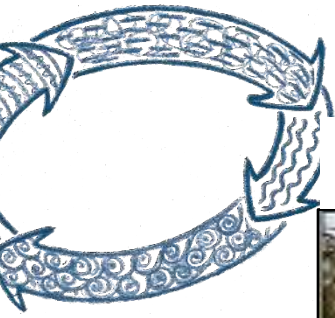
- Zoonotic disease
- Main factors :
 - Heavy rains
 - Mosquitoes + virus
 - Susceptible animals/human populations

SUCCESS STORY



SUCCESS STORY



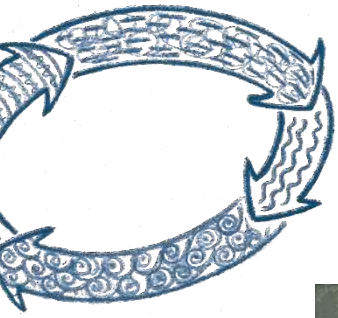


**Floods, Horn of Africa,
October-November 2006**

SUCCESS STORY

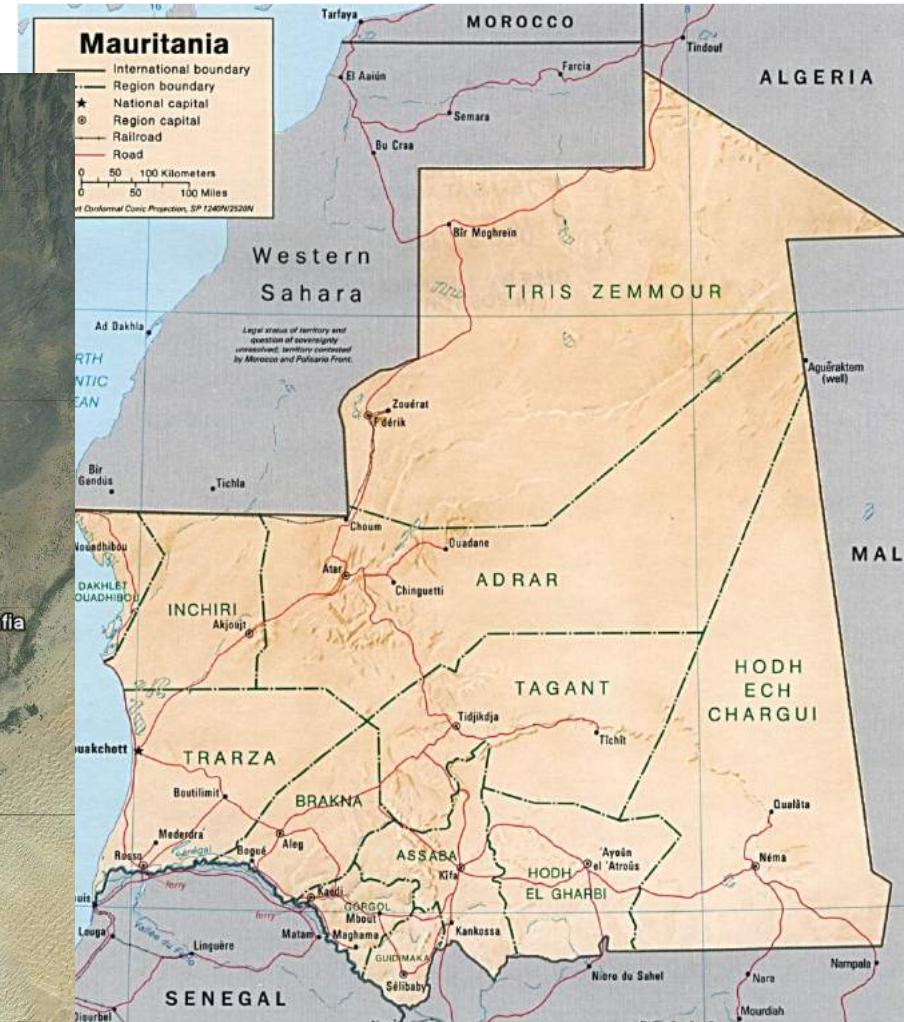


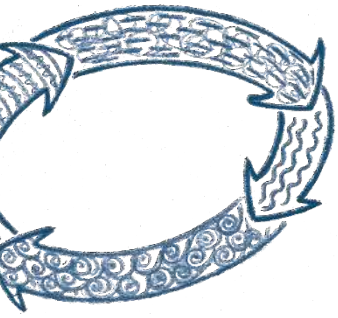
P. Formenty



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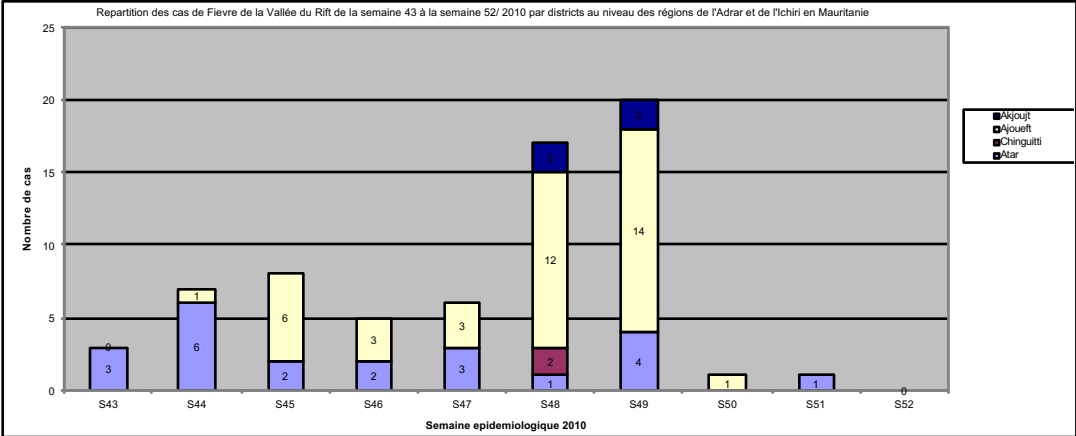
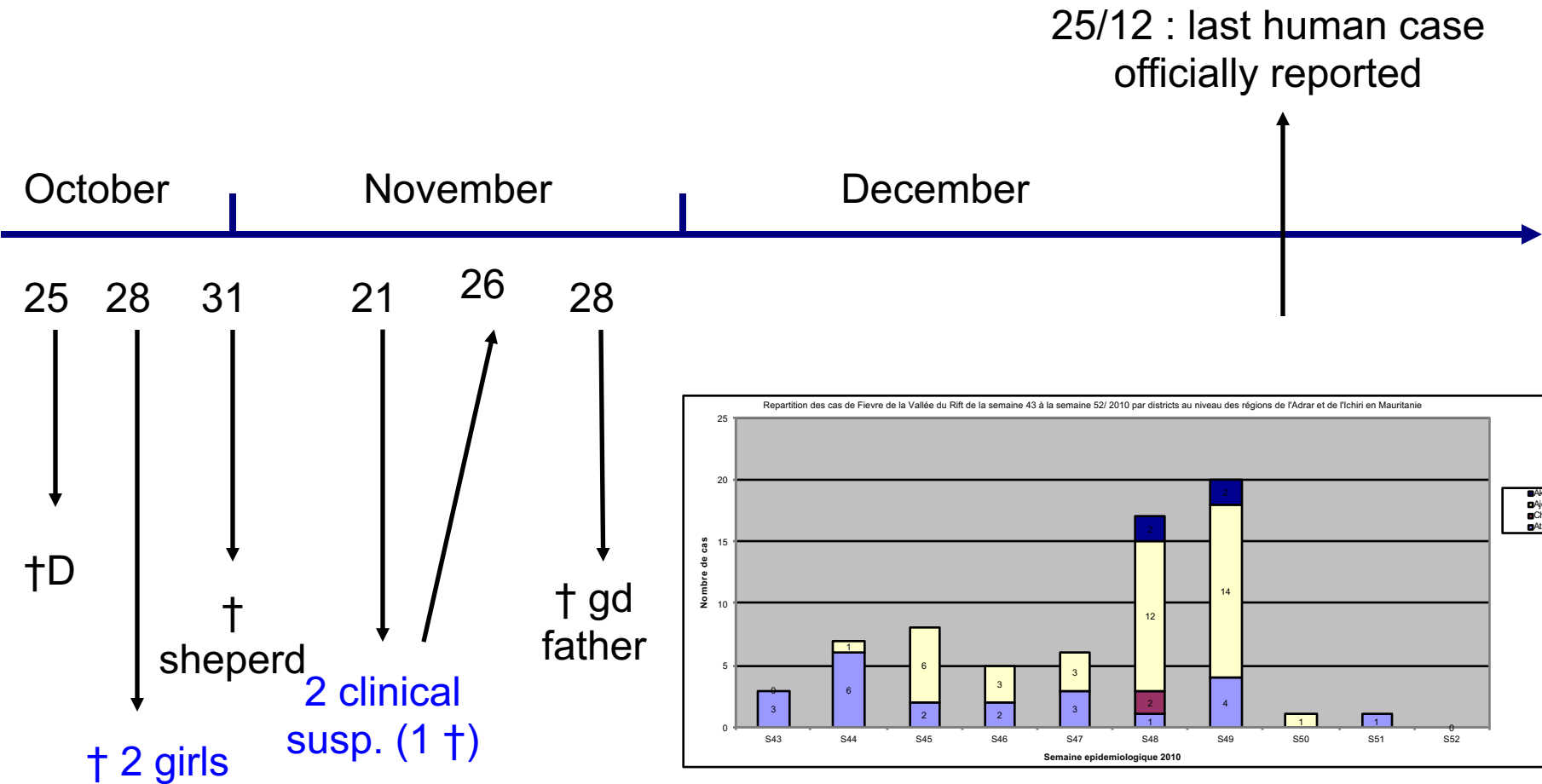
Spatial localization of 2010 outbreaks

