Good Emergency Management Practice: The Essentials
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Myers Lee
CMC –AH, FAO/HQ

Mohammed Bengoumi
Animal Production and Health Officer
FAO subregional Office for North Africa
What is GEMP?

- Best management practices to address disease emergencies
- Emergency preparedness is an ongoing process
- The cycle of good emergency management planning and disease control include prevention, detection, response and recovery
The Value of Emergency Preparedness Planning

- Develops a state of readiness in preparation for an animal disease incident
- Increases the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises
- Helps countries prevent and mitigate risks, and supports them in preparing and responding to disasters
- Includes plans or preparations before an emergency occurs to support response operations

• Sets out in a systematic way the elements required for veterinary services and its stakeholders to achieve preparedness for emergency animal diseases
• Provides an internationally accepted, systematic approach to emergency disease management
• Defines strategies that decrease the economic and social impacts of animal disease outbreaks
• Available online in multiple languages
FAO GEMP Manual: The Essentials

• Prepare
  – Structures
  – Elements of an emergency preparedness plan
  – Risk analysis

• Prevent

• Detect

• Respond
  – The Basics
  – Contingency plans – their nature and structure
  – Command, control and communicate

• Recover
Roles and Responsibilities of Command Levels

Gold command (Ministerial body)
- National policy
- Emergency preparedness plan

Silver command (National Disease Control Centre)
- Emergency preparedness plan
- Contingency plan
- Operations manual & SOPs
- Recovery plan

Bronze command (Local Disease Control Centres)
- Contingency plan
- Operations manual & SOPs
Why GEMP?

- Provides an opportunity for countries to improve preparedness for priority animal diseases, including zoonoses
- Equips countries with a reference tool
- Builds capacity for outbreak response
- Provides a structured and coordinated manner for incident coordination and management
- Establishes a culture of emergency management
Workshops:
Country, Regional, Training of Trainers

GOOD EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT PRACTICE
Example of GEMP Workshop Objectives

• Review national experience on rapid response to animal disease outbreaks
• Provide a comprehensive introduction to GEMP
• Discuss ways to operationalize GEMP principles
• Review principles of infectious disease control and surveillance system for outbreak responses
• Explore the role of Veterinary Services in recovery and rehabilitation of farming communities as a result of devastating disease outbreaks
GEMP Workshop Follow Up

- Increasing emergency capacities of countries
  - Conducting emergency risk analysis
  - Developing emergency funding capacities: drafting project proposals, emergency funding mechanisms (ex Tunisia and Libya), etc.
  - Setting up and testing of emergency operation centers
    Simulation exercises: Tunisia (HPAI, FMD), Morocco (HPAI), Libya (HPAI), Mauritania (RVF)

- Increasing support on contingency planning
  - Drafting contingency plans
  - Developing sound and field practical SOPs
  - Conducting training and simulation exercises

- Increasing trans-sectorial approaches in preparedness and emergency response
  - Engaging VS into “One Health” approach
  - Developing public-private partnership (private veterinarians, non-governmental organizations, farmer associations, etc.)
GEMP Workshops since 2011

Grand Total:
28 GEMP workshops
59 countries in the 5 continents
(Algeria, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Oman, KSA…)
Over 700 direct participants
For assistance with GEMP, please contact:
FAO Crisis Management Centre – Animal Health
Focal Point: Lee Myers, Manager, a.i.
Email: Lee.Myers@fao.org

For emergency support:
Send an official request for technical assistance to your country representation
Global Rinderpest Action Plan (GRAP)
Presentation Outline

• Purpose of the GRAP
• Supplementary Documents
• GRAP Emergency Management Cycle
  o Prevention/Mitigation
  o Preparedness
  o Response
  o Recovery
• Next Steps
What is the GRAP?

