



SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap

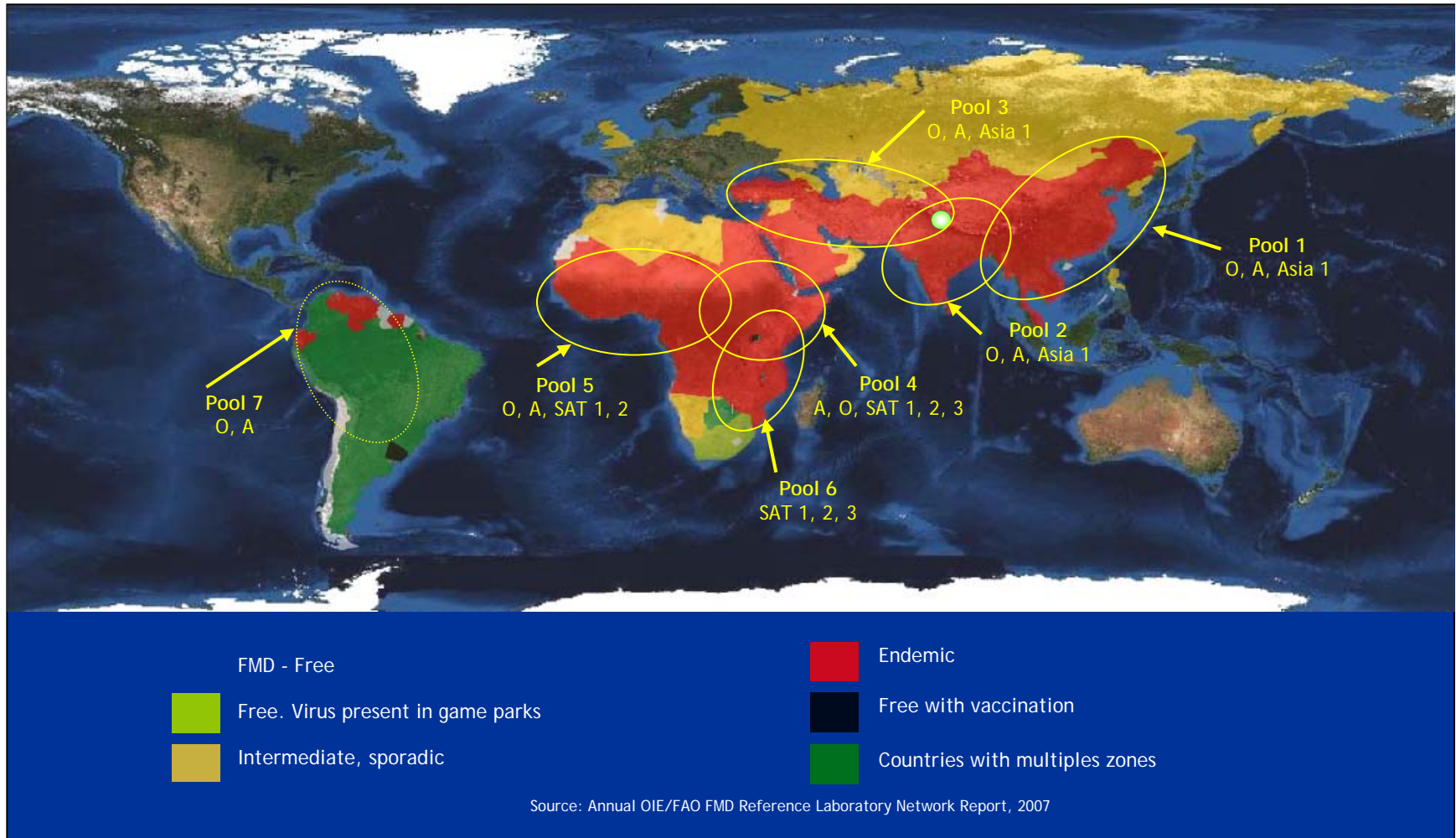
Ronello Abila

Sub-Regional Representative for SE Asia

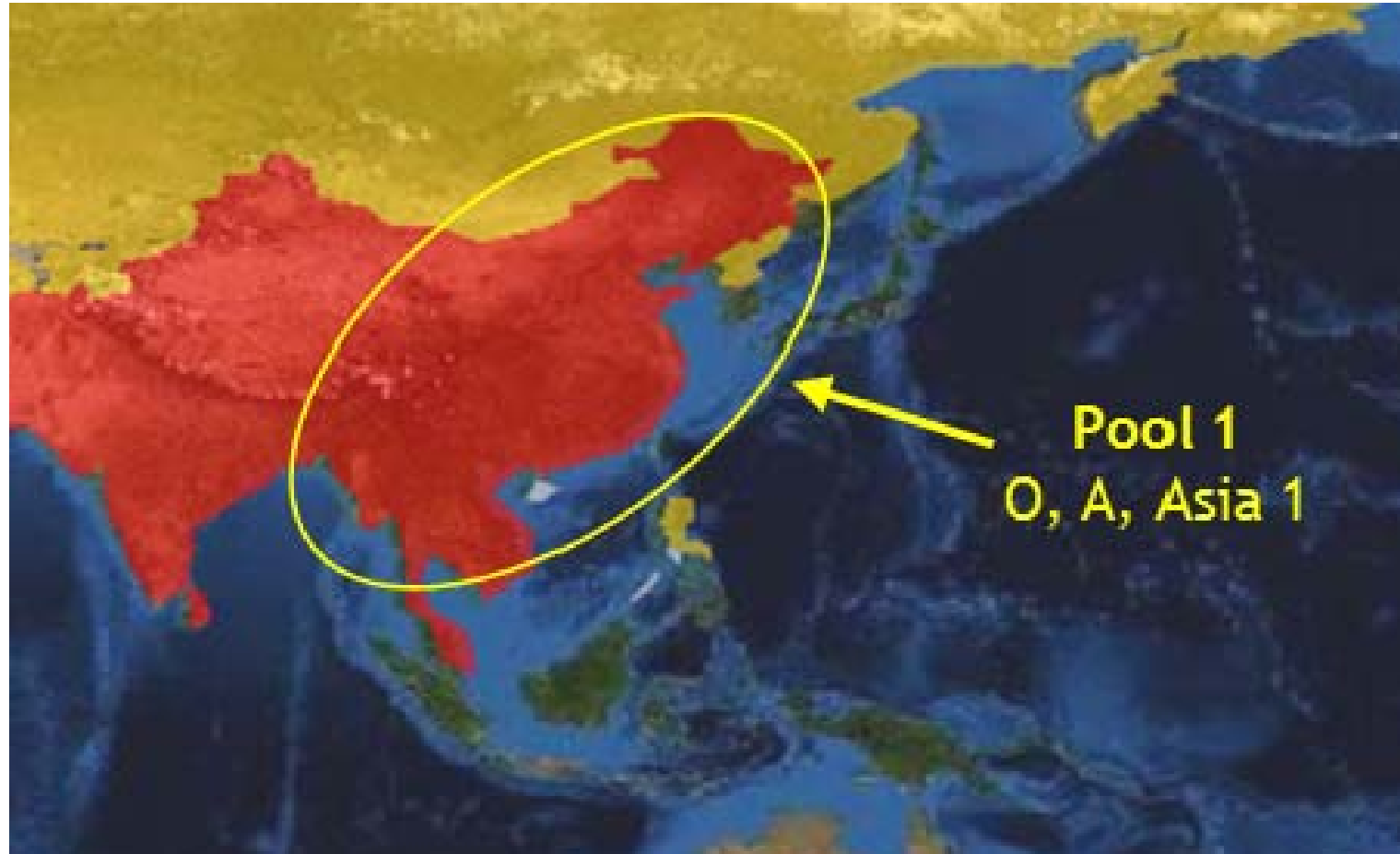
OUTLINE

- FMD Status in SE Asia and China
- SEACFMD Campaign
- SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap

FMDV distribution across 7 virus "pools"



FMDV in Pool 1



FMD viruses in Pool 1

Serotype	Topotype	Remarks
O	South East Asia	Myanmar 98 and Cambodia 94; endemic in SE Asia; reported in China, Korea and Japan in 2010
	Pan Asia	detected SE Asia in late 1990s
	Cathay	1 st detected in Hong Kong in early 1990s
A	Asian	Indigenous in SE Asia; reported in China and Korea in 2010
Asia 1	Asian	Last reported in 2007

FMD in South East Asia

Serotype O - ●

- the most common; 3 topotypes
 - **SE Asia** – endemic in the region
 - Myanmar 98
 - Cambodia 84
 - **Pan Asia** – introduced in late 1990s; originally traced from India and spread to several countries
 - **Cathay** – pig adapted, present in Vietnam 1997 to present; confirmed in Thailand and Malaysia in 2005,

FMD in South East Asia

Serotype **A** - ●

- Present in Thailand (yearly outbreaks)
- 1st reported in Malaysia in 2003 and in Vietnam in 2004
- Sporadic in Cambodia and Lao PDR
- Myanmar in 2010, an Indian Topotype

