

**GF-TADs Consultative Seminar
on Progress Made in the FMD and PPR Regional Roadmap
for East Mediterranean Countries
Beirut 11-13 September 2022**

**PCP principles and Risk Based
Strategic Plan (RBSP)**

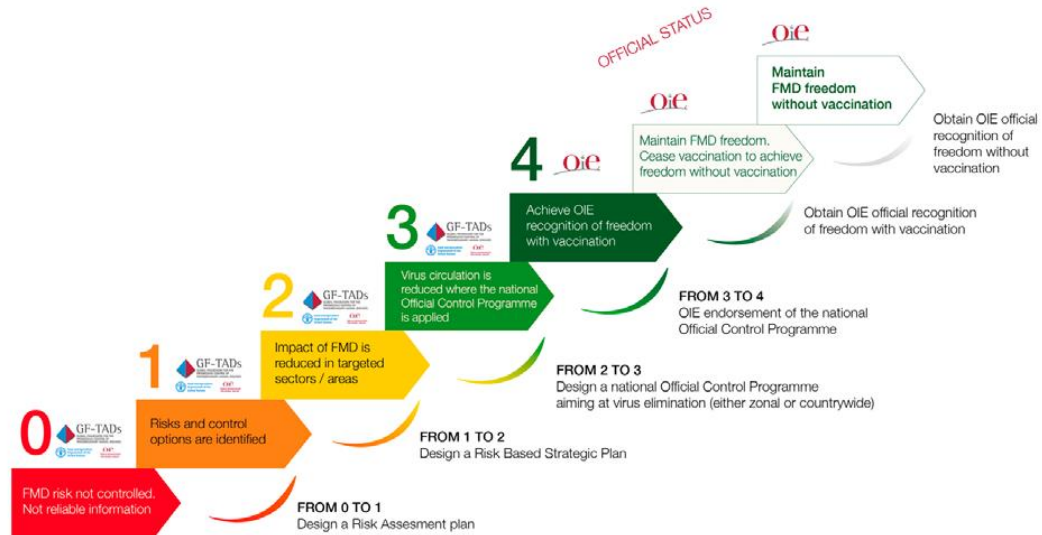
Giancarlo Ferrari - EuFMD

Outline of the presentation

- The PCP principles
 - Assessment of progress
 - Acceptance process
- } Part 1
- Outcomes of Stage 1
 - Outcomes of Stage 2
- } Part 2
- The Risk Based Strategic Plan (RBSP)

Part 1

The Progressive Control Pathway



PCP principles

- Understanding the epidemiology of FMD and active monitoring for FMD virus (FMDV) transmission pathways are the foundation of a control programme, and therefore the activities to meet these requirements are common in all stages. An FMD monitoring and evaluation system should be in place at Stage 2 and higher to measure the effectiveness of the control programmes;
- Activities are conducted to mitigate the disease risk and reduce virus transmission in the susceptible domestic animal population, as appropriate for the particular PCP Stage;

PCP principles

- In each PCP Stage, activities and their impacts are measurable, comparable between countries and generate information of benefit to national as well as international stakeholders;
- Available resources are optimised by targeting control measures to specific critical control points along the value chains where their impact is greatest. Critical control points may be production systems and/or husbandry practices and/or particular geographic locations where the risk of FMD entry, spread and/or consequences is highest.

Assessment of progress

Assessment of progress is usually made during Regional Roadmap Meetings that have the following main objectives:

- Share information on FMD virus circulation within the regional ecosystem to assist in planning of vaccination and other preventive measures;
- Review and assess countries' progress in respect to the vision identified by the region;
- Identify areas for improvement and needs for assistance;
- Provide technical training in priority topics identified by the region.

Acceptance process from stage 0 to 3

- A self-assessment questionnaire is available that summarizes the required and recommended activities for each PCP Stage. Countries are encouraged to use this questionnaire at any time to informally review their progress along the PCP.
- The Acceptance process is an evidence-based, transparent assessment carried out regularly, preferably every 1-2 years, following a well-established procedure conducted uniformly across the world. The countries being assessed must provide clear evidence of the activities performed and progress achieved towards the key outcomes of the PCP and of their national plans.
- The key body in the Acceptance process is the **Regional Advisory Group (RAG)** which has been established for each group of countries that attend FMD Roadmap meetings.

Acceptance process from stage 0 to 3

- The RAG consists of (i) three CVOs (or their designees) from the region nominated by the Member Countries of the region for a period of three years, including a chairperson nominated by the RAG Members
- Other members of the RAG are: (ii) the heads of the regional epidemiology and laboratory networks, (iii) Members of the GF-TADS FMD Working Group (FMD-WG), (iv) representatives of the regional/sub-regional FAO and OIE regional offices, (v) PCP and PVS experts and (vi) a representative from a regional organization. Only (i) and (ii) have voting power for the Acceptance process, supported in their decision by the other RAG Members.

