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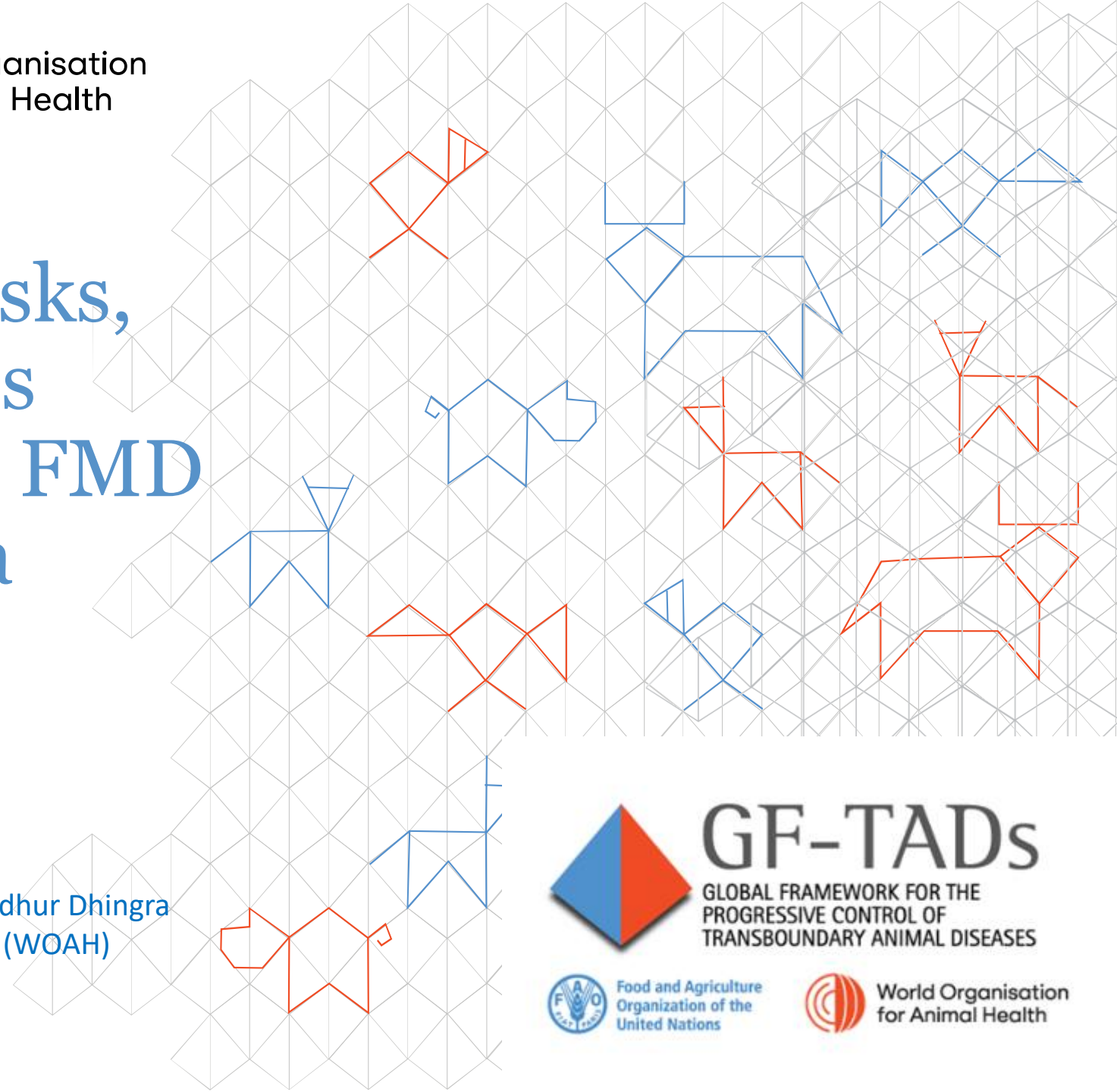
World Organisation  
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# Update on FMD risks, PCP-FMD progress and (sub)regional FMD strategies in Africa

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**GF-TADs FMD Working Group**

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**GF-TADs**  
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



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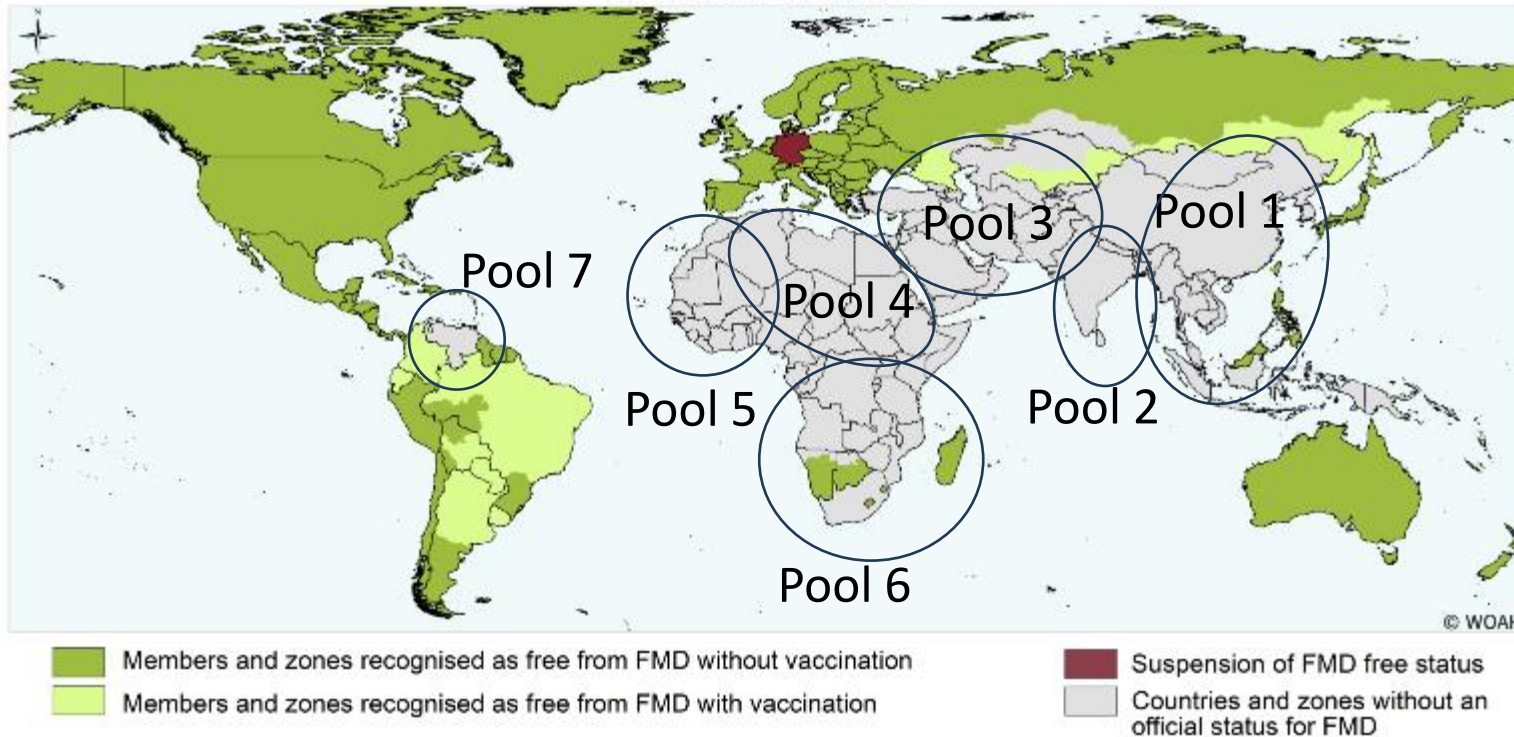
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## FMD Overview and Risks

