ELEMENTS OF A GLOBAL STRATEGY

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Launching of the GF TADs Regional Steering Committees

- Asia, Tokyo, 7-9 March 2005
- Americas, Buenos Aires, 14-15 April 2005
- Europe, Paris, 13-14 October 2005
- Middle East, Beirut, 6-7 April 2006
- Africa, Bamako, 28-29 April 2006
- Middle East, Damascus, 6-7 November 2006
- Africa, Djibouti, 27 Mars 2007
- Middle East, Amman, September 2007

Available Tools at the Global Level

- Emergency Center for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD)
- Special Fund For Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA)
- Technical Cooperation Programmes (TCP) Trust Funds
- Chain of Command CVO
- Crisis Management Center
- Global Early Warning System
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Global Early Warning System

GLEWS

A major component of GF TADs Initiative

Sources of information

- OIE Information
- Promed, Gphin (non official sources)
- Projects (surveillance activities)
- Field FAO officers
- FAO networks such as:

FAOSTAT Family

OIE Global Information System

Development of a GLEWS electronic platform
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Disease alert and early warning messages
- digested analysis/disease intelligence
- Analysis-modeling-prediction
- forecasting messages

Holistic Approaches to Diseases
- Farming systems
- Animal populations and movements
- Land use
- Socio economic context
- Institutional context and policies
- Climate
- Natural and man made disasters

Socio Economical Issues
- Cost and benefit analysis of vaccination campaigns
- Compensation: mechanisms, cost...
  On going activities with WB, FAO, IFPRI, OIE
- Long term restructuring
- Socio economic impacts on small holders, Mitigation options...
- Impacts on biodiversity

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Socio-economics Group works on:
- Costs and cost-effectiveness of prevention measures (surveillance, border controls)
- Costs and cost-effectiveness of control measures (culling and compensation, vaccination, quarantine, biosecurity measures)
- Economic analysis inputs to disease epidemiology (value chain analysis to support risk assessments)
- Disease impacts - market and livelihoods in order to plan for immediate (emergency) policy change and rehabilitation measures

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Coordination and liaison
- SEC is based in Rome and in the regions
- It coordinates and liaises on technical issues with:
  - Production
  - EMPRES – GLEWS, Wildlife
  - Communication
- It is part of multidisciplinary teams at country and regional levels

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Strategy assessment
- The ECTAD SEC group aims to contribute to the development of disease control and prevention strategies that are:
  - technical feasible
  - economically sustainable
  - social acceptable
  - well supported politically
Protecting livestock to protect people
Through a people centered approach

Regional Animal Health Centers

• Hosted by OIE Regional or Sub Regional Offices or FAO Offices
• Tripartite OIE FAO IBAR in Africa

Regional Networks

- Epidemiosurveillance Networks
- Laboratory Networks
- Socio-economics networks
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### Need for networking approaches
- Break the isolation of the teams
- Economies of scale for training...
- Share of experiences
- Share of informations

"Club" of experts

Emergence of regional leaders

Quality and transparency of the information

### Regional leaders identified

Methods and tools harmonized

Role of OIE FAO International Reference Laboratories and Epidemiology Collaborating Centers

### RESEPI (FAO RAHC Bamako)

### EUFMD Commission

- 35 member states in Europe (26 EU + 9 non-EU members)
- Governed by member states
- EC (SANCO) agreement with FAO for support of actions (8 m t€, 16/2009)
- Prioritise reducing risk of FMD incursions
- Increasing recognition that EU is at risk from distant locations

Partnership OIE

### Foot and Mouth Disease

- EUFMD Strategic Plan, 2005-9
  - Focus on delivery in four key categories of action in the period 2005-8:
    - Support to mainly South-Eastern Europe: PMD control in "traditional risk areas" threatening south-eastern Europe and Turkey, including actions in Iran, Syria, Trans-Caucasus.
    - Support to risk management – all Europe: Global FMD observation – supporting surveillance on virus circulation and risk.
    - Technical Committee/network coordination of technical studies to address constraints to policy implementation.
    - Capacity building across Europe – raising and retaining expertise and competence in the scientific basis of FMD control and in best practices in epidemic management.

