



ANALYSIS OF THE ANIMAL HEALTH SITUATION IN MEMBERS IN THE REGION DURING 2021 AND 2022

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Objective : to describe the animal health situation in the region for the selected diseases based on data provided by Members
(not a scientific paper)



Data represent the reference official animal health information reported by Veterinary Services, using a standard template and a standard data format



Data sometimes incomplete & presenting variations in data granularity (depending on the country)



1. Reporting by Members in the Europe Region

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2. Infection with SARS-CoV-2 in the Europe Region reported to WOAHA

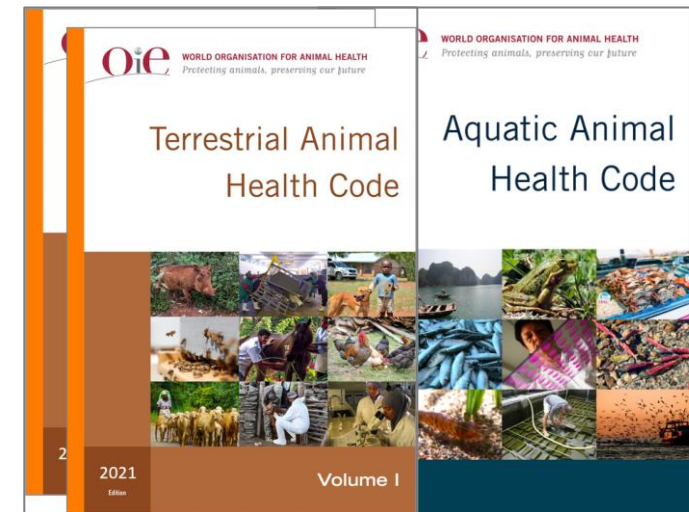
3. Infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses

4. Infection with African swine fever virus

5. Update on WAHIS and interconnectivity with ADIS

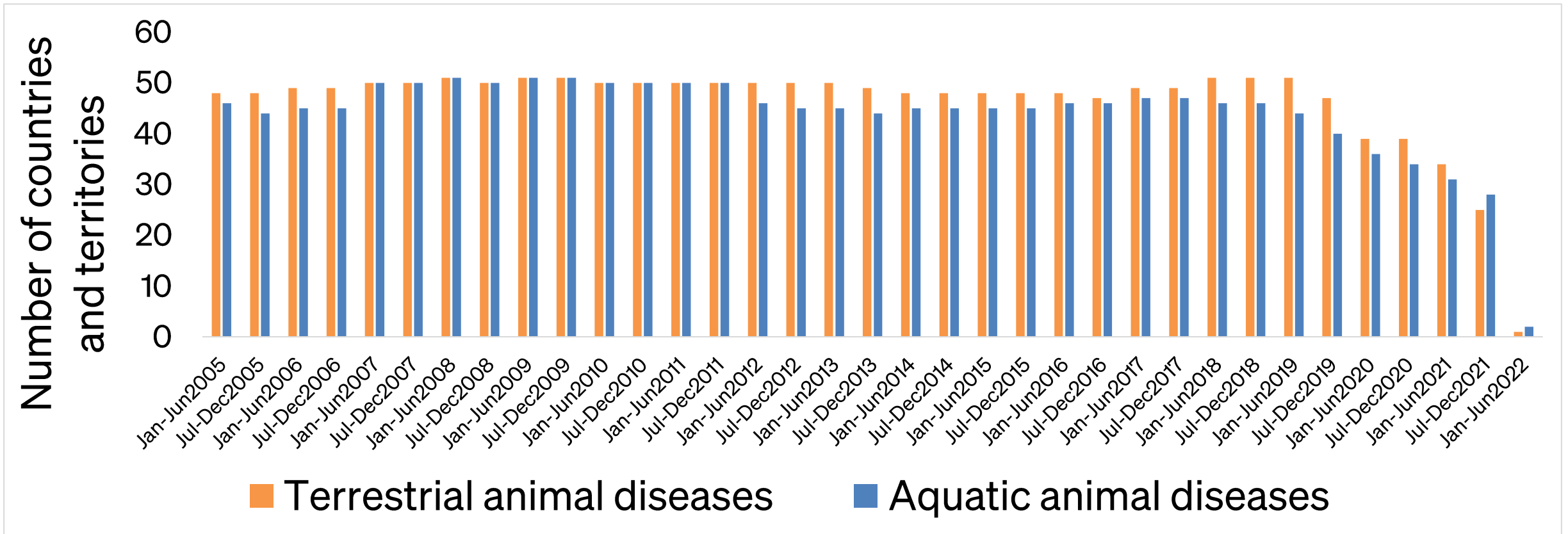
Based on WOAHA Animal Health Codes :

- **Six-monthly reports** : known situation of all listed diseases in all Members over time (aggregated information)
- **Immediate notifications & weekly follow-up reports:** exceptional events, alert and response (detailed information)



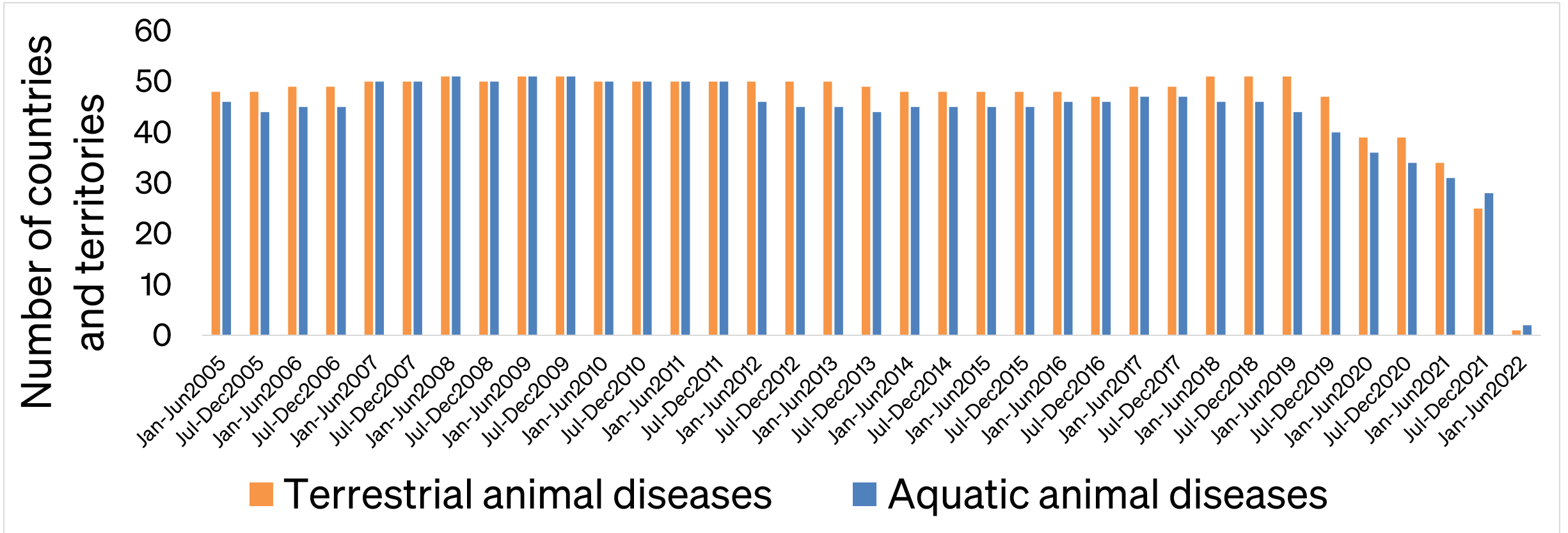
Evolution of the number of countries and territories in the Europe Region having submitted their six-monthly report, by type of animal and by semester, between 2005 and the first semester of 2022

(reports received by WOAHA as of 14 July 2022)





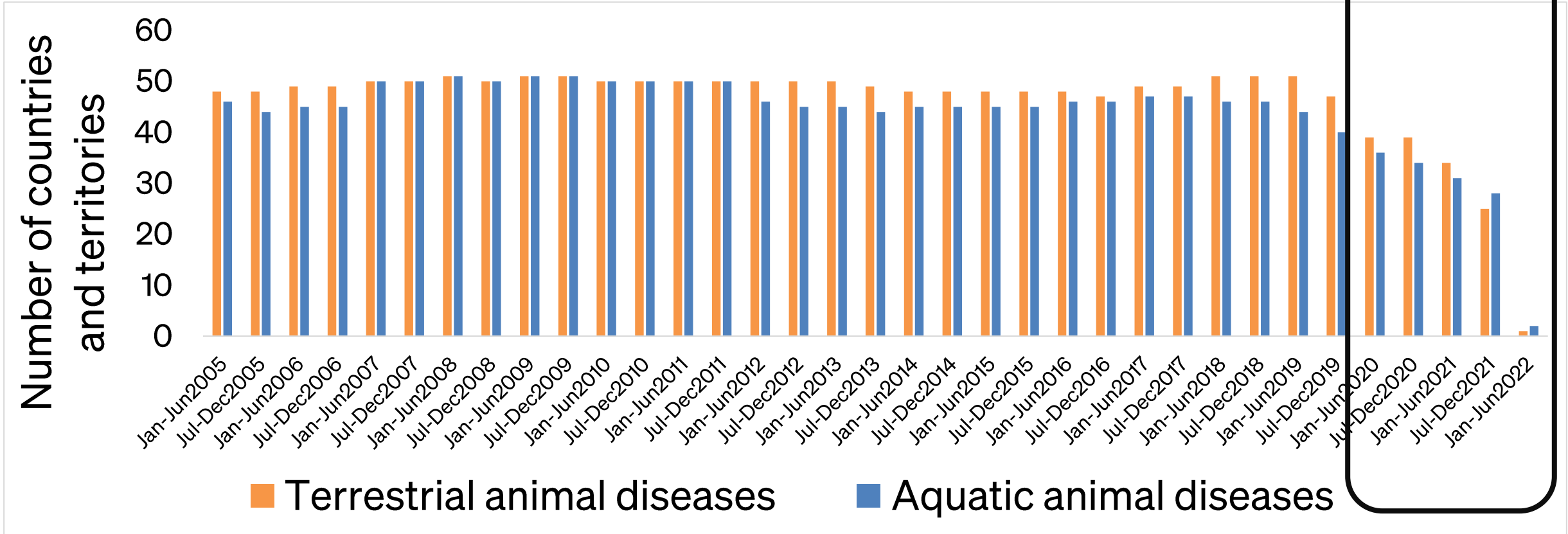
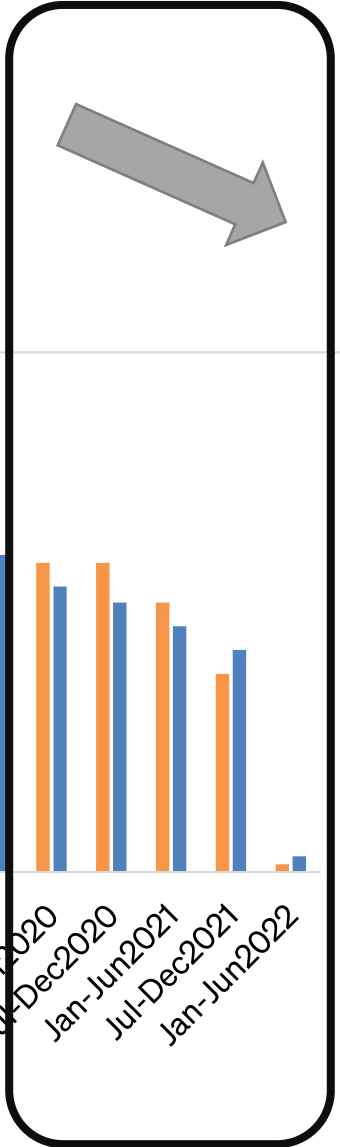
1 Average **49** countries & territories for terrestrial animal diseases & **47** for aquatic animal diseases



