



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations



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

Mödling, Austria | 21/22 March 2017

93

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPORT

93rd SESSION

Of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Of the

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

EuFMD

REPORT

Mödling, Austria

21-22 March 2017

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93rd Executive Committee EuFMD

21-22 March Mödling, Austria

Agenda

Tuesday 21 st March 2017			
13.30	1	Welcome & Adoption of the Agenda	J-L Angot
	2	Report on EuFMD activities since the 92 nd Session	EuFMD Secretary
	3	FMD situation - Global and Regional	D. King, WRL
		Neighbourhood FMD risk monitoring activities: the REMESA region	EuFMD
Break			
	4	Preparation of the Executive Committee Report to the General Session – success stories and lessons learnt	
		Pillar I report: Update: Training, Balkans, Thrace; Overview and progress against indicators; Success stories and lessons learnt (discussion)	M. Hovari
	5	Pillar I items for the General Session Item on the private sector role in emergency management Item on confidence in passive surveillance	
	6	Pillar I future workplan: areas for emphasis and de-emphasis and financial implications (discussion)	Group discussion.
Wednesday 22 nd March 2017			
8.30	7	Preparation of the Executive Committee Report to the General Session – success stories and lessons learnt	EuFMD Secretary
		Pillar II report: - update on activities in Turkey; -overview and progress against indicators; - success stories and lessons learnt (discussion)	N. Bulut K Sumption
	8	Pillar II items for the General Session: - Training needs assessment and proposed actions	EuFMD
	9	Pillar II: future workplan: areas for emphasis and de-emphasis and financial implications (discussion)	Group discussion
	10	Preparation of the Executive Committee Report to the General Session – success stories and lessons learnt : Pillar III	
		Pillar III: Update from GF-TADS partners; overview and progress against indicators; success stories and lessons learnt	FAO/OIE; K Sumption; Group discussion
	11	Pillar III: future workplan: areas for emphasis and de-emphasis and financial implications	Group discussion
Break			
	12	Standing Technical Committee (STC) Report	E. Ryan
	13	Proposal for establishing a Special Committee on Biorisk Management (Biocontainment)	
	14	Financial and Administrative Reports - Administrative Fund, and future budget/Emergency and Training Fund/EC Fund	
	15	Evaluation of the EC Programme, Phase IV	
13.00 Lunch break			
14.00	16	Any other business	

Report of the 93rd Session of the Executive Committee

Opening

The Session was formally opened by Dr Jean-Luc Angot, President of the EuFMD, who thanked all the participants as well as AGES, who were kindly hosting the meeting. He gave the floor to the Director of Ages, Professor Friedrich Schmoll who presented a brief history of the laboratory at Mödling and the current developments in AGES.

The Session was Chaired by Dr Jean-Luc Angot, President of the Commission, and attended by all of the three elected officers and three of the six members. Apologies were received from Dr Nenad Petrovic, Serbia, and Dr Gediminas Pridotkas, Lithuania.

Officers of the Commission present were: Dr Jean-Luc Angot (JLA, France, President) Dr Christianne Bruschke (CB, The Netherlands, Vice President) and Dr Ulrich Herzog (UH, Austria, Vice-President). Members of the **Executive Committee** present were Dr Spiros Doudounakis (SD, Greece), Dr Martin Blake (MB, Ireland), Dr Lajos Bognar (LB, Hungary), and Dr Veli Gulaz (VG, Turkey) representing Dr Pakdil. Dr Gulaz was accompanied by Dr Naci Bulut, FMD expert and member of the EuFMD Special Committee for Research.

Observers from the **international organizations** were Dr Alf-Eckbert Füssel (AEF, Head of Sector, DG-SANTE), Dr Juan Lubroth, CVO-FAO, and Dr Laure Weber-Vintzel, OIE. Dr Don King represented the WRL-FMD at The Pirbright Institute (TPI), and Dr Eoin Ryan (ER, STC) participated as the Chair of the **Standing Technical Committee**.

The **Secretariat** for the 93rd Session comprised Dr Keith Sumption (KS, EuFMD Executive Secretary), Nadia Rumich (NR, Communications and Networks Officer), and Dr Mark Hovari (MS Contingency Planning Officer).

1. Adoption of the Agenda

The Agenda was adopted without change (**Appendix 1**).

2. Report on the activities since the 92nd Session

The Report (**Appendix 2**) was provided by Keith Sumption, who summarized the outcome of the 92nd Executive Committee meeting and mentioned the preparation works done for 42nd EuFMD General Session (GS42) to be held in Rome, 20-21 April 2017. He highlighted that the past six months had been an intense period for the Secretariat within the current biennium (2015-2017). He then presented a timeline of all the events occurring since the last Executive Committee meeting and used a new reporting format for the components consisting of a one page summary report. Lastly, Dr Sumption explained the use of quantitative indicators of progress of the 16 components of EuFMD workplan, required both by FAO to track progress, a process consistent with the indicators agreed with the EC for Phase IV. Therefore the reporting every 6 months to the Committee will make use of these indicators. The EC funded work programme (Phase IV, 10/2015 to 09/2019) is in the 2nd year of the 48 month programme, with an extremely heavy program of activities in this period. The six-month report for this programme was provided in summary form (**Appendix 3**). The progress made has very largely met or exceeded the milestones and indicators set in the plan. The success stories, lessons learnt and proposals for change will be the subject of discussions in the later Items of the 93rd Session. A summary document on the proposals for change were provided under Item 4 of the Agenda.

The nine-month delay in initial funding of the EC programme had the effect of squeezing the 24-month activity plan into a period of circa 12 months, from April 2016 to April 2017. This has placed a huge burden on a few staff, but is now largely on track over the three Pillars.

Regarding the **EC program implementation, since 1st October 2016:**

a. **Under Pillar I**, the focus has been upon

- **Component 1.1: Training** – the delivery of the training programme, including two Real-Time Courses in Kenya, and three face to face workshops on crisis management, simulation exercises and putting vaccination to practice; in addition to five online courses delivered for NATIONAL level, and more than 1000 vets overall trained in this online course. The “FMD knowledge bank” has been developed as a tool to assist emergency planners and been well received.
- **Component 1.2: Contingency Planning** - the main output is a draft guide for exercises and training (“GET Prepared”); modeling networks and contingency planners webinar series have continued.
- **Component 1.3: THRACE** - Paolo Motta has been recruited to manage the surveillance activities, and a Tripartite Meeting held in March for the three countries, to revise the programme for 2017. Confidence in disease freedom has stayed consistently >90%.
- **Component 1.4 the Balkans** - the work component had a management meeting for the countries in January 2017. Following the use of the self-assessment tool, the design of the national simulation exercises began, aimed to be conducted May –June 2017.
- **Component 1.5 Fund for Applied Research** - a very successful Open Session was held in Portugal, with over 275 participants; a call for research proposals was conducted, with expectation to award contracts in April 2017.
- **Component 1.8 Risk communication** - the global monthly report (GMR) has been produced on time each month by Maria Scicluna, and is widely circulated and cited by PROMED in 2017 and others for value for risk information.

In support of Pillar II, of most significance has been:

- **Turkey** - the series of four separate workshops for veterinarians from the five regions of Anatolia, each of which involve a real-time investigation of a live outbreak, to train on investigation and tracing.
- **Trans-Caucasus (TCC)** -a successful workshop held in Georgia, for six countries in the region, and also Russian Federation, FAO and OIE participation, to plan surveillance actions to monitor vaccination and to plan for evidence for disease freedom (GEO).
- **Egypt, Palestine, Israel, Jordan** - an intensive set of workshops and meetings, including national cascade training in Egypt for FMD investigation. This work led to better recognition of the type O EA-3 epidemic, and contributed to FMD being detected and reported in Jordan. A Letter of Agreement (LOA) to deliver online training in Arabic to the region was concluded with the JUST (Jordanian Institute for Science and Technology).
- **Libya** - with FAO and OIE, a first meeting held with Libyan Veterinary Service after a gap of over two years. This lead to positive planning of activities in 2017.
- **Mauritania** - workshops concluded in the first drafting of a national plan (Risk Based Strategic Plan - RBSP) was completed after the workshop in March 2017, with good involvement of FAO and OIE (PRAPS).

- **Pillar II training resources** - a major new development, with new online courses drafted for the Progressive Control Pathway (PCP), Field Investigation Training course (FITc), and three others, now available for use (in English) in the region and for adaptation to other languages.

In support of Pillar III, focus on the Gf-TADS Working Group through

- PCP expert assistance to the Regional FMD Roadmap for **SAARC Countries** (held December 2016);
- Roll-out of regional online training on FMD to **Southern Africa** (SADC countries), culminating in a decision by the SADC Livestock Technical Committee to commit funds to develop an e-learning hub for Southern Africa, using the FMD model (March 2017).
- Preparation for a roll-out of regional training on the same model, for South Asia (SAARC) countries, from April 2017; activities included adaption of the course, support to FAO and OIE to promote the PCP and online epi-training to the regional EpiNetwork (Delhi, Feb 2017).
- **Global Surveillance**: supporting the 11th OIE/FAO FMD Lab Network, and regional epi/lab networking (Eastern Africa) and the establishment of a francophone network (October 2016) at the Open Session.
- Delivery of online training for the Indian Ocean islands (including the island of Reunion) at risk or affected by the FMD incursions in 2016;
- **Launch of the Progressive Control practitioners network**, *as a global network with a regular, monthly programme of training on planning or implementing FMD control.*

He proposed that the administrative and financial report be provided later under Agenda Item 14.

The Chairman thanked the Secretary for the Report and noted the good progress made across the programme. He suggested that the detailed discussions be kept for the Items covering each of the three Pillars, which was accepted.

3. FMD situation – global and regional

The Report was presented (**Appendix 4**) by Dr Don King, Head of the WRL for FMD at Pirbright. He highlighted the series of long distance jumps of infection between virus pools, and the concern over vaccine selection for use against the serotype A /Asia/GVII in particular, the recent spread of O East-Africa 3 into Israel and complexity of vaccine selection in the neighbourhood given the African FMDV strains circulating in Egypt.

The subsequent discussion focused on the need for earlier development of matched vaccines and how incentives for this could be achieved. It was agreed that FMD vaccine producers should be renegotiated to attend the General Session (Merial, MSD, FGI-ARRIAH and SAP Institute did). Vaccination in Turkey against A Iran 05 was discussed, on the basis that risk remains that it is circulating in Iran. The importance of South Asia as a source for other regions was agreed, necessitating greater attention to the risks from this region. The potential impact of "Brexit" on funding for the EU-RL and FAO-WRL was discussed. The EuFMD should seek assurance from the Institute and UK Government concerning supporting the WRL to a sufficient extent before the Letter of Agreement (Contract) with FAO/EuFMD is renewed in October 2017.

4. Executive Committee Report to the General Session - Pillar I

An overview of the progress on the Pillar I workplan since the 41st General Session was given by Mark Hovari, EuFMD (**Appendix 5**). He raised questions in his presentation which led to a good discussion, with identification of potential options and solutions to issues raised. In particular:

The continued need for a suitable animal disease spread model for training and decision support, and the potential to fund this under the FAR Fund;

The use of unused training credits, with solutions such as *"use or lose"*, the reduction by 50% of a members Training Credit if they don't use in the current 24 month period

Incentives for sub-regional courses, providing credit (funds) for members of the Executive Committee to manage courses within their regions, assuming that organizing at a regional location will enable greater participation by MDS at their own expense;

Extending the EuFMD e-learning capacity (in training management systems for tracking trainee uptake and progress) to national level, to those that want a system to manage the national uptake of e-learning and other courses. This was seen as needed, though not the main priority of the EuFMD;

On the Thrace programme (Component 1.3) the request for additional person (Greece) was raised but decision postponed until after the results of current discussions in Brussels on financial support for LSD programmes in 2017 is finalized. The positive support for a "Statement of Intentions" agreement between the three countries, to be ratified at the 42nd General Session (GS42) by signature;

On the Balkan programme (Component 1.4), it was agreed that Ukraine be invited to participate in future activities under this work component (Moldova is current included); and that a regular technical co-ordination meeting is needed to maintain progress. The incoming EuFMD Executive Committee member for the non-EU Balkan countries could assist to arrange this, with the Secretariat.

The Chairman thanked Dr Hovari for his report and the Committee for excellent discussions. The potential modifications to working practises and to specific components would be taken into consideration in the planning of the work programme following the General Session, in April.

5. Executive Committee Report to the General Session - Pillar I

Mark Hovari explained the progress made to develop the technical papers for the General Session. On Technical item 1 *"Towards a framework for resolving ethical conflicts relating to disease control measures"*, Professor Herwig Grimm joined the session by skype and presented the plan for the requested paper. The Committee discussed the paper, provided a number of guidance ideas and were enthusiastic that this item go ahead. Regarding the private sector Item, the paper and choice of presenter were discussed. It was agreed that the topic is of such common importance it should be a priority for the work over the next two years. It should also be followed up in the work plan, aiming at a major presentation in 2019.

6. Pillar I future workplan

Areas for emphasis and de-emphasis. The paper provided by the Secretariat (**Appendix 6**) was reviewed and endorsed for presentation to the General Session.

7. Executive Committee Report to the General Session - Pillar II

The Executive Secretary provided the overall report of progress under Pillar II - the neighbourhood programme. The report from Turkey (**Appendix 7**, given by Dr Naci Bulut) and an extensive discussion on this then followed. The development and implementation of the new strategic plan, with the division of Anatolia into zones, was met with strong support and the initiation and success of this would be of benefit to the whole region. The support to the Turkish services to better implement and monitor the success of the control measures to prevent circulation

in the western zone was agreed as a priority. The recent workshops between GDFC and EuFMD for training veterinary staff in outbreak investigation were seen as a good model.

8. Pillar II Items for the General Session

Dr Jenny Maud provided a progress update and indicated how the technical paper for the General Session would be structured, and its conclusions. These were supported by the Session.

9. Pillar II future workplan

Areas for emphasis and de-emphasis. The paper provided by the Secretariat was reviewed and endorsed for presentation to the General Session.

10. Executive Committee Report to the General Session - Pillar III

A joint presentation (**Appendix 8**) by the GF-TADS working group partners was given, by Juan Lubroth (for FAO) and Laure Weber-Vintzel (for OIE). They highlighted the progress made in terms of PCP Stage indicators, in the first five years of the Global Strategy. Across the seven virus pools, three Regional Roadmaps had been organized in 2016, in addition to the SEACFMD Session which provides the occasion to do this for Pool 1 countries. These **Roadmap meetings were**

- 1st West Africa Roadmap meeting;
- 7th West Eurasia meeting (in 8 years, since 2008),
- 3rd SAARC meeting.

Under the agreed processes, Roadmap meeting are where the Stage Assessment process is applied. In the past year, **control plans have been approved for** Azerbaijan and Armenia, and **submitted** by Bhutan, Afghanistan and Kyrgyzstan. The relatively high progress from West Eurasia reflects the history and common effort between EuFMD, OIE and FAO in this region and needs to be replicated elsewhere.

Progress has also been made on PCP **Guiding documents**, for Vaccination and post-vaccination monitoring, and on an updated Guidance on developing Risk Based Strategic Plans (RBSP) (V2). **In the pipeline** is the 2nd edition of PCP guidelines, and Guidance on Developing Risk assessment plans (entry for PCP Stage 1).

The current WG priorities were described as:

- Finalize the two-year work plan, identifying priorities;
- Develop the socio-economic guidelines;
- Strengthen regional epi and lab networks;
- Describe intra-regional animal movements;
- Advocate for Component 3;
- Support to countries in PCP Stages 0 & 1.

Both presenters expressed their appreciation for the support and collaboration with EuFMD over the past two years and indicated the five areas where they would request support from EuFMD, under the future Pillar III. Specifically:

- The provision of E-learning / webinars:
- before roadmaps and in-between roadmaps;
- on PCP and socio-economic (once the guidelines are developed);

- on outbreak investigation (regional or national level);
- on vaccination strategies;
- for the epi and the lab networks;
- for FAO/OIE regional officers and FMD experts.
- Expert missions to support the development and implementation of national plans: RAP and RBSP (two-three per year).

Support the GF-TADS FMD WG, by providing (one) dedicated staff to support the day to day activities: WG and regional meetings, guiding documents, reports and follow-up on regional recommendations

- Liaise with the EuFMD secretariat;
- Support and participate in Roadmap meetings & network meetings;
- Support the development of specific guidelines (socio-economic guidelines, template for the National Control Plan).
- Support procurement of diagnostic reagents and sample submission.
- Funding of proficiency panels.

The OIE also thanked the EuFMD for agreeing to provide a day of PCP training for OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representatives, in Paris (31st March 2017). This is the first such event for the OIE and follows from similar training provided to FAO in the past.

The Chairman thanked the speakers and, on behalf of the all members, was pleased to record the positive and productive working relations. He also noted the evidence that this is making a difference to the application of FMD management under the Global Strategy. Clearly, the challenge remains enormous and the resources very limited. He thanked the Working Group of GF-TADS for their clear set of requests for support and indicated that the Secretariat would look at options for how these might be supported, when developing the new workplan after the General Session.

The presentation was then discussed. Dr Lubroth indicated he strongly supported a 7th seat on the FMD working group (WG), for EuFMD. Dr Bruschke questioned the need to have parity of seat numbers between organizations as this is a technical group, not a decision-making body. Dr Weber-Vintzel indicated the OIE policy on the matter, for parity between the GF-TADS partners, thus if FAO agreed to give up a place the matter could be solved. It was agreed that EuFMD would be welcome to attend as observer, to meetings in Rome or Paris.

11. Pillar III future workplan

Areas for emphasis and de-emphasis. The paper provided by the Secretariat was reviewed and endorsed for presentation to the General Session.

12. Standing Technical Committee (STC) report

The report (**Appendix 9**) was provided by Dr Eoin Ryan, Chair of the Standing Technical Committee (STC). He covered the progress of the Open Session (Cascais, October 2016) and the development of the call for research proposals for the FAR Fund. It was hoped the 2nd stage review process would be completed at the GS42 in Rome, where final decisions could be made by the Executive Officers together with the EC.

13. Proposal for establishing a Special Committee on Biorisk Management (Biocontainment)

Dr Ryan provided the report and proposal (**Appendix 10**) to establish the Special Committee. The Session discussed the paper and the importance of ensuring the member states and EC have access to sufficient expertise for development and implementation of the standards, and to cover the biocontainment issues in non-free member states. The need for wider communication on biocontainment ("BR Management network") was presented by Dr Ryan, based on feedback after the initial positive webinars where it seems there is a lack of such a forum at present.

The proposed TOR were accepted as presented.

Regarding its membership, Dr Bognar felt it was not adequately geographically balanced. The STC was requested to come up with a list of experts from across the MS, including Tier C and B as well as high containment (Tier D) laboratories, for the Officers to consider, for presentation to the GS42, being mindful of the need to balance the cost of meetings with the need for sufficient expertise.

14. Financial Report: Administrative Fund, and future budget for the Emergency and Training Fund

Keith Sumption provided the Financial Report and proposal for the budgets for the Administrative Fund (MTF/INT/011/MUL) and Emergency and Training Fund (MTF/INT/004/MUL) (**Appendix 11**). The Executive Secretary was asked to clarify if the P1 position was a completely new position or replacing a previous. He indicated it was a new position, which had not been on the budget before. The increased volume of work and responsibilities imposed by the expanded programme has called for this new position.

The addition of a senior technical consultant was also discussed, and was agreed, on the basis that the person is a manager or technical expert and the term "advisor" is avoided since the Executive can already provide this role.

Relating to the membership of **Ukraine**, the Executive Committee did not agree to waive a full two years of contributions should they join - but would agree to this for the first year.

In the case of **Iceland**, the Committee agreed not to ask for the contributions for the period they had not fully withdrawn from membership, but did not receive any additional activities or support and thus were not an additional cost to the other members.

Regarding the proposal for the Emergency and Training Fund (MTF/INT/004/MUL), the Committee agreed on the proposed budget be presented to the GS42. They also agreed to keep the Fund operating to the end of 2019 on the expectation that the funds to be received will cover the costs of the outlays expected.

Conclusion

The Session agreed to the Budget proposal for the Administrative Fund (MTF/INT/011/MUL) and Emergency and Training Fund (MTF/INT/004/MUL), on the basis of the Tables of contributions and expenditures provided in the paper, and on the basis of the points indicated above.

15. Evaluation of the EC Programme, Phase IV

The Session did not agree to have an additional Item on the GS42 Agenda from the Evaluation Service of FAO indicating their role and recent findings of evaluation of projects on animal health. They agreed that a side-meeting with the service would be preferable to discuss the potential evaluation of the Phase IV EC programme.

16. Any other business

It was agreed with the OIE and FAO that a side-event be organized for the TransCaucasus countries (TCC) at the OIE General Session, to follow-up, 12 months after the signing of the "Statement of Intentions". This had been foreseen at the TCC side-event at the 2016 Session. The Chairman agreed to liaise with the DDG OIE to identify a date and room for this.

Closing

Dr Angot thanked Professor Friedrich Schmoll and his efficient team for their work with the EuFMD team to prepare for the Session, Dr Herzog, CVO-Austria for the hospitality, and Dr Maria Fink, for the tour of the new laboratory.

Finally, he acknowledged the excellent work done by the entire EuFMD team, in preparation for the meeting.

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13.00		Lunch break
1400	16	Any other business

-Report on Activities of the Secretariat –October 2016-March 2017

Summary

1. The 92nd Session of the Executive Committee was held at Maisons Alfort, Paris in September 2016, and the Report has been finalized, circulated for comment and published online. The recommendations and conclusions are given in **Appendix 1**.
2. The major FMD risk events of the period in the European neighbourhood region have been the evolution in the South-Asian FMD serotype A (G-VII genotype) situation in Turkey, the incursion of African lineage type O EA-3 into Palestine and Israel, and the risks associated with serotype O India 2001 most recently into Jordan). These events have come to light mainly through the Pillar 2 programme activities which have involved close working relationships with the national veterinary services in each country. A re-opening of working relations with Libya has occurred in February 2017 after a gap of 2 years which will assist given the risk posed to Tunisia/Algeria and Morocco.
3. Phase IV (10/2015 to 09/2019) of the EC funded work programme is in the 2nd year of the 48 month programme, with an extremely heavy program of activities in this period. The six month report is provided in summary form (**Appendix 2**). The progress made has very largely met or exceeded the milestones and indicators. The success stories, lessons learnt and proposals for change will be the subject of discussions in the 93rd Session. A summary document on this is provided for Item 4 of the Agenda.
4. The nine month delay in initial funding of the programme had the effect of squeezing the 24 month activity plan into a period of circa 12 months, from April 2016 to April 2017. This has placed a huge burden on a few staff, but is now largely on track over the three Pillars.
5. The composition of the Secretariat is indicated below, and Phase IV team for implementing the EC project activities is given in **Table 2**. Each Component has had a Manager, an operational budget and a clear work plan and targets, and this has assisted the entrance and effectiveness of short term (six months) professionals in the team.
6. **EC program implementation, Phase IV, since 1st October 2016 :**
 - a. **Under Pillar I**, the focus has been upon
 - **Component 1.1: Training**; delivery of the training programme, including two Real-Time Courses in Kenya, and three face to face workshops on crisis management, simulation exercises and putting vaccination to practice; and five online courses delivered for NATIONAL level, and over all > 1000 vets trained in this online course.
the “FMD knowledge bank” has been developed as a tool to assist emergency planners and been well received;
 - **Component 1.2: Contingency Planning** – the main output is a draft guide for exercises and training (“GET Prepared”); modeling networks and contingency planners webinar series have continued;
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 - **Component 1.4 the Balkans**: work component had a management meeting for the countries in January 2017, and following use of the self-assessment tool, design of the national simulation exercises has begun,, aimed to be conducted May –June 2017.
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b. In support of Pillar II, of most significance has been :

- **Turkey:** the series of FOUR separate workshops for veterinarians from the five regions of Anatolia, each of which involve a real-time investigation of a live outbreak, to train on investigation and tracing.
- **TransCaucasus (TCC)** –a successful workshop held in Georgia, for six countries in the region, and also Russian Federation, FAO and OIE participation, to plan surveillance actions to monitor vaccination and to plan for evidence for disease freedom (GEO).
- **Egypt, Palestine, Israel, Jordan:** an intensive set of workshops and meetings, including national cascade training in Egypt for FMD investigation. This work led to better recognition of the type O EA-3 epidemic, and contributed to FMD being detected and reported in Jordan. An LOA (agreement) to deliver online training in Arabic to the region was concluded with JUST (Jordanian Institute for Science and Technology).
- **Libya:** with FAO and OIE, a first meeting held with Libyan VS after a gap of 2.5 years. Positive planning of activities in 2017.
- **Mauritania:** workshops concluded in the first drafting of a national plan (RBSP) was completed after the workshop in March 2017, with good involvement of FAO and OIE (PRAPS).
- **Pillar II training resources:** a major new development, with new online courses drafted for PCP, Field Investigation, and three others, now available for use (in English) in the region and for adaptation to other languages.

c. In support of Pillar III, support has been focused to the Gf-TADS Working Group through

- PCP expert assistance to the Regional FMD Roadmap for **SAARC Countries** (held December 2016);
- Roll-out of regional online training on FMD to **Southern Africa** (SADC countries), culminating in a decision by the SADC Livestock Technical Committee to commit funds to develop an e-learning hub for Southern Africa, using the FMD model (March 2017);
- Preparation for a roll-out of regional training on the same model, for South Asia (SAARC) countries, from April 2017; activities included adaption of the course, support to FAO and OIE to promote the PCP and online epi-training to the regional EpiNetwork (Delhi, Feb 2017);
- **Global Surveillance:** supporting the 11th OIE/FAO FMD Lab Network, and regional epi/lab networking (Eastern Africa) and the establishment of a francophone network (October 2016) at the Open Session;
- Delivery of online training for the Indian Ocean islands (inc Reunion) at risk or affected by the FMD incursions in 2016;
- **Launch of the Progressive Control practitioners network, as a global network with a regular, monthly programme of training on planning or implementing FMD control.**

Additional funding (Non-EC) pipeline

7. In line with EuFMD policy relating to full cost recovery (funding) of activities requested by MS or other parties, courses under the contract with Australia/New Zealand resumed in November 2015, and following agreement at the 92nd ExCom, the series of training s is expected to continue to 2019 under a new agreement. Courses in November-December 2016 went very well.

Administrative Report

8. The Secretariat staff are listed below (as of March 2017). *Italics indicate funded by MS (011) or non-EC funds*

Technical team:

Executive Secretary	<i>Keith Sumption</i>
Training Programmes Manager	<i>Jenny Maud</i>
Contingency Planning Officer	<i>Mark Hóvári</i>
Communications and Networks Officer	Nadia Rumich (20% MS)

Short Term Professionals	Teresa Scicluna (Malta)
	Maria de la Puente (Spain)
	<i>Natasha Antovska (FYROM)</i>
	Hendrik Camphor
	Karima Ouali (Pillar 2 STP, Algeria)
	<i>Paolo Motta (Italy/UK)</i>
	Wilmot Chikurunhe (Zimbabwe, Pillar 3 STP)

Consultants (Component Managers)	Fabrizio Rosso, Gunel Ismayilova, Chris Bartels, Kees van Maanen, Nick Lyons, Carsten Potzsch, David Paton
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Administrative team:

Program Co-ordinator	Cecile Carraz
Finance Assistant	<i>Silvia Clementelli</i>
Operational support team	Erica Tomat, Emanuela Pirrello, Maurizio Licastro
Training Support	<i>Chiara Addari</i>

9. **New STPs in pipeline:** recruitment decisions are pending, but expected that STPs in support of Training, Balkans, REMESA will be made in March 2017 for entry in mid-2017.

10. **Linkage of funding to positions** under EC funded Phase IV

Under GAF submitted to the EC, after signature of the new agreement the responsibilities for

- **Supervision and management** of each Output is summarized below.
Consultants 1-4 refer to those whose Terms of Reference were submitted to FAO for clearance, and would provide longer term (11 month contract) support.
- **Operational support:** the GAF was cleared by FAO based on 5-operation support positions, of which 4 would be supported under the EC and one by the MUL/11.

BOLD script indicates positions funded under the EC programme, and *italics* those funded by EuFMD under MTF/INT/011/MUL.

<i>Component (Output) Number</i>	<i>Output Supervisor</i>	<i>Output Manager</i>	<i>Lead - Network and training support</i>
1.1	<i>TPM (P3 EQUIV)</i>	STP 1	P2 (80:20 EC AND MUL/11)
1.2	<i>ExSec (EXSEC (P5))</i>	CPO (P3 EQUIV)	P2 (80:20 EC AND MUL/11)
1.3	<i>CPO (P3 EQUIV)</i>	<i>STP 2</i>	
1.4	<i>CPO (P3 EQUIV)</i>	<i>STP 2</i>	
1.5	<i>EXSEC (P5)</i>	Consultant-2	P2 (80:20 EC AND MUL/11)
1.6	<i>EXSEC (P5)</i>		
1.7	<i>EXSEC (P5)</i>	Consultant2	
1.8	<i>EXSEC (P5)</i>	CPO (P3 EQUIV)	
2.1	<i>EXSEC (P5)</i>	Consultant-3	
2.2	Consultant-1	Consultant-3	
2.3	Consultant-1	STP3	
2.4	<i>TPM (P3 EQUIV)</i>	Consultant-4	P2 (80:20 EC AND MUL/11)
3.1	<i>EXSEC (P5)</i>	Consultant	
3.2	<i>EXSEC (P5)</i>	Consultant-4	
3.3	<i>EXSEC (P5)</i>	Consultant-2	
3.4	<i>TPM (P3 EQUIV)</i>	STP4 Consultant-4	P2 (80:20 EC AND MUL/11)

Key: EXSEC (P5 Animal Health Office, Executive Secretary)
P2 (Network and Training Support Officer)
TPM (Training Programmes Manager, consultant with experience/terms equivalent to P3)
CPO (Contingency Planning Officer, consultant with experience/terms equivalent to P3)

11. Financial position

The Secretariat manages three Trust Funds, for the Administration of the Secretariat (MTF/INT/011/MUL, contributions from the Member States), EC Program (MTF/INT/003/EEC) and an Emergencies and Training Fund into which additional contributions have been received for provision of training (MTF/INT/004/MUL).

The financial position for each Fund will be reported in a separate paper (Agenda Item 14).

A financial verification ("audit") of the expenditure under Phase III (2013-15) programme will take place between 28-30th March (in FAO HQ).

Table 2 – Management Responsibility: Pillar and Component Managers 2015 - EuFMD /EC Action 2015-19 (Phase IV)

BOLD= Continuity. Red= change. TSO: Training Support Officer. STP: Short term professionals. KS: Keith; NR: Nadia; FR: Fabrizio; JM: Jenny

Pillar	Comp	Comp.	Output Supervisor	Component (Output) Manager	2016	October 2016-March 2017	Comment
					Previous period (6 months)		
I	1.1	Training-RT	Mark HOVARI	STP	Malin Grant (SWE)	Maria de la Puente	
	1.2	Contingency Planning	KS	CPO: Mark Hovari (MH)	Marius Masiulis	Mark Hovari	
	1.3	THRACE	MH	STP	Miriam Casey	Natasha Antovska	
	1.4	Balkans	MM	STP	Miriam Casey	Paolo Motta	
	1.5	Res Fund	KS		K Sumption	K Sumption	
	1.6	Crisis	KS				
	1.7	PTS	KS	Home-based consultant	Kees	Kees	
	1.8	Surveillance Rep	KS	TBD	Teresa	Teresa	
II	2.1	Turkey/GEO	KS	HQ based Consultant	Gunel Ismayilova	Gunel Ismayilova	
	2.2	Israel/Cyprus	KS	Home-based consultant	Kees	Kees	
	2.3	REMESA	KS	Part-time officer	Fabrizio	Karima Ouali	
	2.4	P2 Training	Jenny Maud	STP	Karima Ouali	Karima Ouali	
III	3.1	Monitoring	KS	TBD	Not filled		
	3.2	PCP	KS	Home-based consultant	Chris	Chris	
	3.3	Global Lab	KS	Home-based consultant	Kees	Kees	
	3.4	P3- Training	Jenny Maud	STP	TBD	Wilmot Chikurunhe	



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Summary REPORT of activities

October 2016-March 2017

The Component Managers March 2017

1.1 Training for Member States	Mark Hovari/Maria De la Puente
1.2 Improved Contingency Planning	Mark Hovari
1.3 THRACE	Mark Hovari/Paolo Motta
1.4 Balkans	Mark Hovari/Natasha Antovska
1.5 Fund for Applied Research	Keith Sumption
1.6 Emergency response	Keith Sumption
1.7 Proficiency testing scheme	Kees van Maanen
1.8 Risk analysis and communication	Mark Hovari/Mariateresa Scicluna
2.1 South East Europe	Gunel Ismailova
2.2 South East Mediterranean	Kees van Maanen
2.3 Support to Remesa	Fabrizio Rosso/Karima Ouali
2.4 Training development and Co-ordination	Keith Sumption/Jenny Maud
3.1 Support to global Progress monitoring	Chris Bartels
3.2 Methods and guidelines for the application of PCP-FMD	Chris Bartels
3.3 Laboratory Support	Keith Sumption/ Kees van Maanen
3.4 Global access to PCP-FMD training resources	Keith Sumption/Jenny Maud

Component 1.1 Training for Member States

Component Supervisor: Mark Hovari; Component Manager Maria de la Puente; Executive Committee M. Blake

Indicators

Activities	Indicators	Baseline Sept.2015	Target 2 years	Unit of measure	Current Status
1.1.1	Knowledge Bank created and in use by MS	0	500	Participants from EuFMD MS registered and access training materials	256
1.1.2	Implement >90 % of the demand driven programme	0	Over 330 TC used	Training Credits (TC) used	275

Progress

Infrastructures	E-learning platform: 4000 users Webinars: average of one a week. Knowledge Bank is a searchable and categorized library of training resources, references, tools and job aids related to FMD. Open access courses: "Introduction to FMD"; "Introduction to the PCP Job aids: Presentations; fact sheets; videos; template scenarios; template timeline; role game; exercises
Cascade training	Pilot of national "cascade" training course, Italy. The first phase of the FMD cascade training course was delivered by IZSLER with support from EuFMD. The second phase has already started.
Training credits system	275 have been spent. 39 are allocated in different training courses. 56 have not been allocated.
Delivery of training courses	Real Time Training courses in Kenya were held in June 2016, Nov. 2016 Feb 2017. Online FMD Emergency Preparation Courses (FEPC) delivered to over 1000 veterinarians from MS on seven courses to date. National tailor made FMD Emergency Preparation Courses were held for Spain; France; United Kingdom; Estonia; Serbia
New training courses	Managing a Crisis (Sept 2016); Simulation Exercises (Feb 2017); Putting vaccination into practice (March 2017)
New online courses planned	FMD Emergency Preparation Course for Cyprus; Belgium; Croatia; France; Spain. Laboratory Training Course: 15-26 May 2017; Risk Based FMD Surveillance June 2017
Main issues	To date 56 credits have not been allocated. The countries with the highest number of unallocated or unspent training credits were: Cyprus, Switzerland, Poland, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Luxembourg and FYRO Macedonia. Options to improve engagement and participation from countries? New system to manage unallocated credits? Why in some particular cases the completion rate was lower than average?
Priorities for the next six months	Promoting the Knowledge Bank and EuFMD job aids that are under development; Cascade training. Focus will be to delivery of the remaining courses planned in the framework of the training period 2015-2017: at least three Online FMD Emergency Preparation Courses, including one in Spanish and one in French; and an online Risk Based Surveillance course to be organized in May/June 2017.

