



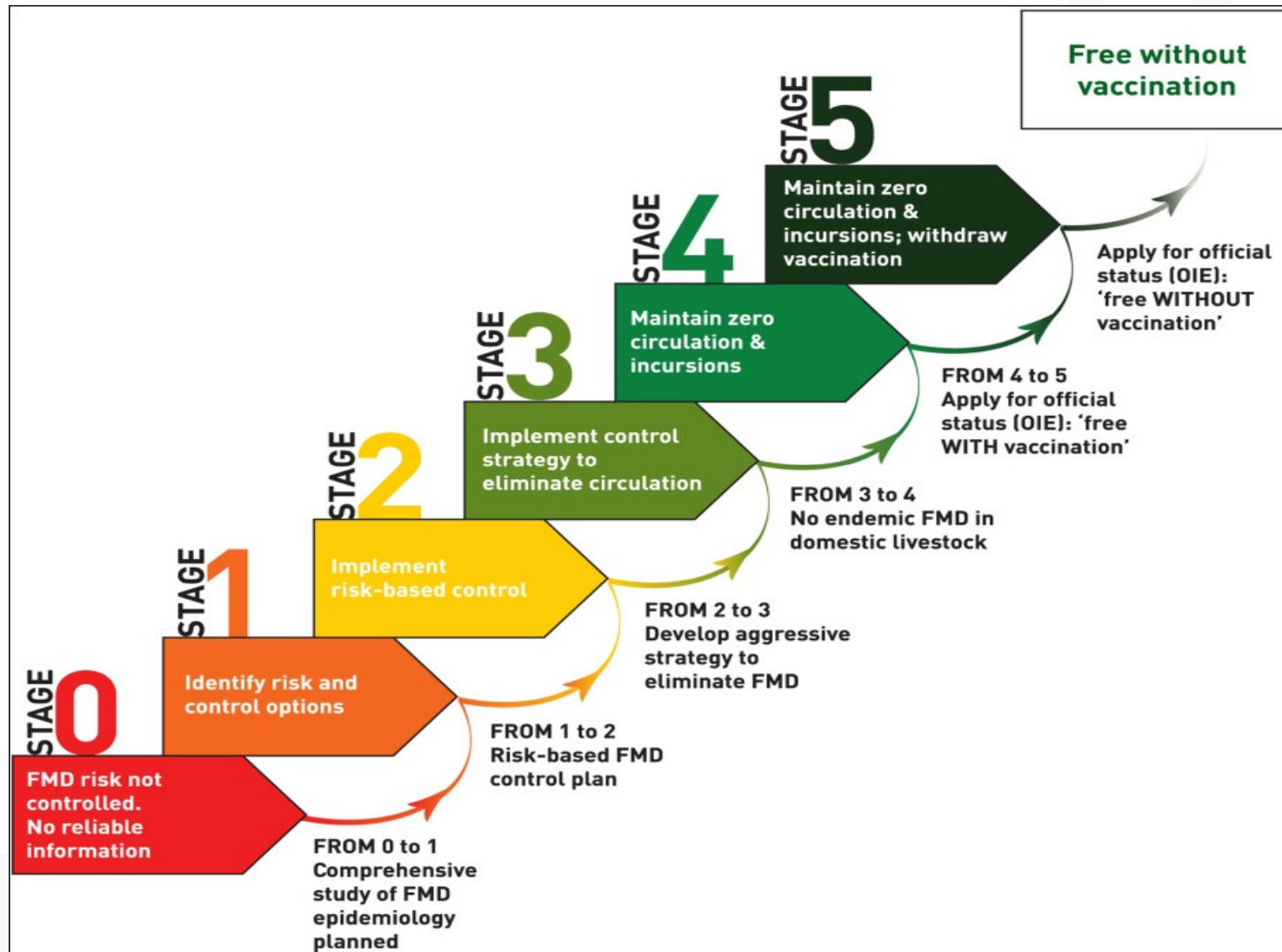
The Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) for FMD control

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What is the PCP-FMD?

