



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

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# Report on FAO-FMD related activities/projects

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The FAO/OIE Global Strategy for the control of FMD recognizes the importance of **combining the control of TADs with other diseases** to maximize the impact of control efforts.

In line with this view, various projects support prevention and control towards **FMD and other diseases** found to be relevant for local communities.

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# FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific





The challenge of TADs has significantly increased due to different factors:

- more and faster trade
  - new trade routes
  - conflict and civil unrest
  - deregulation and decentralization of animal health services in a large number of countries.
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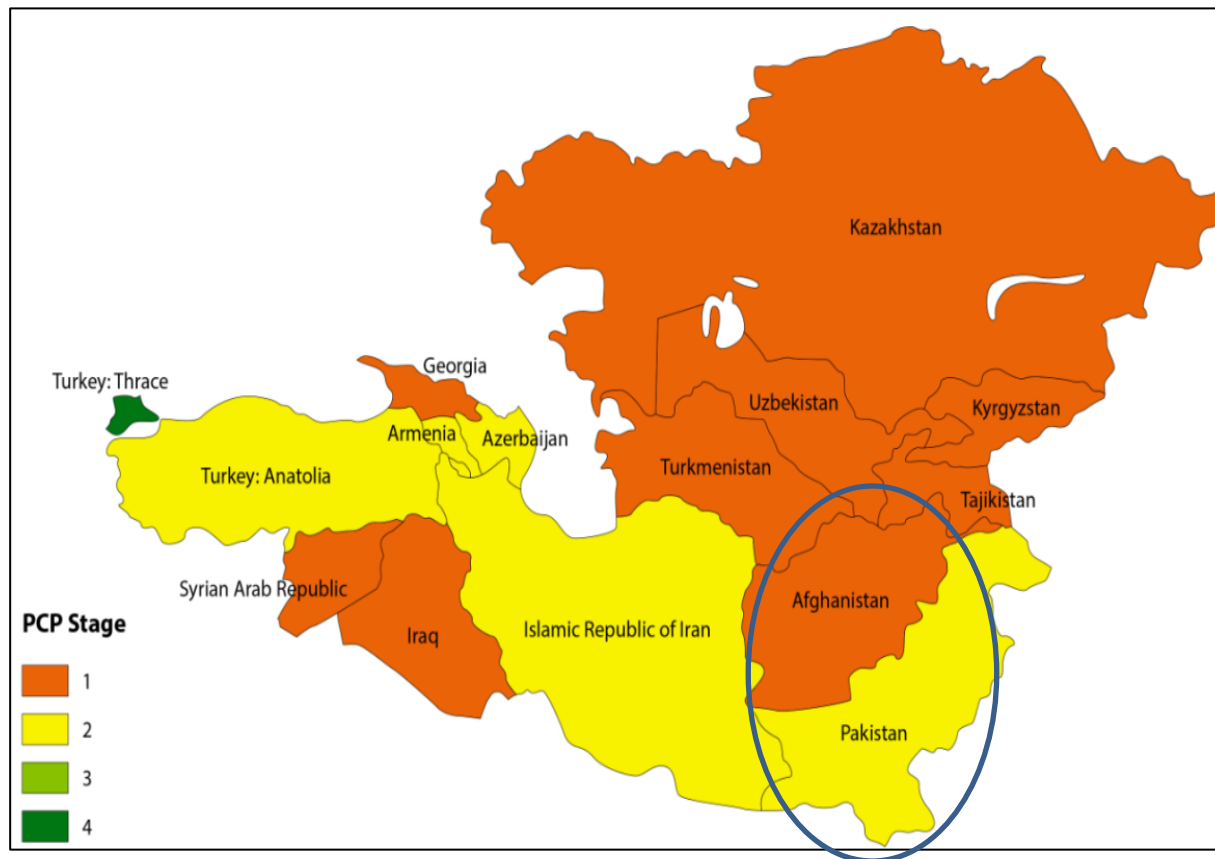


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# FAO Animal Production and Health Commission (APHCA)

- **AUSTRALIA**
  - **BANGLADESH**
  - **BHUTAN**
  - **INDIA**
  - **INDONESIA**
  - **IRAN**
  - **DPR KOREA**
  - **LAO PDR**
  - **MALAYSIA**
  - **MONGOLIA**
  - **MYANMAR**
  - **NEPAL**
  - **PAKISTAN**
  - **PAPUA NEW GUINEA**
  - **PHILIPPINES**
  - **SAMOA**
  - **SRI LANKA**
  - **THAILAND**
-

