



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded in 1924

Country Presentation FMD Situation and SEACFMD Campaign Progress

Country name:

Name of Presenter: Dr. Dhony KN

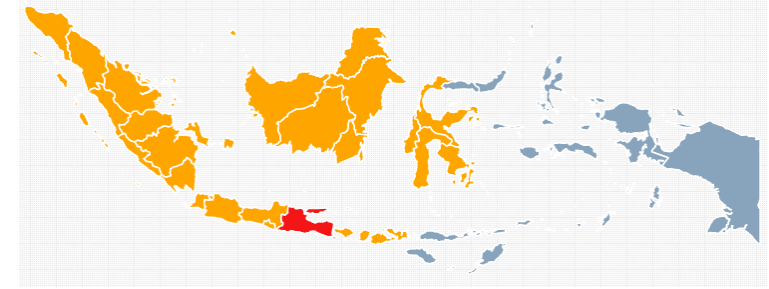
Position : Veterinary Officer

Affiliation : Ministry of Agriculture,
Indonesia



FMD situation in 2023 - 2024

- The first FMD case was reported in East Java April 2022
- Reported to WOAHA in 09 May 2022
- Spread to other island in May 2022
- Mass vaccination was started in 14 June 2022
- Spread to 27 provinces out of 38 provinces
- Circulating FMD serotypes: O/ME-SA/Ind-2001 virus lineage
- Types of animal affected:



