







Update on the Implementation of the Global Strategy

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Global Framework of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs)

- FAO and OIE joint initiative launched 2004
- Meant to provide a platform for empowering countries and regional alliances to coordinate, determine priorities, develop strategies, synergies.
- Aims to achieve prevention, detection and control of TADs:
 - Foot-and-mouth disease (GF-TADs FMD WG)
 - Peste des petits ruminants (Secretariat)
 - Rinderpest (Secretariat)
 - Highly pathogenic avian influenza
- Global level and 5 regions

- African swine fever
- Rabies
- Rift valley fever





Contents

❖ FAO-OIE Global FMD Control Strategy 2012

- What we have done so far!!
- What is the living global PCP-FMD map look alike!!
- What are the priorities of FAO-OIE FMD WG in 2016!!
- What are the major challenges!!
- What was achieved thus far!!

The Global FMD Control Strategy

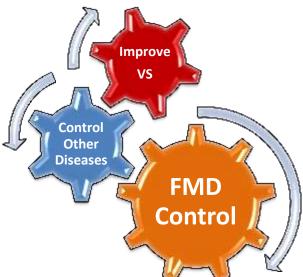
Developed in 2012: by the FAO- OIE FMD working group in consultation with the experts and regional representations

Number of Countries: 87

Duration: Fifteen years







Costing US\$ Mil (5 years)												
National Program	68											
Vaccination	694											
Regional	47											
Global	11											
	820											



Progressive Control Pathway for FMD

3

Implement
Control strategy to
eliminate circulation

Eliminate virus circulation

- Implement aggressive control policy
- Continue routine surveillance
- Early detection and rapid response
- Vaccination
- Eliminate FMD in zones or country
- OIE-endorsed national control plan

2

Implement risk-based control

Reduce Impact

- Implement risk-based control strategy
- Stakeholder consultation & engagement
- Targeted vaccination
- Monitor and evaluate

1

Identify risk and control options



Understanding

- FMD epidemiology
- Identify hotspots
- Map value and market chains
- Socioeconomic impacts
- Formulate control options





FMD Global Strategy Global, National and Regional Approach

Global	National	Regional			
FAO-OIE FMD WG Developed the GS and coordinate it's implementation	Use of PCP-FMD guidelines as tool for implementation	Regional control strategy			
Global Network:FAO/OIE FMD reference lab networkEpidemiology network	Countries' investment and control plans (FAO, OIE and donor support)	Regional roadmap meetings for country assessment			
	Performance of veterinary services (PVS	Regional laboratory and epidemiology networks			
	Training/workshop/webinar				

