



1st GF-TADs Regional Conference in the European region

Implementation of the road map on FMD control strategy since 2008: achievements and challenges

FMD Regional Advisory Group presentation

Galib Abdulaliyev,

Delegate of Azerbaijan,
Chairperson of the RAG on FMD for West Eurasia







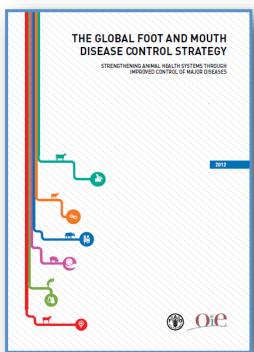
THE GLOBAL FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE CONTROL STRATEGY

- Developed under the GF-TADs Framework for a 15-year period (2012-2027)
- Endorsed by more than 100 countries in 2012 Bangkok Thailand
- Aim: Reduce the global burden of FMD and the risk of reintroduction of the disease into free areas

The Strategy includes three Components:

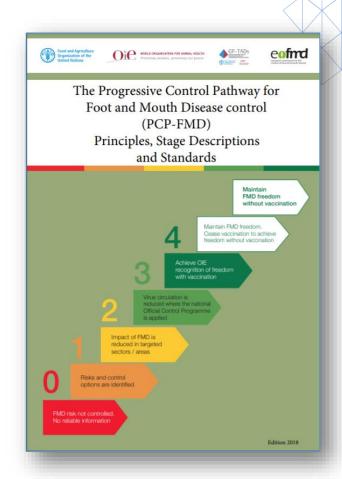
- i. Improving global FMD control,
- Strengthening Veterinary Services and
- iii. Improving the prevention and control of other livestock diseases





Progressive Control Pathway for FMD (PCP-FMD)

- PCP-FMD is the major tool of Component 1 of the Strategy.
- Step-wise approach to control FMD control, from the beginning up to the point where a country can submit a dossier to the WOAH for official recognition of freedom from FMD.
- Assist and facilitate FMD endemic countries-reduce the impact of the disease and the load of FMD virus
- Identifying and addressing the risks for FMD introduction and spread
- Activities and their impacts are measurable and comparable



Global FMD control: Expected Results by 2027

- Countries currently in PCP stages 0 and 1 -progress of two stages, meaning that by the end of the period all countries have reached at least PCP stage 2
- □ Countries currently in PCP stages 2 and 3 progress towards eradication and official recognition
- ☐ Free Countries and zones: maintain and improve their status

FMD is controlled in most countries and eradicated in some countries not free today, while protecting the free status of others





Summary information from Regional Roadmap meetings



RAG Composition – Voting members

Chairperson CVO Azerbaijan Dr Galib Abdulaliyev

Member CVO Iran Dr Alireza Rafieipour

Member CVO Kazakhstan Dr Taskyn Kyzaibayev

EpiNET Armenia Dr Satenik Kharatyan

WelNET Türkiye Dr Abdulnaci Bulut

At the FMD Roadmap meeting in November 2025, RAG composition will be Reviewed

The Shiraz Declaration

Shiraz, Islamic Republic of Iran 9-13 November 2008

Vision: Regional cooperation among Eurasian countries for the progressive control of FMD through public and private partnerships leading towards freedom of clinical disease by 2020 for economic development, food security, and poverty alleviation. ('West Eurasia region free of clinical FMD by 2020')

- The Vision timeline expanded to 2025 during 2013 Baku meeting
- Regional coordinated actions to improve the capacity of each veterinary service to develop and implement the Risk reduction plans and to safeguard against new epidemics. These are:
 - laboratory support network, for virus characterization and vaccine selection
 - coordinated action to improve planning disease control measures, use of epidemiology and risk analysis
 - multi-lateral actions to reduce risk associated legal and informal trade across land borders
 - actions to harmonize and optimize use of FMD vaccination across the region
 - communication, awareness and training



The Shiraz Declaration

The impact of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) affects the livelihoods of all people keeping livestock in the West EurAsia region, through increasing the cost of production, and decreasing the market opportunity and value of animals and products. It is the most contagious disease of livestock and epidemics emerging in one part of the region often result in regional pandemics of devastating consequence. The development of a stepwise roadmap to attain disease control and eventual freedom is important to safeguard the growth in production, livelihoods and trade needed to feed a region that is increasify food insecure. The attendees of the "Regional Workshop to Develop a Long Term Foot-and-Mouth Control Strategy for West Eurasia" developed a vision for the region:

Regional cooperation among Eurasian countries for the progressive control of FMD through public and private partnerships leading towards freedom of clinical disease by 2020 for economic development, food security, and poverty alleviation.

The attendess have agreed that all countries should aim to progress along a risk reduction pathway, through a set of sequential activities and stages involving assessment of the risk of FMD, development of National FMD Risk Reduction (Control) Programme to manage the risks which are backed by stakeholder support. The National Plans should be developed between the private sector and public sector, be realistic to the difficulties involved, and optimise the limited resources in public and private to best long term effect, and consistent and compliment the efforts of neighbours within the regional Roadmap framework.

To be successful, a Region Secretariat should be established and financed by the countries with national and international support and though FMD is considered the highest priority, other transboundary animal diseases should be addressed. It is envisioned that the Secretariat would be responsible for the collation and dissemination of information, preparation of its annual meetings, coordinating the networks in epidemiology and diagnostic laboratory services, facilitating communication and arranging independent audits on performance along the road may be considered to the consideration of the consideration

The participants support the launching of regional co-ordinated actions to improve the capacity of each veterinary service to develop and implement the Risk reduction plans and to safeguard against new epidemics. These are:

- a laboratory support network, for virus characterization and vaccine selection;
- co-ordinated action to improve planning disease control measures, use of epidemiology and risk analysi
 multi-lateral actions to reduce risk associated legal and informal trade across land borders;
- actions to harmonise and optimise use of FMD vaccination across the region:
- Communication, Awareness and Training

The participants recognise that the success of the regional effort relies on the relevant Ministries of Agriculture, Finance Commerce, and Foreign Affairs (among others) to implement national risk reduction activities that will assist the region conomic development as well as the welfare of its citizens, animal genetic resources, and food security.

