



Food and Agriculture  
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for Animal Health

# A summary of survey results

## PCP-FMD Self-Assessment Tool FMD Situation 2024-2025

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**GF-TADs**

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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# The Self-Assessment Tool for the PCP-FMD – background (1/2)

A **NEW** version (2023) of the **PCP-FMD Self-Assessment Tool (SAT-v2)** is being piloted to replace the former SAT.

The tool was improved following end-users' feedback and PSO elicitation exercise (2021-2022).

The SAT-FMD-v2 is intended to help countries **to assess their progress along the PCP-FMD**

Self Assessment for the PCP-FMD Questionnaire (v2)										
SELECT ONLY 1 OPTION per row THAT BEST DESCRIBES THE SITUATION and complete "Assigned Score" (Column I) scoring either 4, 3, 2, 1 or "N/A" if Not Applicable. If N/A is selected, this indicator will not be taken into consideration for the scores in the Summary.										
Indicator No.	Component	Category	Topic	4	3	2	1	Assigned Score	Notes	COMMENTS
1	Livestock sector and stakeholders	Livestock population	Epidemiological units	A complete and up-to-date list of epidemiological units (ie farms or villages with susceptible species) is available for the purposes of FMD control.  The information about epidemiological units is geo-referenced and stored on a centralised information system.	A complete and up-to-date list of epidemiological units (ie farms or villages with susceptible species) is available for the purposes of FMD control.	A list of epidemiological units is available, but it is not complete or it is out-of-date (more than approximately 5 years old).	There is no list of epidemiological units available.	4	It is important to know the total number and spatial distribution of epi-units with FMD-susceptible livestock in order to plan surveillance and put the information about outbreaks in context.  The geographic location of all epi-units is needed in the later stages of the PCP-FMD when rapid detection and response to all FMD outbreaks is essential.	
2	Livestock sector and stakeholders	Livestock population	Susceptible species	Complete and up-to-date information about the number and location of susceptible species is available for the purposes of FMD control/disease control for the entire country. The information is geo-referenced and stored on a centralised information system.  Information about susceptible wildlife populations is also available (i.e. estimated number and distribution).	Complete and up-to-date information about the number and location of susceptible species is available in areas of the country where the FMD control program is active.  Information about susceptible wildlife populations is available (i.e. estimated number and distribution) but may be incomplete.	The numbers of susceptible species are available by administrative sub-unit (ie district or province), but may be incomplete or out-of-date (more than 5 years old).	There is little or no information about the number or location of susceptible species.	4	Information about the number and spatial distribution of FMD-susceptible livestock is needed in order to plan surveillance, and put the information about outbreaks in context.  Information about the number and distribution of susceptible species is needed to plan, implement and evaluation vaccination and other control measures.	
3	Livestock sector and stakeholders	Socio-economics	Value chain description and mapping	The value chains of all FMD-susceptible species present in the country are described in up-to-date reports (within the last 5 years) including a description of: • milk/meat production trends • live animal movements within the country including informal movements, transhumance as well as imports and exports (origin, destination, volume, seasonality) • input suppliers, producers, processors, marketing system and consumers • socio-economic drivers (underlying reasons for value chain behaviour and structure).	The value chains of key FMD-susceptible species present in the country are described in up-to-date reports (within the last 5 years) including a description of: • milk/meat production trends • live animal movements within the country including informal movements as well as imports and exports (origin, destination, volume, seasonality) • input suppliers, producers, processors, marketing system and consumers • socio-economic drivers (underlying reasons for value chain behaviour and structure).	The value chains of some FMD-susceptible species have been studied, but the reports are incomplete or not validated or not up-to-date.	The livestock value chains have not been studied or analysed.	3	Value-chain analysis is needed to get a good understanding of the livestock sector (population size, distribution, stakeholders involved, governance and rules of the value-chain, effects of season, festivities).  Based on that understanding, the next step is to conduct a risk-assessment along each of these value chains. This means to assess the opportunities for FMD virus to enter the value chain and spread within the value chain, or in risk-terms: the probabilities and consequences of FMD virus.	