FMD remains a common disease in Africa and Asia

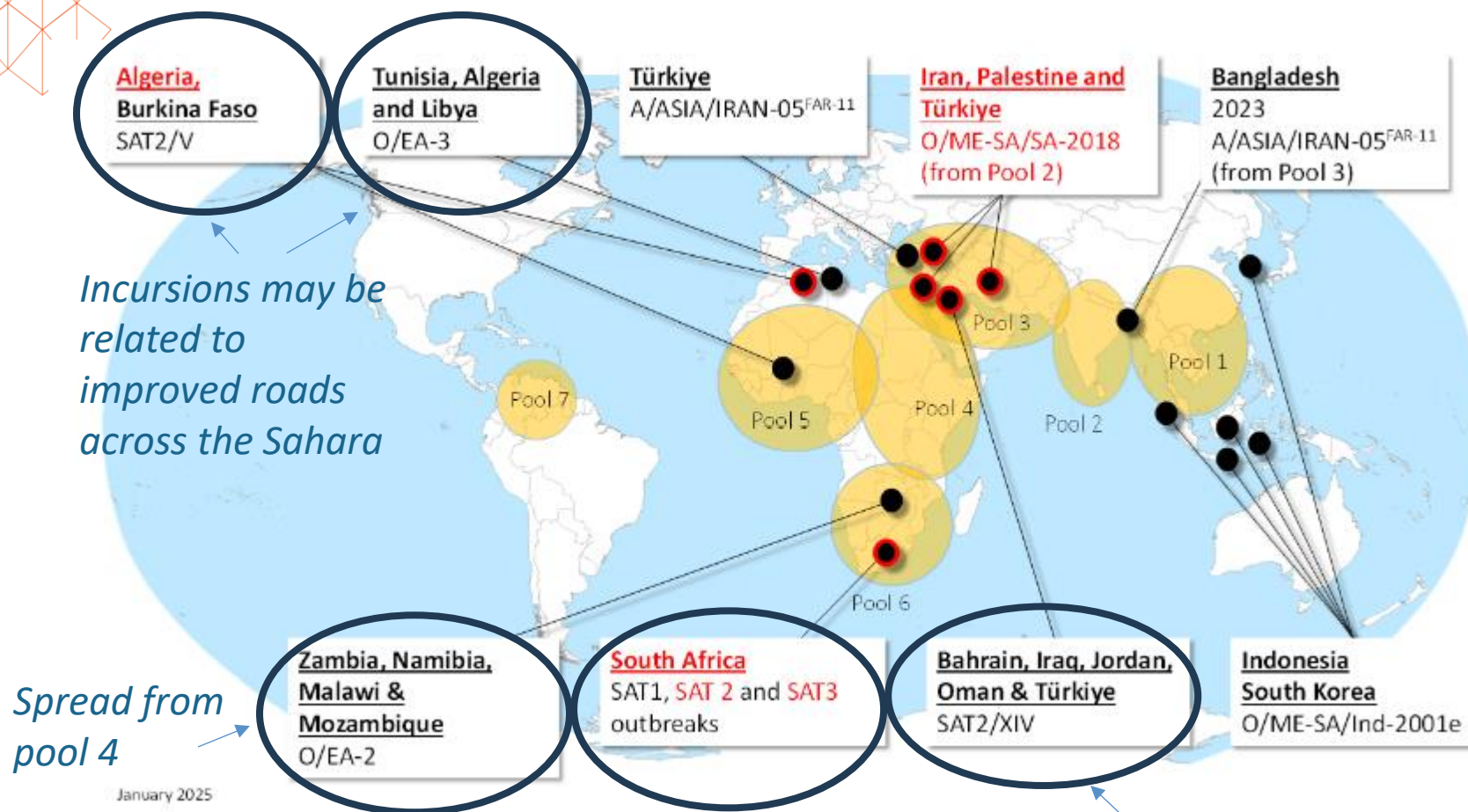
WOAH Members' official FMD status map

Last update February 2025



- 7 endemic pools with specific viral lineages (dynamic)
- 6 circulating serotypes
  - No cross-protection
  - Serotype O most common, then serotype A
  - SAT 1&2 more common than SAT3
  - Serotype C not detected since 2004

