Regional Experiences on Private Sector Engagement for FMD-Free Zone Development

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(WOAH RRAP)

- **FMD Eradication in the Philippines**
- **Malaysia: Maintaining FMD Free Zones**

FMD Eradication in the Philippines



The National FMD Eradication Program was anchored on four major components from which core strategies in control and eradication were developed:



Disease Monitoring and Surveillance



Public Awareness



Vaccination

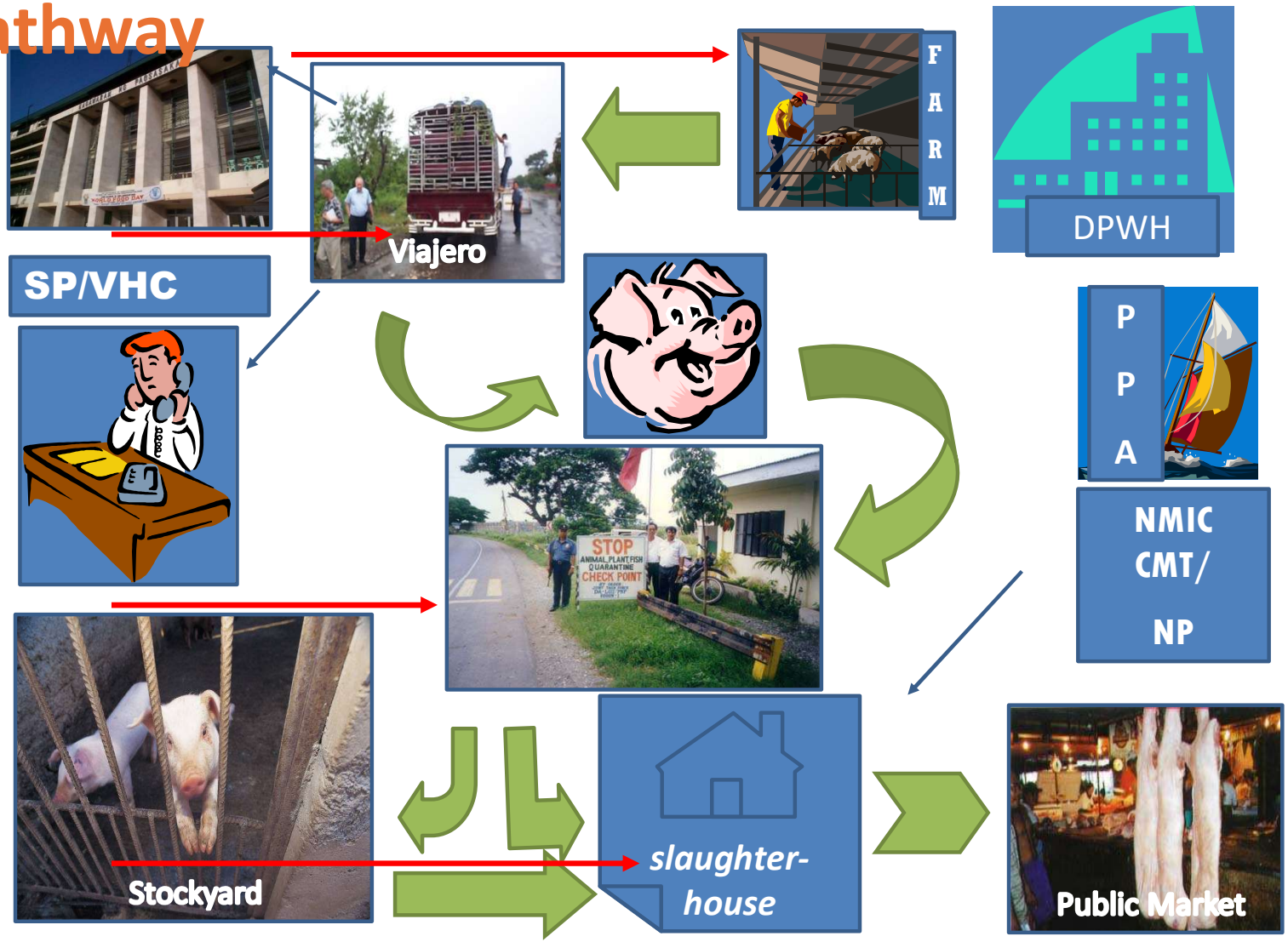


Animal Movement Management

Timeline of FMD Eradication in the Philippines

1. ***Control Phase (1996-2000)*** – aimed at reducing the incidence at high-risk areas (high livestock density/ high livestock activity) and eliminating cases in remaining low-risk areas.
2. ***Consolidation Phase (2000-2004)*** – focused on the elimination of cases in the high-risk areas and intensification of disease monitoring and surveillance activities.
3. ***Eradication Phase (2004-2009)*** – geared at significant reduction of outbreaks and implementation of the progressive zoning approach in Luzon to achieve disease eradication and to serologically map Luzon to locate the last foci of infection.

