

OIE/ASEAN Mid Term Evaluation of the Southeast Asia Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign



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Table of Contents

	Page
I Executive Summary	1
II Major Fundings and Recommendations	2
III Mission Report	6
1. Background	6
2. Methodology and Terms of Reference	6
3. Program relevance and progress	6
i. Context	6
ii Campaign Phase II, Progress (Appendices 3a, 3b and 3c)	7
IV Strategic Priorities	8
1. Malaysia-Myanmar-Thailand Peninsular Campaign	8
2. Progressive zoning approach	9
3. Maintenance of existing and future FMD free zones	9
4. Strengthening of Veterinary Services	9
5. Monitoring and surveillance	10
6. Strengthening the RRL and laboratory networks	11
7. National and regional information systems	12
V. Program Design and Funding	13
1. General	13
2. Transition to a shared responsibility between ASEAN and OIE	13
3. Phase III	14
4. Interim arrangements for transition to Phase III	14
5. Potential funding sources	16
6. Regional Coordination Unit: funding and operations	17
7. Regional Reference Laboratory	18
VI Strategies for the future	18

Appendices

1. Terms of Reference	20
2. Tam Members of the Evaluation	21
3. Plans and progress with SEAFMD	
a. Workplan for 2002/03	23
b. Workplan for 2003/04	34
c. SEAFMD Progress Report November 2003	44
d. Phase II financial progress report	53
4. Itinerary and summary of discussions during mission	54
5. Progressive zoning approach	57
6. List of related projects and activities	62
7. List of abbreviations	65

I. Executive Summary

The Office International des Epizooties (OIE) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) commissioned a Mid Term Evaluation of the SEAFMD Campaign from 29 November to 12 December 2003. The evaluation team was led by Dr Gardner Murray (President of the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD in Southeast Asia) and team members were Dr Ronello Abila (ASEAN), Dr Francois Roger (European Union Consultant), Dr Shiro Yoshimura (Japan). Dr Liu Zaixin (PR China) attended for part of the mission. The Terms of Reference (TORs) called for an evaluation of progress in Phase II of the Campaign, advice on future directions for the next Phase, a review of progress with the transition to ASEAN responsibility for the SEAFMD Campaign and advice on funding for the next phase and any interim arrangements. The future role of PR China and an implementation timetable were also to be considered.

The evaluation team built on the outcomes of an earlier AusAID Mid Term Review (MTR) and visited the Philippines, Thailand and Cambodia. The team consulted with a wide range of stakeholders, conducted two workshops, went on two field trips, and studied a range of resource materials.

The team concluded that the Southeast Asia Foot and Mouth Disease (SEAFMD) Campaign has largely met its objectives in Phase II and has demonstrated that successful approaches with FMD clearly have spin-off effects to other animal health activities including shared infrastructure and linkages with industry. The control of FMD in Southeast Asia is important for poverty alleviation and to support expanding trade opportunities. There are significant benefits for small livestock owners, commercial livestock producers, traders and the regional and global economies. The longer the program continues the greater the benefits will be.

The SEAFMD program is an extremely complex program demonstrating the need for coordination between countries. The benefits of a professional regional coordination unit and the credibility that it brings have been demonstrated. In Phase II, several new initiatives have been put in place in addition to meeting the objectives of the work plan. These include the progressive zoning approach, a secondment program, recruitment of a volunteer, and refined communication networks. The staff of the Regional Coordination Unit and member countries should be complimented for their initiative and efforts in implementing the eight components of the SEAFMD program.

The SEAFMD Campaign needs the highest level of political support and this will require strengthening the engagement and commitment at Ministerial level. Active involvement of all stakeholders including livestock owners and animal traders is also needed.

The campaign involves high level coordination and facilitation of regional disease management and scientific activities and there are significant socioeconomic impacts. The MTE team is of the opinion that it is necessary to demonstrate clearly the benefits of the work program and its elements, for example, zoning. Ongoing independent economic analysis should be a feature of the next phase.

In regard to the future, it is considered that the existing components and objectives are largely relevant and the critical importance of regional coordination to the SEAFMD Campaign is confirmed. However, a number of areas of emphasis need to be included in the next phase and these are a greater planning role, accelerating the regional approach to zonal freedom, enhanced epidemiological analysis, strengthening the competency of national and regional laboratories, strengthening of veterinary services, improved systems for emergency management (preparedness and response), access to independent professional economic analysis, assistance with facilitation, negotiation and alignment of resources for implementation of regional and national initiatives (i.e. act as a broker between stakeholders and donors), and maintenance and enhancement of communication and public awareness. It will also be necessary to build on what has already been achieved and to put a high priority on private sector integration and industry development as these are essential to the successful implementation of FMD control.

There is a need to be realistic in expectations of the program and its timeframes and to recognise that all countries are at different stages of development. Several of these will need more assistance from neighbouring countries and the international community if they are to be capable of fully implementing the operational aspects of the program. Neglect of this aspect will cause the work carried out by regional programs and their neighbouring countries to fail. The twelve-year time frame originally proposed for the campaign will need to be adjusted to allow for this.

Phase III of the SEAFMD Campaign is proposed to commence in January 2006 with management by ASEAN in a shared partnership with OIE. Features of this phase will be the appointment of an ASEAN national as the Regional Coordinator and the establishment of an ASEAN Animal Health Trust Fund (AAHTF) with funding from a combination of sources including member country contributions. It is recognised that all countries will not be able to contribute to the trust fund immediately and that a phased approach with a defined schedule of contributions will be required. Therefore, for Phase III there will need to be additional funding from one or more international donors with contributions from other stakeholders as appropriate. ASEAN and OIE will need to work together at the earliest opportunity to negotiate the funding required.

A critical gap has been identified between the end of Phase II in November 2004 and the proposed starting date of January 2006 for Phase III. The evaluation team strongly supports interim funding for the program so that substantive work of the campaign can continue, including preparation of a business plan for Phase III. This process needs to be accelerated by the recruitment of a new ASEAN Regional Coordinator. There is concern that without a smooth succession, morale would be low and momentum would not be maintained.

II – Major Findings and Recommendations

Below are major statements and recommendations to guide planning for Phase III and the transition period. It is recommended that:

Continuation of the SEAFMD program under Phase III (2006-2008)

1. A third phase of the SEAFMD campaign be conducted from 2006-2008 with 2005 to represent an interim period where the fine details and negotiation on Phase III will be completed.
2. ASEAN countries must show a commitment to the SEAFMD Campaign from a policy and financial perspective and ASEAN should finalise the establishment of the AAHTF and draw up a schedule of contributions.
3. A clear understanding of responsibilities is needed and it is proposed that in Phase III, ASEAN will have prime responsibility for policy, staffing and financial matters. Thailand, as the lead country will continue to host the RCU and OIE will maintain and fund the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD in Southeast Asia. OIE will nominate the Chair of the Steering Committee and will also provide technical advice on standards and assist with evaluation. Both organizations will work together to maximize commitment and funding from member countries, international organizations and donors. It will be necessary to have strong professional inputs and to strengthen engagement with the livestock industries. Effective linkages and consultation mechanisms with all stakeholders, PR China and other related programs will be required.
4. Finalising negotiations on the contribution of 10 percent of OIE subscriptions by member countries to the OIE SEAFMD Trust Fund is an indicator of pre-commitment.

Transition arrangements from Phase II to Phase III.

5. There will need to be a transition to ASEAN responsibility from the end of the current project in November 2004 and the commencement of Phase III in January 2006. An approach for interim funding is strongly supported to ensure that the substantive work of the campaign, including planning for Phase III and the ASEAN transition, can continue under the current OIE arrangements.
6. OIE, with Thailand as the host country, will continue to be responsible for the conduct of the program and the RCU in the interim period and this will include progressively increased ASEAN involvement including ministerial involvement and oversight.
7. The characteristics of the interim period will be:
 - An ASEAN Regional Coordinator will be appointed by OIE in consultation with ASEAN and the donor for the next 18 months
 - Main functions will be coordination, strategy and policy development, with maintenance of priority functions
 - Work by ASEAN and OIE to source the funding required to maintain the sustainability of the project
 - The current Regional Coordinator will mentor and train the new coordinator

- The current and future regional coordinators will draft relevant documents including the work program for the transition, a business plan for Phase III and letters of agreement between OIE/ASEAN and ASEAN/Thailand. ASEAN, OIE and donors will be consulted in the process.

The Regional Coordination Unit in Phase III

8. The Regional Coordination Unit should continue with adequate resources and in a similar form in Phase III. Any changes will be those required to service the business plan for Phase III.

9. The functions of the RCU will be to achieve the objectives of the strategic plan and the annual work plan, harmonise regional activities, develop and implement regional plans, assist member countries particularly those that are less developed, ensure high level communication and public awareness, maintain and analyse relevant information, and broker funding between donors and member countries. The RCU will need to maintain an equivalent level of accountability for activity and resources in future phases to ensure that donor confidence is maintained.

10. There is a need for competent staff to carry out the work of the RCU and it will be necessary to make provision for professional advice through the employment of consultants, and continued secondment of regional and international

11. Staff and volunteers and to provide additional skilled assistance to allow the ASEAN Regional Coordinator to carry out the high level strategic and policy duties required.

External relationships

12. The regional coordination approach has been successful and could be used as a model in other regions.

13. Strengthen cooperation and exchange with countries neighbouring Southeast Asia.

14. Explore the potential for ASEAN+3 to take the lead in the control of FMD in the extended region.

15. There is a need to explore improved cooperation with PR China and there are several suggestions for doing this. They include:

- Cooperation on technical matters, training and sharing of information
- Cooperation on FMD control and zoning with the Yunnan and Guanzhi Provinces
- Cooperation in the planning and development of standards for potential disease-free zones in PR China and the Mekong basin countries of Southeast Asia. Zoning for the Beijing Olympics could be included in this
- Build on existing support by PR China through facilitation of increased assistance to Myanmar, Lao PDR and Vietnam
- The Director General of OIE to write immediately to PR China to explore these possibilities before the final planning for Phase III.

16. OIE and FAO are to be congratulated in their plans to establish a joint regional steering committee with regard to the Global Framework on Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADS) because these have the potential to increase efficiency and to prevent gaps and overlap.

Communication and Public awareness

16. Communication and public awareness should be maintained and strengthened. Regional and national communication plans should include targeting of all stakeholders, and particularly smallholder livestock owners. There should be a continuation of sharing of experiences and expertise and a regional approach to production of communications materials when appropriate.

Acceleration of planning for the regional progressive zoning approach

17. Progressive zoning is a logical long-term approach to FMD control and eradication in the region and needs to be accelerated by encouraging relevant organisations to fund and/or to carry out the surveillance, epidemiology and economic studies required. The twelve-year time line originally proposed will have to be extended to allow for this. A major priority for Phase III will be implementation of the progressive zoning approach.

Progressing the Malaysia-Thailand-Myanmar Peninsular Campaign

18. Noting good progress by Malaysia, Thailand and Myanmar in implementing the MTM Campaign, there is now a need to ensure success by strengthening commitment and support by all stakeholders at all levels. Recommendations to assist this include:

- Each country to focus their efforts to implement or exceed the MTM minimum standards in the MTM zones
- Accelerate plans for assistance to Myanmar
- Establish and maintain a tri-state network for epidemiological and economic analysis
- Maximize involvement and commitment by all stakeholders through the establishment of appropriate regional consultative mechanisms
- Encourage cross-border participation in training courses/meetings/workshops.

Maintaining Free Zones

19. The team recognises that Indonesia and parts of the Philippines are free zones for FMD to OIE standards and that East Malaysia is likely to achieve this status in the very near future. The maintenance of this status is an extremely high priority.

20. Commission a consultancy to work with Indonesia and other free zones and to recommend on the strategies and resources required to maintain FZ status.

Strengthening Veterinary Services in the least developed countries

21. Conduct a study to look at the major limitations affecting FMD control in the less developed countries.

22. Urge all stakeholders, including neighbouring countries, international organisations and donors to put priority on strengthening veterinary services that are necessary to control and eradicate FMD in less developed countries.

23. Recognising the importance of previous investments, encourage existing supporters to maintain and extend animal health capacity building projects.

Strengthening the Regional Reference Laboratory

24. The Regional Reference Laboratory (RRL) and its management will be critical from a regional perspective. Priorities activities are:

- Develop a progressive implementation plan and this should describe priority functions, staffing needs, regional and international linkages, financial support required and opportunities for secondment, training and technology transfer
- Ensure that staffing levels are adequate to provide a quality regional service
- Ensure that agreed procedures are in place for the safe and efficient import and transport of isolates of FMD virus to the RRL
- Strengthen skills at the RRL by encouraging international, regional and national research organisations and postgraduate students to collaborate on research at the laboratory
- Gain regional support for international projects (e.g. AADCP) that will make international scientists available to assist with implementing quality, bio-containment, diagnostic development and research
- Establish an international advisory committee, chaired by Thailand, with membership of ASEAN, OIE, WRL, regional and international experts
- OIE to invite the RRL to become a member of the OIE Sub-Commission
- Actively involve FMD experts from within the region in secondments and training activities at the RRL
- Provide advice on vaccine issues.

25. The RRL should be underpinned by a network of capable national laboratories and it is necessary that national FMD laboratories have the skills, equipment, test kits and materials to carry out quality FMD diagnosis. Member countries and international organisations need to identify deficiencies and to help build the required capacity

26. Each country should have an effective information system that is capable of receiving, transmitting, analysing and reporting information at field, laboratory, national and international levels. It should be tailored to suit the needs of users at all levels.

27. The MTE team supports the recommendations of the AHPISA workshop on improvement of FMD reporting by integrating the three OIE databases and establishing formats for flexible and electronic data transfer.

28. There is a need to strengthen the epidemiological capacity in the region through training and building skills and capacity in each country and by establishing regional epidemiological networks.

29. The evaluation team recommends increased use and analysis of the regional FMD database and national databases by the RCU and epidemiological networks.

30. Ongoing strain characterisation of FMD viruses is an important aspect of planning for disease control and in the selection of suitable vaccine strains. There has been a gap in information in some parts of the region and this has to be overcome immediately and in future member countries must send samples to the RRL/WRL on a regular basis.

Vaccines for FMD

31. To maximize the availability of affordable quality vaccines to enable the control of FMD in the region. The principles of private and public supply of vaccine could usefully continue. The main elements to be:

- Encourage public and private interests to cooperate on regional approaches to the production and supply of quality and affordable vaccines
- Ensure that vaccines produced in the region provide coverage against the strains that are present in the region and to carefully monitor antigenic variation in field strains
- Carry out a study to determine the conditions under which the public sector should produce and supply vaccine

Private Sector Integration

32. There has been a good start to the process of private sector integration and there is now a need to pursue this initiative with vigor by:

- A phased approach recognizing the different stages of private sector development in each country
- Appoint a private sector member as Chairperson of the PSCC
- Convert the "alternate" category of membership to full membership
- Examine ways to increase engagement with the private sector

Monitoring and evaluation

33. A modest evaluation of progress with the transition should be conducted in October 2004 and a full Mid Term Evaluation of Phase III in 2007.

34. Ongoing independent economic analysis should be carried out.

35. It will be necessary to meet the following timelines to achieve a successful transition to Phase III and ASEAN responsibility:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| January 2004 | - OIE/ASEAN/AusAID to urgently progress the recruitment of an ASEAN Regional Coordinator |
| | - Director General OIE to write to PR China immediately |
| | - RCU to prepare draft of submission to AusAID for extension |
| | - Chair of MTE to submit the MTE report to Director General of OIE |
| | - OIE to consult with ASEAN and AusAID on the MTE report |
| February 2004 | - OIE/ASEAN to authorise the public release of the report |
| | - RCU to circulate draft Phase III Business plan to OIE/ASEAN |
| | - ASEAN/OIE to begin negotiation with international donors on funding for Phase III. |
| | To continue until funding assured |
| March 2004 | - 10 th OIE Sub-Commission to consider MTE report and draft business plan |
| | - ASEAN Regional Coordinator to be appointed |
| May 2004 | - OIE International Committee to consider MTE report and business plan |
| May 2004 | - ASEAN (ASWGL, SOM-AMAF) to consider MTE report and plan |
| | - ASEAN to approve Animal Health Trust Fund and transitional arrangements |
| Nov 2004 | - Extension of Phase II begins |
| March 2005 | - 11 th OIE Sub-Commission to consider |

- May to 2005 - ASWGL/SOM-AMAF meetings
- Dec 2005 - End of Phase II
- Key elements for commencement of Phase III and ASEAN Transition are in place eg. ASEAN Regional Coordinator, AHTF operational, business plan agreed and external support assured

III. Mission Report

1. Background

36. The Southeast Asia Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign (SEAFMD) commenced in 1996 and the eight member countries are Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. The aim is to reduce the impacts of FMD on livestock owners, reduce poverty and to promote international trade in livestock and animal products in the region. The Campaign operates through a Regional Coordination Unit (RCU) in Bangkok that works in cooperation with the member countries and under the direction of the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD in Southeast Asia. The Campaign was originally designed using a three phase approach and included Phase I (1996–2001) – Preparation, Phase II (2001–2004) - FMD control, Phase III (2004–2006) - Eradication and consolidation.

37. In April 2003, AusAID, the major funder for Phase II, conducted a review of progress in the first half of the project [<http://www.seafmd-rcu.oic.int>] and the result was acknowledgement of a high level of performance against the objectives for Phase II and that in several areas the project had exceeded objectives. An area requiring special attention was the transition to ASEAN responsibility.

38. Phase II is now at the two year mark in a three year project and OIE and ASEAN planned a Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) of SEAFMD to set clear directions for transition to the next phase (Phase III) of the Campaign. The ASWGL and the Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF) met in June 2003 and agreed to the principles for the transition and to establish an Animal Health Trust Fund (AHTF) as a key part of the process.

2. Methodology and Terms of Reference

39. This Mid Term Evaluation (MTE) was conducted from 30 November to 12 December 2003 and involved visits to the Philippines, Thailand and Cambodia, two workshops with stakeholders and 20 consultations with representatives of governments, livestock departments and other stakeholders. Organisations consulted included the Asian Development Bank, AusAID, FAO, JICA, EU and the private sector. Field visits were conducted to see relevant activities in the Philippines and Cambodia. The RCU in Bangkok, Thailand provided valuable inputs and resource materials.

40. The Terms of Reference (TORs) are in Appendix 1 and these required the team (Appendix 2) to evaluate progress in Phase II, advise on future directions for Phase III, review progress with the transition to ASEAN responsibility for the SEAFMD Campaign and to advise on funding for the next phase and any interim arrangements. The future role of PR China and an implementation timetable were also requested.

3. Program relevance and progress

i. Context

41. Livestock are a particularly significant asset for the rural poor because they provide income and security, as well as draught power and fertiliser. Demand for animal products is growing fast as a result of demographic trends such as urbanisation and increasing incomes. The rural poor are exposed to numerous risks, particularly from animal infectious diseases. To reduce the vulnerability, risk management is necessary and should include strategies focusing on improving livestock services, strengthening producer associations, providing demand-driven research, tackling animal diseases and enhancing market access. Infectious diseases are a main impediment to sub-regional, regional and global trade and should be controlled by means of local, national, regional and global strategies.

42. FMD, one of the most important constraints to both development and trade, is still endemic in the region with the exception of free zones in Indonesia and parts of the Philippines. East Malaysia is likely to achieve free zone status in the near future. Increased trans-boundary trade and movement of people and animals within the region have increased the risks for FMD and therefore more effort to prevent and control the disease is required.

