

Role of PSCC in the SEACFMD Campaign

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OIE Sub-Regional Representation for SE-Asia



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Protecting animals, preserving our future



OIE South-East Asia and China FMD (SEACFMD) Campaign




SEAFMD Campaign Plan 2001-2015



South East Asia Foot and Mouth Disease Control Campaign

A plan for OIE SEAFMD regional programme outputs 2001 to 2004



Map showing the marketing movements of cattle and water buffalo

Working draft as at 21 September 2000

SEAFMD Sub-Commission Meeting, February 2001

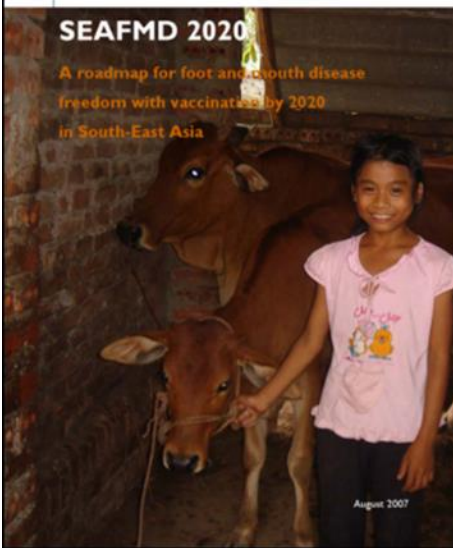
April 2001

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OIE

SEAFMD 2020

A roadmap for foot and mouth disease freedom with vaccination by 2020 in South-East Asia

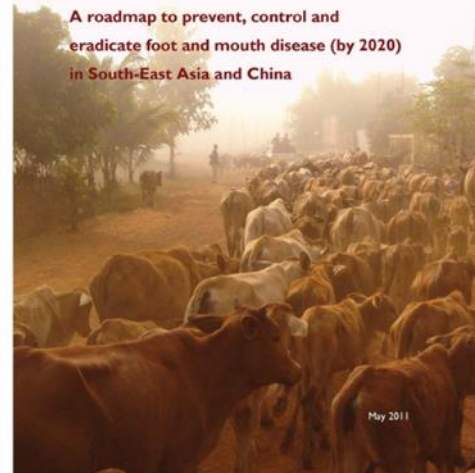


August 2007

OIE

SEACFMD 2020

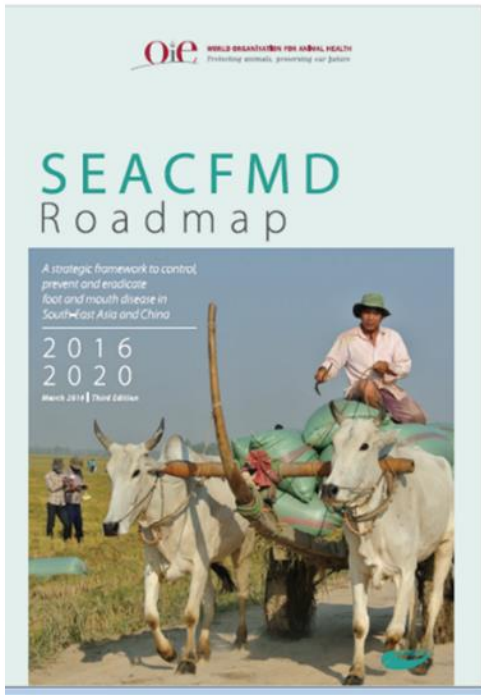
A roadmap to prevent, control and eradicate foot and mouth disease (by 2020) in South-East Asia and China



May 2011

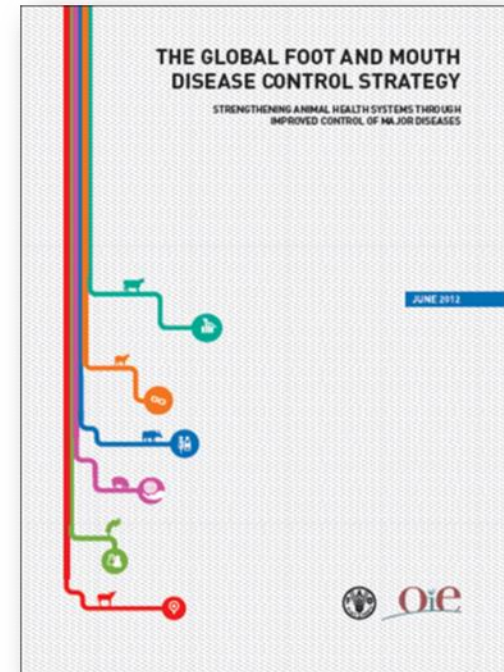


SEACFMD Roadmap (2016-2020)

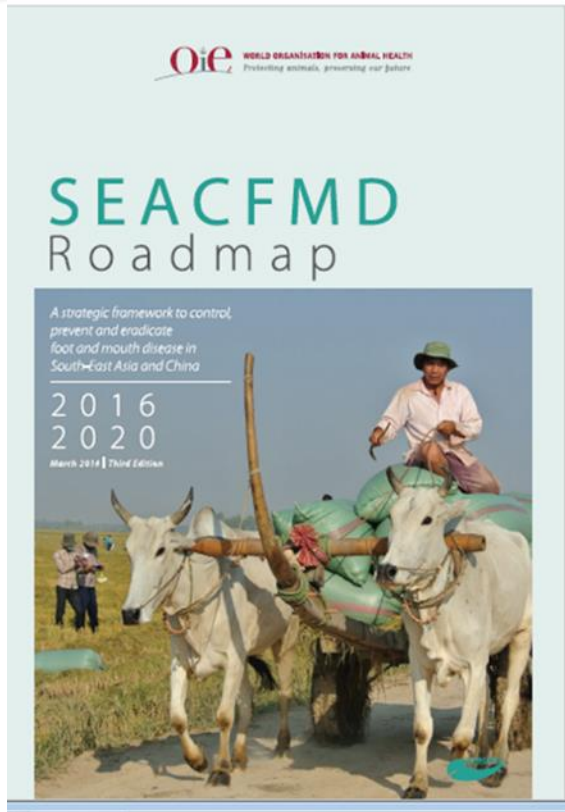


GOALS

- Decrease FMD incidence in South East Asia and China by the year 2020, expand and maintain FMD freedom in countries and zones that have achieved that status;
- Strengthen national Veterinary Services;
- Enhance regional cooperation in policy and capacity development.



