



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS



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FMD

Progressive Control Pathway

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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?

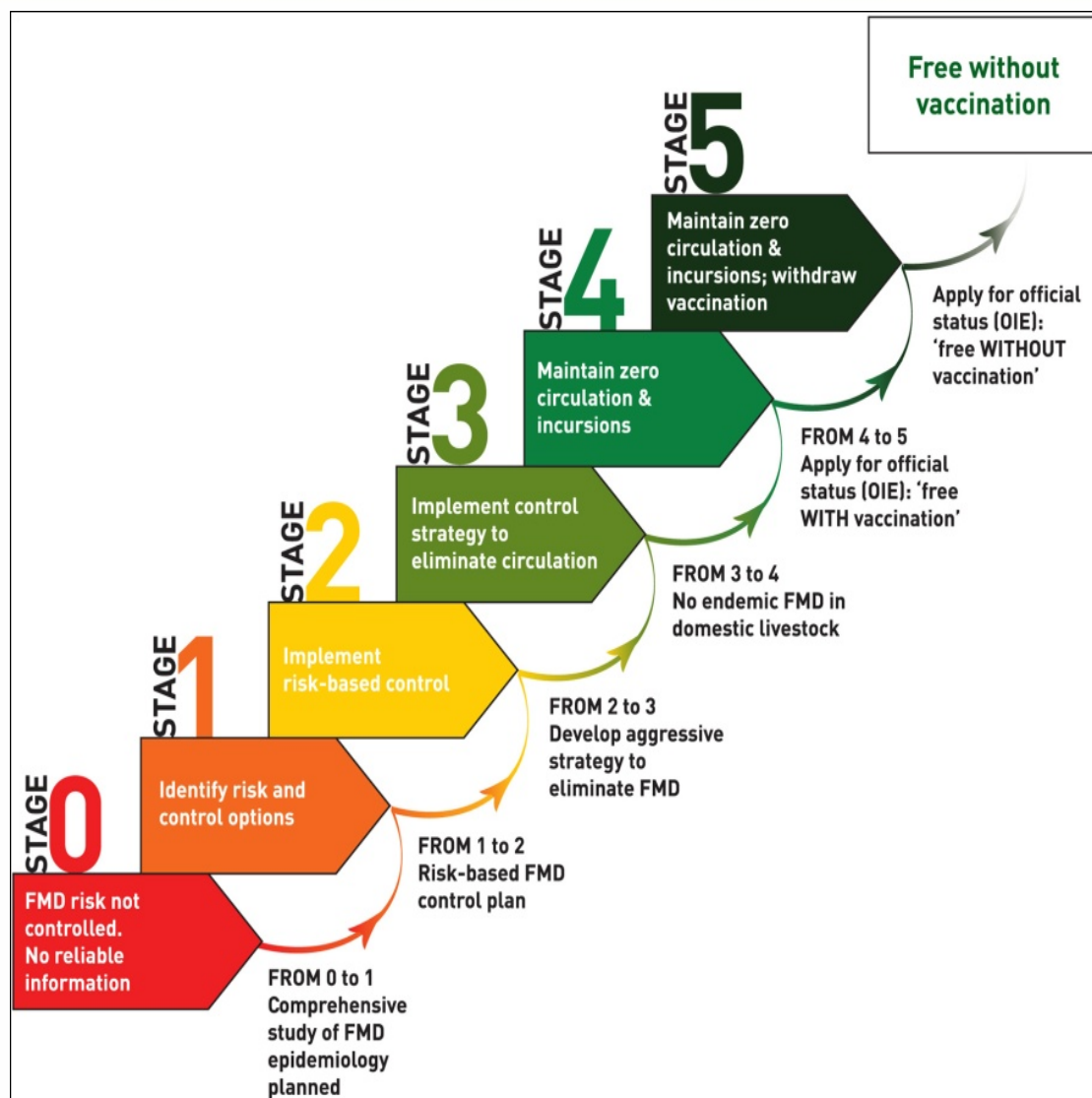
It generates key information:

- ‘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
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- To move to Stage 1: comprehensive epidemiological study planned and underway



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 ”



Stage 1 of the PCP: 8 outcomes

1. Husbandry systems, marketing systems and socio-economic drivers are described and understood for FMD-susceptible species (value-chain analysis)
2. The distribution of FMD in the country is described and a 'working hypothesis' of how FMD virus circulates in the country has been developed
3. Socio-economic impact of FMD on different stakeholders has been estimated
4. The most common circulating strains of FMDV identified



5. There has been progress towards developing an enabling environment for control activities
6. The country demonstrates transparency and commitment to participating in regional FMD control
7. Important risk hotspots for FMD transmission are identified

AND TO PROGRESS TO STAGE 2:

8. A strategic FMD control plan that has the aim of reducing the impact of FMD in at least one zone or husbandry sector is developed



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”



