



PVS review of the ASF preparedness in SEA

John Weaver

Veterinary consultant and PVS expert

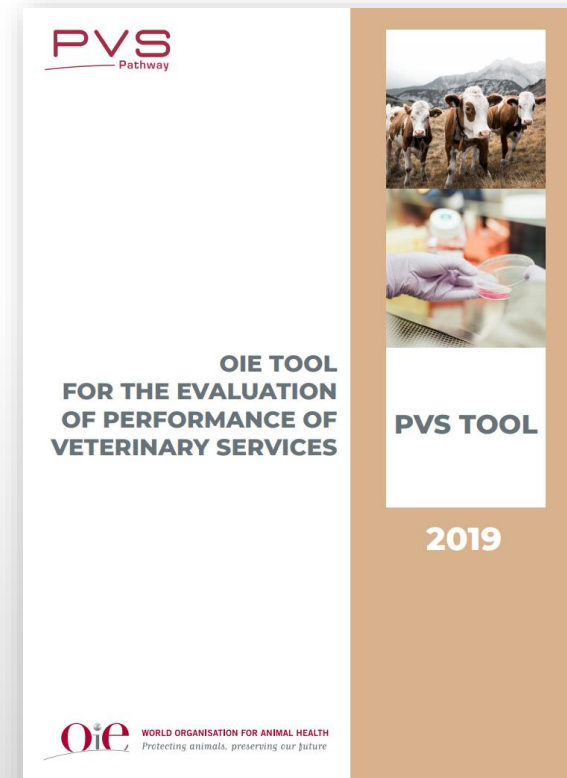
OIE ASF meeting, Bangkok, 27-28 August 2019



