



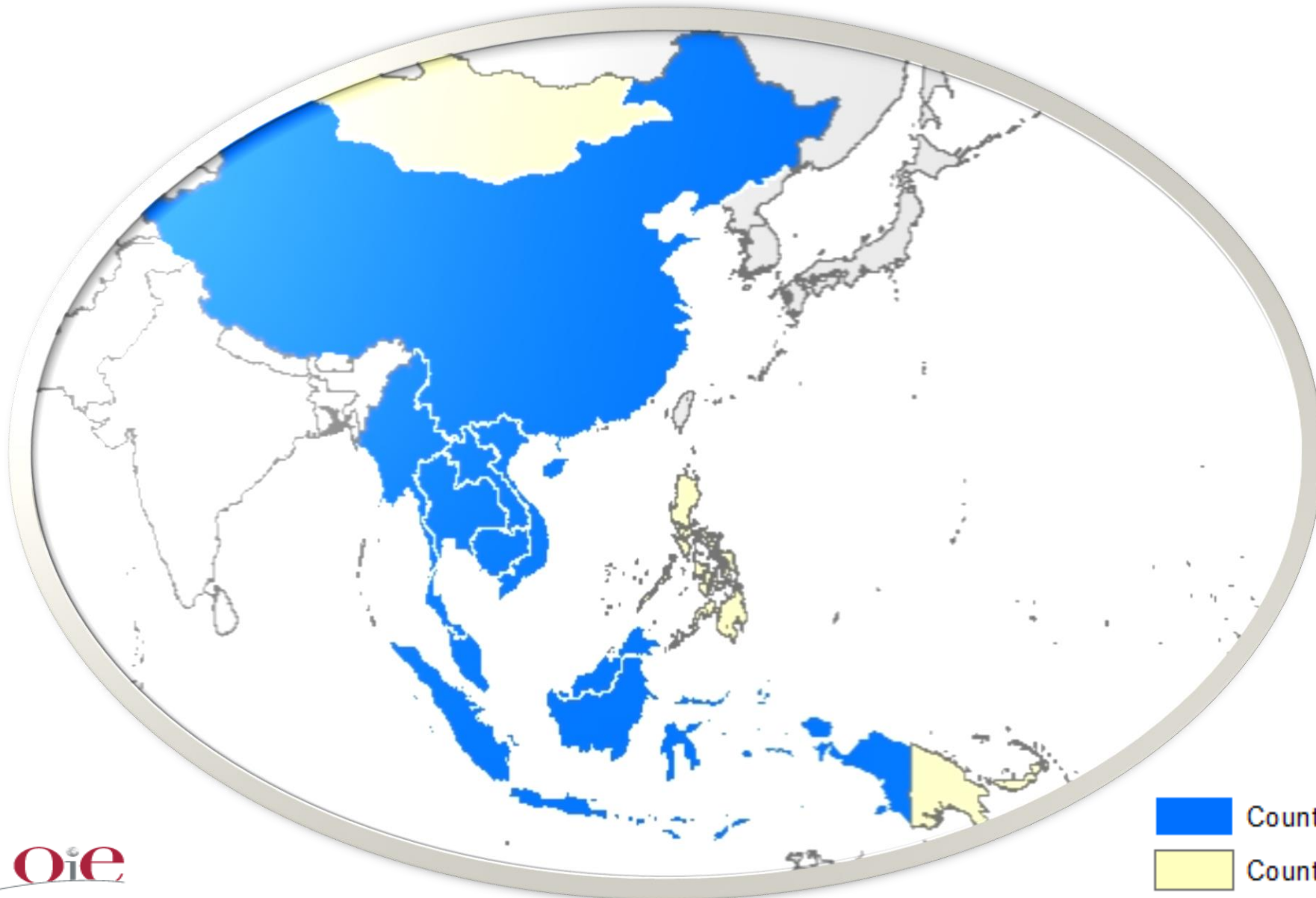
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OIE Deputy Sub-Regional Representative for South East Asia

