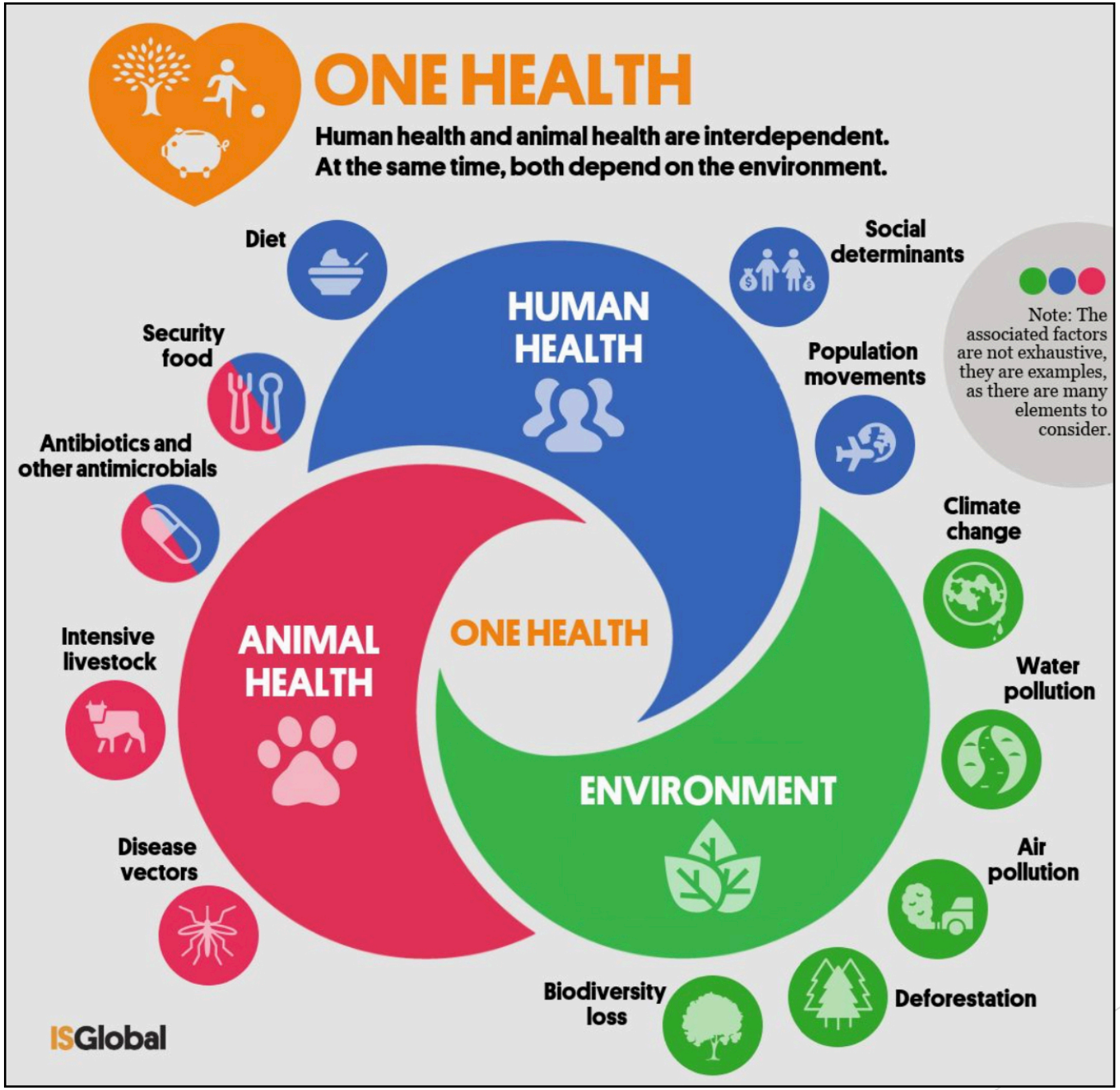
Greater Mekong Subregion Cross-border Livestock Health and Value Chains Improvement Project

(proposed project under preparation with support from PRC Regional Cooperation and Poverty Reduction Fund, ADB Regional Cooperation and Integration Fund and ADB TASF)

