



The World Animal Health and Welfare Fund

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

Agreement Number 59667

Third Annual Initiative Report

January to December 2013

&

Initiative Implementation Schedule

January to December 2014

(OIE ref. AD/JM/2014/1496)

January 2014

Certification

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

Dr Bernard Vallat
Director General
World Organisation for Animal Health
January 2014

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
CLMV	Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Vietnam
CMC	Core Management Committee
CSC	Core Steering Committee
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
EID	Emerging Infectious Disease
EPT	Emerging Pandemic Threats programme, USAID funded
FAVA	Federation of Asian Veterinary Associations
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GST	Gender and Social mainstreaming Team
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
MC	Member Country
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
OH	One Health
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PVM	Post-Vaccination Monitoring
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
SEACFMD	South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign
SGF	Small Grants Facility
SRR-SEAOIE	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
VS	Veterinary Statutory Body
WG	Working Group

Executive Summary

The Stop Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses (STANDZ) is an initiative funded by the Australian Government that encompasses the South-East Asia and China FMD Campaign (SEACFMD), the Strengthening Veterinary Services Initiative (STRIVES), and One Health Component focusing on rabies. Reporting on this program is further disaggregated into a component and sub-component level to reflect the grouping of activities within STANDZ. This executive summary provides an overview of activity for the program in 2013 and an indication of the initiatives that will be implemented in 2014. Further detail on specific outcomes achieved in 2013 and the future work program at the component and sub component level can be found within the relevant sections of this document.

In 2013 a major initiative has been to gain agreement for an FMD control/eradication program in Northern Lao PDR and to develop a program for FMD control in Central Myanmar. Considerable effort has been made to conduct preparatory work at the sub-national levels and to meet with stakeholders such as farmers, livestock transporters etc. Applied research has also been undertaken on socio-economic issues, including gender, aspects to inform and support investment in the FMD control program. These initiatives are progressing and are expected to be completed in early 2014.

From a governance perspective, agreement was reached at the SEACFMD Sub Commission Meeting in Singapore (19-22 March 2013) to vary the Steering Committee's Terms of Reference in order to meet current needs. Amongst other results, this allowed Japan to become a member of the Sub Commission Steering Committee. It is also expected that this change will encourage other countries to similarly seek membership thereby engendering a greater level of engagement in the work of the Committee. Significant efforts have also been made to ensure effective coordination with FMD programmes funded by Japan and the Republic of Korea.

STRIVES activities were largely confined to education and activity planning for 2013. A key activity has been follow-up work with the Philippines and Thailand to facilitate the development of animal health strategies based on previous PVS Pathway activities. This work will be completed in early 2014 for submission to the Government of the Philippines. During the course of 2014, it is planned that the development of strategic plans for Lao PDR be facilitated subject to country requests. Discussions are also being held with Cambodia and Myanmar for PVS Evaluation Follow-up Missions in 2014.

In relation to veterinary education, funding has been provided to support staff exchanges, visits, and the sharing of information between both Lao PDR and Cambodia and ASEAN countries, in particular Thailand. Ongoing efforts continued with the South East Asia Veterinary Schools Association (SEAVSA) to engage and promote the OIE Day 1 Competencies and OIE Veterinary Education Core Curriculum development with specific work undertaken at the University of the Philippines. Small Grant Facility activities have included Veterinary Statutory body (VSB) development in Vietnam. A major initiative in 2014 will be to develop a pilot training course in veterinary management including strategic planning and finance for middle to upper level veterinarians.

The 4th Tripartite (FAO/OIE/WHO) Workshop on Multi-lateral Collaboration on Zoonoses Prevention and Control was held in Kathmandu in November 2013. The outcomes emphasised the importance of countries assuming greater responsibility for One Health work and the need to pursue the greater involvement of wildlife experts. Clear progress is being made at the multinational level and at national level in a number of countries.

Considerable effort has been made in supporting rabies control through a pilot project in the Philippines, and discussions are taking place with Thailand to conduct a trial of oral rabies bait vaccines for dog vaccination in 2014. The South-East Asia Rabies Strategy paper has been accepted and the approach incorporated into a

regional strategy combining human and animal health and providing guidance to support the ASEAN objective of rabies elimination by 2020. As with the FMD Vaccine Bank, the support provided by the EU-funded HPED Program through the provision of rabies vaccines has also supported efforts in STANDZ activities. Discussions were held and processes put in place with a number of countries for accessing rabies (and FMD) vaccines through the OIE Regional Vaccine Banks for Rabies and FMD, respectively.

Significant efforts have also been made in 2013 to progress the implementation of a monitoring and evaluation framework for the activities of the STANDZ Program. To this end a monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system has been designed as a long-term approach to strengthen the capacity of the OIE-SRR and provide information on the outcomes achieved through this program. A stakeholder survey was conducted in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam while stakeholders from the remaining member countries were interviewed during meetings they attended in Thailand.

Work on gender mainstreaming started with the development of a gender strategy and action plan following the finalisation of the gender policy. Several activities under the action plan were also conducted starting with the socio-economic studies of the impacts of FMD in Cambodia, Myanmar and Lao PDR which consider gender issues as well as with the assessment of the SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap for gender sensitivity.

While this is an initial collection of data there are some important findings relating to the outcomes achieved to date by the STANDZ initiative. Countries in the region rely significantly on the network of meetings organised through the Programme in order to communicate with each other, with little communication occurring outside of these meetings.

The meetings result in key strategic decisions being made on animal health with sharing and support amongst neighbouring countries in the prevention of disease spread and enhancements to laboratory capability through financial support and information sharing. It also highlighted that the issue of countries with the highest incidence of disease are the least able to implement the outcomes from meetings or initiatives such as PVS Pathway missions. Conversely some countries have leveraged significant investment for animal health initiatives. The importance of injections of funding through the Small Grant Facility initiative was also highlighted with investment in veterinary education activities being of particular importance.

Introduction

The Stop Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses (STANDZ) Initiative is based on Grant Agreement Number 59667 between the Government of Australia, represented by the Australian Government Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). The Initiative commenced on 1 June 2011 and will continue until 30 June 2016. The Australian Government's contribution amounts to 12,740,000 Australian Dollars. Funds are channelled 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 Third Annual Initiative Report of the STANDZ Initiative covering the period January to December 2013. The second part of this document presents the Implementation Schedule and Indicative Budget for the period January to December 2014.

The STANDZ Monitoring and Evaluation Framework was designed in April 2012, to provide a modest evidentiary basis for STANDZ progress reporting. Implementation of the M&E Framework relied on the assumption that an M&E Specialist could be recruited quickly. However, recruitment of the M&E Specialist to implement the system incurred considerable delay. An M&E consultant was hired in April 2013; however, his services were discontinued in July due to unsatisfactory performance. A new M&E Consultant was hired in August 2013 and this report utilises the initial outcome reporting undertaken by the latter M&E consultant. The M&E Framework was reviewed and a results-based landscape was developed in order to better understand the programme logic. It should be noted that changes to structure of the sub-components (previously referred to as Contributing Outcomes) have been implemented and thus this report will differ from the structure of previous reports. The major structural changes include:

- Merging of sub-component 2.2 'Member countries demonstrate progressive engagement in veterinary systems strengthening' and 2.1 'Member countries demonstrate wide and active participation in the PVS Pathway' to form a new sub-component 2.1 'OIE PVS Pathway'.
- Establishment of a new sub-component 3.5 'One Health Coordination' in order to include these activities in the reporting structure.

Changes have also been made to the majority of sub-component titles to clarify the activities undertaken within each category.

I. Annual Initiative Report for the period January to December 2013

Component 1: Coordination and Policy Alignment

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.

The Component 1 outcome is an aggregated statement of the four sub-component outcomes. During 2013 the following achievements have been recognised and challenges encountered.

Achievements

- The majority of socio-economic studies in CMLV countries on the impacts of FMD have progressed substantially.
- The South-East Asia Rabies Strategy developed by the OIE SRR-SEA was used as the baseline document for developing the inter-sectoral ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy.
- A total of six FMD-infected countries reported moving forward in the implementation of priority actions identified in the SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap.
- The SRR-SEA dispatched three missions to respond to an FMD outbreak in Cambodia to investigate the outbreak, conduct meetings of provinces affected and design emergency measures to contain the outbreak. This subsequently included joint support to public awareness and implementation of interventions on cleaning and disinfection in select priority areas where FMD outbreaks were reported.

Challenges

- The SRR-SEA works closely with partners in the region however while the alignment of efforts is contributing to achieving the 2020 target, there is still a significant gap that needs to be filled. Based on the study conducted by SEACFMD, the region needs approximately US\$ 45 million in order to make significant progress towards FMD eradication by 2020.
- Despite the fact that the majority of national FMD control plans are aligned with the 2020 Roadmap (5 out of 7 countries), these national plans still require final endorsement. The remaining two, China and Vietnam, are not yet aligned.

Sub-component 1.1 - Research for policy

During 2013, socio-economic studies of the impacts of FMD at both the macro and micro level were conducted. A Consultant was hired to analyse secondary data to estimate macro-economic impact of FMD in the sub-region. A consultation workshop was organised to harmonise methodologies for the studies at the micro-level in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar. The study in Cambodia and Lao PDR started during the reporting period, while the study in Myanmar has been postponed to begin in February 2014.

SRR-SEA has drafted a document entitled 'Post-Vaccination Monitoring Plan for SEACFMD Member Countries.' This document was drawn from the SEACFMD experience on vaccination campaigns in the region, the operations of which were supported by the STANDZ Small Grants Facility. The global FAO/OIE guidelines on monitoring

vaccination programmes which are currently being developed considered and drew from the SRR-SEA document on Post Vaccination Monitoring (PVM).

SRR-SEA was able to secure Myanmar's commitment to pilot the PVM exercise with technical support from the World Reference Laboratory (WRL). This will include monitoring of vaccination coverage, vaccination response and vaccination outcomes. A similar exercise has also been started in Lao PDR which is conducting sample collection for the vaccine matching study. Additionally, a plan for a more comprehensive study on the assessment of interventions conducted and planned in Lao PDR has also been established, and a PhD student from Murdoch University (Australia) was engaged to assist in this study.

Details on the progress of ongoing research activities, the application of the results of finished studies, as well as the list of documents developed by the SRR-SEA are provided in **Annexes 5a** and **5b**.

Sub-component 1.2 – Strategy and guideline development

The OIE SRR-SEA, in support of the ASEAN Working Group for Livestock (ASWGL) and in coordination with Vietnam as the lead country for rabies in ASEAN, has developed the South-East Asia Rabies Strategy (SEARS), a dog rabies elimination strategy for the region. This document was based on the OIE International Standards relevant to rabies, and outlines the Socio-cultural, Technical, Organisational and Political aspects relevant to rabies control (S.T.O.P. rabies).

After the draft strategy was completed and presented at the ASWGL Meeting in Manila (Philippines) in May 2013, the ASEAN Expert Group on Communicable Diseases (AEGCD), proposed to integrate human health components into the strategy in order to have a joint human-animal rabies strategy for the region. Thus, under the ASEAN leadership and as coordinated by Vietnam, the SEARS was then used as the baseline document for developing the inter-sectoral ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy (ARES) at the ASEAN Inter-Sectoral Workshop on Rabies Prevention and Control held in Danang (Vietnam) in October 2013. ARES also used the S.T.O.P. rabies pillars for rabies elimination, as developed by the OIE SRR-SEA team. The ARES is currently being finalised for subsequent endorsement by the ASWGL and AEGCD, and later at the Senior Officials Meeting of the ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry (SOM-AMAF).

