

Myanmar





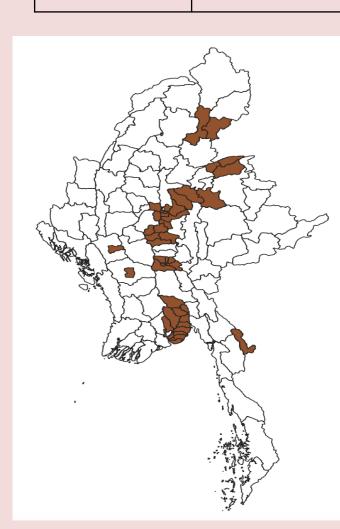
FMD situation in 2022

- > There were no outbreaks from January 2022 to July 2023.
- Current PCP-FMD stage of Myanmar is Stage- 2. Target in December 2025 is PCP stage -3.

Surveillance, early detection and response (2022 Jan to 2023 July)

> Serosurveillance was conducted as follows;

| Year | State/ Region | township | Species | Sample type | No. surveill ance | No. of sample | NSP antibody for O |
|------|------------------|----------|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| 2022 | 9 | 49 | cattle, buffalo | Serum | 12 | 5564 | 40.49 % |
| 2023 | 5 | 14 | cattle, buffalo | Serum | 16 | 1413 | 5.87% |











controlled. No reliable

information

page of the PRChina

FROM 0 to 1

planned

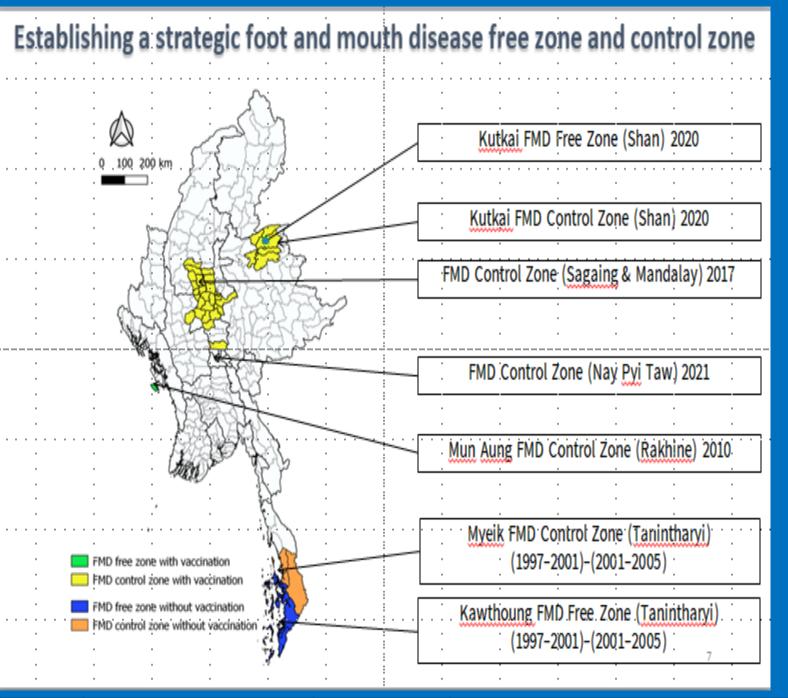
Comprehensive study of FMD epidemiology

Official Acceptance recognition of FMD Free Zone in Myanmar



Key Strategies

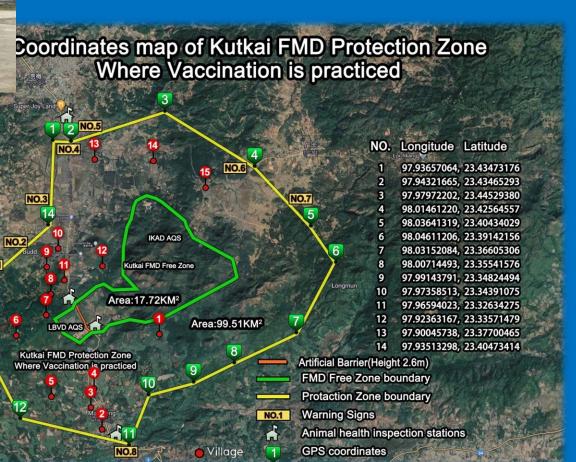
- 1)Addressing FMD at source
- 2) Establishing and expanding zones with reduced FMD incidence
- 3) Protecting and maintaining areas which are FMD free zone







中华人民共和国海关总署 中华人民共和国农业农村部 对缅甸上述区域口蹄疫相关禁令不再执行。 附件: 贵概无疫区边界隔离屏障及坐标图 海关总署 农业农村部 2023年7月14日 -1 -



using Bilateral (Myanmar and China) approval of FMD free zone in Northern Shan State, Myanmar was declared on GACC web FMD

PREVENTION

ITIES

The biosafety channel from Kutkai Protection Zone to Nam Kham port via Muse 贵概无疫区经木姐至南坎口岸的生物安全通道 Area of Protection Zone of biosafety channel is 758.9km² within the yellow line must be immunized (trivalent vaccine) 黄线内的所有偶路类动物 均需接受三价疫苗接种免疫 (No Village) 贵概口詩疫无疫区 贵概免疫保护区 There are 18 "no cloven-hoofed animals entering" signs on both sides of 生物安全通道两侧设有18个 "禁止俱膝类动物入内"的标成 There are 30 coordinate points within 3km on both sides of 生物安全通道的公路中心两侧3km范围内没有30个坐标点

Centralized feeding area 集中饲养区

| SL. No. | Type of vaccine | Doses | Animal | Region |
|------------|--------------------------|---------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Trivalent (O, A Asia-I) | 5,298 | Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Pig | Kutkai FMD protection Zone |
| 2 | Trivalent (O, A, Asia-I) | 28199 | Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Pig | Biosafety Channel |
| 3 | Monovalent (O) | 132,090 | Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Pig | FMD Control Zone (kutkai) |
| 4 | Monovalent (O) | 103021 | Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Pig | FMD control Zone (NPT) |
| 5 | Monovalent (0) | 62274 | Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Pig | FMD cntrol Zone (Meikhtilar) |
| 6 | Monovalent (0) | 3,283 | Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Pig | FMD control zone (Bago) |

| Challenges | Solution | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| FMD endemic | Progressive FMD Zoning Approach (Free Zone, Control Zone) | | |
| FMD prevailing strains | - Virus typing at reference laboratory (Serotype vs topotype) | | |
| Sustainable funding | PPP (private participation), Advocate to union minister | | |
| shortage in human resources | Recruit with participation of private vet and all sectors | | |
| Routine vaccination | Recruit with Community Animal Health Worker | | |
| Lack of International Partner | | | |
| Availably of vaccine to achieve targeted coverage | - JICA project | | |
| Reporting and active surveillance | International collaboration | | |
| Reluctance of Farmer to use animal Identification | Participatory Rural Appraisals will be conducted | | |
| | Insurance system linked with animal Identification system will be conducted. | | |
| Other TADs introduction (eg LSD, ASF) | Vaccines | | |