Serotype **Asia 1** - ●

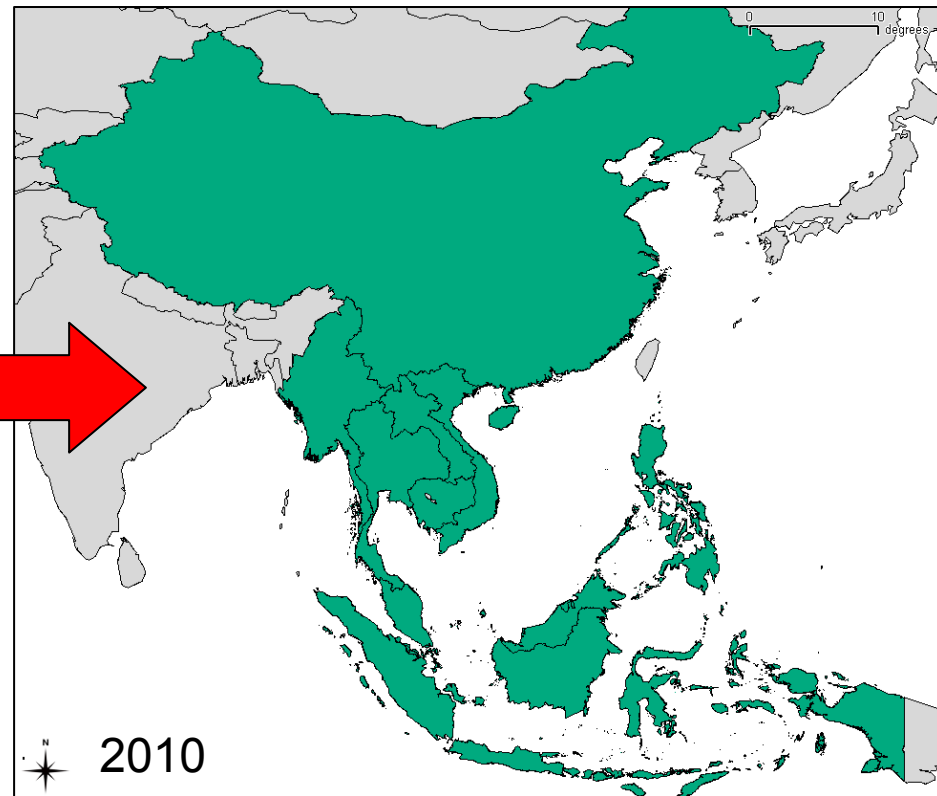
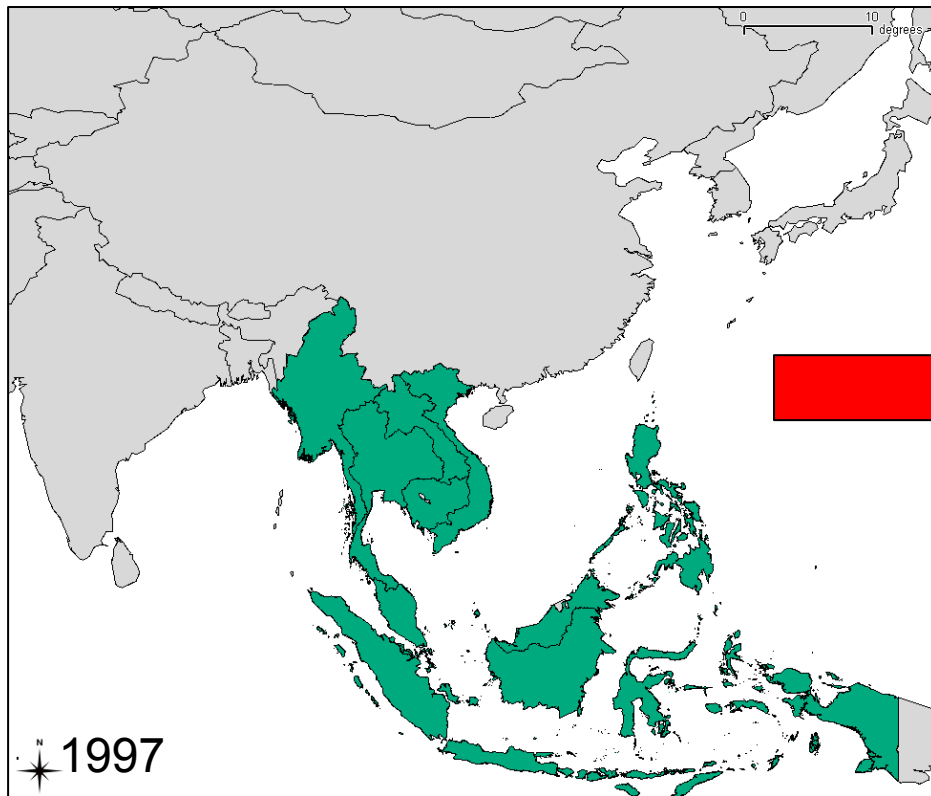
- Sporadic outbreaks in Myanmar and Vietnam
 - Last seen in Myanmar in 2005 and Vietnam in 2007
- Not seen in Thailand, Lao PDR, Malaysia and Cambodia since 2000

FMD serotypes in Southeast Asia

Country	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Brunei Indonesia Singapore	NO OUTBREAK							
Cambodia	O	O	O, A	O, A	O, A	???	O	O
Lao PDR	O	O	A	O, A	O	O	O	O
Malaysia	O, A	O, A	O	O, A	O	O, A	O	O
Myanmar	O	O, Asia 1	O	O	O	O	O, A	O
Philippines	O	O	NO OUTBREAK					
Thailand	O, A	O, A	O, A	O, A	O, A	O, A	O, A	O, A
Viet Nam	O	O, A Asia 1	O, A	O, A Asia 1	O	O, A,	O, A	O, A

OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South East Asia , Bangkok, Thailand

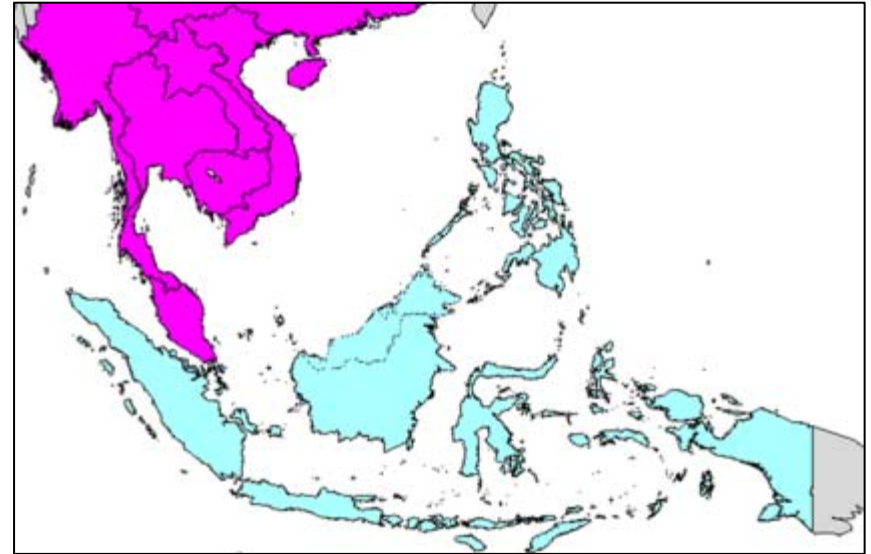
The South East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Diseases (SEACFMD) Campaign



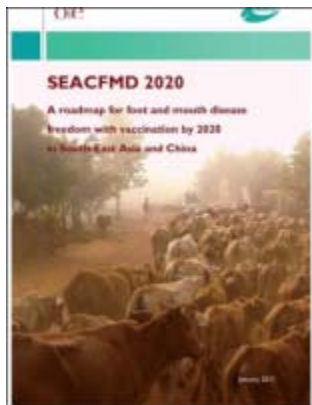
Approved by the OIE General Assembly in May 25, 2010, PARIS

