

1- Progressive Control Pathway 2- FMD Global Control Strategy J. Domenech, OIE On behalf of the GF TADs FMD Working Group

GFRA Scientific Workshop, ARC-OVI, Hazyview, 17-19 April 2012, Kruger Park, South Africa





GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



1- Progressive Control Pathway for FMD control (PCP-FMD)

GFRA Scientific Workshop, ARC-OVI, Hazyview, 17-19 April 2012, Kruger Park, South Africa The Progressive Control Pathway for FMD control (PCP-FMD)

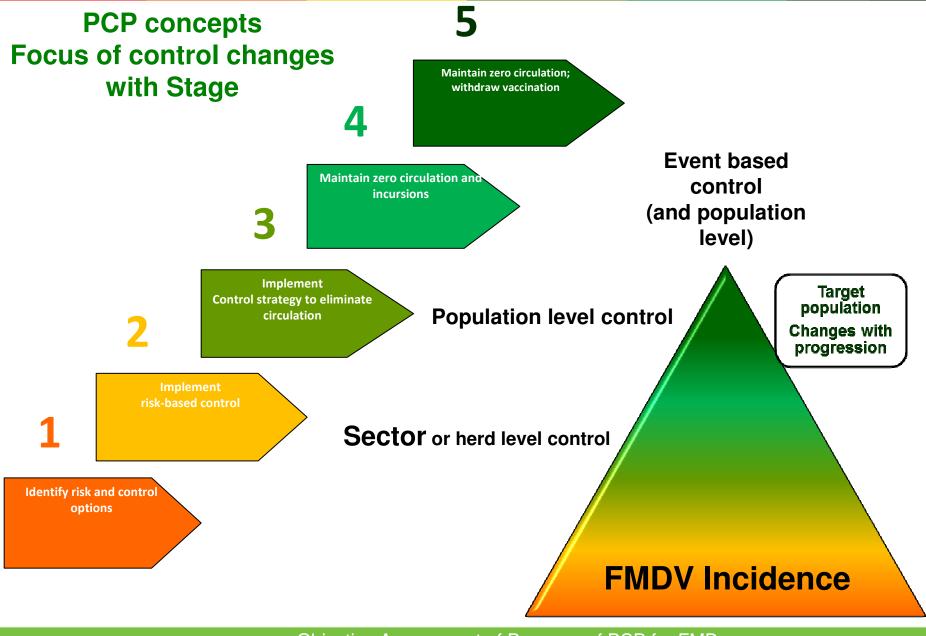
Principles, Stage Descriptions and Standards^{*}



Faced with such challenges...the PCP –FMD needed to be :

- **Simple** to communicate, and apply
- **Comprehensive** technically sound, critical factors for success are addressed
- **Credible** progress must be validated with evidence
- **Progressive** easy to enter, each stage a base for progress
- **Risk based** with focus on optimising impact of limited resources, avoid prescriptions
- **Rewarding** potential gains from every Stage
- **Objective** promoting and rewarding active monitoring and the use of evidence
- Environmentally neutral and part of the solution to develop integrated approaches involving wildlife



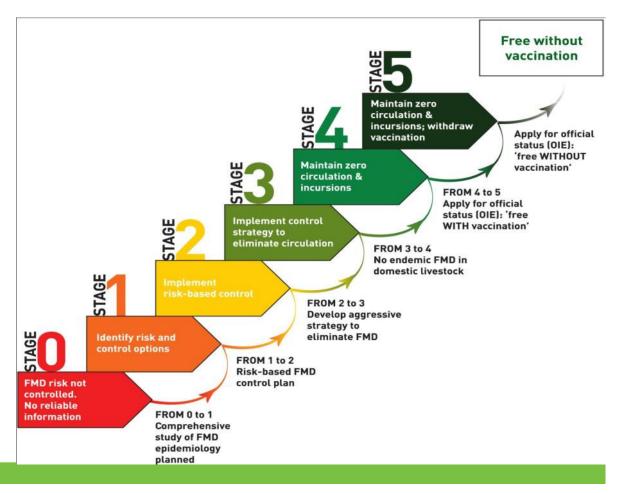


Objective Assessment of Progress of PCP for FMD



The Progressive Control Pathway for Foot and Mouth Disease (PCP-FMD) : definitions and criteria for progress

- 5 stages that progressively increase the level of FMD control
- Developed by FAO, EuFMD and OIE
- Intended to assist FMDendemic countries to progressively reduce the impact and burden of FMD







PCP Stage 1 Focus: "To gain an understanding of the epidemiology of FMD in the country and develop a risk-based approach to reduce the impact of FMD "

Comparable with Risk Assessment

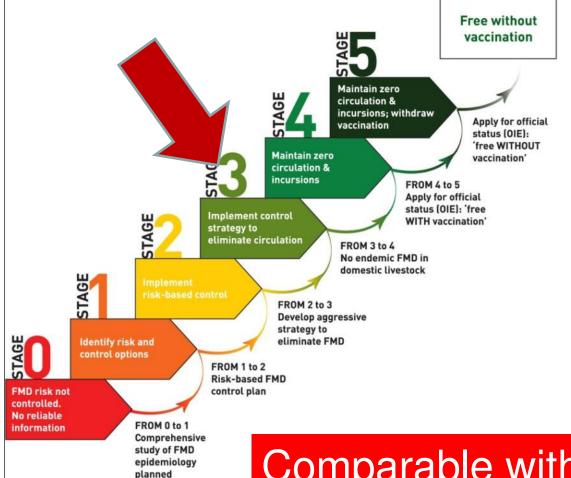




PCP **Stage 2 Focus**: "To implement risk based control measures such that the impact of FMD is reduced in one or more livestock sectors and/or in one or more zones"

Comparable with sector level Risk Management

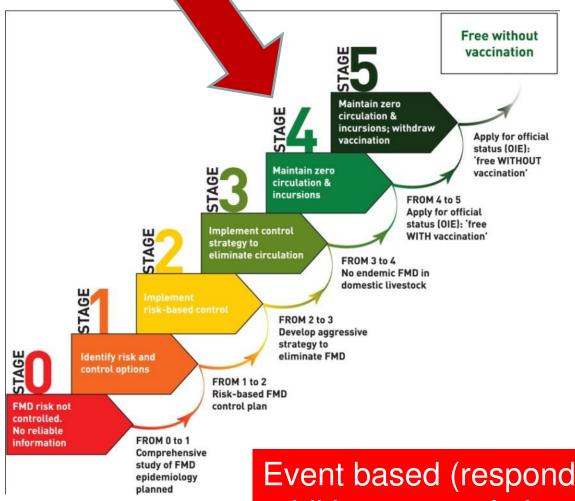




PCP Stage 3 Focus: "Progressive reduction in outbreak incidence, followed by elimination of FMD virus circulation in domestic animals in at least one zone of the country"

Comparable with population level Risk Management

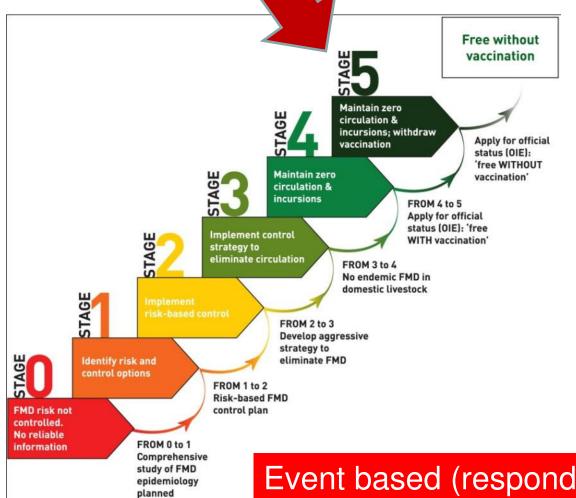




PCP Stage 4 Focus: "To maintain 'zero tolerance' of FMD within the country or zone and eventually achieve OIE recognition of FMDfree with vaccination"

Event based (respond/eliminate) control - in addition to population level risk management





eofred

F 🏟

Oie

PCP Stage 5 Focus: "To maintain 'zero incidence' of FMD within the country/zone and eventually achieve OIE recognition of FMD-free without vaccination"

Event based (respond/eliminate) control - in non-vaccinated populations

Guide to the Self Assessment Form (Checklist)

of the Progressive Control Pathway for Foot and Mouth Disease

(PCP-FMD)

(February 2012)



2- FMD Global Control Strategy

Objectives, major principles, tools Regional Road Maps

GFRA Scientific Workshop, ARC-OVI, Hazyview, 17-19 April 2012, Kruger Park, South Africa



The Global FAO-OIE FMD Control Strategy Strengthening animal health systems through improved control of major diseases (2012-2026)



