



UNDER THE AUSPICES OF H.E. DR AKEF AL ZOUBI MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE

INTER-REGIONAL CONSULTATIVE MEETING ON FMD & PPR SITUATION PROGRESS

> AMMAN, JORDAN 2-4 MARCH 2014

تحت رعاية معالي وزير الزراعة الدكتور عاكمت الزعري

المؤتمر التطاوري الإقليمي حول مرضي الحمي القلاعية وطاعون المجترات الصغيرة



Final Report

Acknowledgements

FAO and OIE would like to sincerely thank the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, his Excellency the minister of Agriculture, Dr. Akef Al-Zobi and the Jordan Veterinary Services for the important logistical support provided, which contributed to the success of the event.

CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
EC	European Commission
EUFMD	European Commission for the Control of Foot-And-Mouth Disease (an Inter- Governmental Commission based in the FAO)
FAO	Food And Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
GF-TADs	Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PCP	Progressive Control Pathway
RAG	Regional Advisory Group
SAT2	Southern African Territories Type 2 Strain of FMD
TAHC	OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, 2014 version
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
WELNET	West Eurasia Laboratory Network
WG	Global GF-TADs FMD Working Group
WRLFMD	The World Reference Laboratory for Foot and Mouth Disease

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Summary

Introduction

The inter regional consultative meeting on FMD and PPR situation progress labelled as a OIE/FAO GF TADs event and held in Amman (Jordan) on 2-4 March 2014 was hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST). It was attended by more than 50 participants including 17 Chief Veterinary Officers, representatives of international and regional agencies and national Jordanian observers.

The meeting was also held to assist the national veterinary services to:

- better prepare and implement national control programs and project proposals;
- update or define FMD and PPR action plans in 2014 2015;
- identify international support to be addressed in the coming years;
- and assist countries in preparing mid or long term action plans which would include possible submission to the OIE for control plan endorsement and status recognition.

It was an opportunity to assist additional donors and partners to co-ordinate and programme their actions in line with the global and regional FMD control strategies.

Objectives

The main objectives of the meeting were to:

- share information on FMD and PPR viruses' circulation within the Middle East and North Africa countries,
- and review the progress of each country along the FMD Regional Roadmaps previously defined and the results of the ongoing control activities against FMD,

control activities being considered in line with the recommendations of the previous consultative meeting listed below under conclusions and outcomes.

Conclusions and outcomes

The meeting was held in the context of the Global FMD Control Strategy published and discussed during the FAO/OIE Global Conference on FMD Control held in Bangkok, Thailand, 27-29 June 2012, FAO Consultative Meeting on FMD, Cairo, 4-6 December 2012 and OIE East Mediterranean Countries Sub-pool Meeting on FMD, Beirut, 18 December 2012, GCC+Yemen.

Middle Eastern countries became more aware that the Strategy is flexible enough to accommodate different responses according to different scenarios in terms of country FMD-PCP stages and the existing regional initiatives. Presently Middle Eastern countries are at different stages of managing FMD which reflects their socio-economic development and livestock sectors. However, for global control, it is necessary to find ways to encourage all countries to engage with the global effort. Therefore, and despite the FMD situation seems to be similar in the region/sub-regions, the control programmes are different; this clearly justifiying the need for considering national control strategies in the context of regional and global approaches. Four FMDV serotypes including, serotypes O, A, Asia1, SAT-2 continue to circulate in the MENA which is currently under the risk of the incursion of serotypes from virus pools 2, 3, 4 and 5.

The meeting also highlighted the importance of using fundamental tools including the OIE Performance of Veterinary Services Pathway (PVS Pathway), as well as the relevant articles of the OIE Terrestrial Code and Manual.

New articles of the Code allow OIE to endorse national FMD control programmes submitted by countries that are not yet FMD-free but are at an advanced level such as Stage 3 of the FMD-PCP. It is considered that this will mark the country's entry into the pathway towards freedom from FMD in the domestic animal population. In this connection, governments need to strengthen their capacities to prepare national control programme and to consider that effective veterinary services are indispensable for the control of FMD control strategies and that, the PCP stage assessment includes reference to the relevant PVS criteria (critical competencies) related to the prevention and control of diseases.

