



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

**eofmd**  
european commission for the  
control of foot-and-mouth disease

VIRTUAL MEETING 8<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 2020



# Report Appendices

99<sup>TH</sup> SESSION  
OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE EUFMD COMMISSION

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*Please note the Report is available online and as a separate document on the EuFMD website.*

# **Appendix 1**

## Agenda

**Session of the Executive Committee of the EuFMD**99<sup>th</sup> Meeting 8 April 2020

Draft Agenda

14.00-15.30/break/16.00-17.15

Link: <https://fao.zoom.us/j/527844473>

	Item	WP Cluster*	Presenter	Document
14.00	1. Welcome, Adoption of the Agenda		M. Blake	Agenda
14.10	2. Report - update since the 98 <sup>th</sup> Session		K. Sumption	Item 2 - Report
14.25	3. FAST disease - warning and forecasting Focus on FMD and Rift Valley Fever (RVF, North Africa)	#3	F. Rosso	PPT
14.50	4. Emergency Preparedness of MS ( <i>Training Programme, GET Prepared, EuFMDis development</i> )	#1	M.de la Puente	PPT
15.15	5. Vaccine Security-WP progress	#2	D. Mackay / K. Sumption	Cluster and PPT
15.30	Break			
16.00	6. Training Quality and partnerships Progress with the quality system and Virtual Learning Centres (VLCs)	#5	K. Sumption / Marcello Nardi	PPT
16.15	7. Standing Technical Committee (STC) Report STC report, and The Open Session 2020		S. Zientara K. Sumption	PPT
16.40	8. EuFMD and FAO		M. Blake	
16.50	9. Financial and Administrative Reports		K. Sumption	
17.00	10. Close – and next Session		M. Blake	

\*Workplan (WP) clusters – coordinators and ExCom focal points as agreed at the 98th Session

Clusters		Components	Rationale	EuFMD Workplan Co-ordinator (Bold = lead)	ExCom Focal Points
1	Emergency Prep of MS (Training Programme, GET Prepared, EuFMDis development)	1.1 and 1.2	Tools in 1.2 are used in training (1.1) and to identify priorities	M.de la Puente	<b>L. Bognar &amp; O. Kalda</b>
2	Vaccine Security (1.3+3.4) , and Research Fund (1.5)	1.3, 3.4 and 1.5	Vaccine security technical issues, and research fund may suit a lab background member	K. Sumption	<b>HJ. Roest</b>
3	FAST early warning, risk analysis and forecasting	1.7 and 2.2	Surveillance in neighbourhood is important for risk assessment	<b>F. Rosso</b> (2.2) & M.de la Puente (1.7)	<b>V. Almansa</b>
4	Co-ordination of neighbourhood, national activities in the context of the Global Strategy (PCP support)	2.1 and 3.1	PCP norms and processes for stage recognition are central to both. Synergies eg PPR strategy	<b>P. Motta</b> (3.1) & F. Rosso (2.1)	<b>JL. Angot</b>
5	"Cascading" capacity building for FAST control - regional and global	2.3 and 3.3	Training approach, courses/tools, similar across the programme	J. Maud	<b>M. Blake</b>
6	Balkans/South-East Europe (=a new cluster)	1.4	Potentially clusters with North Africa also – emergency prep, early warning approach similar	M.de la Puente	<b>C. Dile &amp; Z. Atanasov</b>
7	Laboratory networking for surveillance	1.6, parts of 2.3, and 3.2		TBD (Kees van Maanen currently)	<b>S. Zientara (as chair of STC)</b>
8	Geographic concern regions	Not a specific component currently, but may be one following on from discussion at our meeting.	To give specific focus on identified regions E.g. eastern neighbourhood of Turkey	F. Rosso	<b>N. Pakdil</b>

## **Appendix 2**

### **Update on Secretariat Activities**

## Report on Activities of the Secretariat: October 2019 -April 2020

### SUMMARY

October marked the proper launch of the new HOLD-FAST work programme following the agreement at the 98<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting of the proposed workplans. The period from October to December focused on the planning in detail with countries and partners in order to implement the main activities in the first quarter of 2020. This period was also spent in reporting on Phase IV (completed September 30, 2019) and final contractual procedures for the Phase V agreement with EC. The end of 2019 also marked the completion to the seven years of Australia/New Zealand funded Real-Time Training in Nepal as the risks of ASF to those countries had caused a shift in priorities. The programme could finish on a high note, with the World Bank support to Nepal to implement the FMD control strategy developed as a result of the influence of the training programme.