## FMD Global Headline events: 2023-2024



Source: WRLFMD Quarterly report

- Spread of FMDV between pools can cause surge in outbreaks due to naïve population
- Lack of surveillance and submissions to laboratories in some countries
- SAT2/V last detected in W. Africa in 1991 before Algeria 2023



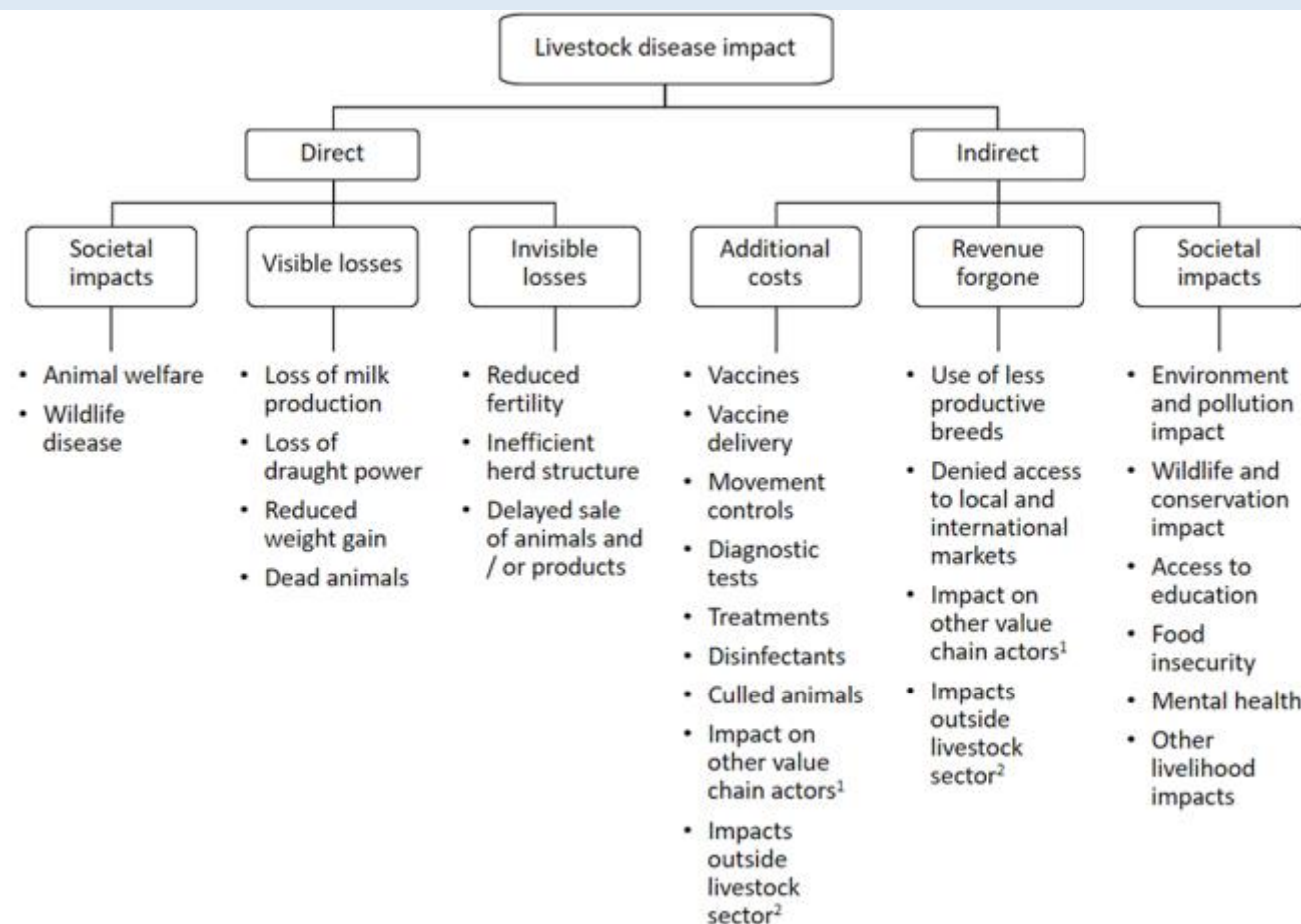
## FMD impacts and benefits of control

### FMD leads to:

- production losses, reduced market access
  - **~USD 2.3 billion per year in Africa in production losses alone**
- Dairy and pork sectors highly affected
- Increases AMU, the climate and ecological footprint

### Benefits of improved control include

- Protect emerging livestock sectors (dairy, pork)
- Increase market access, encourage investment and further agri-food development
- Help to meet climate and AMU targets



Source: adapted from Knight-Jones and Rushton 2013; and Rushton 2009



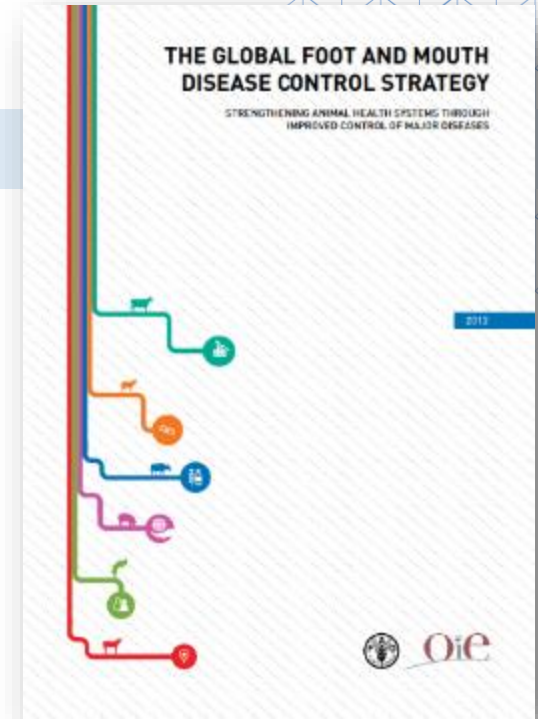
**Impact of FMD is enormous due to the huge number of animals that get infected during their lives (up to 50% or more of cattle)**

## The Global FMD Control Strategy (2012-2027)

To reduce the burden of FMD, FAO and WOAHA developed a 15-year **Global FMD Control Strategy**, endorsed by representatives from more than 100 countries and international and regional partners in 2012.