2

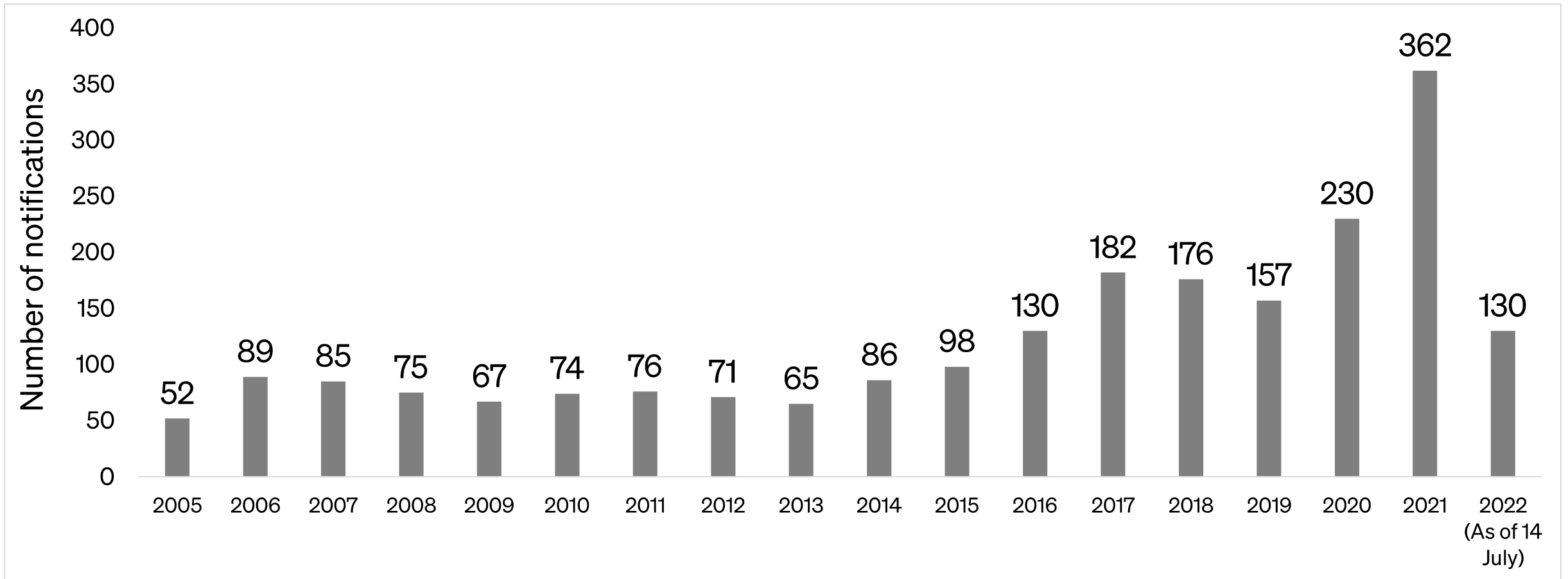
Longer submission times due to modernisation of WAHIS & pandemic

Gradually improving, but not yet reached the same level as before the pandemic

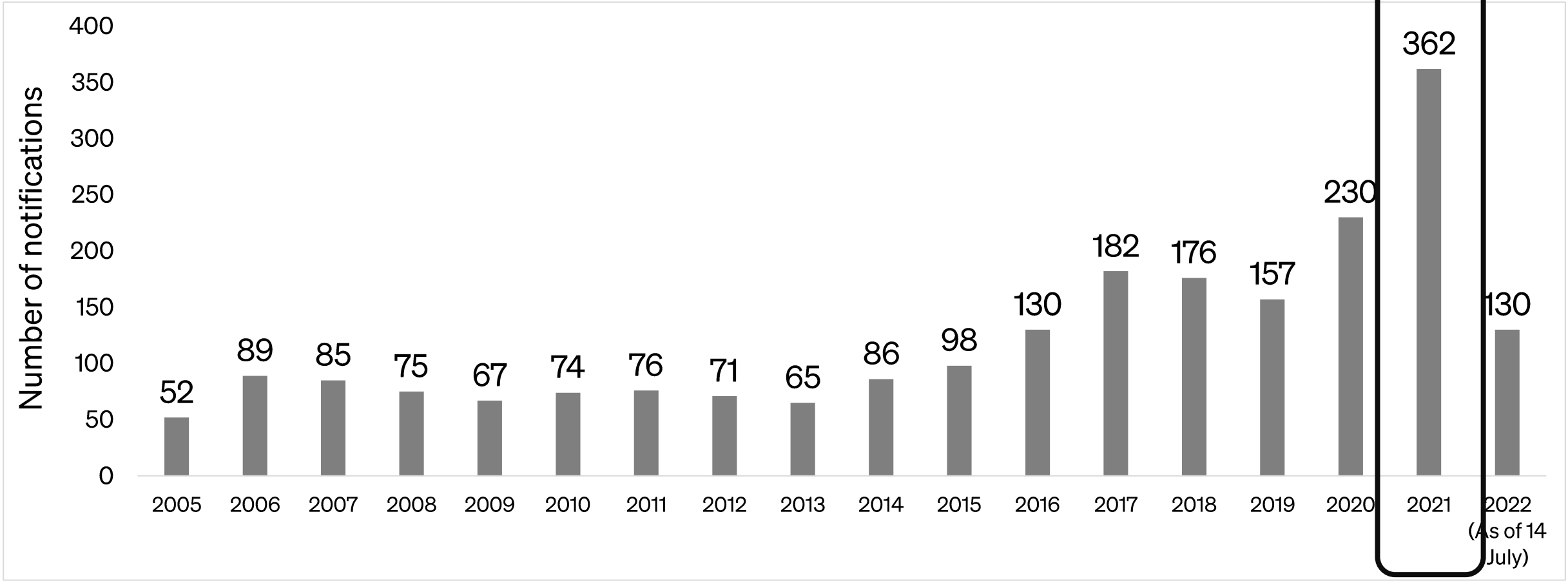


Evolution of the number of immediate notifications submitted for listed diseases by countries and territories in Europe between 2005 and 2022

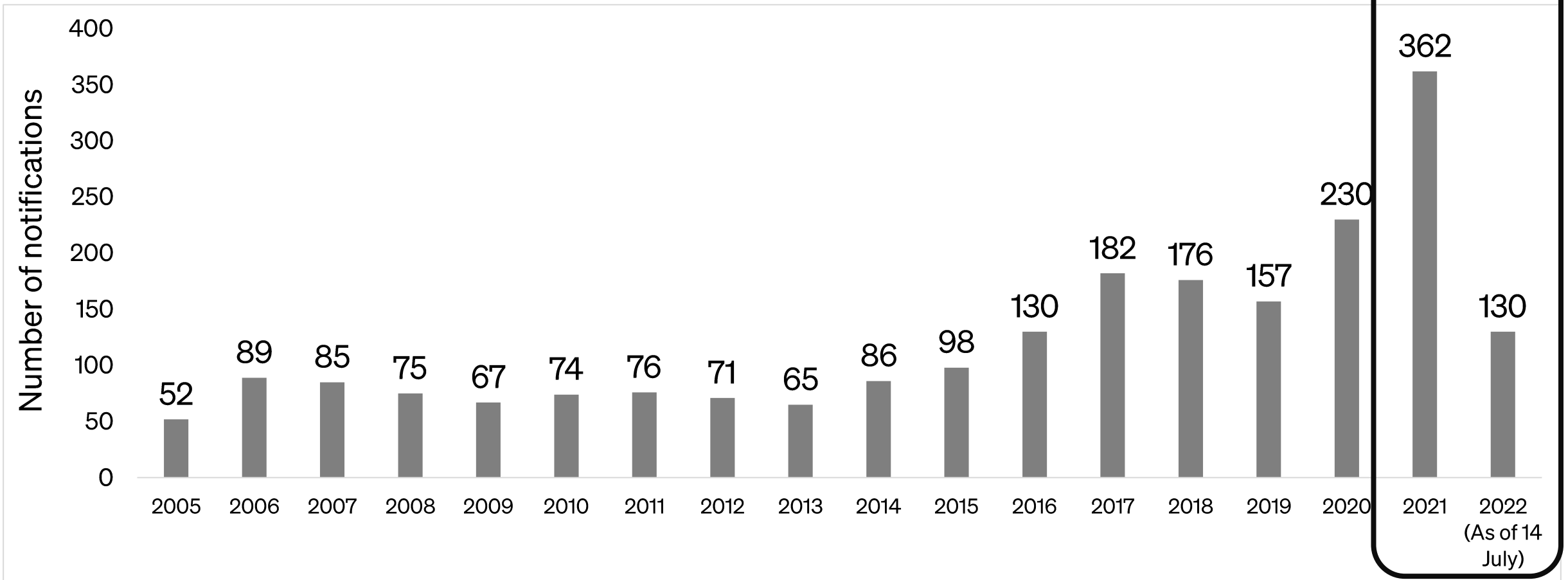
(reports received by WOAHA as of 14 July 2022)



1 HPAI & ASF outbreaks



2 Median submission time for listed diseases = **4 days** after confirmation
(vs. **1 day** expected in accordance with WOAH standards)



As of 14 July 2022,
165 ongoing
events in European
countries and
territories for listed
diseases

1

Median time since the last report provided was **68 days**

2

Several events for which the last report was submitted more than **3 years** before that date

Article 1.1.3.

