



Organisation
Mondiale
de la Santé
Animale

World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

The Global FAO-OIE FMD Control Strategy

**Strengthening animal health systems through
improved control of major diseases**

**Dr Bernard Vallat
Director General**

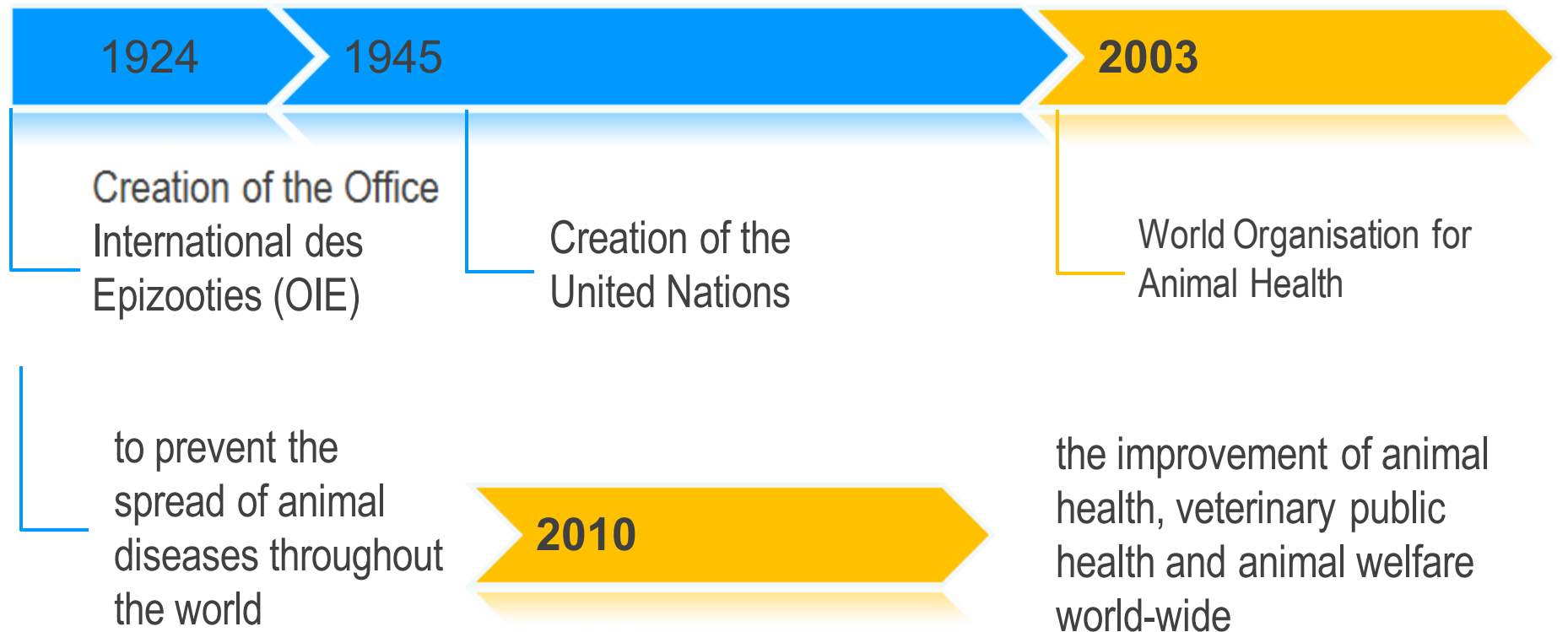
World Organisation for Animal Health - OIE

