Outcomes of the 2\textsuperscript{nd} FAO-OIE Global Conference on Foot-and-Mouth disease control

25th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe
17th to 21st September 2012, Fleesensee, Germany

N. Leboucq
Context of the Conference

Follow up of the Asuncion conference “The way towards global FMD control” (Paraguay / June 2009):

- Recommendations for
  - The establishment of a Global Working Group under the GF-TADs
  - The development of a global coordinated approach to FMD control

- Call for a pledging conference to support FMD control
FAO/OIE GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL

BANGKOK, THAILAND 27-29 JUNE 2012
More than 100 countries represented
High level representation

FAO/OIE GLOBAL CONFERENCE
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL

BANGKOK, THAILAND 27-29 JUNE 2012

Crystal Hall Plaza Athénée, A Royal Plaza Hotel
Objective of the Conference

Provide participants with:

- an analysis of the global FMD situation,
- socio-economic impacts of the disease,
- progress achieved with existing regional FMD control initiatives
- ‘state of the art’ overviews regarding diagnostic and control tools

- Presentation of the Global FMD Control Strategy
- Related budget to implement the strategy

- Get the support from countries and donors (‘support session’)
Analyse of the situation

Analysis of the Worldwide FMD Situation
Trends and Regional Differences
Analyse of the situation
Analyse of the situation
Visualization of Regional Virus Pools as an Aid to Global Control

3 pools covering Europe, Middle-East and Asia

3 pools covering Africa

1 pool for the Americas
Analyse of the situation
The importance of wildlife in the control of FMD
Socio-economic impact of FMD

Socio-Economics of foot and mouth disease

Jonathan Rushton and Theo Knisley

irushton@rvc.ac.uk

27-29 JUNE

FAO/OIE GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE
Plaza Athénée Bangkok, A
Socio-economic impact of FMD

Introduction

- Foot and mouth disease has **global importance**, which is multi-factorial:
  - It affects many species
  - It influences the production and processing of livestock
  - It influences the trade livestock and livestock products
  - This causes a need to shift resource allocation for animal health
- FMD affects a colossal number of animals per year, and in the process a huge number of farmers and consumers

**FMD is a FOOD SYSTEM PROBLEM**
Supporting document N°1

The impact of foot and mouth disease
Prepared by Jonathan Rushton (rushton@rv.c.ac.uk) & Theo Knight-Jones
With contributions from Alex Donaldson, Peter de Leeuw, Giancarlo Ferraris & Joseph Domenech

Summary

The global impact of foot and mouth disease (FMD) is colossal due to the huge numbers of animals affected. This impact can be separated into two components: the direct losses due to a reduction in production and changes in herd structure; and indirect losses that relate to the significant costs of FMD control and management and poor access to markets and limited use of improved production technologies. The paper estimates that annual impact of FMD in terms of production losses and vaccination alone are in the region of US$16 billion.

The balance of FMD impacts are not the same throughout the world, and the study identifies three broad regions:

1. Much of the global FMD burden of production losses falls on the world's poorest communities, and those which are most dependent upon the health of their livestock. In addition, the presence of FMD in these countries has an impact on the overall herd fertility, modifying the herd structure and affecting the selection of breeds. Overall, the direct losses limit livestock productivity creating a food security issue and contributing to malnutrition.

2. In countries with ongoing control programmes, FMD control and management creates significant costs. These control programmes are often difficult to end due to risks of FMD incursion from neighbouring countries. The greater movement of people, livestock and commodities implies that risks of international transmission of FMD are increasing. This risks further compromises these countries in their ability to export livestock and livestock products as the presence, or even threat, of FMD prevents access to lucrative international markets.

3. In FMD free countries, outbreaks occur regularly and the costs involved in regaining free status have been enormous.

The impact of FMD has led to successful national and regional campaigns for disease eradication most notably in Europe and the Americas. Therefore, technologies and control methods exist to control and ultimately remove FMD virus from livestock populations. However, this requires significant management and coordination skills at a national and regional level due to FMD being highly contagious, and therefore, is a disease that generates high levels of externalities. These externalities imply that the control of FMD produces a significant amount of public goods, justifying the need for national and international public investment.