Total Budget Allowance	Expenses up to March 2017	% project completion	Actual available (20 months activities 2016 - 2017)
552,018	373,213	68 %	174,556

Component 1.2 Improved Contingency Planning

Component Supervisor: Keith Sumption; Component Manager Mark Hovari; Executive Committee U Herzog

Indicators

Activities	Indicators	Baseline Sept 2015	Target 2 years	Unit of measure	Current Status
1.2.1	Annual Participation in online meetings and webinars held for Contingency Planning, Modelling and Vaccination Networks	150	300	Participation in online meetings or webinars	369
1.2.2	Published and available new decision support tools and guidelines	0	3	Published peer-reviewed tools and guidance	1

Progress:

Networks Contingency Planning Modelling Vaccine Discussion	All have active webinars and discussion. Of note is the success of the Modelling network and the work on CrBoDiMo. Priorities for Vaccination network identified as Deciding if, when and how to implement emergency vaccination during an outbreak (overlap and linkage with the Modelling network); Vaccinated animal management policies (vaccinate-to-live vs vaccinate-to-kill; post-vaccination monitoring, post - outbreak proof of freedom surveillance and socioeconomic implications of respective vaccinated animal management policies); and Operational planning for FMD emergency vaccination programs, including human resource, information systems and laboratory capacity estimates and capability.
Publication	A guidebook is currently being written: <i>"Get Prepared-a progressive exercise and training guide for emergency preparedness planners"</i>
Sharing resources	EuFMD should prepare and distribute for the further discussions "Guidelines or bullet points on human resource sharing" to ensure MS are aware of issues and their potential solutions.
Issues	Development of diagnostic banks and emergency access to vaccine banks
Priorities	CP networks: Continue FMD practical management series; promote network; support information exchange and add resources to the Knowledge bank. Modelling network: continue webinars; develop guidelines; develop training.

Total Budget Allowance	Expenses up to March 2017	% project completion	Actual available (20 months activities 2016 - 2017)
120,750	30,771	25 %	88,289

Component 1.3 Thrace

Component Supervisor Mark Hovari; Component supervisor Paolo Motta; ExCom S. Doudounakis

Indicators

Activities	Indicators	Baseline: September 2015	Target 2 years	Unit of measure	Current Status
1.3.1	Tripartite Mgt Meetings held	0	3	Tripartite Mgt Meetings held with 3 countries	4
1.3.2	Maintain the data entry system with data entry meeting agreed targets	50%	75%	Percentage of reports entered by field operatives within expected time frame	>75%
1.3.3	The level of confidence in FMD disease freedom in Thrace region is higher than if activities stopped	50%	90%	Confidence in disease freedom	>90%
1.3.4	Joint exercises	0	2	Joint exercises 3 countries	1

Progress

Meetings	3 rd Mgt meeting held as well as the Tripartite meeting, with reports on local FMD situation. Workshop "Simulation Exercise for Foot-and-Mouth Disease" 28 Feb-3 March 2017.
Passive reporting and Real time data entry	Awareness and risk campaigns undertaken and use of Google Fusion Tables and data was regularly provided.
Issues	The signing of a jointly agreed document on the Statement of Intentions between the Thrace countries was requested. Shortage of funds for local consultants
Priorities	Next Management meeting in September 2017. Continue co-operation and updating on the FMD situation in Thrace and sign a Statement of Intentions between the Thrace countries. Continue use of online platform, develop and implement system of backups, and improve the Operational Manual if needed. Explore possibilities for improving data management and spatial visualizations. Produce and circulate cycle reports for 2017. Assess and communicate outcomes of the evaluation of the post-vaccination immunity in Turkish Thrace. Design and implement training on participatory epidemiology (PE) for passive surveillance assessment and communication/awareness. Continue to procure necessary laboratory diagnostic material and consumables and field consumables for the surveillance activities; to implement a new system for the direct procurement of consumables from the Thrace countries by June 2017. Design and implement training for the improvement of knowledge/skills on FMD outbreak investigation and outbreak management in Thrace. Design and conduct a joint simulation exercise for the three countries.

Total Budget Allowance	Expenses up to March 2017	% project completion	Actual available (months activities September 2017)
411,435	260,376	63%	146,320

Component 1.4 Balkans

Component Supervisor Mark Hovari; Component supervisor Natasha Antovska; Executive committee U.Herzog

Indicators

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline: September 2015</i>	<i>Target 2 years</i>	<i>Unit of measure</i>	<i>Current Status</i>
1.4.1	Management Meetings held compared to if project was not supported.	0	3		1
1.4.2	Increase of use of exercises and drills for FMD emergency preparedness in Balkan countries	3	5	Number of countries having a national FMD exercise	3
1.4.3	Participation in Balkan region proficiency test exercises	0	12	Number of National participations in exercises in 24 months	6

Progress

Meetings	Mgt meeting in January 2017 resulting in request for Road Trip meeting, need for enhanced regional collaboration and request of support to build local expertise. Workshop on Simulation exercise March 2017
Tools	Self-assessment tool finalized and distributed.
Issues	Proposal to add Ukraine to Comp 1.4
Priorities	Maintain regular contact with National Focal Points and laboratory sub-network contact points. Plan, conduct and report back on the Balkan "Road Trip" Countries are requested to design, conduct and evaluate national simulation exercises between May – June 2017 followed by workshop to discuss lessons learnt. Follow up on Balkans laboratory simulation exercise.

Total Budget Allowance	Expenses up to March 2017	% project completion	Actual available (20 months activities 2016 - 2017)
223,025	88,740	40%	130,681

Component 1.5 Fund for Applied research

Component Supervisor Keith Sumption; STC: Eoin Ryan

Indicators

Activities	Indicators	Baseline: September 2015	Target 2 years	Unit of measure	Current Status
1.5.1	Meetings of the Special Committee and its subgroups	1	3	Meeting Reports online	2
1.5.2	Research projects completed	0	2	Project Final Reports	0

Standing Technical Committee and SCRPD Meetings

The Closed Session of the SCRPD, and Open Session of the STC and SCRPD, were held in Cascais, Portugal, in October, attended by over 250 people. All presentations were provided online.

One further STC meeting, and Biorisk management Group, were held in the period and reported.

FAR fourth call

The EuFMD has since 2008 provided support for small applied research projects that are relevant to the technical issues that are seen as priorities of the EuFMD member states. The 4th call was issued in February with a 17th March deadline for reply.

Funding

The EuFMD-FAR has earmarked funding for contracted research studies of 241,588€ for the first 24 month period, and presuming it is maintained as a priority, a similar level for the second 24 month period to August 2019 under the Financial Agreement between EC and FAO relating to the EuFMD which is managed through the TF MTF/INT/003/EC. There are also circa 85,000€ for support to technical meetings, for each 24 month period. The current (at 2/2017) funding of the 4th call is modest and limited to a ceiling of 50,000 € per study/project, enabling some 4-5 grants to the maximum amount in 2017, with a further call expected in late 2017 for disbursement in 2018-19. EuFMD-FAR is managed by the EuFMD Secretariat, advised by the Standing Technical Committee which acts as the Grant Review Board and a Referee Panel.

Issues

The Biorisk management Group (under the STC) has identified a need for some technical review studies and technical meetings for which Component 1.5, whose workplan includes Biorisk Management meetings (under Output 1.5.1), could make a good claim for support. A dedicated workplan and budget for this Group will be discussed under Item 13 of the 93rd ExCom Agenda.

The situation for FMD research in the EU remains extremely bleak, and the FAR Fund remains the only dedicated call for FMD research other than at national level.

The EuFMD Secretary has been nominated by CVO- FAO as the representative on the STAR-IDAZ Consortium of animal health research funders, with the agreement of the Chair, EuFMD Commission. This gives the opportunity to promote additional investment in FMD research, and identify possible partners in joint calls.

Leveraging: potential interest from Australian research groups in joining forces with applicants to the FAR-Fund, thus leveraging their own research resources which could avoid European groups repeating work already in progress in AUS/NZ.

Priorities

Review and decisions on the 4th call applications, processing awarded projects (LOA process).

Decision on Themes and specific calls for the 5th call.

Managing follow-up to the General session; supporting the STC, the Biorisk Management Group, and Special Committee on Research (SCRPD) online or face to face meeting plan.

Component 1.7 Proficiency Testing Scheme

Component manager Kees van Maanen Executive Committee Christianne Bruscke

Indicators

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Indicators</i>	<i>Baseline September 2015</i>	<i>Target 2 years</i>	<i>Unit of measure</i>	<i>Current Status</i>
1.7	Proportion of target reference laboratories participating	16	24	Number participating over total of neighbourhood countries indicated in contract with service provider	17

Progress

Results presented	Results of the annual Proficiency Test 2015 have been presented at the annual workshop of EU national reference laboratories for Foot-and-mouth disease, Ascot UK, May 18th and 19th 2016.
PT 2016	In the PT 2016 there is a change in emphasis from previous years, i.e. the PT will focus on 1) the laboratory's response to an outbreak within the country and 2) laboratory methods and analysis of results for quality assurance purpose.
Participation in 2016	In total 17 out of 24 invited EuFMD_non-EU or European neighborhood countries participated in the 2016 PTS (Israel, Ukraine, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Egypt, Iraq, Kosovo and Libya did not participate).

Total Budget Allowance	17 month Expenses Oct. 15 –March 17	% project completion	Actual available (17 months activities 2016 and 2017)
€ 46,500	€ 69,415	149 %	- € 22,915*

* Negative balance due to miscalculation in the budgeting phase (€ 39,000 budgeted for this part of the contract with The Pirbright Institute whereas in the final contract € 64,000 was budgeted to carry out these activities)

Component 1.8 Risk analysis and communication

Component supervisor Mark Hovari; Reports Mariateresa Scicluna; Executive committee L. Bognar

Indicators

Activities	Indicators	Baseline: September 2015	Target 2 years	Unit of measure	Current Status
1.8.1	Tool developed and published, available for use.	0	1	Report (tool available)	1
1.8.2	Number of FMD monthly reports produced compared to situation without funding	8	24	Number of Global Monthly Reports	17
1.8.3	Tool developed and published, available for use.	0	1	Report (tool available)	0
1.8.4	Pilot study	0	1	Study completed	0

Progress:

Tools	The Prioritization of Antigen Management with International Surveillance Tool (PRAGMATIST) developed in collaboration with the WRL. It considers 1) which strains pose the greatest threat of incursion and 2) ability of available vaccines to protect against the most important antigens is calculated for each vaccine. It is foreseen that the tool will be continuously updated and maintained as part of preparing the Global Monthly Report. Draft outputs (tables and charts) from this tool have been produced to include in the Global Monthly Report.
Reports	Monthly reports
Specific risk drivers	Information on the organization of the livestock marketing system in Turkey was gathered in collaboration with the national point.
Priorities	Include information from PRAGMATIST into the Global Monthly Report. Prepare short article on PRAGMATIST to submit for publication in a peer reviewed journal. Achieve further progress on gathering meat price and livestock data from Turkey and neighboring countries.

Total Budget Allowance	Expenses up to March 2017	% project completion	Actual available (20 months activities 2016 - 2017)
68,490	19,091	28%	48,837

Component 2.1 South East Europe

Component manager Gunel Ismailova; Executive Committee Ulrich Herzog; Jeanluc Angot

Indicators

Activities	Indicators	Baseline Sept.2015	Target 2 years	Unit of measure	Current Status
2.1.1	Number of countries in region with a Risk Based Strategic Plan that has been accepted by GF-TADs FMD Working Group.	2 (Geo/Turkey)	4 (Geo, Turkey, Armenia, Azerb)	Nb of countries	Achieved: 4 RBSPs (Geo, Turkey, Armenia, Azerb.) accepted by GF-TADs FMD WG.
2.1.2	Participation level from at least 5 countries in the region in online training courses	0	480 participations in 24 months	Participants engaging in EuFMD e-learning event	300

Progress:

RBSP	RBSPs of Azerbaijan and Armenia accepted; Stage 2 PCP-FMD confirmed April 2016. RBSPs of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia updated.
Regional workshops and training	GDFC requested to organize a workshop on practical implementation of the new FMD Risk-based strategy; organized in Nov. 2016 by GDFC with EuFMD technical support. GDFC further requested four separate workshops on FMD control for 5 regions of Western Anatolia surveillance zone (Marmara, Aegean, Black sea, Central Anatolian and Mediterranean regions). A protocol should be drafted by GDFC with assistance from EuFMD for outbreak and clinical investigations in the FMD control zone, including the drafting of outbreak and clinical investigation forms.
Online training	Organization of FITC (FMD Field Investigation Training Course) in Turkish, with support from Central Epidemiology and Monitoring Unit (CEMU).
Issues	Turkey: The new Strategic Plan for the West Anatolia FMD Control Zone launched 2016. Currently circulating - O PanAsiaII/Qom; A (Asia/GVII-SAM16 – new sub-genetic clade). The vaccination campaign with the new vaccine started in January. Georgia: no CVO; TCC: incursion of new serotype A (Genotype VII) strains of FMD to the region and current circulation in the countries bordering with TransCaucasus. WestEurasia: GF-TADs Working group to organize the West Eurasia Roadmap meeting every 2 years. Need for further development of the West Eurasia database for visualisation of Georgia, Turkey, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Iran and Russian Federation monthly reporting on vaccination and outbreaks, based on Google Fusion, Google Maps and Google Spreadsheets software.
Priorities	<i>Turkey:</i> Delivery of workshops. Follow-up surveillance strategy in FMD Control Zone and new RBSP; FITC course for Turkey. <i>Georgia and neighbours:</i> PCP stage 3 zones in Racha-Lechkhumi-Kvem Svaneti -Georgia and Nakhchivan Autonomous Republic of Azerbaijan. TCC meeting on implementation of risk reduction in the FMD low risk zones, including field training in Racha-Lechkhumi. <i>West Eurasia:</i> Continue with Practical Mgt Webinar series. Develop West Eurasia Networks e-learning. Further support of Epi-net and Welnet development. Follow-up on dev.of regional database.

Total Budget Allowance	17 month Expenses Oct. 16 -March 17	% project completion	Actual available (20 months activities 2016 - 2017)
€ 380,785.00	189,723.00	50%	191,0620

Component 2.2 South East Mediterranean

Component manager Kees van Maanen; Executive Committee Jeanluc Angot

Indicators

Activities	Indicators	Baseline Sept 2015	Target 2 years	Unit of measure	Current Status
2.2.1	Number of countries in region with a Risk Based Strategic Plan that has been accepted by GF-TADs FMD Working Group.	1 (Egypt)	4 (Egypt, Jordan, Palestine, Lebanon)	Number of countries	achieved: 2 RBSPs Egypt accepted y GF-TADs FMD G, Palestine initiating for the ext roadmap)
2.2.4	Assist networking via online meetings/sharing of FMD info to risk managers	0	140 participations in 24 months involving 6 countries	Number of regional participations in online meetings	0

Progress:

Training	A real-time ToT course on outbreak investigation in January 2017, cascaded already six times by Egyptian trainers. Training course on advanced outbreak investigation July 2017. Vaccine audit scheduled April 2017.
RBSP	RBSP finished and a mission on its ME carried out. The Palestinian VS encouraged to produce monthly reports. A lab assistance mission carried out to train and implement SPCE ELISAs. In January 2017 joint Israeli-Palestinian workshop on risk based surveillance, risk based vaccination and post vaccination monitoring, in Beit Dagan, Israel. 14 participants (2 participants from the Gaza Strip, 4 participants from the West Bank, 6 participants from Israel and 2 participants from the local FAO office. Three Workshops planned with focal points of Jordan and Lebanon.
Studies/missions	A large serosurveillance study has been carried out in Jordan accompanied by a socio-economic study. Missions planned to Ethiopia and Sudan, on request of these countries and in consultation and collaboration with the local/regional FAO offices.
LOA and training	LoA signed between EuFMD/FAO and the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) with several objectives related to virtual networking and continuous prof education. A FMD Investigation Training Course (FITC) will be organized between mid April and mid May 2017.
Issues	Current FMD situation in the country is a point of concern. The vaccine is no longer free and vaccination coverage has dropped dramatically. The management and performance of the virology department within AHRI is a point of concern. A joint steering committee for Israel and Palestine is not considered realistic. For Lebanon only one workshop has been organized until now and planning of a second workshop is not easy. The Lebanese suggestion that FMD is circulating at a very low level and that the country or zones within the country may even be free with vaccination will have to be substantiated by the proposed serosurveillance studies. The situation, also with respect to TADs, should be judged as volatile and unpredictable.
Priorities	EuFMD support to several training activities in Egypt Continuing PCP/RBSP work in Jordan; Continue PCP/RBSP work in Lebanon; Implement the LOA activities.

Total Budget Allowance	17 month Expenses Oct. 15 -Mar. 17	% project completion	Actual available (17 months activities 2016 and 2017)
€ 175,239	€ 96,656	55%	€ 78,583

Component 2.3 Support to REMESA

Component supervisor Fabrizio Rosso; Component manager Karima Ouali Executive Committee Jeanluc Angot

Indicators

Activities	Indicators	Baseline Sept 2015	Target 2 years	Unit of measure	Current Status
2.3.1	Number of countries in region with a RBSP accepted by GF-TADs FMDWG	0	1	Number of countries	First drafting of the Mauritanian RBSP achieved.
	Nb of countries in region accepted in PCP Stage 3 or above by the GF-TADs FMD WG	1	2	Number of countries	1
2.3.2	Nb of high risk border areas where a surveillance system is designed, implemented and functioning.	0	1	Number of implemented systems	0
2.3.3	Nb of participants from region taking part in online training course or webinars annually.	0	200	Participants engaging in single e-learning event annually (60

Progress:

Libya (all the meetings and trainings are planned to be done in Tunis).	Re-established contact in early February. EuFMD participated in the GEMP training followed by a one day meeting with the Libyan delegation to discuss: FMD lab training, a serosurvey study in the small ruminant population to determine the serotypes circulating in the different regions of Libya; A study on markets and animal movement to allow a better understanding and mapping the risk for North Africa (Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco); A tentative workshop for the development of a RBSP July.
RBSP	Two workshops organized in Mauritania from October 2016 and March 2017 to assist Mauritania VS for the development and implementation of RBSP .
Francophone network	To improve the networking and facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience on FMD prevention and control between countries, launched in February.
Resolab	A regional workshop in Dakar, Senegal March 2017 in coordination with the RESOLAB-FMD (Mauritania, Senegal, Guinee-Bissau and Mali), to support the implementation of lab network in the Western Sahel countries, to improve the knowledge on FMD circulation in the country and to strengthen the diagnostic capacity of FMD in laboratories at national as well as regional level.
Issues	The collaboration proposed to the Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II, Rabat, to improve FMD control in North Africa, developing trainings in Arabic and French, and assisting curriculum development among professionals, has met difficulties and the discussions on the terms of the contract are still ongoing
Priorities	Maintain the collaboration and coordination established with FAO and OIE to provide joint assistance and support to the development of a regional FMD control strategy; Support the Libyan vet services in the FMD control and better understanding of their current situation and animal movement; Continue the follow up on the targeted and harmonized serosurveillance in Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia; Support the devt of the coordination framework - REMESA networks. Finalize the development of RBSP in Mauritania and promote a regional laboratory network Assist the design and implementation of field vaccine studies, and promote risk based vaccination strategies. Assist the implementation of activities aimed to improve emergency preparedness.

Total Budget per activity for 24 months	Expenses (updated March 2017)	% project completion	Actual available (17 months activities)
€ 198,049	€ 138,906	70 %	€ 59,143

Component 2.4 Training development and Co-ordination

Component supervisor Keith Sumption; Component manager Jenny Maud; Executive committee M. Blake

Indicators

Activities	Indicators	Baseline Sept.2015	Target 2 years	Current status	Unit of measure
2.4.1 Develop new courses after completion of regional needs and capacity assessment	New courses developed after regional gap analysis	0	4	2 (Socio-economic impact 20hrs, Field Investigation training 12 hours; Introduction to the Progressive Control Pathway6 hours)	New online training courses developed, one course equivalent to 20 study hours
2.4.2 Develop monitoring framework for PCP-FMD training courses and materials	% of training courses satisfying ME criteria	0	100	n/a (pending monitoring scheduled for April 2017)	Percentage of courses meeting ME criteria

Progress:

Needs assessment analysis results	FMD diagnosis, sampling, investigation and biosecurity by field level veterinarians and para-veterinarians; Socio-economic impact assessment- central veterinary services; Risk analysis along the value chains- central veterinary services; Basic Biostatistics and Epidemiology- central veterinary services; Laboratory diagnostic testing; Biosecurity measures- particularly at field level; Post-vaccination monitoring.
New courses developed	Introduction to the PCP; FMD Investigation Training Course; Open Access introductory epidemiology and biostatistics modules; Socio-economic Impact Analysis; Risk Analysis along the value chain
Issues	The training needs assessment process has highlighted the great need for regionally appropriate FMD related training in the European neighborhood, if acceptable to the EuFMD Executive, we could enter into dialog with those parties interested to support translation of e-learning courses, or delivery of national level e-learning.
Priorities	Focus on delivery of taught e-learning courses which have now been developed.

Total Budget per activity for 24 months	Expenses (updated March 2017)	% project completion	Actual available (17-24 months activities)
€ 164,232	€ 62,936	70 %	€ 101,296

Component 2.4 Training development and Co-ordination

	Course	Audience	Dates	Details	Study time	Number of places
Open access resources available for all	Introduction to the PCP	All interested in the principles of the PCP-FMD	Ongoing: available now	Open access online course which introduces the challenge of global control of FMD, and the PCP-FMD, its principles and the activities involved in its implementation at national and regional level.	7 hours	Unlimited
	Progressive Control Practitioners' Network	All involved in working on FMD control through the PCP-FMD	Ongoing: available now	This training network supports those working on FMD control through the PCP. Each month we examine a topic in detail, with a combination of webinars, online discussions and online exercises. Network participants can choose training most relevant to their needs and connect with global colleagues working on similar issues.	Up to 6 hours per month available on optional basis	Unlimited
	Epidemiology and biostatistics short modules	All	Available from April 2017	Short modules on introductory aspects of biostatistics and epidemiology relevant to FMD control. These modules may be followed on their own, or in preparation for EuFMD advanced courses.	1 hour per module	Unlimited
	Knowledge Bank Resources	All	Ongoing: available now	A searchable database of FMD resources, including training tools that can be used to conduct national training and stakeholder awareness raising on FMD.	Not applicable	Not applicable

Field level disease investigation	FMD Investigation Training Course	Veterinarians responsible for diagnosis and field investigation of FMD outbreaks	April-May 2017	This course covers field investigation of FMD outbreaks including clinical diagnosis, lesion ageing, sampling, laboratory testing, epidemiology, outbreak investigation, biosecurity, vaccines and vaccination. The course includes two live webinars and expert tutors lead lively discussions in our online forum. 100 places available on Turkish language course	10 hours over 4 week period	100
	Socio-economic impact assessment for FMD	Central veterinary services (epidemiologists) responsible for design and implementation of national FMD control strategy. Initial courses in English language, French and Russian language courses to follow.	April 2017	This course covers FMD impact assessment methods, provides practical tools on how to conduct impact assessments, collate and analyse the data collected, and outlines how to model impact at sectoral or national level. In English.	6 weeks, 4 hours study per week	4
Specialist, in depth training	FMD Risk analysis along the value chain		May-June 2017	This course introduces the concept of value chains and how to analyse risk along the value chain, identify risk hotspots for FMD transmission and apply them to formulate a risk based strategic plan for FMD control. In English	6 weeks, 4 hours study per week	4
	Post vaccination monitoring for FMD		May-June 2017	This course covers FMD vaccines, decision making on their purchase, serological studies to assess vaccine quality and population immunity, assessment of field vaccine effectiveness and evaluation of vaccination programmes. In English	6 weeks, 4 hours study per week	4
	FMD Laboratory diagnostics	FMD laboratory staff	June 2017	This course is intended for laboratory personnel and covers diagnostic testing methodology, including test interpretation and laboratory troubleshooting. Produced in partnership with the World Reference Laboratory at TPI. In English		2

Component 3.2 Methods and guidelines for the application of PCP-FMD

Component supervisor Keith Sumption; Component manager Chris Bartels

Indicators

Activities	Indicators	Baseline Sept2015	Target 2 years	Unit of measure	Current Status
3.2.1	Number of guidelines related to PCP implementation produced and available globally.	2	5	Guidelines, online PCP e-learning	3
3.2.2	Number of PCP experts trained, either face to face or online, in courses which satisfy monitoring and evaluation criteria.	6	30	Experts trained, online PCP e-learning	15 Portuguese speaking
3.2.3	Number of FMD roadmap meetings supported by an EuFMD expert annually.	2	4	Roadmap reports	3 annual

Progress:

PCP toolbox	On the guidelines for Socio-Economic impact assessment, no further activity was undertaken by the FAO and OIE FMD WG. Under comp 2.4, there is soon an online training course available on this subject. In February 2017, OIE submitted its revision on the draft of the revised PCP guidelines. Currently, these reactions to the revised PCP guidelines are with the FAO-FMD Working Group members.
PCP training	Needs for PCP-FMD training in Asia and Africa have further been investigated in conjunction with comp 2.4, 3.3 and 3.4. Interest in training has been indicated by FAO/OIE in South East Asia and a short training course for regional staff is currently under discussion. Training of OIE regional staff planned, focus on raising awareness of PCP approach, in particular Risk-based Management and its complementary functionality with the OIE-PVS.
GF-TADS	3 rd FMD regional roadmap for the South-Asian Association for Regional Collaboration countries held in Sri Lanka. EuFMD co-presented a pre-meeting webinar to inform forthcoming participants on issues of the PCP-FMD, EuFMD supported Nepali and Indian delegates. 4 th regional roadmap meeting for the Middle East postponed. West-Eurasian laboratory and epidemiology meeting in Tbilisi, Georgia: postponed
Issues	Implementation of planned activities under this component relies very much on the activities and the decisions of the FMD-WG, in particular with regard to training of PCP-FMD experts, country follow-up after regional roadmap meetings and points for improvement as discussed in the post-meeting evaluation. The FMD-WG meets twice a year. It would benefit coordination of activities if EuFMD attended as observer to these meetings.
Priorities	Development of additional guidelines, training of PCP-FMD experts, provision of pre-regional roadmap PCP-FMD training, much of which is undertaken under components 2.4 and 3.4

Total Budget Allowance	Expenses up to March 2017	% project completion	Actual available (17-24 months activities))
90,000	57,301	64%	32,699

Component 3.3 Laboratory support

Component supervisor Keith Sumption; Component manager Kees Van Maanen

Indicators

Activities	Indicators	Baseline Sept.2015	Target 2 years	Unit of measure	Current Status
3.3.1	Number of OIE/FAO Lab Network meet	2	2	Annual International Meeting	2
3.3.2	Number of samples typed in relation to minimum surveillance requirements per pool	1	2	Number of samples typed over the number expected (120 per year per pool from at least 5 countries)	2
3.3.3	Number of new modules for e-learning and training on lab surveillance meeting quality standards	0	3	e-learning modules	1
3.3.4	Number of lab supported to take part in global PTS annually	12*	10	Laboratories taking part in PTS annually	9

Progress

Meetings	11 th OIE/FAO FMD Laboratory Network Meeting in Paris November
Surveillance	<p>Over 2000 clinical samples from suspect cases of FMD were tested by labs in the Network (and associated laboratories) during 2016. Sampling within these pools is not equivalent: surveillance within West Africa (Pool 5) is particularly sparse and efforts are currently underway with the network to improve sample collection and testing in this region.</p> <p>The OIE/FAO FMD Laboratory Network recently detected a number of viral lineages that have emerged from their established endemic pools to cause field outbreaks in geographically distant locations. There is probably no single factor that underpins these changes. These unexpected outbreaks caused by emerging viral lineages reinforce the importance of surveillance activities undertaken by the Network. Also in 2016 there appears to be an upsurge in long-distance trans-pool movements of FMD virus from Pools 1 and 2 (recent high-profile examples O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d and A/ASIA/G-VII). In Europe, the greatest concerns relate to the emergence of the A/ASIA/G-VII lineage that has spread to the margins of Anatolian Turkey (close to the FMD-free [with vaccination] zone in Thrace) since in vitro and in vivo data indicates that vaccines (containing A-SAU-95 or A-Iran-05-like viruses) supplied by Merial and MSD are unlikely to provide protection. Further cattle studies to evaluate A22 and A-May-97 are planned for December 2016 at CVI-Lelystad. A joint EuFMD/WRLFMD mission was carried out in June 2016 to support Embakasi FMD laboratory.</p>
Networks	East Africa/West Africa/Welnet/ Epinet networks need to be revitalized.
Training	An online lab course is being developed.
Issues	Real challenge to engage the EA countries in virtual networking activities.
Priorities	Annual report on global FMD status; Progression in the work of the OIE/FAO lab network WGs; Training needs assessment pillar III; Missions to RSLs in pools 4 and 5; Cont. dev. and evaluation of lab e-learning materials and organization of a course. Webinar series for EA /WA/WE.

Total Budget Allowance	17 month Expenses Oct. 15 –March 17	% project completion	Actual available (17 months activities 2016 and 2017)
€ 476,692	€ 416,563	87%	€ 60,129

Component 3.4 Global access to PCP FMD training resources

Component supervisor Keith Sumption; Component manager Jenny Maud

Activities	Indicators	Baseline Sept 2015	Target 2 years	Current status	Explanation of indicator
3.4.1 Adaptation, delivery and evaluation of PCP and associated training resources, including pilot training in several regions	e-learning courses delivered	0	4	1	e-learning courses delivered
3.4.2: Develop and implement a support network including training programmes for the practitioners of the PCP in at least two regions outside the European neighbourhood	Number of participants from region taking part in taking part in online training course or webinar.	0	200	50	Participants engaging in single e-learning event annually (eg joining online course or webinar)

Progress

PCP and associated training resources tested, evaluated and available for use in African and Asian FMD endemic regions	Partners identified: FAO Sub-regional office for Southern African region; FAO Regional Support Unit-SAARC; training resources and needs assessed in SA. Pilot elearning course implemented in SA in December-January and will begin for SAARC in early April.		
Training resources	Adapted for local use in SA and SAARC: FMD Investigation Training Course		
System established to safeguard the sustainable use of PCP training resources in at least two regions outside the European neighbourhood, and supportive to the establishment of regional and global PCP-FMD networks of trainers and users.	Launch of the Progressive Control Practitioners' Network at the EuFMD Open Session, followed by two months of activities in January and February, currently 50 users from 23 countries. Regional Webinars proposed by SA and soon by SAARC		
Issues	Lengthy process to recruit STPs; expected reduction in financial support to the FAO SAARC-RSU leaves a gap in networking support to the strategically important South Asia region. Support from EuFMD during 2017 through the activities of component 3.4 will provide some interim support. The opinion of the Executive Committee on the importance of continuing or further increasing support to this region is sought.		
Priorities	SA: Advise FAO on the development of a regional e-learning hub. SAARC: webinars and pilot eLearning course Upcoming Practitioners Network topics will include Economic impact assessment, Risk analysis along the value chain, Stakeholder consultation and Post vaccination monitoring		
Total Budget per activity for 24 months	Expenses (updated March 2017)	% project completion	Actual available (17-24 months activities)
€ 117,273	€ 35,103	70 %	€ 82,170

FMD Global and Regional situation D. King – The Pirbright Institute



Update from WRLFMD

Donald King
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WRLFMD Team: Valerie Mioulet, Nick Knowles, Anna Ludi, Ginette Wilsden, Bryony Armson, Pip Hamblin, Kasia Bachanek-Bankowska, Lissie Henry, Antonello Di Nardo, Beatriz Sanz-Bernardo, Veronica Fowler, Emma Howson, Jemma Wadsworth, Clare Browning, Britta Wood, Bob Statham, Abid Bin-Tarif, Ashley Gray, Beth Johns, Mark Henstock, Alison Morris, David Paton, Nick Lyons, Dexter Wiseman, Julie Maryan, Sarah Belgrave



Recent submissions to WRLFMD Pirbright

Since last EuFMD Exec. Comm. (Paris, September 2016)

Reports for:

Afghanistan, Botswana, Bhutan, China*, Egypt, Hong Kong SAR, Mauritius, Malaysia, Mongolia*, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Russia*, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Zimbabwe (18 countries)

*via sequence exchange

Results pending for:

Bhutan (post-vaccination serology), Israel, Nepal, PAT, Saudi Arabia

Arranging shipments:

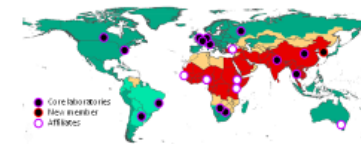
Iran, Jordan, Turkey

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OIE/FAO FMD Laboratory Network



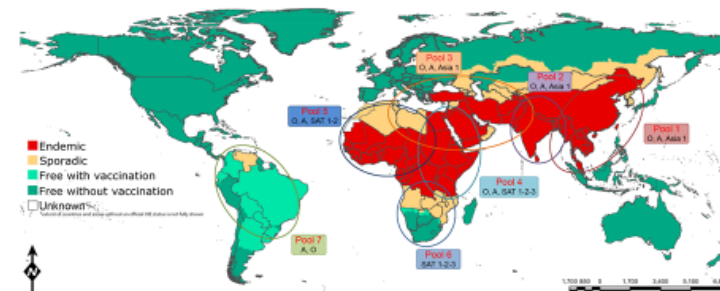
- OIE and FAO Reference Centres (+ affiliates)
- Global surveillance and changing patterns in risk pathways
- Harmonised and improved lab capacity
 - Working Groups (nomenclature and PVM)
 - Meeting reports available <http://www.foot-and-mouth.org/>
 - Annual report being prepared



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FMD: Headline summary and conjectured global status

- Seven FMDV serotypes
- Seven endemic pools** requiring tailored diagnostics and vaccines

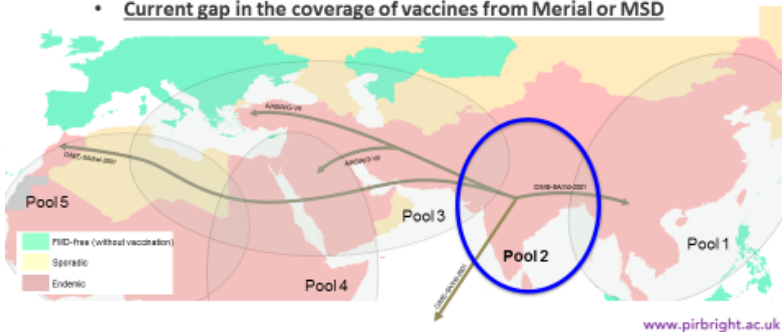


- No reported outbreaks in South America since **2013 (Venezuela)**
- No serotype C since 2004
- New FMD-free zone (without vaccination) established in northern Kazakhstan and Russia (except a new containment zone)

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Long-distance “trans-pool” movements from Pool 2

- **O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d**
 - **Expanding range of this lineage** (East Asia and Middle East)
 - Data from *in vivo* and field studies regarding suitability of vaccines
- **A/ASIA/G-VII**
 - Emerged in 2015
 - Rapid spread in parts of West EurAsia
 - **Current gap in the coverage of vaccines from Merial or MSD**



O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d: Onward transmission from POOL 1?

