



EuFMD

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

*Opportunities for co-ordinated actions
with REMESA*

Keith Sumption,
EuFMD Secretariat





EuFMD activities, and opportunities for closer collaboration

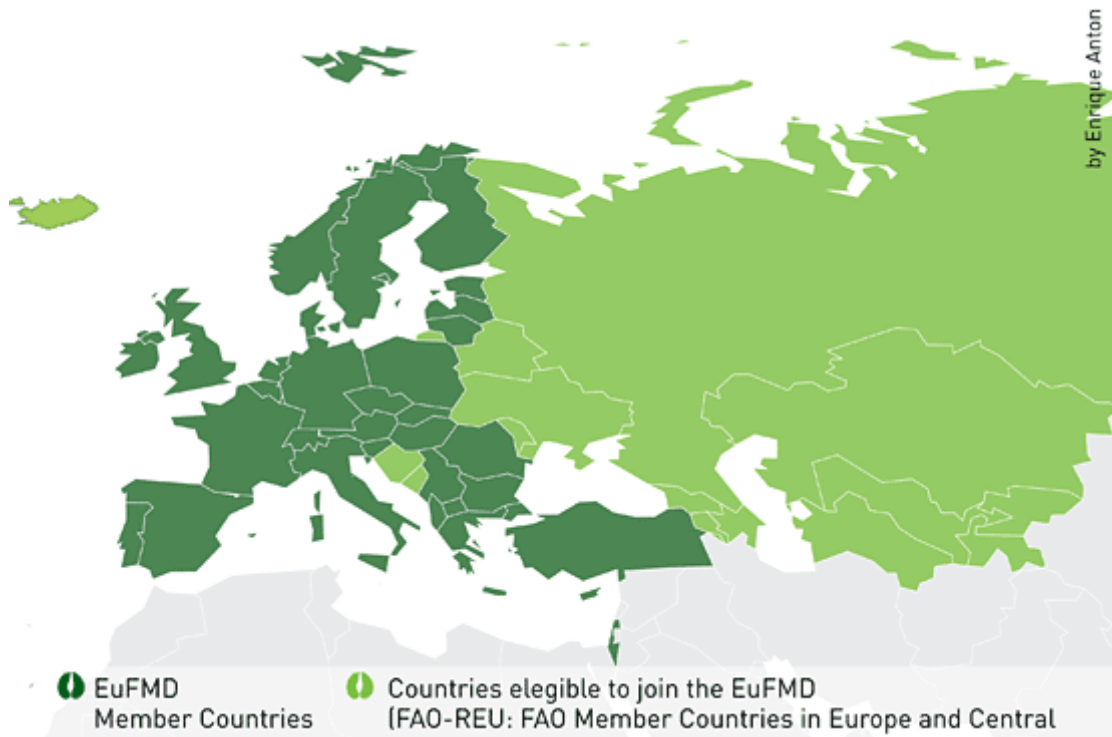
- About EuFMD – who we are, what we do
- The three pillars of the EuFMD strategy
 1. **Improving readiness for FMD crisis management by member states**
 2. **Field outbreak investigation training: the real-time FMD courses**
 3. **Reducing the risk to Europe: progressive FMD control in the neighbouring regions**
- Promotion of the global FMD control strategy





Who we are and what we do

- A commission of 37 member states; newest member is Georgia
- Executive Committee: 8 CVOs, Observers EC-FAO-OIE
- Established 1954
- Coordinates activities to prevent FMD incursions, improve emergency preparedness, and control FMD in neighbouring region
- Secretariat based in Rome, team of consultants working internationally





