



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Organisation
for Animal Health
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Global Strategy on Avian Influenza, regional and subregional implementation

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GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

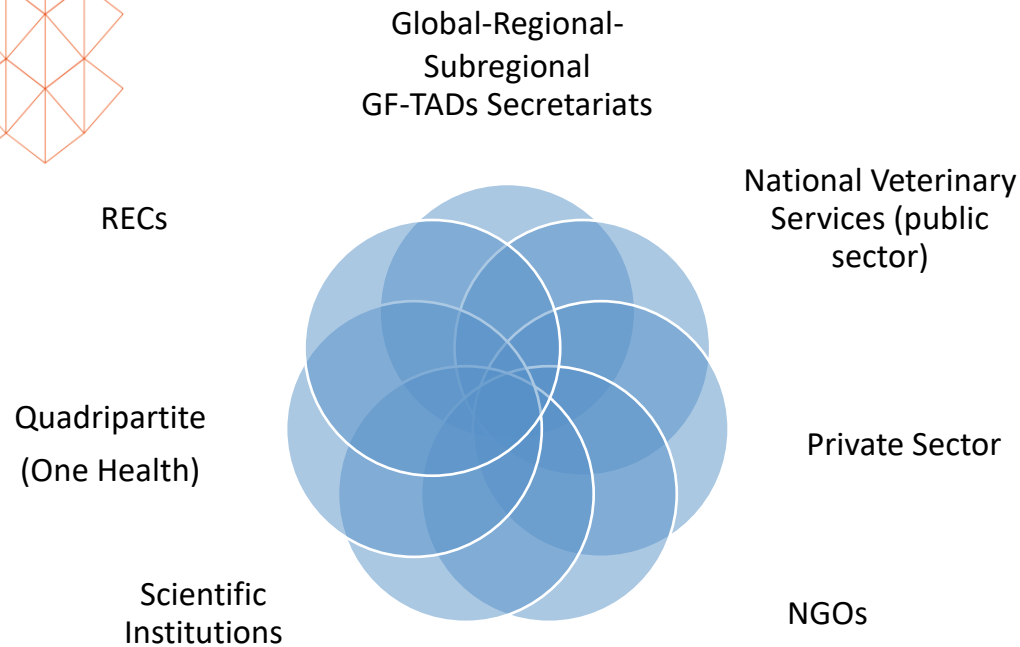


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Methodology of the AI Global Prevention and Control Strategy



Inputs for the Revision of the AI GS

Regional surveys and consultations, and stakeholder mapping

Recommendations from the Regional Standing Group of AI Experts (SGE) for the Americas and Europe

Recommendations from: 1) FAO Global Consultation on HPAI (Rome); and 2) WOAHA General Session and AI Animal Health forum

Internal consultation within FAO /WOAH and External consultation involving global organisations and experts, regional partners and WOAHA Members + FAO national officers in April 2024

The AI GS aims to be a high-level short document that fosters coordination, support 'operationalization' of AI prevention and control at global, regional, subregional and national levels during the next ten years

Revision of the AI GS involved a consultative process using both bottom up scientific, evidence-based approaches acknowledging time constraints and local specificities → continuous development coordinated at regional and interregional levels

The HPAI Global Strategy Revision



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The HPAI Global Strategy Revision

Vision

A world with effective HPAI **prevention and control** along poultry value chains

supports **protection** of humans, other domestic animals, wildlife and the environment

aligns with the **sustainable transformation** of agrifood systems

Scope

Takes into consideration **all HPAI and zoonotic LPAI viruses.**

Emphasises a **One Health approach**

Focuses on the actions to be implemented by the animal health sector

For better prevention and control of HPAI

Who?

National Veterinary Services; wildlife, environment, and public health services; regional economic communities, private sectors, research educational institutions, civil society organisations involved in animal health, welfare, production and value chains, and zoonotic disease prevention and control



Objectives

- 1 Prevent** HPAI epidemics, panzootics and negative impacts on biodiversity through multisectoral early detection and control
- 2 Protect** poultry value chains, livelihoods, trade, and the health of humans, ecosystems, and other animals from avian influenza impacts
- 3 Transform** poultry value chains to improve resilience to avian influenza and other disease threats.