Terrestrial Animal Health Code
Aquatic Animal Health Code

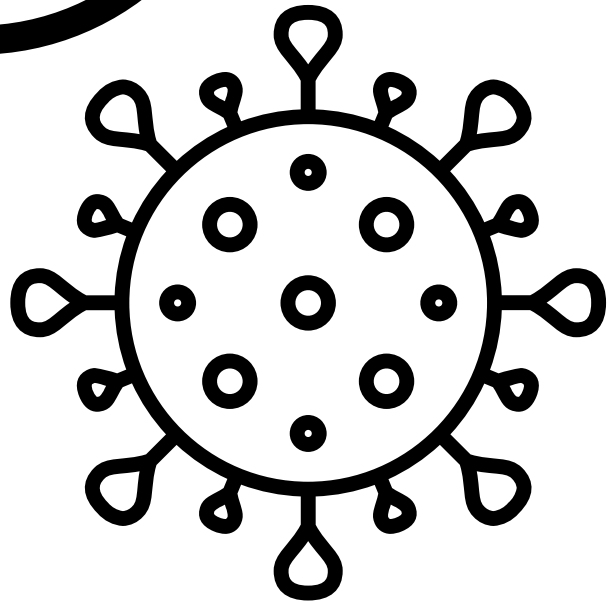
Veterinary Authorities shall, under the responsibility of the Delegate, send to the *Headquarters*:

2. **weekly reports** subsequent to a *notification* under point 1 above, to provide further information on the evolution of the event which justified the *notification*. These reports should continue until the *listed disease* has been eradicated or the situation has become sufficiently stable that six-monthly reporting under point 3 will satisfy the obligation of the Member Country. For each event notified, a final report should be submitted;

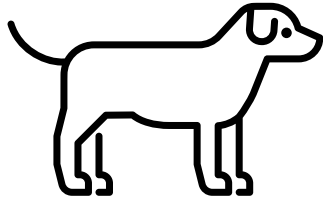


2. Infection with SARS-CoV-2 in the Europe Region reported to WOAAH

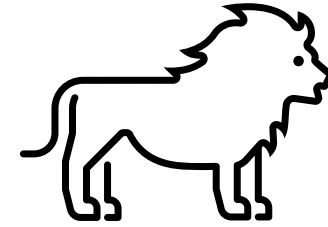
1. Reporting by Members in the Europe Region
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3. Infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses
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- More than **560 million confirmed human cases** reported worldwide, with more than **6.3 million human deaths**
- The number of animal cases of infection with SARS-CoV-2 continues to rise, even if such cases can still be considered occasional occurrences
- In line with the definition in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, WOAHP considers SARS-CoV-2 to be an emerging disease



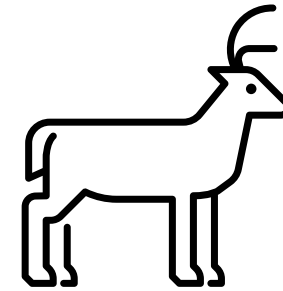
Pets



Zoo animals



Mink farms

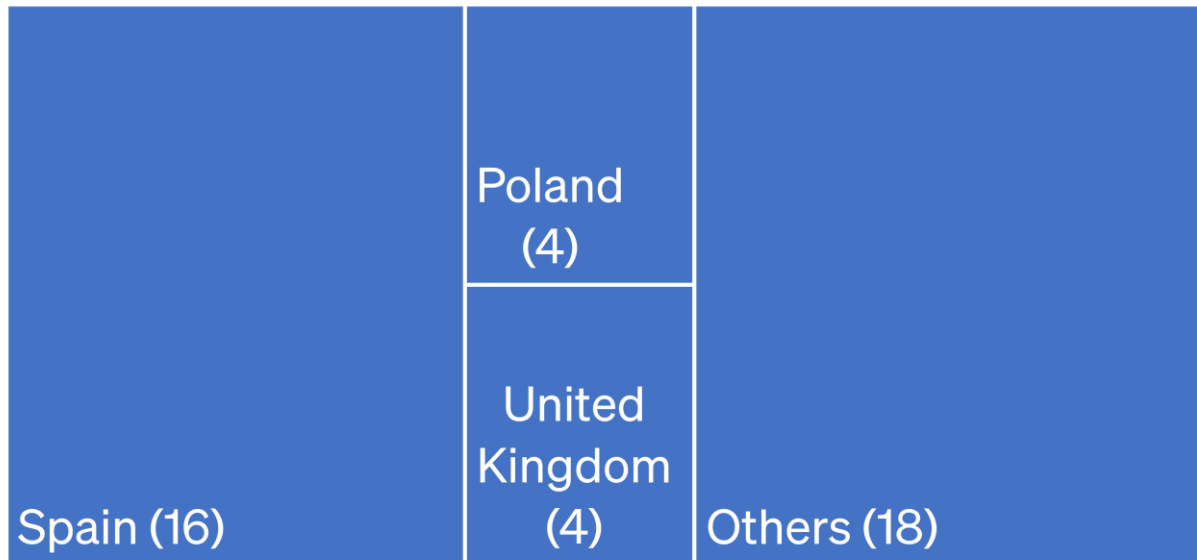


Free-ranging populations of
white-tailed deer

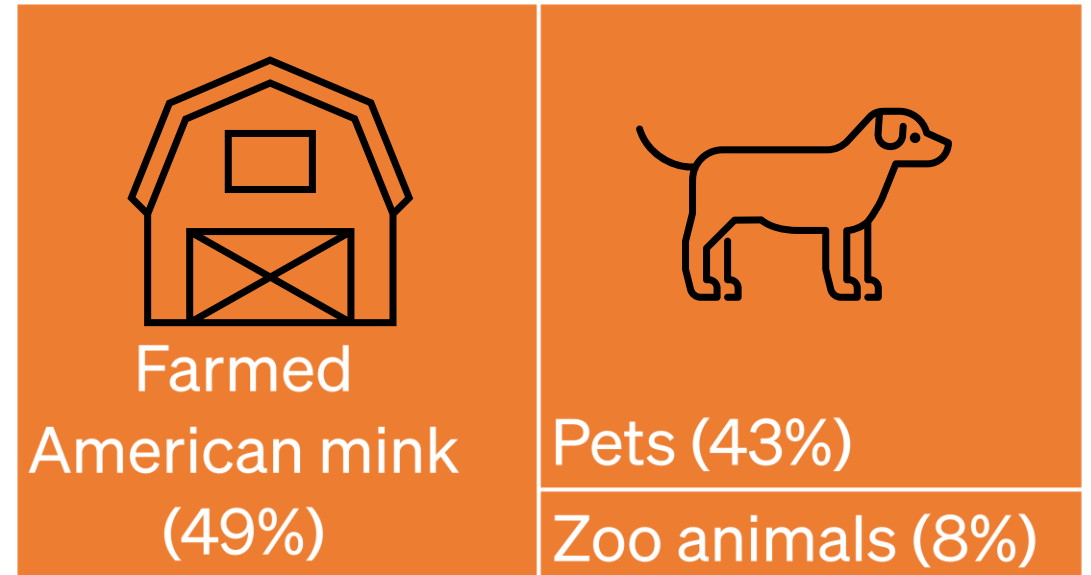
Between January 2021 and 14 July 2022 :

- Reports by **15 Members**, either through WAHIS or using the provision described in Article 1.1.5. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

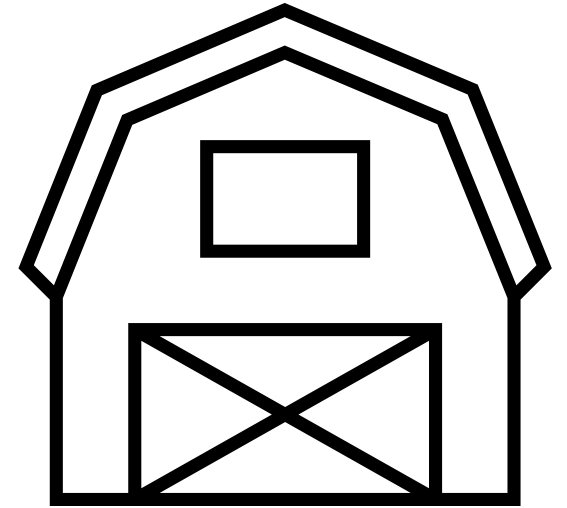
42 events



106 outbreaks



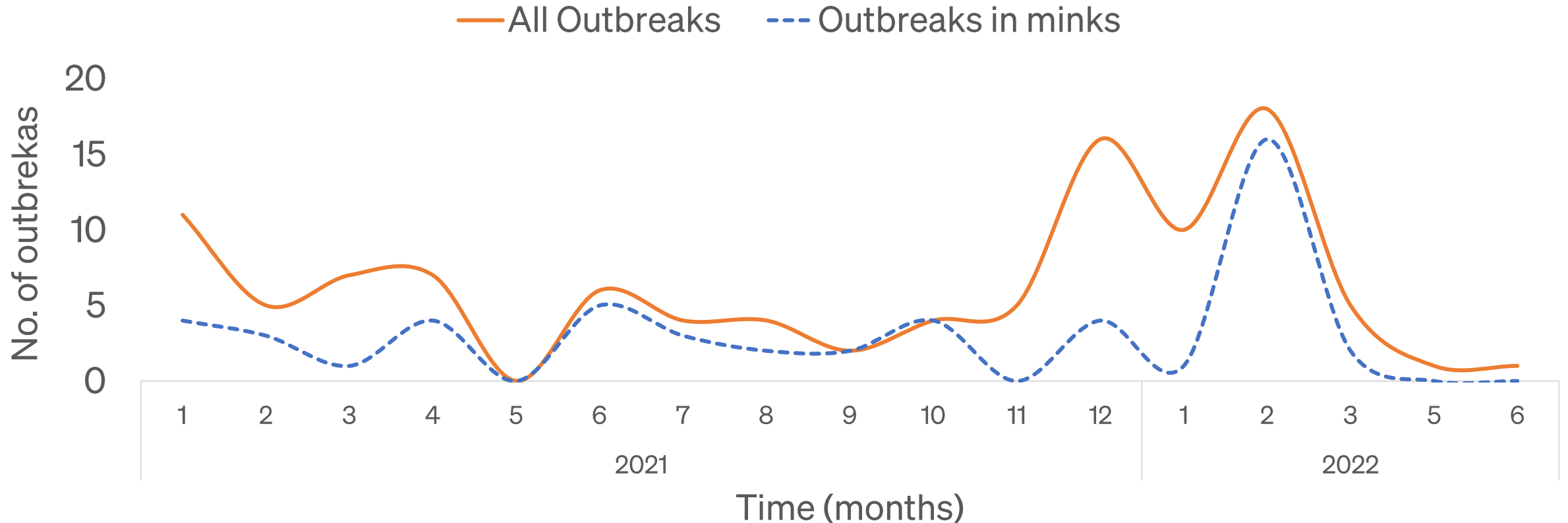
- Large extent of the events in **several European countries** (high surveillance efforts)
- Observed **evolution and viral mutation** of SARS-CoV-2 in mink and its spillback to humans
- Acute phase of the occurrence of SARS-CoV-2 infection in American mink was observed in late 2020
- In 2021/2022 (as of 14 July), European countries nevertheless declared more than **11 000 affected mink** and more than 220 000 animals were either slaughtered or killed and disposed of