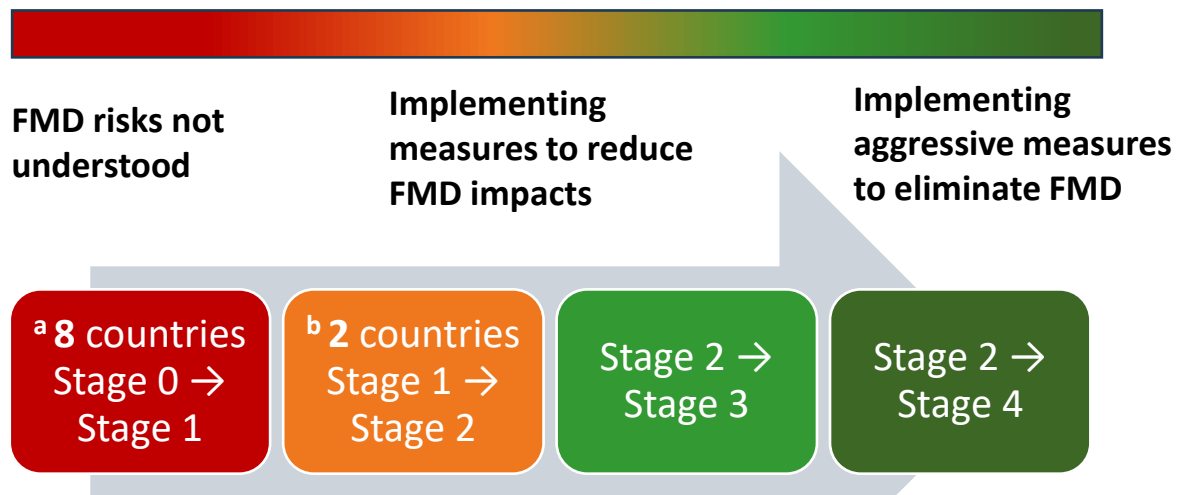
The GF-TADs **FMD Working Group**, composed of 7 FMD experts from FAO, WOAHA and EuFMD, is responsible to coordinate efforts to implement the Strategy towards the **long-term vision of FMD control**.

The **Progressive Control Pathway for FMD (PCP-FMD)** is a tool of the Global Strategy. It is a **risk and evidence-based framework** to guide endemic countries to progressively improve the management of FMD risks and reduce disease impacts and viral circulation.



## Progress along the PCP-FMD: 2022-2024

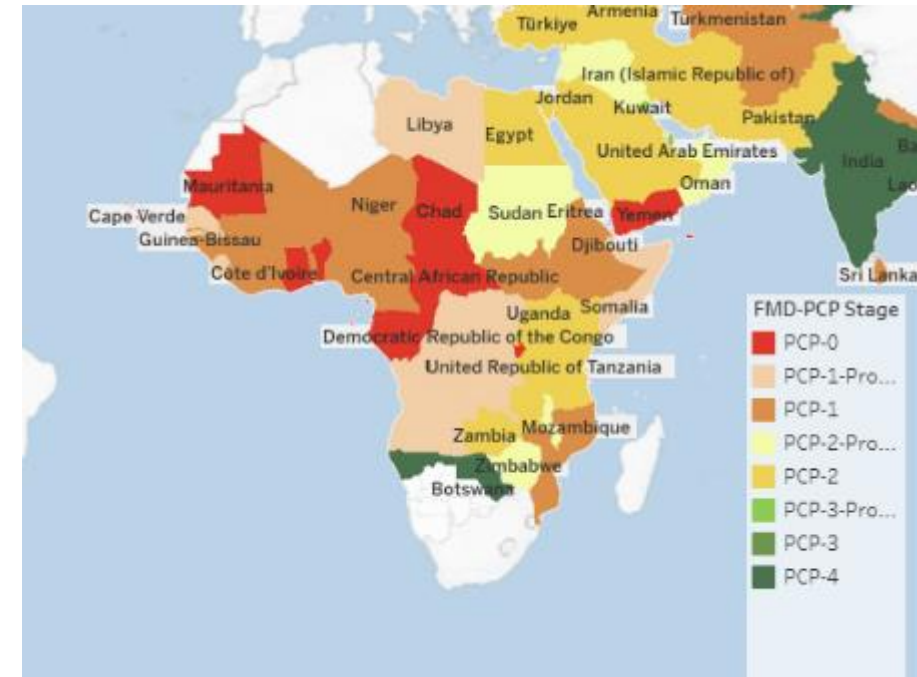
- In Africa, 8 countries have progressed from PCP-FMD Stage 0 to 1, & 2 from PCP-FMD Stage 1 to 2
- Countries without PCP-FMD stage have had WOAH-endorsement of control plan withdrawn (N. Africa, South Africa)



<sup>a</sup> Côte D'Ivoire , Guinea, Liberia, Nigeria, Gambia, Mali, Niger, Togo

<sup>b</sup> Kenya, Zambia

Source: PCP-FMD Dashboard (Feb 2025)