With 2020 came many new developments as the HOLD-FAST work programme was implemented in earnest. A highly successful **public and private sector workshop on FAST vaccine security** was held in January in Rome, potentially the start of a new platform serving this gap area of major importance. After the needs consultation in late 2019, a new Menu of Training was offered to the 39 Member Countries (MCs), with a number of new elements. The response was enthusiastic, but COVID19 intervened before the first major course (on simulation exercise development) could be held. The workshop was then re-worked into a virtual training and a whole new system for managing exercises (virtual environment) has been procured to enable EuFMD to direct an exercise at a distance – and can assist MC to do the same.

**Significant progress has been made in Pillar II** in the risk assessment methodology, and risks from the region in 2020 include Rift Valley Fever in Libya which threatens potentially to spill into suitable habitats in the Maghreb. The FAST disease COVID19 restrictions on travel had an immediate effect upon planned Pillar II missions to the region, but through a major effort, have been converted into “virtual workshops”, managed over several weeks from a position of lockdown. Frequent teleconferences have replaced missions for now, but include promising engagements with Iran and Iraq, that could improve the sharing of FAST disease information relevant to Turkey.

In January 2020, the EuFMD’s first **Chief Learning Officer (CLO)** was brought on board, to spearhead a new emphasis on **Quality Management System (QMS)** and impact of training, with responsibility for the management system to ensure quality and impact is measured at whatever level training is provided. The increasing uptake and cascade of EuFMD courses at national level, and in regions outside Europe, necessitates a QMS. In the first quarter of 2020, Southern Africa became the first to host a “**Virtual Learning Centre**” to cascade courses (16 countries) in that region, a number of which are trade partners to the EU. With the lockdowns of COVID19, the VLC looks an extremely timely and efficient approach to deliver training to thousands, and other regions are interested to replicate.

COVID19 has seen the whole team teleworking since early March – and a major restructuring and retraining of team members to deliver the programme in innovative, mainly virtual activities –from new **simulation exercise management tools** to virtual workshops for North African countries. It has been a massive challenge, but thanks to a willing and flexible team, at every level, unthinkable levels of change have been managed, in days. We are therefore well able to continue to deliver through the lockdowns, though none would say it will be easy or preferable.



**A. Actions taken in follow-up to the Recommendations of the 98th Session**

Conclusions (shortened)	Follow-up
1. Endorsement was given to the report on the actions since the General Session.	NA
2. The need for specific recommendations relating to relative value of retention of certain antigens in the EUVB was recognised. Attention to this (needed) under the workplan (1.3) on Emergency Vaccination.	Not yet completed.
3. On assistance to the countries in the Balkan region that may be require to provide evidence needed by the OIE of their freedom from PPR infection.	Subject to agreement with the OIE/FAO PPR Secretariat; and evidence of demand from countries in the region.
4. On how “non-OIE listed” diseases of significance in the neighbourhood, such as bovine ephemeral fever (BEF), may be better monitored better.	Survey of EuFMD trainees on BEF in neighbourhood countries and west Africa undertaken February 2020
5. Consideration is needed, given the dynamic and devastating nature of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) epidemics, on how to interpret and understand the risks posed by RVF events in the neighbourhood areas.	Following RVF cases in Libya, EuFMD worked with FAO –EMPRES and Libyan experts to assess risk of extension to other region of N Africa; ongoing development of assessment of risk of endemicity.
6. Guidance is sought on the above conclusions from the Standing Technical Committee of the EuFMD (STC), on actions that are advisable and may be undertaken in the programme or by others.	STC and SCSAR members are reviewing the RVF risk assessment and results of the BEF survey.
7. Action should be undertaken for systematic collation of data on vaccination programmes in the European neighbourhood countries if feasible, extending the current collation of information from the six TransCaucasus countries to the 14 neighbourhood countries.	In progress – Pillar II programme.
8. Guidance is sought from the Special Committee on Bi orisk Management (SCBRM) on the biosafety protocol for inactivation of penside test kits (LFD).	No progress yet – SCBRM members unavailable in the current situation.
9. The STC proposal on measurement of risk in the European neighbourhood was endorsed for inclusion as a means to measure the impact of the four year Phase V programme.	Being progressed under Pillar II programme.
10. Recognition was given on the short period to develop the full set of work plans, and to consult on these.	
11. The proposal for operational co-ordination with FAO, OIE and EC offices was considered beneficial and should be provided to each partner to provide clarity on frequency and mode of co-ordination.	Co-ordination system implemented at Pillar level with FAO and OIE counterparts.
12. Endorsement was given to the set of work plans for Pillar I components.	