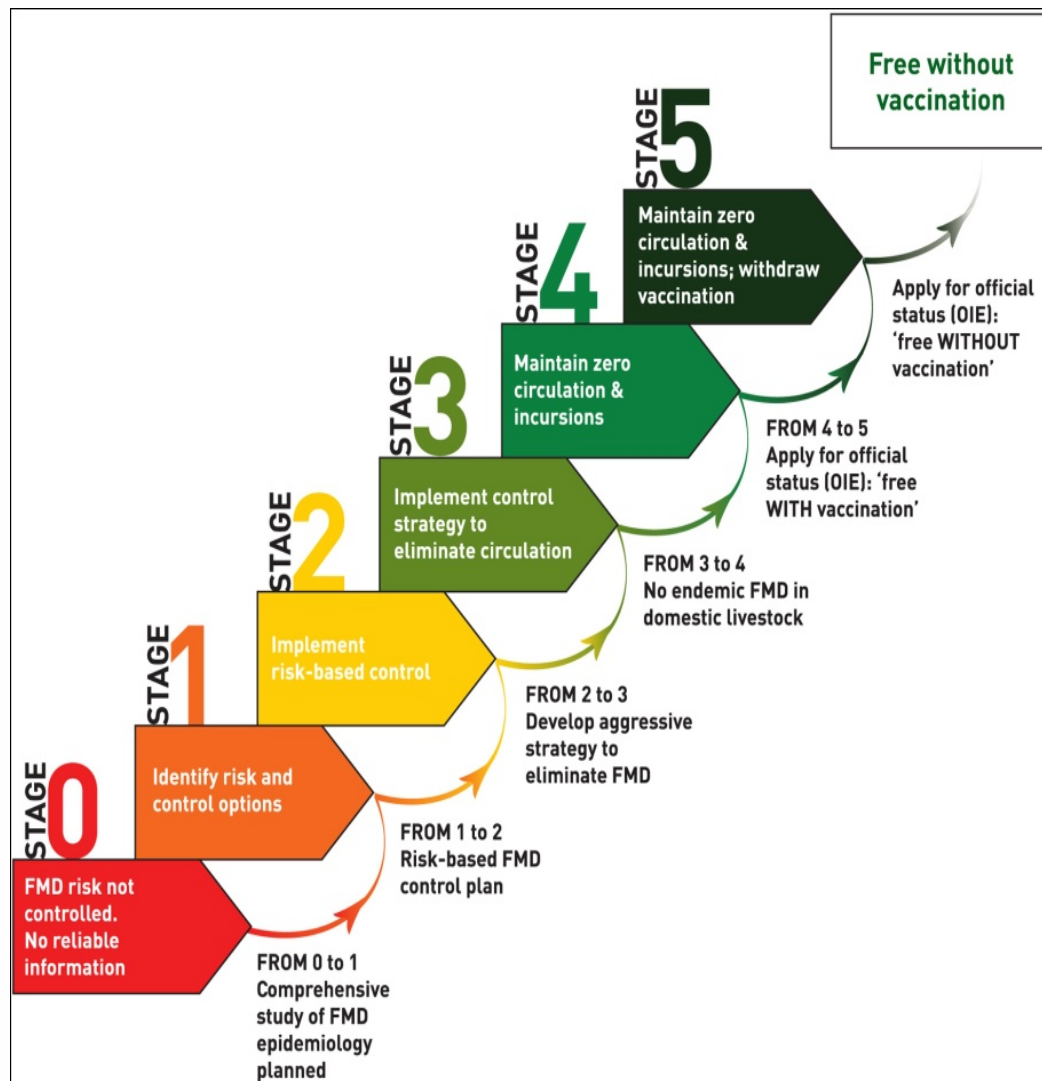
Stage 2 of the PCP: 5 outcomes

1. Ongoing monitoring of circulating strains and risk in different husbandry systems
2. Risk-based control measures are implemented for the sector or zone targeted, based on the FMD strategic control plan developed in Stage 1
3. It is clearly established that the impact of FMD is being reduced by the control measures in at least some livestock sectors and/or zones
4. There is further development of an enabling environment for control activities



AND TO PROGRESS TO STAGE 3:

- A revised, more aggressive control strategy that has the aim of eliminating FMD from at least a zone of the country has been developed



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”



Stage 3 of the PCP: 5 outcomes

1. Ongoing monitoring of circulating strains and risk in different husbandry systems
2. The disease control plan developed at the end of Stage 2 is implemented, resulting in rapid detection of, and response to, all FMD outbreaks in at least one zone in the country
3. There is further development of an enabling environment for control activities



