



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health
Founded as OIE

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale
Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal
Fundada como OIE



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Forestry

Result of the Questionnaire Survey

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World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH)

**Sub-Regional Workshop on Emergency Management
14 - 16 August 2024 Bangkok, Thailand**



Survey participants

**12
countries**

Australia, Cambodia, Indonesia,
Lao Peoples Democratic Republic
(Lao PDR), Malaysia, Papua New
Guinea,
Peoples Republic of China,
Philippines, Singapore,
Timor Leste,
Thailand and Vietnam

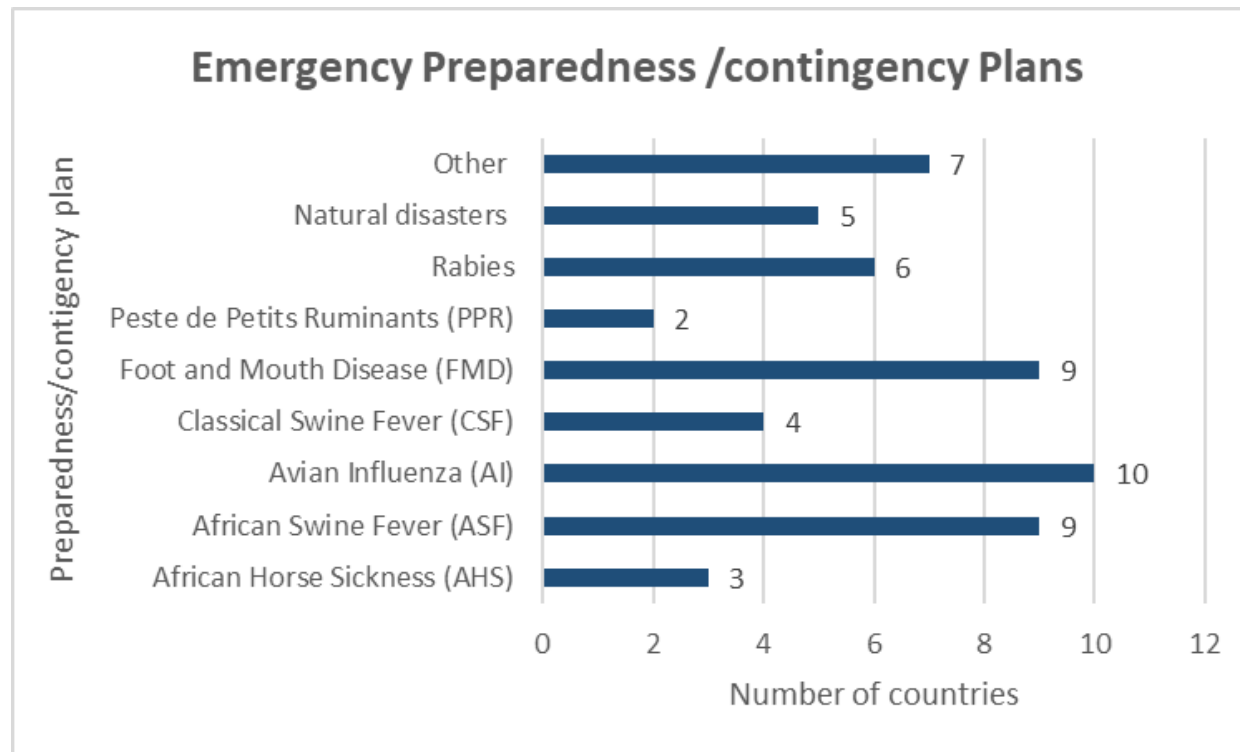


Section 1: Enabling environment



Preparedness or Contingency Plans

All 12 countries have at least ONE emergency preparedness or contingency plan available.



Others: LSD : 2022

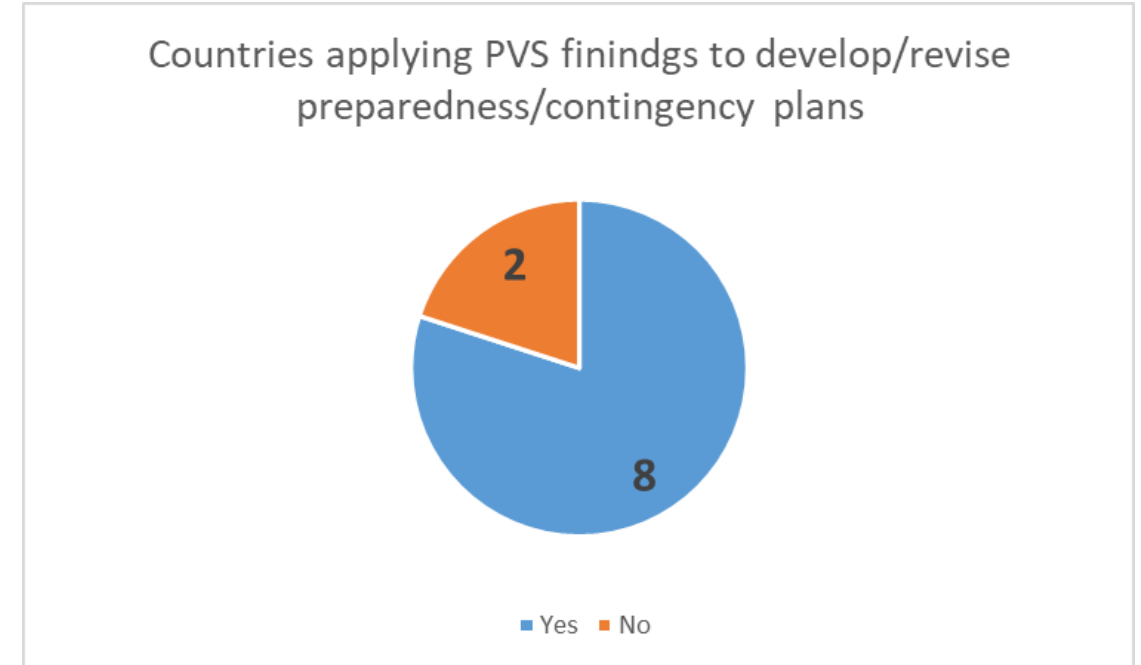
FMD and Rabies : 2024



Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS)

11 countries have conducted PVS mission

Has the PVS evaluation report been considered when developing/revising the emergency preparedness or contingency plans?

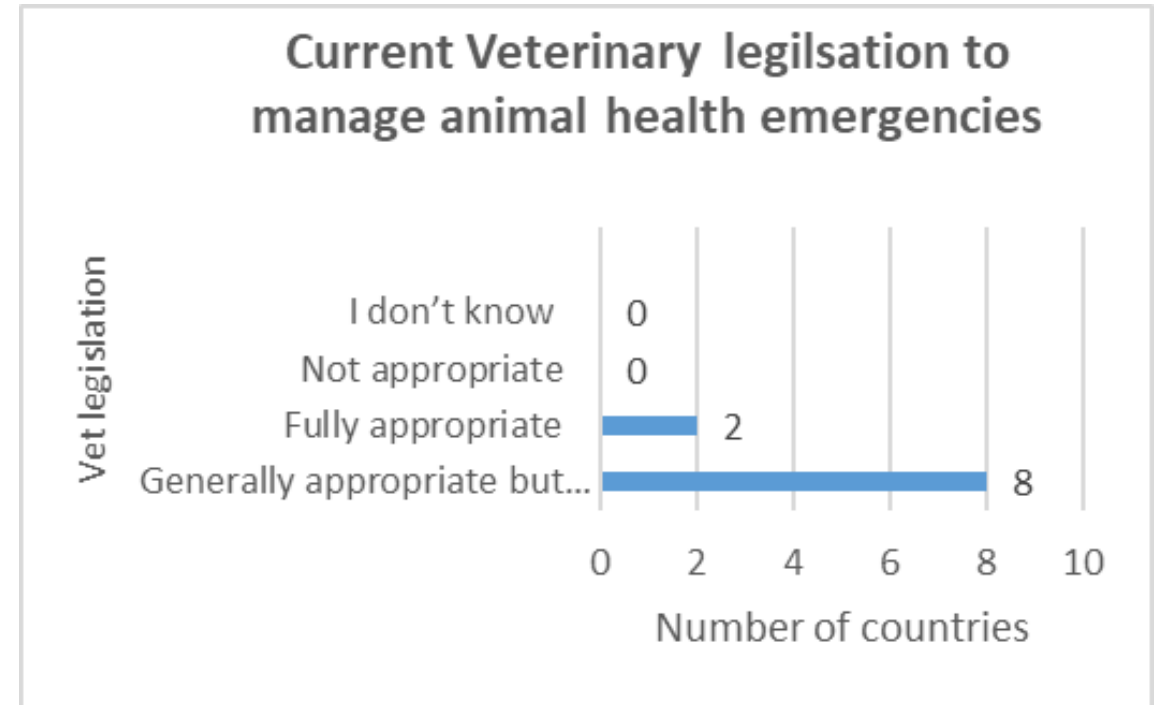


* 2 Member not responded /not applicable



Legislation

Do you think the **current veterinary legislation** of your country is appropriate for the Veterinary Services (VS) to adequately manage animal health emergencies ?



