

26th Meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease in South-East Asia, China and Mongolia, Zoom, [16-18/03/21](#)

Progress of the evaluation of SEACFMD campaign from 1997-2020



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Lessons on Biosecurity from Covid-19

APRIL 19, 2021 1:13 AM / LEAVE A COMMENT

Prof Emeritus Peter Windsor

It's now mid-April 2021, and citizens of many countries around the world remain in relative isolation, having adopted a huge behavioural change to reduce the risks of being infected by the Covid-19 virus. The priority intervention in controlling pandemic and epidemic disease is enhanced biosecurity, with effective quarantine and movement controls necessary to prevent transmission between the infected and susceptible populations. There has been impressive compliance with this within Australia, where life has been pretty much back to normal for a considerable time now. Mass gatherings for sporting events and even music festivals are now permitted as recent cases of Covid-19 have been confined within the quarantine hotels and restricted to returning citizens from overseas.

However, in most countries, the need for people to socialise has been overwhelming, and Covid-19 outbreaks have readily spun out of control. Globally, the statistics remain alarming, with currently over 141million people having been infected with over 3.1million deaths. Fortunately, vaccination programs are now rolling out worldwide, bringing increasing optimism that life in other countries will also be returning to 'normal' before too long. The vaccination program is essential for Cambodia, as it is currently in 'lockdown' with the streets of Phnom Penh largely deserted in an attempt to reduce virus transmission. As Covid-19 surveillance in most countries is 'passive' and relies on reporting of clinical cases, there are always concerns of under-reporting and that the actual prevalence is higher than the number of cases reported daily. Surveillance through the testing of sewage for molecular remnants of Covid-19 has been adopted in Australia to create a more 'active' surveillance system that provides an early warning of where unrecognised infection may be occurring.



A very quiet Phnom Penh river front

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Introduction: Biosecurity; why **review?**
What's been learned & where to from here?
Method: Review: Roadmaps, PVS, Lit etc
Survey: SEACFMD Nat coordinators, OIE Delegates/nominees, other stakeholders
Focus Group Discussions
Conclusions: Priority List
Helping OIE improve **Roadmap 2020-2025**
Consolidate lessons ex history **informing future**
Change management to **improve Biosecurity**

BIOSECURITY: managing increasing TAD & EID risks

Regularly attended OIE Regional Meetings for FMD Control in SE Asia:

22nd Nat Coord: Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, 25-27/06/2019

24th Sub Comm: Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, 28-30/11/2018

30th Conf. OIE Reg Comm for Asia, Far East & Oceania, Putrajaya, Malaysia, 20-24/11/2017

5 Principles of biosecurity:

Principle 1: Livestock quarantine; animal movements

Risks: entry of infected animals
Practices: 14-21 day quarantine/isolation



Principle 2: People, equipment & vehicle hygiene

Risks: people, vehicle with dirty/'fomites'
Practices: routine washing/disinfection

Principle 3: Food & water safety

Risks: exposure of poultry to public, sharing of water with wild birds
Practices: confinement of poultry markets, treatment of water for poultry

Principle 4. Animal Health Management, Surveillance, Reporting

Risks: treatment NOT prevention by para-vets
Practices: improved business model required



Principle 5. Public Awareness; Training, Recording

Risks: poor movement controls, esp. traders
Practices: training programs required

Results: Comparison of surveys on Public Awareness

Different responses between the Pilot SEACFMD coordinators & OIE Delegates surveys, reflects:

- Differences between OIE1 & 2 countries, plus
- Inconsistencies in understanding of questions, practices & policies?

