Foresight – Future of SEACFMD Campaign

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Meat consumption distribution
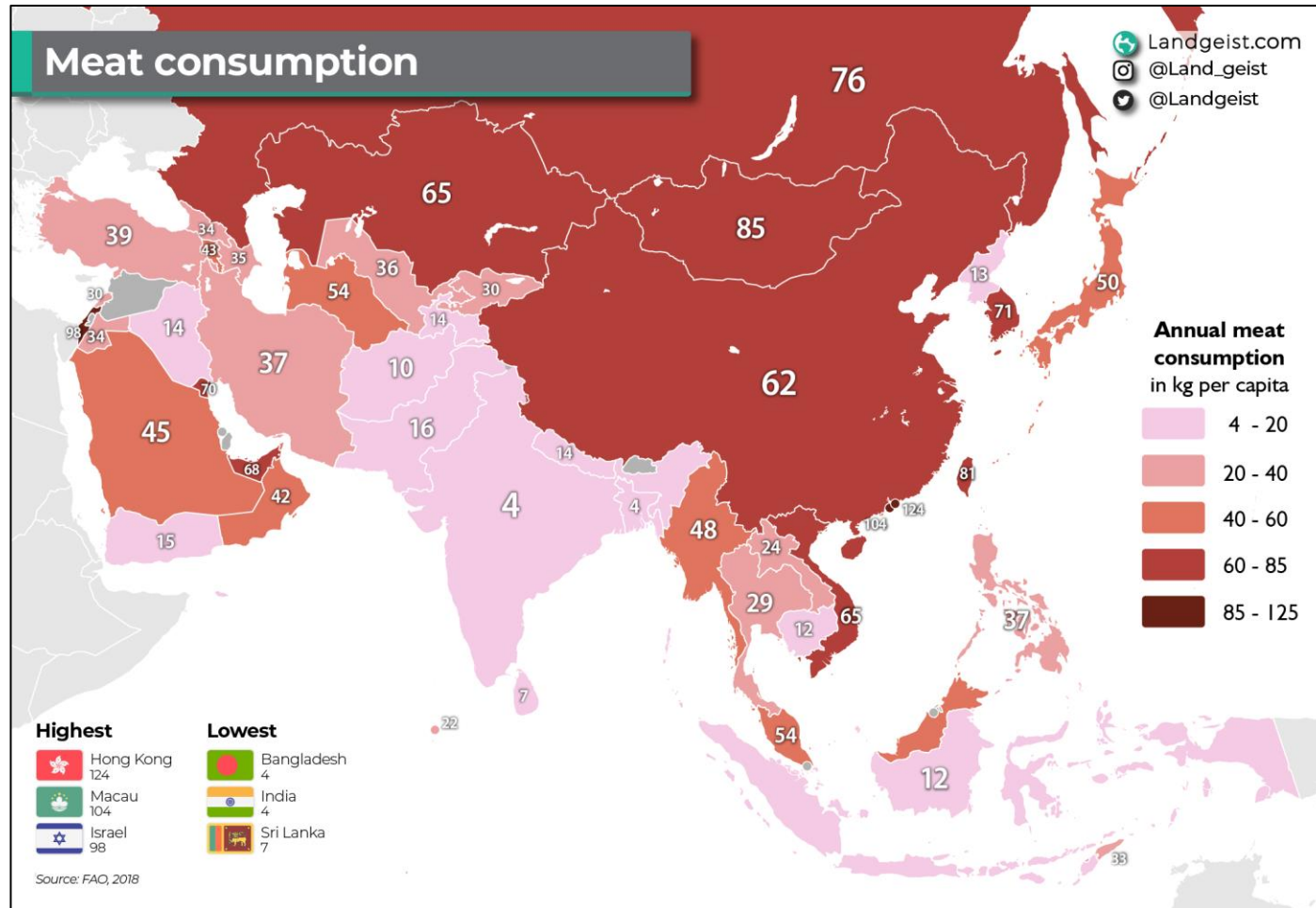
Meat Consumption forecast
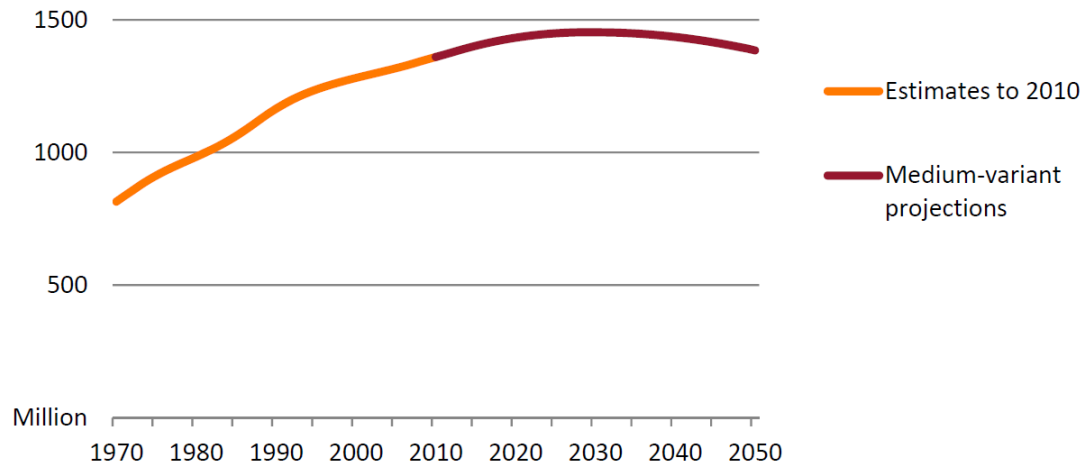

