INDIA

Foot and Mouth Disease Control Initiatives

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FMD Control

• Why to Control of FMD?

• Major Transboundary Disease

• Economic Consequences is the primary driver of FMD control globally

• Ranked as No.1 Priority for Control

• Benefits are immense to the developing world with large resources in Livestock sector
India: Value of Output

• Agriculture & allied Sector 2009-10
  – Rs.13,76,561 Crores = USD 286.8 Billion
  – Livestock Sector: Rs.3,40,473 Crores (USD 85 Billion)
  – Milk alone Rs.2,28,809 Crores (USD 47.7 Billion)
  – Value of output from Paddy, Wheat & Sugar Rs.2,76,299 Crores = USD 57.56 Billion
  – Livestock Sector contributes 29.7% of the total from Agriculture in India

(DADF Annual Report 2010-11)
Value of Output

• **Milk Production**
  – 1990-91  53.9 Million tons
  – 2006-07  100.9 Million tons
  – 2010-11  115.0 million tons

• **India is the largest producer of milk in the world**
AH practices and institutions

- Livestock is kept as small holdings by farmers for sustenance
- Veterinary services are primarily in the govt sector and State-funded through
- 8,732 Veterinary Hospitals/Polyclinics and 18,830 Veterinary Dispensaries/25195 others including mobile dispensaries.
- More than 45,000 veterinarians
- Dairy sector well developed through the co-operatives **White revolution**
Foot and Mouth Disease in India
Present Status

• **Susceptible population**

  - Cattle: 199 millions
  - Buffaloes: 105 millions
  - Sheep: 72 millions
  - Goats: 140 millions
  - Pigs: 11 millions

  **Total Domestic animals 527 millions**

  Plus all wild ungulates

*(DADF Annual report 2010-11)*
Foot and Mouth Disease in India
Present Status

• Endemic
• Serotypes O, A and Asia1 are prevalent
• Direct annual losses
  \[ > \text{Rs.}20,000 \text{ Crores (4.45 Billion USD)} \]
• Indirect losses (work capacity, growth etc.) much more
• Embargo on trade in animals and animal products
FMD Control in India

- Earlier programme in 1980s in selected districts in Southern India could not be sustained.
- Though vaccination was undertaken during the last nearly 25 years it was not focused till the beginning of 10th Plan (2002-2007).
- Clear policy now to control the disease progressively by the year 2020 to attain well defined zones of Control with Vaccination Status.
FMD Control in India—Present Status

• Two Programs presently operational in the country
  1. FMD CP – 100% Govt of India funded
  2. ASCAD Programme of GOI & State Govts Implemented in Non FMD states
     - About 80-85 million animals covered
     - Some funds from RKVY also used by states
     - Lack of uniformity in implementation and poor coverage
FMDCP – DADF, GOI

- Started in 10th Plan - Implemented in 54 Districts all Cattle & Buffaloes in the target districts - 30 Million animals plus all pigs
- Already 12 rounds of vaccination completed
- Expanded with addition of 167 districts 11th plan. Now operational in 221 Districts target population- 120.85 Million Cattle, Buffaloes & Pigs
- 38.36% of the C, B & P under the FMDCP now
- Funds till now: Rs.400 Crores (~ USD 83 Million)
- Further expansion to cover all 640 districts / 316 Million animals during 12th plan.
- Vaccination schedule followed – twice a year
Roadmap for FMD control in India
Expansion of the FMDCP

• The experience of the FMDCP has given valuable results so far
• Implementation as per FAO-PCP
• It is expected that the programme will be expanded further to cover the entire country during the 12th Plan
• Repeated mass vaccination of all Cattle, Buffalos & Pigs – 316 Million animals
• Establishment of one or more clearly defined Zones to attain Freedom with vaccination Status by 2020
FMD Vaccine Production

- Four large scale manufacturers
- Present capacity about 350 million trivalent doses/year
- The demand for vaccine is increasing expected to go up to about 625 million doses/year by 2015
- Regional requirement approx 800 million doses/year
- Capacity expansion in vaccine production required to meet the demand
FMD Vaccine quality Control

• About 300 Million Trivalent Doses / year
• At present done by the manufacturers as per the DCGI regulations
• National Institute of Animal Health-DADF, GOI central agency in Govt sector is mandated to undertake the testing (work initiated from this year)
• Same model as in South America - PANAFTOSA for success of the control programme
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Regional Initiative

- Control of FMD is best done on a regional basis as is followed in South America
- The success in South America is inspiration for the developing countries in South Asia
- South Asia is home to large population of Cattle & Buffaloes 385 Million
- FMD control in South Asia will benefit the livestock farmers in the region as a whole
Thank you