



Work of the Global FMD working group and view of the WG on support needed Giancarlo Ferrari on behalf of the WG

OIE

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Global FMD Control Strategy

Components

1. FMD Control
2. Strengthening Veterinary Services
3. Prevention and control of other major diseases of livestock





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Global FMD Control Strategy

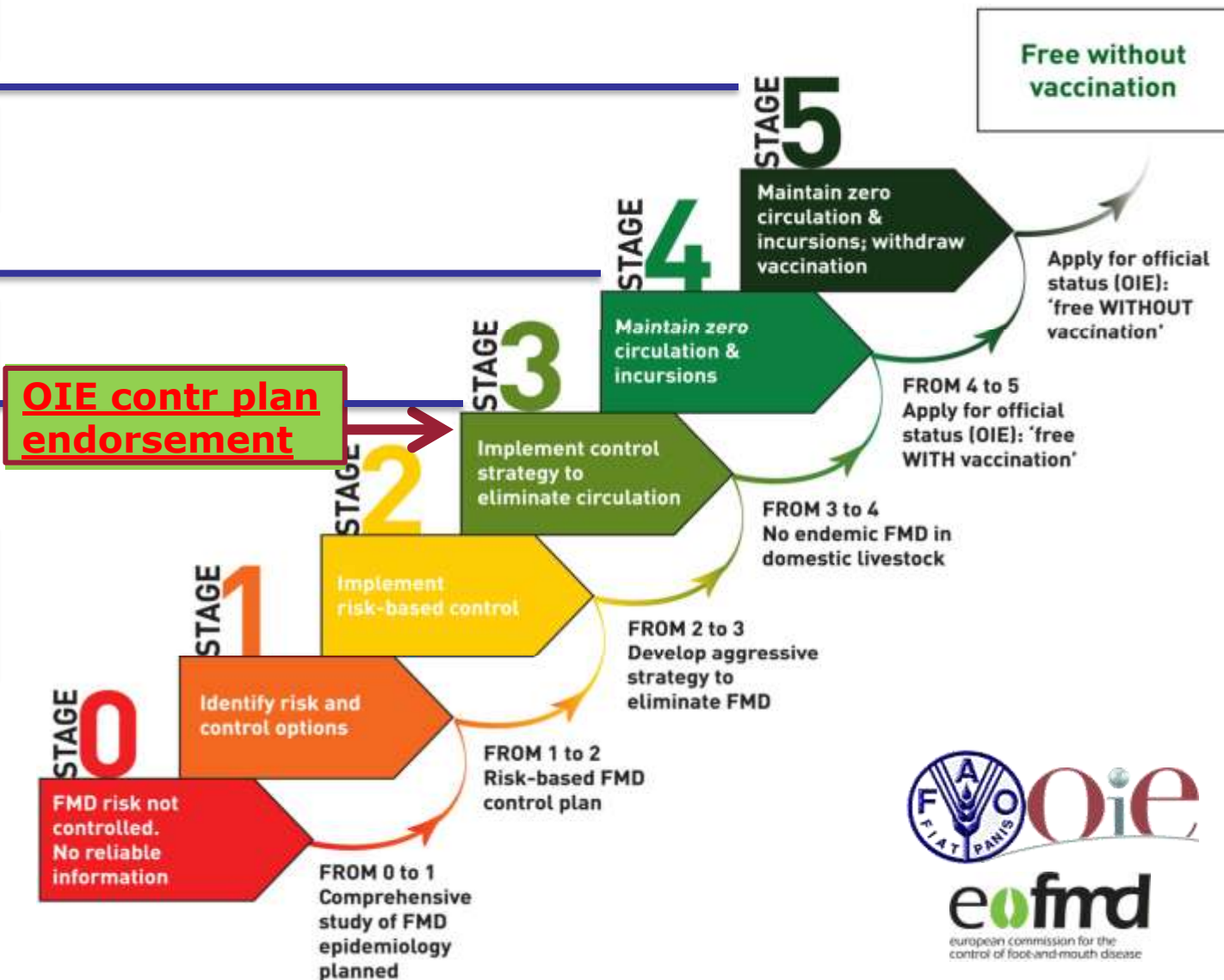
- **101 of 178** OIE member countries are not free of FMD
- **66** countries are officially free without vaccination and **one** country with vaccination
- **Ten** countries with free zones with or without vaccination
- **Four** countries with endorsed national surveillance plans, three of which in South America

Free without vaccination

Free with vaccination (5)

Infected with endorsed program (3-4)

Infected without endorsed program (0-2)





Relationship between FMD PCP Stages and OIE PVS Critical competency Levels

All countries reaching PCP Stage 3 must at least have reached level 3
Compliance for the 33 FMD relevant CCs

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



Activities of the joint FAO/OIE FMD Working Group

Meets every two months

**Calendar of events related to FMD, support
to and coordination of regional meetings**

**PCP guide update and Assessment tool
preparation with EUFMD**

Post Vaccination Monitoring Guidelines

**Establishment and training of a group of
Experts on PCP-FMD**

Bangkok Conference follow up



View of the WG on the support needed through Eu-FMD

Outbreaks investigations.

An activity that becomes more and more relevant when moving higher through the PCP (particularly when entering into stage 2 for those sectors where vaccination may be carried out on a regular basis). Elements of early detection in the overall surveillance/monitoring system should now be introduced focussing on those farms or livestock systems where countries have decided to address their target prevention program.



View of the WG on the support needed through Eu-FMD

Early warning:

Detection of new strains which may differ substantially from those usually circulating and that may require changes in vaccine composition. This issue may have consequences which goes beyond national borders (evidence has been built that viruses with poor vaccine matching can travel from Pakistan to Turkey).



View of the WG on the support needed through Eu-FMD

Design of risk-based control programs coherent with entering stage 2 of the PCP:

Option analysis in the design phase is a relevant aspect to be taken into consideration. It may be also relevant to maintain a distinction between control strategies aiming at entering stage 3 (supposed to focus on eradication and that can eventually be officially endorsed by OIE).



View of the WG on the support needed through Eu-FMD

Socio-economic issues:

Need to build evidence that FMD has an impact on the livelihood of rural communities (disentangle the cost of disease associated with control measures from the economic consequences of the disease by itself).



View of the WG on the support needed through Eu-FMD

Vaccine quality control/assurance/PVM:

This is an issue which again becomes relevant as countries move towards implementation of control activities (likely to have a vaccination component) in stage 2 of the PCP and where such capacity should be strengthened.



View of the WG on the support needed through Eu-FMD

Development of PCP training support material:

For those supposed to implement or assist to implement or supposed to be external evaluators of PCP staging (especially at lower stages and when there is disagreement between country self-assessment and outcomes of regional roadmap meetings).