

# Session 2: Gaps and Solutions



**WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH**  
*Protecting animals, preserving our future*



# VACCINATION

## Question ?

RISK OF CREATING SUSCEPTIBLE POPULATIONS?

IS THERE SUFFICIENT BUDGET ALLOCATION TO SUSTAIN VACCINATION AND VACCINE SUPPLY IN ADEQUATE CAPACITY?

IS THERE SCOPE FOR PRIVATE PUBLIC PARTNERSHIPS?

WHAT WILL BE THE ROLE OF VVWS/CAHWS?

CAN VACCINES BE SOURCED FROM MYANMAR, THAILAND, VIETNAM, BANGLADESH, INDIA, RUSSIA ON SHORT TO MEDIUM TERM?

WHO IMPLEMENTS QUALITY CONTROL OF VACCINES?

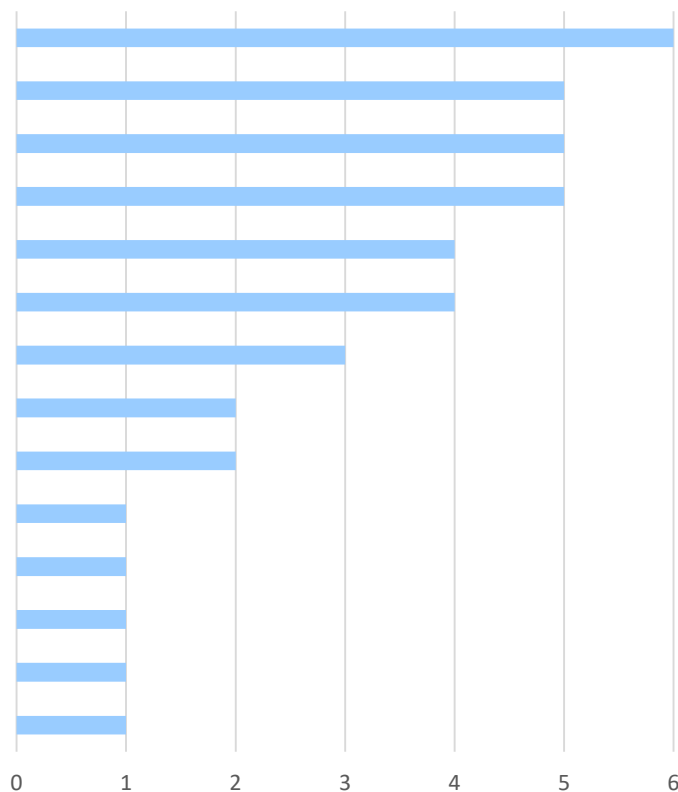
CAN RING VACCINATION BE EFFECTIVE? – IS MOVEMENT CONTROL IN PLACE?

WHICH STRAINS, HOW CLOSE TO ENDEMIC GENETIC TYPE?

# Short term 2019-2020



## Short term 2021-2025



- Develop strategic vaccination
- Reduce cost of vaccine/Local vaccine production/ involve private sectors
- Communication strategy with smugglers/stakeholders ,incentives
- Identify hotspots doing risk analysis recommend vaccine types/matching
- Surveillance/NSP prevalence /Vaccine efficacy study
- Vaccine quality control /Supply vaccine
- Vaccine bank for emergency vaccination /delivery timely
- Multi/Bilateral agreement between trading countries
- Gradually reduce vaccination/free from vaccination
- Ear tagging vaccinated animal
- Encourage reporting
- Formal registration/accreditation CAHWs/traders/ encourage trading vaccinated animals
- Vaccination Cost sharing

## Summary Short term (2019-2020)

- Ensure vaccine quality, efficiency and vaccine matching with field virus
- Capacity building for human and technical resources for vaccination
- Secure long-term funding for vaccination (budget allocation) and supply vaccines, cost sharing FMD vaccination
- **Communication strategy to change behavior stakeholders/awareness activities for targeted group (in communication session)**
- Utilize resources with other disease vaccination programme

