PCP, Self Assessment Tool (SAT)

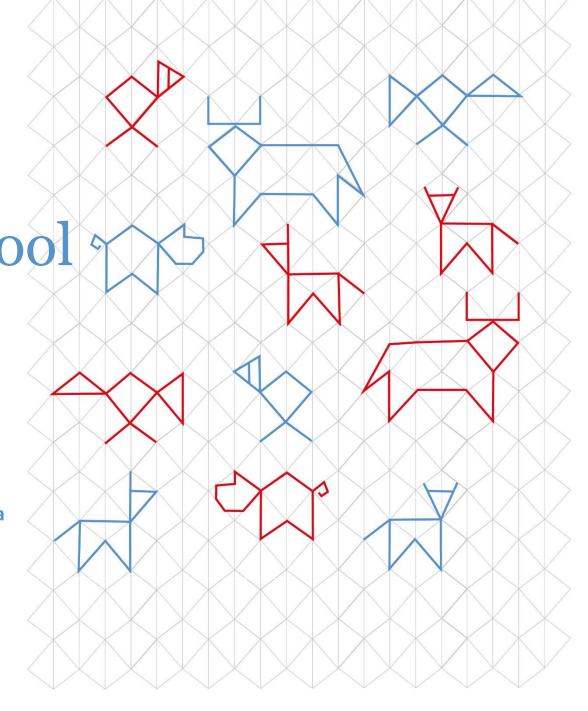
Name of the Speaker: Giancarlo Ferrari

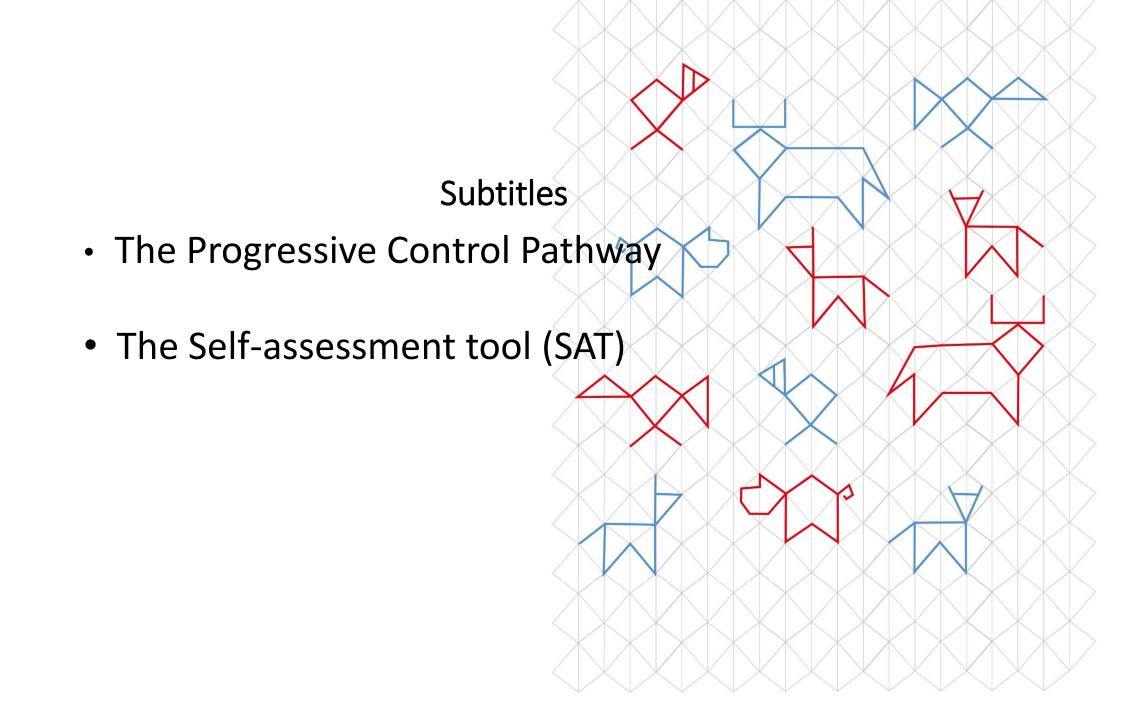
Veterinary Epidemiologist

Istituto Zooprofilattico delle Regioni Lazio e Toscana

(IZSLT) – Rome, Italy

EuFMD – STC member



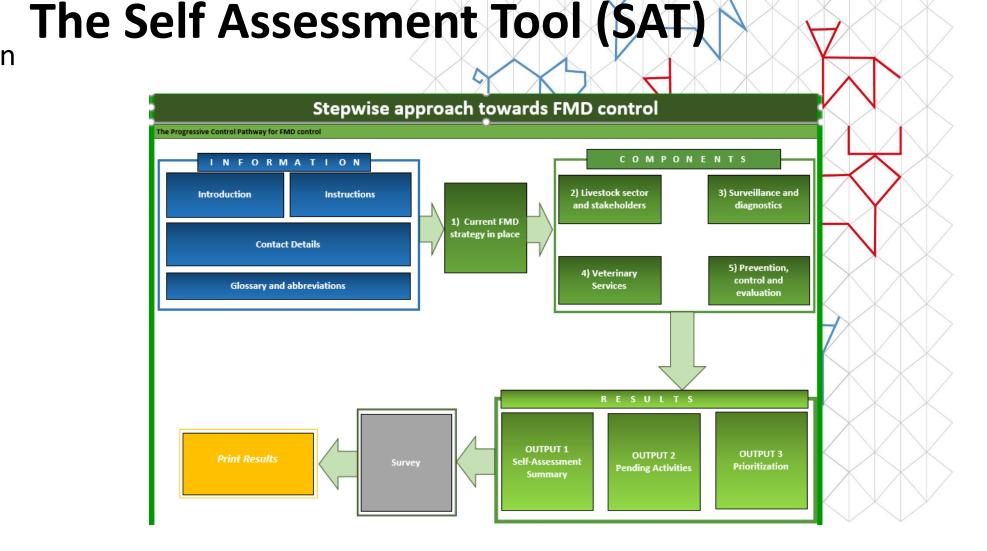


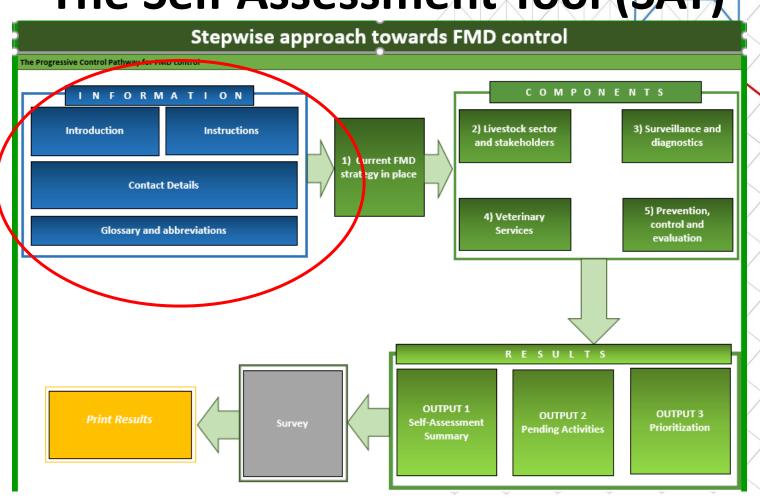