Could be addressed for biosecurity program leadership consistency

Public Awareness message	Pilot (SEACFMD) (±SD)	OIE Delegates (±SD)
Vaccinate animals regularly	78 (±42)	80 (±40)
Don't trade sick animals	78 (±42)	92 (±27)
Only feed cooked food scraps to pigs	0	45 (±49)
Don't communally graze livestock	56 (±50)	73 (±44)
Keep accurate records of livestock events	0	96 (±20)



SEACFMD Campaign 1997-2020 Review

Introduction: campaign has completed 5 phases of implementation, with substantial progress:

- enhanced capacities of veterinary services,
- increasing rural livelihoods from strengthened farm-based economies & safer trading,
- improved transboundary trade of livestock and animal products.

Influenced: national, regional & global stakeholders to progress towards eliminating FMD in SEA

Evaluation: identify successes & gaps, by reviewing plans & published literature to assess progress

Methodology: the following documents are being evaluated:

1. Desktop Review: SEAFMD and SEACFMD Control Strategy documents and reports

Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) reports & tools developed /implemented for evaluation

Other Cost-utility analysis of the interventions at national and regional level, where available

National Annual Reports & Policies, Published literature, Outbreak country summaries/WAHIS

2. Survey of stakeholders & communication with GF-TADs

3. Reporting

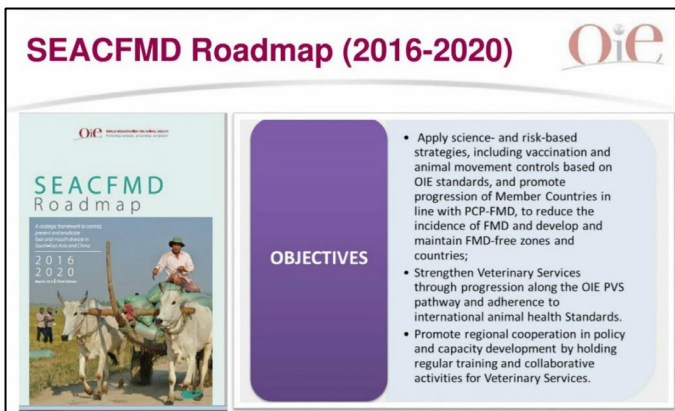
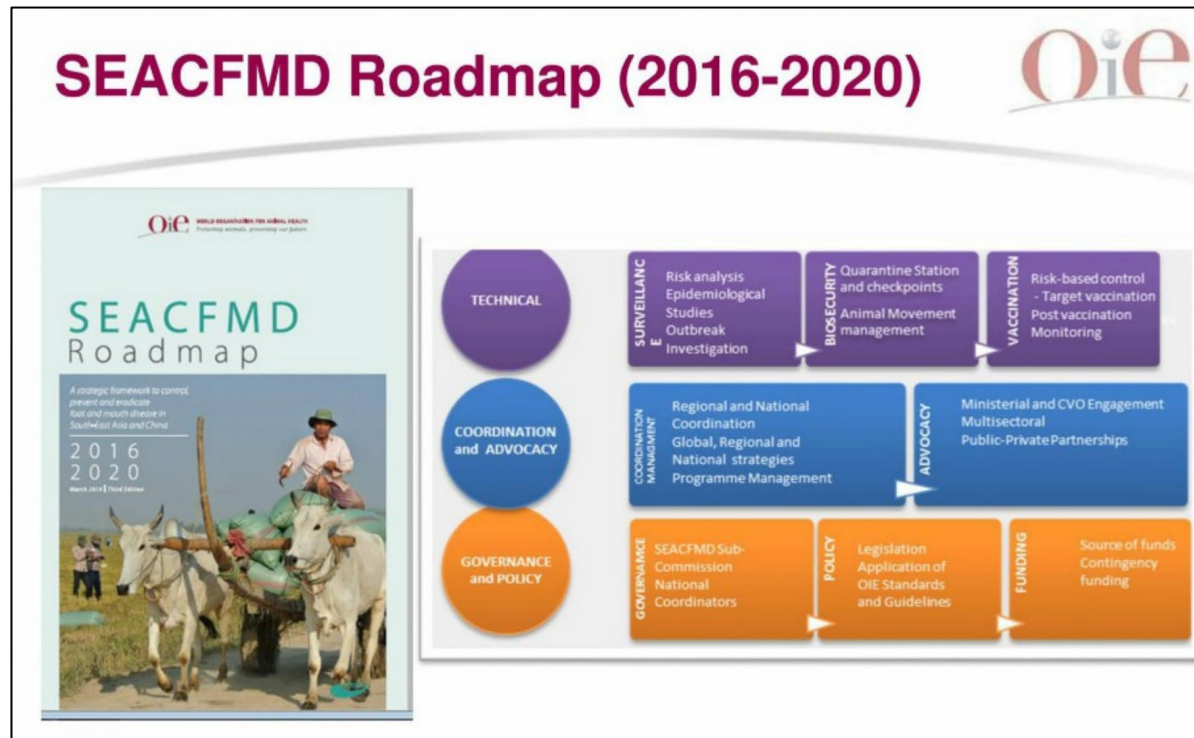
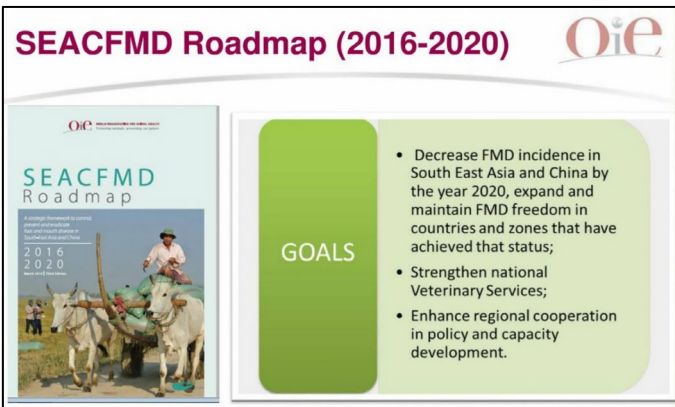
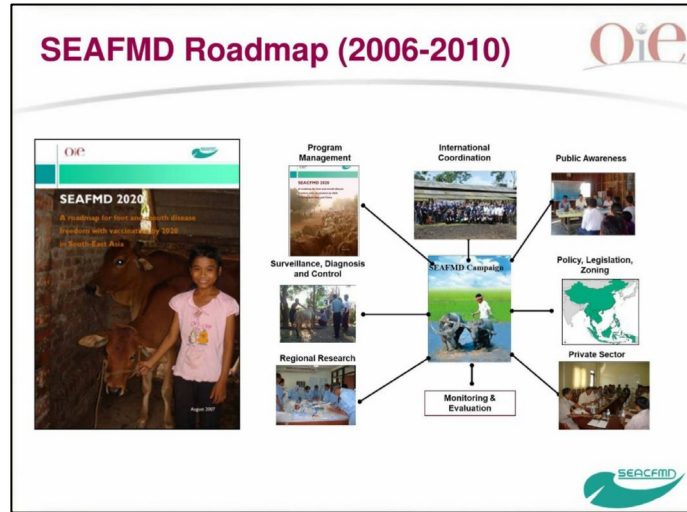
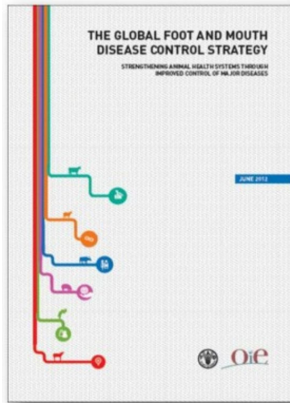
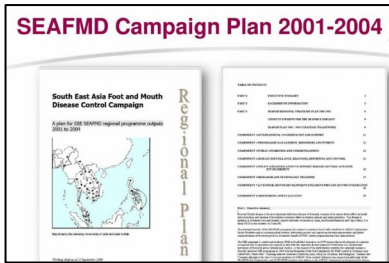