## Medium Term (2021-2025)

- Develop strategic vaccination plan based on risk analysis by identifying hotspots
- Investigate way to Reduce cost of vaccine, promote local vaccine production by involvement private sectors
- Improve laboratory capacity building and surveillance including post vaccination monitoring
- Access Vaccine bank for emergency vaccination /deliver timely
- Multi/Bilateral agreement between trading countries (policy and advocacy part )
- Ear tagging vaccinated animal/Encourage reporting (early warning and reporting )
- Formal registration/accreditation CAHWs/traders/ and training community animal health workers

# ANIMAL MOVEMENT MANAGEMENT



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- SHORT TERM ( 2019-2020)

Q. Identify 3 Priority areas that SECAFMD campaign will implement to improve animal movement management.

- MEDIUM TERM (2021-2025)

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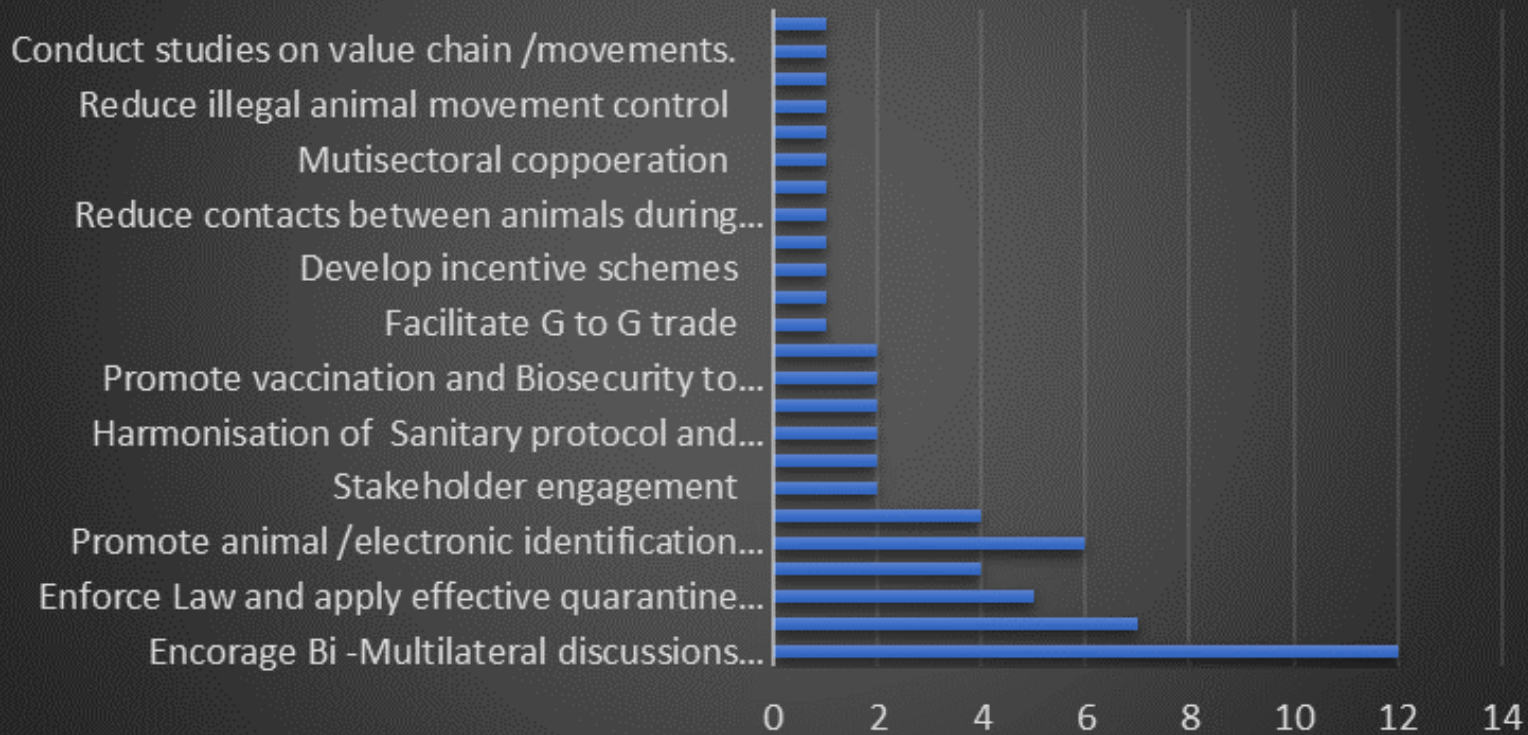