Cattle
456,733 head



Dairy Cattle
68,310 head



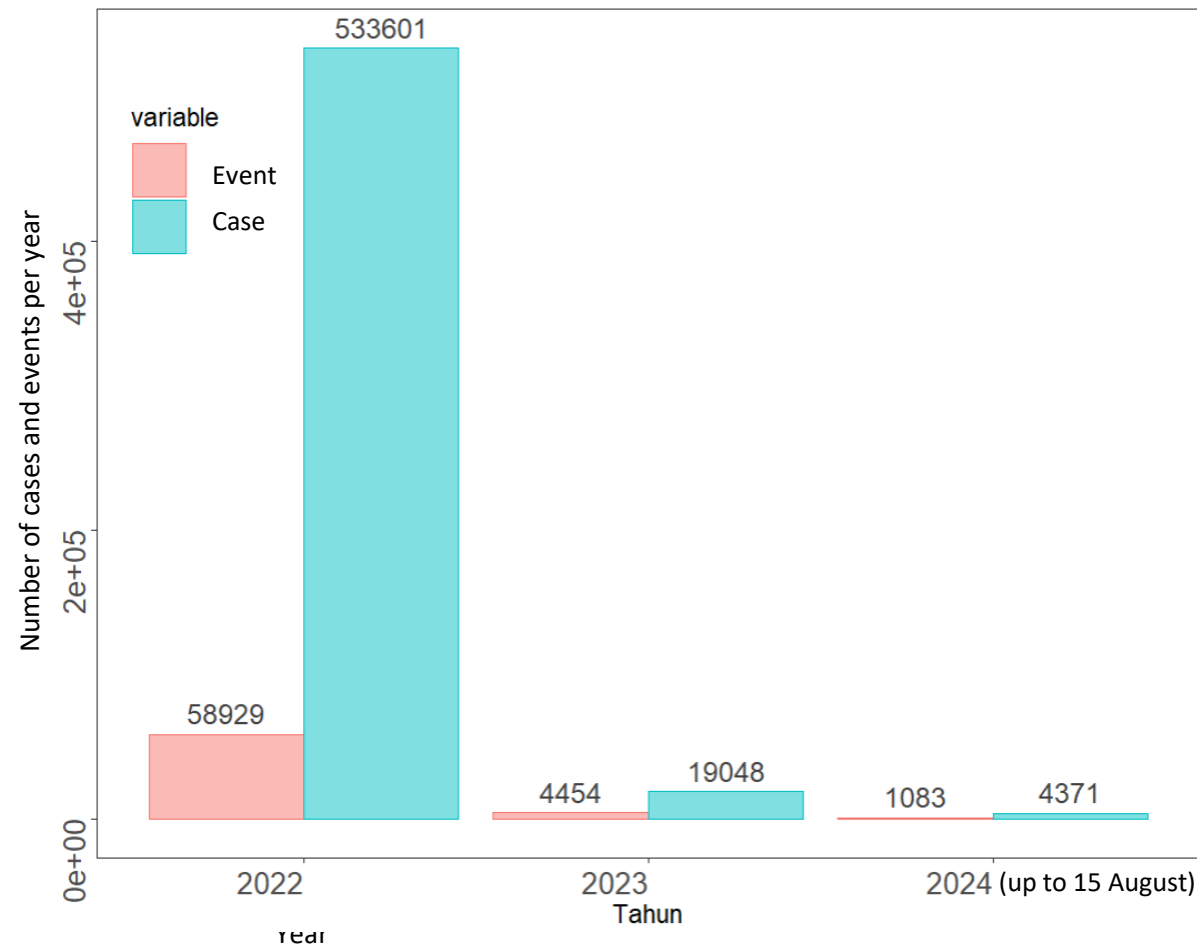
Buffalo
24,422 head



Goat & Sheep
7,554 head

FMD situation in 2023 - 2024

