



The World Animal Health and Welfare Fund



“Stop Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses Initiative
(STANDZ)”

AusAID Agreement Number 59667

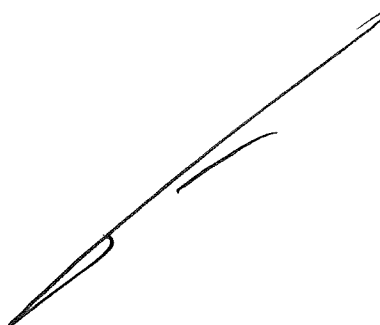
Second Annual Initiative Report
(January to December 2012)
&
Initiative Implementation Schedule
(January to December 2013)

(OIE ref. AD/JM/2013/1162)

January 2012

Certification

I hereby certify that this report has been completed in accordance with relevant guidelines and tasking from AusAID.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of fluid, connected strokes that form a cursive script.

Dr Bernard Vallat
Director General
World Organisation for Animal Health
January 2013

PROGRAMME TITLE	: AUSAID STOP TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES AND ZOOSES (STANDZ) INITIATIVE
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CLOSING DATE	: 30 June 2016
GRANT AGREEMENT	: AUSAID AGREEMENT NUMBER 59667
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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CMLV	Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR, and Vietnam
CO	Contributing Outcome
EID	Emerging Infectious Disease
EPT	Emerging Pandemic Threats programme, USAID funded
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAVA	Federation of Asian Veterinary Associations
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
HPED	Highly Pathogenic and Emerging and Re-emerging Diseases programme, EU funded
HQ	Headquarters
IDENTIFY	Project on strengthening laboratory networks and diagnostic capacities within EPT
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
OH	One Health
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PSVS	OIE/AusAID Programme for Strengthening Veterinary Services to Combat Avian Influenza and other Transboundary Diseases in South-East Asia
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
SEACFMD	South East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign
SGA	Small Grant Agreement
SGF	Small Grants Facility
SRR-SEA	OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia
STANDZ	Stop Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses Initiative
STRIVES	Strengthening Initiative for Veterinary Services
TAD	Transboundary Animal Disease
TOR	Terms of Reference
VSB	Veterinary Statutory Body
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization

Following a review of the STANDZ design, a Monitoring and Evaluation Framework was developed in April 2012. The framework allows OIE SRR-SEA team members to make contributions to data collection and reporting, while M&E activities that require methodological expertise would be implemented by an M&E Specialist. As SRR-SEA did not succeed yet in recruiting a suitable M&E Specialist in the region, outcome level reporting for the year 2012 is largely based on anecdotal evidence and professional judgment reporting. Nevertheless, a strong effort has been made to address questions of outcomes in the current report, rather than focusing on activity or output reporting.

The STANDZ Initiative is now fully operational and considerable progress has been made throughout the four programme components. In Component One, research activities initiated by SRR-SEA as well as two country-driven research projects supported by the Small Grants Facility are contributing to coordination and alignment of animal health sectors at regional and country level. The SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap has been updated and guidelines for national FMD Control Plans, a SEACFMD research agenda, an assessment tool for FMD vaccination campaigns and a draft regional rabies strategy have been developed. SRR-SEA has been promoting the OIE recommendations on the “Day 1 competencies” of graduating veterinarians and initiated a regional discussion on Veterinary Statutory Bodies.

In Component Two, SRR has been successfully promoting member country engagement in the OIE PVS Pathway and there is factual proof of countries using the OIE PVS Evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis reports as a basis for developing national strategic plans and new policies and activities of Veterinary Services. The Small Grants Facility is available to support systems strengthening work, but no requests from member countries were received in 2012; encouraging countries to do so will be a priority for 2013. One Small Grant Agreement to support bilateral cooperation in veterinary education has been signed in late December 2012. SRR-SEA is supporting the establishment of a regional working group on veterinary education and veterinary statutory bodies, which will be a priority area of intervention in 2013.

Component Three is focusing on providing immediate technical assistance, contributing to vaccine supply and other support to address immediate needs identified in Member Country National FMD and Rabies Disease Management Plans. Consultant inputs have been provided to three CMLV countries to support the development of national FMD plans. Three Small Grant Agreements have been completed to support strategic FMD vaccination campaigns in two CMLV countries; a draft proposal for an action in a third country was finalised in December 2012. In these activities SRR-SEA is creating synergies between the different donor programmes it is implementing, by combining inputs from STANDZ and the EU-funded HPED programme, among other donors. One country has been supported in the implementation of a rabies vaccination campaign, while proposals for rabies control programmes in two other countries are in final stages of completion.

In Component Four, SRR-SEA has been improving the programme’s financial and project management. Recruitment of a permanent, competent accountant has been unsuccessful to date and will be a primary target to be addressed in 2013; in addition, an Executive Secretary will need to be recruited to replace the previous secretary who retired recently in December 2012. As for technical staff, an additional project officer to support Component Two is required. An M&E Consultant has provided limited inputs and a longer term M&E Specialist was to be recruited to implement the M&E Framework; a potential candidate is expected to commence work in April 2013. Difficulties of recruitment and possible loss of staff are the main risks at the level of SRR-SEA management; progress of in-country activities may be delayed by limitations in national and sub-regional human resource capacity.

Introduction

The Stop Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses (STANDZ) Initiative is based on the Grant Agreement Number 59667 between the Government of Australia, represented by the Australian Agency for International Development (AusAID), and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). The STANDZ Initiative was signed on 31 May 2011, with a commencement date of 1 June 2011 and end date of 30 June 2016. The Initiative was officially launched on 12 September 2011. The total AusAID contribution for this Initiative amounts to 12,740,000 Australian Dollars (AUD); funds are channelled from AusAID through the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund managed from the OIE Headquarters in Paris (OIE HQ), which handles the overall financial management of the programme and of other programmes funded by other donors, which also benefit South-East Asia Member countries.

The objectives of the Initiative are as follows:

- (a) Support animal health regional and international coordination in South East Asia;
- (b) Strengthen the capacity of national veterinary services consistent with OIE tools and standards;
- (c) Develop, better resource and implement priority animal disease management strategies, including more intensive in-country support to the South East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease (SEACFMD) Program - Phase IV consistent with the revised SEACFMD Roadmap 2020; and
- (d) Strengthen the capacity of the OIE Sub-Regional Representation in South East Asia in priority organisational mainstreaming, monitoring and communications.

The first part of this document presents the Second Annual Initiative Report of the STANDZ Initiative covering the period January to December 2012.

The STANDZ Monitoring and Evaluation Framework was recently designed in April 2012 to provide a modest evidentiary basis for STANDZ progress reporting. Implementation of the M&E Framework heavily relied on the assumption that an M&E Specialist could be recruited quickly. However, recruitment of the M&E Specialist to implement the M&E system incurred considerable delay and a suitable candidate will start his assignment in April 2013. The present progress report has thus been prepared with assistance from the Senior M&E Consultant and as such, much of the outcome level reporting here is based on anecdotal evidence or professional judgement reporting. Nonetheless, strong efforts were made to address outcomes more directly than in previous reports to AusAID. With the recruitment of an M&E Specialist planned for April 2013, future progress reporting will include more robust evidence of outcomes.

The second part of this document presents the Implementation Schedule and Indicative Budget for the period January to December 2013.

1. Annual Initiative Report for the period June 2011 to December 2012

1.1. The Context

Programme Goal: Reduce the impact of EIDs, TADs and Zoonoses on food security, human health and livelihoods in South East Asia.

Although STANDZ is not likely to affect change at the level of the national indicators described below, these indicators do provide insights into the context in which the Programme is operating. Over time, it is useful to look at the general trends in high level indicators in order to gain perspective on the programme's progress toward its objectives.

Built on four pillars of availability, access, use and stability, food security has been identified as a major issue for South East Asia. The region is particularly vulnerable to food insecurity due to high susceptibility to physical and economic impacts, climate change, water stress, saltwater intrusion, increasing urbanisation, marginal self-sufficiency in food and reliance on imports, wide year to year fluctuation in food production, and a high incidence of rural and urban poverty (Bhalla, 1993 as cited by Baxter, 2012).

Trends for select indicators related to food security in South-East Asia are generally showing to be improving in the region. The Food Production Index for 2008-2010 as compared to the base period of 2004-2006 shows that almost all of South-East Asia showed an increasing trend for the period, except for Singapore. Although generally higher compared to the base period, Lao PDR, China, and Thailand also showed a slight drop for this indicator in 2010. In terms of rate reduction for undernourishment, Thailand (-83.3%) and Vietnam (-80.8%) have shown exceptional progress, while Cambodia, and Indonesia continue to progress towards the Millennium Development Targets (MDG) as planned. Lao PDR (-37.7%) and Philippines (-29.8%) have shown a considerable reduction, but may still need to work harder to reach the MDG as currently set, particularly for Philippines which was the only country in the region that showed an increase in number of undernourished people for 2010-2012. The Livestock Production Index also showed that all SEA countries were on a steady increase, except for Cambodia and Singapore (Table 1).

Although this may indicate that the larger part of South-East Asia is currently experiencing improvements in these areas, the challenge remains in maintaining these levels in the face of rising risks. These include escalating frequency and intensity of natural disasters, continuously rising demands for food, lack of long-term sustainability, and persistence of

poverty in these areas. With the majority of the more vulnerable proportion of the population dependent on agriculture, the reduced impact of EIDs and TADs will contribute to ensuring food security in the region.

Table 1: Select Indicators for Food Security, Southeast Asia and China

Country	Food Production Index (2004-2006 = 100) ¹			Livestock Production Index (2004-2006 = 100) ¹			% Change in number of undernourished people ²	% Change in proportion of undernourished in total pop'n ²
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010	2010-2012	2010-2012
Brunei	132.7	133.3	134.2	145.6	145.8	147.1	NA	NA
Cambodia	130.5	135.7	149.8	92.2	86.0	84.2	-37.8%	-57.1%
China	112.7	115.9	115.5	108.2	112.1	115.1	-37.6%	-46.3%
Indonesia	113.5	120.8	121.8	106.0	110.4	119.3	-48.8%	-56.8%
Lao PDR	121.6	126.5	123.4	110.7	105.0	110.5	-9.2%	-37.7%
Malaysia	116.5	116.8	116.8	121.7	126.6	136.8	NA	NA
Myanmar	126.5	127.1	127.2	137.4	138.0	141.8	NA	NA
Philippines	111.8	111.0	111.7	107.7	107.2	110.0	5.4%	-29.8%
Singapore	95.1	101.9	97.4	89.7	95.7	91.3	NA	NA
Thailand	113.6	115.9	112.3	116.6	121.9	111.1	-79.8%	-83.3%
Vietnam	112.9	114.9	117.6	123.6	137.1	136.6	-75.1%	-80.8%

¹ Source: World Bank Data [www.worldbank.org]

² Source: FAO, 2012. The State of Food Insecurity in the World [http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i3027e/i3027e00.htm]

In terms of animal diseases, there was a decline in FMD outbreaks in the region compared to 2010-2011 when there was an epizootic. There were 766 FMD outbreaks reported in the region in 2010 and 1,210 FMD outbreaks reported in 2011. One hundred fifty one (151) outbreaks were reported in 2012, which represents an 80.2% decrease from 2010 and an 87.5% decrease from 2011. In terms of avian influenza, Indonesia is still endemic while Vietnam and Cambodia experienced sporadic outbreaks. Although the trend is generally decreasing for rabies in dogs, there were still reports on increasing incidence of rabies specifically in northern part of Vietnam (Table 2).

Table 2: Dog Rabies in Member Countries, 2004-2011

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei	No reported animal rabies							
Cambodia								
Indonesia ¹			390	2076	839	620	1166	412
Lao PDR ²	64	84	86	64	102	109	72	58
Malaysia ²	No reported animal rabies since 1999							
Myanmar ²	4	8	2	6	1	5	7	6
Philippines ²	*	16.5/ 100,000	12.83/ 100,000	12.77/ 100,000	10.77/ 100,000	7.53/ 100,000	6.21/ 100,000	*
Singapore	No reported animal rabies since 1953							
Thailand ²	341	340	381	315	250	342	251	245
Vietnam ³					110	10	129	100

¹ Poster Presentation (2012) 3rd Regional Multi-Sectoral Workshop on Zoonoses Prevention and Control, Bali, Indonesia.

² Poster Presentation (2012) 1st Rabies Workshop, Chiang Mai, Thailand.

³ Nguyen Ngoc Tien (2012) DAFF Inception Workshop, Bangkok, Thailand.