Source: FAO Kenya, 2023

Sphere of Control Outputs

- Integrate AI risk monitoring and risk-based surveillance in domestic and wild animals
- Improve laboratory diagnostic capacities for early detection, differentiation and identification of HPAI
- Establish One Health collaborative preparedness and response capacities to control HPAI outbreaks
- Promote biosecurity/ other approaches along poultry value chain and poultry-wildlife-human interface
- Develop guidance for HPAI vaccination stewardship aligned to international standards
- Promote guidance, training and tools for infection-free value chains and safe trade
- Promote One Health, private-public partnerships, policy and legal frameworks, and responsible investments in safe and resilient poultry value chains
- Facilitate context specific knowledge sharing on risk management -between and within regions
- Ensure national strategies for sustainable, effective public and private veterinary services
- Support transformative research to support mass-applied HPAI vaccines and surveillance system to inform evidence based policy

Sphere of Influence Outcomes

- Upstream drivers identified, spillover reduced, and transmission prevented through sustainable, collaborative One Health efforts
- Reduced circulation and emergence of new HPAI virus strains
- Reduced burden of HPAI virus on poultry value chains and trade
- Greater cooperation, investment, partnerships in poultry value chains

Sphere of Interest Objectives and Goal

Prevent

Protect

Transform

Substantially reduce impacts of HPAI on poultry, improve resilience of agri-food systems, and protect wildlife and human health

- Assumption 1: Countries prioritize HPAI prevention and response capacity within national poultry health programmes.
- Assumption 2: Countries are actively adopting a One Health approach as part of health security.
- Assumption 3: Effective public-private relationships exist to enable livestock system transformation.

**What Actions
are Needed to
Achieve The
Vision**



A

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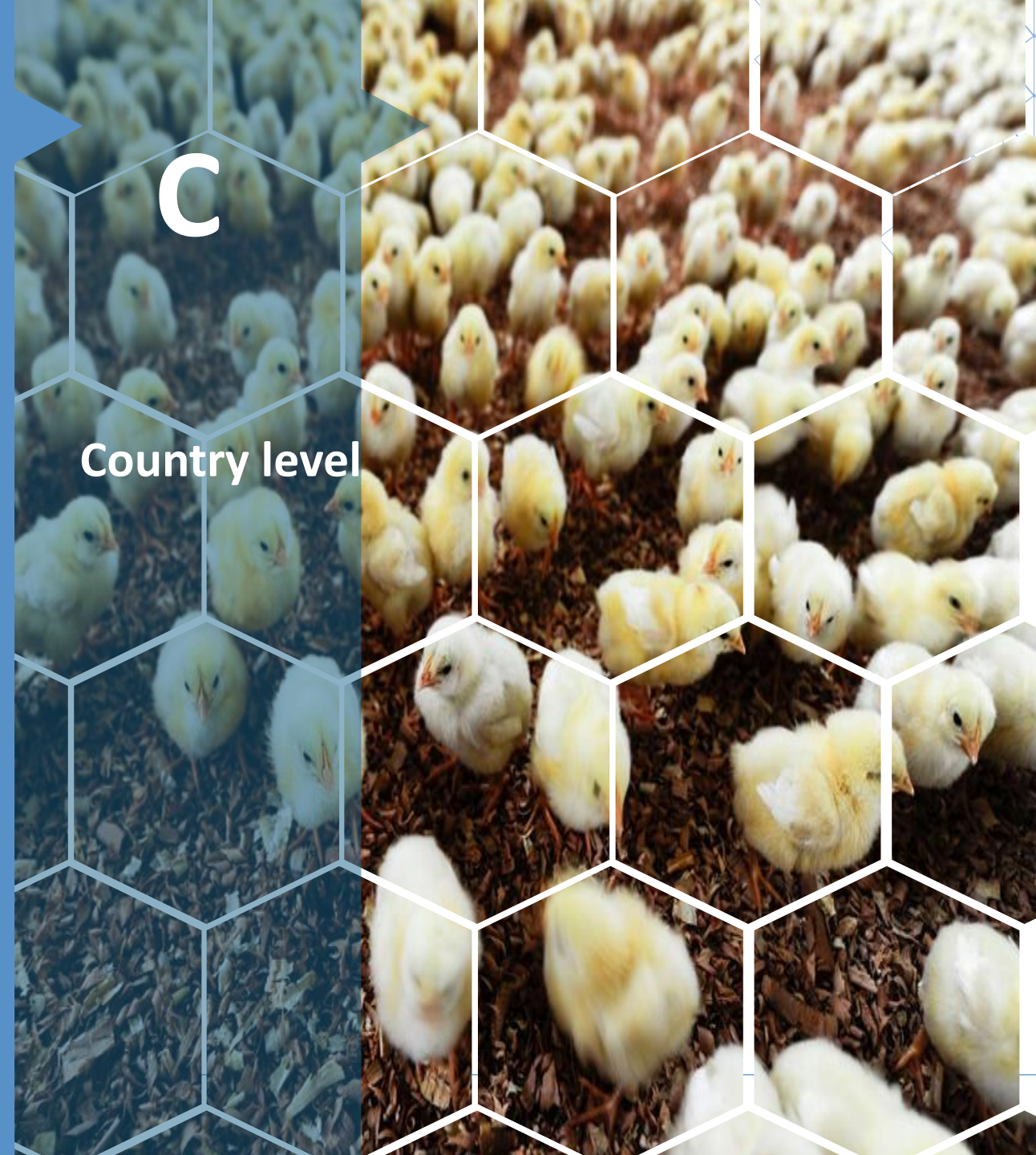
Global level