COHEFA 12 – Santiago, Chile, July 24, 2012

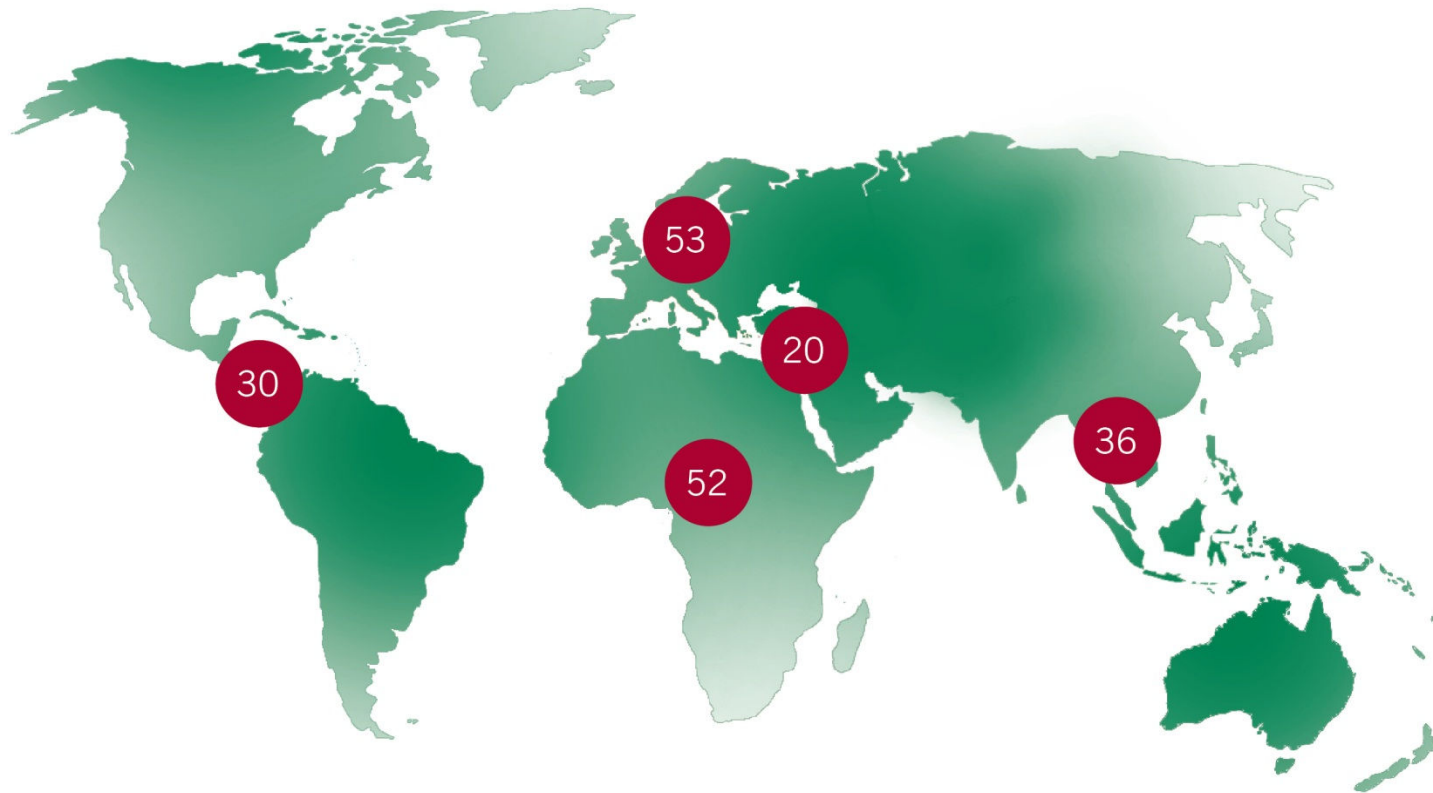


World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

An intergovernmental organisation preceding the United Nations