Analysis of the pre-questionnaire filled by participating countries

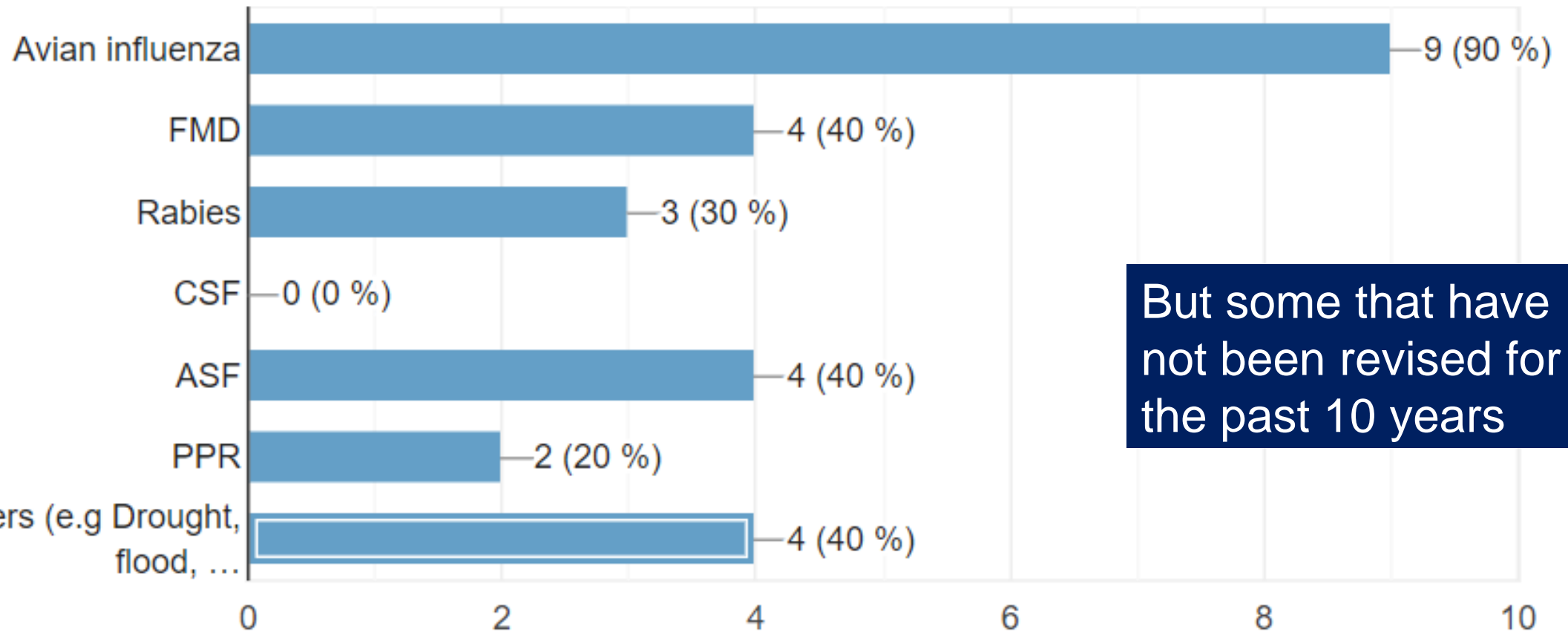
**OIE Sub-Regional Workshop on Emergency Preparedness
Bangkok, Thailand, 27-28 August 2019**

Answering countries



Emergency preparedness or contingency plan available

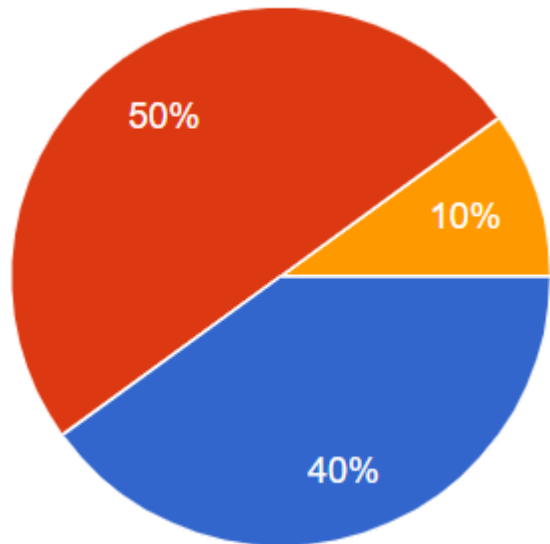
All countries have at least one emergency preparedness or contingency plan available



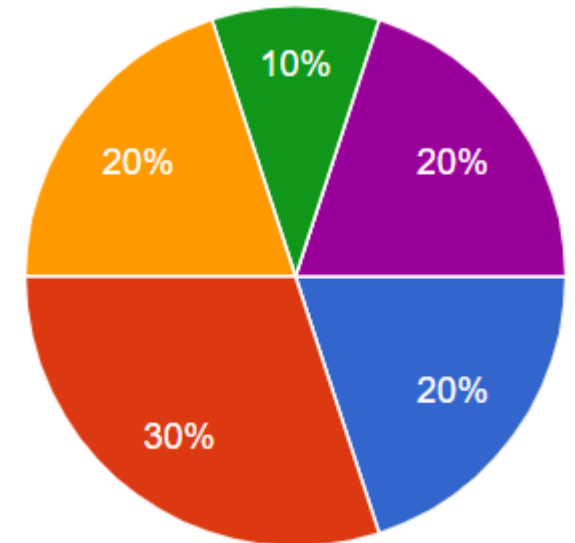
But some that have not been revised for the past 10 years