Countries also recognized that the OIE pathway to freedom status provides the definitive steps for countries seeking international recognition for their disease control programme and disease freedom status, whereas FMD-PCP acts as a joint FAO-EuFMD-OIE tool to provide a mechanism for countries to engage in and contribute to the global FMD control effort without the immediate goal of disease freedom.

Presentations also demonstrated that there are several other tools of critical importance to the Global FMD Control Strategy. These include effective surveillance and competent diagnostic laboratories with regional and international networking, appropriate vaccines to control FMD in endemic countries and to maintain free status (before complete cessation of vaccination), and emergency preparedness and immediate response to new disease events. Capacity building was also outlined due to its importance at the technical and managerial level as well as regular and effective communication to build publicprivate partnerships.

In brief, countries acknowledged that the FMD-PCP is a continuous process aiming at sustainably improving compliance of Veterinary Services with international standards and their sustainable efficiency. Therefore, the basic principle was that a country embarking on the PCP-FMD should acquire the appropriate capacity and capability of the Veterinary Services to conduct activities aimed at the control or elimination of FMD (and other TADs). This was referred to as the 'enabling environment' in the PCP. It was also agreed to acknowledge that it is fundamental to progressively develop the Veterinary Service as the country moves up through the FMD-PCP stages and official recognition by the OIE of national control programmes and free status.

Participants also further discussed the role and services of reference laboratories are important to the success of a global approach. However some concerns exist among participating countries about the constraints in submitting and shipping infectious materials to reference laboratories. They also unanimously agreed that there is a need for developing a standard, cheap and safe mechanism for shipping FMDV samples from national to international reference laboratories.

Through the country presentations and the OIE/FAO assessment, it was clear that there are countries from the Middle East that were identified to be in Stage 1 or 2 of the PCP-FMD and that for moving officially into Stage 2, countries are requested to present their national FMD control programme. Consequently, countries from Middle East and North Africa committed to the prevention and control of FMD and to the use of the PCP-FMD Roadmap process and the official endorsement of their plans by OIE (PCP stage 3) and to continue to participate in and contribute to annual progress review meetings and of the countries of North Africa, to collaborate and share experiences with this process.

It was also discussed that there is a need for precise vaccination schedules/protocols to be described and implemented and vaccine matching results and vaccine effectiveness studies should be conducted as part of the progressive control. Veterinary Services were also urged to

develop contingency plans for the possible introduction of exotic FMDV from other virus pools. including the risk of spread of serotype SAT2 from infected parts of Sub-Sahara Africa

Participants concluded that vaccination alone cannot prevent all outbreaks and other additional measures are crucial and should be considered to specifically paying more attention to the regional trade patterns and control of border posts as key elements for the success and progress of FMD-PCP process. Veterinary services were requested to ensure that vaccines used are matching the viruses/strains circulating in the region with empathies on the appropriate use of the vaccine matching services that can be offered by WRL (Pirbright) and FGI-ARRIAH as FAO/OIE Reference Laboratory Centers for the region. It was agreed that vaccines used by countries in the region should comply with the OIE Manual of Standards and, in particular, that their potency should also be selected based on a consideration of the level of protection required against the main circulating viruses. Speakers noted that vaccination schedules and quality should be reviewed by all countries where FMD cases continue to occur in vaccinated populations. Assistance with the design of monitoring vaccinated populations can be provided by the international organisations.

During discussions that followed the agenda's sessions, participants stressed the importance of the relations and interactions between Middle East and North Africa regions and the strong coordination activities undertaken by the REMESA member countries which can be an important source of expertise to be used for the benefit of the ME MCs1. The REMESA Member Countries and Secretariat (FAO & OIE) will continue their exchange of information and expertise, to support the Middle East Member Countries on their endeavour to implement the FMD control strategy.