Figure 1 China population, actual and projected

Legend: Estimates to 2010; Medium-variant projections

Figure 4 Per person income by income group

Legend: Urban high income; Urban middle income; Rural

Meat Consumption

Legend: Meat (World); Meat (Developing World); Meat (Developing World minus China & Brazil); Meat (Developed World)
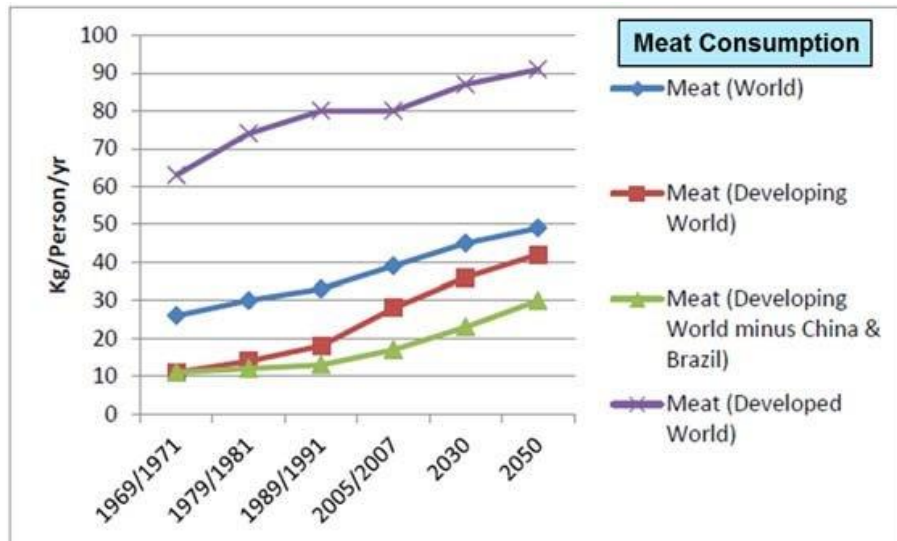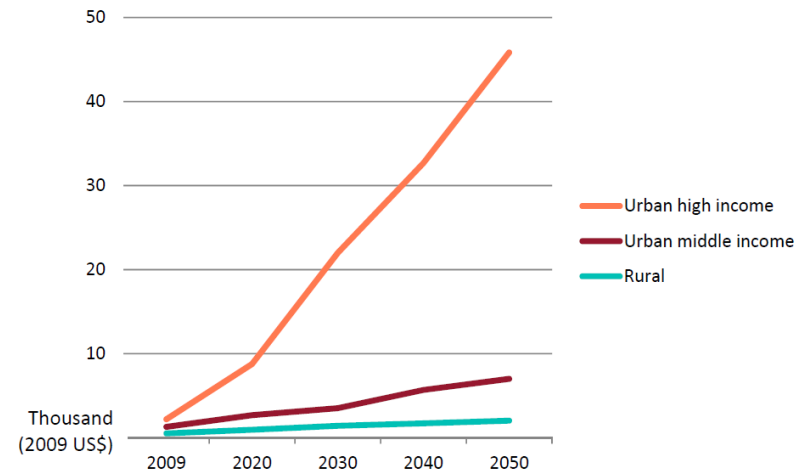
Figure 16 Imports of selected agricultural commodities, China

Commodity	2050 %
Fruit	198%
Vegetables	-44%
Cereals	50%
Starches	-7%
Beef	985%
Dairy	165%
Sugar	101%
Sheep and goat meat	1844%

