Analysis of the animal health situation in Members in the region (2021 to 2023)

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World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Organisation mondiale de la santé animale
Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal
Fundada como OIE

Outline of the presentation

1. Situation of reporting to WAHIS in the region

- Early warning module
- Monitoring module

2. Animal disease situation in the region

- African swine fever (ASF)
- High pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI)
- Foot and mouth disease (FMD)
- Lumpy skin disease (LSD)
- Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)

3. WAHIS project update

Situation of reporting to WAHIS in the region

1. **Early warning system :**

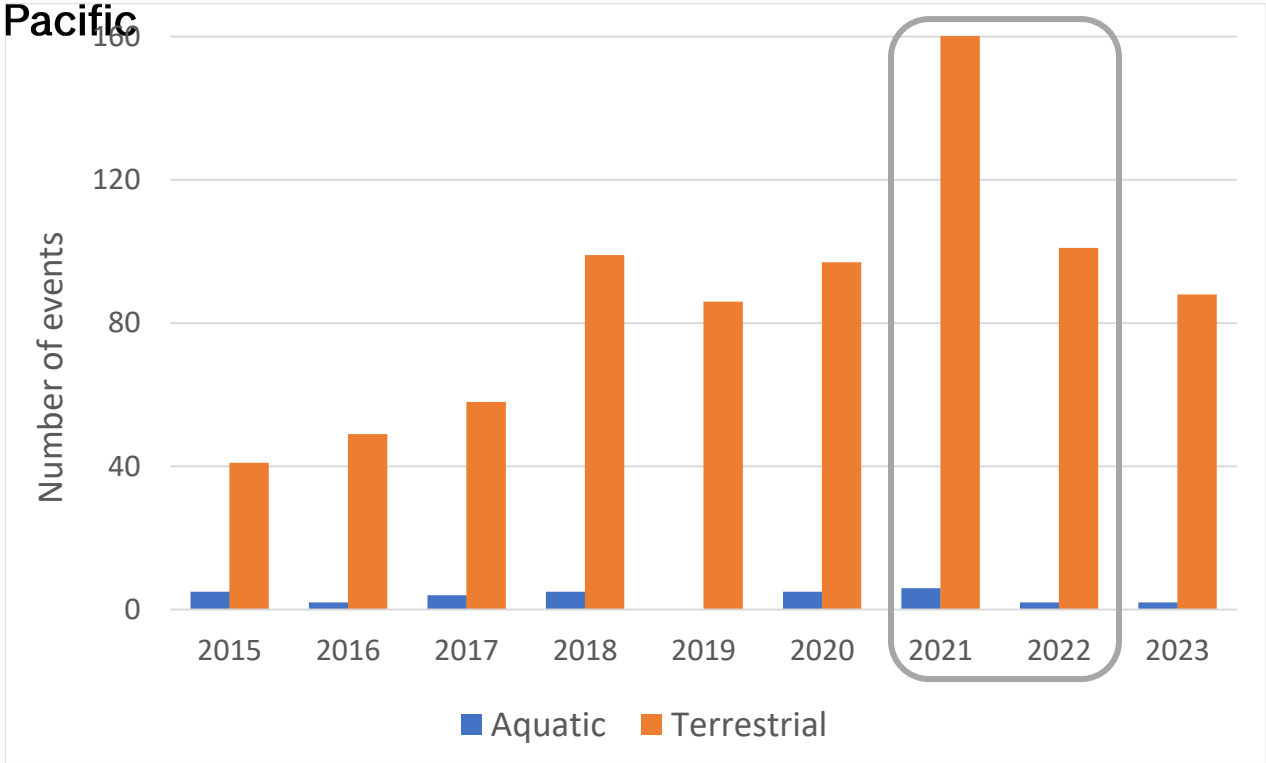
Immediate notifications and follow-up reports

2. **Monitoring system :**

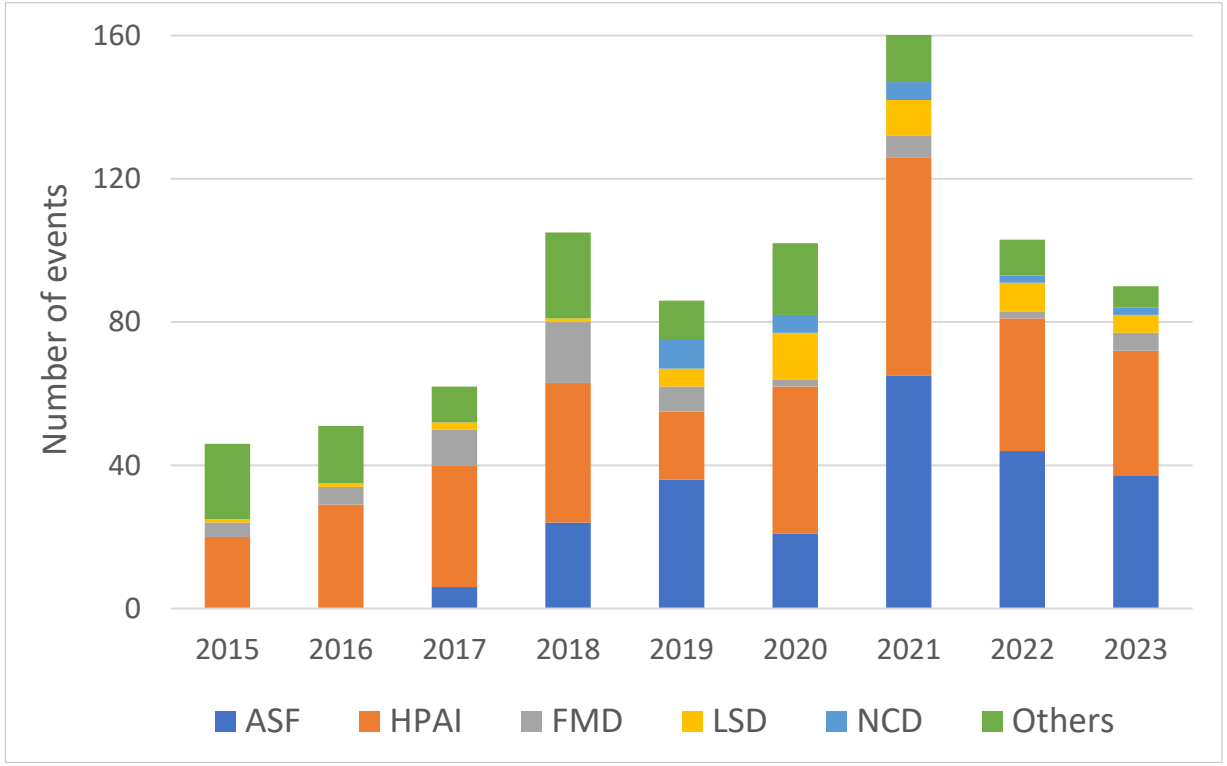
Six-monthly reports

Early warning module: immediate notifications and follow-up reports

Evolution of the number of events notified to WOAH from Asia-Pacific



Asia-Pacific most-notified diseases



High number of IN in 2021-2022 mostly due to the spread of HPAI and ASF in the region

11 aquatic disease events reported by 6 countries since 2021 : White spot syndrome, Perkinsus olseni (Inf. with), Tilapia lake virus (Inf. with), Ranavirus (Inf. with), Infectious haematopoietic necrosis, Koi herpesvirus (Inf. with), Acute hepatopancreatic necrosis and Macrobrachium rosenbergii nodavirus (Inf. with)

Early warning module: immediate notifications and follow-up reports

Article 1.1.3.

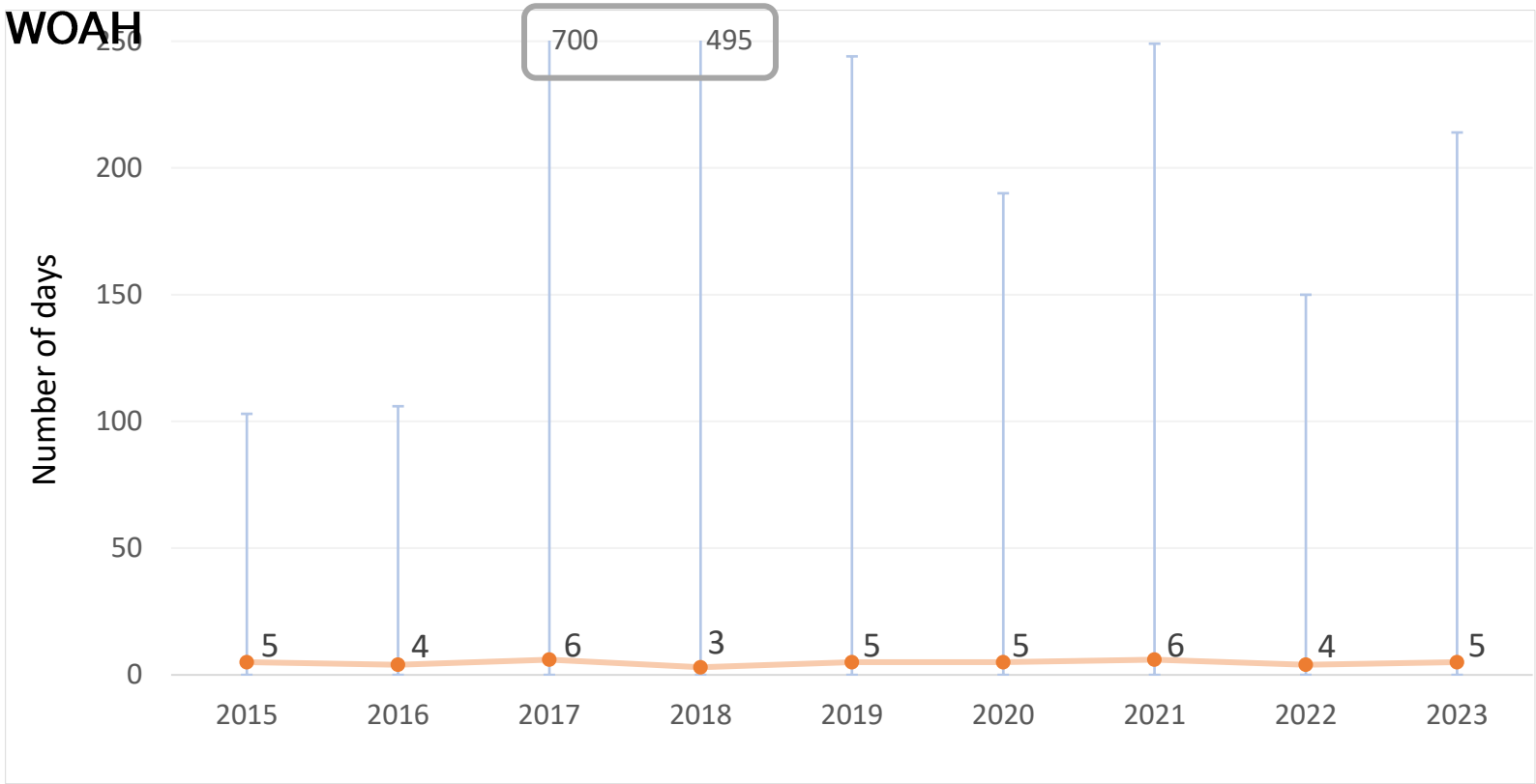
Veterinary Authorities shall, under the responsibility of the Delegate, send to the *Headquarters*:

1. in accordance with relevant provisions in the disease-specific chapters, *notification*, through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) or by fax or email within 24 hours of any of the following events:

In the period 2015 to 2023 :

Median IN submission time after disease confirmation = 5 days

Median time between disease confirmation and notification to WOAH

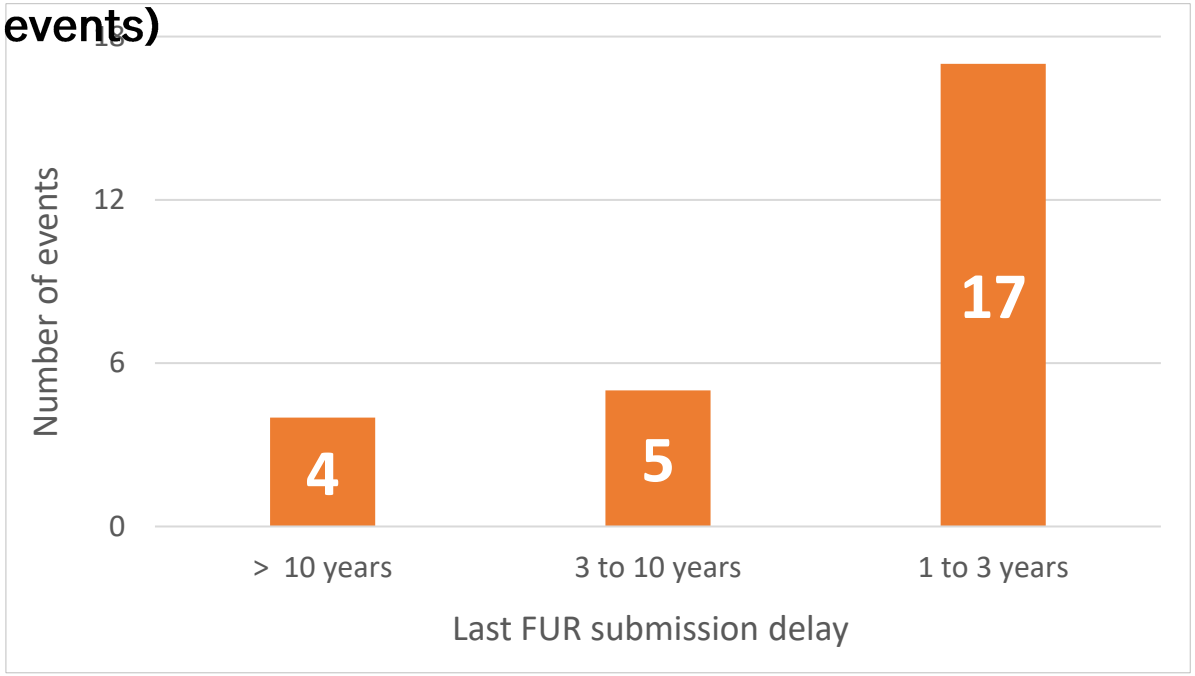


Early warning module: immediate notifications and follow-up reports

As of 27/10/2023 :

