



2013 - 2015 **HIGHLIGHTS** Programme

of the European Commission
for the Control of FMD

Improve readiness for FMD crisis management in Member States

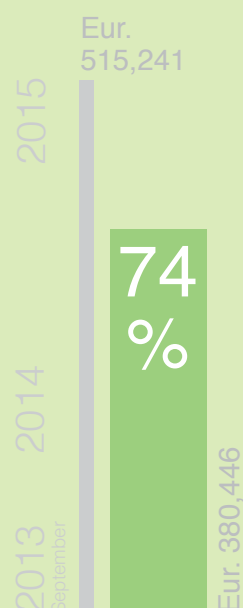
Highlights 2013 -2015

K. Sumption
Pillar Manager

J. Maud
Component Manager

M.S. nominees
Focal points

Member States
Beneficiaries



OBJECTIVE

To improve the ability of Member States (MS) and Europe as a whole to respond to an FMD incursion through developing a cadre of European experts in FMD crisis management and improving the use of decision making tools by managers in contingency planning and outbreak response.

OUTPUTS / Expected results

1. Whereby MS use training credit system to ensure training needs are addressed through a demand-driven training program.
2. Improved MS capacity to recognize, respond to and manage FMD through provision of training programs on clinical recognition, outbreak management and CP, and improved use of models/DST to support managers.
3. Infrastructure for learning and knowledge transfer in place, including e-learning, training resources and staff support.

PROGRESS

- **OUTCOME 1: Training credits system**
 - All MS have appointed a training focal point and been allocated 10 "training credits" which may be spent on a variety of training courses.
 - Training focal points are updated on training opportunities through webinars, newsletters and a dedicated area on the EuFMD e-Learning website.
 - Countries may purchase additional training credits under the "top up scheme" if the allocation is not sufficient to meet their training needs.
 - To date (April 2015) 85% of training credits have been committed to courses and two countries have purchased additional credits.
- **OUTCOME 2: Improved MS capacity to respond to and manage FMD**
 - 9 Real Time FMD training courses have been held.
 - Online FMD Emergency Preparation Course developed and run, with EC funding providing translation into all EU languages.
 - Workshop on Modelling as Decision Support Tool developed and held.
 - Country specific versions of the FMD Emergency Preparation Course planned for three MS.
 - Bespoke training has been organized for one MS.
- **OUTCOME 3: Infrastructure for learning and knowledge transfer in place**
 - Training Support Officer funded through agreement with governments of Australia and New Zealand for provision of Real Time Training.
 - EuFMD e-Learning platform has been established in partnership with the Royal Veterinary College, University of London. It is now used extensively to support training and communication activities, with 1450 registered users to date.
 - Webinars are now used regularly throughout EuFMD's work programme to support training and networking.

MAJOR ISSUES

Timely nominations for training courses have not been received from all MS.

SIGNIFICANT PLANS

Final call for nominations for training courses is underway, Real Time Training and/or Modelling workshops will be held dependent on interest.; At least 2 further online FMD Emergency Preparation Courses will be held.; Consultation underway with focal points to guide formulation new workplan from October 2015. This is to include continued demand-led training, with improvements in course selection procedures and additional support provided to assist countries in the provision of national training ("train the trainers" approach).

PARTNERSHIPS

Training focal point in each EuFMD Member State; Letter of agreement with Royal Veterinary College, UK, for provision of EuFMD e-Learning platform.



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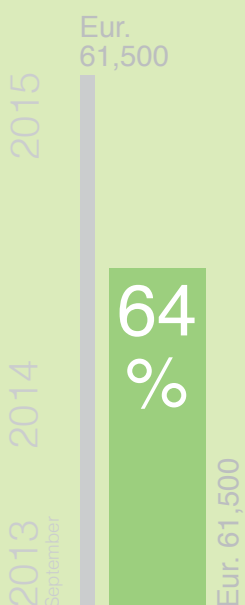
Highlights 2013 -2015

M. McIlaws
Pillar Supervisor

K. Hickey
Component Manager

M.S. nominees
Focal points

Member States
Beneficiaries



OBJECTIVE

This component includes the development of training material on modelling and decision-support tools, development of modelling activities at various scales (national, regional or European-level), coordination of modelling and simulation exercise networks both at European and international levels, management of research projects on modelling, integration of decision support tools such as modelling and economic analysis into contingency planning and outbreak response.

OUTPUTS / Expected results

1. An European modelling network composed of policy makers and model users from all interested MS with direct access to FMD models and model developers linked to other international modelling groups.
2. Resources for training on disease modelling and economic analysis in decision-making and simulation exercise design.
3. A network of managers in contingency planning and simulation exercise design.

