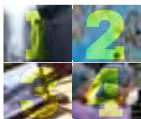


# HOW WE WORK



**CMC-AH** Crisis Management Centre  
Animal Health



# 1

## LOOKING AHEAD: TRACKING

The Crisis Management Centre – Animal Health (CMC-AH) aims to stay ahead of disease developments. Using intelligence collected and analyzed by the Global Early Warning System (GLEWS) of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO), the CMC-AH tries to anticipate crises to which it may need to respond.

Experts within FAO's Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases provide a direct link through daily briefings and constant updates. This cross-referenced tracking capacity ensures the CMC-AH has the most recent and accurate information available. With this information, the CMC-AH identifies priority disease events to track for potential rapid response.



# 2

## AT THE READY: PLANNING

The CMC-AH plans continually for deployment in order to ensure support can be mobilized quickly and efficiently. When a possible response need is identified, the CMC-AH mobilizes functional teams of international and national experts according to the disease situation and the requirements of affected countries.

Surge capacities and partnerships are the keys to rapid deployment. The CMC-AH taps into FAO, United Nations (UN) and other international partners, governments and non governmental organizations to assemble the right team for the task at hand. Regardless of their standard department or home organization, assembled experts become fully fledged team members deployed rapidly in support of mission objectives.



# 3

## MEETING COUNTRY NEEDS: DEPLOYMENT

CMC-AH missions seek to deliver what countries need. From targeted expertise on disease response to multidisciplinary support in assessing unknown or evolving situations, CMC-AH assistance focuses on country priorities.

As logistical, operational and technical needs change, field teams maintain backstopping channels with headquarters through daily situation updates. Constant communication with headquarters helps field teams provide governments with the most appropriate assistance, from arranging rapid delivery of supplies to linking local veterinary services to global expertise.

Each mission concludes with detailed briefings in the field and at headquarters. Gathering stakeholders together, teams highlight their findings to help point governments, donors and partners in the right direction for follow-up.

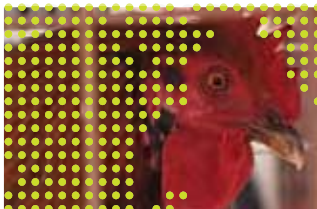


# 4

## BRIDGING THE GAP: TRANSITION

The ramifications of animal disease emergencies can continue well after outbreaks occur. For this reason, FAO promotes the transition from emergency assistance to medium- and longer-term support.

CMC-AH missions work with governments in various ways depending on the emergency in question. In some instances teams help governments develop three- to six-month action plans for immediate and medium-term disease control. In other cases missions support authorities as they clarify their approaches to animal health. CMC-AH assistance can help governments identify funding limitations or highlight capacities that need enhancement. The CMC-AH also acts as a catalyst for transition by providing rapid assessment support, raising international awareness and mobilizing new resources from within FAO and from external resource partners.





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## **BUILT ON WHAT WORKS: INCIDENT COMMAND SYSTEM**

*From its inception, the CMC-AH was designed from the ground up based on well accepted international models for emergency management. The Incident Command System (ICS) provided a major source of inspiration. ICS is utilized currently by many countries worldwide to manage a large range of emergencies and implement crisis response.*

*Having trialled various aspects of ICS, the Centre established a number of best practices to adapt and apply in a UN context. Critical among these principles has been Centre's use of:*

- *a designated facility;*
- *unity of command;*
- *delegations of authority;*
- *appropriate span of control;*
- *standard operating procedures;*
- *resource management;*
- *planning and documentation;*
- *continual training;*
- *a modular organizational strategy;*
- *a standard line of communications; and*
- *dedicated equipment.*



## **DISEASE INTELLIGENCE: THE FAO NETWORK**

*The CMC-AH taps into the large FAO network to share information and deepen understanding of potential disease crises. Field teams on the ground function as sounding boards for affected communities and governments, channelling information on suspect mortalities or other concerns back to headquarters through FAO's strategically placed regional centres, Offices of FAO Representation and other regional, subregional and country units.*

*This information augments the disease intelligence provided by FAO, OIE and WHO through GLEWS. This broad network enables the CMC-AH to develop a detailed picture of the situation on the ground in order to ensure the Centre is tracking the most critical of events.*

## RESOURCE PARTNERS

The CMC-AH assists countries threatened by animal disease emergencies with the generous support of the Governments of: Australia, Canada, the French Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Kingdom of Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America.

### CONTACT

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