



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

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european commission for the
control of foot-and-mouth disease

Livelihoods @ risk in a FASTER world - EuFMD Open Session - OS20 - virtual event - workshops

Capacities for disease management

Building business environments
for supporting disease control and
livelihoods

Report

Open Session - OS20

Virtual workshop - 5 February 2021

European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease

OS20 Virtual Workshop

Capacities for disease management: Building business environments for supporting disease control and livelihoods

Online meeting

5 February 2021

Report

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Introduction

Following the [Open Session 2020](#) Special Edition, a series of workshops were organized in January-February 2021 to translate into action the recommendations of the Conference. This workshop focused on “Capacities for disease management: building business environments for supporting disease control and livelihoods”. Specifically, it aimed at gathering technical experts from various disciplines to discuss the available approaches and data to predict increasing demand for vaccines of livestock diseases, and also to review tools, methodologies and resources needed to build an enabling environment to supply the increased vaccine demand. These were based on the recommendations of the meeting held in January 2020 at FAO in Rome, which explored options to improve security of vaccine supply against Foot-and-mouth and Similar Transboundary (FAST) diseases. Specific focus was on creating a Public-Private Partnership (PPP) platform that facilitates this process. Participants worked in two separate groups on specific cases of estimating vaccine demand as well as identifying PPP mechanisms to address the increasing demand for quality vaccines.

The expected outputs of this workshop were to

- Identify and discuss key elements (human, systems and modeling) necessary to improve disease management capacity, with particular attention to vaccine demand and supply.
- Discuss and describe: the best analytical frameworks to be developed, and identify and locate relevant knowledge and datasets to be used such as actual number of animals per country, the growth or decline projection, as well the vaccination and control strategies per country.
- Reflect on the establishment of a multidisciplinary community of practice for the operationalization of tools and methodologies to create an enabling environment for PPP applied to quality vaccine production.
- Discuss the need and opportunity to establish a vaccine security PPP platform with interested partners from private sector as well as technical experts and economists in academia, research centers and international organizations and other institutes.

Thirty participants were invited to the workshop including vaccinology experts, disease control experts, economists, sociologists, modellers, epidemiologists and experts in animal health.

Presentations

Technical presentation 1: How to predict demand for vaccine? Available data, gaps and methods. Speaker: Dr B. Ahmadi (EuFMD).

Technical presentation 2: How to create an enabling multi-stakeholder environment to address vaccine demand – lessons from AgResults project. Speaker: Ms N. Henning (GALVmed).

Technical presentation 3: How to create an enabling multi-stakeholder environment to address vaccine demand – lessons from ALPHA project. Speaker: Dr G. Varga (Zoetis).

Parallel discussion groups

Participants were divided in two virtual breakout discussion groups. Considered the virtual settings of the meeting and the limited time for discussions, participants were asked to reflect on questions before the meeting, in order to facilitate the discussion and achievement of expected outcomes (**Annex 2**- List of Participants breakout groups).

Discussion Group 1

Developing an analytical model to predict foot-and-mouth disease vaccine demand for endemic countries: opportunities and options for the application and use of the model

- Moderators: Dr P. Motta, Dr S. Watson (EuFMD)

The EuFMD team is developing an analytical model to estimate the increasing demand for FMD vaccine. A description of the model design and development was presented at the start of this working group session to guide a consultation with the participants and the following questions were put forth:

Parameters - which parameters would you prioritize to increase the accuracy of the prediction of vaccine dose numbers maintaining this simple approach? And how do you think that would that improve the modelling estimation?

Data - Which data type would you recommend to inform the current and suggested parameters to proceed with the validation? And data sources and further data collection would you advise?

Model usage and improvement - How would you advise the future use of the model for policy making (e.g. training sessions for national managers/decision makers, online platform “to bring data to the code” for the national authorities to use the platform?).

