

# Meeting Report

## MEETING TO ACCELERATE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF NEGLECTED FOODBORNE PARASITIC ZOOSES IN SELECTED ASIAN COUNTRIES



16–18 October 2018

Luang Prabang, Lao People's Democratic Republic



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



World Health  
Organization

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
World Organisation for Animal Health  
World Health Organization

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## MEETING REPORT

Meeting to Accelerate Prevention and Control of Neglected Foodborne Parasitic  
Zoonoses in Selected Asian Countries

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## NOTE

The views expressed in this report are those of the participants of the Meeting to Accelerate Prevention and Control of Neglected Foodborne Parasitic Zoonoses in Selected Asian Countries and do not necessarily reflect the policies of the conveners.

Preparation of this report was led by the World Health Organization Regional Office for the Western Pacific in collaboration with the Regional Tripartite partners for those who participated in the Meeting to Accelerate Prevention and Control of Neglected Foodborne Parasitic Zoonoses in Selected Asian Countries in Luang Prabang, Lao People's Democratic Republic from 16 to 18 October 2018.

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Keywords: Foodborne diseases - prevention and control / Food safety / Zoonoses

## **ABBREVIATIONS**

ACIAR	Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research
CCA	cholangiocarcinoma
CL-SWASH	Community-led initiative to eliminate schistosomiasis through deworming humans and animals, and improving access to water and sanitation, and improved hygiene
ELISA	enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FBT	foodborne trematode
MDA	mass drug administration
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NTD	neglected tropical disease
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PCR	polymerase chain reaction
WAHIS	World Animal Health Information System
WASH	water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

## SUMMARY

The Meeting to Accelerate Prevention and Control of Neglected Foodborne Parasitic Zoonoses in Selected Asian Countries was held in Luang Prabang, Lao People's Democratic Republic, on 16-18 October 2018. In addition to nine temporary advisers, the meeting was attended by: 40 national focal points of neglected tropical diseases, animal health, food safety, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes from 14 countries; representatives from seven partner agencies; and 16 representatives from the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) at global, regional and country levels.

The meeting provided valuable opportunities to bring together different sectors involved in the prevention and control of neglected foodborne parasitic zoonoses – public health, animal health, food safety, and WASH. The meeting participants shared insights, experiences and updates on new guidance and development to accelerate the prevention and control of neglected foodborne parasitic zoonoses, particularly taeniasis/cysticercosis, echinococcosis and foodborne trematode infections. The meeting also included a field trip to a local pig slaughterhouse, a fish and meat market, and a community where pigs are raised at the household level. These visits illustrated the reality of animal production, food safety and hygiene practices in rural communities in Asia. The meeting also provided an opportunity to develop the first sets of food safety risk communications, as well as country-specific action plans to accelerate the prevention and control of neglected foodborne parasitic zoonoses.

The meeting participants agreed to strengthen political commitment through high-level advocacy and push forward with cross-sectoral collaboration to develop a multisectoral road map to accelerate the prevention and control of neglected foodborne parasitic zoonoses. They were also encouraged to identify practical, feasible and cost-effective interventions and monitoring and evaluation approaches for assessing impacts of interventions in the local context and explore opportunities for aligning implementation with ongoing programmes or activities.

The OIE–FAO–WHO Tripartite was requested to continue providing technical support and guidance and facilitate cross-sectoral collaboration among public health, animal health, food safety and WASH sectors at national and regional levels by identifying and engaging relevant partners to accelerate the prevention and control of neglected foodborne parasitic zoonoses, and develop a network for the control of neglected foodborne parasitic zoonoses to facilitate sharing of experience across countries.

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Meeting organization**

The Meeting to Accelerate Prevention and Control of Neglected Foodborne Parasitic Zoonoses in Selected Asian Countries was held in Luang Prabang, Lao People's Democratic Republic on 16-18 October 2018. In addition to nine temporary advisers, the meeting was attended by: 40 national focal points of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), animal health, food safety and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programmes from 14 countries; representatives from seven partner agencies; and 16 representatives from the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) at global, regional and country level.

The programme agenda is available in Annex 1 and a list of participants in Annex 2.