Appropriateness of the legislation

Current Veterinary legislation



Current disaster management legislation

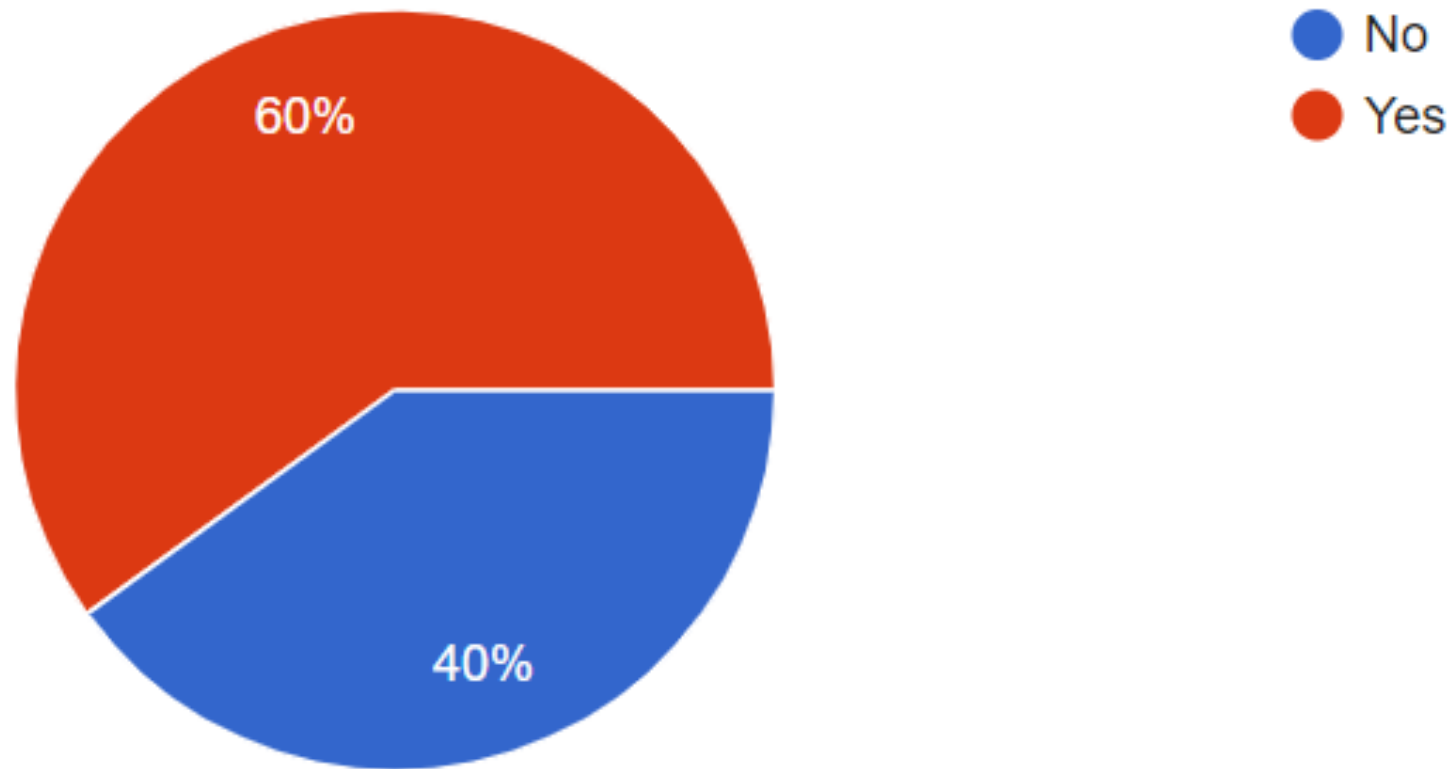


- Fully appropriate
- Generally appropriate but would need some revision
- Not appropriate
- There is no Disaster Management legislation
- I don't know

Constraints of the current veterinary legislation to adequately manage veterinary emergencies

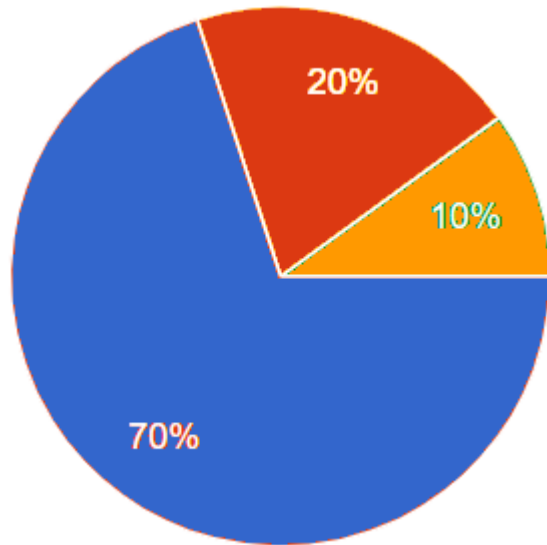
- Staffing and budget +++
- not appropriate with the current situation: the number of animal that authorities can culled to control diseases.
- no description of legislation to manage veterinary emergencies.
- Need to develop decree, sub-decrees... and limited budget
- Need for technical guidelines and SOPs
- Implementation
- Local government preparedness in managing human resources for veterinary emergencies