B

Regional
level

C

Country level



A

Global level

Establish Governance Structure: Utilize existing mechanisms under the GF-TADS.

Engage Partners: Collaborate with international public and private entities.

Communication Plan: Develop and launch a strategy awareness campaign.

Support OFFLU: Encourage countries to share HPAI data.

Develop Guidance and Standards: Facilitate the creation of control strategies and HPAI vaccination programs.

One Health Approach: Work with Quadripartite partners to operationalize One Health for HPAI prevention and control.

Sustainable Livestock Initiative: Support regions and countries to strengthen poultry value chains and enhance resilience to HPAI and other diseases.

What Actions
are Needed to
Achieve The
Vision

B

Regional
level

Strategy Communication: Facilitate the dissemination of the strategy and the development of HPAI action plans.

Engage Regional Committees: Work with GF-TADS Regional Steering Committees and other networks for cross-border collaboration.

Implement Strategy: Assist Members in implementing the strategy.

One Health Platforms: Encourage collaboration with regional Quadripartite partners.

Information Sharing: Promote regional updates and sharing on the HPAI context.

Develop Laboratory Networks: Facilitate the enhancement of laboratory capacities.

Identify Key Areas: Engage stakeholders to pinpoint crucial areas for poultry value chain transformation.

What Actions
are Needed to
Achieve The
Vision

What Actions are Needed to Achieve The Vision

C

Country level

Develop National Action Plans: Create plans for HPAI guided by the global strategy.

Promote Reporting and Information Sharing: Ensure timely, transparent reporting of HPAI and LPAI outbreaks, including genomic data, to WOA, FAO, OFFLU, and other partners.

Enhance Laboratory Capacity: Ensure laboratories are equipped for early detection and response.