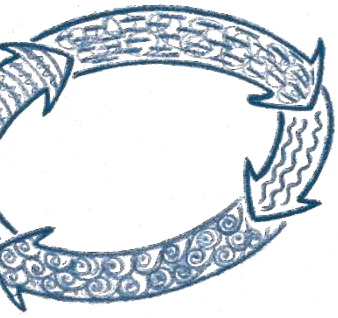




Disease history

SUCCESS STORY





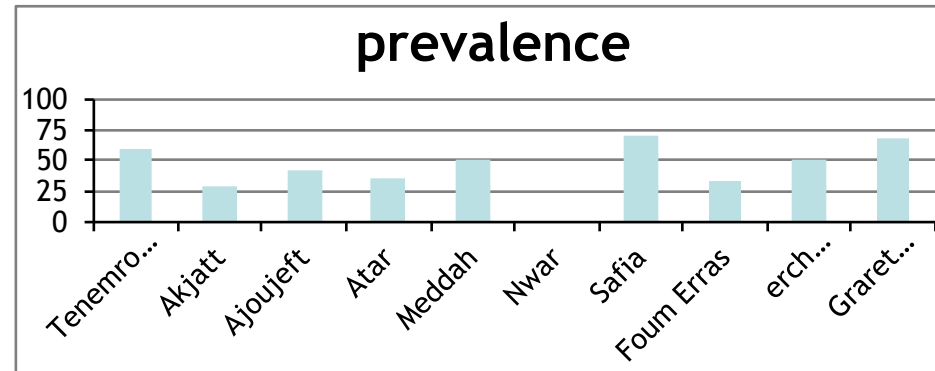
RVF in animals

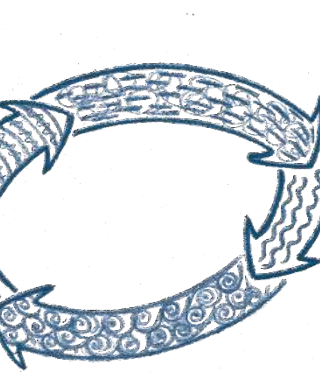
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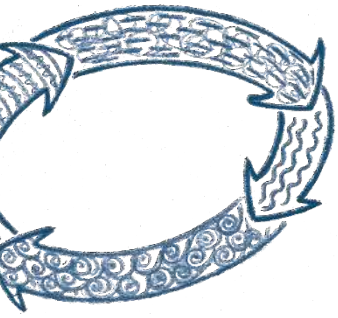


République Islamique de Mauritanie
Honneur - Fraternité - Justice

Ministère du Développement
Rural





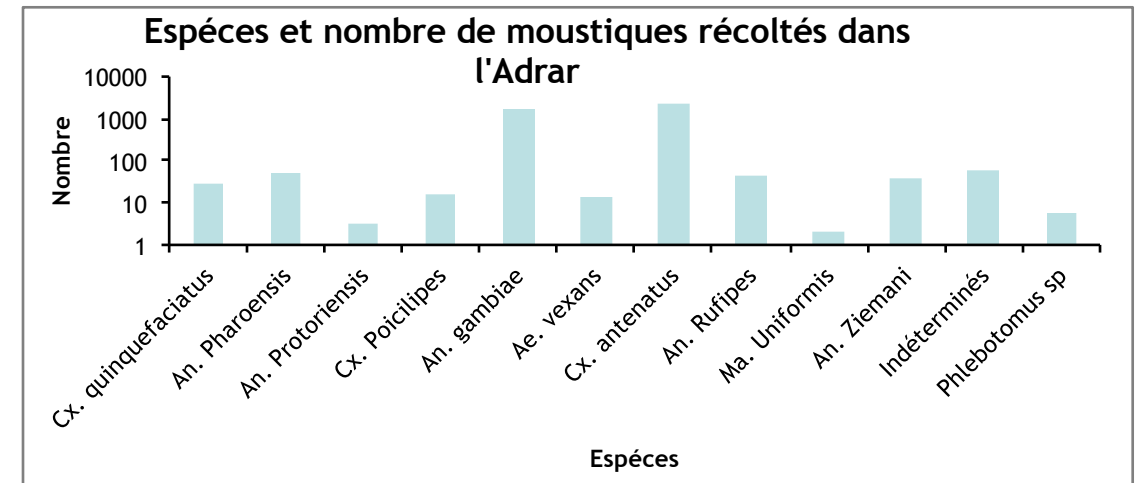


SUCCESS STORY

A suitable environment...



