



**SADC TADs PROJECT: SCIENTIFIC SESSION
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN SADC
Gaborone: 13 – 16 November 2012**

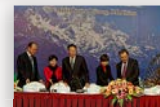
**Global Strategy for the Control of FMD: Outcomes of
FAO/OIE Bangkok Conference
& the relevance to SADC Member States**

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Why the Global FMD Control Program?

- OIE/FMD Global Conference in Paraguay – 2009
- FMD acknowledged as the most important threat to global food security and international trade
- Adoption of Resolution at OIE General Session – 2010 – Global FMD Control and OIE endorsement of National FMD Control Programs
- Successful global eradication of rinderpest – global freedom 2011
- OIE/FAO mandated to launch Global program for FMD as next global strategy
- Adoption of Global FMD Program at OIE General Session – 2011
- Global FAO/OIE Conference in Bangkok – 2012
- Adoption of Global strategy for FMD control





Bangkok and post-Bangkok

Over 100 countries, regional organizations, development partners and stakeholders supported the launch of the FAO/OIE Global FMD Control Strategy

Headlines of the joint FAO/OIE Global FMD Control Strategy

FMD control is not an utopia:

- We can do much better with existing means
- FMD-endemic countries should be better aware of the damage caused by FMD and the opportunities lost [*clear need for more socio-economic studies*]
- Only regional approaches will be successful as history has shown (Europe, South America, SE Asia)
- Regional approaches should take into account regional differences (for instance wildlife issue in Southern Africa)



Headlines of the joint FAO/OIE Global FMD Control Strategy

- Focus should be on FMD-endemic countries using a progressive, risk-based approach, based on the Progressive Control Pathway where indicated
- Maintain FMD-free status and countries are requested to support the Global FMD Control Strategy, for reasons of solidarity as well as well-understood own interest (control at source)
- Progressive FMD control in developing countries will go hand in hand with improvement of Veterinary Services (VS)
- Improvement of VS will create better possibilities to control other major diseases of livestock



Roll out of the Global Strategy after Bangkok

1. Countries where FMD is still endemic will be encouraged and stimulated to step up their control efforts using the Progressive Control Pathway
2. Countries where FMD has been controlled, as well as development partners, will be requested to increase their support for FMD control at source (usually in developing countries)



3. Specific attention will be paid to countries in the FMD virus pool regions 3, 4, 5 and 6, the need of which was indicated by the portfolio review of the Global Strategy
4. Socio-economic studies will be stimulated to provide further evidence of the damage caused by FMD at the country, sector and household levels



5. In regions where incentives for FMD control appear to be lacking, studies and workshops will be initiated to develop multi-disease approaches tailor-made for the (sub)region
6. Specific support will be requested from development partners to fund the studies and regional and global activities foreseen under the Global Strategy

In the FMD Global Control Strategy

Strengthening the vital disease control support functions:

- **Laboratories:**
national and regional, global, networks
- **Epidemiology:**
national, regional, collaborative centers, networks
- **Vaccines:**
availability, QC ; vaccine centers, vaccine matching, post -vaccination surveillance



Tools at our disposal

OIE Code & Manual: Review of chapter 8.5, endorsement of FMD Control programs

Laboratories and their Regional and International Networks

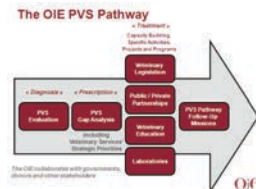
Epidemiology Centers and their Regional and International Networks