- A **development tool**, with a **stepwise approach** to improve FMD control in FMD-endemic countries
- Each step (or PCP-Stage) is **defined** and provides insight into the level of FMD control in a country
- **PCP stage 5 is linked to OIE recognition** of “free of FMD with vaccination”
- Countries can use the tool for self-assessment, but for **acceptance of the status by the Global GF-TADs structure** PCP Stage needs to be verified





Why is PCP approach helpful?

- PCP **structures** the long road towards freedom by allowing small, but distinct steps
- PCP is **flexible** to suit countries' needs – both in the Stage to be achieved and the speed of progress
- PCP **promotes trade** between (comparable) countries
- PCP **supports** Veterinary authorities in showing progress to political level (“GF-TADs accepted”)
- PCP **generates information that is useful for regional and global levels**



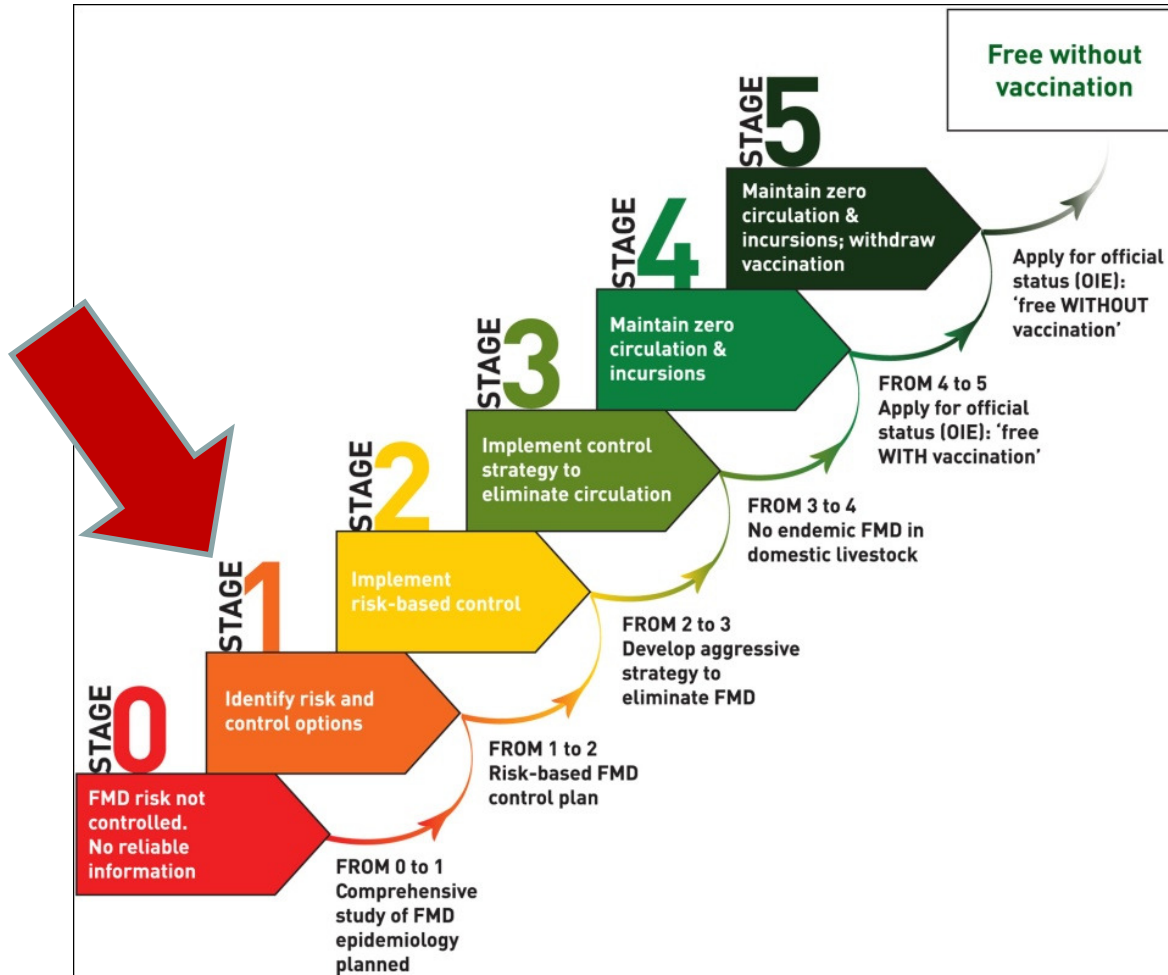
Why is PCP useful for FMD-free countries?