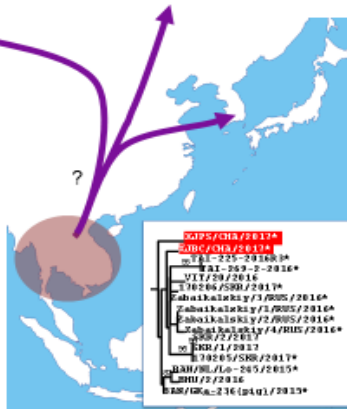
Russian Federation

- November 2016
- Three outbreaks
- Cattle
- Close to the Chinese border



Republic of Korea

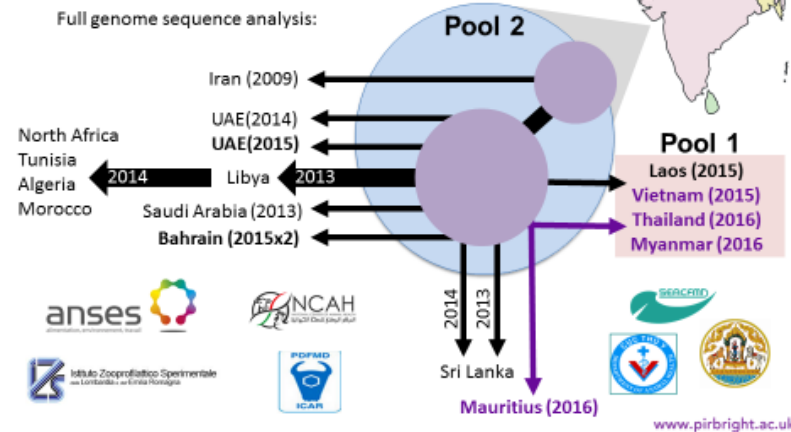
- February 2017
- Eight outbreaks
- Cattle



Can this lineage now be found elsewhere in the East Asia region?
Reported at SEACFMD: China (Xinjiang Province in western China)

O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d: the new PanAsia?

Sequence data indicates that there have been multiple “escapes” from the Indian sub-continent



Republic of Korea

O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d and A/ASIA/Sea-97

- FMD cases in cattle in during February 2017
- **Serotype O (O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d)**
- **Serotype A (A/ASIA/Sea-97)**
 - Cases in cattle
 - Closely related to other sequences recovered from SEA (Vietnam 2016: 99.8% nt identity)
- Two separate introductions into the country
- Since 2010, sequence data indicate >5 separate introductions of O/SEA/Mya-98



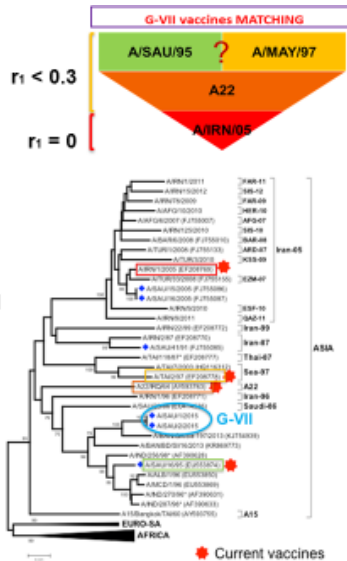
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A/ASIA/G-VII (G18)

Additional vaccine trial

December 2016:

- Pilot trial to evaluate two additional monovalent FMDV vaccines (from Merial)
 - Two groups of cattle administered full dose of vaccine:
 - A/MAY/97 (n=7)
 - A/22 (n=7)
 - Unvaccinated controls (n=3)
 - Tongue inoculation: A/IRN/22/2015



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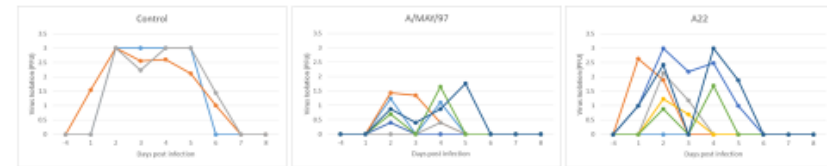
A/ASIA/G-VII (G18)

Additional vaccine trial - results

Protection:

Vaccine	Podal generalization	Protected	
A/MAY/97	2/7 (28.5%)	5/7 (71.5%)	~ 3 PD ₅₀
A22	5/7 (71.5%)	2/7 (28.5%)	

Preliminary data - VI from nasal swabs (from CVI):



Serology results – expected soon

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A/ASIA/G-VII (G18)

[1] Proposal for a follow up study:

- Encouraging results from the pilot study but with low power.
- PD₅₀ study (full, 1/3 and 1/9 doses) with A/MAY/97 vaccine
- A/IRN/22/2015 challenge:
 - Study at WBR
 - CSIRO is the main funder
 - Request that EU (through TPI/EURL) contributes 30K Euros

[2] Proposal for a final study for new G-VII vaccine (from Merial) later in the year:

- In-vivo protection test (at TPI): will the G-VII vaccine protect against A/IRN/05 challenge?



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Summary

O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d and A/ASIA/G-VII

- Long distance movements
 - Important role of the Indian sub-continent as a source
 - Do we understand these connections?
- O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d lineage
 - Lineage moving very rapidly
 - Good evidence from *in vivo* studies and field studies that vaccines provide appropriate heterologous responses
- A/ASIA/G-VII lineage
 - Now a threat for SEA? – similar to O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d
 - Impact of existing natural and vaccine immunity to A/ASIA/Sea-97?
 - Current gap and vulnerability for emergency vaccination in FMD-free countries (until 2017?)

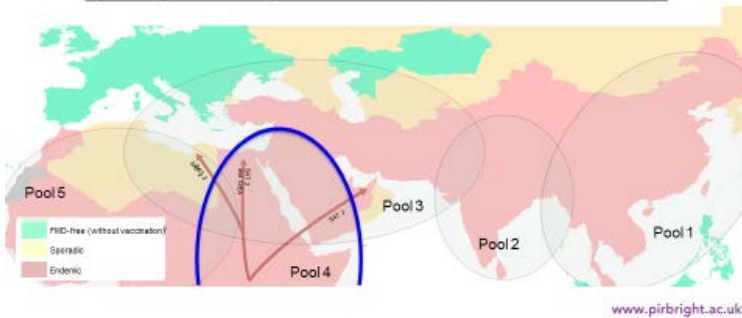
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Long-distance “trans-pool” movements

- SAT 2 (topotype VII)
 - 2015 – outbreaks in Oman
 - Continued cases in Egypt

Other recent samples (2015/16) in Egypt...

- A/AFRICA/G-IV (most related to FMD virus from Ethiopia in 2015)
- O/EA-3 (most closely related to FMD virus from Sudan in 2013)



Vaccine Bank Recommendations (March 2017)

High Priority	A/ASIA/G-VII(G-18)* O Manisa O PanAsia-2 (or equivalent) O BFS or Campos A24 Cruzeiro Asia 1 Shamir A Iran-05 (or A TUR 06) A22 Iraq SAT 2 Saudi Arabia (or equivalent i.e. SAT 2 Eritrea)
Medium Priority	A Eritrea SAT 2 Zimbabwe SAT 1 South Africa A Malaysia 97 (or Thai equivalent such as A/Sakolnakorn/97) A Argentina 2001 O Taiwan 97 (pig-adapted strain or Philippine equivalent)
Low Priority	A Iran '96 A Iran '99 A Iran 87 or A Saudi Arabia 23/86 (or equivalent) A15 Bangkok related strain A87 Argentina related strain C Noville SAT 2 Kenya SAT 1 Kenya SAT 3 Zimbabwe

*Recent in-vitro data from WRLFMD for serotype A viruses from Saudi Arabia and Iran highlights an apparent gap in vaccine coverage. Work is urgently required to evaluate whether there is adequate in-vitro match with Indian vaccine strains (A/IND/40/2000) or whether in-vivo protection may be provided by high potency international vaccines.

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O/EA-3 moving in to the Middle East

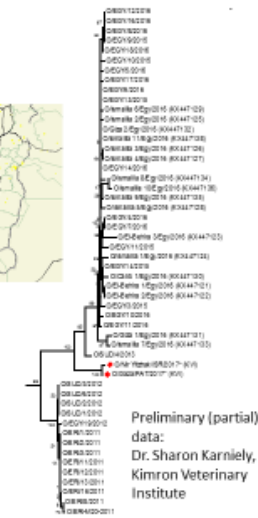
Israel/PAT

- FMD cases in cattle in during February 2017
- Outbreaks in cattle in/close to the Gaza Strip
- Samples currently being tested by WRLFMD



Sample	O-3039	O-Manisa	O/TUR/5/09
ETH/22/2013	0.40	0.18	0.81
ETH/3/2015	0.85	0.25	1.00
EGY/7/2016	0.27	0.35	0.11
NIG/4/2016	0.26	0.23	0.29
NIG/12/2016	0.66	0.60	0.51
NIG/19/2016	0.52	0.79	0.68
SUD/6/2012	0.38	0.22	0.35
SUD/4/2013	0.15	0.21	0.60

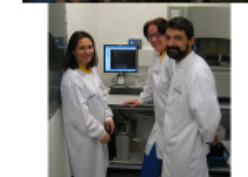
*Representative O/EA-3 data from different countries



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Brief update on other activities

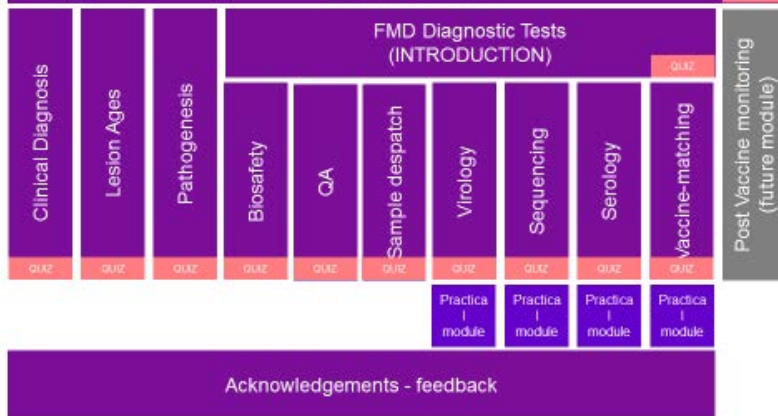
- PTS (2016/17) – Data being analysed to be reported at EU-RL Workshop in May
- PTS (2017/18) – Proposal submitted to steering committee
- 2016 Training Course in November (Full diagnostic course)
- 2017 Training Courses in March (Vaccine Matching – Korea), May (Full Diagnostic Course) and November (Serology)
- FMDV-Tools:
 - <http://www.foot-and-mouth.org/science/online-tools>
- e-Learning modules



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Trainee

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT FMD (INTRODUCTION)



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OIE Twinning Project with NAHDIC, Ethiopia



- FMD Investigation Training Course
- October 2016
- Farm visits, biosecurity, clinical observations, lesion aging, sampling, field diagnostics
- Link to FAO
- EALN-FMD Network meeting and workshop scheduled for later in 2017



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Acknowledgements

- Support for the WRLFMD and research projects
- Collaborating FMD Reference Laboratories and field teams
- Partners within the OIE/FAO FMD Lab Network



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Overview of the progress on the Pillar I workplan (M.Hovari - EuFMD)

Component 1.1. Training for Member States

Objectives

1.1.1: To enable every member state to cascade appropriate training and learning on FMD control to their public and private animal health services supported by **infrastructure for learning and knowledge transfer** in place, including e-learning, training resources and staff support.

1.1.2: To improve capacity in each of the MS to recognize, respond to and manage FMD through provision of a demand driven **training programme** supplied in response to MS priorities for training in areas of prevention, detection, and contingency planning for control operations and recovery.

Success stories

- Four **workshops** on Crisis Management, Modelling, Simulation Exercises and Putting vaccination into practice delivered.
- **Two Real Time Training** Courses in Kenya.
- Three online FMD Emergency Preparation Courses (**FEPC**). To date more than 1500 participants from Member States have taken our online courses, in English, Spanish, French, Estonian and Serbian.
- **Knowledge Bank** available in the e-learning platform, providing a searchable and categorized library of training resources, references, tools and job aids related to FMD.
- **Open access e-learning course** "Introduction to foot-and-mouth disease" available to veterinarians from all MS.

Workshops

Crisis Management Workshop

Provided a better understanding about emergency preparedness and how to manage a crisis also increase knowledge on crisis communication

Demands or solutions identified:

- More regional tailored variations would be possible
- In the future, webinar series on Emergency Preparedness
- Toolkit / Job aids for crisis managers
- More guidance on stakeholder communication and crisis communication

Modelling Workshop

Provided a better understanding both about models and how models can be used as a decision support tool, in this case to decide to vaccinate or not to vaccinate

Demands or solutions identified:

- There seems to be a need for a Pan European Disease Spread Model, potential to adapt AADIS?
- There is still demand for training on how to use models
- The level of modelling available varies greatly between Member States -> p. solution regional initiatives (CroBoDiMo)
- Importance of generating "rules of thumb" with models, so one country could use the results of another country

Simulation Exercise Workshop

Provided a better understanding on the type of simulation exercises and also how to plan, design, conduct and evaluate them.

Was attended by some Member States + Balkans + Thrace countries.

Demands or solutions identified:

- A milestone to support 1.3 and 1.4 SimExs in the future
- The novelty and importance of the topic was appreciated
- Possible mentoring of core SimEx builders in Europe?
- GET prepared guide

GET Prepared

Progressive exercise and training guide for emergency preparedness planners

- Based on the work done under the SimEx Handbook
- Having a progressive approach to emergency preparedness (small exercises accumulating into bigger ones)
- Aims to provide a common understanding of SimEx types in Europe for veterinarians.
- Provide (without repetition) know-how to do FMD SimExs
- Also guidance on how to assess the costs of exercises
- Templates for this guide have been developed during the SimEx Workshop

Workshops

Vaccination Workshop

Provided a better understanding on what elements are needed to plan and to carry out an emergency vaccination for FMD.

Demands or solutions identified:

- Participants understood the complexity of emergency vaccination in a crisis situation
- Current legislation is complex and a guide is requested
- Major bottlenecks to carry out vaccination were identified
- Also a guide would be welcomed on how to do an Emergency Vaccination Plan

Knowledge Bank

A searchable database of learning resources associated with FMD.

Range of audiences who may use the e-learning site:

- Government veterinarians
- Member State
- Global

But also...

- private practitioners
- animal health workers
- University teachers
- students.

Continually expanding bank of resources that can be added to and updated overtime.

Major issues

- Out of 370 training credits: 275 have been spent, 39 are allocated in different training courses to be spent during the rest of the training period and 56 have not been allocated. Even if these are positive figures, there is still a lack of response by some MS to allocate or spend their training credits. -> Allocation of 1-2 credits to all MS next phase?
- Even if the completion rates of the FMD Emergency Preparation Courses are generally good, there is a significant variability between the Member States taking these courses.
- There is a need for continued increase in human resource support for the expanded e-learning - due to MS demand.
In this sense an e-learning technologist is being recruited.

Next six months

- At least three Online FMD Emergency Preparation Courses (only counting Component 1.1.) to

- be run before the end of the training period, including one in Spanish and one in French.
- Online Risk Based Surveillance course to be organized in May/June 2017.
- Shall a needs assessment be carried out during the GS42?
- Possible consultation with SANTE (FVO) on common gaps found during audits.

Next 2 years

Changes suggested for the next 24 months (I)

- Types of training: In-house training/missions
- Introduce more incentives for regional WS/ e-learning: Geographic group TCs

Some (2-3) training credits could be allocated only for this purpose and the regional representatives could take charge in this initiative (more value for money)

- Introduce option to support training focal points with
“a Training Management Information system”.

Is there a need in the EU and/or neighborhood?

Changes suggested for the next 24 months (II)

- Offer **more diversity or number of courses** on full cost recovery basis (Open up options for private sector and MS to pay for trainees)
- Better integration with **BTSF**
- Promote effort to develop “**pan-European public service competency framework**” with VetCEE/FVE
- Procedure across the Pillars to budget training courses for countries that want to pay for a complete course.
- Possibly strategic connections with **1.2 webinars (series)** and workshops in order to ensure more “depth”.

Future Workplans - Discussion Paper for the 93rd Executive Committee

Maximizing the impact of the second biennium of the 48 month EC funded Phase IV Agreement: changes of emphasis, leveraging more impact through partnerships

For guidance and decision by the Executive

1. The selection of the success stories and lessons from the first 18 months of the Phase IV programme, since October 2015, for emphasis in the report of the Executive to the General Session;
2. The changes in emphasis to be proposed at the 42nd General Session for the work-programme of the Commission, considering that around 80% of the activities are Phase IV funded and 20% by other resource partners (Member States and others).
3. On modalities to increase the efficiency/impact of the support provided, such as introducing “Regional Cluster Training Credits” (incentives for European regions to host courses and self-fund participation).
4. On the proposal to place more emphasis in Pillars 2 and 3 on sustainable delivery via partnership arrangements (including academic institutions in REMESA countries) and a priority under Pillar III to focus support for roll-out of the online PCP/FMD training efforts on two regions, South Asia (SAARC) and West/Central Africa in this 24 month period, based on the risks these regions pose, the weak current nature of institutional networking and potential for uptake of the new approach by the RECs.
5. On support for the trend towards an harmonised approach (process, tools and guidance) for major TADS, through adaptation of FMD PCP tools and training, involving guidance of EuFMD experts to the working of GF-TADS partners in this area.

Changes in emphasis

It is assumed that the overall envelope of the financial agreement with the EC for the period to September 2019 remains the same, and that within the programme, the 16 components will remain as agreed. The Phase IV agreement left open the workplan for the second 24 month period, pending the General Session and evaluation in 2017. Thus there is scope for flexibility to adapt the plan of the 24 month activities, outcomes and associated indicators according to the recommendations of the Executive and General Sessions, and in accordance with the terms of the Phase IV agreement. The mid-term evaluation of the Phase IV programme, if it occurs in 2017, may also propose changes in emphasis or management.

The changes suggested below largely concern the extent of effort within components and the efficiency of these to leverage the inputs of others, for example the member states, the countries (Pillar II) or regional economic communities and GF-TADS partners (Pillar III).

Pillar I:

1. Training Credit Incentives for more national buy-in (for face to face training).
2. Roll-out of the “GET Prepared” Guidance, and support development of national training and exercises roadmaps
3. THRACE and Balkans: develop common activities considering the needs of parts of western Anatolia for preparedness planning and continuous surveillance; more national activities for engagement with Western Balkan, non-EU counties, ahead of simulation exercises.
4. Establish the Special Committee on Biorisk Management and support the workplan for updating of standards and training.

5. Resource the risk assessment component (1.8) to an adequate level with greater emphasis on communicating the outputs of the PRAGMATIST tool, and complete pilot on livestock price differentials and crowd –sourced passive surveillance.

Pillar II

1. Revive the West Eurasia laboratory and epidemiology networking, to better support the Roadmap countries as well as provide essential risk information, de-emphasise national activities unless strong commitment, and gain better regularity of information from Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan.
2. In REMESA, place greater emphasis on national activities to promote control in Libya, Egypt, as high risk countries for the region; while using regional, tutored online training courses given through partners to increase preparedness in Arabic and francophone countries, including online training for Iraq, Syria, as well as REMESA countries.
3. Greater level of adaptation of courses for delivery in Arabic, Turkish, Russian and French for the Pillar II region.

Pillar III

1. Increase provision of expert support and resources for guidance to national and regional PCP initiatives, working with a more strategic (a 24 month plan with OIE and FAO)
2. Support implementation of “regional networking and e-learning for progressive control” , with priorities of South Asia (SAARC) and francophone Africa in 2017-8, working through the FAO and/or OIE regional offices and with emphasis on technical and economic community partnerships for sustainability of the approach in each region;
3. Promote development of international expertise for progressive control, through supporting the online Progressive Control Practitioners network (PCP Network) and the linkage of this expertise capacity to the needs of the regions and regional initiatives.

Report on Turkey (N.Bulut)



ACHIEVEMENT on FMD CONTROL POLICY IN TURKEY

EuFMD 93rd Executive Committee Meeting
21-22th March 2017, Mödling, Austria

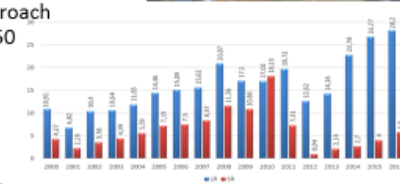
Assoc. Prof. Veli Gulyaz
Deputy General Director, GDPC
A. Naci BULUT
Şap Institute, Ankara, Turkey

On behalf of
Dr. Nihat Pakdil
CVQ; Deputy Secretary of Ministry
The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL)



BACKGROUND

- Risk-based Strategic Plan was adopted in 2013
- RBSP was approved by the Government and initiated implementation in 2014
- Initial accomplishment by implementation of RBSP:
 - Vaccination policy was updated by risk assessment approach
 - Potency of vaccine produced was improved with >6PD50
 - Capacity of vaccine production was increased
 - Vaccination coverage was increased
 - Epidemiology and Monitoring Unit (EMU) was established
 - Technical capacity for CEMU improved
- Activities supporting by EuFMD:
 - EuFMD supplied technical assistance for preparation of RBSB
 - Thrace RB Surveillance Program was initiated to keep confidence of the disease freedom
 - **Real-time training course** held in Erzurum, Turkey, in Russian and Turkish
 - Webinar Series were initiated
 - Epidemiology training held for CEMU



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Accomplishment

Component 1.3 **THRACE**

- Continued Thrace RBSP to keep confidence
 - Clinical surveillance for FMD in high (Istanbul)/low (Çanakkale, Edirne, Kırklareli and Tekirdağ) risk area in each cycle- 4 cycle annually/8 cycles for two years
 - Serological surveillance for FMD in high risk area in each cycle - 4 cycle annually/8 cycles for two years
 - Clinical surveillance for S&GP and PPR in both areas- 4 cycle annually/8 cycles for two years
 - LSD clinical surveillance program has been integrated in Thrace RBSP in 2016
 - The New Database developed for early warning surveillance data—Google Fusion Table works as planned
 - Cycle and annual reports have been produced for 2015 and 2016
 - Confidence in disease freedom: above 96 %



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Accomplishment for RBSB

National RBSP has been updated by new regionalization approach

GOAL OF THE STRATEGY

- To contribute to the development of the livestock sector by achieving OIE status of FMD free with vaccination by 2025
 - By regional progressive disease control approach, the strategy is consist of >30 component objectives

ACTIVITIES AND TACTICS

- To reduce/eliminate risk and gaps for each identified risk and gaps:
 - Initiated implementing of control activities



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Accomplishment

Pillar.2.1. Improve expertise through provision of training programs

Practical Epidemiology Training

- Bespoke training has been provided following a needs assessment (In response to Turkey's training credit in 1.1)
 - 4 modules applied/one week per
 - epidemiology units' vets at regional VI, CVRI and Şap Institute
 - 1st: Basic Epidemiology& Epidemiological Statistics
 - 2nd: Risk Analysis as a Tool for Control of Animal Diseases
 - 3rd: Epidemiological surveys: planning, implementation and analysis
 - 4th: Outbreak Investigation&Biosecurity

Epidemiology Training for CEMU was also realized based in house training duration with 2months

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RISK BASED CONTROL PROGRAM FOR WEST ANATOLIA

GOAL: Reach PCP Stage 4 in 2019; and OIE FMD Free Status with vaccination in 2021

MAIN COMPONENTS OF CONTROL PROGRAM:

- Continuing vaccination by risk assessment approach
 - Including booster vaccination for primo vaccinators
- Risk based surveillance program/Clinical surveillance
- Monitoring movement: vaccination requirement (2X/6 m)/Check point
- Regulation of animal movement from the other regions compliance with OIE Terrestrial Code: Quar./NSP testing ect.
- Effective outbreak management/Biosecurity
- Stamping out for DC
- Enhance awareness for stakeholders
- Increasing technical capacity
- Effective monitoring and improvement of infrastructure

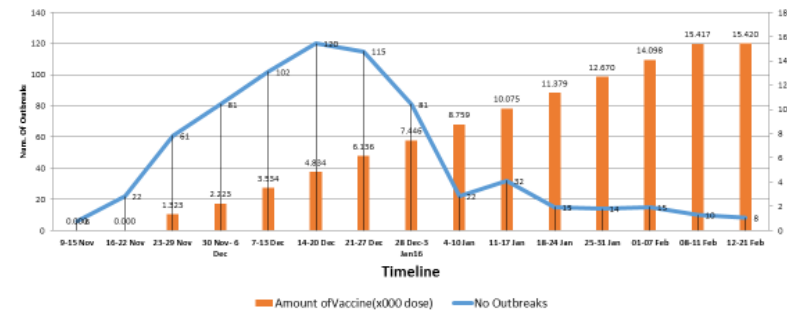
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Accomplishment on RBSP

- Central Epidemiology and Monitoring Unit (CEMU) actively started activities
- Vaccination coverage improved; ranged with 93-99%
- Vaccination implemented based on risk assessment:
 - Preventive campaign vaccination :In Anatolia; twice a year for LR; In Thrace: : Twice a year for LR/once for SR
 - Early Spring: population assured protection before releasing grazing time
 - Late Summer: population assured protection before Kurban festival
 - Ring Vaccination to response outbreak in Surveillance zone of outbreak
 - Targeting vaccination for identified "Hotspots"
 - Small ruminant vaccination where risk identified
 - Booster vaccination introduced in country wide
- Declining number of outbreaks with low incidence rate in per outbreak unit
- Reconstructed TURKVET with more functional and features
 - Animal Registration System
 - LR/SR registered into the system with ear-tag; initiated replacement of electronic ear-tag
 - Animal movement managed and monitored by the system
 - Regular movement report by province
 - Veterinary Information System (VIS)
 - Outbreak Management
 - Entering outbreak data all notifiable disease
 - Vaccination data
 - Sample Management System
- Improved outbreak management and biosecurity

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Supplied Vaccine vs No of Outbreak during new outbreak wave -Remarkable example for new approach-



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Accomplishment on RBSP

- 6 Regional Meetings held in 2016: Introducing new strategy&enhance awareness
 - 4 in West of Anatolia and 2 in East
 - Participation of local authorities, provincial directorates and stakeholders
- Infrastructure improved for control of animal movement and check points
- Dealer regulation adopted
- Veterinary Strategy document adopted
- Cost-benefit analysis and socio-economic analysis prepared



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Accomplishment on RBSP

- Technical assistance provided to Pakistan
 - QA methods for FMD vaccine
 - Sero-monitoring methodology for post-vaccination monitoring
 - Engineering assistance for vaccine plant and production methods
- Training activities conducted for:
 - Azerbaijan: Diagnosis-molecular epidemiology
 - Pakistan : Vaccine production- disease control strategy
 - Kazakhstan: Diagnosis-molecular epidemiology
- Vaccine donated to Azerbaijan
- Attempt has been continued for establishment early detection system

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Accomplishment on RBSP

Workshop on FMD risk reduction in the West Anatolia Region of Turkey

- Outcomes:
 - Enhance awareness on new approach of the national strategy
 - Build up technical capacity on disease management, OI and clinical surveillance
 - Develop protocol for OI and clinical surveillance to be implement in Turkey
- Duration: one week
- Beneficiary: Provincial representatives of CEMU and epi-units at VI: 112 participants
- WS conducted in Çeşme/Izmir by GDFC logistic and EuFMD/Şap Institute technical support

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Accomplishment on RBSP

Epidemiology Training Series on OI and Outbreak Management

- Request by GDFC, an epidemiology training has been conducted
- The training series is consist of 4 modules with 4^{1/2} days duration;
 - 3 of them already achieved so far: 2 on February; 1, on 14-17th March; and remained to be on 28-31th March 2017
- Scope:
 - Theoretical lecture, interactive group and simulation exercise and practical in field
 - Theory: Introducing new strategy, lesion age and OI
 - Interactive group work/ Simulation exercise: risk hotspot and gap analysis/disease timeline/traceback-forward/disease measurements
 - Field work: Outbreak investigation, disease management and biosecurity
- Beneficiary: Provincial representatives of CEMU; 102 trainee- dividing 4 groups-



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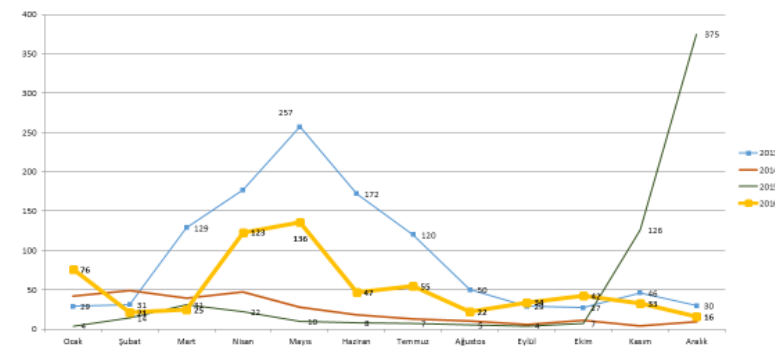
CIRCULATING STRAIN

- FMD is endemic in Anatolia region in Turkey
- Current Circulating virus strains:
 - Serotype O (O PanAsiaII/Qom),
 - A (Asia/GVII)* and A (Asia/GVII)/Sam2016
 - (Asia1 has been not recorded since July 2015)
 - Latest circulated one was Asia-1(Asia1/SINDH08)
- Thrace region has been free of FMD with vaccination since May 2010.

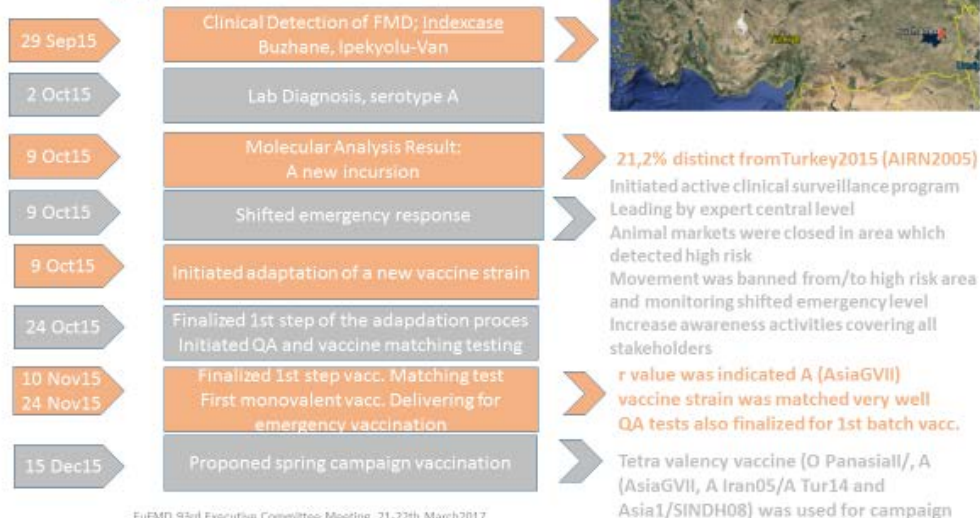
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Outbreaks for Last Four Years



Chronology of New Incursion



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Thank you very much for your attention!