SEACFMD Campaign 1997-2020 Review Timeline

Activity/milestone	1/02	15/02	28/02	15/03	31/03	1/04	15/04	30/04	1/05	15/05	30/05	15/06	30/06	15/07	31/07	15/08	31/08	15/09	30/09	
Literature search and compilation	Yellow	Yellow																		
Analysis of collected literature		Yellow	Yellow																	
Preparation of draft report *		Blue	Blue	Blue																
Identification of the indicators for review			Yellow	Yellow	Yellow															
Stakeholder identification		Green	Green	Green	Green															
Stakeholder consultations			Green	Green	Green	Green	Green													
Stakeholder data analysis				Green	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green											
Preparation of draft report*								Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue						
Discussion Consultant, GFMDCS															Green	Green				
Preparation of draft report *		Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue	Blue		
Submission of draft report to SRR OIE *																			Yellow	
Final submission*																				Yellow



SEACFMD Campaign 1997-2020 Review



SEACFMD Campaign 1997-2020

What do the documents tell us?

2001- 2004

1. International co-ordination and support
2. Programme Management, Resources and Funding
3. Public Awareness and Communication systems
4. Disease Surveillance, Diagnosis, Reporting and Control
5. Policy and legislation to support Disease Control and Zone Establishment
6. Research and technology transfer
7. Livestock sector development including private sector integration
8. Monitoring and evaluation

SEACFMD strategies
2001 -2020

2006- 2010

1. Political support
2. Improving international coordination
3. Reinforcing animal health control measures
4. Mobilising stakeholder and public support
5. Applicability of SEACFMD to disease management

2011- 2015

1. Identification, prevention and elimination of FMD infection foci
2. Technical activities - interventions, zoning, and FMD free zones
3. Advocacy for support - mobilise political/financial support
4. Coordination - global, regional, national/sub-national