# The Self-Assessment Tool for the PCP-FMD – background (2/2)

**Thirty-six indicators** have been defined across **four components** that are critical for FMD control:

- (1) **Livestock and Stakeholders**
- (2) **Surveillance and Diagnostics**
- (3) **Prevention, control and evaluation**
- (4) **Veterinary Services**

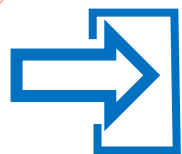
For each indicator, criteria for assigning a score between 1-4 (min: 1; max: 4) are provided.

- Scores **DO NOT** directly correspond to the PCP-FMD stage; however, each score has been mapped to the appropriate stage of the PCP-FMD ("SAT-PCP correspondence" tab)

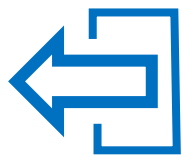
This SAT produces a summary to support countries **prioritizing the activities** needed to progress FMD control in the short and medium terms.

The summary is also helpful for the RAG and the GF-TADs FMD WG to better understand about the FMD control activities in the country.

- Outputs may also be helpful to **identify the short- and medium-term gaps and needs** that require support and attention; and discuss with national authorities, resource partners and international organizations.

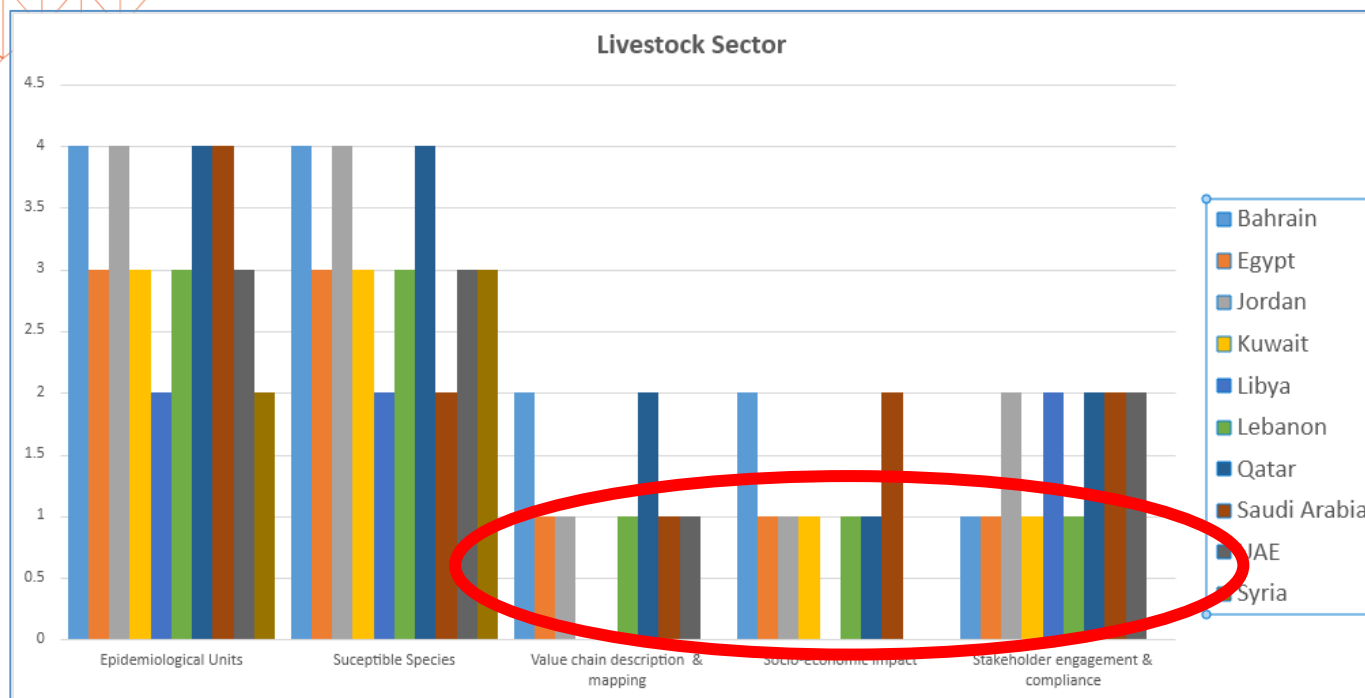


INPUT

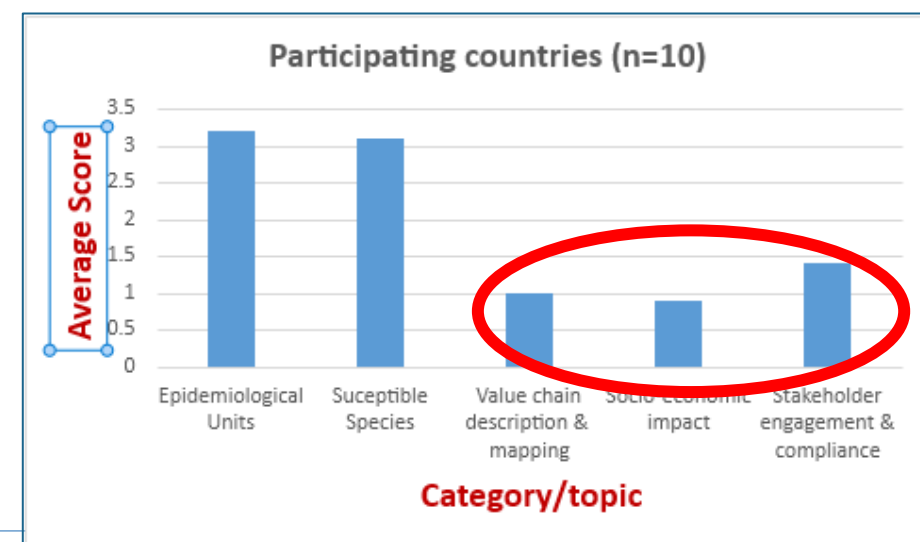


OUTPUT

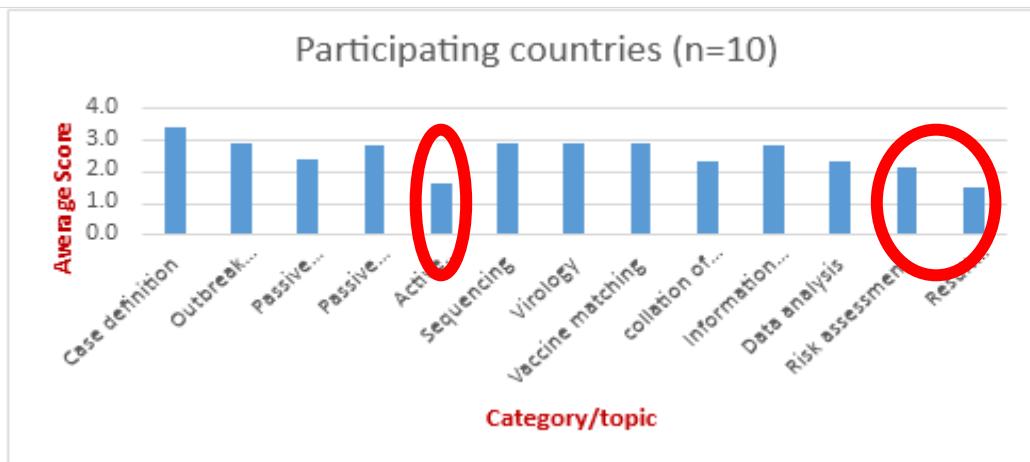
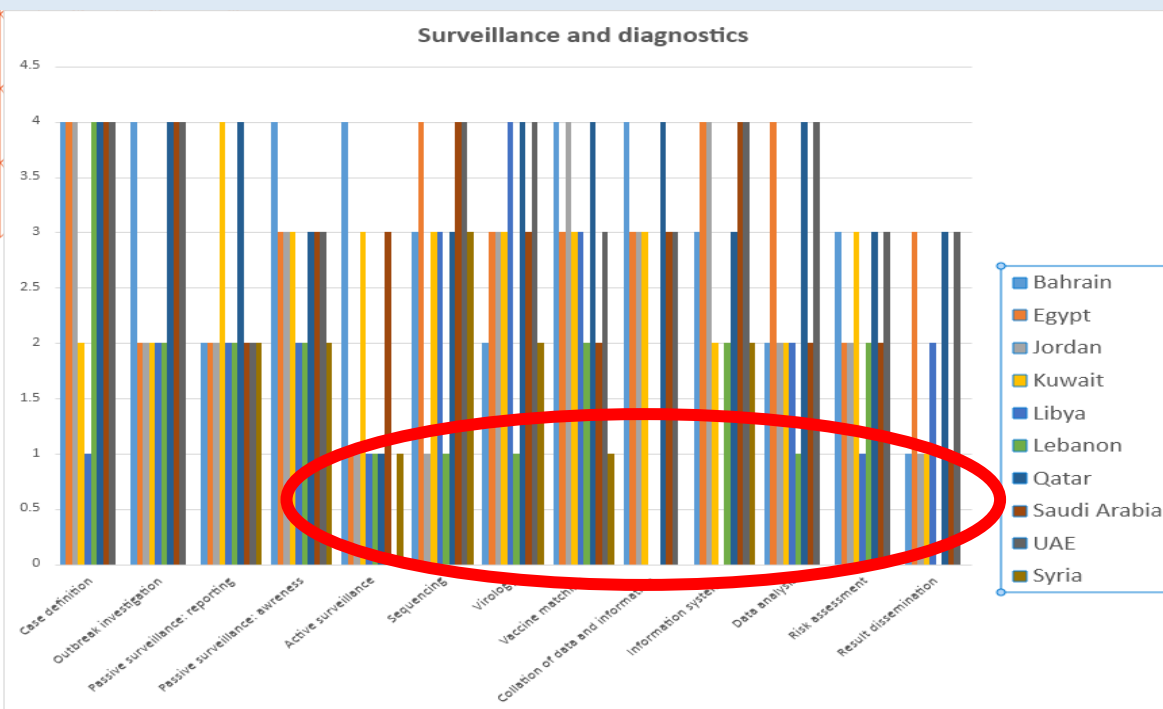
# ME SAT results 2025: Livestock sector and stakeholders Component (1/4)



