



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



European  
Commission



42<sup>nd</sup> General Session of the EuFMD

# Progressive Control Pathway for FMD Guideline Update

EuFMD

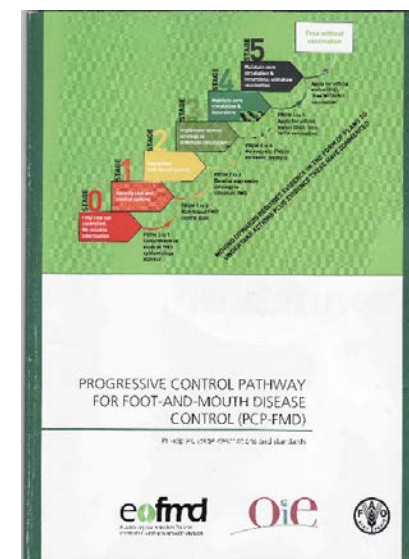
## The EuFMD Constitution (2015):

ARTICLE II Obligations of Members. For Members not recognised by the OIE as having the status of freedom from foot-and-mouth disease, except where the status has been temporarily suspended, there should be in place a **national plan for the progressive control of the disease**



# Background

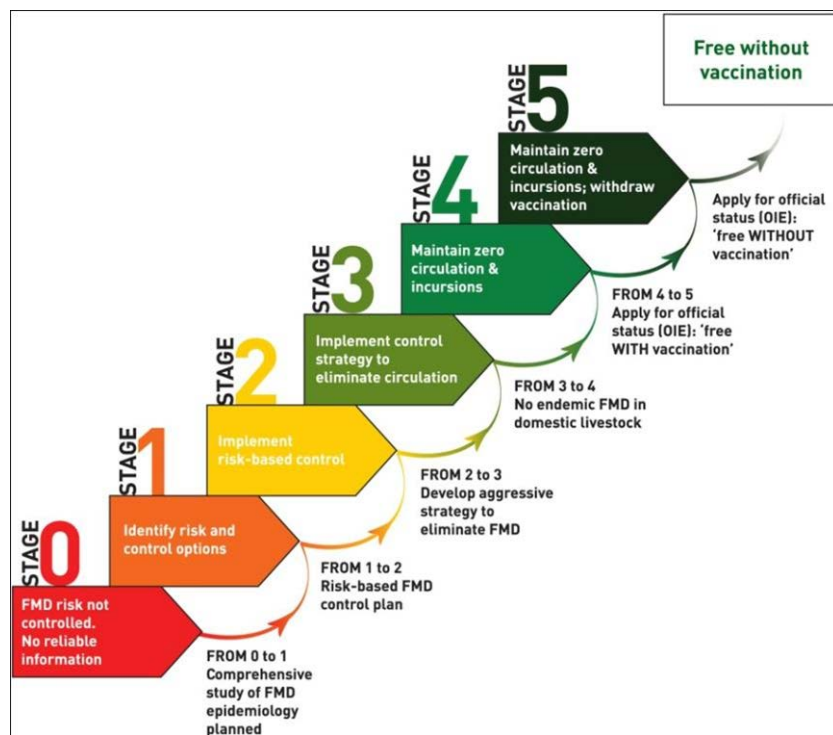
- First proposed at the EuFMD Vienna ExCom in December 2008 (Sumption, Ferrari, Lubroth, Potzsch)
- Endorsed and adopted by the EuFMD in General Session 2009
- 1<sup>st</sup> Revision jointly developed 2010, adopted and published at General Session EuFMD (2011)
  - 1<sup>st</sup> Jointly agreed Guidelines have been in use since 2010
  - Key tool of FAO-OIE Global FMD Control Strategy





## Background

- EuFMD experts have assisted OIE and FAO in the revisions of the Guidelines
- Updated version planned to be released in 2017





## Key changes:

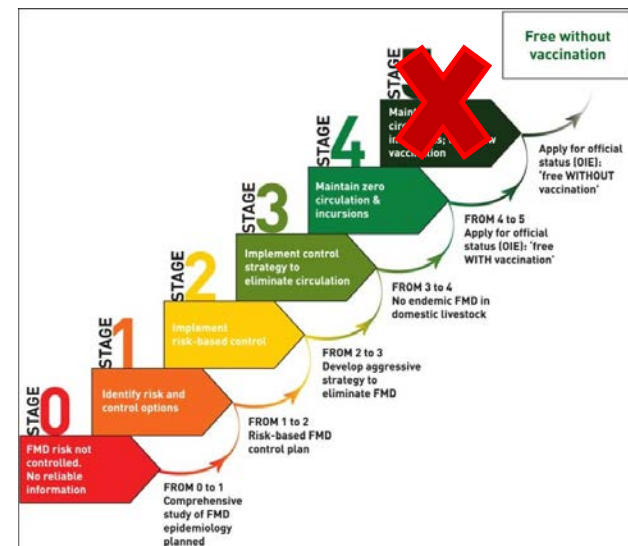
- Greater integration and alignment with OIE TAHC, “One Pathway”