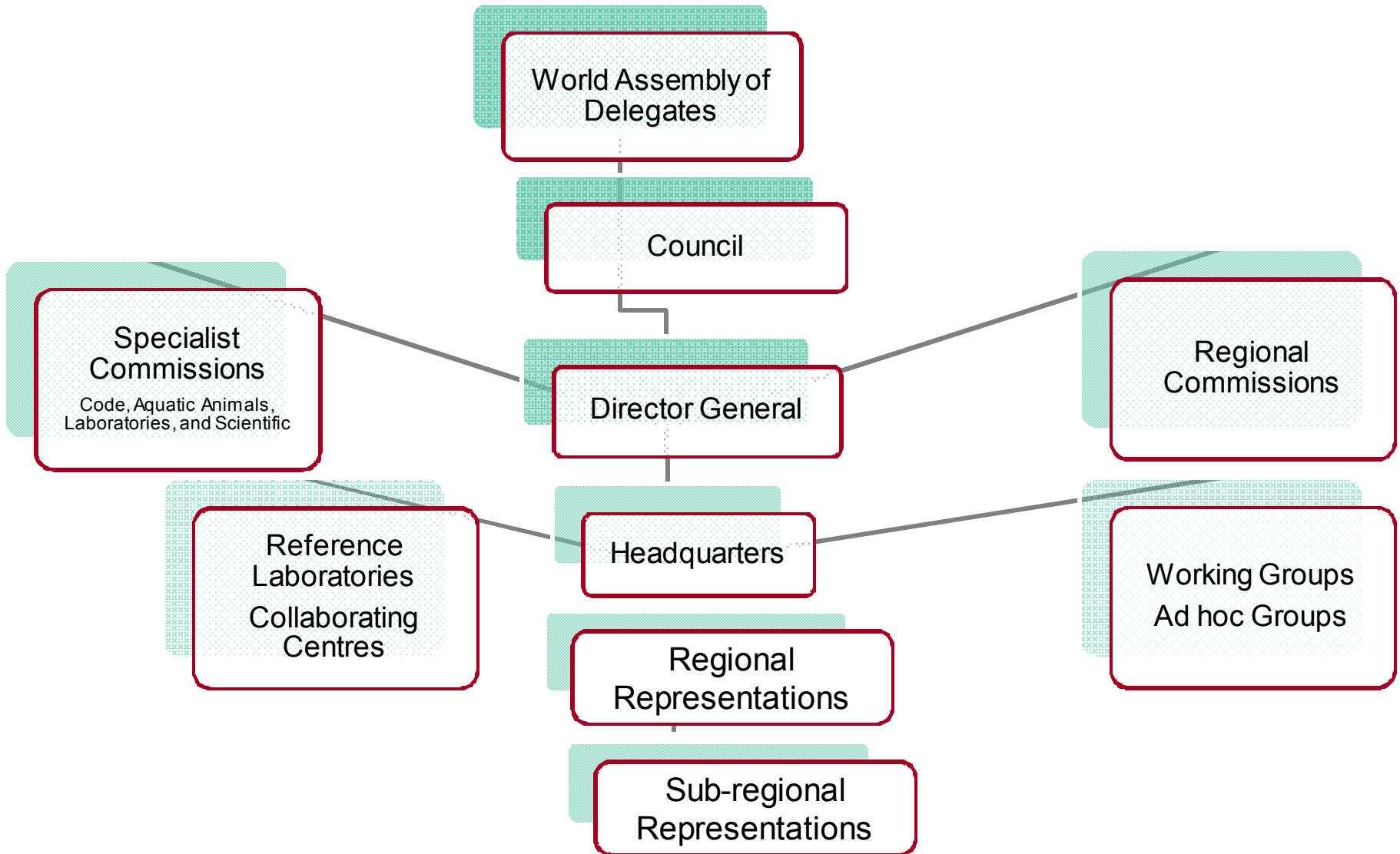
178 Member Countries in 2012



Africa 52 – Americas 30 – Asia, the Far East and Oceania 36
Europe 53 – Middle-East 20