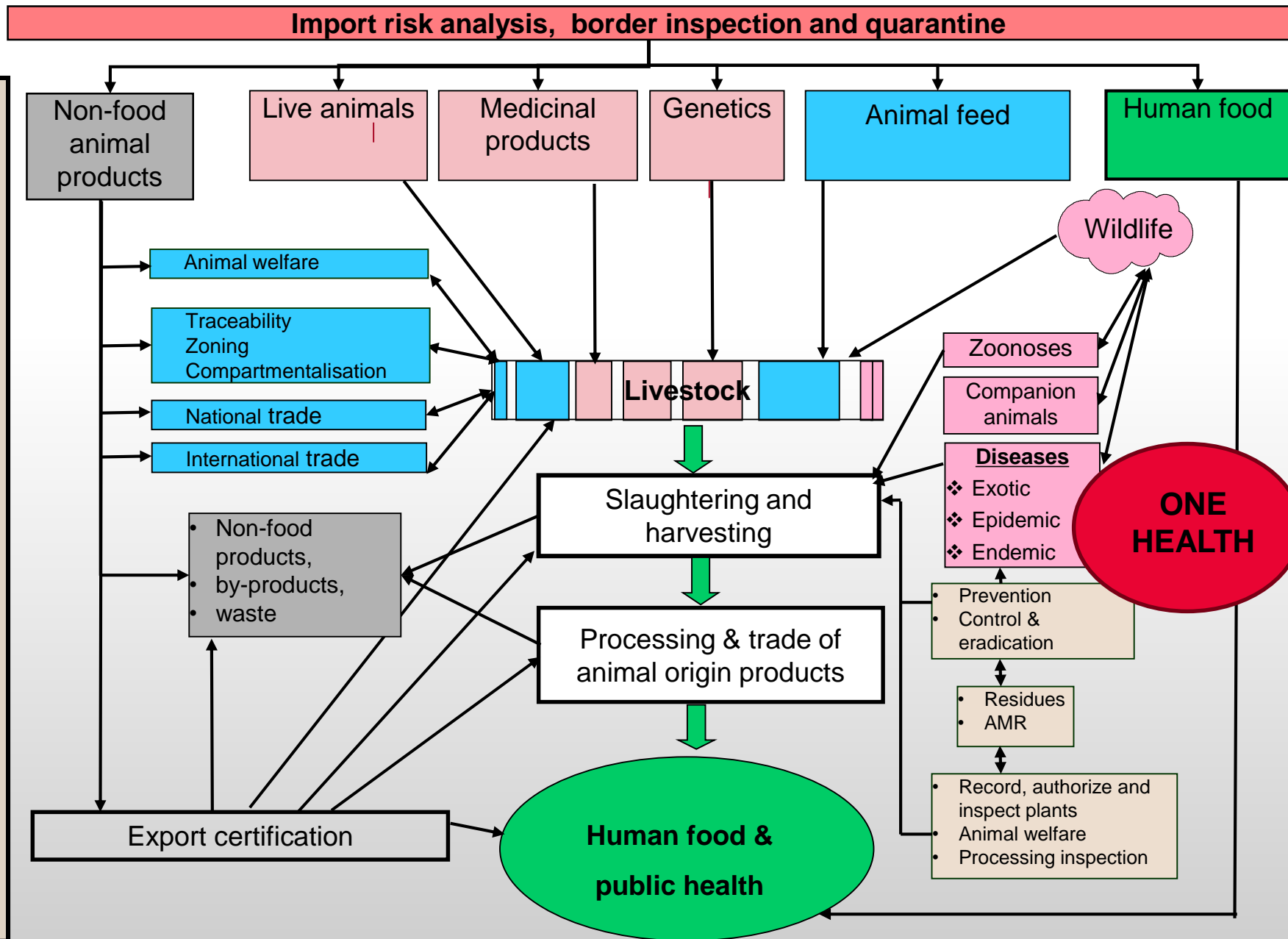
Photos – courtesy of Tom Weaver

The PVS Tool

- The OIE PVS Tool is designed to assess the performance of the VS by:
 - > Evaluating the VS against TAHC standards
 - > Identifying gaps and weaknesses in complying with OIE standards
 - > Working with interested parties to develop a shared vision
 - > Identifying strategic initiatives and establishing priorities

