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# 2nd Meeting of the Global Coordination Committee on Foot and Mouth Disease (GCC-FMD)

*Report of the virtual meeting*  
12 April 2022



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This meeting was sponsored by the United States Department of Defense, Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA). The content of the information does not necessarily reflect the position or the policy of the Federal Government of the United States, and no official endorsement should be inferred.

# Acronyms

|                |  |                  |  |
|----------------|--|------------------|--|
| <b>CVO</b>     | Chief Veterinary Officer   | <b>MoU</b>       | Memorandum of Understanding  |
| <b>DTRA</b>    | United States Department of Defense, Defense Threat Reduction Agency   | <b>PANAFTOSA</b> | Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center   |
| <b>EuFMD</b>   | European Commission for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease (an intergovernmental commission based at FAO) | <b>PCP-FMD</b>   | Progressive Control Pathway for Foot and Mouth Disease   |
| <b>FAO</b>     | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  | <b>PPP</b>       | Public-private partnership   |
| <b>FMD</b>     | Foot and mouth disease   | <b>PVS</b>       | WOAH Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway  |
| <b>FMD GS</b>  | Global FMD Control Strategy  | <b>REC</b>       | Regional Economic Community  |
| <b>FMD-WG</b>  | GF-TADs FMD Working Group  | <b>TAD</b>       | Transboundary animal disease   |
| <b>GCC-FMD</b> | Global Coordination Committee on Foot and Mouth Disease  | <b>UN</b>        | United Nations   |
| <b>GFRA</b>    | Global FMD Research Alliance   | <b>WOAH</b>      | World Organisation for Animal Health   |
| <b>GF-TADs</b> | Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases                                | <b>WRLFMD</b>    | World Reference Laboratory for Foot and Mouth Disease, The Pirbright Institute, United Kingdom |

# Report of the meeting

## BACKGROUND

The [Global Foot and Mouth Disease \(FMD\) Control Strategy](#) (FMD GS) was developed in 2012 under the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), a joint initiative of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). The FAO/WOAH GS, a 15-year programme, supports FMD-endemic countries to reduce the burden and impact of FMD by building adequate laboratory and surveillance systems, strengthening the capacities of Veterinary Services, supporting quality-controlled vaccination programmes and creating possibilities to control other priority animal diseases through practical and cost-effective combinations of activities. This strategy emphasises the importance of a regional approach to exchange information and experiences, coordinate efforts and develop regional roadmaps showing countries' ambitions and allowing regular progress assessment.

As the FMD GS moves forward in its implementation, in order to benefit from and coordinate with ongoing regional programmes, FAO and WOAH have established a Global Coordination Committee on FMD (GCC-FMD) composed of representatives of global and regional organisations, institutions, technical entities, development partners and other relevant stakeholders involved in implementing FMD control initiatives. The committee's overall objective is to exchange experiences, facilitate the coordination and alignment of regional FMD control initiatives, and develop a harmonised five-year global FMD action plan.

The first meeting of the GCC-FMD was conducted virtually in September 2021 and was organised under the umbrella of the GF-TADs by its FMD Working Group (FMD-WG). During the first meeting, it became clear that there are common themes critical to FMD control, including access to quality vaccines, maintaining and sharing up-to-date surveillance information, Veterinary Services' capacity and, critically, the importance of political will for a long-term commitment to FMD control. In some cases, tools and mechanisms are available to improve FMD control; however, their uptake has not been optimal. More detailed information can be found in the [report of the 1st meeting of the GCC-FMD](#).

The purpose of the second meeting held on 12 April 2022 was for the standing members to discuss strategies for improving FMD control and provide recommendations to the FMD-WG for the formulation of a harmonised five-year action plan.

Participants in the second meeting included representatives from 11 standing member organisations, the GF-TADs FMD-WG, and FAO and WOAH regional representatives. The meeting was held in English with simultaneous interpretation in French provided. The list of participants is provided in this report as Annex 1.







# Session 1

## Opening remarks and meeting agenda

### OPENING REMARKS

**Dr Keith Sumption**, FAO Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) and Co-Chair of the GF-TADs Management Committee, welcomed the participants. He stated that as a global partner to achieve the United Nations (UN) [Sustainable Development Goals](#), in recent years FAO has implemented over 300 projects in the area of animal health, supporting the establishment of best practices in the prevention and control of priority diseases threatening animal production, public health and trade, through international and regional networks, animal health projects and the dissemination of practical information.