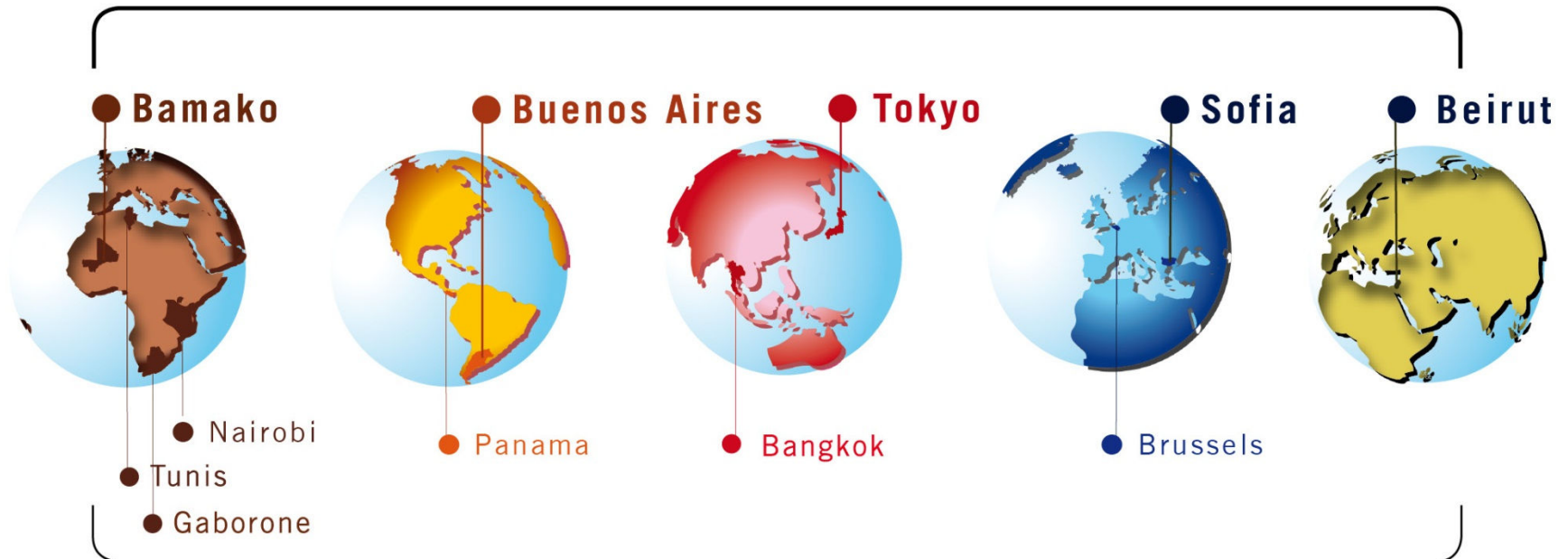
Some countries belong to more than one region

Governance structure of the OIE



Governance structure of the OIE

Regional Representations



Sub-Regional Representations

Global FMD Control Strategy - Rationale

- Diseases are among the most significant limiting factors for livestock production
 - Reduced productivity
 - Restricted market access
 - Loss of biodiversity and valuable genetic resources
 - Undermine animal welfare
- FMD is a transboundary animal disease with high impact on trade and animal production performance