Summary

Parameters / Data

Each country will have different control strategies regardless of their PCP stage. This might also reflect on the vaccination approaches to be included in the model, i.e. only target reactive vaccination over prophylactic vaccination or vice versa. It was proposed that this variability could be accounted by using, where available, the results of the PCP-FMD self-assessment tool (SAT) and detailed outputs adapted to the country PCP-FMD stage (info: <https://www.eufmd.info/sat-pcp-fmd>).

The use of mobile technology was discussed as potential mechanisms to ensure real-time data information flows including the use of mobile applications to report of population numbers as well as the extent of vaccination coverage (examples were reported by the Rabies vaccination campaigns conducted by Mission Rabies).

Surveillance and disease reporting data through mobile applications information systems was also highlighted as the best way to get accurate data, as FMD outbreaks are often not reported in a timely manner, especially in early stages of the PCP-FMD. As medicine usage recording and animal movements are increasingly being tracked globally, animal identification data could be used to provide the proportions for young stock/ adult stock. However, this will be country dependent.

A. Gibson from Mission Rabies and S. Mazeri (UoE) discussed the importance of using a pilot study to collect data and how it is vital that those on the ground see the impact of the data collection. Also, the value of continuing to input 'live' data into any computer model to ensure improved accuracy

Model usage and improvement

The proposal by the EuFMD to organize a workshop, once the model is fully developed, for the validation and piloting of the model was well received by the participants. It was suggested keep it restricted, and the opportunity to develop an interactive platform for future model communication and to facilitate the use of the model by national level authorities was discussed.

The vaccine industry confirmed the interest in joining efforts in predicting vaccine doses and highlighted the difficulties of forecasting with the lack of access to relevant data, and confirmed the availability to be engaged at the validation stage.

Discussion Group 2:

How to create an enabling multi-stakeholder environment to address vaccine demand: opportunities to establish a PPP platform to facilitate the process

- Moderators: Dr B. Ahmadi (EuFMD); Dr K. Mintiens (EuFMD), Dr B. Maulidi (GALVmed).

The following issues were tackled:

- What is the first event to occur or action to be taken to initiate or establish a Public-Private Partnership to enable last mile delivery of vaccines?
- How can international platform assist countries with establishing Public-Private Partnership to enable last mile delivery of vaccines?
- What should the expected outcomes or outputs of an international platform for vaccine security be?

Summary

Either the private or public sector could initiate the establishment of partnerships, which should be regulated by a clear agreements. In African scenarios, OIE, FAO or EuFMD could bring both parties together and kick-start the PPP initiative, as this should provide more confidence to both public and private sectors' engagement.

Considering a value chain is the only way to allow PPPs to meet stakeholders' expectations, these prospects and goals need to be defined and aligned for all parties. The value chain will benefit the private sector partners in the PPP, and cooperatives can gather farmers, enterprises, and professional organizations in it. The demand for livestock health in these cooperatives is key and partners play a role in enabling the last mile delivery of vaccines.

As PPPs must be based on trust, acceptance of interests, following rules and regulations is key for private sector engagement. Therefore, governments should be prepared for open, transparent and flexible conversations.

An international platform may contribute to accelerate the process by providing expert support and knowledge-sharing, allowing to replicate learnings and successful case studies from other regions or disciplines. It may also facilitate international networking of animal health and animal production experts and enhance trade networking between countries.

Therefore, an international platform should operate at local and country level supporting the coordination of PPP activities and providing and empowering local companies and players

The following expected outputs of an international platform for vaccine security were identified:

- An international platform should provide a network of experts in animal health, production, and trade comprising all stakeholders in the livestock value chain. The network must share data, knowledge, successful case studies, and solutions for different scenarios. Data sharing may be challenging but knowledge of where outbreaks happening is crucial for planning vaccination campaigns. Facilitating this process of data sharing should be one of the roles of such an international platform.
- An international platform should be a neutral body providing support at local and national level, defining the roles and expectations of the stakeholders, clarifying constraints, discussing issues of power and trust, and identifying the added value of establishing PPPs for vaccine security.
- An international platform should support strengthening animal health systems and improve access to vaccines.

