



World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE

# Evaluation of SEACFMD Campaign from 1997 to 2020

Ronello Abila & Karma Rinzin  
WOAH SRRSEA

26<sup>th</sup> SEACFMD National Coordinators Meeting  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (22 – 24 August 2023)

# Outline

- Background
- Objective of the evaluation
- Methodology
- Key Findings and Recommendations

## SEACFMD Campaign 1997-2020 Review



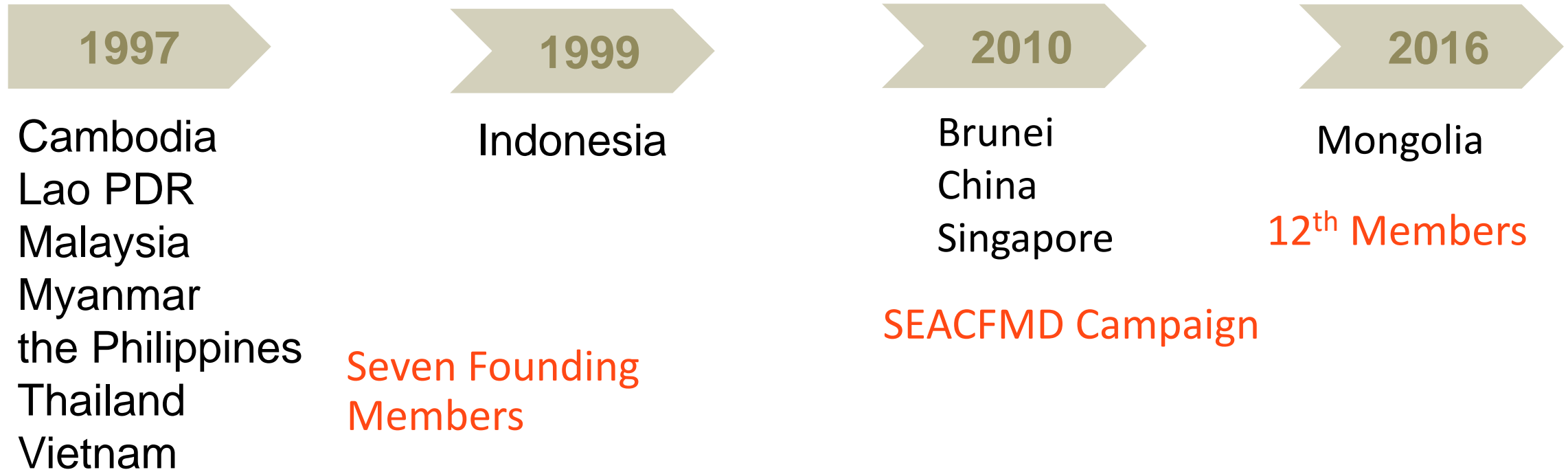
# Background

---

SEACFMD Campaign is a regionally coordinated programme to control FMD in the Sub-region.

WOAH continues to work towards controlling FMD and its negative effects on economies and livelihood in South-East Asia, China and Mongolia through SEACFMD Campaign