Acknowledges

- General Directorate for Food and Control (GDFC)
- EuFMD
- The Şap Institute



FuFMD 93rd Executive Committee Meeting, 21-22th March2017

Update from GF-TADs Juan Lubroth (FAO) and Laure Weber-Vintzel (OIE) March 2017

Contents

- FAO support to Members States and Regional Efforts
- Global FMD Control Strategy – where we are!
- Third roadmap meeting for SAARC countries
- FMD WG: priorities and plan for 2017-2018
- OIE activities relevant to FMD at the Global level
- Areas of collaboration with EuFMD

Global Strategy Components 2 and 3

TCP	TCP/PAK/3503 (NTE: 2017-03-31) - Development of National Control Program for Foot and Mouth Disease in Pakistan	\$ 448,000
	TCP/SSD/3602 (NTE: 2017-12-31) - Support to implementation of the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) in South Sudan	\$ 451,000
	TCP/RLA/3506 (NTE: 2017-08-31) - Erradicación de la Fiebre Aftosa en los países de la Subregión Andina	\$ 200,000
	TCP/KYR/3504 (NTE: 2017-10-31) - Establishment of the Kyrgyz Veterinary Association	\$ 360,000
	TCP/INT/3503 (NTE: 2016-12-31) - Technical assistance for the formulation of strategies for the control of peste des petits ruminants (PPR) at global and regional levels	\$ 500,000
	TCP/RER/3602/C1 (NTE: 2017-07-31) - TCPF: Improving the understanding, awareness, prevention and control of lumpy skin disease in the Balkans	\$ 99,000
	TCP/ERI/3604/C3 (NTE: 2017-11-30) - TCPF: Assessment of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) situation and status of prevention and control measures in Eritrea	\$ 45,031
	TCP/ERI/3607 (NTE: 2019-01-31) - Strengthening capacities for the prevention of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Eritrea.	\$ 302,000
	TCP/LIR/3504 (NTE: 2016-09-30 00:00:00, LTU: AGAH) - Emergency assistance for the control of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)	\$ 363,000
	TCP/SUD/3504 (NTE: 2017-06-30 00:00:00, LTU: AGAH) - Surveillance, Diagnosis and Control of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Sudan	\$ 500,000
TF/UTF	UTF /PAK/139/PAK (NTE: 2017-06-30) - Control of Transboundary Livestock Diseases (Foot and Mouth Disease and Peste des Petits Ruminants)	\$ 8,891,367

TF	MTF /INT/003/EEC (NTE: 2019-09-30) - EU Funded Activities (Phase IV: 2015 - 2019) carried out by the FAO European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EUFMD) - (Follow up Phase MTF /INT/003/EEC)	\$ 8,948,545
	MTF /INT/011/MUL (NTE: 2017-12-31) - European Commission for Control of Foot-And-Mouth Disease	\$ 12,447,255
	OSRO/AFG/402/JPN (NTE: 2017-11-18) - Building resilience and self-reliance of livestock keepers by improving control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and other Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) – Afghanistan	\$ 16,754,787
	MTF /INT/004/MUL (NTE: 2017-12-31) - Foot and Mouth Disease - Emergency Aid Programme	\$ 3,000,000
	OSRO/GLO/102/AUL (NTE: 2017-12-31) - Partnership on global animal health and biosecurity initiatives	\$ 2,054,207
	OSRO/GLO/102/AUL BABY01 (NTE: 2017-12-31) - Crisis Management Centre - Animal Health (CMC-AH) - Component 1	\$ 528,459
	OSRO/GLO/102/AUL BABY06 (NTE: 2017-12-31) - Partnership on global animal health	\$ 167,014
	OSRO/INT/901/NET (NTE: 2017-10-31) - Support to the FAO Animal Health Service in infectious and vector borne disease control and to FAO Indonesia in the prevention and control of HPAI	\$ 1,215,002
	OSRO/EGY/501/USA (NTE: 2017-09-30) - Strengthening national capacity for preparedness early detection and response to emerging pandemic threats (EPT-2)	\$ 3,672,000

TF/GCP	GCP /ETH/083/EC (NTE: 2017-11-25) - Pursuing Pastoral Resilience (PPR) through improved animal health service delivery in pastoral areas of Ethiopia	\$ 11,787,729
	OSRO/INS/501/USA (NTE: 2019-04-30) - Strengthening National Capacity to Prevent and Control Emerging and Re-Emerging Pandemic Threats Including Influenza A in Indonesia (EPT-2)	\$ 4,000,000
	GCP /GLO/496/USA (NTE: 2017-03-31) - Support of Cooperation on Global Rinderpest Post-Eradication, Disease Surveillance and Associated Animal Health Capacity Building	\$ 2,003,039
	GCP /GLO/340/ITA (NTE: 2017-05-31) - Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases	\$ 887,519
	GCP /GLO/581/USA (NTE: 2017-03-31) - Improving disease intelligence and early warning globally (GLEWS)	\$ 942,387
	GCP /RAS/294/ASB (NTE: 2017-07-31) - Regional Capacity Development for Regional Cooperation on Food Security through Control of TADs in South Asia	\$ 1,921,315
	GCP /PAK/127/USA (NTE: 2017-03-31 00:00:00, LTU: AGAH) - Progressive Control of Peste Des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Pakistan	\$ 1,655,000
TF	OSRO/GLO/502/JPN (NTE: 2020-11-30) - Strengthening International Responses to Transboundary Animal Diseases	\$ 2,491,960
	OSRO/GLO/407/USA (NTE: 2017-09-30) - Global Health Security in Africa and Asia	\$ 2,750,000
	OSRO/RAF/407/USA (NTE: 2017-03-31) - Collaborative International Engagement to Prevent and Mitigate Threats from Especially Dangerous Pathogens in Targeted East African Countries	\$ 558,732
	OSRO/RER/601/HUN (NTE: 2017-08-31) - Expert assistance for lumpy skin disease (LSD) prevention and control in the Balkans region	\$ 43,000
	OSRO/GLO/604/IRE (NTE: 2017-12-31) - Support to FAOs One Health initiative: Rift Valley Fever Preparedness in West Africa	\$ 79,618

Also ... FAO support provided: 2016- present

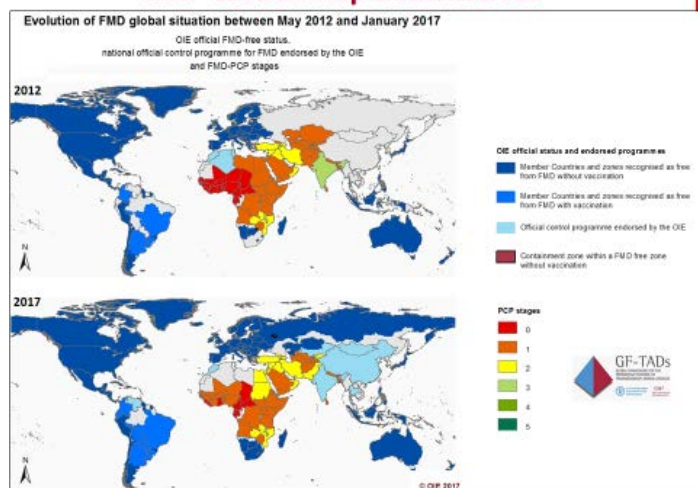
- **Afghanistan:** RBSP to advance to PCP stage 2
- **Kyrgyzstan:** resources for develop RBSP
- **Jordan:** FMD surveillance
- **Vaccine tenders:** Pakistan (10 M doses) and Zimbabwe
- **Feasibility study for local production of FMD vaccine :** Namibia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh ...

- **CMC-AH:** Benin (Anthrax), Cameroon (HPAI), Georgia (PPR), Mali (RVF), Mongolia (PPR), Niger (RVF), Mongolia (PPR in saiga)

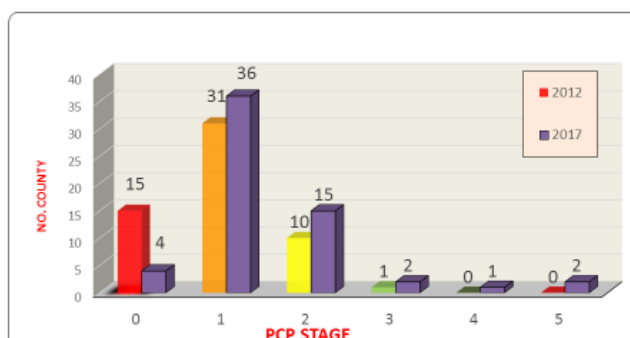


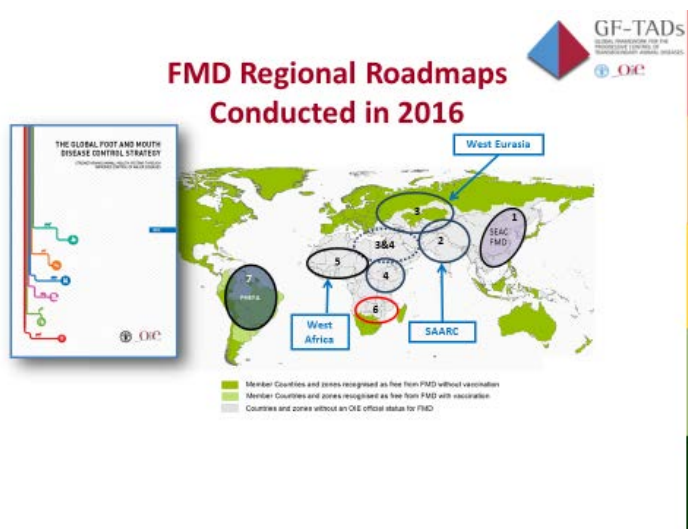
Global FMD Control Strategy

FMD Global Map 2012 & 2017



PCP-FMD Country Status (Total= 57)





Global FMD Control Strategy Activities in 2016

- **Roadmap meetings:**
 - 1st West Africa
 - 7th West Eurasia
 - 3rd SAARC
- **Control plans approved:**
 - Azerbaijan
 - Armenia
- **Control plans submitted:**
 - Bhutan
 - Afghanistan
 - Kyrgyzstan
- **Guiding documents:**
 - Vaccination and post-vaccination monitoring
 - Dedicated session in SAARC roadmap meeting
 - Updated RBSP (V2)
- **In the pipeline:**
 - 2nd edition of PCP guidelines
 - Risk assessment plan

EuFMD Pillar 3 Support provided by EuFMD to GF-TADs WG in 2016

- A webinar prior to SAARC and West Africa roadmap meetings
- One technical expert participated in 3 roadmap meetings
- Provided edits to the 2nd edition of the PCP guidelines
- Provided review in the new version of the risk-based strategic plan
- Drafted the risk assessment plan template

FMD Roadmap for South Asia as in 2013

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
Bangladesh	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	4					
Bhutan	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3					
India	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4					
Nepal	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	3					
Pakistan	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Sri Lanka	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	4	4					

3rd FMD Roadmap for South Asia in Dec 2016

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Afghanistan	1	1	1	1	1	2*	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4
Bangladesh	1	1	1	1	1	1*									
Bhutan	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
India	3	3	3	3	OIE endorsed NCP							Zoning 'Free with Vx'			
Nepal	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
Pakistan	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	4
Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1	1	1									

SAARC Roadmap Key discussion – key outcomes

- Election of a RAG:
 - Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka
 - Afghanistan (Regional Epidemiology Network)
 - India (Regional Laboratory Network)
- Good discussion on Component 3.
Combined vaccination FMD-HS (in 2 sites), e.g. Sri Lanka
- Collaboration with South East Asia
to be further developed
Risk assessment study for incursion of FMD exotic strains in SEA.
- Main gaps
 - timely reporting,
 - trans-border movements,
 - proficiency testing,
 - vaccine quality

Regional Priorities 3rd FMD Roadmap for SAARC

- Share control plan with the rest of SAARC countries;
- Sharing of information on FMD outbreaks and the incursion of new virus lineage using: WAHIS, EMPRES-i, SAARC database and/or HubNet;
- Identify synergies in combining FMD control with other livestock diseases of priority;
- FAO, OIE, EuFMD to support building capacity and embrace technical skills;
- Conduct workshops and brainstorming sessions engaging multi-stakeholders to reduce FMD spread through cross-border animal movement; (Planned by RSU end of March)
- PD-FMD to organise an annual proficiency test scheme and training on QA for the region;
- Regional support unit, in coordination with the SAARC Secretariat, to work out the modalities for a regional cooperative vaccine procurement mechanism;
- Countries to consider requesting an OIE PVS initial evaluation or follow-up;
- Countries should establish their own local systems to calibrate their tests for wider post vaccination immunity studies.

WG priorities for 2017/2018

- Finalise the 2-year work plan, identifying priorities
- Develop a socio-economic guidelines
- Strengthen regional epi and lab network
- Describe intra-regional animal movements
- Advocate for Component 3
- Support to countries in PCP Stages 0 & 1

Proposed Areas of collaboration with EuFMD next biennium

- E-learning / webinar*:
 - before roadmaps and in-between roadmaps
 - on PCP and socio-economic (once the guidelines is developed)
 - on outbreak investigation (regional or national level)
 - on vaccination strategies
 - for the epi and the lab networks
 - for FAO/OIE regional officers and FMD experts

*Most developing countries are not yet equipped to participate in webinars!!

- Expert missions to support the development and implementation of national plans: RAP and RBSP (2-3/year)
- Support to GF-TADs FMD WG members:
 - One dedicated staff to support the day to day activities: WG and regional meetings, guiding documents, reports and follow-up on regional recommendations
 - Liaise with the EuFMD secretariat
- Support and participate in Roadmap meetings & network meetings
- Support the development of specific guidelines (socio-economic guidelines, template for the National Control Plan)
- Support procurement of diagnostic reagents and sample submission
- Funding of proficiency panels

OIE activities of interest for EuFMD

Official recognition of FMD free status

- Paraguay as a country free from FMD with vaccination
- Botswana: Zone 3b free without vaccination
- Chinese Taipei: zone free with vaccination (with the exclusion of Kinmen)
- Kazakhstan: 5 zones provisionally free with vaccination → mission in May 2017.
- FMD chapter of the *Terrestrial Code*
 - Surveillance methods for shorter recovery period (*ad hoc* Group in June 2017)
- SEACFMD March 2017
 - Use of PCP tool
 - Acceptance process slightly different

Cambodia	1
Lao PDR	1
Malaysia (Peninsula)	3
Myanmar	1
Vietnam	3

OIE activities for Component 2

- PVS activities
 - Consideration of recommendations for PCP to prioritise PVS missions
 - PVS Think Tank
 - PVS mission with specific focus

EuFMD support for OIE regional officers training

- PCP training for OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representatives
 - Global Strategy & PCP
 - Link with PVS
 - Link with official status recognition and programme endorsement
 - Support to WG and to countries
 - Risk-based approach

Standing Technical Committee Report, E.Ryan (Chair STC)

Outline

- Closed session of SCRPD and STC in Cascais
- Open Session in Cascais
- Fund for Applied Research
- Vaccination to live update
- BioRisk Management Network

Closed Session, Cascais, October 2016

- Closed session meeting of the Special Committee on Research and Programme Development and Standing Technical Committee
- Discussion themes:
 - Review of FMD research priorities
 - Development of EuFMD work programme

Closed session conclusions on FMD research

- Lack of coordination on FMD research funding (compared to e.g. ASF) is a problem
- Increased clarity on who research is targeted at and who benefits could help increase stakeholder funding & participation
- Epidemiology research is comparatively lower cost than research conducted in high containment facilities; this may drive more epi work and less virological/experimental work
- Pilot partnerships between private and public sector interests may be useful (e.g. recently funded collaboration between Nigerian Vom FMD lab, CODA CERVA Belgium and MSD).

Closed session conclusions on the work programme

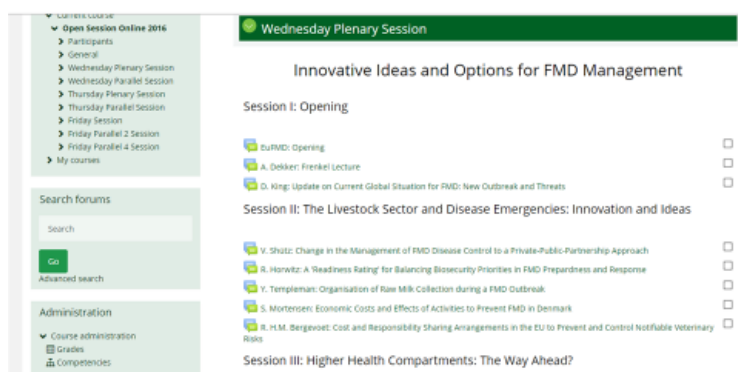
- The value of network-based training was praised, and its ability to produce positive externalities for other diseases and areas (e.g. LSD) was recognised
- The risk posed to Europe by the A/GVII lineage in Anatolia was flagged
- The need for an impact assessment on contingency planning activities was raised
- The utility of the proposed meat price tool for informing targeted BIP inspections was recognised, if available in real time or near-real time
- The importance of involving state veterinary officials in decision making in endemic countries was emphasised, and the usefulness of the PCP framework for this was praised
- The problem of lack of transparency for PCP country assessments was raised; if relevant information is not disclosed, risks are made hard to identify and the risk based strategic plans are undermined
- The constraint of only issuing PCP stage assessments at regional roadmap meetings was discussed

The Open Session

- 269 registrations
- 139 abstracts
- Online conference: 320 participants registered (in addition to 269 above); presentations made available, discussion forums on each session
- GFRA parallel session
- Innovation clusters on day 3: networking/discussion sessions, each with a practical theme and a focus on interactivity.



Presentation recordings available on e-learning site: used as a reference resource for many other EuFMD online courses



OS: some key messages

- Role which private sector can play in emergency preparedness and business continuity planning
- Allocations of costs and responsibilities for disease prevention & control
- Constraints to vaccination implementation: logistics, decision support for antigen selection, diagnostic support capacity, key decision points
- Advances in understanding of endemic virus circulation through WGS
- Risk based approaches to early disease detection
- Stakeholder attitudes to adopting disease control measures in endemic areas
- Strategies for vaccination and post-vaccination monitoring in endemic settings
- Innovations in diagnostics and vaccine development
- Knowledge exchange and training strategies for aiding global FMD control.

Fund for Applied Research

- Call themes based on STC discussions and outcomes of Open Session innovation cluster discussions
- Six themes across the three pillars
- Call issued on 18th February
- 12 applications received; deadline March 17th
- Intention is to have decision on funding made by April 17th

FAR 2017 call: Pillar I themes

Theme 1: Tools to assist modelling: focus on estimating confidence in disease freedom using post-outbreak surveillance in vaccinated populations

Intended application: To help countries estimate confidence in disease freedom following the occurrence of an FMD outbreak in a previously free country where vaccination-to-live as been used as a control tool.

Theme 2: Impact calculators: extending these to estimate impacts of vaccination-to-live scenarios and business continuity planning

Intended application: To be used to explore the potential scale and impact of different FMD outbreaks in FMD-free European countries, and the influence of vaccination-to-live as a control strategy and other mitigation measures relating to business continuity on overall disease impact.

FAR 2017 call: Pillar II theme

Theme 3: Tools to manage FMD in wildlife: issues highlighted by the requirement to prove freedom from disease of wildlife

Intended application: To carry out non-invasive sampling of wildlife for surveillance for FMD infection and to provide evidence for disease freedom

FAR 2017 call: Pillar III themes

Theme 4: Methodologies for rapid evaluation of vaccine stability.

Intended application: To develop or utilise methodologies which can evaluate proportion of intact capsid in a vaccine, for use by vaccine producers or vaccine users as part of monitoring the impact of cold-chain storage upon vaccine integrity and likely potency.

Theme 5: Optimising the use of bulk tank milk for FMD surveillance


Intended applications: To develop tools for the design and implementation of surveillance for FMD using testing of bulk tank milk (BTM) samples, and to demonstrate proof of concept in an endemic setting.

Theme 6: Testing of biosafe transport methods for transport of FMDV RNA to international reference centres

Intended applications: the transport of FMDV RNA from the field (endemic or affected countries) to a reference centre for confirmation of infection, that is simple and efficient to operate and preserves the necessary information value in the sample. The aim is further utilise the devices to develop biosafe transport, through application to the transport of samples from endemic countries in Africa, mid-east or Asia.

Vaccination to live update

- Workshop on implementation of vaccination to live held in FVO, Trim, Ireland, 13-16 March
- Attended by delegates from several EuFMD MS and Merial
- Several issues identified for further work

 <p>The banner features the title 'BioRisk Management Network' at the top. Below it is a large image showing a group of people in white protective suits and masks standing in a field. To the left of the image is a yellow box with 'FMD NETWORK' and a circular logo. Below the image are logos for 'eufmd', 'BIO RISK MANAGEMENT NETWORK', and the 'Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations'. At the bottom center, it says 'ExCom93'.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launched at the Open Session as part of the dedicated BRM innovation cluster session • First webinar held on 24th January; very impressive level of participation from those involved in BRM in labs across Europe • Many issues identified for follow up discussions, high level of interest • Intention is to hold regular webinars, supported by discussion forum and specific training where needs are identified
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The Standing Technical Committee:

Stephan Zientara

Yanko Ivanov

Karin Schwabenbauer

Eoin Ryan

Proposal to the 93rd Session of the Executive Committee

1. To adopt the revised Terms of Reference (ToR) for the **Special Committee for Biorisk Management**, as proposed by the Executive (Report of the 93rd Session);
2. To consider, particularly “Brexit”, if the need for laboratory networking between EU and non-EU member states should be addressed through adding this function under the TORs of the **Biorisk Management** or as a revision to those of the **Special Committee for Research and Programme Development (SCRPD)**, or through a **Temporary Committee** basis.

Legal basis

The EuFMD Constitution, in full accord with the Basic Texts of FAO, makes clear that *every Session of the Commission is empowered to establish Committees* which may be considered **Standing Committees** if there is the expectation of the need throughout their term of office on a range of issues, or **Special Committees**, relating to specific items, or **Temporary ones**, where further need beyond the immediate is not expected. The members of the Committees are approved at the regular Sessions and are usually elected on basis of their individual expertise. The Committees elect their own Chairperson.

Current position

Since 2013, the EuFMD has

- A Standing Technical Committee (4 persons);
- A Special Committee for Research and Programme Development (SCRPD), of 13 persons plus a place each for the **FOUR** FAO/OIE Reference Centres on FMD located in EuFMD MS.

The second is arguably too costly in terms of the numbers involved in regular meetings and diversity of expertise. This latter undoubtedly assists in other ways, through provision of expertise for EuFMD activities and training of the member states.

Concerns to be addressed

1. Relating to FMD Biorisk management:

- a. *“The maintenance and promotion of appropriate biocontainment standards, and training in these, for handling of materials containing foot-and-mouth disease virus by Members”*: is a Special Function of the Commission (Art V, para 2.4) and thus requires a process and capacity to be in place;
- b. The need of the Executive Committee and Member States, to receive specific guidance on technical issues in FMD Biorisk management, particularly relating to laboratory biocontainment of FMD virus;
- c. The need of the Standing Technical Committee and the Secretariat to receive guidance on the revision of the normative texts relating to the *Minimum Standards for Laboratory Containment of Foot-and- Mouth Disease virus*;
- d. The need for a sufficient cadre of expertise in the member states in the laboratory containment and Biorisk management of FMD virus, able to provide such expertise to the member states and to DG- SANTE in order to support the application and maintenance of the containment standards and assist to communicate best practises in Biorisk management.

2. Relating to the networking of (EuFMD “Tier D”) laboratories handling FMDV in Europe, for diagnostic, research and vaccine production, and those “Tier C” laboratories expected to manage diagnostic capacity for FMD confirmation:
 - a. The need for training relating to Biorisk management;
 - b. The need for maintaining awareness of FMD risks relevant to diagnosis;
 - c. The need for network capacity to provide “crisis support” arrangements in case of temporary over demand or loss of critical facilities.
3. The need to ensure the future EU27 laboratories and the future NRLs in non-EU countries maintain a close working relationship on the above.

Proposal for change in 2017 to the Special Committees of the EuFMD

1. The 40th Session in 2013 agreed the Terms of Reference for the Special Committee for Research and Programme Development, as follows

To provide

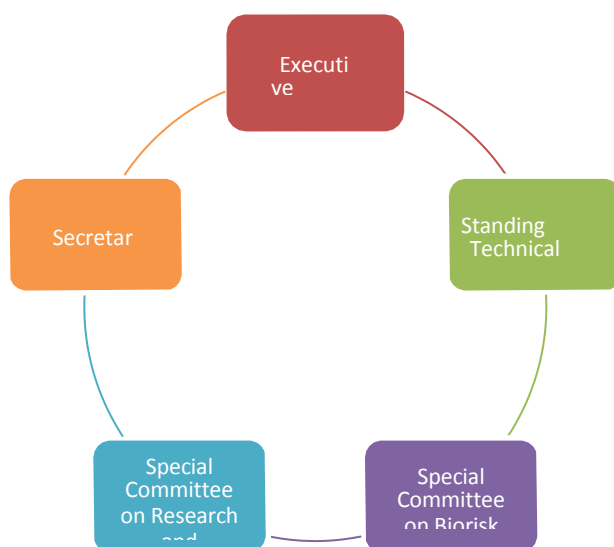
- a. *scientific and technical assessment of regular reports, or specific evaluations of programmes or projects, that are funded or supported by the Commission;*
- b. *Scientific and technical assessment of proposals for research put forward for funding or support by the Commission.*

*It was also agreed that the Special (“Research”) Committee would continue to have a third responsibility, to develop specific guidance relating to their expertise and the needs of the EuFMD programme, including considering scientific and technical issues suggested by the Executive, Standing Committee or others. **This would continue, for example relating to the biocontainment standards and other technical guidance.***

2. Since 2009, several ad hoc group meetings have been held under the Standing Technical Committee, relating to the laboratory Biorisk management standards. The Chair of this group was Dr Bernd Haas, and since his passing, the Executive Committee at the 92nd Session agreed upon the need to strengthen the provision of laboratory Biorisk management guidance and to place a programme of work in this area into the regular programme of the Commission.
3. In 2016, the EuFMD Biorisk management group have met by online meetings and with an evident high participation by experts from laboratories handling live FMDV in the member states. These meetings confirmed the need for such experts for regular opportunity to discuss technical and organizational Biorisk management of FMDV.
4. A **Special Committee for Biorisk Management** is therefore proposed, to be given its own dedicated support in the biennium workplan, with TOR as follows; To:
 1. *Provide guidance to the Executive Committee and Commission on the revision and further development of guidance documents, including the Minimum Standards, for laboratory biocontainment of foot-and-mouth disease virus*
 2. *Develop guidance, on request of member states, the Executive or Standing Technical Committee,*

on technical issues relating to the application of the guidance documents, including the Minimum Standards

3. Provide guidance on training and support needs of the FMD Biorisk management community and provide assistance to training initiatives of the Commission in this field.
4. Maintain an overview of development in biocontainment and improve the communication of relevant developments to the experts in the member states who have FMDV Biorisk management responsibilities.
5. In keeping with Art VII (of the Constitution), the Chairperson of the Committee would be elected by the members of the Committee, and the Rules of Procedure of the EuFMD (as revised at the 41st Session) would apply to its Sessions.
6. The programme of work of the Special Committee will be proposed at the 42nd Session, and thereafter at the regular biennial Sessions. Additional items may be proposed on request of the Executive or the Standing Technical Committees, and undertaken subject to resources being made available.
7. A summary of the relationships proposed are shown below; the Executive Chairpersons would work mainly with the STC and Secretariat; the Special Committees would be supported by the Secretariat and provide reports on its meetings or positions to the ExCom through the STC.



Implementation and Reporting Relationships

1. The Secretariat is responsible for implementing the biennial work programme agreed at Regular Sessions and the decisions of the Executive at their six-monthly meetings.
2. The attendance of the Chairs of the STC and Special Committees at the ExCom Sessions will be subject to the decision of the Chairman of the ExCom. It is recommended that at least the Chair of the STC is invited to attend.
3. Meetings of the STC and Special Committee or their subgroups would be supported by the Secretariat, and the latter will provide information and progress reports for the Committees and their working groups.
4. It needs to be decided if the Chair of the Special Committee manages the reporting by the subgroups, or the Secretariat.

5. The Secretariat remains responsible for managing and publishing the reports from the Committee meetings.
6. Given the complexity and breadth of the activities of the Commission, the Special Committee should comprise experts who are “practitioners” in their technical fields, thus able to review the activities and reports and provide advice to guide development. The STC, in terms of technical seniority and experience in FMD policy issues concerning MS, should retain the role of providing guidance to the Executive and the commissioning of research relevant to Biorisk management issues.
7. The STC should receive all reports of the Special Committee and give guidance to the Executive on the need and priorities for decisions.

Possible Members, based on their expertise in high containment laboratory Biorisk management

Kathrin Summermatter, IVI (current Leader of the EuFMD BRM group) Kirsten Tjornehoj, Denmark: Kitj@vet.dtu.dk

Douwe Kuperus, Netherlands:

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ulrika.allard@sva.se

David Solanes, Spain: david.solanes@cresa.uab.cat

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gpascual666@gmail.com Sharon Webster, UK:

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**PAPER ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION AND BUDGET FOR TRUST FUND No. 904200 -
MTF/INT/011/MUL FOR BIENNIUM 2018-19**

2018 and 2019 budgets (US\$) for approval by the 42nd General Session

For The Executive Committee decision

1. On the proposal to leave the annual contributions unchanged, as per the 41st General Session in 2015 at which an increase was adopted and which came into force for contributions in 2016 and 2017.
2. On the possibility to further divide the lowest category group into two, with the cut-off point being Cyprus, and the lowest category contributing half of those in the higher group.
3. On the request from Ukraine to waive the first two years of its membership contributions, thus not being requested to contribute until 2020 should it be accepted into membership in 2017.
4. To waive the membership contributions of Iceland for the period during which they had been considered to have withdrawn from membership, a period in which they did not add to the costs of the Commission activities.
5. On the Emergency and Training Fund, and on behalf of the member states and those contributors to this fund, to extend the “not-to-exceed” (NTE) date of the fund from 31st December 2017 to 31st December 2019.

Categorization of Member States for Budget Contribution

1. The current scale of contributions was adopted at the 41st General Session in 2015, with five categories, based on a classification that used two equal criteria, a) the FAO contribution and b) livestock population (formula – 1 for cattle, 0.5 for pigs, 0.2 for sheep and goats). The data used in the assessment is given in Table 3 in this paper.
2. At that Session, Italy requested a review of its position, given that it and Spain had a scoring that was very similar, but fell into the 1st and second categories for contributions and the difference in contributions of Italy was as a result twice that of Spain.
3. It was agreed at the Session that the Executive would consider its position on this ahead of the 42nd General Session.

Budget Contributions proposed: 2018-19

1. The 41st General Session agreed an overall budget of 606,997 USD in contributions, and based on the tight control of expenditure in 2015 and 2016, the Administrative Budget has remained very close to the income enabling the balance in the Fund to be maintained.
2. This situation avoids the need to request an increase the level of contributions in 2017, and some greater flexibility in the use of the reserve in the Fund to ensure administrative matters are sufficiently assured in the form of the composition of the administrative and technical team.
3. Previous Sessions have recommended a reserve of circa USD 200,000 be kept given the volatility of currency rates (which recently have swung by about 25%) and other contingencies in the biennium between Sessions.
4. The year –end position of MTF/INT/011/MUL was at **356,695 USD, which is better than the predicted (212,164 USD).**
5. The income in 2015-16 was also assisted by the payment of arrears from MS of circa 75,000 USD in 2015 and 87,000 in 2016. As of 15th March, the outstanding arrears are circa 60,000 USD.

6. The outstanding contributions comprise:

Outstanding contributions year 2016 USD 46,871 (Bulgaria-Israel-Luxembourg-Malta-Poland)
 Outstanding contributions year 2015 USD 12,786 (Bulgaria)
 Outstanding contributions 2015-16 **USD 59,657** (at 15-03-2017)

MS Contributions 2017	USD 606,997
Contributions outstanding at 15-03-2017 related years (2015-2016)	USD 59, 657
MS Contributions owed 2015-2016-2017	USD 666,654
Received up to 15-03--2017	USD 87,125
MS with outstanding contributions greater than two times annual contribution:	
Bulgaria (2015- 12'786 & 2016 4'504)	USD 17'290.00

7. The Secretariat proposes the following composition of staffing of the administrative and technical team, considering the agreement with the EC relating to their maximum level of support for project operations.

- Executive Secretary (P5)
- Communications and Networks Officer (P2, at 20% funding from Admin Fund)
- Chief Operations Officer (P1), as a new position, replacing the Finance Officer who resigned with effect from 17th March 2017;
- Training Programmes Manager (TPM), on an 11 month, consultant position basis
- Contingency Planning Officer (CPO), on same basis;
- Senior Advisor, Emergency Management (SEAM), on a 6-11 month basis
- Two Short Term Placements (STP), on the same basis of secondment as operated in 2013-17.

8. On the above basis, and income from contributions of 606,000 USD per year in 2017, 2018 and 2019, the expenditure budget is as follows:

Table 1 – Proposed Budgets for 2018 and 2019

	PROPOSED budgets for			Budget plan adopted the 41 st
	2017	2018	2019	201
	Proposed	Proposed	Proposed	
Salaries (P Officers)	304,210	383,620	402,801	309,79
Consultant (TPM, CPO, SEAM)	182,564	193,437	203,491	201,82
Contracts				
Travel				43,48
STPs (Short Term Professional	72000	74880	78624	
Training				7,33
Expendable equipment				36,67
Hospitality				31
Gen Op Expenses				6,899+67
Total	558774	651937	684916	
Income	606,997	606,997	606,997	606,99

9. Note that
- in the upcoming period, all other administrative costs apart from staff costs would be charged to the programmes relating to the EC (where eligible) or Emergency and Training activities.
 - The increase in Professional Salaries in 2018 relates to the inclusion of a P1 officer in the budget, who would not be expected to be in position until mid-late 2017 thus only a part year salary is charged to 2017.
 -
10. The proposed level of expenditure would result in a reduction of circa 80000 USD in the balance, being the expenditure over income for the 3 year period. However the balance is expected to stay above 200,000 throughout the period, and the deficit could be offset by finding an additional 80,000 from income from other sources, for example charged against additional training activities. It is reasonable based on history to assume this amount can be found from other income.
11. Table 2 indicates the proposed Level of Contributions per category and for each MS. This would achieve the required income of over 600,000 USD per annum, which will avoid depleting the fund below that indicated.