13. The vaccine security platform has the potential to improve the understanding of the barriers to registration, production and availability of effective vaccines against FAST diseases and the registration, production and availability of effective vaccines against FAST diseases and the Secretariat was encouraged to move forward with the plans for the first meeting.	First meeting (multi-stakeholder platform) took place with success, 23-24 <sup>th</sup> January 2020.
14. Endorsement was given to the set of Pillar II work plans, and that for Component 1.7 (Risk analysis).	
15. The additional resources from France and Spain for surveillance support are welcomed and noted. Liaison with Turkey is encouraged to identify means and priorities for similar support.	Meetings with Turkey had been planned in the context of multilateral discussions with the Iran Veterinary Service (IVO); these meetings have been postponed several times but planned as teleconferences.
16. Endorsement was given to Component 3.2 of the Phase V action, relating to reference laboratory support.	Contract (LOA) drafted and sent to DG-SANTE for clearance ahead of finalization.
17. Endorsement was given to the entire set of 14 work plans comprising Phase V actions.	Immediate Implementation following endorsement.
18. The OIE and FAO are encouraged to continue the process of identifying synergies in respect of the FMD, PPR and Rinderpest post-eradication programmes.	For GF-TADS partners to implement.
19. A full set of final reports of the FAR Fund projects under Phase IV should be assembled to showcase achievement.	Not yet completed. Summary of progress reported in the Final Narrative Report to EC.
20. The value of maintaining this form of funding or applied research was affirmed and the workplan (1.5) endorsed	
21. The STC requested to identify priorities for the first call for funding proposals, and have these endorsed by the Secretariat and Chairperson.	For the STC to finalise the new priorities by June 2020.
22. The importance of the requirement to balance the needs of the FMD control and FAST disease risk management stakeholders in the programme of technical meetings at the Open Session (OS20).	OS20 planned with two days on FMD and two days on FAST disease risk management.
23. The Secretariat should proceed to develop the plans for the OS20, with the STC.	Planned for Marseille, with contingency plans for a virtual conferences if COVID-19 restricts participation.
24. Endorsement was given to the Financial Reports for the three Trust Funds.	
25. The Session took note of the position relating to the Phase V agreement and thanked the EC.	
26. The Officers should continue to follow closely the outcome of the contract negotiation.	They did – and negotiation completed with a shorter time frame and more efficiently than in 2015.

## B. EuFMD Program

### ***Current risk events of most note for the EuFMD MS:***

#### 1. Summary of the risk situation (Nov 2019- April 2020)

A serosurvey was conducted at the end of 2019 in Morocco and Algeria to assess circulation but we do not have results yet. Last outbreak was detected in Morocco in July 2019, Tunisia in Feb 2019, Algeria in March 2019. No clinical outbreaks detected but lack of evidence of no circulation in NA after the last outbreaks. Numerous FMD outbreaks due to serotype O and SAT2 were reported in West and Central Africa (Burkina Faso, Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Democratic Republic of Congo, Cameroon and Nigeria). Virus sequences analysis shows a close relation between FMDV circulating in North Africa and West and Central Africa in 2018-2019, suggesting the importance of cross-Saharan livestock movements in FMD spread and maintenance in the region.

An outbreak was reported in Libya on 31.03 on a farm close to Tripoli. The source of infection is unclear, but links (animal movements) from the south of Libya are a risk factor in this area. The serum samples collected and tested at NCAH in Libya indicated the presence of FMDV serotype A. At the time of reporting further investigation are ongoing to confirm the serotype and identify the strain. Considering the serotypes circulating in southern neighbouring countries, the recent occurrence of RVF outbreaks in areas of high animal mobility in the south and the links with the North part of the country, the presence of serotype A might be confirmed by further analysis. Serotype O (**Topotype ME-SA/Ind-2001e**) has been reported in three provinces of Pakistan in December 2019. This raises concern and is unusual since this topotype normally does not cross from South Asia into West Eurasia and could threaten Iran and Turkey if it follows the normal westward trajectory.

