Healthy Animals, Healthy Human
Healthy World

FAO- WHO

Collaborative Approach to address
Zoonoses and Global Health Security

Satoko Otsu, otsus@who.int
Ken Inui ken.inui@fao.org
Pawin Padungtod, pawin.padungtod@fao.org
Our priority
Zoonoses & Emerging Infectious Diseases

Definition

• Zoonoses
  – Diseases caused by agents that can infect both animals and human (e.g. Ebola)

• Emerging Infectious Diseases (EIDs)
  – New host (e.g. Nipah)
  – New pathogen (e.g. H7N9)
  – New virulence factors (e.g. MRSA)

Priority Zoonotic Diseases in Viet Nam

• Avian influenza
• Anthrax
• Leptospirosis
• Streptococcus Suis
• Rabies
Avian influenza H7N9  
(as of November 2018)

**Hazard:** Influenza A(H7N9) virus with pandemic potential.  
**Country:** China; imported cases in Malaysia (1) and Canada (2).  
**Number of human cases:** 1,567 confirmed; 615 deaths (since February 2013).  
New findings in birds / environment since last update (05 September 2018): 0  
New human cases since last update (05 September 2018): 0
H7N9 Response Strategy for Viet Nam (FAO)

• Minimize the likelihood of entry of the virus to Vietnam through illegal import of poultry and poultry products.
  – Movement control

• Early detect and timely handle influenza A(H7N9) virus incursion
  – Enhanced surveillance through value chain
  – Simulation exercise
  – Stockpiling of response supplies

• Minimize the risk of influenza A (H7N9) virus infection in poultry flocks and human
  – Preparation for using H7 vaccine (bivalent H7/H5) to limit spread

• Minimize negative impacts on socio-economic development
  – Risk communication
Strengthening preparedness for H7N9 (WHO)

• Conduct joint risk assessment
  – GDPM, DAH, WHO, FAO, and US CDC on 21 Dec 2017

• Joint field assessment on local preparedness
  – Lang Son, Ha Giang, Lao Cai

• Support strengthening capacities of Provincial CDC/Preventive Medicine Center, and Point of Entry to detect and response H7N9
Lessons Learned from Experiences

- “Shock” is inevitable: The world has been called by a surprise due to EIDs (e.g. SARS, H1N1, Ebola, MERS...)
- No gold, but BETTER solution: Investment in core capacities and health security system strengthening during peaceful time
- Partnership makes a difference: as no single country or sector can manage alone
The Tripartite (FAO-OIE-WHO) Collaboration

**Common Vision**

A world capable of *preventing, detecting, containing, eliminating, and responding* to animal and public health risks attributable to *zoonoses* and animal diseases with an impact on food security through *multi-sectoral cooperation and strong partnerships*. 

---

*The FAO-OIE-WHO Collaboration*

Sharing responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces

A Tripartite Concept Note

April 2010

- Globally agreed legal framework for protecting global health security
- The joint commitment for shared responsibilities against disease spread, calling for:
  - National core capacity requirements for surveillance and response
  - Regional and international alert and response systems
Regional Tool to Support IHR
The Asia Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases and Public Health Emergencies (APSED III)

APSED III

Key Components of Zoonoses
‘Coordination mechanisms’
WHO – FAO Collaboration in Viet Nam

COORDINATION MECHANISMS
Joint Circular Guiding the Prevention and Control of Zoonotic Diseases (Circular 16)

- Jointly developed and approved by Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development in 2013
- Clarify roles and responsibilities for both animal and health sectors at all levels for better coordination and collaboration
- Regulated 5 priority zoonotic diseases
Joint Efforts for Implementation of Circular 16

- Develop Standard Operating Procedures for rabies prevention in coordination between animal health and human health sectors
- Jointly support increase rabies awareness of people and policy makers on rabies prevention and control through WRD celebration
- Development of surveillance guideline for Anthrax and Leptospirosis
- Build capacities and further strengthen collaboration between two sectors through joint training on investigation and response to zoonotic diseases outbreaks
- Develop risk communication plans at provincial level
WHO – FAO Collaboration in Viet Nam

SHARING SURVEILLANCE INFORMATION
Coordinated Surveillance for Influenza and Other Virus with Pandemic Potential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Human</th>
<th>Poultry</th>
<th>Pig</th>
<th>Wildlife</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hospital SARI/ILI (MOH/WHO/CDC)</td>
<td>Hospital EBS/IBS (MOH/WHO/CDC)</td>
<td>Human Illness Monitoring (PREDICT)</td>
<td>Influenza Surveillance (DAH/FAO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza Surveillance (DAH/FAO)</td>
<td>Wildlife Surveillance (PREDICT)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Coordinated Surveillance, named "LISN", added
More information sharing between and internally animal and health sectors
WHO – FAO Collaboration in Viet Nam

COORDINATED RESPONSE
Rabies in Viet Nam

- Endemic in country
- Almost exclusively cased by dog bites
- More than 400,000 PEP/year
- Human deaths from rabid dog bites is on rise
  - 74 cases in 2018

Figure: Rabies incidence risk in Viet Nam 2017

FREEDOM FROM DOG-MEDIATED HUMAN RABIES IS A GLOBAL PUBLIC GOOD.
Joint Response to Rabies in Viet Nam

- Training of Trainers programme on rabies control and prevention
- Development of joint messages and risk communication materials on rabies in both Vietnamese and ethnic minority language
- Conduct national/regional rabies meetings with all stakeholders
WHO – FAO Collaboration in Viet Nam

RISK REDUCTION
World Rabies Day

- Global campaign organized through a system of global partnerships
- Bring together all relevant partners in an effort to address rabies prevention and control
- Since 2012, FAO, WHO, MARD and MOH co-organized WRD
World Antibiotic Awareness Week

- Advocacy and communication campaign to raise awareness on antimicrobial resistance and call for actions across multiple sectors
- MOH, MARD, WHO, FAO have jointly organized since 2015
Way Forward

- **Anticipating health security threats**
  
  Majority of emerging diseases are zoonoses

- **Coordination and collaboration**
  
  Sustainable and effective mechanisms is vital

- **Advancing our collective ability**
  
  Investment during peace time
  
  - Early detection
  
  - Effective and timely response
Thank you for your attention!
Xin cảm ơn!