- *It generates key information:*
 - ‘Usual’ **FMD incidence rates** - to assess risk from neighbours, trading partners, tourists ...
 - Warnings for **increased risk periods:** epidemics that may endanger other regions
 - **Circulating strains: information to decide on priority antigens to store in vaccine banks**



PCP stage 0

- No (reliable) information about FMD and FMD virus strains in the country
- No information provided to OIE
- No FMD control program
- To move to Stage 1: comprehensive epidemiological study planned **and underway**



Stage 1

Focus:

“To understand the epidemiology of FMD in the country and to develop a risk-based approach to reduce the impact of FMD”

Stage 1: 8 outcomes

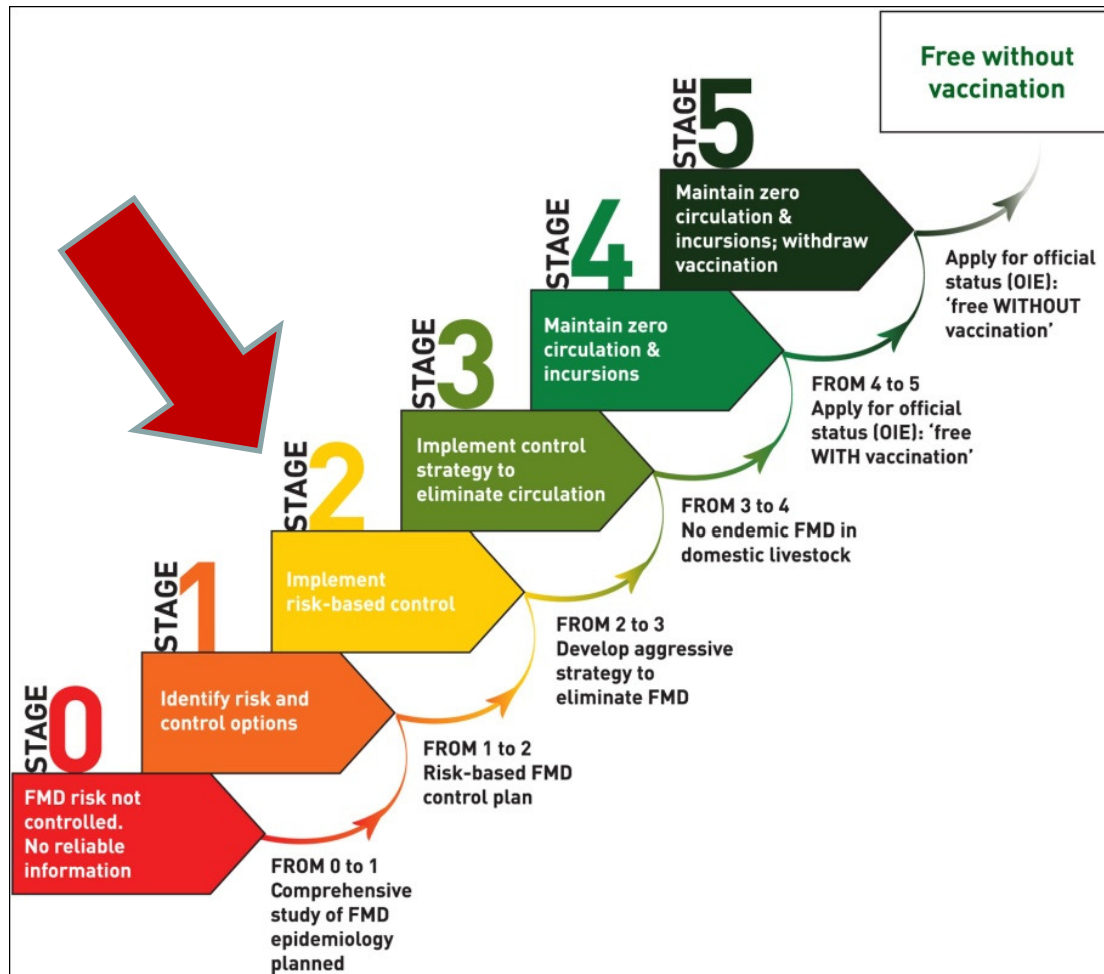
1. **Value chain analysed and described** (FMD susceptible animals): husbandry systems, marketing systems and socio-economic drivers
2. **Distribution of FMD** in the country described and a ‘working hypothesis’ developed of **how FMD virus circulates** in the country
3. **Socio-economic impact** of FMD on different stakeholders estimated
4. **Common circulating strains** of FMDV identified