## Map of West Eurasia Regional Roadmap and provisional PCP stage (2014)



Remarks: Pakistan moved to the Stage-2 in April 2014 through FAO's project supported by the United States Department of Agriculture (USD A)



# Project OSRO/AFG/402/JPN

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (and potential cross-border countries for surveillance and outbreak management)

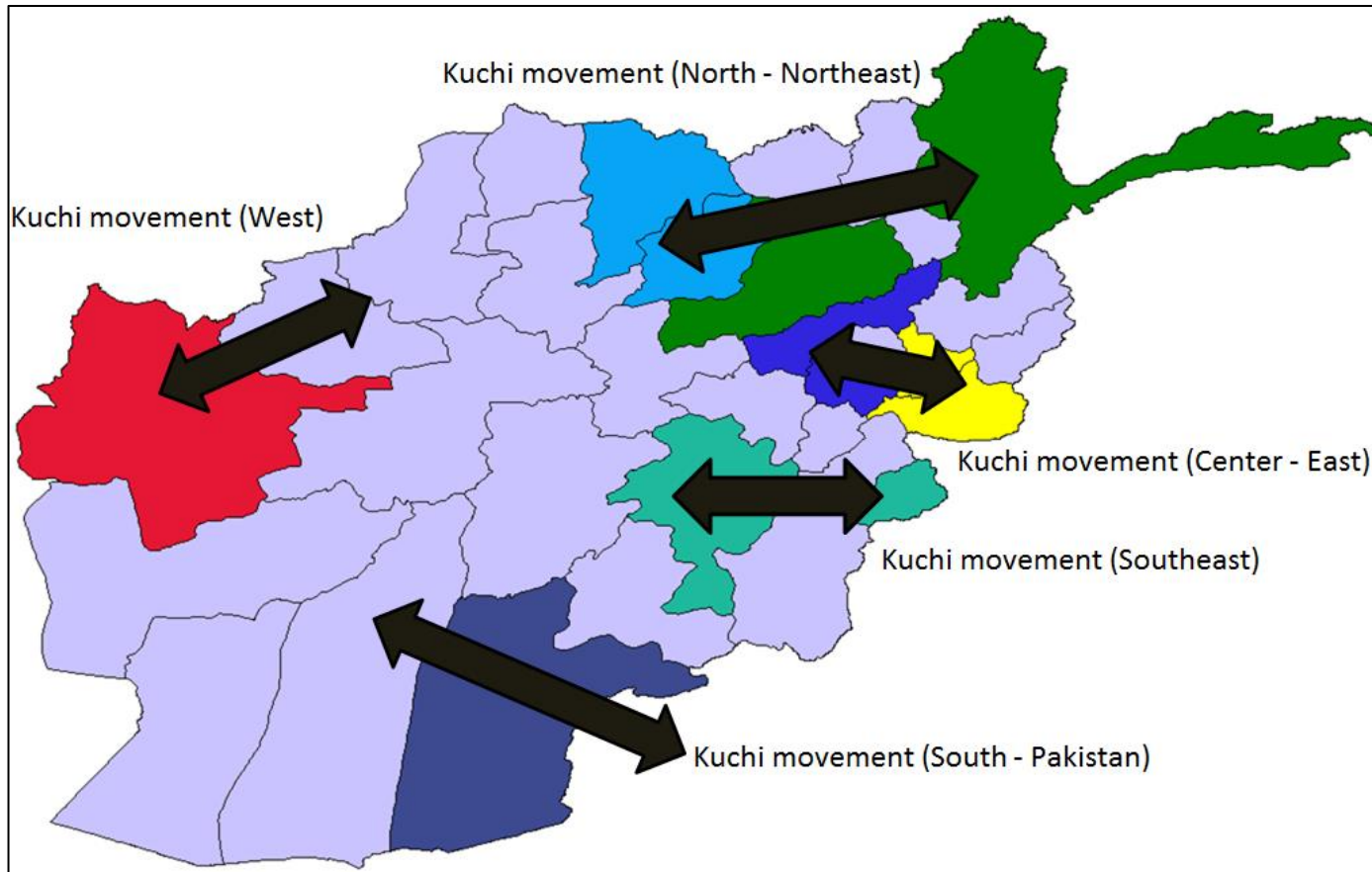
Project Title: Building resilience and self-reliance of livestock keepers by improving control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and other Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs)

November 2014 - October 2017

Funding through Japan: 19 million USD

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# Kuchi pastoralist's movements in Afghanistan





# Project GCP/PAK/123/USA

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Project title: Development of Technical Framework for the Progressive Control of Foot and Mouth Disease

Objective: Development of risk-based progressive control of FMD strategy officially approved by the Government.