4. The incidence of clinical FMD is progressively eliminated in domestic animals in at least a zone in the country

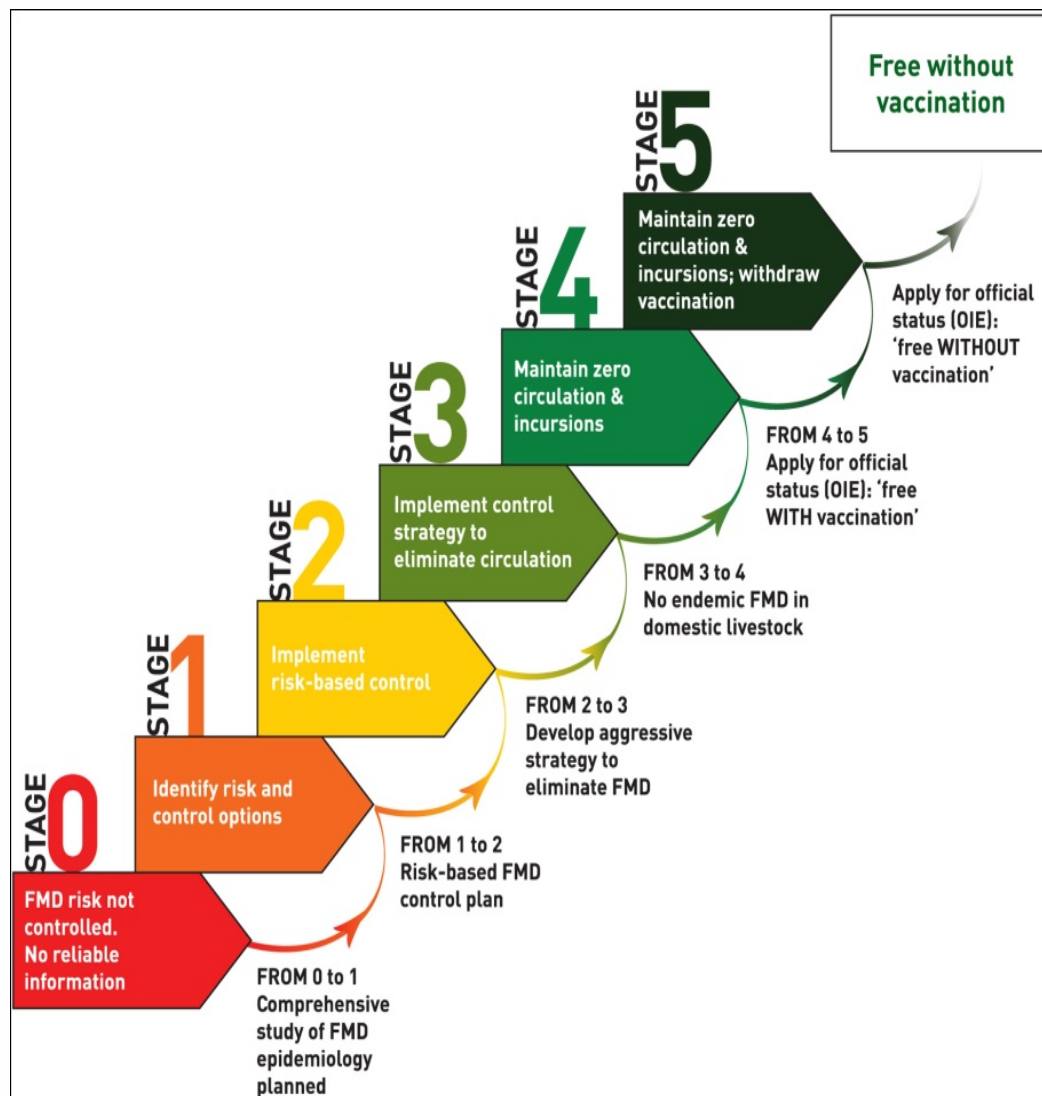
AND TO PROGRESS TO STAGE 4:

5. There is a body of evidence that FMD virus is not circulating endemically in domestic animals within the country or zone



OIE endorsement

**Once a country has entered the GF-TADs–supported 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**



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”



Stage 4 of the PCP: 6 outcomes

1. Continued FMD surveillance and risk monitoring
2. The risk of FMD entering the country or zone is mitigated
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. The environment enables the full implementation of control measures



5. A plan is developed to fulfil the requirements for OIE recognition of “FMD-free with vaccination” status

AND TO PROGRESS TO STAGE 5

6. The OIE requirements for recognition of “free with vaccination” are fulfilled and a dossier is submitted to OIE for recognition of this status



PCP Stage 5
Focus:
“To maintain ‘zero incidence’ of FMD within the country or zone and eventually achieve OIE recognition of FMD-free without vaccination”



Stage 5 of the PCP: 2 outcomes

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

**AND TO EXIT STAGE 5 AND COMPLETE THE
PATHWAY:**

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



West Eurasia Roadmap to 2020 (Istanbul 2010)

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Comment
West Eurasia	Kazakh			NEW											
	Kyrgyz														
	Tajik														
	Turkmen														
	Uzbek			NEW											
	AFG														
	IRN														
	PAK														
	TURK														
	Thrace (TR)			new											
	Syria														
	Iraq														
	Armenia														
	Azerbaijan			NEW											
	Georgia														



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 (B'desh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pak., Shri Lanka)
- In GF-TADs and specific FMD meetings (Istanbul Dec. 2010, Gaborone March 2011, Nairobi April 2011)



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