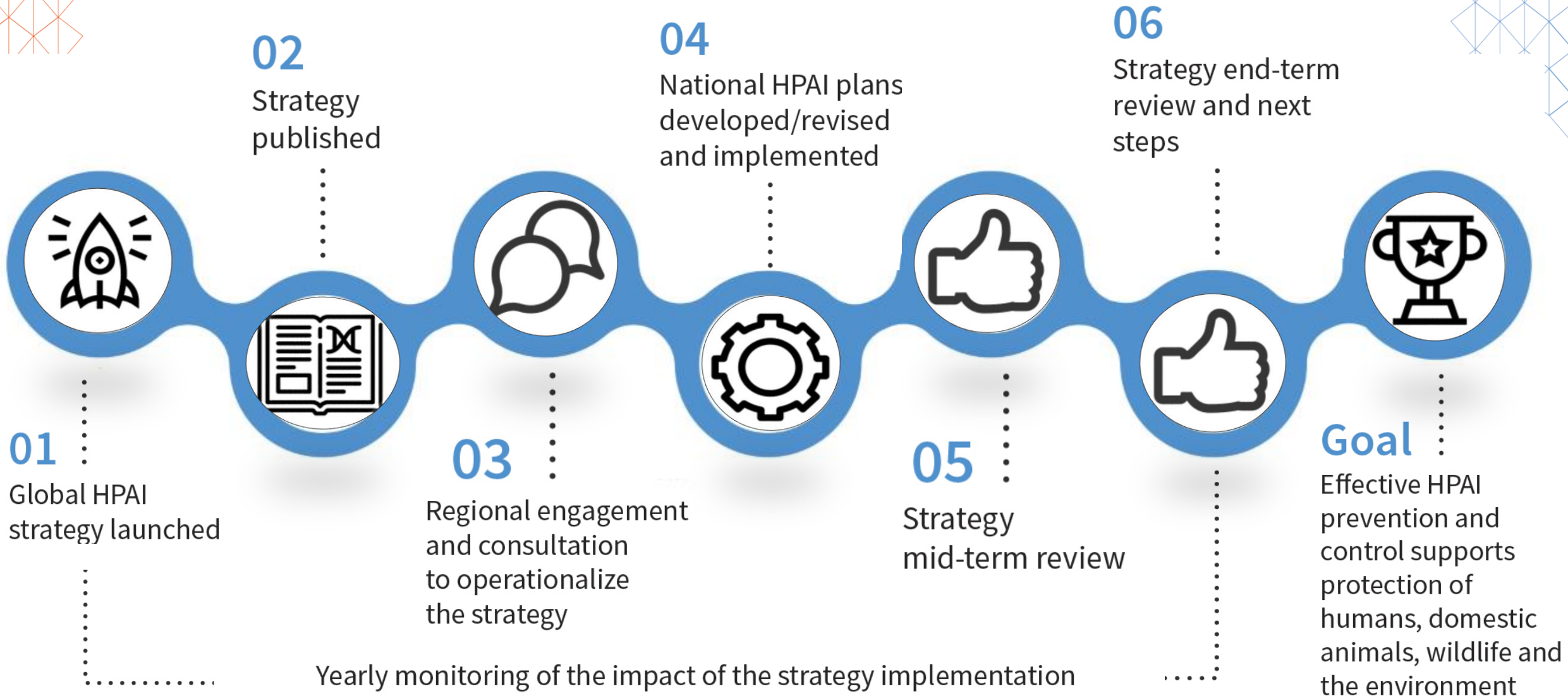
Collaborate Regionally: Work with regional partners through GF-TADS to share experiences, data, discuss challenges, and progress on national plans.

Foster One Health Collaborations: Engage in One Health platforms.

Advocate for Support: Seek political and financial backing for HPAI prevention and control.

Conduct After Action Reviews: Organize reviews post-HPAI outbreaks to learn lessons and identify systemic factors that enhance poultry value chain resilience to disease shocks.

Next Step: Implementation Process of the AI GS



Development of HPAI regional action plan for the implementation of the strategy

- Q1 At what level(s) do you think an action plan for the implementation of HPAI GF-TADs Strategy should be developed? Select one or several options
 - Global level
 - Regional level
 - Subregional level
 - National level
 - None of the above (no need for an action plan)
- Q2 Assuming a (sub)regional action plan is developed, what structure(s) should be involved in its development? Select one or several options
 - SGE for HPAI Europe
 - WOAH Regional Core group
 - regional representation of partner organisations (e.g FAO, WOA, WHO, UNEP, DG SANTE, ECO)
 - Other please specify (in particular to associate private sector)

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Thank you



Global strategy for the prevention and control of high pathogenic avian influenza (2024-2033)

In brief

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE REVISED GLOBAL STRATEGY:

- It provides high-level strategic direction for global and regional coordination to support the development and/or revision of national and regional action plans for HPAI prevention and control. It is not intended to be prescriptive or binding.
- It emphasizes the need for a One Health approach and puts a focus on poultry value chains and measures that can significantly reduce the burden of HPAI.

BACKGROUND

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), under the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), have collaboratively drafted a revised ten-year global strategy for the prevention and control of high pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in response to the continued intercontinental spread and changes in the circulating HPAI virus (H5 goose/Guangdong (Gs/GD) lineage, especially 2.3.4.4b clade). This replaces the strategy published in 2007 in response to the initial emergence of the H5N1 Gs/GD lineage in Asia.

The revised strategy emphasizes a systems approach to contextualize the threat of HPAI against the backdrop of other global concerns and work towards long-term transformative change in the poultry sector. There is a strong focus on the One Health approach to ensure integrated collaboration with public health, wildlife and environmental sectors to prevent, protect and transform poultry value chains against HPAI. It encourages the use of established and innovative means of protecting poultry value chains to reduce the burden of infections and losses. The revised strategy provides a framework