Progressive Control Pathway

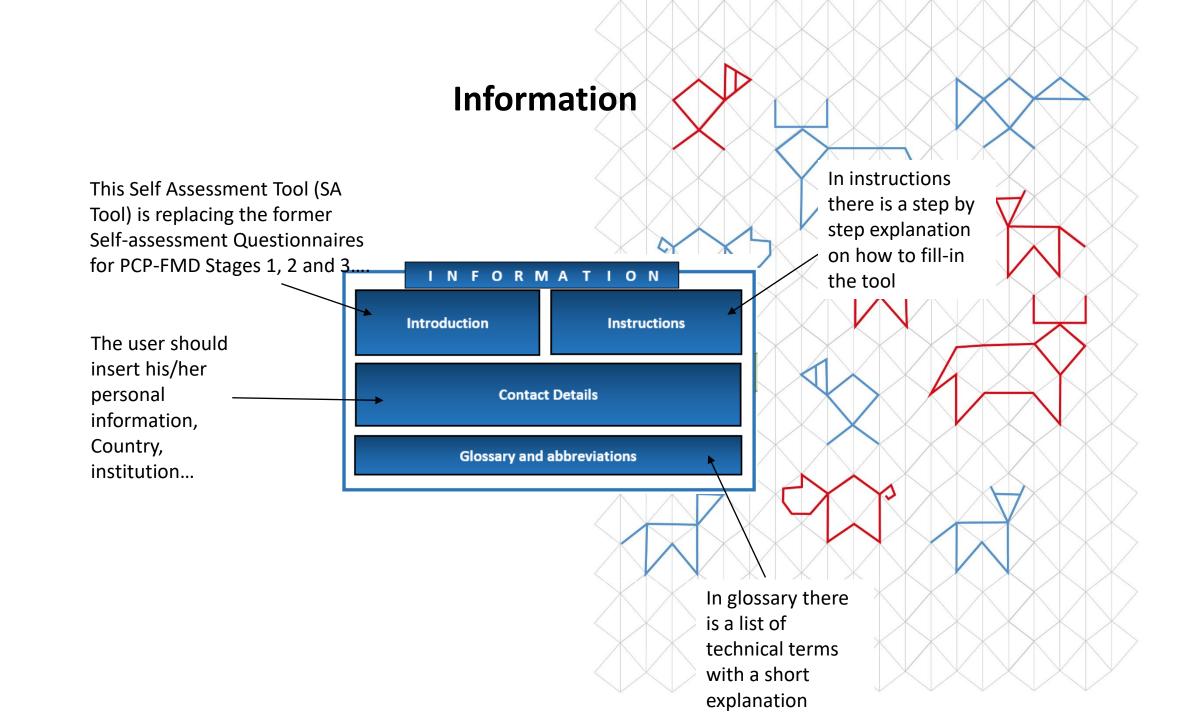


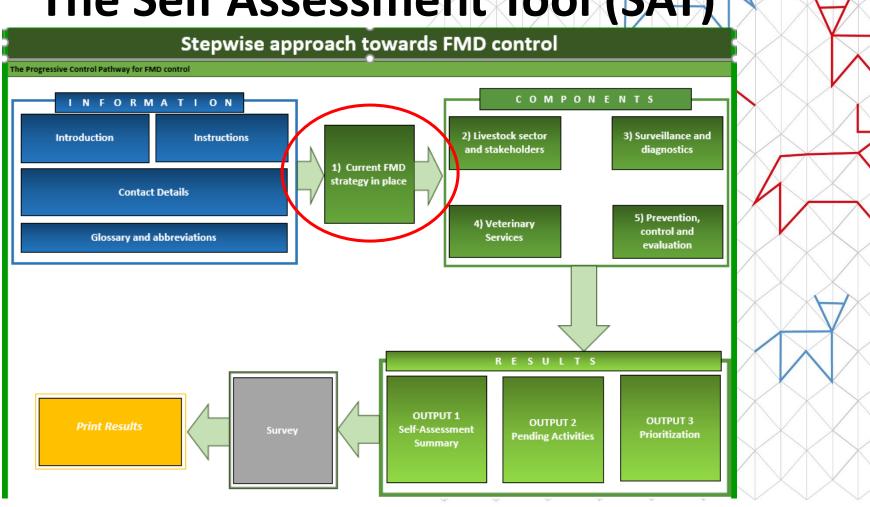
The SA-tool is divided in 6 main sections

- Information
- Current FMD strategy in place
- Components
- Results
- Survey
- Print Results









This first step is roughly determine in which stage the country currently is, according to the below statements