43. Good coordination and cooperation between countries is considered essential for FMD control and the SEAFMD has achieved good progress using a regional cooperative approach. This creates a favorable environment for international organisations to make contributions in the form of funding and technology transfer. In this way all parties can combine their efforts in progressive control and eradication and to achieve the benefits that flow from the establishment of FMD-free areas.

44. The MTM zoning initiative is considered to be an important and achievable project and a model for the cooperative approaches planned for other areas. There are less geographical advantages than for archipelagos like Indonesia or the Philippines, however the main obstacles can be overcome by good management and cooperation.

45. There is great potential for increased involvement by PR China in the activities of the SEAFMD Campaign and there are mutual benefits. This is because trans-boundary diseases like FMD affect all stakeholders in the region and PR China has long borders with three of the SEAFMD countries.

46. The MTE team found a remarkable consistency in the commitment of those consulted to support the campaign and its transition to a regionally managed FMD program and this is because it will help to alleviate poverty and create wealth.

47. Given this context the review team concluded that the SEAFMD is highly relevant in enhancing the livestock production potential of the region and in supporting poverty alleviation, and that a coordinated approach to the management of the program is essential. The transition to ASEAN responsibility is a critical period in the life of the program and will need careful management and adequate resources.

ii. Campaign Phase II, Progress (Appendices 3a, 3b and 3c)

48. The SEAFMD Strategic Plan 2001 -- 2004 consists of eight components and these provide the framework to develop and implement activities that will move the program activities forward at the regional level. A work plan is approved by and then reviewed for progress each year at the meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD in Southeast Asia. The work plan is reviewed and updated quarterly by the RCU and the last two annual work plans are in Appendices 3a and 3b.

49. The review team conducted interviews and workshops, studied the AusAID Mid Term Review report, the SEAFMD Progress Report (Appendix 3c) and other resource materials to check the progress being made by the RCU and participating countries against the eight program components.

50. The evaluation team visited the Philippines, Thailand and Cambodia to get a better perspective on national programs and participation in the SEAFMD Campaign. The Philippines have achieved OIE FMD free zone status for Mindanao and the Palawan-Masbate-Visayas and there is strong commitment by the BAI and other stakeholders. Their program provides good models for application elsewhere in the region, particularly the task force approach (national and regional), project management, communications and public awareness and private sector involvement. Thailand has been working hard to implement the eight SEAFMD components and provides strong support to the program and the RCU in its role as the lead country for FMD in Southeast Asia. In addition to making a very significant investment in FMD control, Thailand hosts the RCU and the soon to open RRL and provides support to neighbouring countries. Thailand is also a key player in the Malaysia-Thailand-Myanmar (MTM) Peninsular Campaign. Cambodia was visited as a representative of the less developed countries in the region and the evaluation team was impressed by the preparatory work being done. However it was clear that to properly implement the eight components of SEAFMD, the DAHP will need international support in the short to medium term because of serious budgetary and resource constraints. Projects currently planned by international agencies such as the EU, JICA, ADB, AusAID and ACIAR will be important in overcoming these problems. In the longer term these projects will provide a good framework and skilled staff to be funded from national sources. The visit to the export feedlot at Kampong Som provided a good example of the serious impact of FMD and the need for a shared responsibility between government and the private sectors. It was seen that there is a strong potential in Cambodia for the export of live cattle and the trade is in jeopardy because of the risks from FMD. If the disease risks can be managed there is likely to be a favorable outcome because the investor has made a big investment in development of facilities and is taking a strong responsibility for animal movement management and disease control. His work needs to be complemented by effective FMD control in Cambodia. If successful this will result in higher prices for local farmers and benefits to the national economy.

51. Based on the information provided and the observations made, the MTE team concluded that the Southeast Asia Foot and Mouth Disease (SEAFMD) Campaign has largely met its objectives and has demonstrated the benefits of professional regional coordination. The main achievements have been a positive report by the AusAID Mid Term Review, agreement by all parties to the transition to ASEAN responsibility for the SEAFMD Campaign, the development of national plans, agreement on a progressive zoning approach to FMD control in the region, completion of the planning phase and signing of a MOU for the Malaysia-Thailand-Myanmar (MTM) Campaign for FMD Freedom, the establishment of the PSCC, strengthened communications, completion of Private Sector and Communication Plans, the successful initiation of a regional secondment program, the appointment of an Australian volunteer to manage the RCU's communications program, the first meeting of the Private Sector Consultative Committee (PSCC), the successful conduct of 16 meetings including two Sub-Commission Meetings and three National FMD Coordinator's Meetings and progress with the progressive zoning approach.

52. In Phase II, the program has achieved in excess of planned outputs in several areas and some new initiatives have been added. These include the progressive zoning approach, a regional secondment program and recruitment of a volunteer.

53. In most areas the program is on track to achieve the outputs and objectives specified by the end of the current phase. Areas where progress has been slower than hoped are:

- National FMD plans have been completed and are now waiting on high level government approval
- The transition to ASEAN responsibility will be slower than originally expected because of the annual decision making processes of ASEAN and the fact that the RCU does not have lead responsibility for progressing the matter.
- The 10 percent levy on OIE subscriptions has been agreed by all countries and has now been implemented by approximately half the countries. OIE continues to negotiate with members on this issue.
- There has been slow steady progress with the establishment of the RRL. This has been due to competing demands for time and resources and the need for assistance particularly in regard to validation of bio-containment standards. The RCU provides assistance and attempts to facilitate.

54. The staff of the Regional Coordination Unit and member countries should be complimented for their initiative and efforts in implementing the eight components of the SEAFMD program.

IV – Strategic Priorities

The main strategic priorities for the SEAFMD Campaign are described in detail below

1. Malaysia-Thailand-Myanmar Peninsular Campaign for FMD Freedom

55. There has been sound progress with the MTM Peninsular Campaign for FMD Freedom (MTM Campaign) and this culminated with the signing of an MOU on 6 November 2003. The MTM Tri-state Commission has two members per country, oversees the campaign and reports to Director Generals and the ASWGL. Dr Chaweevan Leowijuk is the current Chairperson. The main achievements to date include development of a project management framework including project description and logical framework, minimum standards for FMD control (Standard Definitions and Rules), criteria for zone progression, establishment of a technical working group, consultancies on information systems, surveillance standards and qualitative import risk analysis, collaboration on a quantitative risk assessment project and member countries are carrying out operational activities such as managing animal movements, targeted vaccination, surveillance and public awareness.

56. Cooperation between the three countries was an essential element of the campaign and it was noted that Thailand was assisting Myanmar with vaccine for use in the buffer zone and that Malaysia was considering a proposal to provide further support. The evaluation team recommended acceleration of this consideration. There is a need for further support for Myanmar to ensure that all aspects of the program can be delivered according to the minimum standards. There is also a need to establish a tri-state epidemiological network to carry out the epidemiological and economic studies required to give the Tri-state Commission the information required to direct the campaign. An international project to facilitate this would be of great advantage.

57. The evaluation team believes that commitment by all stakeholders and particularly at the local level is required if the initiative is to be successful. It was suggested that the Regional Task Force approach used in the Philippines to involve stakeholders be examined for use in the MTM zones.

58. In addition to the strategies for animal movement management, it is necessary to consider the strategic location of slaughter houses and export/import feedlots in the MTM zones to reduce the risks, while providing the needs for animal products in the region.

2. Progressive zoning approach

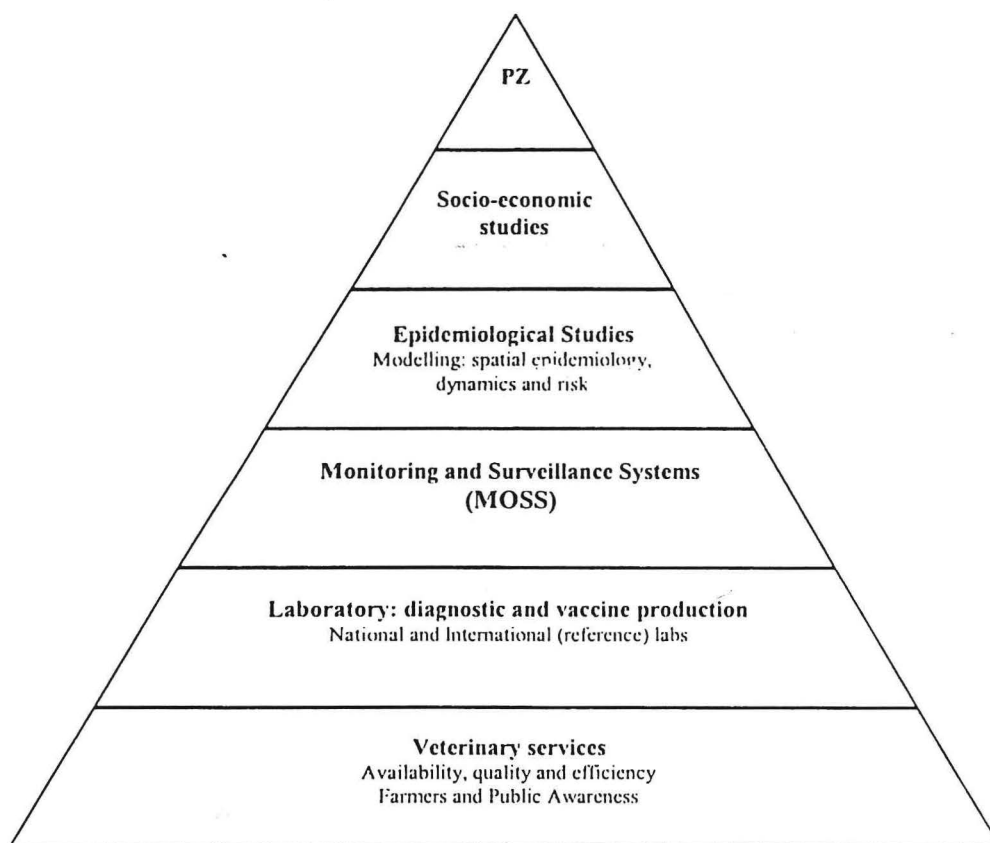
59. During Phase II, a progressive zoning approach has been proposed as a long term strategic framework for the control of FMD in Southeast Asia. The approach builds on the MTM Campaign and involves identifying potential zones and facilitating a process driven by member countries to carry out the technical and economic feasibility studies necessary to attract the resources required for implementation. Working groups have been established for progressive zoning approaches in the Lower Mekong, Upper Mekong, Myanmar and an expert team from the EU and New Zealand was used to advise on the Red River Delta zoning proposal. Working groups have been funded for 4 meetings over two years. International organizations are supporting this initiative by in kind contributions and they, member countries and international organizations are beginning to align their activities to support the initiative. Funding proposals that will support aspects of this are in the pipeline and these need support from ASEAN and member countries to ensure their success. Acceleration of the progressive zoning approach was confirmed as the top priority for Southeast Asia in the recent round of consultations for the Global Framework on Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADS). The Evaluation Team supported the progressive zoning approach as a logical approach to controlling FMD and enhancing trade. They noted the long term nature of the initiative and that it would require commitment and support from all stakeholders to be successful.

3. Maintenance of existing and future FMD Free Zones

60. The MTE Team has confirmed that maintaining existing and future disease free zones is a very high priority for the SEAFMD campaign and requires strong quarantine measures, effective surveillance, emergency response, effective communications and public awareness. The main danger is complacency by all stakeholders, including lack of public investment and lack of responsibility by the private sector. A consultancy to work with Indonesia and other FMD free zones to recommend on strategies and resources to maintain free zones is suggested.

4. Strengthening of Veterinary Services

61. Figure 1 shows the relationships between the different technical and scientific issues in animal health. Progressive Zoning (PZ) has to be based on sound epidemiological and economic work and this requires a foundation of well-built veterinary services. Diseases, and especially FMD, are an important constraint on livestock productivity. Thus, projects for improving veterinary services, or making them more available to the target group, can have a significant impact on rural poverty alleviation. The different countries concerned by the SEAFMD campaign have different levels regarding the availability, quality and efficiency of the veterinary services. Indeed, the less developed countries such as Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar need assistance to strengthen their veterinary services. Other countries should be more concerned by the progress and expansion of their diagnostic capacities and the sensibility and effectiveness of their monitoring and surveillance systems. Moreover, surveillance and control structures developed for FMD will allow surveillance and control, at marginal cost, of other animal diseases, especially CSF.



62. Governments must give long term commitment to carrying out livestock disease control programmes on a sustainable basis. The evaluation team believes that each country must aspire to achieving a veterinary service that is capable of instituting the key elements of disease control to OIE and international standards and guidelines. These include effective risk based quarantine and animal movement management, efficient field and laboratory surveillance systems, information systems, emergency response planning, harmonised national plans for FMD control and eradication, policy and legislation and public awareness programs. These capabilities will be necessary to support the progressive zoning approach.

63. The initiation and establishment of private veterinary services and the collaboration between official veterinarians, private veterinarians, para-veterinarians and livestock producer organizations needs to be reinforced, particularly in order to consolidate monitoring and surveillance systems.

64. Veterinary staff should receive training in a wide range of subjects including epidemiology, microbiology, and economics and the training can be from short-term technical training to MSc or PhD level. A regional training centre could be visualised and connected to the RRL. Moreover, education of instructors should be undertaken for technical support of village animal health workers and farmers associations. The veterinary services have also to continue, under the regional coordination, to improve the awareness of animal health problems for farmers, farmers association and animal health workers (e.g. Cambodia).

5. Monitoring and Surveillance

65. The strengthening of monitoring and surveillance systems (MOSS) in the ASEAN region is essential. It requires a clear understanding of the roles of the provincial, national and regional laboratories within the regional surveillance networks. The evaluation team recommends that the RCU encourages the assessment of these laboratories and promotes their restoration when it is needed. The use of OIE guidelines for quality management in veterinary diagnostic laboratories is important for credibility. In that context, the support from AAHL, IAEA, JICA, WRL and other international agencies is very important.

66. Evaluation of the existing MOSS and the development of efficient MOSS for countries where the systems are not in place should also be undertaken. In this framework, it is suggested that a process for harmonisation of performance indicators for MOSS be developed. Mapping and geo-referencing of animal

movement at the national and regional levels should be undertaken using MOSS and other sources such as specific field surveys.

67. Tools for MOSS improvement should be developed in connection with research and technical organisations. Spatial methods should be used to identify geographical areas that require strengthening or to allow reduced surveillance effort. Moreover, a set of epidemiological tools adapted to the different surveillance objectives and field conditions could be tested in pilot areas. The tools can include methods such as serological and clinical surveys in herds, markets and abattoirs and participatory epidemiology (PE). PE is based on the farmer knowledge and uses a broad range of interviewing, scoring, ranking, and visualization methods and can harness networks of alternative health services. They can be used in remote areas with limited infrastructure where conventional data are difficult to collect.

68. The RCU should continue to facilitate the involvement of research institutes and universities in conducting epidemiological studies. The emphasis in these studies should be to use, when relevant, the full range of epidemiological techniques including geo-referencing, spatial epidemiology, structured field surveys, quantitative risk assessment, modelling and decision support tools. Improved sampling methodologies, sample submission and harmonisation of sampling frames for sero-surveillance in free areas are required. The epidemiological roles of carriers and sub-clinical FMD infection in livestock and the role of wildlife should be investigated.

69. Wherever possible there should be efforts by national, regional and international research institutes and universities to integrate ASEAN and overseas post-graduate students in plans for implementing research and epidemiological studies. Scientific cooperation with PR China should be encouraged.

70. Where zoning is being planned and there is export potential for the pig industry, surveillance and epidemiological studies should include Classical Swine Fever.

6. Strengthening the Regional Reference Laboratory and laboratory networks

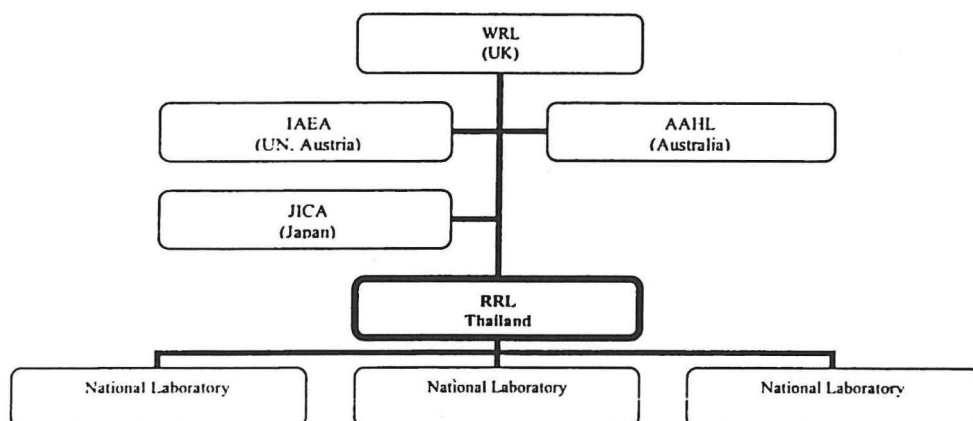
71. The establishment of a Regional Reference Laboratory (RRL) at Pak Chong in Thailand has been agreed by ASEAN and a longer term aim is to achieve OIE Reference Laboratory Status. The construction of the level three bio-containment facility is now complete and is being used for FMD diagnosis using domestic samples. It is anticipated that the laboratory will begin receiving samples from the countries in the region in 2004. The next stages are to validate bio-containment and complete documentation for quality assurance (QA) accreditation. In regard to these matters, Thailand is working with the national QA accreditation agency and has sent two staff members to AAHL for training in bio-containment, quality assurance and FMD diagnosis. An IAEA funded consultant on bio-containment is preparing a report at present and an AAHL staff member will visit Thailand in January 2004 to assist with writing manuals for quality control.

72. The RRL should be the interface between the national laboratories and the WRL and therefore it needs to be underpinned by a network of capable national laboratories. There is a need to ensure national FMD laboratories have the skills, equipment, diagnostic kits and other materials to carry out quality FMD diagnosis and where necessary to encourage member countries and international organizations to identify deficiencies and to help build the required capacity.

73. The long term role of the RRL should be to provide an excellent regional diagnostic service, provide quality advice, to conduct research, maintain quality and bio-containment systems, maintaining standards and participate in regional training on FMD diagnosis. There is a need for international assistance and this should involve a combination of full time and short term appointments. Recommendations by the evaluation team to strengthen the RRL include development of a progressive implementation plan, provision of appropriate levels of staff and resources, the immediate recruitment of a scientist to assist with implementing quality, bio-containment, diagnostic development and research, a regional exchange programme, of scientists and post-graduate students from the ASEAN countries, supporting agencies to encourage greater use of regional expertise in training, the establishment of an international advisory committee chaired by Thailand with membership of ASEAN, member countries and international experts and for the OIE to invite the RRL to become a member of the OIE Sub-Commission

74. The technical support from IAEA has to be maintained and in particular the IAEA/AAHL/RRL project for the distribution of FMD diagnostic kits to participating countries. The RRL, with the help of IAEA, AAHL and JICA will test and package and supply diagnostic kits for FMD to countries in the region and this should take place in 2004. After its QA accreditation, a future function of the RRL should be to coordinate a quality control and proficiency testing process for the national laboratories. JICA should be encouraged to

continue and strengthen its support for the RRL and the networking of the national labs. The MTE strongly encourages ASEAN and AusAID to ensure the success of the project proposal submitted to the ASEAN Australian Development Cooperation Program (AADCP) because it is considered an essential element in achieving the goals of the RRL.