Regional support programs: JTF; SEACFMD, SADC

PCP-FMD



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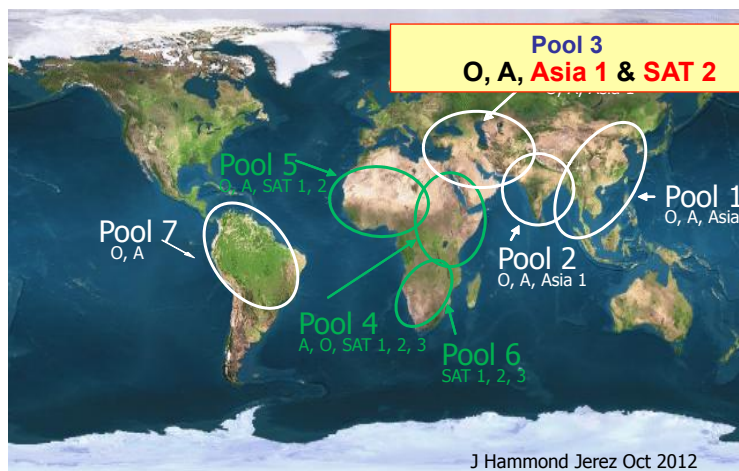


Vaccines



Role of Laboratories and their Regional and International Networks

Regional Analysis 2012
Asia 1 and SAT 2 on the move



Role of Reference Laboratories and their Networks

Serotype O vaccine matching: Current FMD threat analysis: 2012

| Country of Origin | Serotype | Topotype | Lineage/strain | Sub Lineage | Vaccine Matching | | | |
|----------------------|----------|----------|----------------|-------------|------------------|--------|----------|-------|
| | | | | | O 3039 | O 4625 | O Manisa | O PA2 |
| Afghanistan | O | ME-SA | PanAsia-2 | ANT-10 | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| Bahrain | O | ME-SA | PanAsia-2 | ANT-10 | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| Congo | O | ME-SA | PanAsia | - | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| Egypt | O | ME-SA | PanAsia-2 | - | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| Ethiopia | O | EA-3 | - | - | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| Iran | O | ME-SA | PanAsia-2 | ANT-10 | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| | O | ME-SA | PanAsia-2 | FAR-09 | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| Israel | O | ME-SA | PanAsia-2 | ANT-10 | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| Japan | O | SEA | Mya 98 | - | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| Kenya | O | EA-2 | - | - | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| Kuwait | O | ME-SA | PanAsia-2 | ANT-10 | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| Libya | O | ME-SA | PanAsia-2 | ANT-10 | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| | O | EA-3 | - | - | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| Malaysia | O | SEA | Mya-98 | - | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| Kingdom Saudi Arabia | O | ME-SA | PanAsia-2 | ANT-10 | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| Sudan | O | EA-3 | - | - | Green | Green | Green | Green |
| Thailand | O | SEA | M98 | - | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| | O | ME-SA | PanAsia | - | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| Turkey | O | ME-SA | PanAsia-2 | ANT-10 | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| UAE | O | ME-SA | PanAsia-2 | ANT-10 | Green | Red | Red | Green |
| Vietnam | O | ME-SA | PanAsia | - | Green | Red | Red | Green |

J Hammond Jerez Oct 2012

From concept to practice

- Typical activities indicated in the Strategy per PCP stage and for the different levels (country, regional, global) need to be embedded in concrete programmes/projects that can be used for fund raising.
- This implies new or intensified FMD control programmes at the national level, but in a regional context, in particular in virus pool regions 3, 4, 5 and 6



FAO/OIE GF-TADs Working Group: Convergence of available tools

- Linking the PCP-FMD stages to the OIE PVS levels of Critical Competencies (CCs)
- To finalise the PCP assessment tool in collaboration with EUFMD as a companion tool to the PCP-FMD joint FAO-EuFMD-OIE Guide
- PCP is NOT an OIE standard – only a tool to assess progress with FMD control
- OIE Scientific Commission evaluates applications in accordance with requirements of OIE Code

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



PVS-PCP

FAO/OIE GF-TADs FMD Working Group

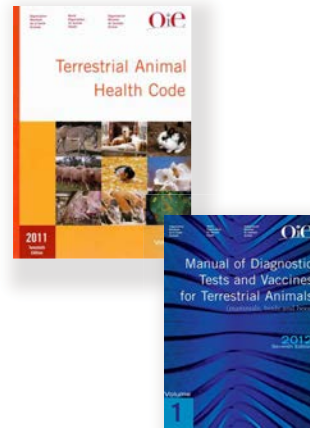
- To support regions and countries
- To prepare an annual global report
- To set developments at the national level in motion
- To implement activities foreseen at the regional and global level
- To evaluate, to oversee and to report, a strong and sustainable backbone structure is needed.
- The joint FAO/OIE FMD Working Group and its Secretariat is critical for this purpose, to push and to pull.
- Continuity endangered
- Priority for funding: 11 M for 5 years

