To: (10)(2e) [(10)(2e) @wur.nl]; (10)(2e) @surrey.ac.uk) (10)(2e) @surrey.ac.uk); (10)(2e) [(10)(2e) @surrey.ac.uk]; (10)(2e) [(10)(2e) @surrey.ac.uk]; (10)(2e) [(10)(2e) @sciensano.be]

Cc: OHEJPCOORD[(10)(2e) @anses.fr]

From: (10)(2e)

Sent: Thur 7/23/2020 8:38:39 AM

Subject: FAO animal production and health 20/07/20 - Exposure of humans or animals to SARS-CoV-2 from wild, livestock,

companion and aquatic animals

Received: Thur 7/23/2020 8:38:57 AM

CA9959EN.pdf

Dear (10)(2e) and all

For your information if you have not already identified this FAO paper: http://www.fao.org/documents/card/en/c/ca9959en

El Masry, I., von Dobschuetz, S., Plee, L., Larfaoui, F., Yang, Z., Song, J., Pfeiffer, D., Calvin, S., Roberts, H., Lorusso, A., Barton-Behravesh, C., Zheng, Z., Kalpravidh, W. & Sumption, K. 2020. Exposure of humans or animals to SARS-CoV-2 from wild, livestock, companion and aquatic animals: Qualitative exposure assessment. FAO animal production and health, Paper 181.

The objective of this qualitative exposure assessment is to provide:

I. assessment of the risk of human or animal exposure to SARS-CoV-2 through contact with, handling or consumption of wild, domestic and aquatic animal species* or their products:

II. identification of current knowledge gaps regarding the zoonotic origin or animalhuman spillover of SARS-CoV-2 and recommendations for priority studies; III. summary of available evidence for SARS-CoV-2 susceptibility of different animal species;

IV. evidence-based recommendations on how to prioritize animal species for targeted field investigations or research studies;

V. recommendations for targeted One Health investigations and epidemiological, laboratory, anthropological or seasonality studies to fill critical knowledge gaps evidenced by this exposure assessment.

Any measures implemented or strengthened at country level to mitigate the risk of exposure of humans and animals to SARS-CoV-2 from susceptible wild, livestock, companion and aquatic animals, should be based on the results of **country-specific risk** assessment and **critical review** of local animal husbandry and marketing practices, using the current knowledge outlined in this document. Risk assessments should be performed according to international guidance (e.g. OIE, 2019; FAO, 2011; FAO and WHO, 2007).

Likelihood of human or animal infection (post-exposure) is not assessed in this document and requires consideration of a variety of additional factors that are not presented here. Following exposure, human or animal infection may or may not occur. It is also important to note that during the current COVID-19 pandemic the primary source of human infection is human-to-human transmission.

The likelihood of exposure of humans or animals to SARS-CoV-2 in COVID-19 affected areas through:

- 1. Contact with wild animals is considered:
 - Low, i.e. unlikely to occur, for wild felines, old world monkeys, new world monkeys (family *Callitrichidae*), species of the family *Mustelidae*, species of the family *Cricetidae*, tree shrews of the family *Tupaiidae*, bats of families *Rhinolophidae* and *Pteropodidae*, and pangolins kept in congregation areas, markets, wildlife ranches, wildlife farms, zoo and circus facilities.
 - Very low, i.e. very unlikely to occur, for the above-mentioned species in their natural habitat in Southeast Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, and negligible, i.e. extremely unlikely to occur, for these species in their natural habitat in other areas of the world and for wild swine and wild birds in general.