Regional laboratory and epidemiology networks

Eastern Africa: EARLN and EAREN

West Africa: RESOLAB and RESEPI

West Eurasia: WELNET and EPINET

SAARC: epidemiology and lab networks

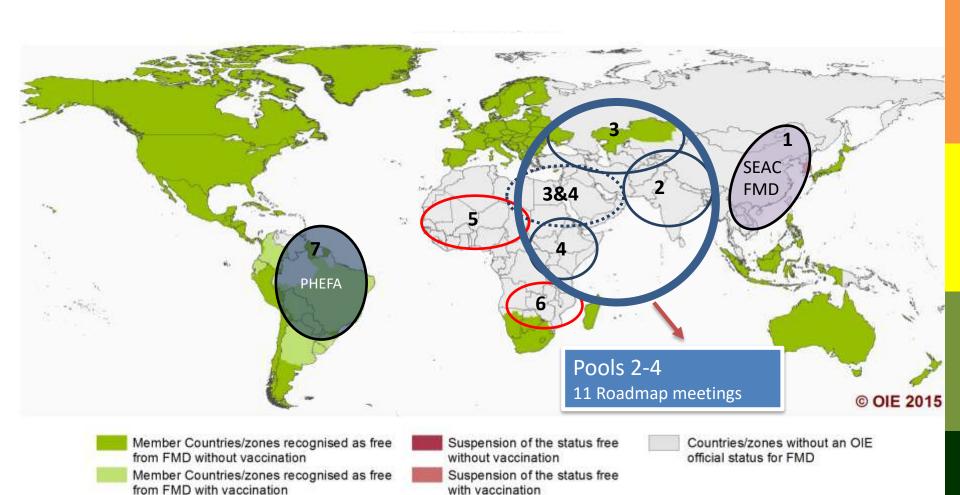
ME and SADC: not established



Regional Roadmap Meetings Convened Since 2012



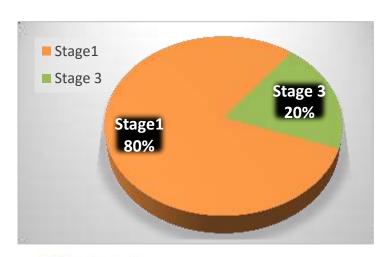




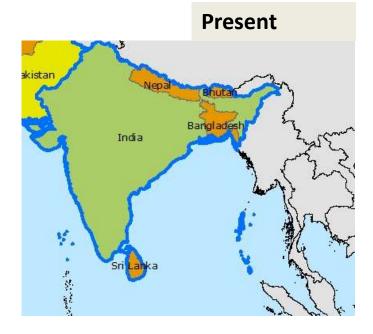
2nd SAARC Roadmaps (Virus pool 2) 2012 to Present

First roadmap in 2011 5-7 countries

country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bangladesh	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
Bhutan	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
India	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Nepal	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3
Sri Lanka	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4





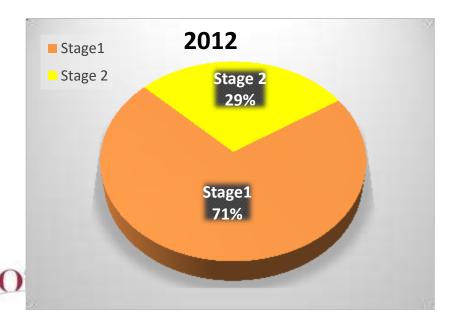


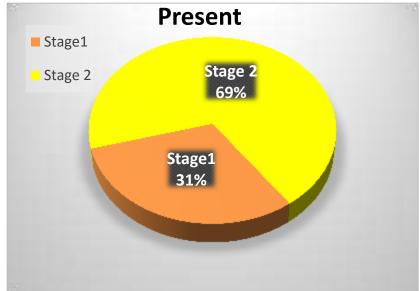
6th West Eurasia Roadmap (virus pool 3)

2012 to 2015

First roadmap in 2008

		validated stages provisional stages (not validated)											al stag	yes (no.	t valida	14 countries		
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	9 2021	0 2021	2022	2023	2024 20	125
Afghanistan	0	1			1	1	1			1	2	2	2 .	2 2	3	3	3	
Armenia	2	-		1	2	2	2*	2**	2	2			1	1 3	3.			
Azerbaijan	2	2	1	2	2	2	2*	2**	2	2			1					
Georgia	2		1		1.	1	2*	1 1/2	2		3		1					
Iran	2			2	2	2	2	-	2	2	2			1 3	3	13		my homes has
Kazakhstan	1				1	1	2*	***										Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan	1				1	1	2*	2**	1	2	2			1 3				Kazakhstari
Pakistan		100	100	111	1	1	2*	- 2	2	2	2		7	1	13	3		7 500
Tajikistan	0	100			1	1	1		2	2								A - Day A - Market
Turkey Thrace																		Armenia Astronarian
Turkey Marmara-Aegean									- 2									Turkey Turkmenstan Tapijitan
Turkey (Anatolia)	1		1 2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	- 3			the same of the sa
Turkmenistan	10				1	1	1	E	- 2	2	1			1				Syria Afghanistan Afghanistan
Uzbekistan	110	1 13			1	1	1		2	2	3		4					tran tran
									1									Carris Shappridan
PCP-FMD stages of WestEur	asia co	ountrie	es as c	of May	2015													Nopa Nopa
*Indicates e provisional status given t					1000	Marrie	400		400		law or		-112.5	No. Commercial Commerc			and the second	Egypt Balcain
** indicates provisional status (count) ***Indicates that country have entered											rian; if n	ot, they	will be a	downgras.	ded to the	previou	s stage)	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE





3rd Middle East Roadmap (virus pools 3-4) 2012-2015

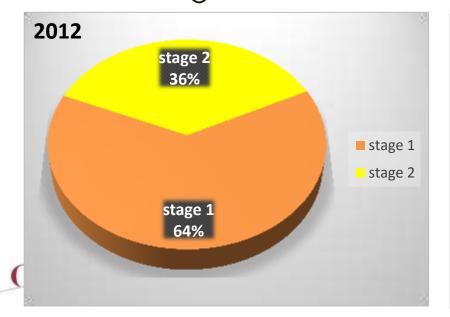


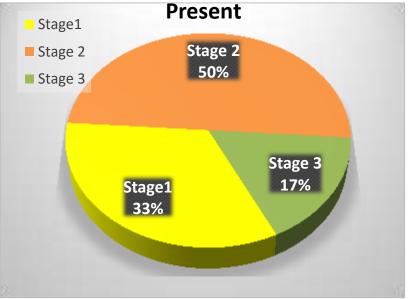


First roadmap in 2012 12-14 countries

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021				
Bahrain	1	2	2	2*	3	3	3	4	4	4				
Egypt	1	1	2*	2*	2	2	2	2	3	3				
Iraq	2	2	2*	2*										
Jordan	1	1	2*	2*	2	3	3	3	4	4				
Palestine			1	1										
Kuwait	2	2	3	3*	3	4	4	4	5	5				
Lebanon	1	1	2*	2*										
Oman	2	2	2*	2*										
Qatar	2	2	3*	3	3	3	4	4	4	4				
SaudiArabia	1	1	2*	2*	2	3	3	3	4	4				
Syria	2	2	2*	2*										
UAE	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4				
Yemen	1	1	1*	1* /		·								





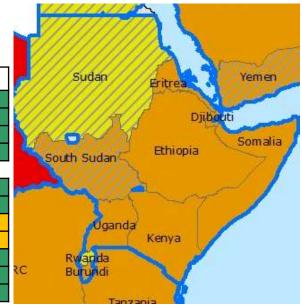


2nd East Africa Roadmap (virus pool 4)

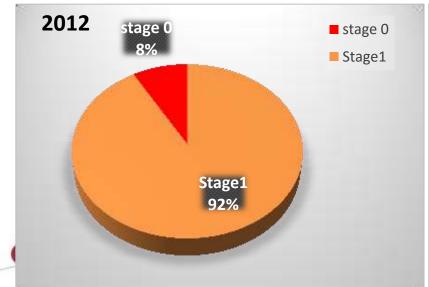
2012 to 2015

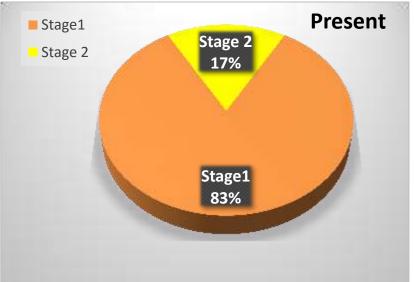
First roadmap in 2012
12 countries

Country	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Burundi	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
Djibouti	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
DRC	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
Eritrea	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
Ethiopia											
Kenya	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
Rwanda	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Somalia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
South Sudan	1*	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Sudan	2*	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Tanzania	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
Uganda	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
	*D	: II.		4							