SEACFMD Roadmap (2016-2020)



Expansion of SEACFMD campaign with approval of Mongolia membership in May 2016



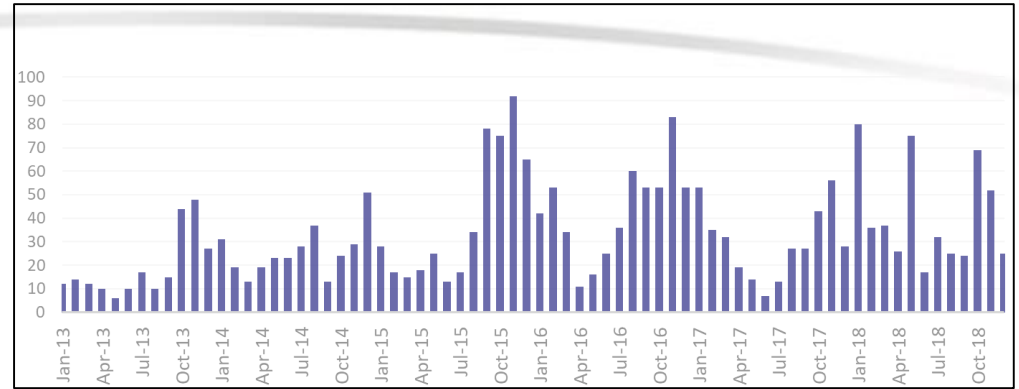
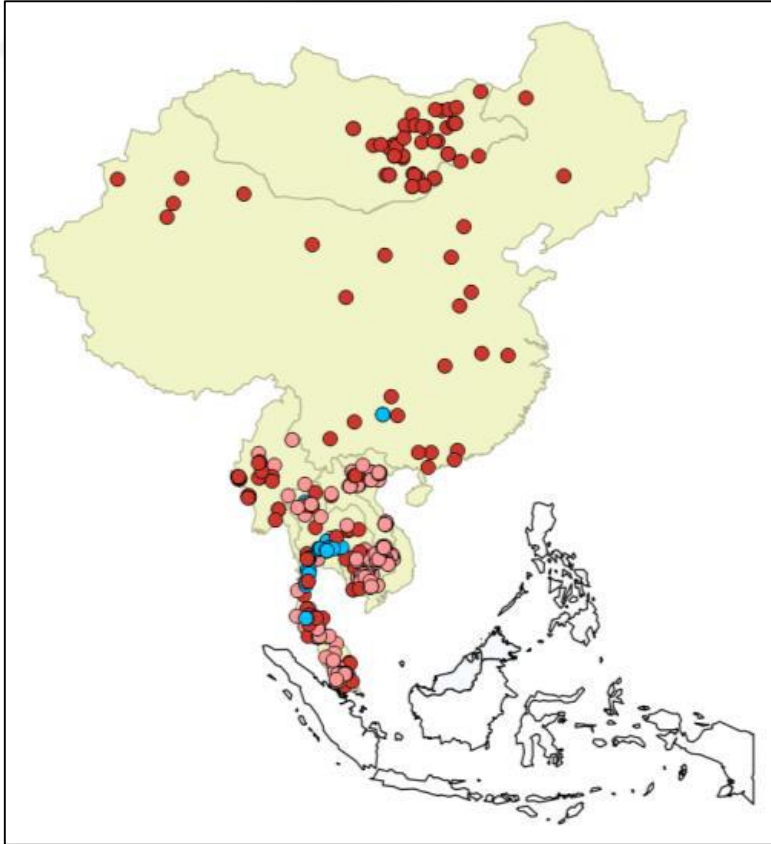
2010