- 64 ongoing events in the region
- Median time since submission of last FUR = 177 days

Last submission time of long delayed FURs (ongoing events)



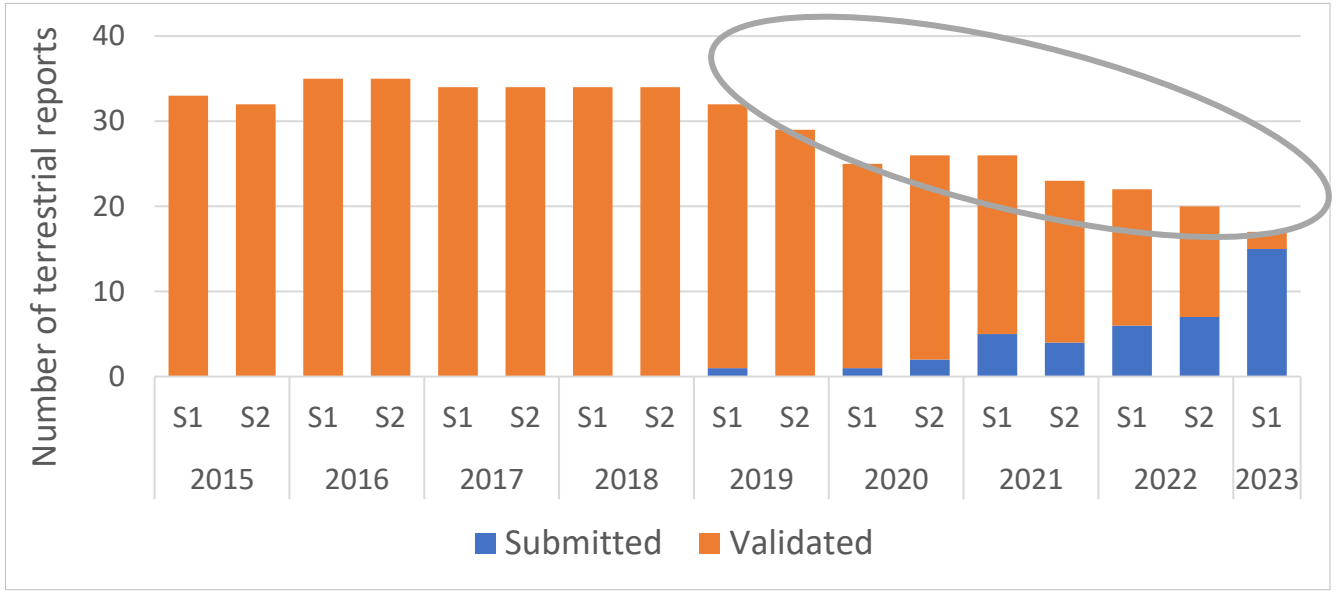
Article 1.1.3.

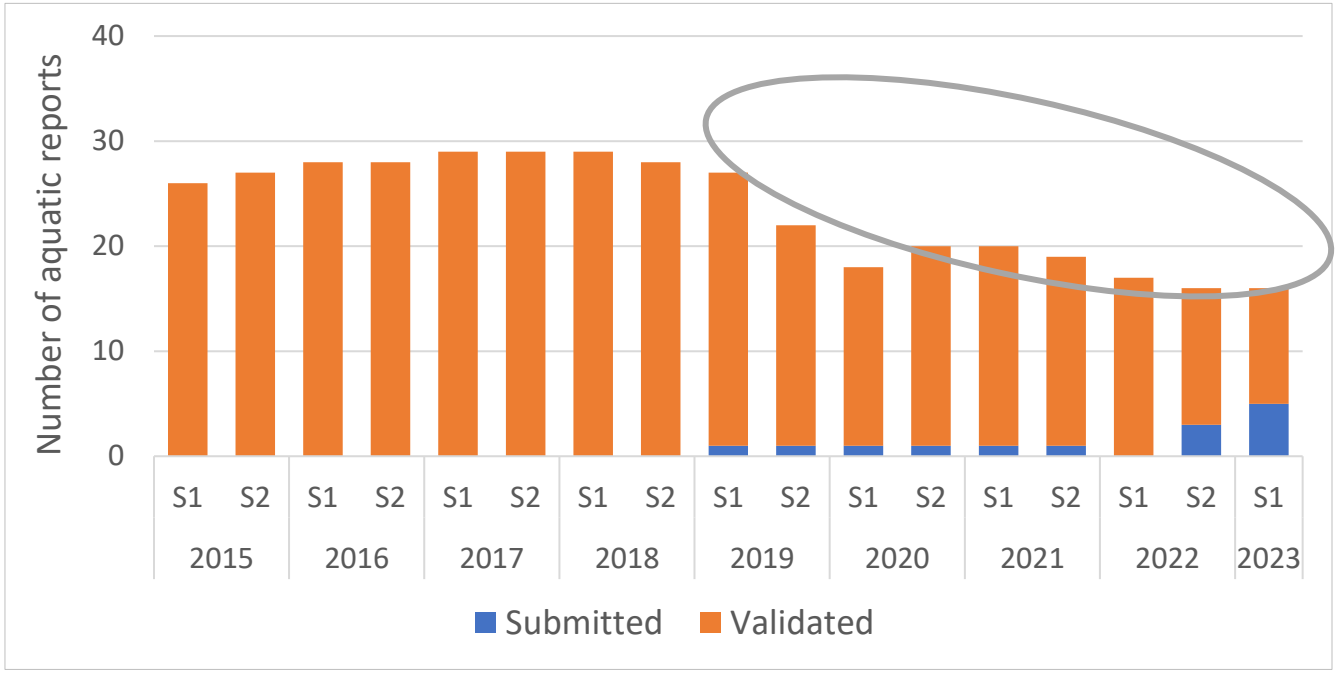
Veterinary Authorities shall, under the responsibility of the Delegate, send to the *Headquarters*:

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;

Monitoring module: six-monthly reports (SMR)

- 97 – 100% of terrestrial SMRs regularly submitted in the region up to 2019
- 70 – 80% of aquatic SMRs regularly submitted in the region up to 2019
- Ongoing efforts from WAHIAD to support countries in narrowing the reporting gap started in 2019-2020





WAHIS support and contact

How does WOAH support Members in notifying data?

TRAINING

Training activities
after Go-Live

Support desk

- https://wahis-support.woah.org

Support materials

- F.A.Q. Click here
- Video tutorials Click here

One-on-one training support

- Deepen understanding of new functionalities
- Highlight best practices between Focal Points
- Share difficulties with the trainers

Additional support

Assist in data extraction and analysis
Production of disease distribution maps upon request
Provide support at regional level with WAHIS RR/SRR champions

WAHIS catalogues of services

WAHIS Catalogue of services

- https://wahis-support.woah.org

Request one to one virtual session for: (i) Immediate notification and follow up report; (ii) Six monthly report;

Request weekly data extraction from Immediate notification and follow-up reports

Request the guiding tour on WAHIS Public interface and Analytics

Request more information about WAHIS APIs

Request to implement Annual map update or assist you to generate disease situation map

Are you interested to invite us to participate in your business event? Please let us know

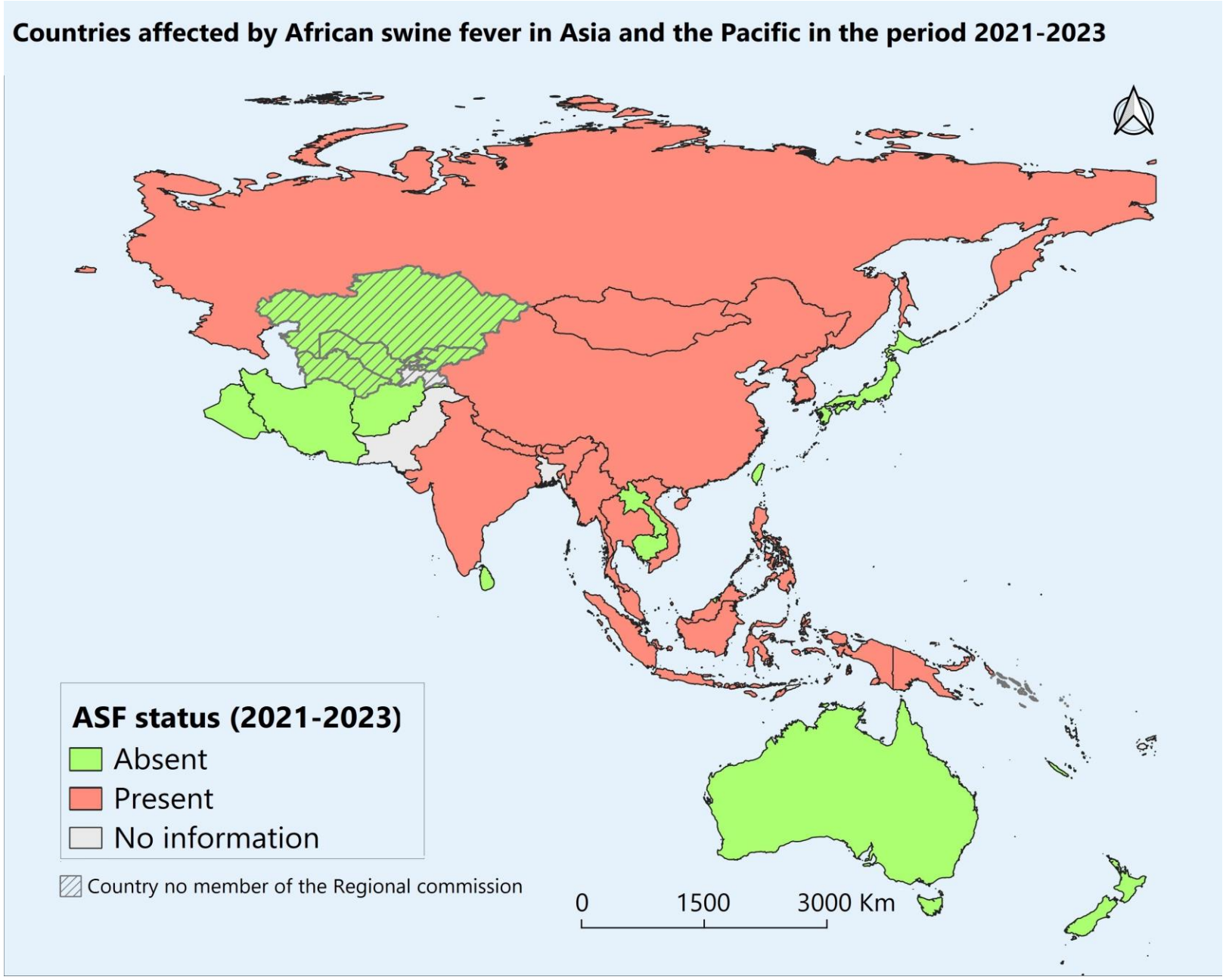
Animal disease situation in the region

1. **African swine fever (ASF)**
2. High pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI)
3. Foot and mouth disease (FMD)
4. Lumpy skin disease (LSD)
5. Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)

African swine fever: global picture in the region

Since 2021, ASF was reported as :

- **present** in 16 countries out of 35 during at least one semester
- **absent** in 15 countries
- **no information** in 4 countries



African swine fever: spread in the region

Between 01/2021 and 10/2023 in the region :

- **146** new events of ASF were reported
- Disease has spread to **6** new countries and **13** new administrative divisions within affected countries.

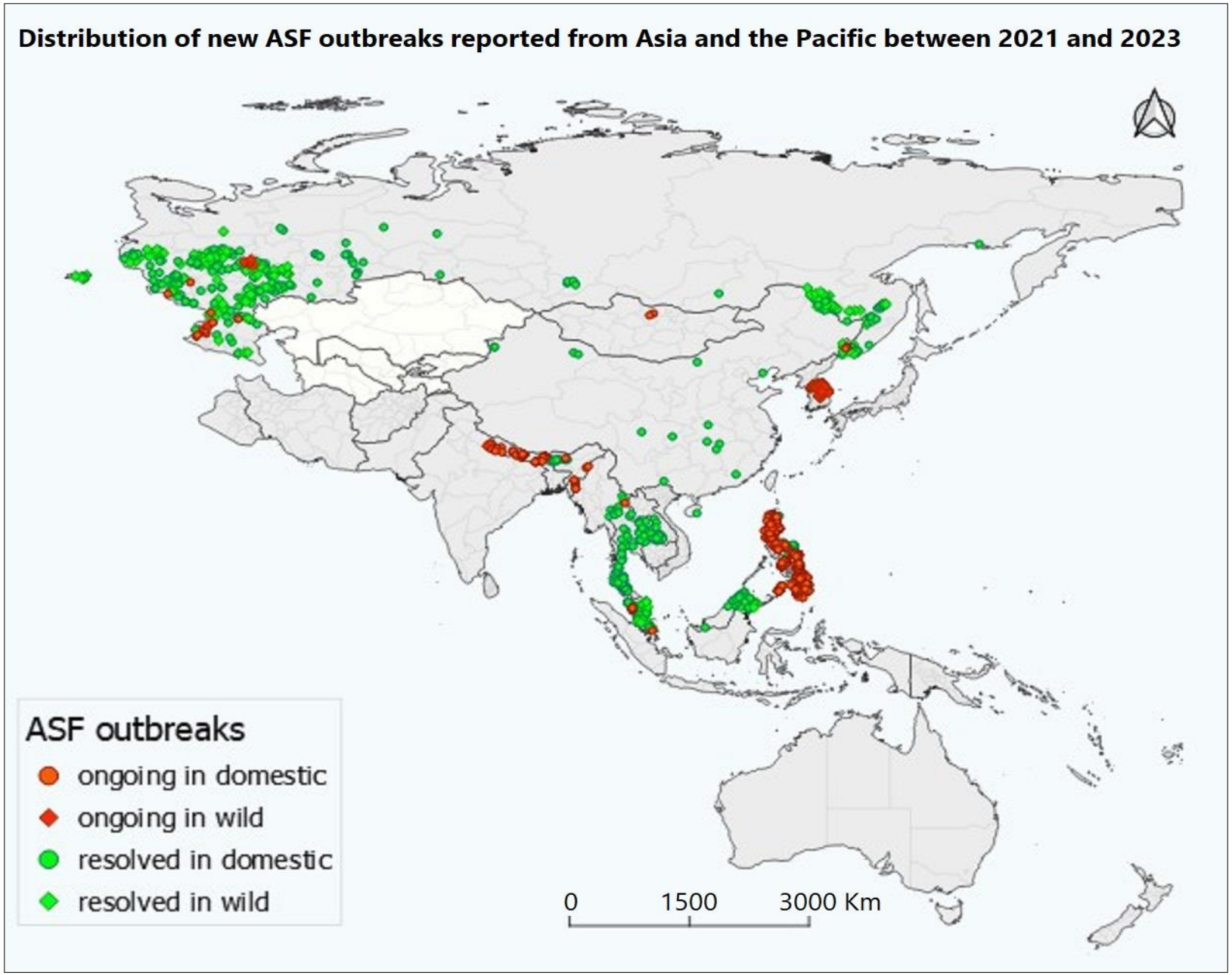
Reason for notification	2021	2022	2023
First occurrence in country	4	1	1
First occurrence in zone	8	1	4
Recurrence of disease	53	42	32