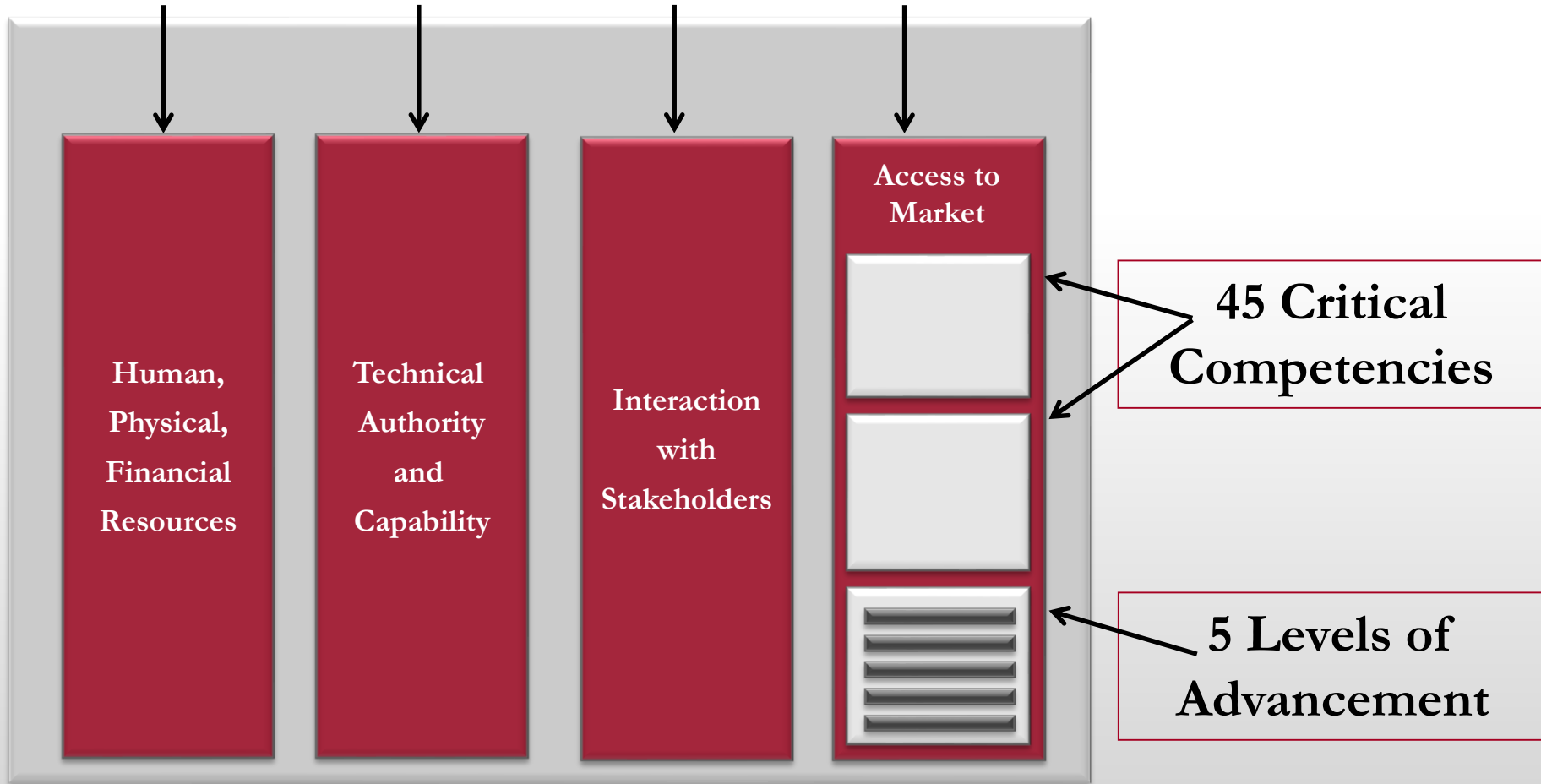


The Veterinary Domain



Cross-cutting Competencies: Human, physical and financial resources, laboratories, legislation, education and interaction with stakeholders

4 Fundamental Components



ORIENTATION

- A Sub-Regional Orientation Training Workshop
- B Sub-Regional Lessons Learnt Workshop

EVALUATION

- A PVS Evaluation
- B PVS Evaluation Follow Up
- C PVS Self-Evaluation
- D PVS Evaluation (Aquatic)
- E Specific Content (PPR, AMR)

