



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



Report of Special Meeting of SEACFMD National Coordinators focused on FMD Preparedness and Response



World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)
Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia

Table of Contents

Contents

Table of Contents	i
Introduction	1
Session I: Opening session	1
Session II: Emergency Preparedness and Response – Experiences and lessons learnt	2
Responses to FMD incursion in a previously-FMD-free country	2
FMD preparedness and contingency planning - Australia	2
FMD outbreak investigation and response in an endemic setting	2
Role of Laboratory in FMD Preparedness and Response – Dr Donald King.....	3
Session III: Plenary Session on enhancing FMD Preparedness and Response	3
Key elements of emergency Preparedness and Response Planning – Dr John Weaver	3
Feedback from FMD free countries and zones.....	3
Partners Presentation.....	3
Session IV: Way Forward and closing	4
Annexes	5
Annex 1: Recommendations of the Special Meeting of SEACFMD National Coordinators	5
Annex 2: Agenda of the Special Meeting of the SEACFMD National Coordinators focused on FMD Preparedness and Response	7
Annex 3: Lists of participants	8

Introduction

Considering the recent incursion of Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in Indonesia, it is imperative for FMD free countries and countries with free zones to enhance its capabilities to prevent the introduction of FMD, and for early warning and early response in case of an incursion. Adequate preparation prior to an emergency event is essential to ensure sufficient capacity, resources and legislative support for conducting activities indicated in the contingency plans and operational manuals.

In view of this, the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia organized “Special Meeting of SEACFMD National Coordinators focused on FMD Preparedness and Response” on 9 June 2022.

The objectives of the Special SEACFMD National Coordinators Meeting are:

- to enhance preparedness of SEACFMD Members to prevent incursion and to develop capabilities for early warning and response to mitigate impact of FMD outbreak.
- Sharing of experience on:
 - o FMD Preparedness and Contingency Planning by FMD free countries;
 - o FMD outbreak investigation and response in the field by endemic countries;
 - o Response to FMD incursion in a free country.
- Share available tools and resources to Members on FMD Preparedness and response.
- Provide platform for technical discussion on FMD preparedness and response including the key challenges faced by the Members.

The Special Meeting was attended by 84 participants from SEACFMD Member Countries (National Coordinators, EpiNet / LabNet Focal Persons and other technical staff), non-SEACFMD Countries in the Asia Pacific region; partner organisations such as FAO, ASEAN Secretariat, WOAHO Reference Laboratories, Donors, Academic Institutions and Vaccine Manufacturers and WOAHO (Headquarters, Regional Representation in Tokyo and Sub-Regional Representation in Bangkok).

Session I: Opening session

Dr Ronello Abila, Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia welcomed and thanked all the participants from the SEACFMD and non SEACFMD Members, Partners (FAO, ASEAN Secretariat, WOAHO FMD Reference Laboratories, Vaccine Manufacturers, Academic Institutions), Donors and WOAHO colleagues for accepting the invitations in very short notice. He informed the participants about the recent incursion for FMD in Indonesia which was free for past few decades; and owing to this it has become very critical to organise this Special Meeting of the SEACFMD National Coordinators focused on FMD Preparedness and Response instead of waiting for the regular National Coordinators Meeting planned in August/ September 2022.

Session II: Emergency Preparedness and Response – Experiences and lessons learnt

Responses to FMD incursion in a previously-FMD-free country

Indonesia: The Directorate General of Livestock and Animal Health Services (DGLAHS), Indonesia provided an update on the FMD situation and the response measures implemented by Indonesia. Following the confirmed outbreak of FMD in East Java and Aceh Province, Indonesia submitted [immediate notification](#) to WOAHA through World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) on 9 May 2022. As of 8 June, FMD cases were reported from 18 Provinces in 170 Districts. Serotype O/ME-SA/Ind-2001e was involved in the Indonesia outbreak. Control measures implemented so far are based on three principles (1) Prevent contact with virus source – movement control, surveillance, (2) Stop circulation of FMD virus in the environment – disposal and decontamination, and (3) Protection of susceptible animals – through vaccination. DGLAHS is currently trying to source quality and effective vaccines against the circulating FMD virus strains in Indonesia. The first follow-up report was submitted on 23 June 2022 ([Presentation available here](#)).