Multisectorial management of animal health emergencies, planned in legislation



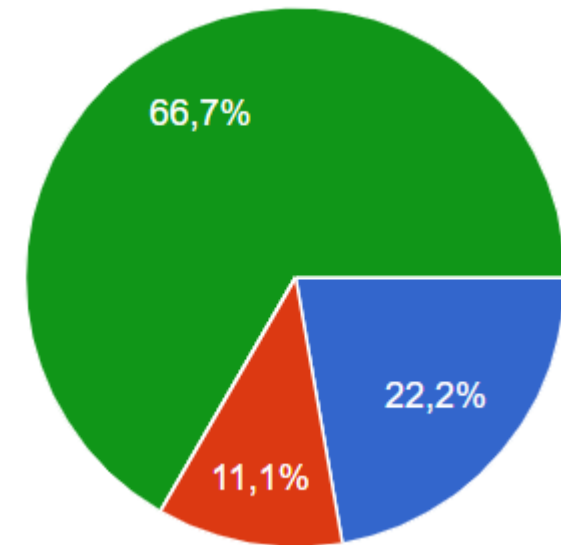
Officer in charge

At national level



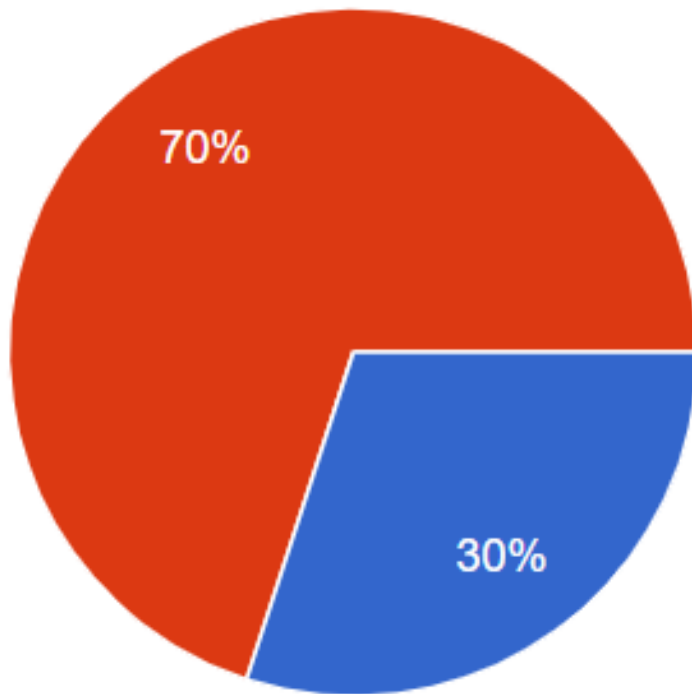
- CVO
- VS Officer in charge
- Other Ministry Officer (e.g. police)
- Provincial authorities
- Not clear