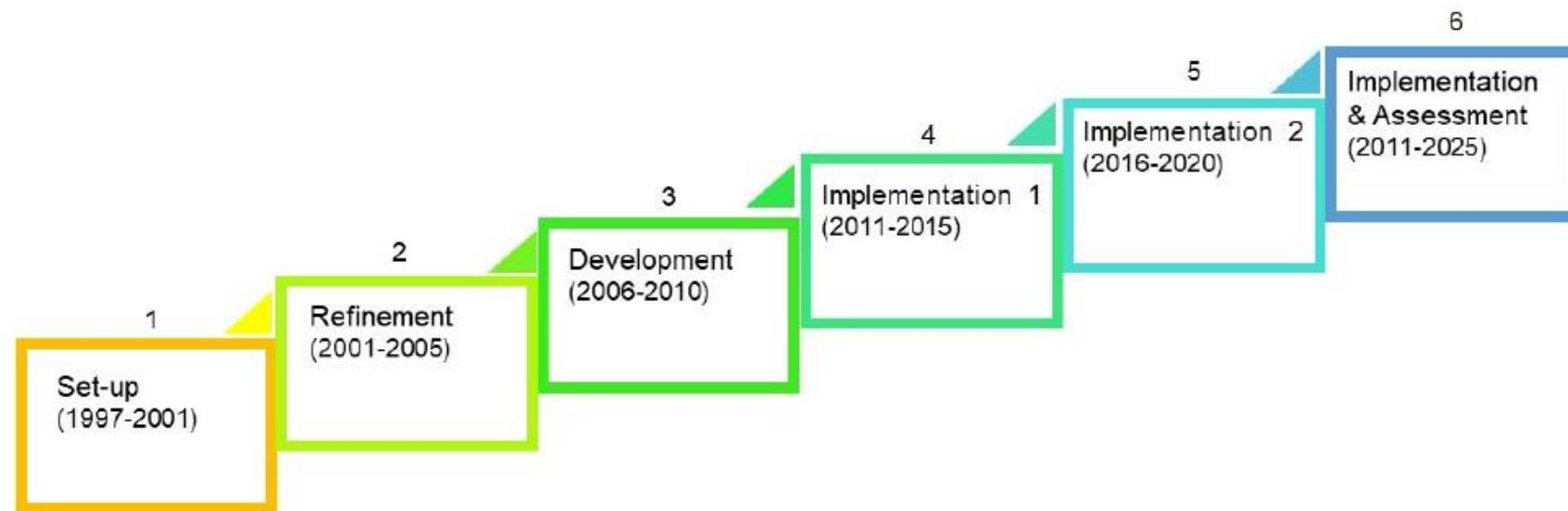
## Timeline



# Background

## Objective of the Campaign

- Increased productivity and economic output in the livestock sector by controlling and eliminating FMD
- Enhanced capacities of veterinary services
- Increasing rural livelihoods from strengthened farm-based economies & safer trading
- Improved transboundary trade of livestock and animal products.



**Figure 1.** Evolution of the six phases of the OIE SEACFMD Campaign from 1997 to 2025

# Objective of the evaluation

---

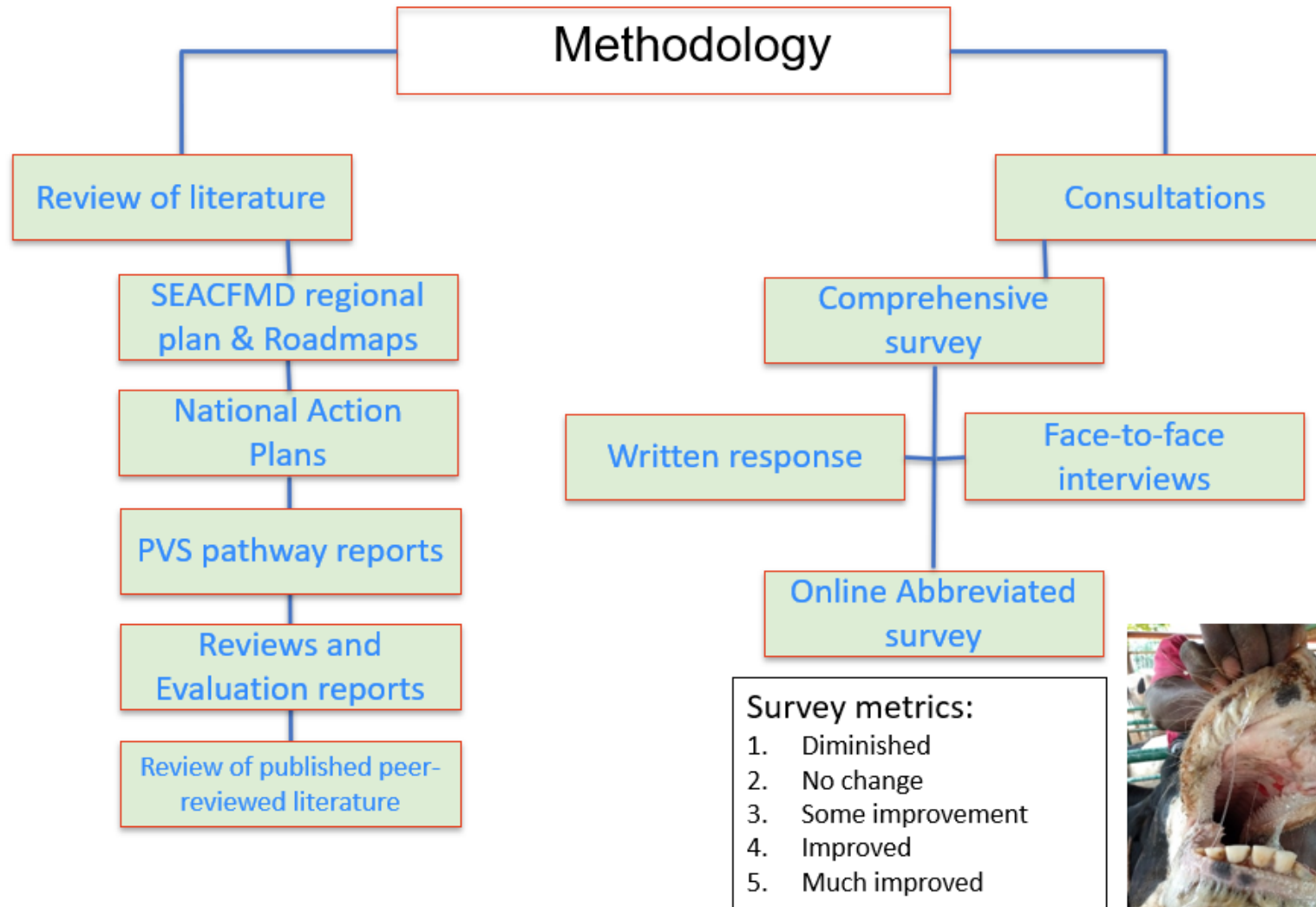
- Assess the design, implementation and results of the SEACFMD campaign as a tool to strengthen FMD control at national and regional levels.
- Evaluate the SEACFMD Campaign in line with OECD DAC criteria to assess progress, achievements, and impact at the regional and national levels;
- Study the strengths, weaknesses, success stories and lessons learnt in the previous phases (Phase 1 to 5);
- Provide recommendations to facilitate the implementation of the SEACFMD Roadmap 2021 – 2025 activities and guidance on the way forward after 2025.
- Re-assess the policy/ legal and technical situation of SEACFMD countries and propose approaches to address identified constraints to prevent and control FMD including maintenance of FMD free status in FMD-free countries and zones;