Sub-component 1.3 – Coordination with/by member countries

Table 1 below provides the extent of alignment of member countries' national FMD control plans to the SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap.

Table 1: Alignment with FMD 2020 Roadmap

Country	National Plan Developed	Extent of Alignment
Vietnam	Yes	Not yet aligned
China	Yes	Not aligned; currently working on questionnaire for endorsement
Thailand	Yes	Ongoing revisions of National FMD Plan aligned with 2020 Roadmap; plan to submit to OIE for endorsement later in 2014
Malaysia	Yes	Aligned; submission to OIE for endorsement expected in 2014
Laos	Yes	Aligned; finalisation and endorsement of plan expected by country by 2015
Cambodia	Yes	Aligned; finalisation and endorsement of plan expected by country by 2015

Myanmar	Yes	Aligned; finalisation and endorsement of plan expected by country by 2015
Brunei	FMD Free	-
Indonesia	FMD Free	-
Singapore	FMD Free	-
Philippines	FMD Free	-

A detailed description regarding the outputs and initial outcomes in the alignment of the National FMD Plans in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar can be found in sub-component 3.1.

There were a number of international meetings throughout the year organised by SEACFMD that allowed countries and focal points to network and share experiences and solutions to problems as well as to understand the regional FMD situation as part of aligning strategies. As seen in Table 2 below, participation in these meetings was good. In most cases, appropriate participants were nominated by countries to attend the meetings.

Table 2: Country participation in key SEACFMD meetings

Country	OIE Sub-Commission Meeting (March 2013)	National Coordinators Meeting (August 2013)	SEACFMD LabNet Meeting (November 2013)	SEACFMD Epinet Meeting (November 2013)
Vietnam	✓	✓	✓	✓
China	✓	✓	✓	✓
Thailand	✓	✓	✓	✓
Malaysia	✓	✓	✓	✓
Laos	✓	✓	✓	✓
Cambodia	✓	✓	✓	✓
Myanmar	✓		✓	✓
Brunei	✓	✓		
Indonesia	✓	✓	✓	✓
Singapore	✓		✓	✓
Philippines	✓	✓	✓	✓

These meetings allowed countries to discuss changing FMD trends in the region, including the resurgence of type A, and to discuss ways to share information on threats with each other and through SEACFMD.

These meetings also gave members a chance to identify priority actions for themselves and for SEACFMD, some of which have already commenced or been completed, such as a Training of Trainers in Outbreak Investigation and Management for the Region which was conducted in November 2013, and will be used as a basis for further in-country outbreak investigation and management trainings.

These meetings have also stimulated Member Countries to take action on their respective FMD control programs. During the National Coordinators Meeting in September 2013, 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.

Sub-component 1.4 – Regional and national partnerships

The SRR-SEA continued to coordinate its programming on FMD and rabies control with support received from donors and partners as follows:

- **ASEAN.** The OIE SRR-SEA has worked closely with ASEAN, through Vietnam, the ASEAN lead country on rabies, in developing the SEARS (South-East Asia Rabies Strategy), which has been made the cornerstone for the subsequent development of the joint inter-sectoral rabies elimination strategy for the region. The original draft outlined the OIE Manual Chapters relevant to rabies and underscored the importance of a strong Veterinary Service in the efforts to control and eliminate rabies. The evolved document, now called the ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy (ARES) is currently in the process of finalisation.

- **EU-HPED Vaccine Bank.** To date, a total of 1.9 million doses of FMD vaccines have been provided through the EU-funded HPED programme Regional Vaccine Bank for FMD. To date, deliveries have been made to Cambodia (100,000 doses), Laos (800,000 doses) and Myanmar (1,000,000 doses).

In addition to the contribution via the EU-funded Regional Vaccine Banks, a total of USD 2 million has been provided to the region by the Republic of Korea's FMD project with FAO; 200,000 FMD vaccine doses have been donated through the Japan Trust Fund Project on FMD in Lao PDR; 200,000 FMD vaccine doses were provided by China to Lao PDR; and a contribution of EUR 35,616 has been provided to the OIE by New Zealand to support the SEACFMD campaign. While all of this support is contributing to achieving the 2020 target, a significant gap still needs to be filled. Based on the study conducted by SEACFMD, the region needs approximately USD 45 million in order to make significant progress towards FMD eradication by 2020.

- **FAO.** The OIE SRR-SEA and FAO jointly conducted a stakeholder consultation workshop in April 2013 on the national FMD plan of Myanmar, while FAO representatives were invited to the SEACFMD National Consultation Workshops in Lao PDR (February-March 2013) and Cambodia (February 2013). A joint FAO-OIE Training of Trainers in Outbreak investigation and Management was also conducted with the FAO/ Republic of Korea Project. The workshop was conducted in Bangkok in November 2013 and presented basic steps to be covered in investigating and controlling an FMD outbreak, including the collection of samples, tracing forward and tracing back, and basic epidemiological descriptions. In addition to this, FAO also offered to support an FMD outbreak emergency response in Cambodia, on which OIE SRR-SEA has taken the lead. This subsequently included joint support for public awareness and the implementation of interventions on cleaning and disinfection in select priority areas where FMD outbreaks were reported.
- **FAO-OIE-WHO Tripartite.** SRR-SEA actively participated in the Tripartite on One Health teleconferences and workshops on the newly emerging disease, H7N9. The Tripartite organisations also collaboratively organised the 4th Asia-Pacific Workshop on Multi-Sectoral Collaboration for Prevention and Control of Zoonoses, this year under the coordination of WHO-SEARO. This meeting was held from 27 to 29 November 2013 in Kathmandu (Nepal). In preparation for the workshop, the SRR developed and administered a questionnaire to the 19 participating countries in the Asia Pacific region in order to obtain information on the current zoonoses priorities and present the status of One Health Coordination mechanisms. This tool identified that each of the 19 participating countries from the Asia-Pacific region recognises rabies as one of its five major priority zoonoses.
- **OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific (One Health).** OIE SRR-SEA also participated in the recently concluded Inception Meeting of the OIE/JTF Project for Controlling Zoonoses in Asia under the One

Health Concept, held in Tokyo (Japan) on 19-20 December 2013. With rabies and One Health coordination as two of the themes for this new project, the workshop presented an opportunity to ensure complementarity and potential synergism between the work and initiatives implemented through the OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific (RR AP, Tokyo) and the OIE SRR-SEA.

- **Regional Reference Laboratories:** To strengthen the capacity of Veterinary Laboratories in the region on FMD and rabies control, a Regional Reference Laboratory for FMD (RRL-FMD) located in Pakchong (Thailand), provided the Regional Proficiency Testing Program by Inter-laboratory Comparison on FMDV. During the 2013 Regional Animal Health Laboratory Technical Advisory Group (Lab-TAG) meeting in Jogjakarta (Indonesia), the Changchun Veterinary Research Institute located in Changchun (China), an OIE Regional Reference Laboratory for Rabies (RRL-Rabies), also indicated its support to provide training on rabies diagnosis for ASEAN veterinary laboratories.

Component Two: Veterinary Systems Strengthening

Component Two Outcome:

Member Country Veterinary Services progressively improve performance consistent with OIE policies and standards

The Component 2 outcome is an aggregated statement of three sub-component outcomes. During the year the following achievements have been recognised and challenges encountered.

Achievements

- Supporting Myanmar to improve Quality Management in Veterinary Testing Laboratories.
- Providing support to universities in Lao PDR and Cambodia to enhance the capacity of veterinary teaching staff and facilitating cooperation with Thai Universities.
- Assisting in the revision of the DVM curriculum to align with the OIE Day 1 Competencies at the University of the Philippines Los Baños.

Challenges

- Supporting Vietnam to advocate for government and donor funding to implement its National Strategic Plan for Strengthening Veterinary Services.
- Establishing a VSB in each priority country.
- Developing a pilot training course in veterinary administration including finance for middle to upper level veterinarians in support of Day 1 Competencies.

Sub-component 2.1 – OIE PVS Pathway

PVS Pathway missions conducted in South East Asia are facilitated through the SRR-SEA Office. During the reporting period, the following PVS Pathway missions were implemented in the region: PVS Gap Analysis in Brunei Darussalam (10-21 June 2013) and PVS Evaluation of Aquatic Animal Health Services in the Philippines (4-18 February 2013). In addition, a PVS Gap Analysis has been approved and will be implemented in Thailand from 7-16 January 2014.

In October 2013, a Veterinary Services Strategic Planning expert was recruited by SRR-SEA to finalise a detailed Veterinary Services Strategic Plan for the Philippines. The framework of this plan is based on the findings of OIE PVS Pathway reports, particularly the OIE PVS Gap Analysis report, and the outcomes of the two workshops organised by the Bureau of Animal Industry (BAI) in 2010 and 2012. The exercise is expected to be completed in January 2014.

The SRR-SEA continued to provide technical assistance to member countries to strengthen their Veterinary Services. In-country meetings were conducted with OIE Focal Points in Cambodia (February 2013), Lao PDR (February 2013) and Myanmar (April 2013) to discuss their terms of reference and the various challenges they encountered in carrying out their roles.

Following the country's request, the SRR-SEA provided advice to Myanmar's Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department (LBVD) on strengthening their laboratory capacity and to comply with the trading standards in preparation for the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) in 2016. LBVD staff agreed to review the Quality Management in Veterinary Testing Laboratories (Chapter 1.1.4) in the OIE *Terrestrial Manual* (in particular the

accreditation process and selection of an accreditation body) and to prepare a concept note on LBVD's initiative in order to meet the requirements of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC). In August 2013, the LBVD sent an official request to OIE SRR-SEA seeking support for a Laboratory Upgrading and Certification System. The OIE SRR-SEA responded by providing technical support and consultation and a strategic planning workshop and development of a Quality Management System for the LBVD is planned for early 2014. This activity will support intervention to address gaps identified by the country as a result of the PVS Evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis conducted in 2009 and 2010, respectively.

During the consultation workshop on the national FMD plan of Myanmar in April 2013, Myanmar's Minister of Agriculture confirmed the development of the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors as priority issues for the government to achieve food security, increased sources of livelihood for farmers, and poverty alleviation. He acknowledged the important role played by the Veterinary Services in the socioeconomic development of the country by improving productivity through reduced incidence of diseases such as FMD. In this regard, Myanmar is considering compartmentalisation to control FMD in one of its islands (Maneung Island) so that it can be declared an FMD-free zone in the near future. In response to Myanmar's request for guidance, the SRR-SEA provided advice on zoning and compartmentalisation for FMD.

Vietnam has asked for support from SRR-SEA to advocate for government and donor funding for its National Strategic Plan for Strengthening Veterinary Services (2012-2020), which was developed following the PVS Evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis conducted in 2010 and 2011, respectively. The Plan, which costs USD 1.5 billion to implement, has only received USD 20 million from USAID and the World Bank thus far, most of which focuses on HPAI. The government aims to raise USD 200 million of the total budget from donors.

Sub-component 2.2 – Veterinary Education

In January 2013, the National University of Lao PDR in Nahbong started an initiative funded under the Small Grants Facility to enhance the capacity of veterinary teaching staff of the faculty of agriculture on the OIE Day 1 Competencies in cooperation with Khon Kaen University in Thailand. Among other activities, this Small Grant Agreement funded 11 staff (10 men and 1 woman) from the faculty to attend supplementary theoretical and practical training at Khon Kaen University in both pre-clinical and clinical sciences. A program of guest lecturers from Khon Kaen to teach in Nahbong was postponed to November 2013 and will be completed in January 2014.