Despite these efforts, transboundary animal diseases (TADs) continue to persist and spread, resulting in a tangible economic impact on all Members, whether free of FMD or not. Foot and mouth disease is perhaps the most notorious TAD because of its ability to spread over great distances, affecting and disrupting regional and international trade in animals and animal products. More than one billion small farmers around the world depend on livestock for their livelihoods; however, outbreaks of FMD inflict an estimated annual global loss of billions of United States dollars and pose a continuous threat for FMD spread into free areas.

Dr Sumption explained that during this meeting, standing members' inputs would be sought to find solutions to the challenges in FMD control that are common across regions. Current and planned initiatives under the themes of regional governance, advocacy, public-private partnerships (PPP) and technical issues would be discussed to guide the future action plan. In addition, FAO would welcome the contribution of the GCC-FMD, whose purpose and actions are fully aligned with the FAO's Strategic Framework 2022–2031 and the priority programme area on One Health that seeks to enhance productivity and reduce risks from biological threats in the food chain towards 'Better Production' and resilient livestock systems, thus supporting FAO Member States to achieve the UN Sustainable Development Goals. He finally thanked the United States Department of Defense, Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA) for their financial support in organising the meeting.

**Dr Jean-Philippe Dop**, WOAHP Deputy Director General and Co-Chair of the GF-TADs Management Committee, also extended a welcome to participants. He highlighted that the selection of the standing members had been carefully considered, taking into account their organisations' mandates, their qualifications and involvement in FMD control. The GF-TADs Management Committee has a responsibility to ensure that the [GF-TADs Strategy for 2021–2025](#), including TADs strategies and initiatives, is implemented by Members through good coordination between FAO and WOAHP. He also acknowledged the continuous technical and financial support from partners. Members are the target beneficiaries of the support, and their progress in FMD control will be demonstrated through the safe trade of commodities.

In addition to the [Progressive Control Pathway for Foot and Mouth Disease](#) (PCP-FMD), WOAHP continues to invest in tools to strengthen the capacities of Veterinary Services, relevant for TADs control but also for zoonotic diseases through an integrated One Health approach. Recently, the Quadripartite (FAO, WOAHP, the World Health Organization and UN Environment Programme) adopted a new joint plan of action for One Health and the first component addresses capacity building. The [WOAHP Performance of Veterinary Services](#) (PVS) Pathway is the WOAHP flagship capacity building platform for Veterinary Services, evaluating their robustness and capacities to implement WOAHP standards, facilitating strategic planning and providing targeted support for legislation, sustainable laboratories, PPP, education, and workforce assessment and development. These are important activities to Members in FMD control; however, they demand resources and commitment from all parties concerned.

The GCC-FMD will play an important role in ensuring that all regions move together, sharing best practices and identifying critical areas that FAO and WOAHP need to address to ensure Members will meet the objectives of the FMD GS. Dr Dop underscored that standing members should review the newly developed GF-TADs Strategy, which contains elements related to coordination, synergy, capacity development and sustainable strategies of multidisciplinary partners. The World Organisation for Animal Health strongly believes that promoting an

enhanced exchange of animal health information will contribute to strengthening the cross-border fight against animal disease. The work and contribution of the FAO/ WOAHA Reference Laboratories is recognised by the GF-TADs partners, and it is therefore appropriate that the World Reference Laboratory for FMD (WRLFMD) is a standing member of the GCC-FMD. He concluded by acknowledging the financial support from the European Commission and DTRA, which has contributed to the organisation of this meeting and the implementation of the GF-TADs programme.

### OBJECTIVES AND ADOPTION OF THE MEETING AGENDA

Dr Muhammad Javed Arshed (FAO member of the FMD-WG) presented the objectives and agenda of the 2nd meeting of the GCC-FMD. Dr Manuel Sánchez Vazquez (Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center [PANAFTOSA]), Chair of the GCC-FMD, submitted the agenda for the participants' adoption. The meeting agenda is provided in Annex 2.