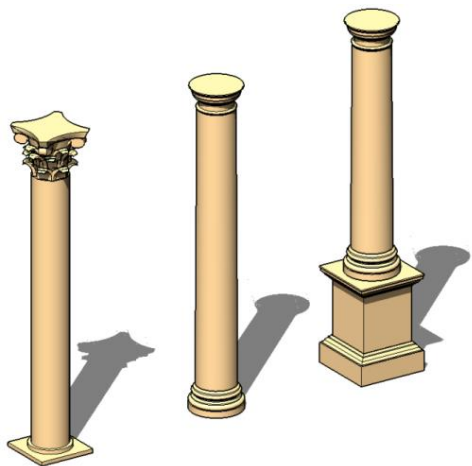
The EuFMD Strategic Plan: 3 Pillars

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





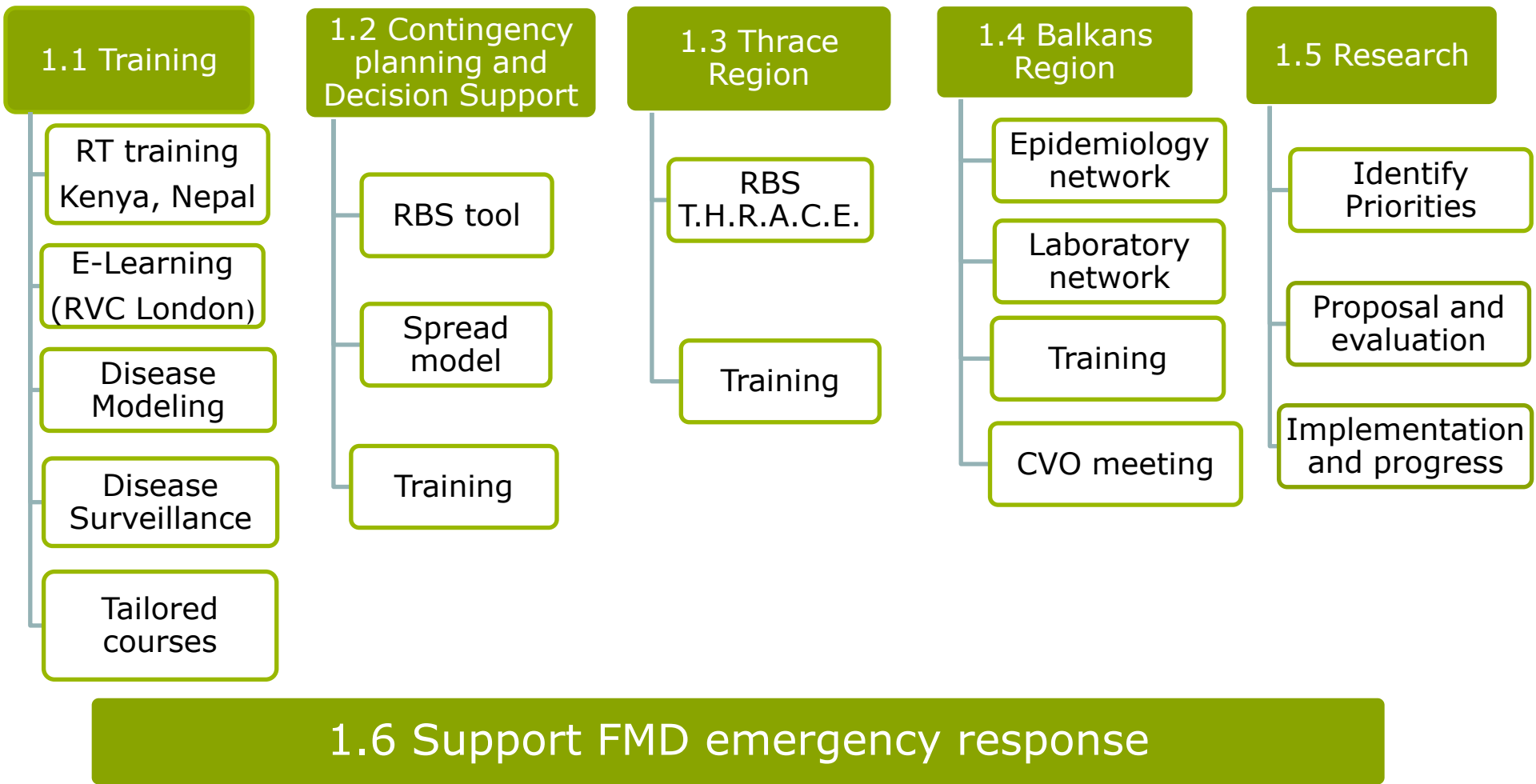
Pillar 1: Improve Readiness for FMD Crisis Management by Member States



Proposed Work Programme. 2013-2015

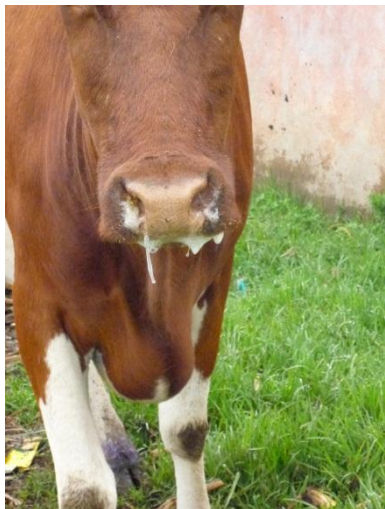


Pillar I. Proposals for 2013-2015

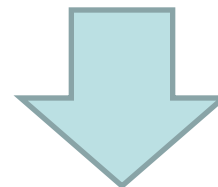




Real Time Courses



- Day 1: FMD lectures
- Day 2: Field Investigation
- Day 3: Risk factor
- Day 4: Report
- Day 5: Unexpected



Train the Trainer





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Home ► EU FMD - Resources ► Topic 3 ► An introduction to lesion ageing

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- My home
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- My profile
- Current course
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- Page module administration
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An introduction to lesion ageing

Cattle: day two lesion



Raw epithelium

No fibrin

Sharp edges



Risk-Based Surveillance (RBS)



- Risk-based surveillance workshop (Istanbul, September 2012, for G/B/T)
- Add hoc tool (Excel). Available to MS
- Based on increased confidence in freedom from disease