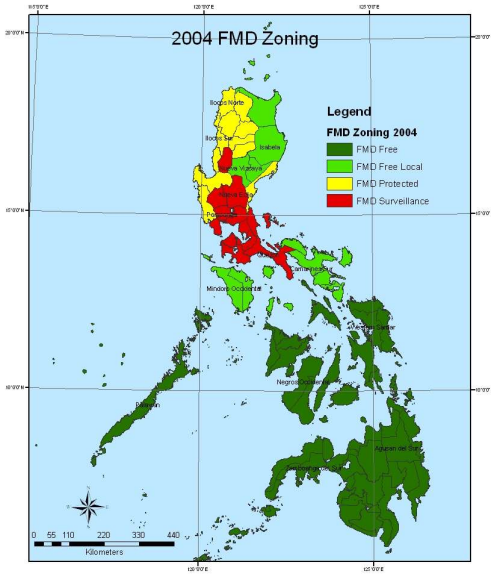
The Critical Pathway

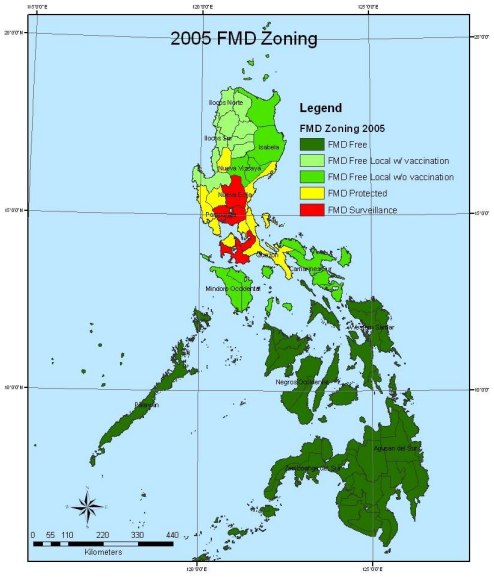


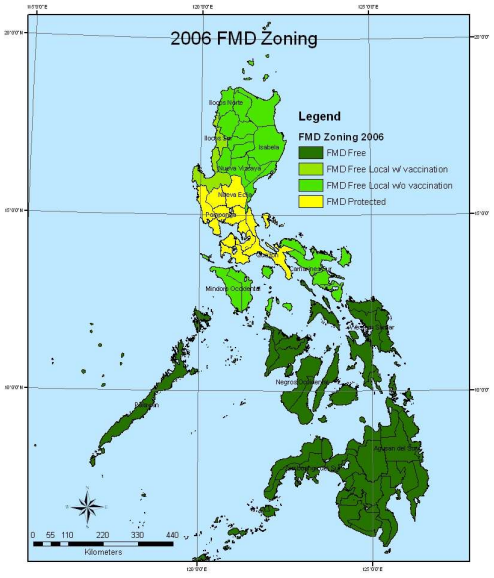
Interventions on the Critical Nodes

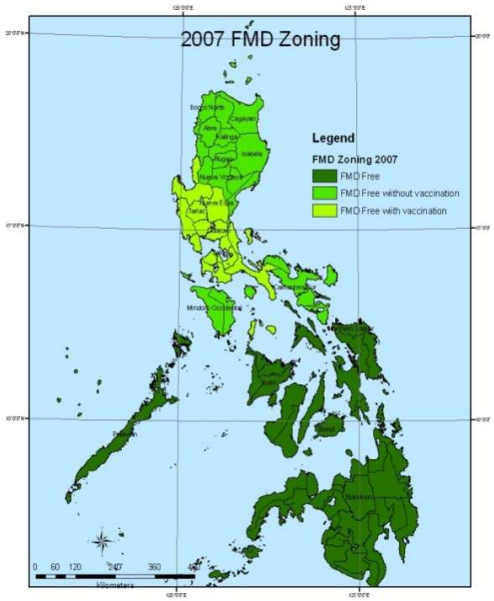


1. Farm accreditation system
2. Shipping Protocol
3. Deputation Program for private practitioners
4. Trader orientation and licensing
5. Creation of Compliance Monitoring Teams down to local units
6. Selective stamping out
7. Massive cleaning and disinfection of premises (abattoir, holding yards, weighing stations…)
8. Advocacy drive
