



# **PERSPECTIVES FOR MOVING TOWARDS GLOBAL CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE**

## **AN OPPORTUNITY FOR DONORS**

FORMAN S and LE GALL F (World Bank), BELTON D (New Zealand),  
EVANS B (Canada), FRANCOIS JL (France), MURRAY G (Australia),  
SHEESLEY D (USA), VANDERSMISSEN A (European Union) and  
YOSHIMURA S (Japan)

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# Outline of the Presentation

- Introduction
- Rationale for International Community's involvement in FMD eradication: **the Socio-economic impact of the disease**
- Main constraints to international funding of FMD global control
- Elements for an increased donors' involvement in FMD control and eradication
- Conclusion
- Acknowledgements



# Introduction



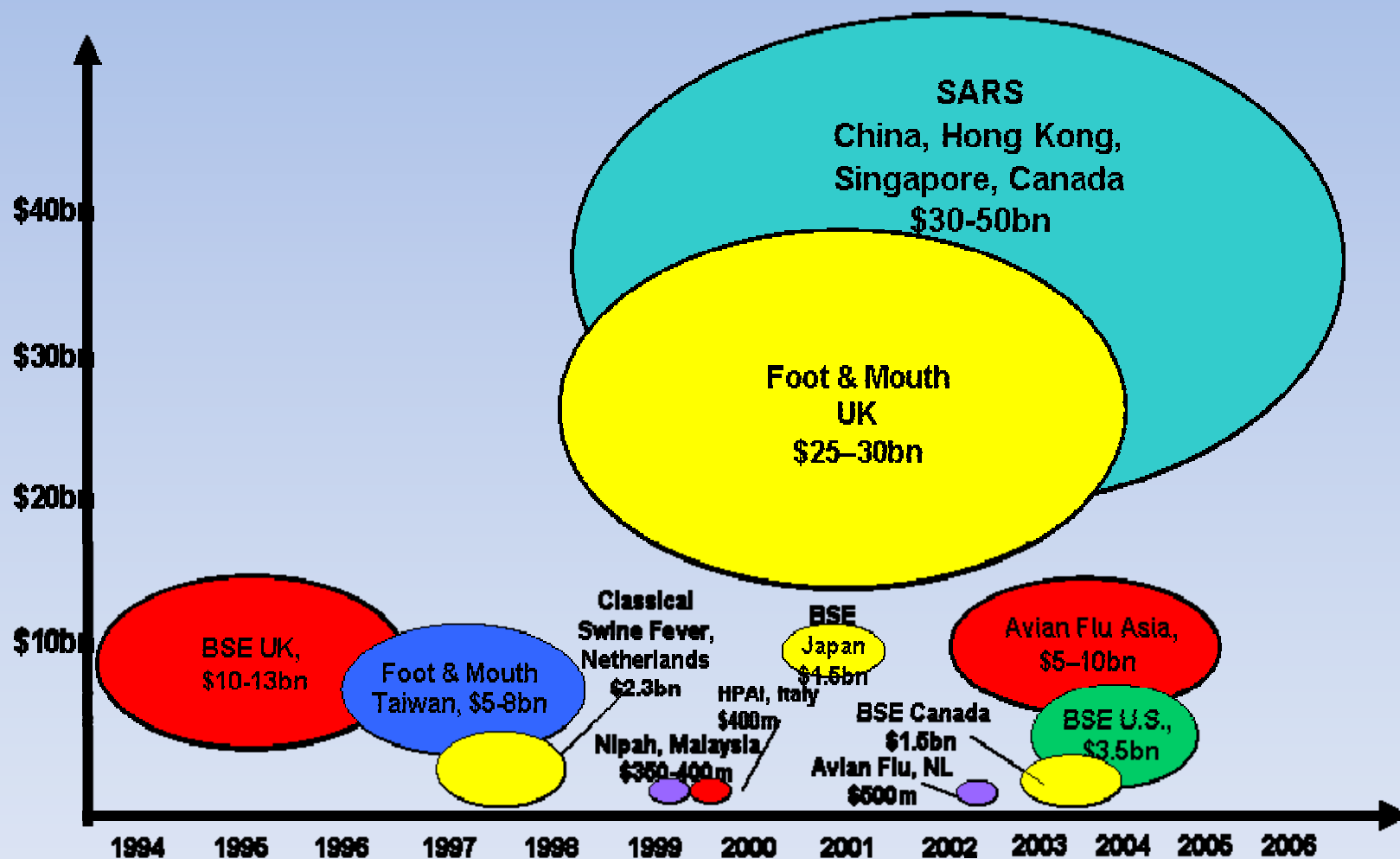
- Importance of Livestock:
  - World economy
  - Food security
  - Source of livelihood and traction for poor people
  - Social aspect
- Increasing demand for animal proteins and international trade of livestock and its products
- Major constraint to productivity and trade = animal diseases
- Among these diseases: Foot-and-Mouth (FMD): multi-species – transboundary nature – spread rapidly – high morbidity