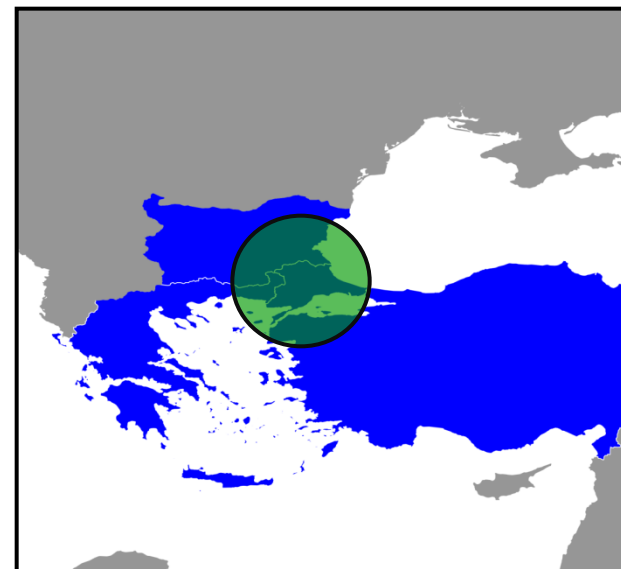
Goal: Implement RBS in the other regions



Risk based surveillance for early FMD detection: *Improving confidence in disease freedom in Thrace region*

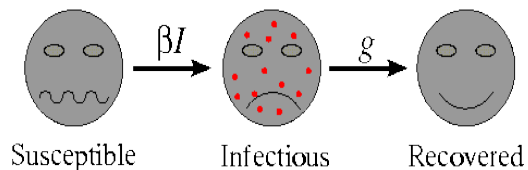
Objective: establishment of a program in Thrace for risk-based surveillance to aid early disease detection and to maintain confidence in disease freedom.

- Risk-based approach to surveillance will allow improved early detection capacity and increased confidence in disease freedom.
- Initial implementation in Thrace region (Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey)
- Coordinated by national focal points in each country and data management epidemiology specialist in EuFMD, funded by European Commission
- Wider applicability: Trans-Caucasus? Tunisia/Algeria/Morocco?





Modeling/Decision Support Tools for FMD



- Vienna Workshop. 2012
- Introduction to disease modelling and simulation (NAADSM software)
- Model to support contingency plan and policy maker decision
- MS demand (2013-2015)

Dichotomy between those engaged in modeling and those unable to



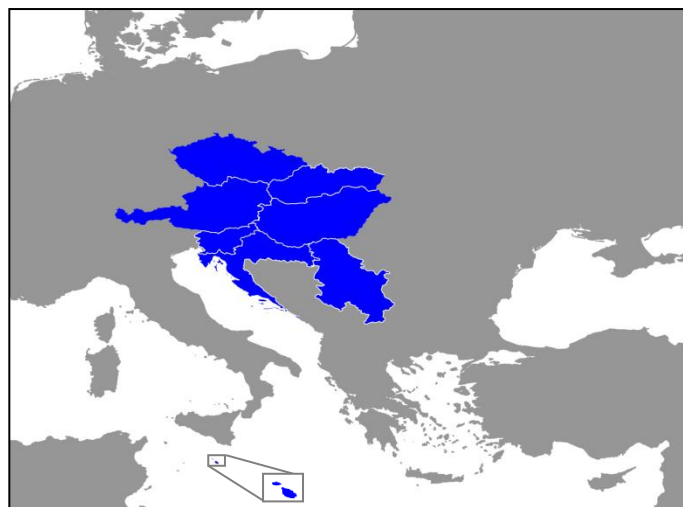
Modelling and decision support tools for member states

Objective: Enable vets at senior policy-making level to understand, interrogate and challenge the outputs of FMD models; help them set up modelling units; use outputs to aid contingency planning and policy development.

Training workshop: Vienna, Oct 2012. 16 vets, 8 member states.

Trainers: Kimberly Forde-Folle (USDA) and Shaun Case (Colorado State)

EuFMD/USDA collaboration – follow up activities under development: more workshops, e-learning





