



27th SEACFMD National Coordinator Meeting - Luang Prabang, Laos

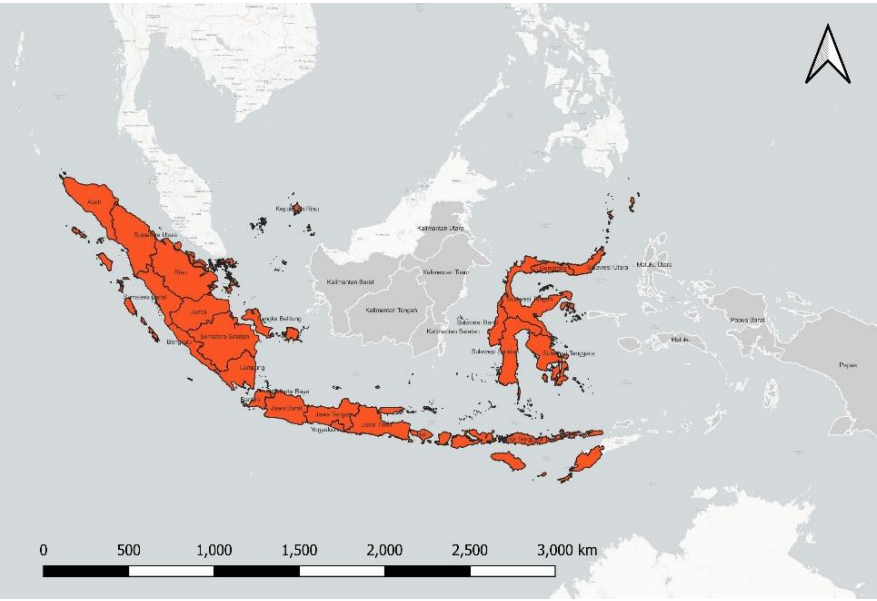


Indonesia Case Study: Strengthening Animal Health Systems to Reduce Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Impact

Project overview

Currently, Indonesia is the primary country where FAORAP is providing direct, in-country support for FMD control. This case study highlights FAO Indonesia's technical assistance to the Government of Indonesia to strengthen the animal health system and reduce the impact of FMD outbreaks.

- **Duration:** August 2023 – December 2024 (extended to December 2025)
- **Location:** High-risk areas include provinces in the island groups of Java, Sumatra, Nusa Tenggara, and Sulawesi.
- **Key beneficiaries:** Ministry of Agriculture of Indonesia, National Reference Laboratory for FMD, regional animal health laboratories, provincial and district animal health services, veterinary professionals and para-veterinarians, livestock farmers, private sector stakeholders, and communities in livestock production areas.
- **Project objective:** Strengthen the animal health system and reduce the impact of FMD outbreaks through improved strategies and policies; veterinary capacity building; laboratory diagnosis; biosecurity; risk communication; and evidence-based decision-making.



Key achievements



Biosecurity & Farm Practices

- Developed national biosecurity guidelines for large and small ruminants (DG-signed, Oct 2024).
- Supported biosecurity certification for large and medium-sized farms.
- Trained 158 professionals and 15,800 farmers in biosecurity best practices.
- Developed enterprise biosecurity plans for cooperatives and breeding units in priority areas.

Risk Communication

- Produced 8 IEC videos and 1 cue card on vaccination, biosecurity, and disease reporting.
- Developed FMD risk communication guidelines and training modules.
- Trained 88 veterinarians/para-vets as master trainers;
- Awareness programs reached 15,934 people in 12 districts.
- Launched national risk communication campaigns during high-risk trade periods (May 2025 & Dec 2024).

Evidence-Based Action

- Conducted a national Value Chain Analysis (VCA) mapping high-risk trade flows and nodes and 1 provincial VCA as a free area (East Nusa Tenggara).
- Identified seasonal high-risk livestock trade months for targeted intervention.
- Recommended integrated strategies for vaccination, movement control, and vector management.
- Conducted animal movement and socio-economic driver studies to inform control policies.

Strategic & Policy

- Developed/revised 4 national technical guidelines for FMD surveillance, diagnostics, and national biosecurity
- Conducted After Action Review (AAR) and PCP-FMD self-assessment workshops.
- Support the government in developing the Risk Assessment Plan (RAP) and Risk-Based Strategic Plan (RBSP) for FMD control and elimination (PCP-FMD), and in updating the risk-based strategy plan to ensure it is more realistic and mutually agreed upon by key stakeholders
- Prioritized control and eradication activities through national risk assessment workshops.

Veterinary Capacity Building

- Trained 1,267 personnel on animal movement control and use of the national livestock movement monitoring system.
- Trained 246 officers in FMD detection, surveillance, and outbreak investigation (knowledge gain: 62% → 82%).
- Develop three training modules: Detection and response, (2) Biosecurity, and (3) Risk communication. The training uses a cascading training system approach to ensure sustainability across provinces.

Improvement of laboratory diagnosis

- 63 laboratory staff were trained for advanced FMD diagnostics (PCR, sequencing, VNT).
- Adopted Nanopore sequencing and expanded serology testing capacity for post-vaccination monitoring.
- Conducted FMD vaccine matching tests with WRLFMD to guide vaccine selection.
- Support NRLFMD to send a sample to WRLFMD.