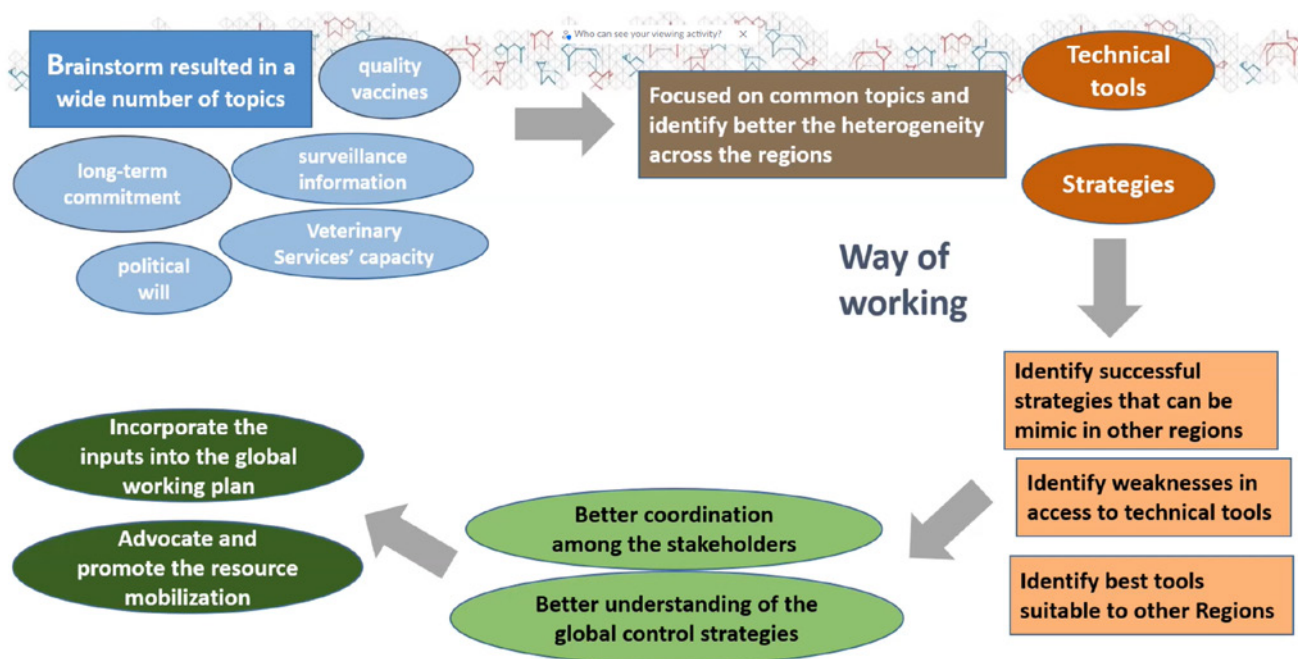
### OBJECTIVES AND ROLE OF THE GCC-FMD

Dr Manuel Sánchez Vazquez presented the objectives of the GCC-FMD. He emphasised that the committee seeks wide representation from the actors involved in implementing FMD control initiatives around the world. The GCC-FMD is foreseen as a mechanism for gathering inputs from FMD regional programmes for the FMD GS, and as a coordination mechanism to promote FMD control and ensure that global FMD control is optimised. The GCC-FMD will provide inputs to the workplan of the FMD-WG. He then presented the way of working for future sessions (see Figure 1).

Dr Sánchez Vazquez proposed the next steps, as follows:

- ensure the committee includes participation from all relevant stakeholders;
- analyse the committee's inputs and identify priorities;
- define and propose next actions to achieve the objectives;
- engage with donors;
- present a more elaborated plan for the next meeting of the GCC-FMD.

**FIGURE 1: Proposed working strategy for future sessions of the GCC-FMD**



Source: Sánchez Vazquez M. 2022. Way of working of the Global Coordination Committee for foot and mouth disease. [Slide presentation]. Presentation at the 2nd meeting of the Global Coordination Committee, 12 April 2022, Teleconference.







# Session 2

## Setting the stage

### **SUMMARY FROM THE PREVIOUS MEETING: THEMES AND PRIORITY AREAS OF WORK**

Dr Neo Mapitse (WOAH Co-Chair of the FMD-WG) provided a summary of the outcomes of the previous meeting. He explained that the meeting outcomes were categorised into four thematic areas, which would serve as a basis for the upcoming discussions.

#### **Themes**

##### **1. Regional governance**

Under the theme of regional governance, given the identified challenges for the development of strategic plans and advocacy for sustained political support for FMD control, Dr Mapitse suggested considering how stakeholders can leverage regional coordination using related support structures and global tools.

##### **2. Public-private partnerships (PPP)**

With regard to public-private partnerships (PPP), as resource limitation was identified as an issue in the previous meeting, he asked the standing members to consider the benefits of private sector involvement in FMD control, and how an enabling environment for PPP can be facilitated by the GCC-FMD, WOAH, FAO, Members and partners.

##### **3. Advocacy**

Under the theme of advocacy, there may be a need to support Veterinary Services to bolster their capacity to advocate for several issues, including towards policymakers for FMD control; for a clear definition of national priorities; and also for the importance of FMD risk management as part of ensuring safe livestock trade.

##### **4. Technical issues**

Regarding technical issues, the following questions were raised to the participants:

- Diagnostic tools are usually reported as available, but the limiting factors include untrained technicians due to high staff turnover, and lack of reagents and consumables. How can stakeholders ensure the right investments in FMD diagnostics, supported by FAO/WOAH Reference Laboratories?