Cost of the FMD Global Control Strategy in USD as calculated by the World Bank for the first 5 years: total 820 M USD

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| • Cost of national FMD programmes | 68 M |
| (to support 79 initial PCP 0-2 Stage countries) | |
| • Vaccination cost | 694 M |
| (to support 45 initial PCP 1-3 Stage countries, (excl. India and China) | |
| • Regional level | 47 M |
| (reference labs/epidemiology support and networks) | |
| • Global level | 11 M |
| (coordination, evaluation) | |

OIE

- Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases:
 - *Endorsement of national FMD control plans*
 - *Country FMD status evaluation*
- Standard setting
- Publications
- Conferences and Workshops



OIE

- PVS Pathway: Evaluations and follow up, gap analysis
- Legislation, twinning for laboratories,
- Veterinary Education Establishments, Vet Statutory Bodies, PVS One-Health ...
- Capacity building programs for Delegates and focal points: meetings organised by the OIE and its regional and sub-regional offices

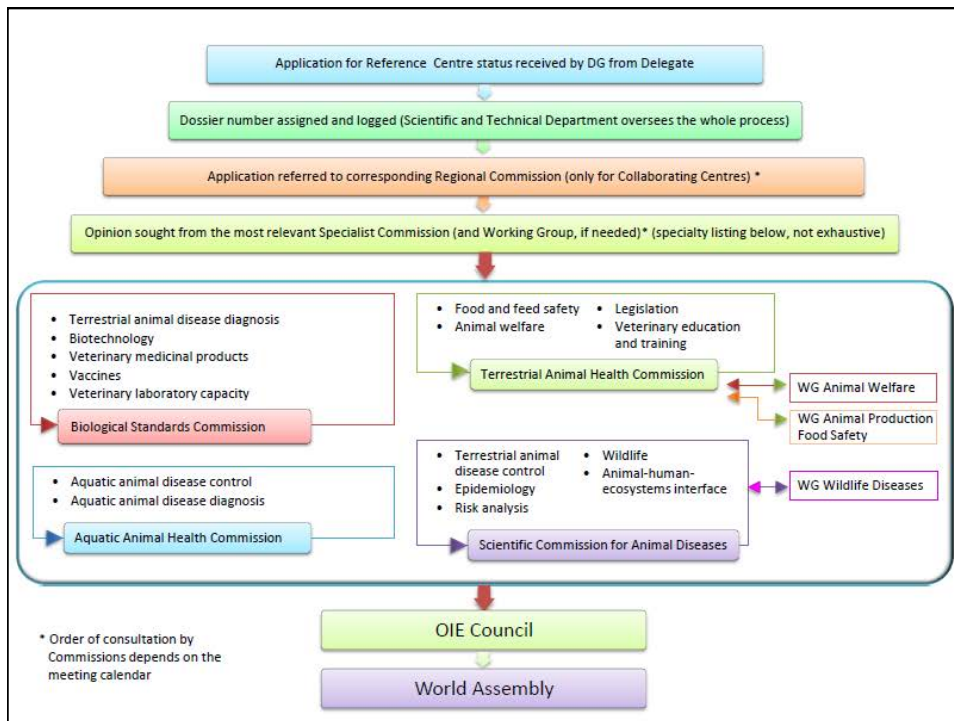
Relationship: PVS and PCP-FMD

- 33 OIE PVS Critical Competencies (CCs) among 46 are of particular relevance to the prevention and control of FMD:
 - Animal Health (4 / 5)
 - Veterinary Public Health (1 / 4)
 - Laboratory (2 / 2)
 - Trade (4 / 8)
 - General Management (17 / 31)
 - Resources (5 / 6)