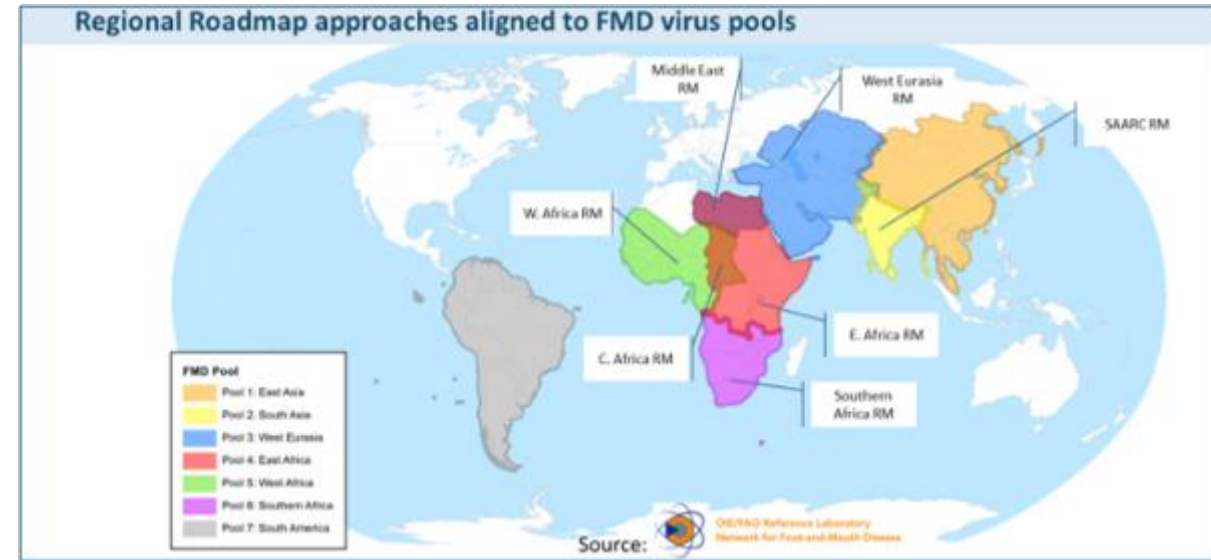
<https://www.gf-tads.org/fmd/progress-on-fmd-control-strategy/en/>

## FMD Roadmap platforms and objectives

7 regional FMD roadmap platforms established- 5 in Africa.

FMD Roadmap meetings allow

- sharing of information,
- improved understanding of PCP-FMD principles and application,
- review and assessment of progress in FMD control at country and regional levels,
- identification of areas for improvement and needs for assistance,
- election of FMD Regional Advisory Groups (RAG)
- discussion around the regional Epidemiology and Laboratory networks' activities.





## FMD Roadmap meetings since RSC11 meeting for Africa (2022)

### 4 FMD Roadmap meetings were organized :

- 2<sup>nd</sup> **Central Africa** FMD Roadmap meeting – virtual 2022
- 4<sup>th</sup> **West Africa** FMD Roadmap meeting – virtual 2023
- 5<sup>th</sup> **Eastern Africa/4<sup>th</sup> SADC** FMD Roadmap meeting<sup>1</sup> – Tanzania, Sept. 2024

<sup>1</sup> meeting of 2 Roadmaps held jointly.

**Regional Advisory Groups (RAGs)** were renewed during the meetings.

RAGs provide leadership in the Regional Roadmaps

- Provide coordination and identify regional needs for training and support
- Responsible for acceptance of countries in new PCP-FMD Stages



### Regional Advisory Group (RAG)

Three Chief  
Veterinary  
Officers/ OIE  
Delegates

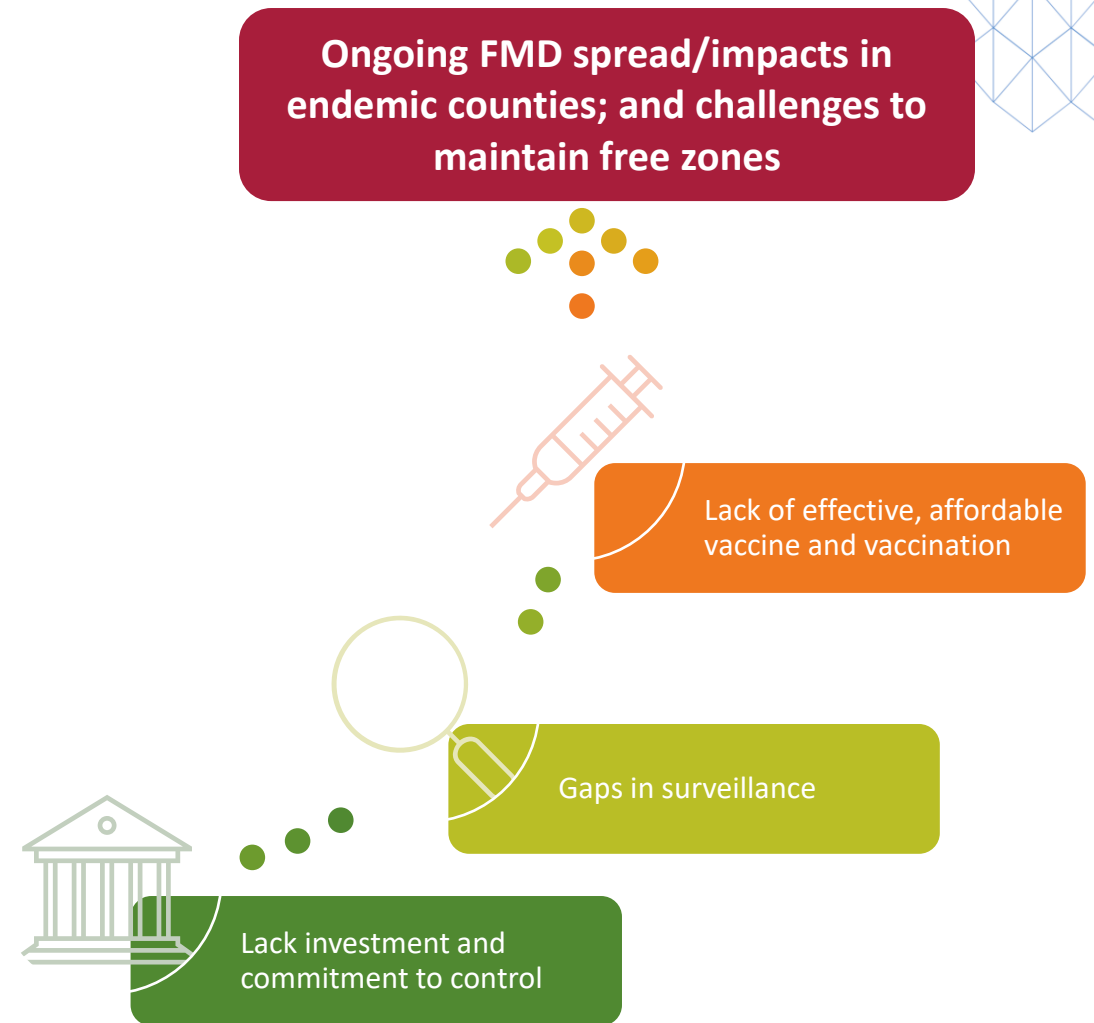
Heads of  
regional  
epidemiology  
and laboratory  
network