Annex 1 - Agenda

Friday, 5 February 2021 – Zoom link: HERE – Passcode: 619076		
Time CET	Topic	Speakers
13:30 - 13:40	Welcome, introduction of the workshop objectives and expected outputs	Chair: Prof A. Peters (UoE) Dr F. Rosso (EuFMD)
13:40 - 14:10	Technical presentation 1: How to predict demand for vaccine? Available data, gaps and methods. Technical presentation 2: How to create an enabling multi-stakeholder environment to address vaccine demand – lessons from AgResults project. Technical presentation 3: How to create an enabling multi-stakeholder environment to address vaccine demand – lessons from ALPHA project.	Speaker 1: Dr B. Ahmadi (EuFMD) Speaker 2: Ms N. Henning (GALVmed) Speaker 3: Dr G. Varga (Zoetis)
14:10 - 14:50	Parallel working group sessions: Topic 1: Developing an analytical model to predict foot-and-mouth disease vaccine demand for endemic countries: opportunities and options for the application and use of the model. Topic 2: How to create an enabling multi-stakeholder environment to address vaccine demand: 1) Opportunities to establish a PPP platform to facilitate the process; 2) How this platform could assist/inform national authorities and private sector to develop policies and business planning.	Moderators 1: Dr P. Motta (EuFMD), Dr S. Watson (EuFMD) Moderators 2: Dr K. Mintiens (EuFMD), Dr B. Maulidi (GALVmed), Dr B. Ahmadi (EuFMD)
14:50 - 15:00	Break	
15:00 - 16:00	Plenary sharing of the WG conclusions (10 min. each) and discussion. Guidance for the establishment of a community of expert for translating knowledge, tools and methodologies into action and policy.	Chair: Prof A. Peters (UoE) Moderators: Dr B. Ahmadi (EuFMD), Dr P. Motta (EuFMD), Dr K. Mintiens (EuFMD)

Annex 2 - List of Participants in Groups

Institute	Name	Surname	Group
EuFMD	Fabrizio	Rosso	1
EuFMD	Paolo	Motta	1
EuFMD	Sarah	Watson	1
Brilliant Bio Pharma Private Ltd	Biswanath	Mishra	1
University of Edinburgh	Stella	Mazeri	1
MSD Animal Health	John	Atkinson	1
MEVAC	Momtaz	Wasfy	1
MEVAC	Abdelhamid	Bazid	1
MEVAC	Safy	Mahdy	1
Mission Rabies	Andy	Gibson	1
MEVAC	Ahmed	Elkady	1
Biopharma	Chafiq	Loutfi	1
Galvmed	Nina	Henning	1
SEBI UoE	Andy	Peters	2
EuFMD	Bouda	Ahmadi	2
Galvmed	Badi	Maulidi	2
Zoetis ALPHA Project	Gabriel	Varga	2
EuFMD	Koen	Mintiens	2
Health for Animals	Carel	Du Marchie Sarvaas	2
Independent Consultant	Brian	Perry	2
MSD Animal Health	Alasdair	King	2
Royal Veterinary College	Polly C.	Compston	2
Zoetis	Caitriona	Fenton	2
EuFMD	Sally	Gaynor	2
The Brooke	Shereene	Williams	2
ANSES	Caroline M.	Guittré	2
VMD	Suzanne	Eckford	2
VMD	Noel	Joseph	2
EuFMD	Filippo	Pedulla	0
EuFMD	Ludovica	Nela	0
EuFMD	Silvia	Epps	1
EuFMD	Tiziano	Federici	2



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EuFMD Committees

Executive Committee, Standing Technical Committee, Special Committee for Surveillance and Applied Research (SCSAR), Special Committee on Biorisk Management (SCBRM), Tripartite Groups.

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