FMD Free countries / Zones

- Brunei
- Indonesia
- Philippines
- Singapore
- Sabah and Sarawak



Program Management



International Coordination



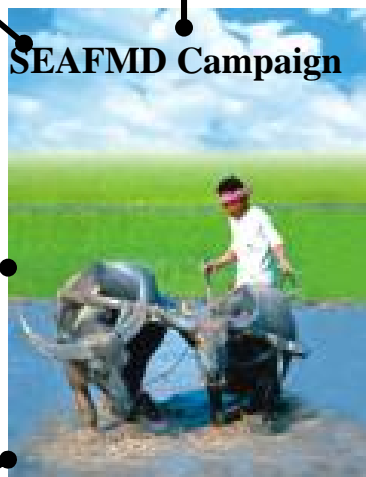
Public Awareness



Surveillance, Diagnosis and Control



SEAFMD Campaign



Policy, Legislation, Zoning



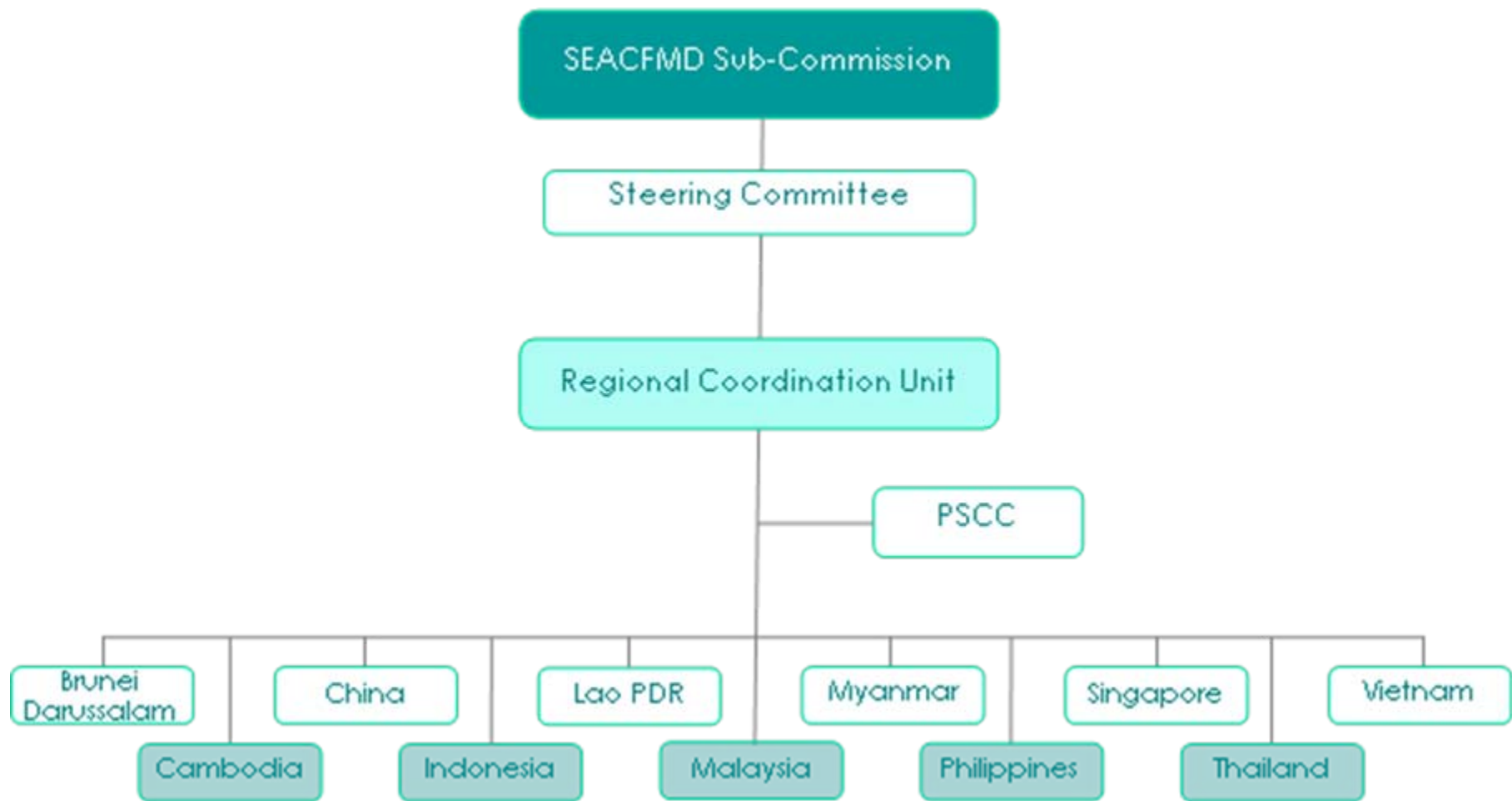
Regional Research



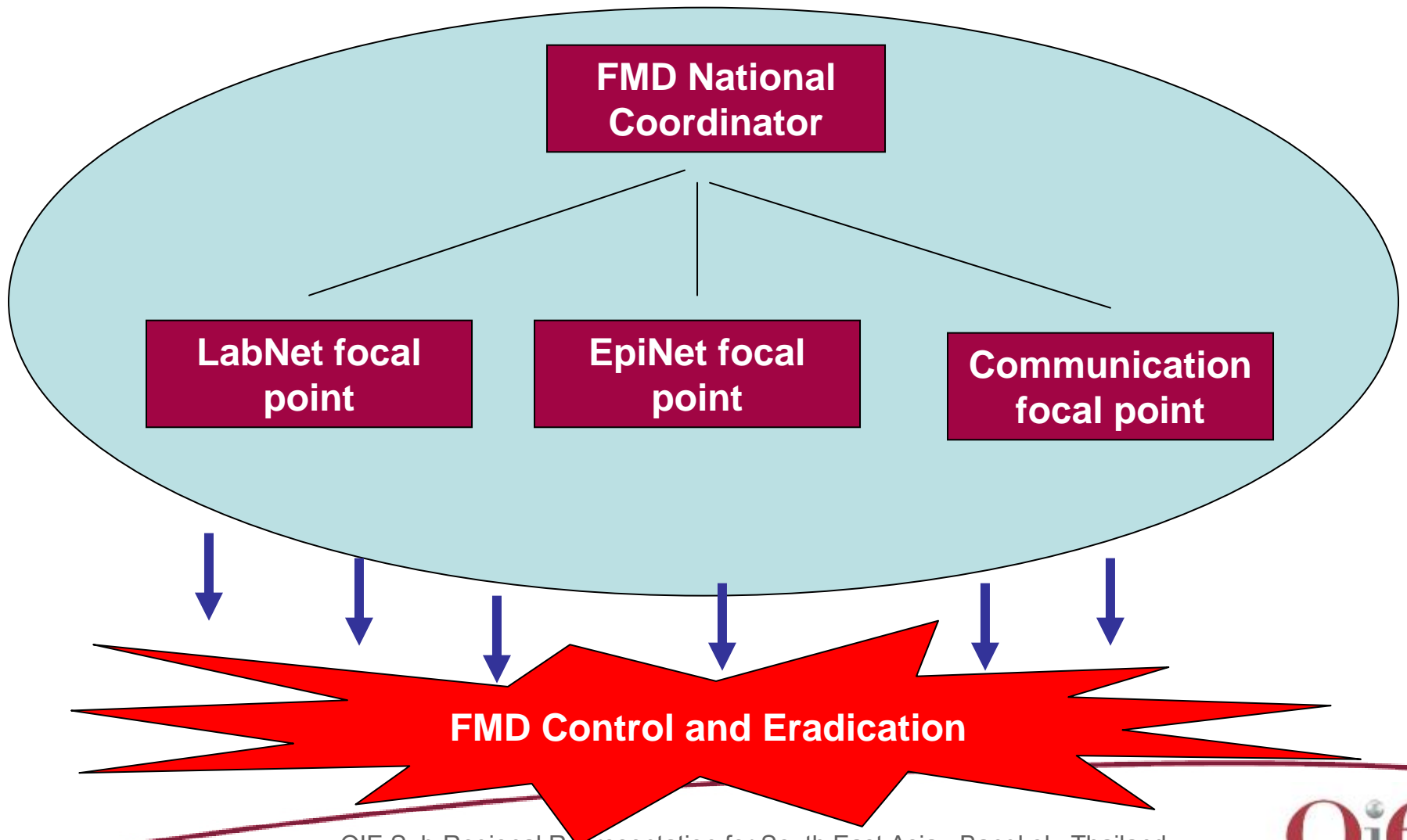
Monitoring & Evaluation

Private Sector

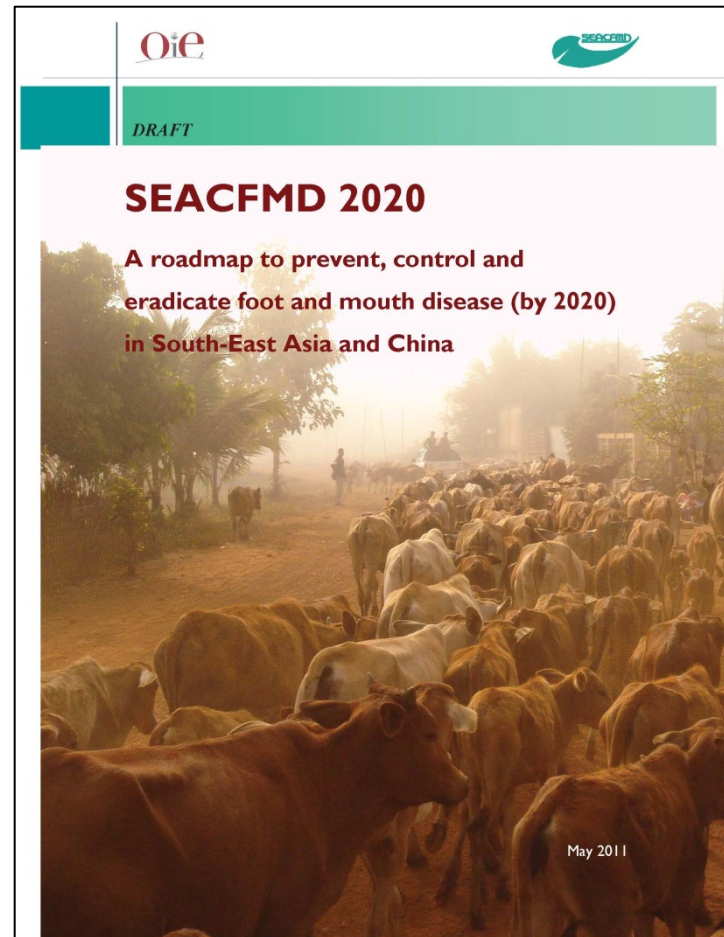
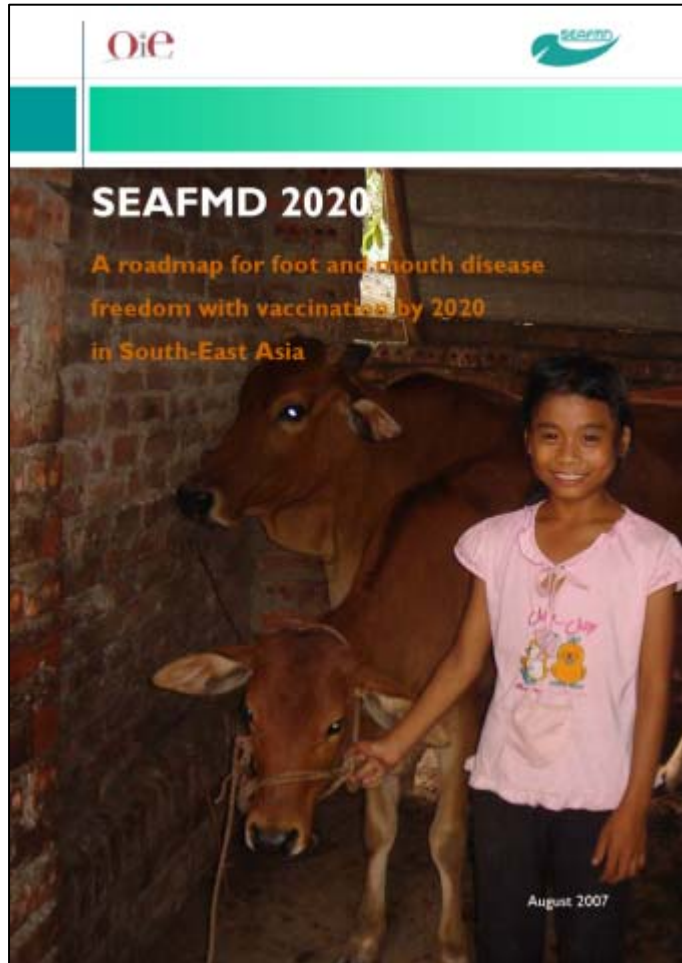