A new incursion of **SAT2/VII** lineage into Egypt was reported, most closely related to sequences from Ethiopia. This close location of SAT2 to EuFMD member countries remains a high concern.

**The last issue of EuFMD Global Monthly has been released in December 2019.** The first issue of the joint quarterly report (EuFMD and WRLFMD) on FMD global situation is planned for April 2020.

#### 2. Launch and progress of the Phase V work programme

The full set of Phase V workplans was endorsed at the 98<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee Session in October 2019, and implementation started immediately following this, on the understanding that the EC Funding Contract would be finalized on the basis of the workplans agreed.

The significant progress in the first six months is summarized below, reported by **Cluster** (a Cluster is a group of workplans that have common objectives or similar technical focus).

*Cluster 1. Emergency preparedness of Member Countries (MC):*

- Training needs assessment completed (39 MC) by December 2019 .
- Training Quality Management System developed (TQMS) based on recommendations of a external review.
- Training workshop on Development of Simulation exercises adapted from face-2-face to online training for 39 MS with new virtual simulation exercise environment identified to be offered to assist MC with sim- exercises.
- EuFMD is model now functional for Spain and North Macedonia, and plans in place for addition of wildlife interface, and biosecurity at farm level.

#### *Cluster 2. Emergency Vaccination and Vaccine Security*

- First multi-stakeholder workshop for vaccine security held in January 2020 with 70 participants from public and private sectors. There was strong support from industry bodies and working group (under David Mackay) tasked with leading the process of technical development of the pre-qualification system, with OIE and WHO agreed participation.

#### *Cluster 3. Early warning and risk assessment of FAST diseases*

- A methodology has been developed for FAST disease risk assessment, considering the country risk profiles of neighbourhood countries, and risk pathways.
- The previous Global Monthly Report system has undergone a review and a new approach is being implemented with the WRL-FMD at Pirbright, for quarterly combined reports on FMD and a quarterly FAST situation analysis.
- For the TransCaucasus countries, a new information management tool agreed to handle national data, and for North African countries, significant improvements in application of risk based surveillance (RBS) are now evident following workshops in 2019.

#### *Cluster 4: Progressive Control programs – progress in neighbourhood and Pillar III (global) levels*

- These are reported together since the PCP Pathway is the same and supporting technical expertise covers both regions.
- In the first six months, significant progress has been made with the technical management of clearances (they are now first assessed by an EuFMD expert) and the information management tool to support the GF-TADS working group efficiency in managing country submissions for PCP stage endorsement. This should greatly expedite clearances and response to countries.

#### *Cluster 5: Scaling up of Capacity building*

- As part of Pillar III, the Southern African region has been assisted by EuFMD to establish a Virtual Learning Centre (VLC) to cascade FMD training in the SADC region (16 countries), based

in FAO Sub-regional office. Strong interest from other sub-regions has been shown for the capacity this would bring for training at a time of restricted international travel (COVID).

*Cluster 6: Balkans and South-East Europe*

- The programme of surveillance for FMD continues as planned in THRACE in the first two quarters of the Phase V.
- The procurement for the Balkans diagnostic bank has been implemented.
- Management Meeting in Albania (January 2020) agreed the workplan activities for 2020; although these have been affected by COVID restrictions, countries will join the simulation exercise development programme (with Cluster 1).

*Cluster 7: Laboratory surveillance and PTS*

- The new contract with Pirbright has been technically developed, for clearance with DG-SANTE.
- Under the FAR Fund, support is agreed to actions to reach consensus on serological test interpretation for vaccines for qualification for the East Africa vaccine challenge.

**Table A Training completed in the past months**

<b>On- line capacity training provided: E- learning</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The EuFMD e-learning platform (<a href="https://eufmdlearning.works">https://eufmdlearning.works</a>) has been maintained, with a total of 11250 users now registered with the platform.</li> </ol>
<b>Pillar I</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Development of simulation exercise course, which will be made available as an open access course after a pilot phase, is currently underway</li> <li>2. The training menu has been finalized. Member states have allocated their training credits and have nominated participants for the first two workshops.</li> <li>3. As significant output in the implementation of a Training Quality Management System (TQMS), the EuFMD developed an internal Quality Assessment manual and started drafting a strategy for TQMS implementation.</li> </ol>
<b>Pillar II &amp; III</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 250 participants from 48 countries across pillars II and III have been enrolled in the in - depth online course on vaccines, vaccination and post-vaccination monitoring (currently ongoing)</li> <li>2. A Virtual Learning Centre (VLC) has been established in Southern Africa in partnership with the FAO Sub-Regional Office for Southern Africa (FAO-SFS). The first e-learning course for Southern Africa will be a regionally tailored version of the FMD Investigation Training Course scheduled in April 2020</li> <li>3. REPIVED and RELABSA workshop for Middle East was postponed, however, in order to ensure the continuity of work and overcome the problems created by the current travel restrictions, EuFMD has organized a virtual -workshop with the aim of improving the surveillance of FMD and similar Transboundary animal diseases (TADs) in Middle East.</li> </ol>