Category	Topic
Livestock population	Epidemiological units
Livestock population	Susceptible species
Socio-economics	Value chain description and mapping
Socio-economics	Socio-economic impact
Stakeholders	Stakeholder engagement

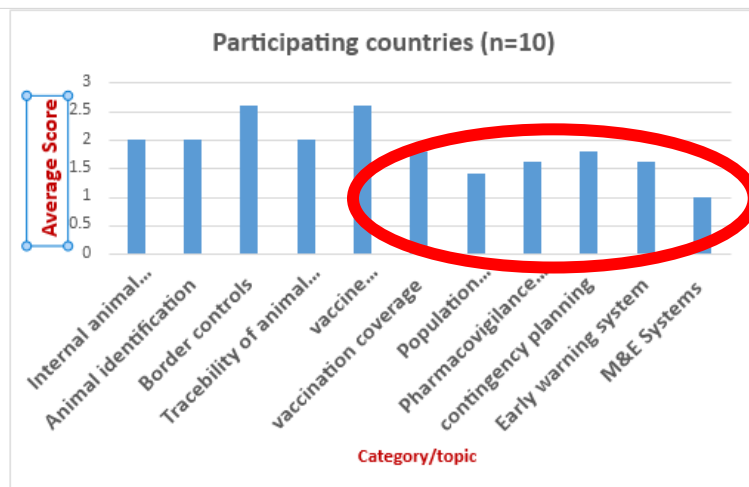
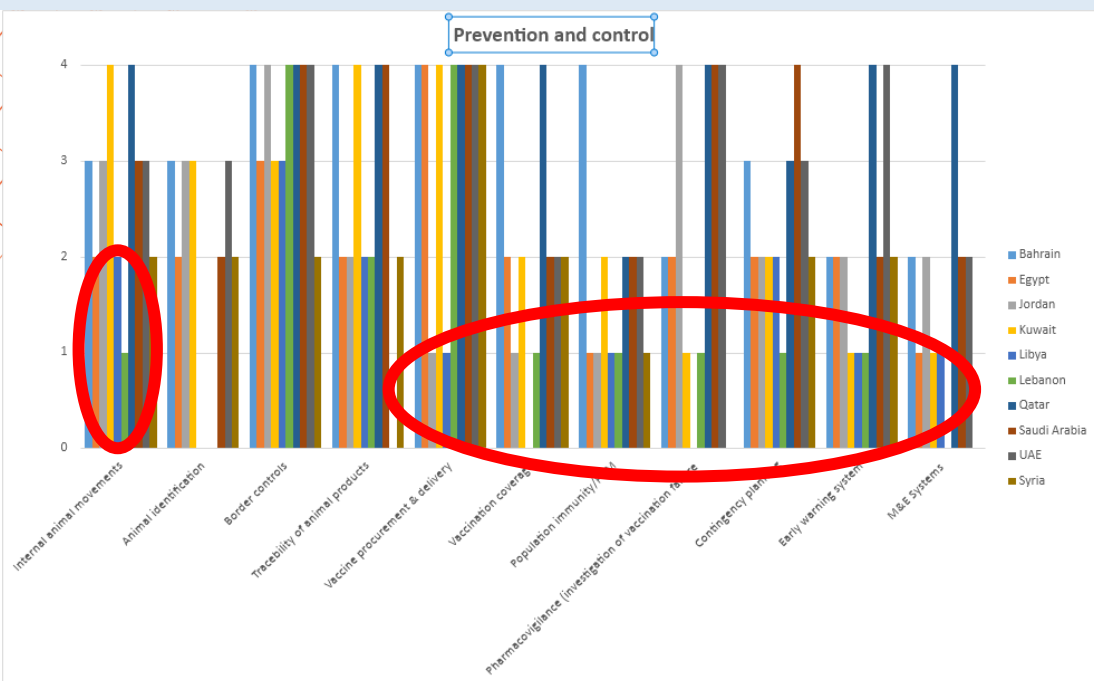