SEACFMD Coordination



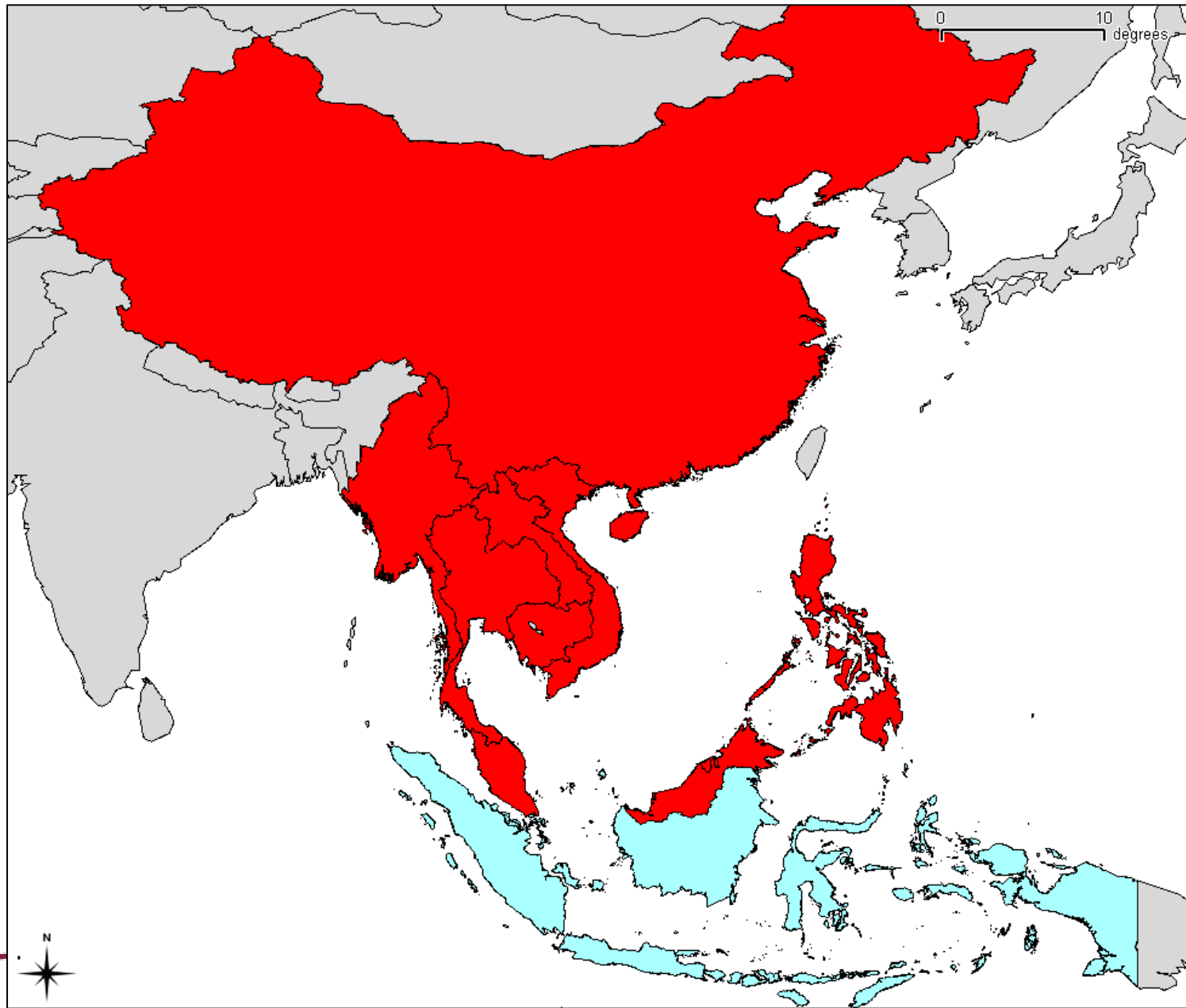
SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap



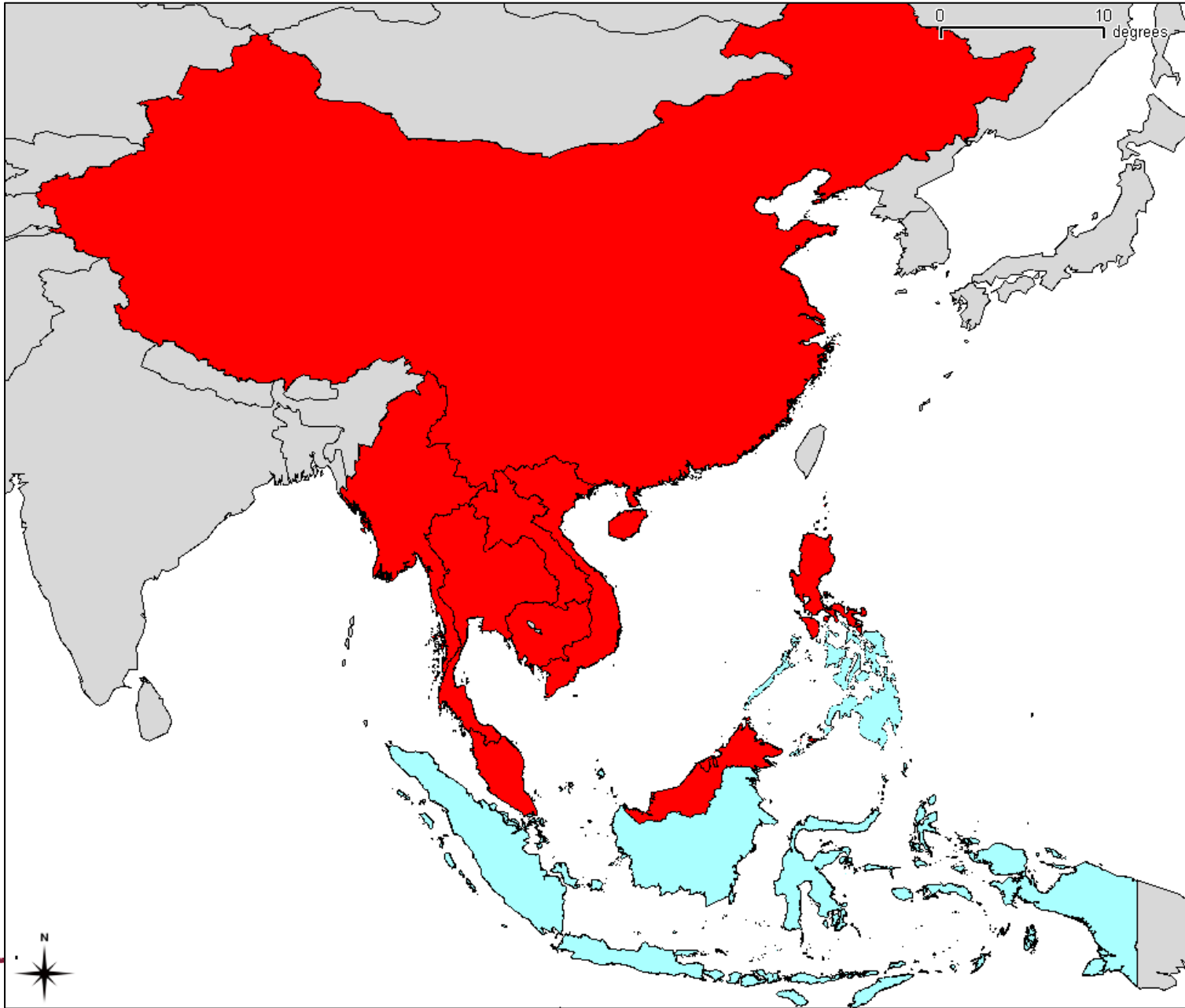
Background

- Changes in the epidemiology of FMD viruses
 - Predominant outbreaks of type O (Myanmar 98)
 - Need to closely monitor other strains (absence of Asia 1)
- New developments of the socio-economic dimensions
 - Increasing demands in China, Malaysia and Vietnam
 - More roads, faster transport
- Changes of animal production systems