# Introduction (Cont')

- FMD impact at “Macro-economic” level (global market disruption, national economies...) well studied (e.g. 2001 UK crisis – US\$ 13 billion)
- But impact on poverty and food security at household level less described
- Eradication of FMD is possible\* – although long and expensive process so needs strong commitment from all stakeholders . However Benefit-Cost Analysis (BCA) showed high benefit-cost ratios...
- ... thus efforts to control FMD merit sustained support from the international community and donors



# RATIONALE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S INVOLVEMENT IN FMD CONTROL : THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE DISEASE

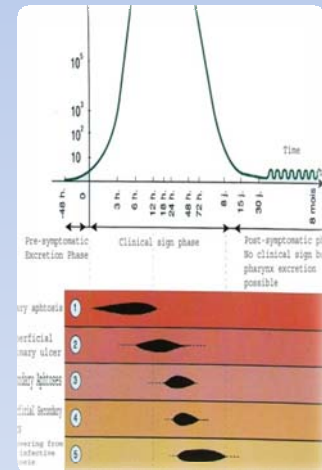


Figures are estimates and are presented as relative size.

Source: FAO-OIE-WHO-UNICEF presentation "One World, One Health", Washington, USA, July 2008

# RATIONALE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S INVOLVEMENT IN FMD CONTROL : THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE DISEASE (Cont' 1)

1. FMD = “macro-economic” disease with impact on international trade and national economies:
  - e.g. 2001 crisis in UK or models in Australia\* and Tennessee;
  - BCA in developing countries (Philippines & Zimbabwe): benefit-cost ratios range from 1.5 to 12 depending on the scenario and the countries;
  - FMD: OIE list of notifiable diseases, FAO-OIE GF-TADs
  - FMD: GPG as “infectious disease that do not respect national or economic boundaries and impose high costs to society” (OWOH conference in Winnipeg, Canada, March 2009). Win-win investment.



# RATIONALE FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY'S INVOLVEMENT IN FMD CONTROL : THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF THE DISEASE (Cont' 2)

## 2. FMD impact on smallholders farming systems:

- FMD: negative effects on animal production by
  - (i) reduction of milk yield, (ii) abortions and mortalities among young animals, (iii) lameness (draught power) and (iv) weight loss.
- Studies (India, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Vietnam\*, Sudan) highlighted impact of FMD on poverty and food security
- Gender dimension



**CCL: Overall UN MDGs – Pro-poor growth (DFID)**

# MAIN CONSTRAINTS TO INTERNATIONAL FUNDING OF FMD GLOBAL CONTROL

A photograph of a large herd of white goats in a dry, open landscape. In the background, several people are visible, including a man in a blue shirt and a woman in a red top. The scene is set under a clear blue sky with some sparse trees and bushes.