5. Progress towards developing an **enabling environment for control activities**
6. Country shows **transparency** and **commitment** to participating in regional FMD control
7. **Risk hotspots** for FMD transmission are identified

AND TO PROGRESS TO **STAGE 2**:

8. ***Strategic FMD control plan to reduce the impact of FMD in at least one zone or one husbandry sector developed***



Stage 2

Focus:

“To implement risk-based control measures to reduce the impact of FMD in one or more livestock sectors and/or in one or more zones”



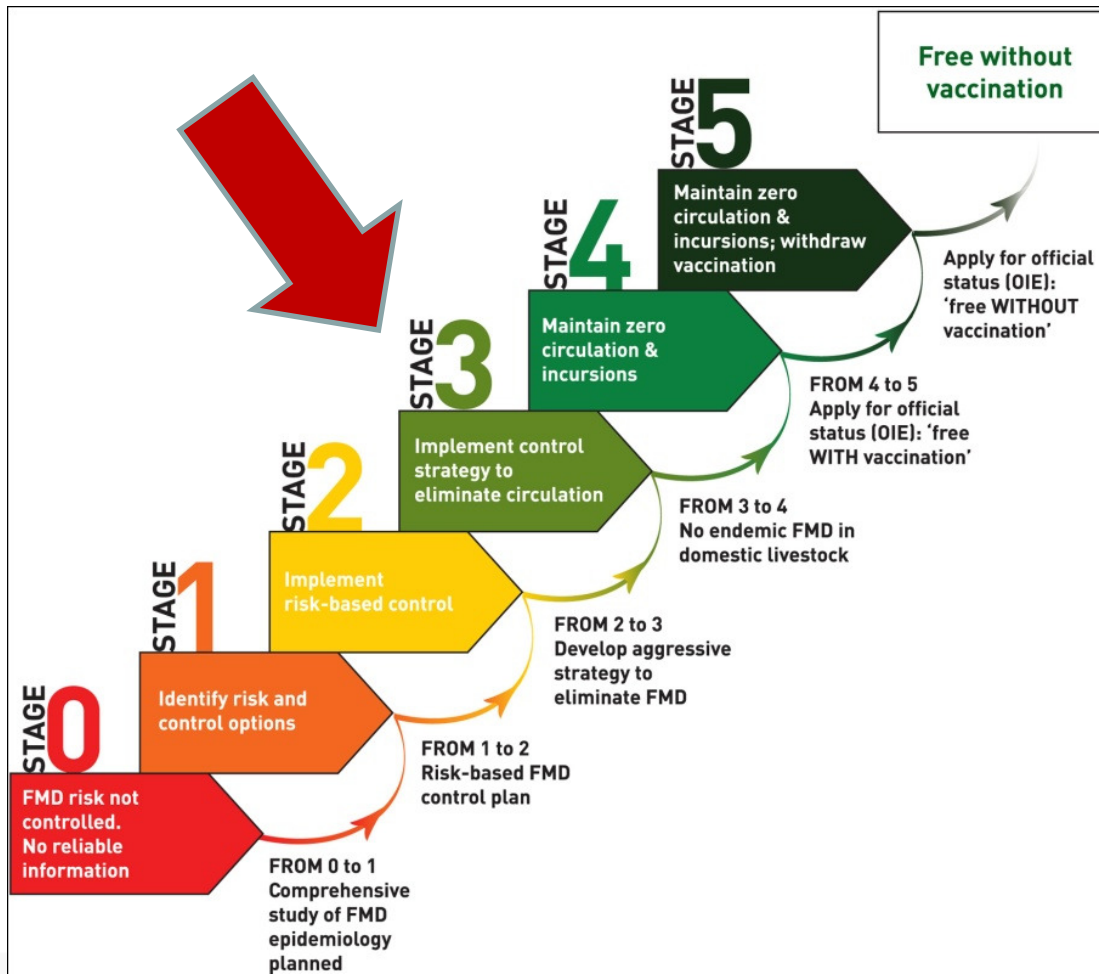
Stage 2: 5 outcomes

1. **Ongoing monitoring** of circulating strains and risk in the different husbandry systems
2. **Risk-based control measures implemented** for the sector or zone targeted (based on the FMD strategic control plan developed in Stage 1)
3. **Impact of FMD reduced** by the control measures in at least one livestock sector and/or zone
4. Further development of an enabling environment for control activities