PROGRESS

- OUTCOME 1: The EuFMD modeling network has been started and is growing. Activities include a webinar series, formation of an inventory of models and other decision support tools on the EuFMD e-learning site and collaboration of network members in submitting a proposal to Animal Health and Welfare ERA-Net (ANIWHA) to fund a project entitled "Pan-European Modelling of Animal Infectious Diseases".
- OUTCOME 2: A training workshop "To vaccinate or not to vaccinate: using modeling to evaluate FMD control options" was held in autumn 2014. This workshop had 16 participants from 11 countries, and was very well received. Following a request for proposals, the Royal Veterinary College was awarded a contract to develop a prototype model for the rapid assessment of FMD impacts. We are currently developing guidelines on planning simulation exercises.
- OUTCOME 3: We are working on issues surrounding emergency FMD vaccination, particularly vaccine and diagnostic banks and why these may be of importance in contingency planning.

MAJOR ISSUES

- Determine how EuFMD can best assist members of the modeling network to establish a common project, depending on the results of the aniwha call regarding the funding for the proposal already submitted

SIGNIFICANT PLANS

- Continue the Modeling network webinar series. The next webinar will be held on 28th May: "Model development - issues and best practices: Foot and mouth disease transmission models and the estimation of parameters" by Thomas Hagenaars of the Netherlands.
- To establish a network of vaccine bank managers to discuss common issues related to vaccine banks and policy issues surrounding the use of vaccination.
- To hold a series of webinars focused on contingency planning: Risk Communication, Diagnostic Banks and Planning Simulation Exercises.

PARTNERSHIPS

- We have worked in partnership with SAFOSO and the WRLFMD to develop a simple risk model to support improving the way the WRLFMD recommends high priority antigens to be held by vaccine banks.
- We are working with Danish Emergency Management Agency and Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management (NZ) to develop guidelines for planning simulation exercises.
- Royal Veterinary College to develop a prototype model for the rapid assessment of FMD impacts.



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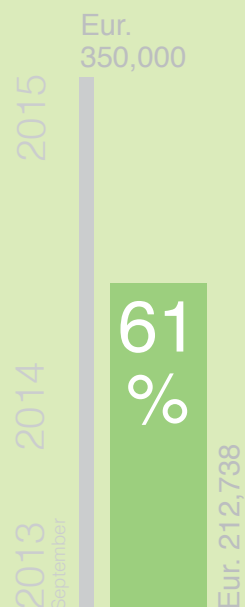
Highlights 2013 -2015

F. Rosso
Pillar Supervisor

M. Hovari
M. Pandurovic
Component Manager

STC +12 national
Focal points

Member States
Beneficiaries



OBJECTIVE

The objective is to establish a system which provides continuous confidence in Disease Freedom (DF) and which improves the chances of detecting an outbreak at an early stage.

OUTPUTS / Expected results

1. Establishing a co-ordination framework for the activities required to maintain confidence in DF amongst the three countries.
2. Established system for real-time data entry to support management of national surveillance activities aimed at maintaining DF confidence.
3. Achieving two years of risk based surveillance results through activities implemented in each country for FMD (and other diseases as decided by Coordination Framework).

PROGRESS

- OUTCOME 1: Technical networking between the countries was established and regularly maintained through tripartite and management meetings, workshops and trainings organized on relevant subjects.
- OUTCOME 2: A database has been developed for the recording of clinical and serological surveillance performed for FMD and other diseases (multi-diseases surveillance). Data are regularly collected and analyzed for evidence of FMD freedom.
- OUTCOME 3: The targeted surveillance has been properly implemented in low and high risk areas identified in each country. The data collected shows that the probability of FMD freedom is regularly above 95%.

MAJOR ISSUES

- Sustainability of the activities in case of lack of resources dedicated to the programme.
- Overlooking risks non-defined in the development of the targeted surveillance in 2013.
- Risk of Lumpy Skin Disease reaching Turkish Thrace. Adequate preparedness of Thrace for the possible introduction of the disease.

SIGNIFICANT PLANS

- Promoting the collaboration between veterinary services and laboratories of the three countries on risk assessment, preparedness, and diagnostic capabilities.
- Providing a regular support with laboratory reagents and trainings for preserving the targeted risk-based surveillance and allowing continuous improvement of the awareness against FMD and other exotic diseases;
- Using the model developed for FMD freedom confidence and early detection capacity to analyze the surveillance implemented for other diseases (e.g. PPR).
- Possibility to adapt to other countries/geographic area to produce an outcome (disease freedom confidence and early detection capacity) of easy comprehension for policy/decision makers.
- The activity might be a pilot programme for integrated animal diseases surveillance (FMD, PPR, SGP, LSD) implemented between different countries.
- If Turkey will stop FMD vaccination in Turkish Thrace in the future, it would be essential to address the capacity needs for non-vaccination.