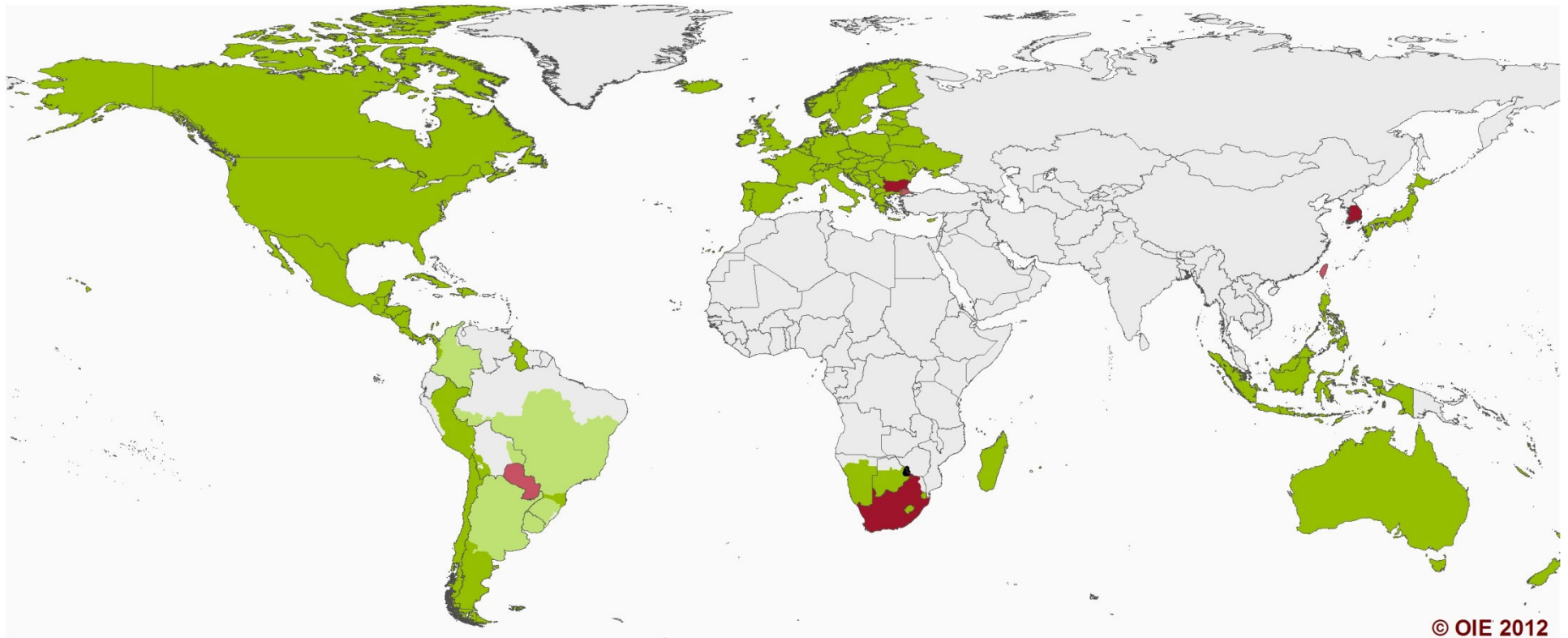
Global FMD Control Strategy – Rationale

- FMD undermines food security and economic development, affecting both smallholders and industrial levels of the supply chains
- In some regions FMD control is linked with wildlife conservation issues
- FMD is a permanent threat to free-countries and zones, in spite of the enormous resources constantly spent worldwide in prevention and control
- FMD is present in all continents of the world
- FMD prevention and control is a global public good, because it benefits all people worldwide and all generations

Global FMD Control Strategy – Rationale

OIE Member Countries' official FMD status map


As recognised during the 80th General Session in May 2012




© OIE 2012

Official FMD status of Member Countries - Whole country or zone(s)


 Country/zone free without vaccination

 Country/zone free with vaccination

 Suspension of the status free without vaccination

 Suspension of the status free with vaccination

 Containment zone

 No recognised status

Official FMD status of OIE Member Countries*

- Countries free without vaccination: 65
- Countries free with vaccination: 1
- Countries with free zones without vaccination**: 10
- Countries with free zones with vaccination**: 4
- Countries without an official FMD status: 102

*Approved at the 80th GS, May, 2012

**some countries may have both

Global FMD Control Strategy – Overview

- Encompasses at least a 15-year period
- Explores the synergy between FMD control, development of Veterinary Services and the control of other major animal diseases
- Considers existing experience on regional and national levels
- Coordination established at international, regional and national levels

Global FMD Control Strategy – Overview

- Considers already established structures and expertise on planning their gaps to the effective FMD control
- Predicts clear milestones and methods for progress evaluation
- Defines an action plan which combines, when relevant, PCP Pathway and PVS pathway
- Evaluates the current FMD portfolio and the cost of the strategy

Global FMD Control Strategy Background

- 1st International Conference on FMD Control - Paraguay, June 2009
- Recommendations -
 - To establish a GF TADs FMD Working Group to prepare a FMD Global Control Strategy
- Resolution of the 79th OIE General Session, May 2011
 - Support to the preparation of an FAO-OIE GF TADs Global FMD Control Strategy