1.2. Progress against Programme Purpose

Programme Purpose: Improved performance of veterinary services in South-East Asia in the prevention, control and eradication of EIDs, TADs and Zoonoses

The OIE's global PVS Pathway programme has contributed to shifting away from externally driven, short-term, emergency response type 'vertical' approaches addressing specific diseases and contributes to a more sustainable, long term, 'horizontal' systems strengthening targeting capacity and good governance of institutional systems to handle any emerging risk that may arise. The OIE's systems approach better recognises expanding contextual risks for ongoing novel disease emergence from the animal population owing to globalisation, livestock intensification, habitat destruction and climate change; acknowledging that the objective of controlling or eliminating animal diseases, including those with human pandemic potential, can only be attained, and then maintained, through the concurrent strengthening of Veterinary Services based on an unified approach.

The OIE PVS Pathway now involves the systematic evaluation of Veterinary Services with regards to international standards (PVS Evaluation) on a voluntary basis, costed plans based on integrating the PVS Evaluation findings with national priorities (PVS Gap Analysis), facilitation of resourcing and implementation based on the planning (a suite of

OIE support, in addition to country and donor inputs), definition of country Veterinary Services strategy, and a consistent mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of progress (regular PVS Pathway Follow-up missions). This Pathway, which has an approximate timeframe of 5 years, can then be repeated to create a continuous cycle of improvement employing readjusted levels of OIE support as capacity and understanding increases.

The PVS Evaluations carried out through the OIE globally look at PVS Critical Competencies required for an effective veterinary service (see Annex 4 for a list of the PVS Critical Competencies). OIE Headquarters is responsible for conducting the PVS Pathway missions when invited to do so by member countries. These missions are financed through the OIE World Fund by a wide range of donors. STANDZ support to the PVS Pathway focuses on encouraging member countries to respond to these assessments by taking action to address gaps identified in member country veterinary systems. It is important to recognise that STANDZ does not aim to improve all 46 critical competencies in all countries. The intention is to engage countries in the diagnoses of capacity needs, make concrete plans to address them, and to attract resources to support continuous improvement into the future, beyond the lifespan of the programme. What we expect to see by the end of the programme is that countries have progressed through the PVS Pathway and begun the process of improving veterinary services performance. If countries demonstrate progress through the PVS Pathway and in the performance of their veterinary services, this would indicate that the programme would have met its purpose. The attraction of resources for the improvement of veterinary services beyond STANDZ funding would be a desirable end-of-programme outcome.

Improvement in the performance of Veterinary Services was also supported through disease control management. The regional programme SEACFMD implemented by the SRR-SEA is intended to strengthen national capacities not only for FMD control but other TADs. The SRR-SEA is also using its various programmes funded by different donors to create synergies and complement the resources available under the HPED (EU), STANDZ (AusAID) and IDENTIFY (USAID) to assist countries in the control of FMD and rabies.

As the PVS assessment tools have developed substantially over the past four years, it is difficult to make firm judgments on particular progress, however in Component Two, an overview of the current status of country progress through the PVS Pathway is presented. Only Laos and Vietnam have completed both a PVS Evaluation and PVS Pathway Follow-up mission. For Laos, in 2011 there was slight improvement regarding staffing (Para-Vets), emergency funding, animal identification and movement control, legislation and regulations. In Vietnam, in 2010 there was good progress in laboratory diagnosis, risk analysis, epidemio-surveillance, early detection and emergency response, and communications. PVS Pathway Follow-Up missions for 2012 show the Philippines piloting a One Health PVS mission and Lao PDR requesting and receiving a PVS Gap Analysis mission, as well as a PVS Pathway Laboratory mission and a Legislation mission. Thailand is making use of the results of the PVS Evaluation conducted in March 2012 to further build credibility with its trading partners and obtain policy support within its government.

1.3. Progress against Component One Outcomes

Component One Outcome: Regional Organisations and Member Countries coordinate and align Animal Health Sectors with OIE evidence-based policy, international standards and good development practice.

Description and Definition of Expected End-of-Programme Outcomes

This component has three elements. The first is related to the *commissioning of quality research that will be utilised to inform OIE policies, standards, guidelines and general advice relating to Animal Health systems performance and FMD and Rabies disease management*. The second is related to OIE's continued *development of evidence-based policies, strategies and guidelines* relating to Veterinary Services systems performance more broadly, and FMD and Rabies Disease Management specifically. Global OIE standards will be adapted for regional use. The final element involves a strong *policy engagement* aspect where OIE employs effective strategies to advocate for national-level commitment to resourcing and alignment with OIE global and regional policies, standards and guidelines.

Regional stakeholders are ASEAN, regional animal health related professional organisations and Development Partners. The latter includes multilateral technical organisations, and multilateral and bilateral donors. At the national level this includes the core and wider stakeholder groups in each member country as described in Table 3.

Table 3: Core and Other Stakeholders

Core Stakeholders	Other Stakeholders in the Context
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National government departments of Agriculture including OIE delegate National basic and continuing education institutions concerned with veterinary professionals and para-professionals Regional Organisations (ASEAN, SEAVSA, FAVA) Technical Development Partners (FAO and WHO) Community based organisations (in pilot areas only) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regional and national research institutions National Ministries of Health divisions concerned with Zoonoses Multilateral Development Partners (WB, ADB) Bilateral Development Partners (Australia, US, Japan, France, Canada, New Zealand, China) National private sector veterinarians Livestock industry representatives e.g. Private Sector Consultative Committee Non-government or not-for-profit organisations

For the Program, coordination involves Member Countries working together to agree on common approaches to implementation of OIE policies, strategies, global standards and guidelines. This would include broader good practices in development relating to One Health, monitoring and evaluation, gender and social inclusion, and communications.

Regional and national alignment with OIE policies, international standards, guidelines and good development practice principles is an important feature of this component. Alignment involves both policy alignment and alignment of organisational arrangements to implement policies and strategies:

- **Formal and informal commitment** to OIE global or regional policies, strategies and standards
- **Development or review of existing policy and strategy documents** to reflect OIE policies, strategies and standards
- **Allocation of adequate resources** to effectively implement policies, strategies and standards
- **Alignment of organisational operational arrangements** to implement policies, strategies and standards

It is important to note that policy engagement strategies are not expected to result in the full range of responses in all countries. For Member Countries that require additional support to align organisational operational arrangements to implement policies, strategies and standards, this will be addressed under Component Two and Three.

Progress against Outcomes and Associated Outputs

CO 1.1: The OIE commissions relevant quality research and effectively utilises information to inform OIE SRR-SEA policies, standards and general advice.

An annual research plan (or the development of research quality criteria) has not yet been developed in the absence of the M&E Specialist. However a number of pieces of research or syntheses of primary data were carried out. Table 4 provides a list of this work carried out during the reporting period. Two of these activities were funded under the Small Grants Facility; the rest from other programming funds.

For 2012, two research activities were commissioned and completed and six were initiated during the reporting period (one by the SRR staff and another in collaboration with an academic institution). A total of USD 112,495 was spent on research activities during 2012.

Table 4: Research Conducted, Quality Assured and of Relevance to OIE SRR-SEA Policies and Guidelines

Research Title	Dates	Quality Assurance	Utilization/Outcome: Direct Relevance to OIE-SRR Guideline Development
<p><i>"The past, present and future of foot-and-mouth disease in Southeast Asia – A review"</i></p> <p>Contracted research; Consultant \$ 12,150</p>	<p>Start Date: March 2012</p> <p>Completed: August 2012</p>	<p>Carried out: Internal review</p>	<p><i>This review detailed previously published research to summarise FMD epidemiology and control programmes in SEA. This will be used as one of the background materials for SEACFMD Research Directions and Policy Engagement Strategy which are both currently being developed by OIE SRR-SEA.</i></p>
<p><i>"The impact of foot-and-mouth disease and benefits associated with eradication in Southeast Asia: Identifying gaps for future opportunities"</i></p> <p>Contracted research; Consultant \$ 12,150</p>	<p>Start Date: March 2012</p> <p>Completed: August 2012</p>	<p>Carried out: Internal review</p>	<p><i>This work reviewed published economic data regarding FMD and its control in SEA. This will be used as one of the background materials for SEACFMD Research Directions and Policy Engagement Strategy which are both currently being developed by OIE SRR-SEA.</i></p>
<p><i>"Socio-economic impact of FMD Vaccination Campaign in Sagaing"</i></p> <p>Contracted research; Myanmar Livestock Association \$ 9,000</p>	<p>Start Date: September 2012</p> <p>Due: November 2012</p> <p>Draft submitted</p>	<p>Planned: Internal and Peer review</p>	<p><i>This study conducted a rapid assessment on the situation and experiences of farmers from selected recipient villages in the recently concluded vaccination campaign in Sagaing. This study was contracted to obtain feedback from initiative beneficiaries which will be utilised to further improve logistics for future implementation in the region. It also obtained supporting evidence which is foreseen to be useful materials to seek or justify continued support to vaccination campaigns.</i></p>
<p><i>"Animal Cross-border movement between India and Myanmar"</i></p> <p>Contracted research; Myanmar Livestock Federations \$ 9,000</p>	<p>Start Date: September 2012</p> <p>Due: November 2012</p>	<p>Planned: Internal and Peer review</p>	<p><i>This study investigated an issue raised in UMWG and NCM regarding animal movement from India to Myanmar. More than engaging Member Countries with this follow through, this study is seen to evaluate the risk of potential incursion of FMD virus from a foreign pool (Southern Asia Pool), to which Myanmar is seen as a possible entry point into the region (Eastern Asia Pool).</i></p>

Research Title	Dates	Quality Assurance	Utilization/Outcome: Direct Relevance to OIE-SRR Guideline Development
<p><i>"FMD in Southeast Asia: Current Situation and Control Strategies"</i></p> <p>Conducted by OIE SRR-SEA</p>	<p>Start Date: June 2012</p> <p>Due: March 2013</p>	<p>Planned: Internal and Peer review</p>	<p><i>This study collated and reviewed field and laboratory data of FMD outbreaks in the last 10 years. This will also be used as one of the background materials for SEACFMD Research Directions and Policy Engagement Strategy which are both currently being developed by OIE SRR-SEA. Pending concurrence from future reviews, this study is seen to provide support for a more refined evidence-based strategy for FMD vaccination and control approaches in the region.</i></p>
<p><i>"Epidemiological studies of foot and mouth disease in hotspot areas (Nghe An and Kon Tum provinces)"</i></p> <p>SGF Activity; Department of Animal Health, Vietnam</p> <p>\$ 50,140</p>	<p>Start Date: May 2012</p> <p>Due April 2013</p>	<p>Planned: Internal and Peer review</p>	<p><i>This SGF study, in part, aims to evaluate suspect hotspots and identify risk factors in Vietnam. As part of its methodology, this study proposed an approach for this purpose, which, if found expedient, could be further enhanced for later adaption by other member countries.</i></p>
<p><i>"Improved awareness and capacity at national, regional and provincial level to understand the economic impact of animal diseases (Lang Son, Nghe An and Kon Tum Province)"</i></p> <p>SGF Activity; Department of Animal Health, Vietnam</p> <p>\$ 50,140</p>	<p>Start Date: August 2012</p> <p>Due June 2013</p>	<p>Planned: Internal and Peer review</p>	<p><i>This SGF study, in part, aims to determine the economic impact of FMD at the household and commune levels, and develop a model to estimate costs of FMD. As part of its methodology this study developed instruments for assessing economic impact of FMD outbreaks, which, if found expedient, could be further enhanced for later adaption by other member countries.</i></p>
<p><i>"Vaccine matching studies (Myanmar)"</i></p> <p>Part of a PhD research of Pirbright Institute part supported by STANDZ</p> <p>British Pounds 9,000 worth of reagents</p>	<p>Start Date: October 2012</p> <p>Due: September 2014</p>	<p>Not applicable</p>	<p><i>This work aims to determine which among the FMD viruses known to be circulating in the region can be neutralised by the immune sera from targeted vaccination campaigns. Results from this study, along with those from a similar but more extensive work (of which discussions are still underway) will be utilised by OIE SRR-SEA for updating and refining vaccination guidelines in the region.</i></p>

Research questions are commonly generated from recommendations from regional consultation meetings on different topics. They are also identified by the OIE SRR-SEA staff during annual planning and review meetings. To date, research activities have focused on FMD and rabies prevention and control.

Quality assurance of research products is first done internally by the OIE SRR-SEA team. For important pieces that have wider significance to the region, these are sent out for peer review. Several studies will be due for quality assurance by peer review early in 2013; these are identified in the table above. An initial list of peer reviewers have been identified, but further work is required to identify and contract suitable reviewers for all pieces requiring review.