- Cumulative FMD events and cases (2022 to 15 August 2024)



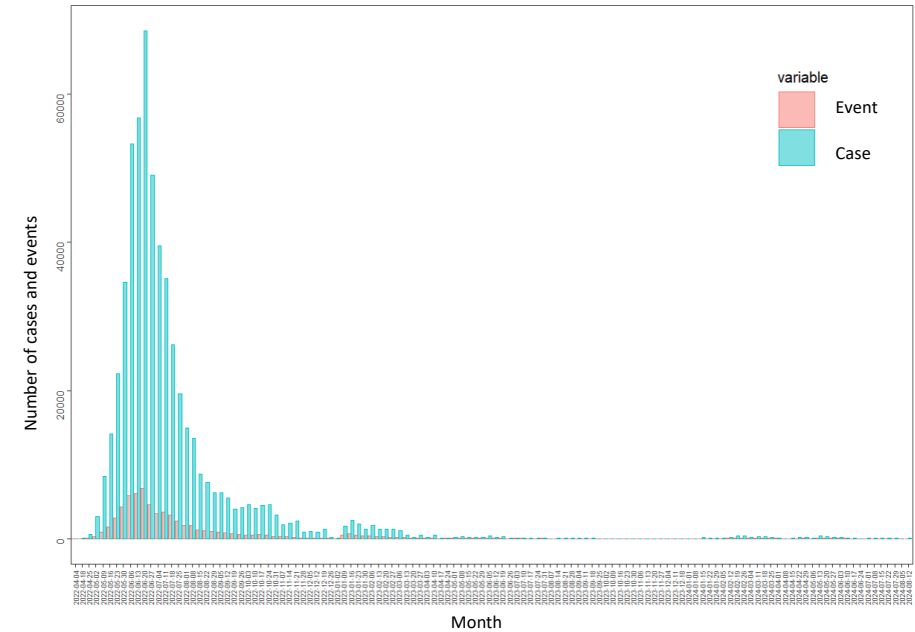
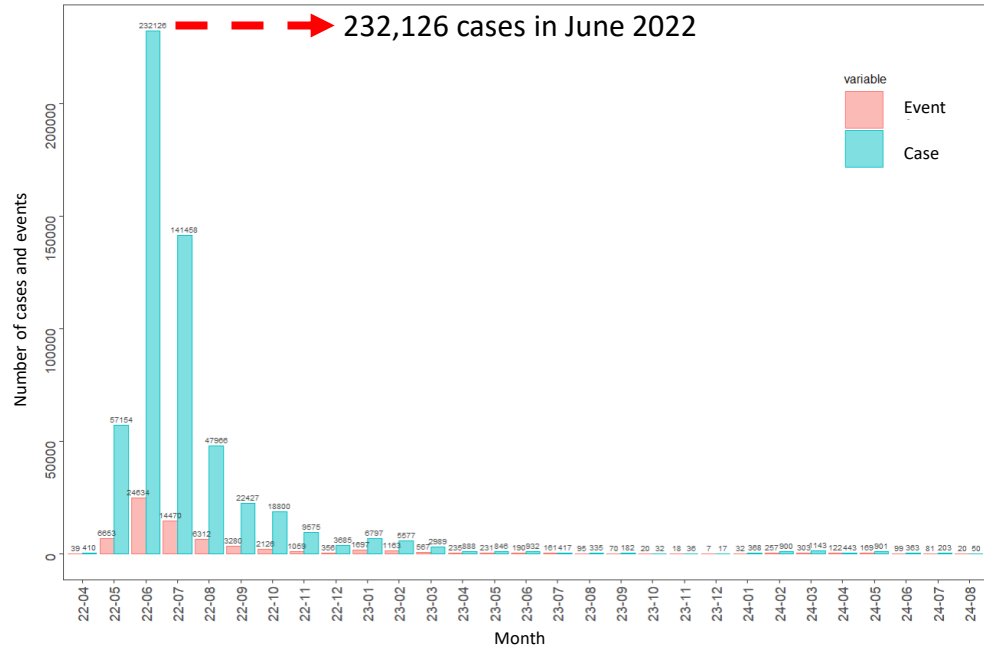
Province	27
District	323
Sub District	2630
Village	11.477
Event	64.466
Case	557.020