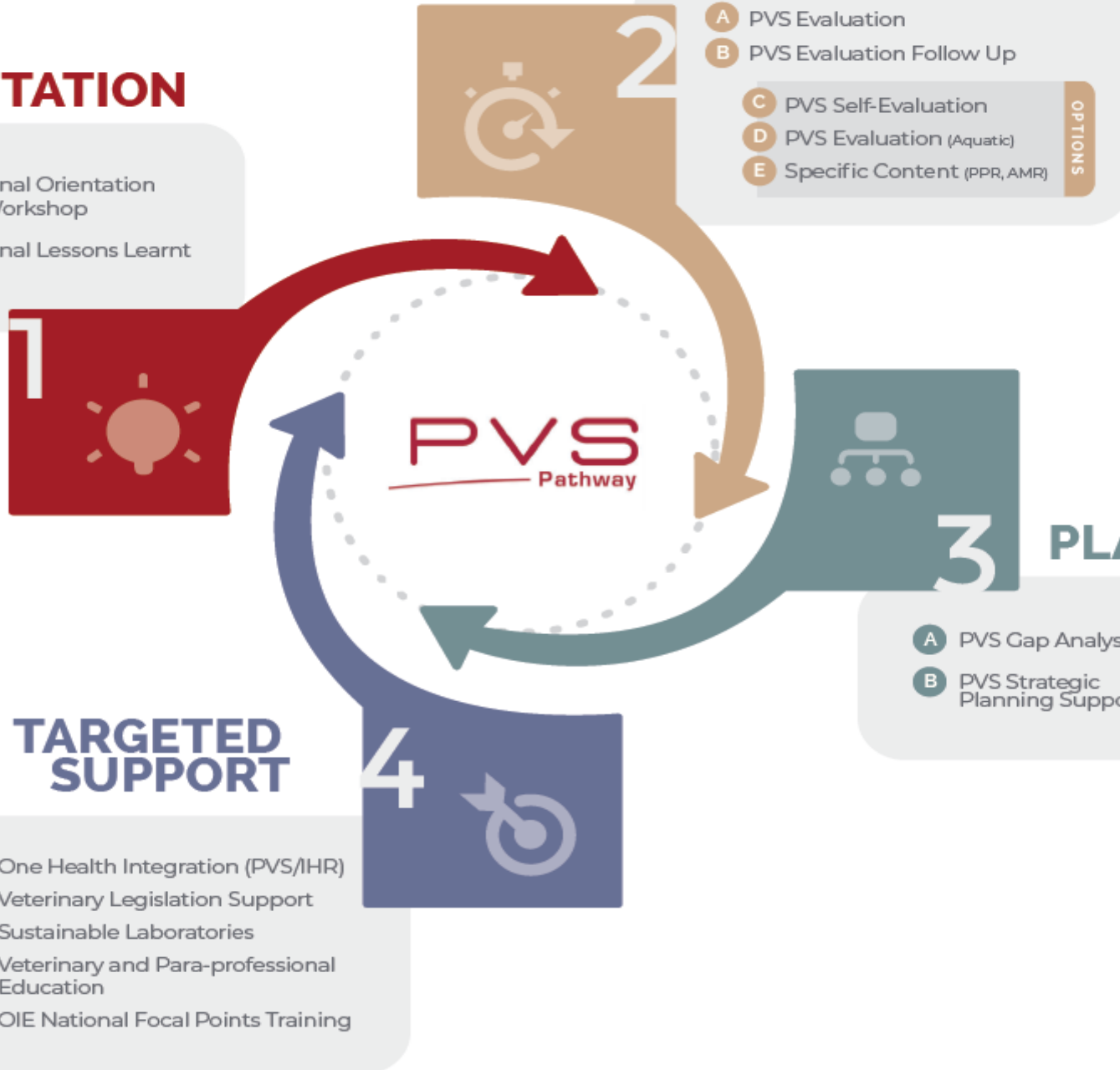
OPTIONS

TARGETED SUPPORT

- A One Health Integration (PVS/IHR)
- B Veterinary Legislation Support
- C Sustainable Laboratories