Country	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Bahrain	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Egypt	1	1	2*	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
Iraq	2	2	2*	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
Jordan	1	1	2*	2	3	3	4	4	4	4
Palestine			1							
Kuwait	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Lebanon	1	1	2*	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
Oman	2	2	2*	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Qatar	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4
Saudi Arabia	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4
Syria	2	2	2*	3	4	4	4	4	5	5
UAE	1	1	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4
Yemen	1	1	1*	1	2	2	2	2	3	3

Countries also discussed the need to organizing the peer review of the PCP stage assessments and of the control programmes which include the presentation and availability of the results of such assessments during the regional roadmap meetings. Therefore, Member Countries noted the importance of the establishment of a Regional Advisory Group (RAG) for the Middle East that will be composed of three CVOs and the leaders of the Epidemiology and laboratory Regional networks. The main purpose of RAG is to analyse and present the results of the assessments to the participants representing their countries and to get the necessary support to these results.

The Regional Advisory Group (RAG) for FMD roadmap process was nominated by countries:

_ Dr Elias Ibrahim (Lebanon) chairman, Dr Yasser El Eriany (Yemen) & Dr Salah Fadhl Abbas (Iraq) as CVOs members.

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- Dr Hassan Aidaros and Dr Ahmad Al Majaly are nominated in the RAG as the two experts in epidemiology and laboratory networks.
- Dr Keith Sumption (EU-FMD), Dr Giancarlo Ferrari (FAO), Dr Samia Metwaly (FAO), Dr Joseph Domenech (OIE) and Dr Ibrahim Qassem (GCC) were also nominated as RAG nonvoting members in addition to Dr Markos Tibbo (FAO) and Dr Ghazi Yehia (OIE).

The RAG has proposed to the meeting, the assessment of the National PCP stages for the Middle East Member countries for discussion and decision. The assessments of the country PCP stages presented by RAG were supported by the meeting and will be used to draw the "*Road Map Table*" for the Middle East. **Countries that wish to be recognised as being in Stage 2 or above should submit the documentation required** for formal review of the evidence for completion of the previous Stage, and of the risk-based control plans coherent with PCP guidelines, and with evidence of the required programme implementation.

Countries have also requested support to improve their capacity particularly in epidemiology and socio-economic approaches as the major gaps and challenges are the lack of epidemiological and laboratory networks, absence of a FMD reference centre, as well as the limited capacity to conduct socio-economic impacts analysis. A regional/sub-regional Epi-Network was proposed to be established in the region and a series of training courses on practical epidemiology for the progressive control in 2014/15 will be organised by OIE and FAO.

Several considerations and recommendations are proposed by the participants for endorsement by the relevant commissions in FAO and OIE.

References

All documents related to this conference are available online on the website of the regional Secretariat of GF TADs: <u>http://www.rr-middleeast.oie.int/viewpage.asp?ID=744</u>

Recommendations of the meeting



Recommendations of the Inter-Regional Consultative Meeting on FMD & PPR Situation Progress

Amman, Jordan, 2-4 March 2014

PART ON FMD

The 16 participating countries agreed the following:

A- Considering

- 1. The importance of controlling FMD at regional level and the results of FMD regional Roadmap meetings which took place in 2012-2013 in Cairo, Nairobi, Beirut, Dubai and Baku;
- The commitment of the countries from Middle East and North Africa to the prevention and control of FMD and to the use of the PCP-FMD, Roadmap process and the official endorsement of their plans by OIE (PCP stage 3);
- The commitment of the countries from Middle East to continue to participate to annual progress review meetings and of the countries of North Africa to collaborate and share experience with this process;
- That the governments need to strengthen their capacity to prepare their national control programmes and project proposals to be presented to the national decision makers and donors;
- That, although FMD situation seems to be similar in the region/sub-regions, the different control programmes justify to consider the national control strategies in the context of regional and global approaches;
- That many countries of the Middle East are in Stage 1 or 2 of the PCP-FMD and that for moving into Stage 2 countries are required to present their national FMD control programme;
- 7. That effective veterinary services are indispensable for the control of FMD control strategies and that the PCP stage assessment includes reference to the relevant PVS criteria (critical competencies) related to the prevention and control of diseases;
- 8. That socioeconomic impact assessment of FMD in livestock production, livelihoods and food security and cost/benefit analysis of FMD control options have to be undertaken and used when preparing national control programmes and financial project proposals;