African swine fever: distribution and status of outbreaks

Since 2021 :

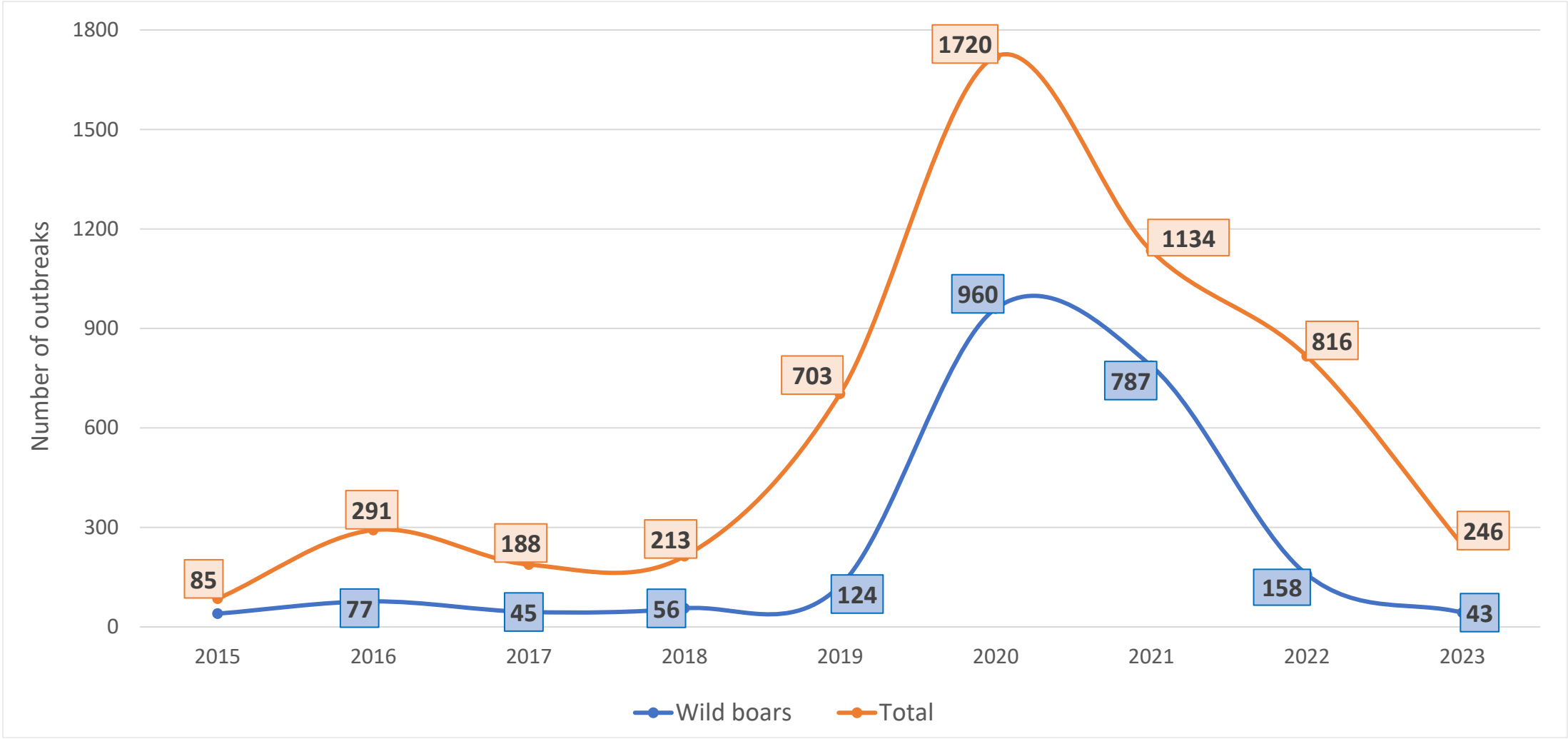
- 1st occurrence of ASF in Bhutan, Korea (Rep. of), Malaysia, Nepal, Singapore and Thailand

- 2276 ongoing outbreaks as of 10/2023



African swine fever : trend of outbreaks in the region

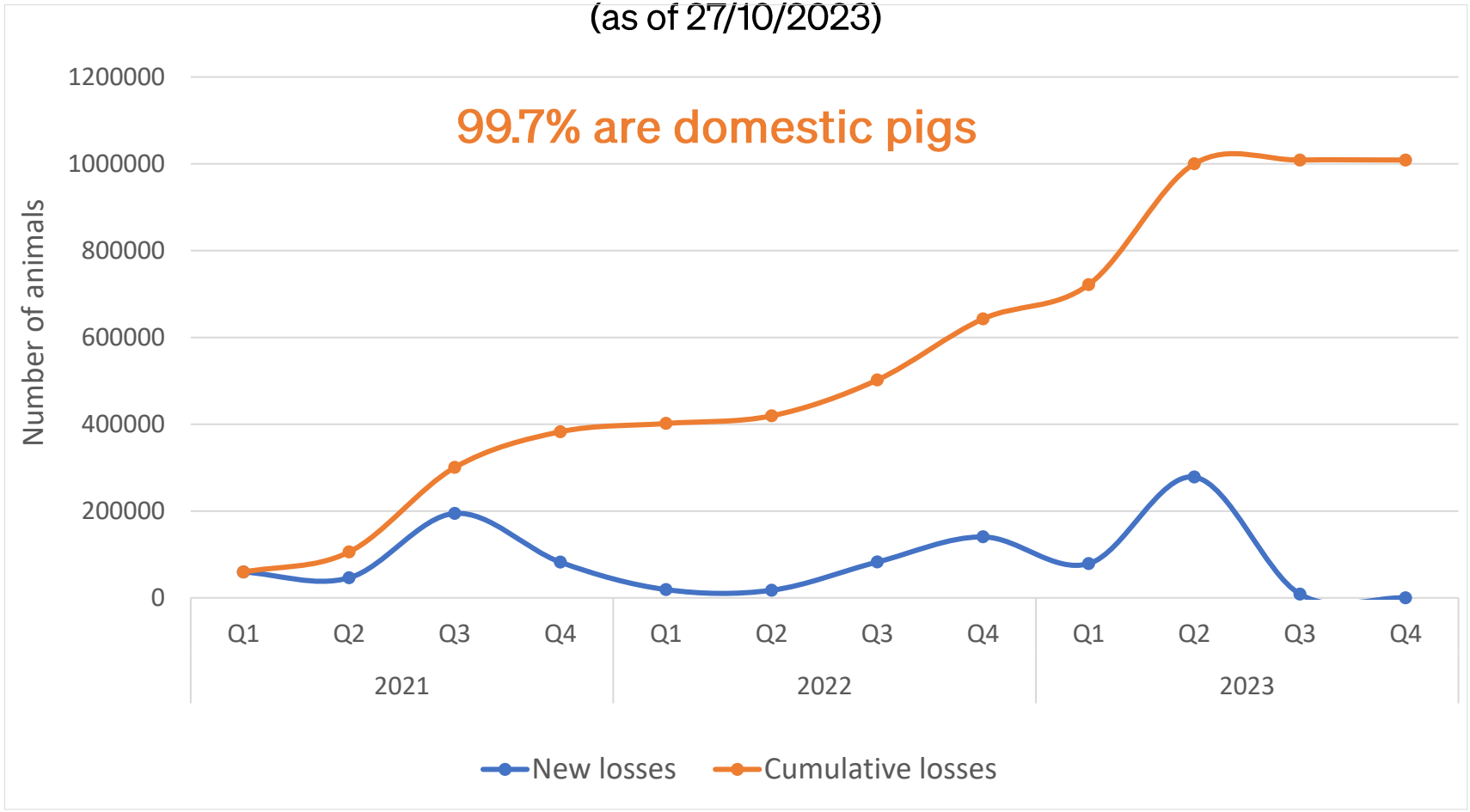
Evolution of new ASF outbreaks reported from Asia and the Pacific to WOAH through the Early Warning system (as of 27/10/2023)



African swine fever : animal losses

Important economic losses for the pig industry

Evolution of reported animal losses due ASF outbreaks since 2021 in Asia and the Pacific
(as of 27/10/2023)

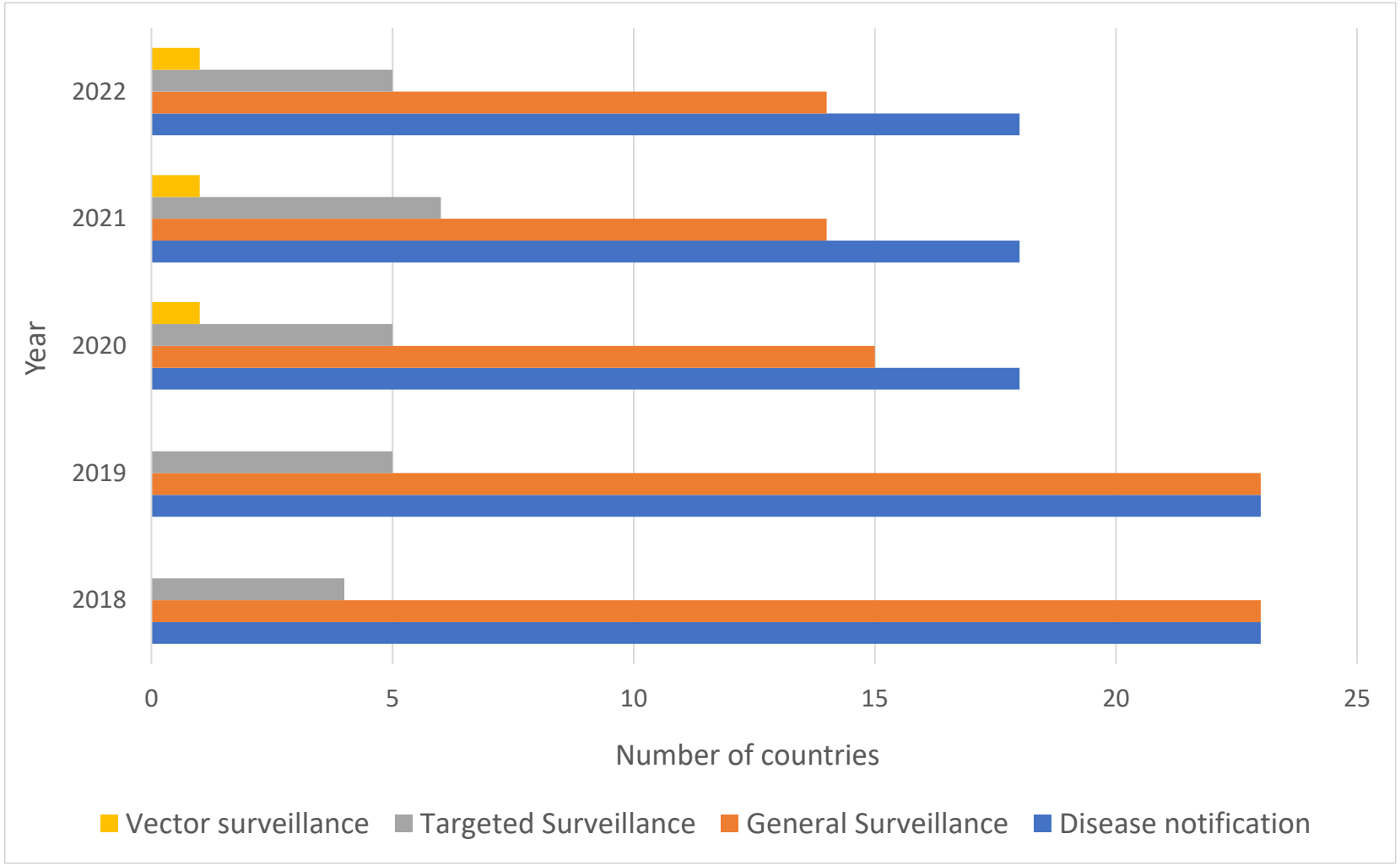


Losses are composed of dead animals added to those killed and disposed as control measure

African swine fever : surveillance in the region

- ASF under **surveillance** by 66% of Members in the region in 2019
- First reporting of **vector surveillance** by 2 countries in 2022
- **Official vaccination** carried out in most of the infected countries
- No country **self-declared free** from ASF in the region as of 11/2023