At provincial level

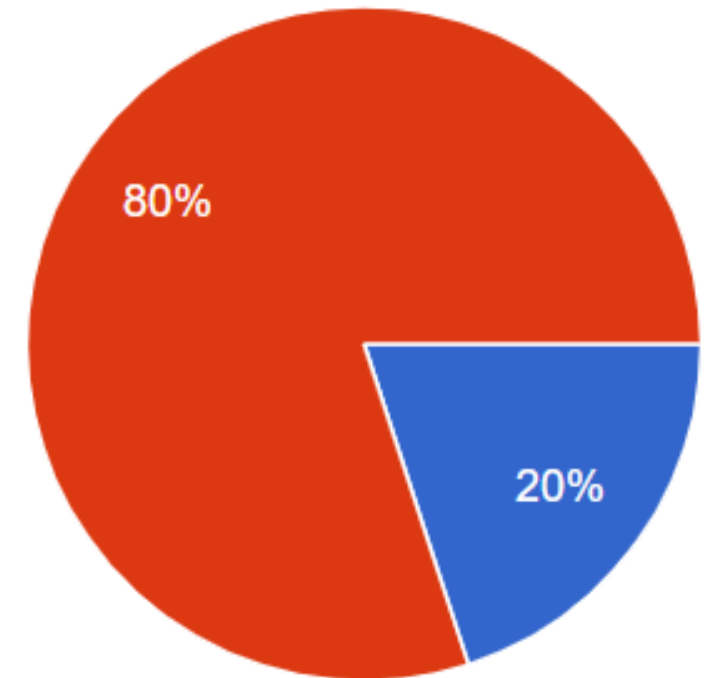


Appropriateness of national networks

Field vets

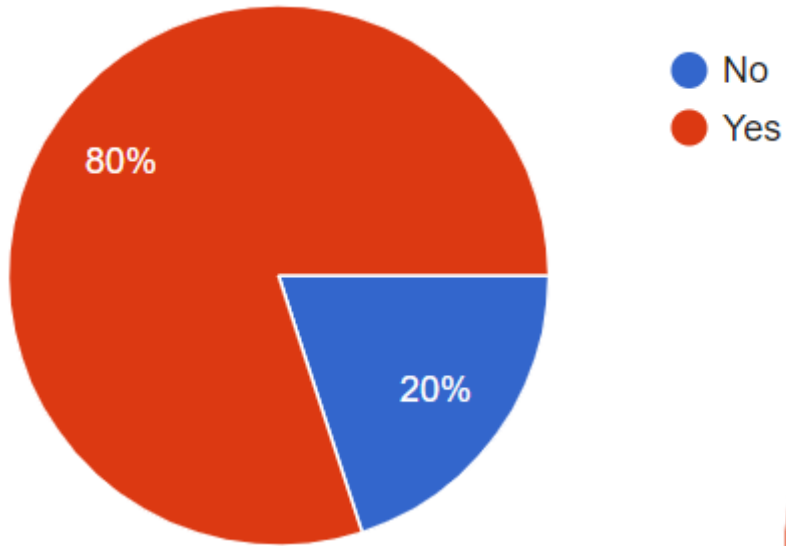


Laboratories

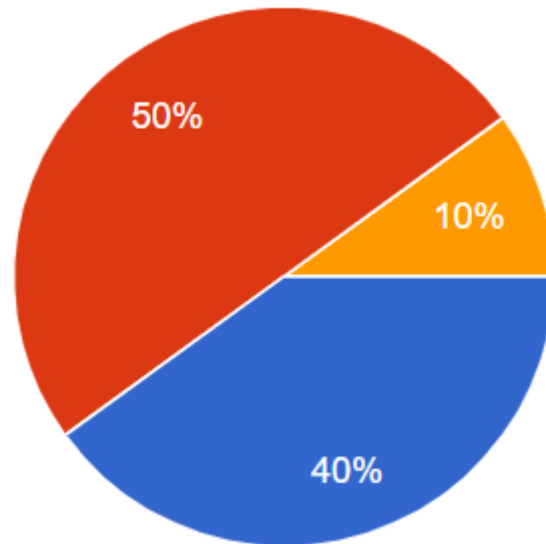
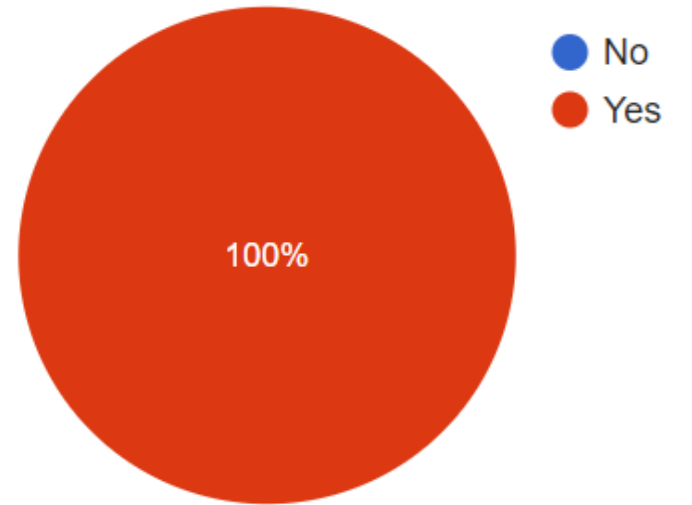


Communication

Presence of a communication officer in the VS



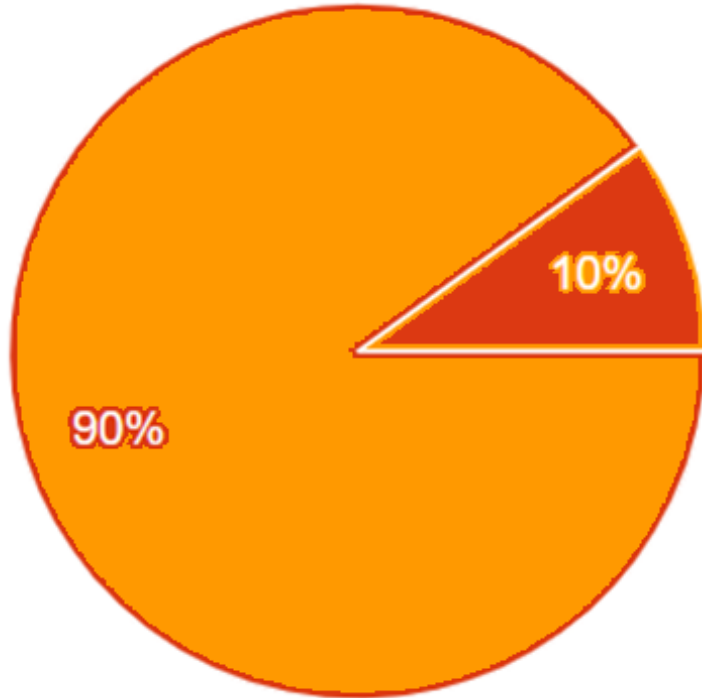
Communication aspects foreseen in the emerg. prep. plan