*Event = disease reports per smallest epidemiological unit per day,

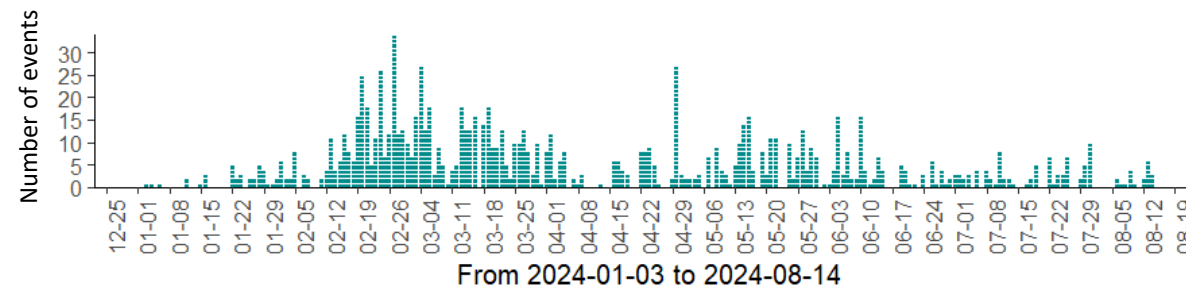
*Cases = number of individual animals infected

FMD situation in 2023 - 2024

- Temporal distribution of FMD (2022 to 15 August 2024)