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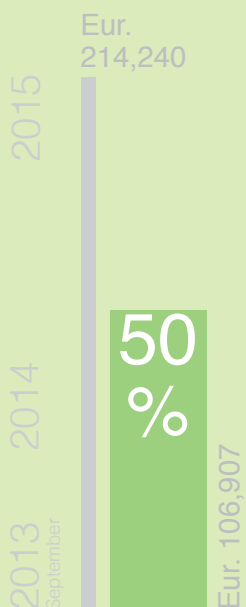
Highlights 2013 -2015

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M. Hovari
M. Pandorovic
Component Manager

12 national
Focal points

Member States
Beneficiaries



OBJECTIVE

To support the development of FMD emergency management capacity in the Balkan region.

OUTPUTS / Expected results

1. Coordination framework for western Balkan countries for emergency planning on FMD, including an FMD laboratory sub-network.
2. Improved contingency plans through participation of countries in two multi-country simulation exercises with pre and post exercise training and evaluation on specific themes or chapters of the contingency plans.
3. Integration of national FMD reference centers (laboratories) in the national CPs and improved regional diagnostic capacity for FMD challenge.

PROGRESS

- OUTCOME 1: Establishment of network of National Focal Points and Laboratory Sub-network Contact Points for the implementation of the programme. The coordination framework developed might be essential to assist the control of FMD and other trans-boundaries animal diseases in case of occurrence.
- OUTCOME 2: Various workshops and simulation exercises were organized in order to improve the contingency planning (CP) capability. A "Balkan section" was created in the EuFMD e-learning website to make accessible documentation on CP and improve the networking.
- OUTCOME 3: Laboratory trainings on a range of FMD diagnostic methods and on biosecurity were organized. The support to participate in the 2014 WRL Proficiency Test Schemes was a relevant aspect of this component.

MAJOR ISSUES

- The national contingency plans are not finalized yet in all the Balkan countries with particular reference to specific chapters (e.g. organigram, chain of command, media strategy, internal/external communication, etc).
- Specific procedures of the operational manuals need to be practiced to assess their feasibility and effectiveness.
- Lack of sufficient national funding, resources and equipment can affect the contingency planning capacity.
- Capability to use the 'lessons learnt' from the activities implemented within the programme should be better assessed.

SIGNIFICANT PLANS

- Providing assistance and guidance to continue developing the contingency plans and operational manuals for FMD.
- Improving the sustainability of the programme through the implementation of a system for mutual assistance between countries.
- Developing the capacity of the countries to design, implement, evaluate different type of exercises in order to challenge and self-assess the contingency planning capacity.
- Facilitate a Serbo-Croatian version of the e-learning FEPC (in synergy with components 1.1 and 1.2), for improving the FMD emergency preparedness in the region.

PARTNERSHIP

- Danish Veterinary and Food Administration (FVST) and Danish Emergency Management Agency (DEMA) for assistance in organization of workshops and with the design, execution and evaluation of the multi-country simulation exercises.



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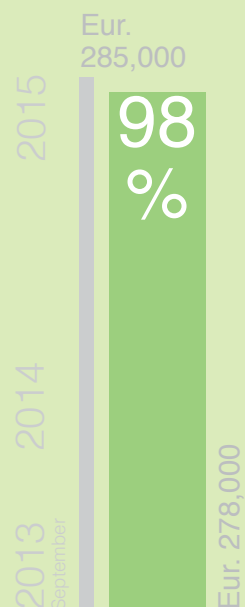
K. Sumption
Pillar Manager

K. Sumption
Component Manager

STC,

SCRPD, ExCom
Focal points

Member States
Beneficiaries



OBJECTIVE

Guidance of EC institutions involved in decisions on Research Funding. This includes support for research projects which have been endorsed by the EuFMD STC as being a benefit of the EUFMD objectives: activities to translate research into tools, actions or activities which are of benefit to EUFMD activities and actions to integrate research outcomes with policy.

OUTPUTS / Expected results

1. Produce Special Committee on Research and PD reports, including Biorisk Management;
2. Outputs of Funded Research Projects.

PROGRESS

- Produce SCRPD Reports:
 - Two SCRPD meetings were held in Frascati (November 2013) and Cavtat (October 2014), and the Reports of each have been important to identify priorities for the EuFMD-FAR, and task working groups under the SCRPD. A 2nd "Global Report on FMD Research" was commissioned through the GFRA and its summary presented at Cavtat (Croatia). The Open Session in Croatia was very successful, over 250 attended and all talks were recorded and streamed online - over 500 registered participants used the online Conference.
- Outputs of Funded Research:
 - The EuFMD-FAR issued three calls for proposals plus two targeted calls (Non-Invasive sampling optimisation and the Impact Calculator).