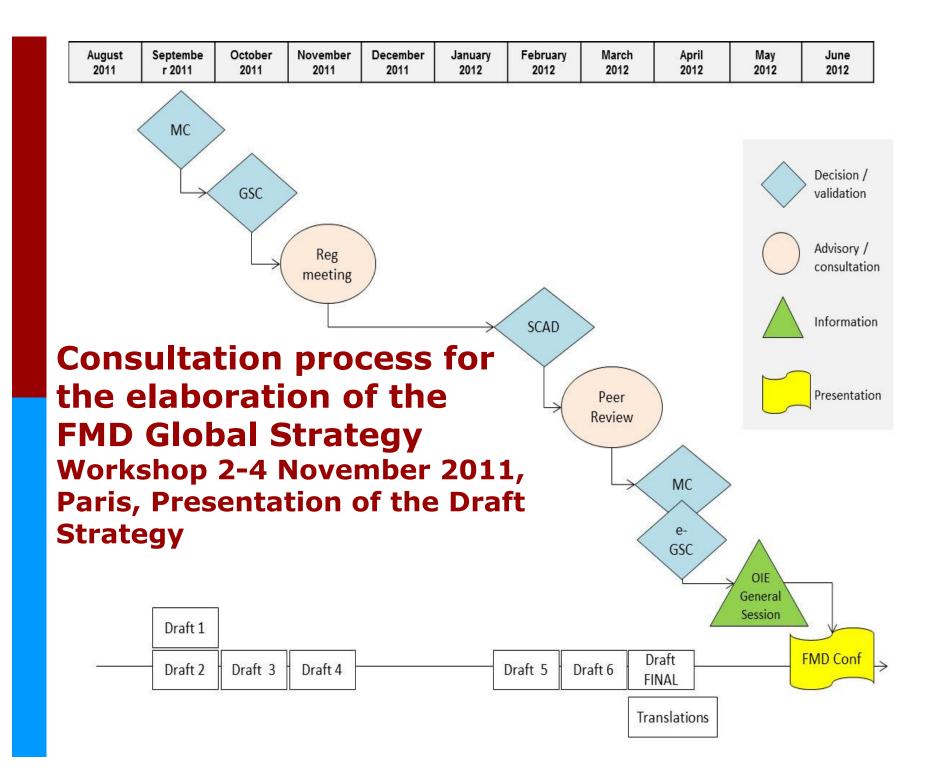




Recommendation of the First International Conference on FMD Control, Asuncion, June 009:

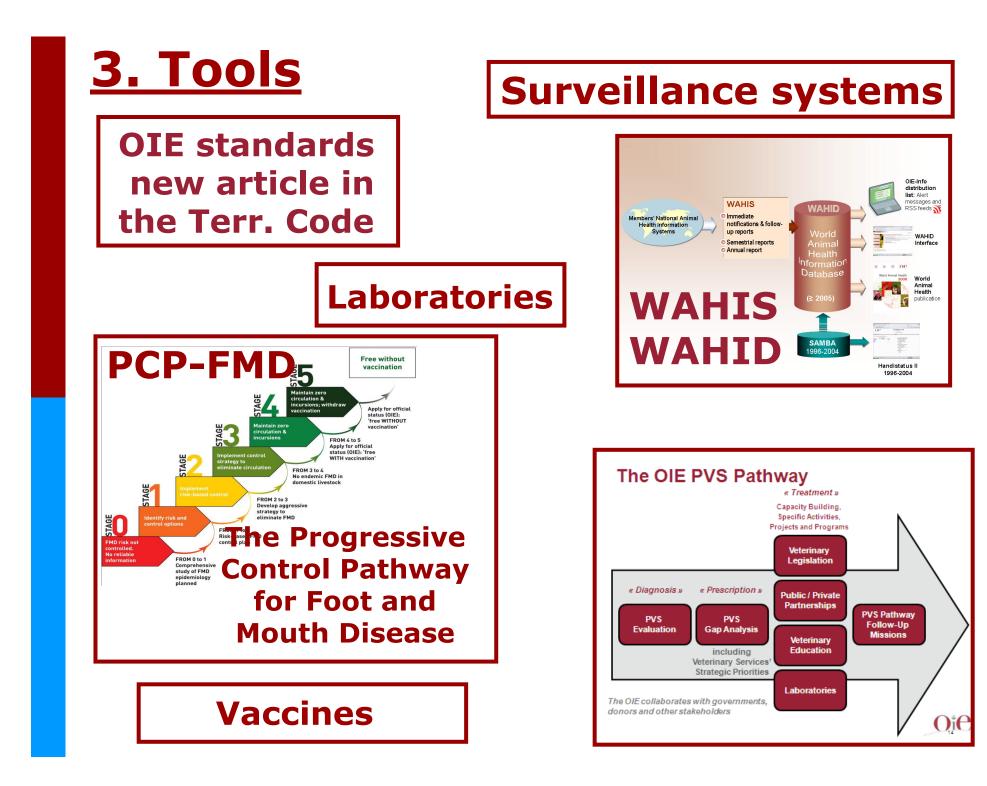
To establish an GF TADs FMD Working Group To prepare an FMD Global Control Strategy

Resolution of the 79th General Session, OIE, May 2011: Support to the preparation of an FAO-OIE GF TADs Global FMD Control Strategy



Outline of the Global Foot and Mouth Disease Control Strategy

- 1. Context of the Strategy (history and present worldwide FMD situation)
- **2. Rationale for FMD control**
 - In developing countries food security and increased income generation through raising animal production and better market opportunities (FMD damage gravely underestimated - overview of related socio-economic studies)
 - In developed countries reduced risk for FMD virus introduction
 - Spin off effects:
 - improved animal health systems (output 2)
 - Better control of other TADs (output 3)



Other tools in *more advanced* FMD control stages:

- Emergency response
- Identification of farms and animals
- Biosecurity
- Public/private partnerships

4. Already well-established Regional Programs: building experience SEACFMD and PHEFA (South America)

5. Research needs and expectations (research funding requested, but only foreseen for specific purposes)

6. Activities: the strategy

Underlying principles

- The world is a global village
- We can do better with existing tools
- Prevention for FMD free countries should include support to fighting/eliminating the disease at source
- Risk-based approach at country level in FMD endemic countries, mainly based on the PCP
- FMD control hand in hand with improvement of veterinary services (spin-off effect)

Underlying principles (cont.)

- •The strategy is tailored according to the national and regional situations
- Concept of regional virus pools
- •Interim benefits along the pathway to control and eradication to be constantly assessed
- •FMD control is considered to be a global public good
- •Firm political and economic commitment

Activities at global level



(FAO, OIE, through FMD-WG)

Advocacy and communication: FMD control is considered to be a global public good
Further development/roll out of the Global Strategy

•Technical support to FMD endemic countries (by assisting with programs, projects, list of approved experts)

•Harmonization/coordination of acceptance procedure of country PCP status (with clear role of GF-TADs regional Steering Committees)

 Monitoring progress and constraints, Annual report of global FMD control situation

Activities at regional level



Regional GF-TADs Steer. Committees

- Try to combine FMD control strategy with other regional priorities (disease control or production programs) to increase incentives (for instance PPR)
- Create and support laboratory and epidemiology networks
- Support regional labs (for vaccine quality control); set up vaccine banks where appropriate
- Conduct regional roadmap meetings to exchange information, to coordinate, to stimulate and to review progress and remove constraints

Activities at country level

Capacity building through Technical Cooper. Projects and specific training:

- •At central Veterinary Service level (epidemiological expertise, laboratory, organization, finances, legislation)
- •At regional Veterinary Service level (operational)
- •In the field (vets, paravets, veterinary assistants, laboratories...)

To build relationships and trust with farmers, small holders, other stakeholders To increase awareness through better information To raise laboratory capabilities



7. Limiting factors Political commitment, Vet. Services, Economical capacity No clear benefits other than exports Movement controls, Globalisation of trade Wildlife reservoir Epidemiology knowledge National surveillance systems, **International surveillance** Laboratory capacities and regional networking Vaccination: mass vaccination, vaccines, vaccine quality control **Education, training Private Public Partnership**

8. Implementation, governance

-International level -Regional level -National level

9. Conclusions

Part B

Action Plan and Cost of the strategy

Part C Portfolio and Financial Gaps

Bibliography

<u>Annexes</u>







The Global FAO-OIE FMD Control Strategy

And its articulation to regional initiatives, including Regional Road Maps

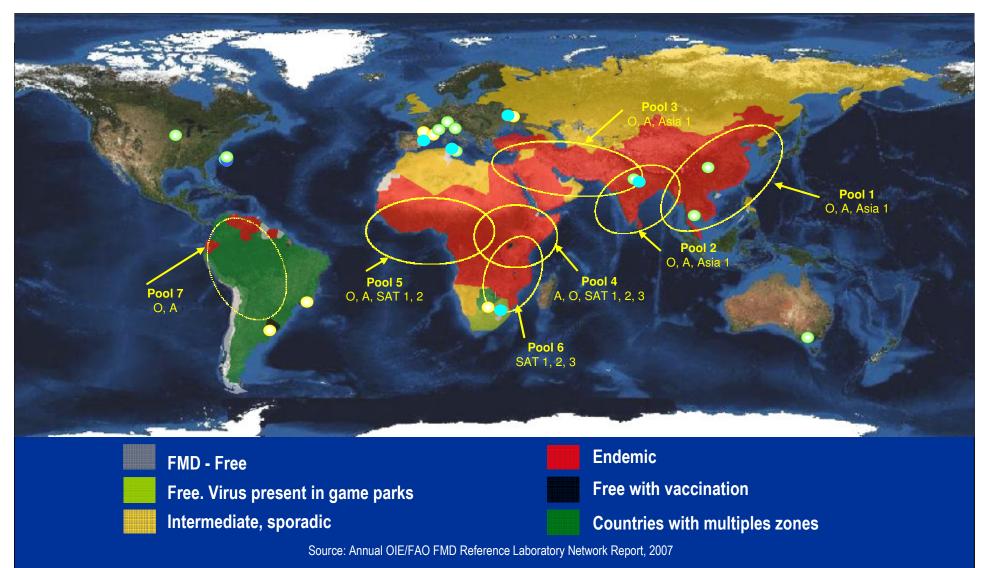
FMD: 7 regional virus pools

Collaborating Centres



Reference Centres (UK, Belgium, Italy, South Africa, India, Russian Fed – at 3/09)