Pillar 2

Proposed activities

***Reduce risk to members from the European neighbourhood
(progressive control in neighbouring regions)***



Outline

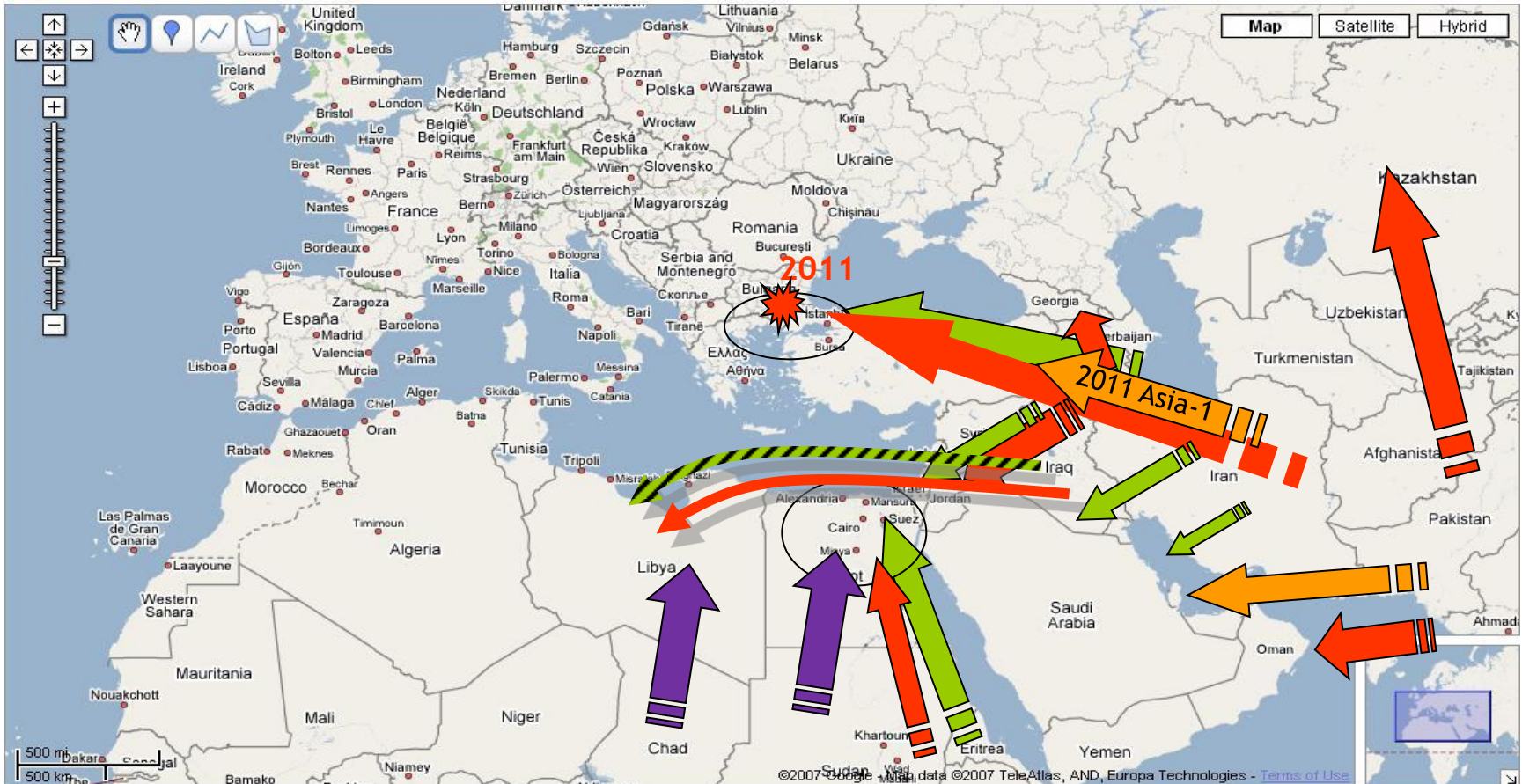
Strategic Plan and 24 month Workplan

1. South-East Europe (West Eurasia)
2. South-East Mediterranean
3. North Africa (REMESA)
4. Surveillance in support





FMD incursions into the Middle East and North Africa 2008-13 *Risk to Israel and its neighbours*

