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BEFORE THE
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE**

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Chairman Lugar, Senator Biden, Members of the Committee, I would like to thank you for convening this important hearing on avian influenza (AI) and for inviting me to testify. As of today, H5N1 influenza strain mainly affects birds. There is, as yet, no evidence of efficient human to human transmission. Nevertheless, mounting an effective response at this stage is essential to halting the spread of this virus in Asia and preventing a pandemic.

Our technical experts in Washington and the field are working with nations, as well as regional and international organizations to prepare for a potential pandemic. USAID has reached out to all of the countries where we have missions as well as to non-presence countries to assess the readiness of regional programs to respond to avian influenza. To date, detailed reports have been submitted for 98 countries. These reports will serve as a baseline for measuring our programs and will guide our efforts in the coming year in mounting effective strategies to meet the threat of AI as it evolves.

The Agency is working in close coordination with U.S. government partners, in detecting cases and tracking animal outbreaks so that we may act as rapidly as possible to put in place aggressive containment measures that can prevent the spread of the disease. In this regard, it is imperative that we raise the profile of avian influenza to host governments so that we can help them undertake efforts to prevent and contain the spread of the virus.

In support of the President's *National Strategy on Pandemic Influenza*, the Agency is focused on the following key principles:

- Preparedness
- Surveillance
- Diagnostics and Response
- Public Communication and Education

Status of the Disease

To date, AI has been responsible for 124 confirmed human infections with 63 fatalities. More than 200 million domestic poultry in Asia and Eastern Europe have died as a result of this avian influenza, or been clued or killed. The present threat mainly stems from animal-to-human transmission and has been mostly confined to Southeast Asia and southern China. But trends are worrisome.

The recent expansion of AI into Russia and the Eurasia region by migratory birds underscores the sobering fact that the whole world is potentially at risk. During August 2005, the highly pathogenic H5N1 strain of avian influenza was confirmed in poultry in parts of Siberia, Russia and in adjacent parts of Kazakhstan. Both countries have reported deaths of migratory birds in the vicinity of poultry outbreaks. In October 2005 the presence of H5N1 avian influenza was confirmed in samples taken from domestic birds in Turkey, Romania, Croatia, Kazakhstan and Russia.

According to some experts, the migration of infected birds could possibly bring the virus to Africa in the coming weeks or months, as it follows migratory flight paths southwest from northern Russia to east Africa.

It is important to note that no human cases have been reported in any of these newer outbreaks, although it is possible that suspect human cases have gone unreported. At the present time, the risk to humans is generally low because avian influenza viruses do not usually infect humans.

Despite the limited spread of the virus from animals to humans, there is growing concern that this strain of the Influenza A virus could evolve and spread efficiently from human-to-human, placing millions of lives at risk. If sustained human to human transmission occurs, our effectiveness in responding and containing the spread of the virus will be key to keeping the death toll at the lower end of projections.

Specific Challenges

Success in containing AI requires limiting animal infections. However, it is extremely difficult to contain animal infections since 70 to 80 percent of poultry raised in Southeast Asia live on small, “backyard” farms. We are

facing a lack of awareness about the threat the virus poses to animals and humans alike in the communities that raise these animals. The fact that 50 to 80 percent of poultry deaths are from non-AI infections poses a further problem in getting small farmers to recognize and report die offs. Farmers who live at subsistence levels are also reluctant to report sick birds for fear of losing their entire flock to culling.

The economic consequences of a tardy response could be devastating. The Asian Development Bank estimates that the SARS epidemic cost the business community some \$60 to 80 billion in industries, hitting the airlines, manufacturing, and financial sectors particularly hard. The United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates that AI has already cost private business as much as \$10 billion. Should AI become easily transmissible between humans, the effects on business around the world would be disastrous.

To effectively meet these threats, USAID is working in partnership with international organizations and governments to bolster disease surveillance and testing capacity, draw up preparedness plans, and take other preventive actions to contain outbreaks.

The USAID Response

On May 11, 2005, President George W. Bush signed an emergency appropriations bill, which contained \$25 million to prevent and control the spread of avian influenza. USAID was allocated a significant portion of this funding and is working in conjunction with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) in developing nations around the globe to address the current H5N1 outbreaks within poultry and to prepare for a possible pandemic.