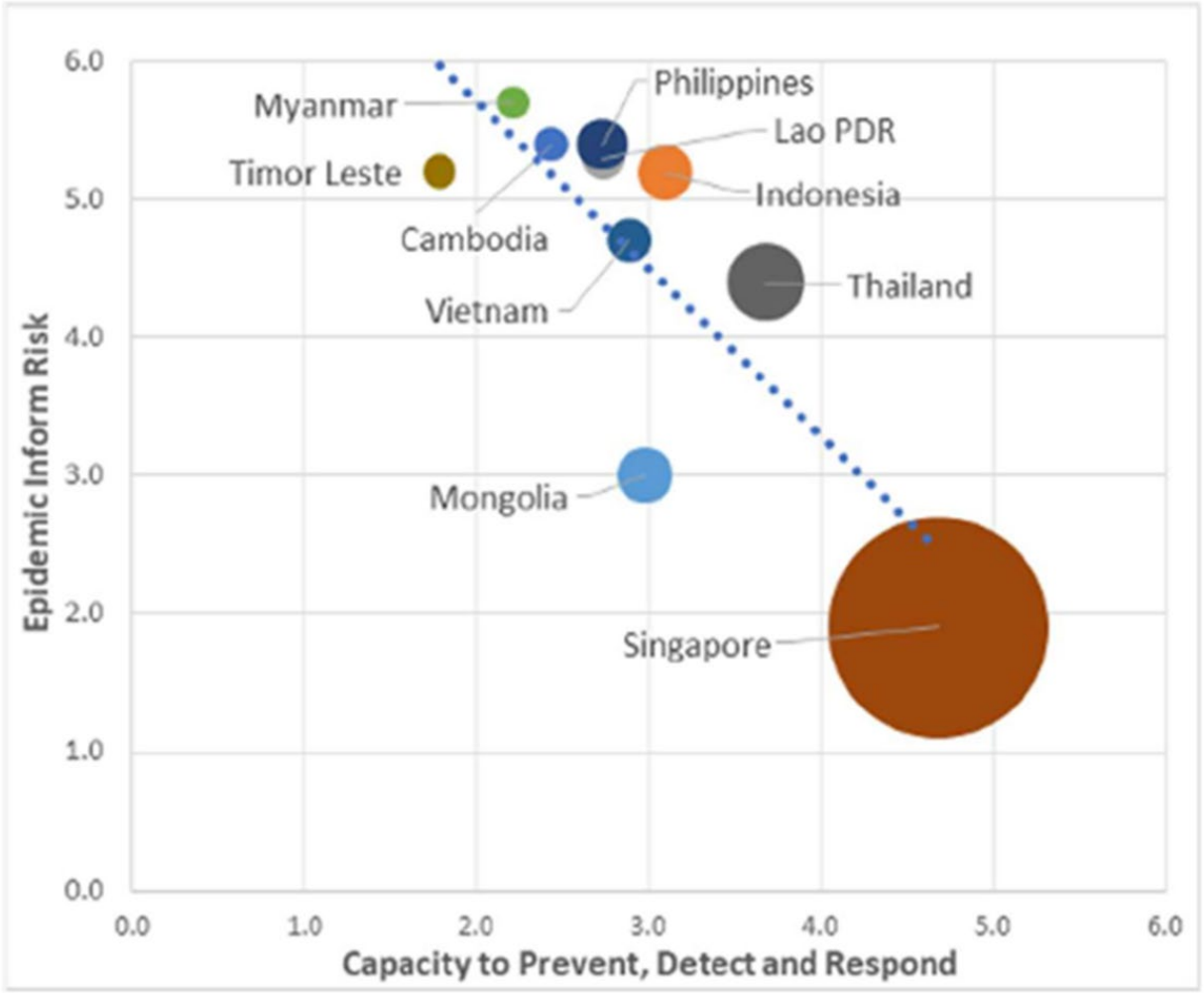
Presentation to the GMS Meeting on One Health
7 April 2022


ONE HEALTH
Human health and animal health are interdependent.
At the same time, both depend on the environment.
Diet
Social determinants
Security food
Population movements
Antibiotics and other antimicrobials
Climate change
Intensive livestock
Water pollution
Disease vectors
Air pollution
Biodiversity loss
Deforestation
HUMAN HEALTH
ANIMAL HEALTH
ENVIRONMENT
ONE HEALTH
Note: The associated factors are not exhaustive, they are examples, as there are many elements to consider.
ISGlobal

Animal Health is the Weakest Link to Successfully Operationalize One Health Approach in the GMS

- GMS countries with the highest risk of pandemics and zoonoses have the lowest capacities to prevent, detect, and respond, and implement One Health.
- GMS countries with lower One Health capacity (e.g., Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Viet Nam) have weaker sectoral capacity in animal health.
- In contrast, GMS countries with higher One Health capacity (e.g., PRC, Thailand) in the GMS have stronger sectoral capacity in animal health.
- Such differentiated sectoral capacities in animal health and wildlife management offer opportunities for more effective regional cooperation, peer learning, and knowledge management on One Health.