Cambodia submitted a SGF initiative, which commenced in June 2013, on the strengthening of the faculty of veterinary medicine at the Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) and enhancing the capacities of veterinary teaching staff in the OIE Day 1 Competencies. Under this initiative, an international consultative workshop on the development and implementation of the DVM (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine) curriculum at RUA Cambodia was organised in June 2013, with participation from the SRR-SEA. Twenty veterinary teaching staff went on a five-day study tour and eight staff took a one-month specialised training course in veterinary studies and techniques at Chulalongkorn University (Thailand). In early 2014, guest lecturers from universities in Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines will visit Cambodia and three staff from RUA will go to the University of the Philippines for short internships. The initiative is expected to conclude in March 2014.

In September 2013, STANDZ supported the Third OIE Sub-Regional Workshop on Veterinary Education in South-East Asia which was conducted back-to-back with the Fourth Annual Meeting of the South-East Asia Veterinary School Association (SEAVSA) in Surabaya, Indonesia. The workshop reviewed progress made by ASEAN Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs) relevant to the Day 1 Competencies; familiarized ASEAN VEEs with the "OIE Guidelines on Veterinary Education Core Curriculum"; provided updates on the various OIE initiatives in support of the advancement of VEEs; clarified the significant role of high quality VEEs in fostering an efficient

Veterinary Services and how improvement in veterinary education relates to improvement in the governance of Veterinary Services. Thus far, the follow-up actions and feedback received as a result of this workshop include the organisation of a workshop in the Philippines, and internal discussions to review the curriculum in Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand.

In November 2013, STANDZ supported the College of Veterinary Medicine (CVM) at the University of the Philippines Los Baños (UPLB) to conduct a workshop to initiate the process of revision of the DVM curriculum, following the OIE recommendations on the Competencies of graduating veterinarians ('Day 1 graduates') to assure high-quality of National Veterinary Services ("Day 1 Competencies"), and in response to the revision of the national education system. The expected result is a draft revised curriculum to be submitted to the University Council Curriculum Committee by the second semester of 2014.

Although not funded under STANDZ, recent progress in the region regarding Veterinary Education includes the signing of the first OIE Veterinary Education Twinning Project between the University of Minnesota (United States of America) and Chiang Mai University (Thailand). The project, which commenced on 19 June 2013, seeks to enhance education and the way in which education is taught, in addition to ensuring that the schools' graduates meet the OIE recommendations on the Competencies of graduating veterinarians ("Day 1 Competencies"). This twinning will also align the relevant graduate programmes and the residency in veterinary public health/preventive medicine with the advanced competencies as outlined by OIE for veterinarians working within the Veterinary Authority. The University of Minnesota (UMN) College of Veterinary Medicine is accredited by the American Medical Association's Council on Education and has extensive expertise and capacity relevant to this twinning project. UMN has broad experience working in developing countries and has ongoing collaborations in Thailand. Chiang Mai University (CMU) has a high potential to make significant improvements as a leading veterinary institution in ASEAN.

Sub-component 2.3 – Veterinary Statutory Bodies

The SRR-SEA conducted an inventory of Veterinary Statutory Bodies (VSB) in the SEA region while a questionnaire is being prepared to learn about the processes for the establishment of the VSB in each country. The results of the survey were presented by the Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia at the OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education and the role of the Veterinary Statutory Body. It was found that there are seven countries in SEA that regulate the practice of the veterinary profession, but some of this is done directly by the Ministry of Agriculture. There are five countries that have laws to support the regulation of the veterinary profession, and three countries do not have a VSB or any form of regulating the veterinary profession. The results of this survey will be used to better adapt and cater the technical assistance of the SRR-SEA to beneficiary countries in regards to establishing or strengthening Veterinary Statutory Bodies. In-country seminars to raise awareness on the OIE standards pertaining to VSBs will also be conducted in Myanmar and Vietnam.

In July 2013, the Department of Animal Health (DAH) of Vietnam started an SGF initiative to initiate the establishment of a VSB in Vietnam. A study tour to the VSB in Malaysia was organised in December 2013 and a national meeting on VSBs is due to be held in the first quarter of 2014.

Related activities on Veterinary Statutory Bodies in the region include the Veterinary Statutory Body Twinning Project under preparation between the Thai Veterinary Council and the Veterinary Council of Ireland. This twinning project will aim to improve the capacity of the Thai Veterinary Council to oversee the quality and professional conduct of the veterinarians working in the country, and will be funded through the EU-funded HPED programme.

Component Three: Technical Support to Disease Management

Component Three Outcome:

Member Countries Effectively Manage FMD and Rabies and Other Priority Emergent Diseases

The Component 3 outcome is an aggregated statement of five sub-component outcomes. During the year the following achievements have been recognised and challenges encountered.

Achievements

- SGF funding provided to Myanmar to support operational costs of a vaccination campaign in six towns. The vaccination campaign resulted in increased willingness by farmers to participate in animal health care activities, increased level of awareness about FMD transmission and how to control it, and created good rapport between veterinarians and farmers.
- Funding and technical support was provided to Myanmar and Cambodia to assist veterinary staff in investigating outbreaks of FMD and to help strategise interventions for preventing the spread of FMD from affected to unaffected provinces.
- The South-East Asia Rabies Strategy (SEARS) was used in the development of the ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy (ARES).
- The SRR is supporting a pilot rabies control programme in the island of Masbate, Philippines under the SGF as part of a memorandum of understanding with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Philippines and Global Alliance for Rabies Control-Asia to coordinate rabies control activities in the Philippines.

Challenges

- Establishment of an FMD free zone in northern Laos and control zone in Myanmar.
- Encouraging the submission of samples for FMD testing and improving the level of reporting in countries.

Sub-component 3.1 – FMD National Plans

A series of workshops and meetings were held with member countries to align their national FMD plans with the SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap and the Global FMD strategy. National consultation workshops on FMD control were conducted with SRR-SEA support in Cambodia (February), Lao PDR (February-March) and Myanmar (April). Around 30 participants (25 men and 5 women) attended the workshop in Cambodia, 43 participants attended in Lao PDR (36 men and 7 women), and 36 attended the workshop in Myanmar.

As a result of the stakeholder consultation workshop, Lao PDR conducted a further in-country consultation on its own in order to cost the National FMD Plan and set time frames for activities identified during the previous workshop. This plan, provided in **Annex 6**, will be submitted for endorsement by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Cambodia and Myanmar have also expressed interest in conducting further in-country workshops to complete the costing of their National FMD Plans. These workshops are to be conducted in January 2014, and are expected to lead to finalisation and endorsement of these FMD National Plans in 2015.

A coordination meeting was held in April 2013 with Thailand's Department of Livestock and Development to discuss FMD control in the country. In addition, technical advice was provided to Malaysia to prepare for the submission of its national FMD plan for OIE recognition. Technical assistance on FMD zoning was also provided

to Myanmar, which is planning to establish an FMD-free zone and compartments. It is expected that Malaysia and Thailand should be able to complete their plans for endorsement before the end of 2014.

Vietnam is considering revising its FMD control plan, now in phase 2, to also focus on other FMD control activities such as surveillance, outbreak investigation, epidemiological and socio-economic studies and post-vaccination monitoring, which are important activities to determine if the vaccination programme is working well. The plan, which was developed with guidance from the SEACFMD Programme and the 2020 Roadmap, is heavily focused on vaccination; in addition, limited funds and at times no budget were allocated for other activities considered an important part of a comprehensive FMD control programme. The related SGF in Vietnam was utilised for the ongoing study of FMD infection in hotspot areas which is not covered by the plan.

Sub-component 3.2 – FMD Control

During the reporting period and following the receipt of official country requests, a total of 1.5 million doses of FMD vaccines were provided to the following countries through the EU-funded Regional Vaccine Bank for FMD: Cambodia (100,000 doses), Laos (600,000 doses) and Myanmar (800,000 doses). Support for operational costs was provided to these three countries through the STANDZ programme via the Small Grants Facility.

Cambodia reported that under its SGF-funded FMD vaccination campaign in high risk areas which started in January 2013, 98 persons have been trained on vaccination and animal handling; animal identification; blood collection technique; serum processing technique; farmers meeting management and extension programme. The trainees included 14 national, provincial and district staff of the Department of Animal Health and Production, and 84 village animal health workers (78 men and 6 women). Following this training, the country has reported successful vaccination in Takeo province.

Lao PDR completed its vaccination campaign funded under the SGF during the first quarter of 2013. Initial results showed that in the latter half of 2012, 66 men and 3 women at the district level and 268 men and 4 women at the village level were trained in techniques associated with vaccination campaigns, including animal handling and restraint, injection techniques, quality control, and communication with farmers. Another SGA with Lao PDR was signed in May 2013, which will focus on 'Vaccination campaign towards the establishment of an FMD-Free Zone in Northern Lao PDR' (May 2013 to February 2014). The main expected results of this SGA include the strategic vaccination against FMD in high risk areas to consolidate herd immunity; increasing public awareness on the importance of FMD for livelihoods; and enhancing the participation of stakeholders in disease reporting and control.

The STANDZ programme design document included the possibility to fund a national FMD control programme in the Mekong region, identifying Lao PDR as a potential pilot country. During the implementation of two SGF funded projects in 2012-2013, Lao PDR has shown a high level of engagement in SEACFMD work. With the Lao PDR National FMD Plan in its final draft and almost ready for endorsement by the government, the SRR-SEA has drafted a proposal to be funded under STANDZ, to support the implementation of Lao PDR National FMD Plan for three years focusing on the northern parts of the country (*Annex 7*). The proposed project will cost approximately USD 3.5 Million.

Myanmar also completed its vaccination activities in the first quarter of 2013. The vaccination campaign, which received operational costs from the SGF, was conducted in six townships of Sagaing and Dawei districts. The areas were selected because of their high population of susceptible animals, existence of cattle markets, regular outbreaks and animal movement. The vaccination resulted in increased willingness by farmers to participate in animal health care activities, increased level of awareness about FMD transmission and how to control it, and created good rapport between veterinarians and farmers. The counterpart resources provided by Myanmar's

Livestock Breeding and Veterinary Department in the preparation and implementation of the campaign showed government commitment and support to animal disease control. The activity provided the local veterinary staff with the skills to conduct mass vaccination in a limited period of time and a good exposure to veterinary students who participated in the campaign to practice vaccination and communication work.

In April 2013, an LBVD officer reported that FMD was detected in animals newly introduced into the areas vaccinated under the recent campaign in Sagaing but that the disease did not spread. Compared to what would have happened if an FMD-positive animal was introduced into an unvaccinated population, this case indicates that without the increased immunity conferred by SGF-supported vaccination campaign, the incursion could likely have led to a large number of FMD outbreaks. These outbreaks in turn could have propagated through a large area, given that Sagaing Township is a major source of cattle in the country and in the region.

Funding was also provided to Myanmar in November 2013 for two outbreak investigation and management operations. The expected result of these actions is a better understanding of the FMD outbreaks in 2013 that were not captured in the passive surveillance system of the country. Initial results indicated that the areas not vaccination were affected, while those areas covered in the STANDZ and HPED supported vaccination were well protected. During the reporting period, SRR-SEA also went to Cambodia to assist Cambodian veterinary staff in investigating outbreaks of FMD and to help strategize interventions for preventing the spread of FMD from affected to unaffected provinces.

