Australia’s renewed focus on FMD

- November 2011

- Concluded that Australia has a strong national biosecurity system

- Identified 11 key areas where preparedness and response capacity could be improved

**Key message:**

More preparedness work needed to be done
Eleven key issues

**Issue 1:** Ability to anticipate risks and translate intelligence into action

**Issue 2:** The standard of assurances that Competent Authorities are operating to Australian requirements

**Issue 3:** The possibility of illegal importation

**Issue 4:** The effectiveness of swill feeding prohibitions

**Issue 5:** Australia’s national capacity to sustain a large-scale response

**Issue 6:** Traceability arrangements in the sheep industry
Eleven key issues (cont’d)

**Issue 7:** Policy on the use of vaccination for FMD

**Issue 8:** Preparation for the known challenges of carcass disposal

**Issue 9:** The possibility that FMD may not be readily detected

**Issue 10:** A lack of clarity about responsibility and accountability for national FMD planning processes

**Issue 11:** Planning for community recovery
Australia’s views on FMD

- FMD widespread
- Continuous threat to free-countries
- Continuous impact on livelihoods of smallholders
- Continuous impact on economic development
- Continuous impact on food security
Global FMD Strategy

• Australia committed to the objectives of the Global FMD Strategy:
  - Alleviate poverty
  - Improve livelihoods
  - Protect and further the global and regional trade in animals and animal products.
  - Improve FMD control in endemic regions thereby protecting other regions of the world.

• Global community targeting FMD at source: both regional and global objectives achieved.
Australia- EUFMD collaboration

- Avenue for Australia’s contribution to global efforts
- Support existing EUFMD efforts
- Addressing common interests
- Building Australian capacity
  - Address domestic capacity gaps
  - Fulfill international obligations eg. IAHER
Real time FMD training

• Increase the likelihood of early detection
• Improve response capacity
• Increase awareness of EAD response arrangements
• Increase collaboration between government and private veterinary practitioners
• Build capacity in host country
• Contribute to objectives of Global FMD strategy
• Improve capacity to fulfill international obligations (eg. IAHER)
International Animal Health Emergency Reserve

- Agreement to provide resources in an EAD outbreak
  - UK
  - Ireland
  - USA
  - Australia
  - New Zealand
  - Canada
Success of collaboration - FMD training

- Nationally networked training – new partnerships across the country
- High-profile: media, biosecurity organisations, private groups, politicians
- EUFMD recognised as leaders
- Strengthened relationships with key stakeholders
- Core of FMD advocates
- Minister contacted by industry stakeholders
  - Full potential of collaboration to be explored