



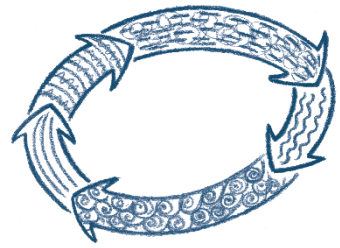
Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

Nairobi – March 2023

Emergency Management Centre

Increasing preparedness to threats through GEMP





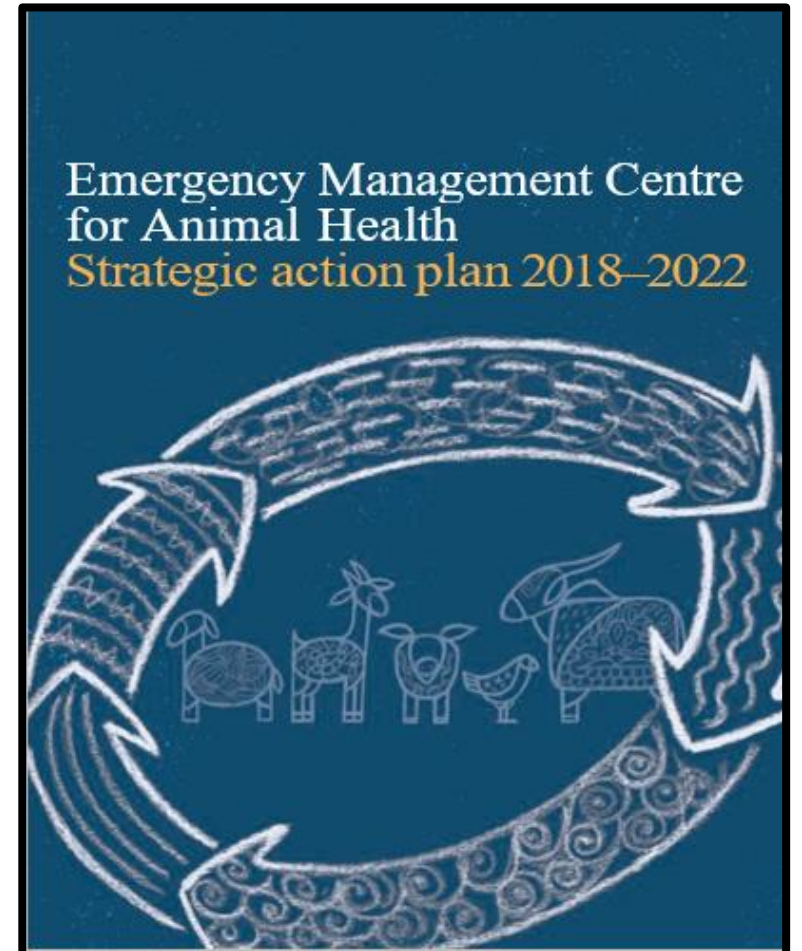
FAO Emergency Management Centre (EMC): a service provider in emergency management

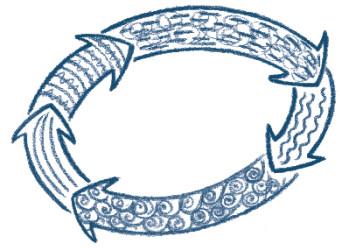
Vision:

A world prepared to manage high impact animal health emergencies

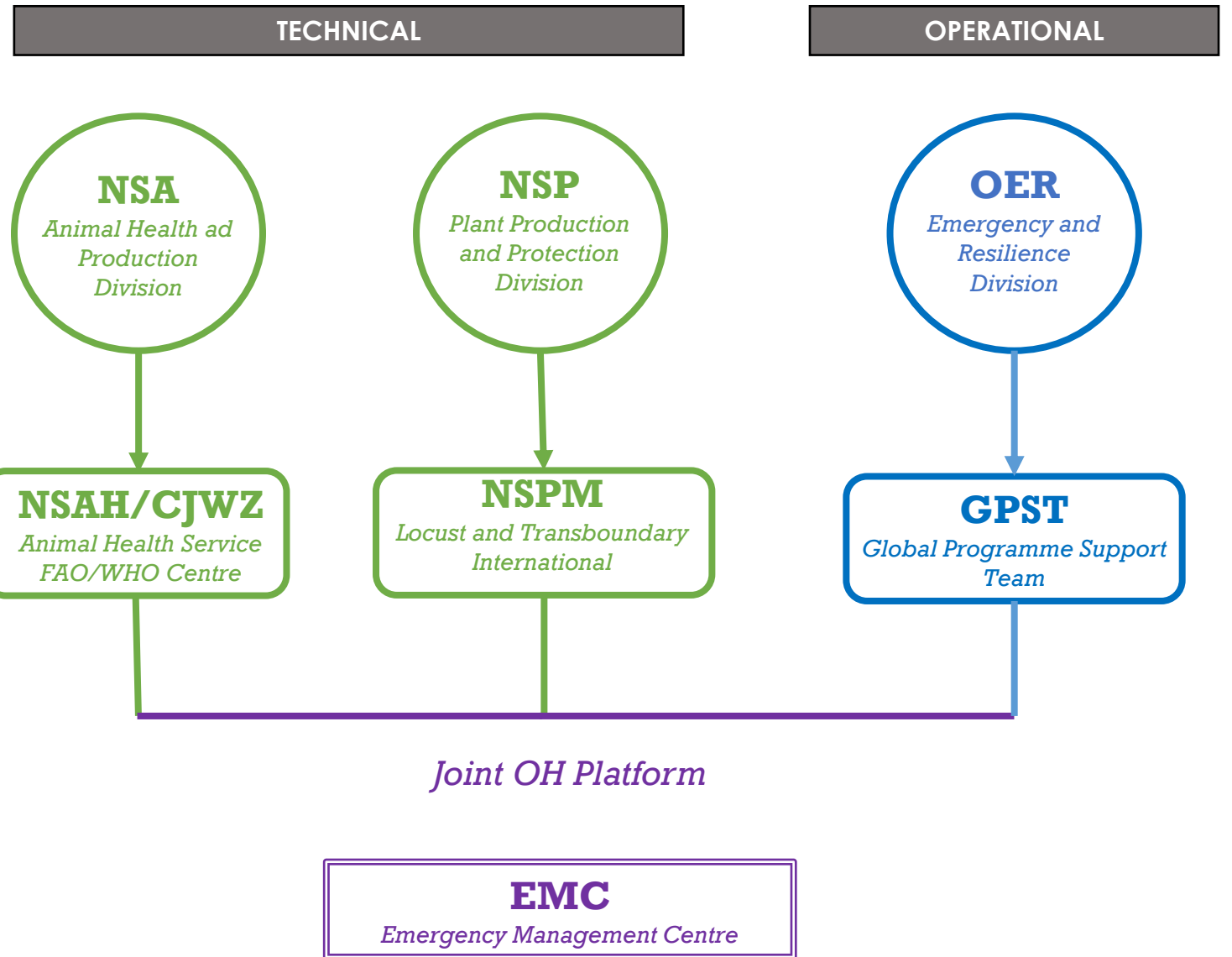
Purpose:

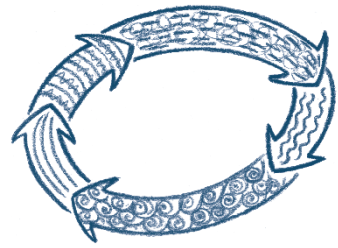
To enhance country, regional and international capacity to be better prepared to respond to animal health emergencies.





What is the EMC?





Services proposed by the EMC on emergency management

PILLARS

PREPAREDNESS

Support countries to enhance their readiness for the management of animal health emergencies



ACTIONS

- Building Emergency capacities (EOCs)
- GEMP related activities (manual, PPEP, AAR,...)

RESPONSE

Support countries at risk or affected to respond to animal health emergencies



- Emergency missions
- Alert missions

INCIDENT COORDINATION

Develop leadership and expertise and support national, regional and international coordination of animal health events



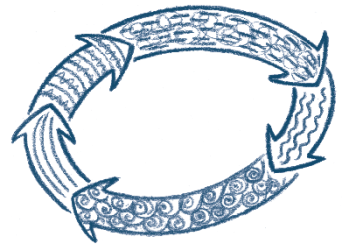
- Coordination platform for local, regional and global animal health emergencies
- Incident Coordination Groups (ICG) Ukraine

COLLABORATION AND RESOURCES MOBILIZATION

Develop strong collaborative networks and resource availability for a timely and effective management of animal health emergencies



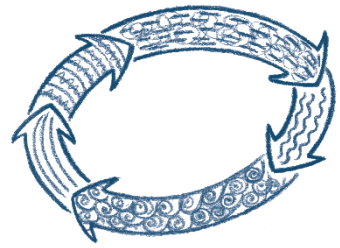
- Partnership with OIE, WHO
- INTERPOL, IAEA, WVA, FESASS, AVSF, FVI, EmVetNet (OIE), FS cluster
- Resources : TCPE, CERF, etc