The strategy for utilisation of research findings is reflected in the policy engagement strategy where advocacy work is being carried out with Member Countries. For internal use, SRR-SEA has met informally to discuss research findings and to identify key messages for integration into on-going advice. During this review the team concluded that this approach was insufficient, and are now preparing to develop a documented response to each research report. This will provide documentary evidence of how information is expected to be used, and will encourage the team to ensure that research findings are used to the best advantage. The policy engagement strategy will be updated to reflect this learning on key messages in the first quarter of 2013, and further elaboration of the advocacy channels in the strategy will be developed.

CO 1.2: OIE progressively develops and updates peer reviewed, relevant evidence-based policy, strategies and guidelines for regional FMD and rabies disease management

The following policies, strategies or guidelines have been developed or updated during the reporting period. Table 5 shows how these products have been developed, and for what purpose. The way in which these documents have been used for practical application is indicated in the final column.

Table 5: Development and Updating of Regional Guidance Documents

Doc No.	Document Title (Completion date)	Basis/Sources	Use and application
1	Phase 4 Implementation Guideline for National FMD Control Plans in accordance with the SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap (Completed Aug 2012)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SEACFMD 2020 2. In-country missions and reports, consultations, meeting presentations, informal discussions, previous documents and other activities 	<i>To operationalise SEACFMD 2020 strategies, this document summarised activities into three components for FMD control: technical activities, advocacy and coordination. This document was used as one the materials for the National Coordinators workshop in September 2012, which identified and aligned country FMD priorities with SEACFMD strategies.</i>
2	SEACFMD Priorities for 2013 (Completed Sept 2012)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document 1 2. Workshop output from the National Coordinators Meeting in September 2012 (which utilised Document 1) 3. Select data from the drafted OIE SRR-SEA paper “FMD in Southeast Asia: Current Situation and Control Strategies” 4. National consultation in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar (Dr Ray Webb, consultant) 	<i>This document summarised the output from the National Coordinators Meeting/Workshop, likewise identifying SEACFMD targets for 2013 regarding technical support, advocacy and coordination. Using country-generated inputs with regards to their respective priorities, the document will be used as material to which the revision of the National FMD plans (Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar) in part will be based on. This will also be used to identify SEACFMD Research Priorities for the region.</i>
3	SEACFMD Research Priorities (for Sub-Commission endorsement in March 2013)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SEACFMD Research Agenda 2. Document 2 	<i>This document, a revision from the previously existing SEACFMD Research Agenda, will cover updated FMD research priorities for Southeast Asia, following the identified components on technical support, advocacy and coordination. This document will update identified research priorities for the region in response to the existing needs of the Member Countries, and as it complements to the guided directions of SEACFMD. This will be useful for engaging potential donors and collaborators in seeking regional and national opportunities and ensuring complementarity of scientific activities to the over-all directions of the regional FMD control program.</i>
4	The SEACFMD Comprehensive Assessment Tool for Targeted Vaccination Campaigns (for Sub-Commission endorsement in March 2013)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document 2 2. Document 3 3. In-country missions/field work 4. Feedback from donors 5. Informal discussions 	<i>This document aims to provide guidance to estimate the overall FMD risk reduction as well as other collateral benefits within and beyond recipient areas that may be attributed to the campaign. This tool is envisioned to be incorporated in the design of future campaigns in order to evaluate the utility of efforts and investments made for such purposes</i>
5	Selection and Preparation for FMD Targeted Vaccination Campaigns (for Sub-Commission endorsement in March 2013)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Document 2 2. Document 3 3. SEACFMD 2020 4. In-country missions/field work 5. Feedback from donors 6. Informal discussions 	<i>This document aims to provide a guideline for identifying areas for FMD targeted vaccination campaigns in order to have an evidence-based approach in determining areas that will most benefit the region.</i>
6	Regional Rabies Strategy (Draft submitted Nov 12)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting recommendations (Rabies Workshop January 2011, OIE Delegate Meeting in March 2012, and ASWGL Meeting May 2012) 2. Country consultations 3. Regional workshop (to be conducted) 	<i>This document provides guidelines for strategic control in rabies at source (mainly in dogs). This will be utilised to harmonise control approaches by Member Countries to control rabies in dogs in Southeast Asia. See further description below.</i>

Development of the Regional Rabies Strategy

The development of the Regional Rabies Strategy that is endorsed by Member Countries will be an important outcome of the programme. In January 2012, a regional workshop was carried out to assess interest in a regional rabies strategy from member countries. This was achieved. In May, STANDZ provided input into an ASEAN Sector Working Group on Livestock as a follow up to previous work that aimed to encourage ASEAN commitment to support a regional approach to rabies control. By September 2012 a Consultant was contracted to conduct regional consultations and develop the draft Strategy which was submitted in November 2012. Comments are expected from National Coordinators by early 2013. OIE SRR-SEA is now working on the identification of a suitable peer reviewer for May 2013, to ensure the final version will meet international good practice standards.

CO 1.3: Member Countries progressively increase or maintain adequate resources, and align national policies with OIE regional policies, strategies and guidelines for veterinary services development and FMD and rabies disease management

As discussed under Contributing Outcome 1.2 above, OIE SRR-SEA (supported by STANDZ) and OIE Headquarters have produced a number of policies, regional strategies or guidance. Achieving greater alignment of member countries to this regional advice is a key objective not only of STANDZ, but of OIE globally.

STANDZ has employed a simple strategy for promoting alignment. First, Member Countries are brought together to learn about the new strategy or guidelines, and then are encouraged to go back to their own departments and create interest to update their own documentation. This is supported by policy engagement work that is described in more detail under Component 4.3. CMLV countries are provided with additional technical support to develop or update documentation under Component 3.

FMD 2020 Roadmap (updated from 2007 version)

During 2012, for the updated FMD 2020 Roadmap, STANDZ conducted one meeting with the OIE Sub-Commission members and one meeting with the National Coordinators. Five countries have been working on their FMD plans. Of those, four countries have completed the plans, but these are not yet endorsed at the country level. Once these have been endorsed and submitted to OIE for endorsement, a systematic review of the extent of alignment against quality criteria will be conducted by the M&E Specialist in 2013. Table 6 shows progress for each member country, as well as each country's participation in the STANDZ efforts to align member country FMD plans.

Table 6: Alignment with FMD 2020 Roadmap & Country Participation in Updated FMD 2020 Roadmap Alignment Workshops

Country	National Plan Developed	Extent of Alignment	OIE Sub-Commission Meeting (March 2012)	National Coordinators Meeting (September 2012)
Vietnam	Yes	Not yet aligned	✓	✓
China	Yes	Not yet aligned	✓	✓
Thailand	Yes	Not yet aligned, intending to submit	✓	✓
Malaysia	Yes	Aligned submission to OIE for endorsement expected in 2013	✓	✓
Laos	Yes	Aligned but not endorsed by country	✓	✓
Cambodia	Yes	Aligned but not endorsed by country	✓	✓
Myanmar	Yes	Aligned but not endorsed by country	✓	✓
Brunei	FMD Free	-	-	✓
Indonesia	FMD Free	-	✓	✓
Singapore	FMD Free	-	✓	-
Philippines	FMD Free	-	✓	✓

The table above shows that there was broad participation across the region in these workshops. These meetings have provided a venue to raise and address concerns shared by neighbouring countries. For example, during the UMWG in February, China raised concerns about cattle from India entering the Chinese borders via Myanmar. SRR-SEA commissioned a study by the Myanmar Livestock Federation on animal movement in the Upper Mekong to investigate this issue.

At the SEACFMD Sub-Commission meeting in China, China offered to donate FMD vaccines to Lao PDR which came into fruition in December 2012 when 200,000 doses of FMD vaccines worth \$80,000 were handed over to Lao PDR's Department of Livestock and Fisheries.

These meetings have also stimulated Member Countries to take action on their respective FMD control programmes. During the National Coordinators Meeting in September, a number of countries reported moving forward in the implementation of priority actions identified in the SEACFMD 2020 roadmap despite the absence of a national plan or official endorsement from OIE.

OIE recommendations on the Competencies of graduating veterinarians ('Day 1 graduates') to assure National Veterinary Services of quality

In 2012, the OIE Headquarters released the "OIE recommendations on the Competencies of graduating veterinarians ('Day 1 graduates') to assure National Veterinary Services of quality" (or 'OIE Day 1 competencies'). A workshop was then held in Kuala Lumpur for Veterinary Schools and Statutory Bodies to raise awareness on the new guidance. All member countries participated, although Myanmar was unable to send a representative from veterinary schools. The high level of participation was due to STANDZ planning for the workshop to follow on from the South East Asia Veterinary School Associations' Congress. The post-event evaluation survey showed that although the discussions were short due to limited time allocated, workshop participants were satisfied with the conduct and results of the workshop. They recommended that SEAVSA members evaluate their curricula against the OIE Day 1 Competencies and that Veterinary Statutory Bodies work toward recognising the OIE Day 1 Competencies as a requirement for veterinary registration/licensing.

After the workshop, follow-up face to face advocacy meetings were held in the Philippines and Malaysia to discuss progress. In the Philippines, the OIE Day 1 Competencies has been used as a guide during the review of the curricula submission to the Commission of Higher Education. No other evidence exists at this early stage for outcomes in other countries. In 2013, OIE Headquarters is expected to release additional guidance on post graduate skills and education needed for the development of national Veterinary Services.

Rabies Strategy

The regional rabies strategy has been drafted with active involvement of stakeholders and has generated interest and momentum to move forward on alignment by member countries. A regional consultation meeting will be organised in April 2013 to refine the strategy and its eventual endorsement by member countries.

Increasing the resourcing to Veterinary Service Delivery

As part of the progress of improving veterinary systems, STANDZ recognises the importance of increasing the resources allocated to veterinary services. The allocation of resources is a strong indicator that there is increasing commitment beyond making statements of intent, or even the development of policy or strategy documents for future implementation. Allocation of funds is the final measure of success.

The PVS Gap Analysis missions conducted in the region show there is a low level of funding for the veterinary services compared to what is required to progress toward international standards at a reasonable rate. For example, in one country, it is estimated that the annual budget for the veterinary services is around USD 100,000 compared to the USD 7 million identified in the PVS Gap Analysis. A similar analysis of another country in the region showed that there was only USD 2 million allocated compared to a recommended annual budget of USD 16.9 million. In Vietnam, however, budget allocation has been sustained for FMD control with USD 32 million set aside over five years since 2011. It is difficult to show specific allocations for each country as there are sensitivities around the presentation of complete financial information. In addition, it is difficult for some countries to present financial information in a form that allows one to see how particular disease control programmes are resourced. Nevertheless, OIE SRR-SEA will make an effort to collect updated information on this from the respective countries during the course of the program.

Secondment programme

The SRR-SEA appointed a secondee from Myanmar's Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department for a three-month assignment at its office in Bangkok. The secondment provided a good learning experience about the work of SRR and opportunity to learn about animal movement, GIS, epidemiology and communication. SRR-SEA in turn benefited from the secondee's assistance in facilitating the vaccination project in Myanmar as well as other FMD control in the region. The secondee's contributions include drafting of an SGF proposal on FMD outbreak investigation, drafting of FMD communication strategy for Myanmar, inputs into a research paper on the history of FMD in the region and into the revision of the OIE Field Manual for Animal Disease Outbreak Investigation and Management.

CO 1.4: Regional organisations and development partners progressively align programming with OIE regional policies and standards in veterinary systems performance and FMD and rabies disease management.

STANDZ has targeted five Regional Organisations for progressive alignment of OIE regional policies and standards in veterinary system performance, FMD and rabies disease management. Progressive alignment refers to any of the following: a) the adoption of a new policy, strategy or guideline; b) integration of updates of revised policies or strategies and guidelines; or c) ensuring that programme implementation increasingly reflects these policies, strategies or guidelines.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

In 2011 FAO endorsed and adopted the revised FMD 2020 Roadmap which was updated from an earlier version developed in 2003. During 2012, SRR-SEA has invested in assisting FAO to integrate the new Roadmap into

programming. The initial focus has been on a programme funded by the Koreans in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. OIE SRR-SEA has participated in the Korean Program planning meetings July to September, presenting new aspects of the Roadmap and providing technical advice on its integration. SRR-SEA then participated in a series of in-country meetings for each country providing additional advice. Part of the efforts to ensure integration of the Roadmap into FAO programmes includes working on enhancing the complementarity of FAO work with SRR-SEA programme and avoiding duplication. This is a continuing challenge for STANDZ to ensure complementarity and create synergies in the implementation of activities.

The Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

ASEAN had also adopted the FMD 2020 Roadmap in 2011. During this reporting period, SRR-SEA presented to the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock progress on the FMD campaign, and a series of recommendations which were adopted by the Working Group. SRR's engagement with partners from ASEAN resulted in ASEAN members giving their support to the development of a regional rabies strategy.

The World Health Organization (WHO)

In addition to work carried out under the Tripartite Alliance at Headquarters level between FAO, OIE and WHO, SRR-SEA has focused efforts during 2012 on bringing WHO and FAO together into a tripartite consultation on managing zoonoses and emerging issues (particularly Rabies and HPAI, and Antimicrobial Resistance) in order to jointly collaborate to integrate OIE guidance. This has resulted in the alignment of the regional directions with the global One Health strategy identified during the 2011 High Level Technical Meeting in Mexico called Key Supporting and Operational Elements for effective multi-sectoral collaboration. SRR-SEA consulted WHO in the development of the regional Rabies Strategy. A major success has been WHO's increasing interest in the development of an assessment tool such as the OIE PVS Tool to assess member country performance on the International Health Regulation. Although this has been the result of global influences, OIE SRR-SEA has specifically targeted WHO during the APSED meetings to promote the PVS tool.

South-East Asian Veterinary Schools Association (SEAVSA)

STANDZ aims to align regional veterinary school curricula with the "OIE recommendations on the Competencies of graduating veterinarians ('Day 1 graduates') to assure National Veterinary Services of quality" published by the OIE in January 2012. OIE SRR-SEA presented at a SEAVSA meeting the OIE Day 1 competencies that veterinary graduates are expected to demonstrate on graduation. The intention of the meeting was a review by all member country schools of their curricula against the guidance. This will begin a process of alignment by further developing national curricula. Additional technical assistance has been provided to the Philippines, Thailand, and Malaysia to sustain momentum from the earlier workshops. A tangible outcome is that the Philippines have already gathered together deans from veterinary schools in December to start work on curricula development. A small activity with SGF is assisting Laos to build capacity to upgrade curricula to meet minimum requirements. The expected results of this activity are improved knowledge and skills of Lao teachers on veterinary clinical studies and alignment of the veterinary curriculum of the Lao Faculty with the OIE Day 1 competencies recommended by OIE.

Veterinary Associations in South-East Asia

STANDZ aims to ensure the alignment of professional development curricula with national veterinary associations (under the umbrella of FAVA) with the "OIE recommendations on the Competencies of graduating veterinarians ('Day 1 graduates') to assure National Veterinary Services of quality". SRR-SEA participated in their conference by presenting the standards and held one-on-one advocacy work with participants. OIE also attended the meetings of veterinary associations in Malaysia and Thailand. In response, FAVA developed a regional strategic plan in 2012 which is closely aligned to OIE recommendations for professional standards. Contributing Outcome 2.3 below takes this outcome further and works with four member countries to actively support the development of the basic and continuing education curricula described here.

FAO/OIE Third Global Conference on Foot and Mouth Disease Control

In addition and complementary to the above efforts, FAO and OIE jointly organised the "Third Global Conference on Foot and Mouth Disease Control: the way towards global control," held in Bangkok (Thailand) on 27-29 June 2012. During the conference, experts presented an analysis of the global FMD situation, the socio-economic impact of the disease, the progress achieved with existing regional FMD control initiatives and 'state of the art' overviews regarding vaccines, diagnostic methods and current research. This was followed by presentation of the Global FMD Control Strategy, the tools and methods it will employ and the gaps and needs that should be addressed to achieve sustainable progress. The budget required to implement the strategy during the first five years was also presented. The meeting was attended by ministers, high-level officials of Veterinary Services, veterinary private practitioners, and representatives of governmental and non-governmental organisations, scientists and multilateral and bilateral funding partners, almost summing 600 participants from more than 100 different countries. The conference recommendations and the FAO/OIE 'The Global Foot and Mouth Disease Control Strategy: Strengthening animal health systems through improved control of major diseases' are both available on the OIE website.¹

¹ http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Conferences_Events/docs/pdf/recommendations/A_FMD_Recommendations_Bangkok_2012.pdf and http://www.oie.int/esp/E_FMD2012/Docs/Altogether%20FMDcontrol_strategy27June.pdf, respectively.

1.4. Progress against Component Two Outcomes

Component Two Outcome: Member Country Veterinary Services progressively improve performance consistent with OIE policies and standards

Description and Definition of Component Two Outcomes

The general objective within Component 2 is to address Member Country Veterinary Service systems' performance broadly allowing performance improvement across a broad range of EIDs, TADs and Zoonoses. Rather than pursue a vertical disease approach to interventions, the programme will work with member countries to: identify the requirements for an effective and efficient sector; diagnose the capacity needs improved performance; and develop a costed, strategic plan to improve performance. The Programme will use the PVS Evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis and PVS Pathway Follow-up approach (OIE PVS Pathway) as the basis for a Strategic Plan for improved performance.

For priority countries, the Programme will provide direct assistance to address priority needs identified in the Strategic Plans. It is important to recognise that where the Programme will provide direct support to implement priority capacity building interventions from the Strategic Plan, this is not expected to address all the needs required to build fully effective systems. The objective is to create and sustain momentum in systems strengthening activities, and attract resources from a range of sources for further efforts.

Improvement in Veterinary Professional and Para-Professional education is a priority issue in terms of providing the human resources required to deliver services. VSBs will also need to align accreditation procedures with the critical competencies. The idea of progressive improvement tries to reflect the reality that countries will improve their general performance levels differently, according to level of resourcing, general capacity, environmental factors impacting on performance, and organisational vision, culture and incentives. This variation will need to be reflected in the monitoring and evaluation system for the Program.

Progress against Outcomes and Associated Outputs

CO 2.1: Member Countries demonstrate wide and active participation in the PVS Pathway.

Although OIE Headquarters is supported by a range of donors programmes (e.g. EU-HPED, Switzerland, Canada DFAIT and others) that support PVS Evaluation, PVS Gap Analysis and PVS Pathway Follow-up missions, STANDZ aims to increase the quality of the participation (and ownership) of member country engagement in addition to encouraging member country requests for support to enter into and complete the pathway. The global OIE pathway includes:

- The conduct of a PVS Evaluation that assesses national capacity in the delivery of veterinary services against 46 competencies (see Annex 4)
- A PVS Gap Analysis that identifies areas that require additional support to build capacity
- Ongoing work in addressing issues identified in the PVS Gap Analysis
- A PVS Pathway Follow-up to the baseline assessment to assess progress

STANDZ aims to take this a further step by encouraging Member Countries to develop a Strategic Plan for building national capacity in response to the Gap Analysis, and which includes the identification of sources of support and resourcing. A snapshot of progress through the pathway is provided in Table 7.

Table 7: Progress through the OIE PVS Pathway in South-East Asia (as of 31 December 2012)

Country	PVS Evaluation	PVS Gap Analysis	Strategic Plan Completed	PVS Pathway Follow-Up & Legislation
Brunei	2008	-	-	-
Cambodia	2007	2011*	-	2007: Legislation
China	Training 2012	-	-	-
Indonesia	2007	2011*	-	-
Laos	2007	2012	-	2011: PVS Follow-Up 2012: Legislation & Laboratory
Malaysia	-	-	-	-
Myanmar	2009	2010	-	-
Philippines	2008	2010	-	2012: PVS One Health pilot
Singapore	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2012	-	-	-
Vietnam	2006	2010	-	2009: PVS Aquatic 2010: PVS Follow-Up 2009 & 2011*: Legislation

* Financial support to these missions provided through STANDZ, in addition to support to PVS Evaluation in Timor Leste (August 2011).

As shown above in Table 7, the trend of participation in the OIE PVS Pathway has increased since 2010.

As OIE Headquarters is responsible for the implementation of the PVS Evaluation, PVS Gap Analysis and PVS Pathway Follow-up missions. In South East Asia, a large proportion of PVS Pathway missions is financed by the EU HPED programme through the OIE World Fund; prior to the HPED programme, the Australia-funded PSVS programme provided support to PVS Pathway missions in the region. Within the framework of STANDZ, SRR-SEA has a role to play in encouraging Member Countries to engage in the PVS Pathway, and then move onto strategic planning to respond to the PVS Gap Analysis. This means integrating the findings of the PVS Gap Analysis into the overall national strategic plan for service delivery.

During the Strategic Planning meeting of the Philippines Veterinary Services in December, the Philippines used the results of the PVS Evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis and shared them with representatives from different departments of the National Veterinary Services, as well as representatives of academia, private sector, military and others sectors.

STANDZ employs face-to-face meetings with Directors General to create interest in conducting the assessments and responding to the PVS Gap Analysis. During 2012, two meetings in Myanmar and the Philippines were carried out that addressed this issue. Under the STANDZ programme, pre-mission workshops were conducted in Thailand (February 2012) and Laos (September 2012) in order to prepare the country Veterinary Services to engage in the PVS Pathway missions more effectively.

In Thailand, the findings of the PVS Evaluation are being used to request more resources from within the government to have more veterinary professionals in the field as well as to push for the passing of the amended veterinary drug law which has been sitting in the Council of State during the last three years. Thailand intends to request a PVS Gap Analysis and will make use of the PVS Pathway to further build credibility with its trading partners.

To respond to the PVS Evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis recommendations, Myanmar has recruited 366 field veterinarians to be deployed to 330 townships all over the country to support delivery of its veterinary services. Myanmar succeeded in using the PVS Pathway reports to gain recognition from within its government of the importance of veterinary services strengthening and as a result obtained funding for these new positions. However, it requires further assistance in converting the PVS Pathway reports into an advocacy tool to obtain more funding from the government. The PVS Pathway reports were also used to identify priority areas for funding during discussions with the Ministries of Planning and Finance as well as donors and potential partners.

Lao PDR used the PVS Evaluation methodology to prepare an animal health plan for animal health (2011-2015), while Cambodia has used the PVS Pathway reports to request funding from donors based in the country.

The SRR will intensify its engagement with member countries to work on the priority areas for interventions identified in the PVS Evaluation and Gap Analysis.

Countries such as Malaysia, China and Singapore have a preference for developing their own expertise in the conduct of the PVS Evaluations and PVS Gap Analyses. Other countries like the Philippines encounter unavoidable delays. For the Philippines, during the reporting period the Director of the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) was changed which slowed down progress, but momentum was renewed when STANDZ conducted another meeting in December with approximately 80 public and private sector representatives on the industry. This resulted in a signed commitment to complete the strategic plan. STANDZ will provide technical assistance to the Philippines to complete the strategic plan. This is scheduled for the first half of 2013. In Indonesia, STANDZ provided technical support to the workshop on the PVS Pathway organised by an AusAID-funded EID programme to better understand the results of the PVS Gap Analysis conducted in 2010.

Lao PDR, Myanmar and Cambodia are using the results of the PVS Gap Analysis in their planning process. To support them, SRR-SEA has been looking for a consultant to provide technical assistance. Renewed efforts are underway to recruit a suitable consultant, and it is planned that this work will be contracted by June 2013. Myanmar was also delayed in their engagement in the development of the strategic plan due to a restructure and relocation of the national office. This work is now scheduled to move ahead in April 2013.

CO 2.2: Member Countries demonstrate progressive engagement in veterinary systems strengthening

As discussed above in Contributing Outcome 2.1, STANDZ activities during the reporting period focused on consultation meetings with countries to engage them to use the results of the PVS Evaluations and PVS Gap Analysis. Vietnam has progressively implemented recommendations from PVS Pathway reports to hire more para-veterinary professionals to cover all the communes. In Cambodia, the revision of the veterinary legislation has been pursued and now on final draft. The Philippines has used the results of the PVS Pathway reports in developing a strategic plan for animal health. Myanmar has also used the results of the PVS Evaluations and PVS Gap Analysis to identify priorities in animal health planning.

Member countries have not yet applied for SGF to carry out veterinary systems strengthening work. Many of the issues that are identified in the PVS Gap Analysis have a lack of human resources at their core. This has implications for the extent to which the programme will achieve its desired outcomes relating to veterinary systems strengthening. Annual planning discussions identified more in-country workshop as suitable strategies to improve performance in this area.

CO 2.3: At least four Member Countries basic and continuing education organisations develop curricula that address the minimal competencies identified by the Global Working Group.

Component One addressed the enhancement of member country alignment to professional competencies and related curricula. Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines, Myanmar, Vietnam, Indonesia all have established veterinary schools, while Cambodia and Laos are aspiring to establish veterinary schools. The Cambodian Prime Minister signed a sub-decree in December declaring the establishment of a faculty of veterinary medicine in the country. Under Component One, in September 2012, STANDZ conducted a workshop with Deans of these schools to introduce the OIE Day 1 Competencies. The follow-up under this component is planned for June 2013 in Indonesia.