**Clusters**

Clusters	Components	Rationale	Reporting officer	ExCom member
<b>1</b> Emergency Prep of MS (Training Programme, GET Prepared, EuFMDis development)	1.1 1.2	Tools in 1.2 are used in training (1.1) and to identify priorities	M.de la Puente	<b>L.Bognar;</b> <b>O.kalda</b>
<b>2</b> Vaccine Security (1.3+3.4) and Research Fund (1.5)	1.3 ; 3.4 ; 1.5	Vaccine security technical issues, and research fund may suit a lab background member	K.Sumption	<b>HJ.Roest</b>
<b>3</b> FAST early warning, risk analysis and forecasting	1.7 ; 2.2	Surveillance in neighbourhood is important for risk assessment	F.Rosso; M.de la Puente	<b>V.Almansa</b>
<b>4</b> Co-ordination of neighbourhood, national activities in the context of the Global Strategy (PCP support)	2.1 ;3.1	PCP norms and processes for stage recognition are central to both. Synergies eg PPR strategy	P.Motta; F. Rosso	<b>JJL. Angot</b>

<b>5</b> "Cascading" capacity building for FAST control–regional and global	2.3 ; 3.3	Training approach, courses/tools, similar across the programme	M.Nardi	<b>M.Blake</b>
<b>6</b> Balkans/South-East Europe (=a new cluster)	1.4	Potentially clusters with North Africa also – emergency prep, early warning approach similar	M.de la Puente	<b>C.Dile; Z.Atanasov</b>
<b>7</b> Laboratory networking for surveillance	1.6, parts of 2.3, and 3.2		P.Motta	<b>S. Zientara (as chair of STC)</b>
<b>8</b> Geographic concern regions	Not a specific component currently.	To give specific focus on identified regions E.g. eastern neighbourhood of Turkey	F.Rosso	<b>N.Pakdil</b>

**C. EuFMD Program: Additional developments in capacity building and surveillance (Non-EC funded pipeline)**

1. Development of training on African swine fever investigation and control (FAO – funded). The courses developed have been piloted with success in English and will be delivered in the Balkans by FAO (2020).
2. Development of training on PPP for FMD control (with OIE). Following the open-access course developed in 2019, a course with application to FMD is being developed jointly between EuFMD and OIE for May 2020.
3. Delivery of a new EuFMD online FMD Emergency Preparation Course providing seats for CFIA veterinarians, academics and veterinarians from USDA and 50% seats for veterinarians from private sector (funded by CFIA, AHM Canada and USDA-APHIS-Veterinary Services). to run a new online course in spring 2020 (25k).
4. Real-Time FMD training for US and Canadian state and private sector veterinarians (funded by participants, managed by Texas A&M University with funding to EuFMD to deliver). Estimated 2 -3 courses per year in 2020 and 2021.
5. Competency-based training of veterinary paraprofessionals (VPPs) in vaccination against FAST diseases. Pipeline funding from Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), jointly with Health for Animals (HfA) and World Veterinary Association (WVA).
6. Funding from Global Affairs Canada for project “Building Resilience against Agro-Terrorism and Agro-Crime” (via OIE, sub-grant for implementation of International Simulation Exercise “Phoenix”).
7. The additional funds (200.000€) from France were received in November 2019. The funds are aimed at supporting activities for training and awareness in REMESA countries and to assist the French-speaking network through research, risk mapping and risk analysis in North Africa. A technical specialist in risk management and rapid response has been recently recruited from Algeria to work part time on the project, and an animal health professional is leading the activities to support REMESA. The budget for the travel/training (30.000€) will be used in 2020 for the follow up activities defined at the REPIVET/RELBSA meeting held in Morocco aimed at improving risk based surveillance in the region.



**D. Administrative Report****Secretariat**

The composition of the Secretariat is indicated below, and Phase V team for implementing the EC project activities is given in **Table B**.

