

## Fourth Global Steering Committee Meeting of the Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs GSC4)

#### 18-19 October 2011

FAO Headquarters Rome (Italy)









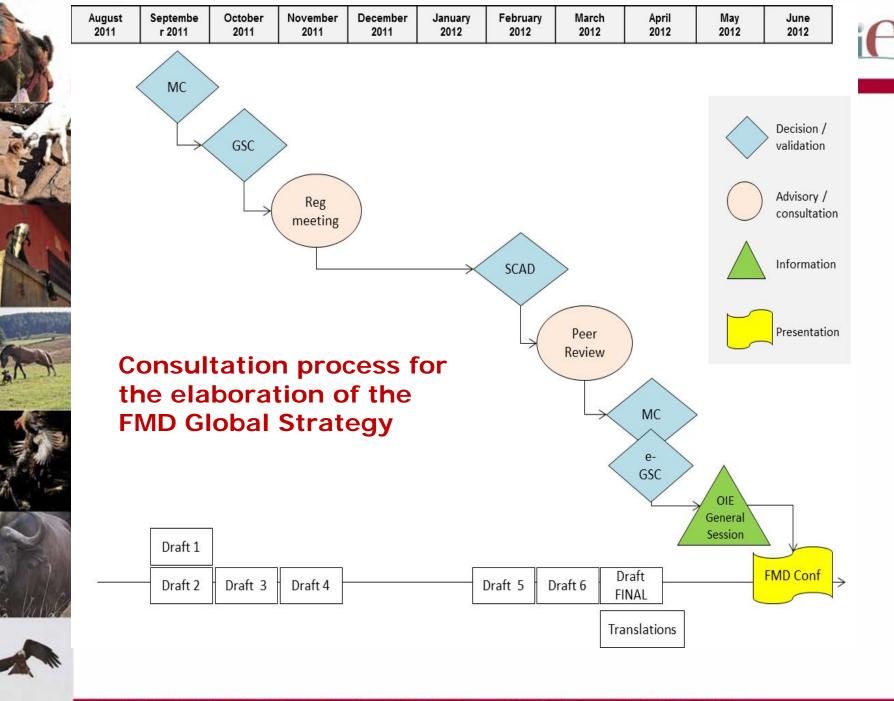






### Global Foot and Mouth Disease Control **Strategy**







#### **Agenda**

"Pre draft N° 1: outline of the Strategy

**August-September 2011** 

Working Gr. GF TADs/consultant discussions

**OIE** internal discussions

SCAD: 1<sup>st</sup> September 2011

**GF TADs Management Committee: 27 Sept.** 

Draft N° 2: October 2011

**WG GF TADS** 

**Outline: Global GF TADs Steering Committee** 

Rome, 18-19 October 2011







- Workshop, 2-4 November, Paris
- Draft N° 3: end of November 2011
   FAO OIE consultation
- Costing WB economist: November-December 2011
- Draft N° 4: end of December 2011
- SCAD: February 2012
- Draft N° 5: February 2012
- Pier review group: February-March 2012
- Draft N° 6: end of March 2012







- GF TADs Management Committee: April 2012 ?
- GF TADs Global Steering Committee
   April 2012: E-consultation ?
- Final draft: April 2012
- OIE General Session May 2012: Presentation/Summary included in the SCAD report?
- Final Global Strategy document: May 2012







# Presentation at the Joint FAO/OIE Global Conference on the Control of FMD Bangkok, Thailand 27-29 June 2012











- 2. Rationale: Socio economic studies
- 3. Building blocks for a global strategy:
  - PCP
  - PVS Pathway
  - OIE Code







National, Reference Labs., Networks

- Epidemiosurveillance: National, Coll Centres, Networks
  - Vaccines
  - Emergency response
  - Identification, Biosecurity,







#### 5. The Strategy:

- Objectives:

It is proposed, that within a period of time of fifteen years, countries that are not free from FMD will progress two steps along the FMD pathway.







Progressive risk based approach along the PCP pathway
The strategy is tailored according to the national and regional situations
Eliminate the disease at source, mostly in developing countries
Regional and country levels remain the priority levels for intervention







FMD as an entry-point to strengthen the global animal health system
Interim benefits along the pathway to control and eradication have to be constantly assessed and highlighted
FMD control is considered to be a global public good
Firm political and economic commitment
Private-Public partnership







Review of experiences
Animal health systems environment
Regional and international coordination
Socio-economic studies
Communication strategies
More holistic approaches
Capacity building
Research







And several technical or operational principles PCP and the OIE Code OIE standard compliance Credo: "surveillance - early detection and reporting- early warning – immediate response". .../...







- Strategy in free regions:

Regional platforms: coordination, harmonisation Laboratory and surveillance networks Vaccine banks







Tailored programmes which respond to the national and regional specificities

Depending of the PCP stage: from 0 (no information) to 2 (control targeted programmes),

3 (national or zonal control programmes, possible endorsement by OIE), 4-5 (free with or without vaccination: see OIE procedure for official recognition)

Vaccination, control of movements, cullings...







Regional platforms: coordination, harmonisation monitoring, assessments...

Laboratory and surveillance networks

Vaccine banks

Animal health information, disease intelligence, Laboratory and surveillance networks Vaccine banks













- Capacity building
- Limiting factors
- Research needs
- Implementation
- Cost of the strategy: WB economist
- Portfolio
- Conclusions
- Annexes