This table indicates the state of commissioned research:

EuFMD-FAR Project	Lead/Main partner	Value (€)
LAMP-PCR	Pirbright	50539
Non-invasive sampling; PCR optimisation	FLI	34772
Model development	FLI	49977
Biosafe transport	ANSES	14,000
Development of methods for testing vaccine stability	Pirbright (note: Joint study, subcontract with CVI Lelystad)	32,256
Field Trials of the Non-Invasive Sampling	T Alexandrov (BG); with SAP Institute (Turkey)	45,000
FMD Impact Calculator	RVC	To fund under Component 1.2
Ensemble modelling	Nottingham (UoN)	34772
TOTAL committed (€)		226,544

Successful applications
Grants awarded

MAJOR ISSUES

Initial applications did not address the priorities sufficiently; the 2nd and 3rd calls were targeted and this worked far better.

SIGNIFICANT PLANS

The fund is now fully committed (when the costs of the SCRPD and STC meetings are included) and so the major commissioning phase is over and the reports of the projects are now expected. Field testing of the non-invasive sampling will be challenging within the time frame.

PARTNERSHIPS

- GFRA undertook the Global State of FMD Research Report as a Commission.
- The STC and SCRPD have been very active in the review and priority setting process.



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Component Manager

STC, SCR,
ExCom
Focal points

Member States
Beneficiaries



OBJECTIVE

Maintenance of a capacity to provide advice, technical support and assistance to EUFMD MS and countries in the European neighbourhood in the event of an FMD outbreak, including lab and epidemiological support, including assistance and support to MS with vaccine procurement and supply, through the provision of technical input, advice in the selection of vaccine strains, risk based evaluation of vaccination strategies and other related activities.

OUTPUTS / Expected results

1. Procurement–vaccines/diagnostics.
2. Emergency Missions.

PROGRESS

- During the FMD epidemic in Tunisia in 2014, the national laboratory was supported with the delivery of Ag ELISA kits.
- A mission was organized in Tunisia to evaluate and discuss with national authorities the contingency measures implemented and the strategy for an effective vaccination campaign.
- In response to the outbreaks in Tunisia, trainings have been immediately organized in Algeria and Morocco with the purpose to provide guidance on the FMD clinical recognition, pathogenesis, samples collection, diagnosis, biosecurity, epidemiological investigation, surveillance and crisis management.

MAJOR ISSUES

- Obtaining proper and timely information regarding the support needed.
- Coordinating with the intervention of other organizations and institutions.

SIGNIFICANT PLANS

- Development of EuFMD internal procedures to facilitate the management of the crisis and to improve the capacity to give proper and timely support on expertise, equipment, diagnostic material, trainings, etc.



Improve readiness for FMD crisis management in Member States

Highlights 2013 -2015

K. Sumption
Pillar Manager

K. van Maanen
Component Manager

Member States
Focal points

Member States
Beneficiaries



OBJECTIVE

To provide services of the Proficiency Test Services to the NON-EU members of the EuFMD to enable them to participate to the same extent as the NRLs of the Eu28 under the scheme implemented through the EURL at Pirbright.

OUTPUTS / Expected results

Increased participation and better national alignment of the NRLs in the European neighbourhood to the EuFMD and EU standard for FMD diagnostic NRLs performance (as defined at GS39), with specific results of:

1. Participation of 20 non-EU EuFMD member states and neighbourhood countries in annual PTS.
2. Management and participation in annual EU reference laboratory meetings.

	2013	2014
Total invited laboratories	86	91
Total number of shipments	60	66
Participants from European Union (funded by EURL for FMD)	27	27

EUFMD funded participants

Participants from Global Network Labs	BVI, Botswana; ARRIAH, Russia; OVI, South Africa; NAHDIC, Ethiopia; Embakasi, Kenya; Pakchong, Thailand; USDA, USA ²	BVI, Botswana; OVI, South Africa; NAHDIC, Ethiopia; Embakasi, Kenya; Pakchong, Thailand; Lanzhou, China; Panatosa, Brazil; NVRI Nigeria; LNERV, Senegal; USDA, USA ²
% of labs meeting target performance	Cat-1 0% Cat-2 17% Cat-3 50% Cat-4 33%	Analysis of results pending
Participants from EuFMD Member states (non-EU)	Algeria, Bosnia, Georgia, Macedonia, Morocco, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey	Albania, Bosnia, Georgia, Macedonia, Norway, Serbia, Switzerland, Turkey
% of labs meeting target performance	Cat-1 0% Cat-2 0% Cat-3 40% Cat-4 60%	Analysis of results pending
Participants from neighbourhood countries	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Iran, Libya, Lebanon, Montenegro.	Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Egypt, Iran, Kosovo, Morocco, Moldova, Tunisia, Montenegro, Lebanon.
% of labs meeting target performance	Cat-1 0% Cat-2 0% Cat-3 43% Cat-4 57%	Analysis of results pending

Summary of EUFMD funded participants

Invited	33	40
Total number of participants funded by EUFMD	23	29

PROGRESS

- OUTCOME 1: Special Committee for Research and Programme Development (SCRPD) recommendations received, from the Frascati meeting (November 2013).