- Epidemiological tools and resources: the PCP-FMD Toolkit is available and shared training is conducted on surveillance and disease recognition, among others. What other tools, processes or procedures are needed to improve countries' situations? What areas should be critically addressed?
- In relation to FMD vaccines and vaccination: are the absence of an export market and costs of FMD vaccines the main restrictions for not establishing a concerted national vaccination programme or investments in vaccines? What should be done to advocate for a sustained national programme? How can we encourage countries to make concerted efforts to harmonise vaccination programmes? What are the constraints in the establishment and sustainability of regional antigen and vaccine banks?

### **ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION: STANDING MEMBERS TO PROVIDE INPUT ON THE THEMES AND PRIORITY AREAS OF WORK**

Dr Bolortuya Purevsuren (WOAH member of the FMD-WG) coordinated the roundtable discussion. Key points in the discussion included the following:

- Many of the issues have been known for several years, global and regional meetings have been conducted under the umbrella of the GF-TADs and multiple guidelines are available; however, countries' advancement in the PCP-FMD is limited. There is a need to define what more can be done to enhance country commitment to long-term FMD control, what other tools can be developed, and what lessons can be learned from regions that have demonstrated success, such as South America.
- The recommendations and gaps identified during regional roadmap meetings should be carefully considered by development partners. Closer cooperation among countries between regional events would also be beneficial.
- The need for political commitment in FMD control should be defined; in other words, what interventions and support would be needed from governments and in what form.







## Session 3

# Workplan of the FMD-WG and GCC-FMD

Dr Melissa McLaws (FAO Co-Chair of the FMD-WG) presented the GF-TADs framework, the FMD-WG composition and its mandate to (a) promote the adoption and implementation of the FMD control strategy at global, regional and national levels; and (b) ensure its sustainability (communication, monitoring and evaluation). She raised the following questions to the participants:

- How can the FMD-WG assist in filling gaps and addressing challenges?
- Which FMD-WG activities are having the most impact and which need to be improved?

### **ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSION: STANDING MEMBERS TO PROVIDE INPUT ON THE THEMES AND PRIORITY AREAS OF WORK (CONTINUED)**

Dr Alejandra Capozzo (Chief Executive Officer of the Global FMD Research Alliance [GFRA], GCC-FMD Co-Chair) moderated a discussion on each identified theme. A Padlet board was available for participants to record written inputs.

#### ***Theme 1. Regional governance: mechanisms for coordination and implementation of regional issues.***

#### **Global and regional meetings and technical coordination structures related to FMD**

##### *Examples of activities*

- FMD-WG organises Regional Roadmap Meetings in seven 'roadmap regions' (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation [SAARC], Middle East, West Eurasia, Eastern Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, Southern Africa) aligned to the FMD virus pools; each Roadmap has a Regional Advisory Group (RAG);
- South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease (SEACFMD) campaign supports regular meetings, roadmap development, monitoring and evaluation;
- Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) supports yearly *Comité régional vétérinaire* gathering 15 CVOs, and two sub-networks (Epidemiological Surveillance and Laboratories);

- The South American Commission for the Fight against FMD (COSALFA) is a regional coordination committee in South America and linked to political commitment;
- GCC-FMD and the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) support the IGAD Middle East and North Africa Committee with CVOs and technical experts, focusing on livestock trade issues;
- SAARC Agriculture Centre: regional meetings to improve vaccination coverage;
- The creation of the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS) Regional Animal Health Center (RAHC) based in N'Djamena, Chad.

##### *Comments*

- The RAG function is sometimes hampered by the change of CVOs/Delegates; it was therefore proposed that RAG membership should be decided at a higher political level;
- Commissions should be supervised by FAO and WOAHA, but ownership of FMD control left to Members;
- Regional Meetings provide opportunities to share experiences;
- Regional Animal Health Centers are seen as important; however, there is a challenge to operationalise the centres to play a role in the domain of disease control and eradication.

#### **Regional FMD control strategies**

##### *Examples of initiatives*

- FMD-WG: FMD strategies to be developed for the Eastern Africa, West Africa and Middle East roadmaps (activity in the FMD-WG workplan for 2022–2023);
- IGAD: regional animal health strategy and sanitary and phytosanitary strategy;
- ECOWAS: development of a regional animal health strategy by RAHC for Members of ECOWAS;
- Arab Organization for Agricultural Development: TADs control programme in Arab and African regions targeting FMD, peste des petits ruminants, Rift Valley fever and brucellosis to enhance surveillance at national and regional levels and ensure national strategies are aligned with global strategies;

- SEACFMD Roadmap 2021–2025: a regional FMD strategy endorsed by Members to provide guidance in the prevention and control of FMD in the region. This has also been endorsed by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It includes a framework for monitoring and evaluation that was endorsed during the 26th SEACFMD Sub-Commission Meeting;
- Regional policy in South America to cease FMD vaccination.