* 2 Member not responded



Legislation

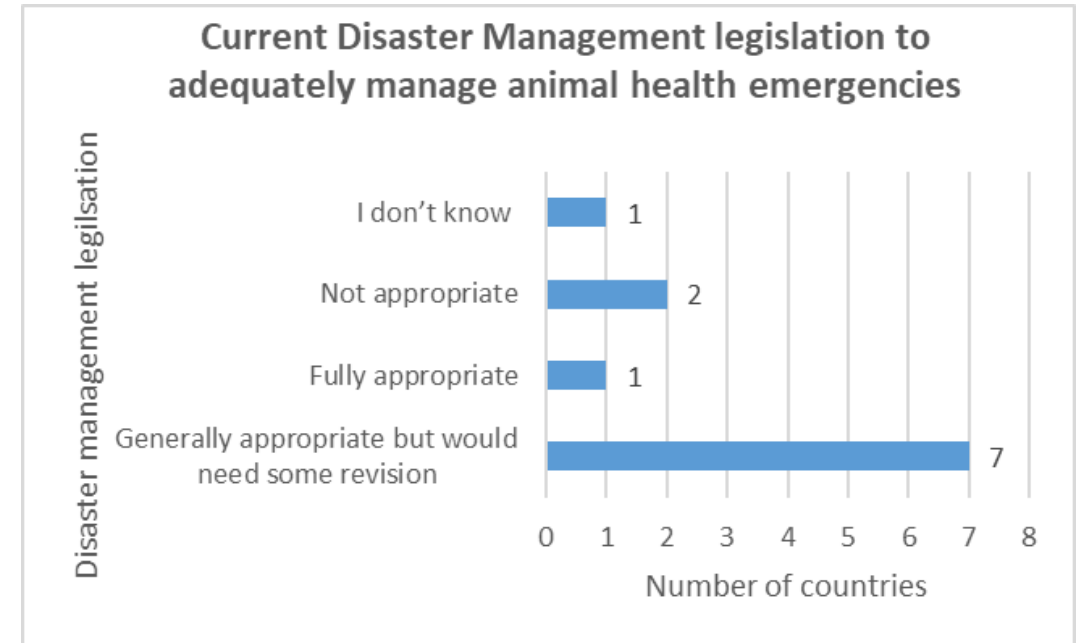
What are the **constraints** of the current veterinary legislation in the country to adequately manage veterinary emergencies ?

- **No clear mandate** for the local government to notify whenever an infectious disease is detected in the area, establishment of the disease situation is mandated to the Minister of Agriculture, and this will impact the timelines of response.
- **Legislation at Sub- national level** : States and territories are primarily responsible for managing emergency animal disease outbreaks within their jurisdictions. Each jurisdiction has their own legislation to support emergency management.
- Establishing prevention areas as **preventive measures** against incursion and spread of disease into a region/state through state-level gazette.
- **Limited enforcement capabilities** of existing legislation.
- Veterinary law : **outdated, clarity on wildlife and Zoonoses, illegal animal movement**



Legislation

Do you think the **current Disaster Management legislation** of your country is appropriate to cover animal health and welfare events and relate to the **Veterinary Services (VS)**?





National Animal Health Emergency Management System and Guidelines

10 Members have an established animal health emergency management system >>> How does this system integrate and coordinate with the overall disaster management framework?

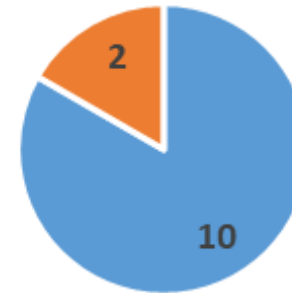
- **Coordination mechanism exist** – National risk reduction agency, One Health committee
- Emergency Animal Disease Response plan could be aligned with National Disaster and Emergency Office and the Zoonosis/Pandemic Emergency aligned with Health sector under **One Health approach** going forward.
- **Response Plan** provides a framework for managing biosecurity emergencies. It derives its authority from Government Crisis Management Framework.
- **Existent for zoonotic diseases at national-level** (Lead: National Agency for Disaster Management).
- For other animal-health emergencies - more to **ministry/department level** (Lead: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security & State Governments).



National Animal Health Emergency Management Guideline/SOP

Does your country have a **guideline or SOP** to determine an animal health event as an emergency or disaster?