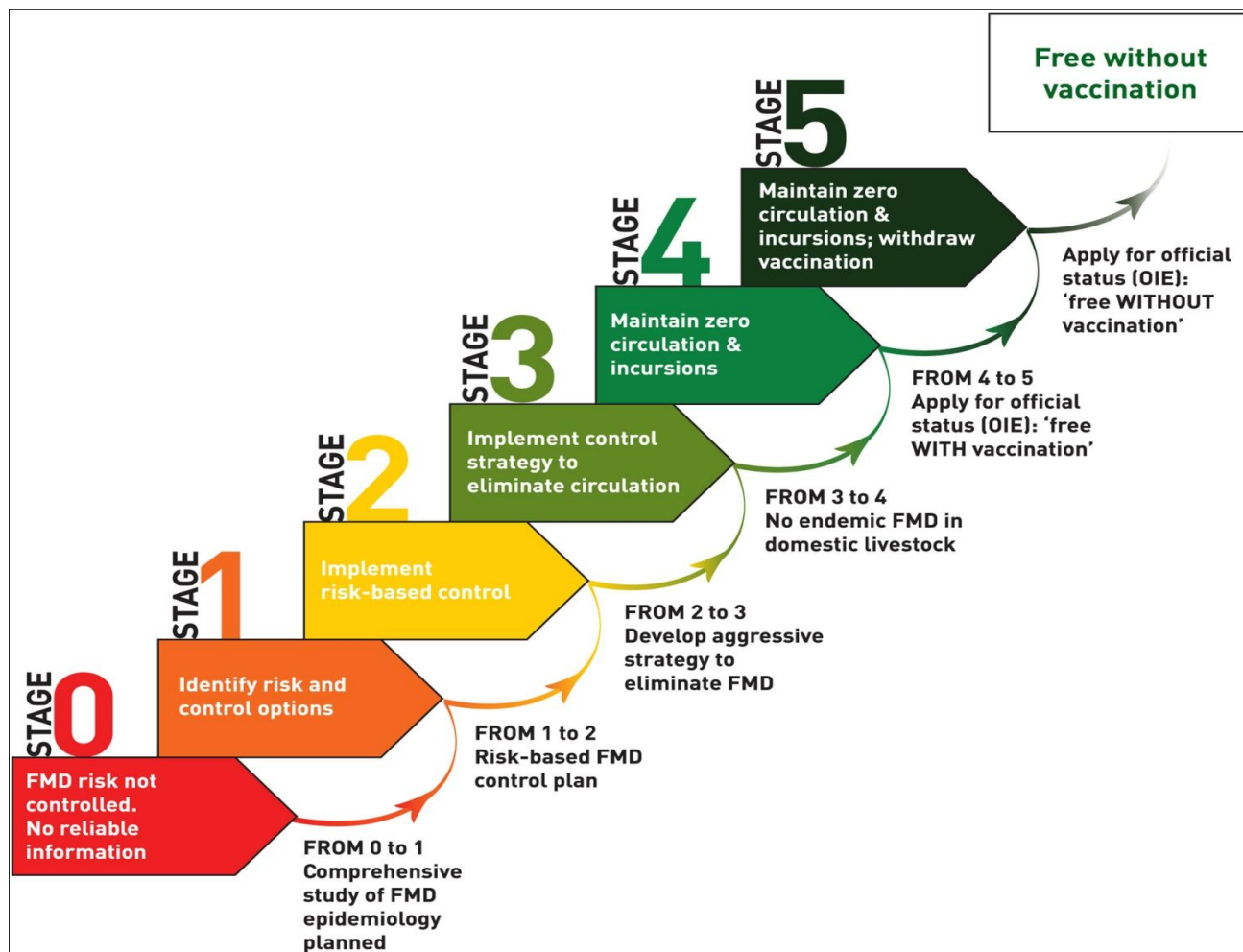


Type O, Type A, Type Asia-1, Type SAT2



The Progressive Control Pathway for Foot and Mouth Disease (PCP-FMD) :

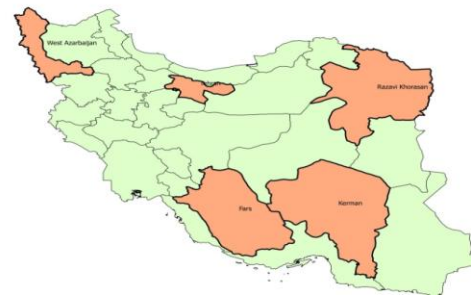
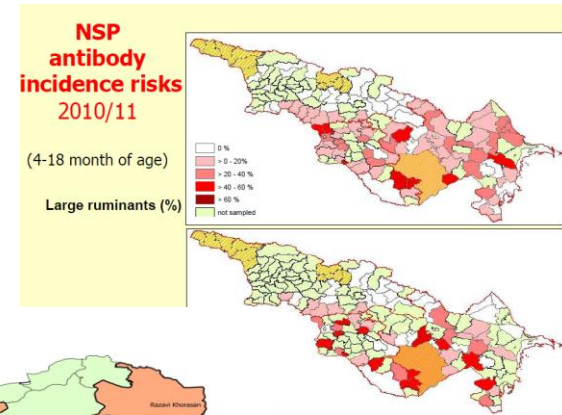
- 5 stages
- Progressively increase the level of FMD control





Approach

- Support to W. Eurasia Roadmap
 - Annual regional meeting with 14 countries, PCP evaluation and information sharing
 - W. Eurasia Laboratory Network development (WELNet)
- Country projects:
 - Trans-Caucasus countries (Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia)
 - Iran
- Capacity building
 - Training: Practical Epidemiology for Progressive Control (PEP-C)





PEPc: Practical Epidemiology for Progressive Control

4 week training course

Develop capacity in epidemiology (and socio-economics)

Skills to progress along PCP

Problem-based, student oriented learning approach

- ✓Week 1: Outbreak investigation
- ✓Week 2: Socio-economics: value chains, impact assessment
- ✓Week 3: Surveys and Surveillance
- ✓Week 4: Designing a disease control strategy

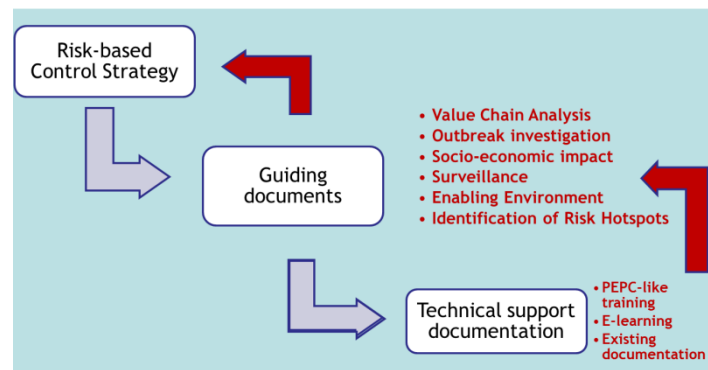
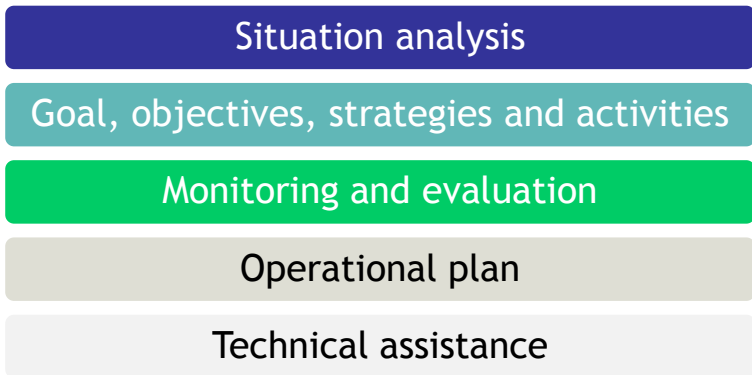