9. Forging Public-Private partnership (government-farmers-traders-industry-consumers)
10. Guidelines on trading, movement and slaughter









The Progressive Zoning Approach

The NFMDTF applied the progressive zoning approach by classifying different regions based on their FMD status

The Progressive Zoning Approach

Zone 1

Boundaries: surrounded by the sea in the west (Ilocos region); and mountain ranges in the northeast and the south (Cagayan Valley and Cordillera regions).

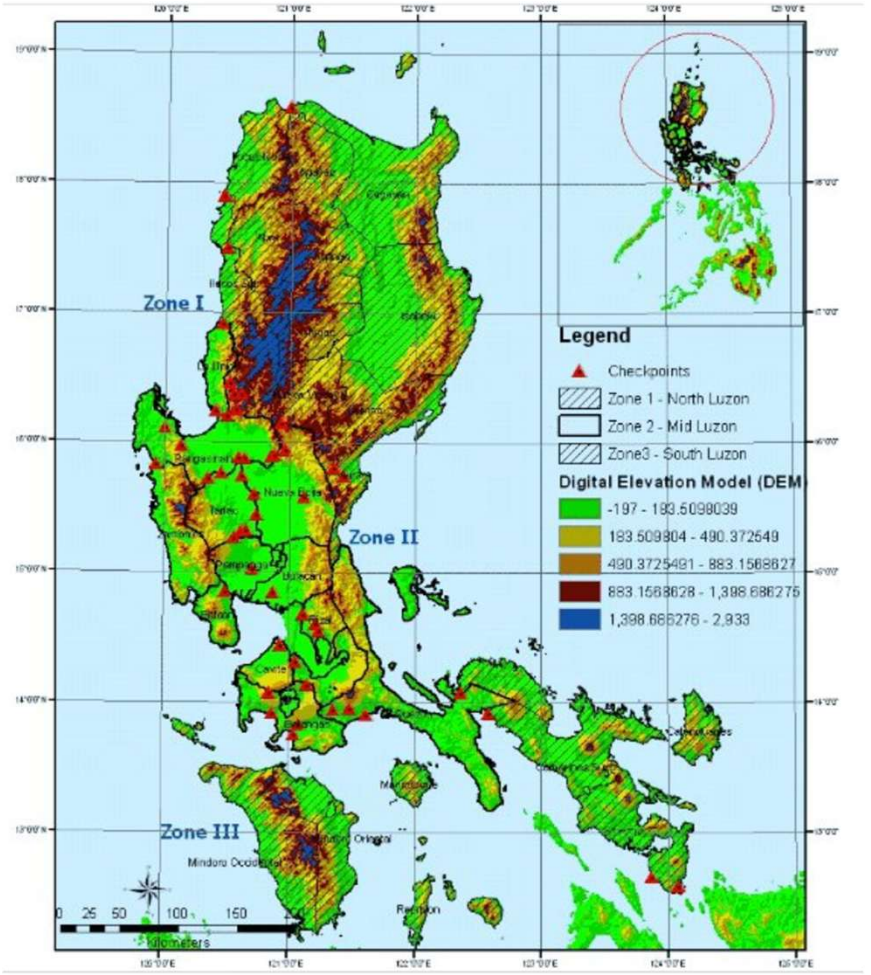
Zone 2

Boundaries: surrounded by mountain ranges in the north and south.

