



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



41st General Session of the EuFMD

Updating of the Strategic Plan and Work Programme

Keith Sumption

EuFMD Executive Secretary



Conclusions of the Executive Committee (89th Session)

- The Outline and balance of **Pillar I** is good, no major changes are needed although some **development of the communication and risk assessment on the FMD situation will help MS.**
- The suggested changes indicated above will be considered in developing the details of the components and the **trend towards supporting the national training and contingency planning** focal points should continue.
- The **sub-regional projects** (THRACE, Balkans) are important for **risk reduction** to the MS and a further project on the **practical application of modelling** would make a tangible outcome to Component 1.2. To ensure willingness and commitment, such a project could be restricted to MS that have not modelling capacity in the VS and which could show commitment (volunteer) to take part.



Conclusions of the Executive Committee (89th Session)

- For **Pillar II**, in summary, the systems put in place in the past 12-18 months, for **co-ordination in each sub region**, under GF-TADS and between FAO, OIE, EC and EuFMD and the parties/countries concerned that have largely shown to be useful to ensure an agreed work programme and should be continued.
- The **training credits system** might be useful across Pillar II, based on the model for Pillar I, and may efficiently benefit from more **limited range of languages** involved.
- For **Pillar III**, the feedback from FAO and OIE was appreciated and indicates there is a **positive impact** of the working processes and their outcomes so far under Pillar III.
- **Greater emphasis** in the workplans for the Pillar should be made upon ensuring that epidemiologists are assisted, for example with **webinar series** that will improve their engagement and understanding of **FMD epidemiology** and how to assist national **PCP application**.
- Consideration must be given to developing **efficient training modalities** that can be used by FAO and OIE and the MS they serve. The EuFMD expertise in **e-learning** and training could assist in this, particularly if the courses developed for the Pillar II countries can assist in Pillar III.



UPDATED STRATEGIC PLAN FOR 2013-2017

proposed Updated elements as a result of the
89th Session of the Executive Committee

Pillar I



Strategic goal 1 – Improve readiness for FMD crisis management by Members

In 2015-17, more emphasis will be placed upon **national ownership** of actions under each component, continuing the trend towards **demand driven training**, towards joint decision on training development through **regular interactions** (webinars/online meetings) with MS representatives and ExCom advisors (1.3, 1.4).

The greater involvement of **livestock industry** actors and pan-European **livestock sector representatives** on self funding basis in training, may assist towards better public/private **sector interactions** on contingency planning issues.

There appears to be a demand from national training focal points for more **training aids/assistance** to them to engage /train their **national vet personnel**. This could be met through more emphasis on developing **“job aids”** that focal points in the MS can translate/adapt to national use.



Component 1.1 Develop European expertise in FMD crisis management and assist national FMD preparedness training programmes.

This component in future will continue to include all training activities under the **training credits system**; to build on the channel of communication with the 37 MS training network, and provide e-learning courses in **national languages**; supporting focal points to provide national training, **“Equipping National Trainers In Relevant Expertise”**.

Additional courses to be offered **on demand**: training on management of a crisis response at local and national disease control centre level; contingency planning and simulation exercises.

The potential for training courses to be recognised (accredited) as modules will be explored to enable our FMD training to be part of **accredited courses** for training the “next generation of TADS managers”. This recognises the **long term importance** for countries to have management as well as technical skills in their senior managers and the potential our courses may play to promote this approach. .





Component 1.2 Support contingency planning of Members and at European level – Developing decision support tools for managers.

In 2015-17, following **strong demand** this component should continue the FMD modelling network, contingency planning (CP) knowledge bank and CP/simulation exercise manager networks.

This component should ensure some **development of support tools** for MS also, e.g. The FMD impacts calculator.

A common **joint project** (e.g. European livestock movements modelling project) and a more specific **support project** (e.g. regional project for MS wishing to establish modelling for decision making, could be a group of countries at **similar stage of capacity**.

This component may include a **Vaccine Banks/Vaccination issues** Working Group or Network.





Component 1.3 Thrace region: programme for early warning surveillance in Greece/Bulgaria/Turkey.

This component is of proven value and importance and to be continued 2015-17. Consider further development, specifically:

- Better tools for ease of **data entry** and **analysis** to support national managers;
- Activities to assess **capacity** for implementing **non-vaccination** against FMD in **Turkish Thrace**;
- To ensure **surveillance for other exotic diseases** at the same time as FMD, with appropriate diagnostic support;
- The development of **contingency plans** in event of introduction of exotic diseases into Turkish Thrace (this inclusion of Turkey in Component 1.4 support this for FMD).





Component 1.4 Improved emergency management capacity for FMD in the Balkan region.

This component is of proven value and importance, need to continue with trend towards **self-governance** and **ownership** -e.g. of the regular meetings on CP/simulation exercise planning. The workplan will be identified after the outcomes of first full sim-ex, and may provide a demand led **support on “difficult” issues** with drafting national CPs.

The question of **diagnostic banks** for these countries /**Lab support** needs to be solved.