1. Gateway to Stage 4: *OIE endorsement of Control programme*

2. Removal of PCP Stage 5

- Rationale:

- This stage prepared for DF countries to withdraw vaccination
- Removes expectation/obligation to move through DF with vaccination stage
- PCP Stage 1 to 3 assessments principally regional, whereas DF is an OIE process with global recognition





## Key changes:

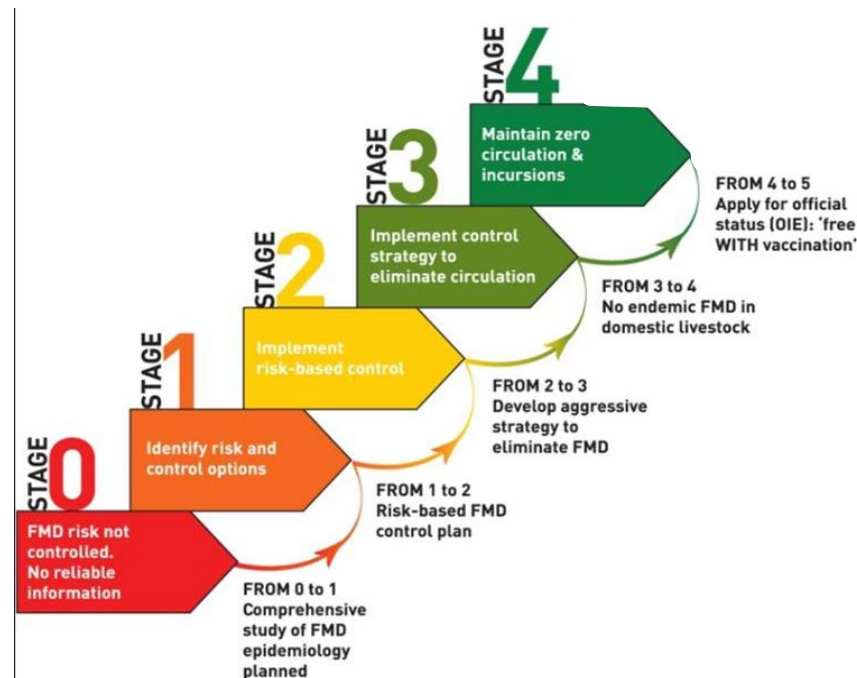
1. Removal of PCP Stage 5

2. Elaboration of process for stage Acceptance

- Evidence-based, transparent
- Regional Advisory Group



RAG meeting, Almaty 2015

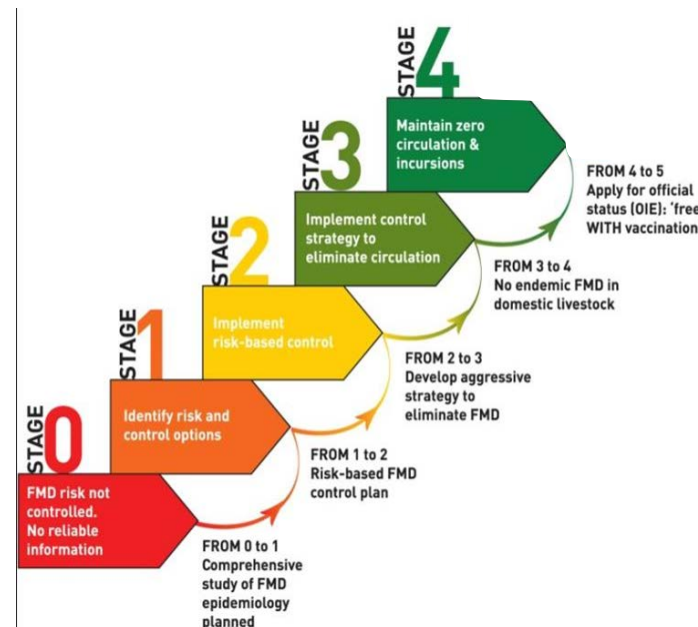






## Key changes:

1. Removal of PCP Stage 5
2. Elaboration of process for Stage Acceptance
3. Outline “fast-track” procedure
  - Advance by more than 1 Stage at a time

