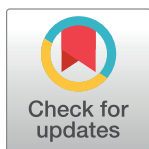


CORRECTION

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). <p>Demand:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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