Japan: Japan shared synopsis of their FMD response following its introduction in 2010 and the progressive strategies implemented by them to eradicate FMD. Although it has been quite a while since the last incursion of FMD in Japan, their experiences in how they responded to FMD incursion in 2010 and their key strategies to eradicate and prevent re-introduction is useful for the FMD free countries and zones ([Presentation available here](#)).

FMD preparedness and contingency planning - Australia

Australia with no history of FMD outbreak shared the highlights of their FMD Preparedness and Response Policy. Australia invests considerable resources in FMD prevention, planning and preparedness which are considered at Pre-border, Border and Post-border. Their response policy focused on identification and diagnosis of suspected premises; preventing further spread; valuation, destruction and disposal of livestock on infected premises; and assessing the potential extend of infection. Dr Sally Thomson also shared Australia’s vaccination policies (which will be considered from the day one of the outbreak) including vaccine bank (stored as antigen) and their contracts with cold chain providers and equipment suppliers to mobilize should an outbreak occur ([Presentation available here](#)).

FMD outbreak investigation and response in an endemic setting

Among the SEACFMD endemic countries, [Malaysia](#) and [Thailand](#) made brief presentations on FMD outbreak investigation and response in the endemic setting where they shared their experiences including the steps involved in carrying out the epidemiological investigation of FMD outbreaks and key response measures implemented to control and prevent further spread. They also emphasized on the

importance of sample collection and data gathering during FMD outbreaks, as the analysis of these information provides direction in improving the FMD control measures progressively.

Role of Laboratory in FMD Preparedness and Response – Dr Donald King

Dr Donald King from the Pirbright Institute made a presentation on the ‘Roles of Laboratory for FMD Preparedness and Response’. He highlighted on the importance of rapid confirmation of FMD outbreaks, including identification of the serotypes and strains; pros and cons of available diagnostic tests; and on the need of laboratory contingency plans for free countries and endemic countries to prepare their response to FMD incursion and introduction of new FMD virus strains, respectively ([Presentation available here](#)).

Session III: Plenary Session on enhancing FMD Preparedness and Response

Key elements of emergency Preparedness and Response Planning – Dr John Weaver

Preceding the Plenary Session focused on “Enhancing FMD Preparedness and Response”, Dr John Weaver made an introductory presentation on [Key elements of Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning](#) which includes predict, prevention, early detection, rapid effective response and recovery. The plenary discussion moderated by Dr Abila and Dr Weaver revolved around three key questions: (1) How to identify possible risk of FMD incursion in a free area? (ii) How prepared is the surveillance system in detecting suspected FMD case? and (iii) How prepared are the free countries to rapidly control FMD outbreak should it occur.

Feedback from FMD free countries and zones

During the plenary session, participants from Malaysia reported that the Sabah and Sarawak in Malaysia with FMD free zone without vaccination has the highest risk of FMD incursion since it is bordering with Kalimantan Province in Indonesia which is affected by FMD. They shared their ongoing preparedness activities including rapid detection and response should FMD be introduced, based on their FMD Contingency Plan. They are also considering FMD vaccination in response to FMD outbreak and also showed keen interest in carrying out FMD vaccination in high risk areas. Other free countries also reported their preparedness plan to prevent incursion of FMD through import regulations such as importing live animals and products only from FMD free countries and enhancing early warning through rapid risk assessment and targeted surveillance.

Partners Presentation

Dr Karma Rinzin shared WOA [Technical Resources and Tools for responding to FMD incursion](#) including manuals and guidelines on outbreak investigation, vaccination and post vaccination guidelines, sample collection, risk analysis, animal movement management, emergency preparedness, public-private partnership; IEC materials on FMD recognition, FMD lesion aging, biosecurity, sampling, cleaning and disinfection etc; FMD epidemiological information (SEACFMD Bulletins; Global and Regional FMD situations over the years) and relevant sections of WOA Terrestrial Animal Health Code and Terrestrial Manual.