The acceptance process consists of four main steps indicated in the Box 1

Box 1: GF-TADs Acceptance process

- 1) Completion of the self-assessment questionnaire (“PCP checklist”) by countries. This is crucial, and enables countries to summarize the information in a standardized manner.
- 2) The FMD-WG reviews the questionnaires to assess country progress with respect to the required and recommended outcomes in a given PCP-FMD Stage. The FMD-WG assesses that the FMD plan is consistent with the Stage in which the country is claiming to be or is wishing to be accepted and drafts a written feedback.
- 3) The country provides evidence supporting the self-assessment for peer review, usually with a presentation and interviews by the FMD-WG during the Roadmap meeting.

In the event that no Roadmap meeting is held, then supportive evidence should be provided to the RAG through the FMD-WG, who will convene an extraordinary meeting of the RAG (usually an online meeting). This will be done:

As needed, for Stage progression

Every 3 years to maintain the Stage Acceptance

- 4) Evidence is reviewed by the RAG, which determines PCP Stage Acceptance

Part 2

Key Outcomes of Stage 1

Stage 1

- **STAGE FOCUS:** *“To gain an understanding of the epidemiology of FMD in the country and develop a risk-based approach to reduce the impact of FMD”*
- **Minimum requirement for inclusion in Stage 1:** There is a comprehensive plan (“Risk Assessment Plan (RAP)”) in place to conduct the activities required to achieve the key outcomes outlined in PCP Stage 1, and results are available from activities working towards Key Outcomes 1 to 9.

Key Outcomes of Stage 1

Outcome 1: All husbandry systems, the livestock marketing network and associated socio-economic drivers are well described and understood for FMD-susceptible species (value-chain analysis).

Outcome 2: The distribution of FMD in the country is well described and understood.

Outcome 3: Socio-economic impact of FMD on different stakeholders have been estimated.

Outcome 4: The most common circulating strains of FMDV have been identified.

Outcome 5: There has been progress towards developing an enabling environment for control activities. The OIE Performance of the Veterinary Services Pathway (OIE-PVS) describes the capacities and competencies required by a Veterinary Service to effectively control FMD.

Key Outcomes of Stage 1

Outcome 6: The country demonstrates transparency and commitment to participating in regional FMD control initiatives.

Outcome 7: Important risk hotspots for FMD transmission and FMD impact are identified and a 'working hypothesis' of how FMD virus circulates in the country has been developed.

Outcome 8: Identification of potential synergies with other TAD control initiatives.

AND TO PROGRESS TO STAGE 2

Outcome 9: A written **Risk-Based Strategic Plan** (RBSP) that has the aim of reducing the impact of FMD in at least one zone or husbandry sector is developed (A RBSP endorsed by the Veterinary Authorities and accepted by the RAG is the requirement to enter stage 2).

Key Outcomes of Stage 2

STAGE FOCUS: “To implement risk-based control measures such that the impact of FMD is reduced in one or more livestock sectors”

- **Minimum requirement for inclusion in Stage 2:** Completion of previous Stage, and results are available from activities working towards Key Outcomes.
- **Requirement to remain in Stage 2:** The country must be able to provide evidence that risk-based control measures are implemented each year, and that there is routine, ongoing monitoring of their implementation and impact.

Key Outcomes of Stage 2

Outcome 1: Ongoing monitoring of FMD risk in different husbandry systems.

Outcome 2: Ongoing monitoring of circulating strains.

Outcome 3: Risk-based control measures are implemented for the sector or zone targeted, based on the risk based strategic plan developed in Stage 1.

Outcome 4: It is clearly established that the impact of FMD is being reduced by the control measures in at least some livestock sectors.

Outcome 5: There is further development of an enabling environment for control activities.

Outcome 6: Some FMD control activities are combined with other TAD control activities.

Key Outcomes of Stage 2

Outcome 6: Some FMD control activities are combined with other TAD control activities.

AND TO PROGRESS TO STAGE 3

Outcome 7: A written Official Control Programme aiming at eliminating virus circulation in the domestic susceptible animal population from at least a zone of the country is developed.

Key Outcomes of Stage 2 - IMPORTANT

The outcomes of Stage 2 should be the result of the outputs and activities described into the Risk Based Strategic Plan (RBSP) and organized according to the four components described in the Self Assessment Tool, namely:

LIVESTOCK SECTOR AND STAKEHOLDERS

SURVEILLANCE AND DIAGNOSTICS

PREVENTION & CONTROL

VETERINARY SERVICES



THANK YOU !