1) Current FMD strategy in place

The stage is only shown at the end of the self-assessment.

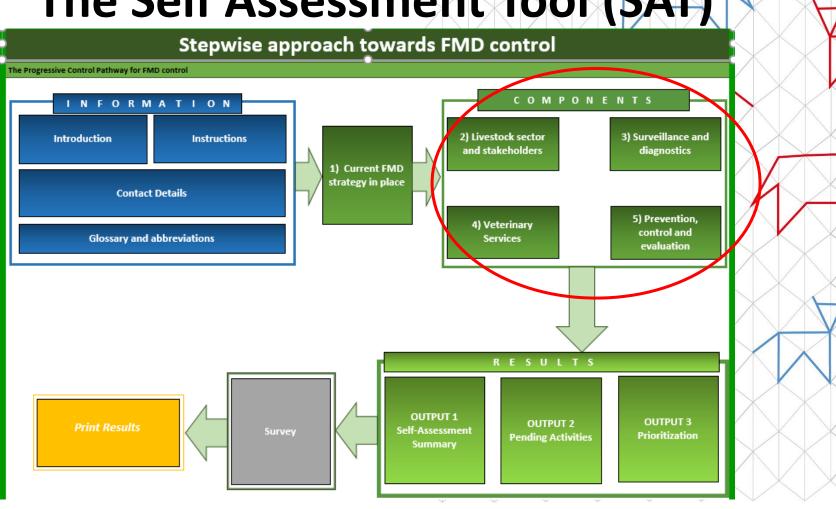
1) There is no control plan in place

2) 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

3) There is a Risk-Based Strategy Plan (RBSP) for control of FMD in place to implement control measures in at least one zone or husbandry sector