2016



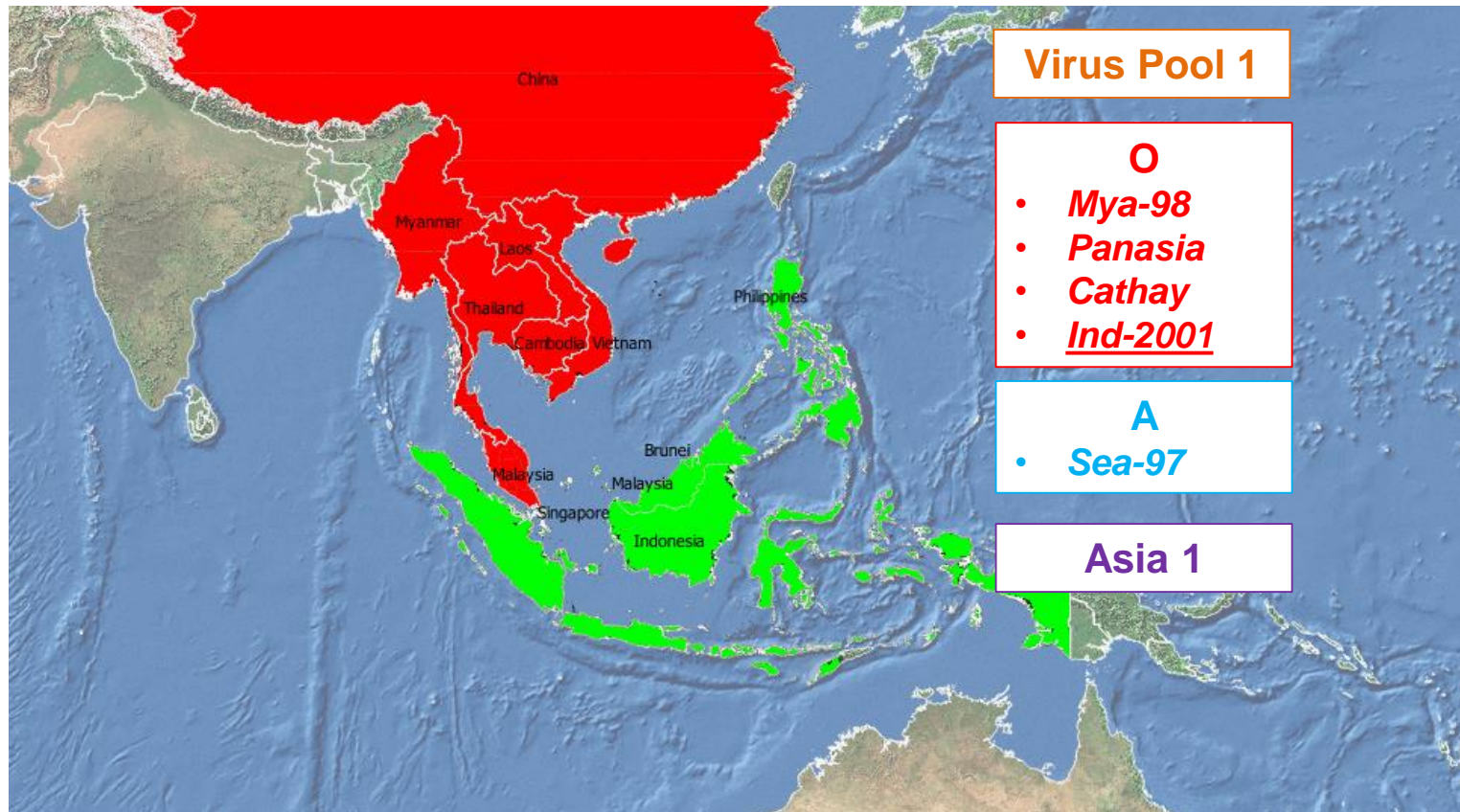
Better understanding of FMD risks



Country	O			A	Asia-1	
	ME-SA/ Ind-2001	SEA / Mya-98	CATHAY	ME-SA / PanAsia	ASIA / Sea-97	G-VIII
Cambodia		2016		2016	2016	
PR China	2018	2018	2018	2018	2018	2009
Laos	2015	2017		2018	2018	
Malaysia	2018	2016			2014	
Mongolia	2018	2018		2017	2016	2005
Myanmar	2017	2017			2015	2017
Thailand	2018	2018	2012	2018	2018	
Vietnam	2017	2019	2018	2018	2017	2006