The **Secretariat staff** are listed below (as of April 2020)

**Technical team:**

Executive Secretary	Keith Sumption
Deputy Executive Secretary // Pillar II Supervisor	Fabrizio Rosso
Communications and Networks Officer	Nadia Rumich
Chief Operations Officer	Cécile Carraz
Pillar I Supervisor	Maria de la Puente Arevalo
Pillar III Supervisor	Paolo Motta
Chief Learning Officer	Marcello Nardi
<b>E-Learning team:</b>	
Online training programme	Jenny Maud
E-learning Support	Chiara Addari; Alessandra Alviti; Elena Ruiz; Enrico Mezzacapo
E-learning Technology Specialist (UK, home-based)	Sian Lavinia Westcombe (UK, home-based)
<b>Creative Graphic Designer</b>	Enrique Anton Dobarro

**Component Managers at HQ**

Bouda Vosugh Ahmadi; Shahin Ahmed Mohamed Baiomy; Mattia Begovoeva; Etienne Chevanne; Omid Ali Nekouei Jahromi; Esa Karalliu; Karima Ouali; Shankar Yadav

**Component Managers and Consultants home-based**

Tsviatko Alexandrov; Abdenacer Bakkouri; Abdunacer Dayhum; Ibrahim Eldaghayes; Goran Filipovic; Sally Gaynor; Malin Grant; Kiril Krstevski; Koen Mintiens; Nick Lyons; Carsten Pöttsch; Kees van Maanen; David Mackay; Melissa McLaws; Mirzet Sabirovic.

### **Knowledge leaders**

David Paton, Maria Teresa Scicluna (Laboratory Epidemio-surveillance);

Abdulnaci Bulut (Risk Management Specialist on animal mobility and associated risks), Wilmot Chikurunhe (Zimbabwe, home-based) (Virtual learning centre project manager); Graeme M. Garner (Australia, home-based) (Risk Management Support Officer (RMSO)); Richard Bradhurst, (Australia, home-based) (FMD modelling tools veterinary expert).

### **Home based National Focal Point/PSAs**

T.Chaligava (Georgia); S.Kharatyan (Armenia); T. Aliyeva (Azerbaijan); B. Bahadur Adhikari (Nepal); C. Fouki;

A. Exakoidis; G. Georgiev; A. Miteva; S.Moldanov; S. A. Atim (Uganda).

### **Administrative team:**

Operational support team	Erica Tomat; Silvia C. Epps; Maurizio Licastro; Tiziano Federici; Filippo Pedullá; Enrico Mezzacapo; Elena Salvati.
Communications Support	Costanza de Laurentiis.
Finance and Budget Specialist	Mae Christine Maghirang.
Finance support	Francesca Renzetti.

**E. EuFMD Financial Reports @ 31-03-2020**

The Secretariat manages three Trust Funds, for the Administration of the Secretariat (**MTF/INT/011/MUL, contributions from the EuFMD Member Nations**), an Emergencies and Training Fund into which additional contributions have been received for provision of training (**MTF/INT/004/MUL**) and **EU Funded Activities Program** (MTF/INT/003/EEC 2015-2019 -Phase IV) (GCP/GLO/026/EC – 2019-2013 Phase V).

To be added to the above two contribution agreements, one with the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA) to run a second national online course (FEPC) in May '20 for 7,000 USD, and one with TAMU Texas University for the provision of two RTT by February 2021 for 70,800 USD.

**1. Position - Contributions from the EuFMD Member Nations MTF/INT/011/MUL**

Notification received from the FAO Finance Department that the Contribution letters 2020 to EUFMD Member Nations (MN) will be sent out in April 2020. However, further delay in sending original correspondence may occur.

**a) Status EuFMD Member Nations Contributions report @ 31-03-2020***Table 1*

<i>Outstanding Cont. 2019</i>	31-03-2020	<b>USD 64,627</b> (Albania 2017-18-19) France, Luxembourg
Total contributions 2020		<b>USD 643,721</b>
Contributions received 2020	31-03 2020	<b>USD 33,335</b> (Montenegro, Czechia, Slovak Republic)
		<b>USD 675,726</b> Contributions to receive including outstanding

**b) Financial position of the Administrative Fund @ 31-03.2020**

Over-expenditures to be corrected before 05/2020, by a process of adjustment for Travel Expenditure (55k) to be charged back to the Phase V, and from the yearly EuFMD MN Contributions.