4) There is an Official Control Programme for FMD in place to eliminate virus circulation in the domestic susceptible animal population from at least a zone of the country

Stage 1
Stage 2
Stage 3



Components



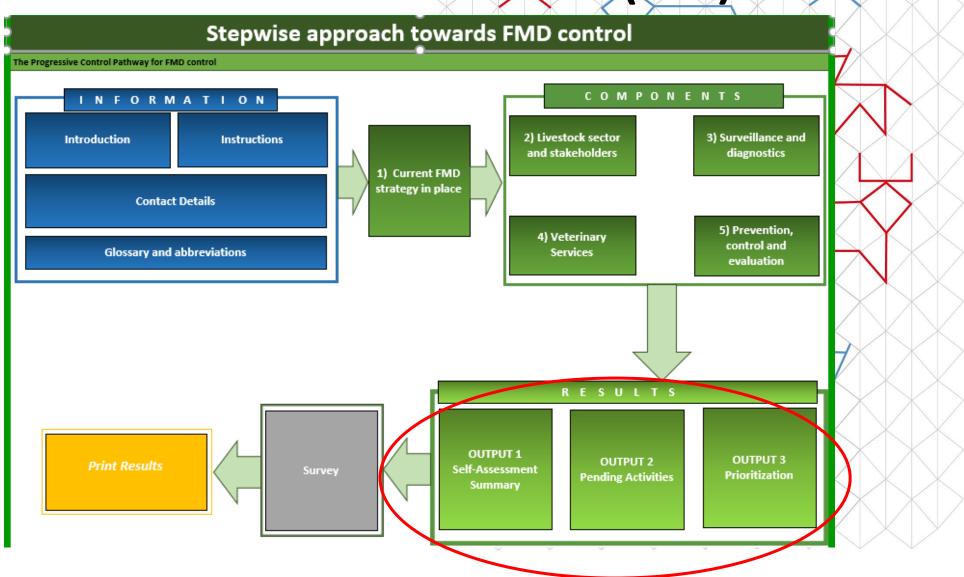
All the statements are divided in 4 components:

- 1 Livestock sector and stakeholders.
- 2 Surveillance and diagnostics.
- 3 Veterinary services.
- 4 Prevention, control and evaluation.

Introduction to Livestock sector and stakeholders. This component, aims at provide an overview about the livestock sector and the stakeholders in your country. The statements given are directly related to the PCP principles and based on the PCP guidelines (2nd version, July 2018). In the column "Explanation", some background information is provided to explain the reason why the statement is relevant for progressive FMD control. In the column "References", resources and links on the subject are listed.

LIVESTOCK SECTOR AND STAKEHOLDERS

Category	Statement	Answer	Explanation	References
value chain analysis	Regular in-depth analysis (description and interpretation) of the small ruminant production (milk production, wool and/or cashmir production, mutton, live-animal national movement as wll as imports and/or exports) is conducted (and available in a report), including the input suppliers, producers, processors, marketing system and consumers, with relevant socio-economic drivers identified	1	So-called value-chain analysis are needed to get a good understanding on the livestock sector	FAO Guidelines 4: A value-chain approach to animal diseases risk management and FAO Guidelines 10: Designing and implementing livestock value chain studies
value chain analysis	Regular in-depth analysis (description and interpretation) of the large ruminant production (milk production, beef, live animal national movement as well as imports and/or export) is conducted (and available in a report), including the input suppliers, producers, processors, marketing system and consumers, with relevant socio-economic drivers identified	0	(population size, distribution, stakeholders involved, governance and rules of the value-chain, effects of season, festivities). Based on that understanding, the next step is to conduct a risk-assessment along each of these value-chains. This means to assess the opportunities for FMD virus to enter the value chain and spread within the value chain, or in risk-terms:	See PCP Practitioner Network, theme "How to identify risk hotspots?" via EuFMD e-Learning site (https://eufmdlearning.works/?lang=en)
value chain analysis	Regular in-depth analysis (description and interpretation) of the swine production (breeding, fattening, live-animal national movements as well as imports and/or exports) is conducted (and available in a report), including the input suppliers, producers, processors, marketing system and consumers, with relevant socio-economic drivers identified	1	e probabilities and consequences of FMD virus Insmission.	
value chain analysis	Regular in-depth analysis (description and interpretation) of animal movements related to transhumance (small ruminants and/or large ruminants) is conducted (and available in a report)	0	With reference to the value-chain analysis above, understanding the patterns of animal movements by nomads, Kuchi, migrating livestock owners is important to document. It will allow to assess the risks of FMD virus introduction and spread as a result of these migratory routes.	