### **1.2 Meeting objectives**

The objectives of the meeting were:

- 1) to review the progress of prevention and control of neglected foodborne parasitic zoonoses in Asia;
- 2) to share experience, issues, challenges and opportunities to leverage existing platforms and frameworks and strengthen intersectoral collaboration and partnership for accelerating prevention and control of neglected foodborne parasitic zoonoses; and
- 3) to agree on multisectoral action priorities to address identified issues and challenges and accelerate prevention and control of neglected foodborne parasitic zoonoses in Asia.

## **2. PROCEEDINGS**

### **2.1 Opening session**

#### **2.1.1 Welcome address**

WHO Representative in the Lao People's Democratic Republic Momoe Takeuchi delivered the welcome address on behalf of WHO Regional Director for the Western Pacific Shin Young-soo, Assistant Director-General Kundhavi Kadiresan at the FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific, OIE Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific Hirofumi Kugita and WHO Regional Director for South-East Asia Poonam Khetrpal Singh. Significant progress had been achieved in the elimination and control of parasitic diseases in Asia in recent years, particularly after decades of mass drug administration (MDA) and regular deworming. However, foodborne parasitic zoonoses, particularly foodborne trematode (FBT) infection, taeniasis, cysticercosis and echinococcosis, remained significant public health problems in Asia. Transmission was linked to practices of raising livestock and producing, processing and preparing foods. These diseases were also zoonotic infections involving domestic or wild animals. Therefore, it is essential to have stronger coordination and cooperation between public health, animal health, food, agriculture, and WASH sectors to improve food production, processing and hygiene practices, to treat or vaccinate animals, and to improve sanitation to prevent contamination of the environment and infection of animal reservoirs to control the diseases. For these reasons, FAO, OIE and WHO had joined forces to organize the meeting, to provide better guidance on combinations of multisectoral interventions that would help countries accelerate the prevention and control of the diseases, and facilitate coordination among all relevant sectors. She thanked participants for sharing experiences, discussing solutions to challenges, and strengthening coordination and cooperation among all relevant sectors to collectively achieve health impacts in the area of foodborne parasitic diseases in Asia.

### 2.1.2 Background and objectives of the meeting

A WHO expert consultation meeting in Vientiane, Lao People's Democratic Republic, in 2009 discussed the acceleration of control of FBT infections. The meeting produced several recommendations on FBT disease control, which included:

- the development and adoption of policies and recommendations to control zoonotic parasitic diseases by the governments of endemic countries and all implementing agencies and institutions;
- the allocation and mobilization of human and financial resources by governments for projects relating to FBT infections;
- the establishment of intersectoral task forces to ensure One Health coordination;
- the completion of a disease risk map using available country-level epidemiological data;
- the continued use of preventive chemotherapy to control opisthorchiasis, clonorchiasis, taeniasis and fascioliasis; and
- the development of disease-specific guidelines for coordinated disease control.

In 2015, WHO assembled a framework for taeniasis control and organized a stakeholders' meeting to discuss the various diagnostic tools for taeniasis and cysticercosis. In 2016, WHO published a rationale for the investment in taeniasis control and FAO developed a Codex guideline for control of foodborne parasites. In May 2017, the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific convened the Expert Consultation to Accelerate Control of FBT Infections, Taeniasis and Cysticercosis in Seoul, Republic of Korea. Attendees reviewed the current burden and endemicity of FBT infections, taeniasis and cysticercosis in the Western Pacific Region, along with country experiences and relevant research projects. The meeting aimed to provide strategic actions and research priorities to accelerate the control of such diseases in the Region.

The meeting called for several reforms, including the implementation of a One Health approach as the core strategy to accelerate and sustain control of FBT infections, taeniasis and cysticercosis. This consisted of effective risk communication, animal and human treatment, agricultural interventions, food safety and WASH. Additionally, WHO was urged to collaborate with other relevant international agencies, such as FAO and OIE, to share information and jointly support countries in building capacities around intervention options throughout the food value chain for effective control of foodborne parasitic diseases. The 2017 meeting in Seoul thus called for the present Tripartite meeting to target each of the goals through close collaboration among WHO, FAO and OIE. They asked relevant multisectoral focal points from Member States to jointly discuss intervention methods, health risk communication and community engagement as well as mapping, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and surveillance, and also to draft multisectoral action priorities for the near future.

## 2.2 Global, regional and country updates on prevention and control of neglected foodborne parasitic zoonoses through the food value chain

### 2.2.1 Global and regional burden of disease and socioeconomic impacts

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

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