Developing poor countries with the tools necessary to control FMD will involve the development of state veterinary services that in turn will deliver wider benefits to a nation including the control of other livestock diseases. Only through a sustained global effort can the risk of FMD and the heavy burden that it inflicts be controlled for rich and poor countries alike.
Title of the presentation: The FMD virus pools and Regional programs

Subtitle: Virus Pool 6, Southern Africa

Name Surname: Misheck Mulumba et al
Regional initiative/ Northern Africa

Distribution of reported FMD virus types in North Africa (1950 – 2012)
Regional initiative / South America

The Hemispheric Program for the Eradication of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PHEFA) & virus pools

South America

Ottorino Cosivi, Jochen Kramm, Ana Elena Pan American Veterinary Public Health Association (ANAVIPA)
Regional initiative / South Asia

South Asia Region

- Eight countries belong to a regional organization South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
- 2.5% of global land mass and approx 25% of global population
- Approx 790 mill ruminants and 15 mill pigs
- Low income and high poverty (>80% depend on agriculture)
- Rapid economic growth, widening inequalities
- High level of mal- under-nutrition
- Wide diversity in preference for animal products

BANGKOK, THAILAND 27-29 JUNE 2012
Maintaining FMD free Status
European Experience

Dr. Alf-Eckbert Füssel
European Commission
SANCO/G2 - Animal

@
FAO/OIE Global Conference
Bangkok, 27 June 2012
Regional initiative / West Eurasia and the Middle-East
Situation in Europe
The Global FMD control strategy

Annexes to Part A
1. Socio-economics of FMD
2. 3, 4. Tools
5. Building on experience 6. Vaccines
7. Research

Annexes to Part B
1. Activities of the Strengthening Veterinary Services
2. Portfolio

Supporting documents
1. Rushton J. The impact of FMD
2. The PCP FMD
3. The OIE PVS Tool

The Annexes and documents on the OIE and
The FMD Global Strategy

- Control vs eradication
- Beyond FMD
- Time frame
- Levels of intervention
- Action Plan
The FMD Global Strategy

Overall objective

Components:

- Component 1 – FMD control
- Component 2 – VS reinforcement
- Component 3 – Other major diseases prevention and control
The FMD Global Strategy

Expected results:

- FMD is controlled in most countries and eliminated in some of them
- Veterinary services and their infrastructures are improved
- Prevention and control of other major diseases of livestock are improved
The Global FMD control strategy / Tools

**Tools**
- OIE standards new article in the Terr. Code

**Surveillance systems**
- WAHIS
- WAHID

**Laboratories**
- PCP-FMD

**Vaccines**

**The Progressive Control Pathway for Foot and Mouth Disease**

**The OIE PVS Pathway**
- Treatment
- Veterinary Legislation
- Public-Private Partnerships
- PVS Pathway Follow-up Missions

FAO / OIE GLOBAL ON FOOT AND MOUTH
27-29 JUN
Plaza Athénée Bangkok, A

Planned activities:
- VPS analysis
- Veterinary education
The Global FMD control strategy / Tools

The Progressive Control Pathway for FMD (PCP-FMD): a Tool for Developing Sustainable Long Term National and Regional FMD Control

Presented by Keith Sumption – with acknowledgements to PCP-EuFMD and OIE:

Melissa McLaws, Chris Bartels (EuFMD), Giancarlo Ferrari, Peter De Leeuw, Juan Lubroth (FAO), Domenech (OIE)
The Global FMD control strategy / Tools
The Global FMD control strategy / Tools
Moving up means institutionalisation of FMD control

5
- Maintain zero incidence with biosecurity

4
- Implement control measures to eliminate diseases

3
- Implement risk-based control

2
- Identify risk and control options

1

Institutionalisation

Organisation

Studies

Incidence
The Global FMD control strategy / Linking the FMD-PCP and OIE PVS

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The FMD Global Strategy

Expected results:

- FMD is controlled in most countries and eliminated in some of them

Within 15 years:
- Countries at stage 0 and 1 move up 2 PCP stages
- Countries at stage 2 and 3: preferably moved up 2 PCP stages
- Countries beyond stage 3: maintain their free status
The FMD Global Strategy

Expected results:

• Veterinary services and their infrastructures are improved

- All countries have reached a minimum of Level 3 for the selected CCs in relevant PCP-FMD stages.
- All countries that are level 3 or above at least maintain their level of compliance.
The Global FMD control strategy / Tools

OIE endorsement of FMD control programs and recognition of disease-free status

Gideon Brückner
President: OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases
The Global FMD control strategy / Tools
The Global FMD control strategy / Tools

Progressive Zoning – the Case of Brazil

- Free with vaccination
- Free without vaccination
- Buffer zone
- Free - suspended status
- Non-free zone

Foot and mouth disease surveillance: general principles under different epidemiological situations
A comprehensive surveillance plan

- Basic information
- Population description and sampling methods
- Analysis reporting and presentation
- Implementation, budget and evaluation
The Global FMD control strategy / Tools

Test preparedness

- Simulation exercises
- Modelling scenarios for control strategy
  - definition of DPLAs
  - emergency vaccination
  - use of Pen-site tests
- Training (e.g. Real-time training)
The Global FMD control strategy / Tools

- Increase post-vaccination cross-protection
- High-Potency vaccines
- Predicting cross-protection r-value between vaccine strains and FMDV field isolates
- Harmonising methods

FMD Research

Strengthen the position of the makers for choice on which vaccine to use, and reinforcing FMD vaccine/antigen banks.
The Global FMD control strategy / Costing

The Initial Cost Estimate of the Global FAO/OIE Strategy for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease

François Le Gall and Emiko Fukase
The World Bank
June 29, 2012
Costing at the Country Level

- Data: work on a set of costing assumptions provided by experts with experience in the regions.
- Consider activities per PCP stage
  \[ T_C = \sum_{j=1}^{M} \left[ \sum_{y=1}^{Y} c_{j,y} + \alpha_s \sum_{y=1}^{S-y} c_{j,s+1,y} + (1-\alpha_s) c_{j,s,Y} (5-Y_s) \right] \]
  where \( C_{j,y} \) is the cost of the program \( j \) in PCP stage \( s \) in year \( y \) where \( Y_s \) is the years required to move to the next stage, \( \alpha_s \) is the probability of moving to the next stage at stage \( s \)
- Uniform criteria for progression rates
  - 100% of countries in PCP 0 move to PCP 1 in five years
  - 75%, 50% and 25% of PCP 1, 2 and 3 countries move on to the next stages at the beginning of the following year
- Two major limitations
  - Should not be very large countries’ “budgets”
  - Report “total cost” of policy, excluding specific country budget costs
The FMD Global Strategy / costing

Total cost of the Global Strategy (component 1) for 5 years:

- **USD 820 million**, of which:

  - National level: USD 762 million (93%) – USD 694% for vaccination
  - Regional level: USD 47 million (6%)
  - Global level: USD 11 million (1%)
THE GLOBAL FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL STRATEGY

Supporting document No. 4

Strengthening animal health systems through improved control of major diseases

The initial cost estimate of the global FAO/OIE strategy for the control of foot and mouth disease

Emiko Fukase
June 19, 2012

Paper prepared for FAO/OIE Global conference on foot and mouth disease control
Bangkok (Thailand), 27 to 29 June 2012