Need for capacity building

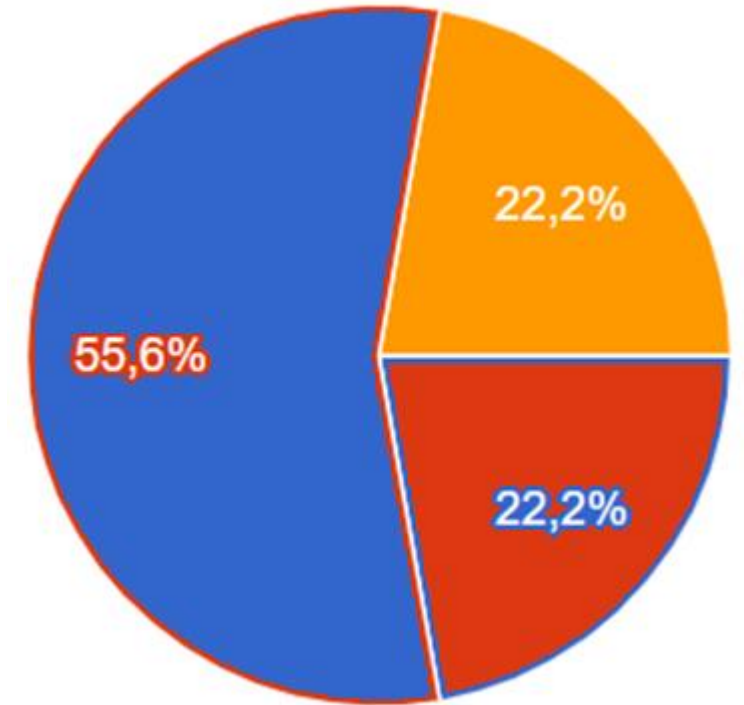
Emergency Funds

Availability of emerg. funds



- Yes, permanently available on CVO's decision
- Yes, need to get governmental approval
- No

Availability during last emergency



- No
- Yes
- Yes, but it was not enough

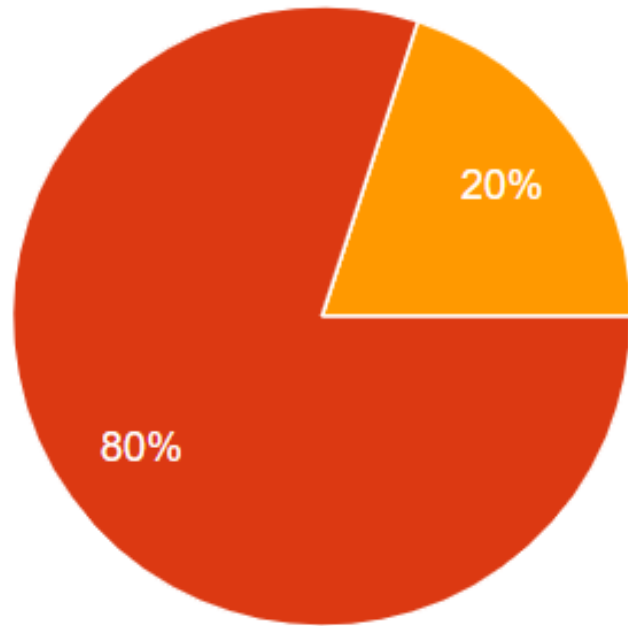
In practise:

Feedback from last emergency

Main constraints	Lessons learnt and best practices gained
No preparedness plan +++	A preparedness plan and SOP is crucial for emergency situation +++
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Community participation is very low, ethnic language barrier - NGO/ animal lovers cooperation - Difficult to get information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public awareness against the disease +++ - Must involve community leaders and religious leaders
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget limitation +++ - Lack of human resources and basic facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need enough budget - Involvement of authorities at all levels
Geographical condition (not easily access to the area)	Need for strong PPP
	Early reporting Rapidly depopulate and disinfect the area
	Illegal importation/ introduction of pigs, swill feeding practices and lack of compensation policy