Risk-Based Control Strategy

- needed for transition (into Stages 2 and 3)

Training can be provided on formulation





Recent examples of Working together : SAT2 and African FMD incursions into the neighbourhood - supporting the FAO strategic response

- EuFMD input into FAO regional response strategy
- Increased coordination with other units (FMD Unit, OIE/FAO CMC-AH, FAO ECTAD, FAO Tunis, REMESA, UMA, EU/TAIEX)
- EuFMD input into regional PCP workshop (Cairo, December 2012)
- EuFMD provided technical guidance on diagnostics and vaccine supply



Larnaca workshop, June 2012

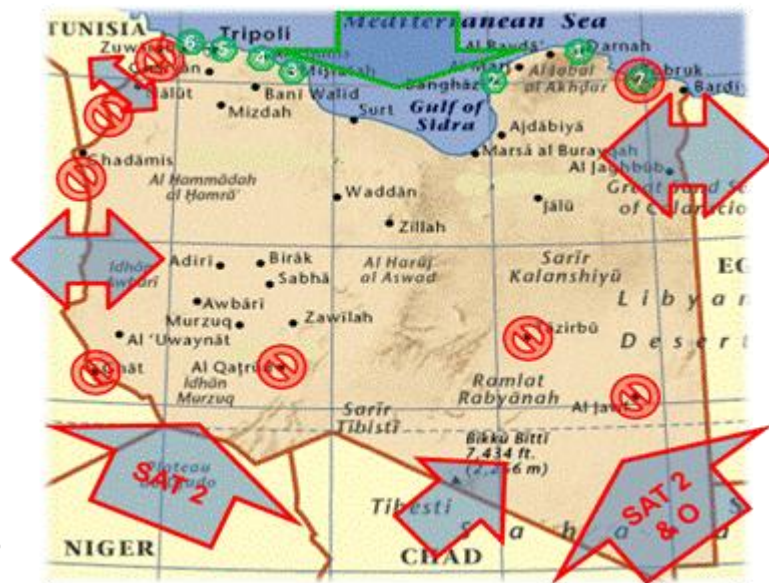


- Training and coordination on surveillance in high risk border zones
- Egypt, Israel, PAT (Gaza Strip), Jordan

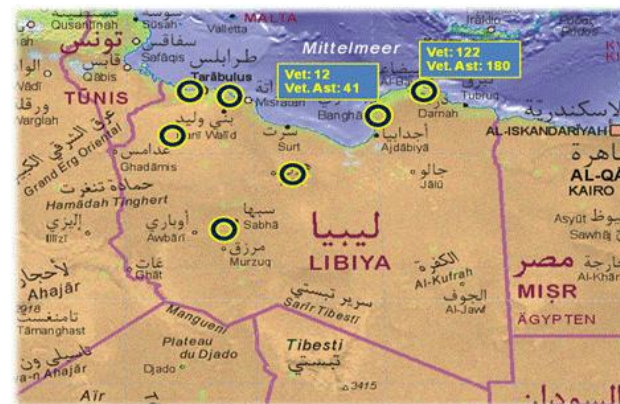


Rabat workshop

- EC/EuFMD funded, in support of REMESA, UMA, OIE, FAO Tunis
- Addressed regional surveillance and coordination of control and management activities
- Output: Coordinated actions agreed by CVOs
- Specific heightened surveillance actions agreed in Libya/Tunisia border zone
- Further discussion and agreement at TAIEX meeting



Répartition des vétérinaires et des techniciens





EuFMD activities, and opportunities for closer collaboration

- About EuFMD – who we are, what we do
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- Field outbreak investigation training: the real-time FMD courses
- Reducing the risk to Europe: progressive FMD control in the neighbouring regions
 - Surveillance to improve risk assessment and risk management in the neighborhood
- Promotion of the global FMD control strategy

