



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

The Progressive Control Pathway for FMD Control (PCP)

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Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

How well do you understand the Progressive Control Pathway for FMD?

Test yourself (and your colleagues)

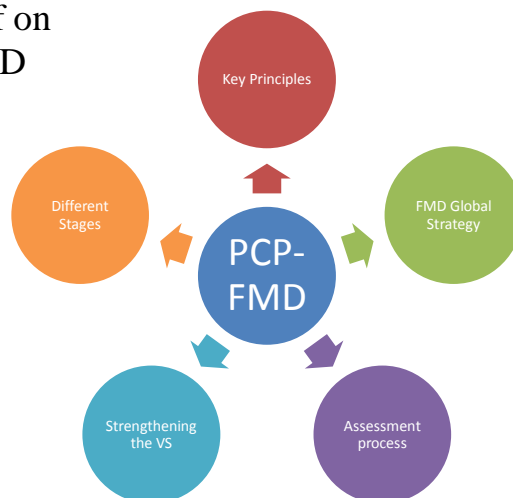


PCP level

Country	PCP
RUS	Not in PCP
ARM	
AZE	
GEO	
KAZ	Not in PCP
KYR	
TAJ	
TKM	
UZB	



Test yourself on the PCP-FMD





Q1. Global FMD strategy

Tick the boxes that make a correct statement

- A. The Progressive Control Pathway is the tool used to promote FMD control under the FAO-OIE Global Strategy for FMD control
- B. The Global Strategy recognises that it is important to strengthen veterinary services and improve control of other infectious livestock diseases synergistically with improving FMD control
- C. The Global Strategy specifies the exact activities to be carried out by each country in order to improve FMD control
- D. The Global Strategy aims to eradicate FMD globally by 2025
- E. The Global Strategy was presented by OIE and FAO in 2012



Q1. Global FMD strategy

In 2012, FAO and OIE jointly presented the Global Strategy for FMD control.

The specific objective of the global strategy is to improve FMD and transboundary animal disease control in endemic regions.

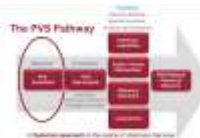
The Global Strategy recognised that eradication of FMD is not immediately foreseen in many of these countries.

The global strategy has three components:

- 1) Control of FMD
- 2) Strengthening of veterinary services
- 3) Control of other infectious diseases simultaneously with the control of FMD



The PCP FMD is the tool used for component 1 of the Global Strategy



The OIE-PVS is the tool used for component 2 of the Global Strategy



Q1. Global FMD strategy

Tick the boxes that make a correct statement

- A. The Progressive Control Pathway is the tool used to promote FMD control under the Global Strategy
 - B. The Global Strategy recognises that it is important to strengthen veterinary services and improve control of other infectious livestock diseases synergistically with improving FMD control
 - C. The Global Strategy specifies the exact activities to be carried out by each country in order to improve FMD control
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Q2. PCP-FMD principles

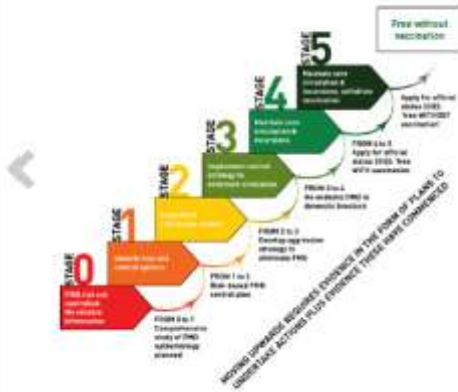
Which of the following are key principles upon which the Progressive Control Pathway is based?

Select one or more:

- A. The PCP can be used in countries which are endemic for FMD, but also in free countries that experience an incursion of FMD
 - B. The PCP is non prescriptive
 - C. The PCP is evidence based
 - D. The PCP makes best use of limited resources
 - E. The PCP targets high risks
-



The Progressive Control Pathway



The PCP is a framework which assists countries in controlling foot-and-mouth disease by bridging the gap between being "FMD-endemic" and achieving official recognition of FMD freedom.

Before we look in more detail at the activities involved in the PCP, it's important to realise that there are some fundamental principles on which the pathway is based.