A new SGA with Myanmar on 'Vaccination campaign in FMD critical control points in Mandalay Region' started in May 2013, which will include a pre-vaccination feasibility study and preparation for the vaccination campaign, as well as vaccination and public awareness campaigns in three townships in the Mandalay Region.

The SRR-SEA and Myanmar are currently discussing a three-year vaccination capsule programme focusing on areas already vaccinated under STANDZ and EU-HPED funding in central Myanmar. It is expected that this proposal will be finalised by the second quarter of 2014.

Myanmar is replicating the pre-vaccination activities of the 'Comprehensive Approach to FMD Vaccination in SEACFMD Countries' conducted in Sagaing in 2012 in the next vaccination campaign to be organised in Mandalay. It is part of the feasibility study for which funding under the Small Grant Facility was sought. At the request of Myanmar for support to their public awareness campaign, a list of messages for farmers and LBVD staff/veterinarians was drafted to help Myanmar with its FMD vaccination campaign and was provided as an annex to the previous report.

At the countries' requests, SRR-SEA provided technical assistance to Myanmar, Vietnam and Lao PDR on post-vaccination monitoring programmes following the SEACFMD document developed by the OIE SRR-SEA. SRR-SEA discussed the concept of post-vaccination monitoring (PVM) with LBVD Regional Directors in Myanmar, who expressed their interest and support to the approach, and several countries, including Vietnam and Thailand, have requested a copy of the Vaccination Monitoring Guidelines developed by the SRR-SEA, for guidance.

SRR-SEA continued to encourage Vietnam, Cambodia and Lao PDR to send more field samples to RRL-Pakchong and to the World Reference Laboratory for FMD (WRLFMD), as well as serum samples for post-vaccination monitoring and vaccine matching to WRLFMD. SRR-SEA also funded sending samples from Vietnam to WRLFMD on two occasions for characterisation and vaccine matching, and facilitated the submission of samples from Cambodia to the Regional Reference Laboratory in Pakchong.

In addition and related to the above, SRR-SEA facilitated FMD proficiency testing between RRL Pakchong and Member Countries by organising and funding the delivery of reagents to participating laboratories by courier.

Sub-component 3.3 – Rabies National Plans

The South-East Asia Rabies Strategy, which was drafted in 2012, was finalised and presented at the 21st meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock in May 2013. As described under sub-component 1.2, this document has been utilised by the human health sector to produce a joint human-animal health rabies elimination strategy for the region. This joint strategy is now referred to as the ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy (ARES) which integrates human components on the S.T.O.P. (socio-cultural, technical, organisation and political) rabies campaign originally developed by OIE SRR-SEA. The OIE SRR-SEA has since started to engage one country (Philippines) for the alignment of its National Rabies Plan with the regional strategy and OIE standards, as covered in the draft three-year plan for rabies control which is under development.

Vietnam, the lead ASEAN country for rabies control, has allocated 22 billion VND (USD 1.2 million) to the Department of Animal Health and is working on aligning its five-year national rabies control programme (2011-2015) with the regional strategy.

Sub-component 3.4 – Rabies Control

During the reporting period and following the receipt of official country requests, a total of 2,240,400 doses of rabies vaccines were provided to the following countries through the EU-funded Regional Vaccine Bank for Rabies: Bangladesh (200,000 doses); Bhutan (20,000 doses); Indonesia (200,000 doses); Laos (120,000 doses); Myanmar (200,000 doses); Nepal (200,000 doses); Philippines (500,000 doses); Sri Lanka (300,400 doses); and Vietnam (500,000 doses). In addition, a delivery of 200,000 doses to Afghanistan is foreseen in late January 2014.

The SRR-SEA signed a memorandum of understanding with the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Philippines and Global Alliance for Rabies Control-Asia to coordinate rabies control activities in the Philippines. The SRR-SEA is supporting the pilot rabies control programme in the island of Masbate (Philippines). Of the 500,000 doses of rabies vaccines provided to the Philippines in March 2013 to support its National Rabies Awareness Month, an initial supply of 50,000 doses was used to support the vaccination campaign in Masbate.

The SRR-SEA continued to engage Indonesia on the planned rabies vaccination campaign in the Island of Nias, following the delivery of 200,000 doses of rabies vaccines in July 2013 through the OIE Regional Vaccine Bank for Rabies.

Discussion with Myanmar on rabies control led to the agreement that an official request would be submitted to the OIE for (i) the delivery of 200,000 doses of rabies vaccines from the Vaccine Bank and (ii) support for operational costs from the SGF, in order for the delivery to be made prior to World Rabies Day on 28 September 2013. Following the receipt of the official country request, 200,000 doses of rabies vaccines were provided to Myanmar on 20 September 2013. STANDZ will also support other activities in Myanmar such as a dog ecology study.

As a follow up to an existing initiative in Masbate, the OIE SRR-SEA has started to develop a Letter of Agreement with Region V Department of Agriculture in the Philippines for a dog census in selected areas in Masbate, in order to ascertain the actual dog population in the targeted pilot area for dog rabies elimination. This is critical in the follow-up dog vaccination and monitoring and is expected to be implemented in early 2014.

A draft a three-year comprehensive rabies control plan in Masbate, Leyte and Samar (Philippines) was developed during the reporting period and is provided in **Annex 8**.

In addition to the above described initiatives, discussions are underway between the SRR-SEA and the Department of Livestock Development of Thailand regarding the implementation of a pilot oral rabies

vaccination study. A methodology for the field trial is being developed. In addition to the oral rabies vaccines, the vaccine supplier will provide technical support for the field study, which is expected to begin in the first quarter of 2014.

Sub-component 3.5 – One Health Coordination

Using the recommendations made during the 4th Asia-Pacific Workshop on Multi-Sectoral Collaboration on Zoonoses Control and Prevention (Kathmandu, November 2013) as the basis, the OIE SRR-SEA is also developing a One Health work plan emphasising in particular the strengthening of national One Health Coordination Mechanism and rabies interventions for the region.

Since the first reports of an outbreak of H7N9 in China, SRR-SEA has been in close coordination with the OIE RR and OIE HQ, as well as with the FAO-OIE-WHO tripartite regional partners for updates and consultations and exchange of information about the disease. The SRR-SEA contributed in the drafting of the Tripartite draft guidelines to control and prevent H7N9.

Component Four: Strengthening Capacity of OIE SRR-SEA

Component Four Outcome:

OIE-SRR sustains effective programme management and development practices

The Component 4 outcome is an aggregated statement of four sub-component outcomes. During the year the following achievements have been recognised and challenges encountered.

Achievements

- Increased resourcing and restructuring of the SRR-SEA Administration area.
- Establishment of standard operating procedures for key administrative tasks.
- Review and implementation of an M&E Framework.
- Secondment of an Executive Officer from the Australian Government Department of Agriculture.
- Finalisation of a Gender Policy, Gender Strategy and Gender Action Plan.

Challenges

- Transition of administrative tasks from technical staff to administrative staff.
- Sourcing information to support the M&E reporting framework.
- Increasing gender awareness in stakeholder countries.

Sub-component 4.1 – Capacity building in programme management

The SRR-SEA has made progress in a range of initiatives to enhance its capacity in programme management. In 2013, an Operations Manager was employed to provide leadership in the delivery of administrative support and an additional Administrative Officer was hired to meet the increasing workload of the office. A program of initiatives to transition routine administrative tasks from technical staff to the administrative area was also initiated with anticipated gains in efficiency. This is also expected to free up technical staff in the delivery of projects within STANDZ.

As recommended during the STANDZ Steering Committee meeting in March 2013, in an effort to address some of its resourcing challenges, the SRR-SEA implemented a secondment agreement with the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, whereby staff are posted to the office to meet its short and long term needs. This resulted in the short-term secondment of an Executive Officer from the Department of Agriculture to focus on enhancements to the office's administrative and financial processes and procedures. The SRR-SEA has also registered substantial progress in the establishment of an M&E Framework and outcome reporting system. An M&E workshop was held in June facilitated by an M&E expert to work on the design of the M&E system. The M&E workshop reviewed the plan developed by the previous M&E specialist against the 2013 programme of work. Following the workshop, the Consultant submitted a draft Programme Strategic Hierarchy rephrasing the goal, purpose, objectives, outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs of the STANDZ Initiative. However, an unforeseen issue with the consultant did not allow the SRR to finalise the draft M&E Plan.

A new M&E consultant was rapidly identified and commenced with the office in August 2013. With the new M&E consultant, the M&E system has been designed as a long-term approach to strengthen the M&E capacity of the OIE SRR-SEA. All technical staff have participated in designing the Results Landscapes (a visual way of showing the activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts and their logical linkages by component and sub-component) and in setting up the internal and program indicators. These Results Landscapes, divided by component and sub-component, are annexed to the STANDZ Outcome Study Report drafted by the M&E Consultant and are also provided separately for ease of reference in **Annex 9**. Furthermore, the staff is actively involved in collecting information for the indicators relevant to their activities. As part of the M&E plan, a stakeholder survey was conducted in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Vietnam while stakeholders from the rest of the member countries (namely, Malaysia, Indonesia, China, Brunei, and Singapore) were interviewed during meetings they attended in Thailand. Impact diaries, tracer studies and a questionnaire were developed in order to collect information relevant to the STANDZ mid-term review scheduled in February 2014. The consultant has reflected the outcomes of this work in the 'STANDZ Outcome Study Report' which can be found in **Annex 10**.

Sub-component 4.2 – Gender mainstreaming

With the recruitment of a Gender Specialist in February 2013, SRR finalised the Gender Policy developed in early 2012 to align it with standard policy formats reflecting the OIE SRR-SEA's work. This was the basis for the formulation of a Gender Strategy, which aims to build SRR-SEA capacity so that a gender-responsive approach in planning, decision-making processes and interaction with key stakeholders can evolve over time. Both the gender policy and gender strategy were provided as annexes in the previous report. Key to implementing these is capacity building of OIE SRR-SEA staff in gender awareness and use of skills in adapting gender responsive mechanisms in policy and planning reviews and in future program developments. A meeting was held in December 2013 to discuss how to make the forthcoming gender training scheduled in January 2014 relevant to the work of the SRR-SEA and improve understanding by staff of gender issues and how to mainstream gender in their respective programmes. The minutes of meeting are attached in **Annex 11**.

As part of the capacity building of SRR-SEA staff in gender mainstreaming, two staff members participated in the FAO Training Workshop on Gender, Livestock and Livelihood in South-East Asia which was held in Bangkok in June 2013. The workshop provided the SRR staff with knowledge on gender analysis and tools, gender and livestock value chain and participatory strategies for gender-responsive programming, and the importance of gender's role in development. The results and findings from this workshop have been used by the SRR-SEA staff to further feed into and inform the gender tools developed with the Gender Specialist, as well as to enhance the work of the SRR Gender Team.

The composition of the Gender and Social Mainstreaming Team was changed to include the Deputy SRR Representative as a member. The gender team also comprises the M&E Coordinator/Communications Officer as the Gender Focal Point and the Operations Manager.

With assistance from the Gender Specialist, SRR-SEA reviewed the draft M&E framework, the National FMD plan for Cambodia and the draft questionnaire for the socioeconomic studies of the impacts of FMD to be conducted in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar. The Specialist prepared a brief on gender indicators (provided as an annex to the previous report) in order to guide the socioeconomic studies as well as the development of gender-sensitive indicators for the M&E plan. As a result of this assessment, further revisions were incorporated into the M&E plan and the new gender indicators are reflected in the Results Landscape of the STANDZ Outcome Study Report. The Results Landscape is provided as an appendix to the Outcome Study Report (*Annex 10*) and separately for ease of reference in *Annex 9*.