... for vector abundance

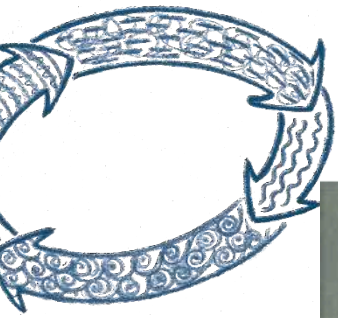


Ministère de la santé
Direction de la lutte contre la maladie

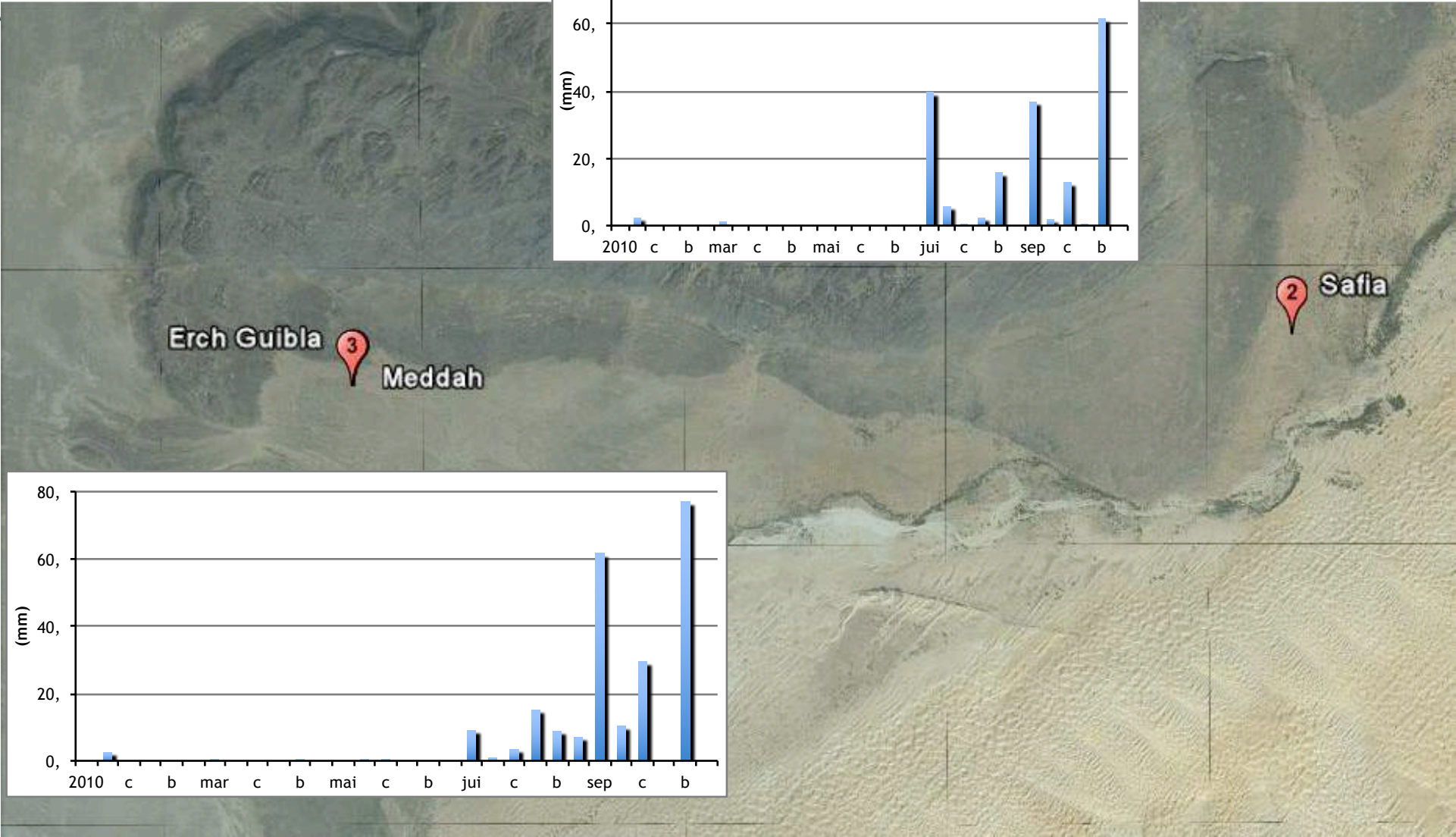


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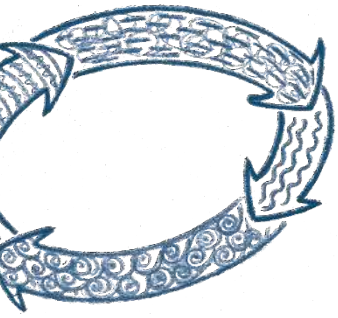
SUCCESS STORY