Regional/National Reference Centres



Some regional programmes

- South Asia
- West Eurasia
- East Africa
- SEA C FMD
- OIE/JTF Project, FMD Control for Asia
- Southern America: PHEFA, CVO/PAMA
- European Union







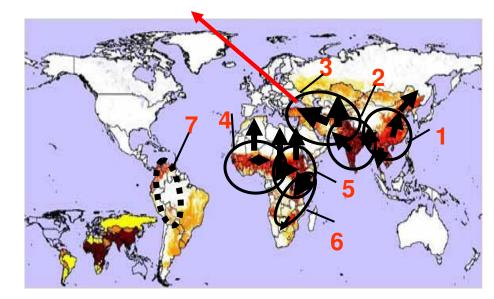
FMD PCP Road Map West Eurasia

Meeting 27-29 March 2012, Istanbul





		West-Eurasia regional roadmap												
		2008 Shiraz	2009 Istanbul	2010 Istanbul	2011	2012				2016			2019	2020
	Afghanistan													
	Armenia													
	Azerbaijan													
	Georgia													
	I.R. Iran													
sia	Iraq													
uras	Kazakhstan													
E	Kyrgyzstan													
st	Pakistan													
West	Syria													
	Tajikistan													
	Turkey													
	Turkey Thrace													
	Turkmenistan													
	Uzbekistan													



	Ν	Z
Level 0		
Level 1		
Level 2		
Level 3		
Level 4		
Level 5		







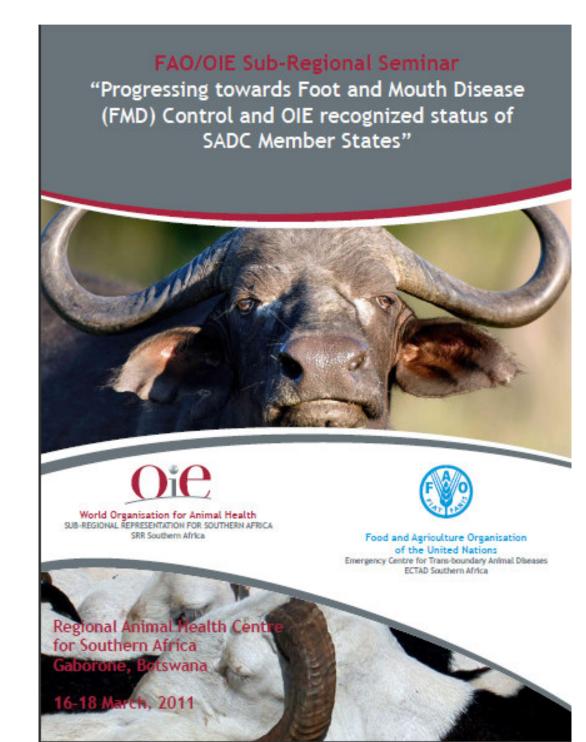
FMD PCP Road Map for East Africa

Meeting 5-6 March 2012, Nairobi



East African Roadmap for FMD control

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Burundi	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
DR Congo eastern zone	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Rwanda	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	5
Uganda	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
Tanzania (zone)	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Kenya (zone)	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
South Sudan zone A	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
South Sudan zone B	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sudan South zone C	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Eritrea central	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
Eritrea western	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Eritrea eastern	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Djibouti	1										
Somalia	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Ethiopia	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
Sudan zone A	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Sudan zone B	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2



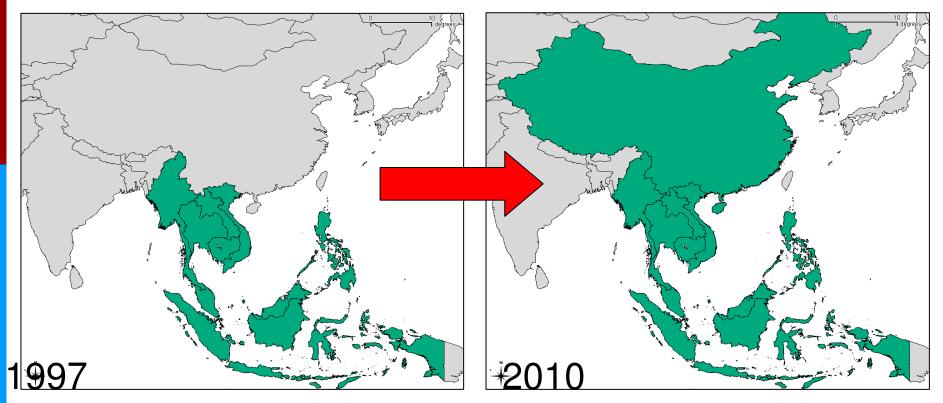
Countries	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Angola	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Angola (zonal)	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3
Malawi	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Malawi (zonal)	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Mozambique	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mozambique (zonal : Tete, Manica)	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
Mozambique (zonal : south)	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Seychelles	hist.freed.	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Tanzania	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Tanzania (zonal : mainland)	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
Tanzania (islands : Zanzibar, Pemba)	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Zambia	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Zambia (zonal)	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5
Zimbabwe	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Zimbabwe (zonal)	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5



SEACFMD Campaign

The South East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Diseases (SEACFMD) Campaign

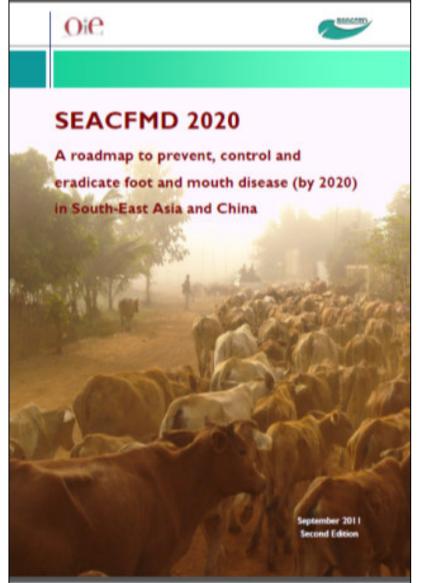




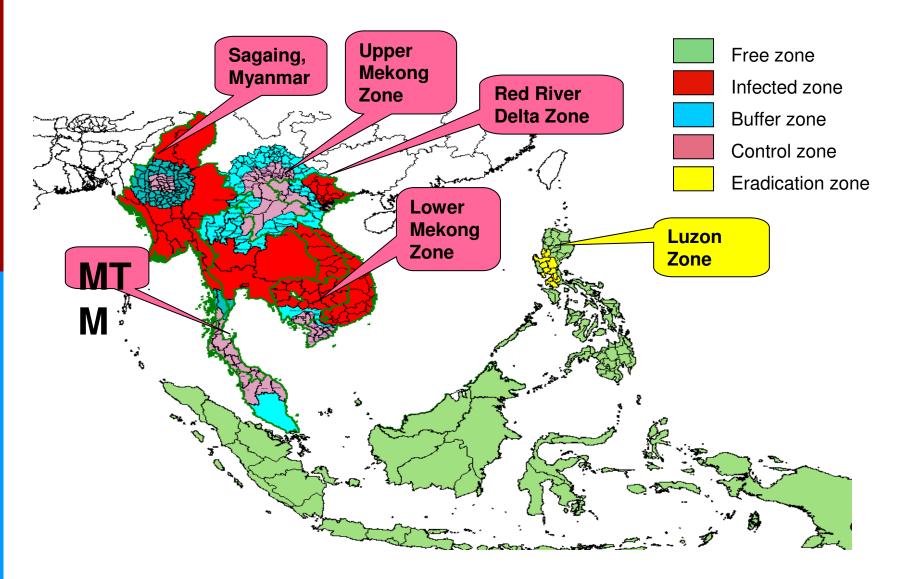
Approved by the OIE General Assembly in May 25, 2010, PARIS