- D Veterinary and Para-professional Education
- E OIE National Focal Points Training

PLANNING

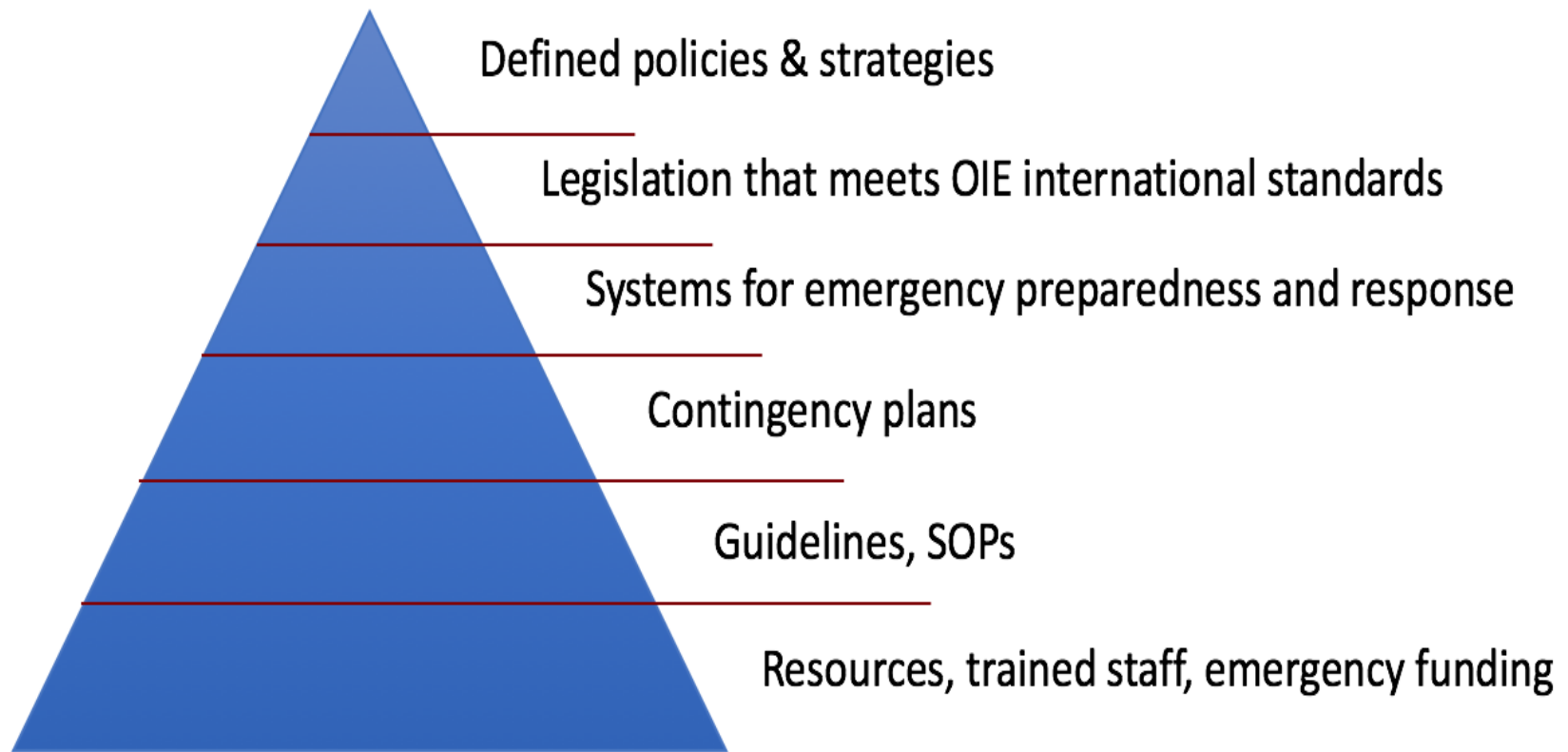
- A PVS Gap Analysis
- B PVS Strategic Planning Support



