



○ ○ ○ Chair: Dr Joseph Domenech

PROGRESSIVE CONTROL PATHWAY AND REGIONAL ROADMAPS - TOWARDS A COMMON FRAMEWORK FOR LONG-TERM ACTION AGAINST FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS

- Keith Sumption⁽¹⁾, Juan Lubroth⁽²⁾, Giancarlo Ferrari⁽²⁾, Carsten Potsch⁽¹⁾ & Joseph Domenech⁽²⁾
(1) European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD), FAO, Rome, Italy
(2) EMPRES Animal Health, AGAH, FAO, Rome, Italy

The challenge of controlling FMD is daunting in Asia and Africa; currently few of the endemic countries currently vaccinate more than a low percentage of susceptible livestock, informal transboundary trade permits rapid, sweeping epidemics, and each of the six regional virus pools contains regionally specific FMDV that require specific, tailored vaccines. In these regions, country capacity to implement control, and incentives for investment, differ widely. Global FMD control, through a set of regional long term actions (Regional Roadmaps) to address the seven regional virus pools was recommended at the FAO/EuFMD global meeting on FMD (Sicily, 2008). Two regions, South-east Asia and South America, already have established long term Roadmaps, but these are lacking in the remaining 5 virus pools. Within these regions, routine mass vaccination is often not an option for economic reasons, or has been adopted but success in FMD control is only partial because of incursions from neighbouring countries, or insufficient vaccine coverage to break transmission. This paper describes how a Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) approach has been developed and applied by FAO, working together with the OIE, at regional meetings to develop Regional Long Term Roadmaps in West EurAsia (15 countries), in Africa (52 countries, 2009) and the Middle-East (10 countries, 2009). The PCP approach involves four sequential stages (Stage 0 to 3) of control within non-free countries, leading to official recognised freedom with or without vaccination (Stages 4 and 5). The PCP approach uses HACCP principles, is non-prescriptive on control options, and has the advantages, in the initial stages, that modest investments could attain information needed for targeting measures (national strategy development). Thereafter Stages 2 to 3 will depend largely on national investments and economic drivers, but the emphasis on surveillance actions at every stage could result in greater market opportunities, since trade decisions on compartmentalization requirements or commodity based marketing of livestock should be assisted by the risk management information provided. The PCP approach can be used to define activities in projects and for comparative regional evaluation of progress by Regional Economic or other bodies.

This paper describes how the PCP approach was used to develop Regional Roadmaps for FMD control up to 2020, in West EurAsia, in Africa (West/Central, East, Southern, North Africa) and in the Middle-East, through workshops and regional meetings in 2008-9, convened under the GF-TADS framework. Remaining gaps for Roadmap development are in South Asia (SAARC area), and parts of East Asia that are not involved in the SEA program. The PCP approach, and regional Roadmaps, are expected to be implemented at various levels, from national programs compliant with the principles, to internationally supported actions. The overall co-ordination of the Roadmaps, and progress monitoring, could be managed by FAO/OIE, under GF-TADS.