Table 2 indicates the proposed Level of Contributions per category and for each MS

Member Country	1997 RANK	2015 Rank	1997 Cat. Level	Contr	Contr	Contr	Contrib	2015	2017	PRPOSED
				2010-11	2012-13	2014-15	2016-17	Cat level		Contribution
						(40 th GS)				2017-18
				38 th GS	39 th GS	40 th Session	41 st Session	Cat		Proposed
GERMANY	1	1	1	42,374	42,374	42,374	46611	1	1	46611
FRANCE	2	2	1	42,374	42,374	42,374	46611	1	1	46611
U.K	3	3	1	42,374	42,374	42,374	46611	1	1	46611
ITALY	4	4	1	42,374	42,374	42,374	46611	1	1	46611
SPAIN	5	5	2	21,260	21,260	21,260	23386	2	2	23386
TURKEY	6	6	2	21,260	21,260	21,260	23386	2	2	23386
NETHER.	7	7	2	21,260	21,260	21,260	23386	2	2	23386
POLAND	8	8	2	21,260	21,260	21,260	23386	2	2	23386
BELGIUM	9	9	2	21,260	21,260	21,260	23386	2	2	23386
DENMARK	10	10	2	21,260	21,260	21,260	23386	2	2	23386
SWEDEN	11	14	2	21,260	21,260	21,260	23386	2	2	23386
SWITZ.	13	12	2	21,260	21,260	21,260	23386	2	2	23386
ROMANIA	12	16	2	21,260	21,260	21,260	15,650	3	3	15,650
AUSTRIA	14	13	3	12,786	12,786	12,786	15,650	3	3	15,650
IRELAND	15	11	3	12,786	12,786	12,786	15,650	3	3	15,650
GREECE	16	15	3	12,786	12,786	12,786	15,650	3	3	15,650
NORWAY	19	17	3	12,786	12,786	12,786	15,650	3	3	15,650
FINLAND	17	19	3	12,786	12,786	12,786	13,809	4	4	13,809

Member Country	1997 RANK	2015 Rank	1997 Cat. Level	Contr 2010-11	Contr 2012-13	Contr 2014-15 (40 th GS)	Contrib 2016-17	2015 Cat level	2017	PRPOSED Contribution 2017-18 (42 nd GS)
				38 th GS	39 th GS	40 th Session	41 st Session	Cat		Proposed
CZECH REPUBLIC	18	20	3	12,786	12,786	12,786	13,809	4	4	13,809
SERBIA	20	23	3	12,786	12,786	12,786	13,809	4	4	13,809
PORTUGAL	21	18	3	12,786	12,786	12,786	13,809	4	4	13,809
HUNGARY	22	21	3	12,786	12,786	12,786	13,809	4	4	13,809
SLOVAK R.	24	24	3	12,786	12,786	12,786	13,809	4	4	13,809
ISRAEL	26	22	4	4170	4170	4170	13,809	4	4	13,809
BULGARIA	23	29	3	12,786	12,786	12,786	4,504	5	5	4,504
LITHUANIA	25	25	4	4170	4170	4170	4,504	5	5	4,504
ALBANIA	27	30	4	4170	4170	4170	4,504	5	5	4,504
CROATIA	28	26	4	4170	4170	4170	4,504	5	5	4,504
LATVIA	29	32	4	4170	4170	4170	4,504	5	5	4,504
SLOVENIA	30	28	4	4170	4170	4170	4,504	5	5	4,504
ESTONIA	31	34	4	4170	4170	4170	4,504	5	5	4,504
FYROM	32	36	4	4170	4170	4170	4,504	5	5	4,504
LUXEMBOURG	33	33	4	4170	4170	4170	4,504	5	5	4,504
CYPRUS	34	35	4	4170	4170	4170	4,504	5	5	4,504
BOSNIA-H	35	31			4170	4170	4,504	5	5	4,504

Member Country	1997 RANK	2015 Rank	1997 Cat. Level	Contr 2010-11	Contr 2012-13	Contr 2014-15 (40 th GS)	Contrib 2016-17	2015 Cat level	2017	PRPOSED Contribution 2017-18 (42 nd GS)
				38 th GS	39 th GS	40 th Session	41 st Session	Cat		Proposed
ICELAND (withdrew from MS)	36		4	4170[2]					6?	2500
MALTA	37	37	4	4170	4170	4170	4,504	5	6?	2500
GEORGIA	Not ranked	27	4			4170	4,504	5	6?	2500
TOTALs as agreed by Session				547,352[3]	543, 182	551,522	606,997			605,489

Table 3. Livestock Populations (2013), Converted to Total Units (TU) by 1997 formula, % Contribution of the countries to UN system and position in the European scale based on an average of both (final column)

Area Code	Region	Area Name	Cattle2013 (Heads)	Goats 2013	Sheep 13	Pigs 13	Buffalo 13	Total Units (1997 formula)	%TU in Europe (A)	UN Contrib2015	%European Cont FAO (B)	(A plus B)/2
125	E	Liechtenstein	6,350	368	4,000	1,800	-	8,124	0.00	0	-	0.00
64	E	Faroe Islands	2,300	-	70,000	-	-	16,300	0.01	0	-	0.00
134	E	Malta	15,220	4,598	10,930	49,450	-	43,051	0.01	0.016	0.04	0.03
273	E	Montenegro	84,000	-	207,000	18,000	-	134,400	0.04	0.005	0.01	0.03
99	E	Iceland	68,014	877	463,807	26,033	-	173,967	0.06	0.027	0.06	0.06
154	E	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	238,333	75,028	731,828	167,492	640	483,450	0.16	0.008	0.02	0.09
146	E	Republic of Moldova	191,200	128,900	695,100	410,400	-	561,200	0.18	0.003	0.01	0.10
50	E	Cyprus	57,000	243,130	347,000	357,900	-	353,976	0.12	0.047	0.11	0.11
63	E	Estonia	261,400	4,900	81,900	358,700	-	458,110	0.15	0.04	0.10	0.12
256	E	Luxembourg	193,623	4,456	8,582	87,518	-	239,990	0.08	0.082	0.20	0.14
1	E	Armenia	661,003	29,020	645,711	145,044	531	868,471	0.28	0.007	0.02	0.15

119	E	Latvia	393,000	13,300	83,600	355,200	-	589,980	0.19	0.047	0.11	0.15
80	E	Bosnia and Herzegovina	446,893	69,369	1,019,782	529,644	-	929,545	0.30	0.017	0.04	0.17
3	E	Albania	498,000	810,000	1,808,000	158,000	120	1,100,600	0.36	0.01	0.02	0.19
27	E	Bulgaria	526,112	293,639	1,361,545	530,945	9,212	1,122,621	0.37	0.017	0.04	0.20
198	E	Slovenia	460,063	26,351	114,152	296,097	-	636,212	0.21	0.101	0.24	0.23
73	E	Georgia	1,128,800	54,400	688,200	204,300	18,000	1,379,470	0.45	0.007	0.02	0.23
98	E	Croatia	442,000	69,000	620,000	1,110,000	-	1,134,800	0.37	0.047	0.11	0.24
126	E	Lithuania	729,200	13,600	82,800	807,500	-	1,152,230	0.38	0.074	0.18	0.28
199	E	Slovakia	471,091	34,823	409,570	631,464	-	875,702	0.29	0.172	0.41	0.35
113	E	Kyrgyzstan	1,404,168	960,391	4,680,823	51,777	-	2,558,299	0.84	0.002	0.00	0.42
208	E	Tajikistan	2,043,725	1,772,982	2,959,495	662	15,000	2,990,551	0.98	0.003	0.01	0.49
272	E	Serbia	913,144	225,073	1,616,000	3,144,215	-	2,853,466	0.93	0.04	0.10	0.51

105	E	Israel	465,000	100,000	540,000	176,900	-	681,450	0.22	0.398	0.96	0.59
52	E	Azerbaijan	2,444,500	651,115	7,979,424	6,495	260,889	4,173,855	1.36	0.04	0.10	0.73
97	E	Hungary	760,000	89,000	1,185,000	2,989,000	-	2,509,300	0.82	0.268	0.64	0.73
167	E	Czech Republic	1,352,822	24,042	220,521	1,586,627	-	2,195,048	0.72	0.388	0.93	0.82
67	E	Finland	911,847	4,509	135,546	1,300,385	-	1,590,051	0.52	0.522	1.25	0.89
213	E	Turkmenistan	2,250,000	2,290,000	14,000,000	29,000	-	5,522,500	1.80	0.019	0.05	0.92
174	E	Portugal	1,471,000	398,000	2,073,000	2,014,000	-	2,972,200	0.97	0.477	1.14	1.06
57	E	Belarus	4,367,000	73,200	59,900	4,242,900	-	6,515,070	2.13	0.056	0.13	1.13
162	E	Norway	849,984	62,800	2,223,661	848,063	-	1,731,308	0.57	0.856	2.05	1.31
183	E	Romania	2,009,135	1,265,676	8,833,830	5,234,313	-	6,646,193	2.17	0.227	0.54	1.36
84	E	Greece	679,000	4,250,000	9,520,000	1,077,000	1,750	3,971,500	1.30	0.642	1.54	1.42
210	E	Sweden	1,496,526	-	576,769	1,398,875	-	2,311,317	0.76	0.965	2.32	1.54

11	E	Austria	1,955,618	73,212	364,645	2,983,158	-	3,534,768	1.15	0.802	1.92	1.54
230	E	Ukraine	4,645,900	664,800	1,073,400	7,576,700	-	8,781,890	2.87	0.1	0.24	1.55
211	E	Switzerland	1,563,214	90,000	410,000	1,487,704	-	2,407,066	0.79	1.053	2.53	1.66
108	E	Kazakhstan	5,851,227	2,362,824	15,197,780	922,296	10,000	9,824,496	3.21	0.122	0.29	1.75
104	E	Ireland	6,902,600	8,700	5,110,600	1,552,000	-	8,702,460	2.84	0.42	1.01	1.93
54	E	Denmark	1,614,644	-	151,300	12,075,750	-	7,682,779	2.51	0.679	1.63	2.07
255	E	Belgium	2,454,704	40,473	114,407	6,592,978	-	5,782,169	1.89	1.004	2.41	2.15
235	E	Uzbekistan	9,966,600	2,681,500	14,077,500	94,500	-	13,365,650	4.37	0.015	0.04	2.20
173	E	Poland	5,859,541	81,727	249,481	11,162,472	-	11,507,019	3.76	0.926	2.22	2.99
150	E	Netherlands	3,999,220	412,550	1,033,570	12,212,300	-	10,394,594	3.40	1.663	3.99	3.69
223	E	Turkey	13,916,924	8,357,286	27,425,233	2,986	107,435	21,074,921	6.88	1.335	3.20	5.04
203	E	Spain	5,696,910	2,609,990	16,118,590	25,494,720	-	22,189,986	7.25	2.989	7.17	7.21

106	E	Italy	6,091,500	891,604	7,015,700	8,661,500	402,659	12,003,711	3.92	4.472	10.73	7.33
185	E	Russian Federation	19,930,354	2,118,697	22,061,282	18,816,357	6,002	34,174,528	11.16	2.451	5.88	8.52
229	E	United Kingdom	9,844,000	98,000	32,856,000	4,885,000	-	18,877,300	6.17	5.207	12.50	9.33
68	E	France	19,095,797	1,291,028	7,233,720	13,487,588	-	27,544,541	9.00	5.623	13.49	11.25
79	E	Germany	12,587,020	165,000	1,641,000	27,690,100	5,000	26,793,270	8.75	7.18	17.23	12.99
		TOTALs	162,267,226	35,989,938	218,191,684	186,043,808	837,238	306,125,454	100.00	41.67	100.00	100.00

Financial Statements and Report
31 December 2016

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS - EUROPEAN COMMISSION
FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH-DISEASE

The European Commission for the control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease is a body established under Article XIV of the Organization's constitution for the purpose of promoting and coordinating national and international action for the control of foot-and-mouth-disease in Europe and its final eradication. The funds are handled as a Trust Fund under financial Regulation 6.7, with the symbol MTF/INT/011/MUL.

FUNDS

The Organization does not maintain separate bank accounts for each Trust Fund, but instead manages and invests Trust Fund monies combined in pooled bank accounts. The provisional balance of funds held by the Organization on behalf of the European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease as at 31 December 2016 amounted to USD 326,817

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Contributions to the Commission's Trust Fund amounting to USD 530,248 were received from Member countries of the Commission up to the 31st of December 2016.

Outstanding contributions at 31 December 2016 amount to USD 146,782

The Commission's Trust Fund provisional expenditures up to the 31st of December 2016 amounted to USD 547,063.

David McSherry
Head, Trust Fund Liaison Group
Finance Division

Contributions TRUST FUND No. 9042.00 - MTF/INT/011/MUL -

Member	Outstanding	Contribution	Received up to	Outstanding
Governments	31/12/2016	due for 2017	31/12/2017	31/12/2017
ALBANIA	16,570.00	4,504.00	16,570.00	4,504.00
AUSTRIA	0.00	15,650.00		15,650.00
BELGIUM	23,386.00	23,386.00	23,386.00	23,386.00
BOSNIA	0.00	4,504.00		4,504.00
BULGARIA	17,290.00	4,504.00		21,794.00
CYPRUS	0.00	4,504.00		4,504.00
CROATIA	0.00	4,504.00		4,504.00
CZECH REPUBLIC	0.00	13,809.00		13,809.00
DENMARK	0.00	23,386.00		23,386.00
ESTONIA	0.00	4,504.00		4,504.00
FINLAND	0.00	13,809.00		13,809.00
FRANCE	0.00	46,611.00		46,611.00
GEORGIA	0.00	4,504.00		4,504.00
GERMANY	0.00	46,611.00		46,611.00
GREECE	0.00	15,650.00		15,650.00
HUNGARY	0.00	13,809.00		13,809.00
IRELAND	0.00	15,650.00		15,650.00
ISRAEL	0.00	13,809.00		13,809.00
ITALY	0.00	46,611.00		46,611.00
LATVIA	0.00	4,504.00		4,504.00
LITHUANIA	0.00	4,504.00		4,504.00
LUXEMBOURG	4,504.00	4,504.00		9,008.00
FYR of MACEDONIA	29,524.00	4,504.00	33360	668.00
MALTA	4,504.00	4,504.00		9,008.00
NETHERLANDS	0.00	23,386.00		23,386.00
NORWAY	0.00	15,650.00		15,650.00
POLAND	23,386.00	23,386.00		46,772.00
PORTUGAL	13,809.00	13,809.00	13,809.00	13,809.00
ROMANIA	0.00	15,650.00		15,650.00
SERBIA	0.00	13,809.00		13,809.00
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.00	13,809.00		13,809.00
SLOVENIA	0.00	4,504.00		4,504.00
SPAIN	0.00	23,386.00		23,386.00
SWEDEN	0.00	23,386.00		23,386.00
SWITZERLAND	0.00	23,386.00		23,386.00
TURKEY	0.00	23,386.00		23,386.00
UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	46,611.00		46,611.00
	132,973.00	606,997.00	87,125.00	652,845.00

MTF/INT/011/MUL - TF number 904200					
EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE					
Financial Report from 1st August to 31 December 2016					
	USD	USD		Eur	Eur
<u>Balance as at 1 August 2016</u>		343,633			309,888
					0
					0
Interest received	0				0
Contributions from member countries and institute	530,248			478,178	
Project Income Earned (Child)	0			0	0
<u>Expenditure</u>					
Salaries	377,220			340,177	
Consultant	166,969			150,573	
Contracts		(7,703)			-6,947
Duty Travel	4,687			4,227	
Training	1,067			962	
Hospitality	313			282	
General Operating Expenses	12,470			11,245	
Expendable Equipment		(2,025)			-1,839
Non-Expendable Equipment		(5,934)			-5351.28
Total Expenditure		<u>547,064</u>			<u>493,342</u>
Balance as at 31 December 2016		<u>326,817</u>			<u>294,724</u>
The Financial Statements of the Commission are maintained in US Dollars in accordance with the accounting policies and administrative systems of FAO. The amounts stated in Euros, including the opening balance, have been converted from US Dollars at the average monthly UN Operational Exchange Rates for 2016. The average monthly UN Operational Exchange rate applicable for period to 31 December 2016 is USD 1: EUR 0.9018					



Update from WRLFMD

Donald King

donald.king@pirbright.ac.uk

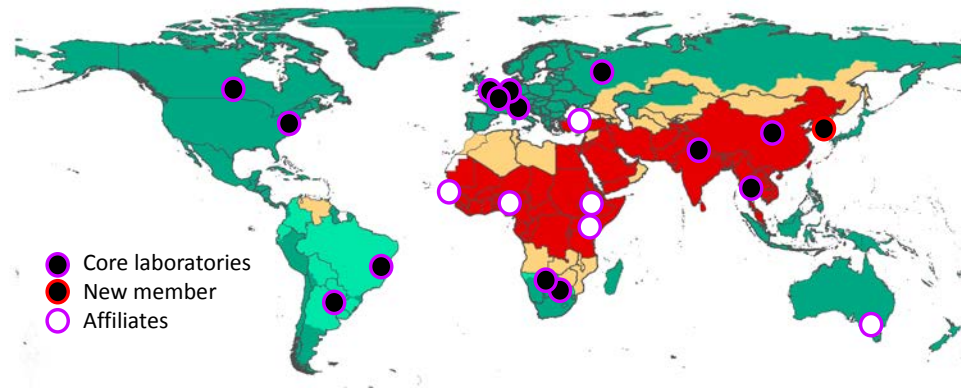
WRLFMD Team: Valerie Mioulet, Nick Knowles, Anna Ludi, Ginette Wilsden, Bryony Armson, Pip Hamblin, Kasia Bachanek-Bankowska, Lissie Henry, Antonello Di Nardo, Beatriz Sanz-Bernardo, Veronica Fowler, Emma Howson, Jemma Wadsworth, Clare Browning, Britta Wood, Bob Statham, Abid Bin-Tarif, Ashley Gray, Beth Johns, Mark Henstock, Alison Morris, David Paton, Nick Lyons, Dexter Wiseman, Julie Maryan, Sarah Belgrave



OIE/FAO FMD Laboratory Network



- OIE and FAO Reference Centres (+ affiliates)
- **Global surveillance and changing patterns in risk pathways**
- **Harmonised and improved lab capacity**
 - Working Groups (nomenclature and PVM)
 - Meeting reports available <http://www.foot-and-mouth.org/>
 - Annual report being prepared



Paris – November 2016

Recent submissions to WRLFMD Pirbright

Since last EuFMD Exec. Comm. (Paris, September 2016)

Reports for:

Afghanistan, Botswana, Bhutan, China*, Egypt, Hong Kong SAR, Mauritius, Malaysia, Mongolia*, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nigeria, Russia*, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Thailand, Vietnam, Zimbabwe (18 countries)

**via sequence exchange*

Results pending for:

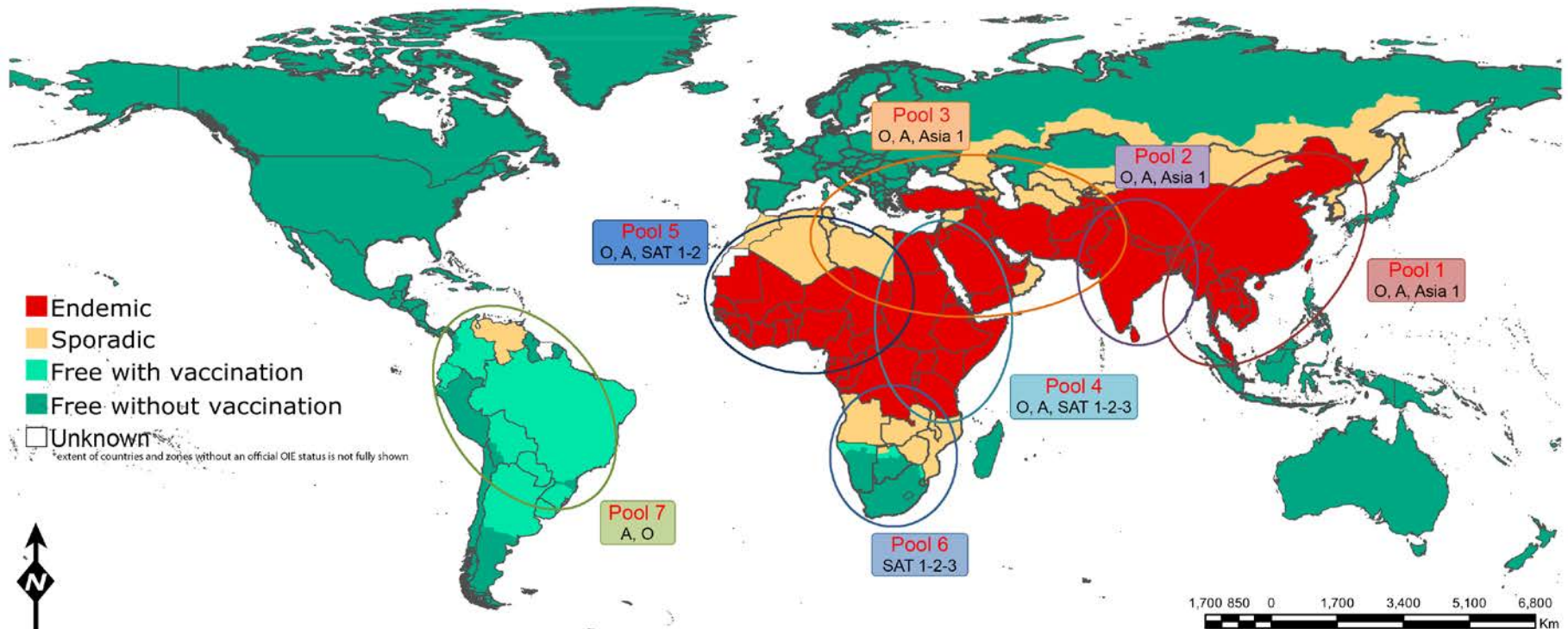
Bhutan (post-vaccination serology), Israel, Nepal, PAT, Saudi Arabia

Arranging shipments:

Iran, Jordan, Turkey

FMD: Headline summary and conjectured global status

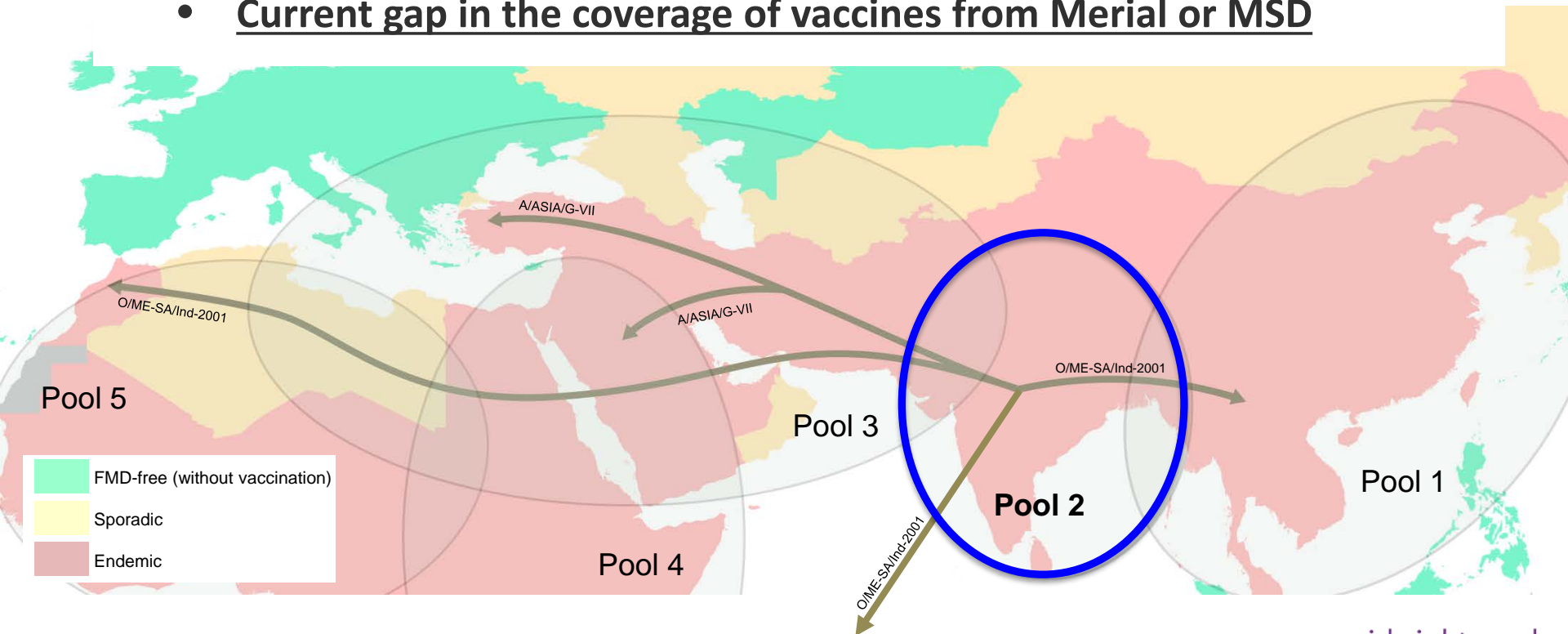
- Seven FMDV serotypes
- Seven endemic pools requiring tailored diagnostics and vaccines



- No reported outbreaks in South America since **2013 (Venezuela)**
- No serotype C since 2004
- New FMD-free zone (without vaccination) established in northern Kazakhstan and **Russia (except a new containment zone)**

Long-distance “trans-pool” movements from Pool 2

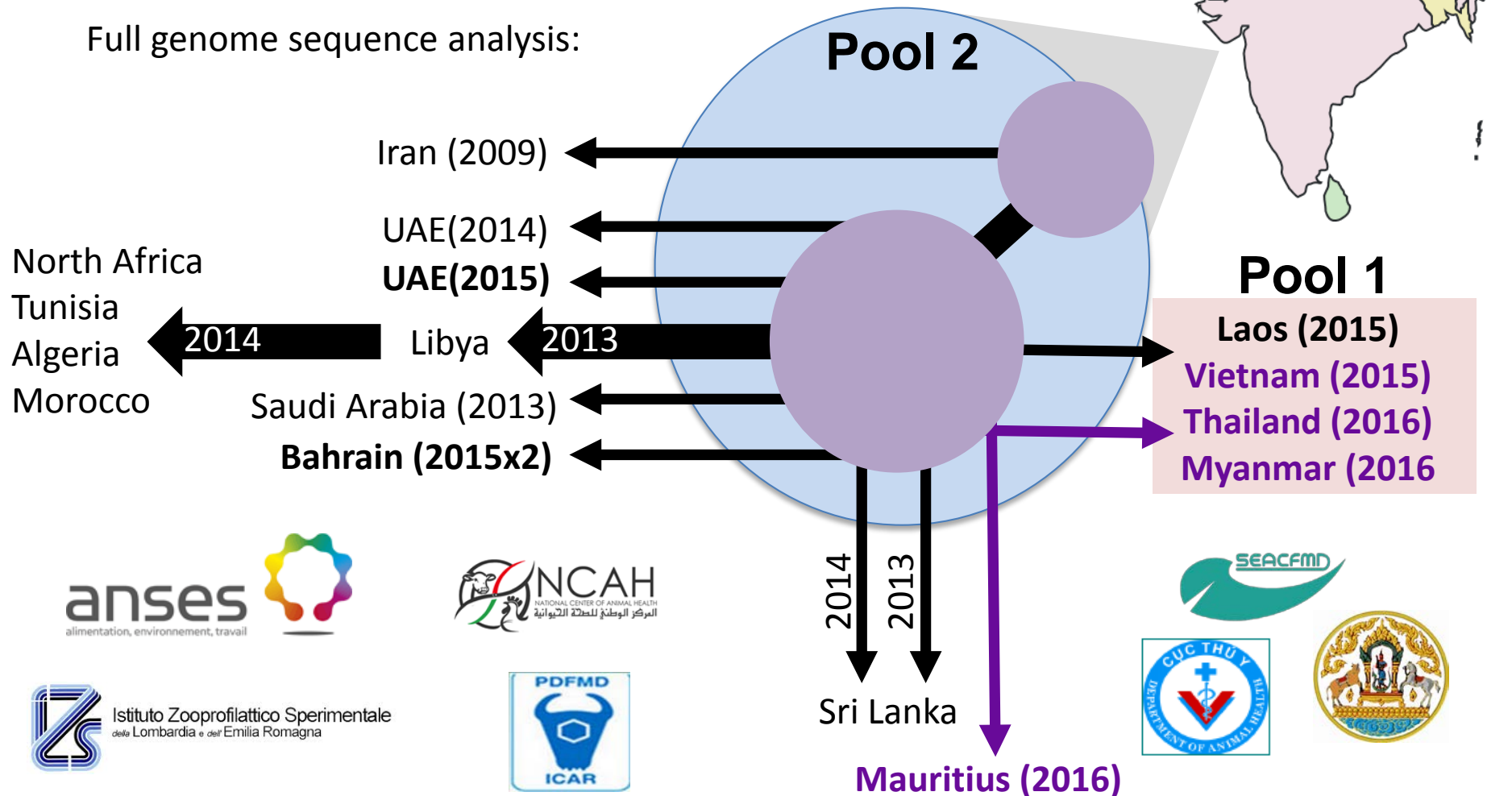
- **O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d**
 - Expanding range of this lineage (East Asia and Middle East)
 - Data from *in vivo* and field studies regarding suitability of vaccines
- **A/ASIA/G-VII**
 - Emerged in 2015
 - Rapid spread in parts of West EurAsia
 - Current gap in the coverage of vaccines from Merial or MSD



O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d: the new PanAsia?

Sequence data indicates that there have been multiple “escapes” from the Indian sub-continent

Full genome sequence analysis:



O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d: Onward transmission from POOL 1?

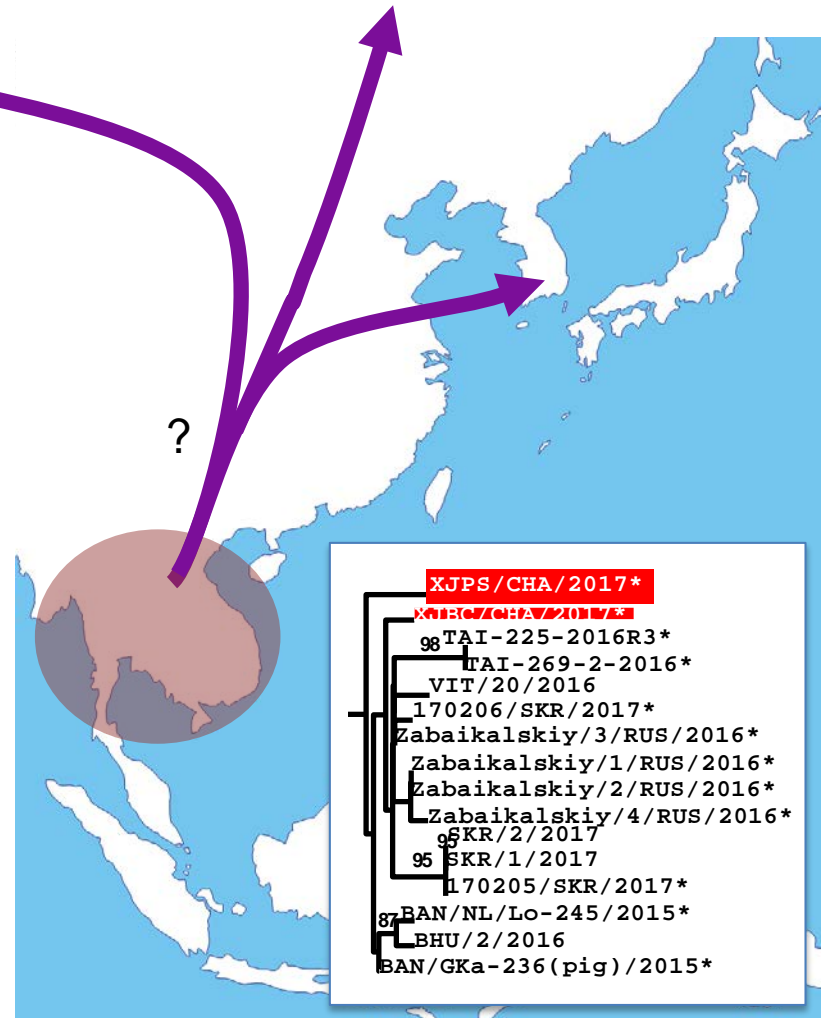
Russian Federation

- November 2016
- Three outbreaks
- Cattle
- Close to the Chinese border



Republic of Korea

- February 2017
- Eight outbreaks
- Cattle

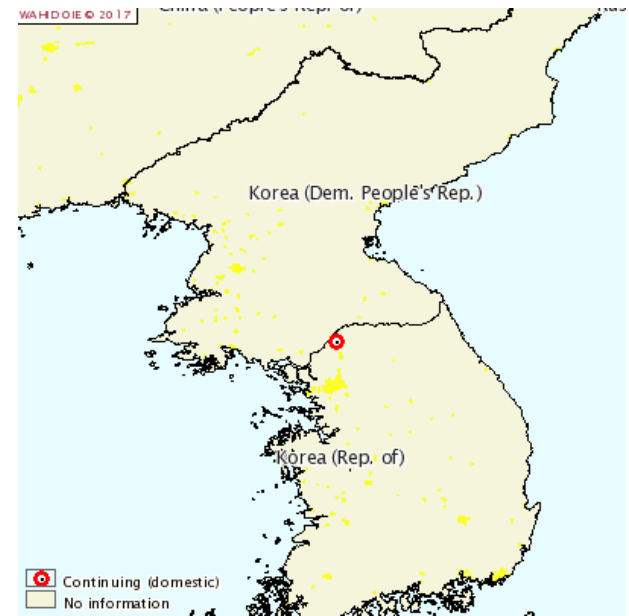


Can this lineage now be found elsewhere in the East Asia region?
Reported at SEACFMD: China (Xinjiang Province in western China)

Republic of Korea

O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d and A/ASIA/Sea-97

- FMD cases in cattle in during February 2017
- **Serotype O (O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d)**
- **Serotype A (A/ASIA/Sea-97)**
 - Cases in cattle
 - Closely related to other sequences recovered from SEA (Vietnam 2016: 99.8% nt identity)
- Two separate introductions into the country
- Since 2010, sequence data indicate >5 separate introductions of O/SEA/Mya-98



O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d: Onward transmission in the Middle East

Jordan

- FMD cases during February 2017
- 3 outbreaks reported to OIE in sheep, goats and cattle
- Preliminary sequence data from Jordan Univ. Science Technology indicates: **Serotype O (O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d)**
- Closely related to field samples from Saudi Arabia (2015/16)



Vaccine matching for O/ME-SA/Ind-2001

Sample	O 3039	O ₁ Manisa	O/TUR/5/2009
ALG/3/2014	0.27	0.13	0.48
BAR/14/2015	0.32	0.13	0.44
BAR/8/2015	0.59	0.22	0.66
BHU/12/2012	0.17	0.12	0.23
BHU/1/2013	0.74	0.17	0.4
LAO/3/2015	0.52	0.18	0.72
LIB/1/2013	0.5	0.13	0.95
LIB/17/2013	0.19	0.12	0.38
LIB/22/2013	0.93	0.38	1.51
LIB/7/2013	0.51	0.16	0.91
MOR/1/2015	0.42	0.27	0.42
MOR/2/2015	0.55	0.32	0.58
MUR/6/2016	0.38	0.65	1
MUR/7/2016	0.35	0.76	0.87
NEP/13/2012	0.51	0.27	0.56
NEP/21/2012	0.24	0.12	0.46
NEP/6/2012	0.36	0.13	0.78
NEP/18/2013	0.4	0.2	0.63
NEP/6/2013	0.36	0.16	0.74
NEP/1/2014	0.37	0.16	0.35
NEP/6/2014	0.63	0.22	1.74
NEP/18/2015	0.54	0.27	0.59
NEP/11/2016	0.47	0.51	0.38
NEP/17/2016	0.41	0.68	0.89
SAU/1/2013	0.45	0.14	0.33
SAU/4/2013	0.63	0.15	0.54
SAU/6/2013	0.5	0.27	0.85
SAU/7/2013	0.54	0.32	1.15
SAU/1/2014	0.28	0.19	0.79
SAU/1/2016	0.89	0.39	0.89
SAU/7/2016	0.32	0.35	0.48
SRL/1/2013	0.46	0.23	0.76
SRL/1/2014	0.48	0.29	0.85
SRL/28/2014	0.58	0.25	0.42
SRL/30/2014	0.43	0.23	0.15
TUN/1/2014	0.26	0.11	0.52
UAE/1/2014	0.25	0.30	1.74
UAE/2/2014	0.42	0.27	1.1
UAE/1/2015	0.66	0.43	0.87
UAE/2/2016	0.55	0.34	0.55
VIT/8/2015	0.71	0.58	0.52
VIT/20/2016	0.66	0.56	0.66