SUCCESS STORY

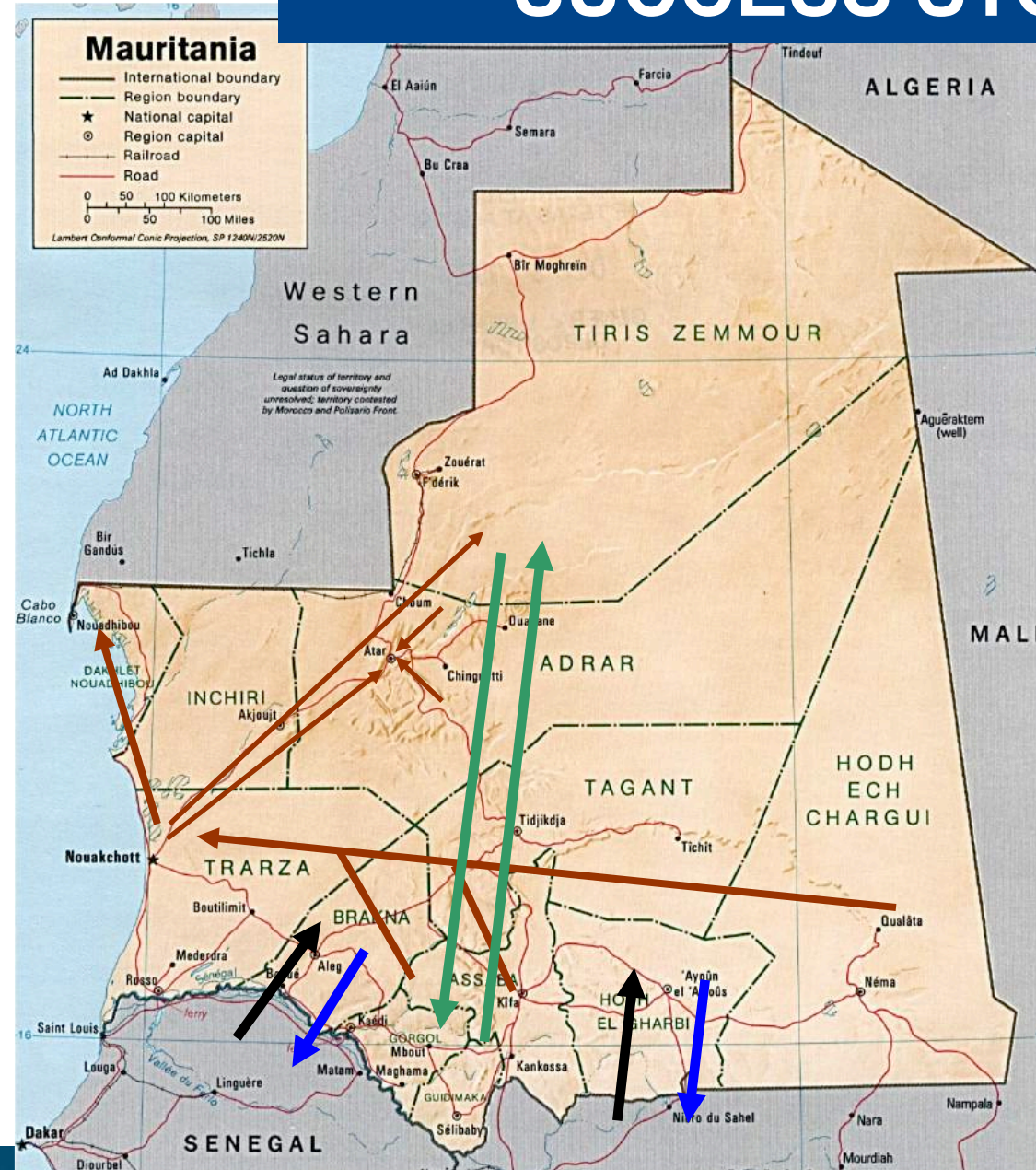


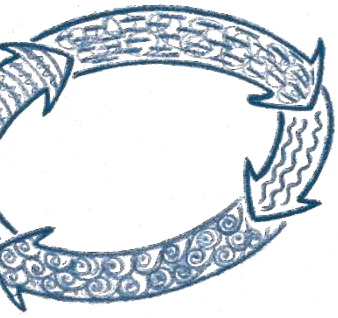


Risk factors
associated with
animal
movements and
animal
transportation to
previously
infected zones



SUCCESS STORY





Risk communication : early but...



Ministère de la santé
Direction de la lutte contre la maladie

Ministère de la santé
Direction de la lutte contre la maladie

Dépliant sur la prévention contre la fièvre de vallée du Rift

Ce que vous devez savoir sur la fièvre de vallée du Rift

Eviter de boire le lait non pasteurisé ou

Ne vivez pas dans la même maison avec les animaux

Les cadavres des animaux doivent être brûlés ou enterrés

Ne jamais toucher les animaux malade et leurs carcasses ou leur des fœtus

Des Bien cuire les la viande des animaux avant de les manger

Informez les services vétérinaires de tous les animaux malade

Portez un cache nez au cour de l'abattage

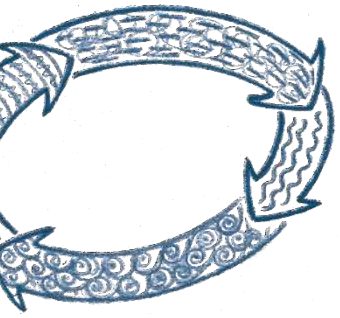
Se lavez les mains avec du savon et de l'eau avant d'entrer et après avoir