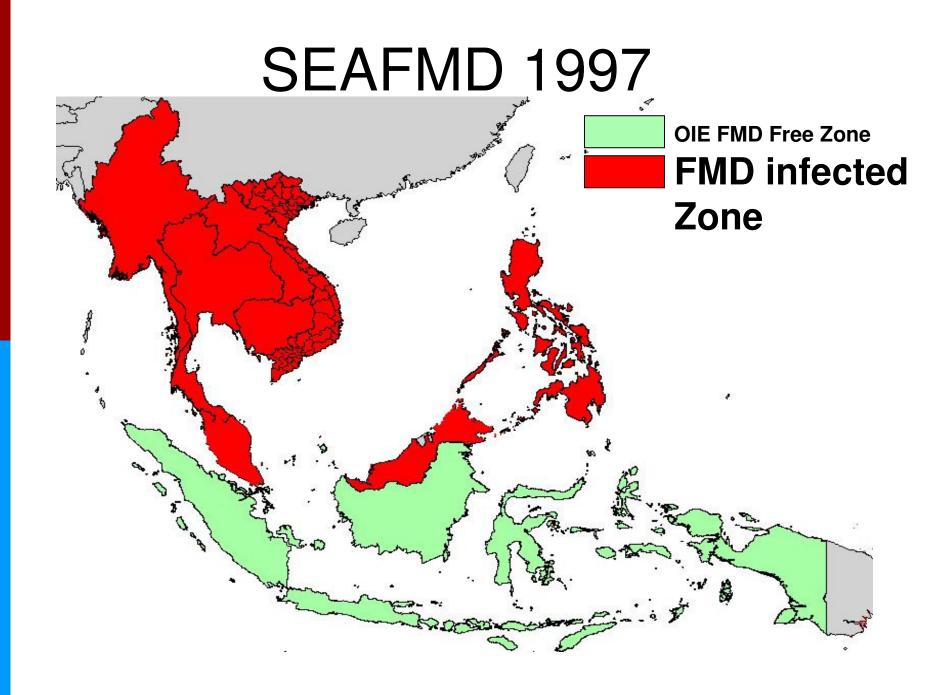
SEACFMD 2020 Roadmap

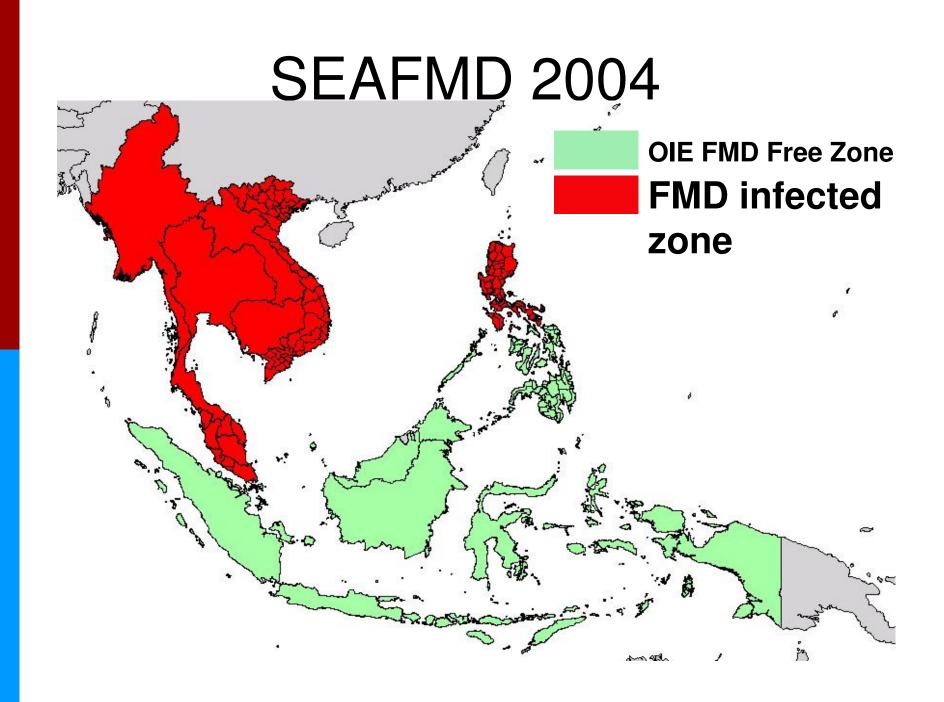
- Endorsed by Subcommission March 2011 and by OIE Regional Commission in May 2011
- Three main strategies
 - Targeting hotspots and critical points
 - Progressive zoning
 - Maintenance of free zones

