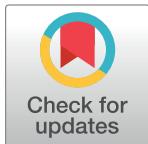


CORRECTION

Correction: Strategies to increase adoption of animal vaccines by smallholder farmers with focus on neglected diseases and marginalized populations

The *PLOS Neglected Tropical Diseases* Staff

There is an error in [Table 2](#). In the far-right column, the phrases “Access,” “Demand,” “Access and Demand,” and “Access and Demand combined” should all be in bold. The publisher apologizes for this error. Please see the correct [Table 2](#) here.



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Table 2. Potential strategies to secure vaccine production and increase vaccine use by SHFs and/or MPs according to the different disease categories.

| Group of diseases | Strategies at manufacturing level | Strategies to increase vaccine adoption by SHFs/MPs |
|--|---|--|
| Cause economic losses also in developed countries | Not applicable ¹ | <p>Access:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of access points: creation of a sustainable supply via rural retailers and local authorised vaccinators. Might include access to capital by local retailers. 2. Establishment of community supply: vaccine supply through farmers associations and other community structures. 3. Institution of prize mechanisms: prize mechanisms for distribution (assuming there is capital available). <p>Demand:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Increasing awareness of vaccine benefits and disease control programs: can include the development of vaccination programs. 5. Increased vaccine value: multivalent vaccines, integration of vaccines to technical support packages <p>Access and Demand combined:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Technical considerations: small pack size and thermotolerance. |
| Cause economic losses only in developing countries | <p>Availability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support local and regional vaccine manufacturers to ensure there is enough supply of quality vaccine. | <p>Access and Demand:</p> <p>As above, but when the private sector is involved, it will be mainly local; therefore, strategies that require access to capital might not work or might be limited in scale.</p> |
| Diseases controlled by governments | <p>Availability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support vaccine manufacturers to ensure there is enough supply of quality vaccine. | <p>Access and Demand:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of government policies that promote the use of vaccines. 2. Provide partially or fully subsidized vaccines only to SHFs/MPs and not to commercial farmers. 3. Ensure vaccination policies promote cooperation amongst farmers and do not interfere with other vaccination strategies. 4. Strengthening of the national veterinary services. |
| Neglected diseases | <p>Availability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Purchase guarantee (but this will not guarantee distribution or vaccine use). • Ensure demand for the vaccine. | <p>Access:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creation of vaccine and antigen banks or stockpiles (strategic reserves). 2. Transformation of public goods into private goods: combination vaccines, bundle products, expansion of label claims. 3. Development of disease control guidelines and large-scale demonstrations: to encourage governments to take ownership and leadership. 4. Demonstration of the benefit of neglected zoonotic disease control programs. 5. Social participation and community engagement. <p>Access and Demand combined:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Integration with other animal health activities. 7. Integration with human health sector providers and other human health interventions. 8. Technical considerations: One-shot vaccines (very important to reach remote populations), thermotolerance, ease of application. 9. Institution of prize mechanisms: to stimulate technological platforms of interest. |

¹ Not considered to be a weakness in the vaccine supply chain.

Abbreviations: MPs, marginalized populations; SHFs, smallholder farmers.

<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0007279.t001>

Reference

1. Donadeu M, Nwankpa N, Abela-Ridder B, Dungu B (2019) Strategies to increase adoption of animal vaccines by smallholder farmers with focus on neglected diseases and marginalized populations. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 13(2): e0006989. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pntd.0006989> PMID: 30730883