IMPROVING CONTINGENCY PLANNING

Progress with modelling, contingency planning networks and support to national simulation exercises

Fabrizio Rosso
Animal Health Officer, EuFMD
**PILLAR 1 - Improve readiness**

1. **Improve readiness** for FMD crisis management by Members
2. **Reduce** the risk to Members of an FMD incursion from the neighborhood
3. **Promote** the global FMD control strategy

**Component 1.2 – CONTINGENCY PLANS**

**Component 1.3 - THRACE**

**Component 1.4 - BALKANS**

---

**Activity indicators**

**Result indicators**

**Impact**
Component 1.2
Developing training material on Modelling, Decision Support Tools and Simulation Exercises

Contingency Plan Development

Contingency Plan

Decision Support Tools (DST)

Economic assessments

Modelling

Consultation

Simulation exercises

Expected results

1. EuFMD modelling network
2. Resources for training (modelling – socio/economic analysis - simulation exercise)
3. Network of managers in contingency planning and simulation exercise
Activity indicators

1. Modelling

✓ An EuFMD modelling network has been established and it is growing.

✓ Resources for training:

- Workshop on “To vaccinate or not to vaccinate: using modelling to evaluate FMD control options” in October 2014 (16 participants from 11 countries)

- Webinar on “Making modelling useful for contingency planners” in January 2015

- Webinar on “Data-driven models of FMD dynamics: reviewing outbreak models and highlighting new research in an endemic setting” February 2015

- Webinar on” Modelling spread of highly infectious diseases in the EU before detection – the example of African Swine Fever” in April 2015
1. Modelling

- An inventory of models and other decision support tools implemented
- A prototype model for the rapid assessment of FMD impacts (RVC)

2-3. Contingency planning and simulation exercise

- Supporting CPs with a Knowledge Bank
- Network of CP managers
- Development of guidelines for simulation exercises and other exercise (assessment of the needs)
- Consultation on vaccine and diagnostic banks (report, prioritization, coordination)
What are the possible needs?
According on what we have learned

- Continue the **Modelling network** webinar series.

- Development of an accessible and **easy-to-use calculator** to assess the socio-economic impact of FMD and resources needed.

- Implementation of **webinars focused on contingency planning**: Risk Communication, Diagnostic Banks and Planning Simulation Exercises.

- Development of **guidelines** with categorization and definitions of **CP exercises**

- Support on **vaccination issue** for CPs development
Component 1.3
Establish a system which provides continuous confidence in disease freedom and which improves the chances of detecting an outbreak at an early stage

Expected results

1. Establishment a **co-ordination framework**

2. Establishment **system for real-time data entry** to support management of surveillance activities aimed at maintaining disease freedom confidence

3. Achieving **two years of risk based surveillance** results for FMD (and other diseases as requested by the beneficiaries countries)
Activity indicators

1. **Management** and **tripartite** meetings

2. **Database** and regular reporting

3. Active and passive **surveillance** and laboratory support

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>N. controls in epi-units</th>
<th>N. animals sampled</th>
<th>N. cattle inspected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BULGARIA</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>5,722</td>
<td>13,140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GREECE</td>
<td>1013</td>
<td>5,179</td>
<td>7,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TURKEY</td>
<td>1809</td>
<td>6,843</td>
<td>69,107*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,948</strong></td>
<td><strong>17,744</strong></td>
<td><strong>89,562</strong>*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The surveillance performed in low risk area of Turkey has been reported and included in the model*
3. A **model** for the analysis of FMD surveillance data to calculate the **progressive probability of freedom** from FMD over time.
The **Coordination framework requested** (with support of FAO/OIE) to apply the surveillance implemented for FMD to other diseases:

“*Sheep and Goat Pox, Peste des Petits Ruminants, Lumpy Skin Disease*”

**PPR, SGP, LSD surveillance**

**ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE**
- Clinical surveillance for PPR, SGP, LSD
- Database upgrated
- Laboratory workshop on PPR/SGP/LSD
- PPR diagnostic kits delivered to BG – GR
- Model for PPR
- Field exercise on LSD

**PASSIVE SURVEILLANCE**
- leaflets and posters
Results indicators

✓ Early warning surveillance system in high risk area for Europe
✓ Network between countries with rapid information exchange and collaboration in the area
✓ Preparedness of laboratories (regular support and testing)
✓ Regular monitoring and possibility to adapt to other geographic areas the programme aimed to produce an outcome easy to understand for policy/decision makers.
✓ Pilot programme for integrated animal diseases surveillance (FMD, PPR, SGP, LSD) implemented between different countries
Major issues

- **Sustainability** of the activities in case of lack of resources;
- **Overlooking risks** not previously identified in the development of the targeted surveillance in 2013;
- **Adequate preparedness** of Thrace for the possible introduction of other diseases (e.g. LSD) and consequences;

What are the possible needs?

According on what we have learnt

- Maintaining and promoting the **collaboration** between countries;
- Providing **regular support** for preserving the targeted risk-based surveillance and allowing continuous improvement of awareness;
- **Using the model developed** for FMD to analyze the surveillance implemented for other diseases (e.g. PPR);
- Assessing the **needs** (CP), if Turkey will stop FMD vaccination in Turkish Thrace;
- Programme develop might be relevant for **other regions** for confidence in disease freedom.
Component 1.4
Support the development of FMD emergency capacity in the Balkan region

EuFMD Members: Bulgaria, Serbia, FYRO Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Albania, and Greece (more recently); EuFMD Non-members: Montenegro, Kosovo and Moldova.