Lao PDR's proposal for an SGF focussing on increasing capacity of veterinary teaching staff and curricula through bilateral cooperation with Khon Kaen University valued at USD 45,790 was approved in December 2012 and is scheduled for implementation from January to September 2013. This SGF is expected to provide better qualified veterinarians to support the veterinary services. Cambodia is another target for similar support in 2013.

CO 2.4: Veterinary Statutory Bodies harmonise accreditation systems with OIE Day 1 competencies

An orientation workshop regarding the OIE Day 1 Competencies was carried out under Component One in September 2012 in Malaysia. Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand and Myanmar all have Veterinary Statutory Bodies. The workshop recommended, among other recommendations, to develop a baseline educational study; redefine the scope of animal welfare to address other animal species currently covered in veterinary curriculum but not addressed explicitly in OIE recommendations; and realign specific competencies and advance competencies to better reflect One Health agenda.

The ASEAN Economic Community 2015 is working on building the free movement of professionals across the region which will require harmonisation of requirements. SRR is advocating the adoption of OIE guidelines in the development of the ASEAN harmonised accreditation system.

Discussions with the South East Asian Veterinary Schools Association (SEAVSA) were carried out in September 2012 to gain agreement on the conduct of a regional scoping study on veterinary education and veterinary statutory bodies. During this meeting there was agreement that a working group would be established to provide oversight for the design, conduct and response to this work. A date for the first Working Group meeting has not yet been provided, although this is likely to occur before June 2013.

1.5. Progress against Component Three Outcomes

Component Three Outcome: Member Countries Effectively Manage FMD and Rabies and Other Priority Emergent Diseases

Description and Definition of Component Two Outcomes

While Component 2 addresses broader systems development, this Component focuses on providing immediate technical assistance, contributing to vaccine supply and other support to address more immediate needs identified in Member Country National FMD and Rabies Disease Management Plans. These national plans are developed or aligned with OIE SEACFMD 2020 FMD Roadmap and the forthcoming OIE Sub-Regional Rabies Strategy for South East Asia and China. The focus is on addressing FMD and Rabies preventative, control and eradication performance more directly without necessarily requiring significant or sustained organisational performance outcomes. This is not to say that there are no expected systems benefits from this support, rather the primary intent is to provide more immediate solutions to pressing problems in geographical hotspots. There is also scope for addressing other emergent diseases that are considered a priority by the STANDZ Steering Committee.

The work under Component 3 intersects with the Regional Vaccine Banks for FMD and Rabies under the EU-funded HPED programme. The OIE has developed a concept of Vaccine Bank which creates virtual rolling stocks: the supplier (selected OIE compliant vaccine supplier) produces the vaccines when needed or they remain with the supplier at its own risk and are renewed on a rolling basis under terms and conditions contractually defined with the OIE. This revised concept enables the rapid supply of emergency stock of vaccines to infected countries in order to vaccinate animal populations at risk and to progressively achieve eradication wherever possible.

As discussed under Component 2, the Programme will take advantage of opportunities to match systems performance needs with technical response interventions under this Component. Synergies are expected to result in additional reinforcement of outcomes under Component 2 and 3.

To effectively operationalise SEACFMD 2020 strategies for FMD control, the Member Countries are provided support and being engaged to:

1. Strengthen technical activities
 - a. Rapid identification of the foci of infection
 - b. Prevention of infection of susceptible hosts
 - c. Elimination of the source of FMD
 - d. Increasing herd and animal immunity to FMD
2. Intensify advocacy
3. Refine coordination mechanisms

Although the Regional Rabies Strategy may not be fully aligned with these categories, every effort will be taken to ensure that they are as similar as possible.

Progress against Outcomes and Associated Outputs

CO 3.1: CMLV Countries Complete Alignment of Previous National FMD Plans with OIE SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap

By the end of 2012, Cambodia, Myanmar and Laos had drafted plans which were developed by technical advisers in consultation with national partners. These are currently being reviewed by OIE SRR to ensure alignment with the SEACFMD 2020 roadmap. Then OIE SRR will organise country consultations to refine the plans to include priority activities before submission for endorsement by senior officials. Vietnam has developed its own National FMD Plan for 2011 to 2015 using the SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap.

Progress has been delayed from expectations for this stage in the programme. It has required a lot of work getting relevant stakeholders to agree on workshop timetables that were convenient. Setting and working to deadlines will be required if the completion of quality, costed plans will be achieved by 2014. Even though the national plans have not been endorsed, this has not prevented Laos and Myanmar to conduct priority activities under CO 3.3.

STANDZ has provided advisory inputs described in Table 8 during 2012 to support the development of these plans.

Table 8: Coverage and Reach of Member Countries in Technical Assistance during 2012

Country	Total Days of Input	National Participants
Cambodia	17 person days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Representative from Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries and OIE Delegate for Cambodia – Representatives from the National Veterinary Research Institute (NaVRI) including the Director (and SEACFMD National Coordinator), the Deputy Director, Head and members of Epidemiology Division, and Head of Laboratory Division – Representatives from Provincial Agricultural Department, Kendal Province including the Vice Chief and the Deputy Director – Representatives from an Agricultural College including faculty members and officials
Lao PDR	10 person days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Deputy Director General of the DLF – National FMD Coordinator – Representative of the DLF in Northern Lao PDR
Myanmar	12 person days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Representatives from the Central Office of LBVD including LBVD Director, Director of Administration, Director of Border Area Development, and Deputy Director for Biologic Production, and head of Epidemiology Section – Representatives from the National FMD Laboratory – Representatives from the Myanmar Livestock Federation – Representatives from University of Veterinary Science
Vietnam	4 person days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Various Representatives of Department of Animal Health from central, regional, and provincial offices

Development/alignment of National FMD Plans

A consultant was contracted by OIE SRR-SEA to assist Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar in drafting their National FMD Plans. As with the other two countries, the mission to Cambodia focused on determining the current situation with Foot-and-Mouth Disease, identifying the difficulties and limitations faced in implementing current plans to control FMD, and learn the ideas of relevant officials as to how their government could contribute towards the plans to achieve freedom by 2020 in accordance with the SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap. The countries were also provided guidance to access the Vaccine Bank and Small Grants Facility, which are now both operational. Follow up missions were conducted by SRR staff to assist CMLV in aligning their national FMD plans with the Roadmap. During the National Coordinators' meeting, a workshop was conducted to discuss alignment of the national plans.

The intention behind this level of intensity of support is to develop capacity in understanding disease management more broadly than simply developing a plan. However, the capacity building component may not have been explicit to all stakeholders. The capacity building component of this work could be improved by more explicitly stating capacity

building outcomes in the terms of reference for technical advisers. The risk of not doing this is that the OIE SRR-SEA, the technical adviser, and CMLV partners could focus more on the delivery of the product, rather than working together with partners to ensure that not only capacity is built, but there is true ownership over the plans produced, and the capacity to adapt and develop plans more independently in the future. Expectations of full independence are not intended here, but given the resources applied, as much progress as possible on building capacity will be the aim.

CO 3.2: Credible evidence of the effectiveness of a comprehensive approach to FMD Hotspots is used to inform regional programming

A review of the current work on vaccinations found that the work was more appropriately characterised as eradication activities of benefit to each country rather than trials to inform OIE policy and provide a robust evidence base for replication across the region. These activities are not being managed as a research activity with robust monitoring and evaluation systems which was the original intent. During the M&E meeting in April 2012, this Contributing Outcome 3.2 had been introduced as a separate outcome; however, during the M&E exercise in January 2013, it was decided to merge this again with Contributing Outcome 3.3 as was in the original SRR work plan.

CO 3.3: CMLV Member Countries with FMD Hotspots Effectively Implement Priority Actions Identified in their National FMD Plan

The main approach to addressing CMLV FMD Hot Spots is by funding modest activities under the SGF that will create momentum on implementing that National FMD plan. In addition, member countries participate in dialogue that aims to harmonise donor investments in their National FMD plans.

Small Grant Facility Activities

Three SGF activities were completed during the reporting period to a total value of USD 220,000 within the STANDZ budget; in addition, these activities were supported with vaccines provided through the HPED budget for a total value of USD 419,922. Two of these activities were carried out in Laos, and one in Myanmar. A SGF for Cambodia on FMD vaccination is in the final stages of preparation and is due to start in February 2013. Vietnam has not submitted a proposal for FMD vaccination as its government is providing a specific budget for such activities. The long-term success of the programme will be dependent on sufficient means by the countries to continue vaccinating susceptible animals.

For Laos, the two SGF activities have contributed towards the implementation of their National FMD plans by safeguarding the FMD control zone in the North of the country, which is considered a priority by the Ministry. This is intended to have a long term impact on generating momentum for further work on implementing the national plan.

For Myanmar, the activity contributed towards the implementation of their National FMD plan by controlling FMD at source and in critical control points, which would reduce spread of FMD along the marketing chain. Success in this area will have an impact on generating momentum for further work on implementing the national plan.

The key areas for priority interventions for FMD hotspots include a) animal movement control; b) public awareness; and c) an adequate coverage of vaccination. To date, the focus of the SGF has been on vaccination and public awareness. OIE SRR-SEA will expand this focus to include animal movement management in the future. Progress on SGF funded activities for CMLV FMD Hot Spots is described below in Table 9.

Table 9: Progress on SGF Activities for CMLV FMD Hot Spots

Activity Title/ Relevance to Priority Action Plans	Start / End Date	Outputs and Outcomes
2011-01/LAO "Safeguarding the Upper Mekong FMD Control Zone by means of targeted vaccination" Value: <u>STANDZ: 61,318 USD</u>	23/11/11 - 31/08/12 (Completed)	Interim and Final Report submitted. Report highlights: - 19,712 (10,064 cattle + 9,648 Buffalo) animals in 5 Northern provinces vaccinated twice one month apart; 19,608 animals ear tagged; 722 serum samples collected. - No FMD outbreaks in the region under the action this year. - Lao government contributed funds towards vaccinating for Haemorrhagic Septicaemia at the same time as the FMD vaccine was administered. - Communication between farmers and district staff has improved; as reported by the SGF implementer, this is evidenced by farmers now calling district staff for advice when their animals are sick when they rarely did so before. - Communication between farmers and traders has improved. Traders have the understanding that ear tagged animals are vaccinated; sales are also easier now as with ear tagged animals certificates for movement are much easier and quicker to obtain. Farmers also say it makes price negotiation easier for them. - The organisational performance of the veterinary services has improved through planning meetings and implementation. For example, disease reporting before was sporadic; now we get frequent negative monitoring reports and people are actively sending updates on a regular basis.

2012-02/LAO “Targeted FMD Vaccination Campaign in hotspots in Northern Lao PDR” Value: STANDZ: 74,679 USD HPED: 245,618 USD* <u>Total: 320,297 USD</u>	01/06/12 - 31/12/12 (Completed)	Interim Report submitted; Final Report pending. - 200,000 doses of FMD vaccine ['Trivalent' (O1 Manisa + O-3039) + A Malaysia 97 + Asia 1 Shamir] were delivered to Laos on 11 May 2012, funded under the HPED FMD Vaccine Bank. - Coverage: 6 Northern provinces - Only 2 FMD outbreaks occurred during the period of the action and were quickly contained. - 100,000 cattle and buffaloes vaccinated twice with one month interval and eartagged. - Lao Government provided funding for hemorrhagic septicaemia vaccination at the same time as the FMD vaccination. - Communication between farmers, district staff and traders improved. - Farmers informing that their negotiating power with traders has increased and that selling eartagged animals is easier than ones without an eartag. - Local authorities (veterinary as well as non-animal health involved) now understand the importance of disease control and FMD zoning approach.
2012-03/MYA “Targeted FMD Vaccination Campaign in Sagaing and Dawei Districts and Public Awareness Programme in Muse township in Myanmar” Value: STANDZ: 84,315 USD HPED: 174,304 USD* <u>Total: 258,619 USD</u>	18/05/12 - 31/12/12 (Completed)	Interim Report submitted; Final Report pending. - 200,000 doses of FMD vaccine ['Bivalent' (O1 Manisa + O-3039) + Asia 1 Shamir] were delivered on 13 June 2012, funded under the HPED FMD Vaccine Bank. - 100,000 cattle and buffaloes vaccinated twice with one month interval and eartagged. - Additional outcome information pending

* Includes production and transport of vaccines to country. *Banque de France* exchange rate of 31/12/2012 used: USD 1 = EUR 0.75792.