Surveillance measures applied to ASF by Members in the region



*** Incomplete data after 2018**

Animal disease situation in the region

1. African swine fever (ASF)
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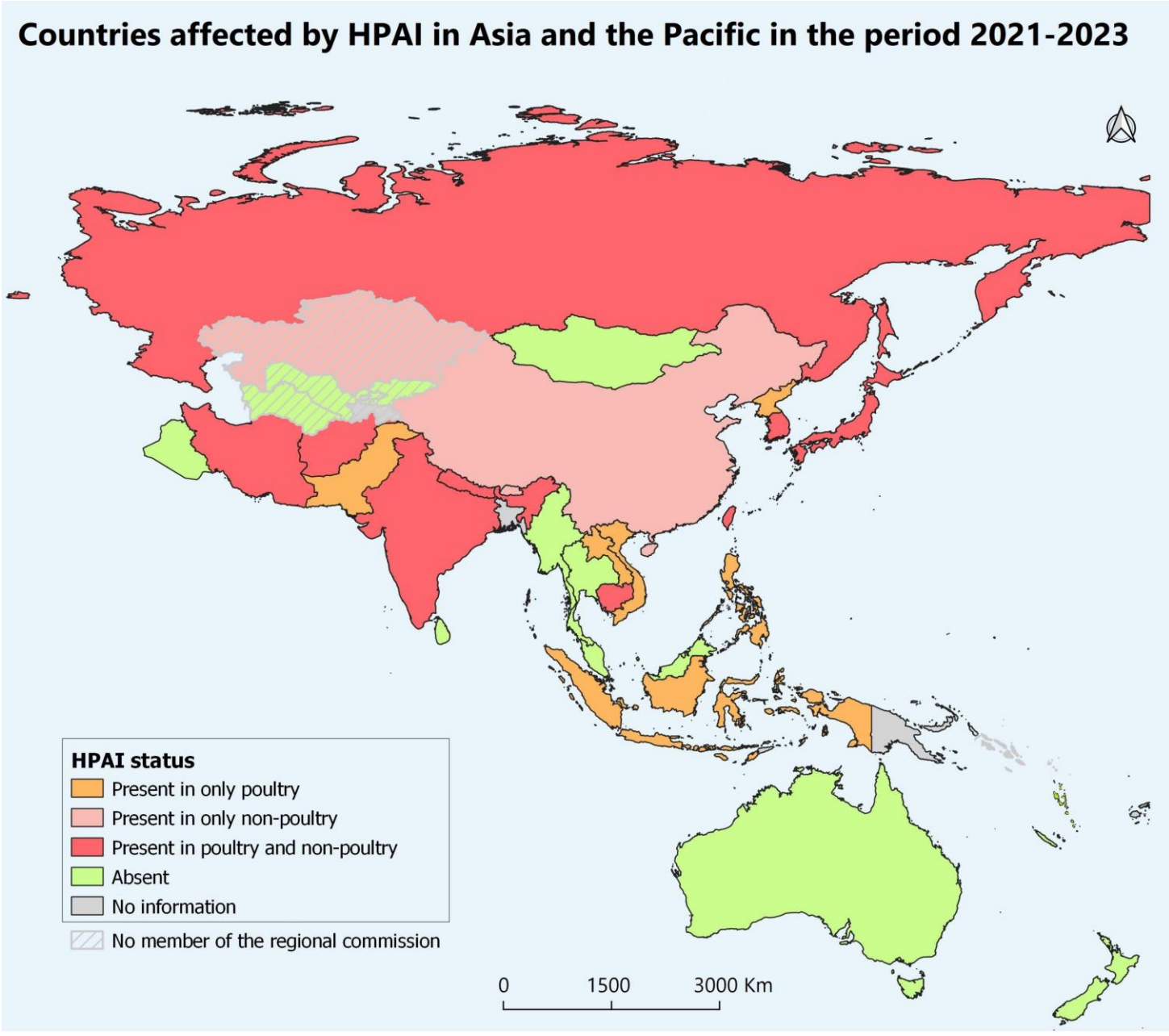
High pathogenicity avian influenza: global picture in the region

Since 2021, disease reported as:

- **absent** by 12 Members
- **present** by 17 of 35 Members, either in poultry or non-poultry

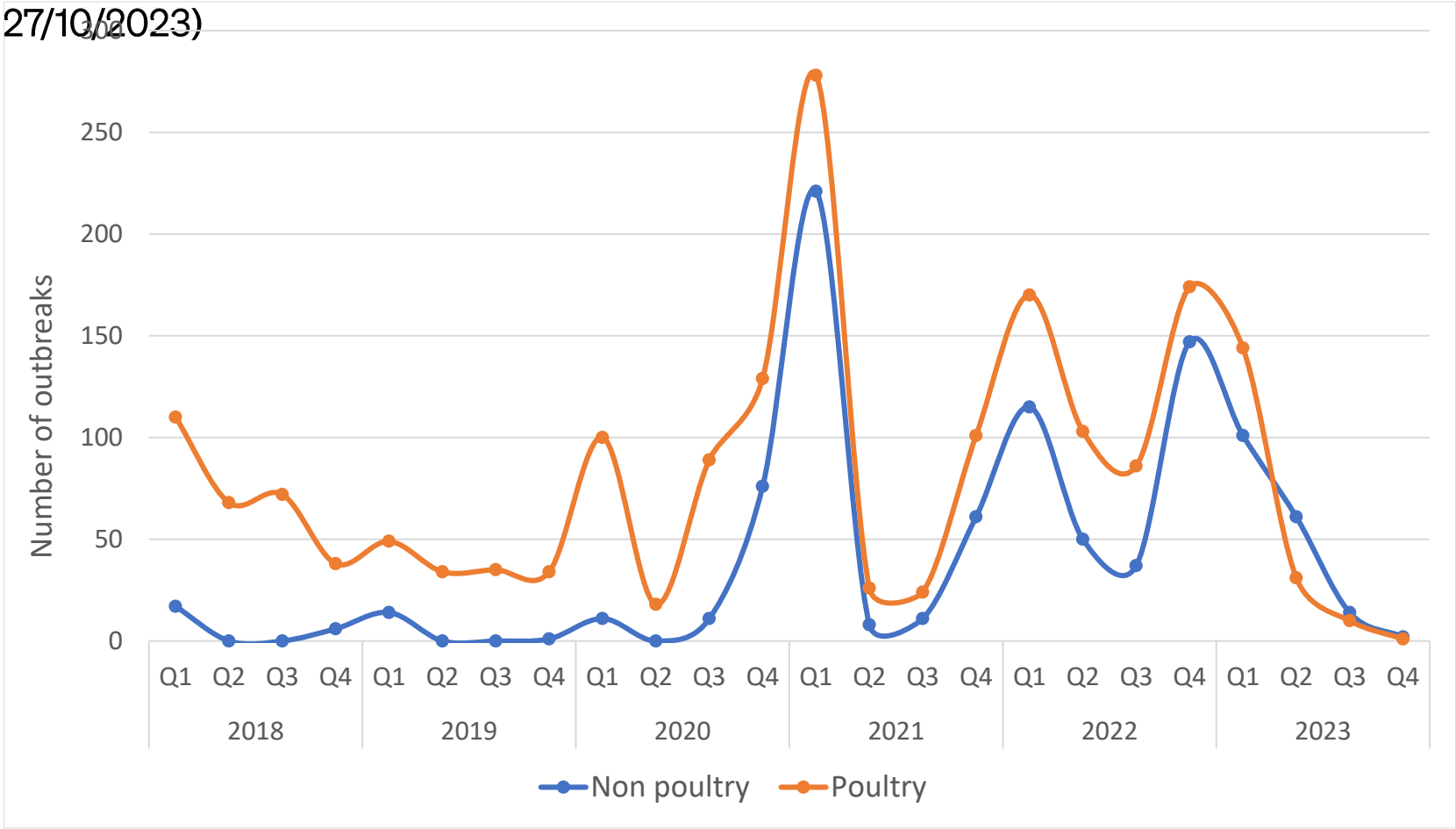


High pathogenicity avian influenza: trend of outbreaks

- Increase in Q4 up to peak in Q1 and then decreasing trend
- 2021 to 2023 : 11.2% of total outbreaks at global level
- 2021 → 2022 : +20%
- 2022 → 2023* : -40%

	Poultry	Non-poultry
H5N1	69.3%	62%
H5N8	18.2%	27.3%
Others (H5)	12.5%	10.7%

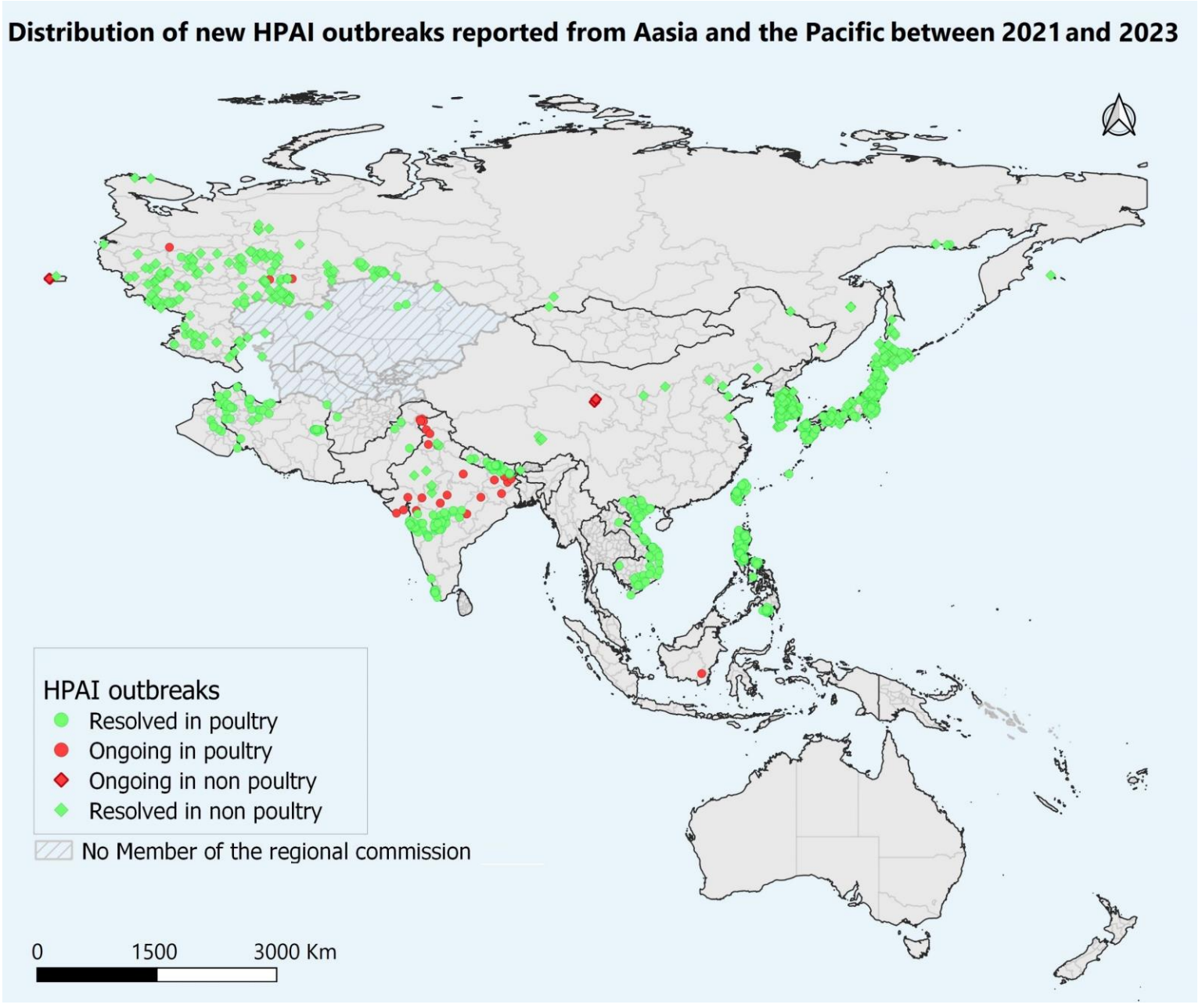
Evolution of HPAI new outbreaks reported in the region since 2018 (as of 27/10/2023)



High pathogenicity avian influenza: distribution of outbreaks

As of 27/10/2023 :

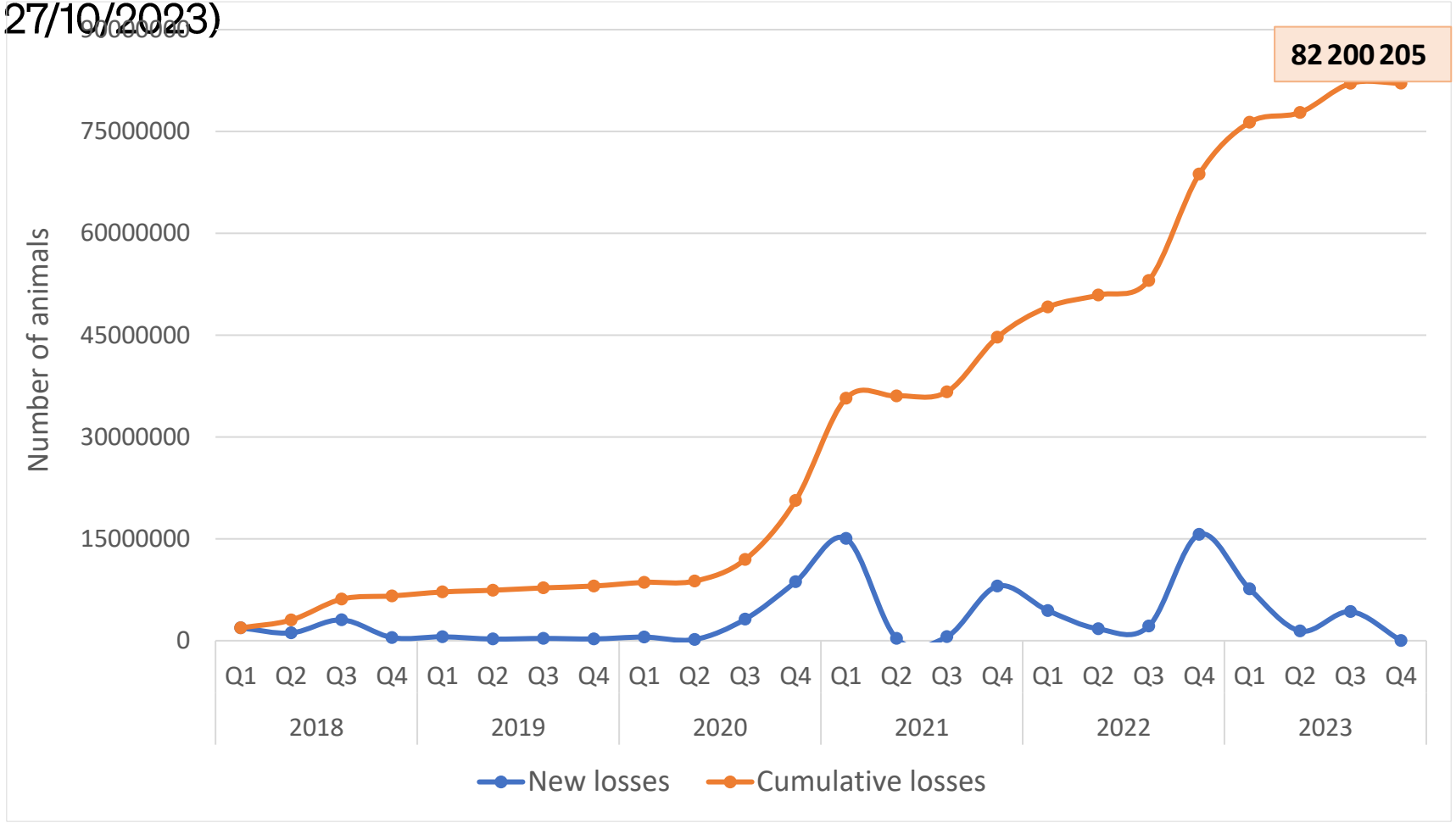
- 96% of outbreaks from 2021-2023 have been resolved
- outbreaks in mammals reported by China (People's Rep. of), Japan, Korea (Rep. of) and Russia