- 9. That countries have requested support to improve their capacity particularly in epidemiology and socio-economics;
- 10. That four FMDV serotypes including, serotypes O, A, Asia1, SAT-2 continue to circulate in the region and that the region is exposed to the virus pools 2, 3, 4 and 5;
- 11. That the major gaps and challenges are the lack of epidemiological and laboratory networks, FMD reference centre, limited capacity to conduct socio-economic impacts analysis;
- 12. That precise vaccination schedules/protocols are to be described and implemented and vaccine matching results and vaccine effectiveness studies are needed;
- 13. That vaccination alone cannot prevent all outbreaks and other additional measures are crucial;
- 14. The usefulness of the national control programme format;
- 15. The added value to organize the peer review of the PCP stage assessments and of the control programmes which includes the presentation of the results of such assessments during the regional road map meetings;
- 16. The importance to establish the Regional Advisory Group (RAG) for the Middle East composed of 3 CVOs and of the leaders of the Epi and laboratory Regional networks to analyse and present the results of the assessments to the participants representing their country and to get support to these results;
- 17. The relations and interactions between Middle East and North African regions and the strong coordination activities undertaken by the REMESA 15 member countries which can be an important source of experience and expertise to be used at the benefit of the ME MCs1.

B- <u>The meeting decides</u>

1. The nomination, by the countries, of the following Regional Advisory Group for FMD roadmap process:

Voting members

- Dr Elias Ibrahim, CVO of Lebanon, as Chairperson,
- Dr Salah Fadhl Abbas, CVO of Iraq,
- Dr Yasser El Eriany, CVO of Yemen,
- Dr Ahmad Al Majaly, as interim Leader for Epidemiology network,
- Dr Souheir Mohamed, as interim Leader for Laboratory network.

Non-voting members

- GF-TADs FMD Working Group: Dr Joseph Domenech (OIE), Dr Samia Metwally (FAO), Dr Giancarlo Ferrari (FAO).
- OIE PVS expert: Dr Hassan Aidaros
- PCP experts: Dr Keith Sumption and Dr Chris Bartels
- FAO Regional Livestock Officer: Dr Markos Tibbo
- OIE Regional Representative: Dr Ghazi Yehia
- GCC representative: Dr Ibrahim Qassim, KSA

 The assessment of the National PCP stages for the Middle East Member countries for discussion and decision which will be used to draw the Road Map Table for the Middle East.

C- The Participants of the FMD consultative meeting recommend:

- 1. The approach proposed by the Regional Advisory Group and the continuation of the Roadmap process, with an annual survey to monitor progress be endorsed;
- That countries wishing to be recognised as being in Stage 2 or above should submit the documentation required for formal review of the evidence for completion of the previous Stage, and of the risk based control plans coherent with PCP guidelines, and with evidence of the programme implementation required;
- That OIE/FAO are requested to further develop the guidance on PCP-based project proposals that could assist national authorities to obtain greater national and international investment in FMD control;
- 4. That countries are provided with the necessary assistance and training to develop national strategic FMD control plans;
- 5. That more support be given to national partners to progress on the PCP, and greater emphasis in 2014 and the years after on training and guidance on the PCP approach, and strategy development long term planning;
- 6. That each country identify an FMD Roadmap focal point for communication and that the Roadmap Secretariat send a request to each participating country on this point;
- 7. That countries get involved actively in the OIE PVS Pathway to be in compliance with the OIE international standards on quality of Veterinary Services and that Governmental Authorities support the development of an 'Enabling Environment', of which the reinforcement of Veterinary Services is an integral component;
- That Veterinary Services develop contingency plans for the possible introduction of exotic FMDV from other virus pools, including the risk of spread of serotype SAT2 from infected parts of Sub-Sahara Africa,
- 9. That Veterinary Services should ensure that vaccines used are appropriate for the viruses circulating in the region; greater use should be made of the vaccine matching services offered by Pirbright and FGI-ARRIAH as FAO/OIE Reference Centres for the region.
- 10. That Vaccines used by countries in the region should comply with the OIE Manual of Standards and in particular, the potency of the vaccines should be selected based on a consideration of the level of protection required against the main circulating viruses;
- 11. That vaccination schedules and the use of regular vaccination should be reviewed in all countries where FMD cases continue to occur in vaccinated populations; assistance with the design of monitoring in vaccinated populations can be provided by the international organisations;