AND TO PROGRESS TO **STAGE 3**:

5. *A revised, **more aggressive control strategy** that has the aim of eliminating FMD from at least one zone of the country has been developed*



Stage 3

Focus:

“Reduction in outbreak incidence, followed by elimination of FMD virus circulation **in domestic animals** in at least one zone of the country”



Stage 3: 5 outcomes

1. **Ongoing monitoring** of circulating strains and risk in different husbandry systems
2. Disease control plan (developed at the end of Stage 2) is fully implemented: all FMD outbreaks are rapidly detected and result in a rapid response (if not the whole country, then at least in the zone chosen)
3. Clear further development of an enabling environment for control activities



4. The **incidence** of clinical FMD is progressively eliminated in domestic animals in the whole country or at least in the zone chosen

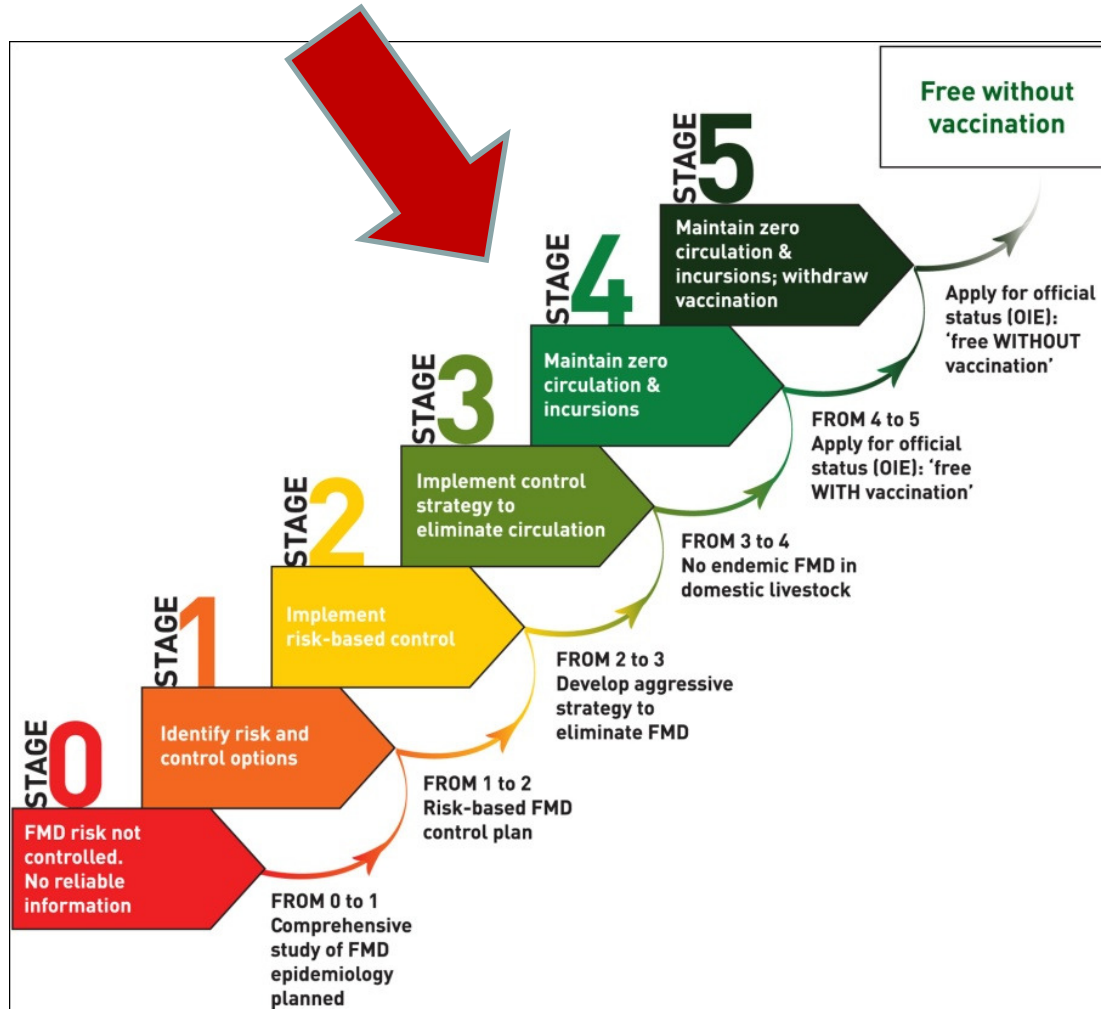
AND TO PROGRESS TO **STAGE 4**:

5. *There is a body of **evidence that FMD virus is no longer circulating endemically in domestic animals within the country or zone***



NB: if agreed by the OIE General Assembly next May:

- Once a country has entered the GF-TADs—accepted PCP-Stage 3, and has decided it wants to continue along the pathway to Stage 4 and beyond, implicating the intention to eradicate FMD virus from the domestic animal population, it may ask for formal OIE-endorsement of its national FMD eradication programme



Stage 4

Focus:

“To maintain “**zero circulation**” of FMD within the country or zone and eventually achieve OIE recognition of FMD-free with vaccination”



Stage 4: 6 outcomes

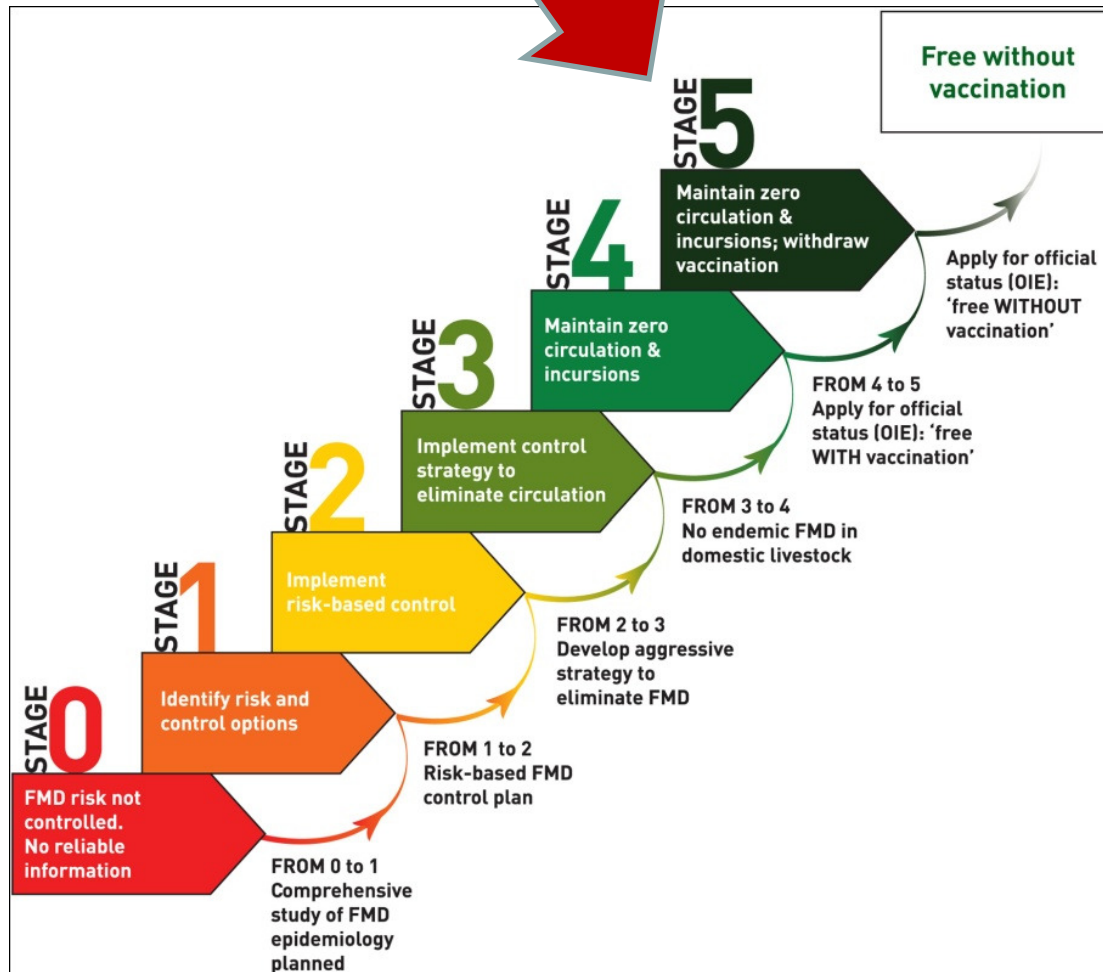
1. **Ongoing monitoring** of circulating strains and risk in different husbandry systems
2. The **risk of FMD entering** the country or zone is **mitigated** by import legislation and border control
3. FMD incidence is very low: **only occasional incursions from outside** (which must eventually cease if successful application for recognition of “free with vaccination” is to be achieved)
4. **Environment enables the full implementation of control measures**



5. Plan is developed to fulfil the requirements for OIE recognition “FMD-free with vaccination”

AND TO PROGRESS TO **STAGE 5**