The Agency has moved quickly to operationalize programming in the field. We expect that by the end of January, the start of the flu season in Southeast Asia, multi-sector country preparedness plans will be developed with USAID assistance in Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia and Laos. In addition, national communication campaigns promoting safe behavior will be underway in the high-risk countries. By the end of February, early warning systems and national response teams should be in place in the four countries to report outbreaks within one week of onset and to confirm these outbreaks no later than one additional week.

We project that a national program to vaccinate chickens and ducks will be completed by then in Vietnam. Indonesia will benefit from the presence of an emergency team of experts as well as from the establishment of local disease control centers in hot-spot areas. In addition to offering up-to-date information, these centers will train animal health technicians and veterinarians in how to expedite disease surveillance and control. With Indonesian authorities, they will help decide upon appropriate control measures such as culling, vaccination, and bio-security. They also provide support for animal health teams in their systematic, house to house search for diseased birds.

By February, compensation options for farmers should be identified in Vietnam, Indonesia, Cambodia and Laos. These options will be for national governments, multilateral organizations and other sources to examine as it is critically important to reduce their financial burden from losses to their flocks. Simply put, they are our first line of defense and without farmers quickly reporting suspected deaths or cases of AI, our efforts are handicapped from the outset at one of its most critical points.

Pandemic preparedness training in the affected countries are slated to begin in February. This will have local officials gain a better understanding of the importance of transparency and responsiveness in handling reports of disease.

Also, by early to mid 2006, the training of active case detection teams will have occurred in Vietnam, Cambodia, Indonesia and Laos. They will provide logistical support and ensure quality control for sample collections from both animal and human populations. Health workers will have completed technical education on identifying cases and minimizing their own risks. This will strengthen disease surveillance and laboratory diagnosis capacity.

USAID is working closely with private sector partners as well as international organizations, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and the FAO. The Agency is also working with the office of the new UN coordinator for AI who will lead the efforts of the WHO and the FAO. We are helping assure that this global threat is met with a well coordinated and strategically appropriate global effort.

As a concrete demonstration of this inter-agency and collaborative approach to our work on this crucial subject, last month USAID Global Health Assistant Administrator Dr. Kent Hill joined Under Secretary of State for International Affairs Paula Dobriansky and HHS Secretary Mike Leavitt on a fact-finding mission to Southeast Asia that included stops in Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam and Indonesia. The delegation saw first-hand the challenges we face on the ground, and urged national Government leaders at the highest levels to work with us, in a spirit of transparency and open sharing of information, to contain the H5N1 virus in animals and prepare for an eventual human influenza pandemic. They also saw programs that are beginning to be the beneficiaries of our recent investments.

In total, USAID obligated \$13.7 million in FY2005 to help prevent and contain Avian Influenza in Southeast Asia, where the largest impact of this epidemic has been felt. Ten million of these funds were from the FY 2005 Emergency Supplemental and \$3.7 million were redirected from other programs.

USAID's Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) has pre-positioned personal protective gear for local health and agricultural staff in Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Indonesia and Thailand to be used in the case of an AI emergency. Agency experts are also working with FAO and WHO to help strengthen planning for AI control and pandemic preparedness, and working with the business community to increase the resources, expertise and financing available for this effort.

In addition, USAID is an active supporter of the International Partnership on Avian and Pandemic Influenza, which was announced by President Bush at the United Nations in September.

At USAID's headquarters, I chair the Agency's Avian Influenza Preparedness and Response Task Force which meets weekly to consider urgent policy and budget issues. It includes representation from all Agency bureaus.

In early October, I personally wrote to all of USAID's missions to signal Avian Influenza as the top agency priority, calling for each mission to engage national government and local partners on country-level preparedness and readiness

I also established the Avian and Pandemic Influenza Management and Response Unit located in the Bureau for Global Health. This unit is responsible for day-to-day management and oversight of the Agency's AI activities, including providing direct technical and program support to the regional bureaus and field missions, liaising with other U.S. government and international partners on AI, and identifying and reporting to the Task Force on key policy and budget issues that require senior level action.

In the field, USAID Missions around the globe are moving ahead rapidly with plans to address AI. Many are supporting U.S. Government and ministerial task forces, collaborating with international organizations, and working with FAO on animal surveillance.