Legend: 2050; 2009
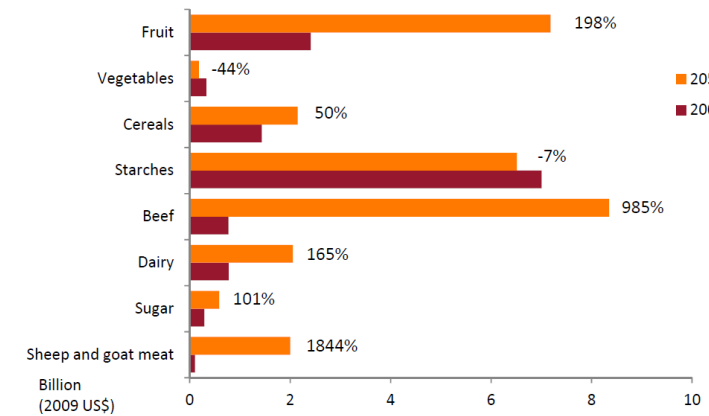
Data source: ABARES model output

Faster cross border movements

GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION
ECONOMIC CORRIDORS

ADB gives $82M for roads

NATIONAL

Publication date
29 September 2021 | 21:22 ICT

Reporter : **Ry Sochan**

The construction of National Road 11 connecting Peam Ro district to National Road 1 in Prey Veng province in May last year. PUBLIC WORKS MINISTRY

Fast technological developments

What is Foresighting?

Foresighting is a strategic process that helps us explore and prepare for possible future scenarios. It involves looking ahead, identifying potential trends, challenges, and opportunities, and developing strategies to navigate them.

What is Foresighting?

- Horizon Scanning: Identifying emerging trends, weak signals, and drivers of change by analyzing a wide range of sources.

- Scenario Planning: Developing multiple plausible future scenarios to explore different possibilities and their implications.

- Backcasting: Starting with a desired future outcome and working backward to determine the necessary steps to achieve it.

- Trend Impact Analysis: Assessing how specific trends might evolve and impact the future.

- Cross-Impact Analysis: Exploring the interrelationships between different trends and drivers of change.

What is Backcasting?

Backcasting is a foresight methodology where we start by envisioning a desired future outcome and then work backward to identify the steps needed to achieve that outcome.

Advantages of Using Backcasting

- Goal-Oriented: Focuses on achieving a specific, desired outcome, ensuring all efforts are aligned toward a common goal.

- Strategic Visioning: Encourages long-term thinking and the creation of a clear vision for the future.

- Innovative Thinking: Allows for the exploration of multiple pathways and strategies, promoting creative problem-solving.

- Flexibility: Accommodates different scenarios and uncertainties, making it adaptable to changing circumstances.

- Proactive Planning: Helps identify the actions needed today to create the future we want, rather than reacting to trends as they unfold.

SEACFMD

World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded in 1924

The Backcasting Process

1. Define the Desired Future: Start by clearly defining what success looks like for the SEACFMD Campaign in 2050. This could include the eradication of FMD, enhanced veterinary services, improved regional cooperation, etc.Step

2. Identify Key Milestones: Work backward from 2050 to identify key milestones that must be achieved by specific dates (e.g., 2040, 2030, 2025).

3. Determine Necessary Actions: For each milestone, identify the actions, policies, resources, and collaborations needed to make them happen.

4. Develop a Roadmap: Synthesize the milestones and actions into a cohesive roadmap that guides our efforts from the present to 2050.

Workshop

- Use backcasting to explore how we can achieve a successful future for the SEACFMD Campaign by 2050.

- Questions to Consider:
  - **What does the SEACFMD Campaign look like in 2050?**
  - **What milestones must be in place by 2040, 2030, 2025?**
  - **What actions, policies, and resources are needed to achieve these milestones?**

Workshop Groups

1. Economic, Agriculture, Livestock Development

2. Technological Advancement

3. Technical Capacity and Knowledge

4. Policy and Funding Support

Group 1: Economic, Agriculture, Livestock Development

Facilitator: Ronel Abila

Group 1		
Australia DAFF	Samuel	Hamilton
Brunei Darussalam	Awangku Zharief Ahzha	Al Moushaffa
Cambodia	Chan	Bun
Chinese Taipei	Cheng-Ta	Tsai
India	SARITA	CHAUHAN
Indonesia	Ferra	Hendrawati
Lao PDR	Souphavanh	Keovilay
Malaysia	Jamaliah	Senawi
Mongolia	Luvsanjantsan	Chilkhaasuren
Myanmar	MIN THEIN MAW	
Nepal	KRISHNA RAJ	PANDEY
Philippines	Arlene Asteria	Vytiaco
Singapore	Siow Foong	Chang
Thailand	Nuttavadee	Pamaranon
Thailand	Sith	Premashthira
Viet Nam	Minh	Phan

Economic, Agriculture, Livestock Development

- What immediate economic policies and political commitments are required by 2025 to kickstart progress towards the desired FMD situation in 2050?
- How do we foresee the evolving regional trade policies and economic collaboration (AFTA, GMS Trade agreements) influence livestock development and FMD control?
- How can the region address current challenges in livestock development to better support FMD control by 2030?
- What would the ideal state of livestock development (small holder Vis-à-vis large industry farming) look like to ensure that the desired FMD status is achieved?
- What would a strong economic and political environment look like in 2050 to fully support achieving desired FMD status in the region?