SUCCESS STORY



République Islamique de Mauritanie
Honneur - Fraternité - Justice

Ministère du Développement
Rural



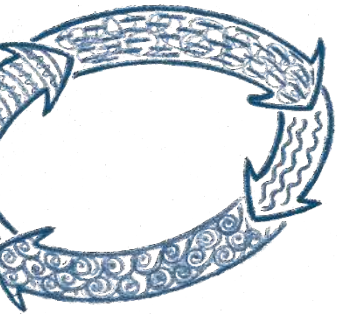
SUCCESS STORY

Increase of population's awareness



- Channelling of private slaughtering activities to certified slaughterhouses



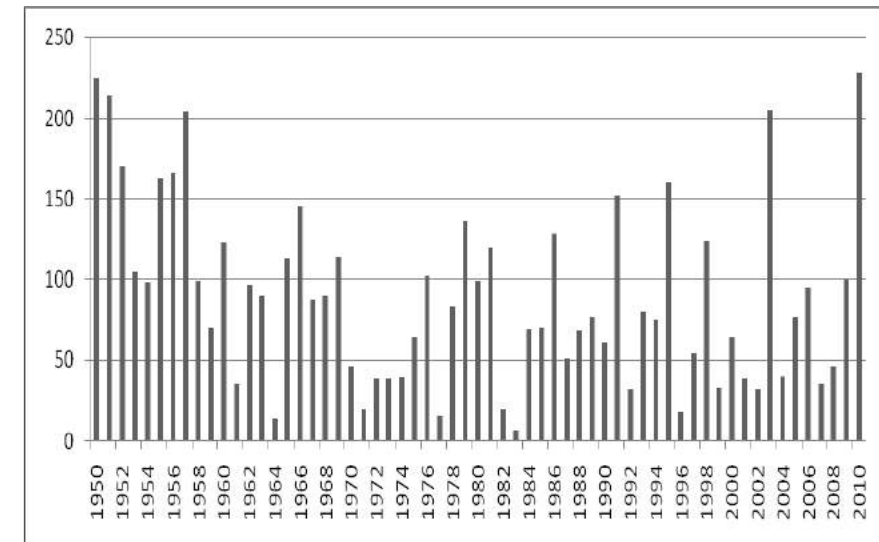


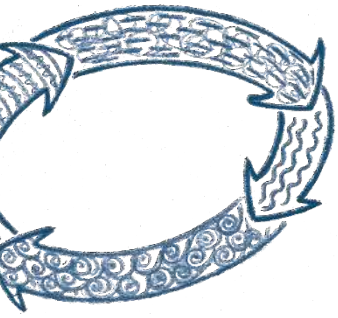
Early warning system?

Cases of fever in human population(non responding to anti-malaria drugs)