These guiding ideas apply across all of the PCP's stages.



Q2. PCP-FMD principles

The PCP-FMD is an approach for FMD endemically-infected countries to progressively reduce the impact of FMD and FMD virus circulation

- A. The PCP can be used in countries which are endemic for FMD, but also in free countries that experience an incursion of FMD
- B. The PCP is non prescriptive
- C. The PCP is evidence based*
- D. The PCP makes best use of limited resources
- E. The PCP targets high risks*



PCP-FMD – targeting risks

The PCP-FMD uses **risk analysis** principles to identify and prioritise risk “hotspots”.

A risk “**hotspot**” might be a production sector, **activity** or geographical area where there is a **high likelihood of spread of disease, or where disease leads to high impacts and losses**.

Once we have identified these risk “hotspots” we can use them to define the objectives, tactics and activities of a **risk-based strategic plan**.

Using risk analysis principles helps us to **make best use of limited resources**, and direct FMD control measures where they will have most benefit.



PCP-FMD – evidence based

So, we have implemented some control measures for FMD- but how will we know if they are actually working?

Every stage of the PCP-FMD involves collecting and analysing evidence. We need evidence to guide our decision making, and to continuously monitor our control measures, and adapt them as necessary to the situation on the ground.

The PCP requires countries to **progressively monitor** the level of implementation of planned activities and evaluate the impact of these on occurrence of FMD. This provides evidence that the approach is working as planned and gives room to adapt or change the activities if necessary.



The PCP-FMD



Q3. PCP-FMD Stages

Each stage has a stage objective and an indicator outcome

PCP stage	Stage objective(s)	Indicator outcome
0	FMD risk not controlled, no reliable information	• To move to Stage 1: Comprehensive plan to study FMD epidemiology
1	Identify risk and control options	• To move to Stage 2: Risk-based Strategic Plan developed
2	Implement risk-based control	• To move to Stage 3: Aggressive strategy to eliminate FMD developed
3	Implement control strategy to eliminate virus circulation	• To move to Stage 4: No endemic FMD in domestic livestock
4	Maintain zero circulation and incursion	• To move to Stage 5: Apply for official status (OIE) "free with vaccination"
5	Maintain zero circulation and incursions, withdraw vaccination	• Apply for official status (OIE) "free without vaccination" and finish PCP



Q3. PCP-FMD Stages

Can you match each of the following with the correct PCP-Stage?

Id	Achievement	Stage
A	Keep FMD out of the country, while still using FMD vaccination	
B	Plan for data collection and interpretation of the FMD situation	
C	Mitigate the impact of clinical FMD	
D	Achieve an understanding of the FMD situation	
E	Eliminate FMD virus circulation	
F	Apply for the OIE status "Free without vaccination"	

PCP stage

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



Q3. PCP-FMD Stages

Id	Achievement	Stage
A	Keep FMD out of the country, while still using FMD vaccination	4
B	Plan for data collection and interpretation of the FMD situation	0
C	Mitigate the impact of clinical FMD	2
D	Achieve an understanding of the FMD situation	1
E	Eliminate FMD virus circulation	3
F	Apply for the OIE status "Free without vaccination"	5

PCP stage

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5



Q4. Use of FMD vaccination

According to the principles of the PCP, regular mass vaccination of all FMD susceptible livestock is likely to be the preferred control measure for a country in PCP Stage 2.

Select one:

True

False



Q4. Use of FMD vaccination

According to the principles of the PCP, regular mass vaccination of all FMD susceptible livestock is likely to be the preferred control measure for a country in PCP Stage 2.

True

False: the PCP leaves it up to the country to make best use of control measures such as good use of biosecurity, restricting animals movements, applying FMD vaccination, raising awareness with private and public stakeholders.

When further studying the PCP-FMD, one will see that FMD Vaccination is not so much an objective but much more a tactic to achieve an objective.

For example: The objective may be to safeguard that young animals due for fattening in another part of the country, are well protected against FMD virus.

One of the tactics may be to have these youngstock vaccinated (twice) prior to them being transported. Another tactic under the same objective may be to have youngstock being transported directly from the farm of origin to the destination, trying to avoid youngstock to go through one or more animal markets.