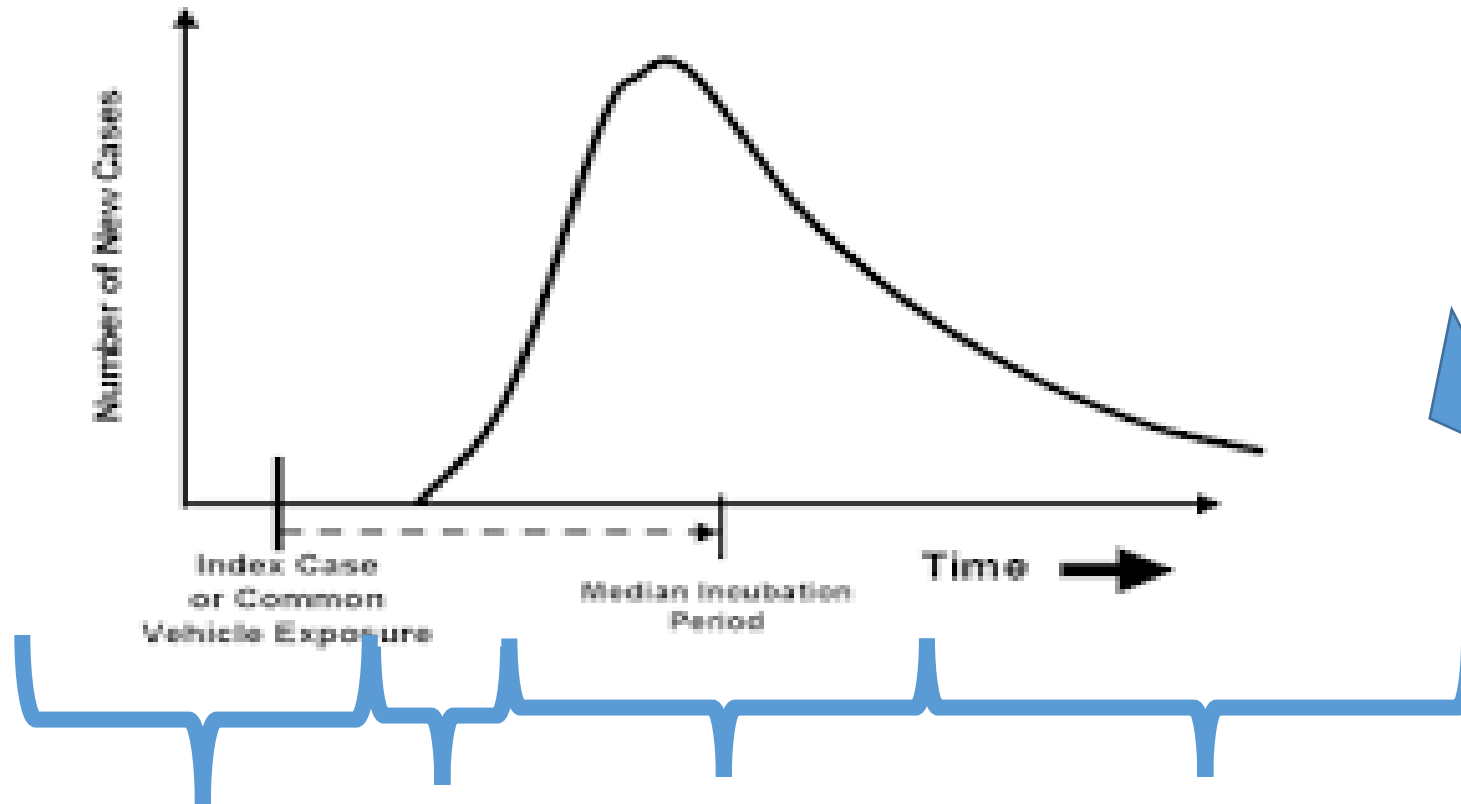
What is GEMP?