2016- 2020

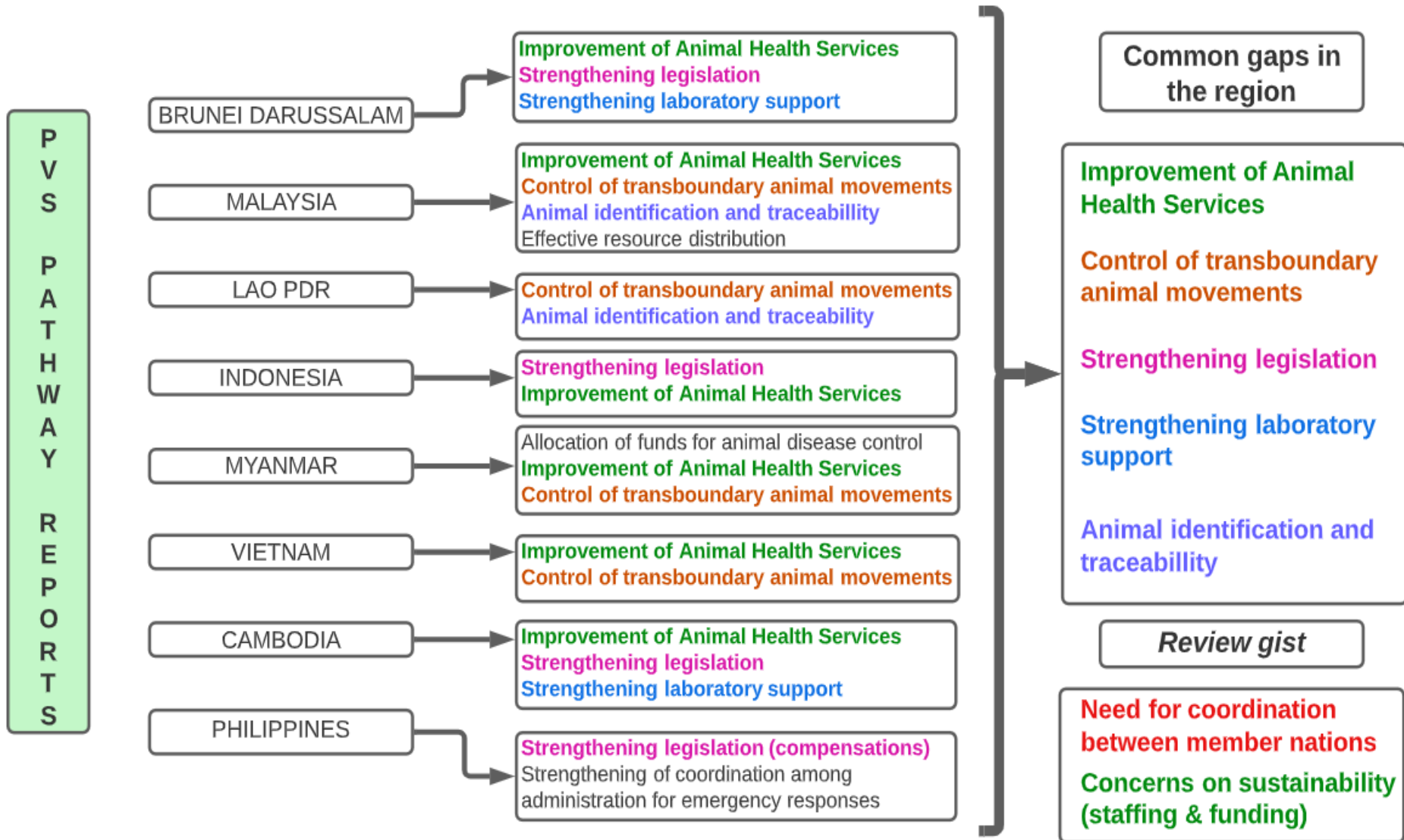
1. Technical - Science/ risk based, align with Global FMD PCP, national and regional approaches
2. Coordination and advocacy - training/communication, political commitment/ awareness campaigns
3. Governance and policy - policy frameworks, legislation, define funding needs

2021- 2025

1. Reinvigorate FMD prevention and control in SEACFMD member countries
2. Comprehensive evaluation of the SEACFMD Campaign (1997-2020) to address critical gaps

SEACFMD Campaign 1997-2020

What do PVS & Reviews tell us?



SEACFMD 1997-2020 Review: What's in the Survey?

1. Improved Technical Services Capacity:

Biosecurity; vaccination; diagnostics/surveillance; epidemiology; public awareness; compensation?

2. Governance and Policy:

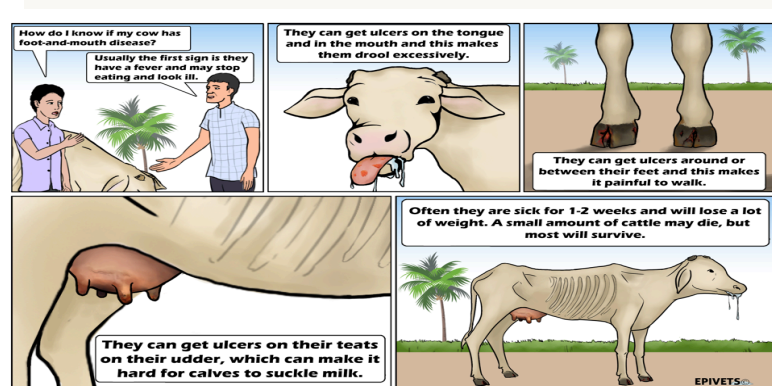
Strengthening national veterinary services & public health capacity & education; improved legislation e.g. AMR

3. Coordination and Advocacy:

Emergency disease response capacity PRRR: Prevention, Preparedness, Response & Recovery; National FMD Task Force;

4. Shared Understanding of Performance Indicators:

- **Relevance.** Is SEACFMD program doing the right things?
- **Coherence.** Is SEACFMD compatible with other livestock interventions in the country?
- **Effectiveness.** Is the SEACFMD program achieving its objectives?
- **Efficiency.** How well are the SEACFMD program resources being used?
- **Impact.** What difference does participation in the SEACFMD program make?
- **Sustainability.** Will the SEACFMD program benefits last?