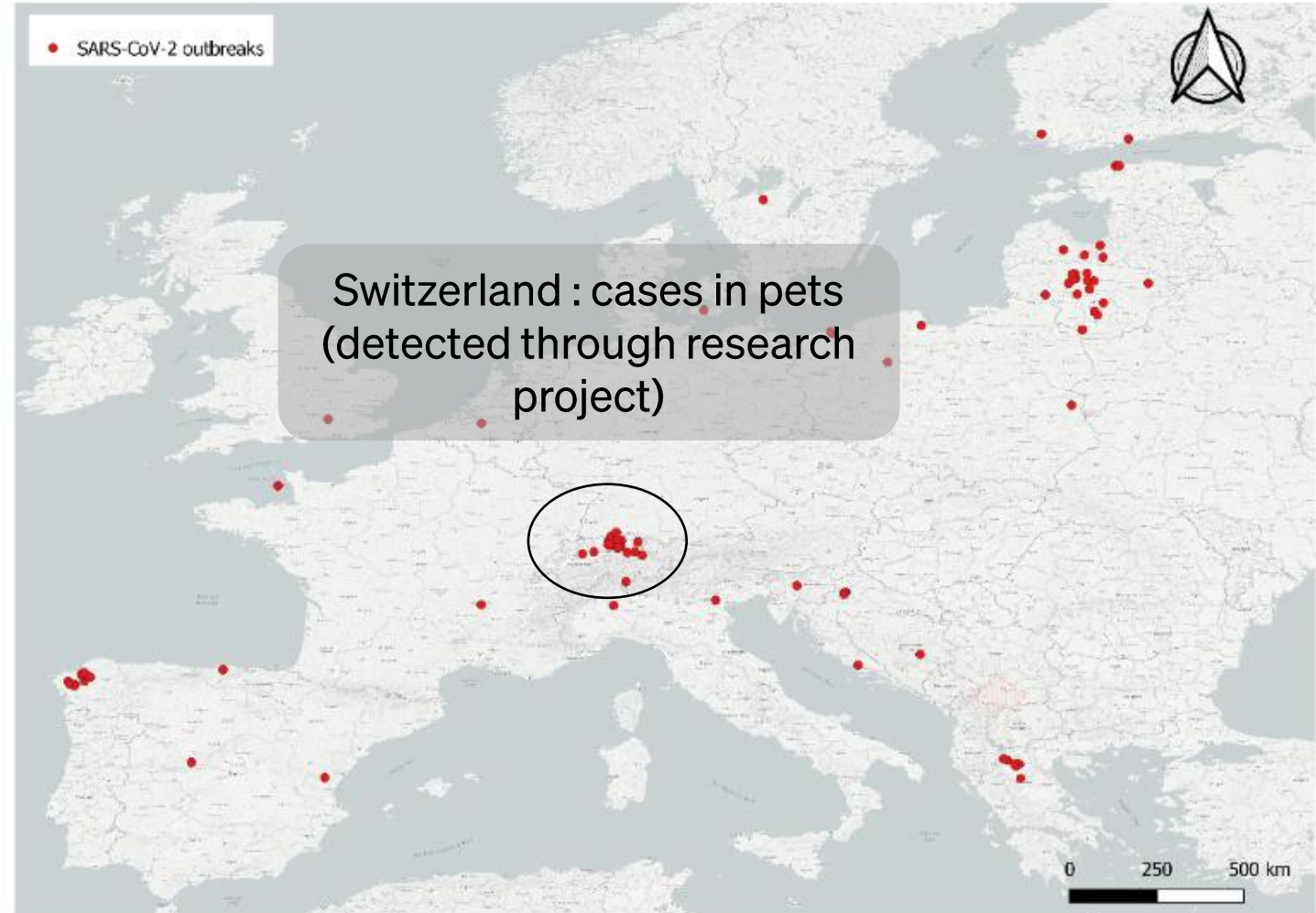


Monthly dynamics of all SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks (orange line), and dynamics in mink farms (blue dotted line) reported to WOAHA by Members in the region through the early warning system

(reports received by WOAHA between 1 January 2021 and 14 July 2022)



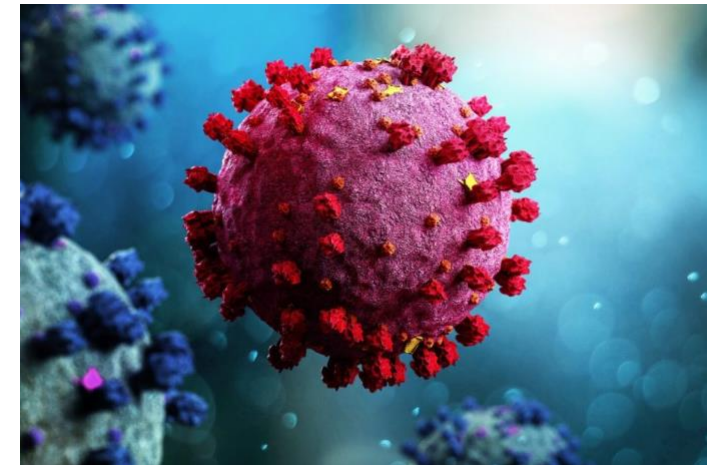
Distribution of SARS-CoV-2 outbreaks reported to WOAHA by Members in the region through the early warning system (reports received by WOAHA between 1 January 2021 and 14 July 2022)



- Epidemic intelligence
- Monthly report that includes major updates on the disease situation
- Incident Management System to coordinate its response to COVID-19 internally and with key external partners
- WOAHA COVID-19 portal : outputs of advisory group meetings & relevant WOAHA guidance (Considerations on monitoring SARS-CoV-2 in animals)



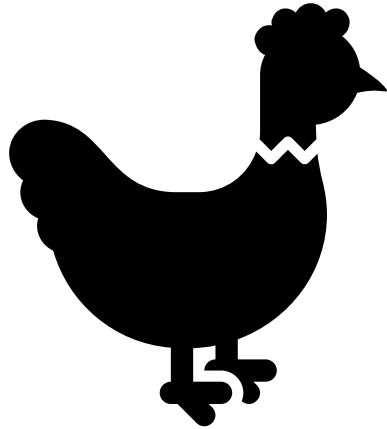
World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



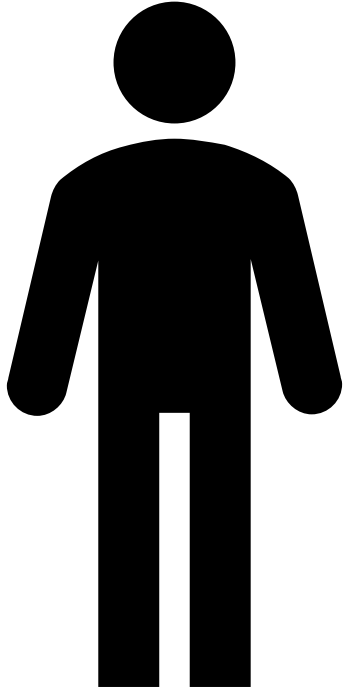


3. Infection with high pathogenicity avian influenza viruses

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- Globally, HPAI spread in poultry is lowest in September, begins to rise in October and peaks in February
- HPAI resulted in the death and culling of more than **109 million poultry** within affected farms, backyards and villages in Europe between October 2005 and 14 July 2022
- Preventive killing increased the **economic impact** of the disease
- Avian influenza continues to be major **public health concern**

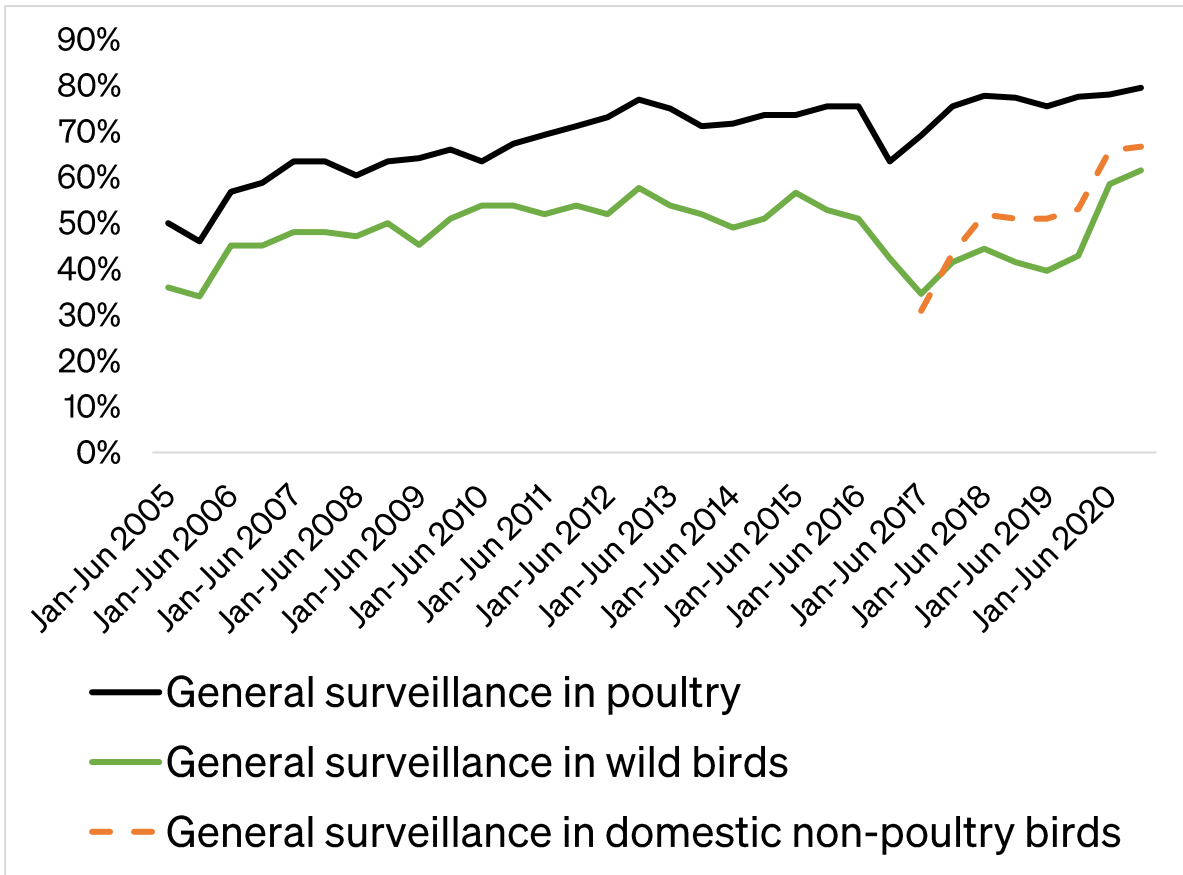


- **The United Kingdom** : On 6 January 2022, notified the WHO of the detection of a laboratory-confirmed human case of avian influenza A(H5) in South West England. (first reported case of human infection in the country)
- No avian influenza virus has demonstrated sustained transmissibility in humans. Nevertheless, the OFFLU network continued to contribute genetic and antigenic data of zoonotic animal influenza viruses reported in 2021 to WHO for pandemic preparedness purposes.