The Gender Specialist also reviewed the SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap for gender-sensitivity and responsiveness to inform the review and revision of the Roadmap and start a dialogue among SEACFMD Sub-Commission officers and SRR on how gender issues can be integrated into the Roadmap. She assessed the Roadmap against the WHO Gender Responsiveness Assessment Scale and found it to be Gender-sensitive (Level 3 in the WHO scale ranging from Level 1 – Gender unequal, to Level 5 – Gender transformative). However, in order to be considered as Gender-responsive (Level 4), steps and responses need to be incorporated into SRR's programme of work and into the Sub-Commission. The SRR-SEA will work with the Gender Specialist in the coming months to determine the follow-up actions to be implemented as a result of this assessment, a copy of which is attached in *Annex 12*.

To inform partners of the SRR-SEA's work on gender and advocate for its inclusion in their disease control programmes, the SRR-SEA's Gender Focal Point presented the gender policy and the link between gender issues and FMD control during the consultation workshops in Cambodia (February), Lao PDR (February/March) and Myanmar (April) and at the OIE Sub-Commission meeting in Singapore (March). SRR-SEA also shared this information at the Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Communication held in Beijing in March. Lastly, the SEACFMD Newsletter has been used as an advocacy tool to promote the SRR-SEA's activities on gender equality. Recent references to the work on gender of the SRR-SEA include an article on the Gender Strategy in the January-March 2013 issue of SEACFMD News (Volume 32).

As one of the results of SRR-SEA's advocacy on gender mainstreaming, in June Myanmar sought the SRR-SEA's support to help prepare a short lecture on gender mainstreaming for 170 veterinary students (68 men and 102 women) who would be involved in the vaccination campaign planned in July 2013 in Mandalay. Although there was no established M&E framework in place yet to evaluate the impact of this initiative, during a stakeholder interview, a request for training on M&E was received.

The Gender Focal Point continued to collect information from member countries that will help SRR-SEA to better understand the role played by female farmers in livestock production. During her mission to Hanoi in June, it was learned that 70% of cattle farmers in Vietnam are female according to the 2012 survey of the General Statistics Office owing to the fact that their husbands migrate to cities to find better job opportunities.

This information seems to prove the early hypothesis established in Lao PDR during a focus group discussion with male and female farmers in December 2011 that women are taking more responsibility over large animals such as cattle because their husbands need to look for better paid jobs in the cities (urban migration). The SRR-SEA is validating this information through the socioeconomic study being conducted in Lao PDR, Cambodia and

Myanmar, which will be useful for SRR-SEA's advocacy for interventions by member countries that address the specific needs of female farmers, as well as in developing policy and guidance that are gender-responsive.

Outside the sub-region, two developments have provided some encouragement and prominence to the SRR-SEA's work on gender mainstreaming. First, the President of the OIE World Assembly of Delegates, who is a woman, is keen to have the voices/ideas of female vets reflected in the 6th OIE Strategic Plan. She led a discussion on this issue with female participants at the OIE Regional Commission in Asia and the Pacific meeting in Cebu in November 2013 where the work of SRR-SEA was acknowledged and considered as a model. Second, a policy officer to the CVO from the Australian Government Department of Agriculture (who is also a member of the FMD task force) conducted a study tour for two weeks in September to learn about gender and the socio-economic studies commissioned by SRR-SEA in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar. Sponsored by the Australian Government through a "development award", the Department of Agriculture Officer had not known that gender would be such a relevant issue. On her return, she made a presentation to the Vet Forum attended by 50-60 officers within the Department, including the CVO, who are now newly aware of SRR-SEA's gender mainstreaming project, issues and strategies in livestock production. A number of veterinarians said they would use the gender mainstreaming tips when designing overseas projects and training and asked for further references. Another participant shared the presentation with a contact working with an overseas NGO. She also wrote a report to the Secretary of the Department about the work of the OIE office and opportunities for further engagement, copied to the Australian CVO.

Sub-component 4.3 – Policy engagement and communication

The OIE SRR-SEA continued to conduct policy engagement activities through high-level meetings with the Minister of Agriculture (Cambodia), Minister of Livestock and Fisheries (Myanmar), Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives (Thailand), Vice Minister of Agriculture (Lao PDR) and OIE Delegates/CVOs in Cambodia and Vietnam. Coordination meetings were also held with Thailand's Department of Livestock and Development in April and OIE Focal Points in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar. The meetings focused on national FMD control plans, vaccination campaigns in hotspots, and the establishment of veterinary faculty in Cambodia.

The Myanmar Union Minister for Livestock and Fisheries opened the stakeholder consultation workshop on the National FMD Plan which was held in Nay Pyi Taw in April 2013. The workshop also attracted two members of the parliament who came as observers due to the importance of FMD in their areas of responsibility. During his speech, the Minister acknowledged the assistance the SEACFMD programme provides to FMD control activities in his country and believed the consultation workshop would help develop the policies, strategies and procedures for FMD control in Myanmar. Myanmar, he said, will be able to implement the control plan by using the information from the workshop and by harmonising the regional and global FMD control programmes. The SRR-SEA continued to improve its policy engagement strategy based on the feedback received and information collected from the stakeholder survey, missions and visits to countries, and meetings with high-level officials, as well as through research findings and other relevant documents. The evaluation of participants of the SRR-SEA meetings they attended are taken into consideration when organising subsequent meetings. SRR-SEA technical meetings are organised to discuss the stakeholder engagement strategy in member countries. A draft policy engagement strategy for Cambodia (provided as an annex to the previous report) has been prepared for further inputs by staff while those for Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam are being developed.

The SRR-SEA also participated in meetings organised by the ASEAN Communication Group on Livestock (ACGL) and provided advice on the harmonisation of the Communication Focal Points and the development of a strategic framework. Except for Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Singapore, the ACGL Focal Points for the

majority of the ASEAN Member States have been harmonised with the OIE Focal Points. The ACGL also agreed to consider the SRR-SEA suggestion to use the South-East Asian Animal Health Communication Strategy developed in 2009 by the OIE and officials from member countries, and the OIE Code for Communication when developing a regional communication plans.

The OIE Communication Focal Points from ASEAN participated in the OIE Regional Seminar for National Focal Points for Communication in Beijing in March 2013. Although this was not organised under STANDZ, the SRR-SEA Communication Officer facilitated a group discussion on FMD communication. Two participants (one from Lao PDR and one from Thailand) who were interviewed during the stakeholder survey expressed their appreciation of the value of the training. For instance, the Laotian Focal Point said that prior to the workshop he did not know what communication actually entailed; however, after the meeting he saw the importance of the issue and the need to communicate with the local population. Now more information is provided through newspapers and television (usually when there are specific incidences/outbreaks). As an additional example of feedback received, the Thai Focal Point said that she learned about different ways of communication during an outbreak, including the various communications strategies utilised in different countries. For instance, in Australia only three people authorise the news communicated to all news media, which differs greatly from the diverse Thai media context.

Requests were received from Malaysia for developing its communication strategies and Vietnam for training on advocacy in order for the Department of Animal Health to attract more funding for its FMD programme. Based on these requests, the SRR-SEA will organise in-country workshops to develop communication strategies. Advice was also provided to improve the delivery of communication strategies in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar. SRR-SEA assisted Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and the Philippines in the production of communication materials on FMD and/or rabies. These countries, as well as Indonesia, Thailand and Vietnam, also received support in their public awareness activities on World Rabies Day during which the video entitled "Fighting Rabies in Asia" was launched, which was produced with SRR-SEA support and funding from the EU.

The SRR-SEA continued to update partners with information about its activities through the website and the SEACFMD Newsletter. The OIE Regional Representation and SRR-SEA launched their joint website in March.

Sub-component 4.4 – Attraction of core funding

The OIE Director-General wrote to OIE Delegates to advocate for contributions for the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund. New Zealand replied to the Director General on 20 June 2013 announcing its voluntary contribution of EUR 35,616, requesting that this donation be targeted towards the OIE SRR-SEA for use in the SEACFMD Programme.

In November 2013, a representative from the New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade met with the OIE Sub-Regional Representative to explore longer term support options for the SEACFMD Campaign. In the second week of January 2014, a letter was received from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade indicating its interest in supporting SEACFMD for a 2-3 year project with a budget of NZ\$ 1.5-2.5 million. A Concept Note and Project Design are under preparation and will soon be submitted to New Zealand for consideration. If approved, this contribution would provide additional funding targeted at SEACFMD initiatives through the SRR-SEA and would be an important source of complementary funding of SEACFMD activities implemented under STANDZ.

A funding proposal is also being finalised for a project entitled "Improving livelihoods through animal health and biosecurity research in the Mekong Region." This proposal will be submitted to the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) for consideration in the first quarter 2014. If approved, it will

commence in July 2014 and will complement and contribute to STANDZ activities by providing technical and social research on livestock movements.

The OIE Sub-Commission revised the Terms of Reference of its Steering Committee (SC) to allow donors contributing USD 150,000 in cash or in kind to become a member of the SC. Japan has been accepted as a member of the OIE Sub-Commission as a proportion of the USD 573,365 provided by the OIE Japan Trust Fund for FMD control in the region is allocated for SEACFMD work in Cambodia, Laos and Myanmar. It is also anticipated that the Republic of Korea may provide funds to support the SEACFMD and seek membership in the SC in 2014.

In addition and as per commitment of the SEACFMD members, each country is asked to contribute an additional 10% on top of their annual fees to the OIE to support the operations of the SRR-SEA. In 2012, a total of EUR 28,432.50 was collected through this mechanism. To further raise their level of contributions, in June 2013, the OIE Headquarters sent letters to selected countries in South East Asia (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Vietnam). Once countries have upgraded their regular annual fees to the OIE, this will automatically increase the 10% additional contributions to the SRR-SEA. Thus far, Thailand and Vietnam have indicated the possibility of increasing their annual fees.

The OIE SRR-SEA also benefits from various programmes through the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund, which provide complementarity in the implementation of activities and synergies in the attainment of cross-cutting objectives in the region. These include the OIE Regional Vaccine Banks for Rabies and FMD, mentioned throughout this report, as well as capacity building activities and the strengthening of Veterinary Services through the EU-funded HPED programme. As a result of the recent agreement of the European Union to grant a one-year no-cost extension of the HPED programme up to 7 December 2014, the OIE will continue to implement activities financed under this programme in complement to the activities and objectives of STANDZ.

Other programmes with a presence in the region include (i) a recent grant of USD 200,000 from China, a part of which will be used to support the SEACFMD activities of the OIE SRR-SEA; (ii) IDENTIFY funded through USAID, focusing on the improvement of laboratory diagnostics; (iii) U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) supporting laboratory twinning projects in China and India, among others; (iv) the U.S. Department of State (DOS), which is supporting the first Veterinary Education Twinning Project between the USA and Thailand; (v) Japan Trust Fund (JTF), which has activities for the control of TADs, including FMD, in the region; (vi) strengthening capacities and the application of OIE standards on animal welfare through the Regional Animal Welfare Strategy (RAWS) for Asia, the Far East and Oceania and the Improved Animal Welfare Program (IAWP) through DAFF; and (vii) the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is financing the secondment of a Project Coordinator based at the OIE SRR in Bangkok, since December 2012. Lastly, a new agreement between the World Bank, WHO and OIE is focusing on strengthening Veterinary Services and improving their collaboration and 'bridging' with human health services, with South-East Asia as one of the priority regions (One Health activities).