National guidelines to determine animal health event as emergency

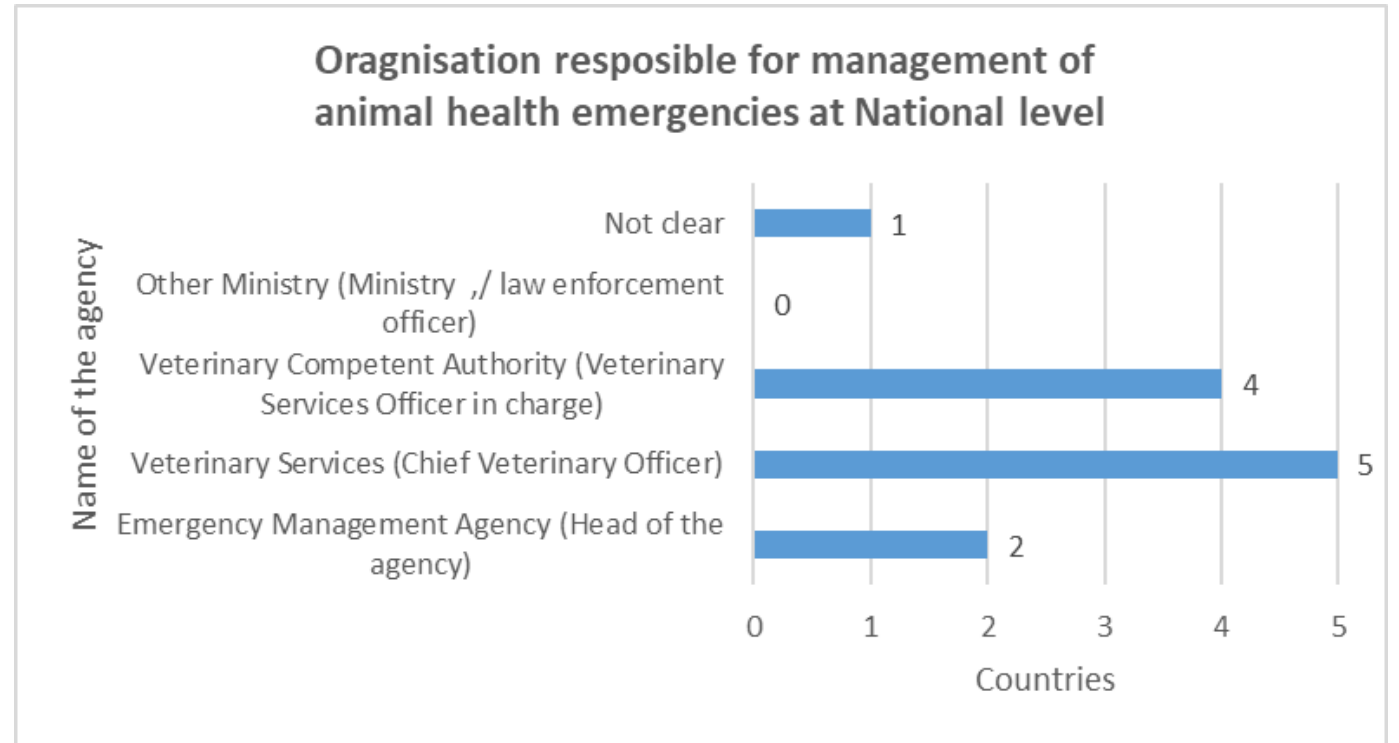


■ Yes ■ No



Management of animal health emergencies at National level

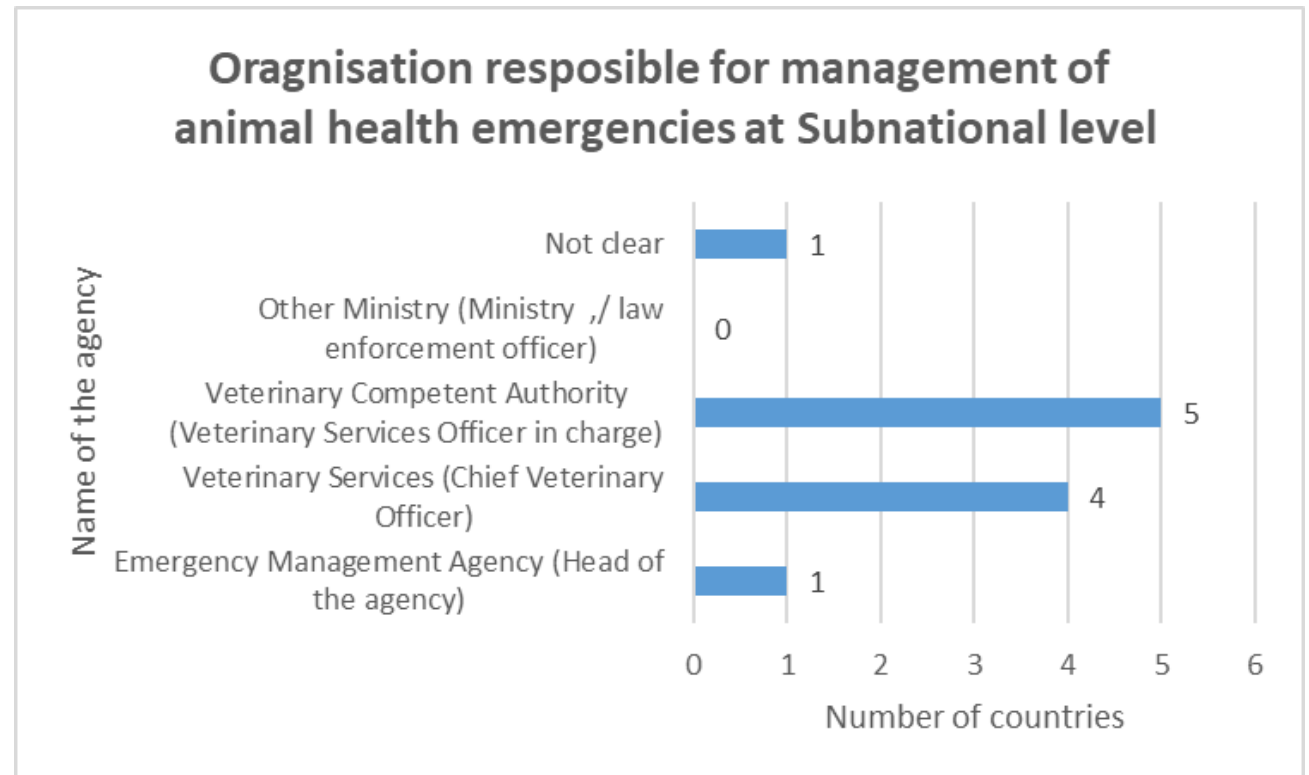
At National level who has direct responsibility in the management of animal health emergencies at national level?





Management of animal health emergencies at Sub-national level

At Sub-national level who has direct responsibility in the management of animal health emergencies at national level?





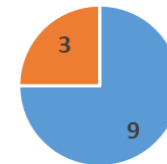
Intersectoral collaboration

Does the legislation include provisions for support from the other ministries/sectors/stakeholders in the management of animal health emergencies?

5 respondents (63%) answered **Health** for this question.