*Table 2*

Balance	01-01-2020	<b>USD 210,582</b>
MS contributions received	31-03-2020	<b>USD 115,370</b>
Total expenditures	31-03-2020	<b>USD 562,523</b> (includes all staff commitment up to end 2020 & Travel Exp. 55k to be reverted to phase V)
Balance	31-03-2020	<b>USD -236,571</b> (including all commitments up to 31-12-2020)
		<b>USD 675,726 Contributions 2020 to be received</b>
	30-07-2020	Estimate time back to positive balance

## 2. Position of the EuFMD Emergencies and Training funds MTF/INT/004/MUL (Child & Baby 01 Account)

Position of the EuFMD Emergencies and Training funds into which additional contributions have been received for provision of training (MTF/INT/004/MUL), including Non-EC funded pipeline.

### a) Financial position CHILD TRAINING CONTRIBUTIONS @ 31-03.2020 (MTF/INT/004/MUL)

Contribution Agreement Ireland amended with a no-cost extension up June 2020 progress final report.

Table 3

Balance	01-01-2020	USD 217,081 (includes France Contribution)
Contributions received	31-03-2020	USD 10,000 (EuFMD seats Webinars Workshops & RTT)
Total expenditure	31-03-2020	USD 169,262 (includes all staff commitments up to 31-12-2020)
Balance	31-03-2019	USD 47,819 (including all commitments up to 31-12-2020)
		USD 20,000 estimated other contributions excepted for 2020 activities

### b) Financial position BABY 01 NZ/AUSTRALIA Contributions @ 31-03.2020 (MTF/INT/004/MUL)

Agreement amended with a no-cost extension up to 31-12-2021 to implement further e-Activities.

Table 4

Balance	01-01-2020	USD 91,688
Total expenditure	31-03-2020	USD 16,694
Balance	31-03-2021	USD 74,994 (to cover new consultant expertise commitments)

## 3. Position of the EU Funded activities

### a) EU Funded Activities (2015-2019) - Phase IV (MTF/INT/003/EEC)

Position at 30-09-2019 Closure of the Project

Final Narrative and Financial reports sent on 18-02-2020 Extract of Final Report by Pillar

Table 5

Total Cost of the Action	01-10-2015	€ 8,000,000
Total Contribution Received	01-06-2019	€ 6,422,000 (date of 4 <sup>th</sup> year payment received 1.900.000)
Total eligible expenditures	30-09-2019	€ 7,196,032 (actual expenditures within 1 oct.'15 and 20 Sept.'19)
Final Balance payment request	18-02-2020	€ 758,770 (includes circ. 15k interest earned)

**c) EU Funded activities (2019-2023) Phase V (GCP/GLO/026/EC)**Financial position Phase V @ 31-03.2020 - **Table 6**Annex 3 of Contribution Agreement - 4-year Budget **Table 7**1<sup>st</sup> Biennium Phase V details Expenditures by Pillars & budget lines **Table 8-9-10-11**

Total Cost of the Action	01-10-2019	<b>€ 11,200,000</b>
Total Contribution Received	Nov.2019	<b>€ 2,600,000</b> ( <i>1<sup>st</sup> payment received fluctuation 2,561,790</i> )
Total expenditures	31-03-2020	<b>€ 1,219,382</b> ( <i>includes staff commitments up to 31-12-2020</i> )
Balance on contributions	31-03-2020	<b>€ 1,342,408</b> ( <i>includes staff commitments up to 31-12-2020</i> )

