

OVERVIEW OF THE PCP-FMD

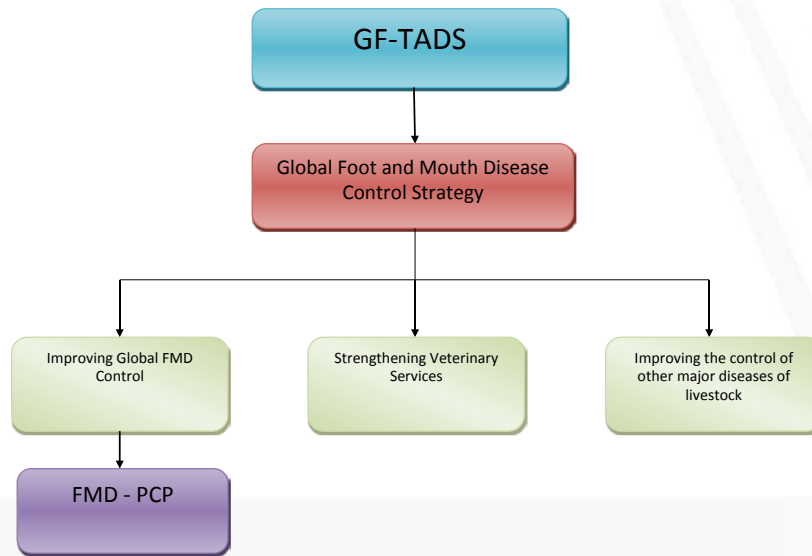
Aims, Approaches and Challenges for SADC member states



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Introduction

- The **PCP - FMD** is a tool that has been developed jointly by FAO & OIE to assist countries where FMD is still endemic to progressively control the disease and reduce its impact on rural livelihoods.
- It is a **set of FMD control activity stages** that enables progressive control of FMD to a point where an application for OIE endorsement of a national control program (stage 3) and eventual freedom with or without vaccination (stage 4 & 5) is possible.



PCP-FMD Principles

- Active monitoring of FMD circulation and understanding the epidemiology of FMD. = common to all stages
- Activities in each PCP stage must be appropriate to the required reduction in virus circulation and mitigation of disease risk
- Activities and their impacts are measurable in each stage and generate information and potential benefits
- The optimisation of resources for FMD control is achieved through targeting of measures to the husbandry systems and critical risk points.



Progression and Monitoring

- PCP is not prescriptive, but rather outcome oriented
 - Approaches to achieve key outcomes will be different in different countries or regions
 - Priorities vary across countries
- Each country decides where to focus their control measures and how fast & far to progress
 - A country in stage 1 logically progresses to stage 2
 - Countries may decide not to progress beyond stage 2 or 3 (sustainable management of FMD to a certain level)
 - Beyond stage 4 there is intention to attain FMD with or without vaccination



Assessment of progress

- Evidence based and transparent: yearly regional meetings
 - An opportunity to assess progress, identify areas for improvement and needs for assistance
- Formal assessment procedure through Global FMD working group; Global GF-TADs steering committee; GF-TADs management committee
 - Use of standardised questionnaires
 - PCP-FMD expert visits

PCP-Stages...1 & 2



- **Stage 1:** To gain an **understanding of the epidemiology** of FMD in the country and develop a risk-based approach to reduce the impact of FMD (8 outcomes)
 - To progress to stage 2
 - A **strategic FMD control plan** that has the aim of reducing the impact of FMD in at least one zone or husbandry sector is developed
- **Stage 2:** To implement **risk based control measures** such that the impact of FMD is reduced in one or more livestock sectors and/or in one or more zones (5 outcomes)
 - To progress to stage 3
 - A **revised, more aggressive control strategy** that has the aim of eliminating FMD from at least a zone of the country has been developed

PCP-Stage...3



- **Stage 3:** Progressive **reduction in outbreak incidence**, followed by elimination of FMD virus circulation in domestic animals in at least one zone of the country (5 outcomes)
 - To progress to stage 4
 - There is a **body of evidence** that FMD virus is not circulating endemically in domestic animals within the country or zone

➤NB: Once a country has entered the GF-TADs-supported PCP-Stage 3 and has decided it wants to continue along the pathway to Stage 4 and beyond, implicating the intention to eradicate FMD virus from the domestic animal population, it may ask for **formal OIE-endorsement** of its national FMD eradication programme

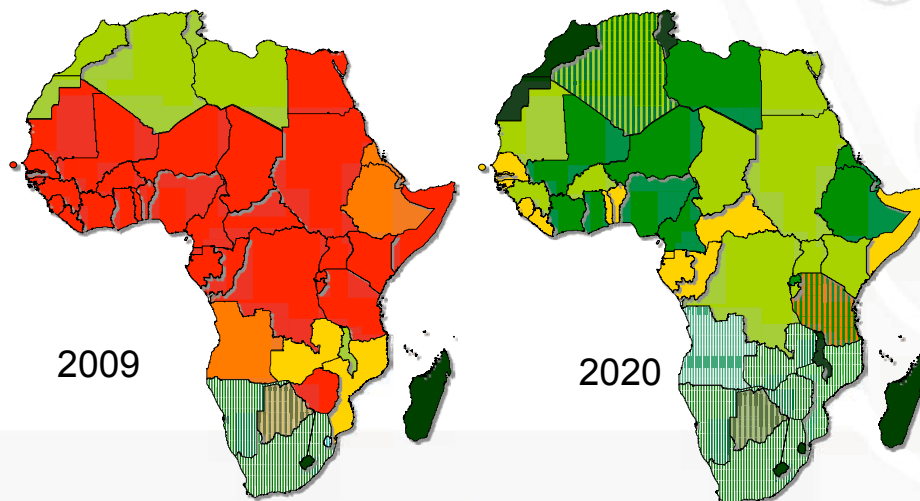
NB: Trade-related options such as compartmentalisation and Commodity based approaches become feasible at this stage.