High pathogenicity avian influenza : animal losses

- 2021-2023 : 18% of total losses at global level
- 2021 → 2022 : -17%
- 2022 → 2023* : +60%
- Losses resulting in a huge **economic impact on the poultry industry**

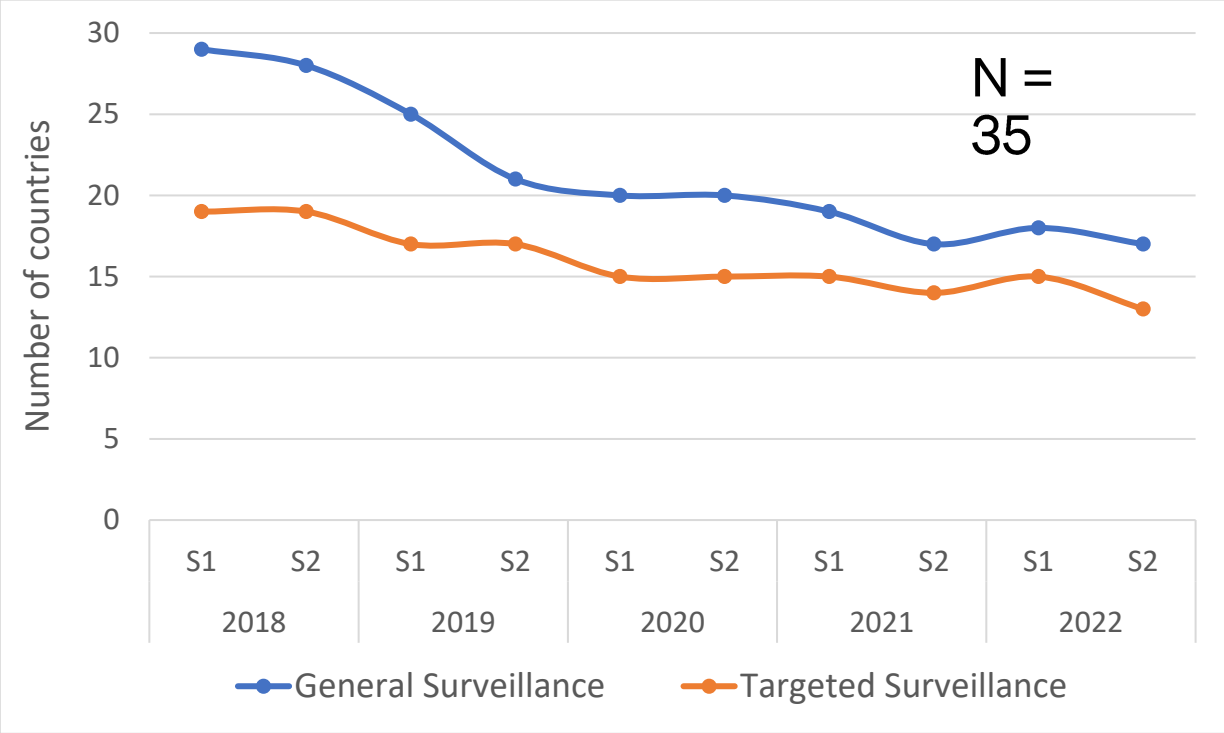
Evolution of animal losses due to HPAI in the region since 2018 (as of 27/10/2023)



High pathogenicity avian influenza: surveillance in the region

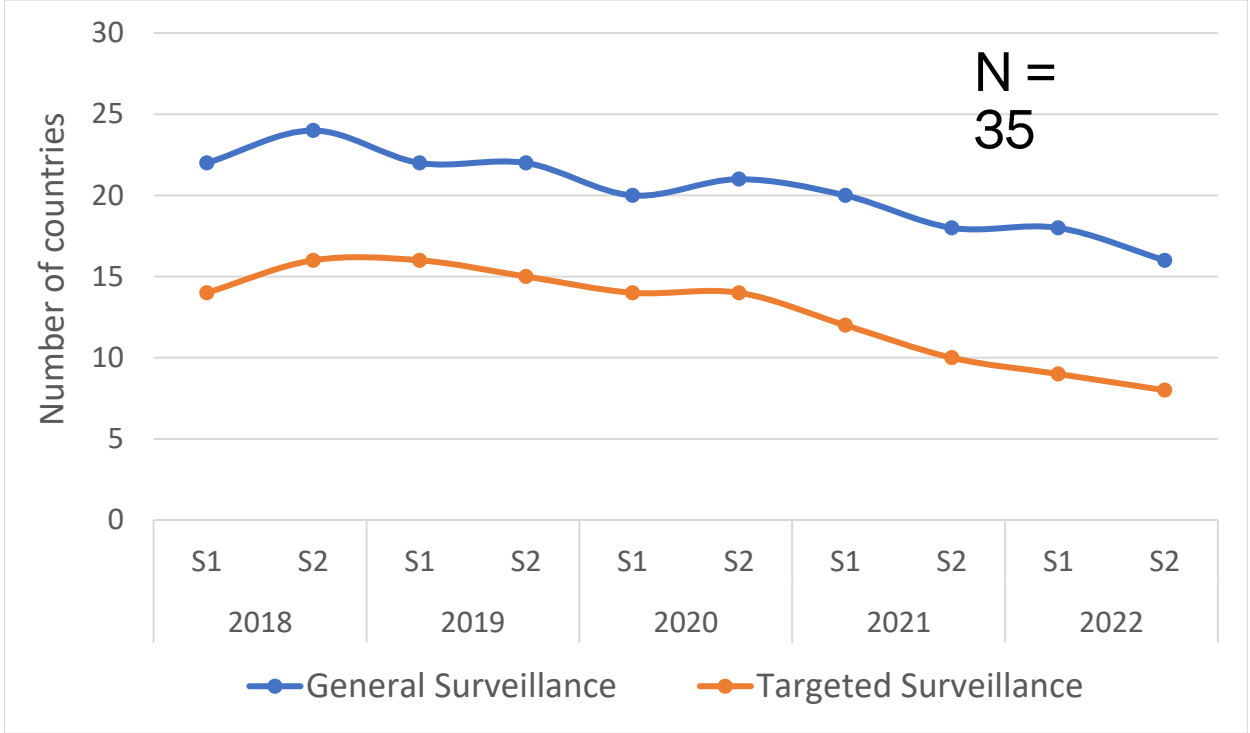
Numbers of countries applying surveillance measures for HPAI in the region

Poultry



- General surveillance: 83% of Members in 2018
- Targeted surveillance: 54% of Members in 2018

Non-poultry and wild birds



- General surveillance: 68% of Members in 2018
- Targeted surveillance: 45% of Members in 2018

*** Incomplete data after 2018**

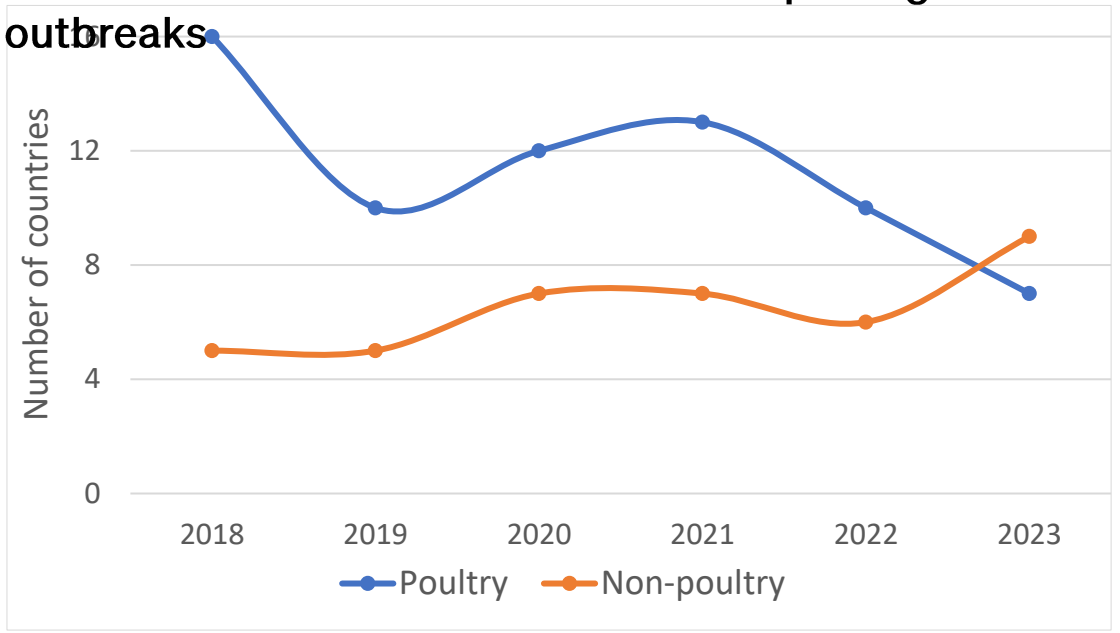
High pathogenicity avian influenza: evolution and control

As of 27/10/2023 :

- 35 IN submitted (only in 2023) of which 17 in new zones → **disease still spreading,** affecting new hosts or new strains detected

- **7** Members **self-declared free** from HPAI either for certain zones or the whole country

Evolution of the number of Members reporting new outbreaks



Member self-declared free	From	To	Country/zone/ compartment	Status
India	2023-07-20		Compartment	Active
Indonesia	2021-01-29		Compartment	Active
Japan	2023-05-13		Country	Active
Korea (Rep. of)	2023-05-16		Country	Active
Malaysia	2018-12-15		Country	Active
Sri Lanka	2012-11-20		Country	Active
Thailand	2009-02-11		Country	Active

High pathogenicity avian influenza: WOAH standards and vaccination

- The WOAH *Terrestrial Code* **recognises vaccination against AI as an effective complementary control tool** when a stamping out policy alone is not sufficient.

- WOAH Members are reminded that **vaccination does not affect the AI status of a free country or zone** if surveillance supports the absence of infection.

- The WOAH *Terrestrial Manual* **provides recommendations** on the production and minimum safety and efficacy requirements of **vaccines** as well as on surveillance methods for detecting infection in vaccinated flocks and animals.

- 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.

High pathogenicity avian influenza: WOAH standards and vaccination

Resolution n°28 adopted at the 90th General Session defines the path to address HPAI control considering recent epidemiological shifts, including the use of vaccination :

- Members adopt vaccine best practices (stewardship) and reassess on an ongoing basis the use of appropriately field-matched vaccine strains and the continuing need for update of vaccines.
- Vaccination requires the adaptation of surveillance for early detection, demonstration of freedom from HPAI, and monitoring of changes in circulating strains.
- Emphasise the importance of **transparency about disease occurrence**, the use of **vaccines** and **vaccination results**.

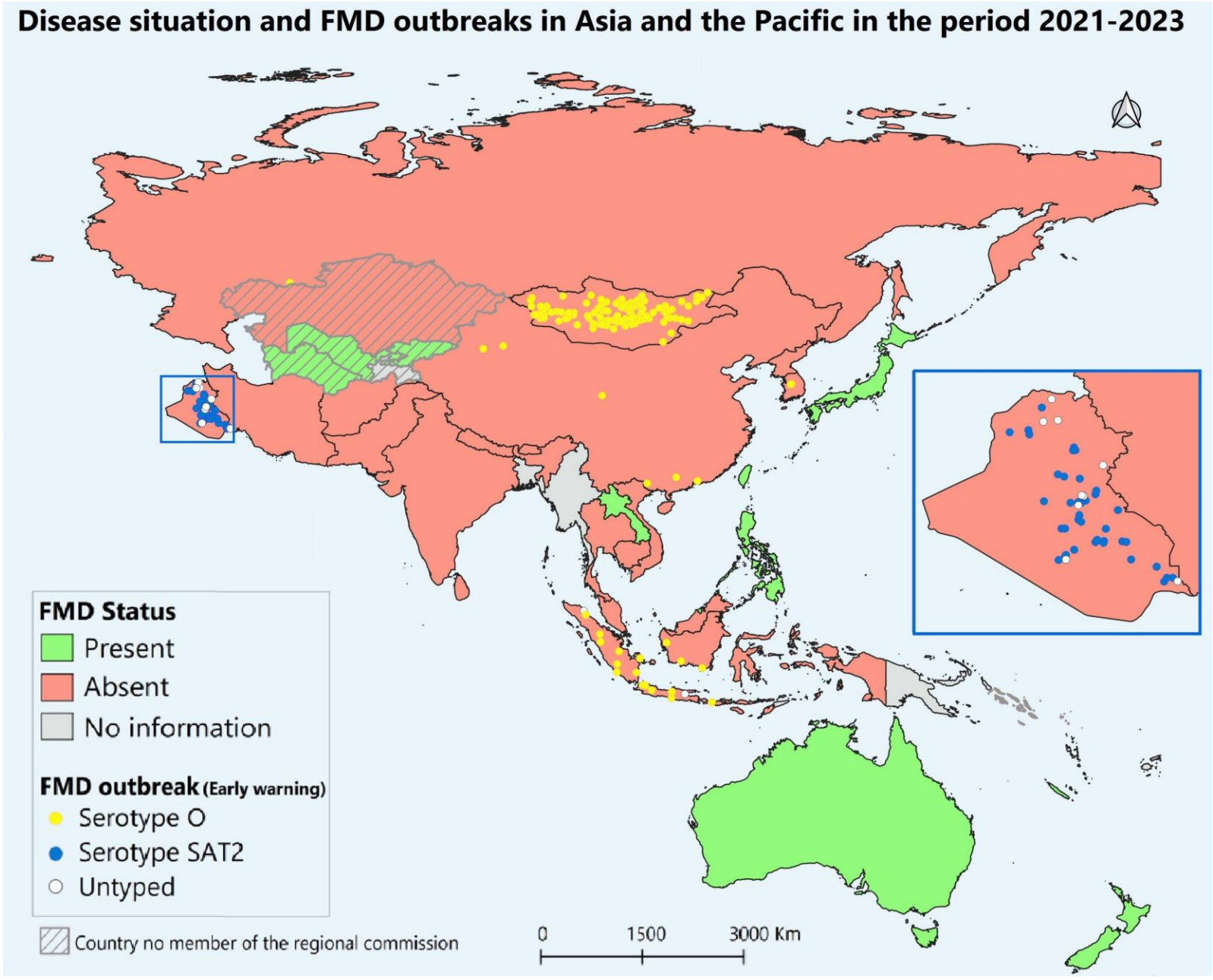
Animal disease situation in the region

1. African swine fever (ASF)
2. High pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI)
3. **Foot and mouth disease (FMD)**
4. Lumpy skin disease (LSD)
5. Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)

Foot and mouth disease: global picture in the region

Since 2021 according to six-monthly reports (SMRs), FMD was reported in the region as:

- **present** in 18 countries
- **absent** in 9
- **No information** in 8.