Country capacity against its risk for future pandemics



Data Source: Joint External Evaluation (JEE) Reports by Country
INFORM Epidemic Risk Index 2020

Siem Reap Strategy and Action Plan on Agricultural Value Chains

ID	Project	Cost Estimate
	Investments	
I1	Climate-Friendly Agri-Business Value Chains in the GMS	253
I2	Agro-Industrial Zones to Support Promotion of SEAP Value Chains	191
I3	Animal Disease Control Zone	133
I4	Cluster and Value Chain Development for Geographical Indications	325
	Subtotal Investments	**902**
	Technical Assistance	
T1	SASRAP Implementation Support	10
T2	Supporting Infrastructure Development of Agro-Industrial Zones	25
T3	Animal Disease Control Zone	20
T4	GI Value Chain Development and Brand Building	13
T5	Agribusiness Incubator Development	37
	Subtotals Technical Assistance	**105**
	Total Investments and Technical Assistance	**1,007**

STRATEGY FOR PROMOTING SAFE AND ENVIRONMENT-FRIENDLY AGRO-BASED VALUE CHAINS IN THE GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION AND SIEM REAP ACTION PLAN, 2018–2022

MAY 2018

Endorsed by GMS Ministers of Agriculture in September 2017

GREATER MEKONG SUBREGION CORE AGRICULTURE SUPPORT PROGRAM

ADB

Consultation Process

- Consultations in all GMS countries conducted between November 2018 and June 2019.
- Project concept including results from consultations were presented at
  - Consultation Meeting with the GMS Working Group on Agriculture on 3-4 April 2019, Kunming, PRC
  - 16th Annual Meeting of the GMS Working Group on Agriculture on 17-18 June 2019, Luang Prabang, Lao PDR
- Project concept was endorsed by the GMS Working Group on Agriculture on 18 June 2019 (See summary of discussion)
- Mobilized $2.7 million Kick off meeting of TRTA – October 2020

GMS Cross-border Livestock Health and Value Chains (CLHVC) Improvement Project

- **Impact:** GMS vision as a leading supplier of safe and environment-friendly agriculture products realized
- **Outcome:** Health, value chains and formal trade of livestock and livestock products improved.
- **Outputs:**
  1. **Livestock health and value chain infrastructure** expanded and upgraded in a climate-friendly manner
  2. **Capacity** for improved **production and health** of livestock and livestock products strengthened
  3. **Enabling policies** for better supply, health, safety and trade in livestock and livestock products enhanced

Six Dimensions

- Regional Cooperation and Integration Dimension (Regional Health Security, One Health Approach, Internal and Cross-border Trade)
- COVID-19 Recovery Dimension (Job creation, Smallholder Empowerment, Green and Resilient Recovery)
- Food Security Dimension (Productivity, Quality, Safety, Affordability, Utilization)
- Climate Change Dimension (Climate-smart Livestock Value Chains, Greenhouse gas mitigation and adaptation measures)
- Inclusiveness Dimension (Smallholders, Women, Youth, Private Sector)
- Innovation and Sustainability Dimension (Skill Building, Operations and Maintenance, Enabling Policies, Digital technologies, Safeguards, Financial management)

Barriers to successfully operationalize the One Health approach in the GMS from the livestock subsector angle

Infrastructure, Capacity related, and Policy/Institutional/Systemic barriers:

1. Weak surveillance and laboratory infrastructure, including border security and quarantine facilities
2. Low technical capacity for diagnoses and surveillance of transboundary animal diseases (TADs) and zoonoses
3. Limited shared infrastructure and capacity to monitor Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) – Nearly *75% of antimicrobials are used in livestock production and aquaculture*.
4. Limited local processing infrastructure resulting in extensive movement of live animals and thereby zoonoses
5. Limited capacity to manage chemical residues in meat (infrastructure and skills)
6. Low capacity for testing counterfeit veterinary medicines and animal feeds

Barriers to successfully operationalize the One Health approach in the GMS from the livestock subsector angle