PCP-Stages...4 & 5



- **Stage 4:** To maintain 'zero tolerance' of FMD within the country or zone and eventually achieve OIE recognition of FMD-free with vaccination (6 outcomes)
 - To progress to stage 5
 - The OIE requirements for recognition of "free with vaccination" are fulfilled and a dossier is submitted to OIE for recognition of this status
- **Stage 5:** To maintain 'zero incidence' of FMD within the country/ zone and eventually achieve OIE recognition of FMD-free without vaccination"
 - To complete the pathway...
 - The OIE requirements for recognition of "FMD-free without vaccination" are fulfilled and a dossier is submitted to OIE

Africa Roadmap to 2020 (Nairobi Workshop, 2009)



Some SADC PCP-FMD related activities



1. SFMD/ECTAD workshop on FMD Post Vaccination Seromonitoring

- Held 11 – 13th March 2009, BNVL
- Participants: Botswana (BVI & NVL), South Africa (OVI), Namibia (CVL), Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and Zambia
- Objective: To provide technical advice on setting up and conducting ELISA for PVM in a national laboratory.

Workshop outcomes:

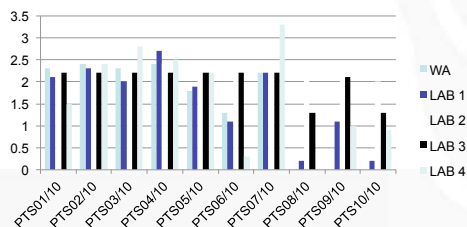
- Adoption of the WRL protocol for LPBE
- Continuous technical support to national laboratories to be provided by Regional reference laboratories (OVI & BVI)

Some SADC PCP-FMD related activities



2. BVI/EUFMD/ECTAD Capacity building for FMD PVM

- Training workshop: 26 – 30th July 2010
- Participants: Botswana (2); Lesotho (1) Malawi (1); Mozambique (1); Namibia (1); Swaziland (1); Tanzania (2); Zambia (1) and Zimbabwe (1)
- Backstopping visits to national laboratories
- Proficiency Testing (2010)



Some SADC PCP-FMD related activities



3. First regional workshop on FMD PCP

- Held 14 – 16th March 2011
- Jointly organised by FAO, OIE, EUFMD & BVI
- Focused on those countries in Southern Africa that had not yet attained any official recognition of freedom by the OIE with regard to FMD
- Participants: Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Mozambique, Zambia, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Swaziland

Country PCP-FMD status: March 2011



- Angola
 - All stage 2 measure will be in place by 2014 and stage 3 should be reached by 2017
- DRC
 - 2015 is the target for stage 2
- Malawi
 - Could quickly move into stage 3 and should be able to present an official FMD control plan for endorsement by OIE by 2013
- Mozambique
 - Activities envisaged in stage 2 should lead to the country entering stage 3 by 2013 and possibly declaring the central and northern part of the country free from FMD by 2016

Country PCP-FMD status: March 2011 cont...



- Tanzania
 - 2016 is the target for stage 3 possibly going to stage 4 (zonal) by 2018
 - Zanzibar and Pemba islands should strive to attain stage 3 by 2013 and possibly go to stage 4 by 2016
- Seychelles
 - Preparation of an official dossier for historical freedom from FMD by May 2012
- Zambia
 - 2013 is the target for entering stage 3
- Zimbabwe
 - 2013 is the target for stage 3 possibly going to stage 4 zonal freedom by 2016

Some SADC PCP-FMD related activities



4. Second regional seminar on FMD PCP

- Held 24 – 26th September 2012
- Joint organised by OIE, FAO and SADC
- Participants: Angola, Malawi, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Seychelles,
- The seminar focussed on the countries' progress along the PCP, in particular the level of development of their **FMD strategic surveillance & control plans**
- To assist countries in **developing the required dossiers** to (eventually) seek OIE endorsement of their national FMD control programme

Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases Operations (ECTAD)

Table 3: Projections for countries (zonal, nationwide) and stages.



Countries	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Angola	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Angola (zonal)	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
Congo (Dem. Rep. of the)	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
Malawi	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Malawi (zonal)	3	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5
Mozambique*	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Mozambique (zonal : Tete, Manica)*	2	2	3	3	3	5	5	5	5	5
Mozambique (zonal : south)*	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Seychelles	historic free	historic free	historic free	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Tanzania	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Tanzania (zonal : mainland)	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4
Tanzania (islands : Zanzibar, Pemba)*	1	1	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Zambia*	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Zambia (zonal)*	2	2	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5
Zimbabwe	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Zimbabwe (zonal)	1	2	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5

*Not evaluated in 2012 so status as was in 2011

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Thank You!