- FMD control in "traditional risk areas":
  - Turkey: with DG-SANCO, emergency actions, epidemiology training and outbreak investigation (to 4/2008)
  - Trans-Caucasus: maintenance of the FMD vaccination buffer zone (to mid-2009)
  - Iran and Syria (rationales to support FMD control in Turkey): FMD management, epidemiology and sero-monitoring support (to mid-2009)

Critical control points - West Eurasia: multi-partite cooperation is essential

### Towards a Mediterranean Animal Health Network: An Euro-Maghreb Network

RAHC-North Africa has increasingly involved the CVs of southern European countries in the coordination activities. This approach has culminated in the Accra (Spain) regional animal health coordination meeting last April, organized by RAHC-NA and hosted by Spain with the participation of representatives from the veterinary services of 5 North African and 4 Southern European countries.

### FMD Example

Build on existing informal platform operating under GF-TADS

"Mediterranean FMD surveillance and control network"
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**Context of Emergence and Spread of Diseases**

- Human behaviour
  - population growth
  - poverty on the rise
- rapid economic development and urbanization
- increase in food demand...
- Farming system
- intensification
- poverty and biosecurity
- Wild life factors
- forest encroachment
- bush meat
- exotic animal farming
- trade of exotic animals

- Climate change
  - Vector ecology (flies, ticks, mosquitoes)
  - Invasive pathogen adaptation with new vectors
- Globalized travel and Trade
  - Migratory patterns
  - increases in international air travel (5%/yr)
  - They include the shipment of livestock
- Entrenchment in poor farming communities

**‘One World One Health’**

- Global strategy for managing risks of infectious diseases at the animal-human interface
- Jointly developed by FAO, WHO, OIE, UNICEF in collaboration with World Bank and UNSIC
- To build on AHF crisis lessons
- To address IEDs at the human/animal interface which are transboundary in nature and cause wide ranging impacts
- To be presented in Sharm El Sheikh International Conference, Egypt, 24-26 October 2008

**Foot and Mouth Disease**

Incursions of FMDV to western Europe and neighborhood from FMD virus pools (ecosystems) in the past 12 years.

**An FAO OIE International Initiative for a Global Progressive Control of FMD**

**Foot and Mouth Disease**

Epidemiological situation overview

7 Global FMD “regional” pools made of distinct virus strains

- FMD: First rank disease across GF-TAD regions
- Direct and indirect impacts on:
  - global food prices (through lost feed conversion efficiency, notably far-east)
  - livelihoods (direct losses, market access)
  - global livestock sector including OECD economies
- A “One World” problem
  (Charm El- Cheik Inter Ministerial Conference, Oct 2008)
- prevention effort unequally distributed: least effort where greatest disease burden
- concerted action required across regions

**FMD control can only be achieved**

......by actions at the field level to break transmission cycles.

......when vets and animal owners in the front-line are armed with sufficient information and suitable tools (vaccines)

......when there is sufficient private and public support

International organizations have a role in supporting the conditions that promote sustained national actions

**Progressive risk reduction approach**

No top down prescribed approach: but each MS encouraged to develop national risk reduction strategies that are supportive to the regional effort
Major gaps in resourcing

➤ Enormous differences in public/private funding for FMD control between countries and regions.

➤ 3 billion doses of FMD vaccine are used annually, but the gap between required immunity (>80%) and current coverage rates (mostly <5%) remains enormous.

➤ 3 of the virus pools have almost no tailored vaccine for the predominant strains (Africa: SAT 1 and 2).

➤ Lack of incentives in most endemic countries to improve control programs fail to progress as they are not supported by the producers (farmers organizations etc).