*Provisionally accepted

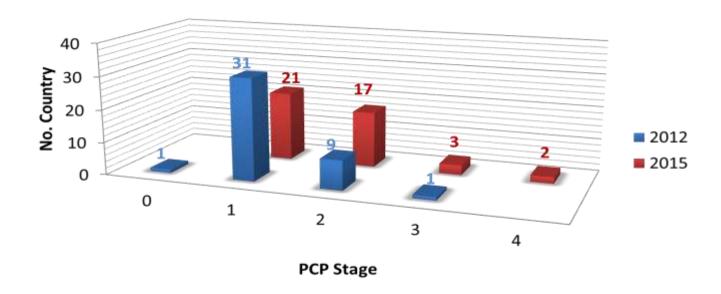




Virus Pools 5&6

- West Africa (pool 5):
 - First roadmap in 2009
 - Next roadmap is planned for June 2016
- **SADC** (pool 6):
 - First roadmap in 2011
 - Next roadmap proposed for end of 2016

Countries per PCP stage Virus Pools 2-4



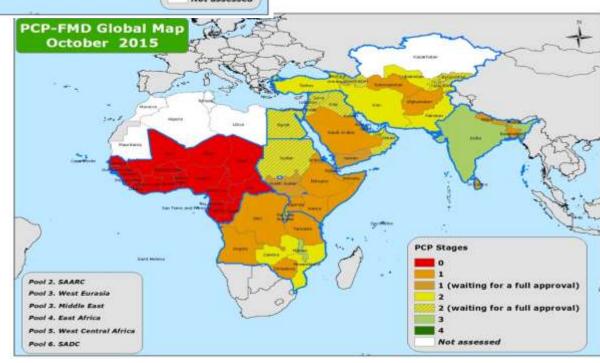
Between 2012 and 2015, countries advanced in PCP stages with clear shift to have more countries in PCP stages 1 and 2 in 2015 compared to 2012. A few countries progressively advanced to stages 3 and 4 by 2015







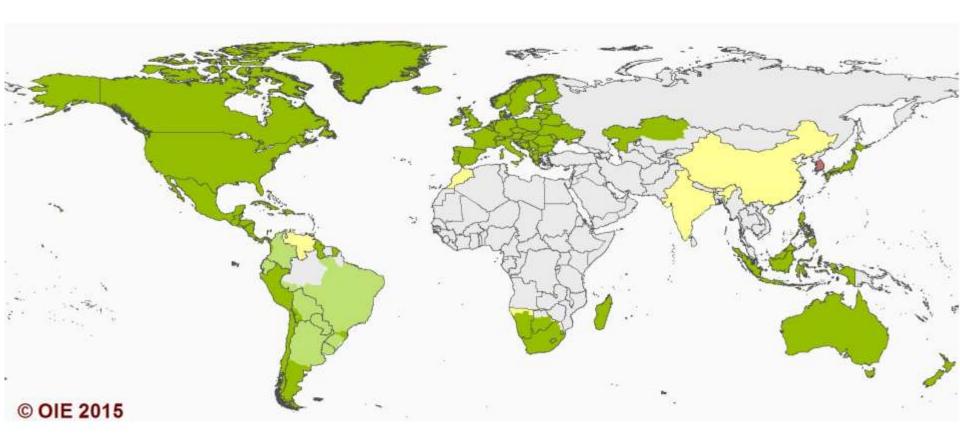
Global PCP-FMD Map

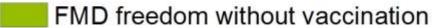






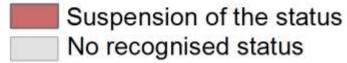
Endorsement of official control programme and recognition of FMD free status March 2016





FMD freedom with vaccination

Endorsed official programme for FMD





2016 Priorities GF-TADs FMD Working Group

Train OIE and FAO field staff, RAG & global expert group on PCP

Identify training needs and conduct roadmap meetings

Prepare 5-year plan for the implementation of the global strategy (WG only)