Q5. PCP-FMD Stage 1

Which of the following statements, relating to PCP Stage 1, are correct?
Select one or more:

- A. After completing PCP Stage I a country will be officially recognised as free of FMD with vaccination by the OIE
 - B. The final indicator outcome for Stage 1 is a Risk Based Strategic Plan
 - C. PCP Stage 1 involves developing an understanding of the level of circulating FMD virus, routes of transmission and livestock production systems in the country
 - D. In order to enter PCP Stage 1, countries should develop a comprehensive "plan to study" the epidemiology of FMD
 - E. To enter PCP Stage 1, countries should have conducted an NSP sero-survey annually for the previous five years.
-



5. PCP-FMD Stage 1

Which of the following statements, relating to PCP Stage 1, are correct?
Select one or more:

- A. After completing PCP Stage I a country will be officially recognised as free of FMD with vaccination by the OIE
 - B. The final indicator outcome for Stage 1 is a Risk Based Strategic Plan
 - C. PCP Stage 1 involves developing an understanding of the level of circulating FMD virus, routes of transmission and livestock production systems in the country
 - D. In order to enter PCP Stage 1, countries should develop a comprehensive "plan to study" the epidemiology of FMD
 - E. To enter PCP Stage 1, countries should have conducted an NSP sero-survey annually for the previous five years.
-



Q6. PCP-FMD Stage 2

Which of the following statements, relating to PCP Stage 2, are correct?
Select one or more:

- A. After completing PCP Stage 2, a country need to have developed a more-aggressive control plan focusing to eliminate FMD virus circulation to be eligible for PCP-FMD Stage 3
 - B. In PCP-FMD Stage 2, the country does no longer need to study the risks of FMD transmission and impact. This is already been done in PCP-FMD Stage 1
 - C. Once the PCP-FMD Stage 2 is achieved, a country will need more and more capacity to monitor and evaluate the implementation and impact of the risk-based strategy plan
 - D. A country in PCP-FMD Stage 2 is expected to submit FMD virus samples to a FMD Reference Laboratory
-



Q6. PCP-FMD Stage 2

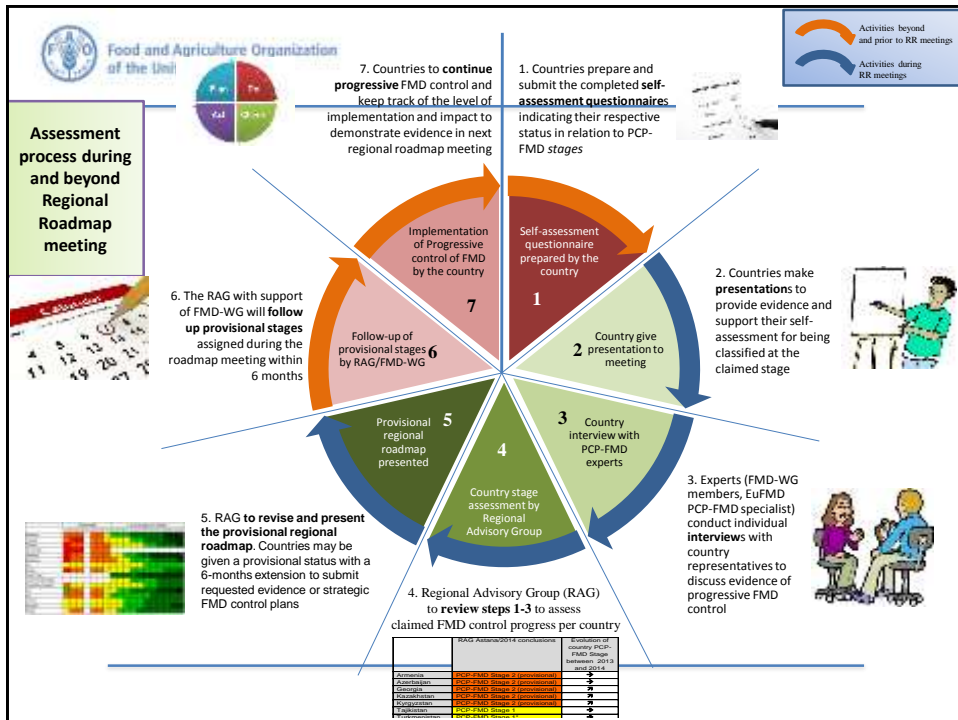
Which of the following statements, relating to PCP Stage 2, are correct?
Select one or more:

- A. After completing PCP Stage 2, a country need to have developed a more-aggressive control plan focusing to eliminate FMD virus circulation to be eligible for PCP-FMD Stage 3
 - B. In PCP-FMD Stage 2, the country does no longer need to study the risks of FMD transmission and impact. This is already been done in PCP-FMD Stage 1
 - C. Once the PCP-FMD Stage 2 is achieved, a country will need more and more capacity to monitor and evaluate the implementation and impact of the risk-based strategy plan
 - D. A country in PCP-FMD Stage 2 is not expected to submit FMD virus samples to a FMD Reference Laboratory
-



PCP-FMD Assessment procedure

- A country is assessed for its PCP-FMD Stage during the regional roadmap meeting.
- The assessment body is made up by
 - The regional advisory group (RAG)
 - Members of the FAO-OIE FMD Working Group
 - Members of the epi and lab network of the region
 - PCP-FMD and OIE-PVS experts
 - Member(s) of regional organisation(s)
- There are 7 steps to the assessment, see next slide





PCP-FMD enabling environment

- Concurrent with the control of FMD, the FMD-GS foresees the need to strengthen the enabling environment
- Competencies of the veterinary services with regard to
 - Risk analysis, surveillance,
 - Stakeholders consultation
 - (Post-graduate) education
 - Legislation
- The tool for use if the OIE-PVS
- For each specific PCP-FMD stage, some OIE PVS Critical Competencies are more relevant and Level of Advancement 3 is required



Linking the PCP-FMD stages and the Critical Competences of the OIE PVS tool

- FMD PCP stage 3 requires...
- FMD PCP stage 3 requires...
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- FMD PCP stage 3 requires...
- FMD PCP stage 3 requires...
- FMD PCP stage 3 requires...
- FMD PCP stage 3 requires...

- Professional competencies of veterinarians
- Continuing education
- External coordination
- Risk analysis
- Consultation with stakeholders
- Preparation of legislation and regulations
- Active surveillance

Critical competencies	PCP stage			
	1	2	3	4
II.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	3	3	3	3
I.2.B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals	1	3	3	3
II.3. Continuing education	3	3	3	3
I.6.A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	1	2	3	3
I.6.B. External coordination	3	3*	3	3
I.11. Management of resources and operations	1	2	3	3
I.3 Risk analysis	3	3*	3*	3*
III.11 Emerging issues	1	2	3	3
III.1 Communications	4	4*	4*	4*
III.2 Consultation with stakeholders	3	3	3	3
III.3 Official representation	2	3	3	3
III.4 Accreditation / authorisation / delegation	1	2	3/4	3/4*
III.5.A. Veterinary Statutory Body authority	1	2	3/4	3/4*
III.5.B. Veterinary Statutory Body capacity	1	2	3	3*
III.6 Participation of producers and stakeholders in joint programs	2	3	3	3*
IV.1 Preparation of legislation and regulations	3	3*	3*	3*
IV.2 Implementation of legislation & stakeholder compliance	1	3	3	3
II.5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	1	3	3	3
II.5.B. Active epidemiological surveillance	3	3*	3	3
II.6 Early detection and emergency response	1	1	3	3
II.7 Disease prevention, control and eradication	1	2	3	3
II.8 Ante and post mortem inspection	1	2	3	3
II.1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis	2	2/3	2/3	2/3
II.2 Laboratory quality assurance	2	3	3	3
II.4 Quarantine and border security	1	2	3	3
II.13.A. Animal Identification and movement control	1	2	3	3
IV.6 Transparency	2	3	3	3
IV.7 Zoning	1	2	2	3
I.1.A. Veterinarians and other professionals	2	3	3	3
I.1.B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical staff	2	3	3	3
I.7. Physical resources	2	2	3	3
I.8. Operational funding	1	2/3	4/5	4/5
I.9. Emergency funding	1	1	3	4/5



Acknowledgement

Keith Sumption and
the European Commission for the control of Foot-
and-Mouth disease (EuFMD)

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