Outcome: Pakistan was upgraded in the FMD PCP from Stage 1 to Stage 2 in April 2015.

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2011-2016 Funding through USDA: 7 million USD



# Project: Unilateral Trust Fund

Islamic Republic of Pakistan: Government of Punjab

Project title: Control of Transboundary Livestock Diseases (Foot and Mouth Disease and Peste des Petits Ruminants) in Selected Areas of Punjab

Duration: 6 months (June 2017)

Funding: 8 million USD

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# FAO-China South-South cooperation project on TADs control in Greater Mekong sub-region

Countries: China, Lao PDR, Myanmar.

Non-specific FMD activities:

- FAO Laboratory mapping tool
  - Field epidemiology capacity building
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# FAO-China South-South Cooperation

- “Conduct an **economic assessment** of **animal movement control** mechanisms, including **vaccination, certification and quarantine**, to promote safer trade of animals and animal products with a focus on **cattle and pigs and related diseases** in the designated pilot production and border zones, with a special emphasis to **sustainability**”

# Field epidemiology capacity building

- China FETPV & Regional FETPV – “Strengthening the capacity to response to zoonotic and non-zoonotic diseases”

35 Thai graduates from 7 cohorts	28 international graduates from 7 cohorts	
Ministry of Agriculture (34) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 2-year program (14)</li> <li>▶ Modular program (20)</li> </ul> Others (1)	2-year program (9) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ China (3)</li> <li>▶ Myanmar (3)</li> <li>▶ Indonesia (2)</li> <li>▶ Philippines (1)</li> </ul>	Modular program (19) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Bangladesh (1)</li> <li>▶ Bhutan (1)</li> <li>▶ Cambodia (1)</li> <li>▶ China (2)</li> <li>▶ Indonesia (4)</li> <li>▶ Lao PDR (1)</li> <li>▶ Myanmar (3)</li> <li>▶ Nepal (1)</li> <li>▶ Philippines (1)</li> <li>▶ Viet Nam (4)</li> </ul>



**eofmd**  
e-Learning



Log In



Dashboard

Resources -

Networks -

Contact -

You are not logged in.

# Virtual networks and e-learning for improved FMD control



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# European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD)

- Commission of FAO based in Rome
- 37 Member States (established 1954)
- Three Pillars:
  - Pillar I: Improve MS capacity for crisis management
  - Pillar II: Reduce risk to MS from EU neighbourhood
  - Pillar III: Promote the global strategy for progressive control of FMD





Log In

You are not logged in.



### Your Networks

Registration to EuFMD networks is now automated: [click here](#) to find out more and join our networks.



Courses

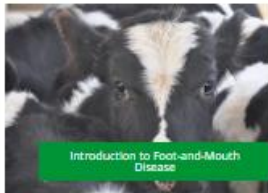


Knowledge Bank



Networks

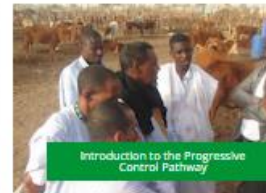
Study one of our open access courses today:



Introduction to Foot-and-Mouth Disease



What is the Progressive Control Pathway?



Introduction to the Progressive Control Pathway

### Twitter Feed

 **OIE Animal Health** 19 hours  
@OIEAnimalHealth  
Dr Unesu Uthwokuunze stresses the importance of balancing access & excess in the antimicrobial use. #OIEAfrica...  
<https://t.co/kQyHETj1kI>  
Retweeted by [EuFMD](#)

 **FAO Newsroom** 17 hours  
@FAOnews



## Knowledge bank

All audiences

Repository of resources,  
EuFMD and external

EuFMD supported  
resources

Recorded  
webinars, job-aids,  
guidelines,  
presentations

## Open access course

All audiences

Easy level

Individual registration

Self-test questions

Certification

## Networks

Veterinary professionals

Exploring level

Individual registration

Discussion with expert

Peer learning

Accreditation

## Online- training courses

Specific audience –  
course dependent

In-depth training

Participation supported  
by authority

Assignments

Coaching

Accreditation



Training is included in each of the three pillars of the EuFMD work programme



## Component 1.1

Training for Member States

## Component 2.4

Pillar II training development and co-ordination

## Component 3.4

Global access to PCP-FMD training resources

# Introduction to the Progressive Control Pathway

## Six modules

1. Why is FMD control challenging?
2. What is the role of the PCP in the Global FMD Control Strategy?
3. What is risk-based FMD control?
4. What activities are needed to progress on the PCP?
5. How is a country assigned a PCP stage
6. What is my role in FMD control?