Zone 3

Boundaries: surrounded by the mountain ranges of Quezon from the north and the sea in east, west and south.

*__proposed zoning of Luzon for OIE recognition__ was based on geography, disease picture, movement of animals and other factors



The Progressive Zoning Approach

Arrest the disease situation of a given area

Protect the gains by upgrading the area's status from infected to protected with corresponding required measures (based on the 4 Components) like movement control to prevent re-infection

Further **upgrade** status-as per progress from protected to free zones (w/ or w/o vaccination) and correspondingly adapt stricter measures on livestock activities



Role of the private sector (farmers, allied industries and other relevant groups) in FMD surveillance and control

- **Farmers** – continuously educated to report suspected livestock diseases on their farms (especially backyard farms); engagement of commercial farms through livestock associations
- **Public – Private Sector Engagements** National Advisory Committee for Animal Disease Control and Emergency (NAC-ADCE); National Agriculture and Fisheries Council (NAFC); National Hog Action Team (NHAT)
- Various **livestock traders' associations** based in the regional level
- Engagement of **veterinary organisations and specialty colleges** - Philippine Veterinary Medical Association (PVMA) and affiliate organisations such as Philippine College of Swine Practitioners (PCSP)

Malaysia: Maintaining FMD Free Zones

East Malaysia – preventive measures: public awareness campaign, surveillance (clinical & serology).

