



eofmd
european commission for the
control of foot-and-mouth disease



Progressive Control Pathway (PCP)

Progress of the Regional Roadmap for FMD Control in West Eurasia

**3rd Roadmap Progress
Meeting
–March 2012**



Objectives of the Meeting

- Review progress towards the vision of “West Eurasia region free of FMD by 2020”
- Share information on FMD virus circulation within the West Eurasia FMDV ecosystem to assist planning of prevention measures
- Facilitate exchange of information and views
 - between veterinary services,
 - Between international partners interested to support the Roadmap
 - Between FMD experts in the region and international experts
- To give a platform for co-ordination of efforts

Agenda

- Background: development of the FMD progressive control pathway since 2010
- Country Reports –review PCP progress, share information
- Country PCP planning – to 2020
- Where could we do better? Group discussions and feedback
- Advisory Group (5 from region, 4 international)

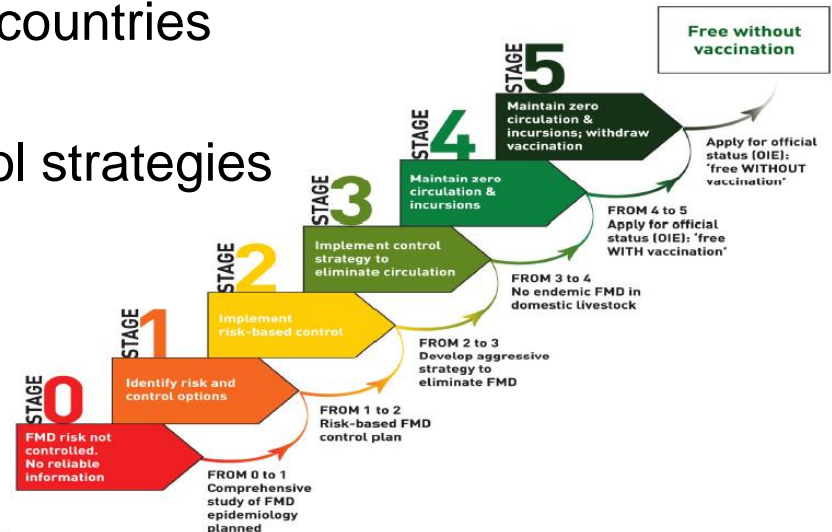
- Day 2:
- Vaccination use in the region
- Feedback on National “self-assessed PCP Stage” -Check-list
- Provisional Roadmap
- Advisory Committee Report, Elections
- Recommendations

Conclusions I

- The West Eurasia Roadmap has made good progress since start 3.5 years ago; now:
 - better awareness of the FMD risks
 - progress in many countries
 - identifying "new epidemic events" at an earlier point

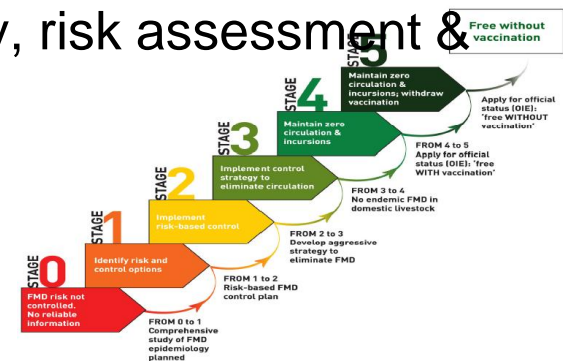
But virus circulation at regional level & large epidemics continue to occur despite mass vaccinations in all countries

→ gaps in preventive measures, control strategies & limited control of international animal movements