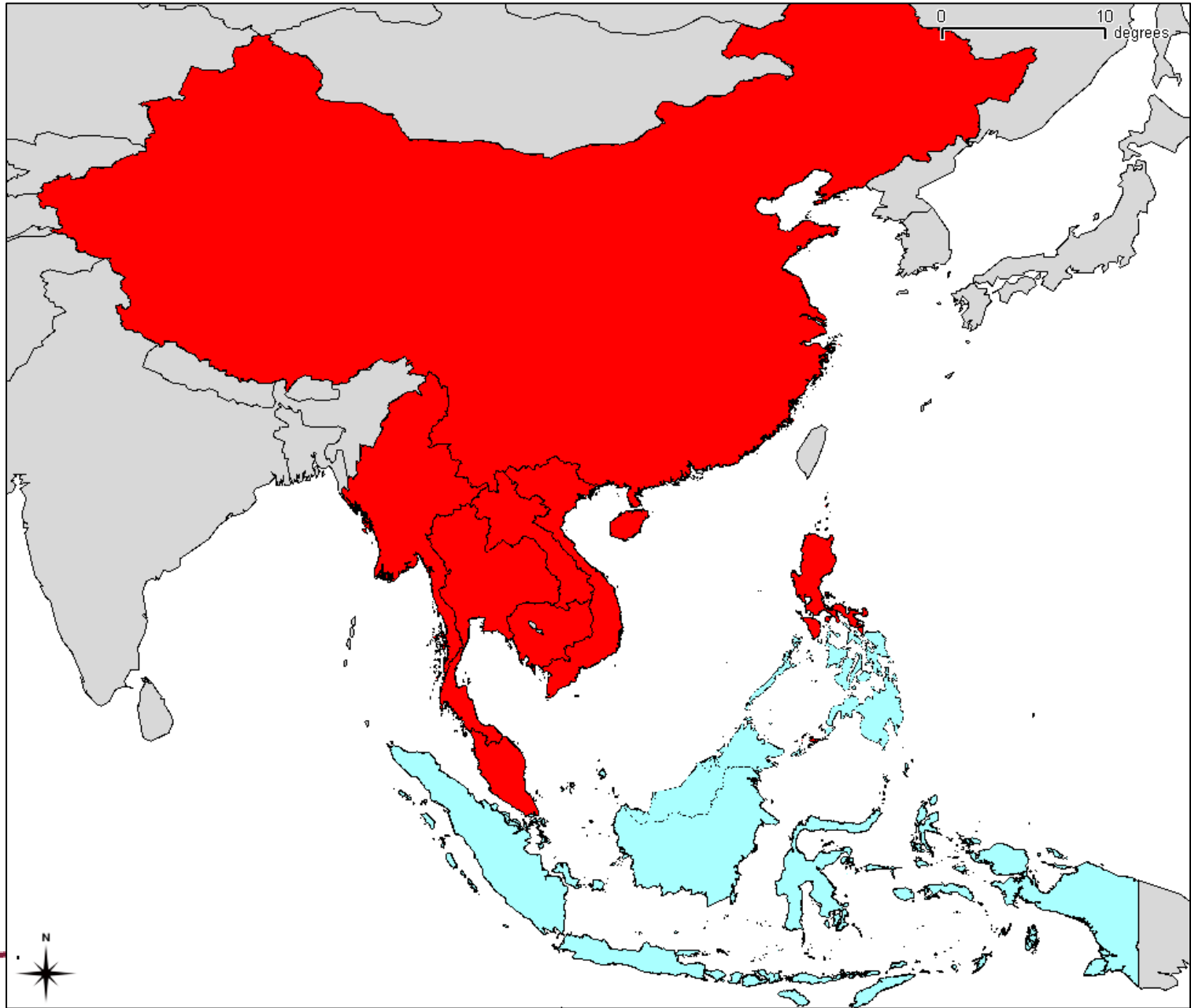
SEACFMD 1997



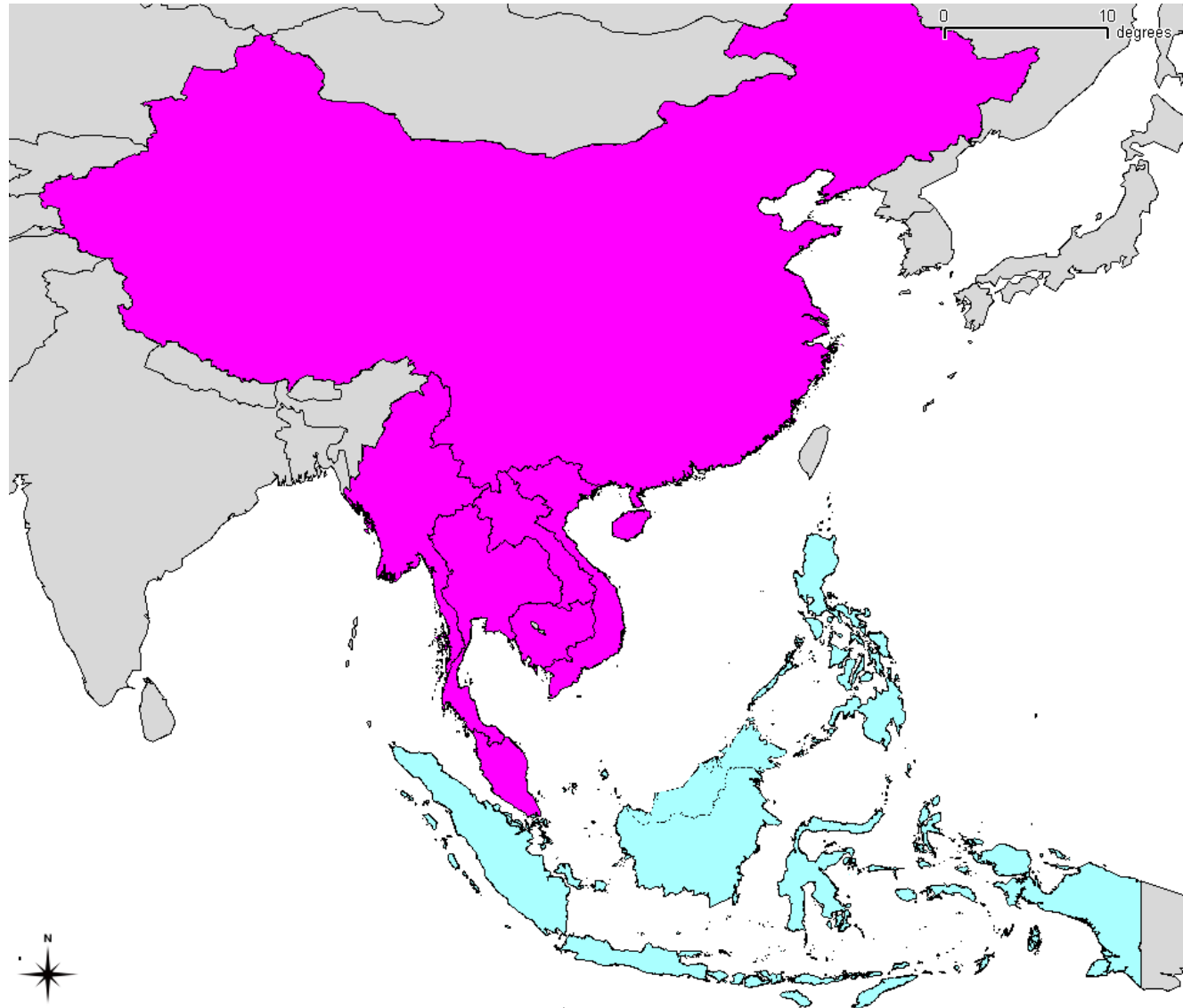
SEACFMD 2002



SEACFMD 2004



SEACFMD 2011



OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South East Asia , Bangkok, Thailand

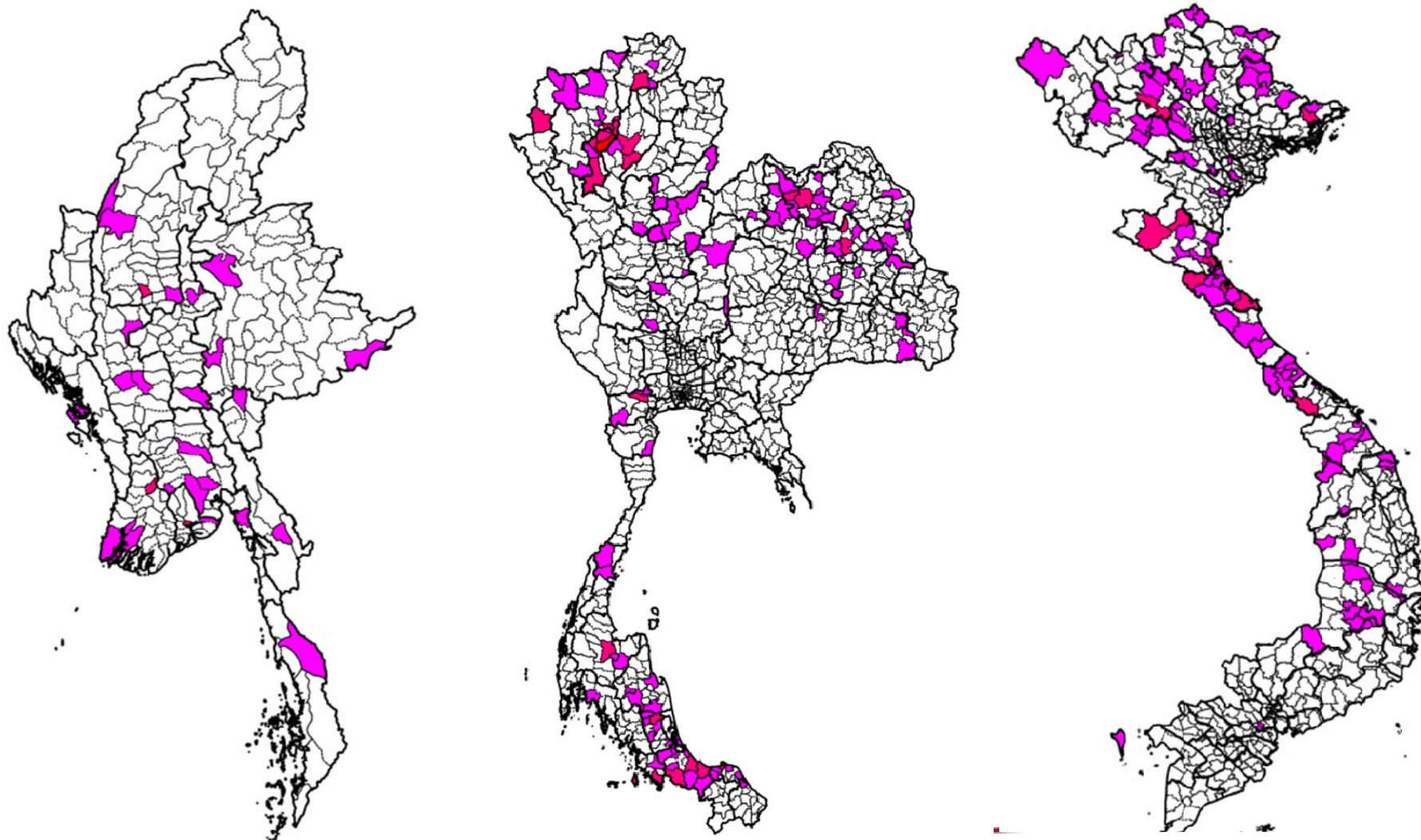
Oie

New SEACFMD Roadmap 2020 Strategies

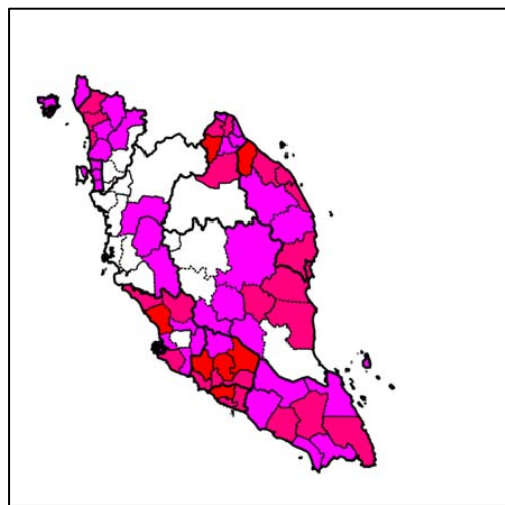
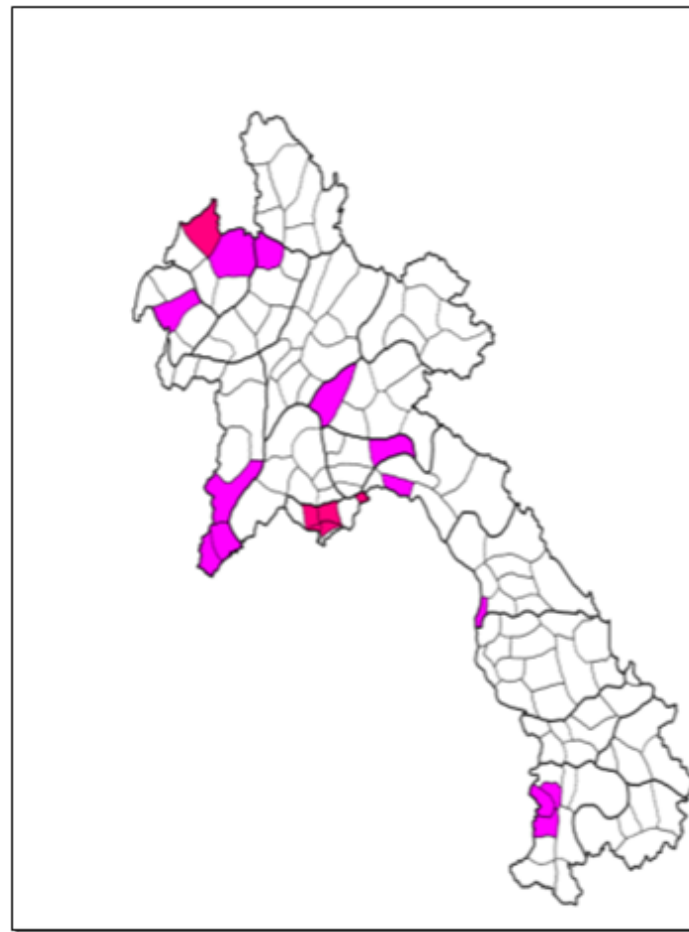
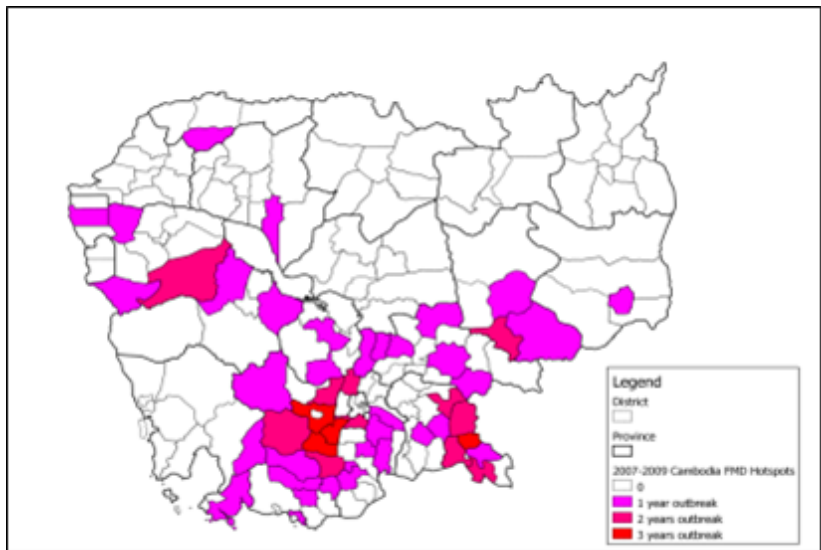
First Strategy