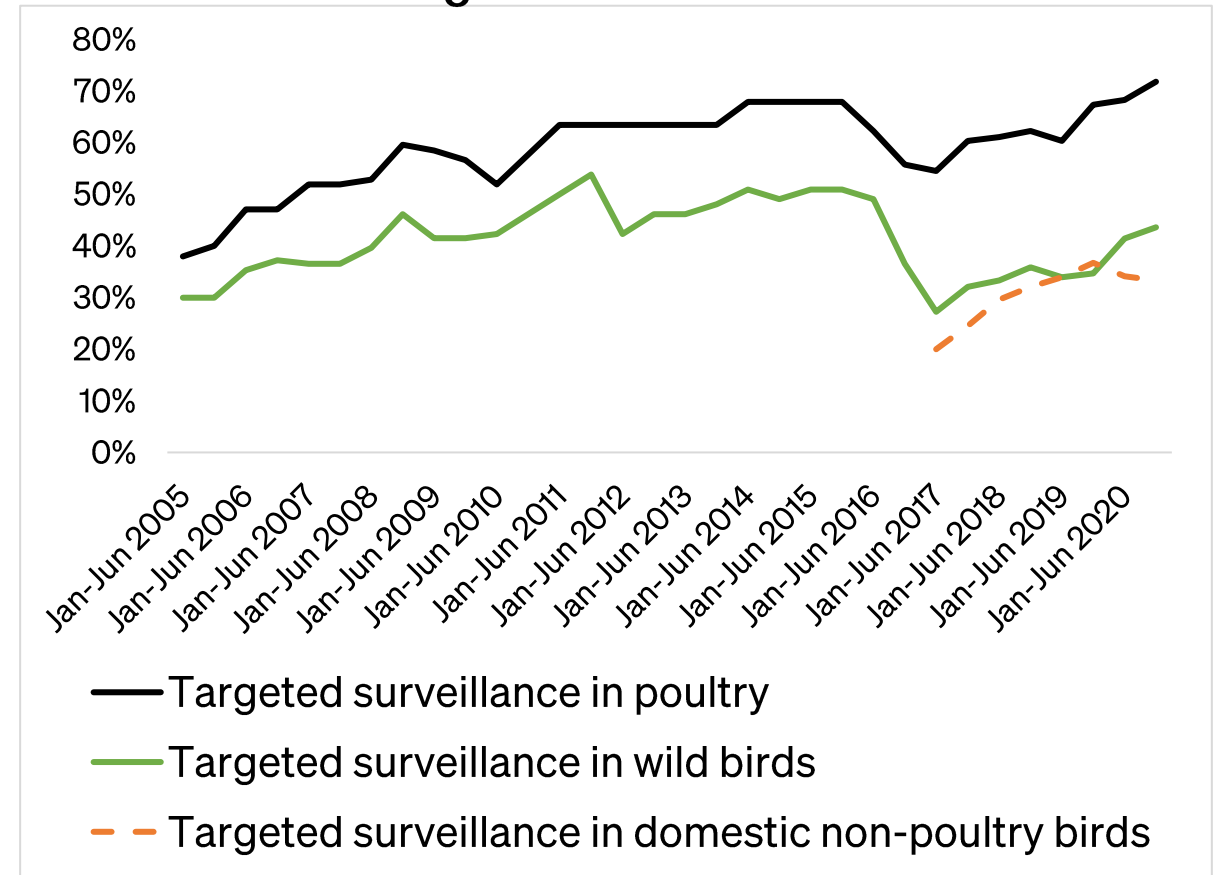
Evolution of the percentage of European countries and territories reporting HPAI surveillance activities, by animal group and by semester, between 2005 and 2020

(reports received by WOAH as of 14 July 2022)

General surveillance



Targeted surveillance



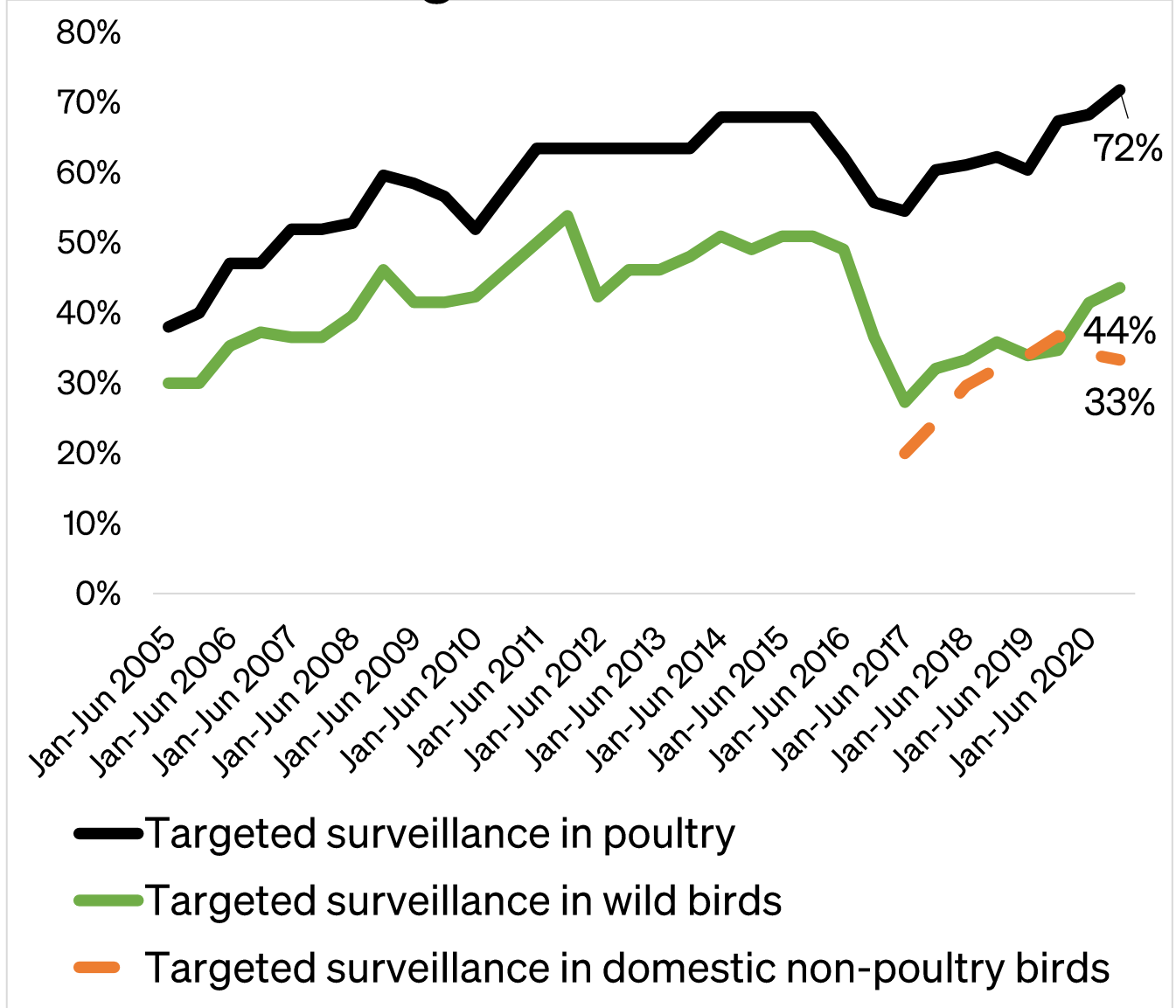
1 Increased surveillance in poultry

2 Wild birds : inconsistent trend

3 Increased surveillance in domestic non-poultry birds

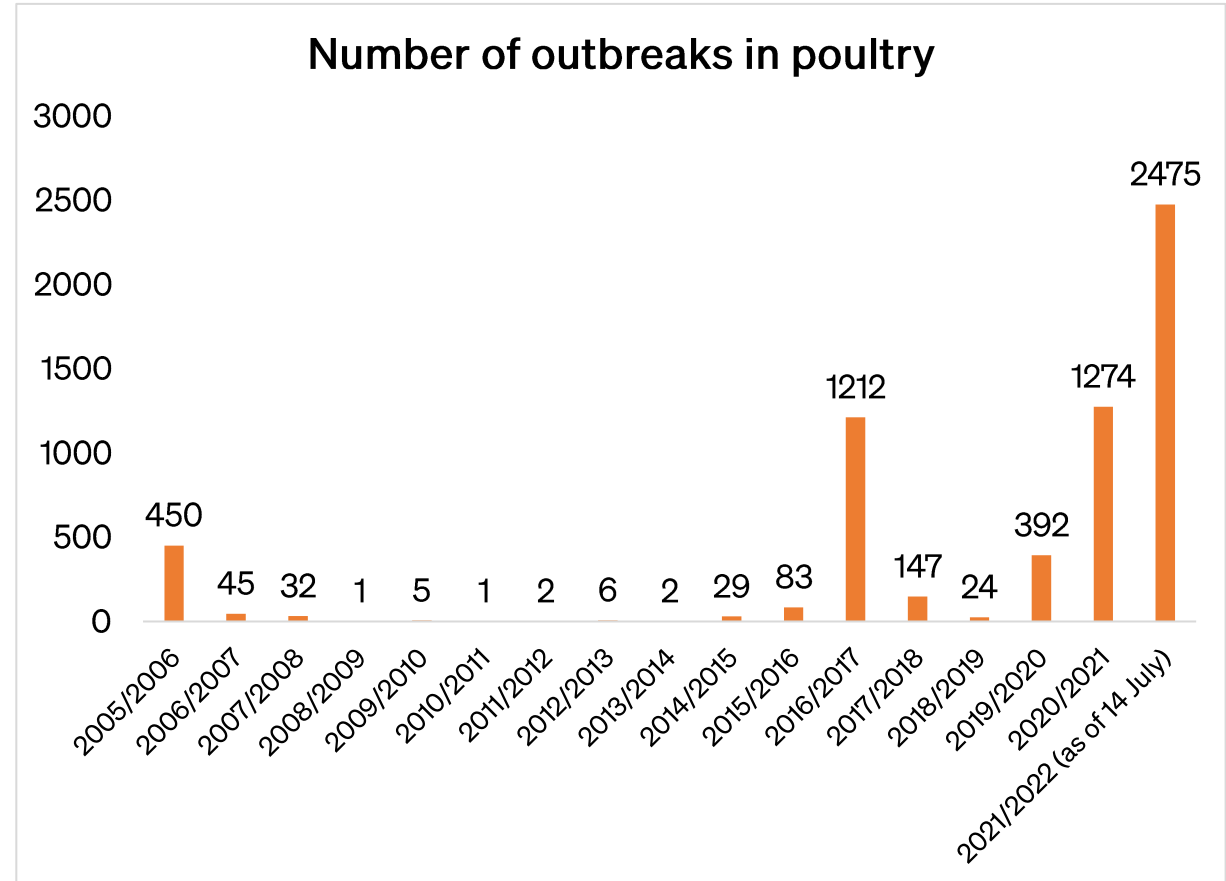
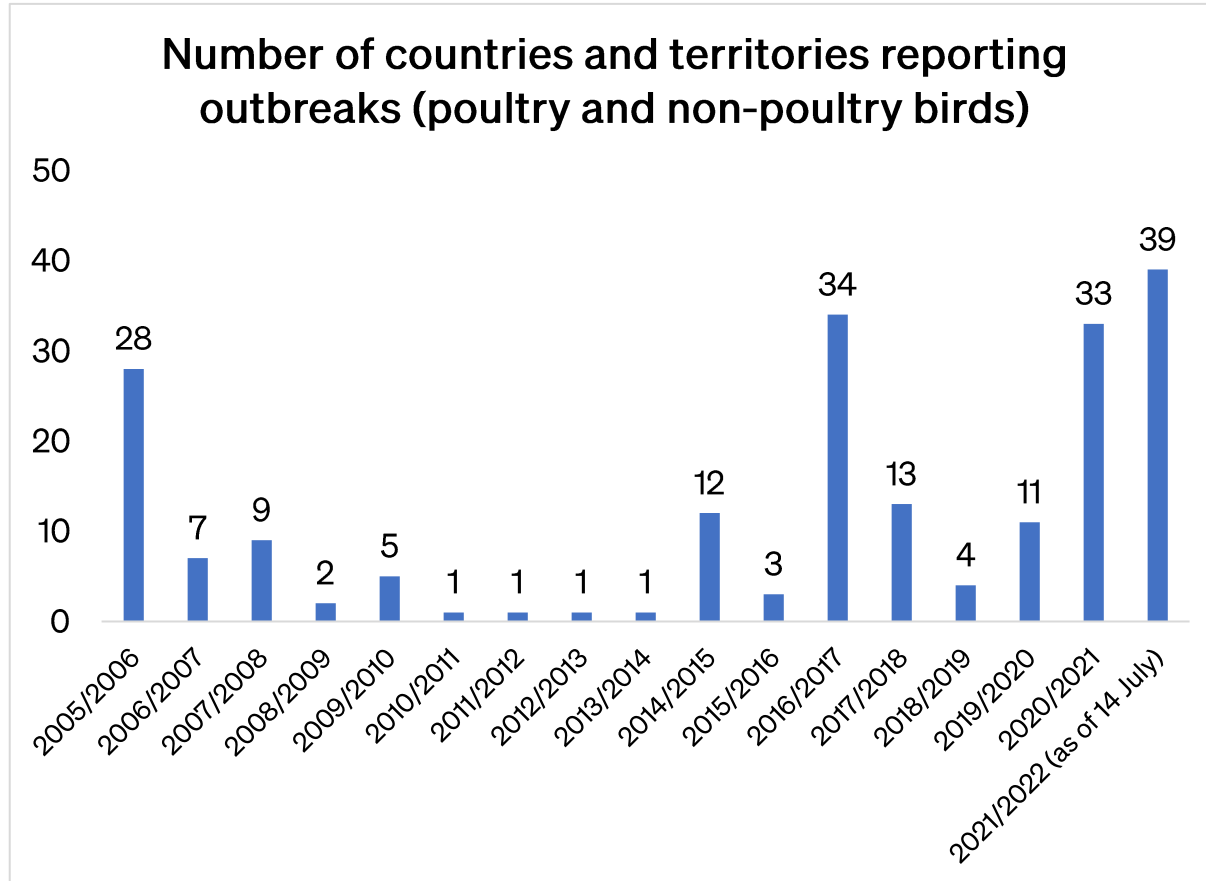
4 Not all countries have reported surveillance