Dr Paolo Motta from FAO-RAP made a brief presentation on [FAO support in response to FMD incursion in Indonesia](#). He informed the participants that FAO is providing direct support to the Government of Indonesia through coordinated and specialized centralized and decentralized programmes. FAO support is provided/ planned in four key areas (i) Technical assistance on FMD emergency response/ technical assistance and expert advice on disease control strategy options and implications; (ii) resource mobilization to assist the delivery of emergency & risk-based control interventions, including vaccination; and (iv) capacity building and workforce development for the animal health workforce at central, laboratory and field levels

Session IV: Way Forward and closing

Dr Abila presented draft recommendations to the participants which will guide FMD free countries and zones to take actions to prevent introduction and develop capabilities for early warning and early reaction (Refer Annex 1). Dr Abila reiterated that, owing to the threat of FMD incursion in free countries and zones and substantial impact of this disease, this will be further deliberated during the regular National Coordinators Meeting later this year.

Dr Abila thanked all the speakers for their excellent presentations as well as participants for their active participation and contribution during the meeting. Dr Abila closed the meeting by inviting everyone to meet in person during the regular 25th SEACFMD National Coordinators Meeting in September 2022.

Annexes

Annex 1: Recommendations of the Special Meeting of SEACFMD National Coordinators

Considering

- the substantial impacts of FMD on livelihoods and food security, particularly among smallholders, and potential implication on trade;
- the recent incursion of FMD in Indonesia, and threat of its spread to other free countries and zones;
- the needs for FMD free countries and countries with free zones to make an effort to prevent introduction and develop capabilities for early warning and response to mitigate impact of FMD outbreak;
- the importance of regional coordination for the effective prevention and control of FMD and other TADs;

The Special Meeting of SEACFMD National Coordinators focused on FMD Preparedness and Response held virtually on 9 July 2022 made the following recommendations to guide free countries and zones to prevent introduction and develop capabilities for early warning and early reaction:

For member countries to:

- Enhance FMD Preparedness
 - Review Legislative framework, Contingency Plan and Operational Manual, Surveillance System, HR Capacity, Laboratory diagnostic capacity, Financing and relevant policies.
- Enhance early warning
 - Conduct Rapid risk assessment to assess possible entry of FMDV, identify high risk areas and value chain of FMD susceptible animals and animal products.
 - Conduct targeted surveillance in high risk areas.
 - Initiate/Activate epidemiological intelligence system to trace any suspected FMD cases including rumours.
- Enhance rapid detection
 - Conduct refresher course for Veterinarians and Veterinary-paraprofessionals (VPP) on FMD recognition to increase awareness and knowledge of field staff on detection and reporting of FMD.
 - Create awareness to animal owners on FMD recognition and reporting.
 - Conduct targeted surveillance and monitoring (inspection) in high risk areas
 - Develop laboratory diagnostic capacity including sample collection and transport.
- Enhance rapid response
 - Evaluate and test contingency plans and Operational Manuals.
 - Mobilise funds and resources for the FMD preparedness and response.

- Review and improve Incident Command System – whole of system approach
- Develop emergency vaccination plan and mechanism for easy access of quality vaccine.

For WOA (SRR-SEA):

- to support member countries with the available tools and resources to enhance FMD Preparedness and Response;
- to organize 25th SEACFMD National Coordinators Meeting physically to adjust the SEACFMD Roadmap activities and enhance FMD Preparedness and Response.
- In the side-line of the NC Meeting, organize a coordination meeting among the free countries and neighbouring infected countries (from SEACFMD and non SEACFMD countries) to strengthen coordination and early warning.
- to expedite the ongoing digitalization of the FMD communication materials (targeting veterinary services, farmers and traders) and make it available to the Members

Annex 2: Agenda of the Special Meeting of the SEACFMD National Coordinators focused on FMD Preparedness and Response