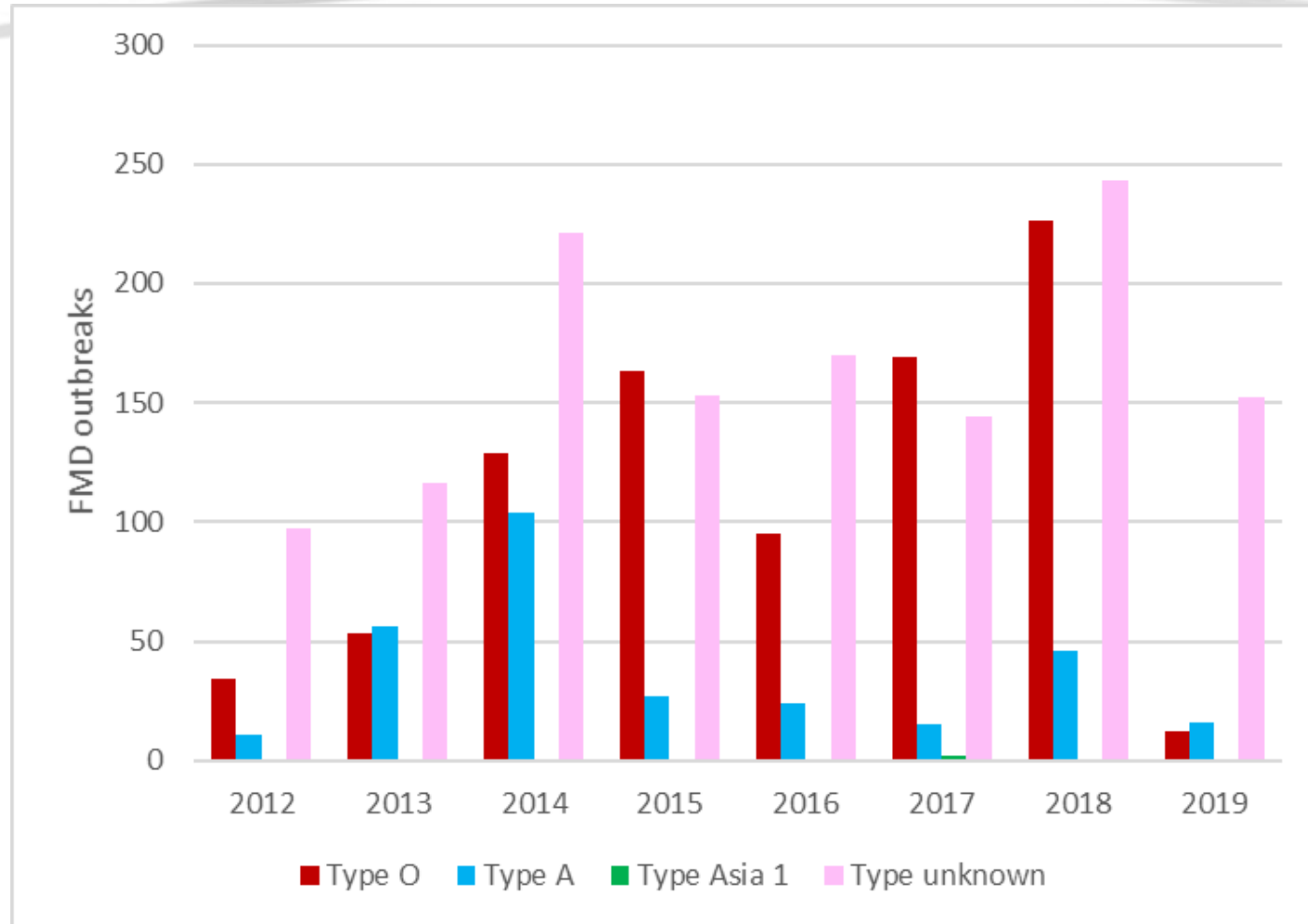


FMD in the region

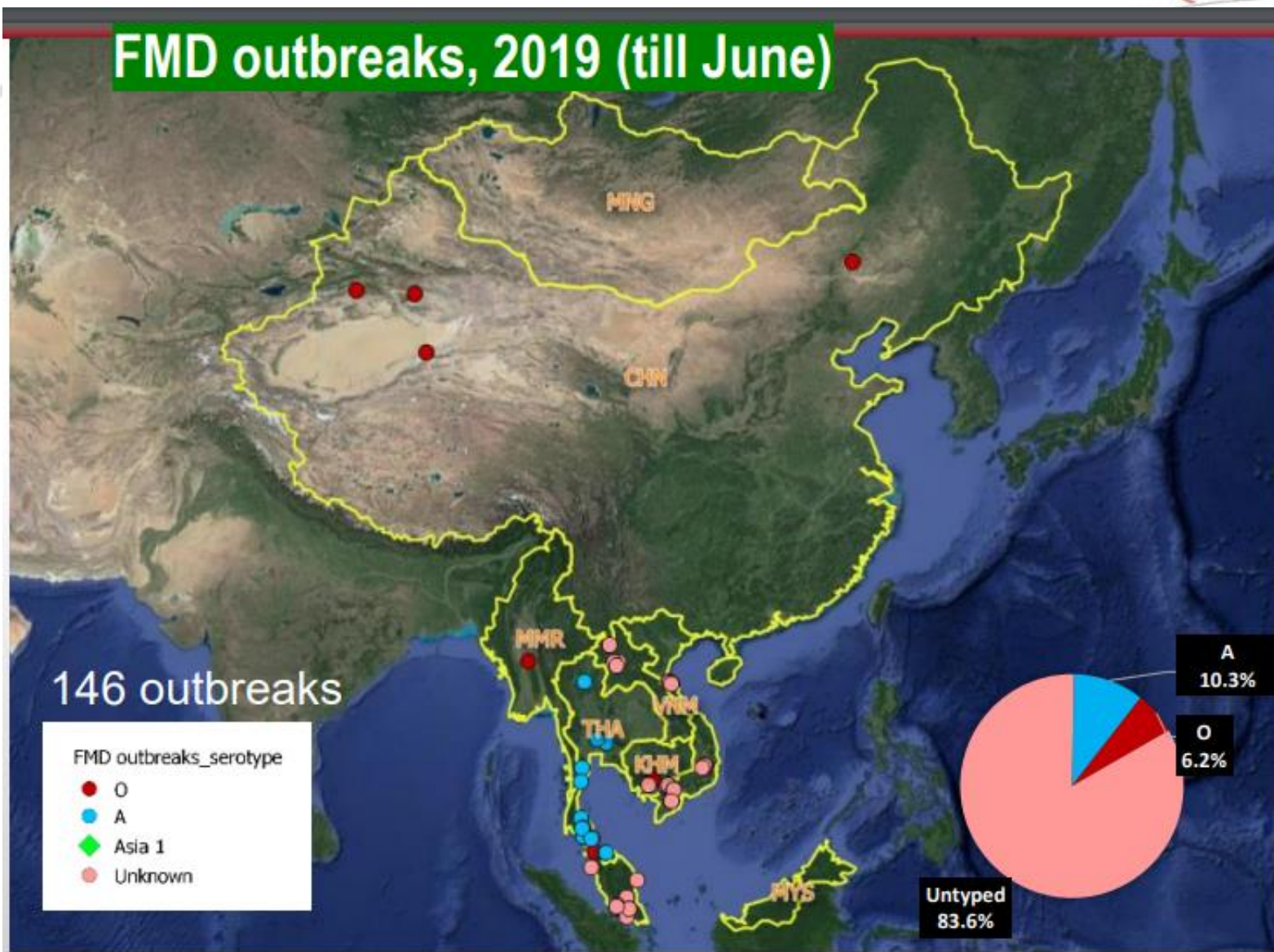


Multiple strains co-circulating in the region

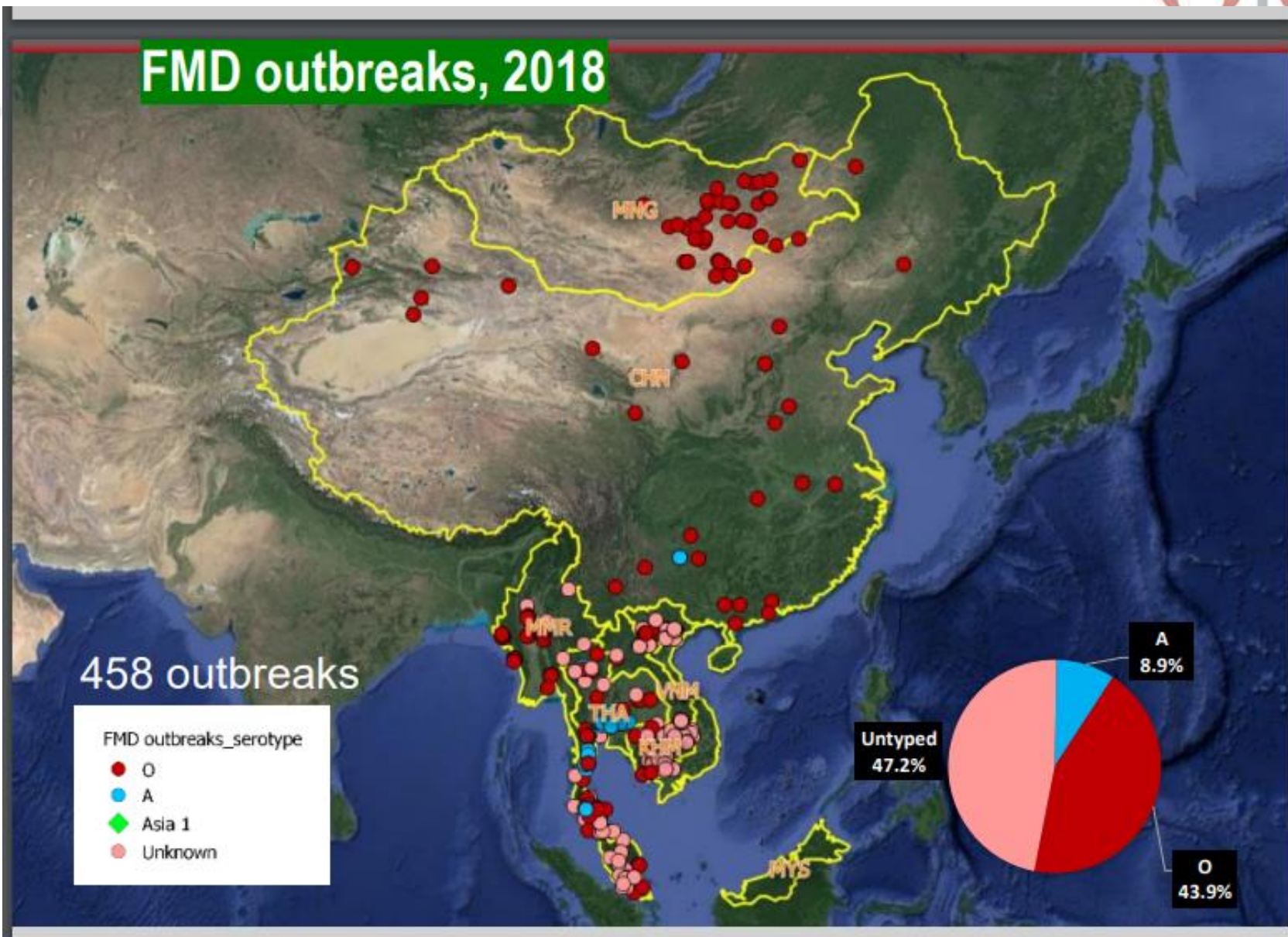
Temporal distribution of FMDV



FMD outbreaks, 2019 (till June)