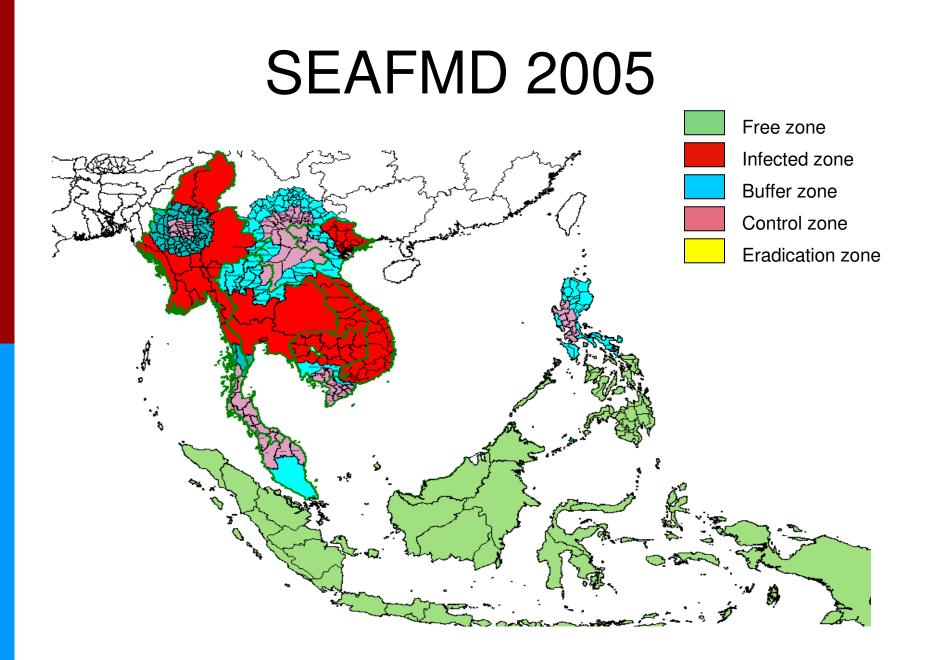


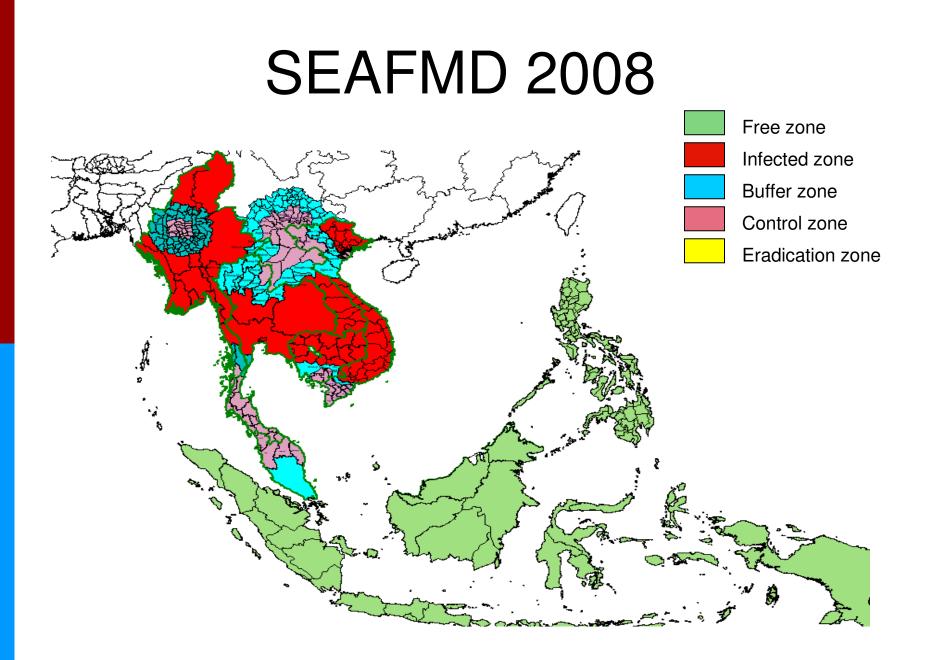
SEAFMD ProgessiveZoning

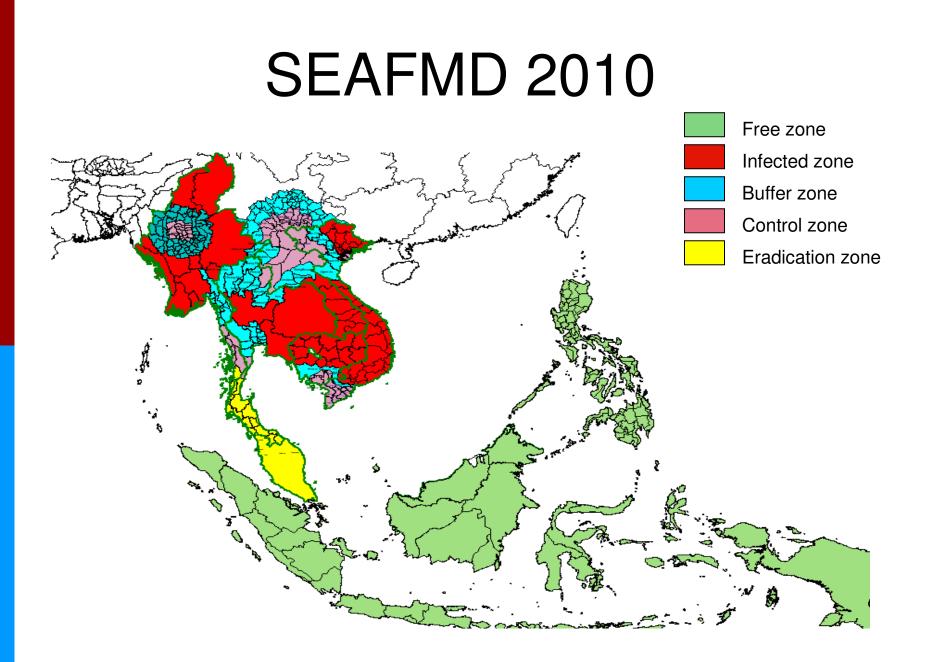


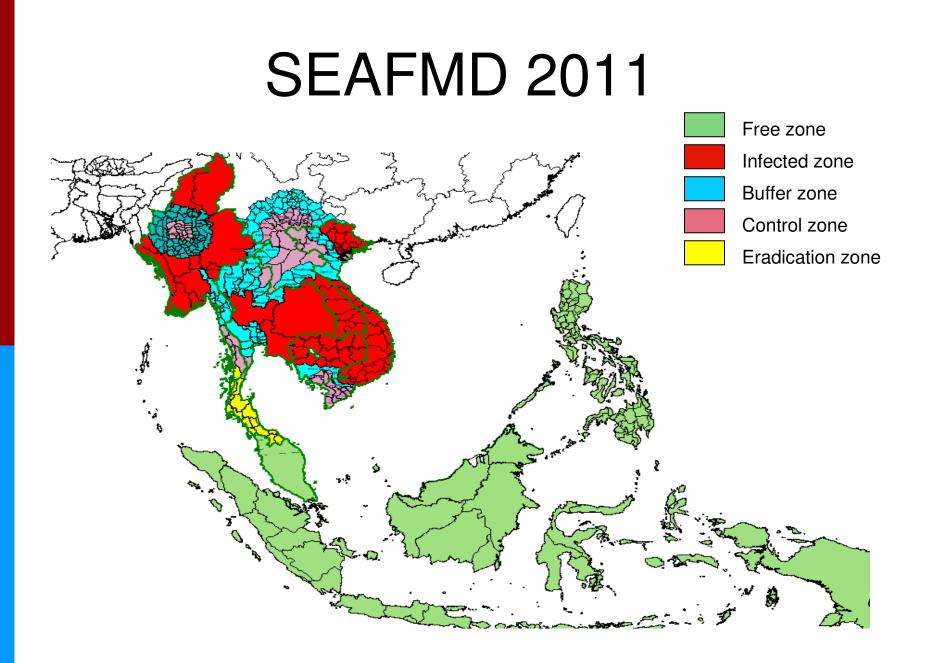


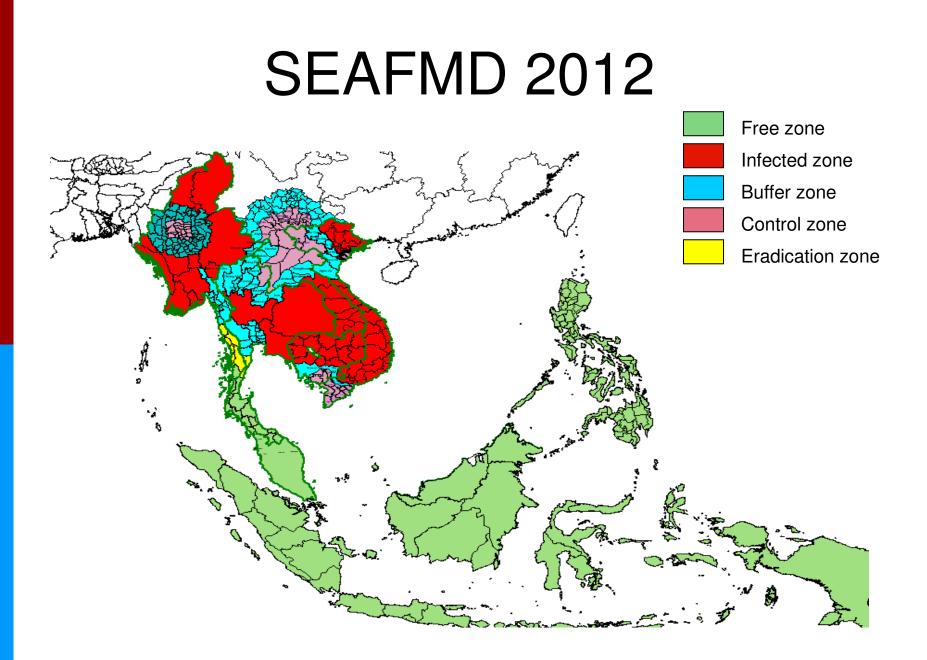


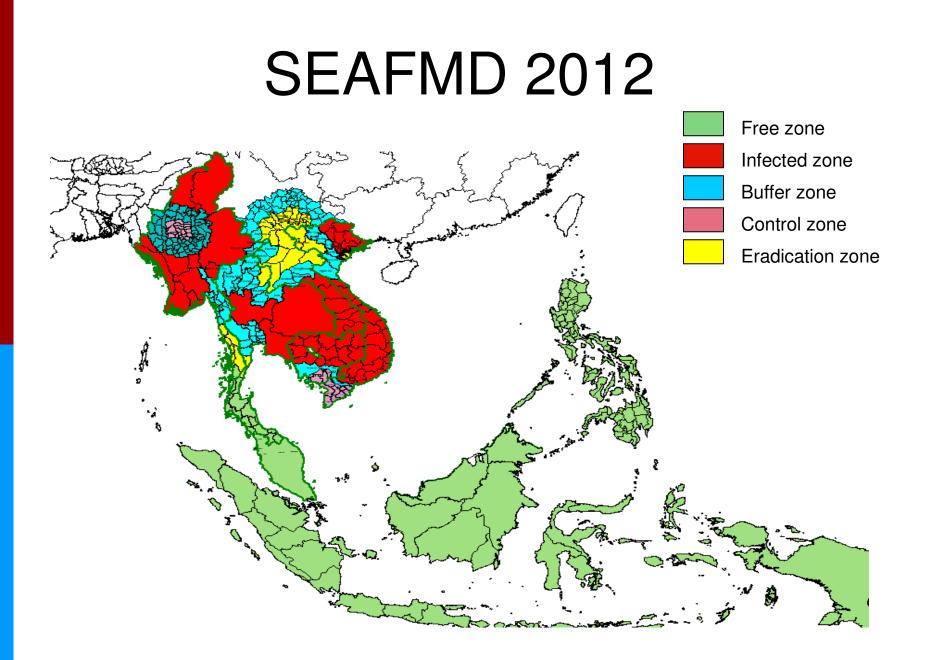


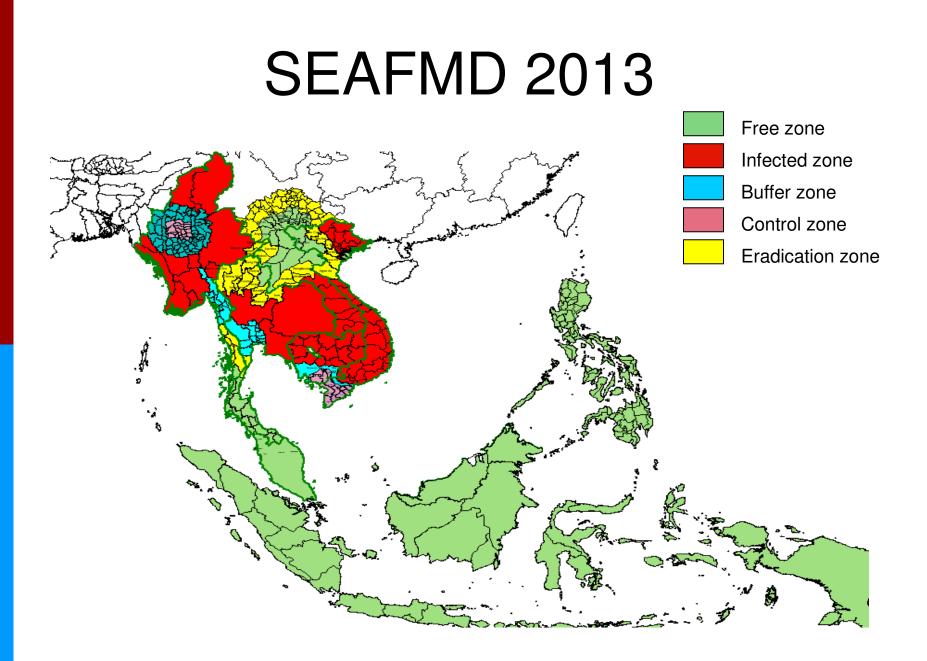


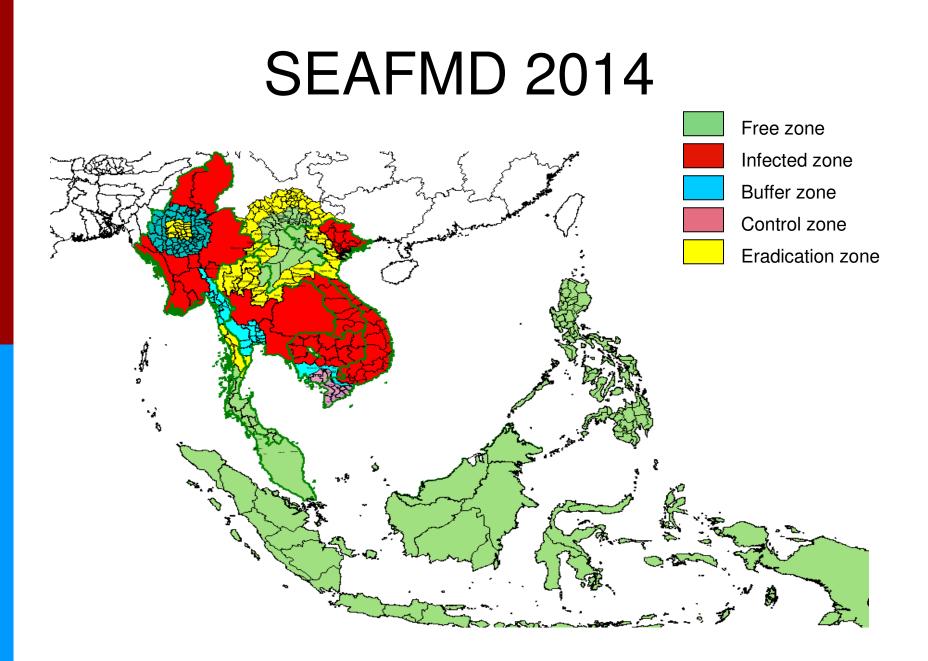


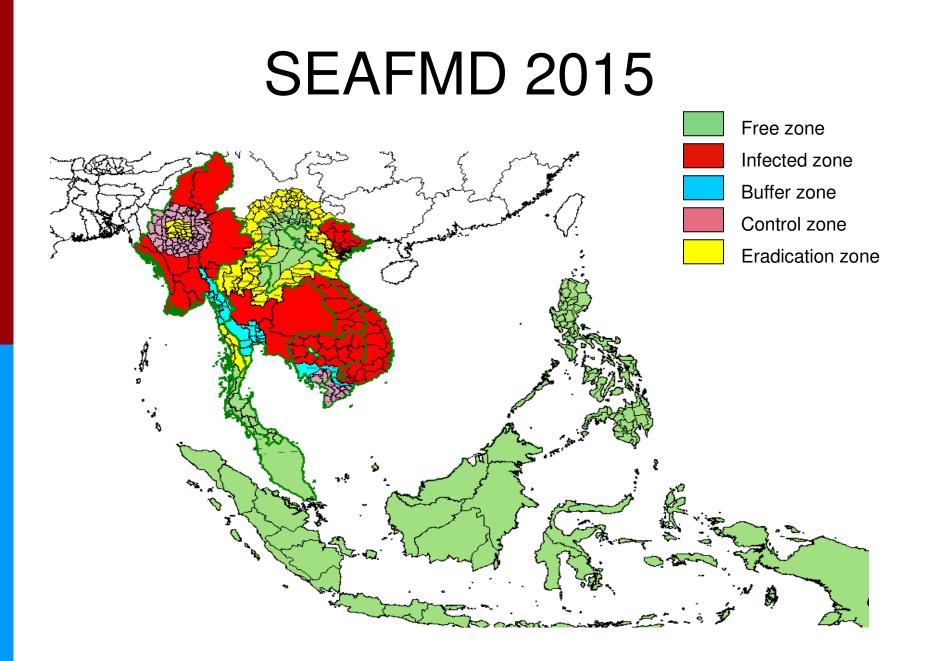