#### *Comments*

- FMD strategies should be aligned with strategies for other diseases for better acceptance by policymakers;
- Opportunities to exchange experiences between regions should be provided to ensure that best practices and positive progress in one region are shared with other regions.

### **Memoranda of understanding (MoUs) on animal health (bilateral or multilateral)**

#### *Examples of initiatives*

- IGAD: cross-border MoUs on animal health for coordinated prevention and control of priority TADs, including FMD, and for the promotion of harmonised surveillance and vaccination in border areas.

#### *Comments*

- Ministers in charge of animal resources to sign MoUs to ensure political buy-in;
- Focus could be on border areas, or with an ecosystem approach;
- Need to define clear implementation plans;
- Inadequate resource allocation remains a challenge;
- Governments may already have joint permanent cooperation agreements with neighbours; however, it is important to bring the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) into the implementation of these MoUs;
- Climate change is affecting cross-border grazing practices, which is likely contributing to an increase in the incidence and spread of FMD.

### **Recommendations, needs and gaps**

- Promote interregional coordination and communication, acknowledging that animal movements (trade-related between importer and exporter, or pastoral-related) occur between RECs. One possibility could be to scale up MoUs between RECs;
- Create regional emergency fund for TADs prevention and control;

- Extend partnerships with wildlife or humanitarian agencies (some humanitarian agencies, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross or the office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, are involved in FMD vaccination campaigns);
- Work with transhumant farmers towards the harmonisation of vaccination campaigns along with support to animal identification systems.

### ***Theme 2. Public-private partnerships (PPP): public and private sectors agree on responsibilities and share resources and risks to achieve common objectives to deliver FMD control in a sustainable manner.***

#### **Create opportunities for discussion and consultation between government and private sector**

##### *Examples*

- COSALFA has the participation of both public and private sectors to review the FMD control situation in the region and define a common strategy. Vaccination and surveillance are done as PPP at regional and national levels in South America;
- SAARC Agriculture Centre conducted a consultation meeting on fostering responsible investment for sustainable and agriculture and livestock development in South Asia;
- SEACFMD Private Sector Consultative Committee (PSCC) with participation of various livestock associations: a meeting was held in 2019 and will have the next meeting in second half of 2022;
- GF-TADS has initiated a partnership and financing panel.

#### **Recommendations, needs and gaps**

- Discussion is needed about the role of PPP where FMD is seen as public good;
- PPP needs to be considered within regional governance strategies (e.g., COSALFA);
- There is a need to clearly define the level of engagement of the private sector in programmes, e.g., vaccines/vaccination for different livestock holders and husbandry practices;
- Further work is needed to establish an enabling environment (legal basis) for PPPs;
- Appropriate private sector partners should be identified, and their expected roles clarified;
- The performance of existing PPPs should be assessed before widely promoting further partnerships;
- Increase private sector participation in GF-TADS events (see recommendations under Theme 3. Advocacy);



- Identify benefits for all actors: use an evidence-based approach to look at the interest of producers (see recommendations under Theme 3. Advocacy).

**Theme 3. Advocacy:**  
**to raise awareness and political support for long-term commitment to invest in FMD control.**

**Available resources, communication materials and websites**

- The GF-TADs website, including the Global FMD Control Strategy;
- SEACFMD Dashboard to assist Members with advocacy, including resource materials put together for easy access by Members;
- The SEACFMD Toolbox for FMD policymakers, disease control managers, field veterinary officers, veterinary paraprofessionals and community animal health workers provides collated materials targeted at each group. Development of new digital communication materials is also underway;
- IGAD has developed and shared materials to raise awareness with policymakers.

**Recommendations, needs and gaps**

- FMD strategies should include a specific, targeted communication plan;
- Standing members of the GCC-FMD should include FMD when promoting the control of other TADs such as peste des petits ruminants and African swine fever;
- Effective key messages need to be defined, taking into account fatigue of both the messengers and their target(s);
- Economic information should be provided:
  - a. Targets (policymakers, producers, etc.) need to be defined first;
  - b. Socioeconomic impact studies of FMD and cost-benefit analyses of FMD control should be further promoted; there is a need to define the role of the RECs in this regard;
- The participation of development partners and private sector representatives at Roadmap meetings should be enhanced (following the example of COSALFA);
- There is a need for capacity building and support for countries to develop FMD control strategies. Such strategies help to safeguard investment in livestock.