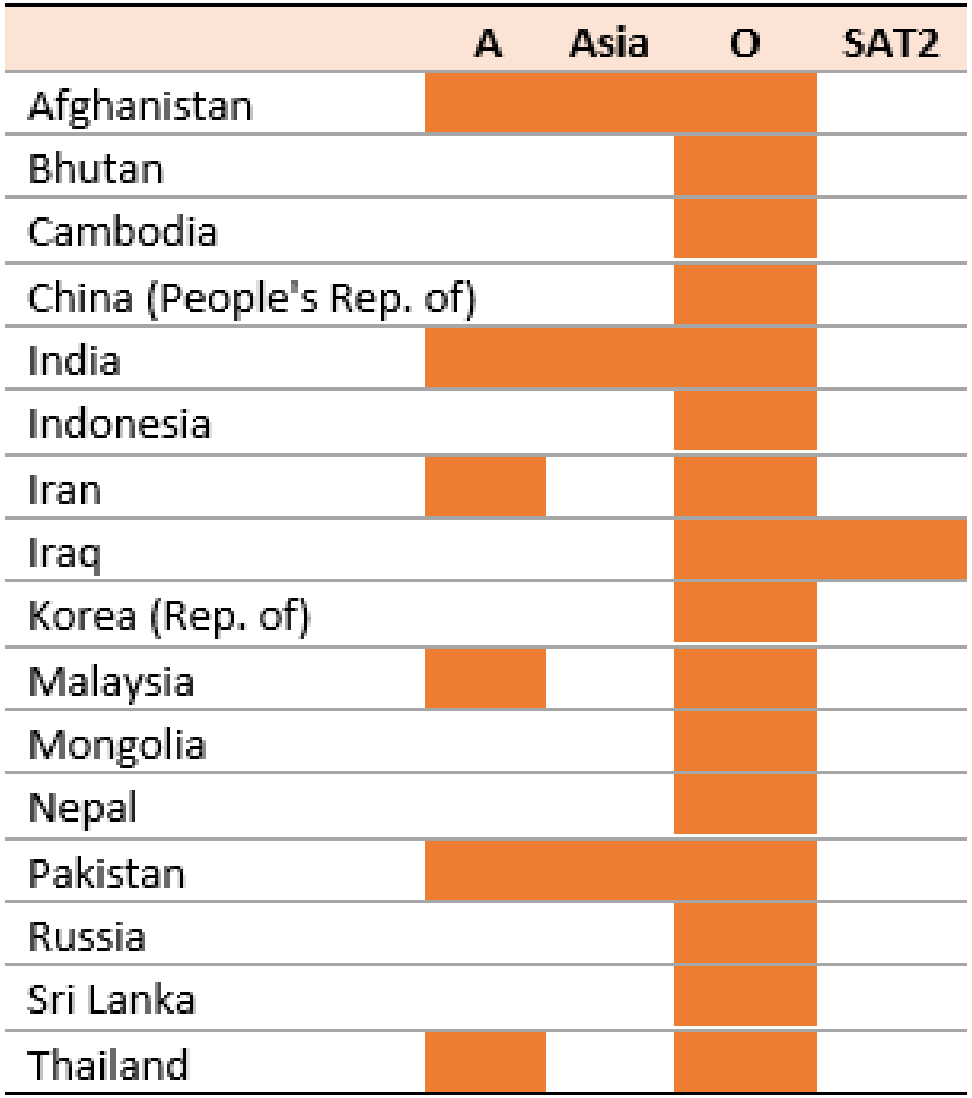


Foot and mouth disease: serotypes circulating in the region

Since 2021, China (People's Rep. of), Indonesia, Iraq, Korea (Rep. of), Mongolia and Russia reported through the Early warning system:

- 195 new outbreaks (serotype O and SAT2) → 213,682 cases
  - 54% from Mongolia
  - 26% from Iraq
- resulting in **2573** animal losses mostly composed of cattle

Distribution of FMD serotypes in the region

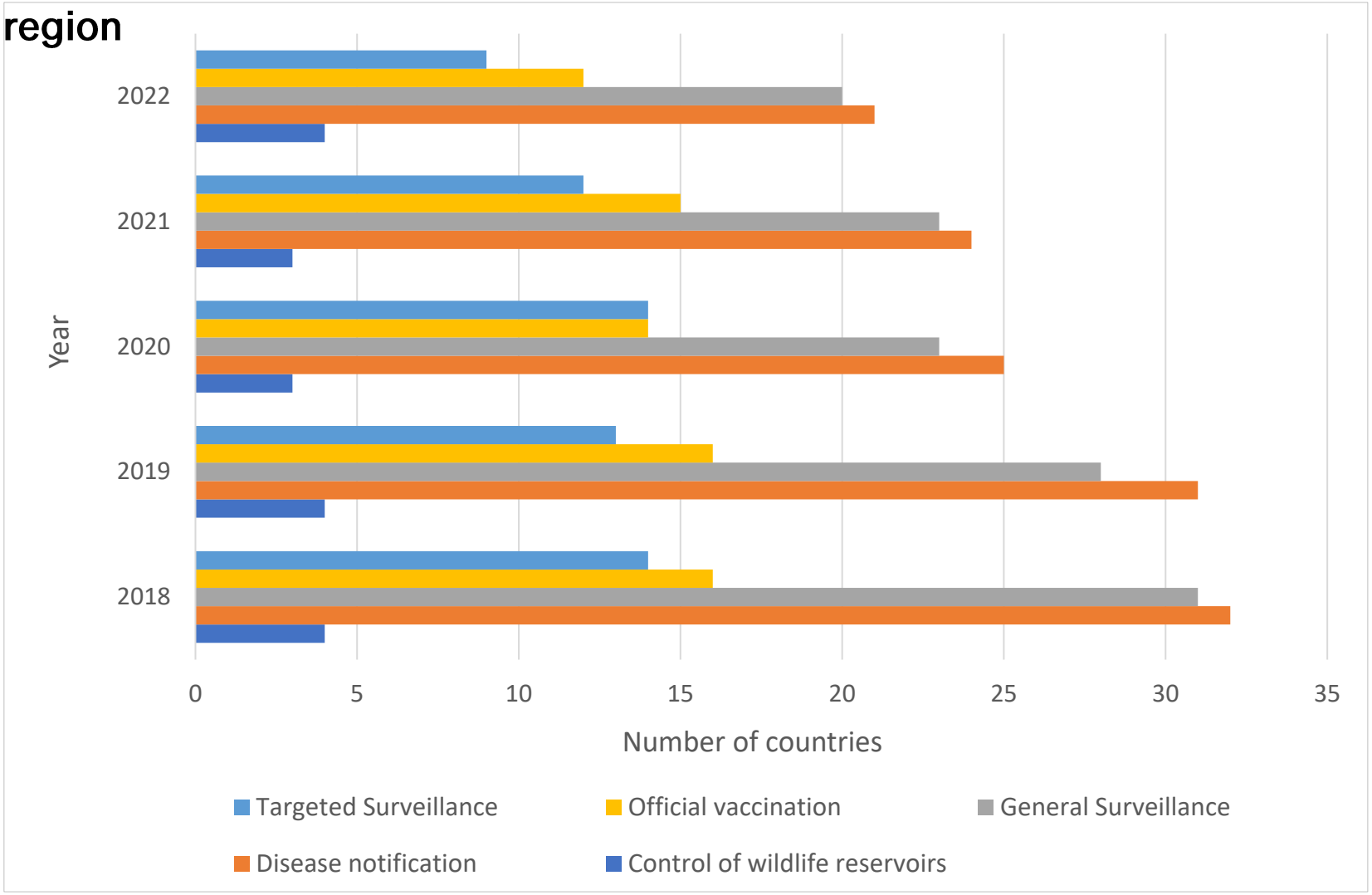


Untyped or pending in other infected countries

Foot and mouth disease: surveillance and vaccination

- FMD under **surveillance** by 90% of Members in the region.
- **Wild reservoirs** monitored in only 4 countries.
- **Official vaccination** carried out in most of the infected countries.

Control measures applied to FMD by Members in the region



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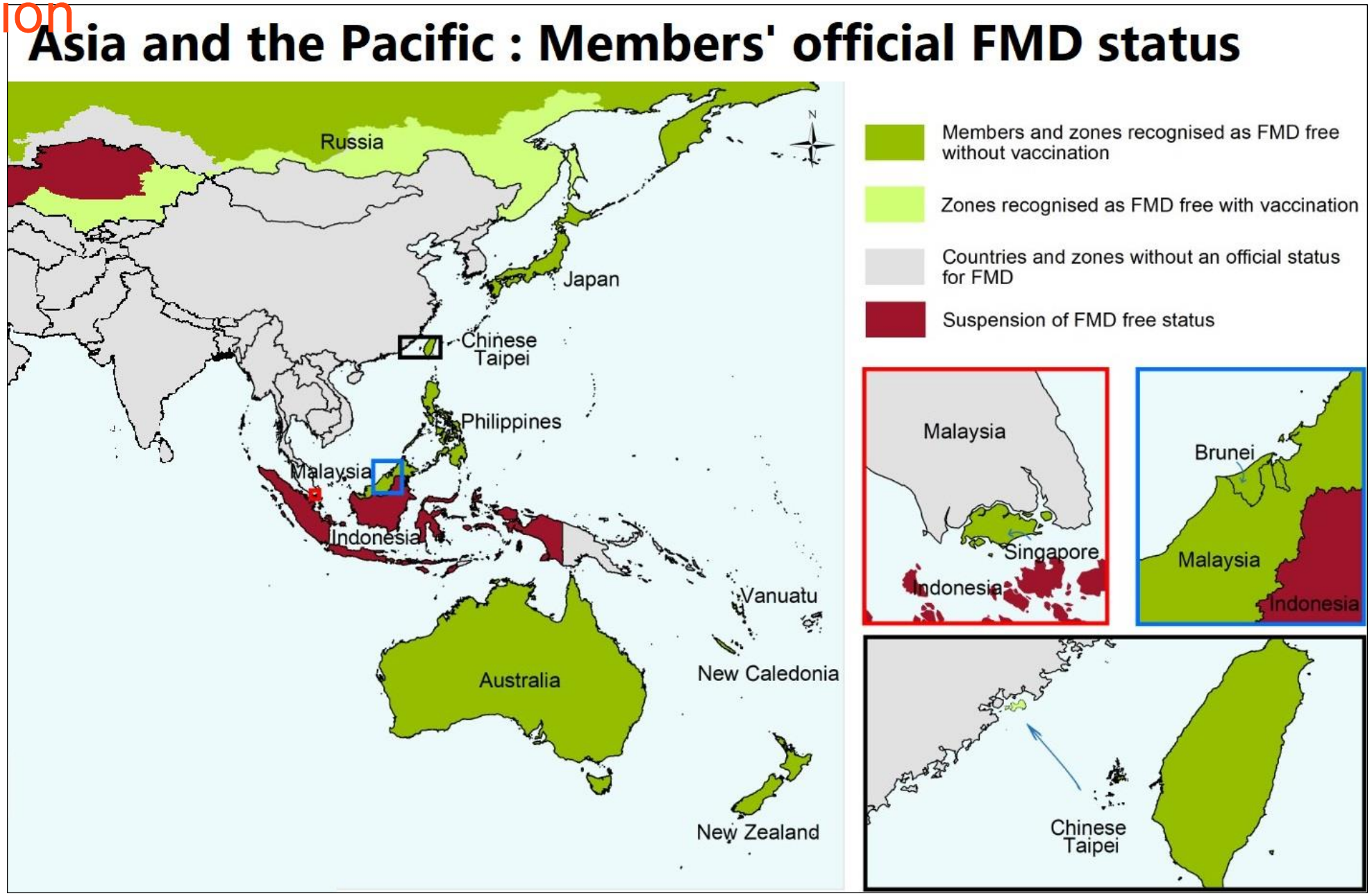
Foot and mouth disease: official statuses in the region