42 field isolates

Using VNT r-value 0.3 cut-off

Not Matched

r-value is <0.28

Borderline

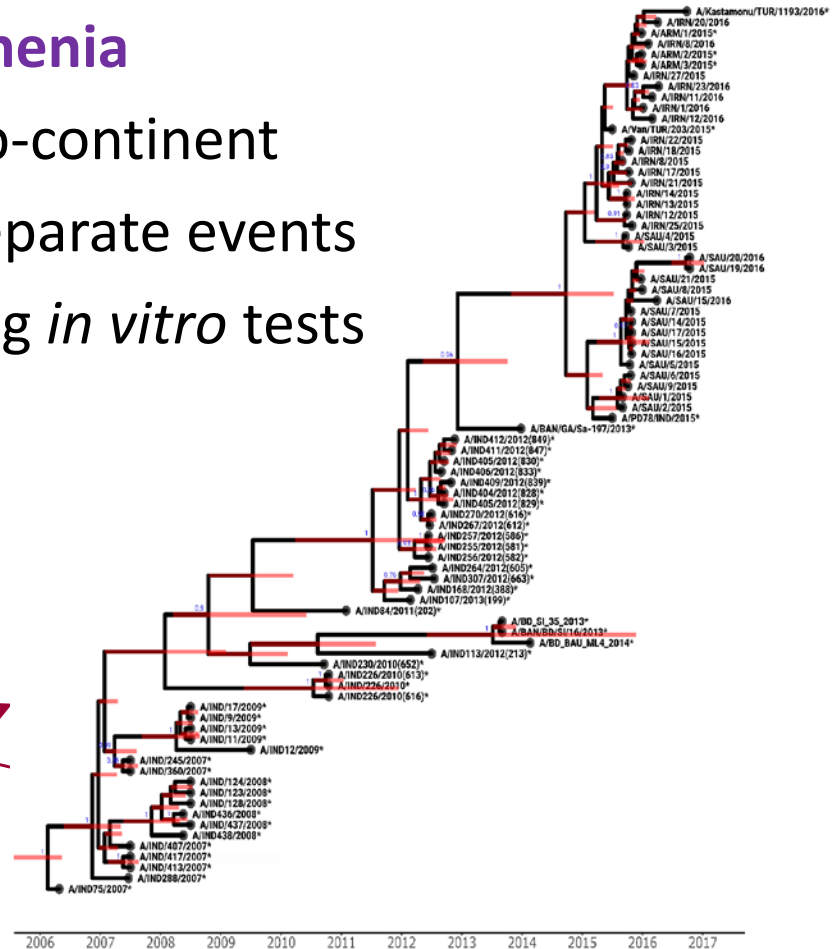
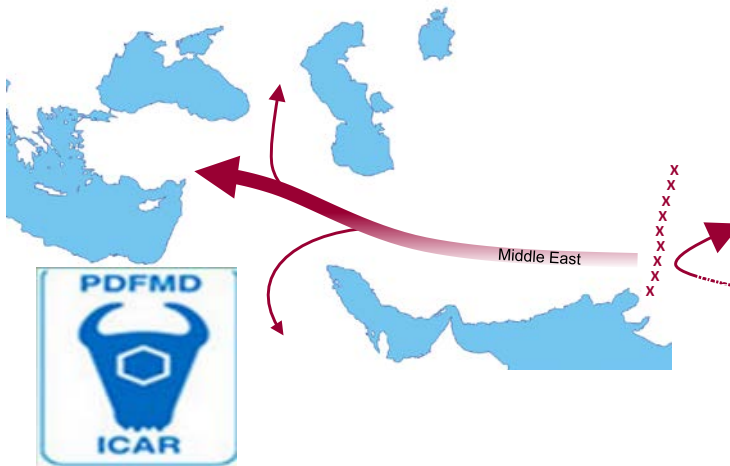
Matched

r-value is >0.32

	Broad coverage: (ME-SA topotype)	O/PanAsia-2
Russian Suppliers	O-Manisa	O-PanAsia2
Vetal, Turkey		O/TUR/07
Merial	O-Manisa	O-3039 (PanAsia-2 equiv.)
MSD	O-Manisa	O/TUR/5/09

Serotype A outbreaks in West EurAsia (A/ASIA/G-VII)

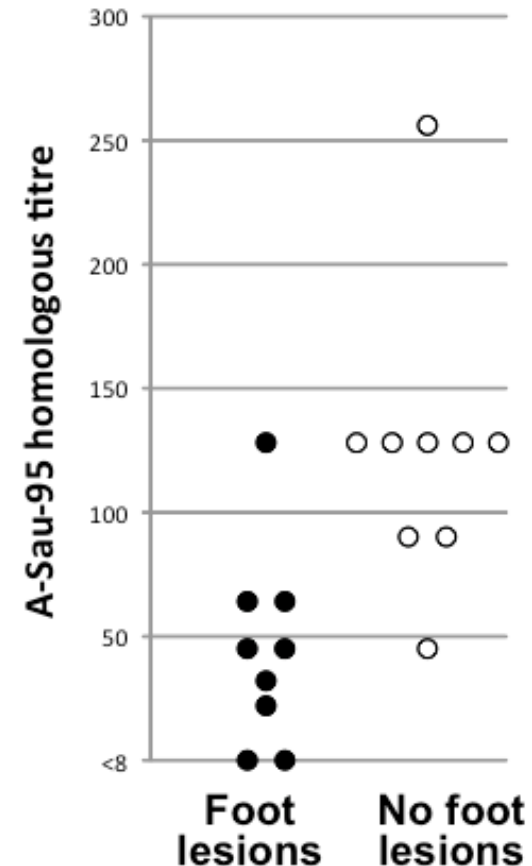
- Initial reports September 2015
- **Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran, Armenia**
- Originating from the Indian sub-continent
 - Evidence for at least two separate events
- Very poor antigenic match using *in vitro* tests



TPI Vaccine trial (summary of previous results)

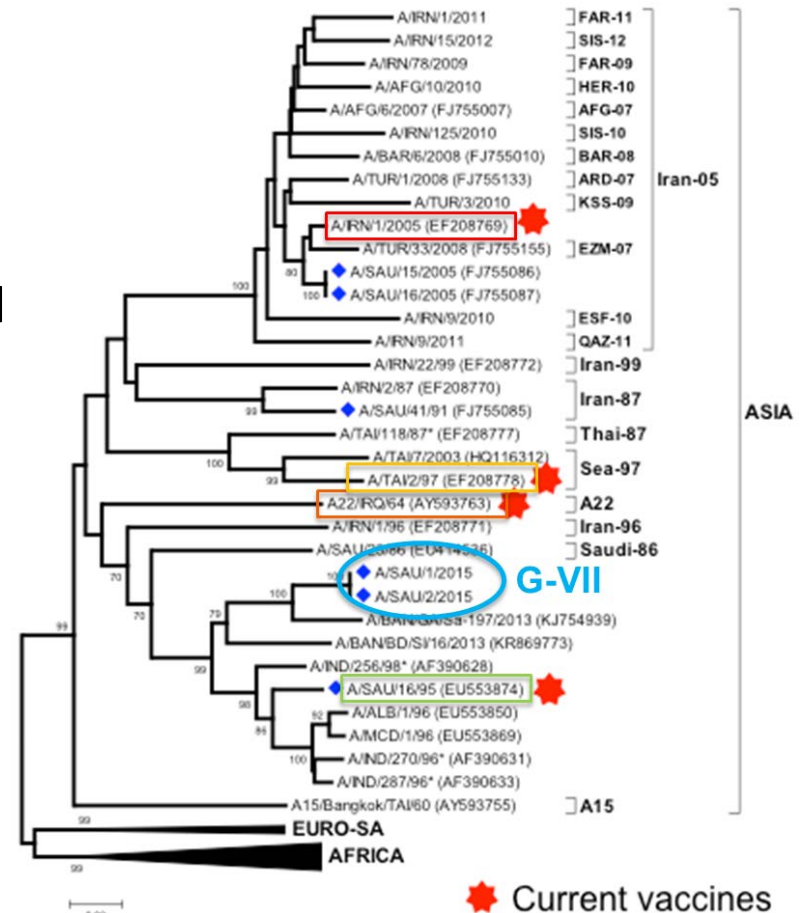
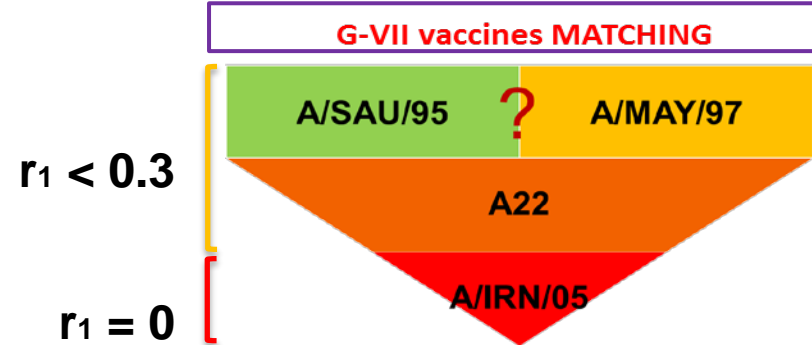
April 2016:

- PPG study design
- Multivalent vaccine containing A-Sau-95 and A-Irn-05
- Both control animals developed foot lesions
- A-Sau-95 titres (measured by VNT) correlated with protection
- 7/16 vaccinates developed foot lesions
- Only **56% protection** from generalisation



Additional vaccine trial

- Pilot trial to evaluate two additional monovalent FMDV vaccines (from Merial)
 - Two groups of cattle administered full dose of vaccine:
 - **A/MAY/97** (n=7)
 - **A/22** (n=7)
 - Unvaccinated controls (n=3)
 - Tongue inoculation: **A/IRN/22/2015**



A/ASIA/G-VII (G18)

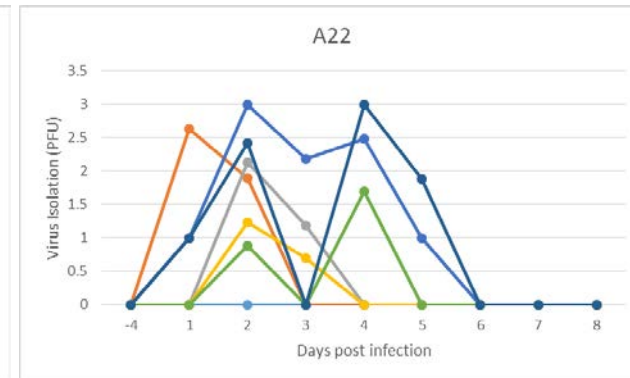
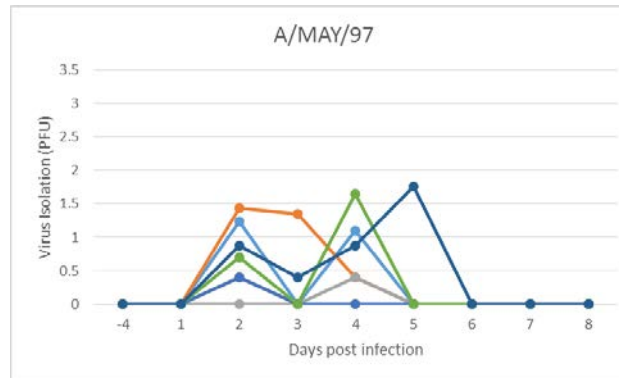
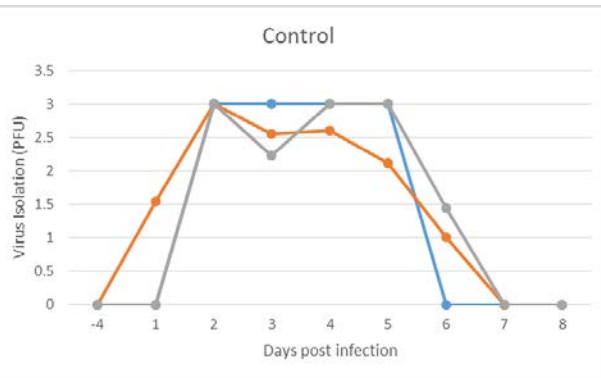
Additional vaccine trial - results

Protection:

Vaccine	Podal generalization	Protected
A/MAY/97	2/7 (28.5%)	5/7 (71.5%)
A22	5/7 (71.5%)	2/7 (28.5%)

~ 3 PD₅₀

Preliminary data - VI from nasal swabs (from CVI):



Serology results – expected soon

A/ASIA/G-VII (G18)

[1] Proposal for a follow up study:

- Encouraging results from the pilot study but with low power.
- PD₅₀ study (full, 1/3 and 1/9 doses) with **A/MAY/97** vaccine
- **A/IRN/22/2015** challenge:
 - Study at WBR
 - CSIRO is the main funder
 - Request that EU (through TPI/EURL) contributes 30K Euros

[2] Proposal for a final study for new G-VII vaccine (from Merial) later in the year:

- *In-vivo* protection test (at TPI): will the **G-VII vaccine** protect against a **A/IRN/05** challenge?



Summary

O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d and A/ASIA/G-VII

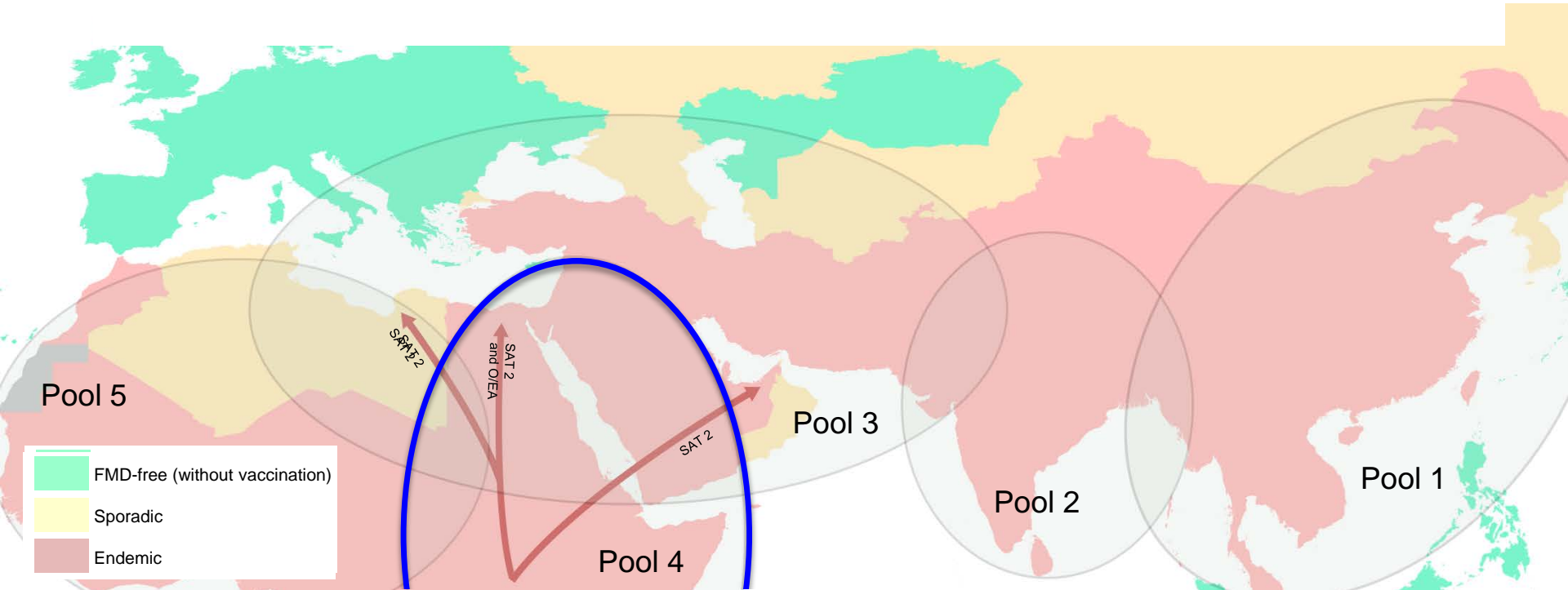
- Long distance movements
 - Important role of the Indian sub-continent as a source
 - Do we understand these connections?
- **O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d lineage**
 - Lineage moving very rapidly
 - Good evidence from *in vivo* studies and field studies that vaccines provide appropriate heterologous responses
- **A/ASIA/G-VII lineage**
 - Now a threat for SEA? – similar to O/ME-SA/Ind-2001d
 - Impact of existing natural and vaccine immunity to A/ASIA/Sea-97?
 - Current gap and vulnerability for emergency vaccination in FMD-free countries (until 2017?)

Long-distance “trans-pool” movements

- SAT 2 (topotype VII)
 - 2015 – outbreaks in Oman
 - Continued cases in Egypt

Other recent samples (2015/16) in Egypt...

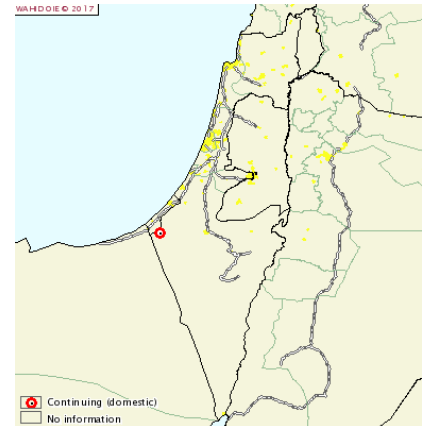
- **A/AFRICA/G-IV** (most related to FMD virus from Ethiopia in 2015)
- **O/EA-3** (most closely related to FMD virus from Sudan in 2013)



O/EA-3 moving in to the Middle East

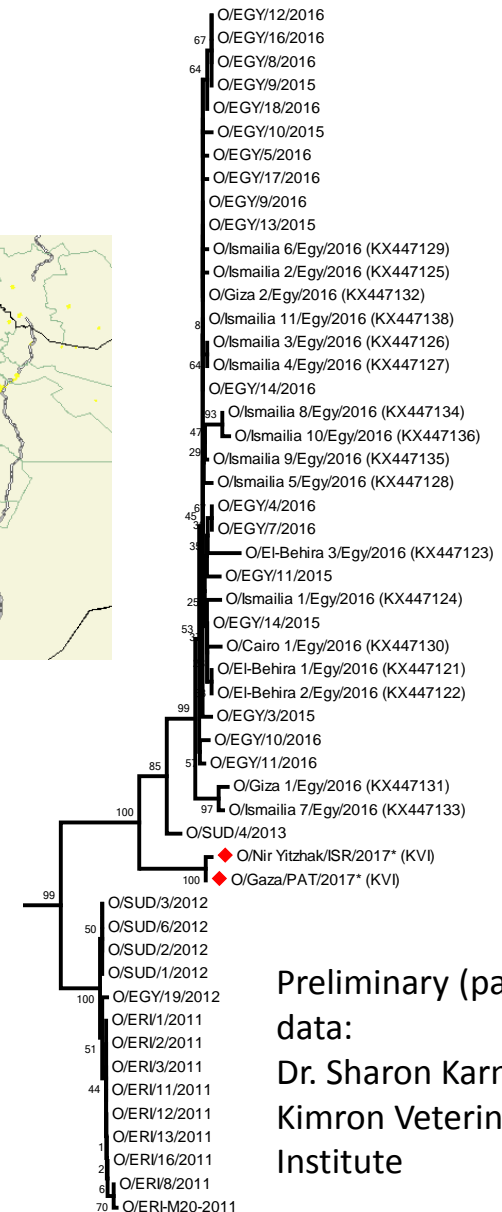
Israel/PAT

- FMD cases in cattle in during February 2017
- Outbreaks in cattle in/close to the Gaza Strip
- Samples currently being tested by WRLFMD



Sample	O-3039	O-Manisa	O/TUR/5/09
ETH/22/2013	0.40	0.18	0.81
ETH/3/2015	0.85	0.25	1.00
EGY/7/2016	0.27	0.35	0.11
NIG/4/2016	0.26	0.23	0.29
NIG/12/2016	0.66	0.60	0.51
NIG/19/2016	0.52	0.79	0.68
SUD/6/2012	0.38	0.22	0.35
SUD/4/2013	0.15	0.21	0.60

*Representative O/EA-3 data from different countries



Preliminary (partial) data:
Dr. Sharon Karniely,
Kimron Veterinary
Institute

Vaccine Bank Recommendations (March 2017)

High Priority

A/ASIA/G-VII(G-18)*

O Manisa

O PanAsia-2 (or equivalent)

O BFS or Campos

A24 Cruzeiro

Asia 1 Shamir

A Iran-05 (or A TUR 06)

A22 Iraq

SAT 2 Saudi Arabia (or equivalent i.e. SAT 2 Eritrea)

Medium Priority

A Eritrea

SAT 2 Zimbabwe

SAT 1 South Africa

A Malaysia 97 (or Thai equivalent such as A/Sakolnakorn/97)

A Argentina 2001

O Taiwan 97 (pig-adapted strain or Philippine equivalent)

Low Priority

A Iran '96

A Iran '99

A Iran 87 or A Saudi Arabia 23/86 (or equivalent)

A15 Bangkok related strain

A87 Argentina related strain

C Noville

SAT 2 Kenya

SAT 1 Kenya

SAT 3 Zimbabwe

*Recent in-vitro data from WRLFMD for serotype A viruses from Saudi Arabia and Iran highlights an apparent gap in vaccine coverage. Work is urgently required to evaluate whether there is adequate in-vitro match with Indian vaccine strains (A/IND/40/2000) or whether in-vivo protection may be provided by high potency international vaccines.

Brief update on other activities

- PTS (2016/17) – Data being analysed to be reported at EU-RL Workshop in May
- PTS (2017/18) – Proposal submitted to steering committee
- 2016 Training Course in November (Full diagnostic course)
- 2017 Training Courses in March (Vaccine Matching – Korea), May (Full Diagnostic Course) and November (Serology)
- FMDV-Tools:
 - <http://www.foot-and-mouth.org/science/online-tools>
- e-Learning modules



Trainee

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT FMD (INTRODUCTION)

QUIZ

Clinical Diagnosis

QUIZ

Lesion Ages

QUIZ

Pathogenesis

QUIZ

FMD Diagnostic Tests (INTRODUCTION)

QUIZ

Biosafety

QUIZ

QA

QUIZ

Sample despatch

QUIZ

Virology

QUIZ

Sequencing

QUIZ

Serology

QUIZ

Vaccine-matching

QUIZ

Practical
—
module

Practical
—
module

Practical
—
module

Practical
—
module

Post Vaccine monitoring
(future module)

Acknowledgements - feedback

OIE Twinning Project with NAHDIC, Ethiopia



- FMD Investigation Training Course
- October 2016
- Farm visits, biosecurity, clinical observations, lesion aging, sampling, field diagnostics
- Link to FAO
- EALN-FMD Network meeting and workshop scheduled for later in 2017



Acknowledgements

- Support for the WRLFMD and research projects
- Collaborating FMD Reference Laboratories and field teams
- Partners within the OIE/FAO FMD Lab Network



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EU FMD

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Component 1.1. Training for Member States

Maria de la Puente
Mark Hovari

ExCom 93



Component 1.1: Objectives

1.1.1: To enable every member state to cascade appropriate training and learning on FMD control to their public and private animal health services supported by **infrastructure for learning and knowledge transfer** in place, including e-learning, training resources and staff support.

1.1.2: To improve capacity in each of the MS to recognize, respond to and manage FMD through provision of a demand driven **training programme** supplied in response to MS priorities for training in areas of prevention, detection, and contingency planning for control operations and recovery.



Component 1.1: Success stories

- Four **workshops** on Crisis Management, Modelling, Simulation Exercises and Putting vaccination into practice delivered.
- **Two Real Time Training** Courses in Kenya.
- Three online FMD Emergency Preparation Courses (**FEPC**). To date more than 1500 participants from Member States have taken our online courses, in English, Spanish, French, Estonian and Serbian.
- **Knowledge Bank** available in the e-learning platform, providing a searchable and categorized library of training resources, references, tools and job aids related to FMD.
- **Open access e-learning course** “Introduction to foot-and-mouth disease” available to veterinarians from all MS.

Component 1.1: Workshops

Crisis Management Workshop

Provided a better understanding about emergency preparedness and how to manage a crisis also increase knowledge on crisis communication



Demands or solutions identified:

- More regional tailored variations would be possible
- In the future, webinar series on Emergency Preparedness
- Toolkit / Job aids for crisis managers
- More guidance on stakeholder communication and crisis communication

Component 1.1: Workshops

Modelling Workshop



Provided a better understanding both about models and how models can be used as a decision support tool, in this case to decide to vaccinate or not to vaccinate

Demands or solutions identified:

- There seems to be a need for a Pan European Disease Spread Model, potential to adapt AADIS?
- There is still demand for training on how to use models
- The level of modelling available varies greatly between Member States -> p. solution regional initiatives (CroBoDiMo)
- Importance of generating “rules of thumb” with models, so one country could use the results of another country



Component 1.1: Workshops

Simulation Exercise Workshop

Provided a better understanding on the type of simulation exercises and also how to plan, design, conduct and evaluate them.

Was attended by some Member States + Balkans + Thrace countries.

Demands or solutions identified:

- A milestone to support 1.3 and 1.4 SimExs in the future
- The novelty and importance of the topic was appreciated
- Possible mentoring of core SimEx builders in Europe?
- GET prepared guide



Component 1.2. GET Prepared

Progressive exercise and training guide for emergency preparedness planners

- Based on the work done under the SimEx Handbook
- Having a progressive approach to emergency preparedness (small exercises accumulating into bigger ones)
- Aims to provide a common understanding of SimEx types in Europe for veterinarians.
- Provide (without repetition) know-how to do FMD SimExs
- Also guidance on how to assess the costs of exercises
- Templates for this guide have been developed during the SimEx Workshop

Component 1.1: Workshops

Vaccination Workshop



Provided a better understanding on what elements are needed to plan and to carry out an emergency vaccination for FMD.

Demands or solutions identified:

- Participants understood the complexity of emergency vaccination in a crisis situation
- Current legislation is complex and a guide is requested
- Major bottlenecks to carry out vaccination were identified
- Also a guide would be welcomed on how to do an Emergency Vaccination Plan



Component 1.1: Knowledge Bank

A searchable database of learning resources associated with FMD.

Range of audiences who may use the e-learning site:

- Government veterinarians
- Member State
- Global

But also...

- private practitioners
- animal health workers
- University teachers
- students.

Continually expanding bank of resources that can be added to and updated overtime.

All about foot-and-mouth disease



Showing 1 to 10 of 29 results.

[Next 10 results](#)



Sitio web sobre fiebre aftosa

6 views

En esta página web se encuentra información general sobre la fiebre aftosa como la situación epidemiológica, el plan de contingencia frente a la enfermedad en España y un protocolo de vacunación de emergencia. También se encuentran guías prácticas de campo y para identificar lesiones, con múltiples fotos.

Author: Ministerio de Agricultura, Pesca, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente de España
Date: 2017



World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code, Chapter 8.8 Infection with Foot-and-Mouth Disease Virus

EuFMD recommended 4 views

The Code provides an overview and definition of FMD infection. It also gives OIE definitions of a FMD free country or zone, with or without vaccination. It specifies how to establish a containment zone within a FMD free country and how the recovery of free status can be achieved. The code also gives recommendations for importation from both FMD free and not officially FMD free countries. The code also lists methods of inactivating the FMD virus in different mediums e.g. animal hair.

Author: World Organisation of Animal Health (OIE)
Date: 2016



Plan lié à un risque spécifique - Fièvre aphteuse (Canada)

4 views

This plan outlines the response for the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) in the event of an FMD outbreak in Canada (FMD free). It gives an overview of FMD aetiology, pathogenesis, epidemiology and diagnosis. It also details FMD response options and control



Component 1.1: Major issues

- Out of 370 training credits: 275 have been spent, 39 are allocated in different training courses to be spent during the **rest of the training period and 56 have not been allocated**. Even if these are positive figures, there is still a lack of response by some MS to allocate or spend their training credits. -> **Allocation of 1-2 credits to all MS next phase?**
- Even if the **completion rates** of the FMD Emergency Preparation Courses are generally good, there is a significant variability between the Member States taking these courses.
- There is a need for continued increase in human resource support for the expanded **e-learning - due to MS demand**. In this sense an e-learning technologist is being recruited.



Component 1.1: Next six months

- At least three Online FMD Emergency Preparation Courses (only counting Component 1.1.) to be run before the end of the training period, including one in Spanish and one in French.
- Online Risk Based Surveillance course to be organized in May/June 2017.
- Shall a needs assessment be carried out during the GS42?
- Possible consultation with SANTE (FVO) on common gaps found during audits.



Component 1.1: Next 2 years

Lessons learnt

- Private sector and some MS show interest to buy training places. Some MS might be interested to have access to more training credits that they have, but cannot afford to buy them.
- The size of the countries can impact the needs of places for the courses (example. 120 participants for a tailored FEPC for a big country vs a small one).
- The language could be a barrier for some countries as most of the training courses are held in English.



Component 1.1: Next 2 years

Changes suggested for the next 24 months (I)

- Types of training: In-house training/missions
- Introduce more incentives for regional WS/ e-learning:
Geographic group TCs

Some (2-3) training credits could be allocated only for this purpose and the **regional representatives** could take charge in this initiate (more value for money)

- Introduce option to support training focal points with
“a **Training Management Information system**”.

Is there a need in the EU and/or neighborhood?



Component 1.1: Next 2 years

Changes suggested for the next 24 months (II)

- Offer **more diversity or number of courses** on full cost recovery basis (Open up options for private sector and MS to pay for trainees)
- Better integration with **BTSF**
- Promote effort to develop “**pan-European public service competency framework**” with VetCEE/FVE
- Procedure across the Pillars to budget training courses for countries that want to pay for a complete course.
- Possibly strategic connections with **1.2 webinars (series)** and workshops in order to ensure more “depth”.



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Component 1.3 THRACE



Component 1.3: Objective

Improved surveillance and management of FMD and other exotic diseases in the Thrace region of Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey

Targets:

1.3.1: Maintenance of FMD freedom in Thrace region, and confidence at all times in this status

1.3.2: Maintain and improve a system for real-time data entry to support management of national surveillance activities

1.3.3: Achieving four years of risk-based surveillance results through activities implemented in each country for FMD

1.3.4: Improved capacity to respond to exotic disease incursions into the common border region, through participation in joint exercises and harmonised levels of contingency planning.



Component 1.3: Meetings

Surveillance activities have been on-going.

THRACE Management Meeting

The relevant issue regarding the program have been discussed (regular activities, consultants and procurement)

Tripartite Meeting

OIE/FAO-EuFMD/EC, BG/GR/TR

Recommendations:

- PPR related actions: surveillance plan, DCF, CP
- Improving passive surveillance -> sensitivity study
- Need for better understanding SGP circulation
- Greece request for a 3rd full time consultant



Component 1.3: Major issues

- Request for a jointly agreed document on objectives and operational plan between the Thrace countries (**Statement of Intentions** format);
- The importance of constantly on-going surveillance activities for the assessment of the confidence in FMD freedom was highlighted by the sensitivity of the model to some delays in the data collection during the last quarter of 2016;
- There is a **shortage of funds to continue payment of the consultants** to maintain the on-going surveillance activities until September 2017. Additional funding (approximately 45,000 Euro) should be made available. However, funds are currently available under other budget lines within Component 1.3.



Component 1.3: Next six months

- Improve data management and spatial visualizations of the online database and the Operational Manual if needed (by Sep 2017);
- Implement a new system for the direct procurement of field/laboratory consumables from the Thrace countries (by June 2017);
- Implement training on participatory epidemiology (PE) for the assessment of current passive surveillance sensitivity in the Thrace region (by Sept 2017) (**endorsement**);
- Implement training to improve knowledge/skills on FMD (and PPR) outbreak investigation (OI) and outbreak management (OM) in the Thrace region (by Sept 2017) (**endorsement**);
- If funds available, hold a joint simulation exercise BG/GR/TR. Overlap of activity for GR/BG under THRACE and Balkans (**endorsement**);



Component 1.3: Next 2 years

Lessons learnt

- Thrace countries showed interest for training on FMD outbreak investigation/management as well as for other exotic TADs (particularly PPR);
- A “contingency plan” for national consultants replacement is required to face unexpected loss of consultants which could affect the required on-going surveillance activities;



Component 1.3: Next 2 years

Changes suggested for the next 24 months

- Introduce a formal assessment tool of the passive surveillance in Thrace, and implement interventions for increasing the sensitivity of the current passive surveillance;
- Promote participation in joint trainings including the implementation of cross-border exercises;
- Promote the extension of current THRACE surveillance plan to be in operation in a wider area for improving the early warning system (*further harmonize actions ongoing in the new control zone established in Western Anatolia*)



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Component 1.4 BALKANS

Mark Hovari
Natasha Antovska

ExCom 93



Component 1.4: Objective

To improve emergency management capacity for FMD in the Balkan region.

Targets:

- 1.4.1. Coordination within the region and improvement of national emergency preparedness and FMD laboratory capacity
- 1.4.2. Improving contingency plans through simulation exercises
- 1.4.3. Integration of FMD laboratories into the emergency preparedness activates and providing regional diagnostic support for an FMD crisis.



Component 1.4: Success Stories

Balkan Management Meeting

Most of the countries attended.

The relevant issues regarding the components were discussed.

Also possible emphasis and de-emphasis for the components were touched upon.

Simulation Exercise Workshop

Eight out of ten Balkan countries attended (+ Ukraine)

Teaching participants on how to do simulation exercises.

After the workshop they are further mentored.



Component 1.4: Major issues

- It could be considered to add Ukraine as a beneficiary to this component, in order to help increasing their emergency preparedness for FMD.



Component 1.4: Next six months

- Conduct Balkan “road trip” in some of the countries to develop a better understanding of their overall emergency preparedness and to identify priority areas where EuFMD can provide support
- Plan, conduct and design national simulation exercises in May – June 2017 based on the knowledge gained during the SimEx workshop.
- A follow up workshop should also be held where the challenges and outcomes of the exercises can be shared



Component 1.4: Next 2 years

Lessons learnt

- There is an internal demand for CVO and a management level cooperation on emergency preparedness in this area.
- A desirable level of ownership of this component by the countries involved was not achieved up to this point, but this might improve in the future.
- The level of engagement of the countries varies



Component 1.4: Next 2 years

Changes suggested for the next 24 months

- Supporting regular (half a year) management meetings with countries involved to develop deeper ownership and improve outputs
- Support regular (once a year) high level (CVO / Tripartite) meetings on the progress of the component and to provide a platform to discuss regional emergency preparedness for FMD and other transboundary animal diseases.
- On the spot needs assessments (like the road trip initiative)



Component 1.4: Next 2 years

Changes suggested for the next 24 months

- Reaching out and training local experts in various topics (epidemiology, emergency preparedness, risk assessment or other) who can provide regional answers to regional problems.
- In connection to the above, STP positions should have a balance between Rome – home country with the focus of producing ready to use materials by the end of the placement.

There would be a connections of CVOs seeing the benefit of 1.4 and making sure that STPs are sent, trained and provide a benefit to the region.