Eur.
62,200

2015

2014

2013

September

11
%

Eur. 7,004



Reduce risk to Member States from the European neighbourhood

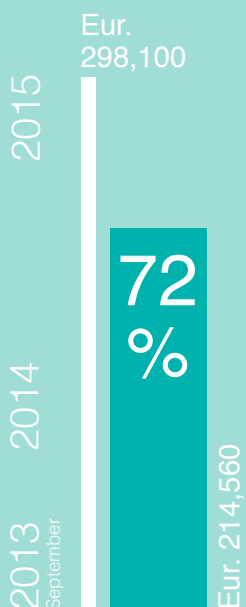
Highlights 2013 -2015

K. Sumption
Pillar Manager

M. McLaws
Component Manager

TTCs, Turkey, ExCom
Focal points

M.S. + neighbours
Beneficiaries



OBJECTIVE

The objective is to reduce the impact of FMD in Turkey and Georgia (EuFMD member states) and to reduce the risk posed by FMD in the region to all EuFMD Member states.

OUTPUTS / Expected results

1. Risk based control programmes (Progressive Control Patchway - PCP) adopted and implemented in Turkey.
2. Risk based control programmes (PCP Pathway) adopted and implemented in Georgia.
3. Improved information system for regional risk managers which supports the West Eurasia Roadmap countries.

PROGRESS

- OUTCOME 1: GDFC staff in Turkey are developing skills in epidemiology for FMD data analysis and reporting to enhance risk based control through ongoing training in epidemiology provided by EuFMD.
- OUTCOME 2: Georgia has submitted their risk-based strategic plan for FMD control to the OIE/FAO FMD working group, in order to be formally accepted in PCP Stage 2.
- OUTCOME 3: A number of activities have been developed to improve the information about FMD for risk managers in the region. These include:
 - 1) a Webinar series on technical topics of interest to epidemiologists and laboratory experts.
 - 2) Russian language version of EuFMD's online training course, the "FMD Emergency Preparation Course".
 - 3) EuFMD support to OIE/FAO for W. Eurasia Roadmap meetings in 2014 and 2015.

MAJOR ISSUES

A workshop for TransCaucasus countries was held in Ankara in January 2015 to discuss a proposal for regional collaboration coordinated by EuFMD/ FAO and FGBI ARRIAH. This project could be a possible mechanism for regular exchange of information about the FMD situation in the region. However, donor support is required to develop it further.

In January 2015, Turkey (GDFC) asked EuFMD to assist with training veterinarians in headquarters and the regional institutes in epidemiology, as a step in further developing and extending the Monitoring and Epidemiology Unit. GDFC would cover all costs related to the trainees, but they are looking for international experts to develop the curriculum and deliver the training. EuFMD carried out a needs assessment mission in March and is now working on developing a proposal for a curriculum. It is expected that this training material will also be useful for other countries in Pillar II.

SIGNIFICANT PLANS

- The W. Eurasia Roadmap meeting will be held 28-30 of April in Almaty, Kazakhstan.
- A workshop in Georgia to assist with the analysis of the data from a recent serosurvey (to be scheduled).
- Develop a training course in epidemiology for veterinarians from headquarters and the regional institutes in Turkey and possibly other Pillar II countries.

PARTNERSHIPS

- OIE FMD Regional office in Astana.
- GDFC and the FMD (Sap) Institute, Turkey.
- FGBI ARRIAH, Russia.
- Kimron Veterinary Institute, Israel.



Reduce risk
to Member
States from the
European
neighbourhood

Highlights 2013 -2015



K. Sumption
Pillar Manager

K. van Maanen
Component Manager

FAO, national
Focal points

M.S. + neighbours
Beneficiaries

OBJECTIVE

To improve the capacity of countries in the region to manage FMD through the framework of PCP activities, to support regional coordination of activities and to improve the information available to risk managers about FMD threats by supporting surveillance information gathering from livestock trade related parts of North East Africa.

OUTPUTS / Expected results

1. Risk Based Strategic Plans (RBSP) adopted and PCP progress achieved (Palestine and Egypt).
2. System established to improve confidence in disease detection and/or freedom (as applicable) in neighbourhood of Israel (Palestine initially; Egypt and others according to national demand).
3. Coordination framework in place to oversee and assist activity implementation nationally and regionally.
4. System in place to provide improved disease risk information to managers in Israel and Cyprus re: current threats from sub-Saharan East Africa.