6. *Requirements for recognition of “free with vaccination” are fulfilled and a dossier is submitted to OIE*



Stage 5

Focus:

“Maintain ‘zero incidence’ of FMD within the country or zone and eventually achieve OIE recognition of FMD-free without vaccination”

Stage 5: 2 outcomes

1. **Zero incidence** of FMD outbreaks maintained in domestic livestock

AND TO EXIT STAGE 5 AND COMPLETE THE PATHWAY:

2. **Requirements** for recognition of “FMD-free without vaccination” are **fulfilled** and a dossier is submitted to OIE



How can we promote PCP?

- Stimulate countries to take part; **support** developing action plans and long term visions (epidemiological and laboratory capacity building, creating networks, specific support where needed to progress)
- Foster **regional roadmaps**, regional examples and regional leadership
- **Create incentives**, including increased trade opportunities regionally and globally (OIE endorsement of Stage 3 to 4 Control Programme)

PCP capacity building

- **Supporting documents and training modules** will be worked out per PCP stage to assist countries to meet the requirements in the fields of value (market) chain analysis, FMD risk analysis, serological monitoring, virus monitoring, surveillance, outbreak investigation and identification of targets
- Provide **guidelines** such as Monitoring and Surveillance (EuFMD Research Group) and FMD diagnostics (to be developed)