# Evaluation Methodology

---

- Desktop Review:
  - SEAFMD & SEACFMD Control Strategy documents/reports/previous evaluations
  - Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) reports & tools developed/implemented for evaluation
  - Other published literatures including national reports
- Conducted surveys – range of stakeholders
  - Comprehensive survey (35)
  - Abbreviated survey (55)
- Discussion: With Global FMD review team
- Focused group discussion during the 25<sup>th</sup> SEACFMD National Coordinators Meeting in Bali in October 2022
- **Conclusions: Gaps & Recommendations**

# Evaluation Methodology



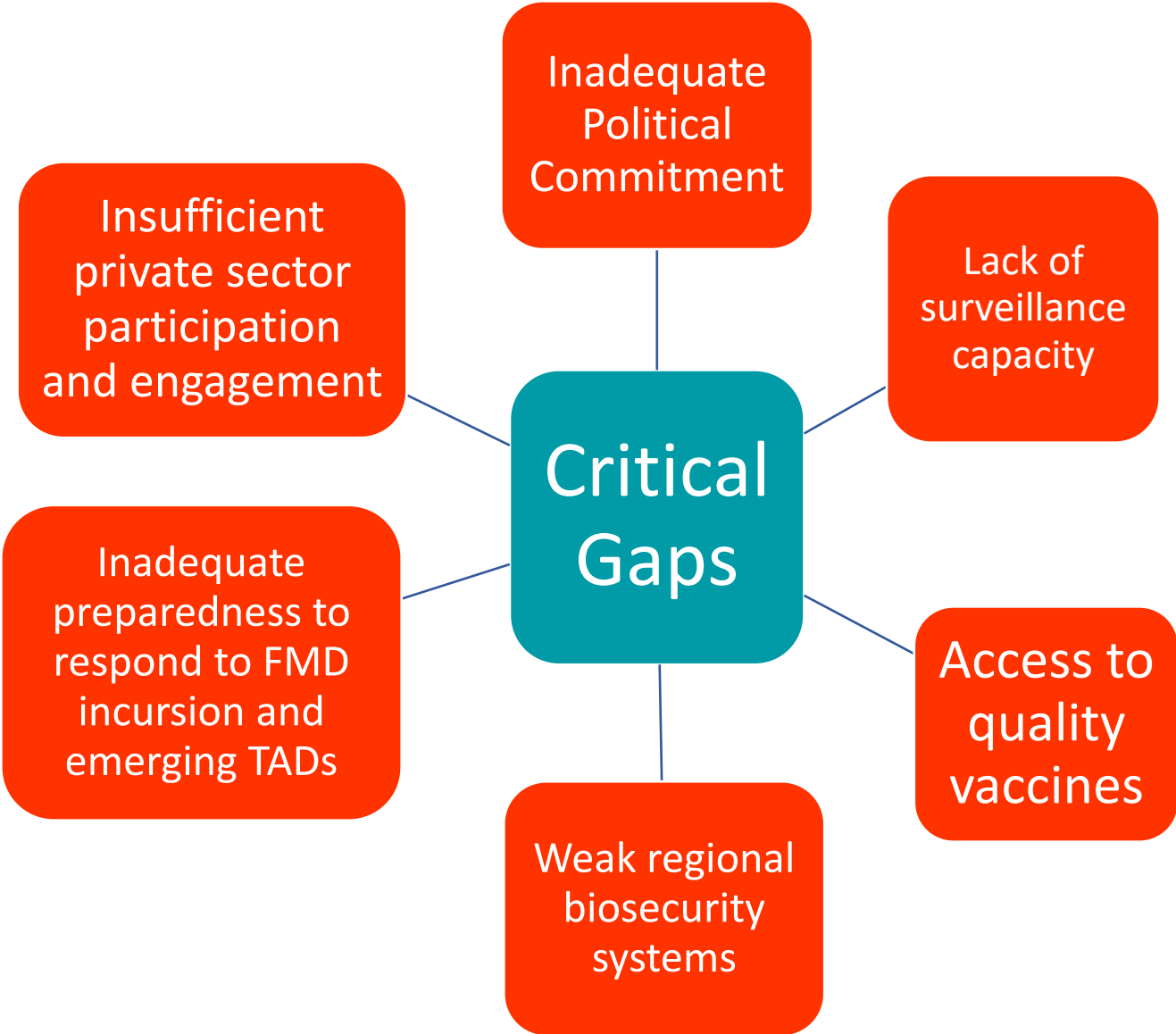
# Lessons Learnt

---

- SEACFMD is well established and recognized coordination platform for FMD prevention and control which can be adapted for other TADs control
- Implementation of SEACFMD activities is highly variable among the SEACFMD Members
- Some of the capacity building programmes for FMD benefited prevention and control of other TADs (Biosecurity, surveillance, preparedness and response, laboratory, trainings, awareness etc)
- Increasing wealth in SEA, China and Mongolia led to altering diets & driving demand for meat & dairy products in the region; new markets & increased long distance animal movements leading to incursions of new TADS & EIDs (ASF, PPR, LSD)
- Ownership and sustainability of the campaign remains critical
- Whole of Government approach is important for enhancing FMD prevention and control



# Critical Gaps identified during the evaluation of SEACFMD Campaign



# Critical Gaps and recommended solutions

Multi-disciplinary and multi sectorial efforts critical for control of FMD & relevant TADs.  
Public-Private-Partnerships to build resilience and sustainable control of FMD & other TADs

Insufficient private sector participation and engagement

Inadequate Political Commitment

Advocacy and other interventions to secure policy makers support for successful implementation of SEACFMD campaign.

Lack of surveillance capacity

Enhance capacity to diagnose and detect FMDV including development of lab diagnostic capacity, sampling FMDV Serotyping etc

Sufficient capacity including legislative support, resources and clear incident command system required to respond to health emergencies

Inadequate preparedness to respond to FMD incursion and emerging TADs