Donor Harmonisation and Engagement

Donor harmonisation is an ambitious goal and is not always possible to achieve, however CMLV member countries have worked on donor harmonisation of contributions to their respective plans through bilateral discussions with different donors. Myanmar plans to use the recommendations from the PVS Gap Analysis as the basis to coordinate various donor support to strengthening its veterinary services and ensure there is no overlap between different projects.

OIE SRR itself works toward harmonisation by participating in donor programme design activities, and during implementation by contributing to annual planning. This was carried out for the FAO implemented Korea-funded Programme in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam. The OIE SEACFMD Sub-Commission meeting in China included the EU, AusAID, Japan, Korea, World Bank participation where the OIE SRR-SEA dedicated a session for donors to discuss alignment with the 2020 Roadmap and they identify which areas they can support. An example of improved harmonisation here is the commitment by China to provide additional resources for vaccines.

Overall Commitment to Implementation of the FMD National plans in CMLV countries

To provide relevant contextual information for CMLV country implementation of national FMD plans, Table 10 provides an overview of the country Annual Coordination Meeting reports.

Table 10: FMD National Plan Implementation Progress

Country	Implementation Focus	Gaps and Future Priorities
Cambodia	Update to Plan in line with SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap drafted; national workshop in February 2013 to receive country inputs into plan before submitting for endorsement. Vaccination activities in critical control area with support of EU-HPED vaccine bank and STANDZ SGF commenced.	To receive input of major stakeholders in Cambodia and then submit for endorsement by Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries in 2013. Funding is a major gap, and advocacy activities will form a part of the national plan.
Myanmar	Update to Plan in line with SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap drafted; national workshop April 2013 to receive country inputs into plan before submitting for endorsement. Vaccination activities in critical control areas and hotspots with support of EU-HPED vaccine bank and STANDZ SGF completed, and another campaign to expand vaccination coverage under way.	To receive input of major stakeholders in Myanmar and then submit for endorsement by Ministry of Agriculture in 2013. Funding is a major gap, and advocacy activities will form a part of the national plan.

Laos	Update to Plan in line with SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap Drafted; national workshop February 2013 to receive country inputs into plan before submitting for endorsement. Vaccination activities in critical control areas and hotspots with support of EU-HPED vaccine bank and STANDZ SGF completed, and another campaign to expand vaccination coverage under way.	To receive input of major stakeholders in Lao PDR and then submit for endorsement by Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in 2013. Funding is a major gap, and advocacy activities will form a part of the national plan.
Vietnam	5-year national FMD Control Plan in place, with focus on vaccination as key approach. Other interventions used, including improved detection, investigation and response; compartmentalisation/zoning approach; enhanced animal movement control; and improved private sector integration.	<p><u>Constraints:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Long borders with neighbours and continuing difficulties with animal movement control. - High prevalence of circulating FMD. - Poor reporting in some areas. - Expense of compensation. - Large animal population. - Reporting disease in some areas is inappropriate such as late, no report. - Disease control with culling (mostly in pigs) needs big funds for compensation <p><u>Future Priorities:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strengthening of disease surveillance to enhance early detection and use of ring vaccination approach - 2nd round of mass vaccination with post-vaccination monitoring - Post-vaccination monitoring - Communication campaigns - Strengthen animal movement control both within country and to and from other countries - Co-operate with Cambodia on animal disease information sharing and animal movement control

CO 3.4: CMLV Countries Complete Alignment of National Rabies Plan with OIE SRR-SEA Regional Rabies Strategy

As the Regional Rabies Plan is not yet endorsed, activities have not yet begun to develop national rabies plans. None of the CMLV countries have current rabies plans, so these will require full development before the end of the programme. The likelihood of achieving this is 2014. Given the short time remaining STANDZ will need to ensure endorsement of the regional plan during the first half of 2013 so work on alignment of national plans can commence at least in four countries.

CO 3.5: Credible evidence of the feasibility of implementing national “One Health” approach for rabies control through inter-sectoral collaboration at the local level is used to inform regional rabies programming

This was expected to be a trial of inter-sectoral collaboration in two islands for two Member Countries. The start date for these activities has been delayed from August 2012 to March 2013. For one Member Country delays were due to further work required on the activity proposal, specifically the need for costing data that was not readily available. The other Member Country has not yet submitted a proposal to work on the activity as there has not been agreement on proceeding. OIE SRR-SEA has not been able to conduct sufficient dialogue to secure support for the work. Without adequate support, and as a consequence ownership, this may risk the likelihood that sufficient progress can (or should) be made by the end of the programme.

The original intent of this activity was to inform OIE policy on rabies, and allow replication of the model in other countries across the region. During the development of the model, it became clear that there were insufficient research questions that demanded a rigorous trial. Rather, that the approach was well understood based on previous work in the region, and that the activity ought to be providing support for interested countries to implement priority areas in their national plans.

During the M&E meeting in April 2012, this Contributing Outcome 3.5 had been introduced as a separate outcome; however, during the M&E exercise in January 2013, it was decided to merge this once again with Contributing Outcome 3.6 as was in the original SRR work plan.

CO 3.6 Member Countries Effectively Implement Priority Actions Identified in their National Rabies Plan

The programme facilitated the delivery and implementation of rabies vaccination campaign in Lao PDR on the occasion of World Rabies Day which raised awareness about rabies control in the country pending the drafting of its National Rabies Plan.

Cambodia is preparing a proposal for a pilot activity to be conducted during 2013 comparing the applicability and efficacy of oral against injectable vaccines.

Through STANDZ, meetings were held with member countries to encourage development of proposals for rabies control under the SGF. In response, the Philippines submitted in December a proposal to pilot a rabies control programme in one island which is expected to be approved by OIE in the first quarter of 2013. SRR is facilitating the delivery of 500,000 doses of vaccines to be used in vaccination campaigns by the Philippines Bureau of Animal Industry in other areas (expected delivery in February 2013). Discussions with Indonesia to apply for an SGF for rabies control in an island started in October with a proposal expected in the first quarter of 2013.

1.6. Progress against Component Four Outcomes

Component Four Outcome: OIE SRR-SEA sustains effective programme management and development practices

Description and Definition of Expected Outcome

This Component aims to further develop and strengthen the relatively new OIE SRR-SEA office and team. The component focuses on the strengthening of management systems and several aspects of good development practice that will complement the high level of technical expertise in the team. There are three main streams of work. The first *management* stream addresses the harmonisation of the entire OIE SRR-SEA programme of work, and the strengthening of monitoring and evaluation, administrative and financial management systems. The second stream focuses on strengthening *development practices* relating to ensuring gender sensitivity of the entire programme, and effective practices relating to policy engagement and dialogue. The final stream of work relates to the long term sustainability of the SRR by addressing the need to attract *core funding* in the future.

Progress against Outcomes and Associated Outputs

CO 4.1: OIE SRR-SEA effectively manages administrative, M&E, and financial management systems of a coherent programme of work

Financial Management

Two attempts were made to recruit an accountant to support the SRR financial management. One attempt failed during contract negotiations. In response to this, a short-term accountant was recruited but left shortly after beginning work to take other position. A junior administrative secretary was recruited and trained to manage the financial systems in the absence of an accountant. Further attempts at identifying a suitable candidate are ongoing.

A computerised Access-based accounting system including the codes from OIE Headquarters has been developed during the reporting period. This was designed to avoid errors, thus making it more efficient to generate summary statements. It is also designed to increase transparency to enable more versatility in tracking expenditures of funds managed by SRR-SEA.

Project Management

OIE Headquarters is developing Office Standard Operating Procedures for Regional and Sub-regional Representations (including human resources, data management, financial procedures, etc.) which are expected to be released in 2013. These guidelines will help further streamline the SRR-SEA operations and the project management of STANDZ.

CLARIZEN project management software was adopted to improve programme management and knowledge management. The intention is that it will be used throughout the office and enable remote access to documents. The company who delivered CLARIZEN programme delivered a short training for staff in utilising the system.

In January 2012, the SRR-SEA drafted a Framework (Annex 5) to guide the development of its Communication, Mobilisation and Advocacy Strategy that aims to promote a more structured and broader engagement of OIE SRR-SEA with its partners. The framework proposes to build SRR-SEA's internal communication system in order to communicate effectively with the outside world. Thus, the internal communication strategy needs to be developed alongside external communication/policy engagement strategy to support the goals and objectives of its various programmes and projects. Part of the strategy is to share information among staff which has been done through regular staff meetings, informal discussions and sharing of mission reports. This needs to be further improved and institutionalised including electronic sharing of presentations, observation notes and salient points from meetings and informal discussions with partners. This will be taken up during the annual planning session for 2013.

Staff and Consultant Recruitment and Mobilisation

The 2012 Annual Plan identified the need for three staff to be recruited to the OIE SRR-SEA office. Two were successfully recruited in April (Project Officer) and July (Administrative Assistant). In 2013, the SRR will recruit an Accountant and a replacement for the Executive Secretary who retired in 2012, and the following actions are being taken to fill the vacancy as soon as possible.

Four consultants were recruited to develop the national FMD plans, the regional rabies strategy, to conduct a review of FMD in the region and FMD vaccination assessment and animal movement study.

As noted throughout this report, there have been a series of delays caused by difficulties in identifying and recruiting technical advisers (consultants) to support programme implementation. It has been difficult to access information from network partners to improve the pool of expertise available to the programme. As a result, consultants for the scoping study for the status of veterinary education and Veterinary Statutory Bodies in the region as well as for the peer review of scientific papers has been less than optimal.

Monitoring and Evaluation

The SRR recruited an M&E Consultant to assist in further refining the STANDZ design document (Annex 6) drafted in September 2011 and developing the M&E Framework (Annex 7) which was finalised in April 2012. Part of the design framework is to recruit a long-term M&E specialist to support in the implementation of the M&E Framework. The recruitment of an M&E Specialist was delayed due to the difficulty in finding a suitable candidate who is available to start immediately. A potential candidate has been identified and is expected to commence work in April 2013. This delay has meant that progress on implementing the M&E Framework has not been possible and accounts for the use of professional judgment in this report. A number of interviews were carried out during the reporting period by OIE SRR-SEA staff to gather feedback from member country representatives and important learning has been included where relevant in this report.

Without the support of an external M&E Specialist, it is not realistic to expect the OIE SRR-SEA team to conduct a sample of case studies of the SGF. As such, SGF reporting has been modest. The reporting template for implementation parts is designed so that they can answer a series of simple questions, rather than having the unrealistic expectation of rigorous data collection to generate more credible evidence.

Despite the lack of technical support, the team has attempted to address questions of outcomes in the current report, rather than focusing on activity reporting. The annual review against the M&E Framework was a useful exercise to systematically reflect on results and current approaches to programme implementation despite the lack of formal evaluation activities and a more rigorous evidence base. OIE SRR-SEA is aware that this situation is undesirable and is doing everything possible to get the system operational by April 2013.

In October and November 2012, a Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission was conducted in order to monitor the implementation of the OIE component of the HPED programme. After meeting with staff at the OIE Headquarters, the ROM consultant visited SRR-SEA and met with representatives of national Veterinary Services in Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia from 19-30 November, with the objective of monitoring the HPED programme's current situation by interviewing main stakeholders and conducting field visits to meet beneficiaries and assess benefits and outputs. While it focused primarily on the HPED programme, the ROM mission also provided positive feedback regarding the complementarities between the various initiatives implemented through the SRR-SEA and funded through different donors. Among these was the role of the SGF in supporting the implementation of national vaccination campaigns, particularly in countries where resources for such actions is limited. The final report of the ROM mission includes the following assessment of the effective and valuable synergies between the HPED programme and STANDZ initiative: "STANDZ is proving instrumental to the effective use of the RVB [Regional Vaccine Banks] by supporting vaccination campaigns, which otherwise would be an overwhelming task, given the challenges on the ground (e.g. animal identification is required)."

Coherence of the Programme of Work

An OIE SRR-SEA Programme of Work (Annex 8) was developed in January 2012 which reflected the OIE Global Strategic Plan. The financial programmes also contribute to the bringing together of the different programmes, and the entire SRR team participate in annual planning sessions. There were no issues identified regarding how the programmes are inter-linked and providing synergies. As mentioned above, examples of successful synergies to date have been through the vaccination campaign wherein the HPED programme provided vaccines for FMD in Lao PDR and Myanmar, and the SGF provided implementation costs and equipment. For the Lao PDR's rabies vaccination campaign, STANDZ provided syringes and needles, while EU-HPED provided vaccines.