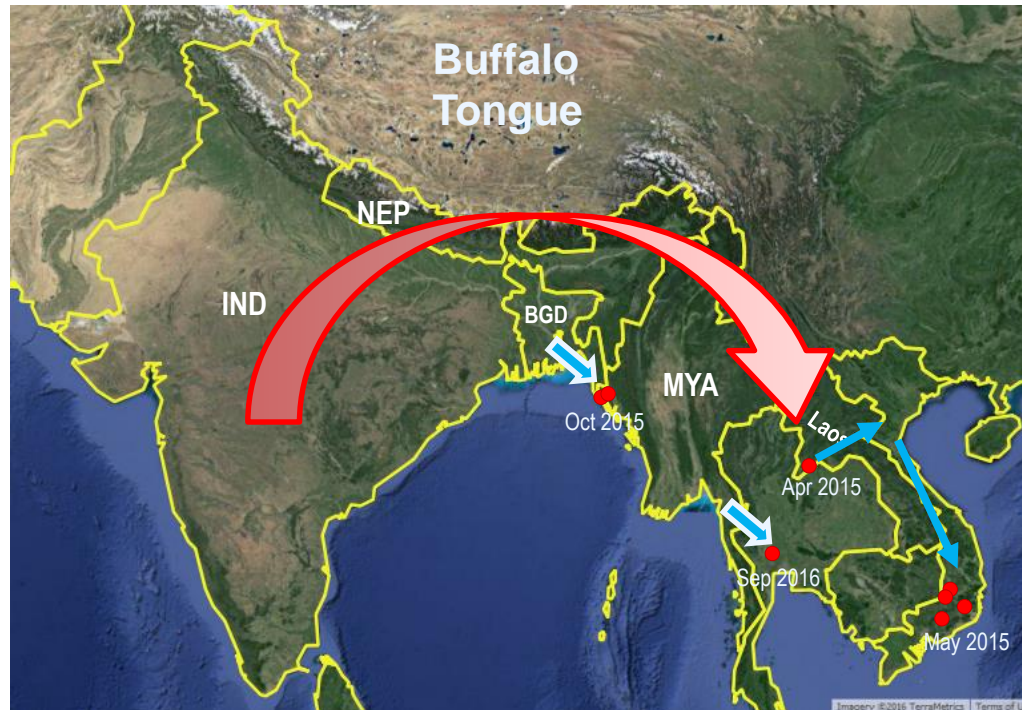


FMD outbreaks, 2018

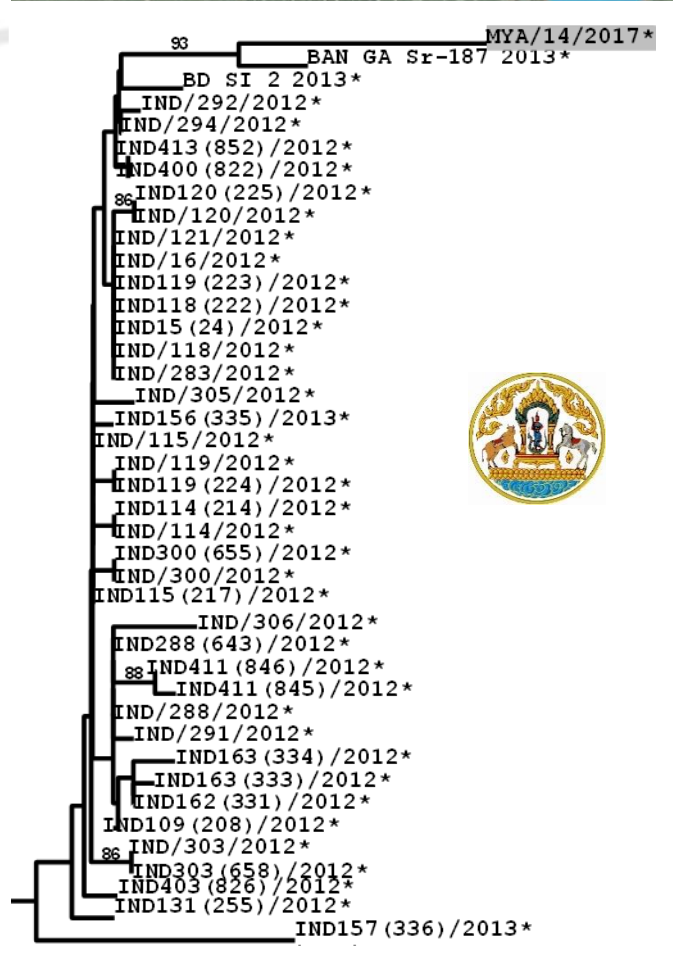


Incursion of exotic FMDV strains

Incursion of O/Ind-2001d in SEA in 2015

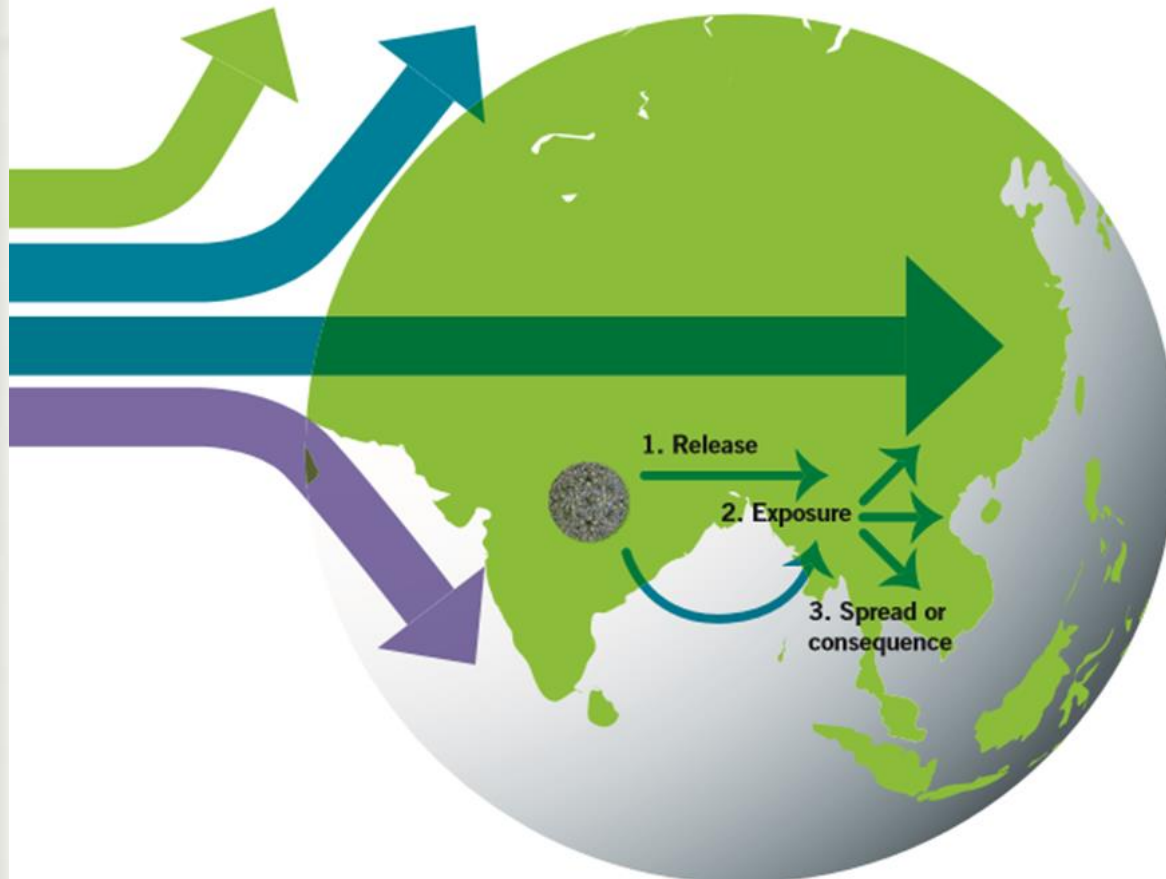


Serotype Asia 1 in Myanmar in January 2017



No further Asia 1 outbreaks reported so far

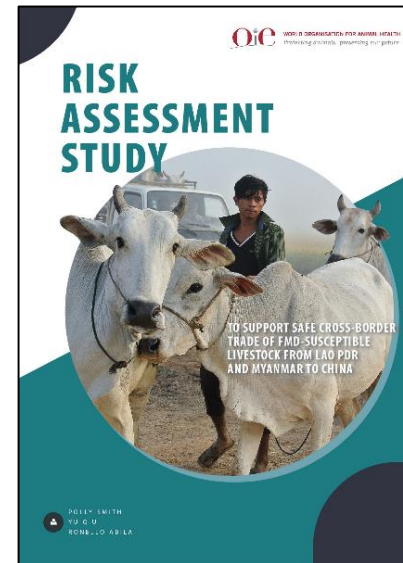
Risk analysis on incursion of exotic FMD viruses into Southeast Asia