7. Poor hygiene practices and safety standards along the entire value chain, and especially in traditional or ‘wet’ markets (key areas for live animal trade and the sale of animal-sourced products) leading to high risk of exposure to disease agents
8. Low capacity to assess cost-benefit across different domains to evaluate OH programs
9. Weak governance systems with unclear goals, overlapping roles, and poor coordination
10. Limited opportunities for inter-sectoral and trans-disciplinary collaboration (Joint Risk Assessments, Shared Risk Management, Targeted Risk Communication, Joint Policies and Regulations, Umbrella Institutional Structures, Complementary Skills)
11. Low budget allocation for livestock health and wildlife management

GMS Livestock Health Project's Entry Points to Operationalize One Health Approach

1. Improving management of priority livestock diseases, with the establishment of DCZs, AMR monitoring, and coordination and data sharing with other ministries related to One Health
2. Upgrading of infrastructure along the value chain, processes, training, and transformation of existing marketplaces (e.g., traditional markets, slaughterhouses)
3. Improving disease surveillance by expanding capacity for field monitoring, sampling and testing with upgraded laboratories (to ISO17025 certification)
4. Investing in animal welfare, disease control, biosecurity, biosafety, food safety, Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) systems
5. Building ICT-based animal health and laboratory information systems for improved data sharing and linking with a One Health network
6. Strengthening private veterinary services
7. Incentivizing private sector to involve in disease monitoring, reporting, and control

GMS Livestock Health Project's Entry Points to Operationalize One Health Approach

8. Reducing the incidence of zoonoses in animals and humans through improved livestock husbandry, food safety practices and livestock health services
9. Supporting regional health security efforts and sharing of information among GMS countries, similar to current activities of the SEACFMD program;
10. Reviewing and updating livestock health policies and programs to facilitate regional trade
11. Assisting in formulation of regulations and enforcement on hygiene practices and food safety control
12. Establishing One Health Units in livestock departments of ministries of agriculture
13. Accelerating application of harmonized Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP)
14. Introducing harmonized Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP)

Good Animal Husbandry Practices (GAHP), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) and Implications for One Health Operationalization

GAHP Certification and Implementation will

- Reduce risk of exposure to disease agents
- Increase level of early detection of health problems & specific diseases
- Improve health of livestock and resilience of animals towards disease challenges
- Reduce reliance on veterinary medicines
- Improve targeted use and correct administration of veterinary medicines
- Reduce risk of spread of zoonotic agents and foodborne zoonoses within the supply chain
- Reduce risk of AMR
- Improve level of vertical and horizontal traceability

GMP Certification & Implementation will:

- Harmonize procedures for production of healthy meat and welfare
- Increase understanding of TADs, zoonoses and preventive measures
- Increase knowhow of sampling (AMR)
- Reduce responding time for TAD, food safety incidents, zoonoses
- Improve food hygiene and safety of meat products

Thank you.

Output 1: Infrastructure

- Livestock disease control zones (DCZ) and associated quarantine and monitoring infrastructure:
  - Disease Control Zones (DCZ): Prey Veng DCZ, and two additional DCZs
  - Prey Veng Quarantine Center
  - Oddar Meanchey Livestock Inspection Center
- Livestock breed and health improvement infrastructure, including diagnostic laboratories:
  - National Cattle Breeding Center, and Breed Improvement Outreach Centers
  - National Veterinary Vaccine Center
  - National Animal Health and Production Research Institute upgrade
- Livestock value chain infrastructure
  - Public sector: Public Model slaughterhouses in Phnom Penh, Siem Reap
  - Dou Keo poultry market, Takeo province
  - Private sector abattoirs and wet market upgrades (Matching Grant Scheme)

Output 2: Capacity Strengthening

- **Livestock epidemiology and informatics (LEI)**
  - Livestock identification and traceability system (LITS)
  - Animal production and health information system (APHIS)
  - Laboratory information management system (LIMS)
  - LEI support for One Health and AMR risk reduction
- **Lvestock production services (LPS)**
  - Good animal husbandry practices
  - Smallholder-based forage development initiative
  - Cattle breed improvement
  - Private animal health services
- **Livestock product quality control and certification (LPQCC)**
  - Good Manufacturing Practices
  - Risk-based meat inspection and safety assurance

Output 3: Enabling Environment

- National livestock policy support
- Cross-border livestock trade policies
- Regulations and standards
- Private livestock subsector development