- Countries reaching PCP Stage 3 must ideally at least have reached compliancy level 3 (i.e. general agreement with OIE standards) for the 33 FMD-relevant CCs
- **Must apply this with caution – PVS is a total package – cannot exclude CC's for compliance – must either be delivering the service or not**

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OIE Laboratory Twinning Parent and Candidate laboratories

LABORATORIES

A Guide to OIE Certified Reference Centre Twinning Projects

OIE

2008

OIE Quality Standard and Guidelines for Veterinary Laboratories: Infectious Diseases

FMD Reference Laboratories/Centers and the OIE-FAO Network

OIE:

- Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA
- Gaborone, BOTSWANA
- PANAFTOSA, Rio de Janeiro, BRASIL
- Vladimir, RUSSIA
- Onderstepoort, SOUTH AFRICA

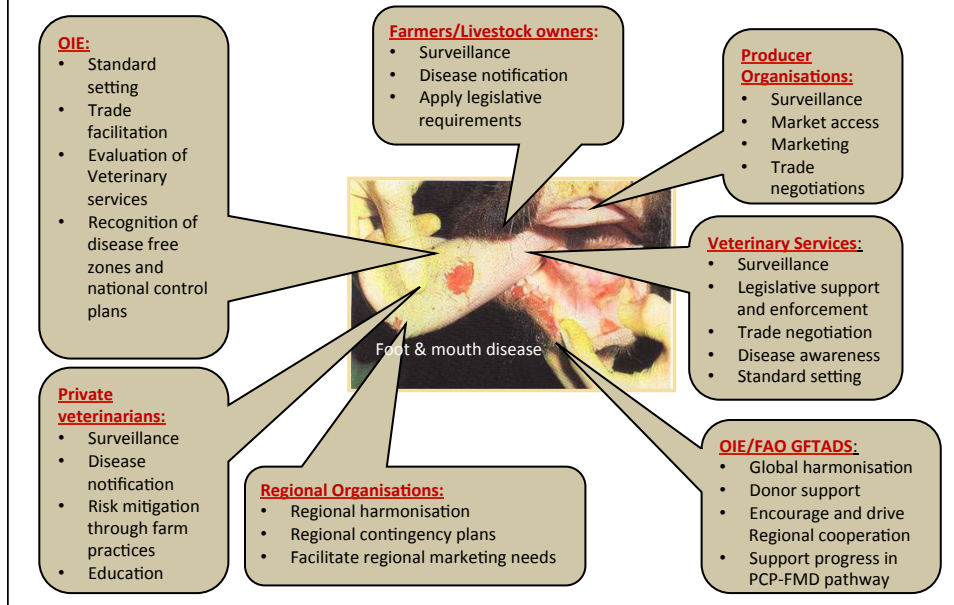
OIE and FAO:

- Plum Island, USA
- Pirbright, UK
- Pakchong, THAILAND
- Lanzhou, PEOPLE'S REP. Of CHINA