# PRIORITY AREAS

( Short -Term) [Questionnaire n=28]



## PRIORITY AREAS TO IMPROVE ANIMAL MOVEMENT MANAGEMENT ( Short- Term 2019-20)



# Short term (2019-2020)



## **LEGAL AND POLICY**

- Encourage Bilateral as well as multilateral discussion and followed by agreements in animal movement management in the region.
- Ensure import procedures are SIMPLE and feasible to apply in country as well as regional context.
- Enforce law and effective implementation of the animal movement control programme.
- Include social and economic factors in the movement control programme



# Short term (2019-2020)



## **COORDINATION**

- Harmonization of Sanitary protocol and cross border trade for the region and continue to cooperate and coordinate SEACFMD.
- Promote Multisectoral Cooperation at the country and regional level.



# Short term (2019-2020)



## TOOLS

- Promote animal identification system (identify the origin and tracing back of animals) to encourage data management and movement management.
- Develop animal movement and veterinary health certification system.
- Establish Single Inspection procedure at quarantine zone and incentive schemes.
- Establish Quarantine station at the border and review other models or success stories in the region (e.g Malaysian quarantine station).
- Promote vaccination and Biosecurity to contribute in safer animal movement management.



# Short term (2019-2020)



## **ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION**

- Conduct studies on value chain /movements to better understand the barriers and motivations.
- Explore and promote Public Private Partnership ( PPP) model.
- Encourage Education and public awareness campaigns.
- Allocate Resources ( man power and financial ) required to establish animal movement management.

