

# RECAP

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DAY2

# Opening Remarks Dr. Neo Mapitse

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- Day 2 began with a recap of the Day 1 sessions, highlighting the key topics discussed:.
- To identify Existing Gaps and Challenges preventing progression in FMD control.
- To reflect on current national/county FMD strategies.
- And proceeded to the presentation and analysis of the Menti meter result

## **Presentation of FMD Epidemiology in Africa: patterns of spread and associated risks** BY Mulumba

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- Covered the patterns of FMD spread and associated risks in Africa, referencing the principles in **WOAH Article 8.8.42**.

# Practices for FMD Surveillance & FMD Outbreak Response BY Mulumba

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- Detailed the required methods for Control & Eradication during an outbreak, including: Movement Control, Stamping Out, Carcass Disposal, and Cleaning and Disinfection.

## Practical examples on surveillance for WOAAH new dossiers (applicable to other TADs as well) BY Mulumba

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- The core message is that proving FMD freedom (WOAH status) requires a Risk-Based Surveillance approach. Key requirements for the WOAHA Dossier include:
- **Documented Evidence:** evidence that surveillance has been implemented for a specified period
- **Risk Definition:** Defining what to sample and the specific animals/population (epidemiological units) to sample.
- **No Case/Transmission:** A formal declaration that there has been no case of FMD and no evidence of FMDV transmission

# Presentation on Clinical and Laboratory Diagnostics of FMD by Joseph

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- Covered essential aspects of both Clinical presentation and Laboratory Diagnostics for FMD.
- sample submission practices, vaccine matching, and vaccine procurement.
- Test appropriate to use: (NSP) ELISA, RT-PCR

# Practices for Sample submission, Vaccine matching and vaccine procurement: By Joseph

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- BVI confirmed there is No cost for countries to submit samples to the Reference Laboratory for testing.
- Challenges observed include issues of trust, confidentiality breaching trust, and the existence of falsified veterinary products.

## **GALVmed** shared experiences emphasizing the need for private sector engagement in vaccine distribution

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- Participants raised questions regarding eligibility criteria for AgResults, country registration, cost-sharing mechanisms, and the use of quadrivalent vaccines in the absence of a perfect vaccine match

# Presentation on FMD vaccine production and supply in Kenya: Experiences and lessons learned by

- Presented insights into the national production and supply chain for FMD vaccines.
- The local production of the Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) vaccine in Kenya, which eventually led to the establishment of KEVEVAPI, began in **1964**.
- Shared how government subsidies have significantly increased the number of vaccinated animals.

# Attributes of effective FMD control and vaccination strategies By Paton

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- Focused on the quantitative aspects of vaccination: calculating the proportion of animals needed to be vaccinated to **stop infection** and understanding the mechanism by which vaccination **blocks transmission**.

# Importance of quality control of FMD vaccine by AU-PANVAC

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- Stressed the absolute necessity for mandatory Quality Control (QC) of vaccines, specifically checking for purity, safety, and efficacy of vaccine

# Panel Discussion: FMD Diagnosis, Vaccine selection, procurement, quality control and supply

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- **Main Challenge Identified:** The primary responsibility is coordination, but a significant lack of coordination exists among stakeholders.
- **Issue of Trust:** There is a pronounced issue of trust among vaccine-producing labs in the region, hindering collaboration and sample sharing.
- **Procurement Flaws:** Some countries bypass standard procedures by going straight to certain manufacturers, and there are concerns over falsified veterinary products.

# Recommendation

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- To progress toward FMD freedom, the region must enforce risk-based surveillance (per WOAHP requirements), utilize AU-PANVAC for mandatory QC of vaccines, and, most critically, overcome the systemic lack of coordination and issue of trust that undermine regional control efforts.