Progress of Global FMD control Strategy

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Governance aspects

• Joint FAO/OIE **FMD Working Group** (FMD-WG) under the Global GF-TADs Steering Committee
• FMD-WG started with 4 persons (2 FAO, 2 OIE)
• FMD-WG will be assisted by
  ➢ dedicated joint FAO/OIE FMD Secretariat in Rome (future Secretary recently joined FAO)
  ➢ advisory Committee of FMD experts/regional representatives
  ➢ pool of qualified FMD consultants for PCP-assistance and assessment and for capacity-building projects
Terms of reference of FMD-WG

- Development of draft FMD Global Control Strategy and later implementation
- Communication with regional organizations, countries, stakeholders, donors and public
- Communication with FMD vaccine producers (vaccine matching and vaccine supply)
- Communication with the FMD Reference Laboratories and Reference Centres (diagnostic support; yearly overview)
• Review status and **progress** of the national and regional FMD control activities
• Identify and communicate constraints to progress to Regional GF-TADs Steering Committee’s
• Publish an **Annual Report on the State of FMD Control Worldwide** (presentation in May - OIE)
• Coordinate timetable of joint global and regional meetings on FMD
specifically with respect to PCP:

• Monitor adherence to the yearly review of the FMD-PCP status of countries and carry out an assessment as laid down in the FMD-PCP document
• Ensure FMD specialist representation in the regional meetings to safeguard global coordination and uniform interpretation of PCP principles, standards and procedures
• Summarize the results of country self-assessments and make relevant proposals on country PCP statuses to the Global FMD Steering Committee
Time table

• First outline of Draft FMD Global Control Strategy was presented at OIE World Assembly of Delegates, 2011
• Draft strategy to be discussed with regional organizations and experts September 2011
• Presentation in Global GF-TADs Steering Committee meeting October 2011
• Strategy and Budget approved by FAO and OIE by the end of 2011
• Launch of the Global FMD Control Strategy during the joint FAO/OIE International Meeting on FMD Control in Bangkok, June 2012
International FMD meetings 2011/12

• The Bangkok meeting will have a technical part as well as a **pledging part**
• Donors and FMD-free countries will be informed in advance about the Global FMD Control Strategy and requested to support and pledge;
• A regional **scientific FMD meeting** will be organized by India, supported by FAO, in **New Delhi by the end of 2011/early 2012**
• The open session of the **Research Group of EuFMD** will take place late 2012
Technical background

- The FMD virus pools
- The FMD Progressive Control Pathway
- The FMD Regional Road Maps
- OIE-endorsement of country programme PCP Stage 3
- Successful Regional FMD-Control Programmes
- Ongoing international FMD control projects
Global FMD risk: where is the virus circulating and what types are involved?

Continual virus circulation and evolution within 7 regional pools
Epidemic jumps between pools and to free regions
FMD Progressive Control Pathway (FMD-PCP)

Allowing small, but distinct steps that suit FMD-endemic countries’ needs and that make progress visible:

• To stimulate countries to take part
• To develop long term visions and action plans
• Make a simple start possible
• Make progress measurable
• Foster regional examples and leadership
• Create incentives
FMD-PCP

• Developed by FAO/EuFMD and put into practice in the Middle East, Eurasia and Africa (meetings in Beirut, Shiraz, Istanbul, Nairobi, Gaborone) since 2008

• Supported by the FMD Global Conference in Asuncion, Paraguay and the Global St. Ct. of GF-TADs in 2009 to become the Corner Stone of the FMD Global Control Strategy in endemic countries

• FMD-PCP reviewed in Pirbright in Oct. 2010 and put to the test in Eurasia meeting, Istanbul, Dec. 2010

• FMD-PCP is now published on the FAO, EuFMD and OIE websites as a joint tool of FAO and OIE
Africa Roadmap - progression after Nairobi and Algiers workshops

2010

2020
OIE endorsement of PCP stage 3

- In May 2011, OIE SCAD proposed to the General Assembly of Delegates to open up the possibility to "endorse" a FMD Control Programme.
- The endorsement of a country programme is voluntary and may precede the recognition of PCP status 5 = FMD-free with vaccination.
- OIE-endorsement of country FMD control programme is expected to facilitate (regional) trade and to create new incentives for countries to step up FMD control efforts.
PCP-supporting documents

• **Supporting documents and training modules** will be worked out for the different PCP stages to assist countries to meet the requirements in the fields of value (market) chain analysis, FMD risk analysis, serological monitoring, virus monitoring, surveillance, outbreak investigation and identification of targets.

• **This will be done building upon existing guidelines** (Monitoring and Surveillance - EuFMD Research Group as reviewed by Epidemiology Working Group in Istanbul) and FMD laboratory services: in preparation by WRL.)
PCP is key:

- In existing projects, f.i. Italy-funded Central Asia project (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) and Spain-funded project in South America (Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Bolivia, Columbia)
- In new FMD capacity-building projects in FMD-endemic countries (f.i. Pakistan, Mongolia, Kazakhstan)
- In new regional initiatives, f.i. the SAARC initiative (involving Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Shri Lanka)
- In all relevant and special meetings (f.i. GF-TADs lab en epi-network meeting in Gaborone, March 2011)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Virus pool</th>
<th>Road Map</th>
<th>Other programmes</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SE Asia</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>SEA-C-FMD</td>
<td>Based on progressive zoning</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Under development</td>
<td></td>
<td>SAARC initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Eurasia</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Yes (reviewed in Istanbul)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Reviewed in 2010</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>At risk 3/4</td>
<td>Yes (Beiruth)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Review 2011/2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>At risk 3/4/5</td>
<td>Yes (Algiers)</td>
<td></td>
<td>To be validated</td>
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<tr>
<td>S. Africa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Yes Gaborone</td>
<td></td>
<td>Review 2011</td>
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<tr>
<td>W./E. Africa</td>
<td>4 and 5</td>
<td>Yes, Nairobi</td>
<td></td>
<td>Review in 2011 and early 2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>South America</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Under development for remaining FMD-pos. countries</td>
<td>Several programs/projects</td>
<td>Traditionally based on zoning</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Global FMD Control Strategy Document

- FMD – PCP: Stepwise Approach with Regional Road Maps
- FMD Vaccines - Supply - Match
- Research Socio-economic Context
- Ref labs Networks: Epi and labs Experts
- PVS and GAP Pathway
- OIE - Progr. Endorsement
- OIE - FMD-free Recognition

Extra activities: capacity building projects, vaccine banks etc

Countries and regions that stay behind/need more support

Inventory of present FMD situation in the world