The risk of further incursions of exotic FMDVs into SEA is not a matter of “if” but rather of “when” !

Report available online: <http://www.rr-asia.oie.int/fileadmin/FMDbook-v5.pdf>

Risk assessment studies to support safe cross-border trade



<http://www.rr-asia.oie.int/documentation/studies/>

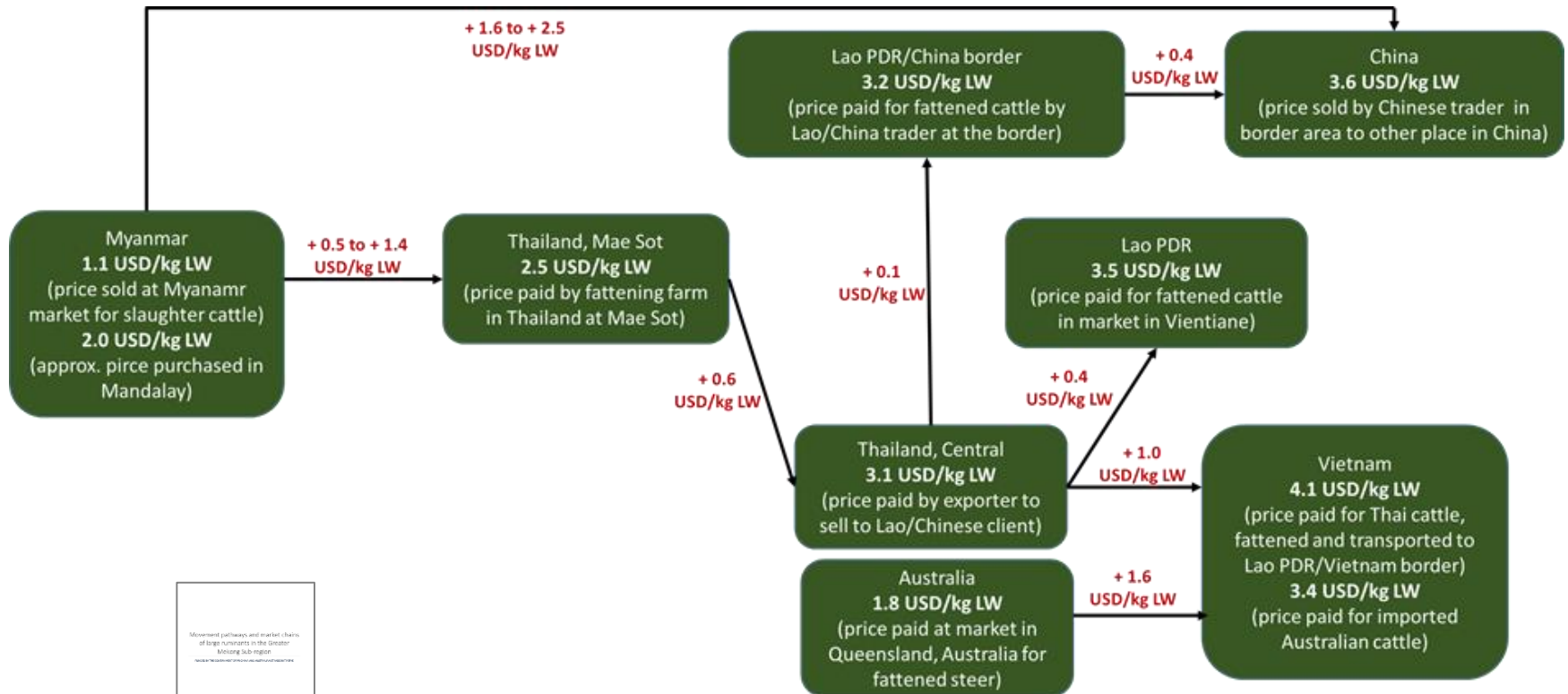
Very high risk of FMD spread into the proposed border control zones