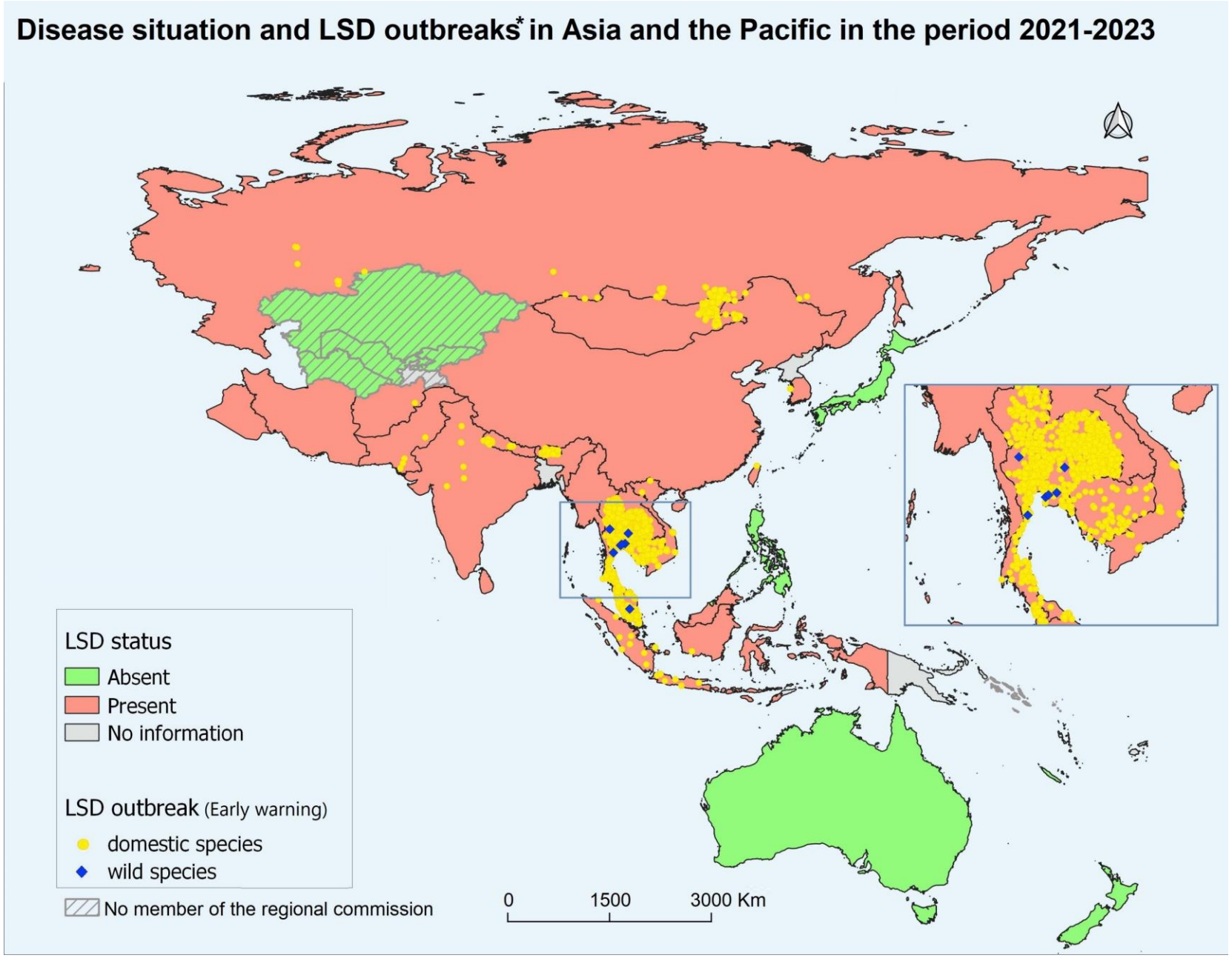
Animal disease situation in the region

1. African swine fever (ASF)
2. High pathogenicity avian influenza (HPAI)
3. Foot and mouth disease (FMD)
4. **Lumpy skin disease (LSD)**
5. Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)

Lumpy skin disease: global picture in the region

Since 2021 according to SMRs, LSD was reported in the region as:

- **present** by 21 countries
- **absent** by 6
- **no information** in 8.

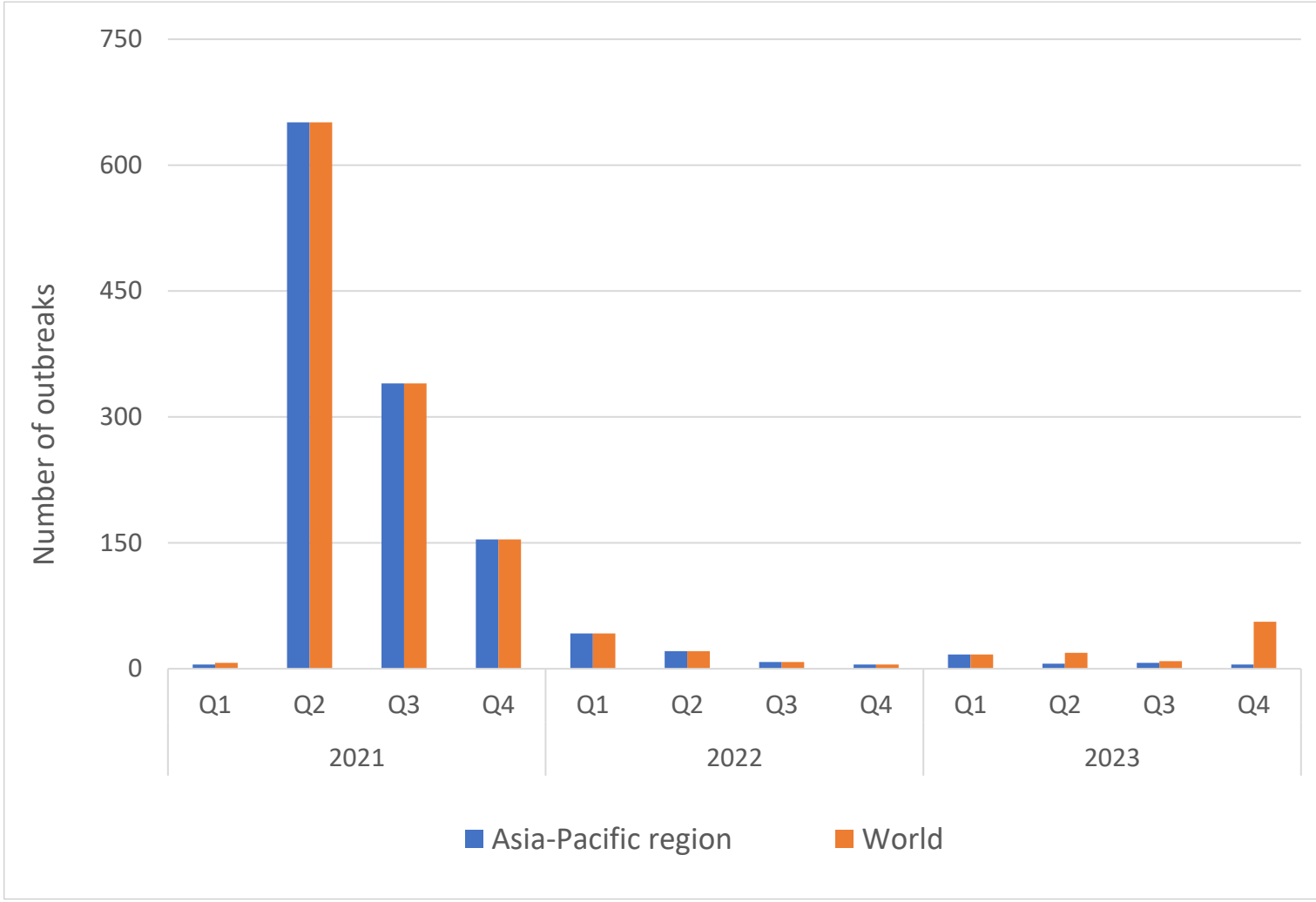


Lumpy skin disease: Trend of outbreaks in non endemic countries

Since 2021:

- **26 IN** submitted from the region
- **first occurrence** of the disease in **13** countries : Afghanistan, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Korea (Rep. of), Laos, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam
- disease spread to **new zones** in India and Russia.

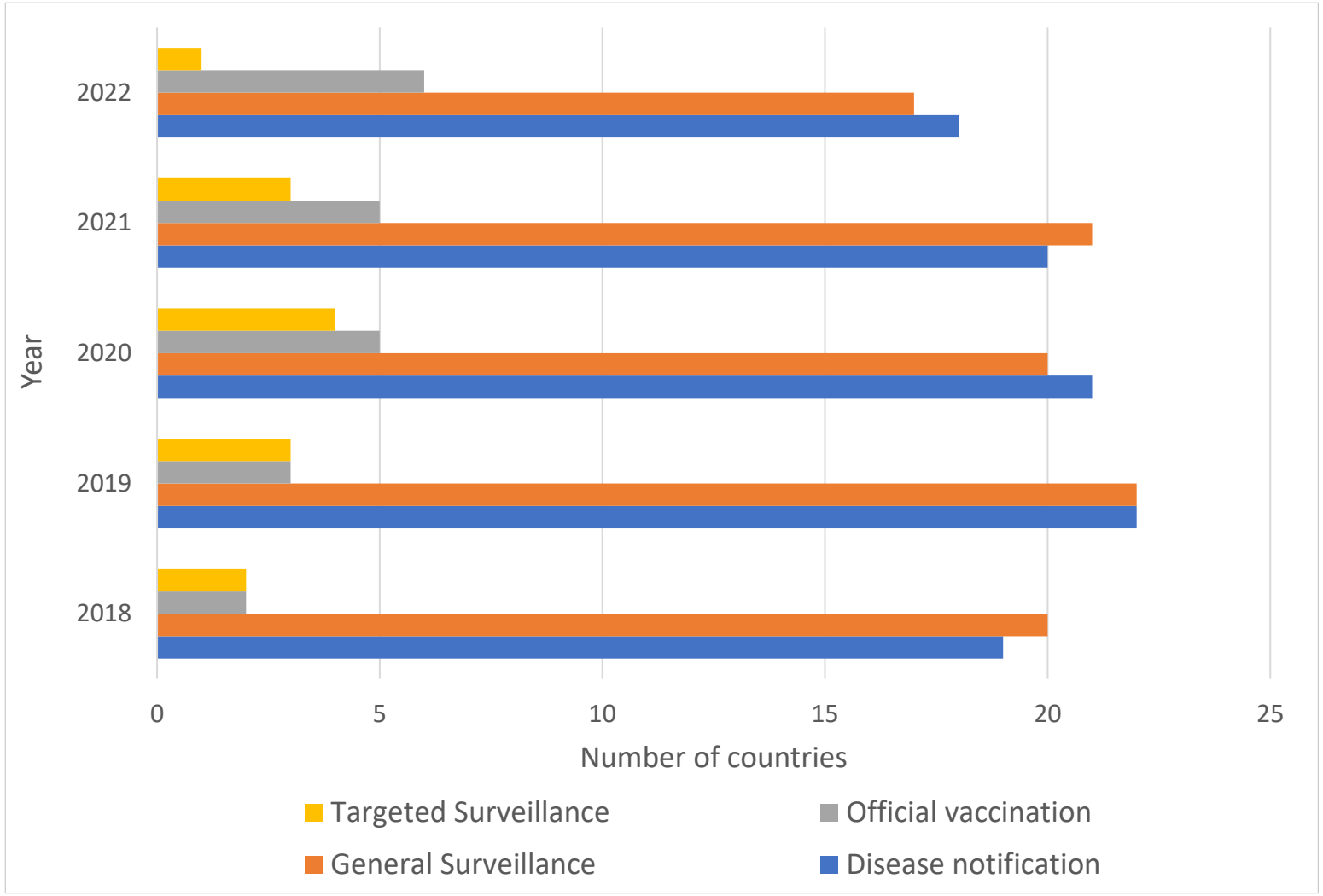
New outbreaks of LSD reported through WOAH Early warning system from Asia-Pacific and at global level



Lumpy skin disease: surveillance and vaccination

- 57 – 63% of Members in the region carrying out **surveillance** for the disease
- Numbers of Members carrying out **vaccination** slightly increasing

Control measures applied to LSD by Members in the region



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Animal disease situation in the region

1. African swine fever (ASF)
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3. Foot and mouth disease (FMD)
4. Lumpy skin disease (LSD)
5. **Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)**

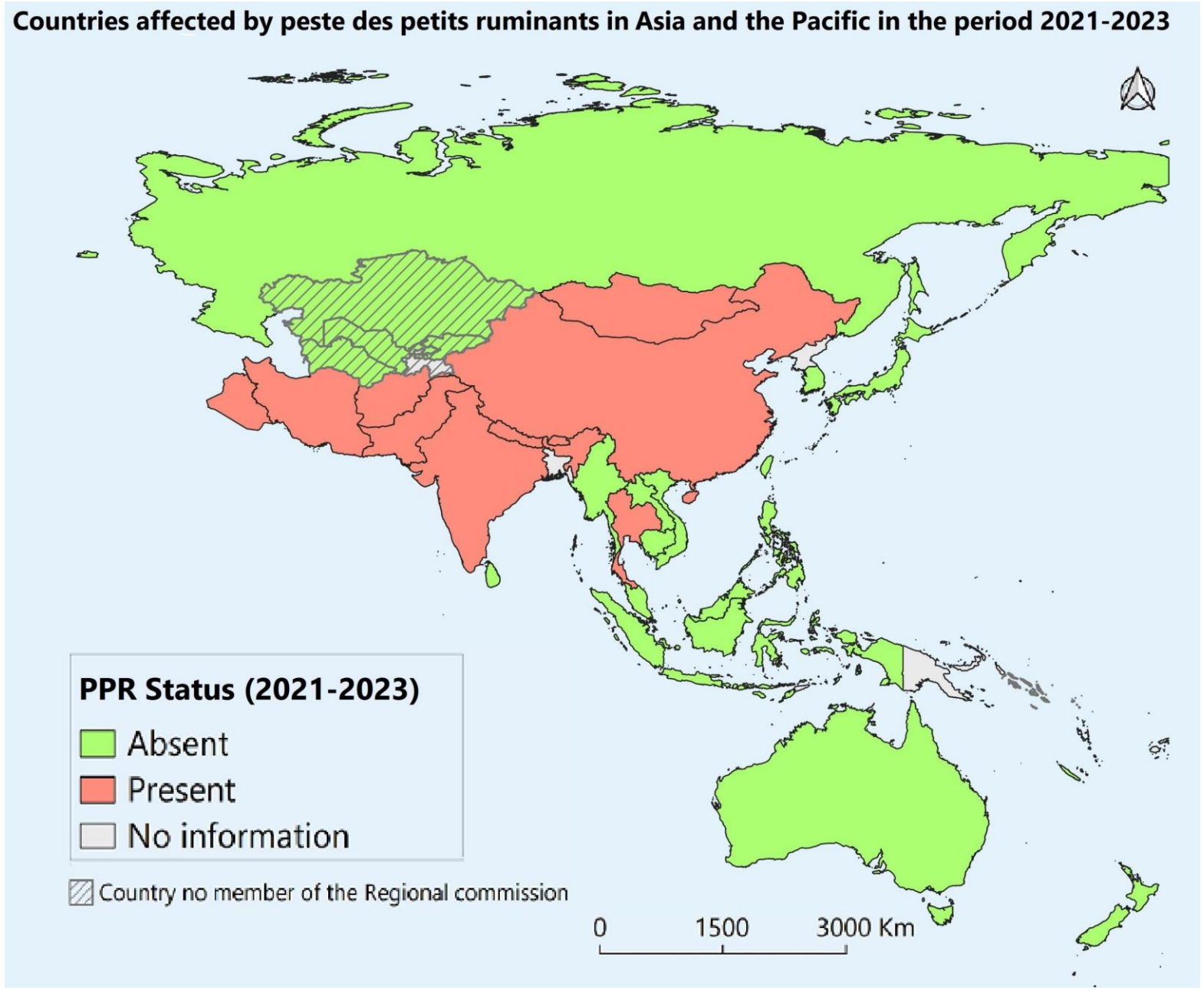
Peste des petits ruminants: global picture in the region

Since 2021 according to SMRs, PPR was reported in the region as:

- **present** in 11 countries
- **absent** in 17
- **no information** in 7.