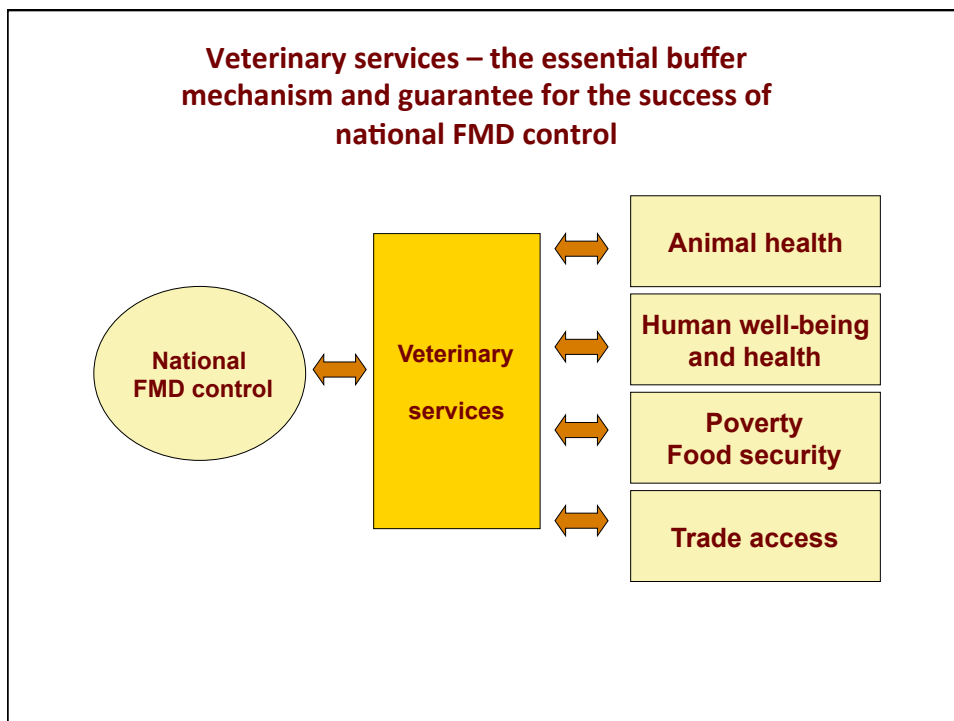
FAO:

- ICAR, Mukteswar, INDIA
- Brescia, ITALY
- CODA-CERVA, Brussels, BELGIUM

Some of the responsibilities/contributions of the different role players in a Global FMD Control Strategy



Veterinary services – the essential buffer mechanism and guarantee for the success of national FMD control



Critical aspects related to maintenance of disease status

- Main focus is on quality of the veterinary services; disease control measures, diagnostic services, disease surveillance
- Obtaining disease freedom recognition – not so difficult
- **Main challenge is maintaining the recognized disease status**
- Vaccination: Must be purified, sufficient potency and effective against ruling field strain(s)
- Where status was lost – main reasons were breakdown in disease surveillance system
- Acknowledgment at Bangkok that only in Africa wildlife plays a significant role in maintaining FMDV circulation between wildlife and livestock – African buffalo



What does Bangkok means for SADC?

- Regional approach for FMD control is non-negotiable
- The primary responsibility for FMD control still vested within the national Veterinary Services
- Need buy-in from Member Countries within SADC to harmonise approach for FMD control
- Need transparency in legislating sanitary measures related to FMD control
- Need to share surveillance data and possibility of threatening risks for possible disease introduction – especially to those countries having a recognised free status for FMD



What does Bangkok means for SADC?

- Acceptance of the unique situation of the African buffalo
- FMD cannot be eradicated in Africa – can only be controlled
- Need to consider the possibility/ reality(?) of accepting permanent presence of FMDV in buffalo and continue with livestock farming without trade discrimination
- Accepting the challenge of separable vs. non-separable wildlife species (wild boar in Europe vs. buffalo in Africa) – but must negotiate justifiable trade facilitating measures
- The reality of the TFCA's



In summary – the responsibility of role players in ensuring the maintenance of animal health status

- Accept the change in the global epidemiology of animal disease threats
- Accept the challenges and need for a new approach to contribute to global food security
- Accept the need for supportive good veterinary governance and strong supportive public/private partnerships
- Accept to always expect the unexpected and to remain vigilant with surveillance policy
 - *Not only to detect + NSP but also the causative viral strain – virus isolation!*
 - *Not looking is NOT knowing what is going on!*
- Accept the new threats for disease introduction
- Accept the expectations of the international veterinary community



Challenges for applying and progressing with the Global FMD control strategy

- Regional approaches and commitment not on the same level in all regions
- Will have to compete for funding relative to other priorities
- Global threat of disease spread an increasing risk factor
- Regional programs dependent on commitment and cooperation of national veterinary services in a region
- Need the buy-in of countries to apply OIE standards for control – especially vaccination



***Thank you for
your attention!***