Duration/ [Start Time]	Topic	Responsibility
I. Opening and context		
10 Minutes [14.00]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welcome note Context and objective of the meeting 	Ronel
II. Emergency Preparedness and Response – Experiences and lessons learnt		
60 Minutes [14.10]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Response to FMD incursion in a free country FMD Preparedness and Contingency Planning FMD Outbreak investigation and response in an endemic setting Role of Laboratory in FMD preparedness and response <p>Q & A Session</p>	Indonesia/ Japan Australia Malaysia / Thailand Dr Donald King
15.10	TEA BREAK	
III. Plenary Session on enhancing FMD Preparedness and Response		
60 Minutes [15.20]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introductory presentation - Key elements of Emergency Preparedness and Response Planning - Rapid detection (early warning) and Rapid response (early reaction) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhancing Preparedness - How to identify possible risk of FMD incursion in a free area? - Enhancing Rapid detection (early warning) – How prepared is your surveillance system in detecting suspected FMD case? - Enhancing Rapid Response (early response) – How prepared is your country to rapidly control FMD outbreak should it occur? “whole of Govt approach”? Partners support - SEACFMD campaign, FAO EMC-AH, Donors, Reference Laboratories 	John Weaver Moderated by WOAHA and Expert
IV. Way Forward and closing		
10 Minutes [16.20]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recommendations of the meeting Closing of the meeting 	Ronel

Annex 3: Lists of participants

Sl. No.	Country	First Name	Last Name	Organization
1	Australia	Amy	Little	DAWE
2	Australia	Harish	Tiwari	The University of Sydney
	Australia	Janene	Kingston	Australian Government
3				Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
4	Australia	Jarrad	Sanderson	DAWE
5	Australia	Jennifer	Davis	DAWE
	Australia	Jenny	Baird	Department of Agriculture Water and Environment
6				Weaver Consulting International
7	Australia	John	Weaver	
8	Australia	Malcolm	Anderson	Sole business
	Australia	Nagendra	Singanallur	Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness, CSIRO Health and Biosecurity
9				
10	Australia	Peter	Windsor	Sydney Uni
	Australia	Rob	Atkinson	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
11				
12	Australia	Sacha	Seneque	Ceva Animal Health
	Australia	Sally	Thomson	Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment
13				
14	Australia	Trevor	Drew	CSIRO ACDP
15	Australia	Wilna	Vosloo	CSIRO
	Brunei	Ana	Kadir	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood
16	Darussalam			
	Brunei	Faiz	Metussin	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood
17	Darussalam			
	Brunei	Hamsiah	Mohd Saat	Department of Agriculture and Agrifood
18	Darussalam			
19	Cambodia	Dina	KOEUT	NAHPRI
20	Canada	Melissa	McLaws	FAO
	China	China- Wen		Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute
21				
22	China	Jin Qiao		CAHEC
	China	HEJIJUN		Lanzhou veterinary research institute, Lanzhou, China
23				
	China	Jianhong	Guo	Lanzhou Veterinary research institute, lanzhou, China
24				
25	China	Jingli	Kang	CAHEC
26	China	Juver	Membrebe	Biogenesis Bago
27	China	Quangang	Xu	CAHEC
28	China	Sara	He	CAHIC

29	Fiji	Elenoa	Salele	Pacific Community (SPC)
30	Fiji	Sripad	Sosale	SPC
31	France	Paolo	Tizzani	WOAH
32	Indonesia	Dwi Kurnia	Lestari	Pusvetma, Ministry of Agriculture
33	Indonesia	Faizal	Zakariya	Pusvetma
34	Indonesia	Firdaus	Lingga kusuma	pusvetma
35	Indonesia	Koko	Wisnu	Ministry of Agriculture Republic of Indonesia
36	Indonesia	Nuryani.Z_PKH		DGLAHS Ministry Agriculture
37	Indonesia	Pebi	Suseno	DGLAHS MoA
38	Indonesia	Yuni	Yupiana	ministry of agriculture
39	Italy	Fabrizio	Rosso	EuFMD
40	Italy	Madhur	Dhingra	FAO-UN
41	Italy	Tsviatko	Alexandrov	EuFMD
42	Japan	Hirofumi	Kugita	OIE
43	Japan	Katsuhiko	Fukai	NIAH
44	Japan	Kiyokazu	Murai	MAFF
45	Japan	Masatsugu	Okita	MAFF
46	Japan	Tsukasa	Higo	MAFF
47	Japan	Yuka	Moribe	MAFF
48	Korea	Minji	Kim	APQA, ROK.
49	Korea	Sang-Ho	Cha	APQA
50	Korea	sujin	noh	APQA
51	Korea	Sungkook	Jeon	Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency
52	Korea	YeonJu	Park	APQA
53	Korea	YK	Ra	Animal and Plant Quarantine Agency
54	Malaysia	Andrea	Lim Li Li	Department of Veterinary Services, Sarawak, Malaysia
55	Malaysia	Charollyne	Suming	Department of Veterinary Services Sabah
56	Malaysia	Connie Joyce	Tann	Department of Veterinary Services Sabah
57	Malaysia	Dr Adrian Susin	Ambud	Department of Veterinary Services Sarawak
58	Malaysia	Jamaliah	Senawi	DVS
59	Malaysia	Lily	Ng	Department Of Veterinary Services Sarawak
60	Malaysia	Nik Hamidah	Nik Husin	Department of Veterinary Services
61	Malaysia	Normah	Yusop	Department of Veterinary Services of Sabah East Malaysia