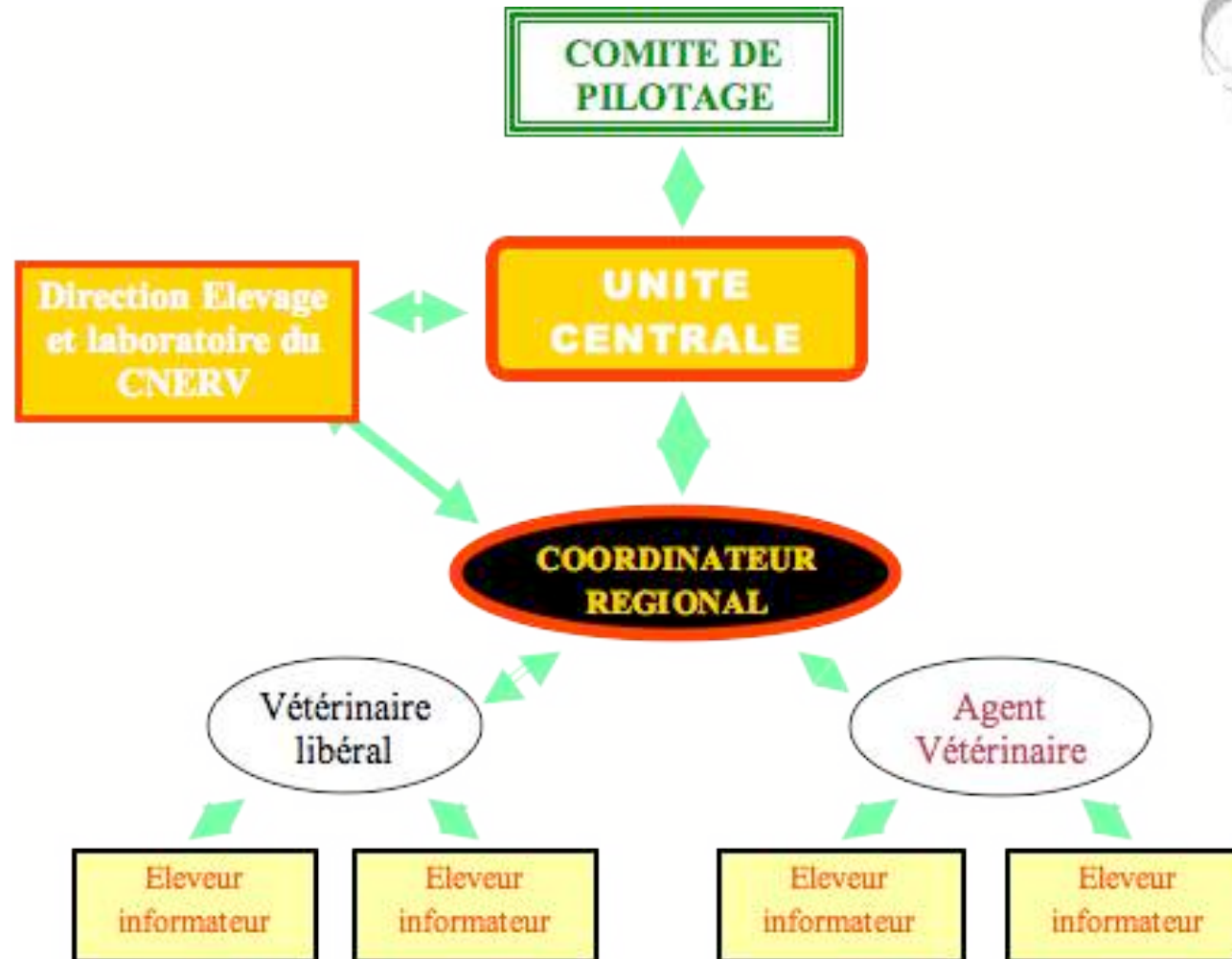
SUCCESS STORY



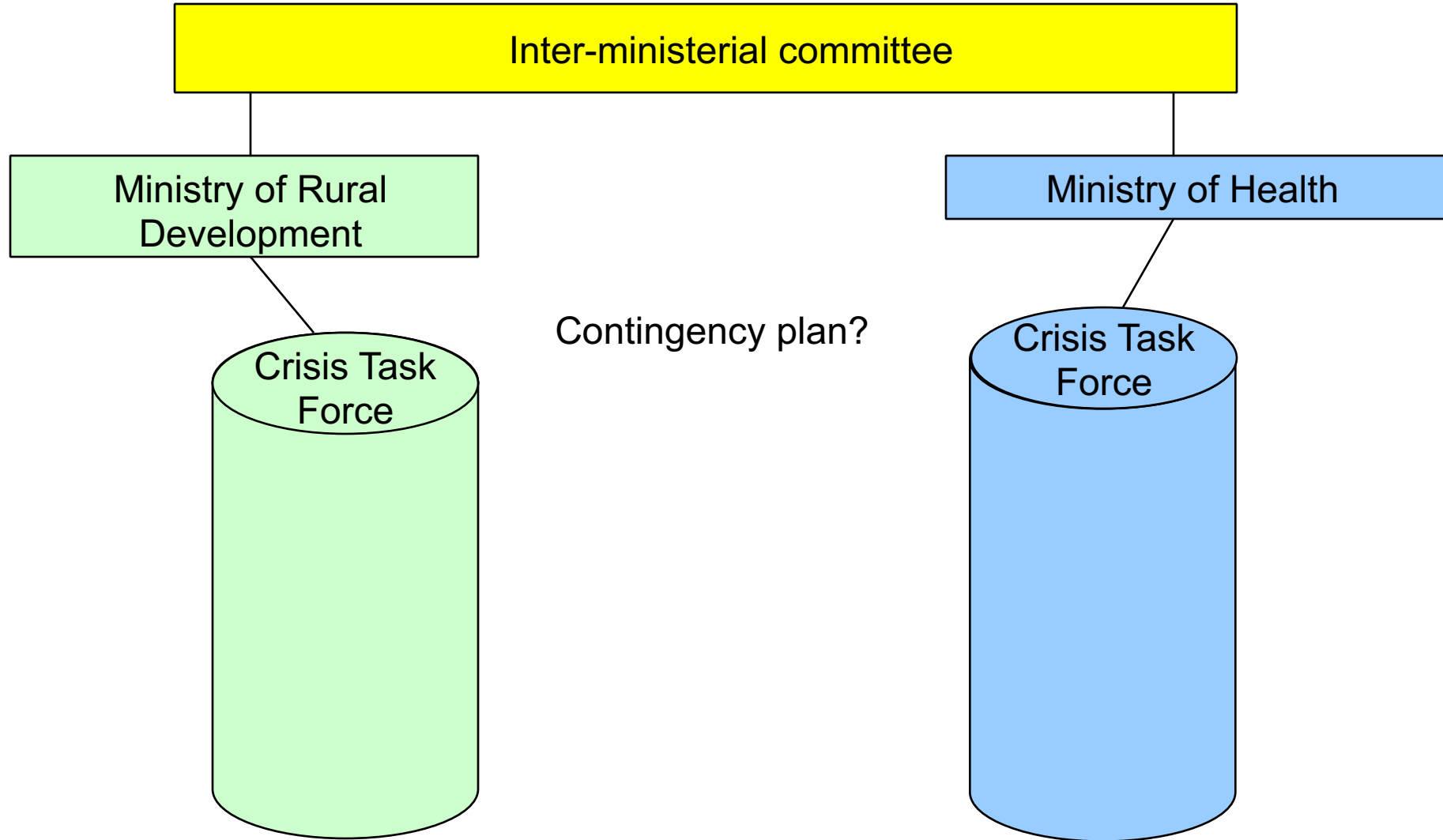
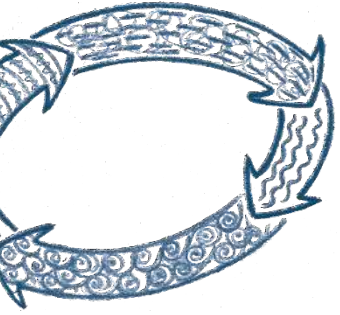