- Best management practices to **address animal disease emergencies**
- Emergency preparedness is an **ongoing process**
- The cycle of **good emergency management planning and disease control** includes preparedness, prevention, detection, response and recovery





Epidemiological Curve for an Animal Health Event



Apply actions to support emergency management throughout the epidemic curve

Peacetime	Alert	Emergency	Reconstruction
Prepare	Prepare	Prevent	Prepare
Prevent	Prevent	Detect	Prevent
Detect	Detect	Respond	Detect
	Respond	Recover	Recover

GEMP 'Tool kit' overview

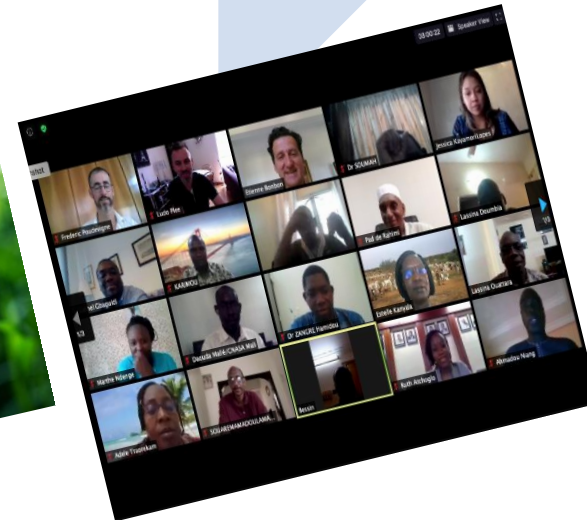
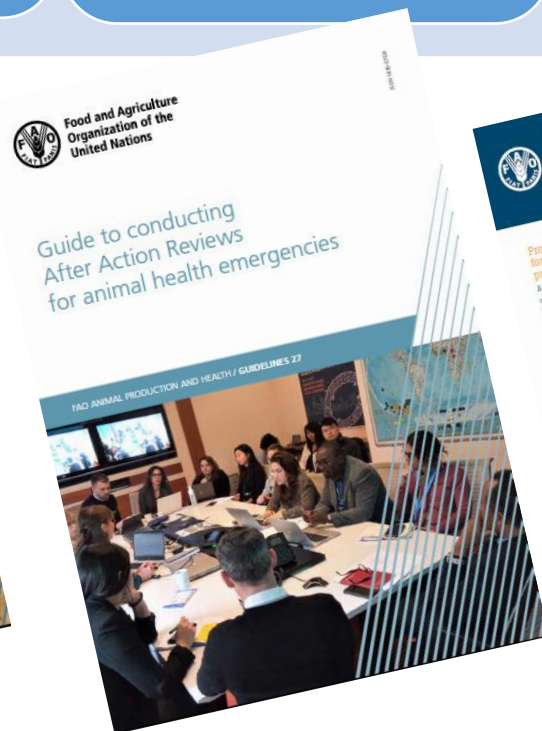
Revision of the FAO GEMP Manual: Validation, editing, translation, publication

GEMP 'Advanced' Manuals and Tools: AH-EOC, AAR, GEMP-BT,...

Progressive Pathway for Emergency Preparedness

Application to Plant Health emergencies

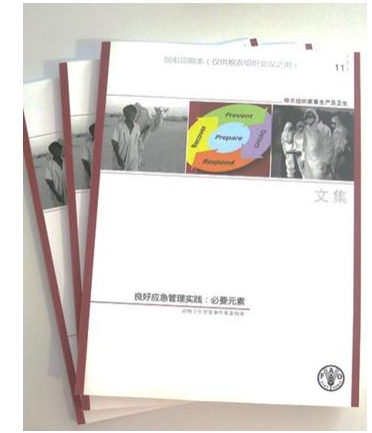
Country training and implementation, including online

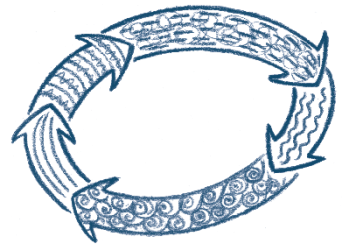




Towards preparedness planning: GEMP

Countries trained in Good Emergency Management Practice (GEMP)