SEACFMD Campaign 1997-2020 Review: Survey

5. Equity.

Has SEACFMD program helped progress:

- gender equality, empowerment of women & human rights,
- one health & animal welfare issues
- climate change responsiveness?



6. Offered Recommendations.

Key recommendations from each participating country to deliver SEACFMD goals?

What's your national PCP-FMD stage level now and what are the key issues & constraints?

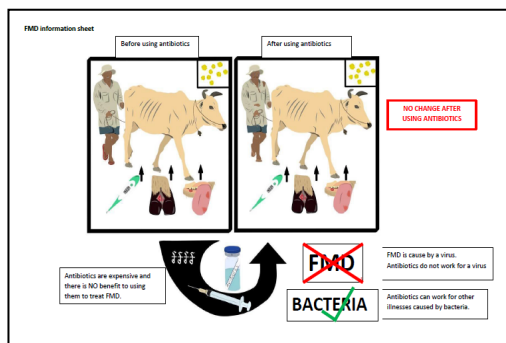
How have veterinary services changes over the period of SEACFMD program, specifically:

- i. Veterinary governance
- ii. Veterinary legislation
- iii. Funding and support
- iv. Research and development
- v. Capacity building



SEACFMD Campaign 1997-2020 Review: Survey

- How has SEACFMD enhanced cooperation & networking for TADs control & trade in ASEAN countries?
- Please describe changes in FMD prevalence since participating in SEACFMD, commenting on the influence of key interventions that may have contributed to this trend? For example:
 - i. Development of a National FMD Control Plan
 - ii. Identified & implemented DCZ's (disease control zones)
 - iii. Improved FMD vaccination coverage
 - iv. Improved disease surveillance capacity
 - v. Improved biosecurity; movement controls & quarantine
 - vi. Strengthening of laboratory diagnostic capacity
 - vii. Improving epidemiology capacity
 - viii. Improved National level Disease Control Policy
 - ix. Formation of an FMD Task Force
 - x. Other interventions



SEACFMD NC Meeting in UB 2019: SWOT Review

What are the 3 key achievements of SEACFMD Campaign from the start? Mentimeter

Better understanding of the epidemiology of FMD in the region	Coordination	A regular platform for engagement and sharing of ideas, success, failures
Improved understanding of the epidemiology of FMD in the region	More donors get involved	Sharing of information between countries and greater trust
Good platform and long existing	Laboratory capacity improvements	Still existing and more countries onboard

In your opinion, what are the 3 key strengths of SEACFMD Campaign? Mentimeter

Collaboration	Organised structure	Regular platform to bring all member countries together to discuss FMD
Epidemiological and virological information sharing	Funding support	Information sharing
A membership and participation that involves all countries in the region	Provide technical support for the members	Information sharing International cooperation

In your opinion, list 3 key weaknesses of SEACFMD Campaign? Mentimeter

Continued reliance on external funding	Failure to engage member countries on sample submission	Lack of funding for fmd control activities
Resources availability	Too much focused on... FMD only	Facilitation of animal movement between countries
A long history with a lot of repetition work	farmers understanding	Gap between strategic plan and implementation in the field

In your opinion, what are the top 3 opportunities that can be harnessed to improve SEACFMD Campaign? Mentimeter

Networking	Collaboration and coordination among member countries	information exchange
Combine FMD with country's priority activities such as ASF and CSF	Achieve the FMD control and Eradication on 2030	Build on knowledge of epidemiology. That should be the focus
Member countries cooperation in sharing data.	Unlimited pool of experts	Set achievable and specific goals with timelines