PROGRESS

- OUTCOME 1: PCP and laboratory workshops organized in Palestine (4 workshops) and Egypt (4 workshops) focused on the use of Practical Epidemiology for Progressive control to assist national veterinary staff to complete the Risk Based Strategic Plan (RBSP) for FMD control.
- OUTCOME 2&3: Training on Disease Outbreak Investigation in Palestine and Egypt, SOPs developed. Passive and active surveillance in Palestine and Egypt improved. Serological surveillance studies carried out in West Bank and Israel, additional studies ongoing (PhD project in Israel, serosurveillance in small and large ruminants). Laboratory capacity in Palestine and Egypt improved through provision of training and ELISA kits/PCR reagents and protocols. Shipments from Egypt to WRL supported. Postvaccinal monovalent bovine antisera against Egyptian vaccine strains produced and together with FMDV vaccine strains submitted to WRLFMD for vaccine matching.
- OUTCOME 3: Serotyping activities in Kenya and Nigeria increased by provision of training kits. Shipment of samples from Kenya and Nigeria supported. Participation in EARLN-FMD meetings, and development of a FMD manual and field guide for Eastern Africa.

MAJOR ISSUES

- Political instability in the region.
- Capacity veterinary services.
- Lack of information and involvement of neighboring countries (Lebanon, Jordan).
- Commitment to project outcomes variable with national partners.

SIGNIFICANT PLANS

- Continuation of workshops and capacity building in Palestine and Egypt resulting in implementation of RBSPs with emphasis on monitoring and evaluation.
- Deploying similar activities in neighboring countries, e.g. Lebanon and Jordan.
- Enhancing technical collaboration between Palestine and Israel through combined risk-based surveillance and risk-based vaccination workshops and participation in webinars.
- Establishing mechanism to safeguard sharing experience with/training of district vets.
- Continuation and extension of support to RSLs in pools 4 and 5 (MoUs, provision of training and kits/reagents).

SIGNIFICANT PARTNERSHIPS

- Veterinary Services of Israel, Palestine, Egypt
- Central Veterinary Laboratories of Israel, Palestine, Egypt
- Hebron Polytechnic University
- EARLN-FMD subnetwork

Eur.
209,500

2015

2014

2013
September

35
%

Eur. 63,047



Reduce risk to Member States from the European neighbourhood

Highlights 2013 -2015

K. Sumption
Pillar Manager

F. Rosso
Component Manager

FAO, OIE,
national
Focal points

M.S. + neighbours
Beneficiaries

2015
Eur. 212,500

2014
2013 September
30%
Eur. 64,793



OBJECTIVE

Assist national FMD risk management as part of the REMESA action plan

OUTPUTS / Expected results

1. Risk based control programme (Progressive Control Pathway - PCP) adopted and implemented in Libya and Mauritania.
2. Improved regional co-ordination.
3. Regular information flow on FMD circulation in Mauritania/Western Sahel countries available to risk managers.
4. System established in the REMESA high risk area for FMD spread (Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco) to provide continuous confidence in FMD freedom/early detection capability.
5. Regional strategy for risk-based surveillance and vaccination programme and strategy to establish a local/ regional vaccine-bank

The output n.5 replace the output 'Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia disease freedom dossier submission to OIE'(included in workplan 2013).

PROGRESS

- OUTCOME1: PCP workshops organized in Libya and Mauritania were focused on the use of Practical Epidemiology for Progressive control to assist the development of the Risk Based Strategic Plan (RBSP) for FMD control.
- OUTCOME 2-3: The participation to REMESA JPC was initially supported. A programme for laboratory networking between Mauritania, Mali and Senegal under the framework of RESOLAB was implemented and a workshop in Senegal carried out on epidemiological surveillance and laboratory capacity building.
- OUTCOME 4-5: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia were supported with workshops and e-learning trainings on FMD emergency preparedness and real time trainings. NSP Eisa kits were supplied to laboratories. FMD awareness improved with leaflets produced in Arabic and French.

MAJOR ISSUES

- FMD outbreaks in Tunisia (2014) and Algeria (2014-2015).
- The political situation Libya influences the progress of the programme in the Country.
- The network with beneficiary countries should be improved in order to better understand and address the needs on FMD surveillance, outbreaks investigation, and emergency preparedness.
- The coordination of actions taken by different institutions (e.g. EuFMD workplan and FAO Technical Cooperation Programme) is essential to avoid duplications.
- In case of emergency, a clear communication chain should be implemented to avoid confusion, incorrect information and duplication of actions.