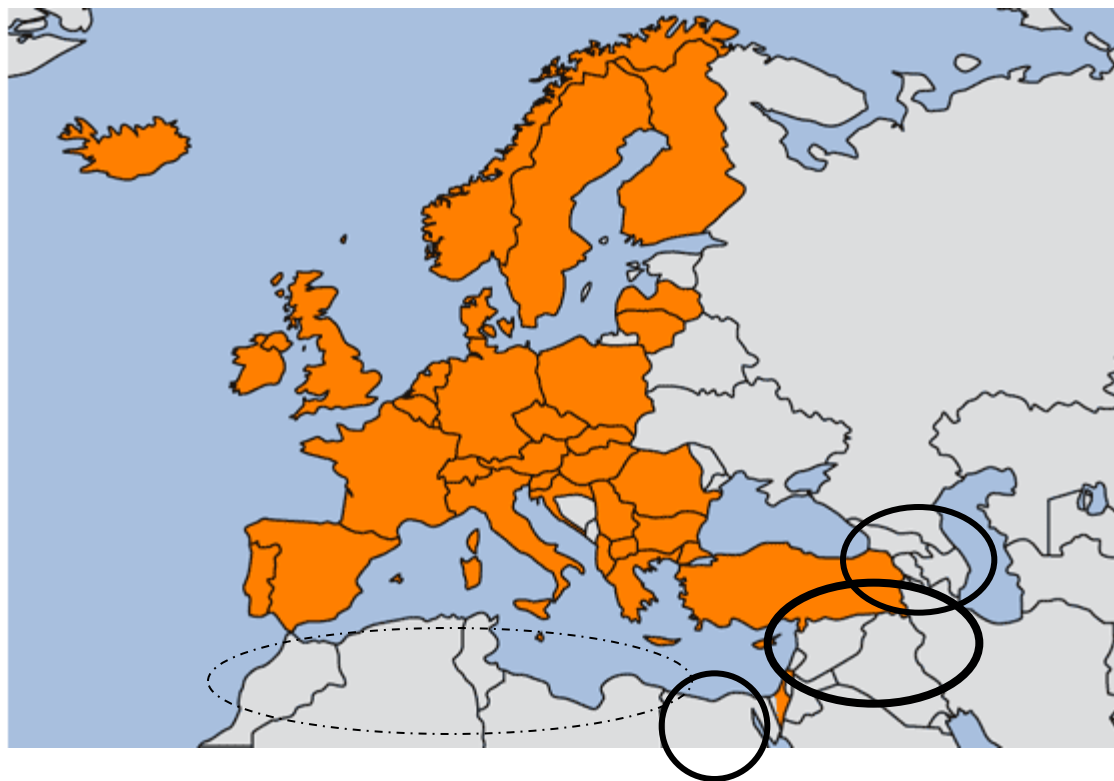


Conclusions II

- Countries should manage their own risks with own resources
- PCP process assists countries to develop sustainable strategies
- International support to the region has played a vital role in promoting reviews of national strategies
- At regional level, need for :
 - Actions to reduce risk of animal movements
 - Economic analysis, stakeholder inputs
 - sharing of data on vaccination, serological surveys and FMDV at suitable scale
 - improved human resources for epidemiology, risk assessment & management
- Need for greater regional ownership