- 12. Rapid sharing of laboratory information (transparency) on FMD between countries of the region as it becomes available from reference laboratories;
- 13. That a regional/sub-regional Epi-Network be established in the region and a round of training courses in practical epidemiology for progressive control in 2014/15, to be organised by OIE and FAO and that the Epi-Network produces a comprehensive review of the epidemiology of FMD in the Middle East, to summarise the findings and lessons learnt in the first 5 years;
- 14. That a regional/sub-regional laboratories established as to serve the countries of the region and as potential future reference centre, and Lab-Network be established in the region;
- 15. That a review of vaccination strategies against FMD, covering the range of current programmes in use in the region, be developed and a training workshop(s) organised in vaccination programme development, monitoring and evaluation;
- 16. That the implementation of the global FMD control strategy be supported at regional and national level;
- 17. That the Middle East roadmap programmes be well articulated with other regional control programmes such as in the West Eurasia region and in Northern Africa;
- 18. That the accompanying tools of the global control strategy such as PCP and OIE PVS Tools be used as appropriate and the PCP assessment tool and other tools such as a post vaccination monitoring tool be finalized to be used in the region;
- 19. That the OIE Terrestrial Code articles on recognition of FMD status and on official endorsement of national official control programmes be used when appropriate;
- 20. That the support to member countries for the preparation of national strategies and project proposals be increased to convince governments and donors for more investment in preventing and controlling FMD;
- 21. That regional roadmap meetings be organized to assess the results achieved in the implementation of control programs and to influence the animal health policies accordingly.
- 22. That the REMESA Member Countries and Secretariat (FAO & OIE) continue their exchange of information and experiences, and their support to the Middle East Member Countries.

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Recommendations of the meeting



Recommendations of the Inter-Regional Consultative Meeting on FMD & PPR Situation Progress

Amman, Jordan, 2-4 March 2014

PART ON PPR

The 16 participating countries agreed the following:

A- Considering

- 1. That PPR is spreading across Middle East and North Africa and other regions in Asia;
- 2. That many of the tools required for progressive control and eradication are already available (vaccine with life-long immunity even after a single dose) and that additional tools may become soon available (such as thermo-stable vaccine);
- 3. That the disease is caused by only one serotype and there is neither carrier state nor reservoir outside domestic small ruminants;
- 4. The commitment of the countries from Middle East and North Africa to the prevention and control of PPR but more support is needed;
- 5. That PPR situations are different in each country and the control programmes have to reflect these differences;
- 6. That despite such differences a regional approach is needed in order for neighbouring countries to share their experience and information;
- 7. The key principles of control strategies and lessons learned from Rinderpest eradication
- The importance of vaccination as a very effective tool but not to be considered as the unique tool but to be combined with other tools in particular control of movements of live animals;
- 9. That a global Control Strategy in preparation is to be presented at an International Conference in December 2014;
- 10. That strengthening Veterinary Services is indispensable for the success of PPR control strategies;

- 11. The importance of epidemiosurveillance and diagnostic laboratories ;
- 12. That socioeconomic impact assessment of PPR in livestock production, livelihoods and food security and cost/benefit analysis of PPR control options have to be undertaken and used when preparing national control programmes and financial project proposals;
- 13. The need for regional epidemiology and laboratory networks to harmonize surveillance and diagnostic methods and to share information and results;
- 14. The preparation of specific tools including a monitoring and evaluation tool, a post vaccination monitoring tool and a PPR Global Research and Expertise Network (PPR-GREN);
- 15. The new OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code articles adopted in 2013 with PPR being a disease with official status and the possibilities of official national control programmes endorsement are considered to be important steps allowing countries to engage in PPR control and eradication programmes;
- 16. Research remains needed particularly in the field of wildlife role and DIVA and multivalent vaccines;

B- The participants to the meeting recommend:

- 1. That Governments and donors should strengthen their support to the fight against PPR;
- Members countries to develop their national control programs taking into account their specific context in coherence with the upcoming Global PPR Control Strategy (and accompanying tools i.e. monitoring and evaluation tool) and to support the organization of follow-up meetings;
- 3. That FAO and OIE and relevant regional organizations provide all necessary technical support and guidance when deemed appropriate and in particular to develop regional/sub-regional control programs;
- Countries to improve PPR surveillance and implementation of control measures (including vaccination), develop communication material and all knowledge within the country to be shared with other neighboring countries;
- 5. That vaccines be in compliance with the OIE standards and that quality control mechanisms be ensured by the veterinary authorities.
- 6. The control of PPR is not seen as a 'stand-alone activity' and to progress with PPR control, strengthening the Veterinary Services (VS) in a sustainable manner is necessary;
- 7. To optimize cost-effectiveness of national control programs by combining to any possible extent PPR control activities with other priority diseases;
- Implementation of epidemiological and socio-economic studies for better understanding of the disease epidemiology and its impact on food security and livelihood of the rural poor with the support of FAO and OIE;

- 9. With regard to capacity building, training in epidemiology and risk analysis be provided;
- 10. Epidemiosurveillance systems and teams be strengthened;
- 11. Control of movements of live domestic small ruminants be improved;
- 12. Support for the establishment of regional laboratory and epidemiology networks;
- 13. National diagnostic laboratories be strengthened and that international organisations such as FAO, OIE and AIEA and other relevant regional organisations and donor agencies provide their support where and when necessary;
- 14. That the countries take advantage of the new OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code standards and consider submission of national control plans to the OIE for official endorsement and dossiers for official recognition of freedom for zones/country;
- 15. Research be pursued particularly in understanding the exact role of wildlife in the PPR epidemiology, in developing DIVA and multivalent vaccines and pen side tests and in vaccine delivery systems;
- 16. that GCC Secretariat (which is currently involved on developing framework on animal import legislation) take a role in the initiative of developing a regional PPR control strategy and advocate for effective implementation at country and regional levels.

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Day 1	Regional FMD Roadmap Progress Review meeting	Chair/Facilitators
2 March 2014		<u> </u>
08.00-08.30	Registration	
08.30-09.00	Opening/Welcoming Remarks	Chair: Jordan
	Representative of Jordan	
	 International Organizations (FAO, OIE) 	
09.00-09.15	Objectives and Adoption of Agenda	G. Yehia (OIE)
00 15 10 45	Consign 1: FMID situation and regional readers	M. Tibbo (FAO) Chair: Jordan
09.15-10.45	Session 1: FMD situation and regional roadmap Overview of global and regional FMD situation-WRL	Rapporteur: Nacif Rihani (FAO)
	FMD PCP and PVS principles	Donald King (WRL) G. Ferrari (FAO) and N Leboucq (OIE)
	 Presentation of provisional roadmaps based on self-assessment questionnaires(summary) and updates on regional FMD control strategy 	M. Tibbo (FAO) and G. Yehia (OIE)
10.45-11.15	Coffee / Tea break	
11.15-12.35	Session 2: Country reports (5/12 Middle East countries)	Chair: M. Bengoumi
(15 min. / country)	(justify PCP Stage assessment, as per template provided)	(FAO) Rapporteur: Ghazi Yehia (OIE)
12.35-14-00	Lunch	
1400–16.30 (15 min./country, 30 min. for Regional REMESA)	 Session 2 (cont.): Country reports (7/12 ME countries and 6 North African countries) 8 country reports (7 ME countries and Egypt) REMESA regional report (5 Maghreb countries, including outcomes of the OIE Tunis meeting) 	Chair: N. Leboucq (OIE) Rapporteur: Giancarlo Ferrari (FAO)
16.30-18.30	Interviews with all countries in PCP stage less than 3 to review their PCP-FMD questionnaires and control activities (PCP Stage Assessment and control programme reviews) Group 1: 5 Countries Group 2: 5 Countries Group 3: 5 Countries	Facilitators: FAO/OIE Experts
18.30	Closure of day 1	12
<u>(18.30-19.00)</u>	Close meeting of the Regional Advisory Group	<u>(Regional Advisory</u> <u>Group)</u> Rapporteur: Christianu Bartels (EUFMD)
19.30	Dinner MoA Jordan	