Publish PVM and finalize the socioeconomic guidelines

Produce 2nd edition the PCP-FMD guidelines and its questionnaires

A O Food and Agriculture Organization of the

Continue to develop guiding material for FMD control plans

Global Expert Group (in progress)

 Function: supports countries and follow up in the implementation of PCP and provides training

- Global list of leading experts; in
 - Laboratory diagnostics
 - Epidemiology
 - Vaccine and vaccination
 - Socio-economics and economics
 - Disease management and control

If interested, send CV to

FAO-FMD@fao.org & OIE-

FMD@oie.int

- Languages: English, French, Russian and Arabic
- Well trained on PCP-FMD





Guiding material for **FMD Control Plans** required

- Template for control plans to support countries willing to progress to PCP Stages 1, 2 and 3 and to advance in their PCP stage.
- Post-vaccination monitoring (PVM) guidelines to be published
- Socio-economic guidelines, to guide countries to:
 - Estimate the impact of FMD;
 - Determine the cost-benefit for country and donor investments;
 - Obtain economic data to design better FMD control policies.
 - ➤ Technical document to be included in the guidelines toolkit of the FAO/OIE FMD Global Strategy





Some (Major) Challenges Areas

Diagnostics:

- capabilities to carry out sustainable surveillance
- Field investigations and collection and shipping of samples
- Lab biosafety and biosecurity
- Equipment and reliable flow of diagnostic supplies

Vaccine:

- Low vaccine coverage and resources to buy vaccine
- Vaccination regimens for small ruminants
- Effective vaccination programs risk based
- Good quality vaccine; appropriate payload





Some (Major) Challenges Areas, cont'd

- Reporting and early warning:
 - Lack of early warning system and real-time disease reporting
 - Poor capture and reporting at village level
- Regional action plans:
 - FMD control for hot-spots (ecosystems for virus emergence; reemergence)
 - Concerted regional control plan (i.e., PHEFA, SEACFMD; political will)
 - Animal movement management / understanding value chains
- Endorsement of public-private partnership
- Routine surveillance and sero-monitoring
- Competing priorities



FMD GOBAL STRATEGY Progress

- Global FMD control is feasible and can be a driver to improve animal health systems, trade, nutrition and economic growth
- PCP-FMD approach and reinforcement of veterinary systems are gradually gaining acceptance. Sixty countries are engaged and 42 countries are closely monitored with notable evidence of advancement
- Political will and engagement of international and regional organizations and development partners are crucial to the startup and sustainability of FMD control
- **Funding** is needed to support the global strategy, particularly those countries at lower PCP stages
- Vaccination issues need to be addressed by the government authority and research community
- Roadmap meetings are being attended by third parties (... potential investors?), especially in West Eurasia and East Africa.





Conclusions

- The mechanism for PCP-FMD stage acceptance is developed
- Global FMD control is feasible and can be a driver to improve the animal health system
- The uptake of FMD control is different; west Eurasian countries are more advanced than other regions
- PCP-FMD approach and reinforcement of vet services are gradually gaining acceptance. Sixty countries are engaged and 42 countries are closely monitored with evidence of advancement.
- Political will and engagement of international and regional organizations and development partners are crucial to the startup and sustainability of FMD control
- PCP principles could be adopted and used for control of other TADs as an optional possibility and after regional and national discussions
- Funding is needed to support the global strategy, particularly those countries at lower PCP stages
- Vaccination issues need to be addressed by the government authority and research community
- Virus pools 5 and 6



Acknowledgments

- ■FAO Decentralized offices and ECTAD teams
- OIE HQs and regional and sub regional offices
 - EuFMD secretariat
- Continental-Regional organizations: AU-IBAR, IGAD, EU
- ■Italian government for funding the FMD global secretariat, 2013-2015

Former Members of the FMD WG: Jemi Domenech, Giancarlo Ferrari, Julio Pinto, Peter Deleeuw





