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
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
PCP concepts
Focus of control changes with Stage

1. Identify risk and control options
2. Implement risk-based control
3. Maintain zero circulation and incursions
4. Implement control strategy to eliminate circulation
5. Maintain zero circulation; withdraw vaccination

Population level control
Sector or herd level control
Event based control (and population level)

FMDV Incidence

Objective Assessment of Progress of PCP for FMD

Target population Changes with progression
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 FMD-endemic 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

Objective Assessment of Progress of PCP for FMD
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

Objective Assessment of Progress of PCP for FMD
PCP Stage 4 Focus: “To maintain ‘zero tolerance’ of FMD within the country or zone and eventually achieve OIE recognition of FMD-free with vaccination”

Event based (respond/eliminate) control - in addition to population level risk management
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 2009:

- 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
Consultation process for the elaboration of the FMD Global Strategy
Workshop 2-4 November 2011, Paris, Presentation of the Draft 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)
3. Tools

OIE standards new article in the Terr. Code

Surveillance systems

PCP-FMD

Vaccines

The Progressive Control Pathway for Foot and Mouth Disease

The OIE PVS Pathway

Vaccines

Surveillance systems
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
Annexes
The Global FAO-OIE FMD Control Strategy
And its articulation to regional initiatives, including Regional Road Maps
Regional/National Reference Centres

Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres

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

Intermediate, sporadic
Endemic FMD - Free
Virus present in game parks
Free with vaccination
Countries with multiples zones

Pool 1
O, A, Asia 1

Pool 2
O, A, Asia 1

Pool 3
O, A, Asia 1

Pool 4
A, O, SAT 1, 2, 3

Pool 5
O, A, SAT 1, 2

Pool 6
SAT 1, 2, 3

Pool 7
O, A

Source: Annual OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratory Network Report, 2007
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

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**Legend:***
- Level 0: Red
- Level 1: Orange
- Level 2: Yellow
- Level 3: Light Green
- Level 4: Dark Green
- Level 5: Black

**Countries:**
- Afghanistan
- Armenia
- Azerbaijan
- Georgia
- I.R. Iran
- Iraq
- Kazakhstan
- Kyrgyzstan
- Pakistan
- Syria
- Tajikistan
- Turkey
- Turkey Thrace
- Turkmenistan
- Uzbekistan

**Notes:**
- The roadmap indicates the progress in the Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) for each country in the West Eurasia region from 2008 to 2020.
- The color coding represents different levels of control or status as defined by the PCP.
FMD PCP Road Map for East Africa

Meeting 5-6 March 2012, Nairobi
## East African Roadmap for FMD control

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FAO/OIE Sub-Regional Seminar
“Progressing towards Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Control and OIE recognized status of SADC Member States”

Regional Animal Health Centre for Southern Africa
Gaborone, Botswana
16-18 March, 2011
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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 Sub-commission 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 Progressive Zoning

- Sagaing, Myanmar
- Upper Mekong Zone
- Red River Delta Zone
- Lower Mekong Zone
- Luzon Zone

Zoning:
- Green: Free zone
- Red: Infected zone
- Blue: Buffer zone
- Pink: Control zone
- Yellow: Eradication zone

Regions:
- Upper Mekong Zone
- Lower Mekong Zone
- Red River Delta Zone
- Luzon Zone

Countries:
- MTM (Mekong Triangle)
- Sagaing, Myanmar
SEAFMD 1997

OIE FMD Free Zone
FMD infected Zone
SEAFMD 2005

Free zone
Infected zone
Buffer zone
Control zone
Eradication zone
SEAFMD 2012

Free zone
Infected zone
Buffer zone
Control zone
Eradication zone
SEAFMD 2014

Free zone
Infected zone
Buffer zone
Control zone
Eradication zone
SEAFMD 2015

- Free zone
- Infected zone
- Buffer zone
- Control zone
- Eradication zone
SEAFMD 2016

Free zone
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Buffer zone
Control zone
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SEAFMD 2016

- Free zone
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SEAFMD 2017

- Free zone
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SEAFMD 2019

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- Buffer zone
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SEAFMD 2020

- Free zone
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- Control zone
- Eradication zone
Indicative PCP stages identified at MTM and UMWG

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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