Progress against the 2013 Initiative Implementation Schedule

Progress against the initiative implementation schedule for 2013 is shown in table format in *Annex 13*.

The list of meetings and workshops conducted in 2013 is provided in *Annex 14*.

Financial Report and progress against budget

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 third tranche payment of USD 3,680,250.00, equivalent to AUD 3,500,000 (amount as per contract) and EUR 2,803,136.02 (amount actually received) was received on 15 April 2013 and acknowledged by letter ref. AD/JM/2013/1215 dated 17 April 2013.

The first, second, and third tranche payments total USD 9,654,652.92 (EUR 7,212,465.90).

Taking into account the first and second tranche payments and the aforementioned carry-overs, the total income up to 30 November 2013 is **EUR 7,801,685.04**.

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 at the seventh meeting of the Management Committee of

the World Fund on 22 May 2013 and during the eighth meeting of the Advisory Committee of the World Fund on 17 December 2013.

Up to 30 November 2013, a total of **EUR 3,775.12** 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 7,805,460.16**.

Expenses to date

Annex 1 provides an overall summary of actual detailed expenditure up to 30 November 2013 for funds managed through the OIE Headquarters (OIE 2013 accounts are not yet closed and have not yet been audited). As of this date, expenses for funds managed through the OIE Headquarters amount to a total of **EUR 4,027,952.08**, which is equivalent to 52% disbursement of the total funds received to date (STANDZ first, second and third tranche, carry-overs, and bank interest).

Furthermore, the OIE SRR-SEA has drafted proposals to support a comprehensive three-year FMD campaign in Lao PDR and a three-year rabies control plan in the Philippines. The estimated budgets required to support each project is approximately USD 3.5 Million and USD 1.17 Million, respectively. These proposals are provided in **Annexes 7** and **8**. A third proposal, for FMD control in Myanmar, is under development. If approved, the funding provided through STANDZ for these projects will not only create a major impact to control FMD and rabies in these countries, but will also enhance disbursement under the Initiative. It is anticipated, therefore, that the disbursement rate of the Initiative will be substantially increased during the course of 2014 once these programmes are in place.

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 30 November 2013 (OIE 2013 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. In response to a request from the Australian Government, an additional table has been provided in **Annex 4** illustrating income and expenses for the specific period covered by this report (accounts registered up to 30 November 2013).

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 OIE World Fund, is currently Ms 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). Ms Cordier is also a Member of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) Board. This information

is available on the website of the International Federation of Accountants (IFAC)¹ and on the website of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board (IPSAS)².

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 the contribution from AusAID) was provided with the previous report.

The Management Committee of the World Fund examined this report in May 2013, 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 31 May 2013.

The relevant excerpts of the OIE Financial Report for the 86th Financial Year include and detail the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund's:

- Statement of Financial Position (EUR) 2012;
- Statement of Financial Performance 2012;
- Cash Flow Statement for the year ended (31 December 2012 and 31 December 2011).

These excerpts were provided as an annex to the previous report.

Results frameworks of the OIE World Fund

Following a recommendation from the sixth Advisory Committee of the World Fund to conceive and apply metrics to measure the benefits and outcomes of the activities that it manages, a set of results frameworks were established by a task force of interested Advisory Committee representatives to monitor these very activities and their future progress.

Within these frameworks, individual indicators were defined for measuring the intermediate outcomes of the following 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).

The results of the most recent meeting held on 8 November 2013 were presented at the eighth meeting of the World Fund Advisory Committee held on 17 December 2013 at the OIE Headquarters in Paris. Further details on these indicators, in addition to the minutes of the three task force meetings held on this topic, can be provided upon request.

Small Grants Facility

The summary of Small Grants Facility implementation can be found in **Annex 15**. As of 30 November 2013, an indicative amount of USD 621,327 has been disbursed through STANDZ to support Small Grants Facility funded projects.

¹ See: <http://www.ifac.org/>

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>

Given the complexities of the STANDZ Program and the range of developing and in-transition countries involved, risk management forms a key and essential element of the SRR-SEA work.

At the broader level and via the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund, annual meetings are held to consider expenditures against the agreed purposes for funding and co-funding under a multi-donor approach. At the Sub-regional level, formal meetings may be held to consider progress against program plans and assess technical and administrative risk. For example the OIE FMD Sub-Commission meets annually and advises on technical risk and strategies to mitigate these risks.

A major initiative has been to contract an independent consultant to conduct a monitoring and evaluation of the STANDZ Program. The advice and documentation provided indicates risk areas which are being addressed by the SRR-SEA. SRR-SEA staff meet monthly and at regular intervals with representatives from partner countries to discuss program performance and direction. At these meetings risk is examined and actions set in train to mitigate such risk.

The SRR-SEA exercises vigilance in detecting corruption, in accordance with the Anti-Corruption Clause in the Australian Aid Program Agreement Number 59667. This is a key matter which forms part of considerations relating to project applications and activity management and is raised in discussion with OIE Headquarters staff.

As mentioned in previous reports, there have been difficulties in recruiting and retaining skilled staff which has placed at risk program effectiveness. This risk was mitigated by the core staff assuming additional responsibilities on a short-term basis, thus achieving considerable success. The SRR-SEA in the latter part of 2013 managed to fully resource its staffing needs by recruiting two additional administrative staff, one additional project officer and the engagement of an M&E specialist. The hiring of new administrative staff has enabled technical staff to dedicate more time to technical activities and project management and to provide the necessary attention and management to STANDZ activities.

Further, a management expert from Australia has been seconded for two periods each of three months to strengthen and train staff in administrative procedures. This will help reduce risk by ensuring management processes are accurate, efficient and effective and that technical staff can concentrate on their core work responsibilities.

The preparation of proposals for Small Grants Facility funding is the responsibility of the proponent. However, lack of human resource capacity in Cambodia, Myanmar and Laos PDR has resulted in the SRR-SEA allocating resources to support the development of proposals. This has resulted in delays to the implementation of some SGF activities. The SRR-SEA will seek to mitigate this risk by training and/or advising proponents in detail at the inception phase of the proposal.

The SRR-SEA continues to be informed by the STANDZ design document and it is proposed that a formal risk management plan be finalised in 2014.

II. Initiative Implementation Schedule and Indicative Budget - January to December 2014

Summary of the year ahead

The SRR-SEA has a considerable number of activities to implement during the course of 2014. Apart from the many strategic meetings it will implement to coordinate efforts in the region, three significant in-country projects are expected to commence. These are the planning and launch of a three-year comprehensive FMD control plan for Northern Lao PDR, a similar FMD control project for central Myanmar, and a three-year rabies control plan for the Philippines. These projects will be a major milestone in the delivery of the STANDZ Program.

Small scale strategic investment will also occur through Small Grant Facility payments to support a range of initiatives, particularly in the areas of veterinary education and OIE standards. The SRR-SEA will also support a number of initiatives related to rabies control in the region and will work closely with its partners to implement key activities such as data gathering and vaccine trials.

The SRR-SEA will also build upon its success in 2013 relating to capacity building within the office in order to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of the STANDZ Program. This will mean progressing with the implementation of a new administrative structure, and further work on M&E for the program and gender initiatives.

The following information provides a summary of the work program for the SRR-SEA's delivery of STANDZ in 2014. The detailed Program of activities for the SRR-SEA with the corresponding indicative budget for the period January to December 2014 can be found in *Annex 16*.

Component 1: Coordination and Policy Alignment

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.

The Component 1 outcome is an aggregated statement of four sub-component outcomes. The following activities are anticipated in the coming year within each sub-component.

Sub-component 1.1 - Research for policy

- Expert Meeting Group (Vaccines, etc.): Following a recommendation in 2013, the SEACFMD will convene a group of experts to review FMD vaccine strategies and policies for the region, including to provide recommendations on what antigens are to be maintained in the OIE Regional Vaccine Bank for Asia, taking into consideration financial constraints and delivery schedules. It is expected that this group will meet for the first time at the OIE Sub-commission for FMD Control in South-East Asia and China in March 2014.
- Socio-economic review: The SRR-SEA previously commissioned a review paper that covers studies of socio-economic impacts of FMD over the previous years and has used this as an internal guideline. This will be reviewed in 2014 for dissemination in the third quarter of 2014. In addition to this work, the studies have been commissioned within three member countries (Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Myanmar) focusing on the impact of FMD at the household and village level. The results of these studies will be used in advocacy and public awareness efforts. It is expected that these studies will be completed by the second quarter of 2014.

- SEACFMD review: The SRR-SEA will review and update a paper disseminated internally within the representation reviewing SEACFMD and regional FMD control strategies for possible dissemination within OIE and partners in the second quarter of 2014.
- Epidemiology of FMD in SEA in the past 12 years: The SRR-SEA has prepared a paper discussing the epidemiology of FMD in South-East Asia and China from 2002 to 2011. This paper will be reviewed and expanded to cover the years 2012-2013 for dissemination.
- Costs and benefits of maintaining FMD freedom: Studies will be commissioned for the Philippines and/or Indonesia in 2014 to elicit the costs and benefits of maintaining FMD freedom. It is expected that the results of these studies will be used for advocacy and public awareness efforts both for FMD-free countries and countries working towards FMD freedom.

Sub-component 1.2 – Strategy and guideline development

- Publish Outbreak Investigation and Management Manual: An external consultant epidemiologist reviewed the OIE/FAO Field Manual for Animal Disease Outbreak Investigation and Management, which was used as resource material for the OIE/FAO Training of Trainers in Outbreak Investigation and Management held in Bangkok in November 2013. The SRR-SEA will finalise this manual for further dissemination in the first quarter of 2014.
- Review of SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap: It is planned, subject to the agreement of SEACFMD members, for Edition 3 of the SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap to be drafted in the third and fourth quarters of 2014. This will take into account developments such as the Global FMD Control Strategy, changes in FMD epidemiology and lessons learned, including in governance and advocacy, over the past three years. Edition 3 is expected to cover the next phase of SEACFMD: 2015-2020.
- Draft the OIE SRR-SEA One Health programme, circulate for comments, and finalise: To address the need for a comprehensive direction on the One Health Programme of the SRR-SEA, a One Health Program document will be developed. It is envisioned that this document will provide guidance for plans of operationalisation to support the One Health vision in South-East Asia. This One Health Programme will be designed to be consistent with the OIE 5th Strategic Plan, complementary with the OIE SRR-SEA Programme of Work, and contributory to achieving the FAO-OIE-WHO Tripartite Vision.

Sub-component 1.3 – Coordination with/by member countries

- Information seminar on the OIE - Myanmar, Indonesia: Following a request from the Myanmar LBVD, an information seminar about the OIE will be organised in the second or third quarter of 2014. The target audiences are the national Veterinary Services, academia, veterinary association and other stakeholders. Likewise, an information seminar about the OIE will be organised in Indonesia in coordination with the Australian Government's Australia Indonesia Partnership for Emerging Infectious Diseases Programme.
- Meeting of SEACFMD Executive: The SEACFMD President, two Vice-Presidents and the OIE Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia will meet key SEACFMD members to discuss critical SEACFMD issues and planned actions and to provide advice on directions to be taken. One meeting was conducted in January 2014, and it is expected that another meeting will be held immediately preceding the SEACFMD National Coordinators Meeting in August 2014.
- Upper Mekong Working Group: The Upper Mekong Working Group was formed to focus on animal movement management and FMD zoning in the Upper Mekong Zone, which involves selected provinces and districts in PR China, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam. The Group will meet this year to review the

status of FMD in the zone, review current initiatives and studies concerning FMD in the region and decide on actions to move the zoning initiative forward. This meeting will be held in the first quarter of 2014.