(non-voting)  
FAO/OIE  
officers  
Experts  
Representative  
of Regional  
organization



## Challenges faced – how to overcome?

- Persistent lack of investment and consistent commitment for FMD control
- Gaps in virological surveillance
  - very important to ensure vaccine is appropriate and for early detection of new serotypes/strains
- Limited use of vaccine, and assessment of vaccine and vaccination effectiveness
- Worrying transboundary spread of specific lineages into new areas and surges of outbreaks
  - Serotype O/EA2 in pool 6 (SADC)
  - O/EA-3 and SAT2 (North Africa)
  - SAT1,2,3 in S. Africa



## Vision to address the challenges, and support needed

### **A. *Lack of financial resources and competing priorities* →**

- Focus on advocacy and raising awareness
- socio-economic impact assessment + cost/benefits of control programmes
- Synergies with activities for other TADs (PPR, ASF, LSD...)
- Expand and strengthen PSO system (strategies to make best use of limited resources)
- GCC-FMD (inter-regional sharing of experiences and best practices)

### **B. *Gaps in surveillance* →**

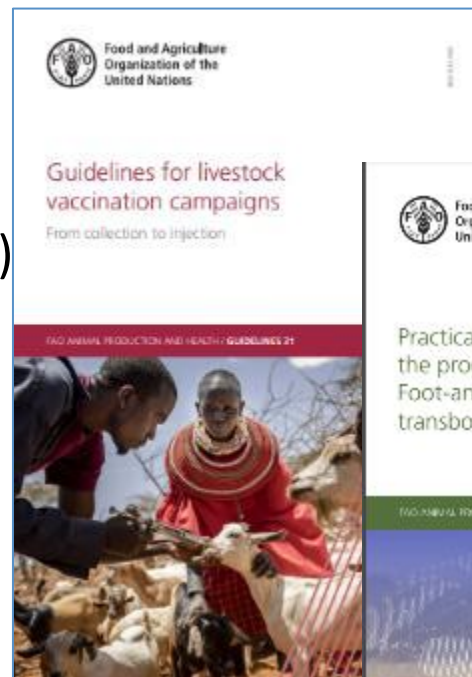
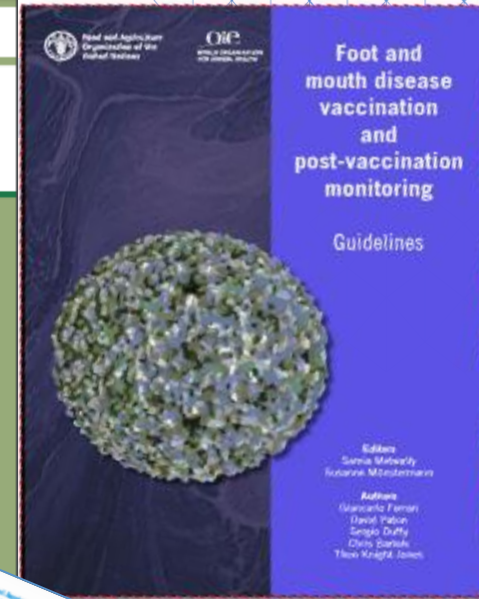
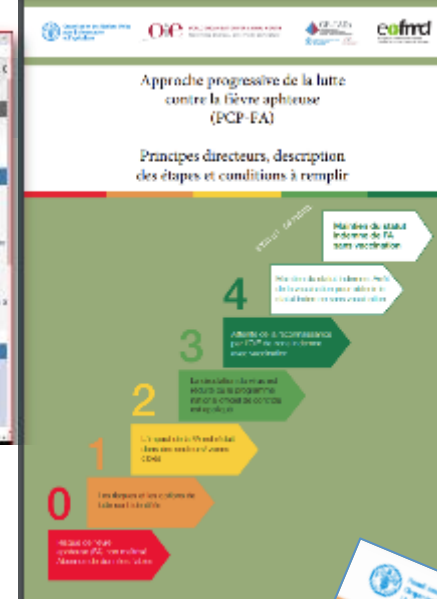
- improve capacity and function of epidemiology and laboratory networks
- Facilitate shipment and testing of samples, sharing and interpretation of results (risk assessment)

### **C. *Challenges to procure effective and affordable vaccine* →**

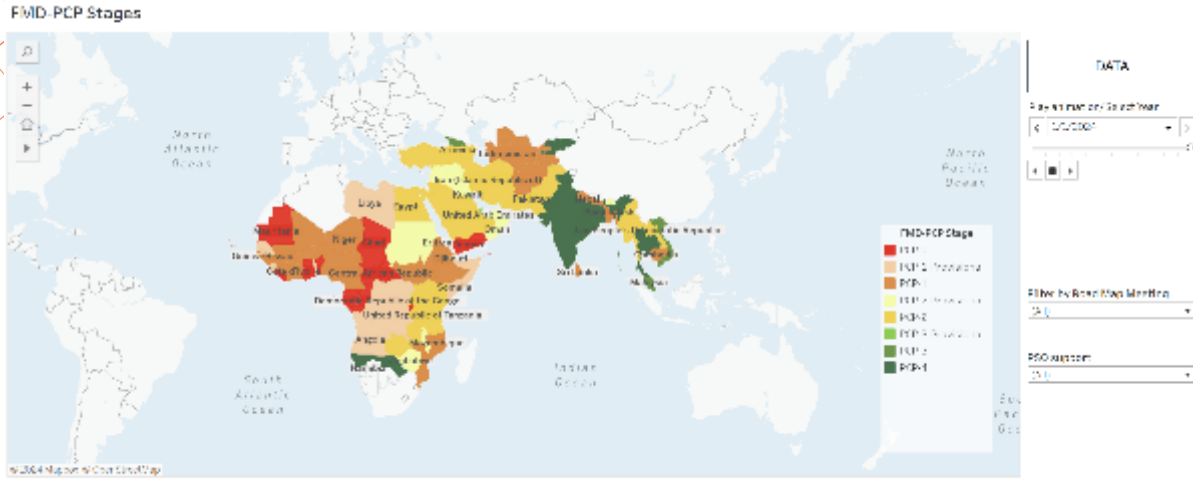
- FAO/WOAH Reference Centres and expertise support
- Multistakeholder platform on vaccine security
- Empower private sector participation