Targeted surveillance

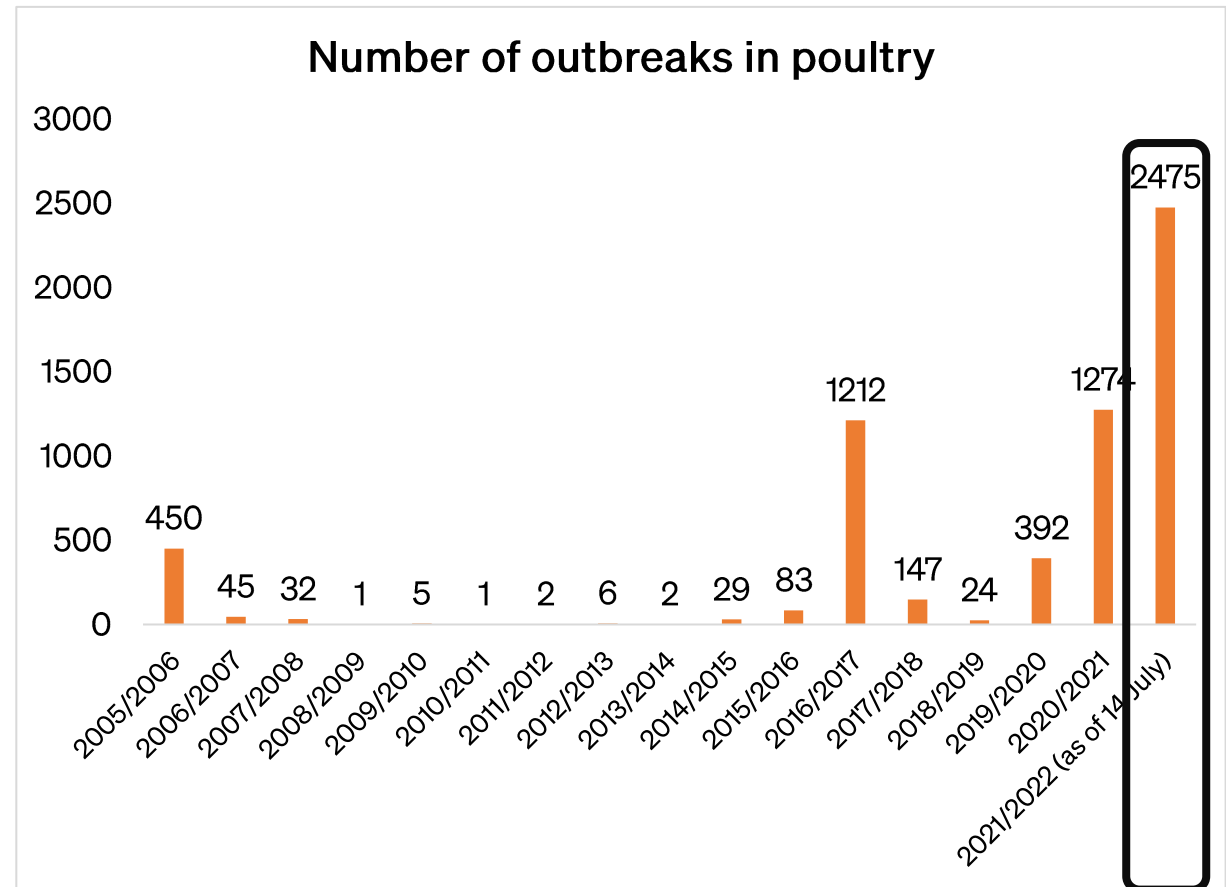
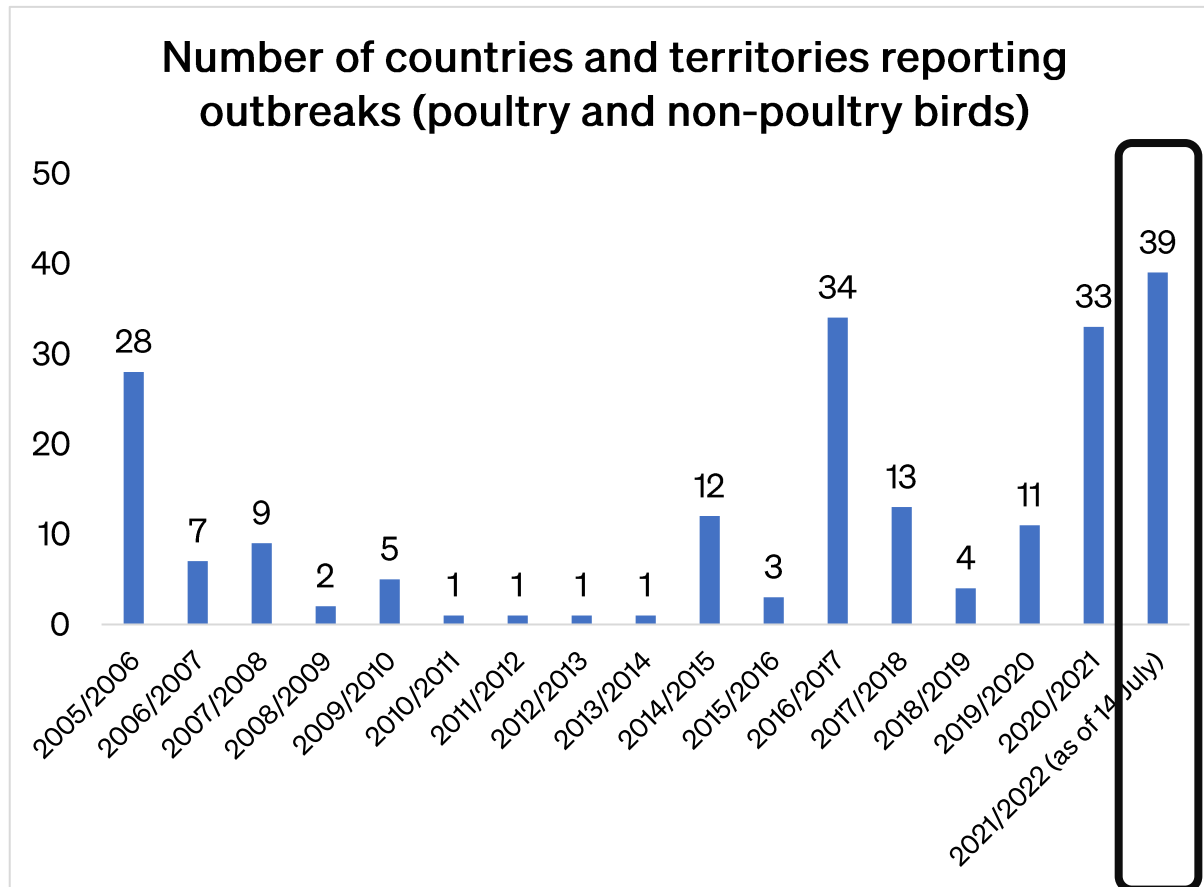


Evolution in the number of countries and territories in Europe reporting HPAI outbreaks and evolution in the number of outbreaks in poultry, by AI seasonal wave

(between 1 October 2005 and 14 July 2022)



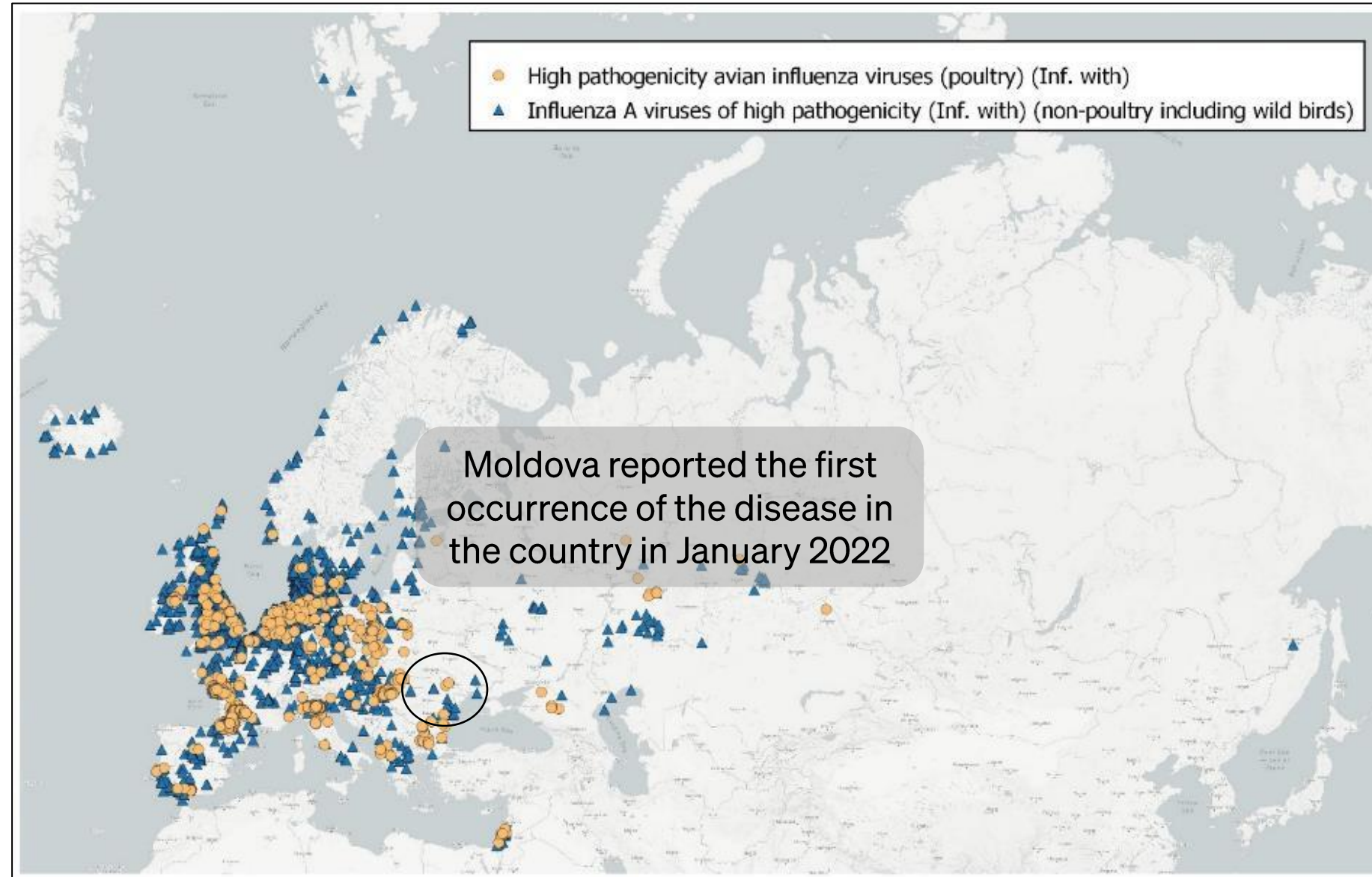
Although the data for the 2021/2022 wave were still only partial as of 14 July 2022, the figures show that all the numbers were higher than in all previous waves