Regional Animal Movement Study, 2015



Approximately 1 million large ruminants are moving through SE Asia into China and Vietnam annually

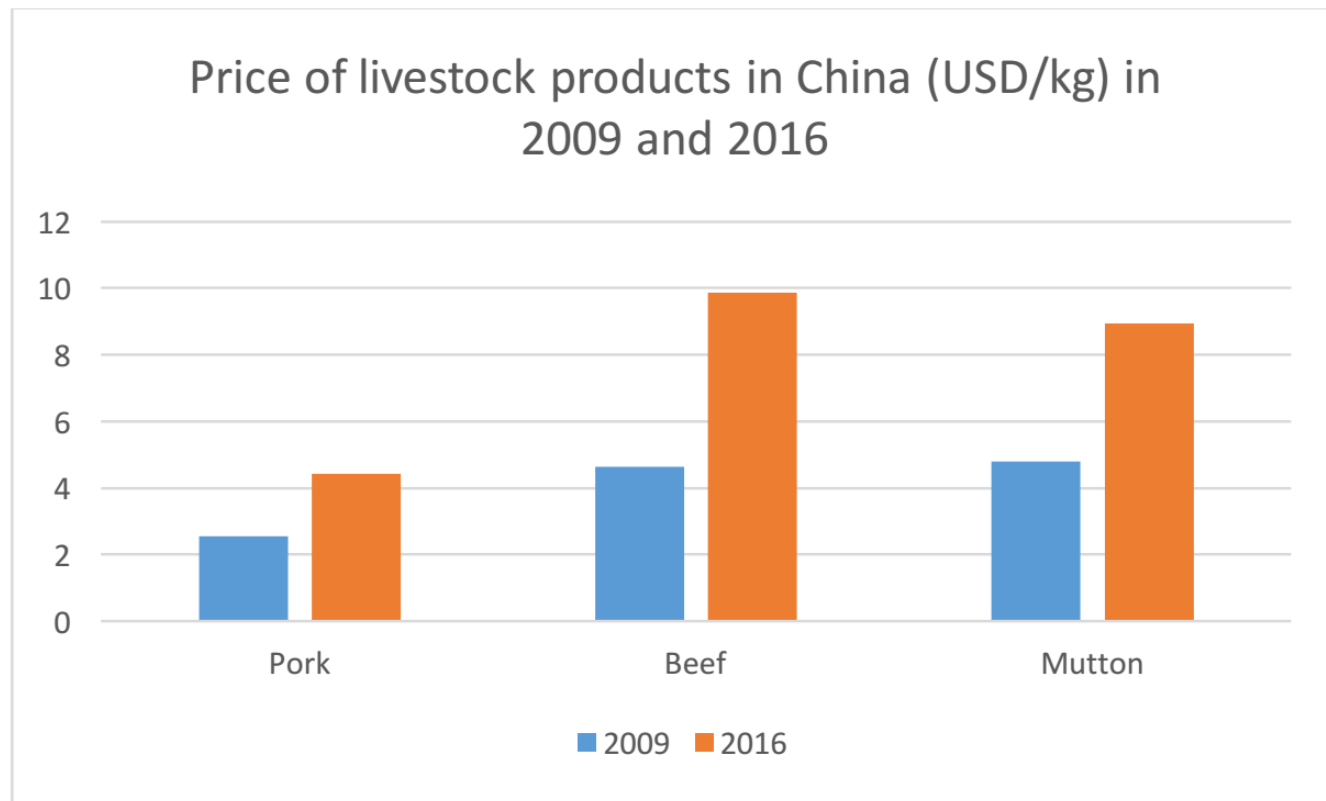
Cattle price differentials across the region



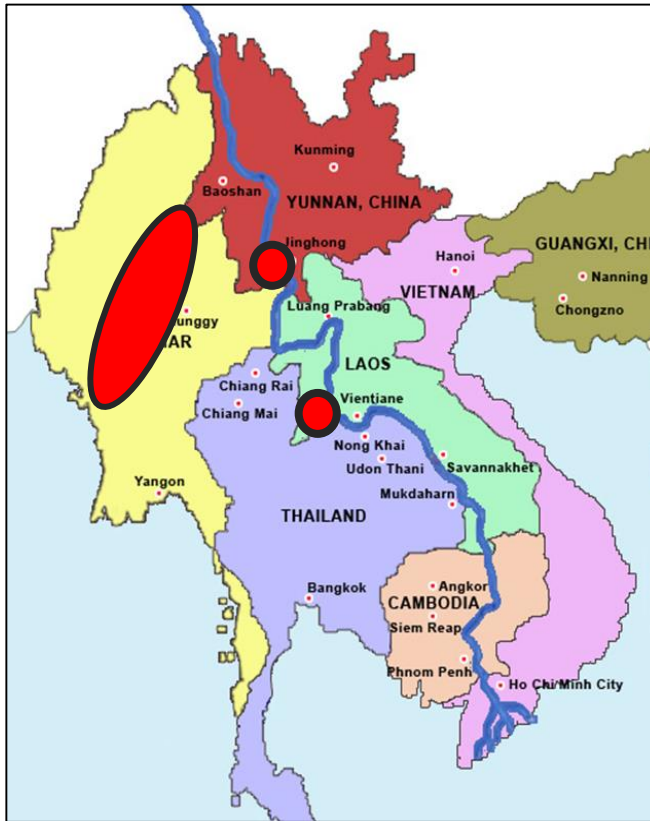
Movement pathways and market chains of fattened cattle in the Greater Mekong Sub-region
 www.oie.int/asia/rr/activities/movement.pdf

http://www.rr-asia.oie.int/fileadmin/SRR_Activities/documents/movement.pdf

Increasing demands/price in China



2016 Animal Movement study



Ruili-Muse Movement Pathway (Cattle/buffalo)

