

NATIONAL DISEASE PREPAREDNESS STRATEGY

ACTIVITIES

OUTPUTS

OUTCOMES

IMPACTS

FMD Risk Analysis

- Identify countries and regions where FMD is endemic/present and relative geographical proximity to PNG
- Identify Potential Routes of FMD Incursions
- Assessment of Biosecurity Facilities at the Borders
- Analyse legal and Illegal trade routes involving risk products
- Analyse Potential Risk Pathway from Wildlife

Border Biosecurity Services

- Revised Import Protocols of risk products from countries with FMD
- Increased awareness among border agencies
- Increased awareness and sensitization on FMD and Risk factors with Biosecurity Officers
- Increase scanning and detection capacity at the ports of entry.

Consultations

- Regional/Provincial stakeholder consultations
- Stakeholder Mapping and mapping out Livestock hubs and high risk areas in country
- FMD Information Dissemination and Sensitization at sub-national level
- Establish networks with learning institutions and academia
- Establish collaboration with partners in the region and abroad

Strategizing & Planning

- Draft and Formalize Preparedness strategies for the 4 biosecurity regions of the country respectively
- Draft and Formalize National Strategy in line with 4 regional strategies
- Update National Disease Management Plan (The ERADICATE Plan) which covers Contingency Plans, Action Plans, Vaccination Plans

Veterinary System Capacity

- Animal Health Officers Training on FMD Epidemiology and Management and Rapid Field Diagnosis
- Train more veterinary para-professionals within the organization and at sub-national levels
- Strengthen and Improve Animal Disease Surveillance Systems
- Establish and Strengthen Disease Reporting and Disease management system
- Multi-sectoral surveillance system, from passive to active approaches with response capability for priority diseases
- Stock procurement and inventory management system

Veterinary Laboratory Capacity

- Improve Laboratory Quality Management System (ISO 17025) with Laboratory networking and collaboration
- Increased diagnostic capability for priority diseases with Strengthened capacity for rapid field diagnostics, referral, and transportation system for samples/specimen to laboratory
- Establish Laboratory information Management System (LIMS) with data accessible from field collection to laboratory diagnosis and testing and can be shared nationally, regionally and or globally.

Supporting Services

- Effective Stewardship of preparedness funds sourced internally and from donors
- Robust Acquittal and Auditing system
- Monitoring and Evaluation – Monthly and quarterly reports on implementation and deliverables.

- Documented FMD Risk Profiling where plans and strategies can be targeted at.
- Effective screening of risk materials at the designated ports of entry.
- Increased surveillance on the illegal ports of entry where risk material are likely to pass through.
- Approved and documented plans and strategies harmonized across sectors, stakeholder and Partners
- Greater national cross sectoral coordination and international cooperation
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- Effective and timely mobilization of resources and manpower to minimize disease spread collaboratively across agencies and stakeholders and also with international partners
- Competent workforce that conducts effective veterinary serv activities.
- Competent subnational workforce
- Approved laboratory processes and systems with necessary facilities for for FMD diagnosis
- Competent Laboratory personnel
- Rapid characterization and confirmation of diseases in country or in collaboration.
- Effective stewardship of preparedness funds under stringent procurement process and accountability.