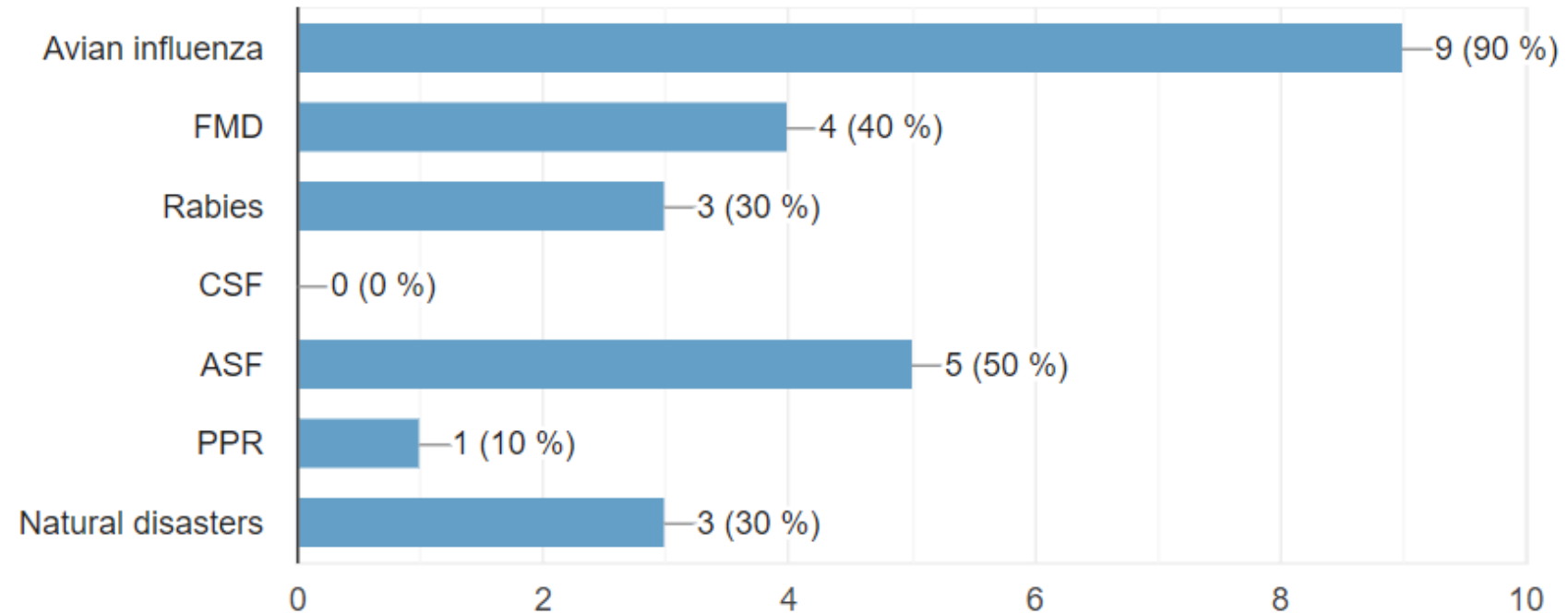
Simulation exercises

Countries conducting Simul Ex



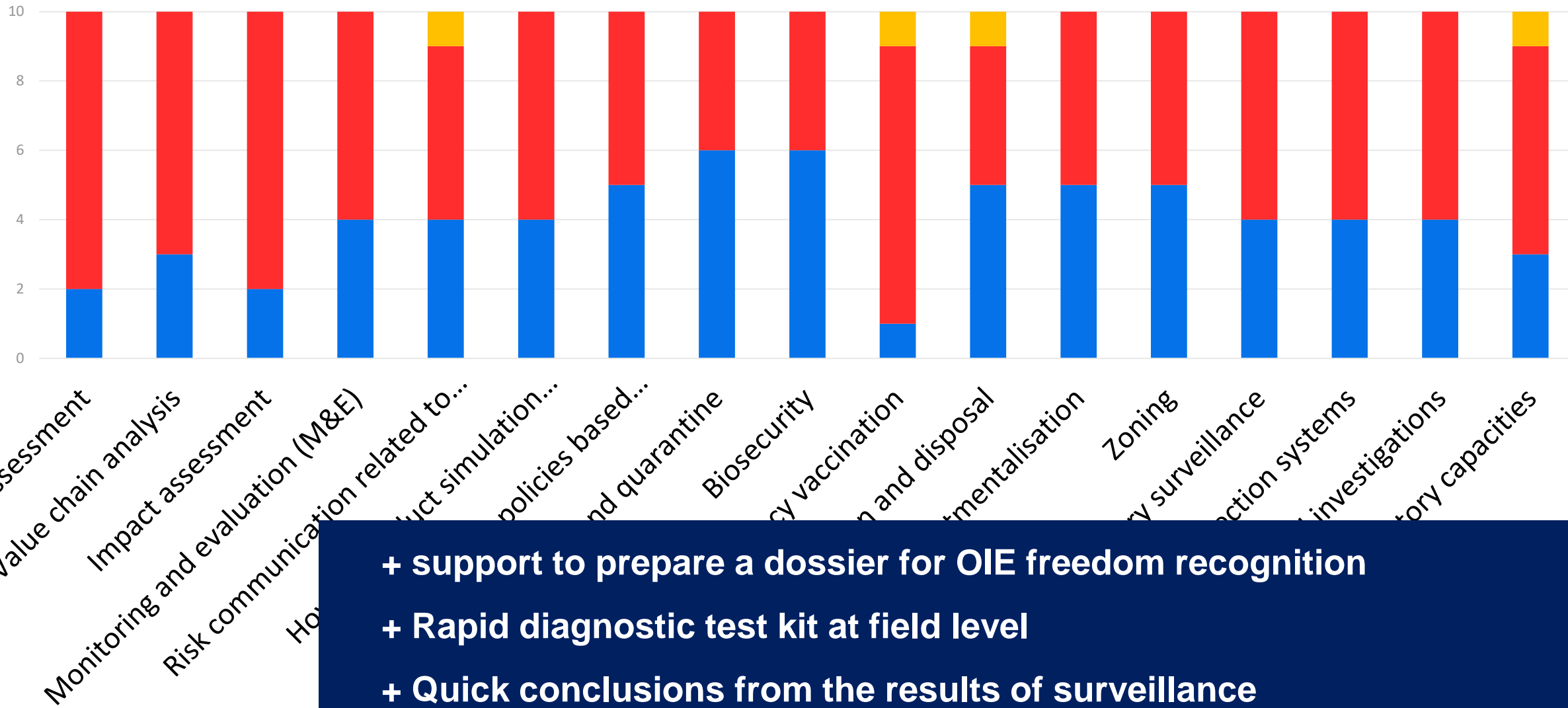
- No
- Yes, from time to time
- Yes, regularly