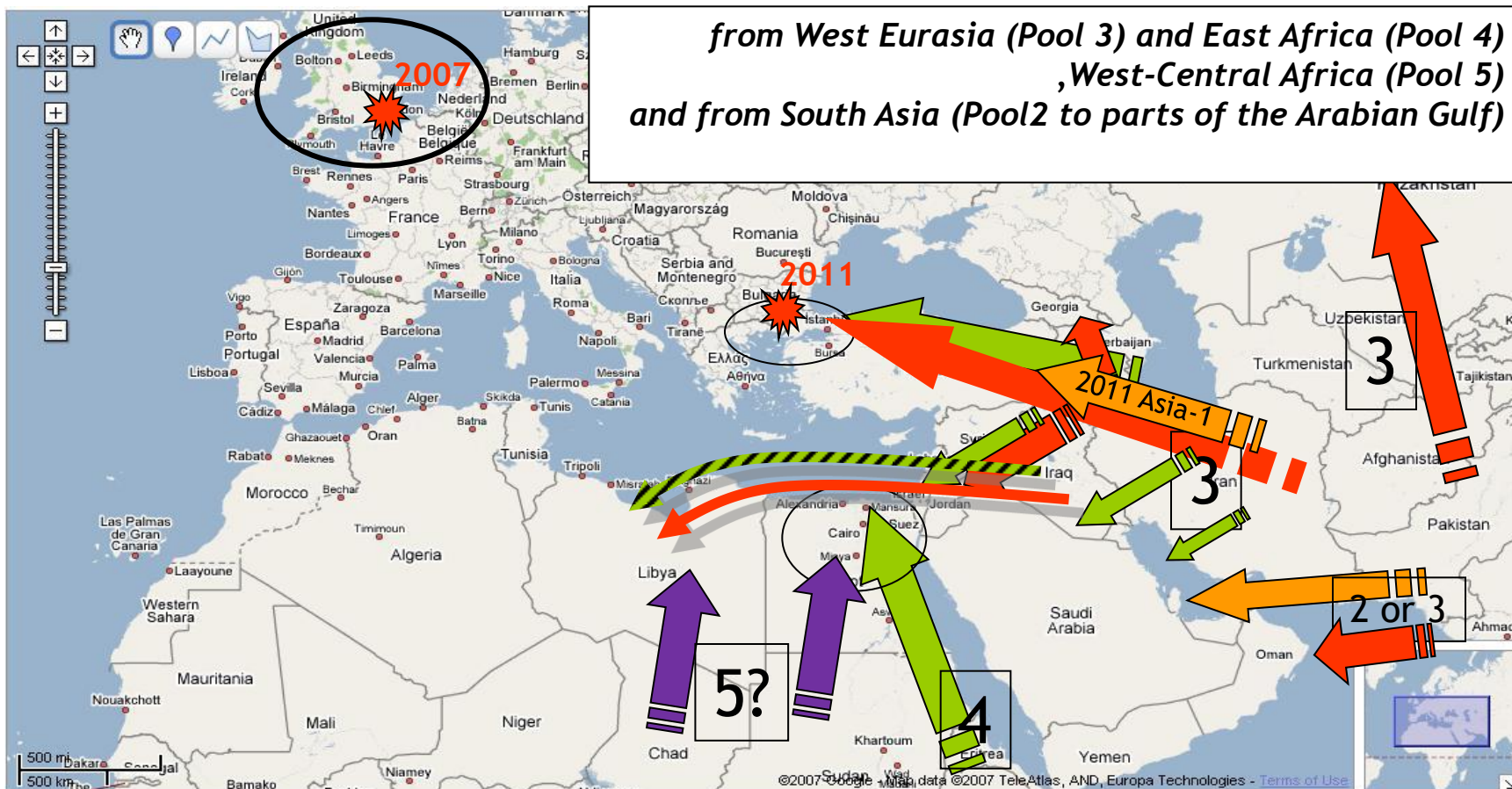
Current FMD status in the European neighborhood



EuFMD: 36 member states of which 27 EU+ 9 others

Three member states (Turkey, Israel, and Bulgaria (Status suspended)
+14 neighboring countries are NOT free of FMD

**Current status: EU27: last outbreaks in 2011
but continued incursions of FMDV to the European neighborhood
Past 6 years (2006-12)**