Surveillance network

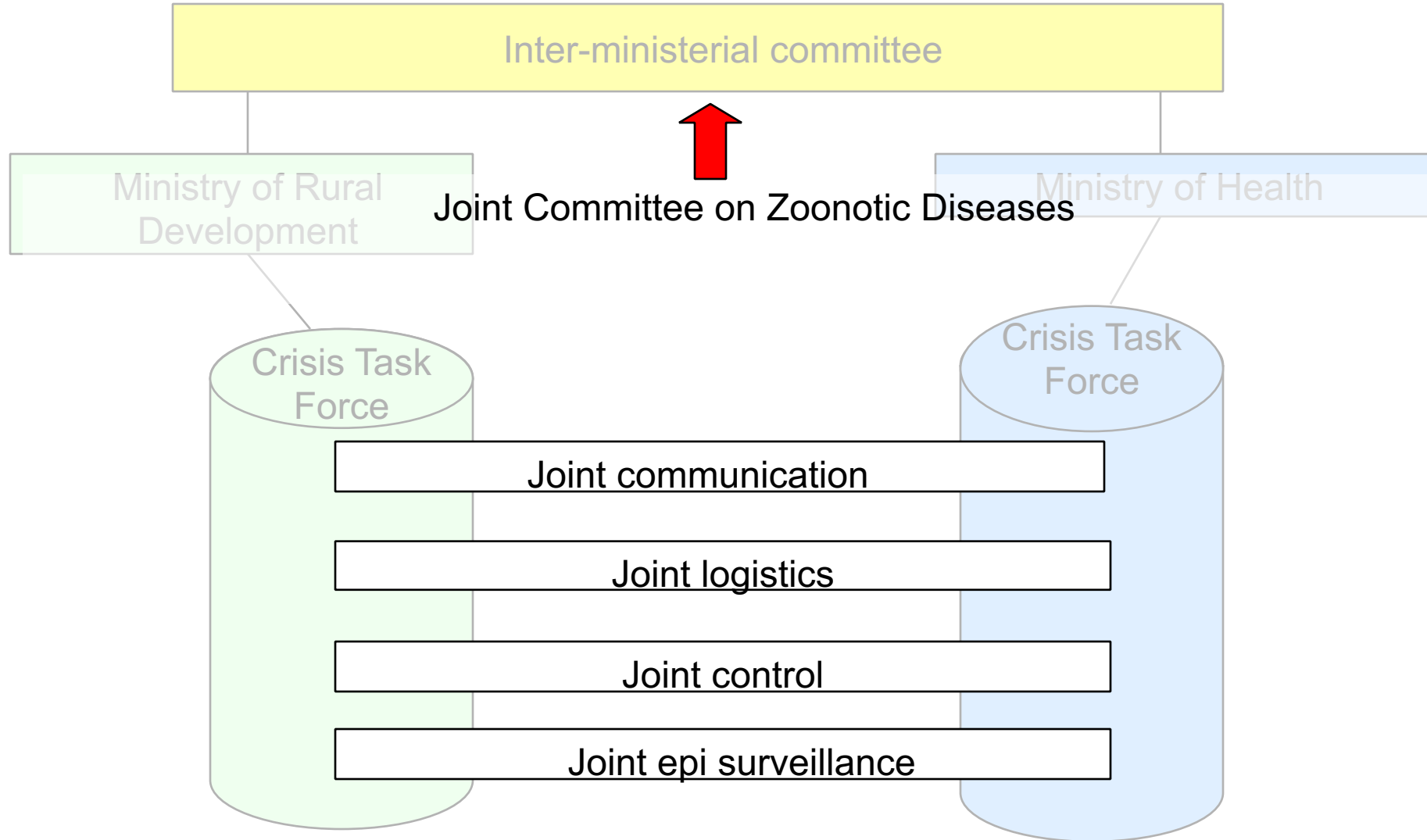
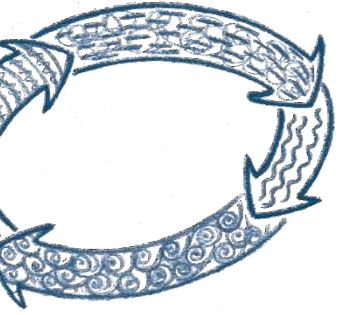
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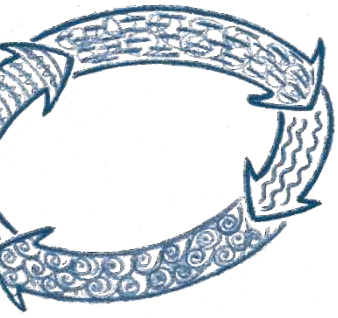


SUCCESS STORY



SUCCESS STORY





SUCCESS STORY

What about the inter-ministerial coordination?...



Emergency Management Centre
for Animal Health

Global Health Emergencies The EMC-AH

THANK YOU

Ludovic PLEE

Email: Ludovic.Plee@fao.org