## ME SAT results 2025 : Surveillance and diagnostics Component (2/4)



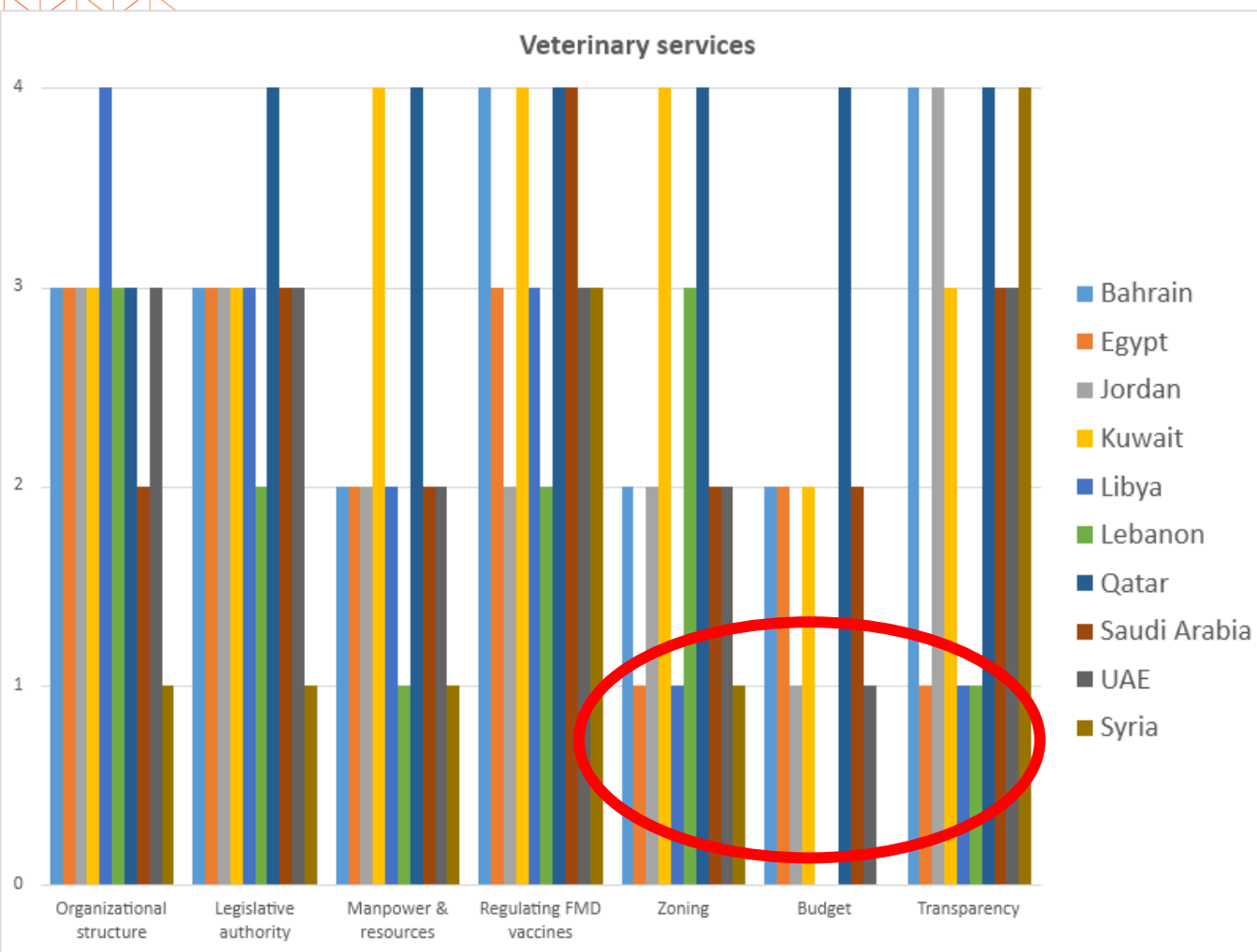
Category	Topic
Surveillance tools & procedures	Case definition
Surveillance tools & procedures	Outbreak investigation
Surveillance tools & procedures	Passive surveillance: reporting
Surveillance tools & procedures	Passive surveillance: awareness
Surveillance tools & procedures	<b>Active surveillance</b>
Surveillance tools & procedures	<b>Sequencing</b>
Surveillance tools & procedures	<b>Virology</b>
Surveillance tools & procedures	<b>Vaccine matching</b>
Data management	<b>Collation of data</b>
Data management	<b>Information systems</b>
Data management	<b>Data analysis</b>
Data management	<b>Risk assessment</b>
Communication	<b>Result dissemination</b>