# Support/resources available

- **Guidelines:** PCP-FMD, PVM livestock vaccination campaigns, surveillance and **economic analysis (coming soon)**
- **Templates** for RAP, RBSP, OCP
- **E-learning resources**
- WOAH-WAHIS
- FAO Laboratory Mapping Tool (LMT)
- FAO Surveillance Evaluation Tool (SET)
- WRL reports
- EMPRES-i+
- Veterinary Vaccines: Principles and Applications (2021)
- Previous meeting reports



PCP-FMD Dashboard: <https://tinyurl.com/PCPFMDInfo>



New FMD dashboard: openFMD.org



## NEW!!! PCP-FMD Hub

- New on the VLC platform
  - Compiles resources to support FMD control
  - Open Access
- 
- ✓ Resource Centre
  - ✓ Reports
  - ✓ Tools
  - ✓ PCP-FMD self-assessment tool (SAT)

### FAO Virtual Learning Centers

☰ 🏠 About ▾ **Regional Centers** Courses ▾ Support ▾ Resources



**Progressive Control Pathway for Foot-and-Mouth Disease Hub | Le portail de l'approche progressive de lutte contre la fièvre aphteuse**

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Welcome to the **Progressive Control Pathway for Foot-and-Mouth Disease (PCP-FMD) Hub**.

This platform is dedicated to supporting PCP-FMD practitioners globally by providing access to valuable resources curated by the FMD Working Group, along with a collaborative learning network.

About this page | À propos de cette page

This page is created as part of the **Global**



# FAO Support: Improving coordination, prevention & control capacities in West and Central Africa

## Regional-level Support –16 countries

- Lab competences strengthened
- GIS risk assessment and risk mapping conducted

## Country-level Support – 8 countries

- ❑ Risk assessment studies conducted
- ❑ Animal mobility surveys
- ❑ FMD Socioeconomic impact studies conducted
- ❑ Laboratory capacities strengthened
- ❑ FMD Surveillance capacities
- ❑ Supported Risk-based surveillance
- ❑ Supported in development of FMD control plans



8 beneficiary countries - Burkina Faso, Chad, Cote D'Ivoire, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, & Sierra Leone

GF-TADs DTRA Funded Project (GCP/GLO/074/USA)





## FAO Support to control FMD in Africa

- Country level trainings in 6 countries
  - FMD Field training: Frontline field staff on ***“outbreak investigations, sample collection, storage, and shipment to national labs”***
  - FMD Lab training: Laboratory staff on ***“FMD laboratory diagnostics”***
  - Provision of sample collection kits and ELISA kits
  - Laboratory Assessments for FMD diagnostic capacities by using newly developed FAO’s Laboratory Mapping Tool (LMT-FMD)
- Conduct serosurveys - Côte d'Ivoire and Mozambique