## 1. False perception of FMD:

- Not recognized as a priority disease impacting poverty – not a “Killer Disease”;
- “Indigenous livestock naturally resistant”; \*

## 2. High Costs of FMD Prevention and Control versus few Cost-benefit Analyses at the Household Level:

- Tools exist but expensive (e.g. needs assessments\*\* in SE Asia: vaccination and monitoring campaign: US\$ 4.67 / head / year)
- Lack of extensive microeconomic impact studies to counterbalance these perceived high costs



# MAIN CONSTRAINTS TO INTERNATIONAL FUNDING OF FMD GLOBAL CONTROL (Cont')

## 3. National approach insufficient for FMD control and eradication:

- Experiences in South-America and Southern Africa show that maintaining a disease free status is difficult and depends upon close cooperation among neighboring countries;
- Need to adopt a regional or sub-regional approach – might be a constraint for donors\*;
- Regional Organizations  
(African RECs, ASEAN)\*\*;



# MAIN CONSTRAINTS TO INTERNATIONAL FUNDING OF FMD GLOBAL CONTROL (Cont' 2)

- Conclusion:
  - well-described effects of major animal diseases:
    - (i) direct, (ii) ripple, (iii) spillover, (iv) long-term, and (v) remote effects...
  - ... but investments in Animal Health remain too limited in many developing countries;
  - When investments in Animal Health, other diseases that are perceived as more important for poverty alleviation compete with FMD for investment attention;
  - distorted perceptions regarding this disease lead to a lack of political will at the National and International levels



# ELEMENTS FOR AN INCREASED DONORS' INVOLVEMENT IN FMD CONTROL AND ERADICATION

## 1. Lessons from past and ongoing experiences:



- National level:

*FMD recovery project in Uruguay – WB\**

- Regional level:

*OIE-SEAFMD<sup>1</sup> – Aus., Thailand, NZ, France*

*PHEFA<sup>2</sup> – FAO, USA, Canada, Brazil*

*EuFMD<sup>3\*\*</sup> - FAO, EC*

- Regional approach: comparative advantages as it allows integrated and harmonized approaches, cooperation and transparency among the key stakeholders, and economies of scale for specific actions



<sup>1</sup> Southeast Asia Foot-and-Mouth Disease Campaign

<sup>2</sup> Hemispheric Plan for Eradication of FMD

<sup>3</sup> European Commission for the control of Foot-and-mouth disease

# ELEMENTS FOR AN INCREASED DONORS' INVOLVEMENT IN FMD CONTROL AND ERADICATION (Cont')

## 2. Areas of interventions



- Interventions must fall within the framework of actions developed by the international technical organizations, and firstly FAO and OIE through the GF-TADs.
- Action plans developed in the different regions (e.g. *PHEFA*, *SEAFMD Roadmap 2020...*)

# ELEMENTS FOR AN INCREASED DONORS' INVOLVEMENT IN FMD CONTROL AND ERADICATION (Cont' 2)

## 2. Areas of intervention (Cont')

- Investing in analytical work\*
- Investing in research (new and cheaper tools and technologies)\*\*
- Investing in national, regional and global surveillance and laboratories' networks
- Investing in communication and public awareness
- Investing in good governance of VS as a GPG\*\*\* - OIE-PVS Tool and Gap Analysis; FAO national projects on prevention and control of animal diseases
- Investing in Monitoring and Evaluation\*\*\*\*



# CONCLUSION



- Livestock contributes significantly to the world economy...
- ... however animal diseases remain a major constraint to economic growth, poverty reduction and food security, as well as people's health and well being
- Among them, FMD: a multi-species highly contagious disease
- FMD list of OIE notifiable disease and its eradication = GPG – More than 100 countries not recognized a FMD-Free by the OIE
- Cost of prevention and protection is low compared to the cost of FMD outbreaks;

# CONCLUSION (Cont')

- “Win-win” situation for rich countries to invest in FMD control and eradication;
- Lessons from Americas, Europe, Southeast Asia – regional approach has clear comparative advantages;
- Global control of FMD might become a priority for donors, with:
  - National authorities demonstrating their political commitment\* – cooperation & solidarity among nations;
  - Design and implementation of a global strategy based on the technical recommendations from FAO/OIE (GF-TADs);
  - Long term view (e.g. Rinderpest > 20 years);
  - Involvement from private sector;
  - Concerted financial support from donors (Paris Declaration);



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