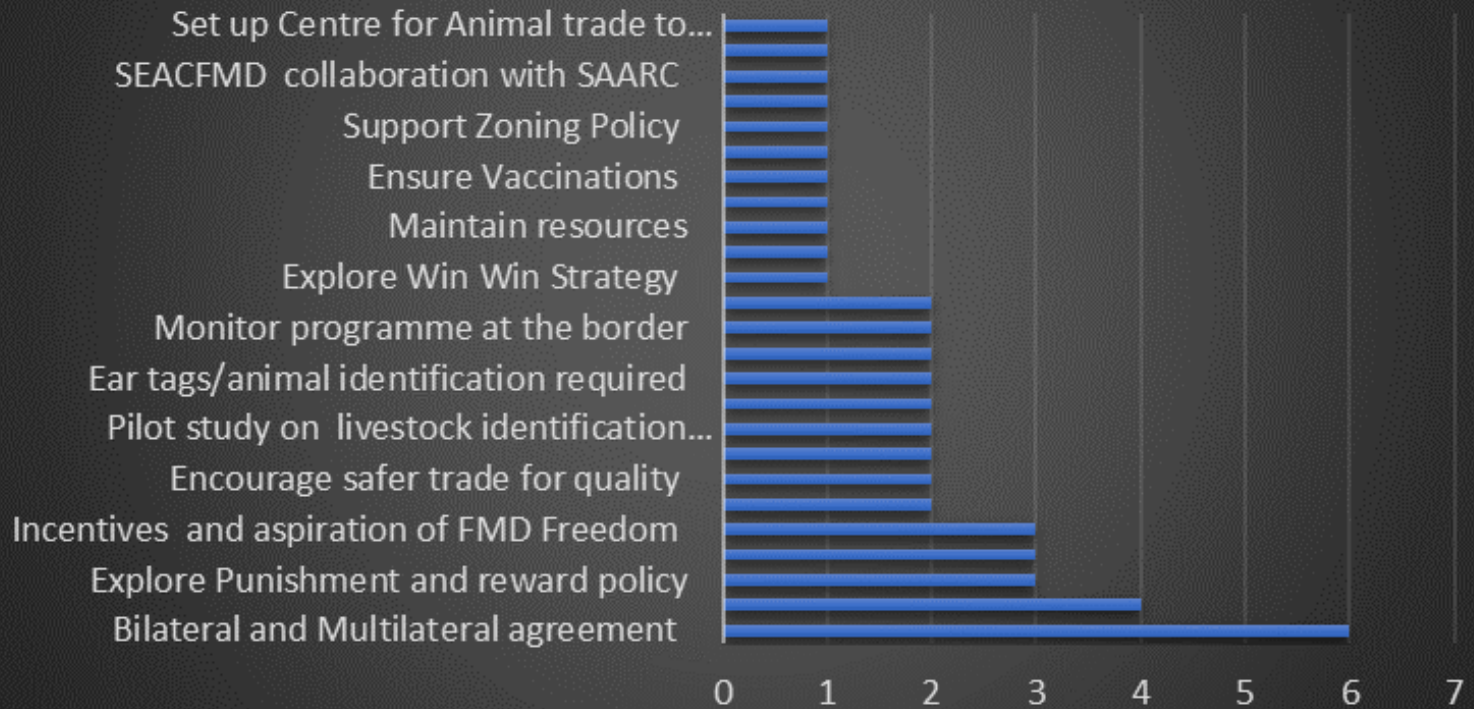


# PRIORITY AREAS

( Medium -Term) [Questionnaire n=28]



## PRIORITY AREAS TO IMPROVE ANIMAL MOVEMENT MANAGEMENT ( Medium Term 2021-25)





# Medium Term (2021-2025)



## **LEGAL AND POLICY**

- Implement Bilateral as well as multilateral agreements.
- Ensure guidelines /protocols/procedures are defined and in place.
- Explore the idea of punishment and reward policy to come with practical plan.
- Harmonization of Regional agreement and import regulation for SEAC countries.
- Explore Win -Win Strategy.





# Medium term (2021-2025)



## TOOLS

- Set up Centre for Animal trade to institutionalized animal movement management.
- Implement Ear tags/animal identification system.
- Pilot study on livestock identification systems.
- Consider baseline to achieve animal movement and facilitate data sharing.
- Establish single window /single stop document clearance in control zone.
- Ensure vaccination of transboundary movement of animals.



# Medium term (2021-2025)



## **ENGAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION**

- Ensure coordination and potential collaboration continues in the region i.e. SEACFMD and SAARC.
- Implement Pilot study on livestock identification systems.
- Continue Stakeholder and Industry engagement (Traders /farmers /slaughter house/government) engagements
- Use Social media as the communication tool for stakeholder awareness.



# EARLY DETECTION AND REPORTING

# Discussion points



- ❖ Outbreak reporting to veterinary authority
  - disease awareness; reporting initiative
- ❖ Field investigation and sample collection
- ❖ Reports reach the central surveillance authority/national Epi center
- ❖ Initial tests (serotyping) at the National FMD Lab
- ❖ Viral genotyping at National FMD Lab/OIE Ref Lab
  - protocol of sample submission to RRL-Pakchong
- ❖ Reports to the central surveillance authority/FMD control committee
- ❖ Reports to the OIE (ARAHIS/WAHIS/SEACFMD RCU)



### Legal and administrative infrastructure

- legal mandate for FMD reporting, and make it clear to all stakeholders
- Enhance national and regional disease information system (WAHIS plus)
- Penalization for no reporting/late reporting
- Functioning National FMD committee and good governance