Diseases concerned



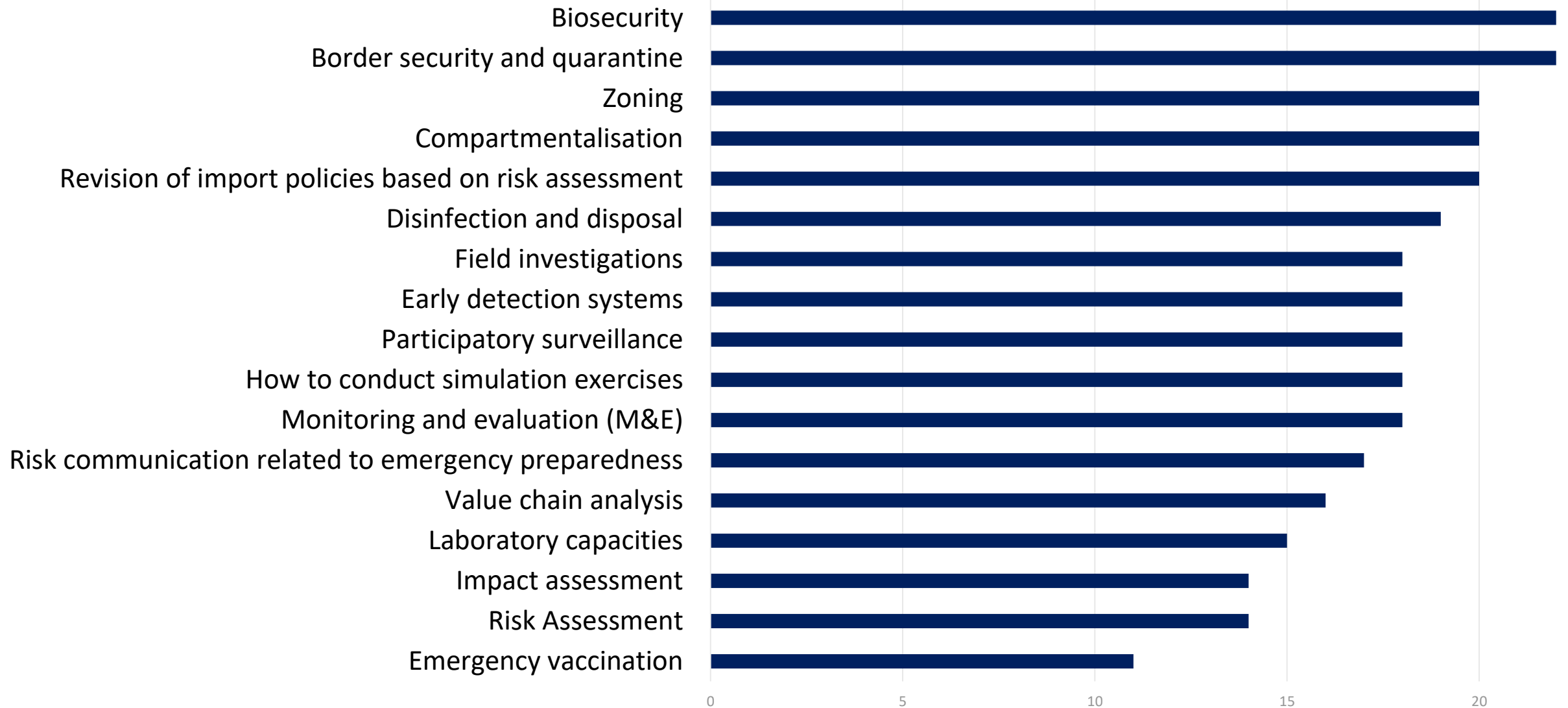
**From 4 times a year to once every 2 years.
For one country: depending on the budget**

Need for capacity building



- + support to prepare a dossier for OIE freedom recognition
- + Rapid diagnostic test kit at field level
- + Quick conclusions from the results of surveillance
- + Identify main risk factors and first steps

Prioritisation of the needs for technical capacity building





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