Update from GF-TADs

Juan Lubroth (FAO) and Laure Weber-Vintzel (OIE)

March 2017



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Contents



- FAO support to Members States and Regional Efforts
- Global FMD Control Strategy – where we are!
- Third roadmap meeting for SAARC countries
- FMD WG: priorities and plan for 2017-2018
- OIE activities relevant to FMD at the Global level
- Areas of collaboration with EuFMD

Global Strategy Components 2 and 3

TCP	TCP/PAK/3503 (NTE: 2017-03-31) - Development of National Control Program for Foot and Mouth Disease in Pakistan	\$ 448,000
	TCP/SSD/3602 (NTE: 2017-12-31) - Support to implementation of the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) in South Sudan	\$ 451,000
	TCP/RLA/3506 (NTE: 2017-08-31) - Erradicación de la Fiebre Aftosa en los países de la Subregión Andina	\$ 200,000
	TCP/KYR/3504 (NTE: 2017-10-31) - Establishment of the Kyrgyz Veterinary Association	\$ 360,000
	TCP/INT/3503 (NTE: 2016-12-31) - Technical assistance for the formulation of strategies for the control of peste des petits ruminants (PPR) at global and regional levels	\$ 500,000
	TCP/RER/3602/C1 (NTE: 2017-07-31) - TCPF: Improving the understanding, awareness, prevention and control of lumpy skin disease in the Balkans	\$ 99,000
	TCP/ERI/3604/C3 (NTE: 2017-11-30) - TCPF: Assessment of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) situation and status of prevention and control measures in Eritrea	\$ 45,031
	TCP/ERI/3607 (NTE: 2019-01-31) - Strengthening capacities for the prevention of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Eritrea.	\$ 302,000
	TCP/LIR/3504 (NTE: 2016-09-30 00:00:00, LTU: AGAH) - Emergency assistance for the control of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)	\$ 363,000
	TCP/SUD/3504 (NTE: 2017-06-30 00:00:00, LTU: AGAH) - Surveillance, Diagnosis and Control of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Sudan	\$ 500,000
TF/UTF	UTF /PAK/139/PAK (NTE: 2017-06-30) - Control of Transboundary Livestock Diseases (Foot and Mouth Disease and Peste des Petits Ruminants)	\$ 8,891,367

Global Strategy Components 2 and 3

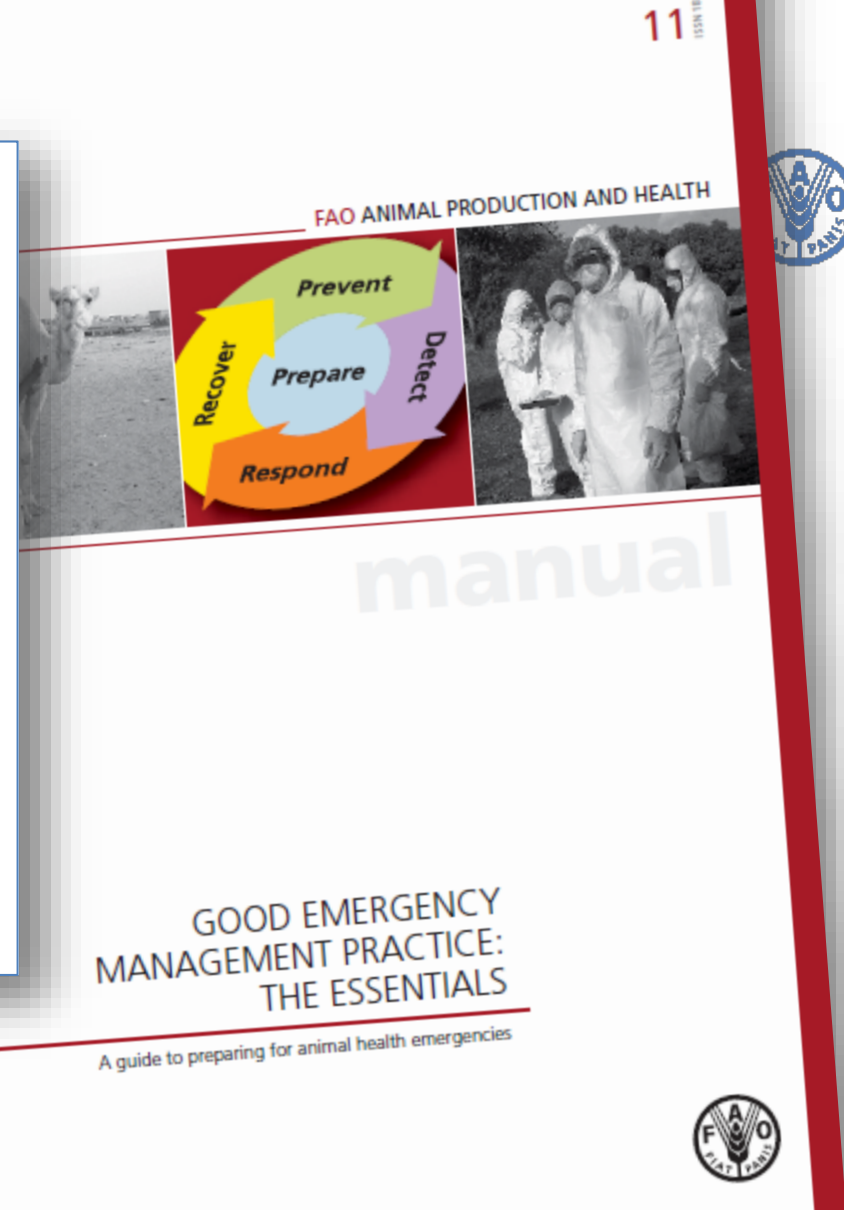
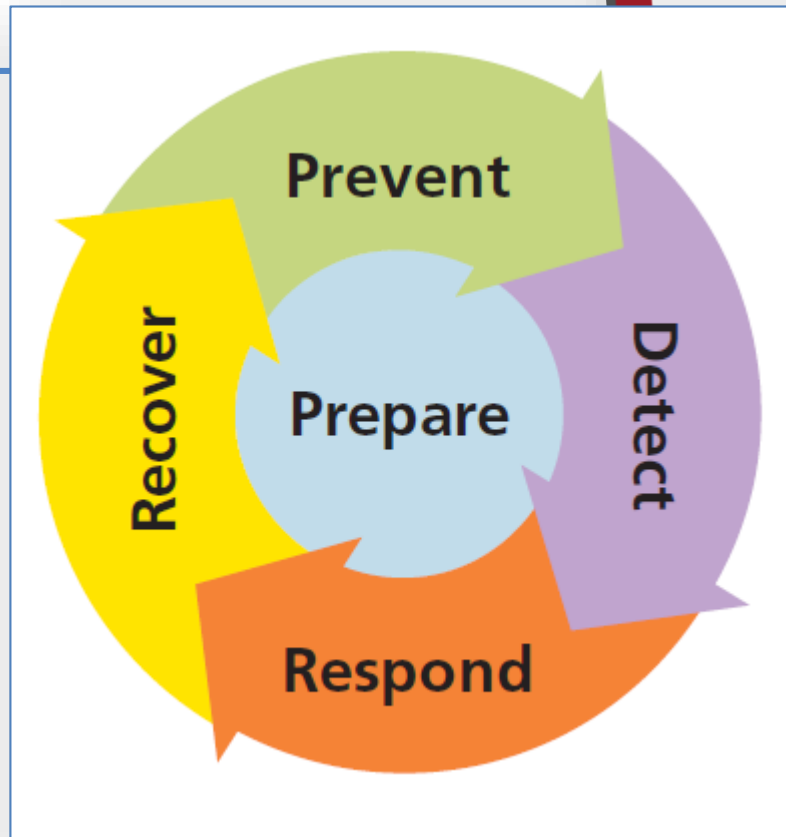
TF	MTF /INT/003/EEC (NTE: 2019-09-30) - EU Funded Activities (Phase IV: 2015 - 2019) carried out by the FAO European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (EUFMD) - (Follow up Phase MTF /INT/003/EEC)	\$ 8,948,545
	MTF /INT/011/MUL (NTE: 2017-12-31) - European Commission for Control of Foot-And-Mouth Disease	\$ 12,447,255
	OSRO/AFG/402/JPN (NTE: 2017-11-18) - Building resilience and self-reliance of livestock keepers by improving control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) and other Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) – Afghanistan	\$ 16,754,787
	MTF /INT/004/MUL (NTE: 2017-12-31) - Foot and Mouth Disease - Emergency Aid Programme	\$ 3,000,000
	OSRO/GLO/102/AUL (NTE: 2017-12-31) - Partnership on global animal health and biosecurity initiatives	\$ 2,054,207
	OSRO/GLO/102/AUL BABY01 (NTE: 2017-12-31) - Crisis Management Centre - Animal Health (CMC-AH) - Component 1	\$ 528,459
	OSRO/GLO/102/AUL BABY06 (NTE: 2017-12-31) - Partnership on global animal health	\$ 167,014
	OSRO/INT/901/NET (NTE: 2017-10-31) - Support to the FAO Animal Health Service in infectious and vector borne disease control and to FAO Indonesia in the prevention and control of HPAI	\$ 1,215,002
	OSRO/EGY/501/USA (NTE: 2017-09-30) - Strengthening national capacity for preparedness early detection and response to emerging pandemic threats (EPT-2)	\$ 3,672,000

Global Strategy Components 2 and 3

TF/GCP	GCP /ETH/083/EC (NTE: 2017-11-25) - Pursuing Pastoral Resilience (PPR) through improved animal health service delivery in pastoral areas of Ethiopia	\$ 11,787,729
	OSRO/INS/501/USA (NTE: 2019-04-30) - Strengthening National Capacity to Prevent and Control Emerging and Re-Emerging Pandemic Threats Including Influenza A in Indonesia (EPT-2)	\$ 4,000,000
	GCP /GLO/496/USA (NTE: 2017-03-31) - Support of Cooperation on Global Rinderpest Post-Eradication, Disease Surveillance and Associated Animal Health Capacity Building	\$ 2,003,039
	GCP /GLO/340/ITA (NTE: 2017-05-31) - Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases	\$ 887,519
	GCP /GLO/581/USA (NTE: 2017-03-31) - Improving disease intelligence and early warning globally (GLEWS)	\$ 942,387
	GCP /RAS/294/ASB (NTE: 2017-07-31) - Regional Capacity Development for Regional Cooperation on Food Security through Control of TADs in South Asia	\$ 1,921,315
	GCP /PAK/127/USA (NTE: 2017-03-31 00:00:00, LTU: AGAH) - Progressive Control of Peste Des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Pakistan	\$ 1,655,000
TF	OSRO/GLO/502/JPN (NTE: 2020-11-30) - Strengthening International Responses to Transboundary Animal Diseases	\$ 2,491,960
	OSRO/GLO/407/USA (NTE: 2017-09-30) - Global Health Security in Africa and Asia	\$ 2,750,000
	OSRO/RAF/407/USA (NTE: 2017-03-31) - Collaborative International Engagement to Prevent and Mitigate Threats from Especially Dangerous Pathogens in Targeted East African Countries	\$ 558,732
	OSRO/RER/601/HUN (NTE: 2017-08-31) - Expert assistance for lumpy skin disease (LSD) prevention and control in the Balkans region	\$ 43,000
	OSRO/GLO/604/IRE (NTE: 2017-12-31) - Support to FAOs One Health initiative: Rift Valley Fever Preparedness in West Africa	\$ 79,618

Also ... FAO support provided: 2016-present

- **Afghanistan:** RBSP to advance to PCP stage 2
- **Kyrgyzstan:** resources for develop RBSP
- **Jordan:** FMD surveillance
- **Vaccine tenders:** Pakistan (10 M doses) and Zimbabwe
- **Feasibility study for local production of FMD vaccine :**
Namibia, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh ...
- **CMC-AH:** Benin (Anthrax), Cameroon (HPAI), Georgia (PPR), Mali (RVF), Mongolia (PPR), Niger (RVF), Mongolia (PPR in saiga)



■ Good Emergency Management Practices:

- Dominican Republic, Mongolia, Turkey, Morocco & Tanzania



Food and Agriculture
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17

ISBN 1835-1119

FAO ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH



manu

RISK-BASED DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

A manual for veterinarians on
the design and analysis of surveillance for
demonstration of freedom from disease

4

ISBN 1835-1119

FAO ANIMAL PRODUCTION AND HEALTH



guidelines

A VALUE CHAIN APPROACH TO ANIMAL DISEASES RISK MANAGEMENT

Technical foundations and
practical framework for field application

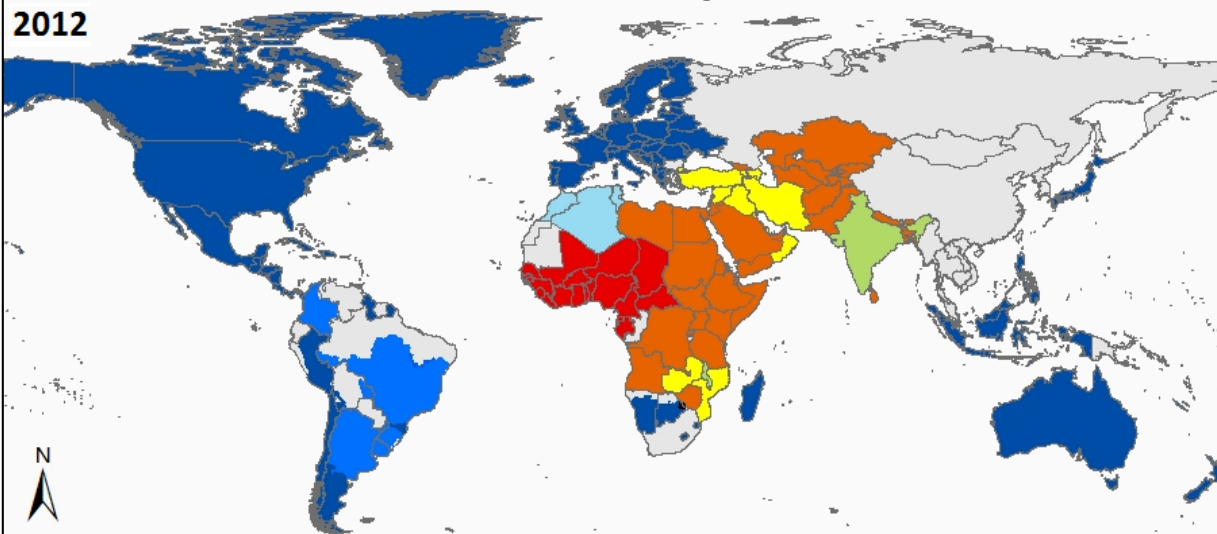


GLOBAL FMD CONTROL STRATEGY

FMD Global Map 2012 & 2017

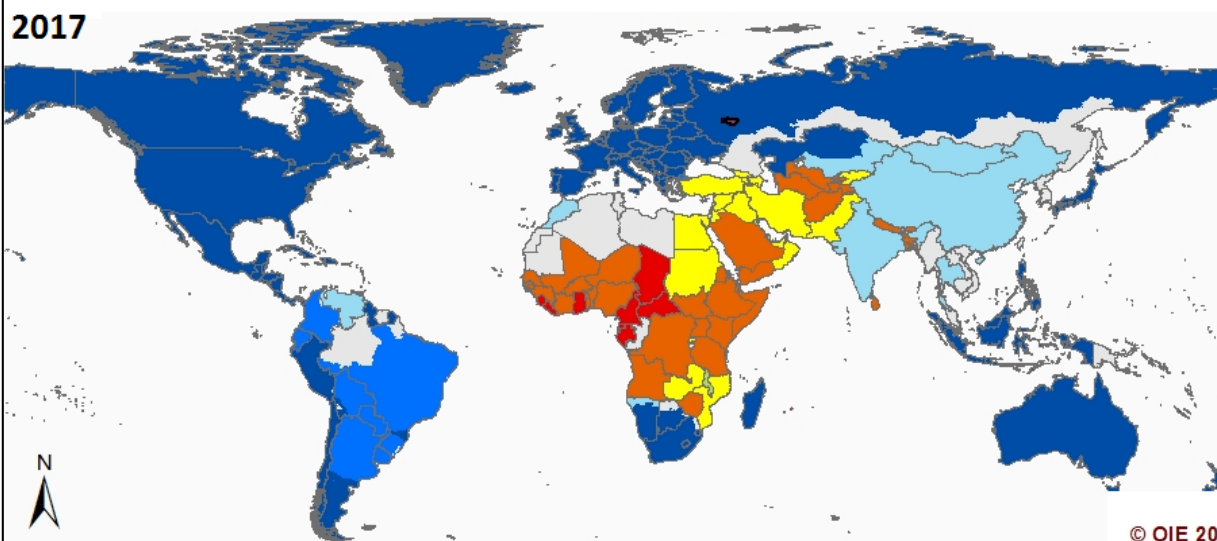
Evolution of FMD global situation between May 2012 and January 2017

OIE official FMD-free status,
national official control programme for FMD endorsed by the OIE
and FMD-PCP stages



OIE official status and endorsed programmes

- Member Countries and zones recognised as free from FMD without vaccination
- Member Countries and zones recognised as free from FMD with vaccination
- Official control programme endorsed by the OIE
- Containment zone within a FMD free zone without vaccination

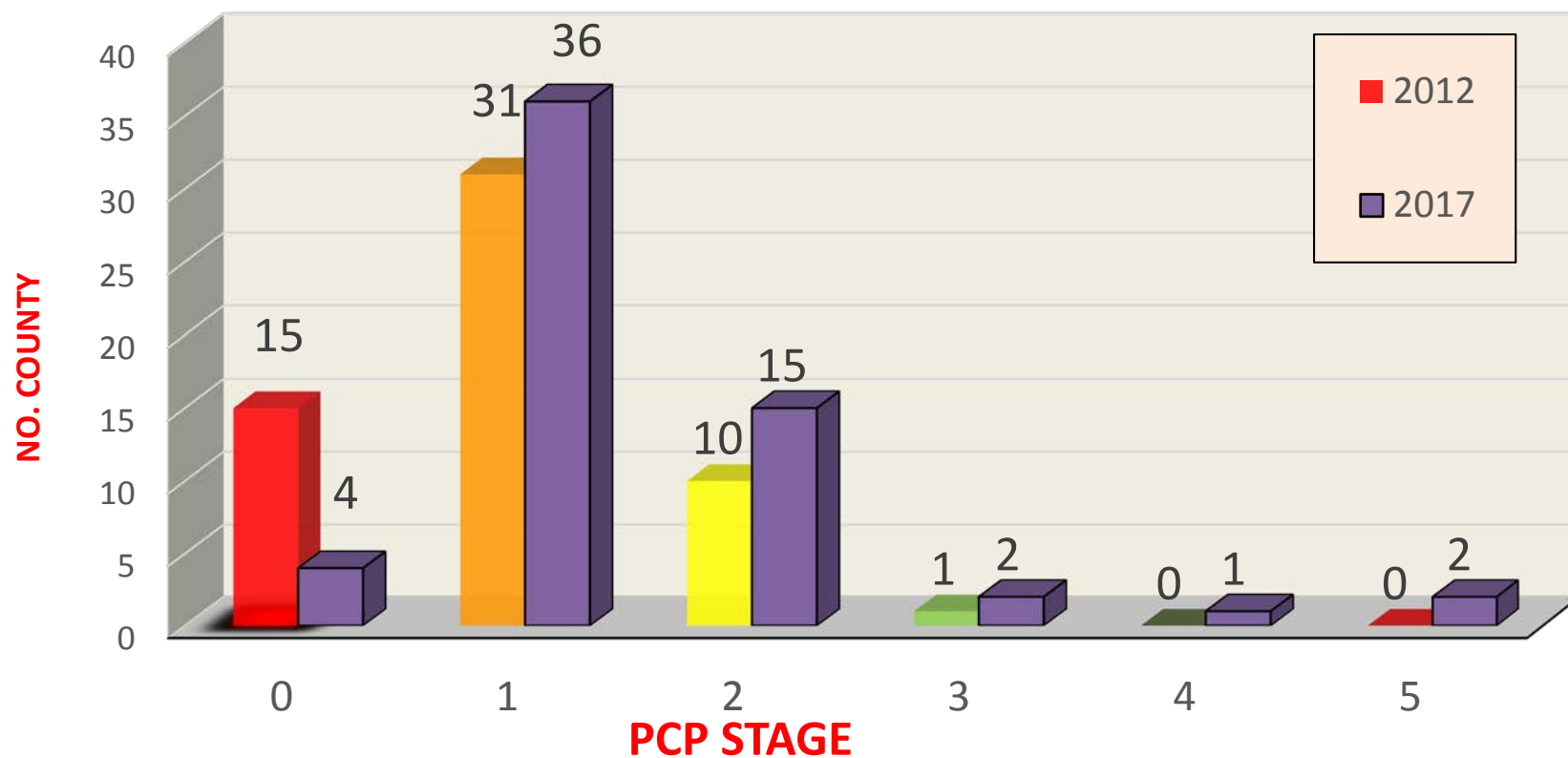


PCP stages

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

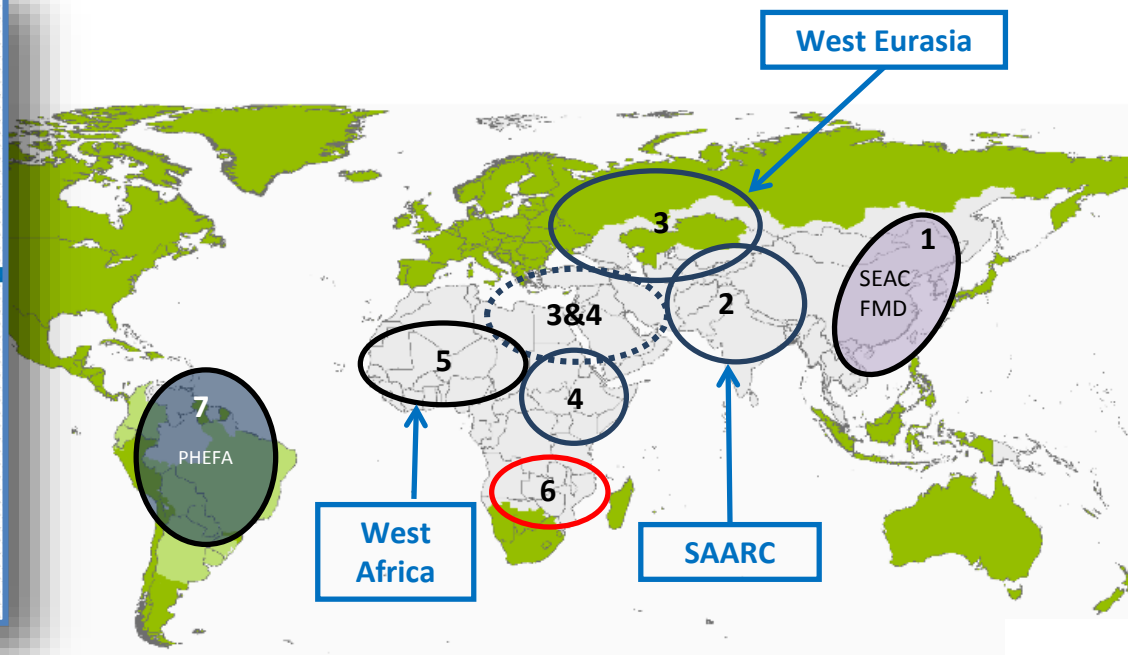
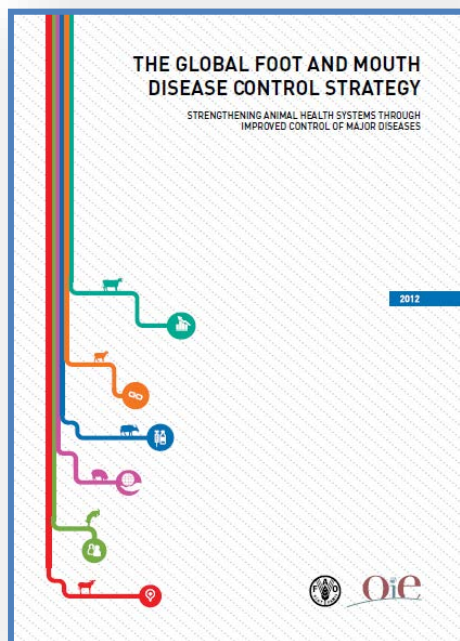


PCP-FMD Country Status (Total= 57)





FMD Regional Roadmaps Conducted in 2016



- Member Countries and zones recognised as free from FMD without vaccination
- Member Countries and zones recognised as free from FMD with vaccination
- Countries and zones without an OIE official status for FMD

Global FMD Control Strategy

Activities in 2016

- **Roadmap meetings:**
 - 1st West Africa
 - 7th West Eurasia
 - 3rd SAARC
- **Control plans approved:**
 - Azerbaijan
 - Armenia
- **Control plans submitted:**
 - Bhutan
 - Afghanistan
 - Kyrgyzstan
- **Guiding documents:**
 - Vaccination and post-vaccination monitoring
 - Dedicated session in SAARC roadmap meeting
 - Updated RBSP (V2)
- **In the pipeline:**
 - 2nd edition of PCP guidelines
 - Risk assessment plan

EuFMD Pillar 3

Support provided by EuFMD to GF-TADs WG in 2016

- A webinar prior to SAARC and West Africa roadmap meetings
- One technical expert participated in 3 roadmap meetings
- Provided edits to the 2nd edition of the PCP guidelines
- Provided review in the new version of the risk-based strategic plan
- Drafted the risk assessment plan template

100

SAARC Roadmap

Key discussion – key outcomes

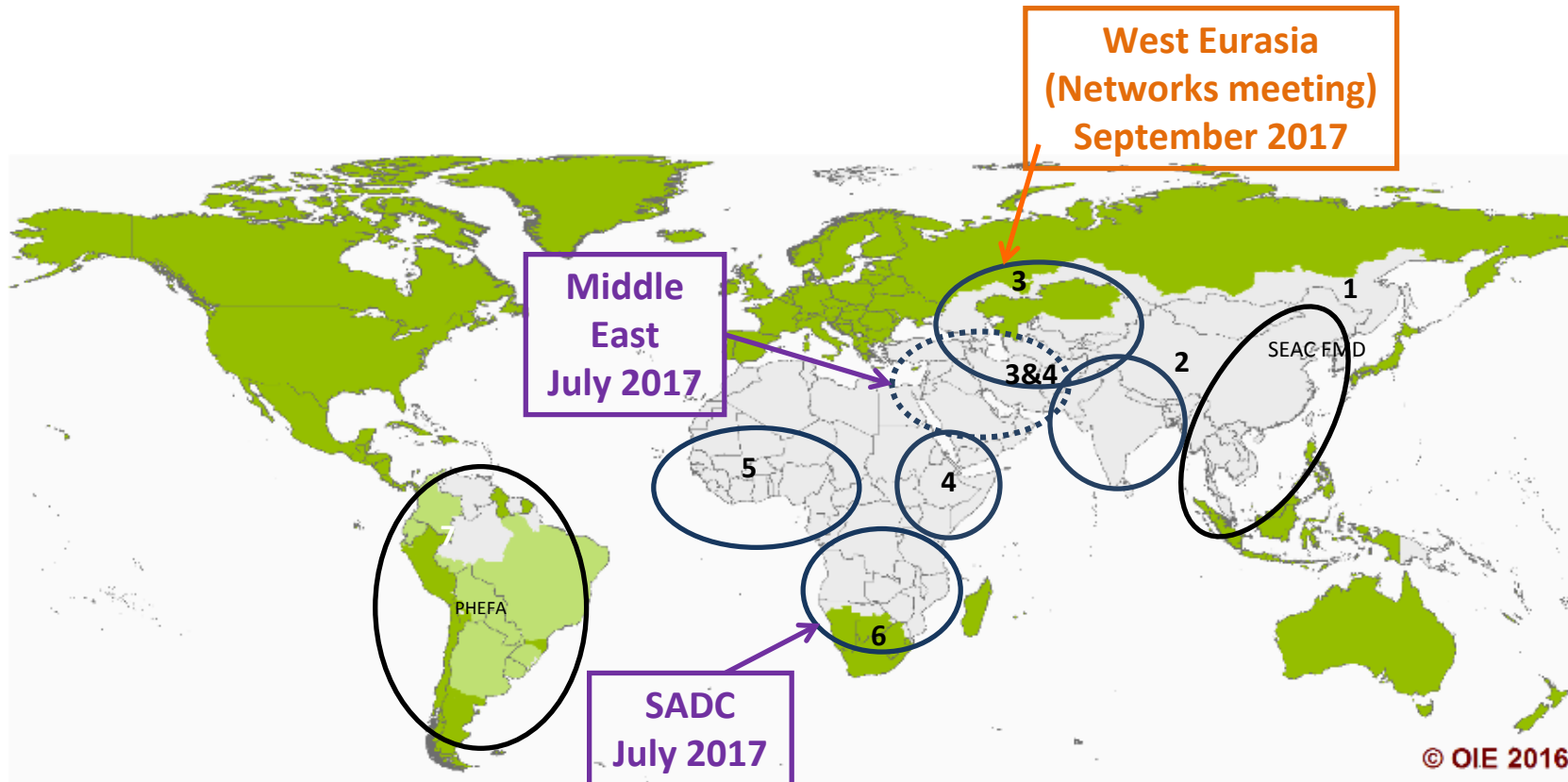
- Election of a RAG:
 - Bangladesh, Nepal and Sri Lanka
 - Afghanistan (Regional Epidemiology Network)
 - India (Regional Laboratory Network)
- Good discussion on Component 3.
Combined vaccination FMD-HS (in 2 sites), e.g. Sri Lanka
- Collaboration with South East Asia
to be further developed
Risk assessment study for incursion of FMD exotic strains in SEA.
- Main gaps
 - timely reporting,
 - trans-border movements,
 - proficiency testing,
 - vaccine quality

Regional Priorities

3rd FMD Roadmap for SAARC

- Share control plan with the rest of SAARC countries;
- Sharing of information on FMD outbreaks and the incursion of new virus lineage using: WAHIS, EMPRES-i, SAARC database and/or HubNet;
- Identify synergies in combining FMD control with other livestock diseases of priority;
- FAO, OIE, EuFMD to support building capacity and embrace technical skills;
- Conduct workshops and brainstorming sessions engaging multi-stakeholders to reduce FMD spread through cross-border animal movement; (Planned by RSU end of March)
- PD-FMD to organise an annual proficiency test scheme and training on QA for the region;
- Regional support unit, in coordination with the SAARC Secretariat, to work out the modalities for a regional cooperative vaccine procurement mechanism;
- Countries to consider requesting an OIE PVS initial evaluation or follow-up;
- Countries should establish their own local systems to calibrate their tests for wider post vaccination immunity studies.

FMD Regional Roadmaps planned in 2017



- Member Countries and zones recognised as free from FMD without vaccination
- Member Countries and zones recognised as free from FMD with vaccination
- Countries and zones without an OIE official status for FMD



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



West Eurasia Networks Meeting



- Georgia, September 2017
- Prepared by WG and EuFMD
- RAG involved in the development of the agenda
- Agenda with merged sessions of common interest, and parallel sessions for the epidemiology network and the laboratory network
- Key topics to be covered
 - Countries' report and main achievements
 - Share of experience
 - Training in groups
 - Cross-border movements
 - Work plan of the networks

Work in progress with EuFMD

- Revision of the RBSP (done – to be implemented)
- Revision of the PCP tool, including Components 2 and 3 of the Strategy (final stage)
- Development of a template for the Assessment Plan (first draft commented)
- + Revision of the check-lists (to be initiated)

Working Group workplan 2017-2018



GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



Strateg	Activity	2017		2018		Priori	Institutio	Champio	Comments
		1st Semester	2nd semester	1st Semester	2nd semester				
	Collection of Points of Contact (POC) apri- lab					1 WG		SR	
	Conduct POC E learning webinar (before each PHS)					1 EuPHD		RM Champions	
	POC train-the-trainer (FAO/CIIE officer)					1 All			
1.2	Workshop on socioeconomic					1 EuPHD/In-ter-est			3 months follow-up meeting
1.2	Guidelines on socioeconomic					2 consultation			
1.3 & 2.1	Expert missions to support development and implementation of RMP (countries to be selected)					1 EuPHD		RM Champions	on countries' request - EuPHD or GEG (but budget needed)
2.1 & 2.2	Expert mission to support development and implementation of RBSP (countries to be selected eg Portugal)					2 EuPHD		RM Champions	on countries' request - EuPHD or GEG (but budget needed)
1.4	Creation Regional secretariats in each RM regions (TAR)					2 WG		RM Champions	Priority may depend on the region
1.5.2	Creation of a Global Expert Group					2 WG		SR	
1.6.1	Second edition of POC guidelines					1 All			
1.6.1	Finalise guidelines RMP					1 All			
1.6.1	Drafting NCP template					1 All			
1.6.1	Finalise check list questionnaires					1 All			
1.6.1	Template for Interim Countries report (ppt)					1 WG			including components 2 & 3
1.6.1	Template for Roadmap report					1 WG		SR	
1.1.1	Create lab network in each region-leader nomination					2 WG		RM Champions	Considering the conclusion of the GF-TADs Roadmap-meet
1.1.1	Physical/electronic meeting of the network					2 WG + EuPHD			
1.1.1	Specific lab training (through lab network) (1)					2 WG + EuPHD			depending on regions
1.1.1	Conduct proficiency test (well-Eurolab?)					1 OIE/FAO Ref Lab			depending on regions
1.2.1	Each virus pool has at least one ref lab					1 Lab-network + WG			
1.2.3	Facilitate the procurement of reagents					2 EuPHD			
1.1.1	Specific apri training (through lab network) (PHD)					2 EuPHD			
1.2.1	Create apri network in each region-leader nomination					1 WG			
1.2.1	Physical/electronic meeting of the network					2 WG + regions			
1.3.1	Describe integrational animal movement (RM)					1 Epi network			depending on regions
1.1.1	Facilitate sample submission to ref lab (characterisation and matching)					1 EuPHD			
1.1.3	Facilitate vaccine selection discussion (RM)					2 All			
1.2.1	Elaborate of high-quality vaccine					1 All			
1.1.1	Provide PVS during the RM and network meetings					1 WG			
1.2.1	Identify countries that need PVS mission					2 OIE			
1.1.2	Dissemination of Component 3 during RM					1 WG			
1.1.3	Document (peer review paper) success stories of integration of TAD control -Component 3					1 All			
1.1.1	Finalisation of the global report					1 All			
1.1.2	Identify and document champion in each region					2 WG			
1.1.3	Third global conference					2 WG			
1.2.1	Identify and doc knowledge gaps (peer-review)					1 All			Not sure I understand what you mean
1.1.1	Map potential donors					2 WG			Discuss with Hararirchi at some stage
1.1.2	Identify and document a success story of private-public partnership					1 All			
	Enrich the GF-TADs Website					1 WG			

DRAFT

WG priorities for 2017/2018



- Finalise the 2-year work plan, identifying priorities
- Develop a socio-economic guidelines
- Strengthen regional epi and lab network
- Describe intra-regional animal movements
- Advocate for Component 3
- Support to countries in PCP Stages 0 & 1



Proposed Areas of collaboration with next biennium

- E-learning / webinar*:
 - before roadmaps and in-between roadmaps
 - on PCP and socio-economic (once the guidelines is developed)
 - on outbreak investigation (regional or national level)
 - on vaccination strategies
 - for the epi and the lab networks
 - for FAO/OIE regional officers and FMD experts
- *Most developing countries are not yet equipped to participate in webinars!!
- Expert missions to support the development and implementation of national plans: RAP and RBSP (2-3/year)

Proposed areas of collaboration with EuFMD (2)

- Support to **GF-TADs FMD WG** members:
 - One dedicated staff to support the day to day activities: WG and regional meetings, guiding documents, reports and follow-up on regional recommendations
 - Liaise with the EuFMD secretariat
- Support and participate in **Roadmap meetings** & **network** meetings
- Support the development of **specific guidelines** (socio-economic guidelines, template for the National Control Plan)
- Support procurement of diagnostic reagents and sample submission
- Funding of **proficiency panels**

OIE ACTIVITIES OF INTEREST FOR EUFMD

Official recognition of FMD free status

- Paraguay as a country free from FMD with vaccination
- Botswana: Zone 3b free without vaccination
- Chinese Taipei: zone free with vaccination (with the exclusion of Kinmen)
- Kazakhstan: 5 zones provisionally free with vaccination → mission in May 2017.

