

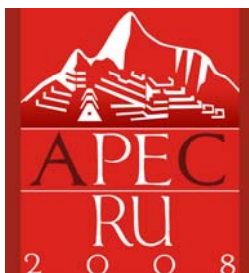


**Asia-Pacific
Economic Cooperation**

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The International Partnership on Avian and Pandemic Influenza

Submitted by: United States



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THE INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP ON AVIAN AND PANDEMIC INFLUENZA

International
Partnership on Avian
and Pandemic Influenza



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H5N1 Spread Rapidly

- ▣ First poultry cases in 1996, and in humans in 1997; reappeared in 2003
- ▣ Present in 16 countries as of January 2006
- ▣ 62 countries as of July 2008
- ▣ Disease becoming endemic (e.g. Indonesia and Egypt)
- ▣ So far, no pandemic: i.e., no sustained, efficient human-to-human transmission
- ▣ Worst-Case Scenario
 - Up to 142 million dead globally
 - World Bank estimates GDP loss of \$1.25 to \$2 trillion

International Partnership on Avian and Pandemic Influenza (IPAPI)

- IPAPI established in September 2005 to:
 - ▣ Combat spread of AI in poultry and global readiness for human PI by elevating issue on national agendas;
 - ▣ Coordinate efforts among donor and affected nations;
 - ▣ Mobilize and leverage resources;
 - ▣ Increase transparency and quality of surveillance, one of core principles; and
 - ▣ Build local capacity to identify, contain, and respond.

International Conferences

- ▣ IPAPI has been a key partner in supporting most of the major international conferences on avian and pandemic influenza over the past three years:
 - Washington (October 2005)
 - Beijing (January 2006)
 - Vienna (June 2006)
 - Bamako (December 2006)
 - New Delhi (December 2007)
 - Sharm el-Sheikh (planned for October 2008)

International Conferences

- In December 2007, roughly 750 delegates from 111 countries—including 40 ministers from the public health and animal health sectors—and 29 international and intergovernmental organizations attended the New Delhi International Ministerial Conference on Avian and Pandemic Influenza.
- The conferences have produced unprecedented international collaboration on animal and human health and an influx of contributions for avian and pandemic flu assistance worldwide.
- The IPAPI Core Group consists of Australia, Canada, European Union Presidency/European Commission, Japan, United Kingdom, and United States.

Challenges



- Government reluctance/inability to address avian influenza
- Smuggling of poultry and poultry products
- Poor biosecurity practices
- Inadequate veterinary, laboratory, and surveillance infrastructure
- Lack of national communications strategies

Challenges



- In addition to human deaths, the impact on global poultry industry has been severe.
- WHO Global Influenza Surveillance Network and sample/benefits sharing
- Need to improve and exercise national, regional and international pandemic preparedness plans

IPAPI's Role

- Through IPAPI, governments and international and regional organizations have been able to collaborate without the complications and expense of a formal bureaucratic organizational structure.
- Building on international cooperation on avian and pandemic influenza, the international community is now developing options for Implementing a Medium-term Strategy to Address Infectious Diseases at the Human/Animal/Ecosystem Interface.

Questions?

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