Update of LDP & FMD vaccination programmes

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Vientiane Capital, July 29-30, 2013

Outline of Presentation

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I. Background

Livestock Development Project LDP is one of livestock development project under DLF and MAF working on
- 18 priority poor districts spread across 5 provinces—Bokeo, Houaphanh, Luang Namtha, Luang Prabang, and Xieng Khouang
- 324 villages and 12,000 households and a population of 102,000
- 4900 households are expected to benefit from increased incomes due to improvements in rearing and marketing large livestock (cattle and buffalo, and pigs)
- 7,000 households are expected to benefit from improvements in rearing poultry and small livestock (goats)

I. Background (cont)

The LDP multiple intervention activities include provision of training and animals breeders, forage plantations, farmers training and vaccination campaign.

FMD vaccination campaign is one of the most important activity in northern Laos to reduce impact of FMD in smallholder farmers
- Through FMD vaccines supports from
  - Ausaid
    - SGF-01/Lao 2011 - 20,000 doses
    - SGF-02/Lao 2012 – 200,000 doses
  - OIE/JTF- 198,000 doses
  - OIE SEACFMD- 600,000 doses.
II. FMD vaccination campaign in hotspots areas in northern Laos

- DLF through the regional office in LPB has implemented mass FMD vaccination campaigns across 8 northern provinces especially in FMD hotspot areas: XK and XYL
- Note that is the first time that the Lao government has contributed in running vaccination operation costs

 Operation steps

- Planning meeting: DLF regional office had invited all head of the provincial agriculture to discuss about the campaign preparation and planning
- The operation is run by District staff and village veterinary workers with a support from DLF regional office staff
- Village meeting had been held in each vaccinating village prior to the campaign.
- FMD poster and advertisements through radio channels and during the festival

IV. FMD vaccination campaign (Cont)

- The vaccination campaigns have been implemented across the eight northern provinces covering 30 districts 272 villages (of total of 493 villages)
- The vaccination proves to be effective as reports of outbreaks (including duration) in the regions has been reduced significantly
- The vaccination and animal identification through ear-tagging showed to farmers that those vaccinated animals with ear-tag do not affected by FMD during FMD outbreaks that will convince farmers to participate in a vaccination campaign in the future
- Free of charge plus other veterinary services provided result in high participations and collaboration from farmers.

III. Case study of Outbreak of FMD Type O in Houayxay Bokeo

- Following a report of FMD (Nov 21, 2012) in Nam Yon village, Houayxay; disease investigation team had been formed and district governor had declared affected zone to limit the outbreak
- Promptly and decisive Measure taken:
  - Quarantine and isolation of the infected animals
  - Restriction of animal movement in-out the district through temporary check point
  - Restriction of slaughter animal and selling meat at the local market
  - Ring vaccinations in surrounding villages
  - Sample collection and testing
III. FMD outbreaks (cont)

Epidemiological findings showed that the cause of the outbreaks was linked to illegal movement of animals. Laboratory result confirm of FMD type O. 56 of 412 cattle in the village showed clinical signs of FMD. The outbreaks was lasted about 7 days. This case study showed if promptly responses and decisive actions taken with high collaboration with local authorities and livestock farmers impact of FMD can be limited within a small area.

IV. Discussion

- FMD is clearly the most important disease to the improvement of large ruminant production in Lao PDR which has sever impact on the ability of smallholders farmers for poverty reduction.
- The current passive disease surveillance is reasonable success although it may not sufficient to response to FMD outbreaks. Hence specific/active surveillance is needed.
- Strategic and mass vaccination program play and important part for FMD control in Lao PDR.

IV. Discussion (Cont)

Local capacity building and collaboration of all stakeholders are very important to a success of vaccination campaign:
- Farmers
- Livestock staff at all levels: district, province, regional and central office
- Traders (both local and national level)
- Laboratory staff and network
- Policy makers; neighboring countries and Donors

IV. Discussion (Cont)

- The vaccination campaign should be done as part of strategic and participatory approach (holistic approach) involves:
  - Farmers and Extension workers: participate in very step to address existing knowledge and key disease and production problems and find out practical solutions
  - Researchers: measure and test the impact the vaccination and other intervention programmes
  - Intervention activities need to be done at very slow speed with the participatory approach
  - The practical approach should lead to improve productivity and disease risk management (production driven process)