CO 4.2 OIE SRR-SEA effectively mainstreams social inclusion into programme delivery

A Gender Policy (Annex 9) was developed in January 2012, the operationalisation of which is dependent on the development of the Gender Strategy and Action Plan. An international Gender Specialist who will assist the SRR-SEA in developing the Strategy was identified only recently in December 2012. It was difficult to identify a national specialist which resulted in the delay in the recruitment. The position was then advertised internationally and a suitable candidate has been identified and contract negotiations have begun. The Consultant's task will be to provide short term assistance to the OIE SRR-SEA team to design and implement a gender strategy, including improving the gender sensitivity of OIE SRR-SEA policies, strategies and guidelines.

In 2012, SRR continued to engage farmers, traders, animal health workers and village chiefs in Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia and received qualitative information on their knowledge, attitude and practices with regard to livestock production and how diseases particularly foot and mouth disease impact their livelihoods. The information collected from 103 people (30 of them women) is being used to inform the development of a gender-sensitive communication strategy for the three countries.

Advocacy for equal participation of men and women in veterinary services delivery has made some headway in Myanmar when the Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department (LBVD) provided an opportunity to 30 male and 20 female veterinary science students to participate in its first targeted FMD vaccination campaign. Supported by SRR through the SGF, the campaign provided the students quality exposure to field practice and animal health communication.

CO 4.3 OIE SRR-SEA effectively designs and delivers a policy engagement strategy

In March 2012, during the review of the monitoring and evaluation system, a workshop on Policy Engagement was carried out and a Policy Engagement Strategy (Annex 10) was developed in June 2012. Comments on the draft are currently being synthesised for a final version due early 2013. A stakeholder survey was commissioned in June 2012 to understand stakeholders' involvement in the priority issues for policy engagement and how best to engage them. The survey was conducted from June until August 2012 in five countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam). The findings are being used to update key messages and tailor them to address barriers to change. Further work on the strategy includes the elaboration of the approaches used so that all members of the team understand how best to conduct each session, and prepare and report back to the team systematically for advocacy activities.

During the reporting period, SRR conducted policy engagement activities that resulted in the following outcomes.

A meeting with the Minister of Agriculture of Myanmar resulted in the endorsement of the vaccination campaign and support to the updating and implementation of the National FMD plan. Following the meeting, SRR received a request to conduct strategic planning workshop as a follow up to the PVS missions.

Participation in the meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock led to the recommendation to develop a regional rabies strategy.

The OIE sub-regional workshop on veterinary education recommended the harmonisation of standards including support for OIE standards and that efforts should be made by Veterinary Statutory Bodies to require that OIE Day 1 Competencies be recognised as a requirement of veterinary registration/licensing.

China's announcement during the SEACFMD Sub-commission meeting that it will provide financial as well as technical assistance to other countries and will continue to contribute to the improvement of regional and global animal health. The meeting also resulted in China donating 200,000 doses of FMD vaccines to Lao PDR.

Participation in the inception meeting of the ASEAN Ad hoc Communication Group on Livestock (ACGL) resulted in ASEAN Member States agreeing to OIE's proposal to consider the South-East Asian Animal Health Communication Strategy developed in 2009 with OIE support when developing the ACGL Communication Plans. ASEAN Member States also agreed to OIE's suggestion to have the same OIE Focal Points on Communication as the ASEAN National Focal Points on Communication. In case a different person is nominated, ASEAN Member States were requested to identify the lead Focal Point and the alternate Focal Point for ACGL.

CO 4.4 OIE SRR-SEA attracts adequate core funding to sustain engagement in the SEA region

In March 2012, the issue of core funding was raised and discussed during the Steering Committee meeting.

The OIE World Fund currently generates over USD 11M per year and trends demonstrate that it will continue to grow in the future. The World Fund operates through a multi-donor approach in which numerous donors can co-finance activities of interest. Contributions through the OIE World Fund can be spent on donor-mandated projects, thus there is a potential for donor leverage.

The OIE SRR-SEA benefits from various programmes through the OIE World Fund, which provide complementarity in the implementation of activities and synergies in the attainment of cross-cutting objectives in the region. These include the EU HPED programme, IDENTIFY funded through USAID, Japan Trust Fund (JTF), Regional Animal Welfare Strategy (RAWS) for Asia, the Far East and Oceania through DAFF, US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and the

French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is financing the secondment of a Project Coordinator, Dr Agnès Poirier. In December 2012, Dr Poirier joined the OIE as a Project Coordinator at the SRR-SEA, subsequent to Dr Alexandre Bouchoth's departure in September 2012. Her main responsibilities will include work on the HPED programme, One Health issues, STANDZ, and IDENTIFY.

Although much of the staff of OIE SRR-SEA is currently funded through STANDZ, efforts are being made to prepare for the future and to seek additional and complementary sources of funding.

1.7. Progress against the 2012 Initiative Implementation Schedule

Detailed tables illustrating the progress and implementation against the Initiative Implementation Schedule for 2012, subdivided by Component and Contributing Outcomes, are provided in Annex 8.

A summary of activities and outputs for each of the STANDZ Components and Contributing Outcomes is provided in Annex 11.

The list of meetings and workshops conducted to date is provided in Annex 12.

1.8. Financial Report

The budget of STANDZ is managed through the OIE Headquarters in Paris. The total AusAID contribution under this Initiative amounts to 12,740,000 Australian Dollars (AUD). A specific bank account has been opened for the project, through which all project income (including bank interest) and expenses are managed.

Income

Post agreement from AusAid, the balances from two former OIE/AusAID programmes were carried-over to the STANDZ Initiative on 30 June 2011. A negative balance amounting to EUR –46,507.12 was recorded at OIE Headquarters when registering and closing the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia accounts for the OIE/AusAID Programme for Strengthening Veterinary Services to Combat Avian Influenza and other Transboundary Diseases in South-East Asia (PSVS, 2007-2011), now known as STRIVES. In addition, a positive balance of EUR 635,726.26 was recorded when registering and closing the accounts for the OIE/AusAID South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease (SEACFMD) Campaign Phase III (2009-2011).

Within the framework of the STANDZ programme, on 24 June 2011, a first tranche payment of USD 1,970,722.92 was received, corresponding to AUD 1,872,954.69 (amount as per contract) and EUR 1,385,870.85 (amount actually received). The receipt of funds was acknowledged by the OIE on 1 July 2011 (OIE letter ref: AD/MGR/2011/774). The second tranche payment of USD 4,003,680.00, equivalent to AUD 3,800,000 (amount as per contract) and EUR 3,023,459.03 (amount actually received), was received on 23 March 2012. The receipt of funds was acknowledged by letter on 27 March 2012 (OIE letter ref: AD/JM/2012/976). The first and second tranche payments total USD 5,974,402.92 (EUR 4,409,329.88).

Taking into account the first and second tranche payments and the aforementioned carry-overs, the total income up to 31 December 2012 is **EUR 4,998,549.02**.

Bank interest

The OIE World Fund bank accounts (in EUR and in USD) are interest-bearing bank accounts. In addition, guaranteed forward transactions at fixed interest rates are used in order to increase the bank interest yielded by the liquid assets (cash flow) of the Fund. The interest yielded on these transactions varies depending on the currency, dates and lengths of investments.

All bank interest yielded is kept on the corresponding OIE World Fund bank accounts. The details on all bank interest yielded by the World Fund were presented during at the sixth meeting of the Management Committee of the World Fund on 16 May 2012 and at the seventh meeting of the Advisory Committee of the World Fund on 13 December 2012.

Up to 31 December 2012, a total of **EUR 2,119.51** has been generated by forward transactions at fixed interest rates (see Annex 1). Taking into account the first and second tranche payments, the aforementioned carry-overs, and bank interest, the total income to date under the STANDZ Initiative is **EUR 5,000,668.53**.

Expenses to date

Annex 1 provides an overall summary of actual detailed expenditure up to 31 December 2012 for funds managed through the OIE Headquarters. As of this date, expenses for funds managed through the OIE Headquarters amount to a total of **EUR 3,091,963.19**, which is equivalent to 62% disbursement of total funds received to date (STANDZ first and second tranche, carry-overs, and bank interest). However, if only income received through STANDZ is considered (first and second tranche payments and bank interest), then the total disbursement rate to date is 70%.

Annex 2 provides the relevant extracts of the ledger accounts for the OIE World Fund and the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia accounts up to 31 December 2012 (OIE 2012 accounts are not yet closed and have not yet been audited).

Further, a breakdown of expenses per STANDZ component for both the OIE Headquarters and the SRR-SEA is available in Annex 3. This table offers an additional level of analysis on the disbursement per component at both the Headquarters and SRR-SEA level. While this table is useful in providing a breakdown of disbursement, it is important to note that the difference between funds disbursed by SRR-SEA and the total amount disbursed by the OIE Headquarters (Annex 1) is due in part to the following factors: (1) exchange gains obtained through the transfer of funds from the World Fund account in USD to the SRR-SEA account in EUR, which consisted of exceptional exchange transactions that were not linked to specific budgeted activities, (2) recent advance transfers from the OIE HQ which have been committed for specific activities but not yet been disbursed by SRR-SEA, or corresponding detailed expenses not yet recorded at the OIE HQ.

Report of the External Auditor on the OIE's Accounts

The external auditor (elected every year by World Assembly of 178 OIE Members) of the OIE accounts, including the accounts of the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund, is currently Mrs Marie-Pierre Cordier (Magistrate at the French National Court of Audit - *Cour des comptes de la République française*, the Supreme Audit Institution of the host country). Mrs Cordier is also a Member of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Board.

The Report of the External Auditor on the Accounts for the 2011 Financial Year (85th Financial Year of the OIE) – 1st January - 31 December 2011 relating to the World is provided as an annex to the sixth OIE World Fund Management Committee Minutes (Annex 13). The Management Committee of the World Fund examined this report in May 2011, and recommended to the Council and the OIE *Commissaires aux comptes* its transmission to the OIE World Assembly for adoption. The report was then approved by the OIE World Assembly on 24 May 2012. As requested by the External Auditor, a copy of the External Chartered Accountant's report is included in this final report for your information also as an annex the sixth OIE World Fund Management Committee Minutes (Annex 13). This report is provided by the External Chartered Accountant to prepare the annual consolidation of all OIE accounts, including the World Fund accounts.

The Report of the External Auditor on the Accounts for the 2012 Financial Year (86th Financial Year of the OIE) – 1st January - 31 December 2012 relating to the World Fund (including this contribution) will be available after adoption by the OIE World Assembly in May 2013.

Results frameworks of the World Fund

Further to a recommendation from the sixth Advisory Committee of the World Fund to define and apply metrics to measure the benefits and outcomes of its initiatives, a task force of interested Advisory Committee representatives convened on 28 September and 16 November 2012 at the OIE Headquarters. Participants included representatives from the World Bank, Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, US Food and Drug Administration, SSAFE Initiative, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, French Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (and Delegate France to the OIE), and the OIE World Fund Coordination Unit.

The objective of these meetings was to help develop a series of non-prescriptive quantitative and qualitative indicators to monitor the activities of the OIE World Fund and its progress towards its programme development goal: *“Contribute to the improvement of good governance of Veterinary Services worldwide through capacity building activities at national, regional and global levels for the control of animal diseases, including those affecting humans, and the promotion of animal welfare and animal production food safety”*.

A set of results frameworks was developed for each of the following OIE World Fund activities: (i) country PVS Pathway missions, (ii) Regional information and training seminars for New Delegates and National Focal Points to the OIE, (iii) Thematic global conferences, (iv) Global and Regional Vaccine Banks, (v) Laboratory Twinning Programme, (vi) Regional Animal Health Centres, and (vii) Global information systems and networks (WAHIS, GLEWS, OFFLU). In addition to the list of possible intermediate outcome indicators and assumptions/risks for each activity, each results framework included a list of inputs, activities, outputs, outcome(s), and the overall Project Development Goal. These results frameworks were then reviewed by the task force and a series of relevant indicators was selected for each of the aforementioned OIE World Fund activities.

The main conclusions of the second meeting were: (i) inputs, activities and outputs are generally measurable however outcomes are more difficult, and in some cases, impossible to measure; (ii) outcomes are often beyond the scope of the work of the World Fund Coordination Unit. During the seventh World Fund Advisory Committee (13 December 2012), Mr Russell Phillips (Australia Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade) presented the outcomes of the meetings including the selected indicators for each of the World Fund activities.