- Reduce FMD prevalence by targeting hotspots and critical points
 - Decreasing the prevalence ‘at source’ and critical points along the animal movement pathways
- Hotspots = foci, endemic source
- Critical points = amplification point

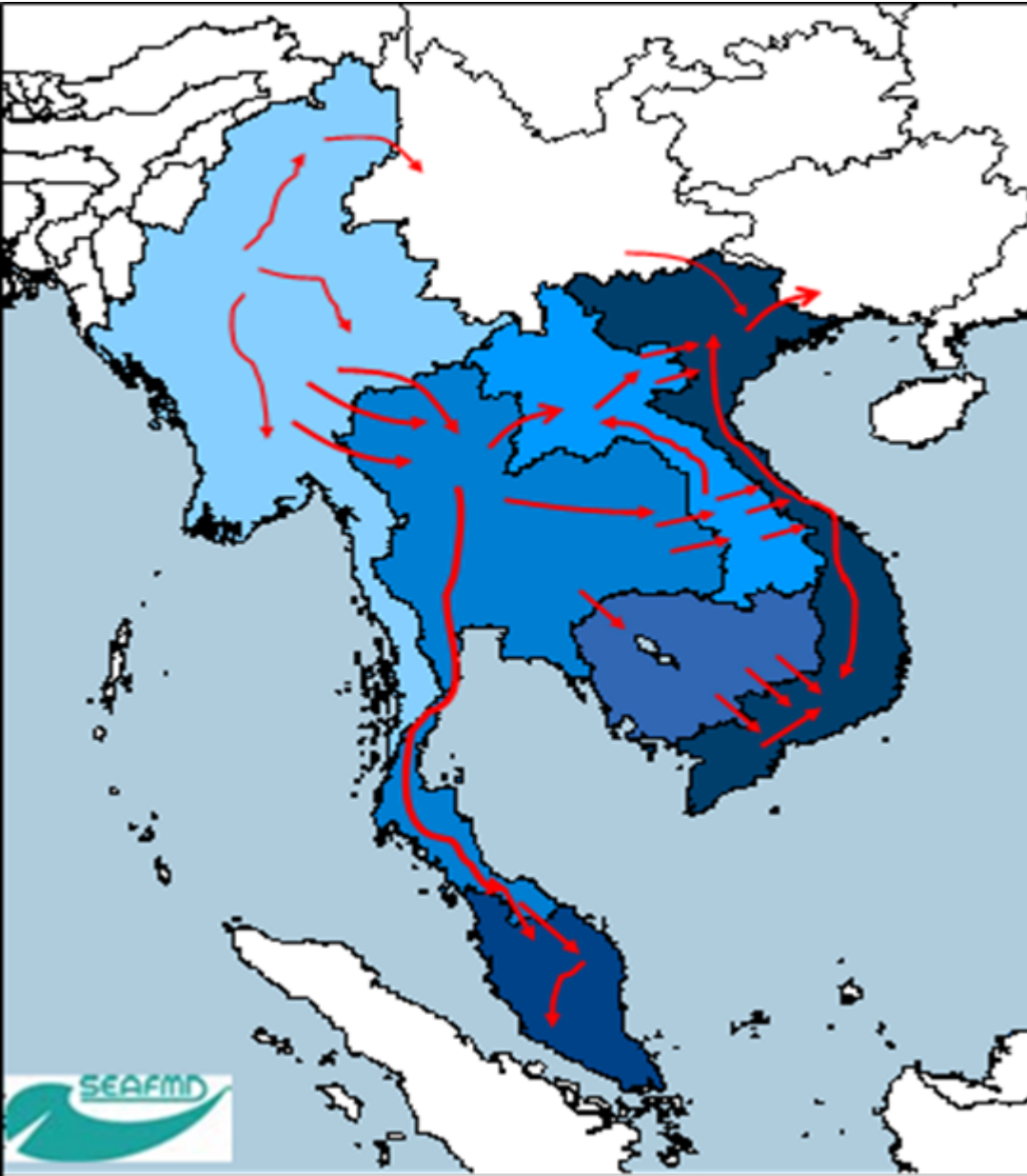
Districts with FMD outbreaks 2007-2009

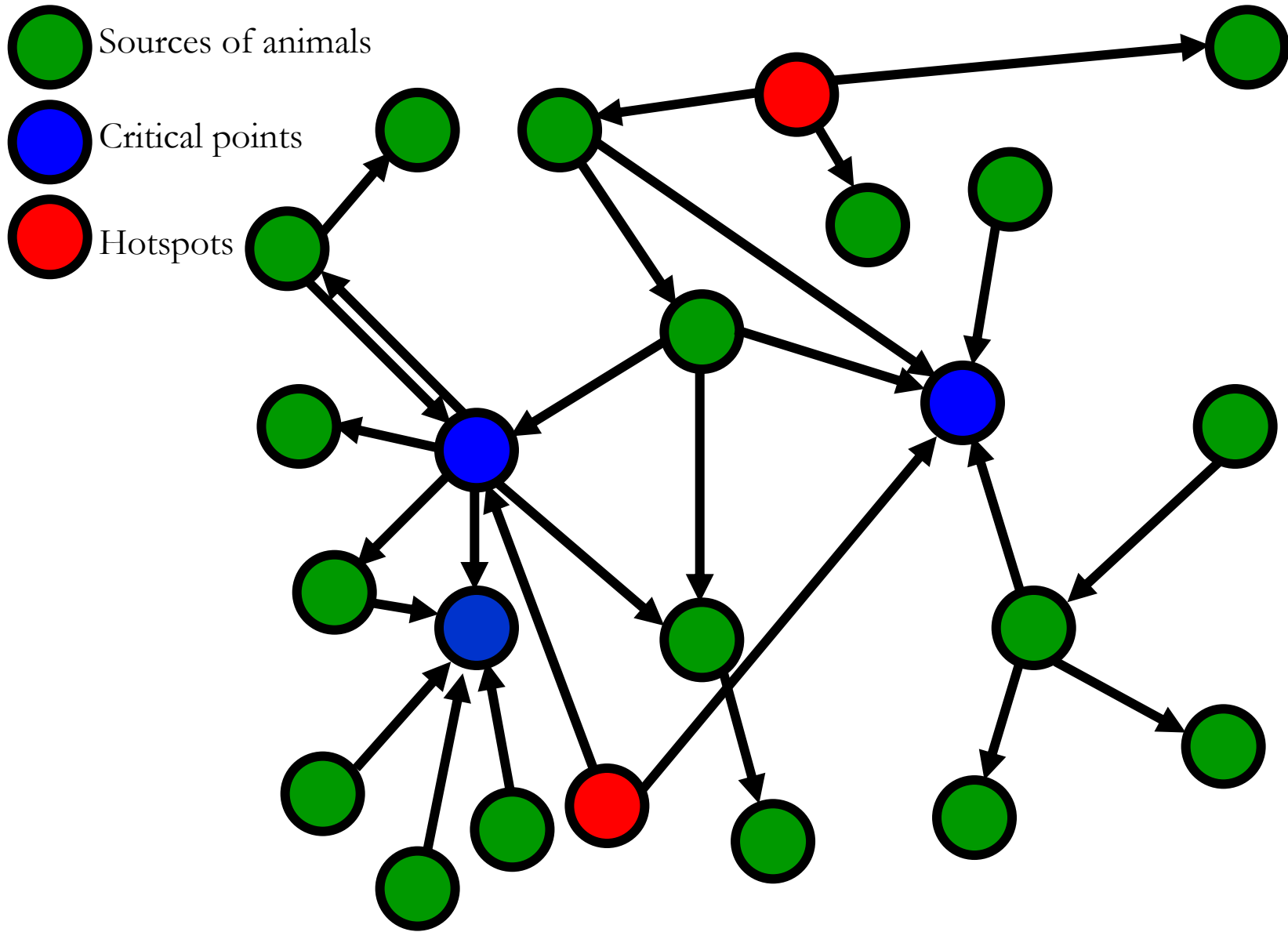


Districts with FMD outbreaks 2007-2009

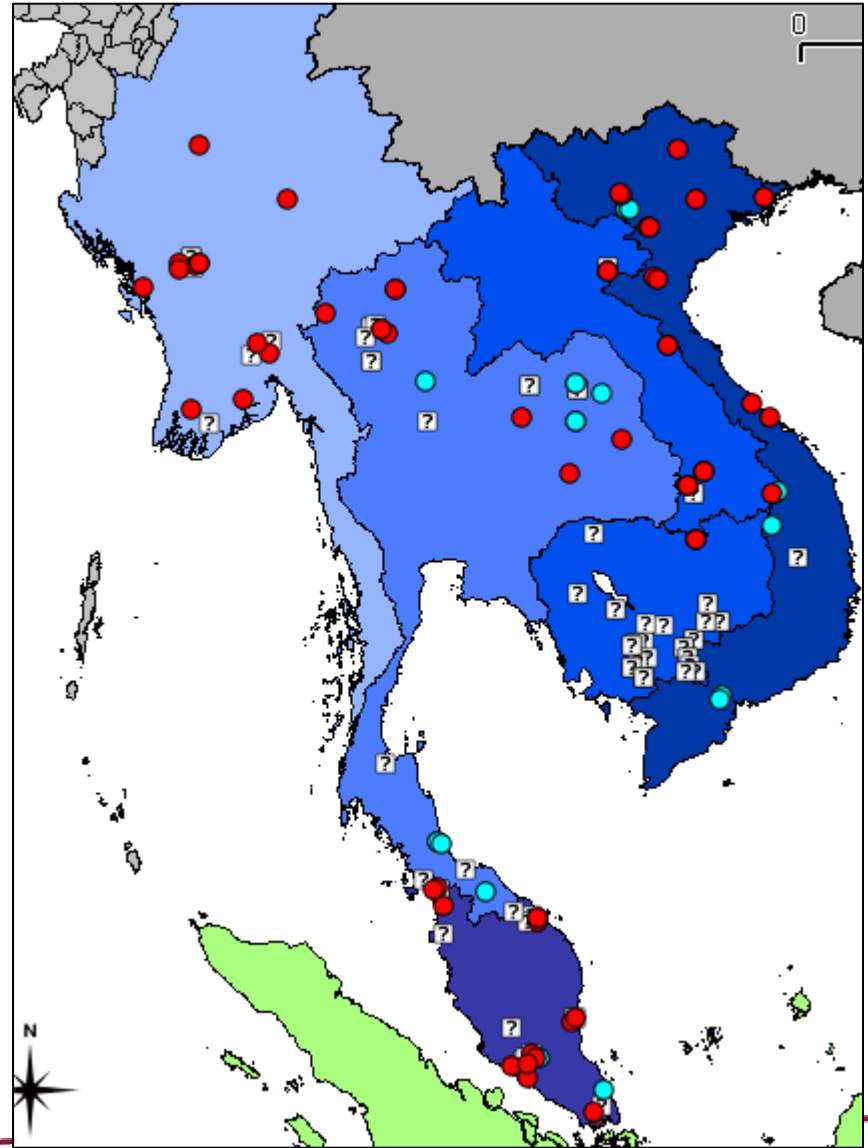
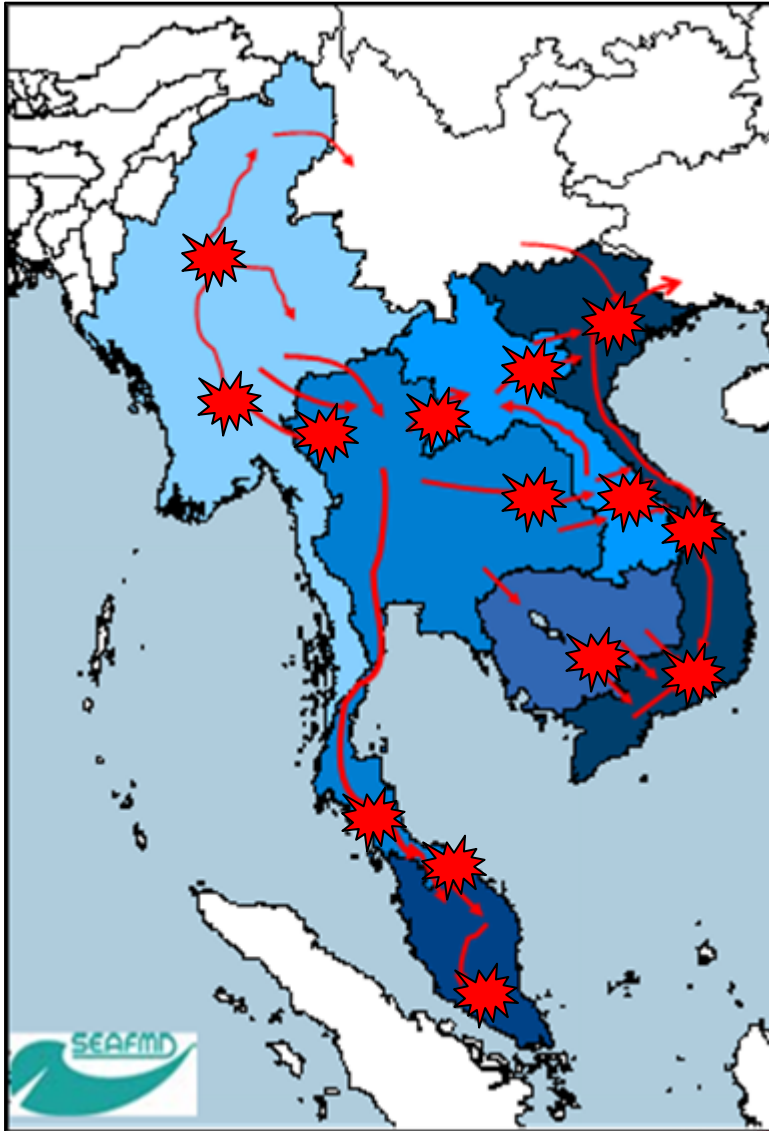


Animal movement pattern





Animal movement critical points and FMD Hotspots



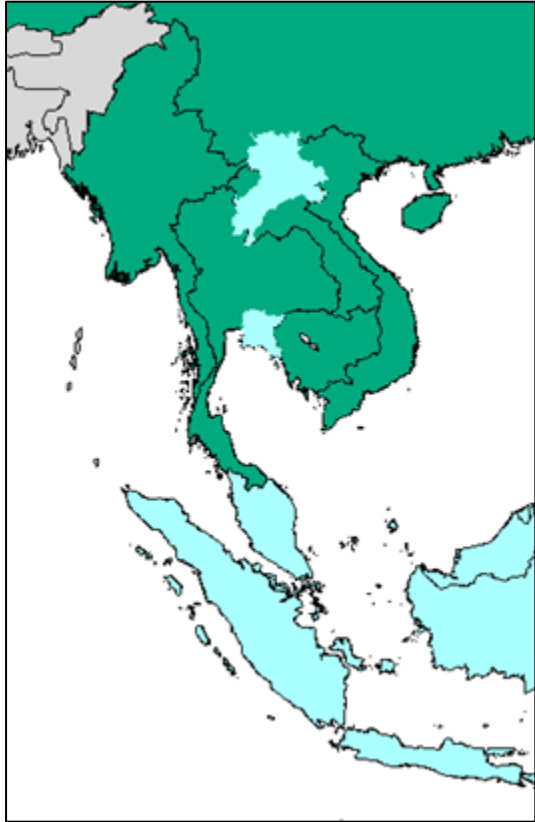