The Global Rinderpest Action Plan (GRAP) aims to ensure continued global freedom from rinderpest by outlining the intentions and actions necessary by national, continental/regional, and international stakeholders to prevent/mitigate, prepare for, respond to and recover from a rinderpest outbreak.
Purpose of the GRAP

• Complements and expands on the RP emergency management guidance already in place by the FAO, OIE, continental/regional organizations and countries

• Provides a framework to recognize, report and rapidly suppress any RP re-emergence

• Provides decision-making pathways leading to full implementation of RP emergency management measures, including vaccination
Supplementary Documents

• 2012 AU-IBAR Post Rinderpest Eradication Strategy
• 2013 Rinderpest national contingency plan template (revision required to compliment the GRAP)
• 2016 OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code Chapter 8.15

Infection with Rinderpest Virus states that
  o A case of RP confirmed...shall constitute a global emergency requiring immediate, concerted action for its investigation and elimination, and that
  o The appointed OIE-FAO Reference Laboratory should inform the country concerned, the OIE and the FAO, allowing the initiation of the international contingency plan.
GRAP Embraces the Emergency Management Cycle

Will Require Action at All Levels:

- National
- Continental/Regional
- International
Prevention and Mitigation Phase

• Reduce the risk of remaining stock of RP virus
  o Rinderpest Holding Facilities (RHF)
  o Destruction and sequestration

• Vaccine reserves

• Risk analysis
  Risk of a RP re-emergence is greater in a country that retains the virus than in a country free of the virus.
  o Risk assessment
  o Risk management
  o Risk communication
Preparedness Phase

Emergency Preparedness Cycle

- Develop/modify the plan
- Exercise
- Equip
- Train
Preparedness Phase

Plan / Equip / Train / Exercise at all three levels:

• National: RP contingency plans
• Continental/regional: AU-IBAR RP Strategy
• International: GRAP

Surveillance during preparedness

• Rumor tracking
• Surveillance capabilities

Diagnostics during preparedness

• Rinderpest testing laboratories
• Reporting of diagnostic findings
Preparedness Phase

• Authority and frameworks
  o International: FAO, OIE, and development partners
  o Continental and Regional: AU-IBAR, ASEAN Other Continents and Regions
  o National
  o Emergency Resource Mobilisation

• Communication
  o FAO
  o OIE
  o FAO and OIE in Collaboration
  o Continental/Regional
  o National
Response Phase - Early Action for Suspicion

• FAO Early Actions
  o EMPRES-AH warning/watches
  o FAO national and regional officers
  o CMC-AH Activation

• FAO and OIE Early Actions in Collaboration
  o FAO/OIE Rinderpest Secretariat
  o FAO/OIE Reference Lab Activities

• INTERPOL Early Actions
• Continental/Regional Early Actions
• National Early Actions
Response Phase – Actions for a Confirmed Outbreak

- Surveillance During Emergency Response
- Diagnostics during emergency response
- FAO Response
- OIE Response
- FAO and OIE Response in Collaboration
- International resource mobilization
- INTERPOL
- Continental/Regional
- National
- Rinderpest Emergency Vaccination
Response Phase

Response actions following confirmation of a case of RP

- Declaration of Global RP Emergency by DGs of FAO & OIE

  - NATIONAL ACTIONS
    - Launch epidemiological investigation
    - Notify neighbouring countries
    - Stop animal movement
    - Contain the outbreak

  - REGIONAL ACTIONS
    - Regional RP emergency declaration
    - Coordinate emergency response
    - Mobilise funds
    - Deploy expert mission

  - INTERNATIONAL ACTIONS
    - Lab surge - RP reference labs and/or transfer diagnostic capacity to national laboratories
    - FAO & OIE support international response and coordination (via CMC-AH)
    - Mobilise international funds
Recovery Phase

• Proof of Freedom
  o Reinstatement of country free status
  o Reinstatement of global freedom

• Repopulation

• Re-establishment of Trade
Next Steps

• Modify the Draft GRAP from inputs from the international meeting and the Joint Advisory Committee of the FAO-OIE Rinderpest Secretariat
• Begin to equip the plan at the international level (diagnostics, vaccines)
• Conduct training for participants in the tabletop exercises
• Conduct tabletop exercises in Eastern Africa and in South Asia
• Modify the GRAP based on lessons learned
• Submit the final GRAP for FAO and OIE clearance in early 2018
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• FAO – OIE Joint Rinderpest Advisory Committee