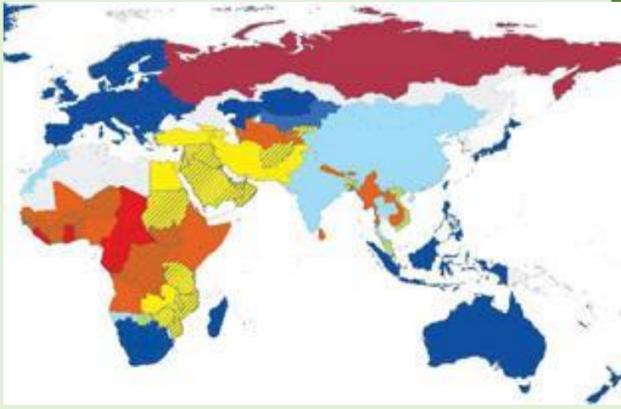


# Progressive control Pathway for Foot-and-Mouth principles into practice in Southeast Asia

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The FMD situation 2018 with most countries in Africa and Asia in PCP-FMD Stage 0 (red), 1 (orange) and 2 (yellow). In South-east Asia, Vietnam and Malaysia are in PCP-FMD Stage 3 (green). India and China have an OIE endorsed control programme (light blue) (PCP-FMD Stage 4 in the PCP framework (2<sup>nd</sup> edition July 2018)).

This work relates to supporting the development of a risk-based strategy for FMD control in FMD-endemic Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia.

## Context of FMD control

FAO and OIE launched the Global Strategy for FMD control in 2012, Bangkok, Thailand. The Progressive Control Pathway (PCP-FMD) was the preferred approach.



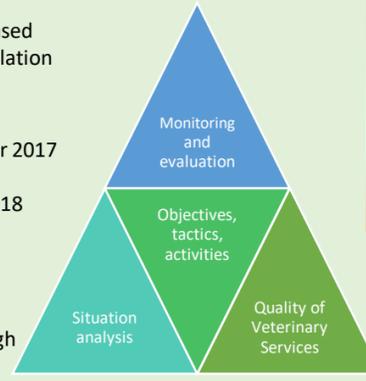
The PCP-FMD is a framework of step-by-step control of FMD in endemic countries and its key principles are:



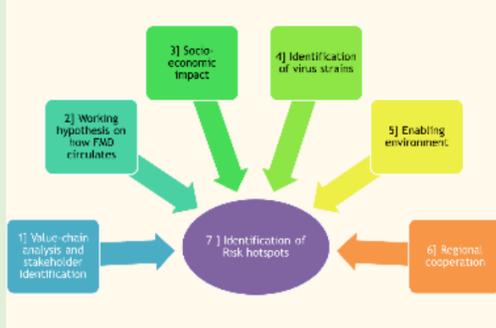
The proposed approach is to develop a risk-based strategy plan (RBSP) with emphasis on triangulation of the elements in the triangle.

Countries were supported through:

- Regional workshop conducted in December 2017 – Principles and outline
- In-country workshops January-February 2018 – Situation analysis
- Three-country workshop in July 2018 – Goal, objectives, tactics and activities
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Technical backstopping during 2018 through webinars, skype calls and emails



## Situation analysis through risk assessment

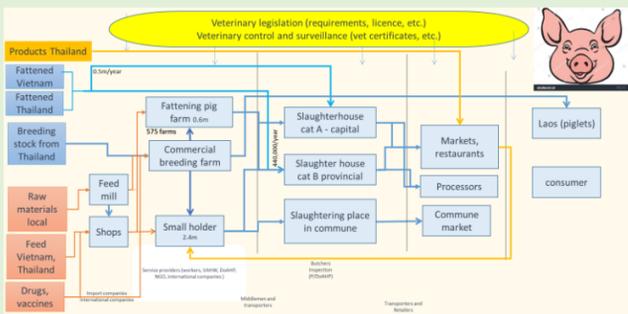


Key to progressive FMD control is a process of risk assessment prior to defining control measures. In PCP-FMD terms, this is motivated by defining the following 7 key outcomes of PCP-FMD Stage 1, resulting in identification of FMD risk hotspots (practices, locations, areas).