- OIE Sub-Commission for FMD in South-East Asia and China: The Sub-Commission meets yearly to review the FMD situation and the activities of SEACFMD member country and partner initiatives relevant to FMD over the previous year. This year, the Sub-Commission is also expected to assess risk, provide advice on risk mitigation strategies, review SEACFMD performance and the STANDZ Monitoring and Evaluation Report written in 2013-2014, discuss governance and administration issues, contribute to the development of an action plan for 2014 and discuss Rabies and One Health initiatives with OIE Delegates for South-East Asia and China. This meeting will be held in the first quarter of 2014.
- 3rd Regional Workshop on Animal Movement Management in the Greater Mekong Sub-Region (GMS): The third regional workshop on animal movement management in the GMS is expected to develop a set of principles/guidelines based on OIE standards that would harmonise animal movement management systems being implemented by countries in the GMS and draft a policy to improve biosecurity during animal transport. It is expected that this meeting will be held in the second quarter of 2014.
- Myanmar-Thailand-Malaysia (MTM) meeting: The MTM Initiative was formed to focus on animal movement management and FMD zoning in selected areas of Myanmar, Thailand and Malaysia. The Group will meet this year to review the status of FMD in the zone, review current initiatives and studies concerning FMD in the region and decide on actions to move the initiative and cooperation forward. This meeting will be held in the third quarter of 2014.
- SEACFMD National Coordinators' Meeting: The SEACFMD National Coordinators will review FMD status over the previous year, review risk, and discuss member country and partner activities. It will also help determine further actions that need to be taken by SEACFMD based on developments during the year. This meeting will be held in the third quarter of 2014.
- SEACFMD Labnet-Epinet Meeting: The SEACFMD Laboratory Network (Labnet) and Epidemiology Network (Epinet) are two groups of SEACFMD which focus on laboratory and epidemiology aspects respectively of FMD diagnosis, control, and prevention. These groups help advise National Coordinators and the Sub-Commission. It was decided at the respective meetings in 2013 that it would be beneficial for these two groups to meet jointly in order to share information so that the activities of focal points from both groups would be enhanced. This meeting will be held in the last quarter of 2014.
- Senior OIE Staff meet Ministers on OIE Programmes and Activities: As part of continued advocacy efforts, senior OIE staff will meet with Ministers of the involved countries to inform them of OIE programmes and activities as part of gaining high-level government support and government efforts in animal disease (including FMD and rabies) control and capacity building. This occurs intermittently through the year.
- Production of Advocacy Materials on SEACFMD, Rabies, One Health, Veterinary Education and VSBs: The SRR-SEA advises on, and financially supports in cases of need, the design and production of advocacy materials on various topics related to the activities and focus areas of the SRR-SEA. This will be conducted intermittently through the year, with the results of studies, meetings and changing disease situations helping to dictate the content, design and targets of materials.
- Rabies and OIE standards workshop: This workshop will focus on the existing international standards on themes relevant to rabies control and elimination including: vaccines and vaccination, surveillance, reporting (to WAHIS), guidelines for freedom declaration, dog population management, and animal welfare. This workshop will be conducted in June 2014.

- Tripartite regional zoonoses workshop: The fifth Asia-Pacific Regional Workshop on Multi-Sectoral Collaboration on Zoonoses Control and Prevention will be collaboratively organised by the regional FAO-OIE-WHO Tripartite, this year under the coordination of FAO-RAP. This workshop will continue on the theme pursued by the Tripartite on strengthening cross-sectoral collaboration to address zoonoses in the region, and will be held in November 2014.
- One Health Seminar: The OIE SRR-SEA will be assisting OIE HQ in a WHO-OIE One Health seminar in Thailand, as supported by the World Bank. This will jointly discuss the PVS Pathway and International Health Regulations (IHR) with national Veterinary Services and national human health services in the country. This workshop is planned for 26-27 March 2014. A similar workshop had been planned in the Philippines; however, the recent devastation caused by Typhoon Haiyan resulted in the cancellation of the national workshop in the Philippines.

Sub-component 1.4 – Regional and national partnerships

- Participation in OIE Meetings (Annual Meeting, Regional Commission, General Session): The SRR-SEA will participate in major OIE meetings in order to be updated of OIE, Member Country and partner activities and to update the OIE and partners of its activities, and as part of coordinating initiatives between various bodies.
- Participation in partner organisation meetings/forums: The SRR-SEA will participate in partner organisation meetings throughout the year in order to ensure that initiatives are coordinated and complementarities are found where possible, and to represent the OIE and its position on various issues.
- Invite Partners to meetings: Relevant partners will be invited to SRR-SEA meetings to ensure effective coordination of activities and for partners to learn about OIE policies and initiatives.
- Dissemination of communications material and policy papers: The SRR-SEA disseminates communications materials (including on SRR-SEA activities) and policy papers and continuously reviews the design and formulation of these materials.
- Visit partner organisations' offices/bilateral dialogues: Staff from the SRR-SEA will visit the offices of partner organisations in Bangkok and receive these partners at the SRR-SEA to ensure the coordination of activities outside of planned meetings where necessary, in order to ensure more effective complementarities and reduce potential overlaps.
- Review of ASEAN OIE MoU: The ASEAN-OIE Memorandum of Understanding will be reviewed in order to reflect developments since 2008.

Component Two: Veterinary Systems Strengthening

Component Two Outcome:

Member Country Veterinary Services progressively improve performance consistent with OIE policies and standards

The Component 2 outcome is an aggregated statement of three sub-component outcomes. The following activities are anticipated in the coming year within each sub-component.

Sub-component 2.1 – OIE PVS Pathway

- Philippines - national strategic plan for Veterinary Services: In October 2013 a Veterinary Services Strategic Planning expert was recruited to finalise a detailed Veterinary Services Strategic Plan for the Philippines. The framework of this plan is based on the findings of OIE PVS Pathway reports, particularly the OIE PVS Gap Analysis report, and the outcomes of two workshops organised by the Bureau of Animal Industry in 2010 and 2012. This activity is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2014.
- Cambodia - PVS Follow-up Mission: For Cambodia, a PVS Follow-up Mission in 2014 is timely, as the first PVS Evaluation took place in 2007 and the PVS Gap Analysis in 2011. Furthermore, a five-year EU programme to support the livestock sector is due to start in the first quarter of 2014 (Budget: EU Contribution of EUR 5.85 M, Royal Government of Cambodia Contribution of EUR 2M). The SRR-SEA will propose the Royal Government of Cambodia to use the PVS Pathway approach as an independent tool to evaluate the progress of the Veterinary Services during this programme. This activity is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2014.
- Myanmar - PVS Follow-up Mission: For Myanmar, a PVS Follow-up Mission in 2014 is timely, as the first PVS Evaluation took place in 2009 and the PVS Gap Analysis in 2010. This activity is expected to be completed in the last quarter of 2014.
- Lao PDR - development of strategic plan for Veterinary Services: Similar to the exercise in the Philippines, a Veterinary Services Strategic Planning expert will be recruited to assist in drafting a detailed Veterinary Services Strategic Plan for Lao PDR, based on the findings of OIE PVS Evaluation mission of 2007 and PVS Pathway Follow-up mission in 2011. This activity is expected to be completed in the last quarter of 2014.
- Middle management training for veterinary services staff: As it is becoming more apparent that veterinarians in a number of countries have less than adequate knowledge of essential management processes, such as basic accounting, strategic planning and governance, it is intended to develop and conduct a pilot course in management for middle level and upwardly mobile veterinarians. If successful, courses would be extended to others. The skills gained by individuals will, amongst other things, facilitate the development of national animal health plans based on the results of PVS Evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis missions.

Sub-component 2.2 – Veterinary Education

- Lao PDR - support to the National University: The Small Grant Agreement STANDZ/SGF/2012-05/LAO on 'Enhancing the capacities of veterinary teaching staff of the Faculty of Agriculture in OIE Day 1 Competencies', which was scheduled to end in September 2013, will be completed during the first quarter of 2014. The reason for the delay was the late availability of foreign guest lecturers.
- Lao PDR - support to the National University of Lao PDR (NUOL): Support to staff training programme in cooperation with Khon Kaen: Further support will be provided for staff training for NUOL. The modality for this support still needs to be considered, either through SGF or in the form of a service contract. This activity is expected to be completed either in the third or last quarter of 2014.
- Cambodia - support to Royal University of Agriculture: The Small Grant Agreement STANDZ/SGF/2013-02/CAM on 'Strengthening the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of the Royal University of Agriculture', originally scheduled to end in December 2013, will be completed during the second quarter of 2014. The reasons for the delay were the availability of staff and opportunity for overseas training.
- Cambodia - support to Royal University of Agriculture: Support to staff training programme in cooperation with Chulalongkorn University and University of the Philippines: In continuation of the support through the SGA, SRR-SEA will support further staff training for RUA. The modality for support still needs to be

considered, either through SGF or in the form of a service contract. This activity is expected to be completed either in the third or last quarter of 2014.

- Technical support for the alignment to OIE Day 1 Competencies: Technical support for the alignment to OIE Day 1 Competencies will be provided to Vietnam, Philippines, Myanmar and Indonesia. This will be in the form of presentations of the OIE Guidelines on Veterinary Education Core Curriculum and Day 1 Competencies in national meetings and workshops. Activities are expected to be undertaken throughout the year and to be completed in the last quarter of 2014.
- The SRR-SEA will also explore with the Thailand Department of Livestock Development a collaborative approach to support veterinary education in poorer countries in South-East Asia. This may involve staff exchanges, twinning and progressing approaches to the introduction of Day 1 Competencies in university curricula.

Sub-component 2.3 – Veterinary Statutory Bodies

- Support the establishment of a VSB in Vietnam: The Small Grant Agreement STANDZ/SGF/2013-05/VIE on 'Support to initiate the establishment of a Veterinary Statutory Body in Vietnam' was signed in June 2013. This SGA included a study tour to the Malaysian VSB and a national workshop on VSBs. This activity is expected to be completed in the first quarter of 2014.
- Facilitate the establishment of VSBs in priority countries: Based on the experience with the development of the VSB in Vietnam and the support from VSBs in other countries, the SRR-SEA will support the establishment of VSBs in Cambodia and Lao PDR. This activity is expected to be completed in the third or last quarter of 2014. Support will also be provided by SRR-SEA if needed for the VSB twinning project under preparation between Ireland and Thailand.

Component Three: Technical Support to Disease Management

Component Three Outcome:

Member Countries Effectively Manage FMD and Rabies and Other Priority Emergent Diseases

The Component 3 outcome is an aggregated statement of five sub-component outcomes. The following activities are anticipated in the coming year within each sub-component.

Sub-component 3.1 – FMD National Plans

- 2nd National Plan Workshop/Consultation – Cambodia/Myanmar: The SRR-SEA has conducted workshops in 2013 in Cambodia, Lao PDR and Myanmar to update their National FMD Plans. As part of having a comprehensive plan which can be presented to donors, these activities need to be costed and given an appropriate timeline. The SRR-SEA will support and fund the countries to conduct a consultation with key veterinary staff from the countries to fill in these detailed costs and timelines, as well as to clarify some questions raised in the previous workshop and to add more information on risk. Lao PDR has already conducted their workshop and the plan awaits finalisation. Cambodia and Myanmar will be conducting these workshops in January 2014.
- Facilitate preparation of at least one of Malaysia/Vietnam/Thailand FMD National Plans for OIE Endorsement: Malaysia, Vietnam, and Thailand have FMD National Plans and are preparing these plans for endorsement by

OIE. The OIE SRR-SEA will help these countries with the submission of their plan for endorsement by OIE. The preparation of these plans in relation to the questionnaire is at various stages, but it is expected that at least one of these plans will be submitted to the OIE in 2014.