**Theme 4. Technical issues**

**Diagnostic tools and resources to improve diagnostic capacity**

*Examples*

- GFRA can produce new diagnostic tools;
- WOA [Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals](#) for the detection of FMD virus (FMDV) is available;
- FAO has [tools](#) to profile and assess laboratory capacity and surveillance systems;
- [PVS Sustainable Laboratories missions](#) to analyse the pertinence, efficiency and sustainability of the national laboratory network;
- Laboratory networks:
  - a. Regional networks, such as SEACFMD LabNET and the network associated with the PCP-FMD Roadmaps;
  - b. [FAO/WOAH Reference Laboratory Network](#) has a key role to share best practices and provide training for new staff;
- IGAD developed standard methods and procedures for laboratories and priority TADs, and started training technical staff accordingly;
- There is an FAO/WOAH FMD Expert Group composed of experts from FMD Reference Laboratories to support the SEACFMD LabNet to improve molecular diagnostics among member countries;
- International organisations such as FAO and WOAH assist in capacity building, or this is conducted under the umbrella of the GF-TADs.

*Comments and recommendations*

- Diagnostic tools are available, but costs are high and their provision is not sustained;
- Veterinary Services' awareness of alternative diagnostic tools should be increased;
- Ensuring the sustainability of the new tools developed is a challenge. Difficulties in assessing new tools and availability/costs of specific reagents required to perform diagnostic tests can often limit the ability of laboratories to perform FMD diagnostic testing;
- Possibility of doing in vitro methods for vaccine control is important to consider;
- New lineage-specific molecular tests are being developed gradually to address particular endemic situations;
- The use of ELISA kits to measure specific antibody responses can be constrained by the inter-serotypic cross-reactivity of these assays, especially where animals might be exposed to more than one FMDV

serotype. Test kits from commercial sources are expensive for use in endemic settings for mass surveillance/vaccine testing purposes. These factors place reliance on virus neutralization tests – a method that can only be performed in a relatively small number of laboratories (where cell culture and virus handling is required);

- A large gap remains between the field and the laboratory, as the costs and logistics associated with sending samples for diagnosis places serious constraints on surveillance in endemic settings.

### Harmonisation between laboratories

#### Examples

- PANAFTOSA plays an important role in the harmonisation of technical tools;
- GFRA can help with inter-laboratory harmonisation programmes.

#### Comments and needs

- There is a need to assess the local capacities of laboratories in each region (profiling countries);
- The FAO/WOAH Reference Laboratory Network has a key role in working towards the harmonisation of laboratory protocols. Equivalence of FMD diagnostic methods can be confirmed by participation in a proficiency testing scheme such as that offered on an annual basis by the WRLFMD.

### Epidemiological tools and resources

#### Examples

- FAO has a tool for profiling countries on surveillance and can assist with capacity building;
- GFRA can produce new tools needed to promote epidemiological studies;
- Training through SAARC Agriculture Centre can help improve the use of epidemiological tools;
- FAO is developing guidelines on surveillance and socioeconomics for the PCP-FMD;
- Epidemiology networks in countries involved in PCP-FMD Roadmaps as well as the SEACFMD EpiNet;
- During the [joint EpiNet and LabNet meeting](#) in February 2021, a session on [fit-for-purpose FMD surveillance](#) was organised for focal points with the support of WOAH FMD expert, Dr David Paton.

#### Comments

- Harmonisation of epidemiological methods and a regional approach are important to ensure that different national and regional situations are appropriately assessed and understood.

### Vaccines and vaccination resources

#### Examples

- GFRA can produce new tools needed to promote vaccine control;
- Standards and technical guidelines on [FMD vaccines, vaccination and post-vaccination monitoring](#) are available;
- The second day of the [24th SEACFMD National Coordinators Meeting](#) in July 2021 focused on FMD vaccination, with presentations from experts (GFRA, EuFMD, vaccine manufacturers, etc). A survey on the implementation of FMD vaccination by SEACFMD member countries was conducted and highlights of the [key findings](#) were presented. A plenary session focusing on access to quality vaccines was also held during the meeting.