Global FMD Control Strategy Background

- Recommendation of GF TADs Global Steering Committee, Italy, October 2011
 - The Global Strategy should include three components: FMD control, Veterinary Services strengthening and control of other major diseases
- Regional Consultation Seminar, Paris, November 2011
 - Consultation process involving more than 50 experts, national and regional authorities, policy-makers, development partners and private industry from all regions of the world

Global FMD Control Strategy Components and Objectives

The Global FMD Control Strategy is not a 'stand-alone activity' and has three components and objectives

1. FMD Control

- FMD is controlled in most countries and eradicated in some countries not free today, while protecting the free status of others

2. Strengthening Veterinary Services

- Veterinary Services and their infrastructure are improved

3. Prevention and control of other major diseases of livestock

- Prevention and control of other major diseases of livestock are improved as a result of the FMD control strategy

Component 1 – FMD Control

Main Tools

1. FMD Progressive Control Pathway (PCP-FMD) and, when relevant, regional roadmaps
2. OIE standards, endorsement of control programmes, and recognition of disease status
3. The OIE PVS Pathway
4. Diagnostic Laboratories, Reference Centres, Regional and global networks
5. Vaccines and vaccination
6. National, regional and international surveillance and epidemiology networks

OIE Standards on FMD Prevention and Control

- *Terrestrial Code:*

Chapter 1.6 (Procedures for OIE official status recognition)

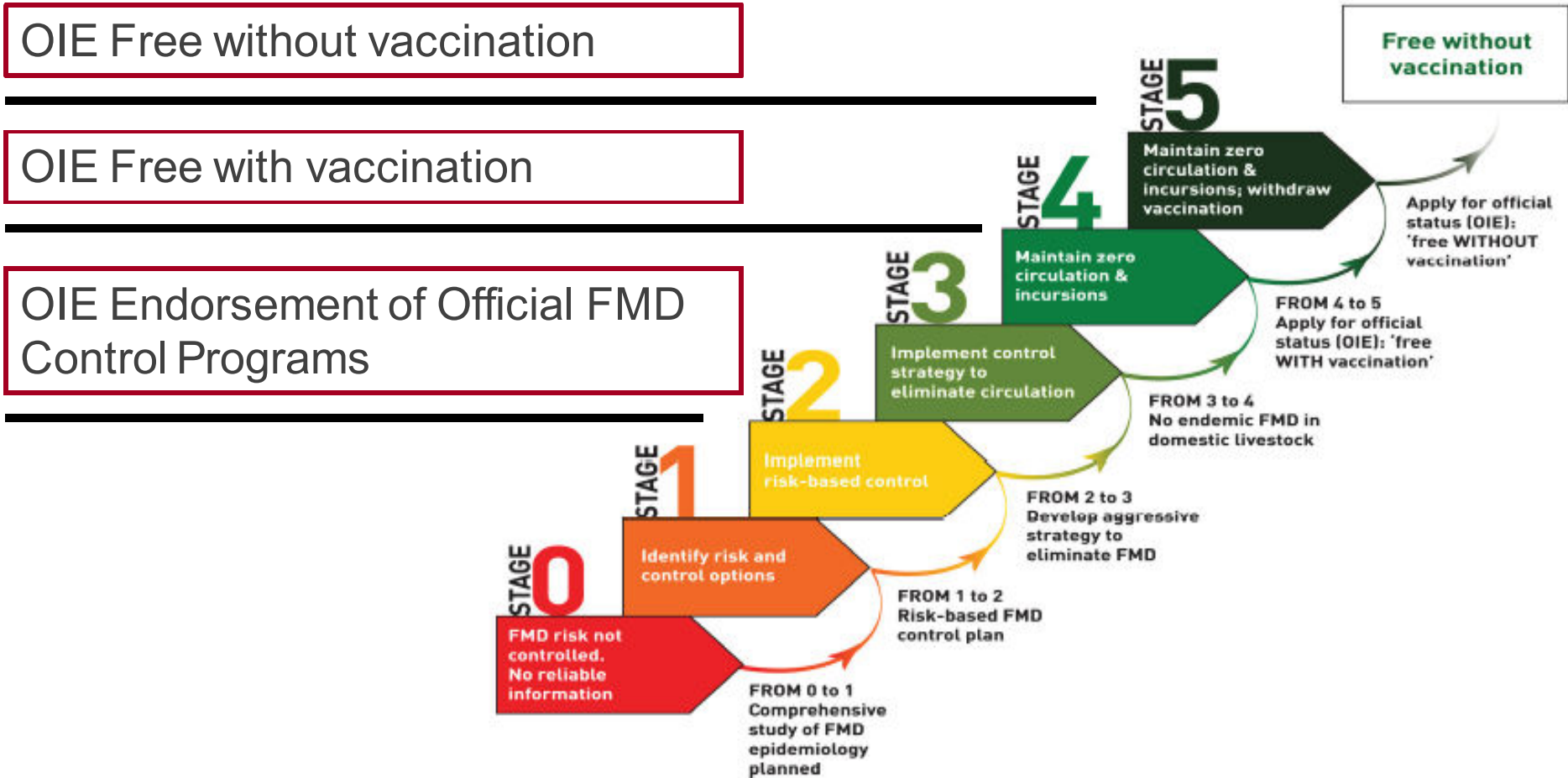
Chapters 3.1 to 3.3 (Quality of Veterinary Services)