Provision in the legislation for the support from other ministries/sectors

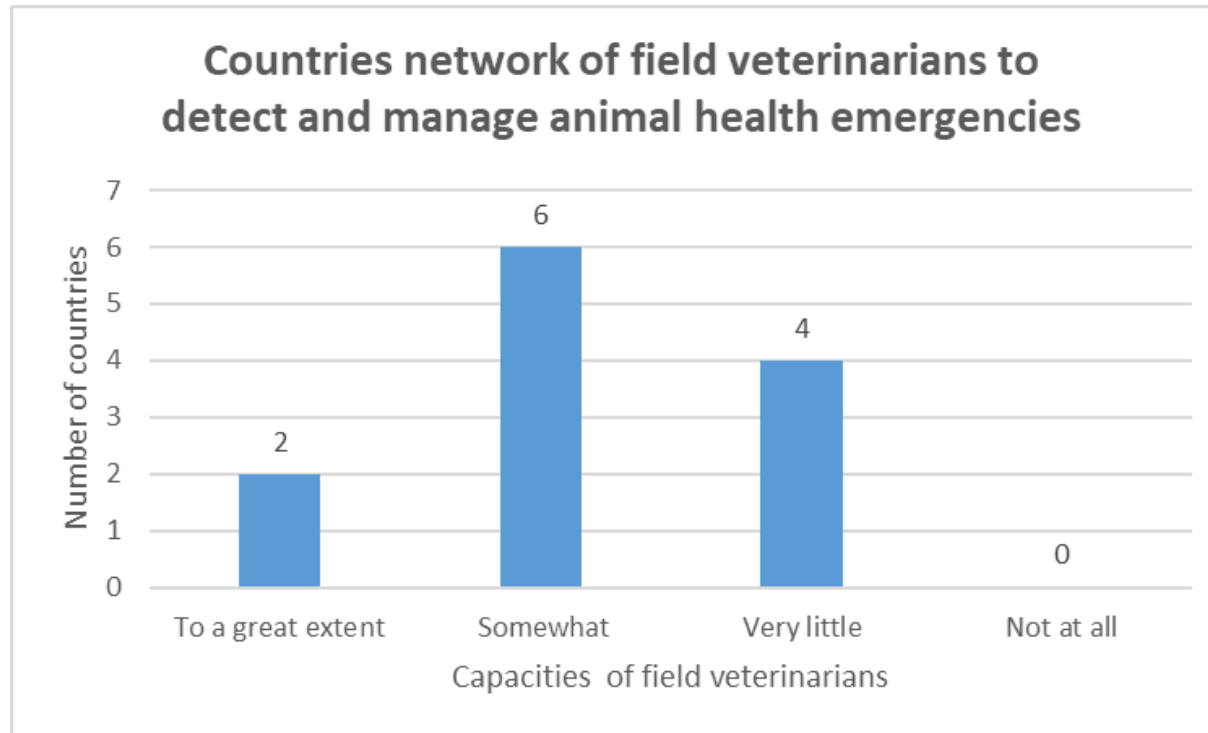


■ Yes ■ No



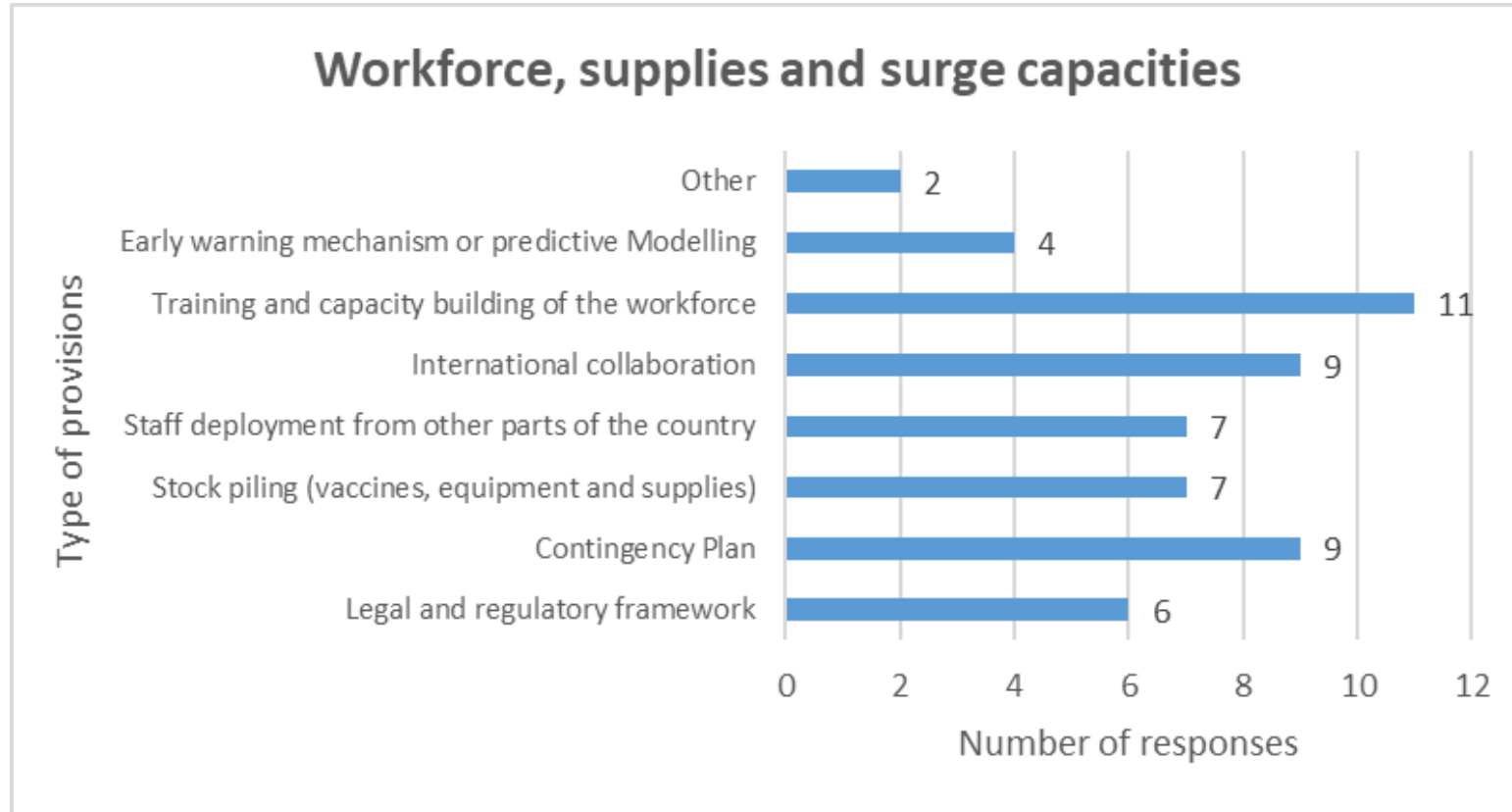
Capacity of field veterinarians

Countries network (manpower and distribution) of **field veterinarians (including private veterinarians and para-veterinarians if relevant)** is appropriate to detect and manage animal health emergencies





Provisions to manage workforce, and supplies to respond to animal health emergencies

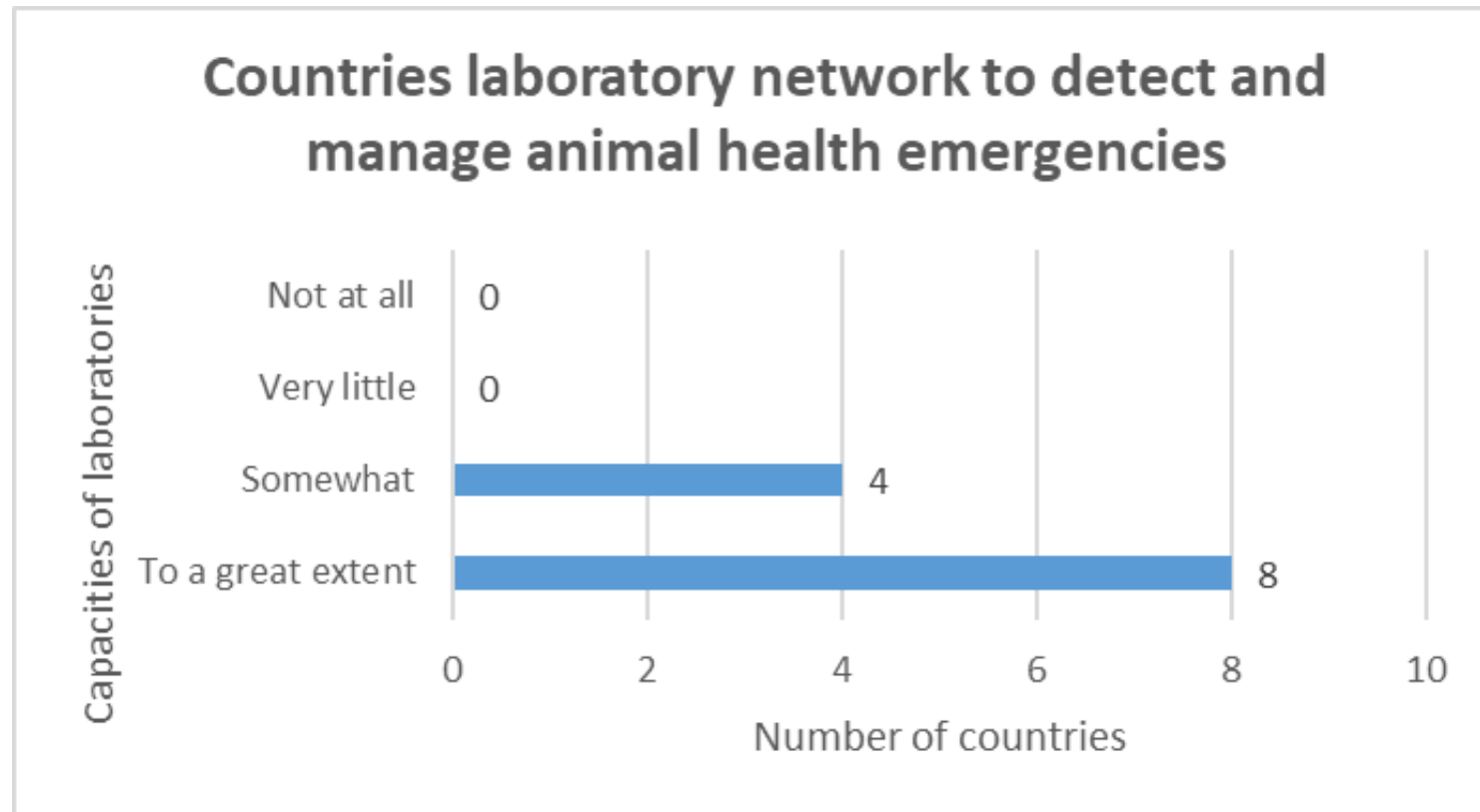


Others : Early detection and Contingency plan ability to mobilize funding, manpower, logistics in real time responding to a TADs incursion. Stock piling of vaccines (FMD) is not considered but preparedness is .



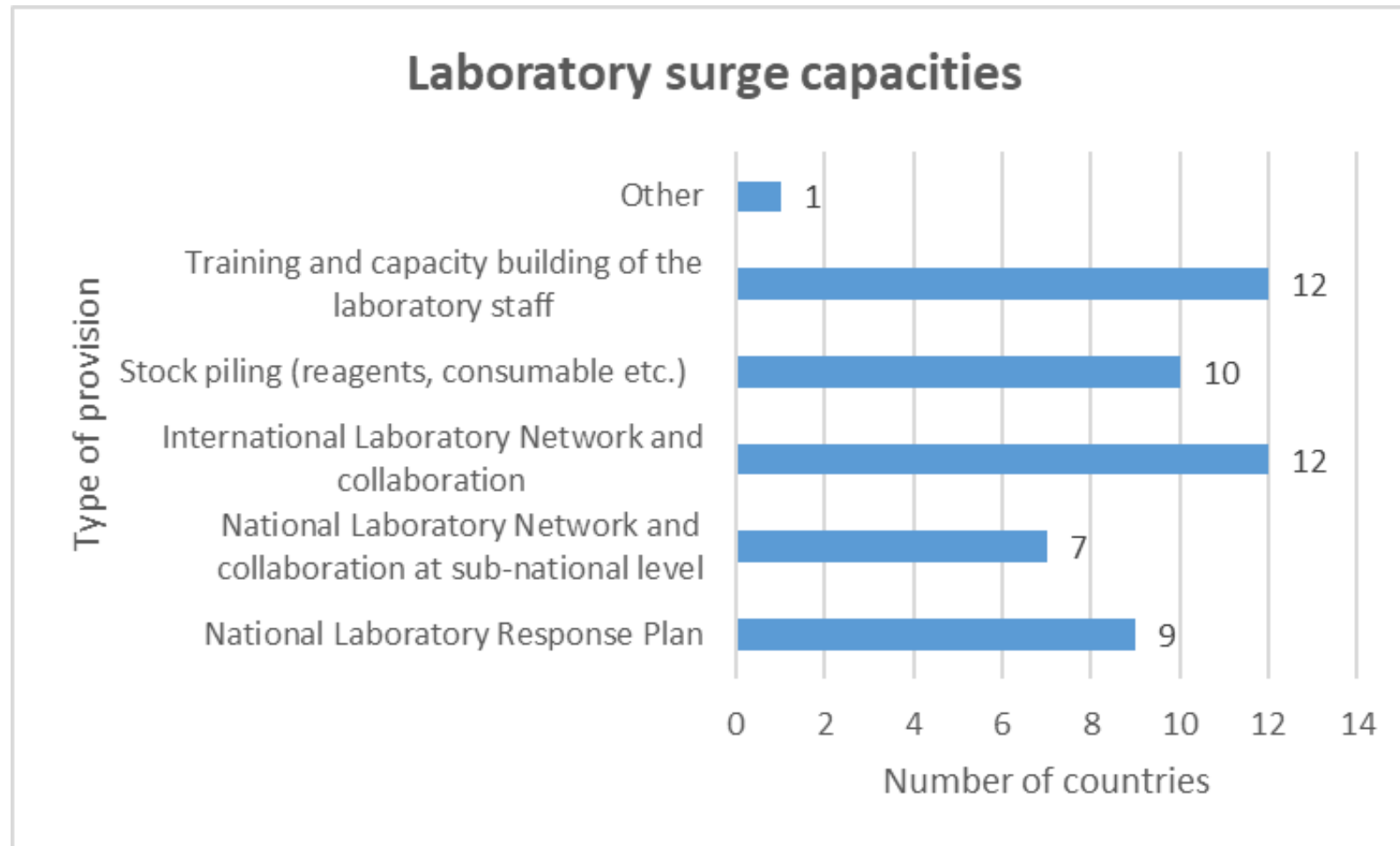
Capacity of laboratories

Countries laboratory network is appropriate to detect and manage animal health emergencies