75. Maximising the availability of affordable quality vaccines to enable the control of FMD in the region is a very high priority for the SEAFMD Campaign. The team looked at the options and concluded that the principles of private and public supply of vaccine could usefully continue. The main elements would be:

- Encourage public and private interests to cooperate on regional approaches to the production and supply of quality and affordable vaccines
- Ensure that vaccines produced in the region provide coverage for the strains present in the region and to carefully monitor antigenic variation in field strains
- Carry out a study to determine the conditions under which the public sector should produce and supply vaccine

76. The establishment and maintenance of a FMDV serotype/topotype database at the regional level is essential. Molecular epidemiology should be carried out in close collaboration with WRL. Emphasis should be put on the improvement of QA by the use of reference standards. Continued exchange of information with the WRL and vaccine manufacturers will ensure the quality and availability of the vaccines.

7. National and regional information systems

77. Each country should have an effective information system targeted to its information and reporting needs. They need to be capable of receiving, transmitting, analysing and reporting information for local, national, regional and international purposes.

78. The RCU maintains a database comprised of monthly reports by member countries on FMD outbreaks with relevant epidemiological information. Regional reports are circulated monthly and there is a mapping function on the database. The mapping function was not operational for much of 2002 and that problem has now been overcome. There is a need for increased use of national and regional databases and this includes epidemiological analysis.

79. A workshop on FMD reporting was held in association with the annual meeting of the Animal Health and Production Information System for Asia (AHPISA) and among other recommendations was strong support for integration of the three OIE databases and to introduce the capacity to transfer data electronically using flexible data entry options. This is under negotiation between OIE Paris, Tokyo and Bangkok and this process should be supported and accelerated. The benefits will be better and more accurate information and reduced workloads in member countries and at the RCU.

80. The control of FMD and vaccine selection depends on good knowledge of the FMD strains active in the region. Early recognition of new strains is particularly important. The way to achieve this is to have regular submission of samples to reference laboratories for strain characterisation. This has been difficult to achieve and for some countries there have been no submissions for several years. The main obstacles have been the

cost and the logistical difficulties of getting samples to the WRL. This will be easier when the RRL opens for regional service and by the initiative for the private sector to assist with submissions. The RRL, the DLD, the RCU and member countries must put a high priority on the submission of samples.

V. Programme Design and Funding

1. General

81. The SEAFMD Campaign is an umbrella project involving coordination and facilitation of support for regional activities within the components of a long term strategic framework. Its main roles are implementation of regional plans, facilitation and harmonisation. At present the Regional Coordination function receives USD 330,000 per year from AusAID, the major donor for Phase II, and is supplemented by contributions for office accommodation, staffing and meeting costs by organisations such as DLD, Kasetsart University, member countries, OIE and the OIE Japan Trust Fund. A financial report is in Appendix 3d and shows that at the end of November 2003 total expenditure was USD 631,781 (64%). Projections show that there is likely to be approximately USD 50,000 available in the third year (2004) to partially fund the appointment of the ASEAN Regional Coordinator.

82. Progress with FMD control in Southeast Asia is dependent on commitment by the member countries, cooperation and assistance between countries and the alignment of the resources and skills of international agencies and donors to the objectives of the control of FMD in the region.

83. The main activity for the remainder of Phase II and Phase III is to effect a smooth transition to ASEAN management of the SEAFMD Campaign in a spirit of shared responsibility with OIE. This will require clarification of management structures and TORs for supporting bodies.

2. Transition to a shared responsibility between ASEAN and OIE

84. In 1999, the external evaluation team recommended strengthened commitment by member countries and the transfer of the SEAFMD Campaign to ASEAN responsibility and now both ASEAN and OIE have agreed to this. In April 2000, ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (AMAF) agreed to commit resources to support their respective FMD control and eradication programs. Since then the transition of SEAFMD to ASEAN has been considered at every meeting of ASWGL and AMAF. During the last round of meetings there was agreement by ASEAN (ASWGL, SOM-AMAF and Ministers) to set up an ASEAN Animal Health Trust Fund (AAHTF) primarily to support the FMD campaign. Details on the mechanics of contribution and management of the trust fund will be discussed at the next round of meetings in May to August 2004. A schedule of contributions should be agreed at the earliest opportunity.

85. To ensure accountability and maintain the credibility built by OIE, the MTE Team is of the opinion that a Steering Committee should be created to give advice to the ASWGL and RCU on technical aspects of the SEAFMD campaign and to recommend the annual work plan. It should be composed of a nominee of the Director General OIE, the Chair of the ASWGL, a representative of SEAFMD member countries nominated by the FMD Sub-commission, APHCA-FAO, the OIE Regional Representative and experts selected for their individual capacity and approved by ASEAN/OIE. The ASEAN Regional Coordinator will be the Executive Officer. It is recommended that the OIE representative Chair the Steering Committee. The organisational structure giving details to this arrangement is in Figure 2.

86. It is essential that a Letter of Agreement (LOA) between ASEAN and OIE be developed to clearly define the partnership and responsibilities. The LOA will include definition of responsibilities for Phase III and interim arrangement during the transition period. Some of the items for consideration are the following:

- The organisational arrangements for the ASEAN management of SEAFMD
- ASEAN Responsibilities
 - Management and direct supervision of the operation of the RCU
 - Set policy direction, approve annual work plan and budget
 - Management and accountability of funds through the AAHTF
 - Monitoring and evaluation of the program
 - Thailand the lead country will host and provide ongoing support to the RCU and RRL
- OIE Responsibilities
 - Provide professional and technical support and maintain international profile to ensure scientific credibility

- Director General to nominate Chair of the Steering Committee
- Maintain the FMD Sub-commission in Southeast Asia and support its annual meetings
- Work with ASEAN in seeking commitment and funding from member countries, international agencies and donors

87. A LOA of Agreement between ASEAN and Thailand on the arrangements for hosting the RCU Office and the regional operations of the RRL is also necessary. This LOA shall also include the arrangements during the transition period.

88. There will also be a need to review the Terms of Reference for the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD in Southeast Asia, its bureau (to be replaced by the Steering Committee) and committees (Advisory Committee and PSCC).

3. Phase III

89. Phase III will cover the period from 2006-2008. Essentially it will be a continuation of Phase II with stronger emphasis in certain areas. It will give focus for ASEAN to consolidate what has been accomplished by the SEAFMD under the auspices of OIE.

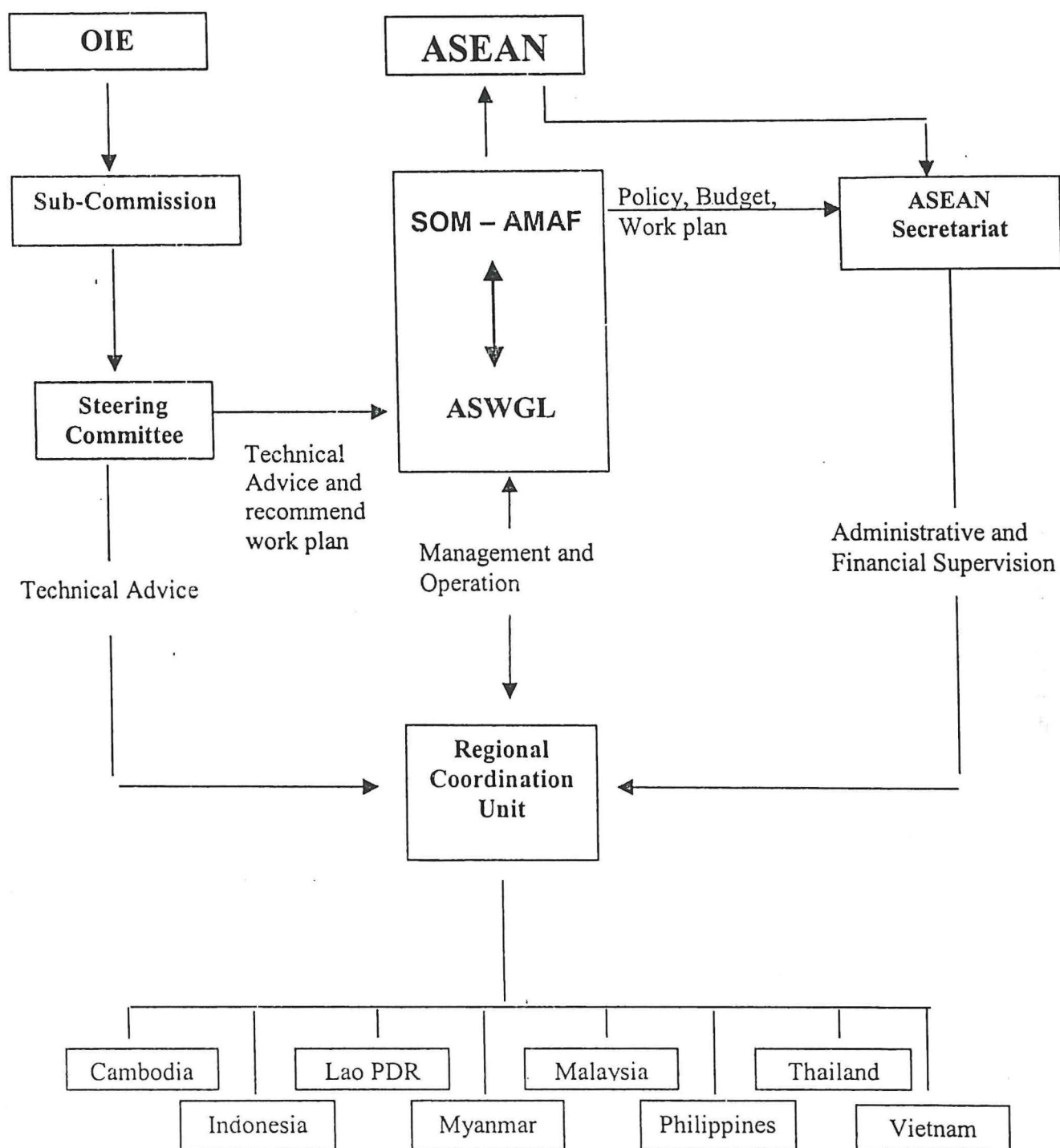
90. Regularity of ASEAN-SEAFMD member countries contribution to the Animal Health Trust Fund will be ensured during this period and additional support from other donor agencies will be continuously explored. The possibility of ASEAN+3 (PR China, Japan and South Korea) involvement in the campaign will be pursued by the ASWGL.

91. A work plan for Phase III will be completed during the transition period and this should describe priority activities, reflect the emphasis or new activities as described in this report and specify the staffing and resources required.

4. Interim arrangements for transition to Phase III

92. There will need to be a transition period from the end of Phase II in November 2004 and the start of Phase III in January 2006. The transition period will essentially be an extension of Phase II, hence it shall remain under the management of the OIE. During this period, preparations for the smooth transition of the SEAFMD campaign and the RCU to ASEAN will be completed and closer involvement by ASEAN is expected. Funding for the transition period is being requested from the existing donor. The evaluation team and the ASWGL have considered the possibility of lack of funding for an extension of phase II. The fallback position would be for the lead country to provide a part time coordinator to maintain the essential core functions of the RCU. Both groups concluded that very little of the current activities could be maintained and that the SEAFMD Campaign would be severely compromised resulting in loss of momentum and credibility and this could impact on the likelihood in attracting funding for the next phase of the Campaign.

Figure 2: Organizational Arrangements for Management by ASEAN with OIE Support



93. It is recommended as an urgent priority that a person from an ASEAN country (ASEAN Regional Coordinator - ARC) be recruited to be the Regional Coordinator for a period of at least 18 months and this would include the last stage of Phase II until the end of the transition period in December 2005. It is anticipated that the ARC can be funded until November 2004 from savings of the current project. Funding from then until December 2005 will need to be covered by funding for the transition period. The OIE will start the recruitment process early in the first quarter of 2004. ASEAN and the donor will be consulted in the selection of the ASEAN Regional Coordinator.

94. Major outputs expected during the transition period are:

- ASEAN will finalize the establishment of the AAHTF and draw up a schedule of contributions.
- The LOA between ASEAN and OIE will be finalised and approved, clearly defining the function of each party.
- The composition of the Steering Committee will be agreed and if possible will start to function during the transition period.
- The LOA between ASEAN and Thailand on the arrangements of hosting the RCU and the role of the RRL will be finalised.
- A workplan for Phase III will be completed and approved by ASEAN and OIE.
- ASEAN and OIE will look for external donors to support the implementation of Phase III. It is expected that ASEAN member countries will start their contributions to the animal health trust fund, but the amount expected during the start of Phase III may not cover the whole operation of the SEAFMD campaign.

5. Potential funding sources

95. Funding will be described in two parts and these are "regional coordination" and "underpinning activities" and these are described in the donor list in Appendix 7.

96. In regard to the future funding for regional coordination, the MTE recommends that OIE and ASEAN work together as an urgent priority to secure immediate funding for a continuation of Phase II in 2005 and then to negotiate funding for Phase III from 2006-2008. For the proposed extension of Phase II, the existing donor should be approached in the first instance.

97. It is clear that Phase III will coincide with the commencement of base funding by ASEAN countries using the AAHTF with increased in-kind contributions by member countries. Initially funding from this source will be limited and in Phase III there will be a need for additional funding. Several options for additional funding were considered by the MTE team and these included options involving single or multiple donors.

98. It can be seen that there are many related activities and the task is to maximize the alignment of these activities to FMD control, identify the gaps and then encourage member countries and potential supporters to fill the gaps.

99. There are many organizations and donors that have been assisting SEAFMD countries with animal health support on bilateral or multilateral bases and these include AAHL, ACIAR, AusAID, PR China, Australian Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries (DAFF), DFID, European Union (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam), FAO, IAEA, ILFI, JICA, New Zealand MAF, OIE, OIE Japan Trust Fund, Swiss Government, Veterinaire Sans Frontier (Vietnam), the World Bank and the World Reference Laboratory.

100. There are several projects currently under consideration that could make a significant contribution to the work of the campaign and these include:

- The Global Framework on Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADS) has the acceleration of the progressive zoning approach as its top priority for Southeast Asia. A successful outcome will be a major boost for the Campaign.
- AAHL has a submission being considered by the ASEAN Australian Development Cooperation Program (AADCP) for funding to maintain a staff member at the RRL and this would provide the additional expertise and the linkages with an international laboratory required to achieve the long term goals of the RRL. This proposal will need support from ASEAN and its members and is highly recommended by the MTE team.

- An AusAID SPS Capacity Building Project is under development and deserves support. An important element for the animal health component is to conduct pilot projects in the MTM and Lower Mekong zones. The MTM component will be of great benefit because one of the gaps in the MTM is the need for a tri-state epidemiology support network for the Tri-state Commission.
- A major project is under development by the Asian Development Bank with support from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction and it would provide skills and resources necessary in the Mekong basin the area of greatest need. The MTE team views this project as particularly important.
- The European Union has given generous support for capacity building in Lao PDR and Vietnam (EU/SVSV) for some time and continued support will be necessary to build on previous investments and to assist in the successful implementation of this and future regional approaches to animal health. The MTE Team strongly endorses the project planned for Cambodia as this country is in urgent need of such support in the short to medium term. The project in Vietnam has been very successful and is due to wind down in April 2004. In view of the MTE team there is a need for further support in Vietnam as that country moves to establish zoning and to extend the capacity and training to all provinces. The EU is urged to reconsider an extension to this project.
- MAF New Zealand has provided technical assistance to a recent EU led mission of experts to advise on the feasibility of the Red River delta zoning proposal and it is hoped that further support on epidemiology and risk assessment will result.

6. Regional Coordination Unit: funding and operations

101. The OIE/SEAFMD Regional Coordination Unit has been in existence since the inception of the Campaign and currently has three staff, the Regional Coordinator (Dr John Edwards), an Assistant Regional Coordinator seconded from the DLD (Dr Narathip Moungsang), a part time Secretary (Khun Chutikarn Dhebhasit) and an Australian Volunteer (Mr Tom Chesson). The office has now relocated to the Department of Livestock Development in Bangkok to be closer to the lead agency for FMD in Southeast Asia and as part of the strategy for transition to ASEAN responsibility. The support of Kasetsart University in hosting the RCU during its early development is gratefully acknowledged.

102. In Phase II, the SEAFMD Campaign's major source of funding is from the Australian Government's overseas aid program administered by AusAID. Additional support has been provided by the OIE Japan Trust Fund, the DLD, Kasetsart University and member countries. The many in-kind contributions are difficult to quantify and these are likely to increase with the transition to ASEAN. Cooperation with other international organizations and private sector organization in the conduct and funding of meetings and workshops has been beneficial.

103. It is important that the RCU has access to an appropriate level of capacity and skills to carry out its core business now and particularly during the transition to ASEAN. It is important that the core staffing of the RCU is the minimum to carry out the necessary work functions and meet the increasing demands on the RCU.

104. An important issue is to provide adequate training and mentoring and ongoing support for the ASEAN Regional Coordinator. Training and mentoring can be provided by the current regional coordinator if the recruitment process can be accelerated and it is possible to extend that on a part time basis.

105. The ASEAN Regional Coordinator will need support if he/she is to give proper attention to the important issues of communicating a strategic vision and achieving support at all levels including ministers, national livestock agencies, and non government stakeholders and international agencies and responsibility for accountability issues at the RCU. There will need to be support for the routine work of the RCU and this includes preparation of financial and technical reports and submissions in English language. This support could be provided in the form of a full time technical adviser or by providing funds to contract a part time high level mentor/adviser and to provide funds to employ additional consultants as required. The MTE Team recommends that in Phase III, a full time technical adviser be employed to support the Regional Coordinator by providing technical advice and assist with carrying out operational duties. This will require additional funding.

106. Additional capacity and skills can also be obtained through a combination of affordable options such as the continuation of the successful regional secondment program, international secondments and volunteers.

7. Regional Reference Laboratory

107. Construction of the RRL is now complete and it is operating using samples from Thailand. As described earlier it is expected to begin operations as a regional laboratory in 2004. In this phase funding has come from Thailand with support from international agencies such as OIE/AusAID, AAHL, JICA, IAEA and FAO for training and equipment.

108. The RRL will be recognized by ASEAN in the first instance and the long term vision will be to achieve OIE Reference Laboratory status. To carry out the functions described in Section IV, additional funding will be required and this will need to come from a combination of sources eg increased allocation by Thailand, users in member countries, international organizations, donors and the private sector. The recommendations in this report will assist with achieving the resources required.

109. The long term credibility and sustainability of the RRL for FMD in Southeast Asia will depend on the ability of the laboratory to provide a quality assured regional service and carry out the full range of advanced diagnostic, standard setting, research and regional support functions. This will be facilitated by ensuring the involvement of national, regional and international experts in a coordinated and planned approach and with appropriate financial support. Initiatives requiring additional work include examination of long term regional sources of funding, short and long term secondments from regional and international laboratories and the use of regional experts in training programs.

VII – Strategies for the future

110. The comments and observations in this report recognize that the SEAFMD Campaign has been successful in its first two stages in building regional support and cooperation between member countries and there is now a long term vision for FMD control. The recommendations focus heavily on the important issues of planning for a transition to ASEAN management and a shared responsibility with OIE in Phase III and suggestions for managing the interim period. Other recommendations relate to issues that require greater emphasis.

111. The MTE Team considers that achieving strong support at all levels is critical to the future success of the campaign. This means that Government commitment and endorsement at Ministerial level is required in addition to active participation by ASEAN, animal health services (national, regional, local), international stakeholders and the private sector (small holders, farmers, traders).

112. A smooth transition to Phase III and shared responsibility between ASEAN and OIE is the key to future success and will require high and urgent priority from OIE, ASEAN and the RCU if the required deadlines are to be met. This involves immediate recruitment of an ASEAN Regional Coordinator, establishment of the AAHTF by ASEAN, seeking policy approval by OIE and ASEAN and preparation of the reports, submissions, business plans, recruitment materials and other documents to support this.