A second **full simulation exercise** may be part of the two-year programme – e.g. mid 2016 or 2017. Moldova and Greece will continue to be invited to participate, and for the first time, **Turkey**.



Component 1.5 Research activities relevant to resolve policy issues

Continue successful mechanism, but with more efforts to:

- Obtain **additional support** to the Fund, e.g. partnership with other research funding providers to co-ordinate and complement;
- Strengthen role of **STC in setting priorities**.



NEW Component 1.8 Activities to improve risk communication

Considering the current subdivision of tasks between Pillars and components, there is a need to ensure **information is collated, analysed and communicated** in forms that assist the MS at risk, to ensure:

- 1) the **antigen banks priority setting** information is kept updated;
- 2) the **change in lineages** and **epidemic trends** in key pools threatening to Europe is communicated to surveillance managers (e.g THRACE surveillance programme);
- 3) the development and use of **models developed** for transcontinental spread of FMD in Europe.

The component will identify means of the establishing a **system** for early warning based on **meat price differentials** since this factor is seen as a key driver for illegal imports



UPDATED STRATEGIC PLAN FOR 2013-2017

proposed Updated elements as a result of the
89th Session of the Executive Committee

Pillar II



Strategic goal 2 – Reduce risk to Members from the European neighbourhood (progressive control in neighbouring regions)

The system of three sub-regional components has worked well, as there are **three sets** of MS with **specific interests** (Turkey + Georgia, Israel/Cyprus, and REMESA group).

The focus on Progressive Control Pathway (**PCP**) **progress** (national level, strategic planning) remains vital, but in 2015-17 as countries implement their strategic plans, a common supportive measure across the region, **building on experience** in Turkey, Georgia, Egypt, will be to establish a **Training Network** with focus on 1) common needs in **Epidemiology** and Monitoring at central Level and 2) Support to **national trainers** to roll out training (based on FEPC used in Pillar I), using the three **common languages** in the neighbourhood: Russian, Arabic, Turkish



NEW Component 2.4 Training Component

Training Network will be established for the Pillar II countries, adapting the model used in Pillar I, of the Training Network, **Credits system** and **Menu of courses**. Some EuFMD e-learning has already been translated or provided in Arabic, English, French, Russian and Turkish, but other content must be adapted.

The use of **e- learning platforms** should be **cost effective** and enable greater participation at low cost, and spur the trend to national roll-out under national programmes





UPDATED STRATEGIC PLAN FOR 2013-2017

proposed Updated elements as a result of the
89th Session of the Executive Committee

Pillar III



Strategic goal 3 – Promote the global strategy of progressive control of FMD

Considering the report of the 89th Executive Committee and recommendation to place effort on **improving the linkage** of epidemiologists to the “regional lab networks”, so becoming FMD technical networks underpinning regional Roadmaps and national programmes, and given the development of **guidelines** and **processes for PCP** under the GF-TADS working group, the two-year Phase will continue to work in **support of the Global Strategy** and provide as part of this, adapted training resources for potential take up under GF-TADS and national FMD control efforts (using Pillar I and II training resources).



NEW Component 3.4 Training Component

This component will make use of **training resources** and **expertise** generated under **Pillar I and II** programmes, such as PCP training resources used in the European neighbourhood, and make these available as training resources for international use.

This component will help make **available resources** for national and regional programmes, to **better communicate** what is possible through the PCP approach and how it can be applied at national level. It will include some adaptation based on feedback, at least once per year an online course to support the **“train the trainer”** approach and support **GF-TADS** regional roll out of **training**.

It will not be budgeted (EC) to provide the in country regional or national training, expecting that external donor /partner funding, e.g. FAO and OIE will find support for any in country application.





Funding

As per Phase III, a budgetted workplan for each Component will be prepared, with a Results-based budget (every outcome has a value (cost)).

This will form the basis for negotiation with the EC.

The ExCom may propose modifications to components and associated budgets.

Assuming a flat budget then Table 2 indicates how the balance may be changed within Pillars to enable the proposed actions.

Management

As Per Phase III. Programme Steering Committee (ExCom Chairs+EC+Secret.)

Each Component has a Manager, Budget, expected Outcomes.



Human Resources

The programme requires significant human resources with expertise that closely fits with the profiles of those we must assist in member countries.

The budget must reflect the need for long term as well as short term expertise. Further reduction in travel costs are one of the few ways we can free resources for the expertise needed. Greater use will be made of online training/virtual meetings.

STPs provide expertise from MS and are given the opportunity to manage components, and grow through responsibility and international experience.

Each STP will be supervised by Professional Staff in the team or long term consultants.



Leveraging additional support

The activities in the past two years have stimulated interest from member states and non-members to fund additional activities.

The ExCom has adopted a policy in 2013-15 relating to cost recovery that ensures these additional activities cover their full costs plus support administrative and technical work involved.

The training contract with AUS has supported the Training Officer and e-learning development and given the significant demand from additional parties, this is an opportunity for reducing the costs to the EC budget.