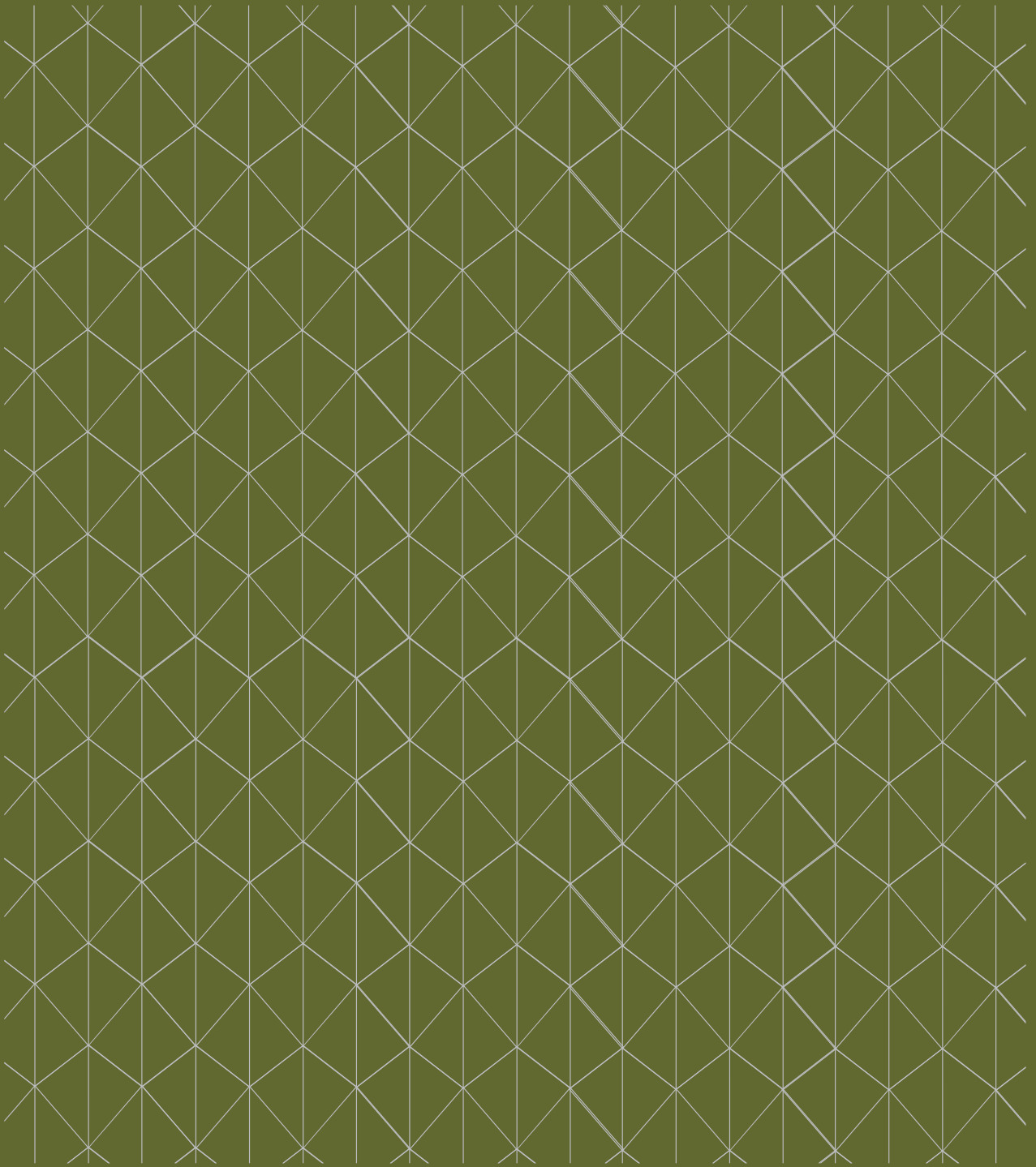
#### Comments, recommendations and needs

- Consider establishing regional antigen/vaccine banks to improve vaccines and vaccination (e.g. involving SAARC Secretariat and SAARC Agriculture Centre);
- Development of new FMD vaccines is inhibited by the constraints of the Nagoya Protocol. A key role of GCC-FMD could be to provide guidance on this issue;
- Need to develop country-level capacity (human resources and laboratory networking) to ensure vaccine quality;
- Consider strengthening disease management in wildlife;
- Support the planning of FMD vaccination at regional level;
- Consider providing guidance on differentiating infected from vaccinated animals (DIVA) and vaccination exit strategies.

### WRAP-UP (SUMMARY) AND NEXT STEPS FOR THE GCC-FMD

Dr Manuel Sánchez Vazquez concluded the meeting by informing the standing members that their inputs would be analysed. In addition, he informed participants that the Chair and Co-Chair of the committee, together with the FMD-WG, would revert to the standing members and reconvene a meeting in the coming months.