In your opinion, what are the 3 most important threats to overcome for SEACFMD Campaign to succeed? Mentimeter

Lack of funding	Compete with other TADs including EIDs	Funding
New virus introduction	Illegal animal movement	Loss of interest, focus on the next biosecurity issue e.g. ASF or the one following
Capacity building	Low priority because of other diseases	succession

SEACFMD NC Meeting in UB: 2019 Foresight Review

What would be main goal of SEACFMD from 2021-2025?

Mentimeter

No out break of FMD type A

Understand the problem. How to get a better handle on reporting. Consider implementing negative reporting

Maintain FMD free country/zone and expand

Reduction of FMD incidence

Compliance with policies that all animals transported across international borders are adequately vaccinated for FMD

Platform for coordination to limit the impact of FMD and other TADs

Reduce illegal animal movement

Increasing people capacity in the region and improvements in the understanding in the epidemiology of FMD.

Risk base Strategic Plan have to completed

Give 3 key objectives of SEACFMD that can be achieved realistically by 2025

Mentimeter

Increased outbreaks reporting

Implement a reporting and surveillance program in every province

Organise Karaoke party at each and every meeting

Share virus information

Successful prevention of new introduction of FMDV serotype/strain into the region

Reduce FMD incidence

More free zones for trade

One step progression for all infected country (PCP1->2; PCP 3-> endorsement, endorsed ->free zone)

less case

What would be the 3 priority areas/activities for SEACFMD to focus to achieve its goal and objectives?

Mentimeter

Attract more donors on FMD

Multisectoral team for holistic approach

Laboratory capacity

Vaccination Campaign

Training on reporting importance and outbreak investigation

enhancing laboratory capacity

Joint FMD simulation exercise

Surveillance and vaccination

Free vaccination campaign

Consideration of recent events

- Increasing wealth in ASEAN & China altered dietary habits driving demand for meat & dairy products in the region
- New markets, animal & product importations, & increased long distance animal movements
- Regular incursions of new TADS & EIDs: ASF, PPR, LSD & COVID-19 pandemic is failures of regional biosecurity
- Needs effective One Health approach with emphasis on viral EID zoonoses associated ex wildlife exposure, esp. bats, civet cats, pangolins, squirrels, raccoon dogs, wild boar, deer, etc., traded from Mekong countries to China.
- Does sustainability of future TAD programs require optimal linkages & collaboration of agencies doing health research & disease surveillance on livestock, human & wildlife populations?
- COVID-19 lessons: shared surveillance, biosecurity, vaccination, public awareness, resources & governance
- Urgent development of emergency disease management systems in SEACFMD countries required to deliver a functional EID PPRR (prevention, preparedness, response and recovery) capability, is suggested.



SEACFMD Control & Eradication in SE Asia Programs: Reflections on historical perspectives

Review > Epidemiol Infect. 2019 Jan;147:e171. doi: 10.1017/S0950268819000578.

A history of FMD research and control programmes in Southeast Asia: lessons from the past informing the future

Stuart D Blacksell ¹, Jarunee Siengsan-Lamont ², Somjai Kamolsiripichaiporn ³, Laurence J Gleeson ⁴, Peter A Windsor ⁵

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 31063108 PMCID: PMC6499730 DOI: 10.1017/S0950268819000578

Free PMC article

ENHANCING TOOLS

	Strategic Vaccination	Movement Controls & biosecurity	Surveillance & Emergency Response	Public Awareness & Biosecurity
INDONESIA	✓	✓	✓	✓
PHILIPPINES	✓/?	✓	✓	✓
SE ASIA/ MEKONG	✓/x	?	?	?

'It is challenging to do everything well with so many constraints.....but....on on'

Thankyou for your attention & collaboration