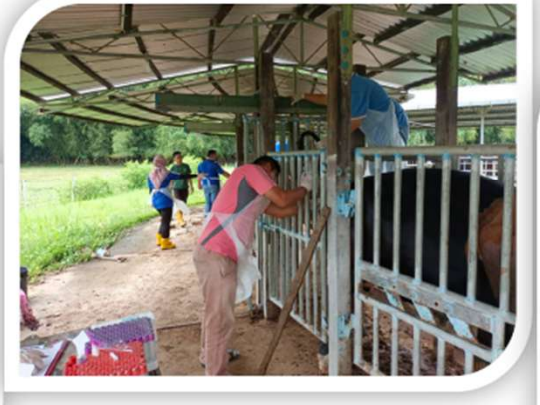












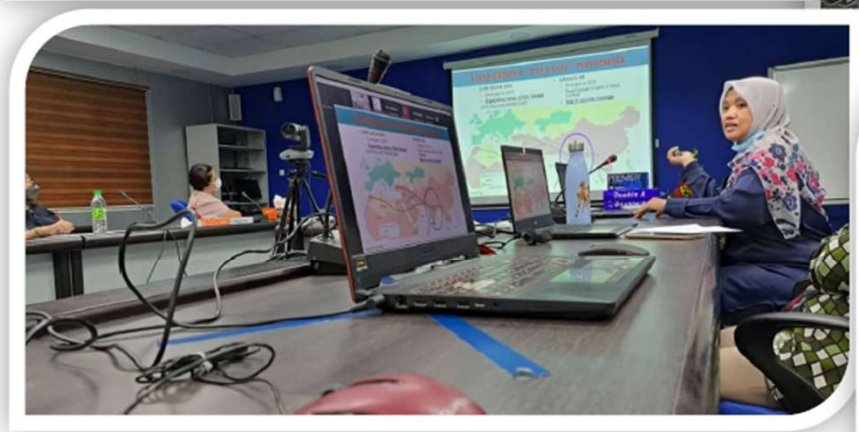


East Malaysia – additional activities











Workshop on risk assessment and EPR following FMD incursion in Indonesia

Workshop on Value Chain Analysis with focus on FMD by WOAH

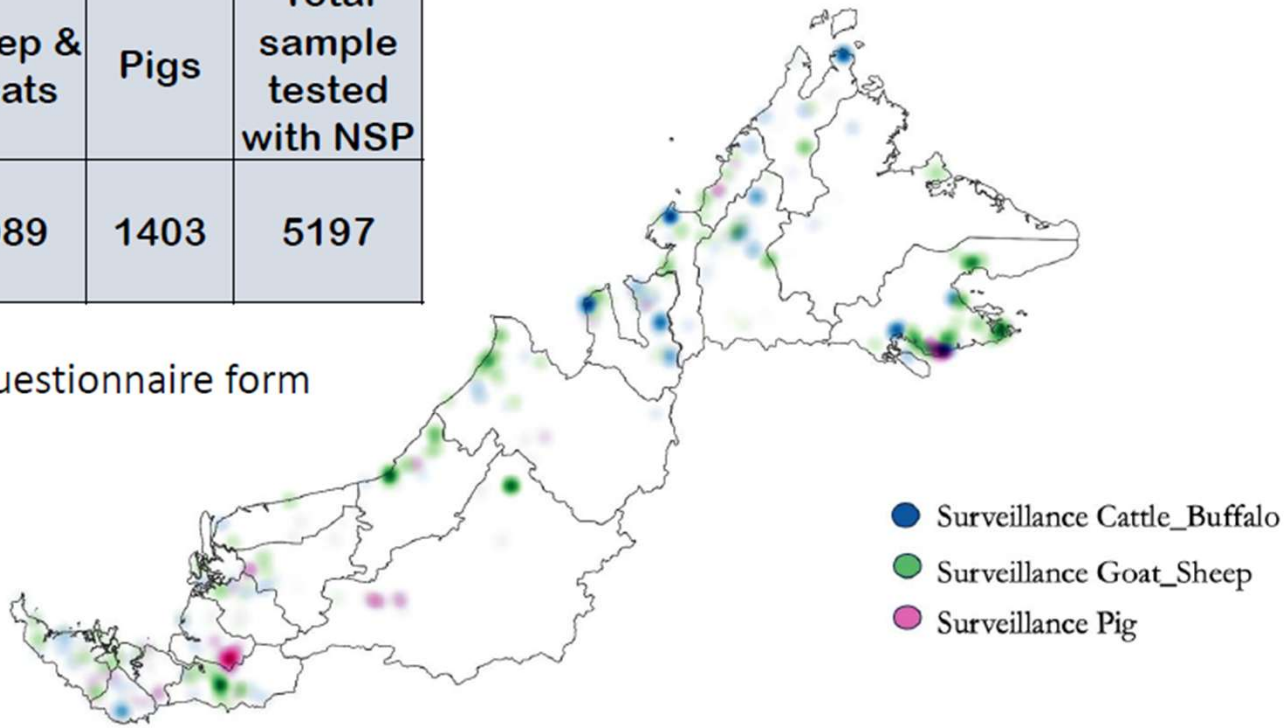
Surveillance program for FMD Free Zone (Sabah and Sarawak)

Serosurveillance: All serum sample tested are negative

Sample numbers	Cattle & Buffalo	Sheep & Goats	Pigs	Total sample tested with NSP
FMD Free Zone (Sabah & Sarawak)	1705	2089	1403	5197

Clinical surveillance: using standard questionnaire form

Sample numbers	No of farm visited
FMD Free Zone (Sabah & Sarawak)	719



Proposed Priority Actions

- Submit reconfirmation document to WOAH status department to maintain FMD-Free Zone without vaccination

- Sept-Dec 2025:
  - Evaluation of the Malaysia FMD strategic plan 2021-2025
  - Preparation of detail work plan for revised Malaysia FMD strategic plan 2026-2030 workshop on 9th Sept 2025.

- Revise the FMD Strategic Plan 2026–2030 after the budget approval in Nov 2025."

Way forward

Malaysia continues to undertake all necessary measures to maintain its FMD-free zone without vaccination, while simultaneously strengthening national Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) control and eradication efforts. In addition, Malaysia actively promotes private sector participation through Public-Private Partnership (PPP) programmes to enhance disease prevention and control. The country also remains fully engaged in the SEACFMD campaign, ensuring alignment with the SEACFMD Roadmap and regional strategies.

World Organisation for Animal Health

SEACFMD



WOAH Support for Members in Asia Pacific

- Continuous engagement of Members through PVS Pathway missions
- Capability building activities to address priority TADs
- Regular meetings of Regional Advisory Groups and Standing Group of Experts
- Development of Regional and Sub-regional Strategies to address priority TADs

THANK YOU!!!

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