Output 1 **OUTPUT 1 Self-Assessement Summary** 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 PCP STAGE Completed Pending Self-Assessed Stage PCP STAGE 1 70% 30% ■ Completed ■ Pending PCP STAGE 2 44% 56% PCP STAGE 3 39% 61% Statements answered Statements missing Total statements 93 PCP STAGE 1 PCP STAGE 2 PCP STAGE 3

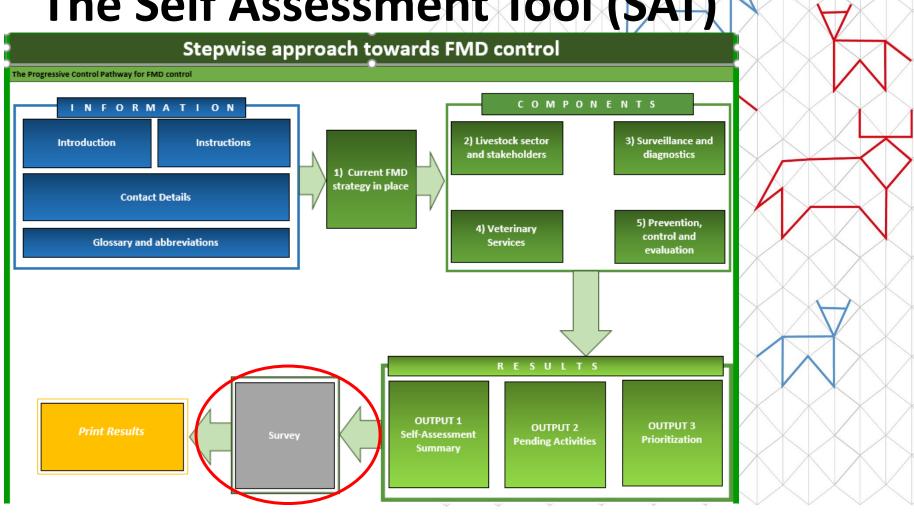


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TO START	TO OUTPUT 1	OUTPUT 2 Completed and pending activities									
LIVESTOCK SECTOR		SURVEILLANCE AND DIAGNOSTICS		VETERINARY SERVICES		PREVENTION ,CONTROL AND EVALUATION			\langle		
PENDING	COMPLETED	PENDING	COMPLETED	PENDING	COMPLETED	PENDING	COMPLETED				
2	9	3	20	0	34	0	26	$\mathbb{Z} \setminus \mathbb{Z}$			
11 111	IIIIII	III									
int pr cas na ex inc pr	egular in-depth analysis (description and terpretation) of the small ruminant oduction (milk production, wool and/or shmir production, mutton, live-animal ational movement as will as imports and/or ports) is conducted (and available in a report), cluding the input suppliers, producers, occessors, marketing system and consumers, ith relevant socio-economic drivers identified		A complete list of epidemiological units (based on an overall agreed definition) is established for the purposes of FMD control/disease control		There is an interdisciplinary organisational structure for FMD control with differentiation of roles and responsibilities for a) strategy development (i.e. FMD Task Force), b) implementation, c) decision making (i.e. Steering Committee), d) monitoring and evaluation		Awareness and communication activities are addressing the FMD socio-economic impact and the effective implementation of control measures				
gular in-depth analysis scription and interpretation) of large ruminant production (milk oduction, beef, live animal cioanl movement as well as ports and/or export) is conducted id available in a report), including tinput suppliers, producers, poessors, marketing system and issumers, with relevant socio- promic drivers identified			The data on FMD-susceptible animal population for each epi-unit is regularly updated with information on species and production system		The veterinary services have a internal coordination mechanism including a direct chain of command (central to field level) with regard to FMD control and is well defined in the FMD national strategy		Reports on the effectiveness of regular awareness and communication campaigns addressing key stakeholders are available				

Output 3

Pending Activities. In this overview, the pending activities are listed by component and by a priority (High or Low) defined by the SA Tool.