PCP is key

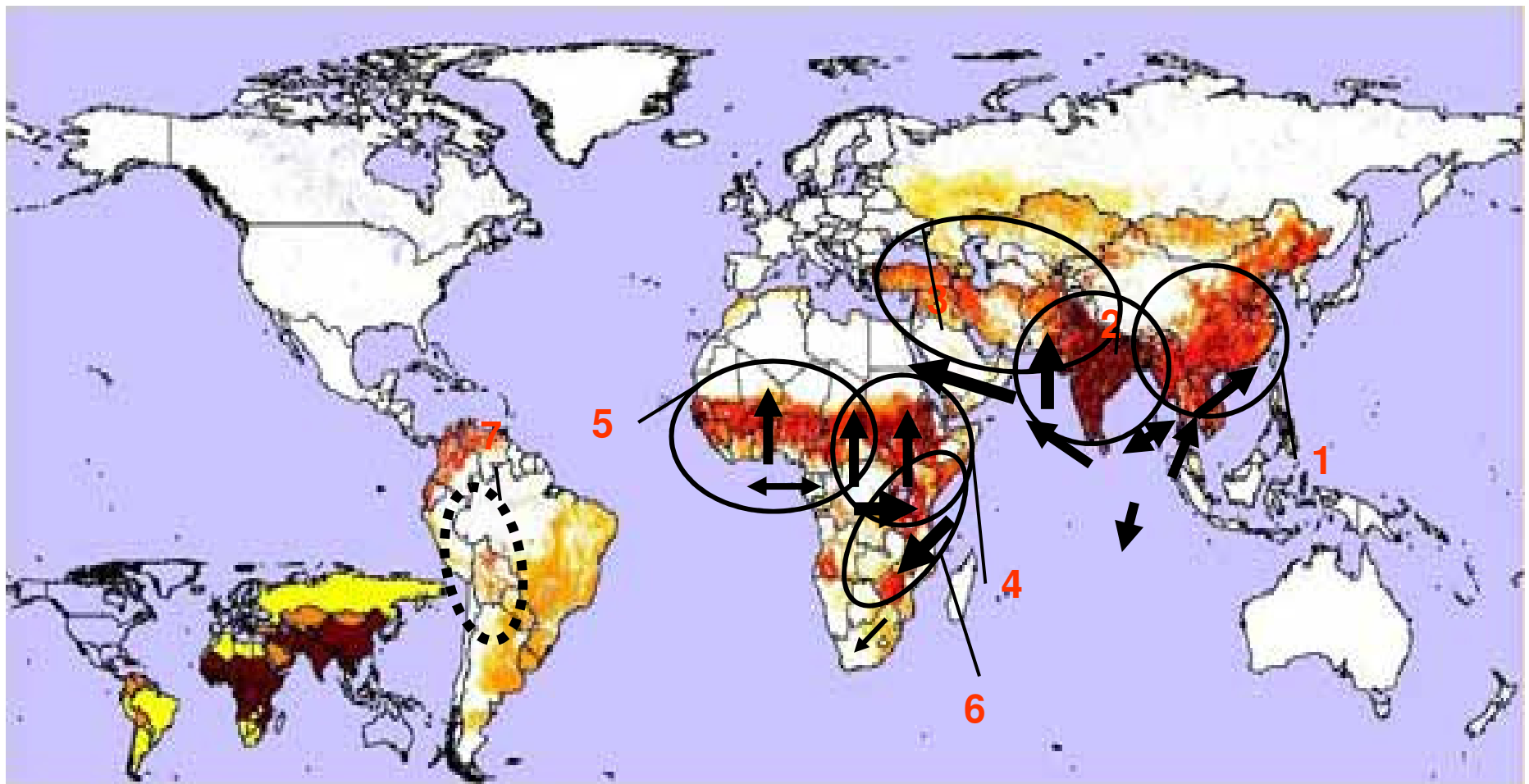
- In existing projects, f.i. Italy-funded Central Asia project (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) and Spain and Italy-funded project in South America (Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia, Columbia)
- In new FMD capacity-building projects in FMD-infected countries (f.i. Pakistan, Mongolia, Kazakhstan)
- In new regional initiatives, such as the SAARC initiative (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Shri Lanka)
- In GF-TADs and specific FMD meetings (Istanbul Dec. 2010, Gaborone March 2011, Nairobi April 2011)

The seven major virus pools; basis for action against the regional virus types

Continual virus circulation and evolution within regional pools

Epidemic jumps between pools and to free regions (arrows).

Three pools recognized in sub-Saharan Africa (but some pool 4 and 5 exchange across Sahel)



Acknowledgements

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