

Promoting a Risk-based Strategic Plan for FMD Control in Endemically-Infected Countries

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The objective of this poster

is to explain the approach and use of the Risk-based Strategic Plan (R BSP) for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) control in endemic countries.

An R BSP is required for countries that want to progress on the Progressive Control Pathway for FMD (PCP-FMD) from Stage 1 to 2.

- In developing the R BSP, **FMD risks** are assessed and prioritized. This allows a country to **effectively target the limited resources** available for disease control to high risk areas.
- Once written, the **R BSP is a powerful tool for communication** between veterinary services, farmers and decision makers.
- During the implementation phase, the **R BSP supports monitoring and evaluation** of the impact and implementation of the FMD control measures.

Support in development and implementation of an R BSP is provided to countries through workshops, training, e-learning and FAO/OIE supported regional roadmap meetings.

Examples of control objectives are given for newly developed R BSPs in Iran and Turkey.

The European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EuFMD) is a Commission of the FAO. It was instrumental in working with FAO and OIE to develop the:

Progressive Control Pathway for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PCP-FMD)

which is the backbone of the Global Strategy for FMD control launched by FAO and OIE in 2012.

The PCP consists of:

Six stages

to control FMD from poorly understood endemic situation freedom from FMD where the country can apply for the official OIE status



PCP-FMD is a framework

in which clinical FMD and subsequently FMD virus circulation come progressively under control.

Key principles

- Do it your own way! – the PCP is non-prescriptive
- Consider starting in certain production sectors or geographical areas
- Target those risks that are most important
- Demonstrate the progress made
- Make best use of limited resources

A Risk-Based Strategy Plan

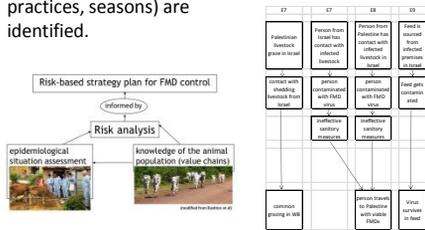
is required to Progress from Stage 1 to 2

STAGE 2 IMPLEMENT RISK-BASED CONTROL

The goal in Stage 2 is to **decrease the impact** of clinical FMD. Both the level of **implementation** and **impact** of the control strategy should be routinely monitored through measurable **indicators**.

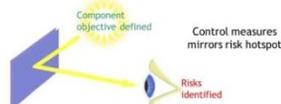
Situation analysis

involves combining value-chain analysis with an understanding of the epidemiology of FMD introduction and transmission. Next, through developing risk pathways, priority risks (locations, practices, seasons) are identified.



Goal, objectives, tactics and activities

Once risks are identified, these are reflected in specific objectives to mitigate the priority risks. Then tactics and activities for control of FMD are defined.



The six chapters of the Risk Based Strategy Plan for FMD control³

1. Situation analysis

2. Benefits of FMD Control

3. Goal, objectives, tactics and activities

4. Monitoring and evaluation

5. Operational plan

6. Technical assistance

Monitoring and evaluation

based on defined indicators, targets and means of verification. M&E provides accountability and transparency



Implementation

- Vaccine effectiveness
- Post-vaccination monitoring
- Adherence to biosecurity by vets

Impact

- Incidence outbreaks
- NSP-Ab surveys
- Socio-economic impact

Workshops

Sequence of 4-5 workshops to assess risks and develop R BSP



Training

of national focal points and regional FAO and OIE staff



E-Learning

to support workshops and training (in development)



Regional roadmaps



FAO and OIE sponsored meetings for countries to assess progress, share information and discuss cooperation

Example objectives

Objectives for Iran

- Reduce risk of transmission by veterinary professionals
- Reduce impact of FMD in commercial dairy farms
- Use of FMD vaccine complying with international standards



Mutual objectives for Iran and Turkey

- Reduce risk of incursion into country
- Reduce risks related to animal movements
- Establish organisational structure to manage strategy implementation
- Improve monitoring and evaluation



Objectives for Turkey

- Substantiate freedom in Thrace
- Reduce transmission during Khurban festival
- Reduce transmission within provinces

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³Link to R BSP guidelines: <http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/commissions/eufmd/commissions/eufmd-home/progressive-control-pathway-pcp/en/>