	LIVESTOCK SECTOR		EPIDEMIOLOGY		
Category	Pending Activities = 11	Priority	Category	Pending Activities = 23	Priority
value chain analysis	Regular in-depth analysis (description and interpretation) of the small ruminant production (milk production, wool and/or cashmir production, mutton, live-animal imports and/or exports) is conducted (and available in a report), including the input suppliers, producers, processors, marketing system and consumers, with relevant socio-economic drivers identified	High	livestock population	a complete list of epidemiological units (based on an overall agreed definition) is established for the purposes of FMD control/disease control	Not Applicable
value chain analysis	Regular in-depth analysis (description and interpretation) of the large ruminant production (milk production, beef, live animal imports and/or export) is conducted (and available in a report), including the input suppliers, producers, processors, marketing system and consumers, with relevant socio-economic drivers identified	High	livestock population	The FMD-susceptible animal population for each epi-unit is regularly updated with information on species and production system	High
value chain analysis	Regular in-depth analysis (description and interpretation) of the swine production (breeding, fattening, imports and/or exports) is conducted (and available in a report), including the input suppliers, producers, processors, marketing system and consumers, with relevant socio-economic drivers identified	High	livestock population	All epidemiology units are geo-referenced and data are stored on a centralized information system	High
value chain analysis	Regular in-depth analysis (desrciption and interpretation) of animal movements related to transhumance (small ruminants and/or large ruminants) is conducted (and available in a report)	High	occurrence	Reports of FMD outbreaks that have occurred during the last three years are collated into a country overview with details for each region	Low
stakeholder	There is a system in place for livestock owners, (private)(para-) veterinarians and other stakeholders to conviently report FMD suspect cases to the public veterinary services	High	occurrence	Reports of FMD outbreaks that have occurred in the last three years are collated into a country overview with details per production sector	High



Survey

Short Survey on the Self-assessment Tool for progressive FMD control

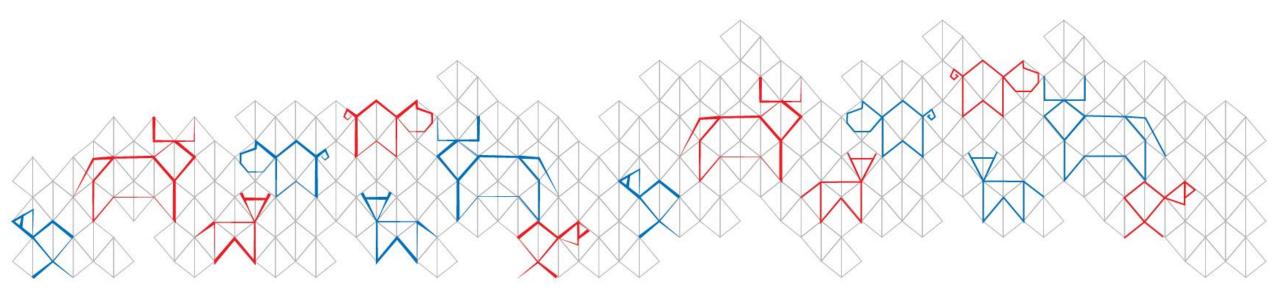
Thank you for filling out the Self-assessment Tool of the PCP-FMD. As this tool is newly developed and different from the previous Self-assessment Questionnaires, we like to ask your feedback on this new tool

We developed this short survey and ask you to spend 5 to 8 minutes to provides us feedback on the use of tool. In particular to its design and functionality, the description of FMD activities in the Statements and the output it produces to support countries to prioritize short- and medium term activities. Based on your feedback and comments, we can further improve this SA Tool

Design and functionality

Rate from 1 to 10 the questions below						
1) How satisfied are you with this software's ease of use?						
2) How satisfied are you with the look and feel of this software?						
3) How useful was for you to use the tool offline?						

4) Do you have any thoughts on how to improve the SA tool? (Use the box below to answet the question)



Thanks for your attention Any questions, comments?