### 6 Beneficiary Countries

#### Western Africa:

Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria

#### Southern Africa:

Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia

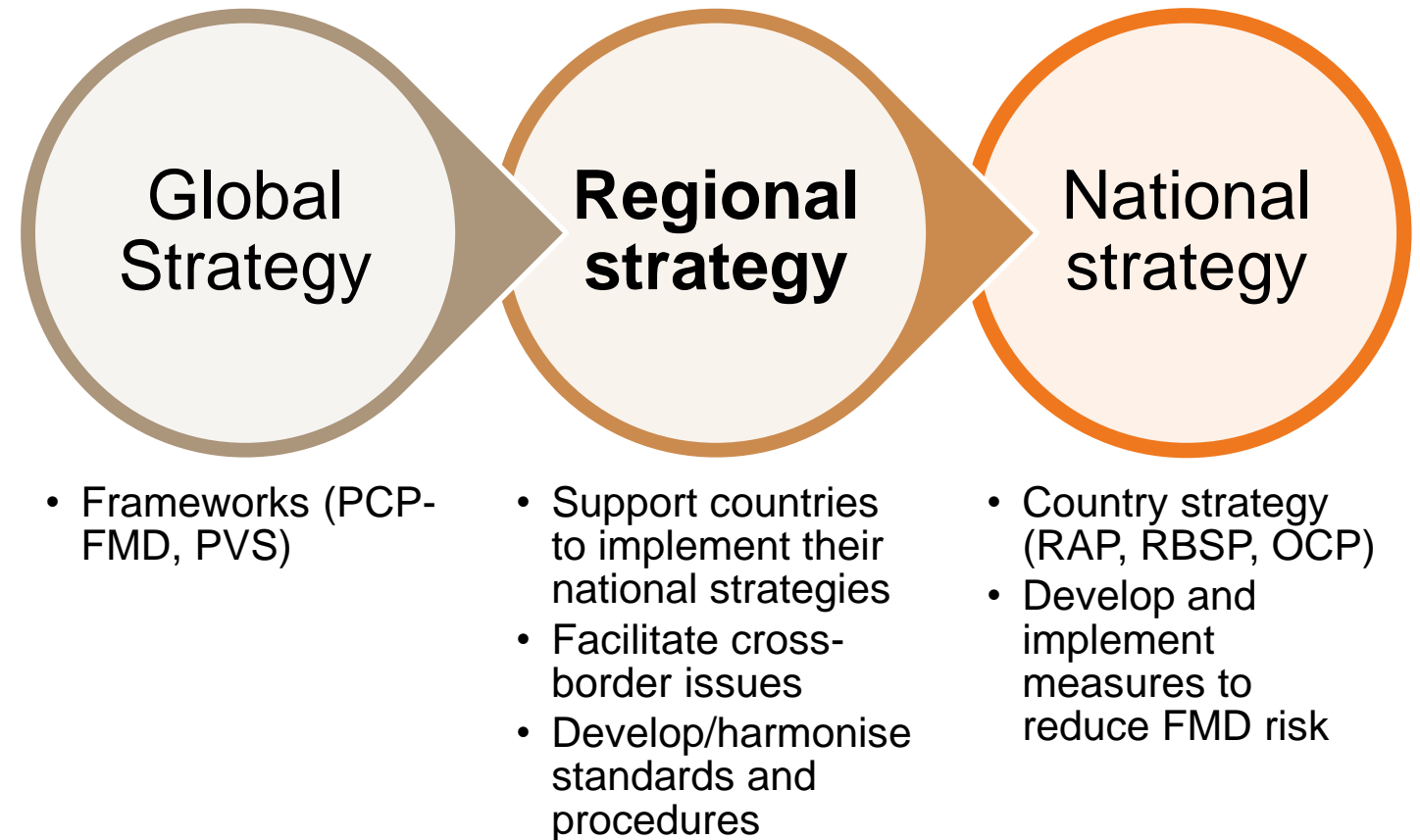






## Regional strategies for FMD

- Transboundary nature of FMD calls for regionally coordinated approach
  - Areas with successful control have employed regional approach (Europe, S. America)
- Key activities to improve control well suited for regional action
  - Information sharing
  - Availability effective vaccines
  - Regional capacity building
  - Advocacy & resource mobilization
  - Harmonised measures (movement controls, biosecurity)
  - Research







## Regional strategies for FMD

- FMD Strategy exists for SADC
- **In process for E. and W. Africa Roadmaps**
  - Taskforces have been set up chaired by regional economic communities, with members including AU-IBAR and the Regional advisory group (RAG)

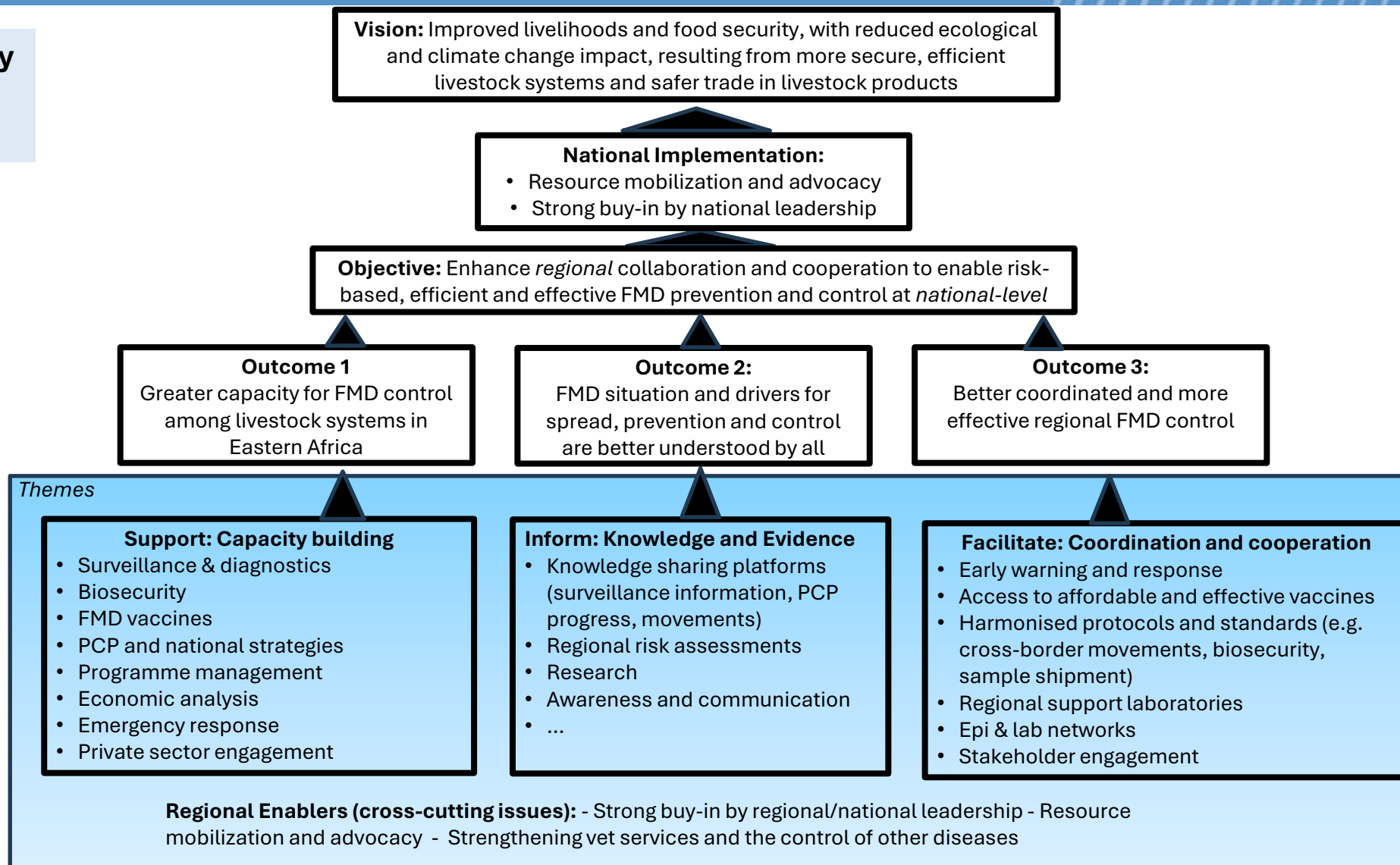
### Timeline to develop FMD Regional Strategies for E. and W. Africa





## Regional FMD Strategy

### Draft framework





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SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS

# THANK YOU

*Please feel free to contact us at [fao-fmd@fao.org](mailto:fao-fmd@fao.org)*



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