New SEACFMD Roadmap

2020 Strategies

Second Strategy

- Pursue zoning in the most advanced area of FMD control
 - Set up control/eradication zones in priority areas once disease incidence decreased to low levels and the likelihood of recurrence is reduced.

FMD Zones in SE Asia and China



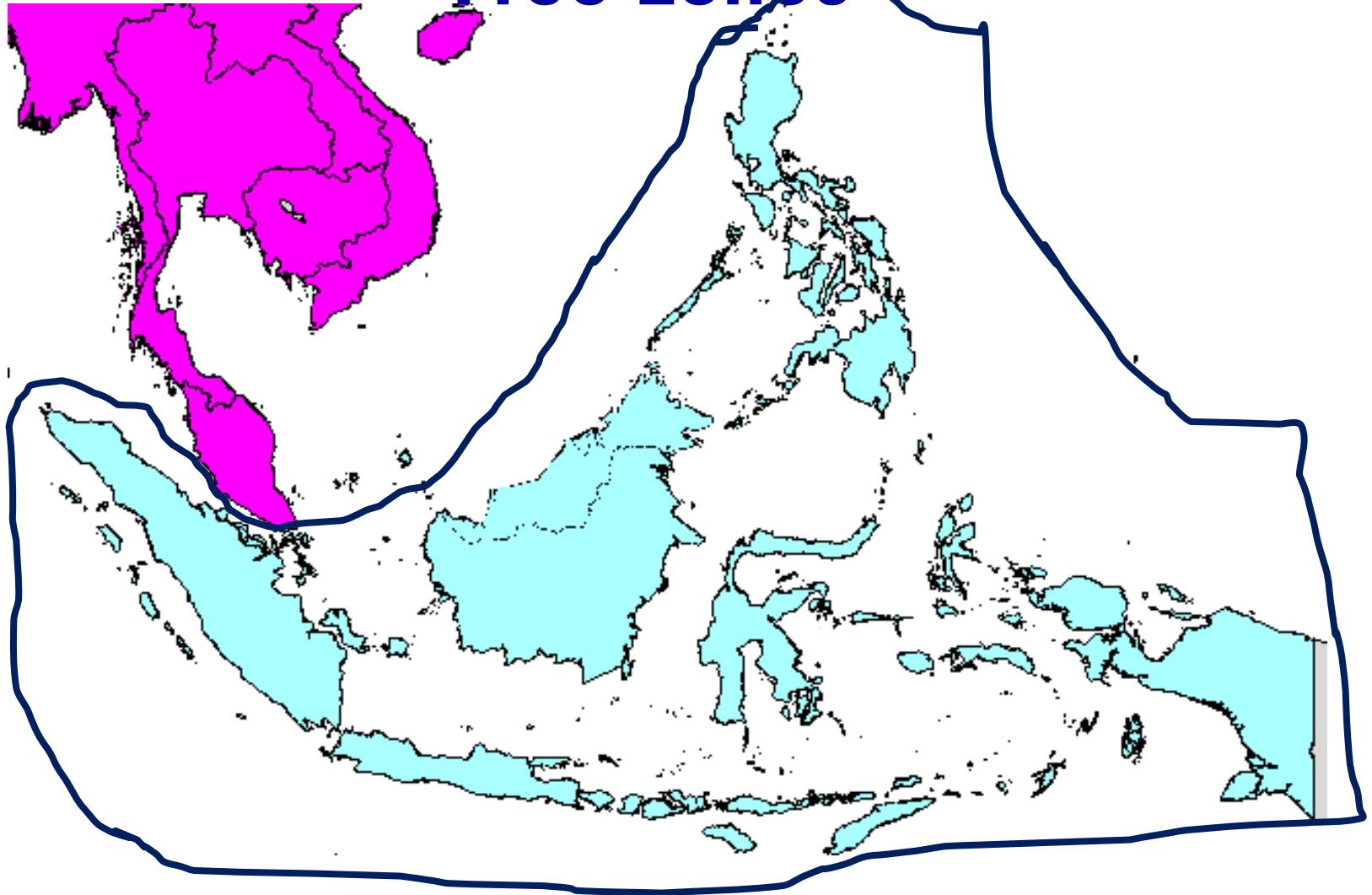
New SEACFMD Roadmap 2020 Strategies

Third Strategy

- Maintain and expand FMD free zones
 - Zones which are currently free will be protected by increasing the focus on quarantine and movement management at zone or countries borders.

