Embedding Progressive control for FMD in the policy agenda for livestock production in three countries in South-east Asia

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Key messages

• For progressive FMD control, there is need for long-term commitment from key players

• To acquire this, FMD control (PCP-FMD) needs to be part of the bigger picture, supporting
  • Government policy (livestock, livelihoods)
  • Private sector interest (export, trade, production)

• Consequently, developing a National Strategy Framework requires input from both public and private sector and best includes an investment analysis
Global FMD strategy
SEACFMD Roadmap 3rd edition 2016-2020

VISION

FMD and other major animal diseases in South-East Asia and China are controlled by strong Veterinary Services that cooperate regionally.

GOALS

- Decrease FMD prevalence in South-East Asia and China, expand disease-free zones, and maintain FMD freedom in countries and zones that have attained that status;
- Strengthen national Veterinary Services;
- Enhance regional cooperation in policy and capacity development.

OBJECTIVES

- Apply science- and risk-based strategies, including vaccination and animal movement controls, and promote progression of Member Countries in line with PCP-FMD, to reduce the incidence of FMD and develop and maintain FMD-free zones and countries;
- Strengthen Veterinary Services through progression along the OIE PVS pathway and adherence to international animal health Standards.
- Promote regional cooperation in policy and capacity development by holding regular training and collaborative activities for Veterinary Services of Member Countries.

TECHNICAL

- Risk analysis
- Epidemiological studies
- Outbreak investigation
- Quarantine Station and checkpoints
- Animal movement management
- Risk-based control
- Target vaccination
- Post vaccination monitoring

COORDINATION and ADVOCACY

- Regional and National coordination
- Global, Regional and National strategies
- Programme management
- Ministerial and CVO Engagement
- Multisectoral
- Public Private Partnerships

GOVERNANCE and POLICY

- SEACFMD Sub-Commission
- National Coordinators
- Legislation
- Application of OIE Standards and Guidelines
- Sourcing of funds
- Contingency funding

CROSS-CUTTING ELEMENTS

- Communication
- Capacity building
- Research and Development
- Monitor and Evaluation
Risk based control strategy

Control hotspots identification

- Substantial cattle population
- Critical points for cattle movements
- Intensive FMD outbreaks in the history
- Significant socio-economic impact
Objectives

2) to redefine a FMD control plan that is risk-based and eligible for approval according to the criteria for Stage 2 of the PCP-FMD.

1) To develop a **National Strategy Framework** that outlines the mid- to long-term objectives for FMD control and that can serve to as a policy note to be endorsed by the Ministry of Agriculture or the Government.

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<td>Event</td>
<td>Online introduction to PCP-FMD and RBSP</td>
<td>Regional workshop</td>
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<td>Output</td>
<td>National Strategic Framework for FMD</td>
<td>Finalization of the NSF Chapter 1 of the RBSP</td>
<td>Further development of the RBSP</td>
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National Strategy Framework

- Vision
- Goal
- Objectives
- Strategic components

Stakeholder
Investment plan
Technical expertise
Mapping of stakeholders

- Commercial farmers
- Smallholders
- Municipal government
- Ministry of finance
- Private veterinarians
- Border control
- Vaccine manufacturer
- ...

Stakeholder’s level of interest in the issue/policy
National Strategy Framework

- **Vision** (Aspiration)
- **Goal** (Achieved)
- **Objectives** (Measurable changes)
- **Strategic components** (Approaches)
Lao PDR

**Vision** - the aspiration for progressive FMD control is to improve animal health, support sustainable livelihood, enhance self-reliance in food security and to promote livestock export opportunities

**Goals**

- **Improved animal health conditions** and disease control practices are in place in Lao PDR;
- Lao PDR will be regarded a **trusted trading partner** in the region;
- Local producers (livestock owners) will **sustain their income** as primary suppliers of important food supply chains;
- A functional and **competent Veterinary Authority** will safeguard Lao society on food security and food safety

The tangible outcomes foreseen are

- 25% reduction of disease incidence for multiple infectious diseases by 2025;
- 200,000 to 300,000 heads of cattle being exported from Lao PDR to China by 2025
- 30% increased livestock production (heads of livestock, growth, draught) by 2025;
- 50% of all livestock being slaughtered will go through official and accredited slaughterhouses;
- 35% of animal husbandry /management system come into organised or cooperative sector from current unorganized sector or back yard farming
Strategic objectives or approaches

• Establishing and strengthening of the Veterinary Competent Authority
  • Veterinary statutory board
  • Legislative framework for veterinary policies
  • Regulate and outsource vaccine delivery through VAHWs (accredited)
  • Promote human resource development (life-long learning)
  • Monitoring and evaluaton

• Reduction FMD incidence
  • Strengthening surveillance and response activities
  • Consider integrated disease control

• Coordination mechanism
  • Livestock technical working group
  • Technical FMD committee
  • Strengthening public-private partnerships

Vision: Promote good animal health and production practices through effective human resource development, research and extension, policy development and law enforcement, public-private partnerships and communication

Linked to the Strategic Planning Framework for Livestock Development 2015-2024 (SPFLD2024)
Myanmar

Progressive control of FMD and other high priority livestock diseases in Myanmar will increase the gross domestic product and improve livestock and rural development, through better animal health, food safety and food security for all

Goals

• A functional and competent Veterinary Authority that develops and leads effective control programs for high impact livestock diseases

• Improved and sustainable livestock productivity through the control of FMD and other high impact diseases

• Realized livestock export opportunities and be regarded a trusted trading partner in the region ➔ Cattle export to China 0.5 million/annum
  • Roles and responsibilities for public and private sector
  • Cattle board established
What did we learn, what do we recommend for the future
Lesson learned
Role and responsibility of the Veterinary Services

Traditional approach...

“We are the Veterinary Service and our job is to control disease”

... or other such “commodity-focused” mandates e.g. “increase productivity”; “promote exports”....

Alternative approach...

“We are the Veterinary Service and our job is to satisfy the expectations of our stakeholders”

... including animals and animal welfare
Lessons learned: – investment appraisal needed

• Collection of techniques used to identify the attractiveness of an investment

• The purpose is to assess the viability of FMD control programme and the value it generates

• Investment appraisal ≠ socio-economic impact assessment
  • Adding the concept of time value of money
  • Adding the benefit (return) to the costs allowing to estimate cost-effectiveness, benefit-cost ratio (BCR)
For change to happen, science is not enough; Policy support is a pre-requisite

- Enabling policy
  - Improved policy for trade opportunities

- Policy formulation

- Situation analysis (understanding of context)
- Stakeholder engagement

- Trade facilitated agri-food and agricultural products export growth

- Country accepted in PCP-FMD Stage 3

- FMD control measures successfully implemented, monitored and evaluated
  - Human capacity development
  - Vaccine strategy and post-vaccination monitoring
  - FMD awareness campaigns
  - Biosecurity measures applied
  - Monitoring and evaluation

Initiative and direction with the Veterinary Services
Consider Steering committee or Board with multiple stakeholders
Key messages

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Thank you

Acknowledgements

Veterinary services of Myanmar, Cambodia and Laos