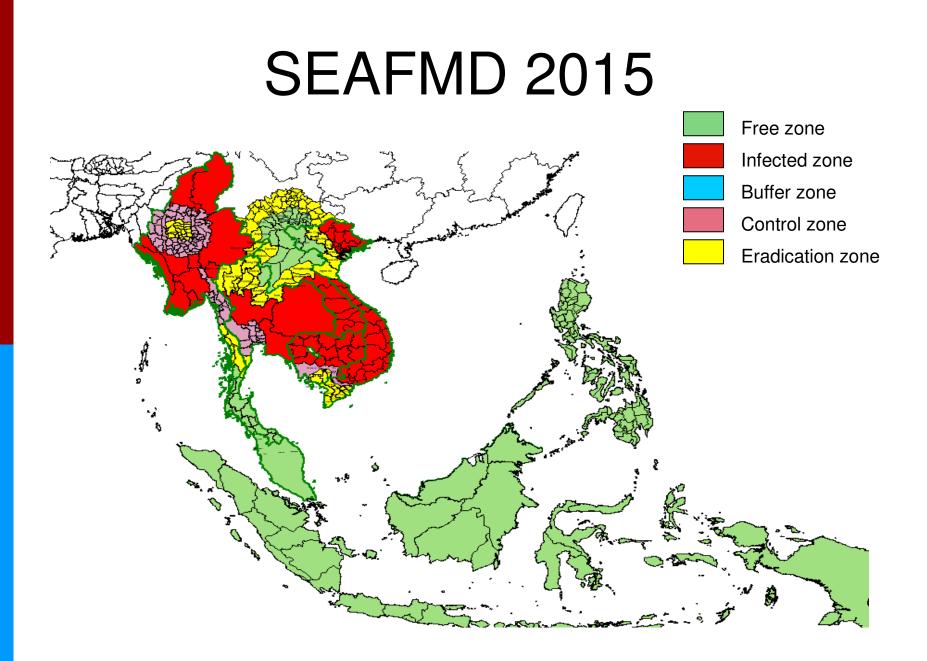


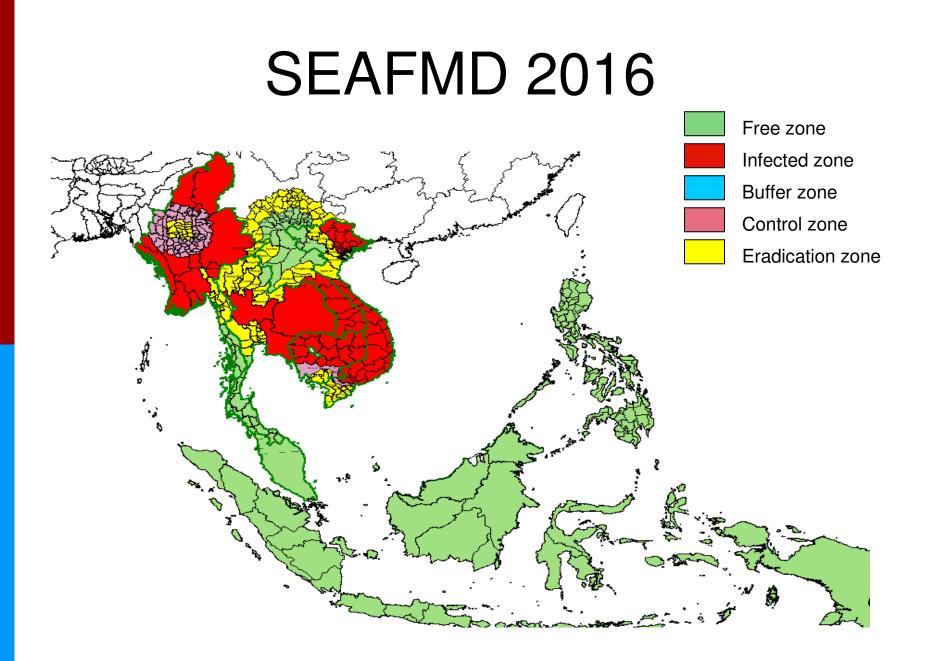


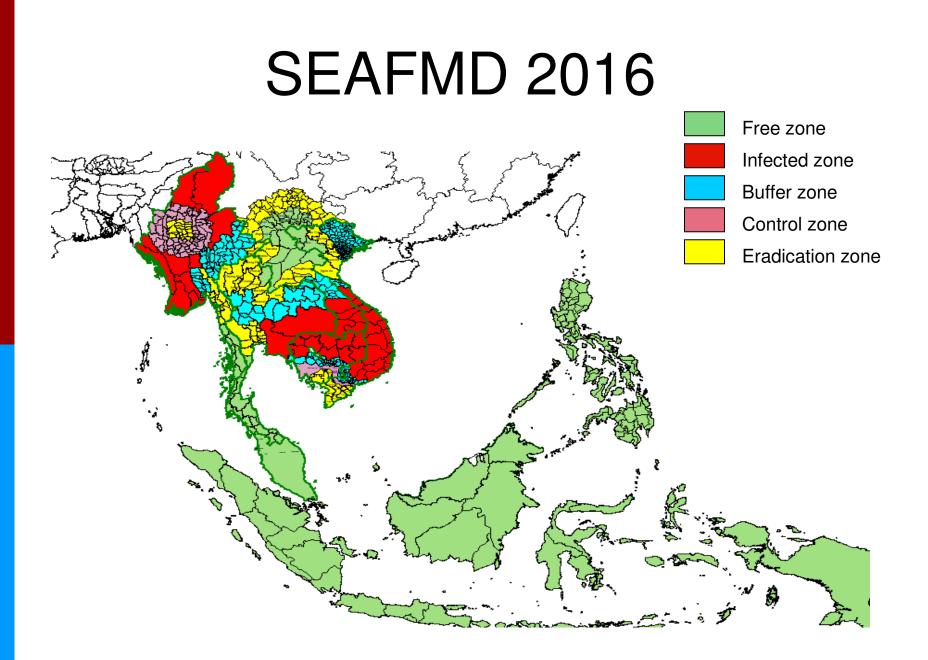


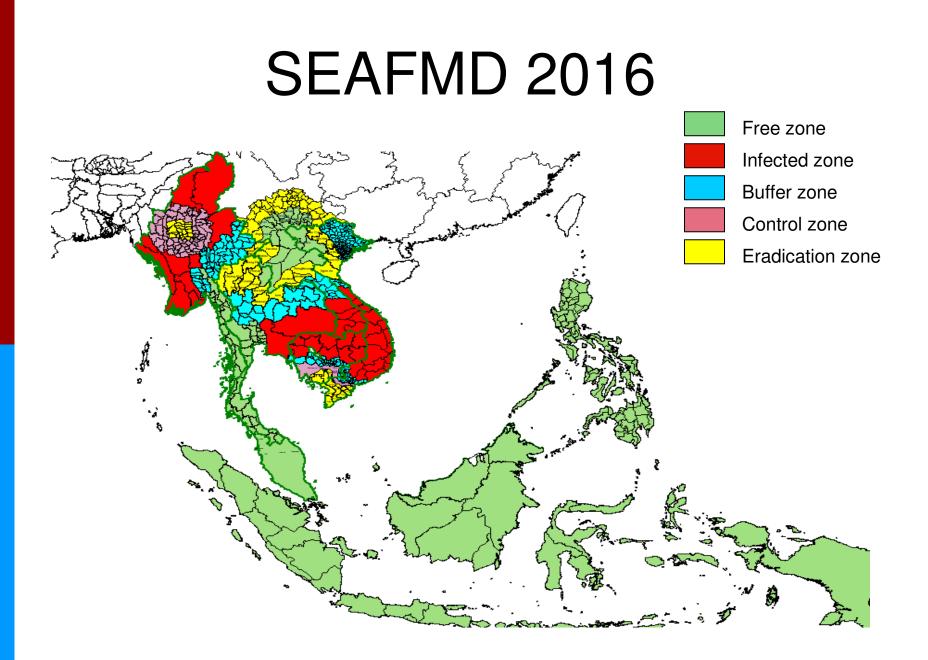


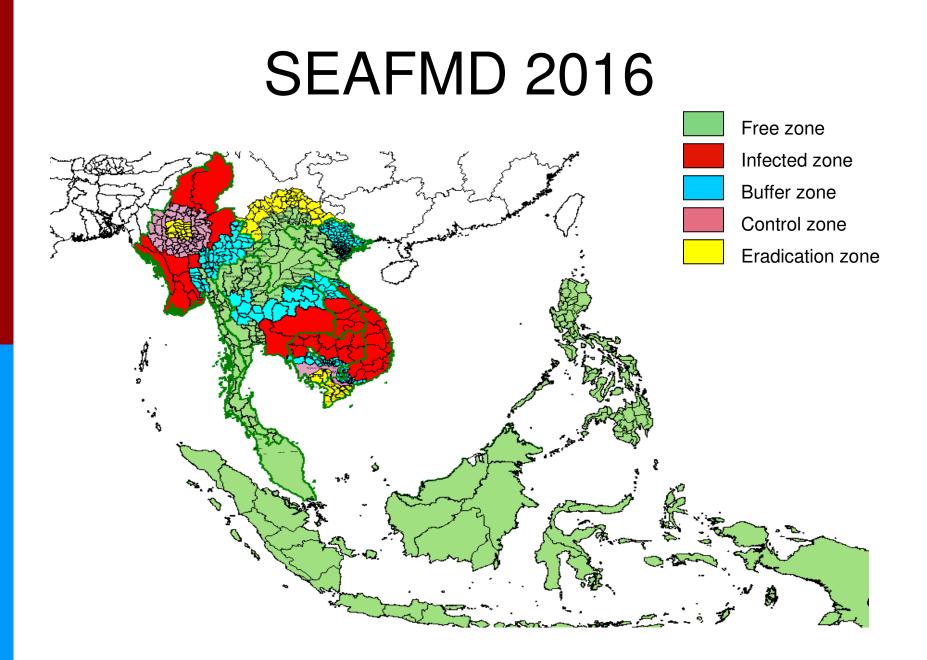


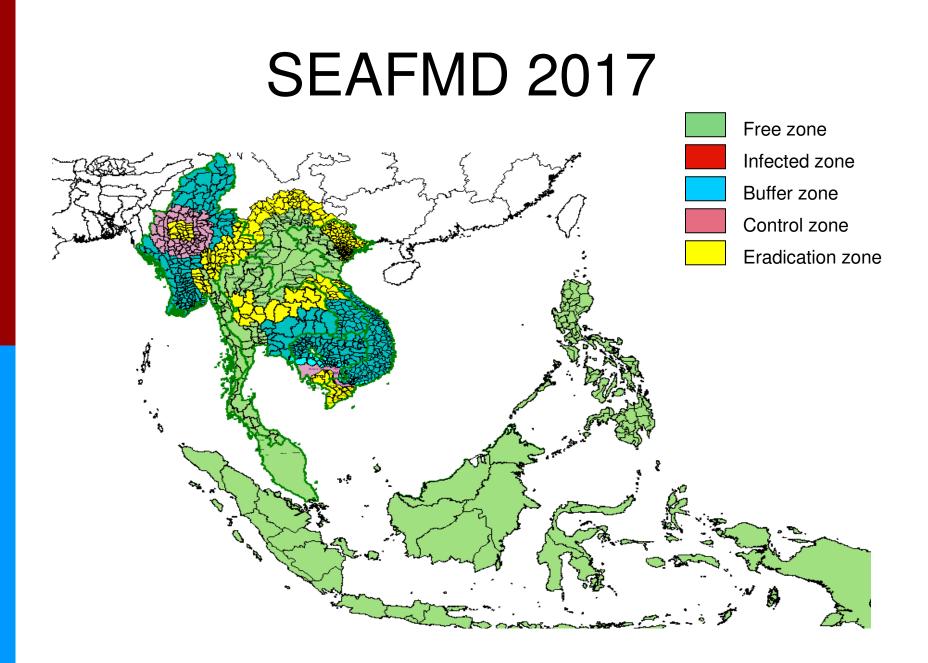


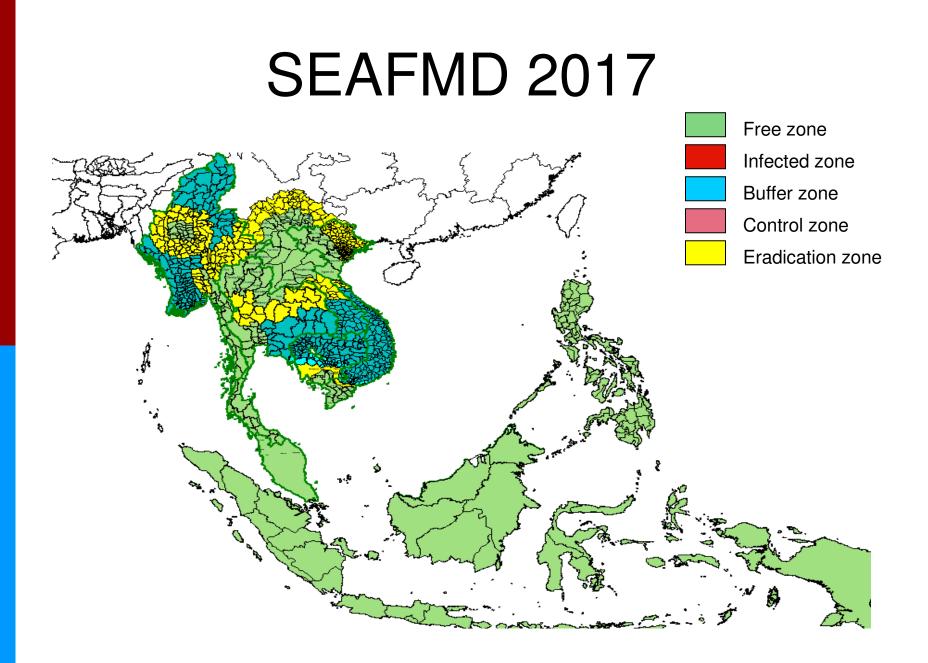


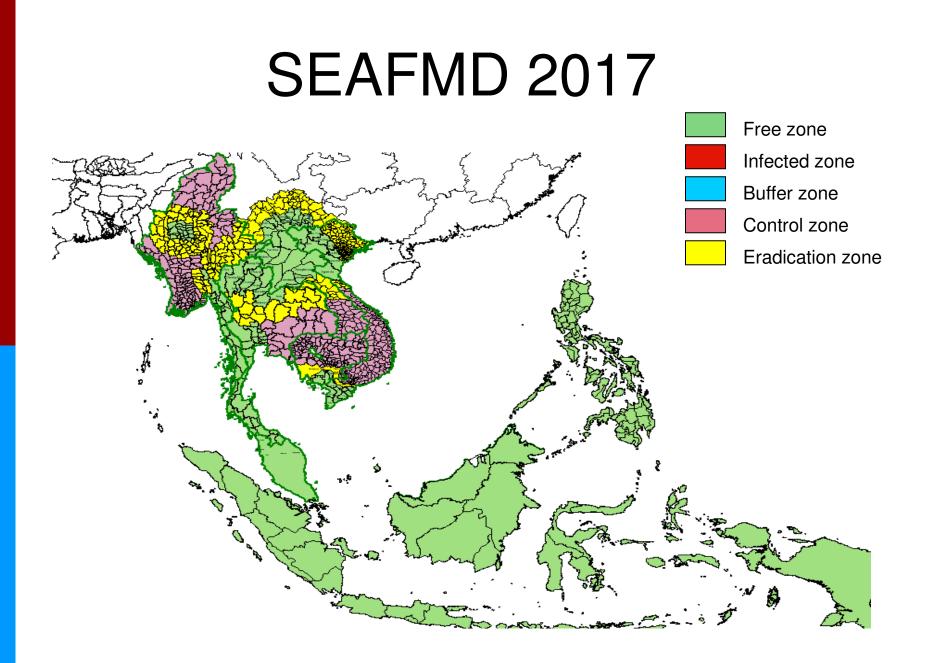


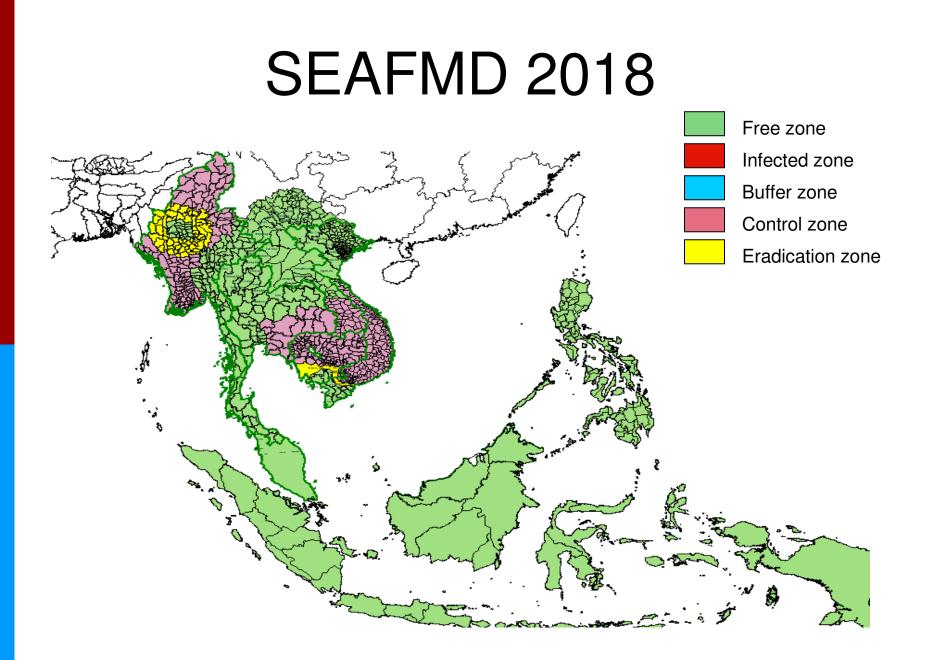


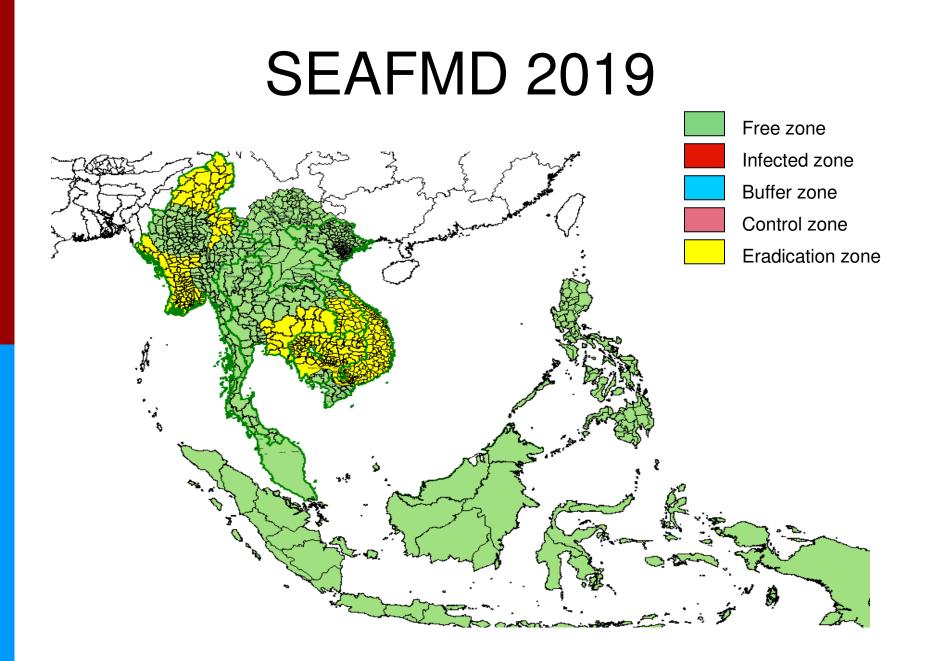