Group 2: Technological Advancement

Facilitator:
B. Purevsuren

Group 2		
Biogenesis Bago	Juver	Membrebe
Boehringer Ingelheim	Cédric	DEZIER
Ceva	Sacha	Seneque
Chiang Mai University	Veerasak	Punyapornwithaya
Massey University	Masako	Wada
Mongolia	Ulaankhuu	Ankhanbaatar
MSD	Chriche	du Plessis
Pirbright	Anna	Hodgkinson
Thailand - Vaccine Pakchong	Ruttiroj	Jirojwong
Thailand - Vaccine Pakchong	Anurak	Trakarnrungsee
Thailand - Quarantine Tak	Warachit	Wacharasoontorn
Ref Lab - Pakchong	Kingkarn Boonsuya	Seeyo
Thailand	Thanawit	Siha-umphai
Thailand	Arisara	Choochern
Thailand	Dhamonwon	Luangtrakool
Thailand	Somchuan	Ratanamunglanon

Technological Advancement

- What key technologies should be prioritized and adopted by 2025 to improve FMD detection, surveillance, and control?

- Are current vaccine technologies enough to achieve desired FMD status?

- How can technologies like AI, biotechnology, and real-time data analytics be integrated into FMD control efforts?

- What technological milestones must be achieved by 2040 to significantly enhance FMD control?

- What technological advancements should be in place by 2050 to desired of FMD status in the region?

Group 3: Technical Capacity and Knowledge

Facilitators:	Group 3	
Ashish Sutar ACDP	Wilna	Vosloo
Boehringer Ingelheim	Sinan	Aktan
Indonesia	Dhony Kartika	Nugroho
Ref Lab - Lanzhou	JiJun	HE
TRVA	Virayos	Vajirabhoga
TSVA	Sawang	Kesdangsakonwut
TSVA	Nitipong	Homwong
Thailand - RRL Pakchong	Jeeranant	Chottikamporn
Thailand - RRL Pakchong	Nalinee	Hongchumpon
Thailand	Rotchana	Prakotcheo
Thailand	Teerada	Kowawisetsut
Thailand	Watcharapong	Fahkrajang
Thailand	Wacharapon	Chotiyaputta
Thailand	Pimlapat	Thaneerat
Thailand - Vaccine Pakchong	Jaturon	Polrach
Viet Nam	THANH LONG	PHAM

Technical Capacity and Knowledge

- What immediate training and capacity building initiatives should be launched by 2025 to enhance the skills of veterinary and technical staff?

- What research areas are needed to build and strengthen knowledge for FMD control in the region?

- What systems and processes need to be in place by 2040 to ensure continuous capacity building and knowledge transfer?

- What should the technical capacity of veterinary services and other stakeholders look like by 2050 to achieve the desired FMD status?

Group 4: Policy and Funding Support

Facilitator:
Karma Rinzin

Group 4		
Bangladesh	NURULLAH	MD AHSAN
British Embassy	Rickie	Jennings
Brunei Darussalam	Diana	Dennis
Cambodia	Bunyeth	Ho
Republic of Korea	Chang Uook	Je
Lao PDR	Laphinh	Phithacthep
Malaysia	Akma	Ngah Hamid
Myanmar	SYAW	WYNN
Singapore	Li Shen Shawn	Chia
Thailand	Nopphan	Ponpai
Thailand - NIAH	Nantaporn	Wandee
Thailand - Quarantine Yasothon	Jiratchaya	Chuenchob
Thailand	Supalak	Prabsriphum
Thailand	Waroonsiri	Charoenlarp
Thailand	Chantanee	Buranathai
Thailand	Naree	Ketusing

Policy and Funding Support

- What critical policy reforms and funding allocations should be enacted by 2025 to improve FMD control?

- What steps should be taken to secure long-term funding and political support to achieve the desired FMD status?

- What specific policies and funding structures to support overall strengthening of Veterinary Services to be effective in controlling FMD and other TADs

- How to ensure a sufficient and quality workforce are available to support FMD and other TADs control?

Thank You