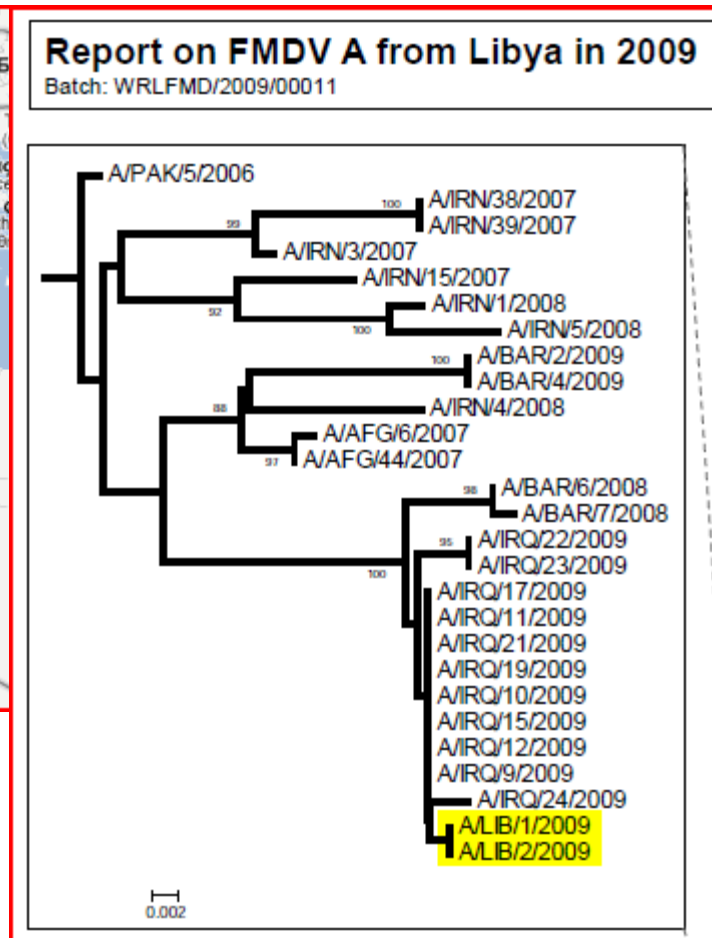
Type O, Type A, Type Asia-1, Type SAT2

West Eurasia and the south and east Mediterranean: events, issues and developments

Events

- Sweeping epidemics of huge intra-regional impact
- Frequency and speed of spread increasing:
- Main source is West Eurasia (Pakistan to Turkey)
 - Overspill to middle-east and north Africa (Libya)
 - Three regional epidemics in 3 years (2009-11)
 - Two (A, O) reached Libya (presumed by sea)
 - One reached Bulgaria (Type O)
- In addition: incursions from subsaharan Africa
 - African type A in Egypt, continuing circulation since 2006. New type A in 2012?
 - SAT2 (Libya and Egypt, different lineages – 2012)

Regional pandemic : BAR-08 strain of type A Iran05 Reached Libya (later identified in Egypt)



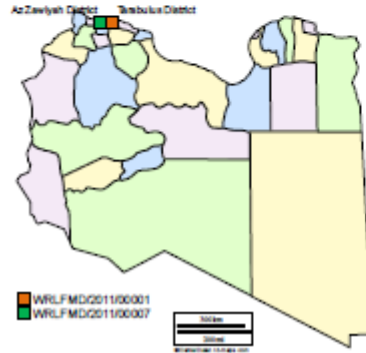
Regional pandemic (Feb 2010-): “ANT-10” strain of FMD type O PanAsia-2



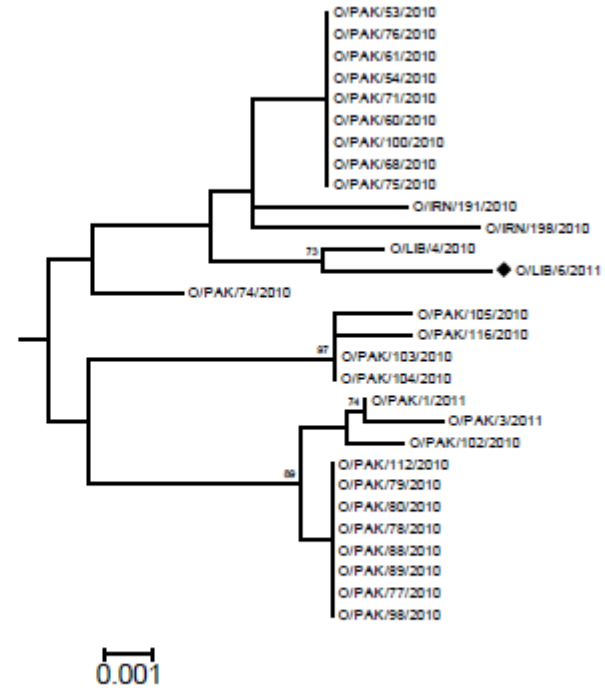
Libya

WRLFMD/2011/00001
Date received: 04/01/2011
No. of samples: 36
O: 2 (ME-SA/PanAsia-2^{ANT-10})
GD: 12
NVD: 22

WRLFMD/2011/00007
Date received: 09/02/2011
No. of samples: 16
O-GD: 1 (ME-SA/PanAsia-2^{ANT-10})
NVD: 15