1 This paper is a product of a close cooperation between the World Bank (WB) Team and the FAO/OIE Global Framework of Transboundary Animal Disease (GF-TFADs) FMD Working Group. The paper is mainly written by Emiko Fukase (Consultant-Economist to WB/OIE) under direct supervision of WB Martin (WB) and general guidance of François Le Gall (WB). We would like to thank the members of GF-TFADs FMD Working Group for discussions and advice. We are especially indebted to Joseph Domenich (OIE) and to Peter Decasseux (FAO) for overall guidance and inputs, including during our meetings at OIE Headquarters in Paris on November 21-22, 2011, and at FAO Headquarters in Rome on December 19-21, 2011. We are also deeply grateful to Giancarlo Ferrar (FAO), Santa Melheddi (FAO), Nadja Labrousse (OIE) and Bernardo Tedeschi (OIE) for generously sharing their data and expertise. We also would like to thank Brian Bedard (WB), Cyril Gay (United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), Alex Donaldson (FAO/OIE consultant), Stephen Forman (WB), Minako Kobayashi (WB), Caroline Plante (WB), Jonathan Rushton of Royal Veterinary College, University of London and Juergen Vogege (WB) for very useful inputs, comments and discussions.
Outcomes of the Global Conference
Outcomes of the Global FMD conference / support
Outcomes of the Global FMD conference / support
Outcomes of the Global FMD conference / support
Outcomes of the Global FMD conference / support
Outcomes of the Global FMD conference / recommendations
RECOMMENDATIONS

CONSIDERING THAT:

- Livestock is important in food security, income generation, small holder's livelihoods and poverty alleviation.
- Major livestock diseases are of social and economic importance, in particular those of highly contagious and transboundary nature. They are among the most significant limiting factors for livestock production. Their impact can vary from reduced productivity and restricted market access to the elimination of entire flocks or herds, with the resultant loss of biodiversity and valuable genetic resources and public health risks.
- Globalisation of trade with rapid and long distance movements of animals and animal products increases the risk of major pathogens spreading from one country/region to another.
- FMD is still widespread throughout the world, particularly in Asia, Africa and the Middle East and by the end of May 2013, more than 100 countries were not FMD-free and they remain a continuous threat to free countries. Foot and mouth disease (FMD) can severely affect and disrupt regional and international trade in animals and animal products causing enormous financial damage. In developing countries, where the adverse effects of FMD are often underestimated, the disease undermines food security and economic development, at the level of both village smallholders and the more organised production chains. In other regions of the world massive culling has created animal welfare and ethics concerns, not just in the agricultural sector, but in society as a whole.
- All scientific evidence indicates that in most regions of the world, wild ungulates are susceptible to FMD but do not serve to maintain the virus in the absence of ongoing infections in domestic livestock. In the context of Sub-Saharan Africa, the African buffalo (Syncerus caffer) can serve as a source of FMD infection for domestic animals but not all FMD outbreaks in livestock over the last ten years have been associated with buffalo. In some regions, in particular in Southern Africa, the persistence of the FMD virus in certain wild animals represents a threat to the domestic ruminant population and the impact of some FMD control measures on wildlife conservation has become an important consideration.
- The recent epidemiological situation, with the incursion of FMD virus into free Japan, Korea, Bulgaria and infected countries (S&TZ in Egypt and Libya) once again shows that countries — even those where the virus has been eliminated for years — remain under threat and must be fully prepared for the emergence/re-emergence of FMD.
- Controlling Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) such as FMD at source is a shared interest between infected and uninfected countries and should be considered a Global Public Good.
- The control of FMD and other TADs cannot be sustained if good governance of animal health systems, including effective Veterinary Services complying with OIE Standards and continuously updated supporting legislation, is not in place and supported by appropriate public-private partnerships.
- The first OIE FAO Global Conference on FMD held in Asunción, Paraguay, in June 2003 recommended that FAO and OIE establish an FMD Working Group under the Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) and prepare a Global FMD Control Strategy.
38 recommendations in total

To:

- Countries (12)
- Regional and global technical partners (6)
- OIE and FAO (15)
- Donors (3)
- General (1)
Recommendations to countries

1. FMD be recognised as a **high priority disease** that should be combatted synchronously on a **global scale** for the benefit of all countries

2. FMD **global control** be considered as **possible** with existing means and methods
Recommendations to countries

3. The joint FAO/OIE Global FMD Control Strategy and Implementing Plan – with the 3 Components – be strongly supported as the framework to engage into or continue FMD (and other animal diseases) control worldwide, under the GF-TADs mechanism when accepted by countries.
Recommendations to countries