As the competent authority responsible for animal health in one of the countries at risk from FMD in West EurAsia, we recognise the need to commit ourselves to regional co-ordination of efforts against FMIQ, and to commit to the principles of long terms flort in surveillance and in prevention and control measures that will bring FMD fully under control in West Eurasia.

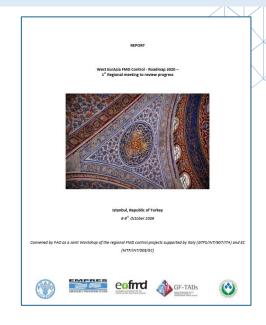
Signed:
Competent authority/Ministry
Date

West Eurasia FMD Control - Roadmap 2020. Istanbul, Republic of Turkiye. 8-9th October 2009

1st Regional meeting to review progress

FINAL assessment of country Stage position for 2009, together with the expected progression to 2020.

		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	Comment
	Kazakh														
	Kyrgyz		new												FMD seromonitoring system therefore Stage 0, assumed 2, 3 and 5 years to move through to
	Tajik		new												progress to stage 1
	Turkmen														
	Uzbek		new												progress to stage 1
]													
	AFG		new												progress to stage 1
sia	IRN														
Eurasia	PAK		new												2009: progress to stage 1. Progress to Stage 2 ex
West E	TURK		new												progress to stage 2
We	Thrace (TR)			new											dossier to OIE in 2010
	added zones (TR)														
	Syria		new												reporting of seromonitoring expected in 2010,
	Iraq														
	Armenia														
	Azerbaijan														
	Georgia	pending	new												2009 : re-assessed as Stage 1, expect enter Stage 2 in 2011





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Provisional West Eurasia FMD Roadmap for 2027

	Validated Stages																Provisional Stages (not validated)			
Countries	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	202
Afghanistan (absent)	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Armenia	2	2	2	2	2	2	2*	2*	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
Azerbaijan	2	2	2	2	2	2	2*	2*	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3		
Georgia	1	1	2*	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3				ļ ·
ran	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Kazakhstan																				
9 northern regions	1	1	1	1	1	1	2*	FnV	FnV	FnV	FnV	FnV	FnV	FnV	FnV	FnV				
5 southern regions	1	1	1	1	1	1	2*	2*	2*	FwV				Ī						
Kyrgyzstan	1	0	0	0	1	1	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	4	4	4	4				
Pakistan (absent)	0	1	1	1	1	1	2*	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
Tajikistan	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Türkiye																				
Thrace			FwV	FwV	FwV	FwV	FwV	FwV	FwV	FwV	FwV	FwV	FnV	Fn\						
Anatolia									2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	- 33	4		
Uzbekistan	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
			_																1	
Assessed by RAG Mic	Idle-Eas	t (2021)																	
raq		1	1	1	2	2	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2*	2	2	
Syria		1	1	1	2	2	2*	2*	2* ormation	2*	2*	2*	2*	-						

Vision: "Regional cooperation among Eurasian countries for the progressive control of FMD leading towards freedom of clinical disease by **2027** for regional economic development, food security, and poverty alleviation."





FMD situation in West Eurasia Countries

Kazakhstan:

- has five separate zones designated by the Delegate of Kazakhstan in documents addressed to the Director General in August 2016
- Since 2022 the rest of the country lost FMD free zones without vaccination

Türkiye (Rep. of):

- one zone designated by the Delegate of Türkiye (Rep. of) in documents addressed to the Director General in November 2009.

Kyrgyzstan

has Endorsed official control programme for FMD

Russia (as observer of WE Roadmap)

- has six FMD-free zones (with or without vaccination) cover the whole territory of Russia

Lessons learned:

achievements and challenges

- FMD PCP Control Strategy is a viable mechanism for eliminating FMD and other TAD diseases;
- ➤ Although considerable progress has been made, no country in the region has achieved FMD-free status since 2008;
- ➤ West Eurasian countries represent an important component of FMD endemic Pool 3 where serotypes O, A and Asia 1 circulate. But spread of SAT 2 and SAT 1 serotype FMD virus in the region has further complicated the epidemiological situation, necessitating the implementation of new, more successful control mechanisms;
- The goals set for 2030 are possible with sustainable financing and coordination.



- ☐ Veterinary Services of the countries ensure that the vaccines used are appropriate for the viruses circulating in the region and vaccine selection should carefully consider with the FMDV lineages
- ☐ Promote sharing information on FMD including outbreaks, virus circulation, vaccine selection, vaccination strategies, and vaccine effectiveness
- ☐ Ensure cross-border coordination for the implementation of vaccination strategies and movement control and harmonization of activities
- ☐ Support and ensure the development and updating of FMD National control plans, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and FMD strategies for countries in the region

FMD control activities in Azerbaijan

- ❖ Works for the transition the country to FMD PCP stage 3 and establish FMD free zones where vaccination is practiced in 2 regions, have been started and in progress.
- ❖ The Country Official Control Program on FMD has been prepared and submitted to the GFTADs FMD working group for review
- ❖ Socio-economic studies will be done by the EuFMD mission by the end of September of 2025