² See: <http://www.ifac.org/PublicSector>; see <http://www.ifac.org/PublicSector/CommitteeMembers.php>, and <http://www.ifac.org/PublicSector/bio.php?bio=mcordier>

1.9. The Small Grants Facility

During 2012, Small Grant Agreements were implemented as follows (a detailed overview is presented in Annex 14):

- Component 1:
 - o Vietnam: Epidemiological studies of Foot and Mouth Disease in hotspot areas.
 - o Vietnam: Improved awareness and capacity at national, regional and provincial level to understand the economic impacts of animal diseases.
- Component 2:
 - o Lao PDR: Enhancing the capacities of veterinary teaching staff of the Faculty of Agriculture in OIE Day 1 competencies (SGA signed on 28/12/2012).
- Component 3:
 - o Lao PDR: Safeguarding the Upper Mekong FMD Control Zone by means of targeted vaccination.
 - o Lao PDR: Targeted FMD Vaccination Campaign in hotspots in Northern Lao PDR.
 - o Myanmar: Targeted FMD Vaccination Campaign in Sagaing and Dawei Districts and Public Awareness Programme in Muse township in Myanmar.

As of 31 December 2012, another SGA under Component 3 was in the final stages of preparation for Cambodia: FMD vaccination campaign in high risk areas in Cambodia.

One of the stated objectives of the SGF is to assist CMLV countries in addressing the gaps identified in the OIE PVS Evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis. During 2012 no specific requests have been received from member countries. Generating initiatives in this area will be a priority 2013.

Thus far the SGF has been the only mode in which STANDZ has supported country-led activities. Such activities have been limited to an operational budget of 50,000 USD and a time frame of 6 to 8 months, as specified in the SGF Guidelines. However, specific activities, such as a sustained vaccination programme (e.g. a rabies eradication programme, requiring three years of follow-up vaccinations) presently cannot be accommodated under the SGF. A way to support in-country activities of longer duration, either through a grant or another type of contract, will be proposed during the STANDZ Steering Committee Meeting in March 2013.

1.10. Risk Management

The SRR-SEA is committed to integrating risk assessment into day-to-day initiative management and M&E systems and significant risks will be communicated to AusAID.

SRR Management

At a general management level, the SRR-SEA exercises vigilance in detecting corruption, in accordance with the Anti-Corruption Clause in the AusAID Agreement Number 59667.

SRR Staff Management

The difficulty to recruit staff with required skills and experience has been mentioned in the present report as well as in previous reports, and remains a main risk to programme effectiveness. The SRR-SEA was able to recruit one additional Project Officer in April 2012, and one junior administrative in August 2012.

Difficulties in recruiting the M&E Specialist and Gender Specialist have been described in the present document. Recruitment of a professional M&E Specialist is a high risk for SRR failing to demonstrate progress to achieving programme outcomes, and is at the top of SRR's priorities for 2013.

The executive secretary retired in December 2012 and a replacement is being sought.

STANDZ Operations

The preparation of proposals for the Small Grants Facility is under the responsibility of the proponent. However, lack of human resource capacity in CMLV (apart from Vietnam) in proposal writing has resulted in SRR staff providing considerable inputs in this activity and delays in implementation of the SGF. A proposal can be in draft stage, being circulated for comments and corrections, for 3-4 months before a presentable version is produced. Improving the capacity in proposal writing in the member countries is not within the remit of SRR, and may continue to delay the operation of the SGF.

2. Initiative Implementation Schedule for the period January to December 2013

This section describes the planned activities to be conducted under each programme Component and each Contributing Outcome for the period January to December 2013. Further information is provided in Annex 15.

2.1. Component 1: Coordination and Policy Engagement

Component 1 Expected Outcome:
Regional Organisations and Member Countries coordinate and align Animal Health Sectors with OIE evidence-based policy and international standards.

Contributing Outcome 1.1 – OIE commissions relevant, quality research and effectively utilises information to inform OIE SRR-SEA policies, standards and general advice.

Activities to be conducted:

1. Socio-economic impact study of FMD in endemic countries (including gender)
2. Socio-economic study of maintaining FMD freedom
3. Scoping study on the status of veterinary education in SE Asia
4. Scoping study on the status of veterinary statutory bodies
5. Analysis of FMD data to determine patterns and clusterings of hotspots; SGF
6. Animal movement pattern
7. Assessment of targeted FMD control
8. Rabies vaccination studies
9. FMD vaccination studies
10. Evaluation of FMD zoning initiative

Contributing Outcome 1.2 – OIE progressively develops and updates peer reviewed, relevant evidence-based policy, strategies and guidelines for regional management of FMD, rabies and other TADs and zoonoses.

Activities to be conducted:

1. Finalise SEA Rabies Strategy, including peer-review and endorsement by members
2. Update the Outbreak Investigation and Management Manual
3. Finalise Comprehensive FMD control guidelines for pilot areas
4. Develop and document SOP for peer review process

Contributing Outcome 1.3 - Member Countries progressively increase or maintain adequate resources, and align national policies with OIE regional policies, strategies and guidelines for veterinary services development and management of FMD, rabies and other TADs and zoonoses.

Activities to be conducted:

This will be conducted in the form of coordination meetings/workshops, advocacy missions to member countries and production/dissemination of advocacy materials.

Meetings:

1. Senior OIE SRR staff meet Ministers on OIE programmes and activities
2. Rabies workshop to finalise the SEA Rabies Strategy
3. The 19th OIE Sub-Commission Meeting for FMD Control in Southeast Asia and China
4. The 16th SEACFMD National Coordinators' Meeting
5. The 3rd OIE Sub-Regional Workshop on Veterinary Education in Southeast Asia
6. The 8th SEACFMD Labnet Meeting
7. The 5th SEACFMD EpiNet Meeting
8. Lower Mekong Working Group Meeting
9. 4th Regional Tripartite Workshop on Multi-Sectoral Collaboration on Zoonoses Prevention and Control
10. Focal Point Training on WAHIS
11. Animal movement workshop for GMS
12. Communication workshop
13. Secondment programme
14. Production of advocacy materials on SEACFMD, Rabies, One Health, Veterinary education and VSB.

Contributing Outcome 1.4 – Regional organisations and development partners progressively align programming with OIE regional policies and standards in veterinary systems performance and management of FMD, other TADs and zoonoses including rabies.

Activities to be conducted during the period:

1. Participation in OIE (HQ, RR, SRR) meetings
2. Participation in partner organisations' meetings, forum
3. Invite partners to OIE meetings
4. Dissemination of communication material and policy papers
5. Visit partner organisations offices/bilateral dialogues
6. Identify sources of funding/Resource mapping of foreign-assisted animal health projects
7. Participation in joint steering meetings with FAO/WHO (GF-Tads SC, HPED SC, other) and tripartite meetings
8. FAO-OIE Regional Animal Health Laboratory Technical Advisory Group Meeting

2.2. Component 2: Veterinary Systems Strengthening

**Component 2 Expected Outcome:
Member Country Veterinary Services progressively improve performance consistent with OIE policies and standards.**

Contributing Outcome 2.1 – Member Countries demonstrate wide and active participation in the PVS pathway.

Activities to be conducted during the period:

1. Facilitate implementation of PVS missions
2. Conduct in-country consultation on the progress of implementation based on the recommendations from PVS Evaluation and Gap Analysis missions.
3. Assist member countries in drafting/updating their Strategic Plans for Vet Services
4. In-country seminar on OIE standards and PVS Pathway

Contributing Outcome 2.2 – Member Countries demonstrate progressive engagement in veterinary systems strengthening.

Activities to be conducted during the period:

1. SGF initiatives to support priority activities identified in PVS Gap Analysis
2. Member countries organise government-donor dialogue to invest in Veterinary Services following OIE PVS recommendations
3. TA to review and synthesise results of OIE PVS Evaluation and Gap Analysis

Contributing Outcome 2.3 – At least four Member Countries' basic and continuing education organisations develop curricula that address the minimal competencies identified by the Global Working Group.

Activities to be conducted during the period:

1. In-country workshop to introduce Vet Education guidelines
2. SGF to support vet education
3. In country TA to support adaptation of curricula

Contributing Outcome 2.4 – Veterinary Statutory Bodies harmonise accreditation systems with OIE minimal competencies.

Activities to be conducted during the period:

1. Technical assistance to support development or strengthening of VSB

2.3. Component 3: Technical Support to Disease Management

**Component 3 Expected Outcome:
Member Countries Effectively Manage FMD and Rabies**

Contributing Outcome 3.1 – CMLV Countries Complete Alignment of Previous National FMD Plans with OIE SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap.

Activities to be conducted during the period:

1. In-country technical assistance to CML for development and costing of FMD Plans
2. Review alignment of Vietnam and Malaysia FMD plans with OIE SEACFMD 2020 roadmap

Contributing Outcome 3.2 – CMLV countries with FMD hotspots effectively implement priority actions identified in their National FMD Plans.

Activities to be conducted during the period:

1. Field investigation to validate suspected hotspots
2. Training on outbreak investigation management
3. Conduct case studies of outbreaks
4. Support public awareness campaigns (including TA)
5. Support vaccination campaigns (SGF grants and vaccine supply)
6. Animal movement and biosecurity
7. Simulation exercises for FMD-free areas
8. Emergency support for outbreak investigation and management

Contributing Outcome 3.3 - CMLV countries complete alignment of National Rabies Plans with OIE SRR Regional Rabies Strategy.

Activities to be conducted during the period:

1. In-country TA to CMLV to complete development and costing of National Rabies Plans
2. Review alignment of Philippines and Indonesia Rabies Plans with SEARS

Contributing Outcome 3.4 - Member countries implement priority actions identified in their national One Health plan including rabies and other zoonoses.

Activities to be conducted during the period:

1. Epidemiological studies of rabies, dog ecology studies
2. Public awareness campaigns in MCs (incl. TA)
3. Support to vaccination campaigns (SGF grants and vaccine supply)

2.4. Component 4: Strengthening the Capacity of the SRR-SEA

**Component 4 Expected Outcome:
Strengthened capacity of the SRR-SEA in priority organisational development areas of gender/social mainstreaming, monitoring and evaluation, operations research and communications.**

Contributing Outcome 4.1 - OIE SRR-SEA effectively manages administrative, M&E, and financial management systems of a coherent programme of work

Activities to be conducted during the period:

1. Single design framework reflecting OIE 5th Strategic Plan documented and reviewed
2. Single project management system developed, using Clarizen and SOPs
3. Newsletter, website management
4. Single financial management system developed, including SOPs
5. Single M&E Plan that meets international standards of M&E documented; updated annually
6. M&E expert
7. Six monthly progress reports
8. SRR Office budget approved
9. Annual programme review and work plan report

Contributing Outcome 4.2 - OIE SRR-SEA effectively mainstreams social inclusion into programme delivery

Activities to be conducted during the period:

1. SRR-SEA Gender Focal Point develops, adapts and coordinates gender/social inclusion policy and strategy
2. TA to help develop and operationalise gender strategy and identify messages for Social Inclusion/Gender Strategy

Contributing Outcome 4.3 - OIE SRR-SEA effectively designs and delivers a policy engagement strategy

Activities to be conducted during the period:

1. Update and implement Policy Engagement Strategy

Contributing Outcome 4.4 - OIE SRR-SEA attracts adequate core funding to sustain engagement in the SEA region

Activities to be conducted during the period:

1. Integration of messages and evidence of effectiveness into donor meetings
2. Improvement of contributions for core funding (report)

2.5. Indicative Budget for January to December 2013

The indicative budget for the operations of the SRR-SEA for 2013 is shown below in Table 11. The budget takes into account the contributions of the ongoing programmes of STANDZ, HPED and IDENTIFY. The budget is shown in relation to the Components from the Operational Matrix of the SRR-SEA Programme of Work 2013 (Annex 15).

Table 11: SRR-SEA Indicative Budget for the Period January to December 2013

Component	Sub-Component	SRR-SEA Programme			Sub-Total USD	Total USD
		STANDZ	HPED	IDENTIFY		
C-1: Coordination and Policy Engagement	C-1.1	409,000	12,000	0	421,000	1,625,800
	C-1.2	17,500	0	0	17,500	
	C-1.3	571,500	190,000	145,800	907,300	
	C-1.4	203,000	52,000	25,000	280,000	
C-2: Veterinary Systems Strengthening	C-2.1	170,000	10,000	0	180,000	690,000
	C-2.2	230,000	40,000	0	270,000	
	C-2.3	230,000	0	0	230,000	
	C-2.4	10,000	0	0	10,000	
C-3: Technical Support to Disease Management	C-3.1	40,000	0	0	40,000	2,755,000
	C-3.2	475,000	1,420,000	0	1,895,000	
	C-3.3	40,000	0	0	40,000	
	C-3.4	250,000	530,000	0	780,000	
C-4: Strengthening Capacity of SRR-SEA	C-4.1	868,733	0	79,800	948,533	963,533
	C-4.2	15,000	0	0	15,000	
	C-4.3	0	0	0	0	
	C-4.4	0	0	0	0	
Total USD		3,529,733	2,254,000	250,600	6,034,333	6,034,333