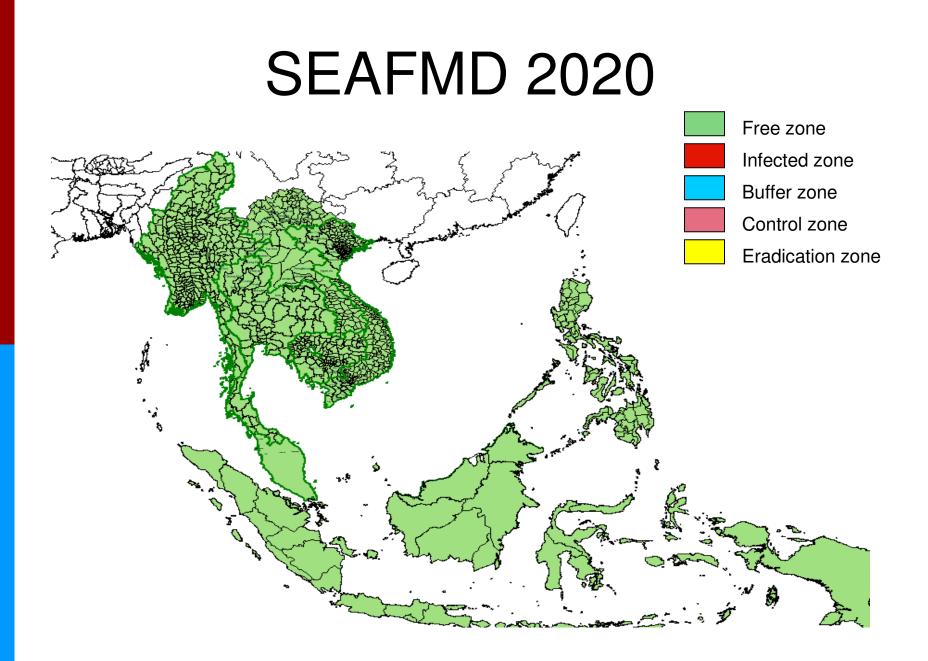






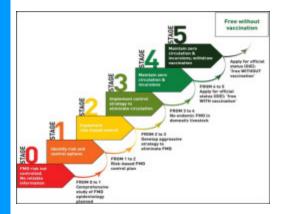






Indicative PCP stages identified at MTM and UMWG

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2020
China								
Thailand								
Myanmar								
Lao PDR								
Vietnam								





5th Meeting of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for the Middle East

And FMD PCP Regional Road Map

26 April 2012, Dubai United Arab Emirates



Presentation at the Joint FAO/OIE Global Conference on the Control of FMD Bangkok, Thailand 27-29 June 2012

• Information published on FAO and OIE websites

- Expected number of participants
 350 400
- Ministers of key countries are invited
- Conference starts with a technical part ("State of the art") and ends with a "Donor consensus support session" for donors, Reg Org. and individual countries







Thank you for your attention