Day 2 March 3 2014	Regional FMD Roadmap Progress Review meeting	Chair/Facilitators		
(09.00-10.30)	Close meeting of the Regional Advisory Group (cont.)	<u>(Regional Advisory</u> <u>Group)</u>		
10.30-12.00	 Session 3: Specific needs Regional Epi and Lab. networks Roundtable Addressing national and regional needs and requests for assistance on laboratory and epidemiological support to complete current stages. New tools such as mobile devices for reporting and networks Animal health economics and socioeconomic of FMD control 	Chair: S. F. Abbas (IRAQ) Rapporteur: Joseph Domenech (OIE) Facilitators: OIE and FAO All participants		
12.00-13.30	Lunch			
13.30-15.45	 Session 4: Seminar on National FMD Control Programmes and project proposals and OIE official submissions Preparing national control plans Preparing a financing project proposal Submission to OIE for official endorsement of National Control Programmes Submission to OIE of official recognition of FMD status 	Chair: G. Yehia (OIE) Rapporteur: Samia Metwally (FAO) Facilitators: OIE , FAO and EuFMD		
15.45-16.15	Coffee/Tea break			
16.15-17,15	 Session 5: Roadmap assessments Presentation of roadmap based on post-assessment by the Regional Advisory Committee Roundtable discussion: viewpoints from countries. 			
17.15-18.00	Session 6: Recommendations and closure of the FMD meeting	Group) Co Chairs: OIE-FAO Rapporteurs: Nadège Leboucq		
19.00	Dinner (OIE)			

Day 3 4 March 2014					
08.30-09.00	Welcome address by FAO & OIE	G. Yehia (OIE) M. Tibbo (FAO)			
09.00-09.15	Objectives and Adoption of Agenda	G. Yehia			
09.15-10.45	Session 1: PPR situation	Chair: H. Aidaros			
		Rapp.: G. Yehia			
	Overview of global and regional PPR situation	J. Domenech and E. Raizman (PPR WG)			
	 Outcomes of the Riyadh (GCC countries) and Oran (TCP North Africa) FAO meetings. 	M. Bengoumi (FAO), A. Gauldie			
	Outcomes of the OIE Tunis meeting (REMESA countries)	R. Bouguedour (OIE)			
10.45-11.15	Coffee / Tea break				
11.15-12.35 (10 min. / country)	Session 2: Country reports Country reports - (8/12 countries of Middle East) as per template provided.	Chair: M. Tibbo (FAO) Rapp.: J. Domenech			
12.35-14.00	Lunch				
14.00-14.50	Session 2: Country reports cont. (4/12 countries of Middle East and Egypt)	Chair: R. Bouguedour (OIE) Rapp. F. Njeumi			
14.50-15.50	Session 3: Preparing a global control strategy (and accompanying tools) a) Activities of the FAO/OIE GF-TADs WG on PPR > Global Control Strategy > Monitoring and evaluation tool	Chair: S. Mohamed (Egypt) Rapp. S. Metwally J. Domenech and E. Raizman (PPR WG) G. Ferrari and N Leboucq (PPR WG)			
	Post Vaccination Monitoring tool	F Njeumi (PPR WG)			
15.50-16.15	Coffee / Tea break				
16.15-17.00	 Session 3: Preparing a global control strategy (and accompanying tools) Cont Other tools (national Lab. and Epi teams, reg. and int. networks, Global research and expertise network) 	GF TADs PPR WG (TBD)			
	b) New articles of the OIE Code	J. Domenech (OIE)			
17.00-18.00	 Session 4. Group discussion Group 1: PPR control principles in the region: Identification of majors components and possible activities of each component, Group 2: Defining a regional roadmap for the progressive control of PPR in the ME: vision by 2020; assessment procedures, provisional stages in the region, challenges for progress Working Group restitution 	Facilitators: OIE (J. Domenech, and FAO (M. Bengoumi With the support of REMESA countries			
18.00-18.30	Session 5: Recommendations and closure	OIE-FAO			
10.00-10.00	Closure of day 3	ULTRO			

Annex 2 - List of Participants

MEMBER COUNTRIES

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