62	Malaysia	Norzufikal	binti Zulkifly	Department of Veterinary Services Malaysia
63	Mongolia	Batchuluun	Damdinjav	General Authority for Veterinary Service, Mongolia
64	Myanmar	Aung	Htun	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department
65	Myanmar	Min Thein	Maw	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department
66	Myanmar	Win	Myint	LBVD
67	Myanmar	Ye Tun	Win	Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department
68	New Zealand	Art	Subharat	Massey University
69	New Zealand	Grant	Matthews	Ministry for Primary Industries
70	New Zealand	Mary	van Andel	Ministry for Primary Industries
71	New Zealand	Naomi	Cogger	Massey University
72	Papua New Guinea	Elaine	Hevoho	National Agriculture Quarantine & Inspection Authority
73	Philippines	Arlene Asteria	Vytiaco	Department of Agriculture - Bureau of Animal Industry
74	Philippines	Brent Kristian	Molina	Bureau of Animal Industry
75	Philippines	Janice	Garcia	Bureau of Animal Industry
76	Philippines	January	Nones	DA-NMIS
77	Philippines	JENNIFER	MARAVILLA	BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
78	Philippines	Rachel	Azul	Bureau of Animal Industry
79	Philippines	Rainelda	dela Peña	Bureau of Animal Industry- Department of Agriculture
80	Philippines	Reina Lauren	Cuenta	Bureau of Animal Industry
81	Singapore	Christine	Lee	Singapore
82	Singapore	Diana	Chee	National Parks Board (Singapore)
83	Singapore	Jan	Yong	Nparks
84	Singapore	Kelvin	Lim	NParks
85	Singapore	Oi Wing	Ng	National Parks Board (NParks)
86	Singapore	Shawn	Chia	NParks/AVS
87	Singapore	Singapore_Wendy Sng		National Parks Board
88	Thailand	Ashish	Sutar	WOAH
89	Thailand	Bolortuya	Purevsuren	WOAH
90	Thailand	Ditee	Parsertsuwan	Bureau of Veterinary Biologics

91	Thailand	Karma	Rinzin	WOAH SRRSEA
92	Thailand	Kinley	Choden	WOAH
93	Thailand	Nuttavadee	Pamaranon	DLD
94	Thailand	Onsiri	Benjavejbhaisan	WOAH
95	Thailand	Paolo	Motta	FAO
96	Thailand	Ronello	Abila	WOAH SE Asia
97	Thailand	Sith	Premashthira	Department of Luvestock Development
98	Thailand	THA_Rotchana		Department of Livestock Development
99	Thailand	Thailand- Kridtasak		MSD Animal Health
100	Thailand	Therajade	Klangnurak	SRR SEA
101	Thailand	vilaiporn	wongphruksasoong	Department of Livestock Development
102	Timor Leste	Joanita Bendita	da Costa Jong	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
103	United Kingdom	Donald	King	WRLFMD
104	United States	Chantanee	Buranathai	World Organization of Animal Health
105	United States	Neo	Mapitse	WOAH
106	United States	Van Hung	Vo	RAHO6
107	Vietnam	Phuong	Nguyen Thanh	Regional Animal Health Office (RAHO6), Vietnam