4. All countries that are not FMD-free, develop and implement a national FMD control program using the objectives, guidance and tools of the global FMD Control Strategy with the FMD-PCP as the preferred tool when appropriate for FMD-endemic countries to design and implement the strategy and monitor progress over time.
Recommendations to countries

5. Countries use the possibility of OIE-officially endorsed FMD Control Programmes at Stage 3 of the PCP as a recognition of the effective management of FMD control in the country and continue by entering the official OIE recognition pathway for FMD-free status whenever feasible (based on zoning or the country as a whole);
Recommendations to countries

7. Countries consider the **good governance of veterinary services**, based on an appropriate animal health legislation, veterinary education and statutory bodies, as a pre-requisite to reach the higher FMD-PCP stages (Stage 3 and beyond);

6. Countries **develop the veterinary services capacity** using the **OIE PVS Pathway** (to create the required enabling environment), so as to ensure the sustainability of FMD (and other animal diseases) control programmes put in place including FMD-PCP when appropriate and to improve the economic and social resilience to major animal health events;
Recommendations to countries

11. Countries make use of the existing articles of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code to combine these with the FMD-PCP approach in the appropriate stages, in particular zoning, compartmentalisation, containment, protection zones and commodity-based trade and actively participate in the FMD standard setting process through their national OIE Delegate.
Recommendations to countries

8. The national FMD control programmes be based on robust animal health systems and effective public-private partnerships, and notably encourage the role of the private sector and of local communities, as key actors in FMD and other animal disease prevention and control measures.

22. For FMD control programs, key beneficiaries of the program, including farmers, farmer associations and traders be consulted at all stages of design and implementation.
9. Countries improve the surveillance, reporting and official notification of FMD (and other animal diseases) – both in domestic and wildlife species – including immediate alert, follow-up and final reports at national and global level using the OIE World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS/WAHID)

10. Rumor tracking is also encouraged at global level using, when appropriate, the FAO-OIE-WHO GLEWS (Global Early Warning System) reporting system as well as other regional information systems compatible with global systems.
12. The risk of infection from African buffalo must be considered when developing national FMD control programs. There is little evidence that other wild ungulates play a role in the maintenance of FMD with the exception of Syncerus caffer and so efforts to control FMD must be regionally and locally appropriate and are best targeted at reducing or preventing the disease in domestic animals including feral animals, thus most effectively protecting both livestock and wildlife, as well as human livelihoods.
Recommendations to regional and global technical partners

13. The strengthening of the laboratory and epidemiology expertise and the networks, as foreseen by the Global FMD Control Strategy, be supported.

15. There should be global investment in ensuring reference laboratories are equipped to perform the likely increased load for vaccine matching studies and services. Countries are encouraged to submit field virus strains for vaccine matching and to monitor the spread and emergence of new viruses.
Recommendations to regional and global technical partners

14. The international community, including the countries themselves, supports the Global FMD Control Strategy and in particular fund the regional support units for progressive control of FMD in each virus pool, to give the technical and other guidance required to achieve PCP progress. Within each virus pool control strategies will have to be developed to suit the epidemiology of FMD, socioeconomic status and resources available.
Recommendations to regional and global technical partners

16. The setting of regional vaccine banks be established when and where appropriate using existing OIE antigen/vaccine banks or other efficient regional vaccine banks as models, or special funds for FMD vaccine delivery and application (i.e. FAO APHCA) as key contribution for funding partners and country/regional commitment.
17. **Applied research** should be conducted to improve vaccines, diagnostics and the understanding of infection and transmission mechanisms, to develop better spread models and determine the presence of virus in products destined for commodity trade.
Recommendations to regional and global technical partners

18. Regular GF-TADs regional and global Steering Committee meetings as well as regional roadmaps meetings be organised
Recommendations to the OIE and FAO

19. The FAO establish a more robust FAO/OIE FMD Secretariat within the FAO-OIE GF-TADs FMD Working Group

28. The provisional GF-TADs FMD acceptance process, for the external evaluation of the relevant country FMD-PCP stages, be finalised;

20. FAO and OIE explore fund raising options, based on the conclusions of the Bangkok conference
Recommendations to the OIE and FAO

20. FAO and OIE explore fund raising options, based on the conclusions of the Bangkok conference
Recommendations to the OIE and FAO

21. To enhance effective results of technical interventions FAO and OIE continue to emphasize the importance of socio-economic analysis (including livelihood, livestock sector strategies and value chain factors) that can guide FMD control programs to be more successful.

