



Priority Diseases, Control Program, Challenges and Plans

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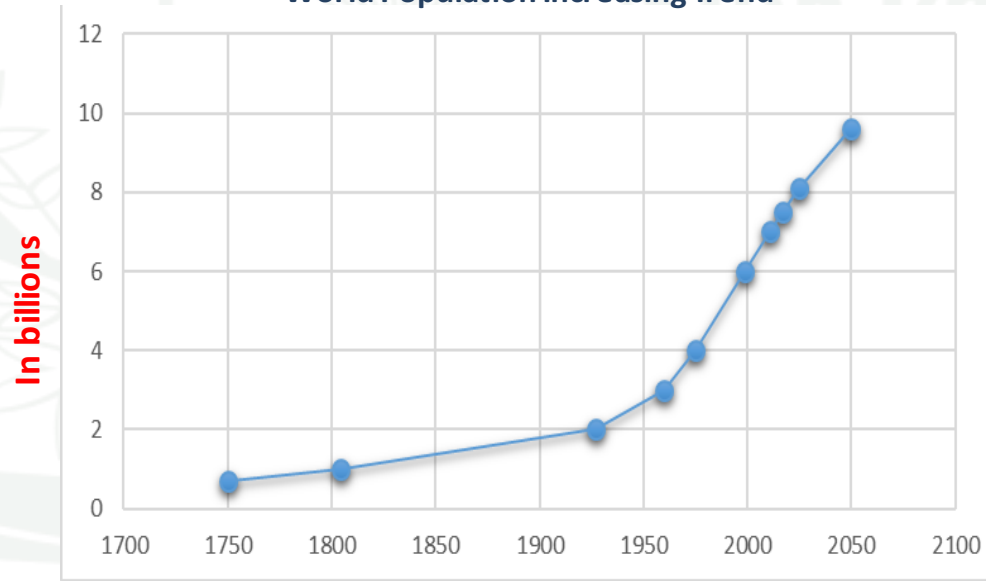
**Ministry of National Food Security & Research
Government of Pakistan**

Food Security Challenge

World Population Estimates

Year	Population in Billion
1800	0.1
2019	7.7
2050	9.8

World Population Increasing Trend



Population Institute, USA



Livestock Sector in Pakistan

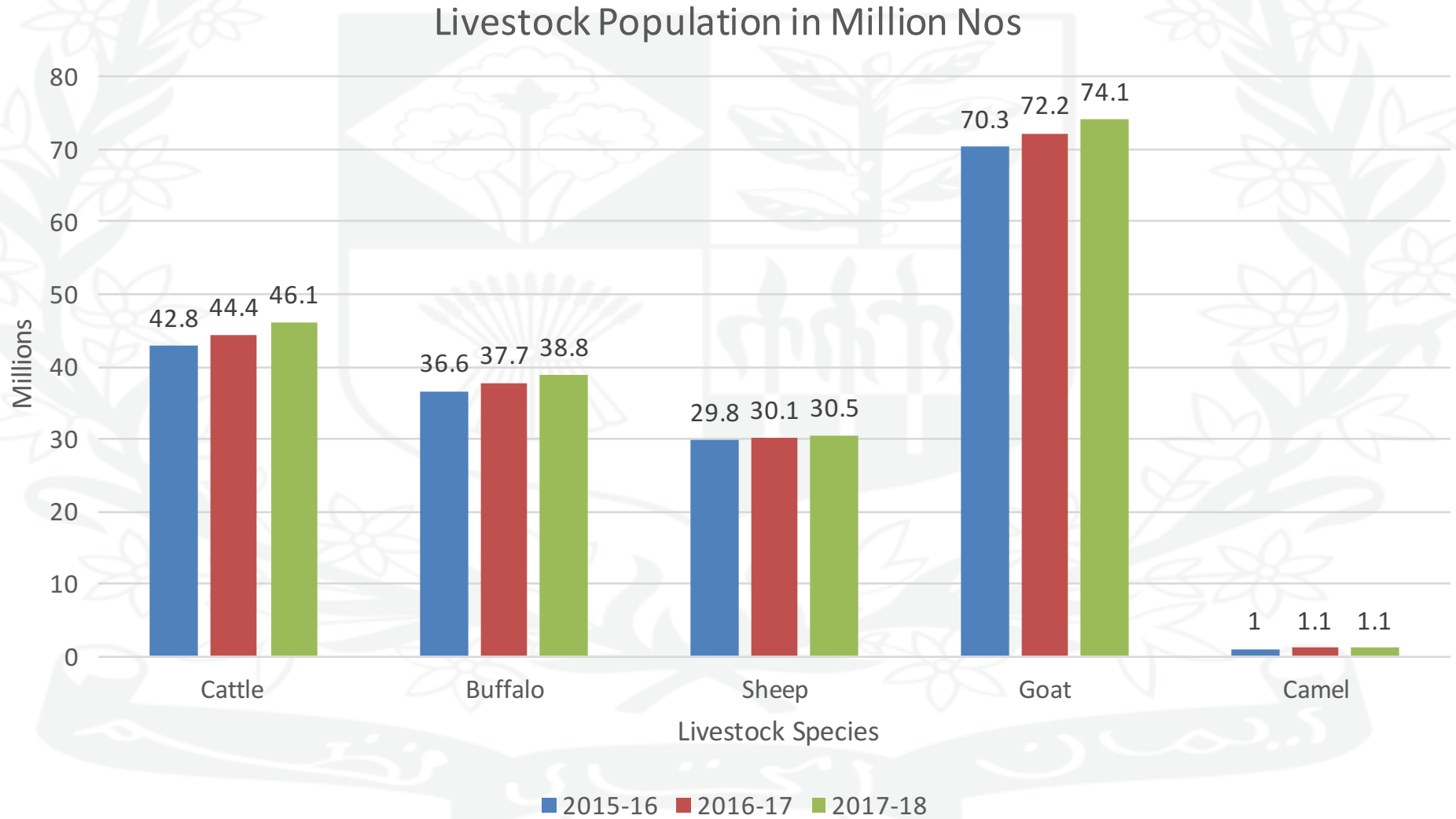
- ❑ Subsector of Agriculture
- ❑ **08 million** families earn **35%** family income
- ❑ Contribute **58.9%** to agriculture value addition
- ❑ **11.1%** to National GDP
- ❑ Gross value addition of this sector in national economy
Rs. 1,377 billion