Early warning reports from the region:

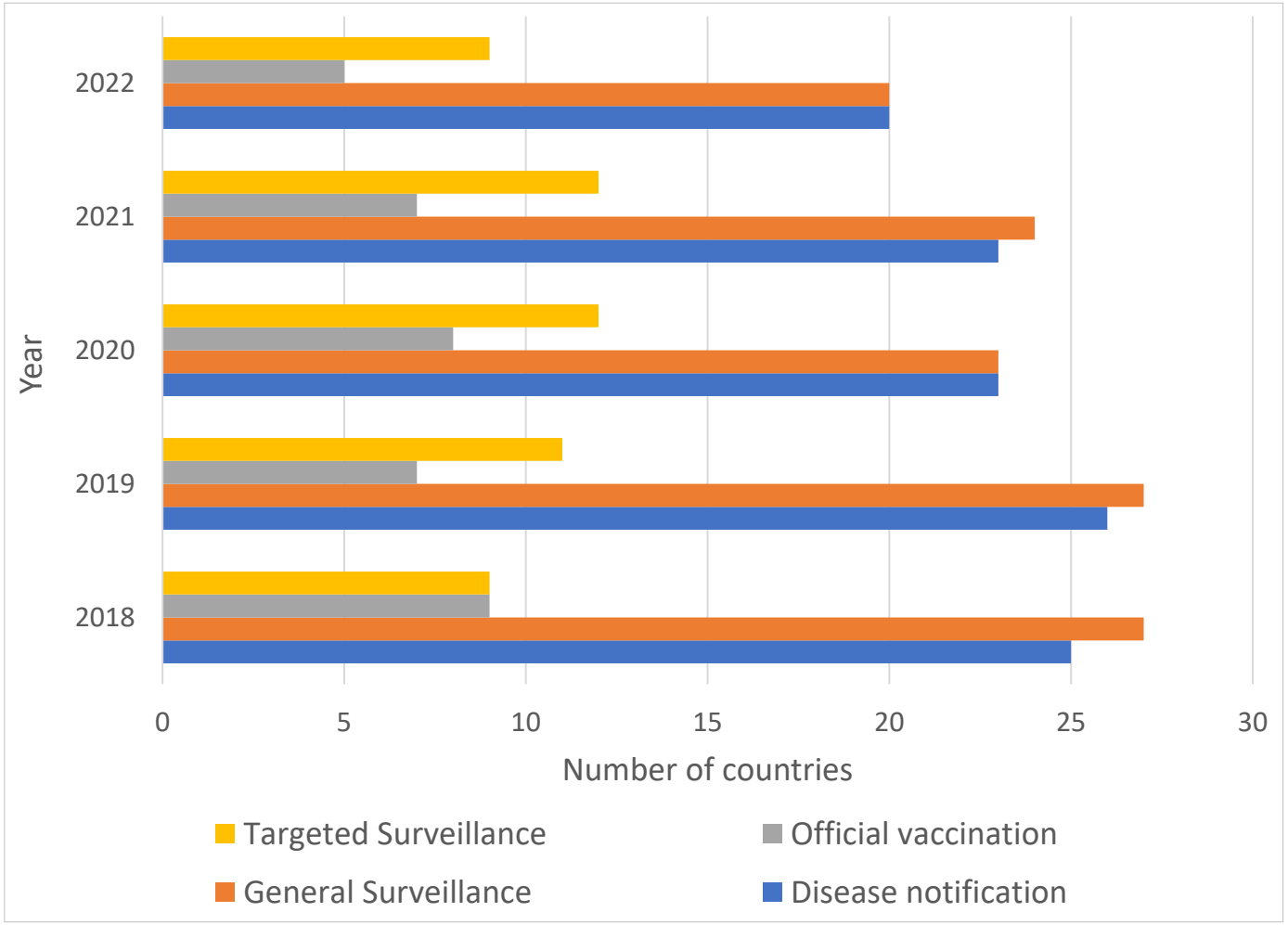
- Only 5 events notified to WOAH since 2005
- 2 events since 2021 (Mongolia and Thailand)
- China (People's Rep. of) and Maldives declared disease as stable in their countries.



Peste des petits ruminants: surveillance and vaccination

- 77% of Members in the region carrying out **surveillance** for the disease in 2018
- Less than 10 Members carrying out **vaccination**

Control measures applied to PPR by Members in the region



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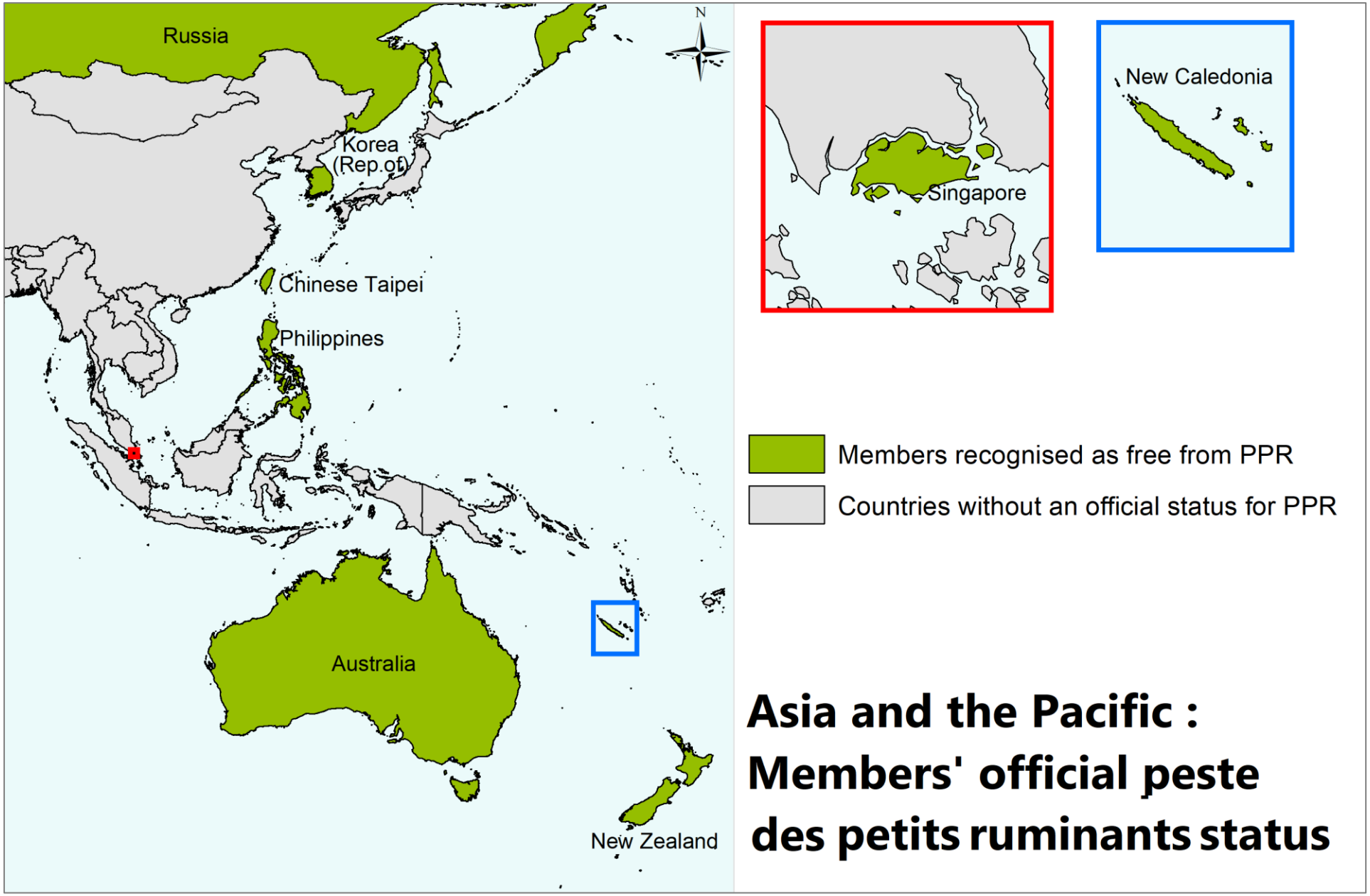
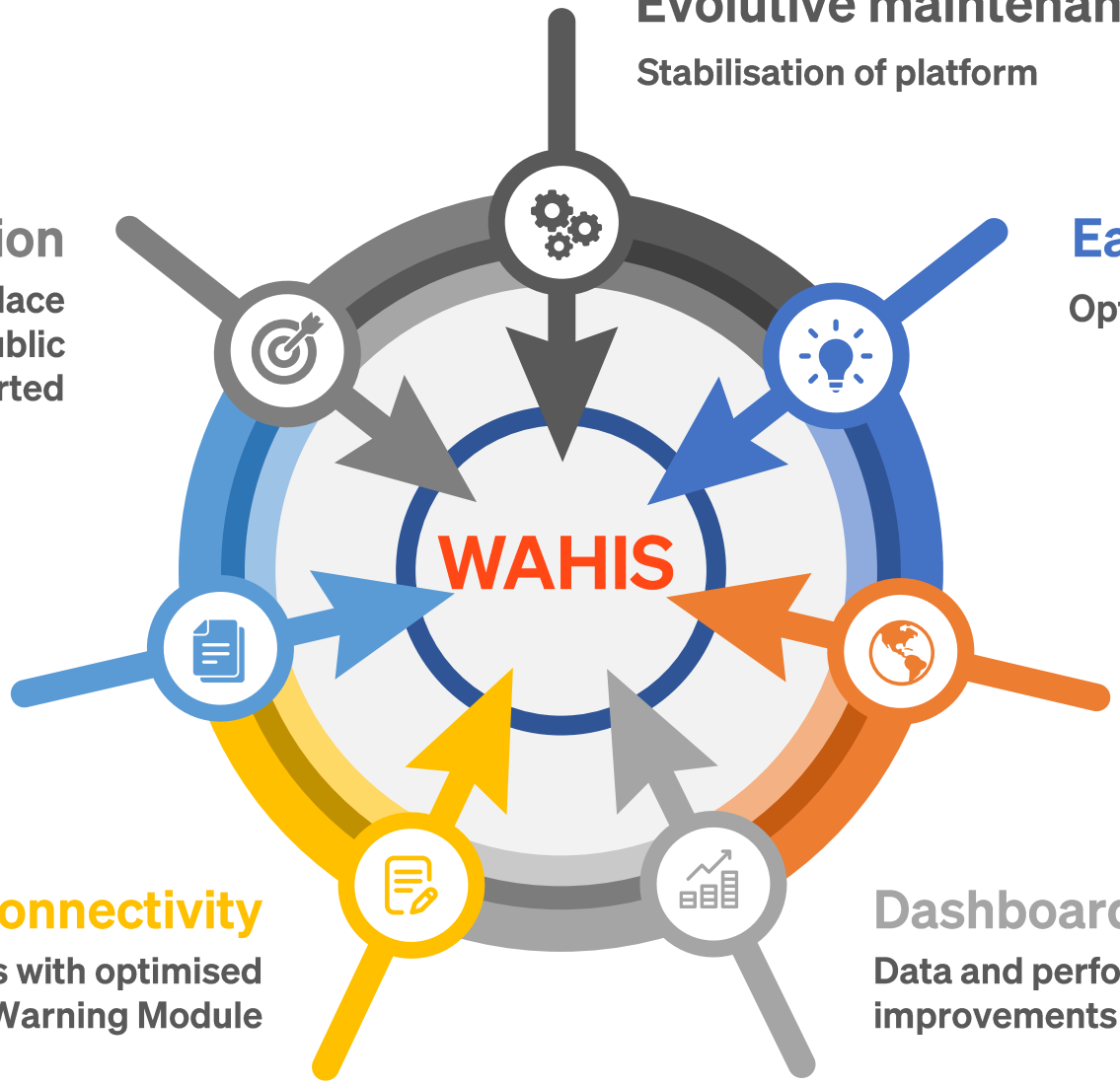
Peste des petits ruminants: official statuses in the region



WAHIS project update

WAHIS achievements in 2022



Evolutive maintenance

Stabilisation of platform

Weekly Data Extraction

Temporary solution put in place to bridge gap until public interconnection sorted

Early Warning Module

Optimisation delivered Sept 2022

Annual report

Scoping of needs ongoing

Mapping

Annual shapefiles updated

ADIS interconnectivity

Align APIs with optimised Early Warning Module

Dashboards

Data and performance improvements ongoing

What will happen in 2023 and 2024

WAHIS maintenance and evolution

01 ADIS interconnection
Expected end of 2023 – beg 2024

02 Early Warning module
Evolutive maintenance ongoing

03 Six-Monthly Report
Optimisation expected Q2 2024

04 Annual report
Delivery Q2 2024

05 Public Interface
Rebranding and optimisation Q2 2024

06 Dashboards
Optimisation and performance ongoing

07 Codification
Scoping for integration in WAHIS complete Q3 2023

Acknowledgements

Presentation prepared by:

- Dr Gregorie BAZIMO, Animal Health Information Officer, with the support of WAHIAD and WAHIS Project Teams

We gratefully acknowledge the contribution of all those who report to WOAH and make reporting possible, without whose efforts this presentation would not have been possible

- Report to WOAH:
  - ✓ Delegates and focal points
- Make reporting possible:
  - ✓ WAHIAD team
  - ✓ Regional and Sub-regional Representatives

Thank you

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