SIGNIFICANT PLANS

- Development of regional expertise on PCP that can be used in the region.
- Development of a vaccination evaluation system which takes into consideration the programming, implementation, evaluation of a FMD vaccination campaign.
- Guarantee proper support to improve the clinical recognition and outbreaks investigation.
- Mauritania: assistance to complete the RBSP. Support serosurvey and field outbreaks investigation.
- Algeria, Tunisia, Morocco: development and implementation of surveillance programme in high risk areas, workshops on risk based control, and support the development of a regional strategy for FMD control.
- Development of a training credit system to facilitate the delivery of courses according to the needs and implementation of a network of focal points to assist the process.

PARTNERSHIPS

- IZSLER for the development of the RBSP in Libya; ANSES for the implementation of a laboratory networking in Mauritania and West Sahel; SAFOSO for the development of the RBSP in Mauritania.

Promote the
Global Strategy
of Progressive
Control of FMD

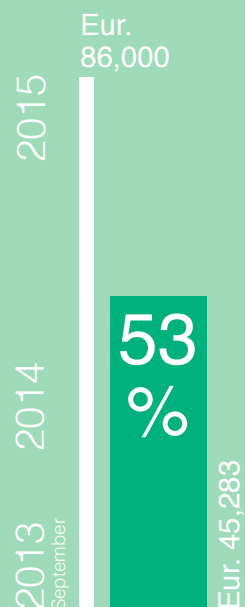
Highlights 2013 -2015

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I. Gutiérrez
Component Manager

FAO, OIE
Focal points

Global
Beneficiaries



OBJECTIVE

To collate, analyse and disseminate relevant information on regional FMD control programmes worldwide; support for workshops to coordinate this process.

OUTPUTS / Expected results

1. Technical Development of Monitoring system (with Special Committee for Research and Programme Development - SCRPD).
2. Systematic collation and analysis (by Standing Technical Committee - STC); Country Profile.
3. Assist FAO:OIE Working Group to produce the 'Global FMD Control Strategy Progress Report'.

PROGRESS

- OUTCOME 1: Not developed.
- OUTCOME 2: Pool FMD Status Report. EuFMD (STP) supported by the FMD unit, is developing a Pool FMD Status Report, for each of the regions involved in Roadmap meetings and PCP application.
 - East Africa pool report finalized.
 - West Eurasia and SAARC pool reports finished and pending of final comments from FAO and EuFMD.
 - NENA under progression.
- OUTCOME 3: Global FMD Control Strategy Progress Report.
 - Structure and Title pending on agreement between FAO and OIE.
 - EuFMD (STP) prepared a draft for possible Chapter 2 and other documents useful for the Global Strategy Report.
 - Questionnaire Survey to gather information from countries developed and planned to be send out in April 2015.

MAJOR ISSUES

- Outcome 3 behind schedule: Significant investment in the time needed to reach agreement between parties involved.

SIGNIFICANT PLANS

- Goal of publishing the 'Global FMD Control Strategy. Progress Report', in 2015.
- Implementation of a Questionnaire Survey to gather information related to FMD, with assistance from FAO statistics division.
- Development of FMD country profile database in collaboration with FAO statistics division.

PARTNERSHIPS

- GF-TAD FMD WG OIE / FAO.
- Special Committee members supporting Pillar III.



Promote the
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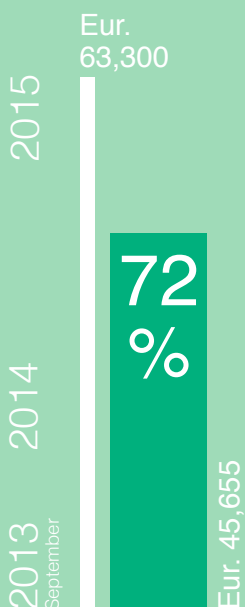
Highlights 2013 -2015

K. Sumption
Pillar Manager

C. Bartels
Component Manager

**GFTADS, SCRPC,
National**
Focal points

Global
Beneficiaries



OBJECTIVE

The objective is to enhance the international capacity for the application of the FAO/EuFMD/OIE PCP-FMD through development of tools, guidelines and knowledge transfer.

OUTPUTS / Expected results

Specific Outputs:

1. PCP toolbox developed for PCP-FMD user community, including guiding documents developed for joint FAO/OIE application.
2. System for training PCP-FMD experts well established and supported by resources.
3. Representation in regional roadmap meetings, FAO/OIE FMD working group and EuFMD executive meeting.