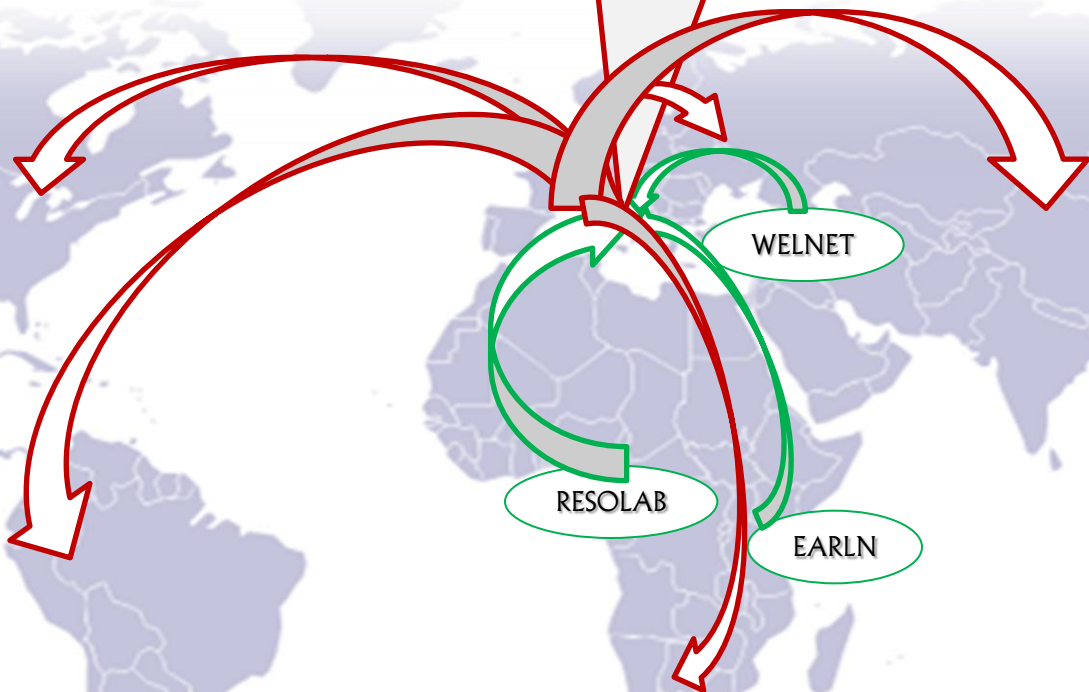




Training on SAT2 diagnosis - francophone countries in West and North Africa +
Lebanon

ATELIER DE FORMATION - Le diagnostic de la fièvre aphteuse
ANSES – Laboratoire de Santé Animale de Maisons-Alfort, France
21-25 mai 2012

MONTHLY REPORT



WELNET

RESOLAB

EARLN

Gathering and communicating

December, 2012

Table 9: Pool 5 FMD history 2010-2012

COUNTRY	FMD HISTORY (past 2 years)	LAST OUTBREAK REPORTED/TYPE	OIE FMD STATUS
BENIN, 2011	2011 – A, O, SAT 1, SAT 2 ^{4,1}	DEC 2011/O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2 ¹	DISEASE PRESENT
BURKINA FASO, 2011	2011, 2012 – O, A, SAT 2 ⁴	NO PRECISE DATA, DEC 2011 ¹	DISEASE PRESENT
CAMEROON, 2011	2011 – O, A, SAT 2 ^{4,1}	2012 ⁴	DISEASE PRESENT
CAPE VERDE , NO SUBM. REPORTS	NO DATA AVAILABLE		
CENTRAL AFR. REP. 2011	NO DATA AVAILABLE		DISEASE PRESENT
CHAD, NO SUBM. REPORTS	2011, 2012 – A, SAT 1 ⁴	2011/2012 ¹ , NO PRECISE DATA	UNKNOWN
CONGO D. R. , 2011	2011, 2012 O, A, SAT 1 ⁴	DEC 2012 ¹⁴ /NOT TYPED	LIMITED TO ONE OR MORE ZONES
CONGO R., NO SUBM. REPORTS	NO DATA AVAILABLE		
COTE D'IVOIRE, 2011	2011 – SAT 1, A ¹ , O, SAT 2 ⁴	2011 ⁴	LIMITED TO ONE OR MORE ZONES
EQUATORIAL GUINEA, 2011	NO DATA AVAILABLE		DISEASE SUSPECTED, NOT CONFIRMED
GABON, 2011	2011 – ABSENT ¹	NO IN 2006-2012 PERIOD ¹	NEVER REPORTED
GAMBIA, NO SUBM. REPORTS	2011, 2012 –O, A, SAT 2 ⁹	2011/2012 ¹ , NO PRECISE DATA	DISEASE PRESENT
GHANA, 2011	2011 – O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2 ^{4,1}	DEC 2011 ¹	DISEASE PRESENT
GUINEA BISS., 2011, ½ 2012	2011, 2012 – ABSENT ¹	NO IN 2009-2012 PERIOD ¹	NOT REPORTED IN THIS PERIOD
GUINEA, 2011, ½ 2012	2011, 2012 – ABSENT ¹	NO IN 2007-2012 PERIOD ¹	NOT REPORTED IN THIS PERIOD
LIBERIA, NO SUBM. REPORTS	2011, 2012 – A, SAT 2 ⁴	2011/2012 ⁴ , NO PRECISE DATA	UNKNOWN
MALI, 2011	2011/2012 – O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2 ^{4,1}	2011/2012 ⁴ , NO PRECISE DATA	LIMITED TO ONE OR MORE ZONES
MAURITANIA, 2011	2011, 2012 – ABSENT ¹	NO IN 2007-2012 PERIOD ¹	NOT REPORTED IN THIS PERIOD
NIGER, 2011	2011/2012 – O, A, SAT 1, SAT 2 ^{4,1}	NO PRECISE DATA, OCT 2011 ¹	LIMITED TO ONE OR MORE ZONES
NIGERIA , 2011, ½ 2012	2011/2012 – O, A ^{4,1}	OCT/NOV 2012/A, O ⁴	DISEASE PRESENT
SAO TOME PRINCIPE, NO SUBM. REPORTS	NO DATA AVAILABLE		
SENEGAL, 2011	2011/2012 – O, A, SAT 2 ^{4,1}	NO PRECISE DATA, DEC 2011 ¹	DISEASE PRESENT
SIERRA LEONE, 2011	2011, 2012 – ABSENT ¹	OCT 1958 ¹	NOT REPORTED IN THIS PERIOD
TOGO, 2011	2011, 2012 – O, SAT 1 ^{1,4,1}	FEB 2012 ⁴	DISEASE PRESENT