Sub-component 3.2 – FMD Control

- Outbreak Investigation and Management Training: The SEACFMD will organize country-level Outbreak Investigation and Management Training in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Vietnam targeted at provincial and district-level veterinarians as part of capacity building efforts and effectively managing FMD outbreaks, as well as allowing countries to gather more information on FMD. This information can then be used by the SEACFMD in building a clearer picture of FMD epidemiology in the region. These activities will be implemented in the second quarter of 2014.
- Planning and Launch of a three-year Comprehensive FMD Control Plan for Northern Lao PDR: A three-year Comprehensive FMD Control Plan for northern Lao PDR to build on FMD control and prevention activities over the last two years has been designed for Lao PDR. This Plan will involve continued strategic vaccination using vaccines which have been donated by the EU-HPED Regional Vaccine Bank for Asia, outbreak investigation and management exercises, post-vaccination monitoring, private sector engagement, public awareness activities and coordination activities. It is expected that the activities of this plan will be launched in the first quarter of 2014.
- Planning and Launch of a three-year Comprehensive FMD Control Plan for central Myanmar: A three-year Comprehensive FMD Control Plan for selected areas of central Myanmar to build on FMD control and prevention activities over the last two years will be developed for Myanmar. This Plan will involve continued strategic vaccination using vaccines which have been donated by the EU-HPED Regional Vaccine Bank for Asia, outbreak investigation and management exercises, post-vaccination monitoring, private sector engagement, public awareness activities and coordination activities. It is expected that the activities of this plan will be launched by the second quarter of 2014.
- Emergency support for Outbreak Investigation and Management: In 2013, the SRR-SEA sent staff to the field for the investigation and management of outbreaks in Cambodia. This will continue in 2014, and will commence with a real-time outbreak investigation being conducted by an SRR-SEA staff member in Vietnam in January 2014.
- Retrospective Outbreak Investigation - Case studies: The SRR-SEA will support member countries in retrospective investigation of outbreaks in 2014, including outbreaks of FMD type A in countries where outbreaks of this serotype have not been seen for several years in order to properly characterise these outbreaks.
- Countries update and implement key components of communications strategy: The SRR-SEA will continue to support member countries in implementing and updating their communications strategy based on recent evidence collected through socioeconomic studies and other research.
- SEACFMD provides up to date information of FMD risk to Member Countries: The SEACFMD will share information related to FMD risk with Member Countries at regular meetings. In cases where there is immediate risk, such as FMD risks along movement pathways or near borders, the SEACFMD will inform the concerned countries as soon as possible. The SEACFMD will also advise and support countries on preventative measures, including those related to biosecurity.
- Work with ASEAN to upgrade ARAHIS, fix problems, link with WAHIS, and consider linking with AHPISA: As agreed at the SEACFMD Epidemiology Network (Epinet) meeting in 2013, the SRR-SEA will work with ASEAN

on identifying and addressing issues in the ARAHIS and its linkage to WAHIS, as well as other animal health and production information sharing systems.

- Fund outbreak investigations including associated sample submission: The SRR-SEA provided support in late 2013 for investigation and management of FMD outbreaks in Myanmar, including the collection and submission of samples. This will continue in 2014, with support also being offered in sending samples to the OIE FMD Regional Reference Laboratory in Pakchong (Thailand) or the World Reference Laboratory for FMD at Pirbright (United Kingdom) for further characterisation and vaccine matching if needed.
- Facilitate Training of new laboratory staff in diagnosis of FMD based on need: The SEACFMD financially and logistically supported the training of two staff members from Indonesia in diagnostic techniques at the OIE Regional Reference Laboratory for FMD in Pakchong (Thailand). This training started in December 2013 and will continue in 2014. Based on requests from members, similar training programmes could be offered.
- Facilitate missions from RRL Pakchong staff to resolve problems in Member Country laboratories identified through Proficiency Testing: The OIE FMD Regional Reference Laboratory for South-East Asia in Thailand conducts yearly proficiency testing for Member Country laboratories. For the coming year, Regional Reference Laboratory staff will undertake missions to countries where problems have been identified in order to resolve problems. The SEACFMD will provide logistical and financial support for these missions. This will increase reliability and validity in diagnostic activities and results.
- Facilitate and support transport for proficiency testing: Proficiency testing is an essential component of quality assurance for laboratories to ensure the reliability and validity of results, and needs to be renewed and conducted continually to minimise deviations. The SEACFMD will support the transport of reagents for the 2014 proficiency testing round by the OIE FMD Regional Reference Laboratory for South-East Asia.
- Support public awareness campaigns: The SEACFMD will provide technical advice and financial support where needed to Member Countries in conducting public awareness campaigns on FMD and rabies prevention and control.
- Support vaccination campaigns (SGF): The SEACFMD will support an FMD vaccination campaign in Cambodia through assistance with planning and monitoring and financially through the STANDZ Small Grants Facility.
- Simulation exercises for FMD-Free Areas: The SEACFMD will help at least one FMD-free Member Country in designing and supporting a simulation exercise in order to increase FMD readiness.
- Finalise comprehensive FMD control guidelines for pilot areas (Lao PDR/Myanmar): The SEACFMD will help finalise and implement comprehensive FMD control guidelines in Lao PDR and Myanmar in those areas that will be under the comprehensive FMD control programmes described above.

Sub-component 3.3 – Rabies National Plans

- Technical assistance to update national rabies plans in accordance with OIE standards and ARES: To align national rabies plans with OIE standards and the ASEAN Regional Elimination Strategy (ARES), the national rabies plans of selected countries in South-East Asia will be reviewed. This OIE SRR-SEA work on rabies is projected to commence in the first quarter of 2014 and will continue through to 2015.

Sub-component 3.4 – Rabies Control

- Bridging gaps between national rabies control plans and the OIE standards and ARES: In connection to outputs from sub-component 3.3, where feasible, the bridging of priority gaps between national rabies control plans and the OIE Standards and the ASEAN rabies elimination strategy will also be supported in the

Philippines. This work on rabies is projected to commence from the latter part of the first quarter of 2014 and will continue through to 2015.

- Collate baseline data for the region pertinent to rabies control and elimination: The SRR-SEA will develop a questionnaire and conduct country visits/consultations/interviews in Indonesia, the Philippines, Myanmar, Thailand and Vietnam to obtain necessary information relevant to rabies control and elimination. This will include the summary of rabies incidence, interventions initiated, coordination mechanisms, governance and other relevant information. This OIE SRR-SEA work on rabies will be from the latter part of the first quarter until the third quarter of 2014.
- Develop, finalise and implement a three-year rabies control plan for the Philippines: The SRR-SEA will support the development of a three year rabies control and elimination plan in the Philippines, in accordance with the country's National Rabies Control Plan. This will include support at the national level for advancing the socio-cultural, technical, organisational and political engagement for rabies control and elimination. It will also include elimination demonstration in two pilot areas (Masbate and Leyte-Samar region). This work will commence from the early part of the first quarter and will continue through to 2016.
- Oral rabies vaccination trial: To conduct immunization by oral rabies vaccine (ORV) and to demonstrate the practicality and feasibility of ORV in stray dog population under field conditions, EU-HPED is supporting an oral rabies vaccine trial in Thailand. If found successful, it is envisioned that this approach will help in increasing rabies vaccination coverage particularly among the stray dog populations in the region. This project will be commence in the first quarter of 2014.

Sub-component 3.5 – One Health Coordination

- Document existing national coordination mechanisms and identify success factors: Selected countries with established and well-functioning national One Health coordination mechanisms will be studied in order to identify their success factors and share these with other countries in early stages of development. This will take place from the first to the second quarter of 2014.
- Strengthen operationalisation of One Health mechanism at national and sub-national level: In countries with less developed One Health mechanisms, the SRR-SEA will provide support in further enhancing national and subnational mechanisms for information sharing, analyses where appropriate, communication, joint risk assessment and response. This will take place from the first to the second quarter of 2014.
- Coordinate with other partners and map existing resources: To further support strengthening the National One Health Mechanisms in South-East Asia, available resources in the region and how these can be accessed will be mapped and made available to the countries. This will take place from the first to the second quarter of 2014.

Component Four: Strengthening Capacity of OIE SRR-SEA

Component Four Outcome:

OIE-SRR sustains effective programme management and development practices

The Component 4 outcome is an aggregated statement of four sub-component outcomes. The following activities are anticipated in the coming year within each sub-component.

Sub-component 4.1 – Capacity building in programme management

- The SRR-SEA will build upon the capacity building initiatives commenced in 2013. The transfer of responsibility for administrative issues from technical to administrative staff will be progressed. Support materials in the form of additional work instructions and policy guidance will be put into place to enhance administrative processes and efficiency. The IT platform for the finance database will also be upgraded to address performance issues and improve functionality where appropriate.
- Management activities will include:
 - Administrative support: Strengthening of the administrative capacity of the SRR-SEA, in line with OIE HQ regulations. Support to budget preparation and management in Components 1 to 3.
 - Staff management: Management and recruitment of staff and consultants according to requirements of the SRR-SEA and in line with OIE HQ regulations.
 - Financial management: Regular financial reporting compliant with OIE HQ requirements. Timely submission of SRR-SEA operating budgets to SRR.
 - Strengthen M&E capacity of the SRR: this may include increased TA inputs from an M&E consultant.
 - Reporting requirements: six-monthly progress reporting
 - Annual programme review and work planning

Sub-component 4.2 – Gender mainstreaming

- Gender training: Training will be conducted for all SRR-SEA staff members in January 2014 to increase the SRR-SEA staff's awareness and build their capacity in gender mainstreaming. It is expected that this will help staff members implement the SRR-SEA gender strategy.
- Finalise and implement gender strategy, advise Member Countries: It is expected that the SRR-SEA gender strategy and action plan will be finalised with the help of a consultant already employed by the SRR-SEA and will be implemented by the last quarter of 2014. This strategy will also be used in advising Member Countries in implementing gender-responsive policies.

Sub-component 4.3 – Policy engagement and communication

- Development of a policy engagement strategy: The SRR-SEA will finalise and implement its policy engagement strategy by April 2014. The experience gained in developing a country Policy Engagement strategy for Cambodia will be taken into account in the drafting of this document.

Sub-component 4.4 – Attraction of core funding

The SRR-SEA will finalise a project proposal ("Improving livelihoods through animal health and biosecurity research in the Mekong Region") for ACIAR consideration. The project is expected to commence on 1 July 2014 and run for a period of five years. It will complement and contribute to STANDZ activities by providing key technical and social research on livestock movements, among other activities.

The New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade has requested, given the success of the SEACFMD, that the SRR-SEA and OIE Headquarters should develop a concept note and three-year project design plan (value of NZD 1.5-2.5 Million) to support SEACFMD activities. It is proposed to run an FMD control program in central Myanmar which will build on current work initiated under STANDZ and in turn improve the prospects of success.

Discussions to attract additional funding to the region are also being progressed by the OIE with the Republic of Korea and the European Union.

Further information on co-funding and the attraction of core funding is provided above under Sub-component 4.4 of the Annual Initiative Report.