113. The evaluation team recognises the progress made in the issue of long term sustainability and that agreement on the establishment of the AAHTF is an important element. It has identified that there will need to be additional funding until the AAHTF is self sufficient.

114. The OIE and ASEAN are urged to work together to secure funding for the extension of the Phase II and the successful transition to Phase III.

115. There is a need to strengthen cooperation and exchange with neighbouring countries and particularly PR China. The evaluation team has explored several options and these are not mutually exclusive and are listed below for future consideration.

- The minimum involvement could be cooperation on technical matters, sharing of information and attendance at meetings/workshops/training courses
- Cooperation on FMD control and zoning between Southeast Asia and the southern provinces of PR China (Yunnan and Guanzhi Provinces). Membership and continued active participation in the Upper Mekong Working Group and consultations with Vietnam and Myanmar will be necessary.
- Cooperation in the development of animal health standards and provision of technical advice to the potential disease free zones in PR China.
- Build on existing support from PR China by facilitation of increased assistance to the poorer countries in the region eg Myanmar and Lao PDR

- Assist with technical advice on the disease free zone to be constructed for the Beijing Olympics in 2008.
- There is potential for PR China to be involved through the ASEAN+3 organization and this can be explored through the ASWGL and in follow up discussions with those parties
- The MTE team has recommended that OIE and ASEAN write immediately to China to request further consultation and to advise on the views of PR China on these options

116. Increased cooperation between international agencies will be required to improve efficiency and avoid overlap and the proposed OIE and FAO regional steering committees is one element of this. The long term strategic framework for the SEAFMD Campaign will assist in alignment of donor activity.

117. There needs to be greater emphasis by all stakeholders on progressing the feasibility study process for the long term control of FMD using the progressive zoning approach and maintaining existing and future FMD Free Zones. This is consistent with the major regional recommendation from the GF-TADS consultations. Where appropriate and to maximize the trade benefit of zoning, other important trade limiting diseases such as Classical Swine Fever may need to be considered.

118. Continued support for the MTM Campaign by all parties will be necessary to build on the progress to date and to use it as a model for other zoning approaches.

119. To achieve the regional objectives it will be necessary for ASEAN members and the international community to focus more attention on strengthening the capacity of Veterinary Services in the least developed countries. The control of trans-boundary diseases requires a coordinated effort involving neighbouring countries and all countries must have the capacity to carry out their roles to agreed minimum standards for disease control. Without additional resources, facilities, skilled staff and training these countries will not be able to carry out their roles. In the countries visited it is clear that animal health services are very keen to participate in the regional plans, however additional resources will be needed.

120. The evaluation team recognises the importance of previous support and encourages existing supporters to maintain and extend animal health capacity building projects. The evaluation team has also recommended a study to look at the major limitations affecting FMD control in the least developed countries.

121. The evaluation team suggests that it will be necessary to maintain and strengthen existing priority activities such as communication and public awareness, the integration of regional and national plans for FMD control and harmonisation of standards for FMD control.

122. Integration of the Private Sector into regional and national animal health activities is a long term process because in some countries the private sector is early in its development and poorly organized. The evaluation team recommends that this aspect be given high priority in the next phase and that the PSCC be strengthened with leadership from the private sector and that a phased approach recognizing the situation in each country be adopted.

APPENDIX 1: Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference for the evaluation team were to:

- Evaluate progress with Phase II of the SEAFMD Campaign taking into consideration outcomes of the AusAID Mid-term Review (MTR) submitted in April 2003
- Provide detailed recommendations to guide the development of Phase III of the SEAFMD Campaign. Particular issues to be considered include the OIE/FAO Global Framework for Transboundary Animal Diseases, the proposed progressive zoning approach to FMD in Southeast Asia and the role of PR China in the future of the campaign
- Engage with relevant stakeholders including Ministers, senior government officials, representatives of the private sector, and regional and international organisations
- Review progress with the transition of responsibility for the SEAFMD Campaign to ASEAN responsibility including the establishment of a long term funding mechanism involving contributions by member countries
- Recommend on options for funding Phase III of the campaign, including strengthening of national veterinary services, and to advise on potential donors for the next phase and also for funding any gap caused by delays in implementing the new funding mechanisms
- Recommend a timetable for the implementation of the recommendations of the review
- Oversee the development of a draft strategic plan and business plan to be used as the basis for negotiation of funding for the next phase of the campaign

APPENDIX 2. Members of the Evaluation Team

Team Leader: **Dr J. Gardner Murray**, Managing Director, National Offices of Product Integrity, Animal and Plant Health/Chief Veterinary Officer, GPO Box 858, Canberra ACT 2601, Australia. Email : Gardner.Murray@affa.gov.au

Dr Murray established and was Executive Director of the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service and Bureau of Rural Science. Currently he is Managing Director of the Australian National Offices of Product Integrity, Animal (including aquatic) and Plant Health. Dr Murray has also been Australia's Chief Veterinary Officer for over 10 years. He is President of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia and Oceania and is the President of the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD in Southeast Asia. He is a graduate of the University of Glasgow, Scotland, in veterinary medicine and surgery and is a Fellow of the Australian Institute of Management. Dr Murray has worked in mixed large animal private practices in the United Kingdom, as an Australian Diplomat in Washington DC, USA, and has had extensive international experience in the areas of animal, plant and fish health, food safety and trade in agricultural and fisheries commodities.

ASEAN Representative: **Dr. Ronello Abila**, Officer-in-Charge, Animal Health Division / Chief, National Veterinary Quarantine Service, Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI), Visayas Avenue, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines.

Dr. Abila is the current Chair of the ASEAN Sectoral Working on Livestock (ASWGL). He has been involved from the very start in establishing the Animal Health and Production Information System for ASEAN (AHPISA). He has also represented the Philippines in various meetings of the OIE and Codex. At present, he supervises the implementation of major disease control and eradication programs of the country including FMD, CSF, ND, HS and Rabies. Previously, he was the Chief of the Epidemiology Unit of BAI and was instrumental in setting up the Philippine animal health information system. Dr. Abila graduated as Doctor in Veterinary Medicine from the University of the Philippines and has a Masters degree in Tropical Veterinary Epidemiology from the Free University of Berlin.

EU Consultant: **Dr Francois Roger**, Head Epidemiology, Animal Health Programme, CIRAD-EMVT, TA 30/G, 34398 Montpellier Cedex 5, France.

Dr Roger is in charge of the infectious diseases epidemiological team at CIRAD, the French agricultural research centre for international development. He is a graduate of the Universities of Toulouse (DVM), London (MSc.) and Montpellier (PhD) and qualified in microbiology at the Pasteur Institute of Paris. He has worked in tropical countries (Sub-Saharan Africa, Indian Ocean and Caribbean regions) on research and development projects. He has been involved in the epidemiological study of the major tropical diseases, particularly CBPP, PPR and African swine fever and he is now developing research projects in epidemiology in collaboration with European and overseas institutions besides providing expertise and training activities.

Dr Shiro Yoshimura, Director, Narita Branch of Animal Quarantine Service, 1-1 Aza Furugome, Furugome, Narita, Japan

Dr Yoshimura was Deputy Director responsible for prevention and control of animal infectious diseases, and the Office of International Animal Health Affairs, at the Animal Health Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries before his transfer to the Animal Quarantine Service in 2001. At the Animal Health Division he was responsible for implementation of the Classical Swine Fever eradication program (reinforced vaccination and surveillance followed by stopping of vaccination) and FMD control and prevention activities (prevention activities in response to FMD outbreaks in the Far East and Europe in late 1990s). More recently he was responsible for control activities in response to outbreaks in Japan in 2000 which occurred after almost 90 years absence. During his service at the Animal Health Division and the Animal Quarantine Service he participated in OIE meetings including OIE General Sessions and the Eighth Meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission for Foot and Mouth Disease in South-East Asia and visited several countries as a short-term specialist for JICA projects.

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Dr Liu Zaixin is the head of the National FMD Reference Laboratory at the Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science in Lanzhou, PR China. Dr Liu joined the MTE

Team as the nominee of Dr Jia You Ling, Director of the Bureau of Animal Husbandry, Ministry of Agriculture, PR China.

Observers who accompanied the evaluation team for part of the mission were **Mr Ian Kershaw** (AusAID), **Dr Jean Boyazoglu** (Head of Regional Activities, OIE) and **Dr Teruhide Fujita** (OIE Regional Representative, Tokyo). **Dr John Edwards**, Regional Coordinator for the SEAFMD Campaign accompanied the team on their mission and acted as Executive Officer for the team and assisted with preparation of the report.

OIE Sub-Commission For FMD in Southeast Asia SEAFMD Workplan for 2002/03 (Revised February 2003)	Meeting Number: 9 Item Number: 2 a) Date: 3-7 March 2003 Location: Yogyakarta, Indonesia
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Programme Description	Planned activities	Targets (March 2002– February 2003)	Outcomes
Component 1 INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATION AND SUPPORT			
Output 1.1 Annual Sub-Commission (SubCom) meeting and regional workshops to identify issues and strengthen programmes	Number of meetings and workshops held with accompanying reports or proceedings Design meeting agenda to increase member country participation Write to Indonesia seeking confirmation of their offer to host the 9 th meeting of the SubCom Dr Nordin as regional representative to be invited to report outcomes of Australian FMD simulation exercise Progress action on recommendations from SubCom. Checklist maintained and reviewed quarterly. Conduct three regional workshops (see components 2,5)	SEAFMD 8 held in Penang, Malaysia, in March 2002 and report published and distributed by May 2002 Include in programme for 9 th meeting Agreement by Indonesia including location and dates Report to 9 th meeting Action list maintained and reviewed Workshops conducted and reports published	Meeting completed and draft report has been published by OIE and distributed to members Draft programme was redesigned and considered by National Co-ordinators Indonesia will host the meeting in Yogyakarta from 3-7 March 2003 The President will report at 9 th meeting Action list has been developed and reviewed in May, July, August, November and February Workshops for MTM, National FMD Coordinators, Animal Movement Management have been completed. Three reports finalised. Two being finalised. Project Management Workshop and First Meeting of MTM

			Tristate Commission were held in January 2003, Reports under preparation. Workshop on website reporting and GIS was completed in Feb 2003.
Output 1.2 Missions conducted and where possible technical inputs provided to national programmes	Number of missions conducted, scope of countries visited and details of progress on priority issues	At least one mission to each country conducted and these to include discussions with Ministers, DGs on priority issues for SEAFMD eg. ASEAN transition, planning and performance of national programmes	Missions conducted to Cambodia, Indonesia (2), Lao PDR, Malaysia (4), Myanmar (2), Philippines (3), Thailand and Vietnam (2). Missions also conducted to Brazil (for FMD Commission), Australia (2) and India
Output 1.3 Harmonisation of the approach to national FMD control plans	Documentation of harmonised national plans and conduct of workshop on project management	Ongoing commitment from the 8 participating countries to align national programme outputs with the regional plan Conduct workshop on harmonised planning and project management	All countries visited have agreed to develop national plans for addressing SEAFMD components. For specific details the plan will refer to national operational plans for animal health National Coordinators agreed to a format and a timetable for completion of draft plans by 28 Feb 2003 and finalisation by 31 March 2003. Guidance provided at Project Management Workshop and consultant offered to help three countries
Output 1.4 Planning for transition to ASEAN Management of the SEAFMD programme	Establish a working group to develop a paper and draft implementation schedule by May 2002. For consultation with member countries and submission to OIE, ASWGL and SOM-AMAF meetings in May, June and October 2002. Regional Coordinator to engage with Ministers	Working group established, paper prepared, consultation undertaken and submitted to OIE, ASWGL and SOM-AMAF Meetings with Ministers and ASEAN Secretariat	The WG was established and ToF R agreed. A draft paper was sent to OIE in May and for consultation with members in June. The final version went to ASWGL in August. The main recommendations were supported in the report to SOM-AMAF. One meeting with ASEAN held and

	and ASEAN during missions to member countries	held	Ministers from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam have been briefed. Other forms of communication with Ministers are also being used
	Co-locate RCU with Thai DLD, Bangkok	Co-location completed	The Director-General DLD has agreed to the co-location
Output 1.5 RCU recognised as the peak co-ordination body for FMD in Southeast Asia	See Component 3		Enhanced communication strategy is being implemented
Output 1.7 Harmonised technical and scientific approaches to FMD control in the region	See 1.3,2.3,2.4,5.1,5.3		
Component 2 PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, RESOURCES AND FUNDING	There is a documented structure for the operation of each of the national plans with a position equivalent to a national manager. By the end of the period national staff are able to produce a plan that includes resources and budgets.		
Output 2.1 Provision of training in project management where appropriate	<p>Conduct one annual meeting of national FMD coordinators to develop harmonised approach to plans and training in project management.</p> <p>Seek financial support from international organisations or governments for training in programme management for SEAFMD National Programme Manager(s)</p> <p>Maintain and update list of national coordinators and maintain list on the website.</p>	<p>Meeting held, harmonised plans and project management addressed at meeting</p> <p>Funding achieved</p> <p>List maintained and current</p>	<p>Meeting held August 2002 and project management workshop held 13-17 January 2003</p> <p>Meeting funded by SEAFMD</p> <p>Current national coordinator list is maintained and available on website, newsletter or from RCU</p>

Output 2.2 Develop National Business Plan for Indonesia, emphasising disease surveillance activities and contingency planning	The National Plan reflects Indonesia's FMD-free status, focusing on surveillance, risk management strategies and emergency preparedness.	Complete the National Strategic Framework by 30 June 2002, including emergency disease prevention, preparedness and response outputs.	Indonesia has developed draft national plan
Output 2.3 Development of National FMD Plans for each of the 7 infected SEAFMD countries that identify resource levels and budgets to deliver annual outputs	Documented evidence of the improvement in the development of action planning matrixes over the three year period	National plans for each of the 7 FMD infected countries are available	Members to report in March 2003
Output 2.4 Monitor the progress of National Programs and assist planning for 2004-2007	Regular review of national and regional Plans undertaken. Problems identified. Plans adjusted.	SEAFMD SubCom reviews progress at 9 th Meeting March 2003.	Progress to be reported to 9 th meeting in 2003
Output 2.5 Member countries contribute to SEAFMD trust fund	OIE to finalise negotiations with member countries	Negotiations finalised	Director-General has written to OIE delegates. Included in the agenda for the 9 th Sub-Commission
Output 2.6 Options for future funding mechanisms	To be considered in paper to ASEAN	Included in paper	For discussion at 9 th meeting
Output 2.7	Action on recommendations from 8 th Sub-Com	Action completed	Action list has been prepared and progress was reviewed in May, July, August and November
Component 3: Public Awareness and Communications	To develop a communication strategy that supports effective implementation of the FMD program		
Output 3.1 Strategy promotes regional goals of SEAFMD and links to national strategies	Documentation of a consistent communication strategy and resource materials by February 2003	Draft Communication Plan completed for presentation to 9 th SubCom	The Draft Communication Plan is being revised after feedback from National Coordinators and will be presented at 9 th Sub-Com.

	<p>Website maintained and developed to link to member country sites, improve presentation, become more interactive and add additional relevant information including link to AVIS site</p> <p>SEAFMD News published quarterly</p> <p>Stakeholder list completed and maintained</p> <p>SEAFMD brochure updated by September.</p> <p>Bimonthly update to members</p>	<p>Website maintained and enhanced</p> <p>4 editions published and distributed</p> <p>Stakeholder list current and in use</p> <p>Brochure updated.</p> <p>Update distributed Bimonthly</p>	<p>Website has been updated, and link with avis site established. A consultant has been engaged to develop the enhanced strategy. It is nearing completion</p> <p>First, second, third and fourth editions published, the fifth will be ready in late February 2003</p> <p>Stakeholder list under revision with member country assistance. Currently being transferred to a more useable database</p> <p>15,000 copies produced</p> <p>7 updates produced</p>
Output 3.2 Communications and public awareness activities	Finalise Indonesia consultancy report by March 2002	Report completed and published	Report finalised and submitted to the Director-General DGLS. The RCU is providing advice on implementation issues
Output 3.3 National FMD plans that include communications strategy	Ensure that each national FMD plan includes a communication strategy	National coordinators to report March 2003	Agreed at national coordinators meeting in August
Component 4 DISEASE SURVEILLANCE, DIAGNOSIS, REPORTING AND CONTROL			
Output 4.1 Ensuring the application of harmonised approaches to FMD surveillance, diagnosis and control	<p>Harmonised technical approaches documented and incorporated into national plans</p> <p>FMD free country has completed emergency response planning for FMD.</p>	<p>Harmonised approaches agreed for diagnosis and surveillance.</p> <p>Emergency response plan developed and training completed</p>	<p>Addressed at national coordinators meeting August 2004</p> <p>"Indovetplan" is in place and emergency response training</p>

			workshops are being conducted with assistance from Australia
Output 4.2 Compilation and reporting of regional epidemiological information and analysis	Reporting system based on outbreaks maintained on the website.	Reporting system maintained	Reporting system is maintained and enhancements are planned. There was a problem with access to the site and this has been resolved
Output 4.3 Sharing information about the evaluation of FMD control strategies	FMD control efforts across the region are optimised as a result of shared information	Endorsement of control strategies at SubCom and commitment of members to implement control measures and record impact.	
Output 4.4 Maintain and enhance diagnostic capability within the region	Monitor typing of field outbreaks and where necessary encourage national laboratories to maintain diagnostic services	Annual report completed	Annual report due in March 2003. RCU is working with JICA and IAEA on plans for regional strengthening of diagnostic capacity
Output 4.5 Establishment of the regional reference laboratory in Thailand	Assist Thailand where possible with development and promotion of the RRL	RRL in operation with regional support	RCU has assisted with funding and importation of biosecurity equipment and is working with Thailand on an integrated post construction phase plan with help from Dr Jim Pearson. Discussions held with JICA, IAEA, FAO and AAHL
	Encourage and facilitate submission of field specimens from member countries to RRL	All member countries submit samples	No action required until RRL construction and evaluation complete
Output 4.6 Facilitate submission of FMD specimens to the World Reference Laboratory	Facilitate submission of samples to WRL where appropriate, particularly from Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar	No of samples submitted.	The RCU facilitated submission of samples from Lao PDR and Thailand in April 2002. Assistance to Cambodia has been offered

Component 5 POLICY AND LEGISLATION TO SUPPORT DISEASE CONTROL AND ZONE ESTABLISHMENT			
Output 5.1 Appropriate legal frameworks for FMD control developed	<p>Agreement by the ASEAN sectoral livestock group to recognize importance of harmonized policy on disease control</p> <p>Examine existing policies and legislation from member countries</p>	<p>Identify essential points to be included in legislation for FMD control</p> <p>Consider at August meeting of National Coordinators</p>	<p>See below</p> <p>A process for examining legislative arrangements was agreed by National Coordinators. A questionnaire is under development.</p>
Output 5.2 Development of policies and procedures to ensure reduction of cross-border spread of disease, and where necessary develop appropriate harmonised quarantine measures	Review implementation of recommendations from the previous workshop on animal movement management	Recommendations implemented	Workshop conducted in Hanoi, 9-13 September 2002. Report nearing completed. Three Working groups being established