### Reporting system

- Set up convenient and efficient reporting channel
- Test the surveillance and reporting coverage regularly
- Explore and application of new reporting tools, e.g. mobile phone, toll-free hotline, app, software, other e-reporting platform
- Map out reporting information follow to identify areas of improvements/steps to cut down
- Material (such as computer) and human resources at district level for disease reporting to the central level

### Compensation system

- Compensation should be sufficient and sustainable
- Compensation standards must be justified, e.g. the biosecurity of the farm will be one of the criteria to give compensation or not

### Awareness campaign

- Improve farmers recognition of the disease
- Improve public concern on FMD

### Incentive to report

- Sociological studies to better study the incentives of livestock owners and/or VHAW to report/not report
- Studies to demonstrate the benefits of early reporting and keep livestock

### Surveillance

- Active surveillance studies
- Commune-based disease surveillance and monitoring system

### Response system

- Institute control measures after receiving outbreak reports
- Feedback mechanism at each reporting level

### Sample collection and submission

- Explore more convenient methods for sample collection and shipment, such as swabs, filter paper, LFD, etc
- OIE reference lab, together with the hosting country, explore ways to simplify sample submission procedure at the maximum possible

### Lab Diagnosis

- Set up field quick diagnostic method, such as LFD
- Improve the diagnostic capacity of national FMD lab, including viral RNA sequencing and the following analysis
- Improve test capacity of regional FMD lab
- Define a threshold to investigate diagnostic results
- Timely feedback from the lab to field workers/animal owners

### Capacity building on the field level

- Training of field staff (incl VAHW and township veterinary officers) on disease surveillance, reporting, sample collection and outbreak response

### Stakeholders

- Enhance engagement with key person involved in livestock management and disease surveillance
- Transparent information sharing following disease reporting; trust building

# COMMUNICATION

# Stakeholders engagement and communication tools

1. Who are the stakeholders you want to engage?
2. What are the change you expect to see in each stakeholder's behaviour?
3. What are the key activities to be conducted in order to make this change happens?
4. What are the existing or to-be-developed tools?





## Identification of stakeholders

- Identification « motivators » and drivers for the different targeted stakeholders
- Stakeholder inventory – beyond our typical stakeholders - Not forget the consumers

## Understand what motivates key people

- in the context of their priorities and circumstances & use it for communication
- Find incentive, find their benefits,
- Bring people together
- Built trust
- Offer technical support in the implementation
- Give them a vision

## Include FMD in a global health vision

- Widen the range of topics when conducting a FMD meeting
- Demonstrate that we know and understand that life is not just about FMD.

## Education/training/awareness

- Education and training, incl on fmd impact
- Awareness campaign
- Training for trainers (good skills, understanding of local language and culture, good relationship with local leaders)
- Training on behaviour change, communication and management

## Other elements

- Risk communication
- National/regional/international coordination
- Improve accountability/willingness of farmers
- Mass communication for disease outbreak
- Regulate trade as a pre-condition for behaviour change
- Engage with private sector who could fund/mandate improvements (abattoirs, supermarkets, food processor) & become change influencers

## Communication tools

- Social media, advertising communication tools (movies, costumes...)
- Radio/TV regular programme
- Message “ good behaviour and practise”
- Local language
- Easy tools (e.g. reporting tools) (smartphone’s app)
- Pilot communication package for village vet workers in the Mekong region
- Identify existing success stories and see if they can be adjusted to other situation
- Share communication campaign between the member countries
- Co-development of communication tools with some champions from the targeted group
- Work with Communication experts
- Motivational approach to start behaviour change in field staff, farmers, and stakeholder involved in disease control programme
- Communication targeting on/tailored to different stakeholders
- Cost-benefit promotion for decision makers

# COORDINATION, POLICY AND LEGISLATION

# Coordination, Policy , Legislation



- How to engage governments of SEACFMD members to provide more logistics and financial support for FMD control ?
- Are existing policies and legislations enough to prevent, control and eradicate FMD ?
- How to utilize PVS missions/reports to engage governments to support FMD and other priority TADs control programmes ?