# Annexes



# Annex 1

## List of participants

| Standing member organisation  | Represented by                    |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Pan American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center (Chair)                      | Manuel Sánchez Vazquez            |
| Global Foot-and-Mouth Research Alliance (Co-Chair)                      | Alejandra V. Capozzo              |
| Arab Organization for Agricultural Development                          | Mahmoud Alhanatleh                |
| Economic Community of Central African States                            | Baschirou Moussa Demsa            |
| Economic Community of West African States Regional Animal Health Centre | Dia Mamadou Lamine                |
| Intergovernmental Authority on Development                              | Wamalwa Kinyanjui                 |
| South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Agriculture Center     | Md. Younus Ali                    |
| South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign               | Ronello Abila                     |
| Southern African Development Community Secretariat                      | Gaolathe Thobokwe                 |
| The European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease       | Fabrizio Rosso, Wilmot Chikurunhe |
| The Pirbright Institute, World Reference Laboratory                     | Donald King                       |

| FAO and WOAHA representations                          | Name                  |
|--|-----------------------|
| FAO Regional Office for Africa                         | Muhammed Shamsuddin   |
| FAO Sub-Regional Office for Near East and North Africa | Friederike Mayen      |
| FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia        | Eran Raizman          |
| FAO Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific           | Paolo Motta           |
| FAO Headquarters                                       | Astrid Tripodi        |
| WOAHA Regional Representation for Africa               | Karim Tounkara        |
| WOAHA Sub-Regional Representation for Central Asia     | Mereke Taitubayev     |
| WOAHA Sub-Regional Representation for the Middle East  | Ghazi Yehia           |
| WOAHA Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific | Karma Rinzin          |
| WOAHA Sub-Regional Representation in Abu Dhabi         | Tariq Taha            |
| WOAHA Sub-Regional Representation for Southern Africa  | Moetapele Letshwenyo  |
| WOAHA Sub-Regional Representation for Eastern Africa   | Patrick Bastiaensen   |
| WOAHA Sub-Regional Representation for North Africa     | Rachid Bouguedour     |
| GF-TADs Global Secretariat                             | Alexandre Fediaevsky  |
| GF-TADs FMD Working Group (FAO Co-Chair)               | Melissa McLaws        |
| GF-TADs FMD Working Group (FAO)                        | Madhur Dhingra        |
| GF-TADs FMD Working Group (FAO)                        | Muhammad Javed Arshed |
| GF-TADs FMD Working Group (WOAHA Co-Chair)             | Neo Mapitse           |
| GF-TADs FMD Working Group (WOAHA)                      | Bolortuya Purevsuren  |
| GF-TADs FMD Working Group (WOAHA)                      | Mohamed Sirdar        |
| GF-TADs FMD Working Group (EuFMD)                      | Fabrizio Rosso        |



# Annex 2

## Agenda

| Time (CEST) | Topic  | Speaker  | Moderator  |
|-------------|--|--|--|
| 12:00-12:10 | <b>Opening and meeting agenda</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Opening remarks</li> <li>Meeting objectives and adoption of the agenda</li> </ul>   | Keith Sumption,<br>FAO Chief Veterinary Officer<br>Jean-Philippe Dop,<br>WOAHA Deputy Director General<br><br>Muhammad Javed Arshed (FAO),<br>FMD-WG | <i>Chair:</i><br>Manuel Sanchez Vazquez,<br>GCC-FMD Chair<br><br><i>Facilitator:</i><br>Melissa McLaws (FAO),<br>FMD-WG Co-Chair |
| 12:15-12:25 | <b>Objectives and role of the GCC-FMD</b>  | Manuel Sánchez Vazquez,<br>GCC-FMD Chair   |  |
| 12:30-12:45 | <b>Summary from previous meeting: themes and priority areas of work</b>  | Neo Mapitse (WOAH),<br>FMD-WG Co-Chair   |  |
| 12:45-13:30 | <b>Roundtable: Standing members to provide input on the themes and priority areas of work</b>  | Bolortuya Purevsuren (WOAH),<br>FMD-WG   |  |
| 13:30-13:40 | Virtual coffee break   |  |  |
| 13:40-14:40 | <b>Workplan – FMD-WG and GCC-FMD</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FMD-WG presents summary of its workplan</li> <li>GCC-FMD standing members share information about activities according to each theme</li> <li>Discussion on synergies and gaps, guidance for FMD-WG</li> </ul> | Melissa McLaws (FAO),<br>FMD-WG Co-Chair<br><br>Standing members of the GCC-FMD  | <i>Chair:</i><br>Alejandra Capozzo,<br>GCC-FMD Co-Chair<br><br><i>Facilitator:</i><br>Neo Mapitse (WOAH),<br>FMD-WG Co-Chair     |
| 14:40-15:00 | <b>Wrap-up (summary) and next steps for the GCC-FMD</b>  | Manuel Sánchez Vazquez,<br>GCC-FMD Chair   |  |



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