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Turkey

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Workplan Component 2.4 Supporting Surveillance to provide information for risk managers in European neighborhood

- WELNET: laboratory network action plan - for risk management in Turkey and neighbours
- EARLN-FMD: network of NRLs in Eastern Africa (FAO)
 - FAO pipeline request for continued support
 - Currently provides MONTHLY information –most relevant to **North Africa and Mid-East**
- RESOLAB-FMD: network of NRLs in West Africa (FAO)
 - FAO pipeline request for continued support
 - Works with ANSES (France), IZSLER and Pirbright
 - Currently provides MONTHLY information –most relevant to **REMESA/neighborhood**
- The requests will be considered and evaluated by the ExCom.
- GfTADS - Lab Networks (and support) are expected to be included in GfTADS



2.3 North Africa: technical support to REMESA actions



- requests from the Members States participating in REMESA is needed (France, Spain, Italy and Portugal)
- The work proposal will be presented in the next Executive Committee for approval.
- EuFMD work plan for 2013-2014 will be modified according to Ex. Com decision on the REMESA proposal.



REMESA

Réseau Méditerranéen Santé Animale

- Presentation of J-L Angot to the 40th Session of the EuFMD

“The sanitary status of the country and the existing initiatives should lead us to a differentiated support by country and health status”

- The “EuFMD Menu” of support/training could be selected by the countries
 - training menu for member states may be relevant
- Training for non-free countries (Proressive Control Pathway) relevant to others



40th Session EuFMD - areas for co-operation with REMESA

In the field of epidemiology

1. Harmonization of monitoring and control plans
2. Regional Contingency Plan approach and contingency essays.
3. Continuous training Plan in epidemiology and Risk assessment

In the field of vaccination strategy:

1. Emergency supply of vaccines in case of outbreaks and antigens bank
2. Common Regional vaccines strategies

In the field of Socioeconomics and animal movements.

1. Assessing the risks related to animal movements (study)

In the field of laboratory.

1. Regional reference laboratory and laboratory network
2. Organize inter-laboratory tests
3. Reinforced cooperation (twinning)

EuFMD approach in other Neighborhood regions

1. Real-Time Training: emergency response
2. Risk based surveillance training: for free countries with high risk border
3. Use of modeling for emergency planning and decision making
4. PEPc Course: for non-free countries to progress in the PCP

In the field of vaccination strategy:

1. PEPc Course.
2. Training in Developing Risk based national control strategies for PCP Stage 2 and 3

In the field of Socioeconomics and animal movements.

1. PEPc course - socio-economic module.

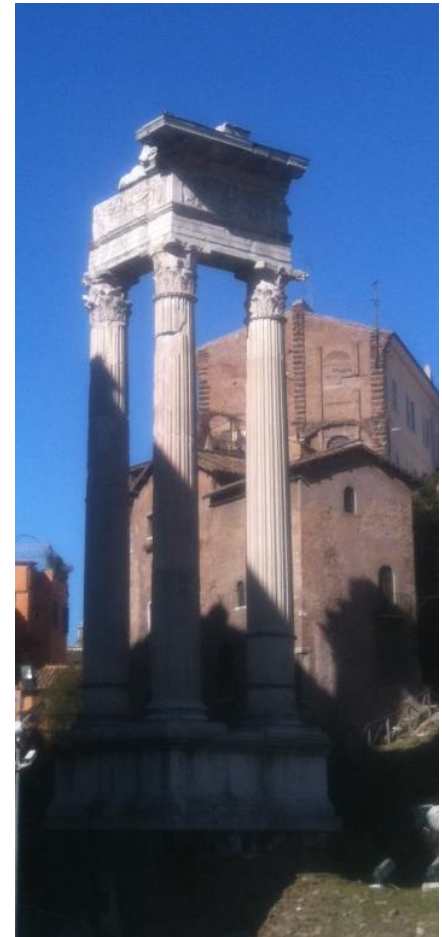
In the field of laboratory.

1. Lab-Networks: including RESOLAB-support
2. Supply of diagnostic kits for surveillance (as part of network)
3. Organize inter-laboratory tests (since 2009-)
4. Support national lab networks (Iran-)
5. Support cooperation with European RLs



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EuFMD and REMESA -opportunities for closer collaboration. Priorities?

- Countries with OIE endorsed CPs:
 - Programme for “confidence in disease freedom and rapid response”
- Countries in PCP Stage 1:
 - Programme for developing sustainable FMD management (PCP)
- Support a FMD Lab Network – *REMESAplus*
(connecting REMESA with West Africa FMD lab network RESOLAB)





Thank You!