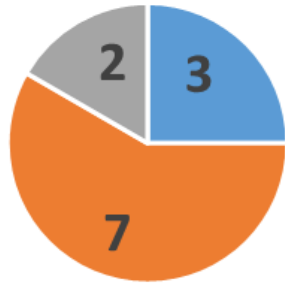
Provisions to manage laboratory surge capacities to response to animal health emergencies





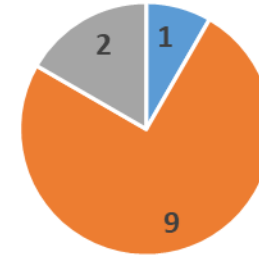
Emergency funding

Emergency funding arrangements to respond to TADs and other emerging diseases



- Yes, permanently available on CVO's decision.
- Yes, need to get governmental approval
- No

Emergency funding arrangements to respond to animal health issues resulting from natural disasters

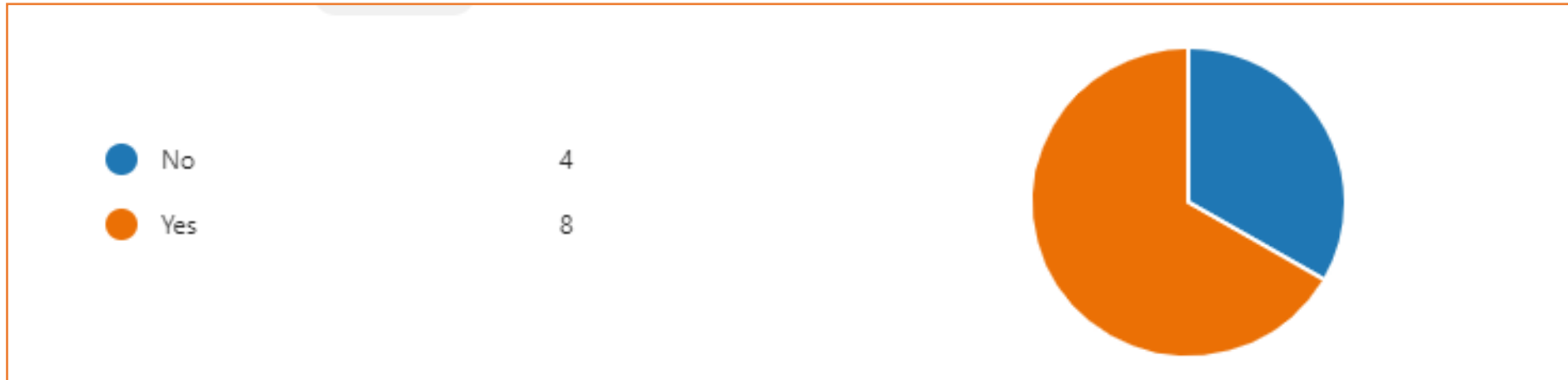


- Yes, permanently available on CVO's decision.
- Yes, need to get governmental approval
- No



Compensation

Are there funding arrangements in your country for emergency preparedness?



Are there funding arrangements in your country for compensation?





Section 2: Capacity need assessment



Risk assessment

Is there a team or unit dedicate to risk assessment in the Veterinary Services of your country?



Has your country conducted a risk assessment for any diseases in the last three years ?



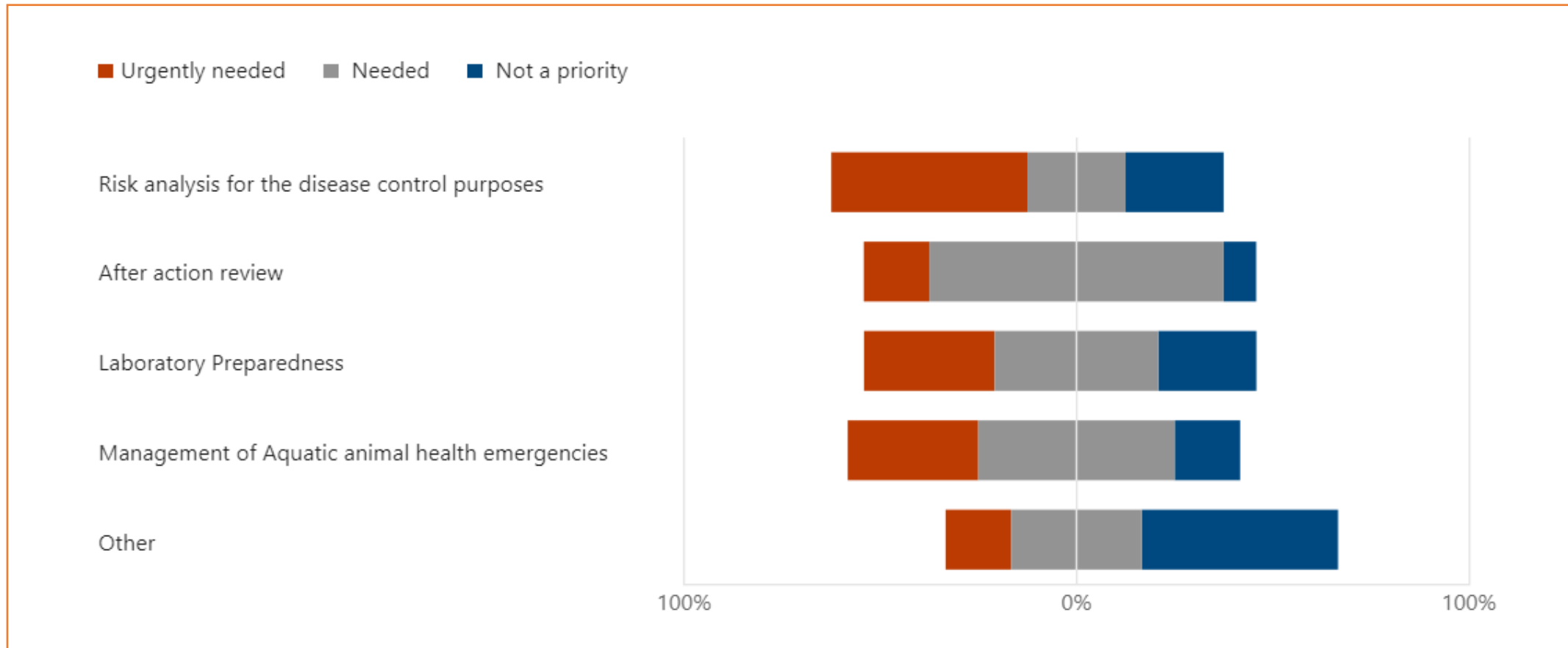


Risk assessment (preferably last three years)

| Country | Diseases (Year) |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Australia | Broad range of diseases including Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) |
| Cambodia | HPAI |
| Indonesia | Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) |
| Malaysia | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Nipah, HPAI, Newcastle (ND) (October 2023)- Brucellosis, Equid Herpes Virus (EHV), PPR (February 2024)- ASF (Country-level through collaboration with WOAHA & appointed consultants - 2023 & 2024)- Rabies (Joint Risk Assessment for Northern border of Peninsular Malaysia - April & May 2024) |
| People's Republic of China (PRC) | FMD, LSD, ASF, Rabies, HPAI, ND and Aquatic animal fish diseases |
| PNG | Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) |
| Singapore | Joint risk assessment of HPAI |
| Timor Leste | African Swine Fever (ASF) 2023 |
| Thailand | ASF (2018) and FMD SAT-2 (2023) |