Maintenance and Expansion of FMD

Free zones



Roadmap Tools

- Risk based approach
- Vaccination as a primary means to reduce prevalence and cut-down transmission
- Surveillance network enhancing early detection
- Laboratory support for rapid diagnosis
- Animal movement management
- Communication and public awareness
- Support of private sector and other stakeholder
- Policy advocacy

The FAO-OIE progressive control pathway

To help FMD-endemic countries progressively reduce the impact and burden of FMD - surveillance and monitoring are key



PCP Stage 1

1. Understanding livestock marketing network (value-chain analysis).
2. The distribution of FMD in the country is well understood
3. Socio-economic impacts of FMD
4. common circulating strains of FMDV have been identified.
5. progress towards developing an enabling environment for control activities.
6. The country demonstrates transparency and commitment to participating in regional
7. Important risk hotspots for FMD transmission are identified.

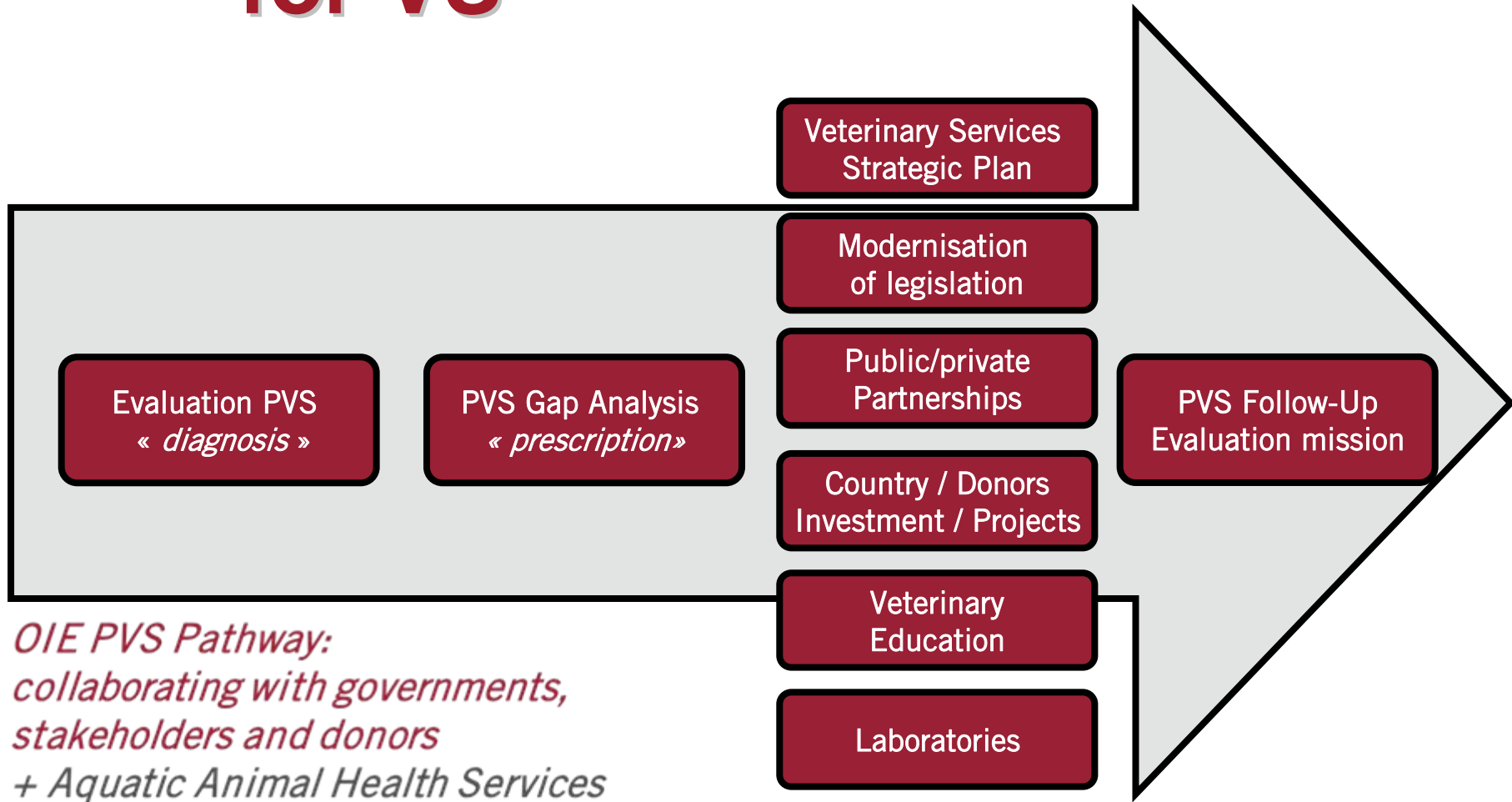
PCP Stage 1

**Identify risks
and control
options**

To progress to stage 2:

A strategic FMD control plan that has the aim of reducing the impact of FMD in at least one zone or husbandry sector is developed

Capacity building for VS

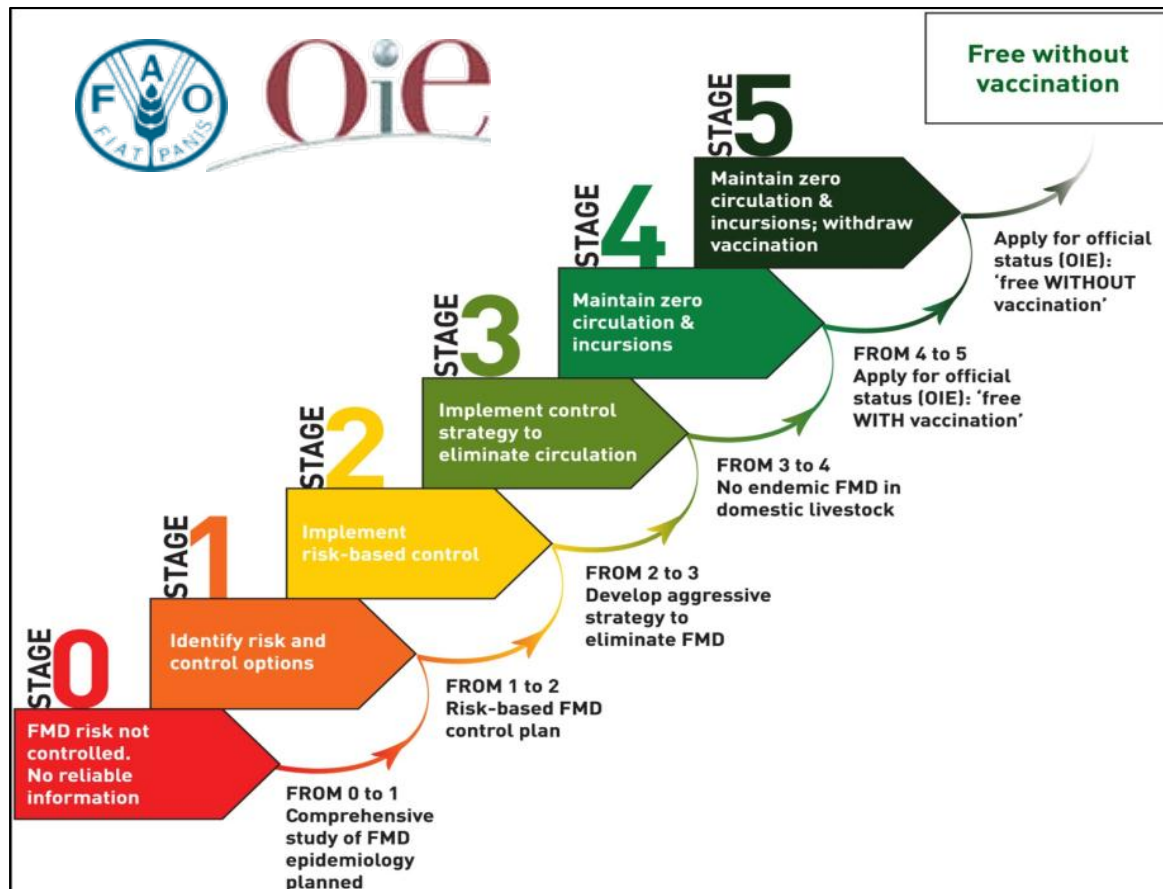


*OIE PVS Pathway:
collaborating with governments,
stakeholders and donors
+ Aquatic Animal Health Services*

OIE Endorsement of Official FMD Control Programmes

- Article 8.5.48 of the OIE Code
- for countries to progressively improve the situation and eventually attain free status for FMD.
- voluntary basis
- apply for endorsement of their official control programme for FMD

PCP and OIE Endorsement of Official FMD Control Programmes



OIE
Recognition of
FMD free with
or without
vaccination

OIE
Endorsement
of Official FMD
control
programmes

PCP and SEACFMD 2020



3rd Strategy:
Maintenance and expansion of FMD free zones

2nd Strategy:
Progressive zoning

1st Strategy:
Reduction of FMD prevalence by targetting hotspots and critical points

Thank you