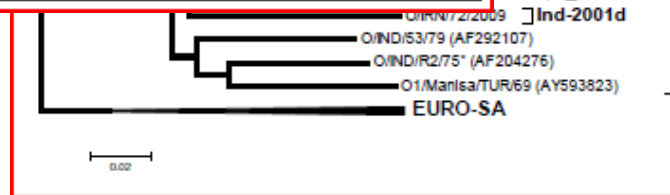
Report on FMDV O in Iraq in 2010



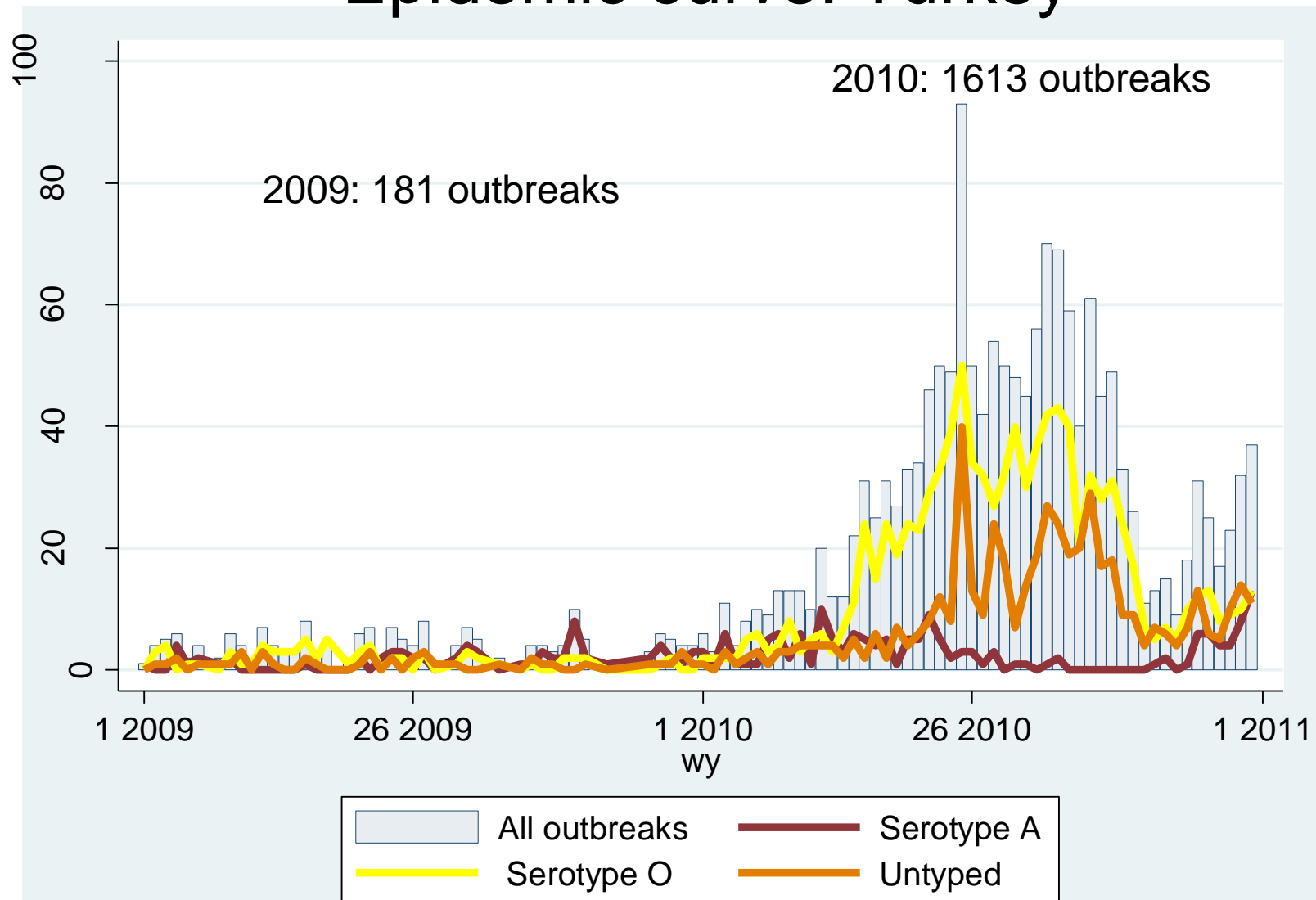
see next page

PanAsia-2

ME-SA

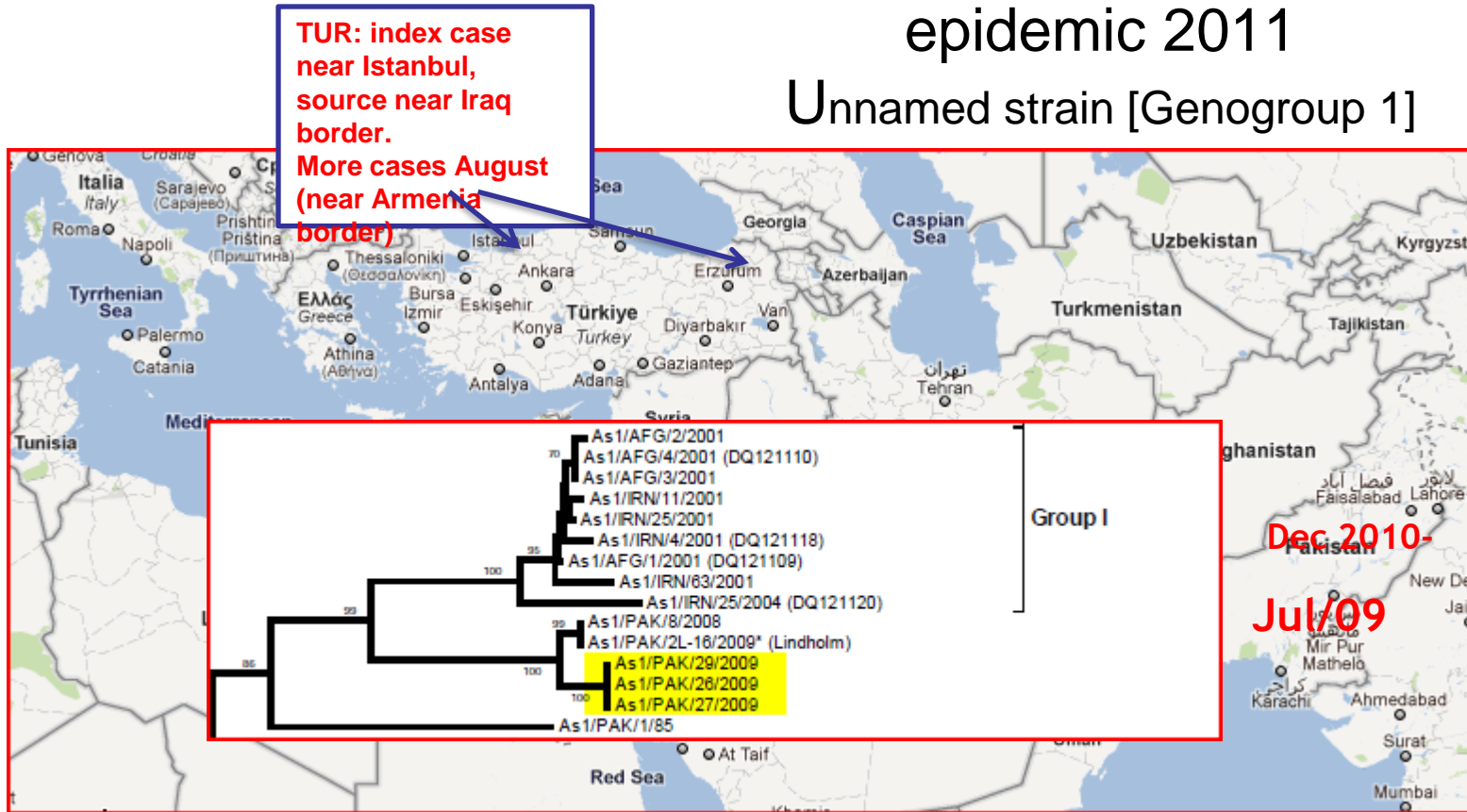


Epidemic curve: Turkey



FMD serotype Asia-1: epidemic 2011

Unnamed strain [Genogroup 1]



Asia-1: new unnamed strain poorly covered by vaccines; seen first in 2009, epidemic late 2010 and 2011.