Output 5.3 Progress MTM Campaign for FMD Freedom	The OIE SubCom to encourage high level support by member countries by correspondence and in person meetings whenever possible	Meetings between OIE officials and Ministers to be held whenever possible. SubCom President to write to Ministers.	Meetings between OIE officials and Ministers were held in Thailand, Malaysia and Myanmar. A letter to Ministers was sent by President.
	Finalise MOU and logical framework	Documents finalised and agreed by meeting of Tristate Commission.	Draft MOU agreed and signing ceremony for Director Generals planned. Project description and Logical Framework completed
	Arrange consultancy on information systems by May 2002	Consultancy conducted and report received	Consultancy completed and report received in May 2002
	Conduct 2 meetings of the Tristate Commission (February 2002 and January 2003)	2 meetings held	February meeting held, August meeting was postponed until January 2003 and further meeting held 2 March 2003.
	Develop standard procedures for MTM Campaign	Draft standard procedures document circulated for comment by July 2002	Consultancy completed and draft standards circulated to MTM countries. Revised and agreed by Tristate Commission in January 2003
	Develop surveillance plan for MTM Campaign	Identify potential collaborator	Negotiation continuing
	Identify agency to fund a project on epidemiology, risk assessment and economic evaluation for the MTM Campaign	Develop project proposal and seek support	Project proposal has been completed and is under negotiation with potential funders
	Identify sources of funding for Myanmar component	Action plan implemented	Negotiations with collaborating countries and potential donors in progress. The RCU has assisted in preparing submissions as appropriate
	Annual report to DGs, Sub-Com and ASWGL	Reports submitted	Report submitted to Sub-Com and ASWGL

Output 5.4 Animal Movement Control	Conduct workshop to establish pilot project on animal movement control by June 2002	Workshop and report completed and pilot project established	Workshop coompleted in September 2002. Three working groups established.
Component 6 Research and Technology Transfer			
Output 6.1 Identify research issues of importance to SEAFMD and encourage participation of relevant research organisations	Identify any new key research issues through the SubCom and canvass potential collaborators. Establish and maintain a moderated internet forum by November 2002	Research issues identified Internet forum operational	Papers presented to 4ASTC, ILRI, FAVA and AAAP meetings. Canvassing postgraduate student support. A Thai student at Colorado State University will be conducting a project relevant to MTM Internet forum developed and under trial.
Output 6.2 Collaborate with projects designed to extend new technology to the diagnosis and control of FMD in the region	Demonstrated involvement with international technology transfer programmes including participation in regional workshops or training programmes.	Support provided	Collaboration with Australian CRC on biosecurity. Assisting international agencies with collaboration eg. JICA, IAEA, AAHL.
Component 7 LIVESTOCK SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING PRIVATE SECTOR INTEGRATION			
Output 7.1 Involve various livestock sector projects in the member countries with assistance of national co-	Participation of regional private sector organisations or companies in a private sector workshop at OIE SubCom meeting	Private sector workshop held and recommendations for increased private sector involvement included in RCU workplan	Workshop completed and work plan has been amended

ordinator and enhance the impact of such projects on animal disease status and FMD in particular.	<p>Establish a WG to develop strategy to enhance private sector involvement</p> <p>Establish and prepare draft terms of reference for a Private Sector Consultative Committee to the OIE SubCom</p>	<p>WG established and draft strategy circulated to SubCom by July 2002</p> <p>Terms of Reference for Consultative Committee to be drafted and agreed by May 2002</p>	<p>Private sector plan developed and sent to members for comment. Completed for consideration by PSCC in December.</p> <p>Terms of Reference and membership agreed.</p>
Output 7.2 Encourage establishment of livestock sector organisations that represent stakeholder views	Number of livestock sector organisations being established during 2000-2004	National plans identify that establishing livestock sector organisations is an important activity	National Coordinators to report in March 2003
Output 7.3 Strengthen the involvement of existing livestock sector organisations in the SEAFMD campaign	<p>Number of the existing livestock sector organisation being involved in the SEAFMD Campaign</p> <p>Existing livestock sector organisations provide financial or technical support</p> <p>The RCU to develop the operational procedures for a joint research and development proposal by the private sector for collection, transportation and strain characterization of isolates</p>	<p>National plans have activity to identify the existing organisations and possibility to have them involved in the Campaign</p> <p>National coordinators to negotiate</p> <p>Proposal developed and agreed by private sector and SEAFMD by August 2002</p>	<p>National coordinators to report in March 2003</p> <p>National coordinators to report in March 2003</p> <p>Proposal developed for consideration by PSCC and 9th Sub-Commission.</p>
Output 7.4 Strengthen animal health service delivery through integration of private sector	Involvement of animal health private sector in SEAFMD	Incorporation of specific targets in the National plans for the period 2001-2004	Members to report.
Component 8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION			
Output 8.1			

Establish procedures to monitor the performance of the Regional Co-ordination Unit and the regional programme	<p>Implementation of a transparent process to audit and review the annual SEAFMD business plan.</p> <p>SubCom to endorse annual workplan</p> <p>RCU to circulate revised work plan</p> <p>Submit a plan for 2003 external review to SubCom meeting in March 2003</p>	<p>To be agreed at 8th meeting</p> <p>Workplan endorsed</p> <p>Workplan circulated to SubCom</p> <p>OIE and AusAID to prepare paper</p>	<p>A process for internal and external review was agreed</p> <p>Workplan endorsed subject to inclusion of recommendations of the SubCom meeting</p> <p>Revised workplan circulated in May</p> <p>RCU alerted OIE and AusAID in reports. AusAID Managers and SubCom President discussed in January. President to report</p>
Output 8.2 Established agreements to enable alterations or additions to the plan where necessary	Mechanism for alteration of plan included in project proposal and endorsed by SEAFMD SubCom	Agreement by AusAID	Regional Coordinator has reported to AusAID
Output 8.3 Regular reports provided to OIE, donor agency and SubCom	<p>6 monthly and annual reports submitted to OIE, AusAID</p> <p>Annual reports to FMD and other Epizootics Commission, SubCom on FMD in Southeast Asia, ASWGL</p> <p>OIE mission requests, reports and expenses reports submitted</p>	<p>Reports submitted on time</p> <p>Annual reporting completed on time</p> <p>OIE documents submitted within one month of mission</p>	<p>Inception report, and 6 monthly reports (May and November) submitted on time to OIE and AusAID</p> <p>SubCom and ASWGL reports submitted on time</p> <p>Documents are submitted within one month of end of mission</p>
Output 8.4 Financial reporting according to OIE guidelines	Accurate financial reports submitted as required	Reports submitted	Monthly financial reports submitted from November 2001 to January 2003.

C: OIERCU/Planning/Workplan (item 2b)

OIE Sub-Commission For FMD in Southeast Asia SEAFMD Workplan for 2003/04 (Revised November 2003)	Meeting Number: 9 Item Number: 11 i) Date: 3-7 Mar 2003 Location: Yogyakarta, Indonesia
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Programme Description	Planned activities	Targets (March 2003 – February 2004)	Outcomes
Component 1: INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATION AND SUPPORT			
Output 1.1 Annual Sub-Commission (Sub Com) meeting and regional workshops to identify issues and strengthen programmes	Number of meetings and workshops held with accompanying reports or proceedings. Write to Lao PDR seeking confirmation of their offer to host the 10 th meeting of the Sub Com. Progress action on recommendations from Sub Com 9. Checklist maintained and reviewed quarterly. Prepared draft Agenda for Sub Com 10 by Aug and include more time for member and observer meetings. Conduct at least three regional meetings or workshops. Revise Terms of Reference for Sub Com, Bureau, Advisory Committee and PSCC and Submit to OIE for endorsement.	Sub-Com 9 held in Yogyakarta, in March 2003 and report published and distributed by June 2003. Agreement by Lao PDR including location and dates. Action list developed in March 2003 and reviewed May, Aug, Nov, Feb (2004). Paper for National Coordinators Meeting. Workshops conducted and reports published. Revised Terms of Reference sent to Paris.	Meeting held and draft report and recommendations produced. Report on website. Paris distributed hard copy. Lao PDR has Govt approval to held meeting in first week of March 2004 at Luang Prabang. Action list developed in March and reviewed in May, Aug, November. Draft agenda prepared considered by National Coordinators. National FMD Co-ordinators Meeting and UMWG (2), LMWG held. Workshops/ meetings for MTM Tristate Commission MTE, and Communication Workshop are planned.
Output 1.2 Missions conducted and where	Number of missions conducted, scope of	At least one mission to each country conducted	Missions to Cambodia, Malaysia (2),

Output 1.2 Missions conducted and where possible technical inputs provided to national programmes	Number of missions conducted, scope of countries visited and details of progress on priority issues	At least one mission to each country conducted and these to include discussions with Ministers, DGs and other stakeholders on priority issues for SEAFMD eg. ASEAN transition, planning and performance of national programmes	
Output 1.3 Harmonisation of the approach to national FMD control plans	Review, harmonise and finalise national FMD plans by June 2003	Ongoing commitment from the 8 participating countries to align national programme outputs with regional plan. Include emergency response, communications	Draft plans completed. Sub-Com agreed to schedule
Output 1.4 Planning for transition to ASEAN management of the SEAFMD programme	<p>The OIE Sub Com to encourage high level support by member countries by correspondence and in person meetings whenever possible</p> <p>Progress decisions from Sub Com 9 and Mid-term reviews in relation to transition to ASEAN.</p> <p>Working Group to develop Report to ASWG detailed proposal</p> <p>Regional Co-ordinator to engage with Ministers and ASEAN during missions to member countries</p> <p>Co-locate RCU with Thai DLD</p> <p>Progress SEAFMD secondment programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional 3 month secondments - Recruit an international volunteer - International secondment 	<p>Meetings between OIE officials and Ministers to be held whenever possible. Sub Com President to write to Ministers with outcomes of 9th Sub Com</p> <p>Action completed in time for SOM-AMAF meeting in August 2003</p> <p>Meetings with Ministers and ASEAN Secretariat held</p> <p>Co-location completed by July 2003</p> <p>Maintain a regional secondee at the RCU during 2003</p> <p>Negotiation with AVI and DLD</p> <p>Formal approach to SEAFMD observer countries by April 2003</p>	<p>Meetings between OIE officials and Ministers were held in Thailand, Malaysia, Myanmar, Vietnam and Indonesia. A letter to Ministers was sent after 9th Sub Com</p> <p>Engagement with Indonesian Minister and ASEAN Secretariat at Sub Com 9</p> <p>First secondment began in February 2003</p> <p>Volunteer recruited. Seeking DLD approval</p>

Output 1.5 RCU recognised as the peak co-ordination body for FMD in Southeast Asia	See Component 3 for public awareness Attend international meetings including OIE General Session, WALVD and OIE Biotechnology Symposium, OIE Commission for FMD and Other Epizootics, ISVEE Maintain existing and make new linkages with International Agencies including WRL Pirbright, AusAID, FAO, APHCA, JICA, ILRI, IAEA, ACIAR, New Zealand MAF, ADB, IAEA, WB, IDNP and other regional FMD programs. Engage Advisory Committee between meetings	See Component 3 Mission reports To be carried out during missions in 2003	
Output 1.7 Harmonised technical and scientific approaches to FMD control in the region	See 1.3,2.3,2.4,5.1,5.3 Progress the development of the long-term strategic vision for FMD in Southeast Asia	Implement decisions of Sub Com 9 and report to National Coordinators and MTR	
Component 2 PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT, RESOURCES AND FUNDING	There is a documented structure for the operation of each of the national plans with a position equivalent to a national manager. By the end of the period national staff are able to produce a plan that includes resources and budgets.		
Output 2.1 Provision of training in project management where appropriate	Conduct two annual meetings of national FMD coordinators and to include advanced training in project management. Maintain and update list of national coordinators and maintain list on the website.	Meetings held, harmonised plans and advanced project management addressed at meeting List maintained and current	Main meeting to be held August 2003, second meeting in March 2004 Current national coordinator list is maintained and available on website, newsletter or from RCU
Output 2.2 Develop National Business Plan for Indonesia, emphasising disease surveillance activities and	The National Plan reflects Indonesia's FMD-free status, focusing on surveillance, risk management strategies and emergency	Complete the National Strategic Framework by 30 June 2002, including emergency disease prevention, preparedness and response outputs.	Indonesia has developed a national plan in the SEAFMD format

contingency planning	preparedness.		
Output 2.3 Development of National Action Plans for each of the 7 infected SEAFMD countries that identify resource levels and budgets to deliver annual outputs	Documented evidence of the improvement in the development of action planning matrixes over the three year period	National plans for each of the 7 FMD infected countries are available	Draft plans have been completed
Output 2.4 Monitor the progress of National Programs and assist planning for 2004-2007	Regular review of national and regional Plans undertaken. Problems identified. Plans adjusted.	SEAFMD Sub Com reviews progress at Sub Com 9	Progress was reported to 2003 meeting and a schedule for completion agreed
Output 2.5 Member countries contribute to SEAFMD trust fund	OIE to finalise negotiations with member countries by providing detail on management and use of funds. Members to respond in writing	Negotiations finalised by May 2003	Letter sent to DGs prior to consideration at Sub Com 9
Output 2.6 Options for future funding mechanisms	Action on recommendations from Sub Com 9	Action completed	
Component 3: Public Awareness and Communications	To develop a communication strategy that supports effective implementation of the FMD programme		
Output 3.1 Strategy promotes regional goals of SEAFMD and links to national strategies	Documentation of a consistent communication strategy and resource materials Begin implementation of Communication Plan Website maintained and developed to link to member country sites, improve presentation, become more interactive and add additional relevant information SEAFMD News published quarterly	Communications plan refined after presentation to Sub Com 9 and sent to member countries by April 2003 Website maintenance and enhancement to continue. Establishment of a moderated discussion group by 30 April 2003 4 editions published and distributed by Mar 2004	Communications plan submitted to Sub Com 9 Website has been updated and enhancements are being finalised. Feb issue (Vol. 5) published in Feb 2003. Vol 6 in preparation

	Stakeholder list completed and maintained	Stakeholder list current and transferred to more useful database. National Coordinators to assist in update of database	
	Revised SEAFMD brochure distributed with assistance by members	Brochure updated in Feb 2003 Member countries to consider translation of brochure	Brochure printed in Feb 2003
	Philippines to co-ordinate development of a video for use in Free Zones	Video completed by May 2003	Philippines task force have accepted the role and first meeting has been held. Report given to Sub Com 9
Output 3.2 Communications and public awareness activities	Indonesia in conjunction with RCU to negotiate assistance for implementing outcomes of PA report	Proportion of PA plan actioned	PA plan agreed. Indonesia is seeking assistance and the RCU is providing advice on implementation issues
Output 3.3 National FMD plans that include communications strategy	Ensure that each national FMD plan includes a communication strategy	Included in National plans and SEAFMD Communication Strategy	
Component 4 DISEASE SURVEILLANCE, DIAGNOSIS, REPORTING AND CONTROL			
Output 4.1 Ensuring the application of harmonised approaches to FMD surveillance, diagnosis and control	Harmonised technical approaches documented and incorporated into national plans FMD free country has completed emergency response planning for FMD.	Harmonised approaches agreed for diagnosis and surveillance. Emergency response plan developed and training completed	To be addressed at national coordinators meeting INDOVEP PLAN is in place and emergency response training workshops are being conducted with assistance from Australia
Output 4.2 Compilation and reporting of regional epidemiological information and analysis	Reporting system based on outbreaks maintained on the website.	Reporting system maintained and agreed enhancements from workshop. Planned with budgets and timelines	Reporting system is maintained and workshop was held in late Feb 2003.
Output 4.3 Sharing information about the	FMD control efforts across the region are	Endorsement of control strategies at Sub Com	

evaluation of FMD control strategies	optimised as a result of shared information	and commitment of members to implement control measures and record impact.	
Output 4.4 Maintain and enhance diagnostic capability within the region	Monitor typing of field outbreaks and where necessary encourage national laboratories to maintain diagnostic services	Annual report presented in Mar 2004 and additional comment by expert panel	The establishment of the RRL should have a beneficial effect on sample submission due to ease and cost of submission.
Output 4.5 Establishment of the regional reference laboratory (RRL) in PakChong, Thailand	Assist Thailand where possible with development and promotion of the RRL Encourage and facilitate submission of field specimens from member countries to RRL	RRL in operation with regional support All member countries submit samples	RCU has assisted with funding and importation of biosecurity equipment and is working with Thailand on a post construction phase plan. Action required when RRL construction and evaluation complete
Output 4.6 Facilitate submission of FMD specimens to the World Reference Laboratory	Facilitate submission of samples to RRL and WRL where appropriate, particularly from Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam	No of samples submitted.	
Component 5 POLICY AND LEGISLATION TO SUPPORT DISEASE CONTROL AND ZONE ESTABLISHMENT			
Output 5.1 Appropriate legal frameworks for FMD control developed	Agreement by the ASEAN sectoral livestock group to recognise importance of harmonised policy on disease control Examine existing policies and legislation from member countries	Identify essential points to be included in legislation for FMD control Implement agreed schedule for harmonisation of legislation by August 2003	Framework developed Review of current legislation has commenced

Output 5.2 Development of policies and procedures to ensure reduction of cross-border spread of disease, and where necessary develop appropriate harmonised quarantine measures	Review implementation of recommendations from the Second Workshop on AMM in the Mekong basin and provide support for the development of 3 pilot projects. President to write to OIE seeking clarification of zoning issues by April 2003.	Support for three working groups provided financial support for 1 meeting per WG and technical and secretariat support for all WGs	Workshop in Hanoi, 9-13 September 2002 completed and planning is under way for upper and lower Mekong working groups to meet
Output 5.3 Progress MTM Campaign for FMD Freedom	<p>The OIE SubCom to encourage high level support by member countries by correspondence and in person meetings whenever possible</p> <p>Carry out signing ceremony and high level policy meeting</p> <p>Finalise and update MOU, project description and logical framework</p> <p>Conduct 2 meetings of the Tristate Commission (March and August 2003) and finish reports for these and TSC 1</p> <p>Develop and maintain standard procedures for MTM Campaign</p> <p>Establish Technical Working Group</p> <p>Develop surveillance plan for MTM Campaign</p> <p>Identify agencies to fund projects on epidemiology, risk assessment and economic evaluation for the MTM Campaign</p> <p>Encourage research on MTM by postgraduate</p>	<p>Meetings between OIE officials and Ministers to be held whenever possible. SubCom President to write to Ministers with outcomes of SubCom 9 in relation to MTM</p> <p>MOU signed and meeting held by May 2003</p> <p>Documents to be updated after March and August meetings of TSC</p> <p>2 meetings held and reports completed</p> <p>Standard procedures document revised after meetings of TSC</p> <p>Reports to TSC</p> <p>Identify potential collaborator</p> <p>Develop project proposal and seek support</p> <p>Post graduate research plans agreed</p>	<p>Meetings between OIE officials and Ministers were held in Thailand, Malaysia, Myanmar.</p> <p>MOU agreed prior to signing. Project description and logical framework have been revised after Jan meeting of TSC</p> <p>Jan 2003 meeting held and report in preparation</p> <p>Standard procedures agreed by TSC1 and being revised</p> <p>Report and workplan endorse on 2 March</p> <p>Australia has agreed to provide the consultant</p> <p>Project proposal has been completed and is under negotiation with potential funders</p> <p>Negotiations with collaborating</p>