Technical capacity building needs



Others : Movement control, outbreak response and One Health approach

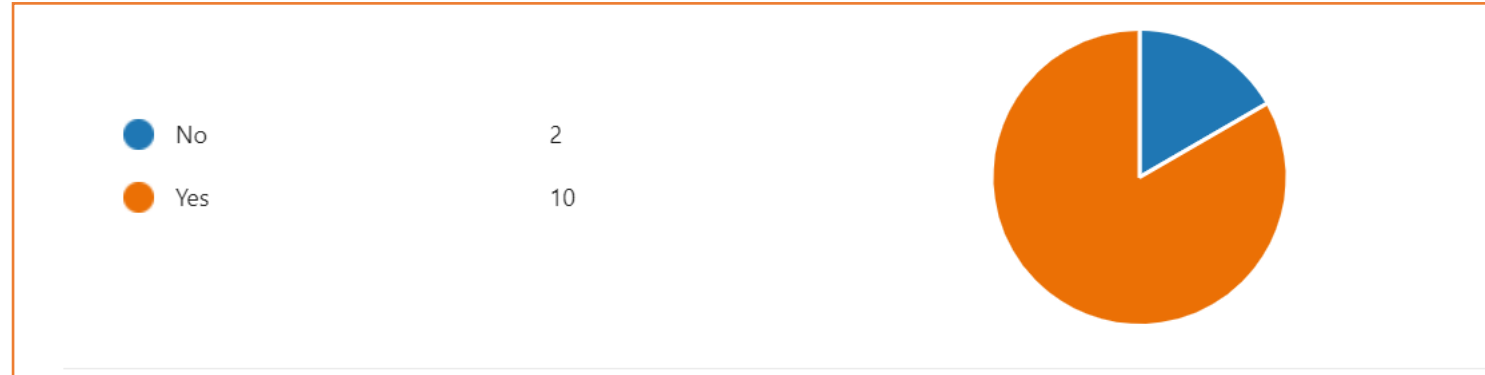


Section 3 : Risk communication

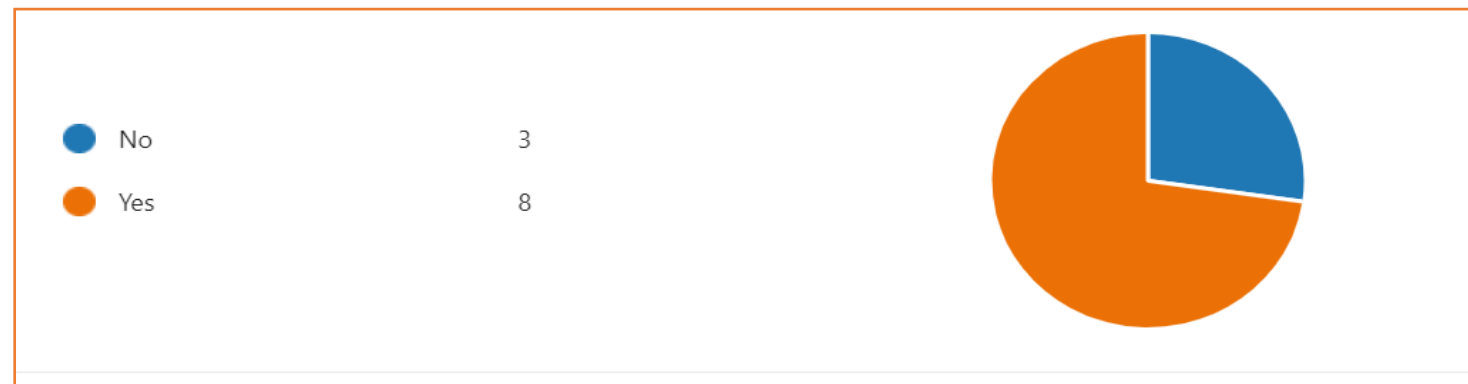


Risk communication

Is there currently a communication officer working within the Veterinary Services?



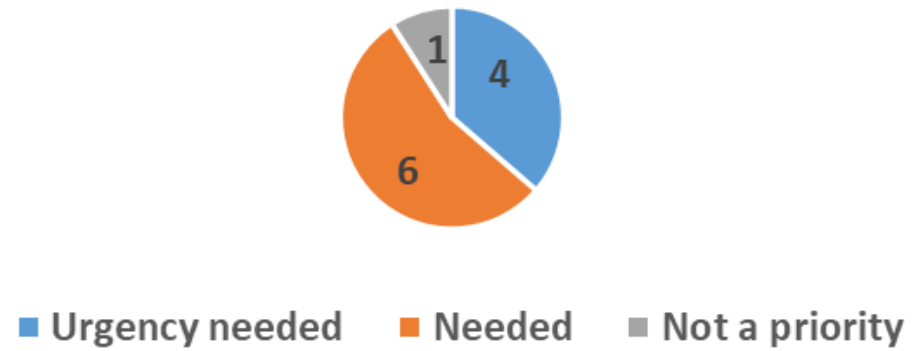
Does the existing emergency preparedness/contingency plans foresee communication aspects?