STAKEHOLDER	STAKE IN FMD CONTROL	HOW CAN THEY HELP TO MAKE FMD CONTROL WORK	HOW SHOULD THEY BE ENGAGED
Name & brief description	What is of interest to them, what do they want to see happen, how are they affected, how motivated are they etc.?	What skills, attributes do they have to bring to the project?	What level of engagement do you need to consider (stakeholder map - see overview), and what processes of engagement would suit? Are there conflicts amongst same stakeholders?

The impact of FMD is widespread and involves a large number of stakeholders. Identification of stakeholders (private and public sector) is a first step, followed by consultation and engagement of stakeholders in developing and executing a control strategy.

- In all countries, regular stakeholder consultation and engagement is not existing
- With the trade opportunities arising, a cattle trade board (PPP) is currently established



Starting points for risk assessment are value-chain analyses of livestock and livestock products. Next is super-imposing the risks of FMD (introduction, spread and consequences). This will identify a number of putative risk hotspots (practices, locations, areas).

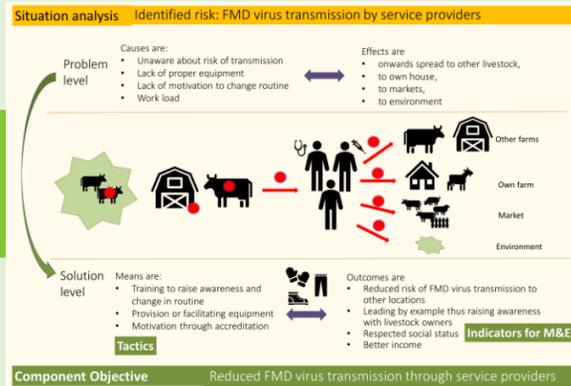
→ In these countries, many value-chain analyses were conducted by international organizations. It seemed that national veterinary services were not familiar with these and their use for disease control

## Monitoring and evaluation



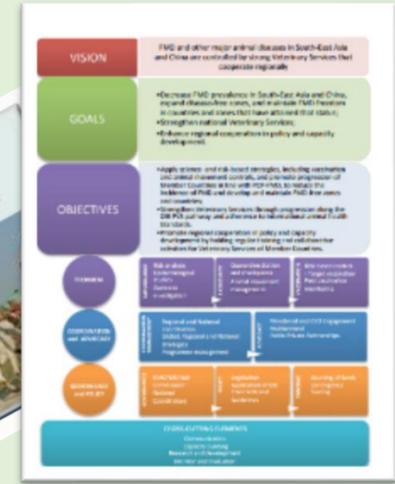
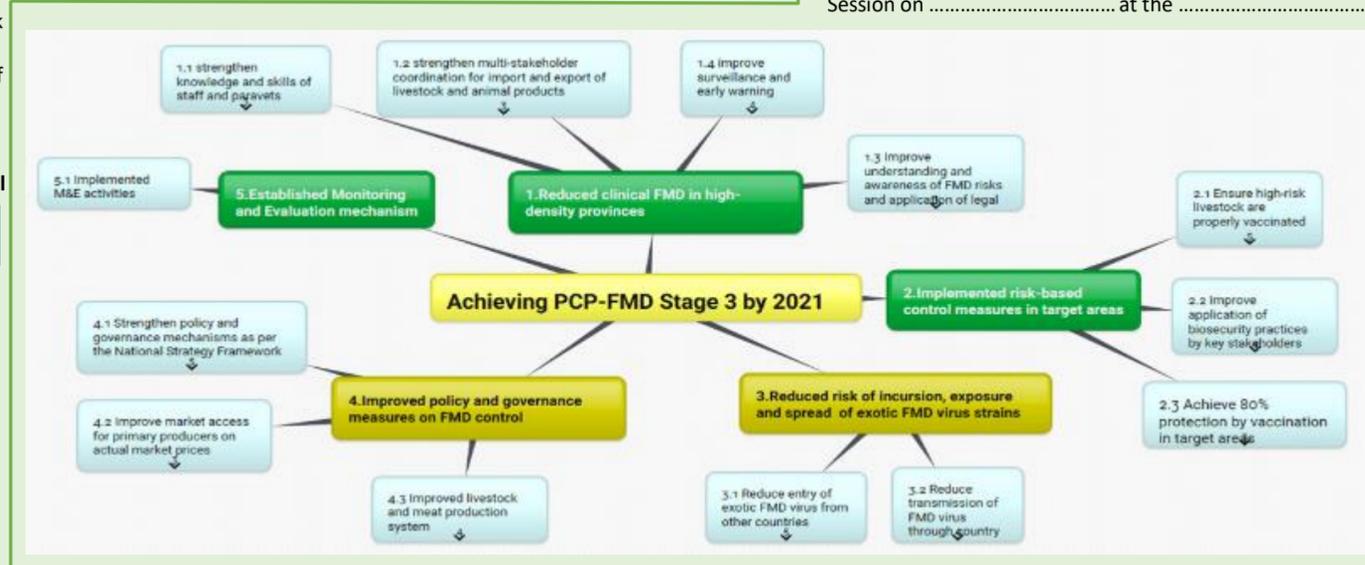
For the planned activities under the RBSP, monitoring indicators need defined, while for the longer-term impact of the RBSP, indicators and targets are needed to evaluate the effectiveness and feasibility of the strategy.