	<p>students from Malaysia-Thailand-Myanmar</p> <p>Identify sources of funding for Myanmar component</p> <p>Annual report to DGs, Sub Com and ASWCL</p> <p>6 monthly reports to TSC</p>	<p>Action plan implemented</p> <p>Reports submitted</p> <p>Reports submitted</p>	<p>countries and potential donors in progress. The RCU will assist in preparing submissions as appropriate</p>
<p>Output 5.4</p> <p>Animal Movement Control</p>	<p>Conduct workshop to establish pilot project on animal movement control by June 2002 and establish 3 working groups by June 2003</p>	<p>Workshop and report completed and 3 working groups have met</p>	<p>Workshop conducted in September 2002 and planning under way for 2 WGs to meet</p>
<p>Component 6</p> <p>Research and Technology Transfer</p>			
<p>Output 6.1</p> <p>Identify research issues of importance to SEAFMD and encourage participation of relevant research organisations</p>	<p>Identify any new key research issues through the Sub Com and canvass potential collaborators.</p> <p>Establish and maintain a moderated internet forum by April 2003</p>	<p>Research issues identified</p> <p>Carry out review of ACIAR project in Lao PDR in March 2003</p> <p>Internet forum operational</p>	<p>A consultant has been engaged and the developments are being tested at present</p>
<p>Output 6.2</p> <p>Collaborate with projects designed to extend new technology to the diagnosis and control of FMD in the region</p>	<p>Demonstrated involvement with international technology transfer programmes including participation in regional workshops or training programmes.</p>	<p>Support provided</p> <p>Active participation in Animal Bio-security CRC research program</p>	
<p>Component 7</p> <p>LIVESTOCK SECTOR DEVELOPMENT INCLUDING PRIVATE</p>			

SECTOR INTEGRATION			
Output 7.1 Involve various livestock sector projects in the member countries with assistance of national co-ordinator and enhance the impact of such projects on animal disease status and FMD in particular.	Participation of PSSC and private sector organisations or companies in private sector session at Sub Com 9 Private Sector Consultative Committee (PSSC) to meet at Sub Com 9 and in April conduct business as required between meetings PSSC to refine and prioritise Public Sector Plan RCU and National Coordinators to begin implementation	Private sector workshop held and recommendations for increased private sector involvement included in RCU workplan PSSC to report to National Coordinator's and Sub Com 10 PS Plan refined and prioritised by June 2003. PSSC to consider MIP proposal Report at National Coordinator's meeting in Aug 2003	Workshop completed and work plan has been amended PSSC has been established and first meeting held at Sub Com 9
Output 7.2 Encourage establishment of livestock sector organisations that represent stakeholder views	Number of livestock sector organisations being established during 2000-2004	National plans identify that establishing livestock sector organisations is an important activity	
Output 7.3 Strengthen the involvement of existing livestock sector organisations in the SEAFMD campaign	Number of the existing livestock sector organisation being involved in the SEAFMD Campaign Existing livestock sector organisations provide financial or technical support The RCU to develop the operational procedures for a joint research and development proposal by the private sector for collection, transportation and strain characterization of isolates	National plans have activity to identify the existing organisations and possibility to have them involve in the Campaign National coordinators to negotiate Progress the proposal by May 2002	National coordinators to report in Aug National coordinators to report in Aug Paper presented at SubCom 9
Output 7.4 Strengthen animal health service delivery through integration of private sector	Involvement of animal health private sector in SEAFMD	Incorporation of specific targets in the National plans for the period 2001-2004	To follow completion of private sector initiatives

Component 8 MONITORING AND EVALUATION			
Output 8.1 Establish procedures to monitor the performance of the Regional Co-ordination Unit and the regional programme	<p>Sub Com 9 to endorse annual workplan subject to revision to include Sub Com 9 decisions</p> <p>RCU to circulate revised work plan after Sub Com 9</p> <p>RCU to support AusAID review in 2003</p> <p>OIE to submit a plan for SEAFMD Mid-term Evaluation to Sub Com 9 in March 2003 and OIE General Session in May. RCU to support MTE</p>	<p>Workplan endorsed</p> <p>Workplan circulated to Sub Com members</p> <p>To be conducted by Aug 2003</p> <p>Support provided by October 2003b</p>	
Output 8.2 Established agreements to enable alterations or additions to the plan where necessary	Mechanism for alteration of plan included in project proposal and endorsed by SEAFMD Sub Com	Included in reports to AusAID in 2002	
Output 8.3 Regular reports provided to OIE, donor agency and Sub Com	<p>6 monthly and annual reports submitted to OIE, AusAID</p> <p>Annual reports to FMD and other Epizootics Commission, Sub Com on FMD in Southeast Asia, ASWGL</p> <p>OIE mission requests, reports and expenses reports submitted</p>	<p>Reports submitted on time</p> <p>Annual reporting completed on time</p> <p>OIE documents submitted within one month of mission</p>	
Output 8.4 Financial reporting to according to OIE guidelines	Accurate financial reports submitted as required	Reports submitted	

APPENDIX 3.c – Progress Report

The Southeast Asia Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign

Phase II (10 November 2003 to 30 November 2003)

Purpose: To advise the Mid Term Evaluation Team for the Southeast Asia Foot and Mouth Disease (SEAFMD) Campaign of progress with implementing Phase II of the SEAFMD Campaign after the first two years of the three year project.

Background:

The Southeast Asia Foot and Mouth Disease (SEAFMD) Campaign involves the coordinated control of Foot and Mouth Disease by eight countries in the ASEAN region. These countries are Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam. The campaign is coordinated through an OIE (Office International des Epizooties) Regional Coordination Unit in Bangkok. The RCU delivers program as agreed by the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD in Southeast Asia. The RCU now has four staff: Dr John Edwards, Dr Narathip Moungsang (Seconded from the Department of Livestock Development), Khun Chutikarn Dhephasit (part-time Secretarial Assistant) and Mr Tom Chesson (Australian Volunteer). This report marks the completion of the second year of Phase II of the campaign. AusAID is the major donor for this phase of the campaign.

The last two years have seen considerable progress and this includes a positive report by the AusAID review team in April 2003, the development of National Plans for FMD, agreement on a progressive zoning approach to FMD control in the region, completion of the planning phase and signing of a MOU for the Malaysia-Thailand-Myanmar (MTM) Campaign for FMD Freedom, the establishment of a Private Sector Consultative Committee, strengthened communications, the development of plans for the Private Sector and Communications, the successful initiation of a regional secondment program, the appointment of an Australian volunteer to manage the RCU's communications program, the First Meeting of the Private Sector Consultative Committee, successful conduct of 16 meetings including two Sub-Commission Meetings and three National FMD Coordinator's Meetings and progress with the progressive zoning approach.

Below is a description of the major achievements under each Component and Objective for the SEAFMD Campaign. MTE members have also received copies of reports of progress against the SEAFMD RCU's annual work plans for 2002/2003 and 2003/04 and these provide full detail of the achievements of the Campaign.

Component 1: International co-ordination and support

Objective: Through productive and effective relationships with national animal health services, promote and co-ordinate the regional FMD control program, harmonise approaches to control and provide support to identified issues.

Achievements

- A long-term strategic vision for the control of FMD in Southeast Asia has been developed and was endorsed by the OIE Sub-Commission in March 2003. It proposes a targeted and progressive zoning approach to the long-term eradication of FMD in the region. This will be a core document for the Mid-term Evaluation (MTE). The Sub-Commission also endorsed the formation of working groups to progress planning for the various zoning proposals. In September 2003, the Upper Mekong Working Group held its second meeting and the Lower Mekong Working Group held its first. The RCU also collaborated with the EU and New Zealand to send an expert team to advise on the feasibility of the Red River Basin zoning proposal. A workshop for Myanmar is planned for 5-6 January 2004
- The 8th and 9th meetings of the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD in Southeast Asia were held in Penang, Malaysia and Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The RCU is working with the Government of Lao

PDR in the organisation of the 10th meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission. The meeting now has government approval and official invitations will be issued in November.

- Three Meetings of National FMD Coordinators have been held and this has been an initiative to engage National Coordinators between Sub-Commission meetings to accelerate progress with the SEAFMD work plan. Reports are available on the website.
- The Regional Coordinator has carried out missions to all SEAFMD countries and has met or exceeded the target of 1-2 visits per year to each country. The numbers of visits include Cambodia (3), Indonesia (3), Lao PDR (4), Malaysia (7), Myanmar (3), Philippines (3), Thailand (based in Thailand) and Vietnam (3).
- There has also been an emphasis on building international relationships and engaging with neighboring countries and there have been visits to PR China (2), India (GF-TADS), Pakistan (for APHCA meeting), OIE Paris, FAO Rome and the World Reference Laboratory (UK).
- The Regional Coordinator participated in Regional Consultations on the Global Framework on Transboundary Diseases (GF-TADS) in Ludhiana, Bangkok and Lahore. The main outcome was regional agreement on the acceleration of the progressive zoning approach to FMD control in Southeast Asia as the top priority project for support under the GF-TADS
- There has been continued development of close linkages and co-operation with international agencies working in the region eg. AusAID, AFFA, the European Union (Lao PDR and Vietnam), FAO, JICA, ILRI and IAEA.
- Linkages with ASEAN have been maintained and SEAFMD progress has been reported annually through the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group (ASWGL) on Livestock. The Regional Coordinator assisted a working group to prepare a paper to the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock (ASWGL) on the transition of responsibility for the SEAFMD Campaign to ASEAN. ASEAN has now agreed to the transition to ASEAN responsibility and agreed to establish an animal health trust fund and to appoint a person from an ASEAN country to be the next Regional Coordinator.
- There has been an emphasis on activities requiring international co-operation and the number of meetings and workshops held has exceeded targets. A total of 16 meetings and workshops have been held. In addition to meetings of the Sub-Commission (2), National Coordinator's (3) there have been workshops and meetings for the MTM Free Zone proposal (February 2003), the Second Workshop on Animal Movement Management in the Mekong Basin (September 2002), Workshop on Project Management Training (January, 2003), Workshop on Reporting System for FMD (February 2003), the First and Second Meetings of the MTM Tri-state Commission (January 2003 and March 2003), the Signing Ceremony for the MTM MOU (November 2003), the First Meeting of the Lower Mekong Working Group on Zoning (September, 2003); the First and Second Meetings of the Upper Mekong Working Group on Zoning (April and September 2003); and the First Meeting of the SEAFMD Private Sector Consultative Committee was held in Kuala Lumpur Malaysia in April 2003.
- The Regional Coordinator has been invited to attend and give presentations at many international meetings and these include OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania (2), National Planning Meeting in Indonesia, Fourth Meeting of the Asian Science and Technology Congress, the 9th Conference of the Federation of Asian Veterinary Associations (FAVA), the 10th Congress of the Asia – Australasian Association of Animal Production (AAAP), APHCA (2), the 15th Meeting of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa, the OIE General Session (Paris) and the World Association for Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (Bangkok). The Regional Coordinator has also given papers at meetings including the Thai Veterinary Medical Association, JLT/FAO/ILRI workshop on research priorities, JICA/FAO Training Workshops on Quarantine and Epidemiology (Bangkok), GTZ Workshop on Strengthening of Animal Quarantine (Tianjin and Beijing), International Quarantine Seminar (Beijing) and a SPS Seminar in Vietnam.
- PR China has agreed to participate actively in partnership with the SEAFMD Campaign and is likely to participate in the Mid Term Evaluation and also to host the next meeting of the Upper Mekong Working Group. This was the outcome of recent meetings to PR China.

Progress against indicators

Progress against the indicators is described in the work plan for 2003/4 . For outputs 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 1.5 and 1.7 work is on track to ensure that indicators are achieved.

Aspects of 1.4 have been completed, including agreement of all parties on the completion of the transition to ASEAN. Progress is the responsibility of the Chair of the ASWGL and Thailand and the RCU is offering assistance. The finalisation will take some time because of the annual decision making process for ASEAN.

Problems, constraints

Steady progress is made on output 1 and each country has a SEAFMD National Plan, however there may be delays because of the need for high level Government endorsement of the plans.

The Regional Coordinator and staff of the RCU have very heavy workloads and this requires balancing the competing demands of enhancing the level of communication with preparation of reports and implementing the ambitious workplan. It is hoped that the Australian Volunteer and the Regional Secondment Program will assist by providing additional skills and work capacity.

Component 2: Program Management, Resources and funding

Objective: To define adequate national resources and funding needed for delivery of defined outputs in the regional plan.

Achievements

- The transition of responsibility for the SEAFMD Campaign to ASEAN has progressed steadily, however more work is required to accelerate progress. The principles for the proposal were agreed by OIE and ASEAN (ASWGL and SOM-AMAF) in 2002 and 2003.
- Each country has a strong commitment to implementing agreed aspects of the SEAFMD Campaign and this is reaffirmed by Minister, Director Generals and National Coordinators during missions to member countries. Several countries have the resources required. Unfortunately almost half the countries have extremely limited resources and are unable to effectively implement national programs. The future success of the Campaign is dependent on achieving significant assistance for these countries.
- The Regional Coordination Unit has relocated to the Department of Livestock Development and this has several advantages. It is both a significant step toward ASEAN responsibility and also has increased our ability to carry out business with our number one stakeholder, the DLD
- Development of national FMD plans for SEAFMD is a high priority and the RCU has provided all countries with feedback and all countries have agreed to seek government approval for the plans. This has been achieved by Lao PDR.
- There has been agreement for each country to pay an additional 10 percent of their annual OIE subscription to the SEAFMD trust fund. Approximately half the countries have confirmed their agreement in writing.
- The Regional Secondment Programme was initiated and the first secondee has completed his work at the RCU. The secondment of Mr Domingo (Jim) Caro III, a communication specialist from the Philippines was very successful and resulted in many improvements including finalisation of the Communications Plan. The next secondee will be Dr Pebi Purwo Suseno a promising veterinarian from Indonesia. His main focus will be on accelerating progress with the MTM Campaign.

Progress against indicators

The outputs for 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.6 were achieved. Output 2.5 is still under negotiation by OIE Central Bureau after agreement by all countries at the Meeting of the Regional Commission in Paris in May 2003. Over half the countries have confirmed their agreement in writing.

Problems, constraints

Government endorsement may take some time to complete because it is dependent on high level government processes.

Meaningful progress requires providing strong assistance to the poorest countries in the region as these are the main source of disease.

Component 3: Public Awareness and Communications

Objective: To develop a communication approach/programme that allows for effective implementation of the SEAFMD programme

Achievements

- A SEAFMD Communication Plan has been developed and has now been sent to member countries for their endorsement by Director Generals.
- There has been an increased level of communication with member countries and other stakeholders. Bimonthly updates to Director-Generals, National FMD Coordinators and key stakeholders has been maintained. SEAFMD news continues to be published quarterly and Volume 8 will be distributed by the end of November 2003
- The enhanced website has been launched and this will be followed by launch of the discussion forum
- The Advisory Committee is being engaged more and this includes a mid year update and inclusion on the SEAFMD website discussion forum
- New materials have been prepared to assist in communications and to give a higher corporate profile for the Campaign. This includes a brochure, a certificate (framed) and new stationary (includes letterhead, envelopes and presentation folders).
- The Philippines FMD Task Force has completed the production of a video for use in countries with free zones for FMD (Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia). This project was managed very professionally and is a very good example of assisting member countries to collaborate on the production of materials for communication and public awareness. National Coordinators have now requested a video for the FMD infected zones and this is under negotiation with the Philippines
- The RCU has assisted Myanmar with the development and implementation of a public awareness program for the MTM zones in Myanmar

Progress against indicators

For output 3.1, progress is on track. Output 3.2 is completed and output 3.3 was addressed at the national coordinators workshop in August. A Communication and Public Awareness Workshop is planned for January 2003 and the main focus will be on implementing communication plans at the national level.

Problems, constraints

Nil

Component 4: Disease surveillance, diagnosis, reporting and control

Objective: To ensure that the necessary information required to understand the regional epidemiology of the disease is available to member countries

Achievements

- Discussions have also been held with other supporters of the RRL. The RCU has helped the DLD and AAHL with their plans for a staff member of AAHL to be located at the RRL to assist with implementing systems for bio-security, quality assurance and research.
- The Regional Database has been maintained and problems with the mapping component are being overcome.
- A proposal to redevelop the database by linking with other OIE databases and to allow for electronic input of data is being considered by OIE Paris.

Progress against indicators

Progress is on track to meet the indicators for outputs 4.1 to 4.4. Outputs 4.5 and 4.6 still present difficulties due to delays in implementing the RRL.

Problems, constraints

The RRL is operational using samples sourced from Thailand, however, it is unlikely to open until early in 2004. Staff are receiving training at AAHL in Australia and the RCU has been negotiating for assistance from the AAHL in Australia to obtain the necessary expertise in quality assurance to finalise the process. The QA accreditation process is being progressed in association with the Thai QA accreditation agency. Visits are anticipated in December and January. The RRL needs additional skills and resourcing. Potential sources are DLD, the region and international supporters (see discussion below).

Submissions of FMD isolates to the WRL from Thailand, Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao and Myanmar are urgently needed. There are logistical difficulties involved and the RCU is working hard to facilitate this process. The Thai DLD has agreed to assist with overcoming quarantine problems in Thailand. The commencement of the RRL will be a significant step in overcoming this process.

Component 5: Policy, legislation and standards to support disease control and zone establishment

Objective: To ensure that animal health policies, standards and definitions are harmonised as much as possible, so that regional animal health security is assured.

Achievements:

- A long-term strategic approach to FMD control in Southeast Asia is under development and this involves a progressive zoning approach based on a set of principles developed to guide future activity. This approach involves carrying out technical and economic feasibility studies in a number of potential zones and has been endorsed by the OIE Sub-Commission. It is now attracting wide support and is a framework for aligning the investments by other agencies in FMD control.
- Many aspects of planning for the MTM Peninsular Campaign for FMD Freedom have progressed steadily with the development of project description, logical framework, minimum standards for FMD control, criteria for zone progression and the Memorandum of Understanding for the Campaign has now been signed by all three countries. Three consultancies have been carried out and this includes a recent consultancy on surveillance standards for the MTM zones by Dr Peter Black an experienced epidemiologist from the Office of the Australian Chief Veterinary Officer. A consultancy on Import Risk Assessment is planned by Biosecurity Australia. The Third Meeting of the Tri-state Commission will be held in Perlis State, Malaysia in January 2004.
- The three zoning working groups will need ongoing support and the RCU has negotiated support from OIE Tokyo, JICA and the EU projects in Lao PDR and Vietnam. Member countries are enthusiastic about the approach being taken. Negotiations are underway with a number of organizations to provide the epidemiological and impact assessment skills required to progress these zoning proposals.

Progress against indicators

There has been progress against output 5.1, with agreement at the National Coordinators meeting on a process to document the current status of legislation in member countries and a questionnaire has now been sent to member countries. Outputs 5.2 and 5.4 were achieved. Progress on output 5.3 has been steady and the implementation phase can now begin now the MOU has been signed.

Problems, constraints

Seeking support for Myanmar to deliver on their responsibilities has been significant issue, however, modifications to the project design have been proposed which are technically sound and will allow the project to commence with less resources. Thailand has agreed to provide the vaccine required at no cost.

Component 6. Regional research and technology transfer

Objective: To identify research issues of importance to the SEAFMD program and to facilitate participation of appropriate national and international research organisations in research and innovation through the national programs

Achievements:

- The RCU has supported the research work being carried out by other organisations in the region and continues to encourage research on FMD in the region.
- A register of research on FMD in the region is being developed and has been included on the enhanced website.
- The RCU is working with a US based Thai postgraduate student to do a quantitative risk assessment of the MTM Campaign for his research project. It is likely that this student will be located at the RCU for a period during his field work during 2004. Other students from member countries are being sought for similar projects. The concept is being promoted in Universities in the region and outside. A student at UPM in Malaysia is expected to commence work on a FMD related project.
- The RCU has been a supporter of the new Australian Bio-security Cooperative Research Centre and anticipates that it will be actively involved in future research and training activities that will be of benefit to the program.
- The RCU is collaborating with agencies such as ACIAR, AAHL, ILRI, FAO and other organizations in the development of research submissions relevant to the SEAFMD objectives.