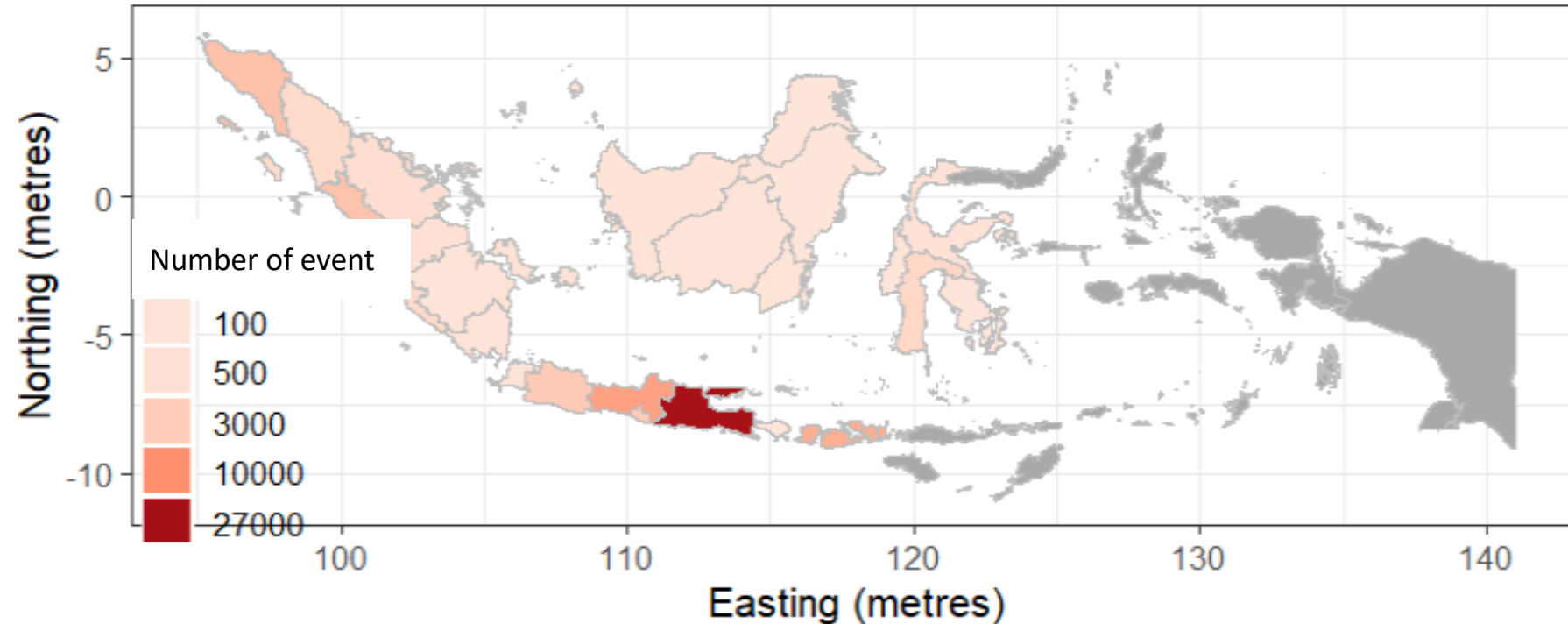


Epicurve FMD events in 2024



FMD situation in 2023 - 2024

- Spatial distribution of FMD (2022 to 15 August 2024)



Progress of the implementation of SEACFMD Roadmap 2021 – 2025 based on agreed M&E Indicators (1)

1. What is your current PCP-FMD stage?

Completion of PCP-FMD Stage 1 and move to Stage 2

2. Number of FMD outbreaks reported in 2023?

58,929 events

3. Percentage of reported outbreaks with full investigation including virus characterization in 2023?

78 samples for virus characterization in new infected area

4. Number of agreement signed with another countries to facilitate livestock trade and legal movement of livestock in 2022 and 2023?

2022: none. 2023: 1 agreement with Brazil

5. Number of targets in the National Vaccination Strategy achieved in 2022 and 2023 / Proportion of targets in the vaccination strategy achieved?

2022: 9,297,876/32,580,812 dose (29%)

2023: 16,489,092/16,809,892 dose (98%)

Progress of the implementation of SEACFMD Roadmap 2021 – 2025 based on agreed M&E Indicators (2)

6. Had your country had a National FMD Preparedness and Response Plan in 2022 and 2023? Have your country tested your plan through simulation exercise (desktop, field or both)?

Contingency plan 2022, Roadmap 2023

7. Do you have a Task force or National Committee In-charge of over seeing FMD control in your country? How regularly this Task force or Committee meet?

Yes in 2022-2023. Currently, in the endemic situation use the generic structuring of the VS at central and local levels

8. Have your National FMD Control Program endorsed by the Ministries/ Government in 2023 or earlier? How regularly/ how many times have your reviewed and updated your National FMD Plan in 2022 and 2023?

FMD elemination roadmap endorsed on June 2023 by the Minister of Agriculture, reviewed in yearly base

Progress of the implementation of SEACFMD Roadmap 2021 – 2025 based on agreed M&E Indicators (3)

9. Have your Country carried out PVS self evaluation or external follow-up evaluation in in 2022 and 2023?

2022: None. 2023: PVS Evaluation follow-up

9. Have your country reviewed any legislation related to FMD (and other related TADs) in 2022 and 2023?

Yes. Revision of establishment of Strategic Infectious Animal Disease, Movement control, Laboratory diagnostic for FMD, Surveillance and identification of Animal disease, Technical guideline of surveillance & identification of FMD, Technical guideline of Post vaccination monitoring, SOP animal disease reporting and monitoring through iSIKHNAS, Technical guidelines for farmer assistance in FMD emergency situations, Technical guidelines of FMD control

Progress of the implementation of SEACFMD Roadmap 2021 – 2025 based on agreed M&E Indicators (4)

11. Level of collaboration/ partnerships with the private sector for prevention and control of FMD as of 2023?

Yes. Central government provide FMD vaccine & disinfectant with operational budget from the private sector. The procedure for registering for the FMD vaccine is determined by the Government & the private sector can carry out independent procurement. Government initiate FMD-free compartmentalization.