## Objectives, tactics and activities

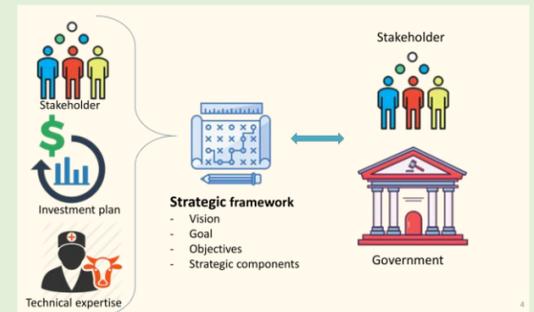


Identified risk hotspots (practices, locations, areas) are starting points for defining objectives for control measures. Using the Problem-Solution tree approach, understanding the causes and effects of the problem, allows to define the necessary measures (tactics) and the effects (indicators for monitoring and evaluation of the FMD control strategy).

- Feasible and effective control measures are with training veterinary staff to consider routine biosecurity practices during vaccination and outbreak investigation
- With limited vaccines and manpower available, vaccination is focused on high-risk livestock (young stock traded over long distances)

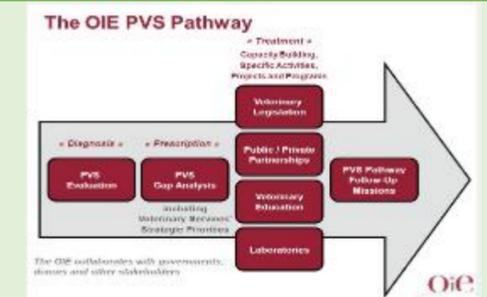


The South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease (SEACFMD) Campaign seeks to coordinate animal disease control activities between member countries, provide technical advice, ensure coherent regional strategies and enlist political and resource support to achieve its stated objectives. Its vision, goal and objectives for 2016-2020 are defined in its roadmap document



Concurrent to developing a risk-based strategy plan for FMD control (RBSP), a policy paper for advocacy was developed to secure FMD control as part of government policy and stakeholder business interest. Lesson learnt was to have this accompanied with an investment analysis and broad stakeholder consultation process. → both Lao PDR and Myanmar have a great interest to put regarded as trusted trading partners for cattle exports to China

## Strengthening veterinary services



With risk identified and control measures define (see left column), there is need to assess capacity and competencies of the veterinary services. The OIE-PVS tool assesses 36 critical competencies relevant for disease control (FMD, PPR, etc)

- Competencies are needed in the areas of working according standard operating procedures (outbreak investigation, outbreak response), risk assessment, data management and epidemiology
- There is need for organization changes to allow multiple disciplines collaborate on surveillance and disease control
- Community animal health workers are key actors on the ground and need to be taken into the veterinary services (not part of the PVS assessment)

While the development of RBSPs is ongoing, practices defined in this example (mind map) are further discussed in the OIE Special Session on ..... at the .....