- Major sources: Central Myanmar
- Illegal movements
- 6,000-18,000 cattle and buffalo moved per month
- Complicated journey (truck + walk);
- Cost 460 USD/head via illegal channels
- Cattle/buffaloes from South Asia pass Myanmar via Myawaddy or Shweli of Kachin (require further information/validation)



Mekong River Movement Pathway (Cattle/buffalo)

- 30,000 – 365,000 cattle/buffalo moved annually
- 200 cattle/buffaloes per boat
- Not checked by Lao authorities and no importation fee charged
- Significantly cheaper than the road route: 3 USD/head



Joint Statement on Harmonizing Procedures for Livestock Movement among Cambodia, China, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam



WE JOINTLY AGREE THAT:

1. Veterinary Services of Member Countries shall develop, strengthen and improve procedures for managing the movement of livestock and their products in each country, in order to control transboundary animal diseases, promote food safety, and protect the health of animals and the public in our countries and our region.
2. Procedures for managing biosecurity and the health risks associated with the movement of livestock and their products, including international health certification, will be developed and harmonized based on the OIE Code and other international standards.
3. Bi-lateral or multi-lateral agreements on regional livestock movement and trade should be developed and implemented.
4. The Upper Mekong Working Group, coordinated by OIE Sub Regional Representation for South-East Asia, should serve as the focus for development of standardised protocols and procedures to support cross-border trade in livestock, including consideration of the development of control zones. The representatives of individual Member Countries on this group will be suitably supported by our respective Veterinary Services to assist in this important coordination work.

Signed on May 26th, 2016 in Paris, France

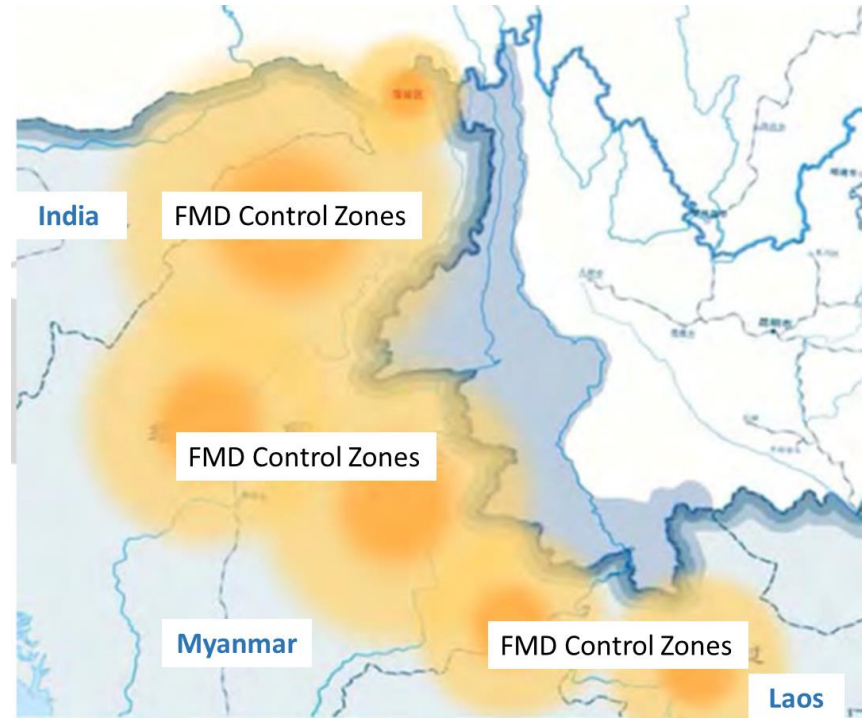
Signatories:

 ----- Dr Sen Sovann Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries CAMBODIA	 ----- Dr Gongmin Wang Veterinary Bureau Ministry of Agriculture PR China	 ----- Dr Somphanh Chanphengxay Department of Livestock and Fisheries LAO PDR
 ----- Dr Kamarudin Bin Md Isa Department of Veterinary Services MALAYSIA	 ----- Dr Ye Tun Win Livestock Breeding Veterinary Department MYANMAR	 ----- Dr Ayuth Harintharanon Department of Livestock Development THAILAND

Proposed Trade Zones



Pilot



Future

Building facilities along the border



Private sector driven FMD control campaign



- Modernization of the trading arrangements may improve biosecurity measures required by trading partners, which might improve biosecurity along the value chain
- Willingness to vaccinate at their own cost
- Big traders and in partnership with government regulators may require smallholder suppliers to vaccinate their animals



Role of the private sector



- Strong partnership with government to control FMD
- Public awareness campaign
 - Bring the message down to its own network
- Early detection and reporting of diseases
- Facilitate safe trade of livestock and livestock products



Benefits of FMD control/eradication to farmers and private sector



- Economic losses due to FMD is reduced
 - Less cost of inputs for livestock production (medicines and disinfectants in case of outbreaks)
- Better price of the animals
- Better access to market, particularly exports
- Less cost of trading animals
 - Quarantine period will be reduced
 - Less strict inspection





Role of the PSCC



- To advise the Sub-Commission on ways to facilitate developments in the livestock sector that support disease control and optimise production, and to integrate the private sector into national and regional animal health systems.
- To assist in the development of the regional plan for enhancing private sector involvement in FMD control in Southeast Asia
- To provide an avenue for two way communication and information exchange between the Sub-Commission and private sector organisations in member countries



Duties and responsibilities of the Consultative Committee and its members



- To provide strategic advice to the Sub-Commission on private sector involvement in FMD control in SEACFMD countries
- To advise on the development and implementation of the plan for enhanced private sector involvement in FMD control in SEACFMD Countries
- Provide policy and strategic advice to the Sub-Commission during and between meetings of the Sub-Commission
- Advise on the development of the programme for the private sector component of meetings of the Sub-Commission



Thank you for your attention!



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