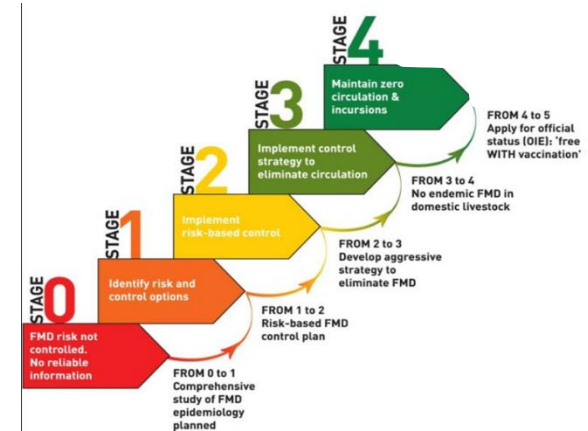


*“For a country wishing to fast-track, it must have fulfilled **all of the key outcomes from the previous Stage(s)**, plus have met the **minimum requirements for inclusion in the Stage they are applying to enter.**”*



## Key changes:

1. Removal of PCP Stage 5
2. Elaboration of process for Stage Acceptance
3. Outline “fast-track” procedure
4. Criteria to withdraw Stage Acceptance
  - According to RAG assessment, at least every 3 years



**Minimum requirements to remain in the Stage (*failure to comply will lead to acceptance in a lower Stage*):**

Stage 2- Risk-based control measures implemented and monitored

Stage 3- Rapid detection and response to all FMD outbreaks

Stage 4- No endemic circulation of FMD virus in susceptible livestock



## Key changes:

1. Removal of PCP Stage 5
2. Elaboration of process for Stage Acceptance
3. Outline “fast-track” procedure
4. Criteria to withdraw stage Acceptance
5. Explicit inclusion of OIE PVS critical competencies
  - “enabling environment”

Critical competencies relevant to PCP-FMD	Level of Advancement required			
	PCP Stage 1	PCP Stage 2	PCP Stage 3	PCP Stage 4
I.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	3	3	3	3
I.2.B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals	1	3	3	3
I.3. Continuing education	3	3	3	3
I.6.A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	1	2	3	3
I.6.B. External coordination	3	3*	3	3
I.11. Management of resources and operations	1	2	3	3
II.3 Risk analysis	3	3*	3*	3*
II.11 Emerging issues	1	2	3	3
III.1 Communications	4	4*	4*	4*
III.2 Consultation with stakeholders	3	3	3	3
III.3 Official representation	2	3	3	3
III.4 Accreditation / authorisation / delegation	1	2	3/4	3/4
III.5.A. Veterinary Statutory Body authority	1	2	3/4	3/4
III.5.B. Veterinary Statutory Body capacity	1	2	3	3*
III.6 Participation of producers and stakeholders in joint	2	3	3	3*
IV.1 Preparation of legislation and regulations	3	3*	3*	3*
IV.2 Implementation of legislation & stakeholder compliance	1	3	3	3
II.5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	1	3	3	3
II.5.B. Active epidemiological surveillance	3	3*	3	3/4
II.6 Early detection and emergency response	1	1	3	3
II.7 Disease prevention, control and eradication	1	2	3	3
II.8 Ante and post mortem inspection	1	2	3	3
II.1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis	2	2/3	2/3	2/3
II.2. Laboratory quality assurance	2	3	3	3
II.4 Quarantine and border security	1	2	3	3/4
II.13.A. Animal identification and movement control	1	2	3	3
IV.6 Transparency	2	3	3	3
IV.7 Zoning	1	2	2	3
I.1.A. Veterinarians and other professionals	2	3	3	3
I.1.B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical staff	2	3	3	3
I.7. Physical resources	2	2	3	3
I.8. Operational funding	1	2/3	4/5	4/5
I.9. Emergency funding	1	1	3	4/5





## Key changes:

1. Removal of PCP Stage 5
2. Elaboration of process for Stage Acceptance
3. Outline “fast-track” procedure
4. Criteria to withdraw Stage Acceptance
5. PVS critical competencies
6. OIE Endorsement of National Control Plan requirement to enter Stage 4
  - Previously in Stage 3



### Indicator outcome to enter:

- Stage 1- Assessment Plan
- Stage 2- Risk-Based Strategic Plan
- Stage 3- Virus Elimination Plan
- Stage 4- OIE endorsement of National Control Programme



# Implications for the EuFMD membership and neighbourhood

- Greater clarity on zoning and transitions
  - countries can have zones at multiple Stages including OIE recognised zones (Turkey)
- One Pathway
  - potential re-entry to PCP stages if compliance with TAHC conditions for “official control programmes”
- Potentially greater incentives to demonstrate competence in control (PCP3) before application for “official recognition of CPs”



# Implications for the EuFMD membership & neighbourhood

## ➤ Stage Acceptance:

- WE RAG : European members of FAO/OIE that are not -free
  - Georgia and Turkey have developed progressive control plans

ME RAG : Palestine

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Thank you!