

Draft Recommendations of the 22nd meeting of the SEACFMD National Coordinators

25-27 June 2019
Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia

Considering

- the accomplishments made in the region since the creation of the Sub-Commission for FMD control in South-East Asia in 1994, the launching of SEAFMD Campaign in 1997, its expansion to become a SEACFMD campaign following inclusion of China PR and Mongolia and the endorsement of the 3rd SEACFMD roadmap 2016-2020;
- the adoption of the FAO-OIE Global Strategy for the control of FMD (Bangkok, June 2012) with its three inter-related components: control of FMD, reinforcement of Veterinary Services and combined control of FMD with the control of other animal diseases;
- the importance of regional coordination for the effective control of FMD;
- the existence of the OIE Reference Laboratory in Pakchong Thailand, the SEACFMD Laboratory Network and the SEACFMD Epidemiology Network to support the regional and national FMD control effort;
- the challenges faced in the region to control FMD and other TADs; and
- the recommendations for safe international trade provided in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* chapter on FMD.

The participating countries made the following recommendations for better implementation of the Global FMD Control Strategy in the Southeast Asia, China PR and Mongolia:

➤ **For all countries:**

1. to continue regular information sharing through WAHIS and ARAHIS, especially on FMD virus circulation that could assist the entire region in decisions on risk mitigation and, consequently, progress along the FMD Roadmap for the region;
2. to improve the FMD diagnosis at national and regional level and support the recommendations of the Regional FMD Expert Group on enhancing molecular diagnosis and FMD sampling;
3. to identify and develop synergies between FMD control and other TADs or other livestock production/health activities;
4. to develop communication and public awareness tools focusing on biosecurity and good vaccination practices;
5. to regularly monitor and evaluate the implementation of their national FMD control plan, in alignment with the Global FMD control strategy and the SEACFMD campaign;

6. to review national FMD preparedness/ contingency plan and identify gaps for discussion at the future SEACFMD meetings;
7. to strengthen continuous surveillance, including early warning systems, and consider retrospective surveys in case of late or insufficient reporting.

➤ **For infected countries**

8. to continue to regularly share information on FMD virus circulation that could assist the entire region in decisions on risk mitigation and, consequently, progress along the FMD Roadmap for the region; This include to increase the rate of samples characterisation with the support of FAO/OIE Reference Laboratories;
9. to regularly monitor and evaluate the implementation of their national FMD control plan, in alignment with the Global FMD control strategy and the SEACFMD campaign;
10. to engage with vaccine manufacturers to have access to >6 PD₅₀ vaccines at realistic costs and to consider using high potency vaccines;
11. to monitor the vaccination campaign via PVM studies, in accordance with the OIE/FAO guidelines;
12. to conduct immediate outbreak investigation and sampling for FMD to ensure that at least 90% of the outbreaks are serotyped by ensuring sufficient quantity and quality of sample collection, transportation and submission to the National laboratories in a timely manner.

➤ **For PCP Stage 1 countries**

13. for Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia to review their Risk-Based Strategic Plan in accordance with the discussions of this meeting and submit it electronically to the SEACFMD Secretariat, accompanied by the filled-up PCP self-assessment questionnaire, for consideration and possible presentation at the following meeting of the SEACFMD Sub-Commission for regional acceptance of their PCP Stage 2;
14. for Vietnam and Malaysia (PCP Stage 3 countries) to maintain their level and possibly request the endorsement of their FMD official control programme by the OIE.

➤ **For FMD free countries**

15. to prepare and submit the annual reconfirmation of their disease-free status and endorsement of their FMD Control programme on time and with increased quality;
16. to assess whether the current risk linked to FMD would allow to reduce (and possibly cease) continuing sero-surveillance to demonstrate freedom.

➤ **For the OIE and its partners**

17. to map the resources available for implementation the new SEACFMD roadmap 2021-2025;
18. to continue building capacity in the region, and provide regional technical assistance/ advise for emergency preparedness planning;
19. to support the OIE to conduct regional studies to better understand the animal movement pattern, traders' incentives for official trade, and risk assessment on transboundary spread of FMD;
20. to conduct studies to better understand sociological factors influencing farmers' and CAHW's incentives on disease reporting and disease control activities.

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