Main reservoir Asia-1 is Pakistan but in 1984 and 2000 reached Greece.

West Eurasia -Progress

PCP supported by:

- FMD Lab Network (WELNET)
- Epidemiology Network
- Roadmap Advisory Group

→ countries increasingly use PCP as tool in identification of gaps and for FMD control

Main problems:

- high volumes of uncontrolled animal movement
- Insufficient government support for enforcement of FMD national legislation and PCP standards
- limited data/information sharing



Countries' PCP progress (12/2010)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
West Eurasia	Kazakh			1 (NEW)	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
	Kyrgyz			0	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
	Tajik			1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
	Turkmen			0 (NEW)	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
	Uzbek			0 (NEW)	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
	AFG			1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
	IRN			2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
	PAK			1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4
	East Anatolia (TR)			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
	Thrace (TR)			new	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5
	Marmara Aegean (TR)				2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
	Central Anatolia (TR)				2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
	Syria			1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
	Iraq												
	Armenia			2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
	Azerbaijan			2 (NEW)	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4
	Georgia	pending		1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4

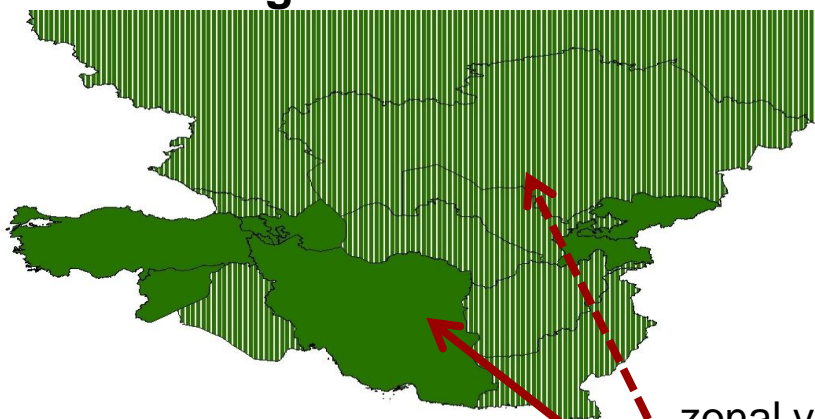
2008 : 2010:

5 progressions, incl. 1 official freedom
3 downgradings

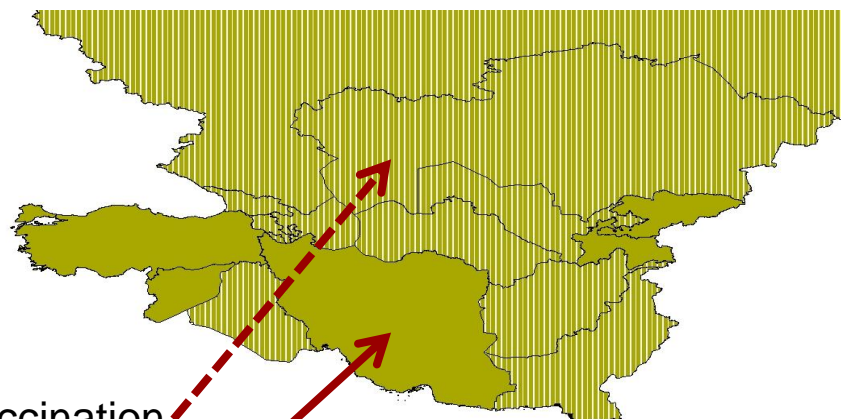
Vaccinations in 2010

- national FMD control plan (14/15 countries; increase by 1 country since 2008)
- vacc. frequency: LR 12 twice a year
1 thrice “
SR 9 once “
4 twice “
- extent of vacc.