3 What is risk-based FMD control?

Where would you distribute the 200,000 doses?

Drag the bottles of vaccine to the area and production system you would like to vaccinate.  
(Note that each bottle is equivalent to 10,000 doses of vaccine)

Undo Undo Submit

6 of 38

What is the Progressive Control Pathway?

Test yourself: drag the text to the correct stage:

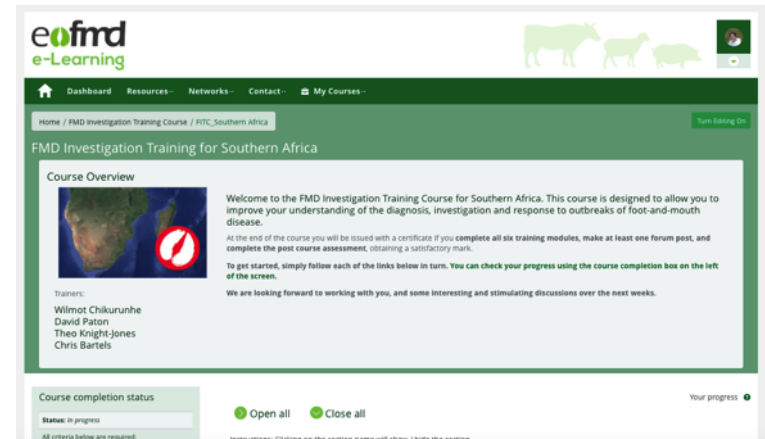
Free without vaccination	Maintain zero circulation and withdraw vaccination
Strategy to eliminate circulation	Maintain zero circulation and increase
Implement risk-based control measures	Identify risk and control options
No reliable information	

Undo Undo Submit

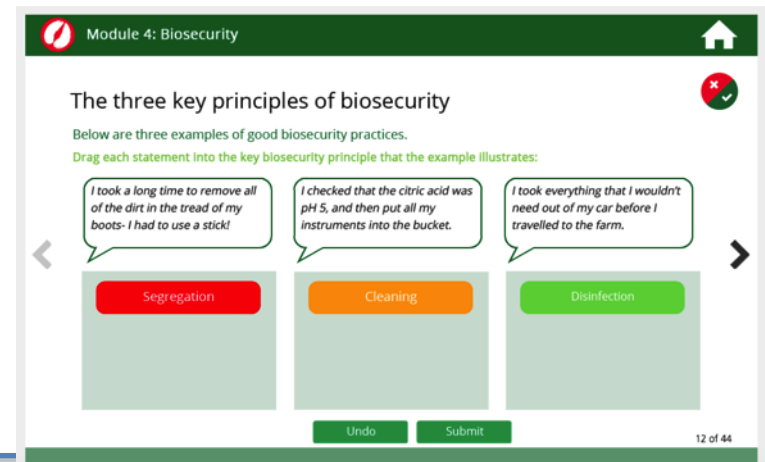
# EuFMD's experience with online training

Over 2500 taken part in taught e-learning courses so far. 3800 registered with website.

- **Blended learning:** induction courses prior to face to face training
- **FMD Emergency Preparation Course** (English, French, Spanish, Russian, Serbian, Croatian)
- **FMD Investigation Training Course**
- **Open access e-learning (Introduction to FMD, Introduction to the Progressive Control Pathway)**
- **In-depth courses (in development):** Socio-economic analysis, risk analysis, Post-vaccination monitoring



The screenshot shows the 'eofmd e-Learning' website interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Dashboard', 'Resources', 'Networks', 'Contact', and 'My Courses'. The main content area is titled 'FMD Investigation Training for Southern Africa' and includes a 'Course Overview' section with a map of Africa and a red prohibition sign. The text describes the course's purpose and lists the trainers: Wilmot Chikurunhe, David Paton, Theo Knight-Jones, and Chris Bartels. A 'Course completion status' section at the bottom shows 'Status: in progress' and buttons for 'Open all' and 'Close all'.