Emergency preparedness principles

- 1. Policy** - commitment to disease prevention and emergency response
 - 2. Legislation** - mandate
 - 3. 'Chain of command'** - well-defined and functional
 - 4. Emergency management systems** - developed and tested (for risk analysis, prevention, disease surveillance, control, eradication with communications and consultations)
 - 5. Documentation** - plans, guidelines and SOPs
 - 6. Resources** - to carry out the activities
- **Strong leadership and management**

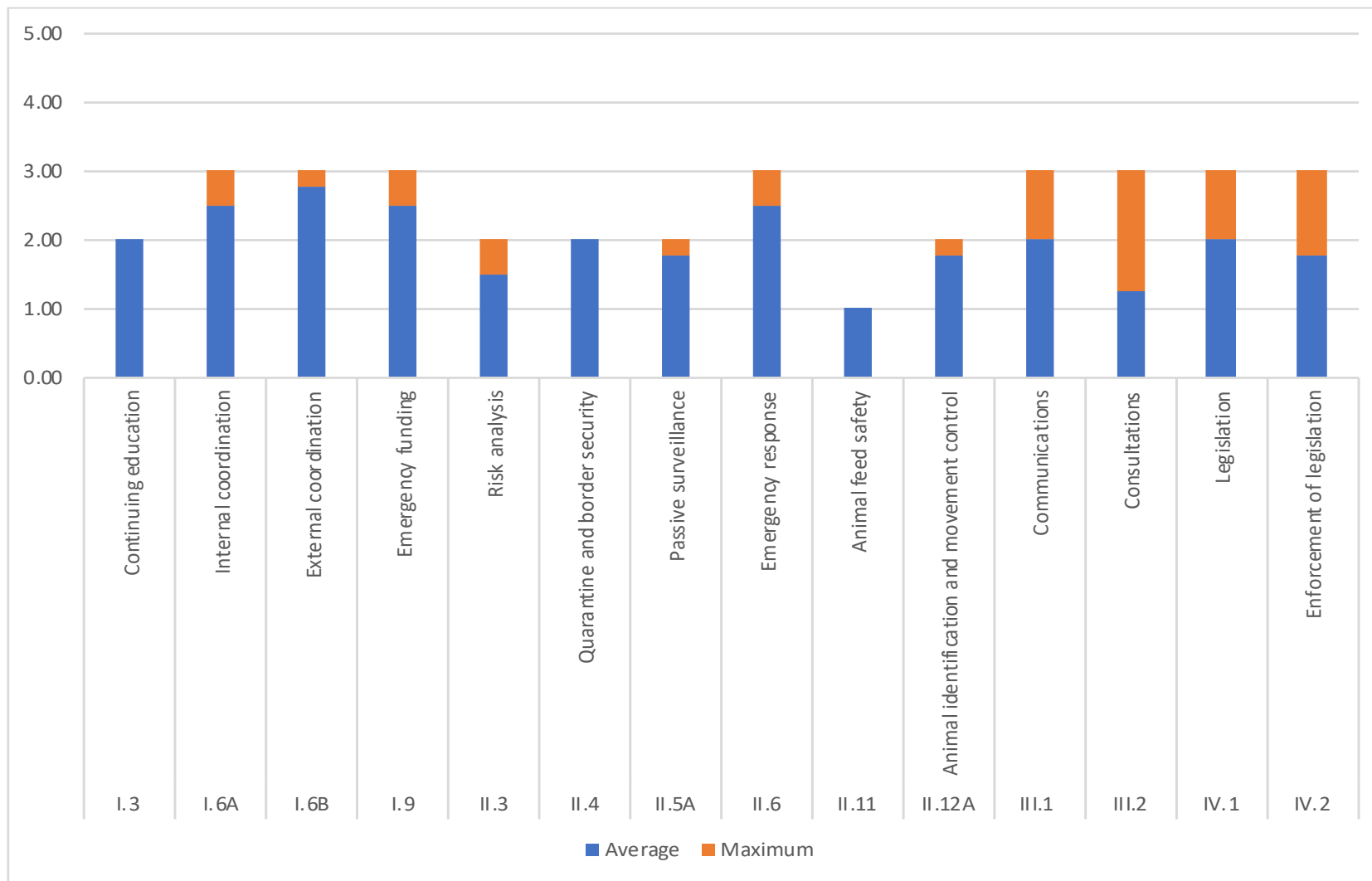
Emergency preparedness principles



Emergency disease response - stages

1. Prevention
2. Early detection and response
3. Control and mitigation
4. Eradication
5. Return to 'peace time'





PVS - CCs

- **I.3 Continuing education**

No needs assessments, ad hoc training only

Little development of specialist skills

- **I.6A Internal coordination**

Weak chain of command, decentralised service delivery

Heavy reliance on V/CAHWs

- **I.6B External coordination**

Focus on health/food safety, little on wildlife

No/limited information on 'whole of government' approach to disaster management

PVS - CCs

I.9 Emergency funding

No/limited mechanisms and access to funding

No defined hierarchical response

No/poorly functioning compensation programmes

II.3 Risk analysis

No/limited skills in risk analysis

FETPV and some external training undertaken

II.4 Quarantine and border security

No/limited border control especially along the long borders

No control illegal/informal movements

No value chain information available

PVS - CCs

II.5A Passive surveillance (av 1.75)

Most had some capability

ASF not on the notifiable disease lists

High dependency on owner awareness/reporting and V/CAHWs

II.6 Emergency response (av 2.5)

Experience with HPAI, good numbers of technical staff

One country had an ASF contingency plan

No defined emergency management systems

II.11 Animal feed safety (av 1.0)

No control, no reference to swill feeding (one VLSP mission identified the risk)

PVS - CCs

II.12A Animal identification and movement control (av 1.75)

One country required pig identification

Three countries had movement control (though they were not popular)

III.1 Communications (av 2.5)

Some capacity but no policies or plans in place

Informal and often out of date

Little use of websites and social media

III.2 Consultations (av 1.25)

Variable from nothing to informal to formal; often focused on food safety, veterinary public health and new legislation

Few industry associations

PVS - CCs

IV.1 Legislation (av 2.0)

Highly variable from little/none to coverage of most of veterinary domain; variable quality

Considerable new legislation in draft

IV.2 Enforcement of legislation (av 1.75)

No/limited

Many problems including lack of staff resources, regulations, support from the VS hierarchy, compliance and control culture, and the existence of some powerful private stakeholders. Also lack of coordination with police and customs authorities

Veterinary Legislation Support Programme

VLSP

- Improved drafting standards and greater consultation
- Clarification and definition of Competent Authorities
- Organisational structure and chain of command
- Disease reporting and surveillance and notifiable disease lists
- Contingency plans for ASF (and EIDs)
- Declaration of an animal disease emergency
- Animal identification and movement control
- Compensation
- Veterinary authority at borders, over animal feeds and for laboratories
- The establishment and operations of a VSB

Summary

PVS Evaluations

- Assessed the capacity to prevent, control, eradicate an ASF outbreak
- Could be used to predict the risk of ASF incursions and its likely spread
- Might have been used for better emergency preparedness and response

Limitations

- The age of some PVS Evaluations
- The quality of the older reports



Healthy pigs – happy farmers!