GREP – the campaign concept

Working together to make the world a safer place for food production from livestock and for trade

Four elements of the Strategy

1. to create the international conditions favoring long term public and private investment in member states.
2. to create conditions that favor regional, national and local actions against FMD, including access to up to date risk management information and effective vaccines.
3. to maintain or create conditions that encourage countries to embark on progressive FMD risk reduction approach.
4. to maintain or increase investment in FMD R & D science until the tools for FMD control are affordable and effective for wide application in each of the international virus pools.

Keeping strategy simple: The 3ABC of becoming FMD free

1. EACH MEMBER STATE: National strategy plans tailored to situation
2. EACH REGION (virus pool): Regional Roadmaps
3. GLOBAL: A Framework to engage global support and partnerships.

Principles of an FAO OIE Global Framework for Action against FMD

- Within the GF-TADs framework (strengths and coverage of FAO and OIE)
- Builds on existing partnerships and regional actions; and on political and scientific alliances
- National responsibility for FMD control
- Sustainable and long-term approach
- Strong socio economic analyses
- Proposed an approach with “Regional Roadmaps” for action in all of the major virus pools (reservoirs)

The Road to an international strategy

1st: the General Structure in place: GF TADs global and regional
2nd: technical meeting to identify main elements of a global strategy (EuFMD-Erice 2008)
3rd: technical meetings to develop regional road maps (e.g. SEA FMD, Central Asia, Africa...)
4th: Global OIE/OA high level FMD conference, Paraguay June 2009. Expected commitment to principles and support pledged for the proposed global plan
5th: Implement technical support at global/regional level
6th: follow-on conferences:
Beijing 2010 (focus on endemic regions)
EuFMD Open Session 2010 (Global technical)
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The strategy should address the main issues explored at EuFMD-Erice 2008

Main operational elements

Regional Roadmaps
- multi-country commitment to principles
- each region provided with minimum technical support within 2 years
  1. laboratory support linked to OIE/FAO FMD ref lab network and global QA
  2. funds to undertake critical risk pathway analysis at regional scale
  3. suitable vaccines identified or vaccine producers address gaps

Main operational elements

Global Platform and FMD Secretariat
- A platform to engage global support and partnerships, evolve and adapt to challenges
- A Secretariat to support regional efforts, audit progress and communicate to all parties (yearly FAO/OIE State of FMD progress report) GERP model

Preparation of a global strategy for FMD Agenda

Regional meetings
- West Eurasia (Nov 1-3 2008, Shiraz)
- South Asia (Feb 2009)
- South-East Asia (ongoing)
- Western /Central Africa (tbd)
- Eastern Africa (Nov 2008)
- Southern Africa (tbd)
- South America (ongoing)

Technical meetings

Global meetings
- Paraguay (April 2009)
- China/Beijing (2009 - 2010?)

Coordinating national efforts to achieve regional progress (Session 1)

The Watershed Concept
Global FMD pool = is made of mostly separate “regional” pools (=?), each pool has antigenically distinct virus strains – requiring adapted vaccination programs

The elements discussed at EuFMD-Erice 2008
Stakeholder and national buy-in to FMD control (Session 3)

Opportunities:
- international standards and policy objectives that encourage investment at farm/containment level
- FAO/OIE/partners to promote critical risk control analyses for endemic countries
- socio economic analysis to determine sustainable and cost effective national FMD risk reduction strategies that address critical risk control points in the market chain risk

Veterinary service capacity to prevent and control (Session 6)

Opportunities:
- FMD can only be fought at the front-line
  - with stakeholder support
  - OIE PVS assessments
  - International need to assess and monitor capacity build-up
- utilise PRA to rapidly assess FMD epidemiology, reasons for control failure, intervention options
- invest in epidemiomurveillance and laboratory networking and upgrading

Coherent and feasible global strategy to achieve change (Session 8)

Opportunities:
- Keynote:
  - GFTADs context and Elements of a global FAO/OIE strategy for FMD control
- Panel discussion
  - OIE, EC, EuFMD
  - WRL Pirbright (OIE/FAO Ref Lab network)
  - Global FMD Research Alliance (GFRA)
- Opportunity
  - to shape major elements to be considered in the international strategy to be discussed at OIE/FAO Paraguay Conference in 2009