The screenshot shows a quiz interface for 'Module 4: Biosecurity'. The title is 'The three key principles of biosecurity'. Below the title, it asks the user to 'Drag each statement into the key biosecurity principle that the example illustrates:'. Three statements are provided in speech bubbles: 'I took a long time to remove all of the dirt in the tread of my boots- I had to use a stick!', 'I checked that the citric acid was pH 5, and then put all my instruments into the bucket.', and 'I took everything that I wouldn't need out of my car before I travelled to the farm.'. Below the statements are three colored boxes labeled 'Segregation' (red), 'Cleaning' (orange), and 'Disinfection' (green). At the bottom, there are 'Undo' and 'Submit' buttons. The page number '12 of 44' is visible in the bottom right corner.

# Recordings of webinars

**Где вы находитесь?**

**Agenda**

- Presentaciones (Rodrigo)
- Vacunación contra la FA (Carla)
- FA: diagnóstico y bioseguridad en el laboratorio (Ruben)
- Apuntes finales (German)

**Lumpy Skin Disease- Vaccination: Online Meeting Agenda**

Topic	Speaker	Duration
Introduction and Welcome to speakers	Rodrigo Ramirez	2 minutes
Benefits of FMD vaccination and vaccination against African Swine Fever	Carla Ramirez	20 minutes
Diagnosis	Rubén Ramírez	20 minutes
Management of outbreaks by the world of OIE - 2009	Rubén Ramírez	20 minutes
Discussion	FAO	20 minutes
<b>Workshop</b>		
Comparison of the effectiveness of learning with a controlled disease and a non-vaccinated disease. The results of the workshop	Carla Ramirez	20 minutes
Discussion	Carla Ramirez	20 minutes
Conclusion	FAO	20 minutes
Comparing OIE recommendations, Best practices and the knowledge of your participants	Rubén Ramírez	20 minutes
Discussion	FAO	20 minutes
Update on the current situation in the world of OIE in laboratory diagnosis of FMD and other swine fever viruses	Rubén Ramírez	20 minutes
Discussion	Rubén Ramírez	20 minutes
Final discussion		

**FMD Vaccination**

**Benefits of vaccination**

Clinical protection and transmission block

Starts to be effective within a week after a single injection.

Complements other measures and acts as an insurance policy in case other measures not sufficient - less reliance on culling and lower likelihood of a massive epidemic

Modern vaccines very safe

Can still use serology to test for infection in vaccinated populations (DIVA tests)

Differentiate infection in Vaccinated Animals

**Principes du diagnostic de laboratoire**

• Détection et caractérisation à un stade préclinique, clinique ou de portage

- Réponse sérologique retardée
- Sang, lait, excréta et urines
- Prélèvements

• Détection anticorps dans sérum à partir d'animaux convalescents

1 Surveillance active pour infection à l'étape préclinique

2 Confirmation rapide de cas cliniques

3 Surveillance pour animaux convalescents à 15 JPI

Virus dans le sang

Lésions

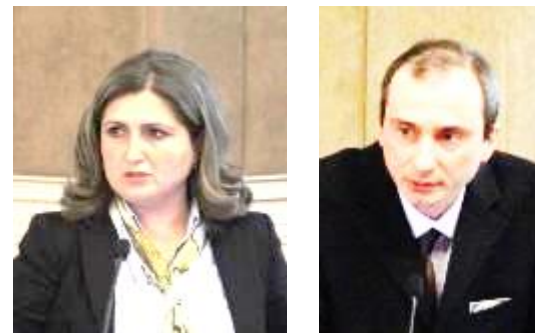
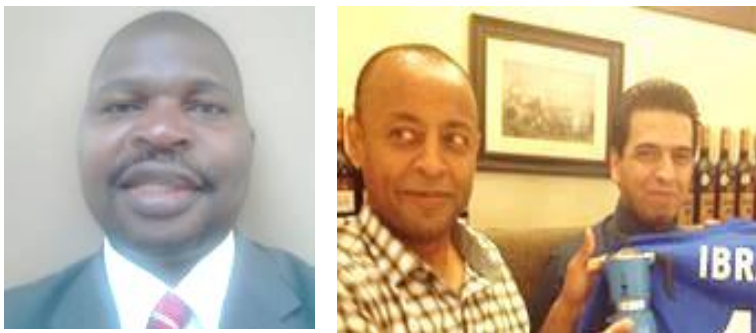
Réponse anticorps

MEASURE

JOURS



## Progressive Control Practitioners' Network





# Thank you!

Contact

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