In addition to the multi-sector plans for Southeast Asia, USAID is also closely working with ministries of health and agriculture and international organizations in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe and Eurasia to draft preparedness plans to include: establishing sentinel surveillance sites for poultry flocks and wild birds; strengthening monitoring and reporting of human respiratory illnesses to rapidly identify unusual cases; reinforcing laboratory capacity to enable detection of AI, or identify labs in nearby countries that can do testing.

USAID is working aggressively to address imminent risks in Africa, especially the east African countries of Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania to increase surveillance especially along trade routes. USAID missions are helping host governments to convene donors, establish task forces, and develop pandemic preparedness plans. In addition, USAID is redirecting its disease surveillance program to include a strong focus on detecting and diagnosing AI. And while the threat in West Africa is marginal now, it will increase in the spring when wild birds from East Africa travel and meet with birds from Europe.

On October 31st, Under Secretary of State for Global Affairs Paula Dobriansky joined USAID Africa Bureau Assistant Administrator Lloyd Pearson and Global Health Assistant Administrator Dr. Kent Hill and Avian and Pandemic Influenza Management and Response Unit Director Dr. Dennis Carroll, at a USAID-sponsored meeting with 12 African Ambassadors to provide an update on AI and discuss responses.

USAID's 16 missions in Latin America and the Caribbean are working with host governments and other partners to raise awareness and plan for a potential AI outbreak. This involves assessments of the pandemic preparedness of host countries, and technical consultations in cooperation with other U.S. Government Agencies and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

In recent weeks, USAID quickly responded with our other U.S. Government counterparts to AI outbreaks in animal populations in Eastern European and Eurasian countries. We are providing technical assistance to develop and strengthen preparedness plans, conduct disease surveillance, and determine immediate needs to head off further outbreaks in the region.

We are also beginning to work with the private sector on possible public-private partnerships. USAID's Global Development Alliance (GDA) is reaching out to corporations and talking to consumer product companies that employ community health advocates to incorporate AI information into their curriculum. Businesses can also help bring the message beyond the workplace, by educating communities where their facilities are located, and promulgating it through their distribution channels. USAID is in contact with companies in the poultry and animal feed industry to help them improve bio-security measures and establish improved surveillance and control measures within their supply chains.

Next steps

On November 1st 2005, President George W. Bush requested \$7.1 billion from Congress to fund a comprehensive response to AI. The request includes \$251 million in support of international efforts to detect and contain outbreaks before they spread around the world.

The budget request reflects a national strategy that is designed to meet three critical goals: first, detect and contain outbreaks that occur anywhere in the world; second, protect the American people by stockpiling vaccines and antiviral drugs, and improve the U.S. ability to rapidly produce new vaccines against a pandemic strain; and, third to prepare for an effective response at the federal, state and local levels in the event that a pandemic reaches our shores.

The first part of our strategy is to detect outbreaks before they spread across the world. In the fight against avian and pandemic flu, early detection is our first line of defense. USAID, in partnership with HHS, USDA and the Department of State has been charged to lead the international effort. \$130 million of the request to Congress is for USAID programs to help our foreign partners train local medical personnel, expand their surveillance and testing capacity, draw up preparedness plans, and take other critical actions to detect and contain outbreaks.

Specifically, USAID will strengthen animal and human surveillance, behavior change communications, and response capacity in the most-affected countries - Cambodia, China, Indonesia, Laos, and Vietnam. Because of endemic animal infections and confirmed human cases, these countries represent the greatest risk for human health.

USAID will also improve pandemic planning and animal surveillance in countries where H5N1 has been recently introduced or those at high-risk of introduction because of bird migration patterns. These activities would be focused in Eastern Europe, Eurasia, the Near East, and Africa. Activities in Central and South America will focus on pandemic planning.

We will also create a stockpile to contain outbreaks of H5N1 that have limited transmission among humans. The stockpile, to be managed by OFDA, will contain personal protective equipment, disinfectant, antibiotics, and steroids, ventilators with oxygen supply, and materials and equipment for communications. The stockpile will be sufficient to respond to two simultaneous outbreaks in populations of 100,000 people.

Conclusion

It should be underscored that as of today there is no evidence of efficient human to human AI transmission. This is not a moment for complacency, however, as the distinguished members of this Committee well know. We may be allowed to hope for the best but we must be prepared for the worst. This has been an operating principle at USAID when I made the issue of avian influenza the number one priority at the Agency in September.