11. Number of activities identified and implemented that are in synergy (FMD and other TADs activities) in 2022 and 2023?

(1) Offline and online coordination and advocacy meetings. (2) Strategic contagious animal diseases detection, response, and biosecurity training. (3) Strategic contagious animal diseases IEC implementation. (4) active surveillance of FMD by specimen collection conjunction with specimens for other diseases. (5) utilization of FMD drugs (secondary infection treatment) that can be used to treat other animal diseases

Progress of the implementation of SEACFMD Roadmap 2021 – 2025 based on agreed M&E Indicators (5)

13. Number of FMD expert identified in the country in 2022 and 2023?

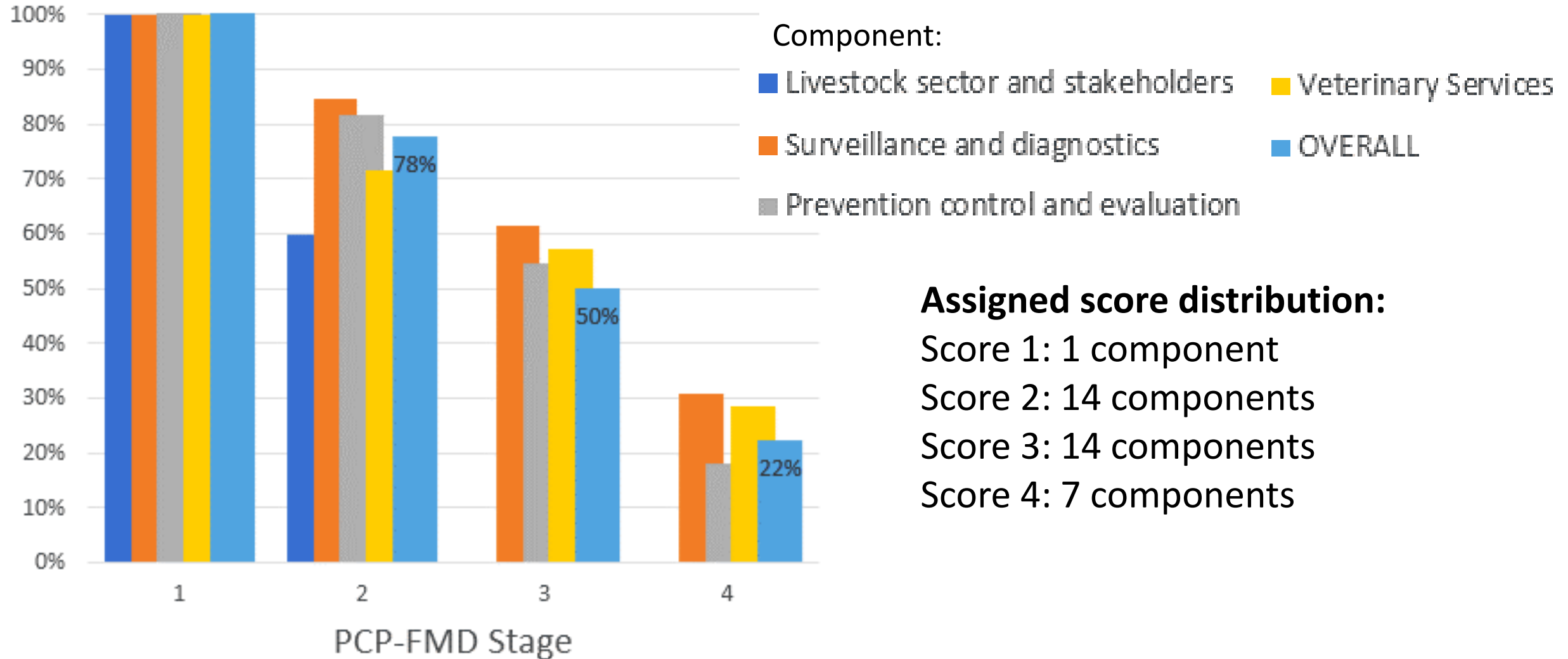
None

13. Have your country use this roadmap to secure fund commitment from their respective Government?

Yes. During FMD outbreak situation, the National Economic Recovery Fund was allocated as an emergency response in 2022 to 2023

Progress of your national FMD control based on FMD Progressive Control Pathway Self Assessment Tool

Level of progress along the PCP-FMD, by stage



Progress of your national FMD control based on FMD Progressive Control Pathway Self Assessment Tool

LIVESTOCK SECTOR AND STAKEHOLDERS

1. 2. A list of **epidemiological units** (village) is available, but it is not complete.
2. 2. The **numbers of susceptible species** are available by administrative sub-unit (i.e. district or province), but wildlife populations are unknown.
3. 2. The **value chains** of some FMD susceptible species have been studied, but not up-to-date. Some research was conducted in sub-national.
4. 3. The **cost effectiveness** of different FMD control options have been studied/elaborated to support decision making.
5. 2. Key stakeholders in FMD control are periodically **updated** about the FMD **situation and control** measures and involved regarding the FMD control strategy.

Progress of your national FMD control based on FMD Progressive Control Pathway Self Assessment Tool

SURVEILLANCE AND DIAGNOSTICS (1)

6. 3. **Case definitions** for FMD exists and are used consistently in the country (suspected and confirmed).
7. 2. Several outbreaks have been **investigated** in the last 12 months and some samples were collected from FMD suspected outbreaks (<20% outbreaks sampled), and may not be representative of all regions.
8. 4. FMD is a **notifiable disease**. Livestock owners and/or private/para-veterinarians report any clinical signs that could be FMD to the Veterinary Authority. Reports originate from all livestock sectors and regions in the country.

Progress of your national FMD control based on FMD Progressive Control Pathway Self Assessment Tool

SURVEILLANCE AND DIAGNOSTICS (2)

9. 2. There are programs to **raise awareness** about FMD but these occur only sporadically.
10. 3. **Active surveillance** activities are undertaken regularly, but are limited to a livestock sector or region of the country (abattoir-based surveillance, survey (serosurvey, or based on clinical signs)).
11. 3. Some positive samples are **serotyped and characterized** by sequencing with periodic referral to a WOA/FAO Reference Laboratory for FMD.
12. 3. **Virus isolation and RT-PCR** are performed in at least one laboratory to confirm FMDV. LFD is used where appropriate. Capacity for FMD diagnosis is generally sufficient, but may be not be sufficient for an emergency situation.

Progress of your national FMD control based on FMD Progressive Control Pathway Self Assessment Tool

SURVEILLANCE AND DIAGNOSTICS (3)

13. 3. **Vaccine matching** results for all circulating FMDV strains are available within the last 3 years.
14. 4. **Reports of FMD outbreaks and NSP serosurveys** that have occurred during the last 3 years are collated into a country overview with details for each region and production system.
15. 4. The **information system** makes it possible to have non-aggregated data available at central level so that analysis can drill down comprehensively and efficiently to the detail of what has been recorded locally. There is an information system in place that makes use of digital data flow (as opposed to paper data flow). The information system includes features to geo-reference data for spatial analysis and mapping.

Progress of your national FMD control based on FMD Progressive Control Pathway Self Assessment Tool

SURVEILLANCE AND DIAGNOSTICS (4)

16. 4. The **surveillance data** (cases, outbreak investigation, laboratory results) are analysed for trends, at least on a monthly basis. The analysis demonstrates that the incidence of FMD is decreasing over time.
17. 2. The **patterns of FMD transmission** between epi-units in the country and introductions from other countries are broadly understood. A 'working hypothesis' of how FMD virus is introduced and circulates in the country has been developed and applied in a preliminary risk assessment to identify risk hotspots for FMD transmission and disease impact.
18. 2. The **surveillance results** (cases, outbreak investigation, laboratory results) are **shared** with field veterinary staff and sometimes in the public domain.