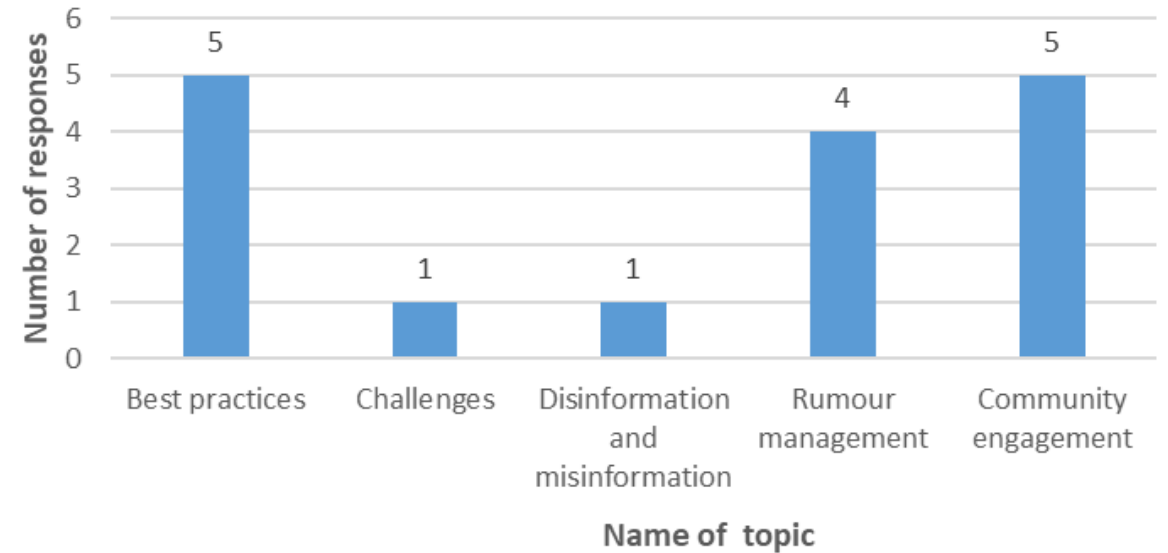


Training needs

Training on Risk communication



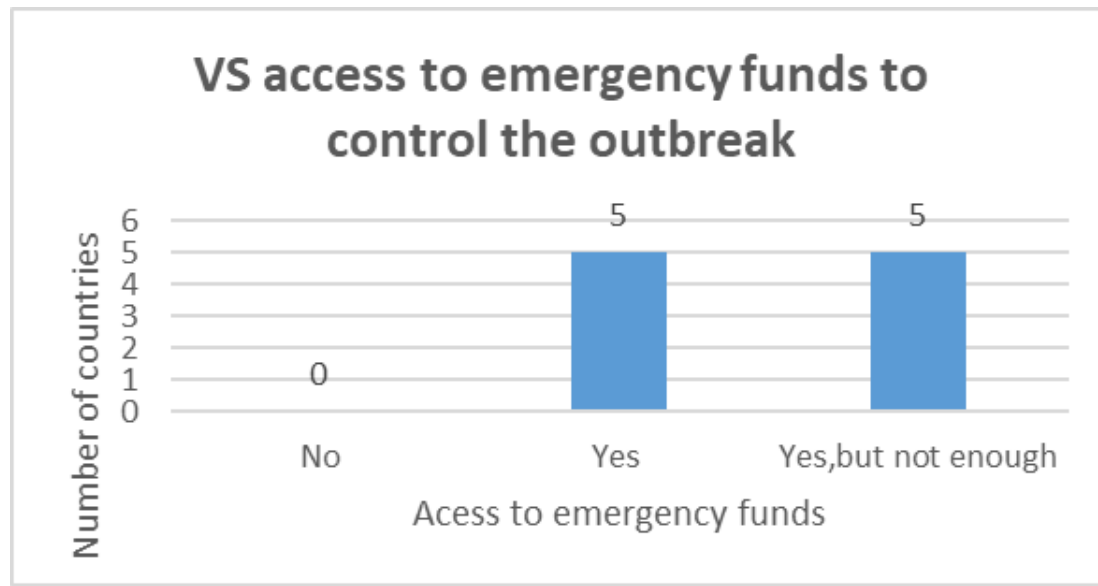
Risk communication training needs



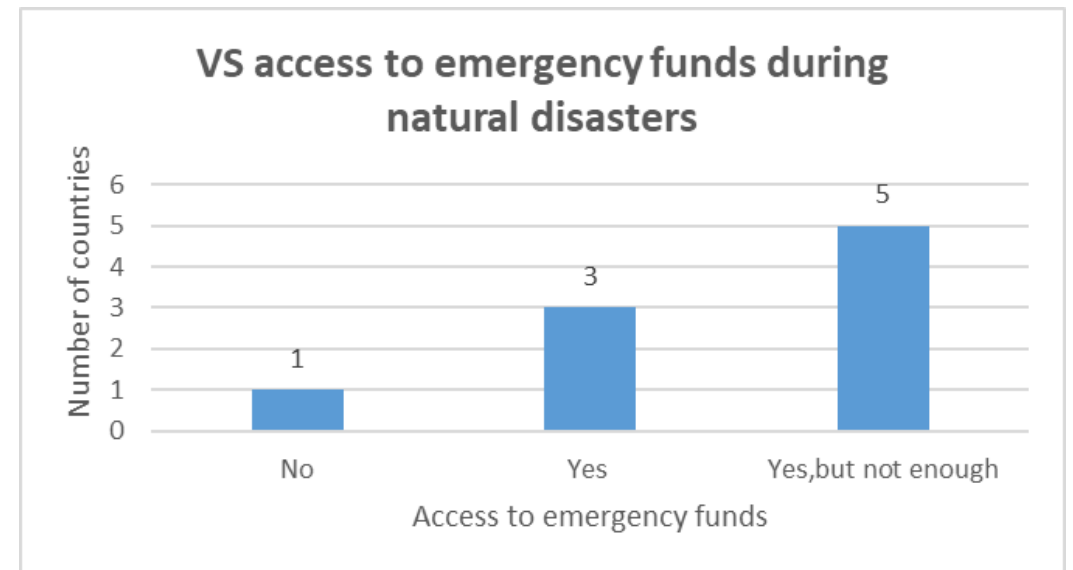


Access to emergency funding

Were you able to get access to emergency funds to respond to control the outbreak?



Were you able to get access to emergency funds to respond to animal health emergencies during natural disasters?



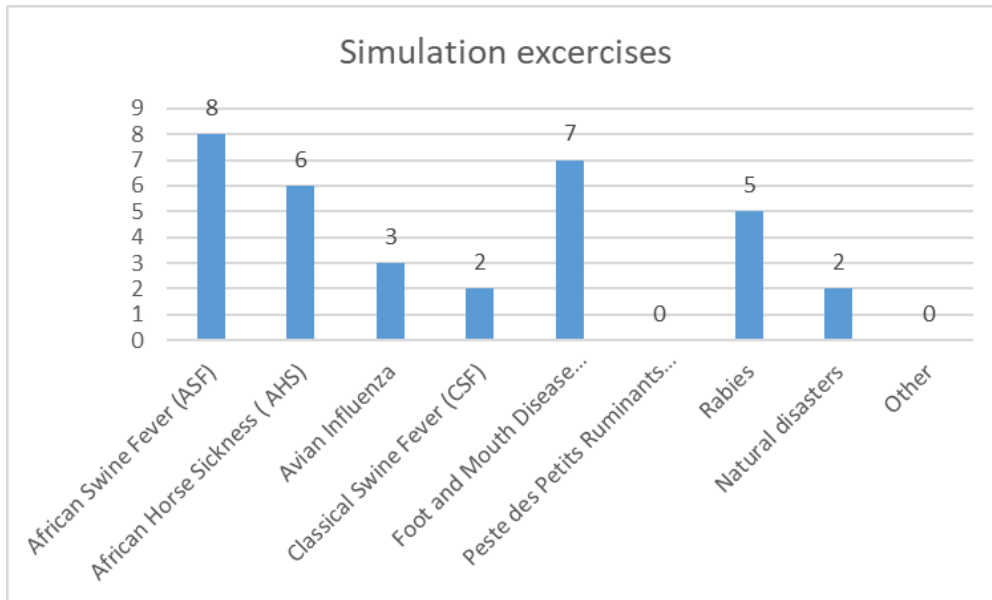


Section 4 : Simulation exercise

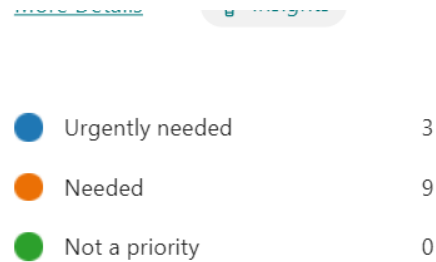


Simulation exercises

12 Members conduct simulation exercises - Some Members conduct annually, biannually and occasionally.



Training on simulation exercise



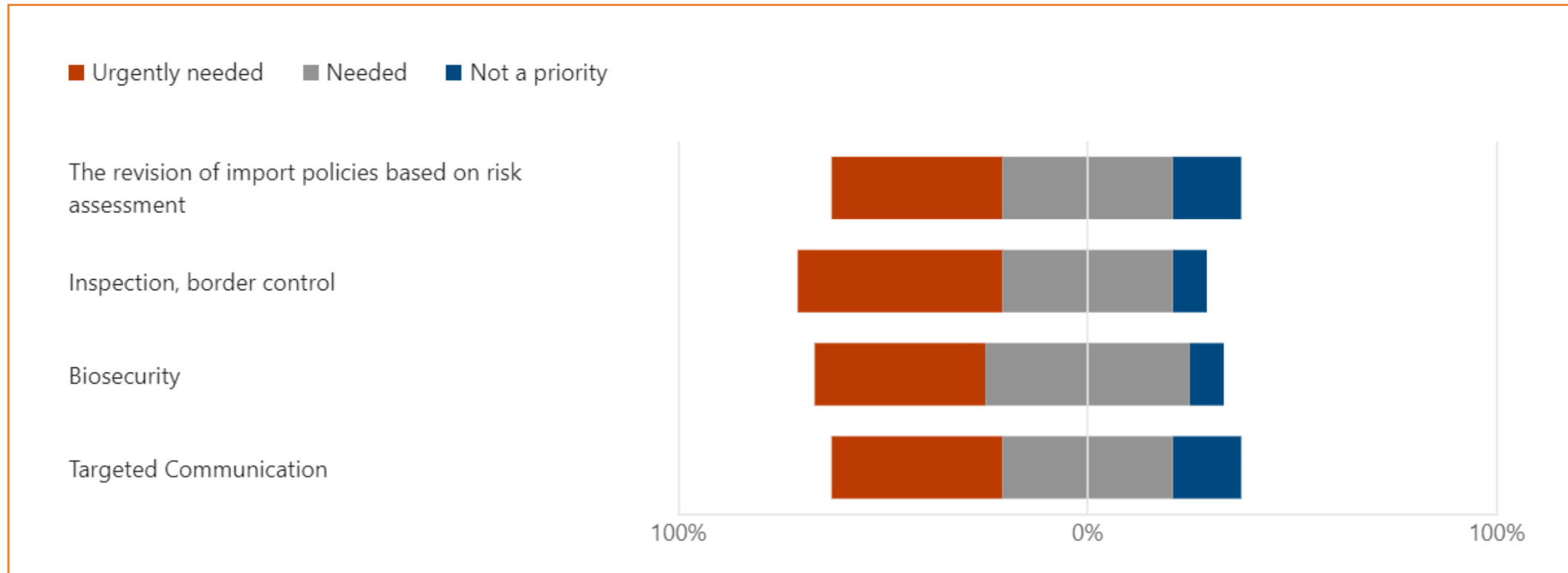


Section 5 : Prevention



Practical training needs..