(Ministry of National Food security & Research, Pakistan Economic survey 2017 -18)



Livestock Population of Pakistan



(Source: Ministry of National Food security & Research, Pakistan Economic survey 2017 -18)

Major Constraints to Livestock Growth

- Fodder shortage
- Poor genetic potential of animals
- Parasitic diseases
- Transboundary diseases
- Infectious diseases

SPS Regulatory Agencies In Pakistan

- Ministry of National Food Security & Research
- Animal Husbandry Commissioner/ CVO-Chief Veterinary Officer (Livestock Wing) MNFS&R
- Animal Quarantine Department
- National Veterinary Laboratory, Islamabad,
- National Reference Laboratory for Poultry Diseases (NRLPD)
- Provincial Livestock Departments
- PNAC (Pakistan National accredited counsel) accredited labs of Pakistan

Livestock Diseases

- Greatest impediment to growth of livestock sector is animal diseases that are mainly
 - Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)
 - Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)
 - Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS)
- Economic impact of livestock diseases
 - a). **Mortality**
 - b). **Production losses**

Success Stories of Disease Control

- Eradication of Rinderpest from Pakistan
- Collaborative efforts of FAO and National Institutions
- Pakistan was officially declared Rinderpest free country by OIE in 2007
- Eradication of Rinderpest has saved Pakistan approximately US\$ 4560 million since 2007

Success Stories of Disease Control

- Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) first time reported in Pakistan in 1991. Since then the disease is considered to be endemic in Pakistan with periodical epidemic waves
- PPR have economic importance and transboundary nature
- Mainly affects small holders/nomadic tribes
- Project for the control of PPR was launched in 2012

Control of Foot and Mouth Disease

- Foot and mouth disease (FMD) is an important and highly infectious disease of ruminants
- The approximate annual losses due to this disease in Pakistan are US\$ 692 million (FAO)
- Reported prevalence rate for the three FMD serotypes in Pakistan are 70% for type O, 25% for Asia-1 and 4.7% for type-A.
- Export restriction of livestock and livestock products

Control of Foot and Mouth Disease

- Pakistan is seriously engaged in prevention and control of FMD through its own resources and technical assistance from its development partners
- Based on successful demonstration of development of technical framework for control of FMD, Pakistan moved to stage two of global progressive control pathway (PCP) in 2015

Control of Foot and Mouth Disease

- Pakistan in 2018 has launched National FMD Control Program titled "Risk Based Control of Foot and Mouth Disease in Pakistan 2018-2024" at a cost \$6.598 million.
- Countrywide program is expected to move Pakistan's FMD control efforts from stage-2 to stage-3.
- OIE recognition/endorsement for FMD Control Program

Control of Foot and Mouth Disease

Project Outputs/ Components

- Strengthening the liaison between federal and Provincial levels to harmonize the procedures for FMD control and prevention
- Strengthen the diagnostic laboratory capacity at federal and provincial level
- Strengthen the surveillance system for FMD and create a national FMD information node

Control of Foot and Mouth Disease

Project Outputs/ Components

- Promote more extensive use of good quality FMD vaccine
- Improving the legal framework for FMD control
- Promote a more extensive involvement of stakeholders

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Control of Foot and Mouth Disease

Current Imperatives & Legacies

- Surveillance & Epidemiology Institutionalization
- 8 labs fully functional for undertaking serotyping of FMD (NVL, Peshawar, Lahore, Tandojam, Karachi, Quetta, Gilgit, Mirpur)
- 47 district laboratory vets trained in collection and dispatch of samples from field outbreaks

Zooning & Compartmentalization

- MoU with China has been signed for establishment of FMD free Zones

Reporting of Priority Diseases

- Pakistan being a signatory member of OIE report outbreaks of livestock disease bi-annually
- The priority disease are as under
- FMD, PPR, Brucellosis, Rabies, Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever, Bovine tuberculosis, Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Sheep & Goat pox

Import Control Measures for Disease Prevention

- According to FAO, portal of entry of TADs in Pakistan is mainly from western border (approximately 3,300 Km)
- Barbed fence is being constructed along western border with Afghanistan to curb un-regulated movement of animals and animal products
- Inspection/Examination/Quarantine of animal/animal products at designated point of entry/exit
- Proposed amendments in Pakistan Animal Quarantine laws according to SPS measures of WTO
- Border management agencies (Levies/Customs/Rangers/Coast Guards) to prevent smuggling

Need for Regional Cooperation

- To enhance data sharing on disease situation reporting between CAREC member countries
- To enhance regional trade potential of livestock sector through bi-lateral and multi-lateral frame works
- To increase mutual cooperation and joint training activities with veterinary regulatory authorities of CAREC countries to learn & share ideas and experiences

Thank

you