Progress against indicators

It is difficult to assess progress against the outputs because the RCU only has a facilitation role. In the past research on FMD has not been encouraged in many countries because of the political nature of the disease. This is now changing and the RCU is using this opportunity to build on this. The increase in research activity indicates some success.

Problems, constraints

The RCU is not a research provider and therefore has to work by encouraging and supporting potential researchers and research funders to do work relevant to SEAFMD.

Component 7: Livestock sector development including private sector integration

Objective: To facilitate developments in the livestock sector that support disease control and optimise production, and integrate the private sector into national and regional animal health systems

Achievements:

- A Private Sector Consultative Committee (PSCC) has been appointed to advise the Sub-Commission on enhancing private sector involvement and support and the first meeting was held in Kuala Lumpur on 22 April. The main outcomes were revision to the Private Sector Plan and a work schedule for the PSCC. The plan is now with member countries for their endorsement and that is expected by December. A working group with the help of a consultant is preparing proposals for the PSCC to help in progressing some key aspects of the plan.
- Sub-Commission meetings will continue to have a section on enhancing private sector involvement in FMD control and at the March meeting members of Lao's private sector will be invited to attend the meeting.
- A register of stakeholders for the SEAFMD Campaign has been assembled and this includes private sector stakeholders.
- A proposal for the Private Sector to assist by funding submission of samples to the RRL and WRL is near finalization.

Progress against indicators

Progress against Outputs 7.1 to 7.4 is on target.

Problems, constraints

Integration of the private sector is a long term process and will require concerted and steady work to overcome strongly entrenched behaviours among private and public sector stakeholders.

Component 8: Monitoring and evaluation

Objective: To establish an internal and external review audit process to monitor and evaluate achievement of defined program outputs.

Achievements:

- The RCU has submitted the following reports as required by OIE and AusAID
 - OIE requires monthly financial reports, annual reports to the Sub-Commission on FMD in Southeast Asia (March), the General Session in May and the Scientific Commission in November. Adhoc reporting is required for mission requests, mission reports and mission expenses. These reporting requirements have been met.
 - AusAID requires an inception report and 6 monthly and annual reports. The inception report, the first, second, third and the fourth 6 monthly reports were submitted with the endorsement of OIE Central Bureau within one month of the due date.
- The OIE Sub-Commission noted a high level of implementation of the SEAFMD work plan for 2002/03.
- The work plan for 2003/04 was endorsed by the 9th OIE Sub-Commission and has been reviewed each quarter.
- A Mid term review was conducted in March/April 2003 and the RCU provided support to the review. The outcome was very positive and reported a high level of achievement against project objectives and that in several areas expectations were exceeded. The transition to ASEAN responsibility was the area requiring further work.
- The OIE/ASEAN Mid Term Evaluation is scheduled for December 2003

Progress against indicators

Reports have been submitted as described above.

Problems, constraints

Supporting two reviews in the one year has been a significant load on the RCU and its staff and this has resulted in delay of some planned activities

Comment on Major Issues and Critical Gaps:

1. Need to accelerate the transition of responsibility for SEAFMD to ASEAN responsibility.

The transition to ASEAN responsibility is progressing steadily with agreement by all parties. A detailed plan was endorsed by ASEAN (ASWGL/SOM-AMAF) and OIE in May/June 2003. The proposal involves ASEAN taking management responsibility with OIE providing a technical support role. The RCU will remain and ASEAN will take responsibility for staffing and resources. Careful analysis has shown that even with tight adherence to the timetable it will take some time to negotiate the establishment of a trust fund under ASEAN, reach agreement on Phase III, to negotiate interim funding options and to recruit a Regional Coordinator who is an ASEAN National. In regard to the latter, ASEAN have indicated that they will be unable to progress recruitment until funding is assured. ASEAN have asked Dr Ronello Abila, Chair of the ASWGL and Thailand to progress the issue. After analysis of the current budget it is considered possible to fund the recruitment and appointment of the new Regional Coordinator for a period of training and mentoring commencing from early 2004 until the end of 2004. Additional funding will be necessary to ensure continuation until the commencement of Phase III.

It is becoming clear that the sustainability of the project will be compromised unless these matters are addressed and this includes additional donor funding to ensure that the transition is managed successfully. This is also the view of the AusAID review team.

The RCU has prepared the papers necessary to progress the proposal to agreement by OIE and ASEAN. It has also offered to assist Dr Abila in his work in preparing a detailed plan for the transition as required by ASEAN. To assist this process Dr Abila has been invited to join the OIE/ASEAN Mid Term Evaluation Team in December 2003.

Once AusAID has agreed to provide additional funding the RCU will contact ASEAN with an offer to fund the appointment of the Regional Coordinator from early 2004.

These issues need to be considered urgently by the Mid Term Evaluation Team and also need to be discussed by OIE, ASEAN, AusAID and other potential supporters of the SEAFMD Campaign

2. Support for the Regional Coordinator

The SEAFMD Campaign is an ambitious project and is being implemented with limited core staff. Efforts have been made to increase the staffing by the use of affordable and hopefully sustainable initiatives such as the regional secondment program and the use of international volunteers and international secondments. The new Regional Coordinator will need strong support to carry out his/her duties if the current rate of progress is to be maintained. In order to perform the required high level strategic role there will need to be someone with initiative and good written English language skills who can work independently and conduct core business of the RCU with limited direction from the Regional Coordinator. This person should preferably be an ASEAN national who can deputise for the Regional Coordinator including carrying out missions within the region.

This could be achieved by recruiting an additional person from the budget of the SEAFMD Campaign or by requesting the DLD, Thailand to provide such a person of such calibre as the seconded Assistant Regional Coordinator.

3. Additional Support for the Regional Reference Laboratory (RRL)

A functional RRL is critical to the long term success of the campaign. Construction of the RRL has been completed and it is operating using submissions from Thailand. It is likely to open for Regional submissions in 2005, once training of staff is completed and bio-containment and quality control procedures have been documented, implemented and validated. Progress has been slow and this has resulted from limited resources and less than expected international support.

The DLD is considering the establishment of an international Advisory Committee for the RRL and this could be a Committee of the OIE Sub-Commission or its ASEAN equivalent. Draft Terms of Reference are under consideration by the DLD. This initiative could be endorsed by the MTE.

The RRL will need additional resources and skills to achieve its long term potential and some possibilities for additional support include:

- Increased staffing by the DLD Thailand
- Assist the establishment of a strong link between the Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL) by supporting the application for funding for an AusAID ASEAN Regional Project. This application is being considered at present and needs strong endorsement by ASEAN member countries and a strong endorsement by the MTE will be of advantage.
- Encourage regional support for the RRL to make it truly regional. Options include allocation of funding for the Regional Program (member country and donors) and secondment/appointment of staff from member countries. The Pan Aftosa Laboratory in Rio de Janeiro is a useful example.
- Encourage other countries and international donors to consider secondment of staff to the RRL and to fund projects on research and diagnosis. The RRL will be a very useful location for FMD free countries to do their research on FMD.

4. Targeting support for countries with extremely limited resources

It is clear that the Campaign will not be successful unless capacity and resources are in place for countries such as Myanmar, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam. Getting adequate resources to these countries is a

major problem and in some cases there are also political obstacles to overcome. These countries are major sources of disease to the rest of the region. The progressive zoning approach is an attempt to target limited resources to where the needs and impacts will be greatest. The OIE/FAO GF-TADS process is one avenue to assisting in this process. The MTE needs to address this issue and develop strategies to target governments and the international community to get the support required.

5. Alignment of Support for Operational Projects

Funding for the SEAFMD Campaign only allows for us to perform coordination and harmonisation functions. Operational activities are the responsibility of member countries and international organizations and donors. The RCU has been encouraging all parties to maximize their commitment and resourcing to achieve a coordinated vision for FMD control in the region. There has been some progress with this, however there is a need for all agencies and donors to maximise their commitment and investment and particularly in the poorer countries.

6. Provision for additional expertise

Like all small organizations the RCU will from time to time need access to particular skills or expertise. It is important that an allocation is made to fund regional or international consultants for particular aspects of the work program. Wherever possible consultants should be sourced from within the region as this ensures that skills and knowledge is held within the region. When this is not possible international consultants should be sourced. Whenever possible international skills should be sourced from supporting agencies and this reduces the cost to the program.

The current progress could not have been made without these options being available.

7. Engagement of neighbouring countries

Southeast Asia has long boundaries with PR China, India and Bangladesh and engaging them is an important aspect of protecting the region from new strains of FMD. South Asian countries are considering a regional coordination function similar to the SEAFMD Campaign and this should be encouraged.

PR China has expressed an interest in a closer association with the SEAFMD Campaign and the presence of Mr Liu Zaixin on the Mid Term Evaluation Team should facilitate active discussion on how this can be achieved. The participation of PR China in the ASEAN plus Three forum should facilitate this close relationship.

PR China can also play a very important role in providing technical and financial support its neighbouring countries including Lao PDR and Myanmar and already PR China is supporting training and laboratory development in these countries.

SEAFMD Regional Coordination Unit

OIE, Bangkok

23/11/03

Appendix 3d. - Report on Monthly Expenditure in USD			
Month	Income (USD)	Expenses in USD	Balance
Nov-01	218,397.00	20,000.00	198,397.00
Dec-01		-	198,397.00
Jan-02		93.29	198,303.71
Feb-02		39,190.06	159,113.65
Mar-02		20,023.94	139,089.71
Apr-02		14,197.20	124,892.51
May-02		27,028.35	97,864.16
Jun-02		7,005.90	90,858.26
Jul-02		27,038.71	63,819.55
Aug-02		27,029.75	36,789.80
Sep-02		27,030.19	9,759.61
Oct-02	382,120.00	19,659.00	372,220.61
Nov-02		31,044.82	341,175.79
Dec-02		7,007.60	334,168.19
Jan-03		37,044.87	297,123.32
Feb-03		27,032.90	270,090.42
Mar-03		27,008.70	243,081.72
Apr-03		46,763.00	196,318.72
May-03		37,047.08	159,271.64
Jun-03		48,940.42	110,331.22
Jul-03		49,046.00	61,285.22
Aug-03	275,875.00	7,000.00	330,160.22
Sep-03		10,084.00	320,076.22
Oct-03		7,000.00	313,076.22
Nov-03		37,000.00	276,076.22
Dec-03		27,857.00	248,219.22
Jan-04		27,857.00	220,362.22
Feb-04		27,857.00	192,505.22
Mar-04		27,857.00	164,648.22
Apr-04		27,857.00	136,791.22
May-04		27,857.00	108,934.22
Jun-04		27,857.00	81,077.22
Jul-04	110,000.00	27,857.00	163,220.22
Aug-04		27,857.00	135,363.22
Sep-04		27,857.00	107,506.22
Oct-04		27,857.00	79,649.22
Nov-04		27,857.00	51,792.22

Note:

1. Balance available for recruitment of ASEAN Regional Coordinator from 01/03/2004 is USD 51,792
2. Total funds allocated for 2001-2004 is USD 990,000
3. Total expenditure at end of November 2003 is USD 631,781 (64%).
22-Dec-03

APPENDIX 4 - Itinerary and summary of discussions during mission

The Review Team made visits to the Philippines, Cambodia and Thailand from 29 November to 12 December 2003. Prior to these visits consultations were carried out by some team members and these are listed below.

Drs Murray and Roger held meetings to consult with the Director General of OIE, Senior Staff of OIE and a range of member country delegates and other key stakeholders during the OIE Regional Commission Meeting in New Caledonia (Consultations 1 and 2).

Dr Gardner Murray met with the Director General, Australian Agency for International Development, Dr Francois Roger consulted with Dr Philippe Vialette, of DEV, European Union, Brussels, Dr Shiro Yoshimura met with the Director, Animal Health and Animal Products Safety Division, and Dr Liu Zaixin met with staff from the Bureau of Animal Husbandry and Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Beijing.

The itinerary and work program is summarised below.

29 November 2003

Drs Abila, Roger and Yoshimura arrived in Manila and Mr Ian Kershaw from AusAID, Canberra also joined the team as an observer at this time. Dr Murray and Dr Edwards met with Dr Bui Quang Anh, Director of Animal Health.

30 November 2003

Drs Abila, Roger and Yoshimura were taken on a field trip to Batangas Port and the Manila domestic airport to examine quarantine procedures and to discuss other issues relevant to FMD control in the Philippines.

- Dr Laarni Cabantac, National FMD Coordinator and Head of NFMDTF
- Dr Sarah I Jaime, Veterinary Officer, NFMDTF
- Mr Domingo Caro III, Communications officer with the FMD Task Force
- Dr. Ben Bagui, Veterinary Quarantine Service, Officer-In-Charge
- Dr. Nehemias Bungo, International Port Supervisor
- Dr. Noel Guzman, Domestic Port Supervisor

Drs Murray and Edwards arrived late in the day and the team held a short briefing meeting in the evening at the Sulo Hotel, Quezon City.

1 December 2003

The MTE Team had a breakfast meeting with Dr Jose Molina, Director, Bureau of Animal Industry before a detailed briefing by the National FMD Task Force. This was followed by a meeting with the Under Secretary Dr Cesar M. Drilon Jr., Undersecretary for Fisheries and Livestock at the Ministry of Agriculture. In the afternoon team members participated in a workshop on FMD and the SEAFMD Campaign with approximately 30 stakeholders from government, universities and the private sector. Following presentations on Progress with FMD in the Philippines (Cabantac), the MTE (Murray), progress with SEAFMD (Edwards) and transition to ASEAN (Abila) there was a period of discussion and feedback. Others involved were Dr Laarni Z. Cabantac, Head of the NFMDTF and National FMD Coordinator; Dr Sarah I Jayme, Veterinary Officer, NFMDTF; Dr Blesida Verin, Head of the national FMD laboratory; Mr Domingo Caro III and Ms Joy Masongsong. Attendees at the workshop included Dean Teodulo M. Topao, Dr Greg Hood (ILRI), Dr Eijalin Z. Bautista (Bayer), Hilda M. Milra, Dr Romeo Mandili, Gilbert G. Aquino, Abelardo B. Agulfo, Tomas M Acorda (Merial), Angel Antonio B. Mateo (BAI), Cezar F. Poncarpii (Intervet), Dr Robert H. Lo (PVMA), Ms Erika Geronimo (AusAID), O. Ongrotto (NMIC-C,O) and A.C.Cruz (FAO). Other persons consulted that evening included Dr Victor Atienza (Deputy Director BAI), Dr Douglas Gray (ILRI) and Mr Alistair McKenzie (AusAID)

2 December 2003

The team met with senior economists at the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to discuss funding issues and in particular a proposal for the ADB (with support from the Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction) to fund a project involving the control of FMD and CSF in the Mekong Basin. Persons consulted included Mr Tetsuro

Miyazato Senior Water Resources Specialist; Mr Bobur Alimov, Economist and Dr Akmal Siddiq, Senior Project Economist.

Before flying to Bangkok the MTE Team held a meeting to review progress, to plan for the workshop in Bangkok, to provide background information for team members and to discuss and analyse key issues.

Dr Liu Zaixin, Dr Jean Boyazoglu, OIE Paris and Dr Teruhide Fujita OIE Tokyo joined the team in Bangkok and received additional briefing before the meeting.

3 December 2003

A one day workshop was held at the Asia Hotel in Bangkok and attendees included senior staff from the Department of Livestock Development (DLD) and representatives from the OIE, the RCU, FAO, JICA and the Private Sector. After presentations by Drs Murray, Edwards and Abila groups were established to make suggestions on three main topics and these were technical and scientific, institutional and transitional, and sustainability issues. Delegates were also asked to contribute to the development of a donor map. Persons present were Dr Chaweewan Leowijuk, Deputy Director General and Vice President of the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD in Southeast Asia; Dr Laddawalya Ratananakorn, DLD; Dr Prasit Chaitaweesub, Head of Disease Control Division DLD; Dr Tippawon, Veterinary Officer, Epidemiology Division, DLD; Dr Wilai Linchongsubangkorn, Head of the Regional Reference Laboratory, Pak Chong; Dr Sumeth Sapchukun, Director Intervet Thailand and member of SEAFMD PSCC; Dr Hans Wagner, Senior Regional Animal Health and Production Officer, FAO, Bangkok; Dr Subhash Morzaria, Senior Animal Health and Production Officer, FAO, Bangkok; Dr Carolyn Benigno, Animal Health Officer, FAO, Bangkok; Dr Masao Sasaki, Senior Adviser, JICA, Bangkok; Dr Narathip Mounsang, Assistant Regional Coordinator, RCU and Mr Tom Chesson, Communications Officer, RCU.

4 December 2003

A meeting was held at DLD with Dr Chaweewan Leowijuk and senior staff involved in FMD. Following presentations on the FMD situation in Thailand and plans for establishment of a free zone for FMD in Region 2, there was discussion on future directions for the SEAFMD from the lead country perspective. Progress with the RRI was a topic of particular interest. Delegates met with the Director General Dr Yukol Limlamthong over lunch. Other persons involved were Dr Laddawalya Ratananakorn; Dr Prasit Chaitaweesub, Head Division of Disease Control; Dr Watcharapol Chaiyaputta and Dr Tippawon Teekyawat.

Before flying to Cambodia the MTE Team held a final meeting with the Dr Liu Zaixin and the OIE observers Dr Jean Boyazoglu and Dr Teruhide Fujita to discuss matters arising from the workshop including details of the shared responsibility between OIE and ASEAN, transitional arrangements and the future role of PR China.

5 December 2003

The MTE team met with senior staff of the National Animal Health and Production Investigation Centre (NAHPIC) for an inspection of the laboratory and a briefing on animal health and FMD control in Cambodia. Persons consulted were Dr Sorn Sam, Chief of NAHPIC; Dr Keo Samrang, Vice Chief, NAHPIC; Dr Holl Davunn, Vice Chief and Head of Epidemiology, NAHPIC; and Dr Nap Sokhim, NAHPIC.

Dr Tum Sotheara, NAHPIC; Dr Elliot Potter, Consultant to the World Bank and EU projects; Dr Murray McLean, Consultant; and Dr Stephanie Desvaux, French Volunteer to the DAHP.

6 December 2003

The MTE team went to the cattle export feedlot at Kampong Som and the associated port near Sihanoukville. The team also took the opportunity to consult with Dr Sen Sovann in his roles as Deputy Director, DAHP and Vice President of the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD in Southeast Asia. Others present were Dr Nap Sokhim, NAHPIC; Mr Yusuf Dayan, Manager, Export Feedlot in Kampong Som and the quarantine staff located at the feedlot.

7 December 2003

Drs Abila, Roger, Yoshimura and Edwards traveled to Bangkok. Dr Murray and Mr Kershaw left the team at this time.

8 December 2003

Report writing

MTE team meeting at DLD

9 December 2003

Report writing

MTE team meeting at DLD

10 December 2003

Report writing

MTE team meeting at DLD

11 December 2003

Report writing

Consultation with Dr Koichi Namba and Dr Masao Sasaki (JICA, Bangkok) on vaccine issues

Final MTE team meeting at DLD

12 December 2003

Drs Abila, Roger and Yoshimura departed.

APPENDIX 5 - Progressive Zoning Approach

A Long-term Strategic Approach to FMD Control in Southeast Asia

Purpose:

To advise the Mid Term Evaluation for the OIE Southeast Asia Foot and Mouth Disease (SEAFMD) Campaign on progress with the development of the progressive zoning approach as the framework for a long-term strategic approach to the control of FMD in Southeast Asia.