Critical Gaps

Access to quality vaccines

Ensuring access to quality vaccines and addressing the challenges in implementing effective vaccination strategies

Weak regional biosecurity systems

Strengthen the regional biosecurity through elimination of informal cross border movement of livestock & products; effective border controls and quarantine facilities.



## Objective 2: Evaluation of SEACFMD Campaign from 1997 to 2020 to address Critical Gaps

Critical Gaps	Key Recommendations
In adequate political commitment and resourcing to prioritize the campaign	Advocacy and other appropriate interventions to secure policy makers support for successful implementation of SEACFMD campaign.
Lack of surveillance capacity for early detection and response, effective laboratory diagnosis, and understanding of the dynamic epidemiological changes of FMD	Need for investment to enhance the capacity of countries in the region to detect, diagnose and respond to FMD outbreaks in a timely and effective manner
Lack of access to quality vaccines and challenges in implementing effective vaccination programs	Ensuring access to quality vaccines and addressing the challenges in implementing effective vaccination strategies
Weak regional biosecurity systems and their failure to keep pace with the increasing TAD risks following rapid regional socio-economic development.	Strengthen the regional biosecurity strategies to stop spread of FMD and emerging TADs through elimination of informal cross border movement of livestock & products; effective border controls and quarantine facilities.
Members are not adequately prepared to respond to such emerging TADs and FMD in a previously free country or zones	Adequate preparation prior to emergency occurring to ensure that there is sufficient capacity, legislative support, resources and clear incident command system including whole of system approach to conduct the activities included in the emergency disease response plans.
Insufficient Private sector participation and engagement in FMD prevention and control	Members are encouraged to promote Public and Private sector dialogue, initiatives and partnerships to build resilience and sustainable control of FMD and other important TADs. Members may refer WOAHA tools including PVS targeted support on PPP and PPP e-learning courses, and best practices shared in WOAHA database.



Thank You