Capacity and capability for timely detection of events and diseases

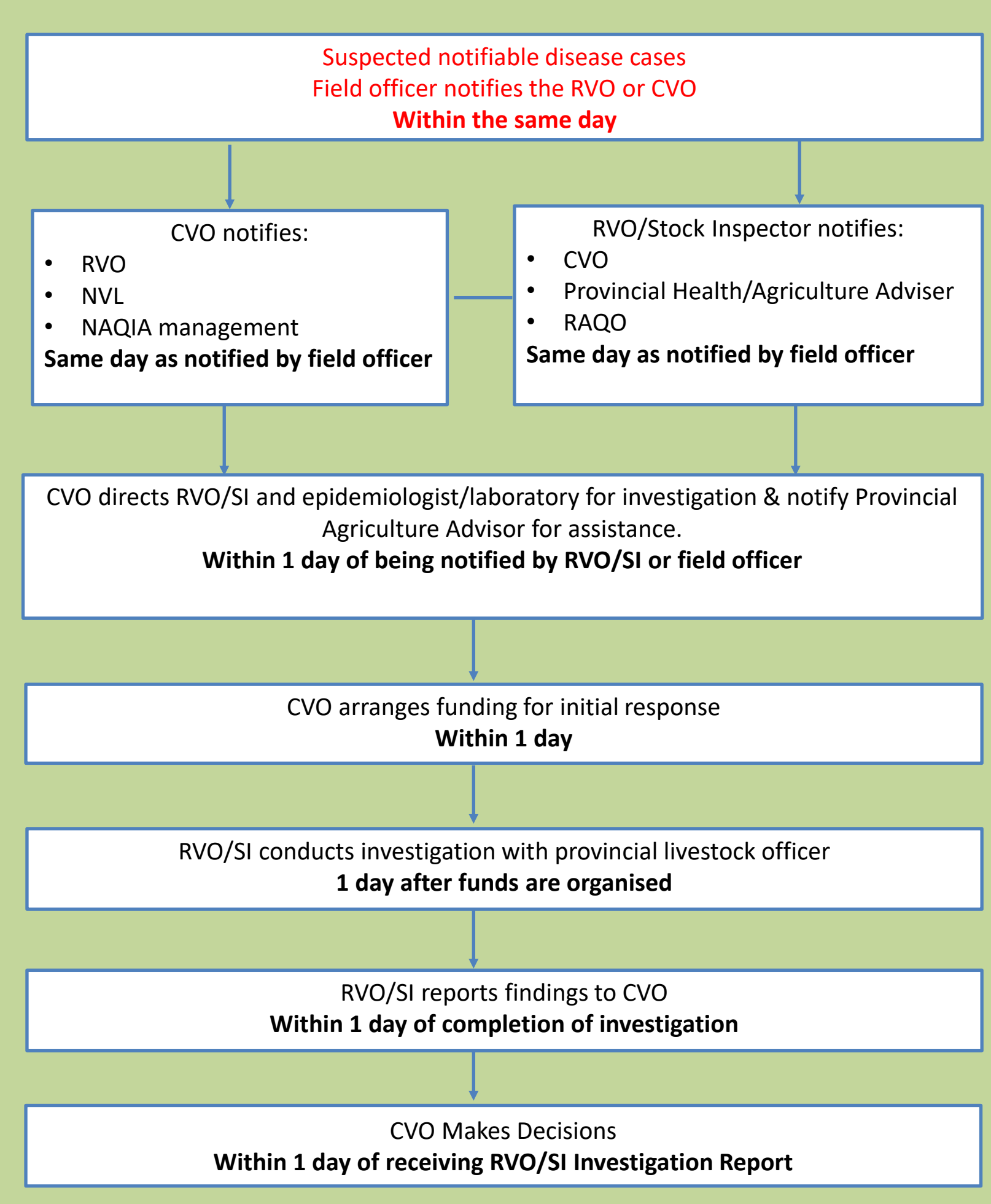
Enhanced multi-sectoral preparedness to respond to outbreaks

Administrative and operational efficiency of Resources

Sustained Capacity to Prevent, Prepare and Respond to FMD threat and maintain a disease-free status.

PREPAREDNESS STRATEGIES TO MAINTAIN FMD FREE STATUS

CONTINGENCY PLANNING



ALERT STATUS	LEVEL OF SUSPICION
L0	LEVEL 0 Disease not present in PNG or not suspected
L1	LEVEL 1 Disease may be present or reported in neighboring countries, but not detected in PNG, Lesions & clinical signs not typical - but disease cannot be entirely ruled out
L2	LEVEL 2 Lesions/clinical signs suggestive of disease but not entirely convincing
L3	LEVEL 3 CVO believe disease may be present based on history & clinical grounds and positive field test result
L4	LEVEL 4 As level 3 plus disease positively confirmed by isolation of agent
E	NATIONAL EMERGENCY As in Level 4, plus rapid escalation of outbreak and spread in animals between wards/districts/provinces, with evidence of animal-human/human-human spread



Constraints	Solutions
Extreme Geography and remoteness with land and sea borders. This presents different risk profiles for each region. Livestock production is more established in one region which local pig rearing is very concentrated in another regions. Other regions have land and se borders inadequately managed.	Country divided into 4 Biosecurity Regions with different risk profile and management strategies. Each region has its own preparedness strategies which makes up the overall national strategy
Funding availability for immediate response is always lacking. Normal annual budgetary allocation is not sufficient funding is not always available for timely response by the Office of CVO as there are tardy procurement process before funding is released. Even donor funding is sometime stuck in this process.	Appeal to Finance department to make a special case for the authority to have a Trust Account where all funding for FMD or any other emergency animal disease can be stored there for swift withdrawal as is and when needed. Also have in place stringent accountability and management system of the funds are established
Inadequate number of Field Personal from the Authority to effectively cover the whole country with surveillance and monitoring activities and reporting disease events	Agriculture and livestock officers at subregional level NGO personnel, Community Health workers are being trained on to identify basic signs and importantly report and disease events. Some are recommended for veterinary para-professional training

CONSTRAINTS & SOLUTIONS