# Eastern Africa 2024 SAT results : Prevention, control and evaluation Component (3/4)

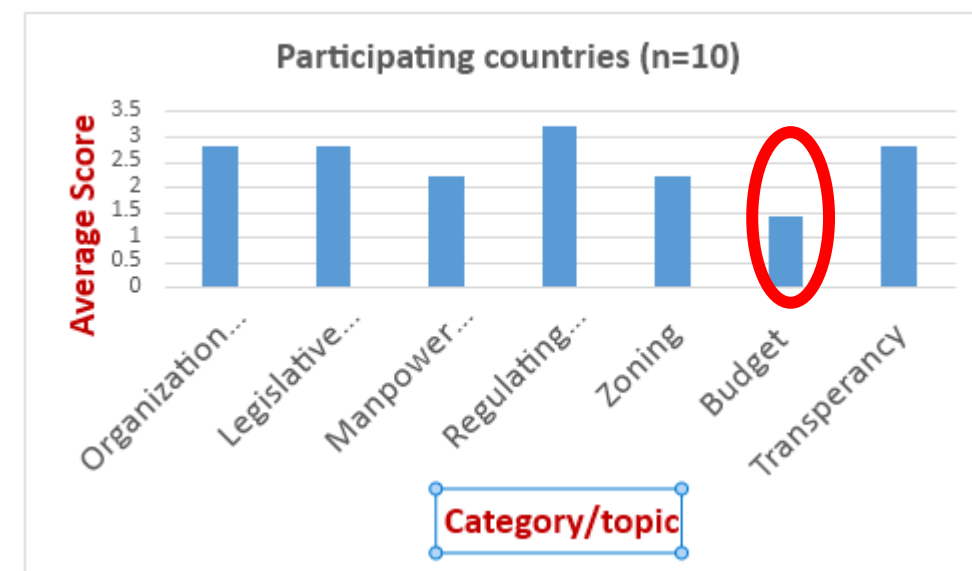


Category	Topic
Movement controls	Internal animal movements
Movement controls	<b>Animal identification</b>
Movement controls	Official border controls
Movement controls	Traceability of animal products
Vaccination	Vaccine procurement and delivery
Vaccination	<b>Vaccination coverage</b>
Vaccination	<b>Population immunity/post-vaccination monitoring</b>
Vaccination	<b>Pharmacovigilance (investigation of vaccination failure)</b>
Early warning	<b>Contingency planning</b>
Early warning	<b>Early warning system</b>
M & E	<b>Monitoring and Evaluation systems</b>

# ME 2025 SAT results : Veterinary Services Component (4/4)



Category	Topic
Coordination	Organizational structure
Legislation	Legislative authority
Professional competency	Manpower and resources
Professional competency	Regulating FMD vaccines
Professional competency	<b>Zoning</b>
Professional competency	<b>Budget</b>
Professional competency	<b>Transparency</b>





# Middle East SAT results 2025: key highlights

Considerable variation between countries in the scores. General trends shown in table

	Livestock sector	Surveillance and Diagnostics	Prevention and control	Vet Services
<b>Strengths</b>	Livestock population & distribution  Susceptible species	Passive surveillance  Case definition	Border control  Animal movement	Regulating vaccines
<b>Gaps</b>	<b>Socio-economic impact</b>  Value chain mapping  Stakeholder engagement	<b>Active surveillance</b>  Outbreak investigation  Data analysis  <b>Risk assessment</b>	Early Warning  <b>PVM</b>  Vaccine matching  Vaccination coverage  Monitoring and evaluation	Budget  Manpower and resources



# FMD Situation survey - regional snapshots

**Objective** - gather a snapshot of the FMD situation from January 2023 to present, in each participating country, to inform discussion with the delegations and provide a technical summary in the final report

- **Survey responses received as of 25 April 2025:**
  - 10 out of 14 Countries - Responded
- We encourage the remaining countries to submit the surveys
  - update the information in the meeting report

# FMD situation survey

Country	FMD outbreaks	Species	Samples to lab	Results
Bahrain	N	NA	NA	NA
Egypt	Y	Cattle	National	A / not typed
Iraq	Y	Cattle	National, International	SAT2/O
Jordan	Y	Cattle	National, International	SAT2/XIV
Kuwait	N	NA	NA	NA
Lebanon	N	NA	NA	NA

# FMD situation survey

Country	Outbreaks	Species	Lab	Results
Libya	Y	Cattle, sheep, goat	National, International	O-EA3 /not typed
Oman	Y	Cattle, sheep, goat	National, International	SAT2/XIV /not typed
Qatar	Y	Cattle, sheep, goat	National	O
Saudi Arabia	Y	Cattle, sheep, goat	National	O
UAE	Y	C, S, G Wild deer	National	O
Syria	Y	Not specified	No	Not typed

# FMD situation survey – highlights

## FMD surveillance approaches

- Most countries practicing passive surveillance
- Many countries practicing active surveillance, clinical and sero-surveillance, especially at borders and high animal density events. Some variation in active surveillance frequency
- Some countries (eg Jordan, KSA) have electronic reporting systems for animal disease

## Socio-economic FMD impact study

- No country in the region have socioeconomic data

## FMD situation survey – Risks for FMD introduction and spread - highlights

- International borders
- Seasonal animal movements, including trading seasons
- Live animal markets
- Interface between small ruminants and dairy cattle
- Wildlife interface

# FMD situation survey – Knowledge and evidence gaps

- Understanding of FMDV Strain Diversity and Circulation
- Effectiveness of Vaccination Programs
- Animal movement, including international
- Economic impact
- Tailored control for small holders
- Role of wildlife
- Impact of climate change
- Role of small ruminants