Background:

The Southeast Asia Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign (SEAFMD) was formed as a result of an ASEAN decision for member countries to control FMD through co-ordinated action by eight countries. These are Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam.

Indonesia is a free zone for FMD and is faced with the challenge of maintaining this status. Infection in neighbouring countries is a threat to this status. The Philippines has made good progress with their plans to eradicate FMD and now has Mindanao and the Palawan-Masbate-Visaya Islands as free zones to OIE standards. Malaysia is planning to confirm the status of East Malaysia as a free zone and is planning to submit a case to OIE by February 2004. A review in 1999, recommended that establishment of control zones was an effective way to progressively control and eradicate the disease in mainland SE Asia and that countries would have to work together to achieve lasting benefits from FMD control. The Malaysia-Thailand-Myanmar Peninsular Campaign for FMD Freedom has been established to put this into practice and on 6 November 2003, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed by the three countries. This is a programme to progressively establish a free zone on the MTM Peninsular and will take a minimum of five years.

Progress with establishment of the progressive zoning approach

FMD is endemic in the remainder of Southeast Asia and there are varying levels of control and this depends heavily on the capacity of the countries to implement effective animal health programs. Some countries are very poor and require external support to be successful in improving control of FMD. All countries in this area have one or more neighbouring countries and there are significant movements of animals between them. This is the major reason for the spread of disease. There is also reintroduction of the disease from countries to the north and the west. For these reasons progress in mainland Southeast Asia is likely to be slow.

There is evidence from many parts of the world that FMD can be controlled and eradicated provided that it is possible to implement a package of control measures including effective quarantine and movement control, surveillance, emergency control, measures to eradicate outbreaks and where necessary vaccination. Public awareness and industry support are also important.

Progressive zoning has been widely used as a means of eradicating diseases in many parts of the world. It recognises that there are several phases in any campaign and these usually include a control phase to get the prevalence down to where an eradication objective would be feasible. The disease control measures applied in these phases will be different. Progressive zoning also recognises that a stepwise approach will most likely bring success and that in many cases it will be necessary to concentrate resources in the zones where there is the greatest chance of success and then to build on the successes. Within the MTM area, "zones" of different status will be established to assist with the phased process of control and eradication of FMD.

Livestock are very important in most parts of Southeast Asia and many of the countries have a comparative advantage in the production of livestock and there is significant untapped export potential for livestock and livestock products. FMD is a major obstacle to exports and is also a costly imposition on internal movements. FMD also has significant impacts on the health and production of susceptible animals and this includes reduced draught power in several of these countries. The benefits of a more targeted cost effective

approach to FMD control are likely to be substantial. It is these benefits that should provide the economic drivers and incentives required to encourage active participation by all stakeholders.

It is considered that little further progress will be made in the region without having a long-term strategic vision. It is thought that the time frame required will be in the order of 10-20 years. This is consistent with the rate of progress for other major disease control programs in other parts of the world.

This paper is the result of discussions with many people on future approaches to FMD control and eradication in the region. These discussions have led to the development of a set of principles to guide any future control or eradication activity in the region and these include:

- Strong co-operation and support between neighbouring countries is required
- Zoning/regionalisation should be progressive and initially zones/regions should be small and established where they will be of greatest strategic benefit.
- Zone with the flow whenever possible. Zoning should, wherever possible, be established at the source of animal movements and/or the source of the disease.
- Use geographical barriers to advantage whenever possible. This includes oceans, rivers, lakes and mountains.
- Zoning should be planned to maximise the facilitation of trade and movement of animals and minimise disruption of traditional movement patterns.
- Build on existing plans and priorities for the establishment of zones whenever possible.
- The method used to control FMD within a zone should be based on the status of the zone and should use the most cost-effective measures appropriate to that zone. For example in some cases vaccination may be required, in others a high level of surveillance and eradication of outbreaks may be the strategy that is required
- Establish agreed minimum standards for control of FMD within the zone
- The type of zones used will depend on the status of the zone and the phase of control. For the MTM zones these include Infected zones (IN), Control Zones (CZ), Eradication Zones (EZ) and Free Zones (with or without vaccination). Buffer zones (BZ) may also be needed in areas of strategic importance eg. Bordering high risk or uncontrolled areas

Using these principles, some possible locations for the establishment of additional zones have been identified for further discussion. These are listed below and marked on Figure 1.

- Luzon Island (Complete eradication activity)
- East Malaysia (seek OIE FZ status for Sabah and Sarawak)
- The MTM Peninsular Campaign for FMD Freedom
- Lower Mekong (Vietnam, Cambodia with Lao PDR, Thailand and Malaysia having a medium term interest)
- Region 2 of Thailand
- Upper Mekong (Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and PR China)
- Red River basin and border with PR China (Vietnam and PR China)
- Rhakine and Sagaing areas of Myanmar

If successful these zones could be expanded and eventually would coalesce as progress was made.

It is recognised that some of the countries involved do not at present have the capacity or the resources to effectively establish and maintain these zones. If these zones are strategically placed to bring long term

benefit to the whole region there needs to be a whole of region approach to building capacity and finding the resources required.

It is considered that a long term strategic plan will be of benefit to the region because it is more likely to be successful and is more likely to attract the support of decision makers and potential funders. It can also give a focus to the existing funding provided within the region by a range of organisations that are funding various aspects of disease control. There is already some progress in this regard. It will need high level political support and co-operation with PR China, India and Bangladesh will be necessary.

The MTM Peninsular Campaign for FMD Freedom is being developed as a model for other zoning proposals and already there is an MOU, a project description and logical framework, minimum standards for FMD control, definitions of zone status, criteria for zone progression and a surveillance strategy. These materials are already being used and modified to suit the other zoning proposals.

At their meeting in August 2002, National FMD Co-ordinators discussed these issues at length, gave in-principle support and agreed that the paper should be refined for wider discussion with stakeholders and at regional meetings. During the last 12 months it has been presented and discussed with member countries and several international conferences and various regional meetings including the Second Workshop on Animal Movement Management in the Mekong Basin.

At this meeting it was identified that zoning and animal movement management were closely linked. The main outcomes of the workshop were to identify three locations for establishment of the pilot project(s) on animal movement management/zoning and to commission a working group to begin work for each location.

During the visit to Myanmar by the President of the Sub-Commission in July 2002, discussions were held with the Director General and senior staff of the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department on the best long-term prospects for control of FMD in Myanmar and it was agreed that a workshop would be organised to commence the process.

The 9th Meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission endorsed the concept of the progressive zoning approach and agreed to the formation of working groups to progress planning for the potential zones. The process is to begin detailed discussions with member countries and relevant stakeholders to define the zones and the requirements for their establishment. This is the first step in a process to objectively assess the feasibility of zoning proposals and is necessary before any detailed feasibility study could be launched. It is proposed that the vehicle for doing this be the working groups established at the AMM workshop and for Myanmar to establish a separate working group. Leadership of the working groups would come from the member countries and the RCU in conjunction with other supporters would help with meeting costs and provide technical advice. Funding for four meetings over two years for each working group is assured and the funds are coming from a range of sources including AusAID, OIE Japan Trust Fund and the EU projects in Lao PDR and Vietnam. JICA and FAO are making in kind contributions. Each proposed zone will require resources and access to people with the skills to conduct the detailed epidemiological and economic studies required to complete the feasibility process.

There have now been one meeting of the Lower Mekong Working Group, two meetings of the Upper Mekong Working Group and an expert mission (cooperation between, the EU SVSV project, New Zealand and the SEAFMD Campaign) to Vietnam to provide advice on the feasibility of the Red River Delta Disease Free Zoning proposal. A workshop on further zoning for Myanmar is planned for 5-6 January 2004.

The progressive zoning approach is already having an impact as member countries and international agencies see the logic of this approach. Some examples of the alignment of activities are:

- Regional representatives of the OIE (Tokyo), EU (Lao and Vietnam), AusAID, New Zealand, FAO and JICA are providing cash or in kind support and providing expertise to conduct the workshops or expert missions
- Agencies such as JICA, EU, FAO and IAEA are beginning to align their existing projects to priorities for this approach
- Member countries and supporting agencies are working toward providing the expertise and funds to initiate some of the feasibility studies. Considerable additional assistance is required

- International agencies are consulting with the RCU on the progressive zoning approach when preparing future livestock and animal health projects. These include projects being planned for the AusAID SPSCBP and a major submission to ADB.
- One of three major recommendations from the regional consultations on the Global Framework on Trans-boundary Diseases (GF-TADS) is to accelerate the progressive zoning approach to the control of FMD in Southeast Asia.

Recommendations:

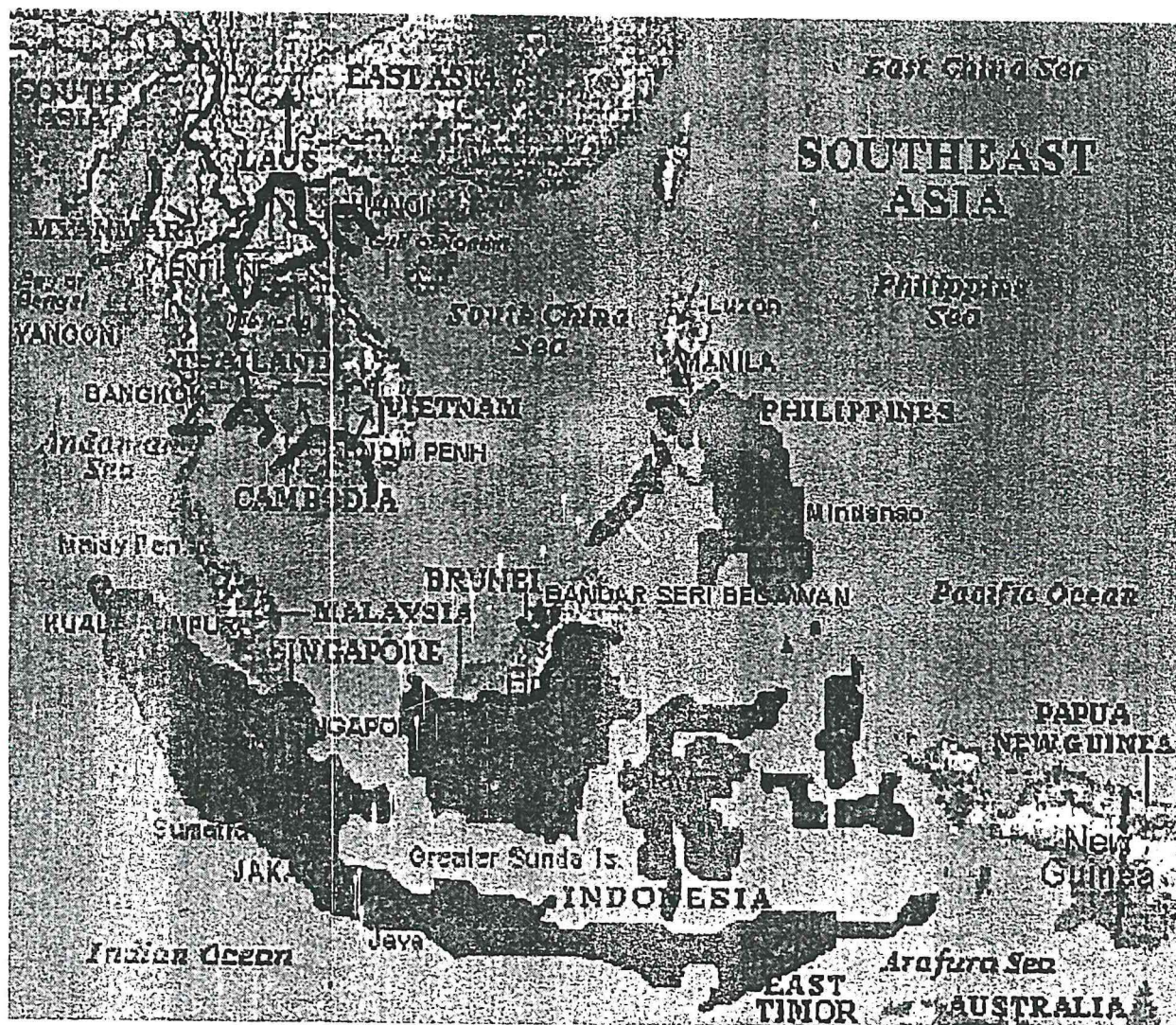
It is recommended that the Mid Term Evaluation Team:

6. NOTE progress with the development of a long-term strategic approach to FMD control in Southeast Asia using a progressive zoning approach and;
7. ENDORSE the progressive zoning approach as the basis of a long term strategic approach to FMD in Southeast Asia.
8. ENDORSE the principles for selecting potential zones for FMD control in mainland Southeast Asia
9. ADVISE on ways to attract funds to enable the working groups to undertake the technical and economic feasibility studies required.
10. AGREE that maintaining existing FMD free zones is a very high priority and that additional resources should be found to assist Indonesia in maintaining its FZ status

SEAFMD Regional Co-ordination Unit
OIE, Bangkok, 23/11/03

Figure1. A long term strategic approach to FMD control

Figure 1. A long term strategic approach to FMD control



APPENDIX 6 - Summary of Activities Relevant to Animal Health and the SEAFMD Campaign

Organisations(s)	Activity/Project	SEAFMD Component(s)								Total (USD)	FMD (USD)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
OIE/AusAID	Regional Coordination	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	330,000	330,000
Member Countries											
Cambodia	Animal Disease Control	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	2,500,000	120,000
Indonesia	Animal Disease Control	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Lao PDR	Animal Disease Control	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	50,000	6,000
Malaysia	Animal Disease Control	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	800,000	
Myanmar	Animal Disease Control	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Philippines	Animal Disease Control	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	3,000,000	
Thailand	Animal Disease Control	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
FMD budget	Vaccination (120 mbaht)				x	x					
	Movement Control (30 mbaht)					x					750,000
	Surveillance (3 mbaht)				x					150,000	
RCU (Salaries and in-kind)	Regional										
RRL					x						
Vietnam	Animal Disease Control	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		100,000
ACIAR											
Lao PDR	CSF/FMD Control (AAHL)				x		x			125,000	140,000
Cambodia	Under development				x		x				
Australia (including AFFA)											
President (AFFA)	Missions to participate in activities	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Surveillance consultancy (AFFA)	Mission to MTM					x					
IRA consultancy (AFFA)	Mission to MTM				x	x					
Indonesia (PA, ER, Surveillance)	PA, ER, Surveillance			x		x					
WA/SEAFMD/APEC/AusAID	One month training program in PR		x		x	x					
Asian Development Bank											
Mekong Basin Project	Project proposal under development	x	x		x	x	x				
AusAID											
SEAFMD	See Regional (above)									750,000	
Philippines Task Force	National FMD control program		x	x	x	x	x	x			
SPSCBP	Under development (training and pilot)		x		x	x		x			
ASEAN Regional Project	Support for AAHL at RRL	x	x		x		x				
WA/SEAFMD/APEC/AusAID	One month training program in PR		x		x	x					
AAHL											
Assistance to RRL	Training, biocontainment, quality				x						
Lao Project	Control of CSF and FMD (ACIAR)				x		x				
FMD kit production (IAEA)	FMD diagnostic kits for distribution by				x						
Australian Biosecurity CRC	Research into new surveillance				x		x				
Australian Volunteers	RCU Communications Officer			x							
DFID/World Bank - Cambodia	Capacity building for AH		x								
European Union											
Lao PDR	Strengthening livestock development	x	x	x	x	x	x			1,000,000	35,000
Vietnam	SVSV project	x	x	x	x	x	x				
Cambodia (Under development)	Capacity building for Animal Health	x	x	x	x	x	x				

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Organisations(s)	Activity/Project	SEAFMD Component(s)								Total (USD)	FMD (USD)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
FAO											
Diagnosis and epidemiology (FMD including RRL)	TCP Strengthening uses Border Animal and Surveillance, Countries included China, Vietnam, Lao PDR & Thailand	x			x					300,000	100,000
Epi study in UM	Includes PR China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand & Vietnam	x			x	x	x	x		20,000	20,000
PA study in LM	Includes Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand & Vietnam	x		x	x		x			20,000	20,000
Livestock identification (?)	Includes APHCA countries, TCP project max of	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	400,000	
Economic assessment	Animal Health Economics & the Village level includes Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand & Vietnam	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	20,000	20,000
IAEA											
Fellowships/travel grants	Evaluation of FMD NS protein ELISA Kit				x					5,000	5,000
Prep and distn of kits (AAHL/RRL)	FMD diagnostic kits for distribution by	x			x						
JICA											
Regional project (BKK) Vietnam (Hanoi)	Strengthening disease control in	x	x	x	x	x					
OIE/Japan Trust Fund	Support for regional animal health	x			x	x				500,000	40,000
New Zealand											
Vietnam - current	Participate in expert mission					x					
Vietnam - future	Under consideration				x	x	x				
OIE											
SEAFMD Campaign (AusAID) Management/support for SEAFMD	See regional (above) Management, expertise, in-kind	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
PR China											
Lao PDR	Labs and training		x		x						
Myanmar	Labs and training		x		x						
Private Sector											
PSCC	In kind contribution by members							x			
Vaccine suppliers	Sample submission							x			
Vaccine suppliers	Support/sponsorship for							x			
United States											
Assistance to CSU						x	x				
Universities											
Chiang Mai Uni	Research on FMD in northern Thailand				x	x	x				
Colorado State Uni (USA)	Postgraduate student in MTM					x	x				
Kasetsart Uni	Research on FMD in Thailand										
Murdoch University (Perth)	Epidemiological research and training										
Reading University (UK)	Involvement in EU project in Vietnam					x					

APPENDIX 6 - Summary of Activities Relevant to Animal Health and the SEAFMD Campaign

Organisations(s)	Activity/Project	SEAFMD Component(s)								Total (USD)	FMD (USD)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
UPM (Malaysia)	Postgraduate students from Malaysia										
World Bank/DFID Cambodia	Capacity building for AH		x		x			x			
TOTAL		24	25	21	44	35	28	20	13	6,820,000	4,836,000

APPENDIX 7 - List of Abbreviations

AAHL	: Australian Animal Health Laboratory
AAHTF	: ASEAN Animal Health Trust Fund
AFTA	: Asian Free Trade Agreement
APHCA	: Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia
ASEAN	: Association for South-eastern Asia Nations
ASEAN+3	: Regional forum with ASEAN and PR China, Japan and Korea
ARC	: ASEAN Regional Coordinator
ASWGL	: ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock
AusAID	: Australian Agency for International Development
BAI	: Bureau of Animal Industries, Philippines
DAH	: Department of Animal Health, Vietnam
DAHP	: Department of Animal Health and Production, Cambodia
DLD	: Department of Livestock Development, Thailand
EU	: European Union
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organisation
FMD	: Foot and Mouth Disease
IAEA	: International Atomic Energy Agency
IFAD	: International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILRI	: International Livestock Research Institute
MTM	: Malaysia-Thailand-Myanmar Peninsular Campaign for FMD
NFMDTF	: National FMD Task Force, Philippines
OIE	: Office International des Epizooties
PSCC	: Private Sector Consultative Committee
RCU	: Regional Coordination Unit
RRL	: Regional Reference Laboratory
SEAFMD	: Southeast Asia Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign
SOM-AMAF	: Senior Officials Meeting – ASEAN Ministries of Agriculture and Forestry
SVSV	: Strengthening Veterinary Services in Vietnam
TCP	: Technical Cooperation Project
TORs	: Terms of Reference
VSF	: Veterinaire sans Frontiere
WRL	: World Reference Laboratory, Pirbright