Expected results

1. Co-ordination framework for the western Balkan countries for emergency planning including laboratory sub-network

2. Improving contingency plans (training, simulation exercises)

3. Integration of national FMD reference centres in national CPs and improvement of regional FMD diagnostic capacity
Activity indicators

- **WS1** Outbreak investigation
- **WS2** Crisis communication
- **WS3** Laboratory CP
- **WS4** Surveillance

**Improvement CPs and OMs**

**FMD Lab training**

**BSO training**

**EuFMD Desktop Exercise 1**

**EuFMD Exercise 2**

**DEMA FVST**

**Testing CPs + Oms Organizing a Simex**

**FEPC in Serbo-Croat**

**Assessment of the needs**

**Evaluation workshop**
41st General Session of the EuFMD • Rome, 23-24 April 2015

Activity indicators

**WS1**
Outbreak investigation

**WS2**
Crisis communication

**WS3**
Laboratory CP

**WS4**
Surveillance

**Improvement CPs and OMs**

**Assessment of the needs**

**Balkan group - E-learning**

-- Workshop 3: EPC (Emergency Planning Course)
-- Workshop 4: Surveillance
-- Workshop 5: Laboratory Training
-- Workshop 6: Field Officer Training
-- Simulation Exercises 29 January 2015

**Testing CPs + OMs**

**Organizing a Simex**

**EuFMD Desktop Exercise 1**

**FMD Lab training**

**BSO training**

**Testing Labs**

**EuFMD Exercise 2**

**Evaluation workshop**

**FEPC in Serbo-Croat**

**Evaluation workshop**

**DEMFA FVST**

**Kits**

**PTS**

**Kits**

**Evaluation workshop**
WS1 Outbreak investigation
WS2 Crisis communication
WS3 Laboratory CP
WS4 Surveilllance

Improvement CPs and OMs

Assessment of the needs

WS1

DEMA

EuFMD Desktop Exercise 1

Evaluation workshop

FMD Lab training

BSO training

Kits

Kits

PTS

Testing Labs

EuFMD Exercise 2

Evaluation workshop

FEPC in Serbo-Croat

Activity indicators

Testing CPs + Oms Organizing a Simex

DEMFA FVST

Evaluation workshop

Activity indicators

DEMA FVST

EuFMD Desktop Exercise 1

Evaluation workshop

FEPC in Serbo-Croat

EuFMD Exercise 2

Evaluation workshop
41st General Session of the EuFMD • Rome, 23-24 April 2015

Activity indicators

- WS1 Outbreak investigation
- WS2 Crisis communication
- WS3 Laboratory CP
- WS4 Surveillance

Improvement CPs and OMs

Assessment of the needs

DEMA FVST

Testing CPs + OMs Organizing a Simex

EuFMD Desktop Exercise 1

FMD Lab training

BSO training

Kits

PTS

Testing Labs

EuFMD Exercise 2

Evaluation workshop

FEPC in Serbo-Croat

Evaluation workshop

Balkan group - E-learning
The European Commission for the Control of FMD supports STP staff for the purpose of gaining professional experience in FMD risk management and of work in an international environment on FMD control. In 2015 the EuFMD has accepted Visiting Scientists (VS) to assist without cost.

STPs are expected to help manage work components, travel and participate in meetings and workshops, disease investigations and field missions as required and appropriate to their skill set and aspirations.

We support gender equality 51% 49%
Desktop Simulation Exercise

Objectives of the desktop simulation exercise

1) Assist the organization of a simulation exercise
2) Drive the veterinary services in the self assessment of their CPs

Diagram showing the participants and directing staff involved in the exercise.
How the exercise started

Regular debriefings

NDCC at work

Distaff Communication
How the exercise started

Regular debriefings

NDCC at work

Distaff Communication
Result indicators

✓ **Establishment of network** of National Focal Points and Laboratory Sub-network Contact Points

✓ **Positive regional impact** as the countries making progress can assist the other countries

✓ Development and improvement of **Contingency plans and Operational Manuals**

✓ Good **synergy** with other EuFMD components (1.1 and 1.2)

✓ **Preparedness** of laboratories (regular support and monitoring improvements)

✓ Development of **training material** on simulation exercise and other exercises
Major issues

- Finalization of national contingency plans;
- Procedures of the operational manuals need to be practiced to assess their feasibility and effectiveness;
- Lack of sufficient dedicated resources can affect the contingency planning capacity;
- Capability to use the ‘lessons learnt’ from the activities implemented.

What are the possible needs?

According on what we have learnt

- Providing assistance and guidance for contingency plans and operational manuals, including Turkey in the activities;
- Improving the sustainability through a system for mutual assistance;
- Developing the capacity of the countries to design, implement, evaluate different type of exercises;
- Facilitate a Serbo-Croatian version of the e-learning FEPC and other training material (job aids).
PILLAR 1 - Improve readiness

Component 1.2 – MODELLING and CPs
THANKS TO....
Melissa McLaws
Elsa Caduc Negro
Katie Hickey

Component 1.3 - THRACE
THANKS TO....
Dimitrios Dilaveris
Tsviatko Alexandrov
Naci Bulut
Milan Pandurovic
Mark Hovari
Marko Potocnik

Component 1.4 - BALKANS
THANKS TO....
Focal points of 10 countries
Milan Pandurovic
Mark Hovari
Iulia Turiac
Marko Potocnik

Component 1.5 – APPLIED RESEARCH

Component 1.6 – CRISIS MANAGEMENT

Component 1.6 – PROFICIENCY TEST SERVICES

BIG THANKS TO.... EuFMD admin staff Cecile, Erica, Ida, Silvia

Thank You