- FMD chapter of the *Terrestrial Code*
 - Surveillance methods for shorter recovery period (*ad hoc* Group in June 2017)

- SEACFMD March 2017
 - Use of PCP tool
 - Acceptance process slightly different

Cambodia	1
Lao PDR	1
Malaysia (Peninsula)	3
Myanmar	1
Vietnam	3

OIE activities for Component 2

- PVS activities
 - Consideration of recommendations for PCP to prioritise PVS missions
 - PVS Think Tank
 - PVS mission with specific focus

EuFMD support for OIE regional officers training

- PCP training for OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representatives
 - Global Strategy & PCP
 - Link with PVS
 - Link with official status recognition and programme endorsement
 - Support to WG and to countries
 - Risk-based approach

Thank you for your attention



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future



ACHIEVEMENT on FMD CONTROL POLICY IN TURKEY

**EuFMD 93rd Executive Committee Meeting
21-22th March2017, Mödling, Austria**

Assc.Prof. Veli Gulyaz

Deputy General Director, GDFC

A.Naci BULUT

Şap Institute, Ankara,Turkey

On behalf of

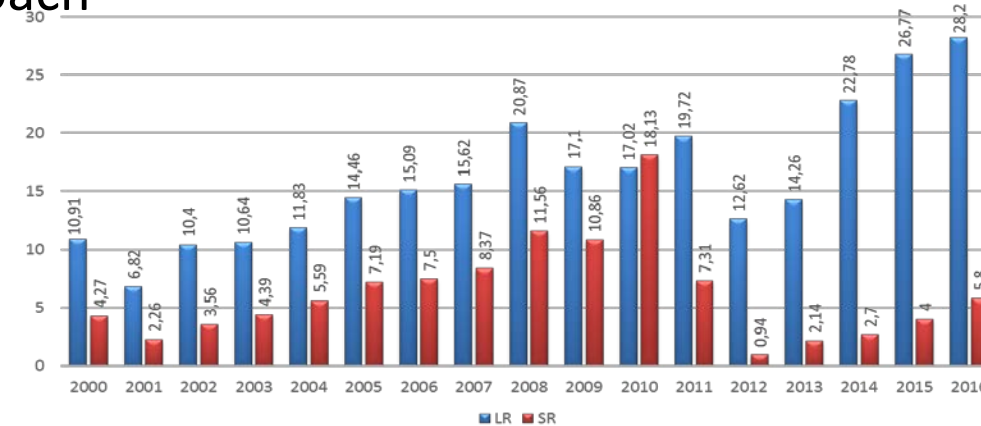
Dr. Nihat Pakdil

CVO; Deputy Secretary of Ministry

The Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL)

BACKGROUND

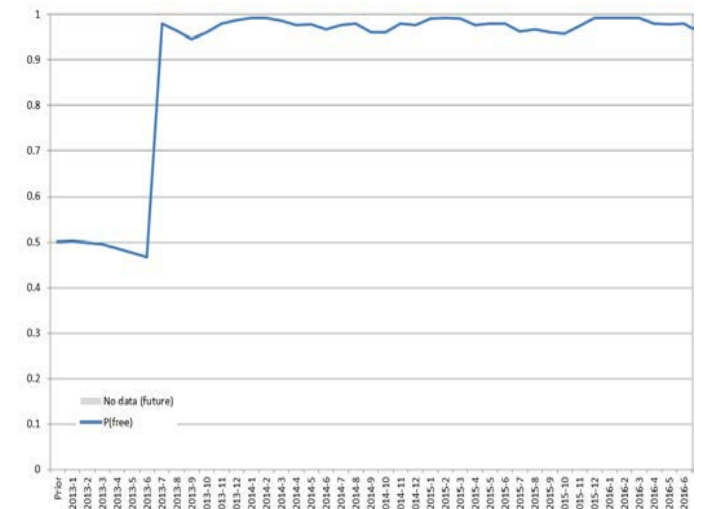
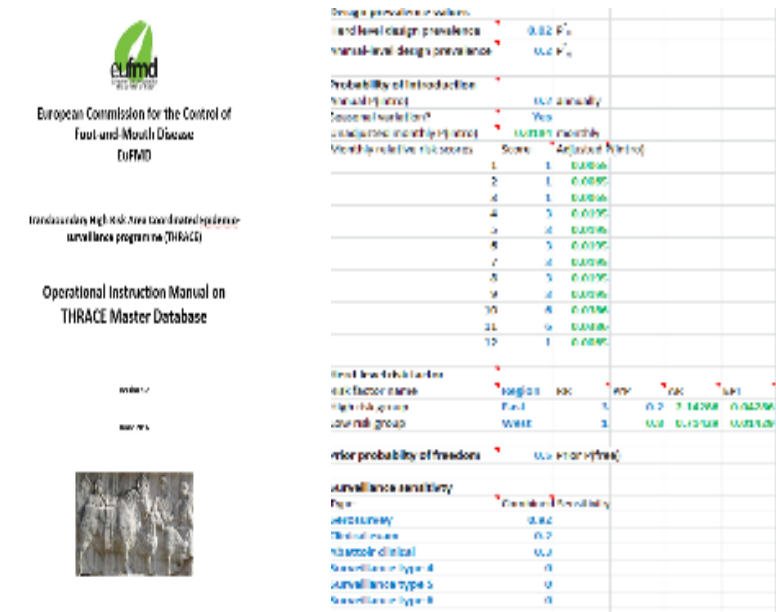
- Risk-based Strategic Plan was adopted in 2013
- RBSP was approved by the Government and initiated implement in 2014
- Initial accomplishment by implementation of RBSP:
 - Vaccination policy was updated by risk assessment approach
 - Potency of vaccine produced was improved with >6PD50
 - Capacity of vaccine production was increased
 - Vaccination coverage was increased
 - Epidemiology and Monitoring Unit () was established
 - Technical capacity for CEMU improved
- Activities supporting by EuFMD:
 - EuFMD supplied technical assistance for preparation of RBSB
 - Thrace RB Surveillance Program was initiated to keep confidence of the disease freedom
 - **Real-time training course** held in Erzurum, Turkey, in Russian and Turkish
 - Webinar Series were initiated
 - Epidemiology training held for CEMU



Accomplishment

Component 1.3 **THRACE**

- Continued Thrace RBSP to keep confidence
 - Clinical surveillance for FMD in high (Istanbul)/low (Çanakkale, Edirne, Kırklareli and Tekirdağ) risk area in each cycle- 4 cycle annually/8 cycles for two years
 - Serological surveillance for FMD in high risk area in each cycle - 4 cycle annually/8 cycles for two years
 - Clinical surveillance for S&GP and PPR in both areas- 4 cycle annually/8 cycles for two years
 - LSD clinical surveillance program has been integrated in Thrace RBSP in 2016
 - The New Database developed for early warning surveillance data –Google Fusion Table works as planned
 - Cycle and annual reports have been produced for 2015 and 2016
 - Confidence in disease freedom: above 96 %



Accomplishment

Pillar.2.1. Improve expertise through provision of training programs

Practical Epidemiology Training

- Bespoke training has been provided following a needs assessment (In response to Turkey's training credit in 1.1)
 - 4 modules applied/one week per
 - epidemiology units' vets at regional VI, CVRI and Şap Institute
 - 1st: Basic Epidemiology& Epidemiological Statistics
 - 2nd:Risk Analysis as a Tool for Control of Animal Diseases
 - 3rd: Epidemiological surveys: planning, implementation and analysis
 - 4th: Outbreak Investigation&Biosecurity

Epidemiology Training for CEMU was also realized based in house training duration with 2months



Accomplishment for RBSB

National RBSP has been updated by new regionalization approach

GOAL OF THE STRATEGY

- To contribute to the development of the livestock sector by achieving OIE status of FMD free with vaccination by 2025
 - By regional progressive disease control approach, the strategy is consist of >30 component objectives

ACTIVITIES AND TACTICS

- To reduce/eliminate risk and gaps for each identified risk and gaps:
 - Initiated implementing of control activities



TURKEY -
RISK-BASED STRATEGIC PLAN
FOR
CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE

0001/1401/2014-2017



RISK BASED CONTROL PROGRAM FOR WEST ANATOLIA

❑ **GOAL:** Reach PCP Stage 4 in 2019; and OIE FMD Free Status with vaccination in 2021

❑ ***MAIN COMPONENTS OF CONTROL PROGRAM:***

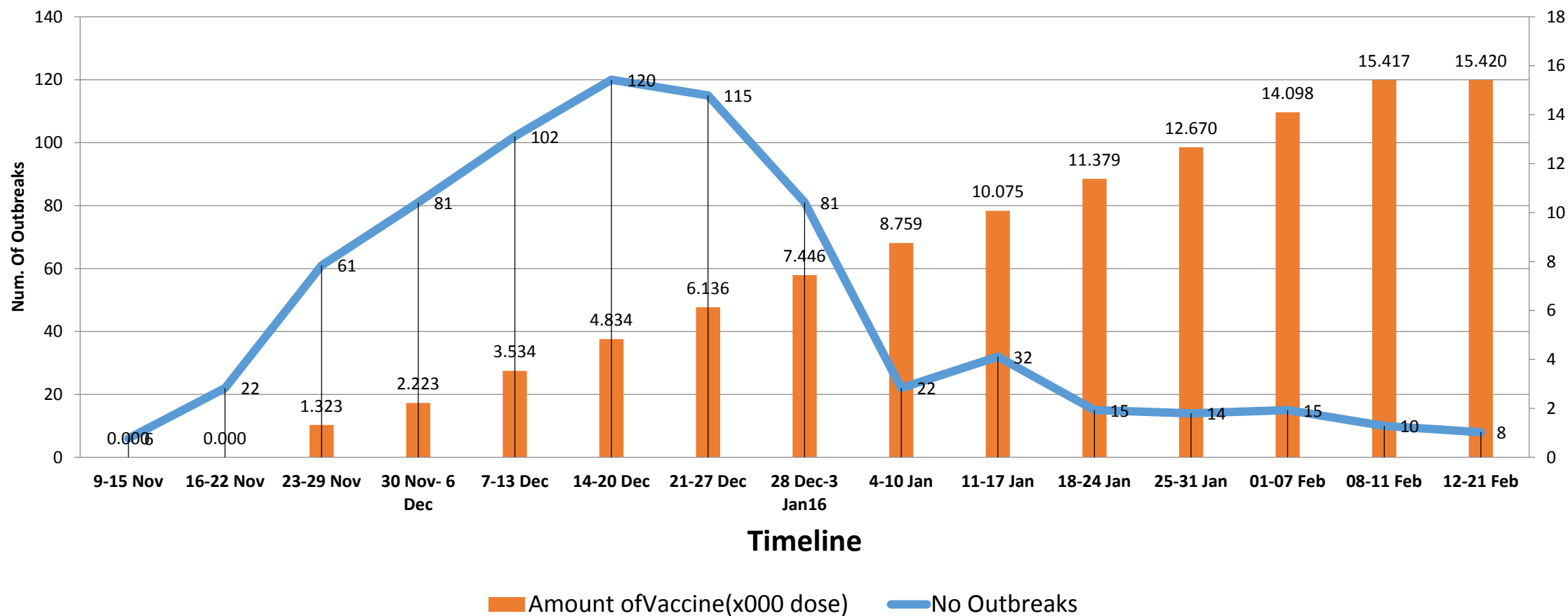
- ❑ Continuing vaccination by risk assessment approach
 - ❑ Including booster vaccination for primo vaccinators
- ❑ Risk based surveillance program/Clinical surveillance
- ❑ Monitoring movement: vaccination requirement (2X/6 m)/Check point
- ❑ Regulation of animal movement from the other regions compliance with OIE Terrestrial Code: Quar./NSP testing ect.
- ❑ Effective outbreak management/Biosecurity
- ❑ **Stamping out for DC**
- ❑ Enhance awareness for stakeholders
- ❑ Increasing technical capacity
- ❑ Effective monitoring and improvement of infrastructure

Accomplishment on RBSP

- *Central Epidemiology and Monitoring Unit (CEMU) actively started activities*
- Vaccination coverage improved; ranged with 93-99%
- Vaccination implemented based on risk assessment:
 - Preventive campaign vaccination :In Anatolia; twice a year for LR;_In Thrace: : Twice a year for LR/once for SR
 - Early Spring: population assured protection before releasing grazing time
 - Late Summer: population assured protection before Kurban festival
 - Ring Vaccination to response outbreak in Surveillance zone of outbreak
 - Targeting vaccination for identified “Hotspot»
 - Small ruminant vaccination where risk identified
 - Booster vaccination introduced in country wide
- Declining number of outbreaks with low incidence rate in per outbreak unit
- **Reconstructed TURKVET** with more functional and features
 - Animal Registration System
 - LR/SR registered into the system with ear-tag; initiated replacement of electronic ear-tag
 - Animal movement managed and monitored by the system
 - Regular movement report by province
 - Veterinary Information System (VIS)
 - Outbreak Management
 - Entering outbreak data all notifiable disease
 - Vaccination data
 - Sample Management System
- Improved outbreak management and biosecurity

Supplied Vaccine vs No of Outbreak during new outbreak wave

-Remarkable example for new approach-



Accomplishment on RBSP

- 6 Regional Meetings held in 2016: Introducing new strategy&enhance awareness
 - 4 in West of Anatolia and 2 in East
 - Participation of local authorities, provincial directorates and all stakeholders
- Infrastructure improved for control of animal movement and check points
- Dealer regulation adopted
- Veterinary Strategy document adopted
- Cost-benefit analysis and socio-economic analysis prepared



Accomplishment on RBSP

- Technical assistance provided to Pakistan
 - QA methods for FMD vaccine
 - Sero-monitoring methodology for post-vaccination monitoring
 - Engineering assistance for vaccine plant and production methods
- Training activities conducted for:
 - Azerbaijan: Diagnosis-molecular epidemiology
 - Pakistan : Vaccine production- disease control strategy
 - Kazakhstan: Diagnosis-molecular epidemiology
- Vaccine donated to Azerbaijan
- Attempt has been continued for establishment early detection system

Accomplishment on RBSP

Workshop on FMD risk reduction in the West Anatolia Region of Turkey

- Outcomes:
 - Enhance awareness on new approach of the national strategy
 - Build up technical capacity on disease management, OI and clinical surveillance
 - Develop protocol for OI and clinical surveillance to be implement in Turkey
- Duration: one week
- Beneficiary: Provincial representatives of CEMU and epi-units at VI: 112 participants
- WS conducted in Çeşme/Izmir by GDFC logistic and EuFMD/Şap Institute technical support

Accomplishment on RBSP

Epidemiology Training Series on OI and Outbreak Management

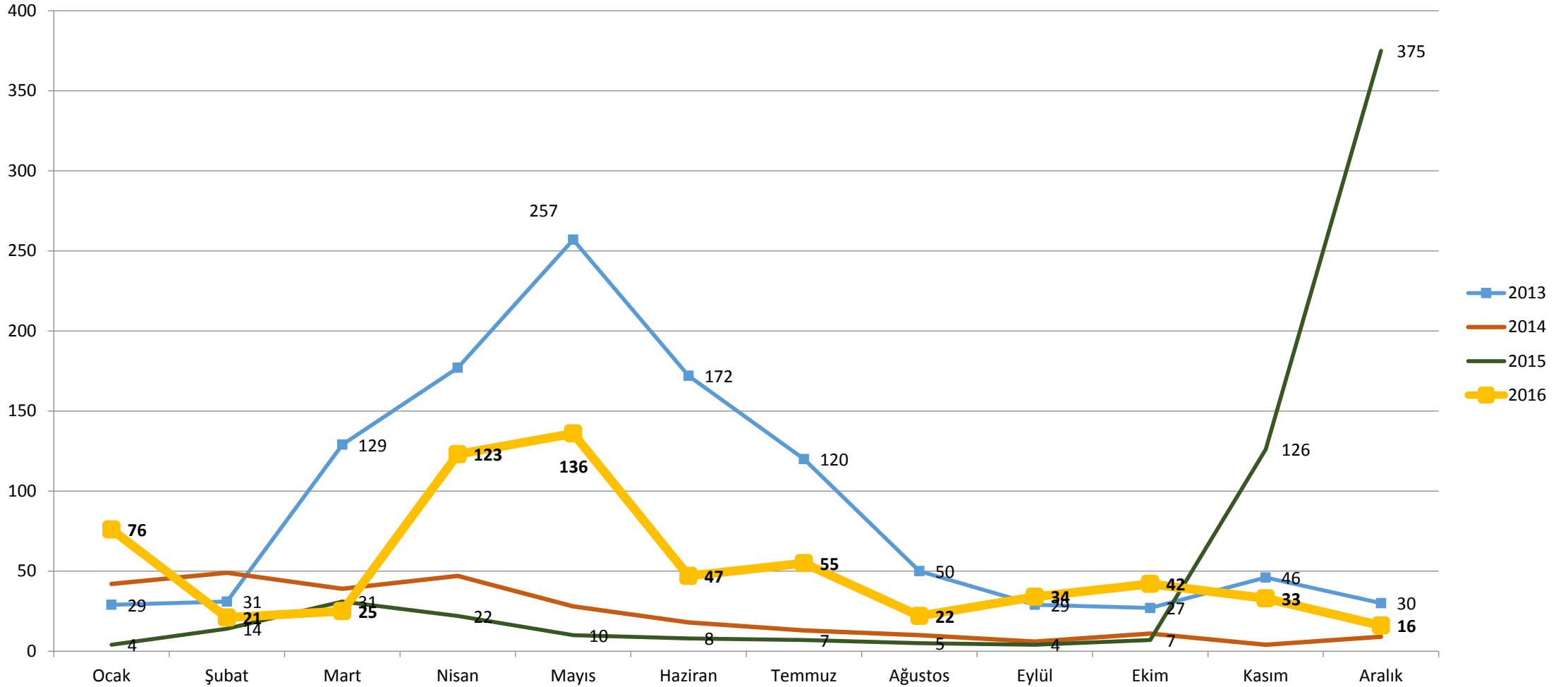
- Request by GDFC, an epidemiology training has been conducted
- The training series is consist of 4 modules with 4^{1/2} days duration;
 - 3 of them already achieved so far: 2 on February; 1, on 14-17th March; and remained to be on 28-31th March 2017
- Scope:
 - Theoretical lecture, interactive group and simulation exercise and practical in field
 - Theory: Introducing new strategy, lesion age and OI
 - Interactive group work/ Simulation exercise: risk hotspot and gap analysis/disease timeline/traceback-forward/disease measurements
 - Field work: Outbreak investigation, disease management and biosecurity
- Beneficiary: Provincial representatives of CEMU; 102 trainee-dividing 4 groups-



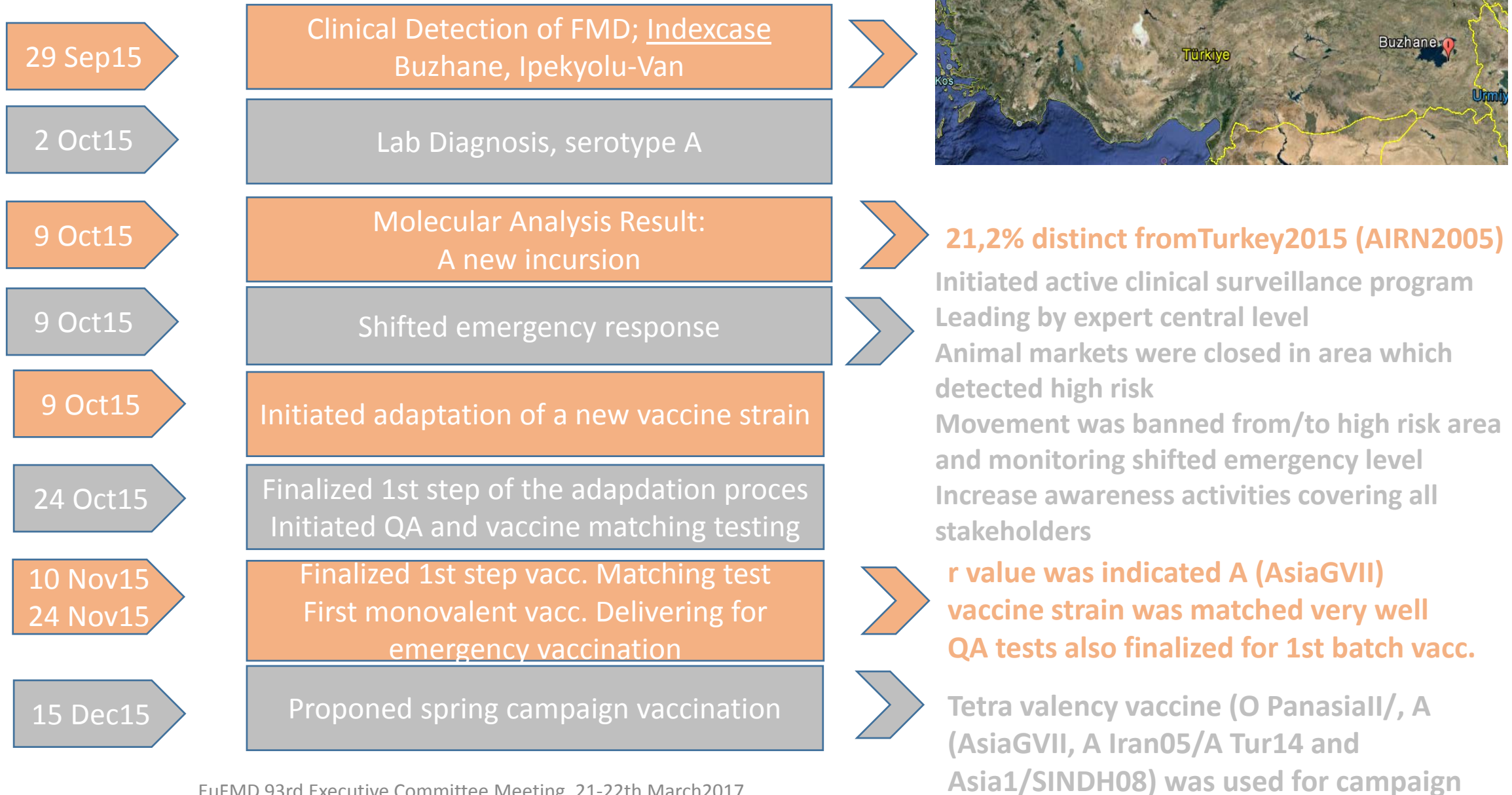
CIRCULATING STRAIN

- FMD is endemic in Anatolia region in Turkey
- Current Circulating virus strains:
 - Serotype O (O PanAsiaII/Qom),
 - A (Asia/GVII)* and A (Asia/GVII)/Sam2016
 - (Asia1 has been not recorded since July 2015)
 - Latest circulated one was Asia-1 (Asia1/SINDH08)
- Thrace region has been free of FMD with vaccination since May 2010.

Outbreaks for Last Four Years



Chronology of New Incursion



Thank you very much for your attention!

Acknowledges

- General Directorate for Food and Control (GDFC)
- EuFMD
- The Şap Institute





Item 12: Standing Technical Committee Report

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Eoin Ryan
Chair, STC

Outline

- Closed session of SCRPD and STC in Cascais
- Open Session in Cascais
- Fund for Applied Research
- Vaccination to live update
- BioRisk Management Network





Closed Session, Cascais, October 2016



- Closed session meeting of the Special Committee on Research and Programme Development and Standing Technical Committee
- Discussion themes:
 - Review of FMD research priorities
 - Development of EuFMD work programme



Closed session conclusions on FMD research

- Lack of coordination on FMD research funding (compared to e.g. ASF) is a problem
- Increased clarity on who research is targeted at and who benefits could help increase stakeholder funding & participation
- Epidemiology research is comparatively lower cost than research conducted in high containment facilities; this may drive more epi work and less virological/experimental work
- Pilot partnerships between private and public sector interests may be useful (e.g. recently funded collaboration between Nigerian Vom FMD lab, CODA CERVA Belgium and MSD)



Closed session conclusions on the work programme

- The value of network-based training was praised, and its ability to produce positive externalities for other diseases and areas (e.g. LSD) was recognised
- The risk posed to Europe by the A/GVII lineage in Anatolia was flagged
- The need for an impact assessment on contingency planning activities was raised
- The utility of the proposed meat price tool for informing targeted BIP inspections was recognised, if available in real time or near-real time
- The importance of involving state veterinary officials in decision making in endemic countries was emphasised, and the usefulness of the PCP framework for this was praised
- The problem of lack of transparency for PCP country assessments was raised; if relevant information is not disclosed, risks are made hard to identify and the risk based strategic plans are undermined
- The constraint of only issuing PCP stage assessments at regional roadmap meetings was discussed



The Open Session

- 269 registrations
- 139 abstracts
- Online conference: 320 participants registered (in addition to 269 above); presentations made available, discussion forums on each session
- GFRA parallel session
- Innovation clusters on day 3: networking/discussion sessions, each with a practical theme and a focus on interactivity





Presentation recordings available on e-learning site: used as a reference resource for many other EuFMD online courses

▼ Current course

▼ Open Session Online 2016

- › Participants
- › General
- › Wednesday Plenary Session
- › Wednesday Parallel Session
- › Thursday Plenary Session
- › Thursday Parallel Session
- › Friday Session
- › Friday Parallel 2 Session
- › Friday Parallel 4 Session
- › My courses

Search forums

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Administration

▼ Course administration

- ▢ Grades
- ▢ Competencies


▼ Wednesday Plenary Session

Innovative Ideas and Options for FMD Management


Session I: Opening

 EuFMD: Opening




 A. Dekker: Frenkel Lecture



 D. King: Update on Current Global Situation for FMD: New Outbreak and Threats




Session II: The Livestock Sector and Disease Emergencies: Innovation and Ideas

 V. Shütz: Change in the Management of FMD Disease Control to a Private-Public-Partnership Approach




 R. Horwitz: A 'Readiness Rating' for Balancing Biosecurity Priorities in FMD Preparedness and Response




 Y. Templeman: Organisation of Raw Milk Collection during a FMD Outbreak



 S. Mortensen: Economic Costs and Effects of Activities to Prevent FMD in Denmark



 R. H.M. Bergevoet: Cost and Responsibility Sharing Arrangements in the EU to Prevent and Control Notifiable Veterinary Risks



Session III: Higher Health Compartments: The Way Ahead?



OS: some key messages

- Role which private sector can play in emergency preparedness and business continuity planning
- Allocations of costs and responsibilities for disease prevention & control
- Constraints to vaccination implementation: logistics, decision support for antigen selection, diagnostic support capacity, key decision points
- Advances in understanding of endemic virus circulation through WGS
- Risk based approaches to early disease detection
- Stakeholder attitudes to adopting disease control measures in endemic areas
- Strategies for vaccination and post-vaccination monitoring in endemic settings
- Innovations in diagnostics and vaccine development
- Knowledge exchange and training strategies for aiding global FMD control

Fund for Applied Research

- Call themes based on STC discussions and outcomes of Open Session innovation cluster discussions
- Six themes across the three pillars
- Call issued on 18th February
- 12 applications received; deadline March 17th
- Intention is to have decision on funding made by April 17th





FAR 2017 call: Pillar 1 themes

Theme 1: Tools to assist modelling: focus on estimating confidence in disease freedom using post-outbreak surveillance in vaccinated populations

Intended application: To help countries estimate confidence in disease freedom following the occurrence of an FMD outbreak in a previously free country where vaccination-to-live as been used as a control tool.

Theme 2: Impact calculators: extending these to estimate impacts of vaccination-to-live scenarios and business continuity planning

Intended application: To be used to explore the potential scale and impact of different FMD outbreaks in FMD-free European countries, and the influence of vaccination-to-live as a control strategy and other mitigation measures relating to business continuity on overall disease impact.



FAR 2017 call: Pillar 2 theme

Theme 3: Tools to manage FMD in wildlife: issues highlighted by the requirement to prove freedom from disease of wildlife

Intended application: To carry out non-invasive sampling of wildlife for surveillance for FMD infection and to provide evidence for disease freedom



FAR 2017 call: Pillar 3 themes

Theme 4: Methodologies for rapid evaluation of vaccine stability.

Intended application: To develop or utilise methodologies which can evaluate proportion of intact capsid in a vaccine, for use by vaccine producers or vaccine users as part of monitoring the impact of cold-chain storage upon vaccine integrity and likely potency.

Theme 5: Optimising the use of bulk tank milk for FMD surveillance

Intended applications: To develop tools for the design and implementation of surveillance for FMD using testing of bulk tank milk (BTM) samples, and to demonstrate proof of concept in an endemic setting.

Theme 6: Testing of biosafe transport methods for transport of FMDV RNA to international reference centres

Intended applications: the transport of FMDV RNA from the field (endemic or affected countries) to a reference centre for confirmation of infection, that is simple and efficient to operate and preserves the necessary information value in the sample. The aim is further utilise the devices to develop biosafe transport, through application to the transport of samples from endemic countries in Africa, mid-east or Asia.

Vaccination to live update



- Workshop on implementation of vaccination to live held in FVO, Trim, Ireland, 13-16 March
- Attended by delegates from several EuFMD MS and Merial
- Several issues identified for further work





BioRisk Management Network





BioRisk Management Network

- Launched at the Open Session as part of the dedicated BRM innovation cluster session
- First webinar held on 24th January; very impressive level of participation from those involved in BRM in labs across Europe
- Many issues identified for follow up discussions, high level of interest
- Intention is to hold regular webinars, supported by discussion forum and specific training where needs are identified

The screenshot shows the 'e-Learning' interface for the BioRisk Management Network. The header includes navigation links: Home, Dashboard, Resources, Networks, Contact, and My Courses. The main content area is titled 'BioRisk Management Network' and features a welcome message, objectives, and a list of aims. A video player is embedded, showing a presentation titled 'EU FMDV - Biorisk Management Committee' dated 28th October 2016. Below the video, a caption reads: 'Kathrin Summermatter introduces the Biorisk Management network at the EuFMD Open Session'. The network co-ordinators are listed as Kathrin Summermatter and Eoin Ryan.

e-Learning

Dashboard Resources Networks Contact My Courses

Home / Biorisk Management Network

BioRisk Management Network

Welcome to the EuFMD Biorisk Management Network

The objectives of this network are to help those working on FMDV Biorisk Management in laboratories or in field situations by providing a space for discussion, support and training. The network aims to:

- Enable a harmonised approach to the challenges of applying FMDV BRM principles to the actual real-life;
- Identify training needs and addressing those gaps through webinars and training courses;
- Create closer connections between those facing similar challenges in different countries and environments.

Who is the network for?

The network is aimed at those involved in biorisk management of foot-and-mouth disease, particularly those in high containment laboratories but also those involved in field situations or contingency planning.

Network co-ordinator

Kathrin Summermatter

Eoin Ryan

Biorisk Management Committee

EU FMDV - Biorisk Management Committee

28th October 2016

Kathrin Summermatter introduces the Biorisk Management network at the EuFMD Open Session

Thank you – any questions?

The Standing Technical Committee:

Stephan Zientara

Yanko Ivanov

Karin Schwabenbauer

Eoin Ryan

Thanks to Keith, Nadia, Mark and the team





Item 13: Proposal to Establish a Special Committee on BioRisk Management

Eoin Ryan
Chair STC



Context

- Clear need to provide support to those engaged in biorisk management, particularly in high containment laboratories
- FVO inspections of tier D labs require a pool of experts to accompany audit missions
- Provision of training and advice to tier C and D labs can reduce the likelihood of a problem, mitigate any risks and improve audit outcomes
- BRM committee is ideally placed to provide such training and support – but lacks the organisational structure necessary

Issues relating to BRM

- Need to maintain and revise the minimum standards
- Need for expert advice in this highly technical area to be available to the member states and ExCom
- Need for experts to be available for inspections and audits
- Need to ensure a modality to support laboratory networking in this area after Brexit





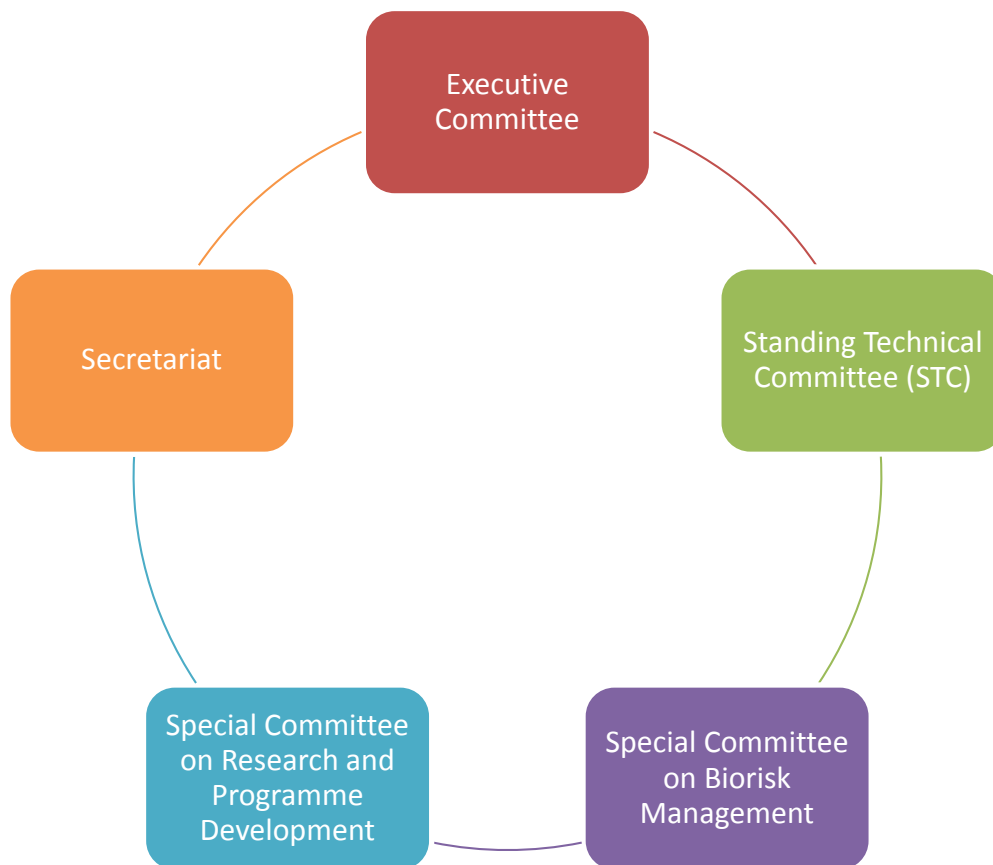
Proposal

- Establish at the General Session a ***Special Committee for BioRisk Management***

ToRs:

1. To provide guidance to the Executive Committee and Commission on the revision and further development of guidance documents, including the Minimum Standards, for laboratory biocontainment of foot-and-mouth disease virus
2. To develop guidance, on request of member states, the Executive or Standing Technical Committee, on technical issues relating to the application of the guidance documents, including the Minimum Standards
3. To provide guidance on training and support needs of the FMD Biorisk management community and provide assistance to training initiatives of the Commission in this field.
4. Maintain an overview of development in biocontainment and improve the communication of relevant developments to the experts in the member states who have FMDV Biorisk management responsibilities.

Reporting arrangements





Possible membership - based on expertise

Kathrin Summermatter, Switzerland (current Leader of the EuFMD BRM group)

Kirsten Tjornehoj, Denmark

Douwe Kuperus, Netherlands

Ulrika Allard, Sweden

David Solanes and Gonzalo Pascual, Spain

Sharon Webster, UK

Jens Teifke, Germany

Cesare Berneri, Italy

Laboratory networking issue post-Brexit

Options:

- Role for BRM special committee
- Revision to role of special committee on research and program development
- Set up a temporary committee



Thank you – questions?



Biorisk Management in Action!