large ruminants



small ruminants



zonal vaccination
complete vaccination

Progress since 2008:

Zonal → compl. vacc. for LR: 2 countries
SR: 1 country

Vaccination use

- Doses used in region (without Russia): 2008: 92 mln.
2010: 178 mln.
410 mln. FMD susceptible animals in region
- Vaccine suppliers (2010):
FGI-ARRIAH, Shelkov, Pokrov, Merial, Razi, Indian Imm., Intervet,
SAP-Inst., Jovac, Lahore
1 country stopped production of non-OIE standard vaccines
- strains poorly/not matching field virus in 2010 (lack of info in 2008 & 09):
5-11x O PanAsia 1
5x other
- Improved vaccinations:
 - use of guidance on vacc. matching
 - improved monitoring & reporting
 - vacc. management & cold chain

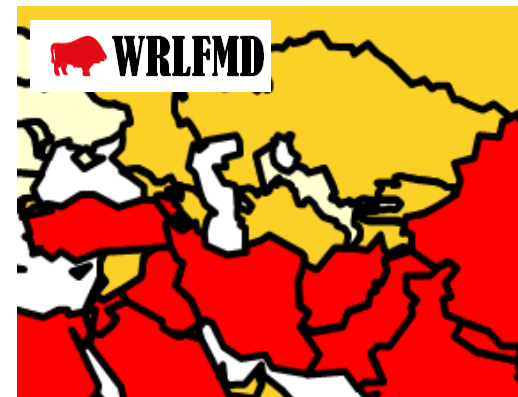


Sero surveys for monitoring of vaccination and estimation of virus circulation

- post vaccination: 11/14 (2009: 9/12)
- pre vaccination: 3/14 sero surveys (2009: none)
- to support risk-based control: 2008-10 large scale sero surveys in Turkey, Iran, Trans Caucasus, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan
- But: data are still insufficiently used for implementation of measures (timeliness, scientific analyses, risk management)
- All countries use ELISA in national labs (2010: 14/14; 2009: 12/12)
→ trainings, increased national use

FMD outbreaks & reporting

- Outbreak reports: 7/14
- In case of no reporting: silence since 20 – 10 - 7 yrs
- Influenced by political and trade implications, also: historical, cultural, language, ... reasons
- (former) CIS countries:
 - only 2/8 reported outbreaks
 - 3/4 individual PCP downgradings since 2008
 - no EuFMD members



- Future PCP progress could be difficult in countries with evidence of virus circulation and not reporting FMD
 → could make progression to stage 2 difficult and prevent countries from moving to stage 3



FMD outbreaks & epidemic events

Iran & Turkey : Large scale outbreaks of **O-PanAsia-2** & **A-Iran-05**, evolution of sublineages

- **A-Iran-05** (ARD-07, AFG-07, BAR-08)
- **O-PanAsia-2** (YAZ-09, FAR-09, ANT-10, BAL-09, SAN-09, PUN-10)

Bulgaria
2010/11: O-
PanAsia-2

Iran &
Turkey:
Asia1

FMD outbreaks & epidemic events

Iran & Turkey : Large scale

- FMD **real-time trainings** in Turkey, Kenya
- Improved sharing of lab information between national & international labs, esp. for Pakistan, Iran, Afghanistan, Turkey; → role of **WELNET**
- delivery of EU **emergency vaccine** to Iran and Turkey 2010 & 11
- Workshop on **data analysis** for Turkey and Iran, Ankara 3/2011
→ to assist early warning of new threats/epidemics for the region
- Meeting: **Role of wild boar** in FMD, Berlin 4/2011
- Economics and resource implications of **managing FMD outbreaks** in free countries, Rome 4/2011

Bulgaria
2010/11: O-
PanAsia-2

Asia1

In late 2010..the Outlook to 2013

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	Syria			1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	5
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... until 2013:

- Turkey plans further zoning
- all countries or zones min. stage 2

= 12 PCP progressions in countries or zones

- 13x stage 2 (9x new)
- 3x stage 3 (all new)
- 1x stage 4

develop & implement risk based control plans

... eliminate circulation

Acknowledgements

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