POULTRY : 26 countries and territories

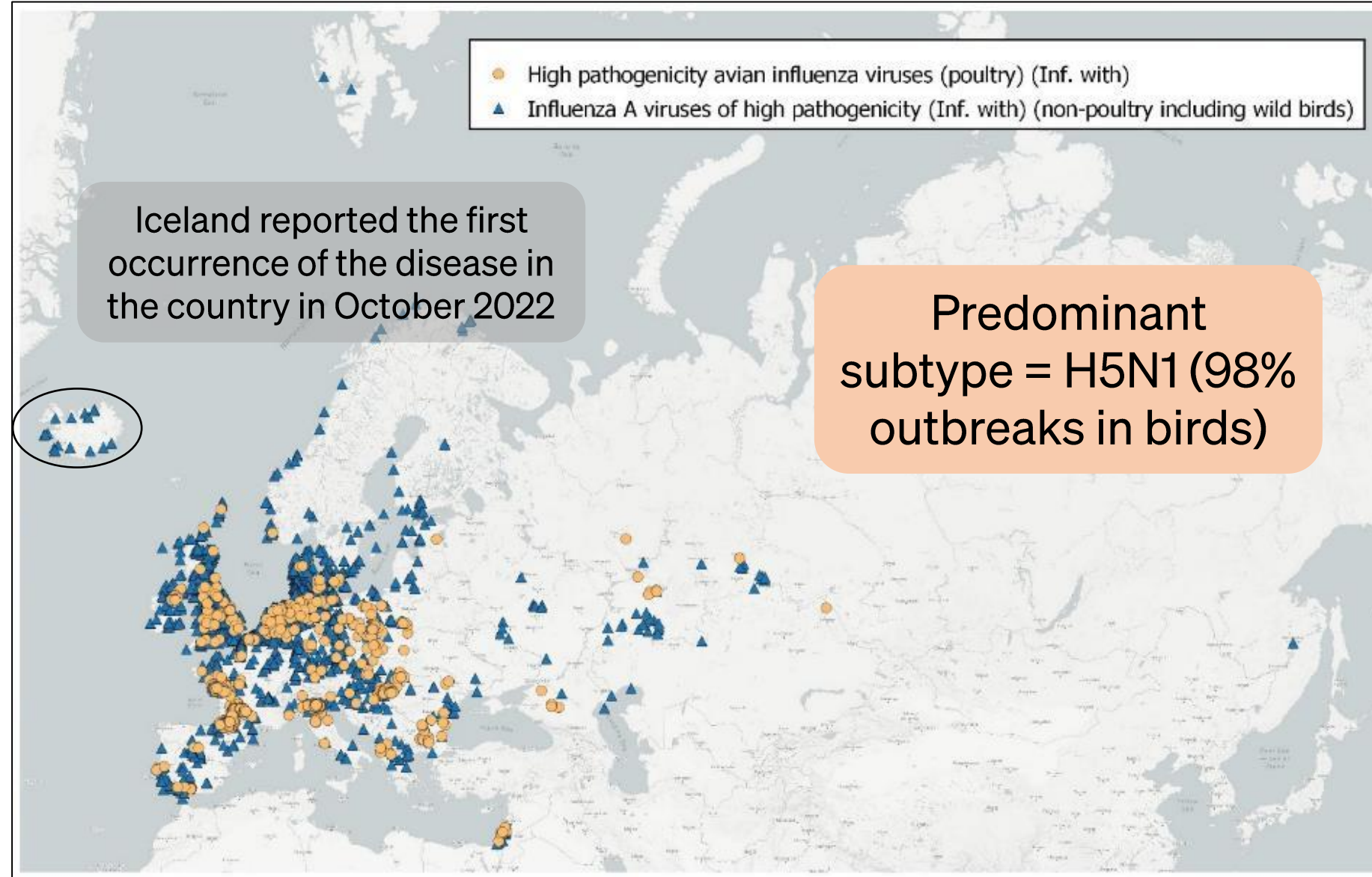
- Moldova : 1st occurrence
- Bulgaria, Russia & Spain : new areas of the country
- Norway & Poland : new subtypes (H5N1 & H5N2 respectively)
- Recurrences



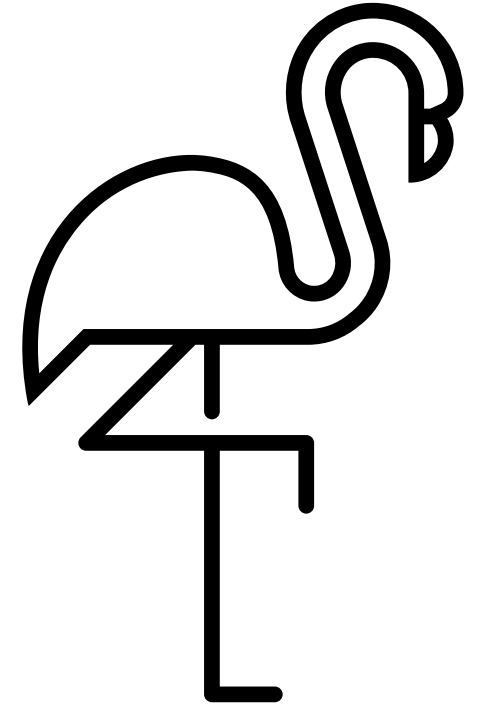


BIRDS OTHER THAN POULTRY (INCLUDING WILD BIRDS) : 38 countries and territories

- Iceland : 1st occurrence
- Bulgaria, France, Germany, North Macedonia, Portugal, Russia, Spain & the United Kingdom : new areas of the country
- Ireland, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway : new subtypes
- Recurrences, unusual hosts (red fox)



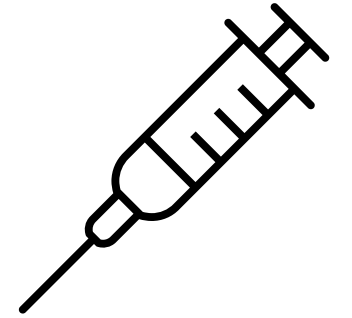
- **Israel** : more than 8000 common cranes [*Grus grus*], due to H5N1, between November 2021 and January 2022
- **The United Kingdom** : several hundred birds, due to H5N1, between October 2021 and January 2022
- In response to these outbreaks, experts from the WOA/FAO global network of expertise on animal influenza (OFFLU) exchanged epidemiological and experimental data and diagnostic protocols needed to inform surveillance and control policies and build technical partnerships among laboratories



- **Self-declaration of freedom from HPAI** (declarations published from 11 Members in Europe)
- **Disease introduction simulation exercises** (3 Members in Europe sent information to WOAAH in 2021/2022 as of 14 July)
- “Infection of domestic and captive wild birds with **low pathogenicity avian influenza viruses** having proven natural transmission to humans associated with severe consequences” adopted for inclusion in the list of diseases in 2021 (no event reported so far)
- **Situation report published by WOAAH** to provide Members with an update of the evolving avian influenza situation at global level every 3 weeks



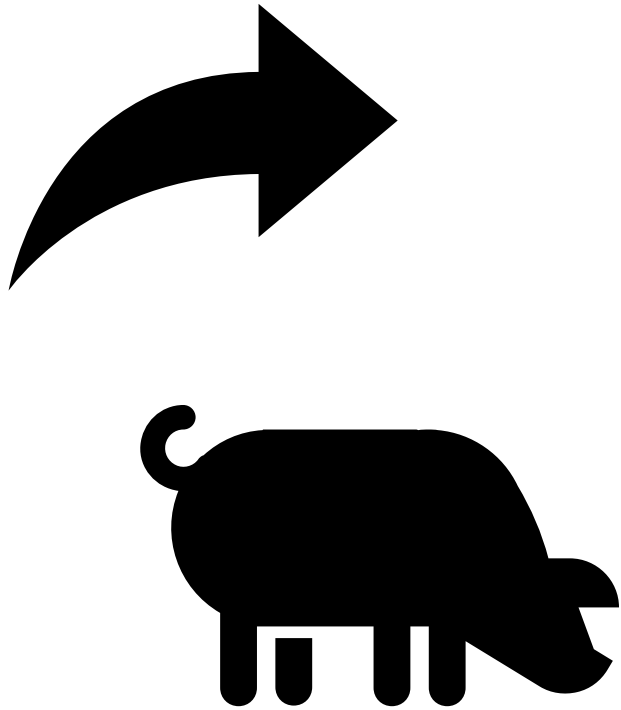
- *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* Chapter 10.4. on HPAI viruses, which was last updated in 2021, recognises **vaccination against AI as an effective complementary control tool** when a stamping out policy alone is not sufficient
- WOAHA Members are reminded that **vaccination does not affect the AI status of a free country or zone** if surveillance supports the absence of infection
- Whether to vaccinate or not **should be decided by the Veterinary Authority** on the basis of the AI situation as well as the ability of the Veterinary Services to implement vaccination and the appropriate surveillance strategy