PROGRESS

- OUTCOME 1 - PCP-FMD Toolbox:
 - Guiding documents and templates supporting development of strategic plans for progress FMD control.
 - Guidelines on Disease Outbreak Investigation and support to Guidelines on Post-vaccination Monitoring.
 - Workshop sequence for countries in Stage 1 to develop a risk-based strategy plan (RBSP) and used in countries under Pillar II.
- OUTCOME 2 – Training on PCP-FMD
 - PCP-FMD training for FAO staff at headquarters in Rome and FAO staff in Eastern Africa.
 - A table-top simulation exercise on developing a risk-based strategic plan for FMD control.
- OUTCOME 3 – Representation and support
 - Representation and technical support to regional roadmap meetings West Eurasia (Azerbaijan in 2013, Astana in 2014), Middle East and Northern Africa (Amman in 2014), and Eastern Africa (Kigali in 2014).

MAJOR ISSUES

- The FAO/OIE FMD Working Group has not met frequently in 2014 and 2015. As a result of which a range of work planning issues were not resolved further.

SIGNIFICANT PLANS

- Piloting of PCP-FMD E-learning at different levels:
 - Introduction to PCP-FMD: "What is PCP-FMD?"
 - Registered access on: "What to do for PCP-FMD?"
 - Training course on "How to perform PCP-FMD?"
- Establishing means by which PCP-FMD E-learning may be accredited.
- Creating "Job Aids" for professionals and field workers to facilitate implementation of FMD control.
- Establishing a PCP-FMD Knowledge bank.

PARTNERSHIPS

- FMD WG of Gf-TADS.
- FAO and OIE FMD Working Group.
- Royal Veterinary College, London, UK.



Promote the
Global Strategy
of Progressive
Control of FMD

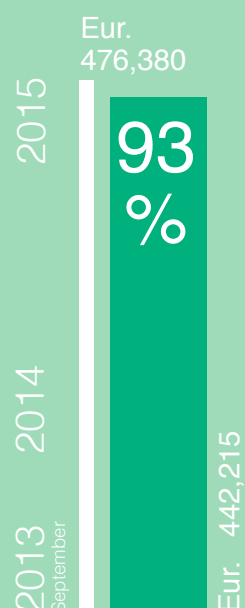
Highlights 2013 -2015

K. Sumption
Pillar Manager

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Component Manager

STC + ExCom
Focal points

Global
Beneficiaries



OBJECTIVE

To support the FAO/OIE global FMD laboratory network as part of the global FMD control strategy, with the following outcomes.

OUTPUTS / Expected results

- Creation of a framework for coordination of laboratory support activities within the FAO/OIE global laboratory network.
- System in place for supporting diagnostic activities to be carried out by WRL.
- System in place for supporting the collection of samples from outbreaks in pools 4 and 5.
- Support for a global proficiency test scheme, to include 19 laboratories in the global network.

PROGRESS

- OUTCOME 1: Annual OIE/FAO FMD laboratory network meetings with establishment of two Network Working Groups to a) address isolate, strain and topotype nomenclature and to provide recommendations about coherent naming of FMD viruses; b) to explore vaccine recommendations for endemic settings including harmonization of in-vitro vaccine matching methods. Coordination and exchange of information associated with the emergence and spread of the O/ME-SA/Ind-2001 lineage from the Indian sub-continent that has involved PD-FMD (India) and IZSLER (Italy), as well as NRLs and FMD researchers in Libya, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan.
- OUTCOME 2: Under the LoA between FAO/EuFMD and the Pirbright Institute significantly increased submission of samples to and exchange of sequences with WRLFMD.
- OUTCOME 3: Several shipments of clinical specimens from Nigeria, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Tanzania, and Kenya to WRLFMD. Laboratory support/training in Kenya. Provision of kits and technical advice to Nigeria and Senegal. Twinning WRLFMD with NAHDIC in Ethiopia to build and maintain capacity within the East Africa Laboratory Network for FMD (EARLN-FMD).
- OUTCOME 4: Increased participation in the proficiency tests organized by WRLFMD with almost all invited EuFMD non-EU and European neighborhood NRLs and all 4 RSLs for pools 4 and 5 participating, 27 participants from European Union (funded by EURL for FMD).

MAJOR ISSUES

- Many gaps still exist in FMD surveillance in East, Central and particularly West Africa.
- A closer working relationship should be established with the European NRLs for global surveillance group.
- Still significant gaps in the availability of reagents (bovine vaccinal sera and relevant vaccine viruses) for many commercial vaccines (outside of Sanofi/Merial and MSD/Intervet) and locally-used vaccines that are administered in endemic areas.

SIGNIFICANT PLANS

- Development of MoU for regional support labs in pools 4 and 5.
- Additional training, supervision, sample collection and sample shipment from pools 4 and 5.
- Harmonization and improvement of communication with network labs.
- Creation of a closer working relationship with the European NRLs for global surveillance group.
- Vaccine matching and harmonization of nomenclature of FMDV strains (working groups OIE/FAO FMD laboratory network).

SIGNIFICANT PARTNERSHIPS

- WRLFMD, OIE/FAO FMD laboratory network, European NRLs.