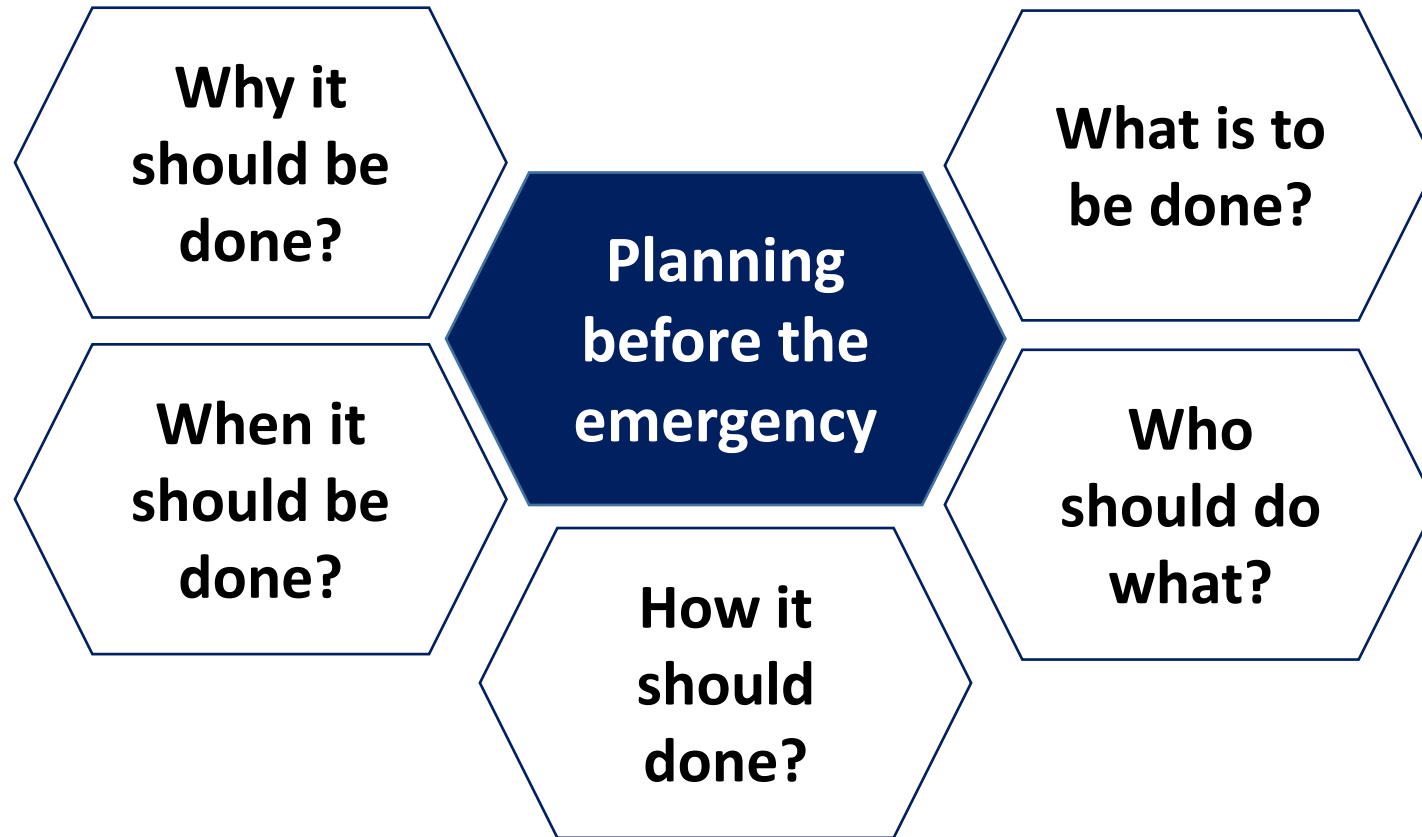
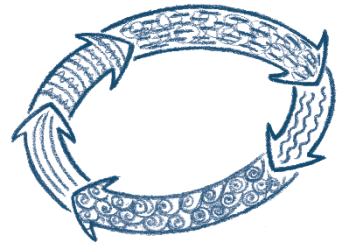


Impact of GEMP workshops

- Participants' preparedness and **capacity to manage** emergency disease outbreaks
- **Increased confidence** in the development of their contingency plans
- **Exchange of experiences** between local, regional, national and global bodies on managing Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs)
- Sharing of expertise between **plant and animal health specialists** and in politically tense environment



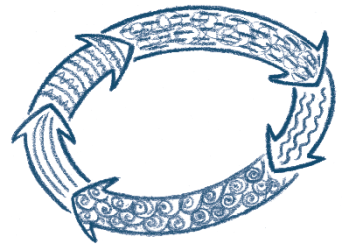
Planning before the emergency



Strengthen skills so that the emergency does not become a crisis



Act during « Peacetime »



