The Global FMD Control Strategy
State of play
after the Bangkok Conference

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on behalf of the FAO/OIE GF TADs Working Group

40th General Session of the European Commission for the control of Foot and Mouth Disease (EuFMD)
22-24th April 2013, Rome, Italy
Towards Global Control and Eradication of FMD
- FMD control is not an utopia: we can do much better with existing means and methods
- Only regional approaches will be successful as history has shown (Europe, South America, SE Asia)
- Regional approaches should take into account regional differences (for instance wildlife issue in Southern Africa)
- FMD-endemic countries should be better aware of the damage caused by FMD and the opportunities lost [clear need for more socio-economic studies]
Head lines of the joint FAO/OIE Global FMD Control Strategy

- Focus should be on FMD-endemic countries using a progressive, risk-based approach
- Maintain FMD-free status and countries are requested to support the Global FMD Control Strategy, for reasons of solidarity as well as well-understood own interest (control at source)
- FMD control hand in hand with improvement of Veterinary Services (VS) – FMD Control Strategy Component 2
- Will create better possibilities to control other major diseases of livestock – FMD Control Strategy Component 3
The FMD Control Strategy intends to strengthen the vital disease control supporting functions:

- **Laboratories**: national, regional, international, coordinating global lab and Networks; provision of additional expert staff
  
- **Epidemiology (and economics)**: national teams, regional, international centers/Collaborative Centers, Networks; additional expert staff
  
- **Vaccines**: availability, Quality Assurance; Quality Test Centers, regional vaccine banks; correct use, vaccination planning
The Progressive Control Pathway for Foot and Mouth Disease (PCP-FMD)

OIE: Standards, new article in the Terr. Code

Laboratories
Vaccines

Epidemiology teams

Tools
The FMD Control Strategy supports in the more advanced FMD-PCP control stages:

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

The FMD control Strategy advocates for continued research, in particular in the field of diagnostics, strain characterization, vaccines, vaccine quality control and epidemiology.
## Chronogram of the Global FMD Control Strategy (Component 1)

<table>
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<th>PCP Stage at year 0</th>
<th>PCP Stage at the end of year 5</th>
<th>PCP Stage at the end of year 10</th>
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Expected results:

Of the countries presently in FMD-Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) stage, at the end of year 5:

- 0. 100% has reached PCP stage 1
- 1. 75% has reached stage 2; 15% stage 3 and 10% remained in stage 1
- 2. 50% has reached stage 3, 25% stage 4 and 25% remained in stage 2
- 3. 25% has reached stage 4, 25% stage 5 and 50% remained in stage 3
- 4. 50% has reached stage 5 and 50% remained in stage 4
- 5. (Officially FMD-free with vaccination): 100% maintained their status
Action plan

Action plan was worked out in the form of typical activities

• At country level – for each of the PCP stages and for each of the Strategy components
• At regional level (for stages 1 - 5)
• At global level (for stages 1 – 5)

The Global FMD Control Strategy and supporting documents are available on the websites

– www.FMDconference2012
– http://www.oie.int
From concept to practice

- Bangkok was not a pledging conference

- Over 100 countries, regional org., development partners and stakeholders supported the FAO/OIE Global FMD Control Strategy
New or intensified FMD control programmes at the national level, but in a regional context, in particular in virus pool, regions 3, 4, 5 and 6.
To convince countries to step up their FMD control activities

Regional meetings

- To advocate for more commitment and investment.
- To promote harmonized preparation of national strategies and project proposals
- To monitor the situation and control program implementation
- To develop regional and sub-regional strategies when appropriate
Regional meeting
Near East and North Africa
4-5 December 2012, Cairo, Egypt

- Presented approaches in the development of regional contingency plan and methodologies of conducting socioeconomic impact analysis
- Identified priorities and actions for regional support
- Drafted and reviewed the regional strategy for the Near East and North Africa
Regional meetings for the Middle East

18 December 2012
Beirut, Lebanon

East Mediterranean Countries
Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria
2-4 April 2013
Bakou, Azerbaijan
8 April 2013, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) + Yemen

Bahrain, KSA, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman, UAE and Yemen

FMD Control Roadmap
North Africa

- REMESA meetings (Secret FAO-OIE)

- FMD Regional meeting of the UMA Permanent Veterinary Committee (FMD control strategy in the Maghreb area, Rabat, July 2012)

- CMC-AH mission to Libya (re-emergence of FMD SAT2 in the country, May 2012)
Review FMD programs in FAO five regions with the goal to harmonize and identified needs:

- Support countries in embarking on FMD control program (i.e) formulating project proposal
- Establishing regional programs for FMD management
- Develop guideline for socioeconomic impact study
Upcoming Events

- Second regional roadmap workshop for SAARC countries in India, 2013
- Roadmap meeting in West and Central Africa
FAO Support to Regions & countries

Regional Coordination:
- China-Mongolia-Russia: TCP on cross border trade and TAD risk reduction (special focus on FMD)
- NENA: Regional coordination program
Southeast Asia: FMD control through application of PCP

National Projects (selected, on going):
- Pakistan: Development of Technical Framework for the Progressive Control of FMD
- Ethiopia: Strengthening the capacity of FMD diagnosis and surveillance
- Kenya: National FMD control programme
- Tanzania: Establishment of Disease Free Zone in Rukwa Region to facilitate international trade in Livestock and Livestock Products
- Sudan: Surveillance and Diagnosis of FMD
OIE Specialized Commissions and Groups

- OIE Ad Hoc Group on FMD Status Evaluations
  October 2012
  December 2012

- OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (SCAD)
  February 2013

- Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (Code Commission)
  February 2013
OIE Support to countries

- Support to South East Asian countries: SEA FMD OIE Sub-Commission SEACFMD Programme

- Support to South American countries: Agreements with CVP-PAMA ...

- Near future: establishment of an OIE FMD Unit for Central Asia in Astana, Kazakhstan
- 85th Executive Committee meeting, 14-15 February Chania, Crete, Greece

- 40th General Assembly 22-24 April 2013, Rome, Italy
Pillars 2 and 3 of the New EUFMD Strategic Plan

Activities of EUFMD contributing to the control of FMD worldwide besides of reducing the risks to European countries.

1. Improve readiness for FMD crisis management in MS
2. Reduce risk to MS from the European neighbourhood (progressive control in neighbouring regions)
3. Promote the global strategy of progressive control of FMD
Joint FAO/OIE FMD Working Group
Meets every two months

- Support to and coordination of regional meetings
- PCP guide update and Assessment tool preparation with EUFMD
- Bangkok Conference follow up and website update
- Support to the preparation of regional control strategies
- Establishment and training of a group of experts
- **Resource mobilization:**

Support countries to bring resources for national projects: Beirut, Dubai and Bakou meetings

**Regional and global resources**

- Support to the preparation of regional control strategies

- Promotion of socioeconomic impact studies

- Annual report to the Global GF TADs Steering Committee on the implementation of the Global FMD Control Strategy
Global Laboratory Network
see specific presentation by S Metwally
Post Vaccination Monitoring Guidelines

Coordination:
WG of the OIE-FAO FMD Reference Laboratory Network, with associated experts

Objective:
To describe methodologies to use PVM in different epidemiological situations with regard to FMD status in a country.
Thank you for your attention