Chapter 8.5 (FMD official status, recommendations for safe trade, virus inactivation and surveillance and control, under revision)

- *Terrestrial Manual*

Chapter 2.1.5 (Diagnostic tests and quality of vaccines, adopted in May 2012)

FMD Control – FMD PCP



FMD Control – OIE endorsement of official control programmes for FMD

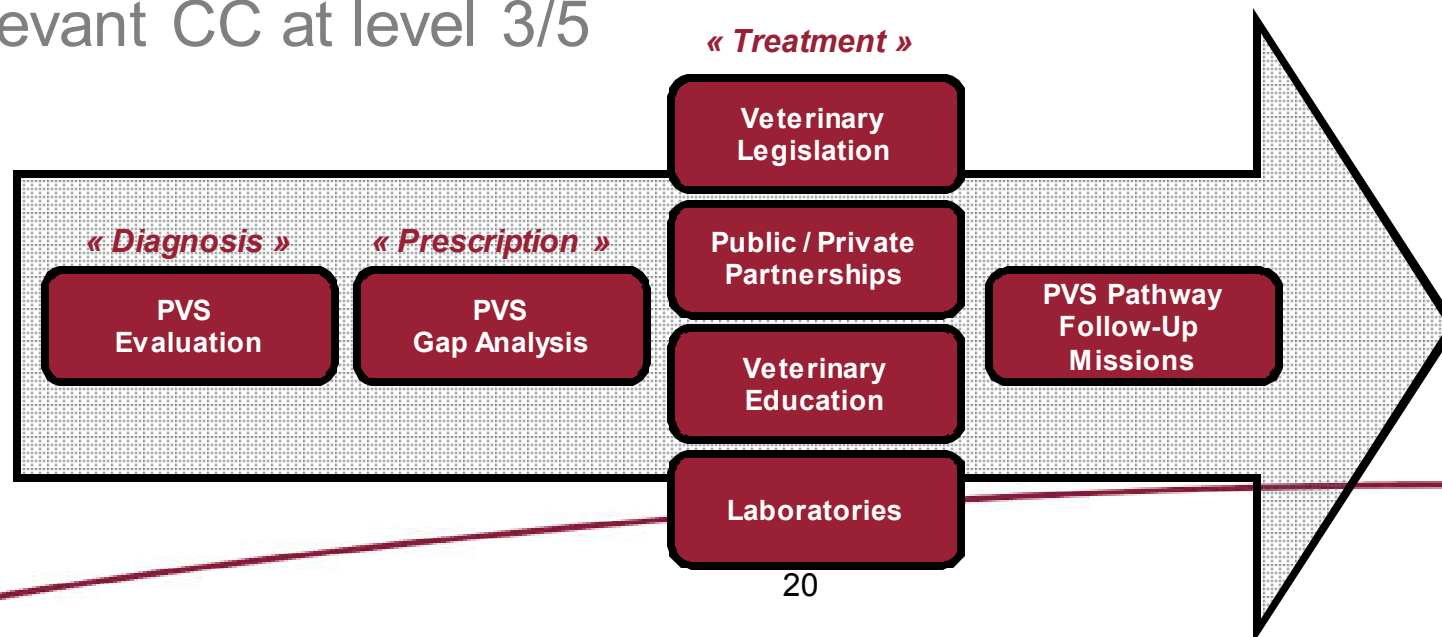
- Demonstrates willingness in undertaking the process leading at the end to official FMD free status recognised by the OIE
- Promotes Veterinary Services with compliance with other OIE standards on quality, and obtains political momentum for FMD control
- Facilitates access to national and international funding – incentives for development partners
- Provides evidence on the capacity of Veterinary Services to control FMD