4. Infection with African swine fever virus

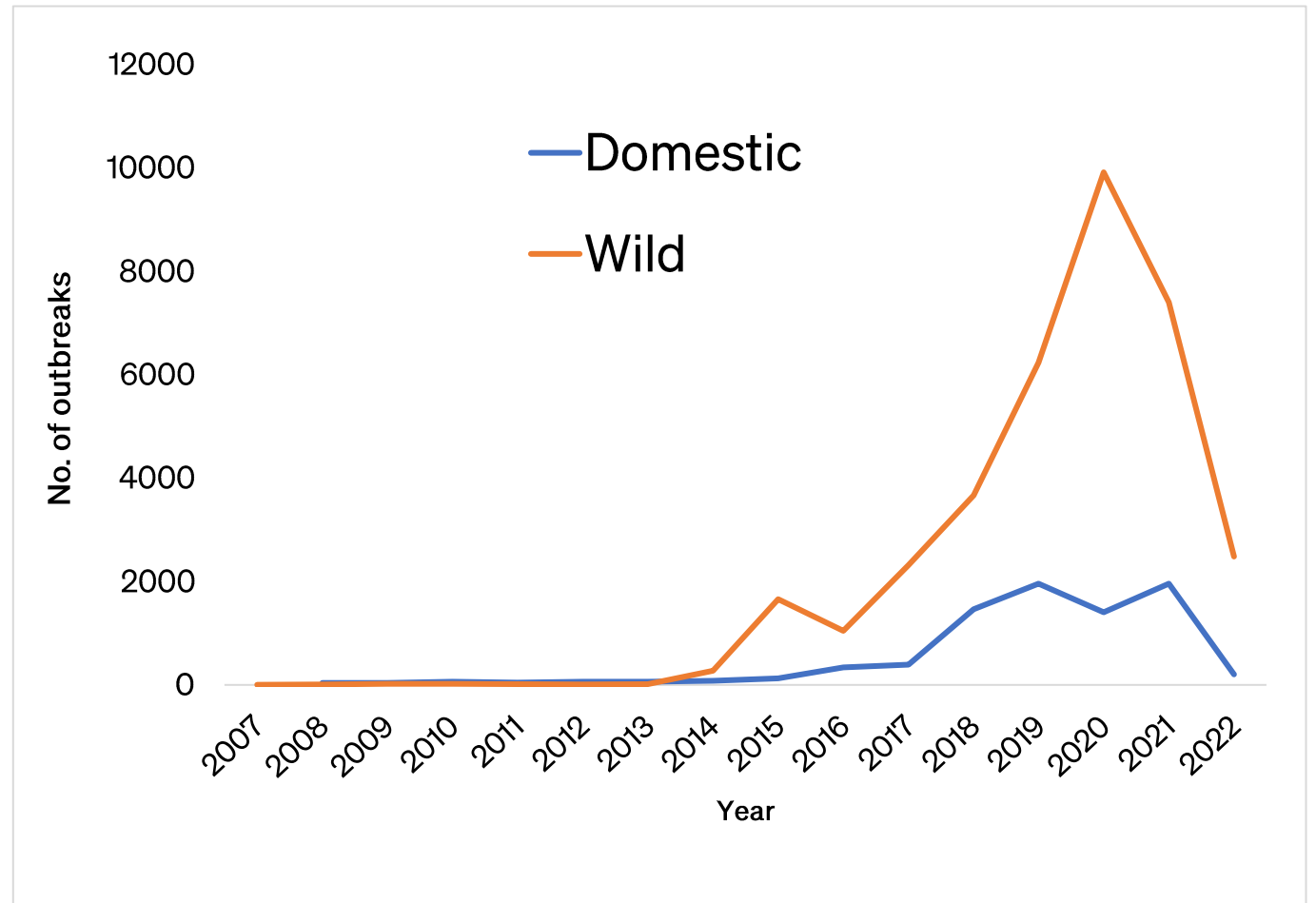
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- **2007** : ASF confirmed in the **Caucasus region**, in Georgia - from there, spread to neighbouring countries (i.e., Armenia, Azerbaijan, Russia and Belarus), affecting domestic pigs and wild boar
- **2014** : first occurrence in the **EU** was reported and, since then, numerous EU Member States have been affected
- **2 Members** in the region have managed to **eradicate the disease**: Belgium (event resolved in March 2020) and Czech Republic (event resolved in April 2018), each of these countries subsequently submitted a self-declaration of freedom

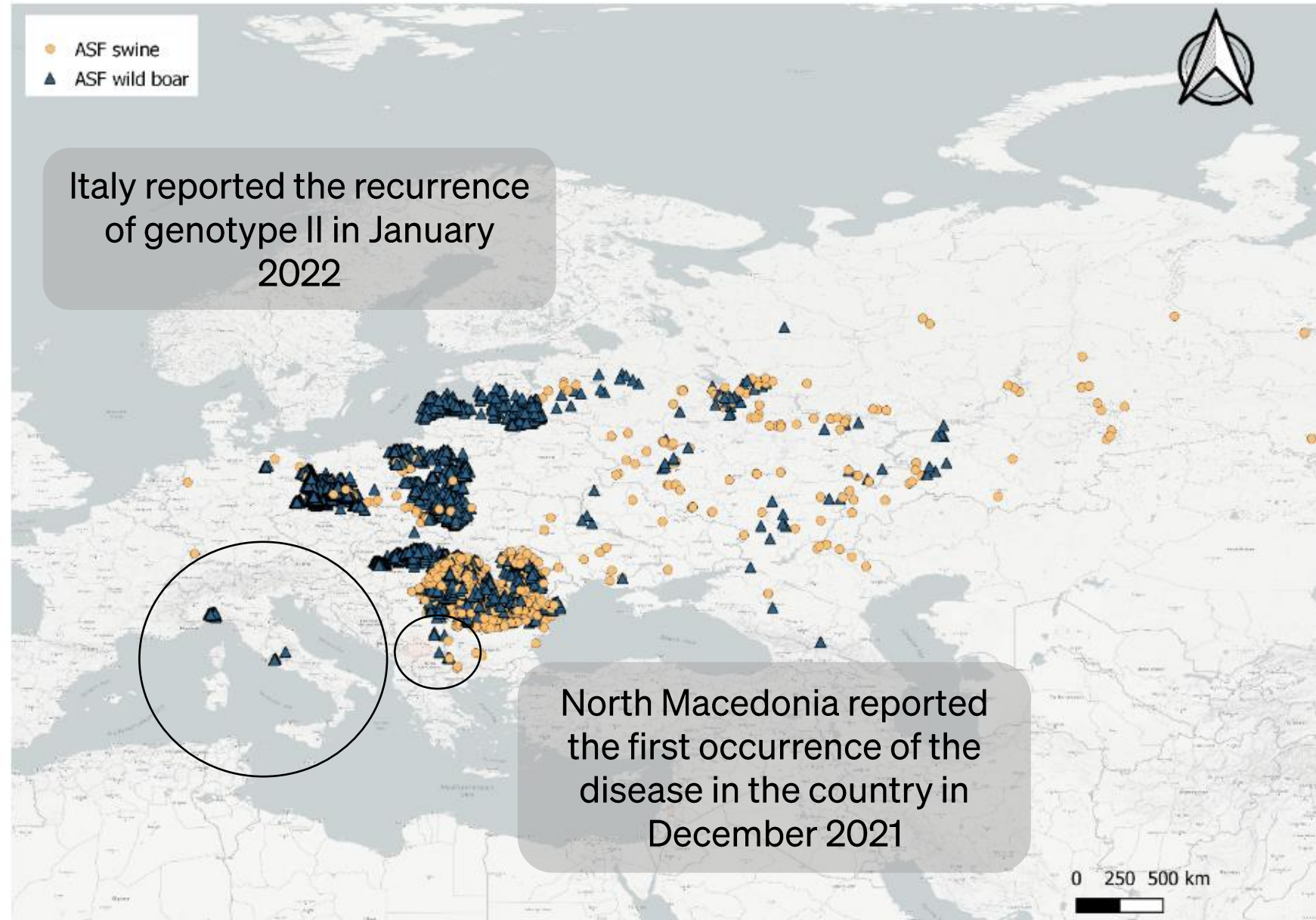
- **First occurrence of the disease in 10 new countries**
- **Spread to 94 new administrative divisions in affected countries**
- **233 events of ASF recurrences in countries or zones**

Dynamics of ASF outbreaks reported to WOAHA by Members in the Europe Region through the early warning system, in domestic swine and wild boar (between 1 January 2005 and 14 July 2022)



11 countries and territories

- North Macedonia : 1st occurrence
- Italy: recurrence of genotype II
- Germany, Hungary, Moldova, Poland, Russia: new areas of the country
- 2 249 outbreaks reported in domestic swine and 13 084 in wild boar



- **Self-declaration of freedom from ASF** : active for Belgium, Czech Republic and Estonia
- **Disease introduction simulation exercises** (4 Members in Europe sent information to WOAAH in 2021/2022 as of 14 July)
- **WOAH Reference Network for ASF** : published an overview of point-of-care tests available commercially to allow the rapid detection of ASF
- **GF TADs**
- **WOAH ASF portal** : wide range of resources, such as communication material and training tools
- **Bi-weekly situation report published by WOAAH** to provide Members with an update of the evolving ASF situation at global level





5. Update on WAHIS and interconnectivity with ADIS

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Optimised Immediate notification and Follow-up module (IN/FUR) Go live on 20/09

Major improvement:

- User friendly data entry
- Enhanced performance
- Better data coherency
- Event based reporting
- Intuitive filters
- More stabilised module

Event management #Download #See on the map Create immediate notification +

reason: Première apparition dans le pays reportNumber: IN

<input type="checkbox"/>	#Country	#ID	#Disease	#Subtype	#Reason of notification	#Number	#Status ^	#Start date	#Submission date	⚙
<input type="checkbox"/>	Aruba	6111	Acarapis woodi (Inf. des abeilles mellifères par)		Première apparition dans le pays	IN	Validé	2022/08/18	2022/08/18	📄 ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bolivie	6094	Fièvre charbonneuse		Première apparition dans le pays	IN	Validé	2022/08/17	2022/08/17	📄 ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	Bolivie	6090	Peste équine (Inf. par le virus de la)	2	Première apparition dans le pays	IN	Validé	2022/08/01	2022/08/01	📄 ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	Cité du Vatican	5865	Agalaxie contagieuse		Première apparition dans le pays	IN	Validé	2022/08/01	2022/08/01	📄 ...
<input type="checkbox"/>	Sainte-Lucie	5504	Nodavirus de Macrobrachium rosenbergii (Inf. par le) (Maladie des)		Première apparition dans le pays	IN	Validé	2022/03/03	2022/07/20	📄 ...

➤ Further development anticipated



Webinar early October about IN/FUR functionalities



Helpdesk: <https://wahis-support.woah.org/>

Goal: simplify the animal disease notification process (for IN/FUR) to allow EU Member States to fulfil their legal obligations in terms of EU and WOAH notifications via one-time entry.



- SOP currently under development to set up rules and governance of data exchange between systems
- Six-monthly and Annual reports still to be submitted in WAHIS



- Continue develop improvements for IN/FUR
- **Develop Annual report and optimise SMR**
- ADIS grant :
 - Continue to evolve WAHIS notification module (IN/FUR)
 - Explore simplifying reporting needs (survey ?)
 - Improve interconnectivity (current priority to ensure continued data exchanges)
- Public interoperability

To maintain WAHIS relevance over time, continuous investment is needed to allow WAHIS to evolve and align with the needs of its Members and public users.

Thank you

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