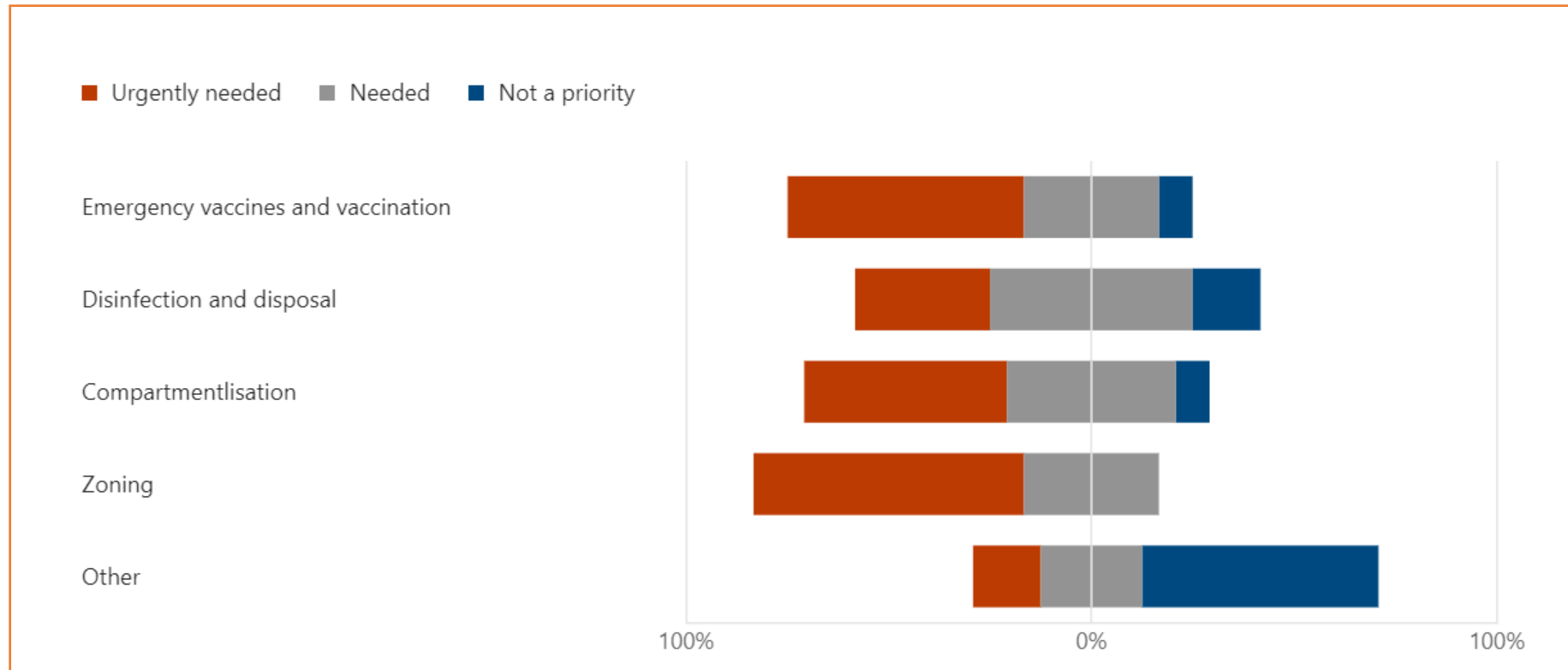
How do you assess the practical needs of the following topics ?





Practical training needs..

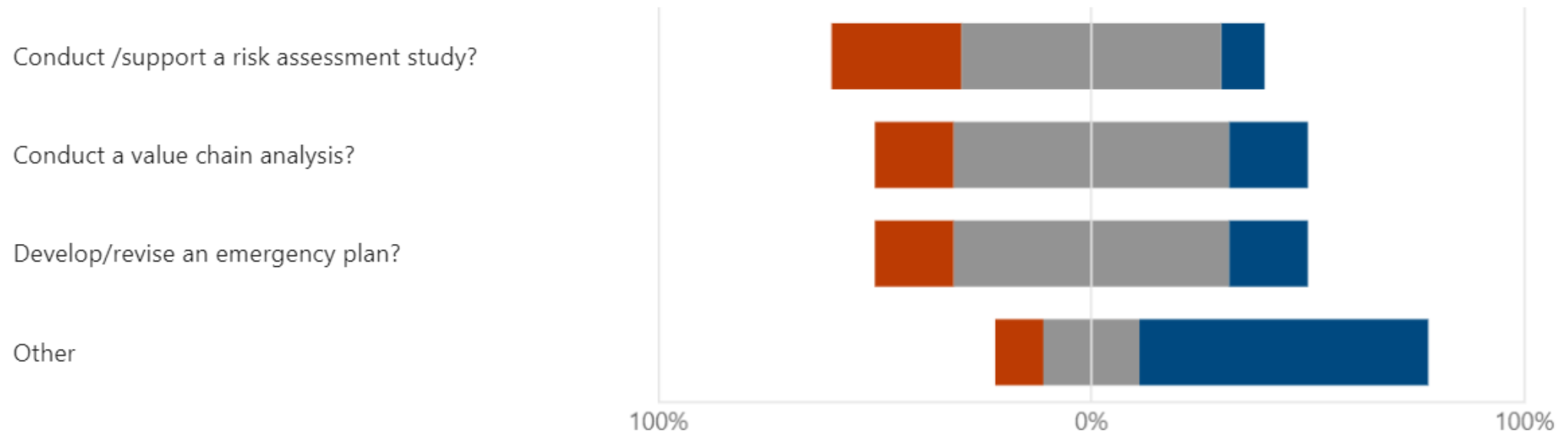
How do you assess the practical needs of the following topics ?





Need for technical support

■ Urgently needed ■ Needed ■ Not a priority



Other : Early warning system and sentinel herds monitoring, Rumor tracking and investigation, disease modelling including spatial and disease control



Section 6 : Experience handling emergencies at the recent past



Experience handling recent Animal health emergencies

Which animal health emergencies your country /Veterinary Services has responded in last 3 years ?





Experience handling animal health emergencies during natural disasters

For which natural disasters Veterinary Services were involved to address animal health emergencies?

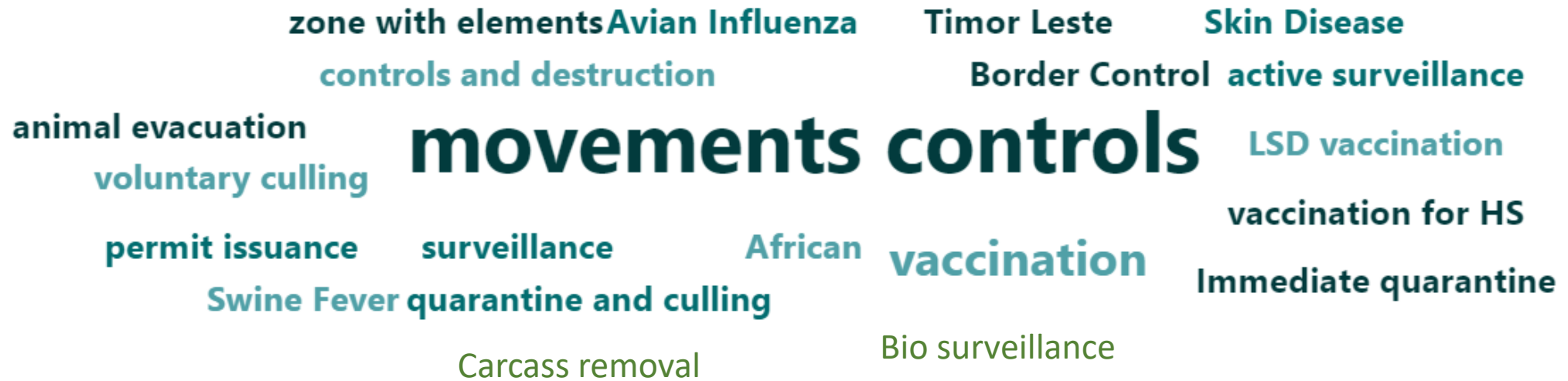




Experience implementing control measures

What control measures were undertaken?

5 respondents (50%) answered **movements controls** for this question.





Main Constraints managing emergencies

- **Surge capacity** - e.g. Manpower during emergencies at field and laboratory level
- **Speed of funding disbursement**
- **Logistic** including immediate availability - e.g. equipment for disease control response
- **Surveillance** - involvement of private sector veterinarians, livestock farmers, and private laboratories
- **Legislation** - missing provision for engaging other agencies in disease control response, coordination between 3 different legislation governing animal health
- **Enforcement** - movement control, biosecurity at border
- **Communication** - existing public awareness is ineffective for certain groups, relevant stakeholders and communities are still not being engaged



Lessons learned

- Best lesson learned is **to be prepared** and response in real time. Any delay will cost you big time (prompt response)
- **Community based approach**: Secure **support of the community** affected. Once they take ownership it makes it easy to deal with the disease response through behavior change awareness.
- **Effective communication** particularly for the policy makers
- Development of **local expertise** based on field situation and local context.



Best practices gained

- **Cross-agency collaboration** and awareness
- **One Health** collaboration
- **Ring vaccination** for HS, FMD, LSD, poultry selective culling for AI on outbreak areas.
- **Regular simulation exercises** with stakeholders to **maintain operational preparedness**.
- **Continual stakeholder engagement** to **communicate best practices** and to ensure up-to-date response measures.



**Thank you for your
contribution and time
to complete the survey**

Acknowledgement:
All survey respondents and
Members



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