Progress of your national FMD control based on FMD Progressive Control Pathway Self Assessment Tool

PREVENTION CONTROL AND EVALUATION (1)

19. 3. The **movement** of FMD susceptible animals is subject to checking of health and vaccination status. The Veterinary Services has powers and capacity to impose movement standstills. However, there may be poor compliance and/or the movement restrictions are not fully enforced.
20. 3. Systems are in place for the **identification** of the most important FMD-susceptible domestic livestock, backed up by a database with complementary records of location and vaccination.
21. 3. The Veterinary Services apply **quarantine and border security** procedures at some official entry points (border posts). These procedures reduce the occurrence of illegal movements.
22. 2. The Veterinary Services can **identify and trace some products of animal origin** but this is rarely attempted for FMD control purposes.

Progress of your national FMD control based on FMD Progressive Control Pathway Self Assessment Tool

PREVENTION CONTROL AND EVALUATION (2)

23. 3. Mechanisms to procure and deliver vaccination in a timely manner are largely effective.
24. 3. Vaccination coverage and timeliness is measured at animal and epi unit level based on vaccination records and denominator data, but the results are not fully reliable and/or the findings are not regularly analysed, reported and reviewed.
25. 4. A statistically valid sample of the (vaccinated) population is tested after each vaccination campaign to determine if the animals were correctly vaccinated and are likely to be protected followed by preparation of a report. Vaccination strategy and/or implementation is adapted in light of the findings.

Progress of your national FMD control based on FMD Progressive Control Pathway Self Assessment Tool

PREVENTION CONTROL AND EVALUATION (3)

26. 2. **Outbreaks in vaccinated animals are sometimes investigated** but a systematic process with rigorous follow-up is rarely adopted.
27. 2. The FMD **contingency plan** has been developed through consultation with representatives of all relevant stakeholders. It includes an established procedure to determine whether a FMD emergency threat exists.
28. 2. Timely **information about major risks** for FMD is disseminated, but not targeted. Information and advice are limited.
29. 2. The country is developing **a system to monitor and evaluate** the implementation and impact of the FMD control strategy. Some aspects of FMD control may be monitored currently, with reports available and reviewed periodically.

Progress of your national FMD control based on FMD Progressive Control Pathway Self Assessment Tool

VETERINARY SERVICES (1)

30. 1. FMD control relies on the **generic structuring** of the Veterinary Services at central and local levels.
31. 3. The FMD national strategy is supported with the appropriate **legislation** to implement it, however this legislation may not be fully enforced.
32. 3. Veterinarians are **trained to implement FMD surveillance and control** but due to resource constraints are not always able to undertake all of the FMD control programme activities of implementation and monitoring.
33. 4. The Veterinary Services exercise comprehensive and effective **regulatory and administrative control** of all aspects of FMD vaccines, including market authorisation, responsible and prudent use in the field, and reducing the risks of illegal distribution and use.

Progress of your national FMD control based on FMD Progressive Control Pathway Self Assessment Tool

VETERINARY SERVICES (2)

34. 4. The Veterinary Services have the capacity to **establish and maintain FMD-free zones** to ensure separation of animals and products of differing FMD status.
35. 2. Some **budget** is allocated each year for FMD surveillance and control measures.
36. 3. The country **shares information** about the FMD situation at regional meetings or on request. Changes in epidemiological situation are usually shared with neighbouring countries through established mechanisms, and are reported to WOAHA.

Key challenges and recommended solution

- a. Priority programs (National and Sub National Government) and work loads
→ In synergy with others activities, PPP
- b. Animal movement in one island or inter-island
→ Implementation of movement regulation, monitoring through animal check point in the road.
- c. Small-scale and extensive of livestock systems, decreasing awareness of livestock farmers, and negative issue on FMD post vaccination
→ IEC activities to increase public awareness
- d. Under-reporting of cases
→ Program incentive, media surveillance



Thank You