# Short term (2019-2020)



- Identify legislation and policy gaps for FMD control
- Publicize success stories in implementing policies in FMD control
- Enact relevant laws – epidemic, slaughter of animals, animal movement local laws
- Conduct social research to identify key issues which be addressed by legislation
- Make policy-makers aware on impact of economically important diseases
- Use economic costs due to FMD to drive policy directions



# Short term (2019-2020)



- Functional National FMD Committees
- Advocate for greater country ownership of the FMD program
- Review existing legislation to enhance FMD control
- Review and re-structure if needed existing disease control committees
- Beef up success stories to draw more attention from government
- Build National policy on FMD and other TADs control
- Advocate for govt and private stakeholders to implmnet international standards



# Short term (2019-2020)



- Establish policy and legislation related to FMD control
- Seek for more financial support for FMD control
- Continue NC meetings
- Support PCP improvements of members and encourage them to apply for official recognition of FMD programs
- Technical assistance on legislation



# Short term (2019-2020)



- Better exchange of information among SEACFMD members
- Establish/strengthen national network – central to province to the field
- Legal framework for trade and notification
- SOPs for response and testing of samples





# Medium Term (2021-2025)



- Improve advocacy at Ministerial level and political leaders – use success stories and socio-economic benefits to convince policy makers
- Put FMD on the national agenda
- Promote multi-lateral cooperation to harmonize legislation
- Evaluate impact of policy implementation, and feedback to government
- Sensitize policy makers with PVS reports in line with FMD program



# Medium term (2021-2025)



- Facilitate more bilateral meetings
- Traders' compliance to SPS to facilitate safer trade
- Awareness campaigns on legislation and policy pertaining to disease control
- Engage stakeholders in the development of policy and legislation
- National FMD control plan
- Policy and legislation on animal movement



# Medium term (2021-2025)



- PVS missions to improve capacity for TADs control
- Continue to support TADs control and eradication strategy
- Identify appropriate communication tools to advocate support for technical and budget
- Government approved funding independent from donor support
- National level workshop on policy and legislation involving Ministers



# **OTHER PRIORITY AREAS FOR THE SEACFMD ROADMAP 2021-2025**

## NEW SEAFMD ROADMAP ( 2021-2025)



Q. Priority strategic directions and priority activities that SEACFMD campaign may consider in the new regional roadmap.



# NEW SEAFMD ROADMAP (2021-2025)



- SECAFMD roadmap for 2021-25 shall be aligned with FMD Global Strategy and keeping in mind regional context.
- Build capacities of disease diagnosis at National laboratories particularly serotyping and virus characterization.
- Investment of resources for conducting research for development of novel diagnostic technology.
- Formulate Policy based bilateral and regional issues.
- Develop mitigation measures which includes insurance and other key factors e.g. vaccination, biosecurity.



# NEW SEAFMD ROADMAP (2021-2025)



- Explore prevention and control measures between neighboring countries in the region.
- Promote transparent trade of animal and animal products by means of registration farmers and traders into the trade channel.
- Promote transition from hard copies to electronic system for records, data management and operation of trade in the region
- Explore Zoning and Compartmentalization Vs Vaccinations.
- Explore the idea of USER PAY to promote sustainable model.



# NEW SEAFMD ROADMAP (2021-2025)



- Involve SAARC Countries particularly India to join the animal movement management.
- Share and build upon small success stories in the region.
- Widen the field of topics beyond FMD Control for the next meetings as well.
- Promote and Strengthen stakeholder engagement particularly Industry and traders.
- Strengthen coordination between member countries and region to achieve progress on animal movement control management.





# NEW SEAFMD ROADMAP (2021-2025)



- Promote G to G safe trade of livestock.
- Explore opportunities to integrate small ruminants in FMD control strategy.
- Scope further International financial support .
- Improving disease reporting system and surveillance mechanism.
- Encourage more social science investigations /studies to identify potential resistance as well as incentive issues across all stakeholders.



# Thank you for your attention!



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