Emergency Preparedness Required documents

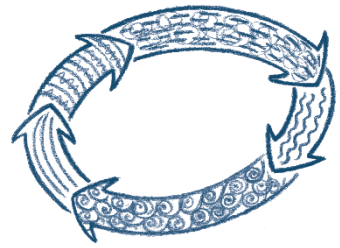


Emergency Preparedness Plan

Contingency plan

Operations manuals

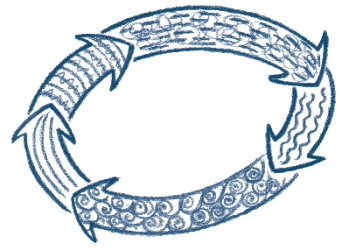
Recovery plan



Keys elements of a preparedness and response plan

- 1) **Command structure**
- 2) **HR**
- 3) **Risk analysis**
- 4) **Legal framework**
- 5) **Financing**
- 6) **Compensation policy**
- 7) **Surveillance**
- 8) **Contingency plans and operations manuals**
- 9) **Recovery plan**
- 10) **Other elements to consider**

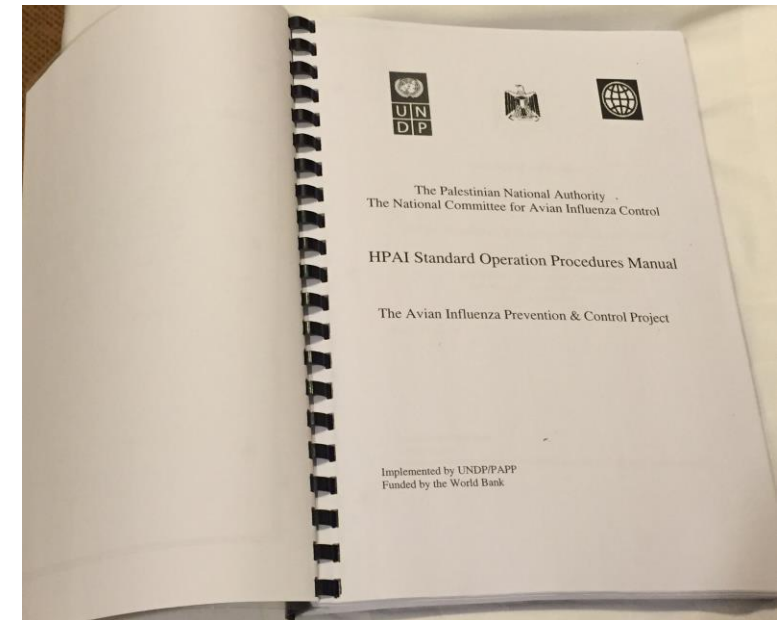


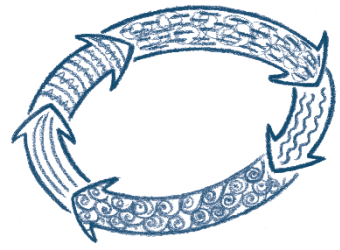


What is a contingency plan?

*" details what a government will do in the event of an **incursion** of a disease, beginning from the point when a **suspect case** is reported (i.e. responding). This includes things that all of the stakeholders need to do."*

- Items to consider:
 - Overall control policies, strategies and procedures
 - How programmes will be implemented and coordinated
 - Roles and responsibilities of each player during the crisis
- All stakeholder groups should help draft or review
- Should be approved at highest level of government

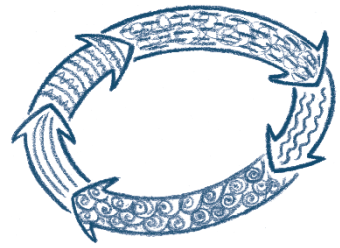




SOPs, you said SOPs...?

- organization and operation of the NDCC;
- organization and operation of LDCCs;
- emergency disease reporting and information systems;
- laboratory diagnosis and surveillance;
- field diagnosis and surveillance;
- zoning;
- quarantine and movement controls;
- livestock destruction and disposal of carcasses;
- biosecurity, including cleansing and disinfection;
- planning and performance of vaccination programmes;
- valuation and compensation; and
- extension and public awareness campaigns.





Emergency Preparedness Cycle – a NEVER ending story

FIGURE 4
The emergency preparedness cycle

PLANNING

develop frameworks, systems, risk analysis and resource mobilization plans and procedures

EQUIPPING

secure the necessary equipment and supplies to implement the plan through resource mapping and mobilization

TESTING

develop, conduct and evaluate simulations that test the planning, equipment and training, and result in after action report and improvement planning

TRAINING

develop the knowledge, skills and abilities of those expected to implement the plans and procedures

Source: Authors

Emergency Management Centre
for Animal Health

For a world
prepared to
manage high impact
animal health
emergencies

www.fao.org/emergencies

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THANK YOU!

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