23. FAO and OIE assist national Veterinary Services to advocate for the political and other stakeholders support for appropriate FMD control activities.

24. OIE and FAO assist countries to assemble evidence to demonstrate impacts of early control gains, so as to further secure political and other stakeholder support for FMD control.
Recommendations to the OIE and FAO

25. A monitoring system for the Global Strategy implementation be put in place, under the responsibility of the Global GF-TADs Steering Committee; the GF-TADs FMD WG to report on an annual basis on the global and regional progress, including where appropriate the country FMD PCP stages from regional FMD roadmaps; this information to be made available in the GF-TADs Steering Committee and the Annual Assembly of OIE Delegates.

26. The Global Strategy be reviewed regularly and if needed updated on the basis of this monitoring work;
Recommendations to the OIE and FAO

27. The FMD portfolio of activities (national budget and external support) be established every 2 years by the GF-TADs FMD WG, to best support the implementation of the Global Strategy
Recommendations to the OIE and FAO

29. The FAO-OIE CMC-AH and FAO-OIE-WHO GLEWS be made sustainable and be continually improved, to best serve the countries.

30. Institute for Animal Health, Pirbright, UK, be considered as the Global Coordinating Reference Laboratory for FMD, for the first phase of the Global Strategy. Support for reference laboratory services should be increased. Capacity building of FMD diagnosis at national and regional level be promoted through the network of FMD reference laboratories. Establishment of a reference laboratory should be promoted for each of the virus pool regions. Twinning programmes should be applied to speed up achievement of reference status for these laboratories.
Recommendations to the OIE and FAO

31. The Global Strategy be considered as the preferred framework to develop new animal disease global control programmes under the GF-TADs mechanism and if relevant dedicated specific GF-TADs WG be set up for this purpose
32. International agencies pursue dialogue with IATA/ICAO and other relevant agencies such as UNCTAD and WCO, to develop agreements that would facilitate shipping of FMD samples to reference laboratories or alternative approaches to shipping virus material safely be explored.
Recommendations to the OIE and FAO

33. OIE continue to review and update the standards for FMD in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and *Manual* to reflect the latest technical advances and in doing so to ensure that the standards of FMD for international trade purposes are only applicable to those domestic and wildlife ruminants that have been scientifically proven to be of epidemiological significance.
34. The international community of development partners considers funding the Global Strategy, on the bases of the budget presented during the Global conference;
Recommendations to the OIE and FAO

35. The international community of development partners devotes special attention to
(i) strengthening Veterinary Services using OIE standards and guidelines,
(ii) initiate and sustain FMD control programmes in the least developed countries – with particular emphasis on Africa, Asia, Middle East, Andean Region and Eastern Europe,
(iii) regional and global activities to ensure the proper awareness, monitoring, resources mobilisation and commitment, coordination and harmonisation;
Recommendations to the OIE and FAO

37. Sub-regional training workshops be supported under agreed mechanisms with international agencies (FAO, OIE) and partners, including relevant regional organisations, to draft **country disease control plans** based on the results of the OIE PVS Gap Analysis. These plans covering a list of 3 to 5 regional/national priority diseases (including FMD) - as proposed by the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committees - would be prepared first at national level respecting donors requirements and, when possible, be discussed and analysed with FAO/OIE animal health and socio-economist experts. When finalised, the plans should then be presented using, when appropriate, to the GF-TADs framework.
38. The third Global Conference for the control of FMD be held in Africa (date and venue to be confirmed).
Thank you for your attention!

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Website: www.rr-europe@oie.int