FMD Control – Expected Results

1. Countries currently in PCP stages 0 and 1 - progress of two stages, meaning that by the end of the period all countries have reached at least PCP stage 2
2. Countries currently in PCP stages 2 and 3 – preferably progress towards eradication and official recognition
3. Free Countries: maintain and improve their status

Component 2 – Strengthening Veterinary Services Expected Results

- Evaluation of 33/46 Critical Competences (CC) of the OIE PVS Pathway which are relevant to FMD Control
- Is expected that all countries progress at least one level on the Selected Competences
- Countries reaching PCP stage 3 are expected to have all relevant CC at level 3/5



Component 3 – Improved Control of Other Major Animal Diseases

- The implementing of Components 1 and 2 of the Global Strategy will have a positive spill-over effect on the control of other major diseases
- Achieving progress on FMD control and development of VS implies in enabling the environment for disease control
 - Better infra-structure
 - Enhanced general capability
- Diseases to be tackled will be selected according to regional or national priorities

Global FMD Control Strategy Coordination

- Overall policy guidance will be provided by the OIE/FAO GF-TADs Global Steering Committee
- Supported by the OIE/FAO FMD WG Secretariat provided and hosted by FAO
- At regional level, the Regional GF-TADs Steering Committees, which Secretariat is ensured by the OIE, will act as regional platforms, with the support of their technical expertise groups (Regional Support Units)

Global FMD Control Strategy Coordination

- No duplication of the work of Regional Organisations and other mechanisms already acting on coordination of FMD control programmes
 - PAHO and COSALFA in South America
 - SEACFMD in South East and East Asia
 - EuFMD in Europe
- The Global Strategy does not modify regional settings: regions can continue to work on the basis of existing mechanisms and institutions

Global FMD Control Strategy

Limiting Factors and Challenges

- Long-term political commitment
- Involvement and commitment of development partners
- Capacity building
- Wildlife conservation aspects
- Network development – epidemiology and laboratory
- National and international surveillance systems
- Availability of sufficient high-quality vaccine
- Private/Public Partnership
- Funding

Economic Impact of FMD*

- Direct losses due to a reduction in production/productivity and changes in herd structure
- Indirect losses due to costs of FMD control and management, poor access to markets and limited use of improved production technologies
- Annual impact of direct losses alone are around US\$5 billion

*J.Rushton and T. Knight-Jones, Global Conference, Bangkok, June 2012

Initial Costs of the FMD Global Strategy*

- Initial 5-year period overall cost: US\$820 million
- Country level costs: US\$762 million (93%) – mainly vaccination
- Regional level costs: US\$47 million (6%) – laboratory, networks and related costs
- Global level costs: US\$11 million (1%) – laboratory, networks and related costs
- Initial costing demands for Gap Analysis and further budget refinement
- Additional costs refer to compliance of Veterinary Services with OIE standards and programmes concerning other diseases

Thank you for your attention

Organisation mondiale
de la santé animale

World Organisation
for Animal Health

Organización Mundial
de Sanidad Animal

12 rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France - www.oie.int – oie@oie.int