Table 1 EuFMD Member Nations *Contributions report Table @ 31-03-2020*

<b>TRUST FUND No. 9042.00 - MTF/INT/011/MUL -</b>				
<b>Inter-Regional - European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease</b>				
Status of Contributions as at 31 March 2020 (expressed in USD)				
Member Governments	Outstanding 1/1/2020	Contribution due for 2020	Received up to 31/03/2020	Outstanding 31/03/2020
ALBANIA	13,512.00	4,707.00		18,219.00
AUSTRIA	0.00	16,354.00		16,354.00
BELGIUM	0.00	24,438.00		24,438.00
BOSNIA	0.00	4,707.00		4,707.00
BULGARIA	0.00	4,707.00		4,707.00
CYPRUS	0.00	4,707.00		4,707.00
CROATIA	0.00	4,707.00		4,707.00
CZECH REPUBLIC	0.00	14,430.00	14,430.00	0.00
DENMARK	0.00	24,438.00		24,438.00
ESTONIA	0.00	4,707.00		4,707.00
FINLAND	0.00	14,430.00		14,430.00
FRANCE	46,611.00	48,708.00		95,319.00
GEORGIA	0.00	4,707.00		4,707.00
GERMANY	0.00	48,708.00		48,708.00
GREECE	0.00	16,354.00		16,354.00
HUNGARY	0.00	14,430.00		14,430.00
ICELAND	4,838.00	4,707.00	4,504.00	5,041.00
IRELAND	0.00	16,354.00		16,354.00
ISRAEL	0.00	14,430.00		14,430.00
ITALY	46,611.00	48,708.00	46,061.50	49,257.50
LATVIA	0.00	4,707.00		4,707.00
LITHUANIA	0.00	4,707.00		4,707.00
LUXEMBOURG	4,504.00	4,707.00		9,211.00
Republic of North Macedonia	0.00	4,707.00		4,707.00
MALTA	0.00	4,707.00		4,707.00
MONTENEGRO	0.00	4,707.00	4,475.00	232.00
NETHERLANDS	0.00	24,438.00		24,438.00
NORWAY	15,650.00	16,354.00	15,820.00	16,184.00
POLAND	0.00	24,438.00		24,438.00
PORTUGAL	0.00	14,430.00		14,430.00
ROMANIA	15,650.00	16,354.00	15,650.00	16,354.00
SERBIA	0.00	14,430.00		14,430.00
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	0.00	14,430.00	14,430.00	0.00
SLOVENIA	0.00	4,707.00		4,707.00
SPAIN	0.00	24,438.00		24,438.00
SWEDEN	0.00	24,438.00		24,438.00
SWITZERLAND	0.00	24,438.00		24,438.00
TURKEY	0.00	24,438.00		24,438.00
UNITED KINGDOM	0.00	48,708.00		48,708.00
TOTALS	147,376.00	643,721.00	115,370.50	675,726.50

**Table 2 - Position of the Administrative Fund @ 31-03-2020 (MTF/INT/011/MUL)**

MTF/INT/011/MUL - TF number 904200

**EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE**Financial Report from 1st January to 31 March 2020

	USD	USD	Eur	Eur
<b><u>Balance as at 1 January 2020</u></b>		210,582		189,313
				0
				0
Interest received	0			0
Contributions from member countries and institute	115,370		103,718	
Project Income Earned (Child)	<u>0</u>		0	0
<b><u>Expenditure</u></b>				
Salaries	259,188		233,010	
Consultant	320,049		287,724	
Contracts	(21,517)		(19,344)	
Duty Travel	2,541		2,226	
Locally Contracted labour	0		0	
Training	365		328	0
Hospitality	0		0	
General Operating Expenses	699		628	0
Internal Common Services and Support	173		156	
Expendable Equipment	1,025		921	
Non-Expendable Equipment	0		0	
Total Expenditure		<u>562,523</u>		<u>505,708</u>
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2020</b>		<b><u>(236,571)</u></b>		<b><u>(212,677)</u></b>

**Table 3 – Emergency and Training Contributions (MTF/INT/004/MUL) CHILD Position @ 31-03-2020****MTF/INT/004/MUL - TF number 909700****Foot and Mouth Disease - Emergency Aid Programme**Financial Report from 1 January to 31 March 2020

	USD	USD	Eur	Eur
<b><u>Balance as at 1 January 2020</u></b>		217,081	0	195,156
Interest received			0	
Contribution received	0		0	0
Refund to donor		0		0
<b><u>Expenditure</u></b>				
Salaries Professional			0	
Consultancy	178,312		160,302	0
Contracts	0		0	
Locally Contracted Labour	0		0	
Duty Travel	875		787	
Training		10,000	0	8990
Common Services and Support	0		0	
Technical Support Services	0		0	
General Operating Expenses	25		22	
Expendable Equipment			0	0
Non-Expendable Equipment			0	
Support Costs 6%	51		46	
Less: Total Expenditure		<u>169,262</u>		<u>152,167</u>
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2020</b>		<b>47,819</b>		<b>42,989</b>



**Table 4. Australian Contributions (MTF/INT/004/MUL) BABY 01 —@ 31-03-2020**

<b>MTF/INT/004/MUL - TF number 909700 Baby 01 Australia</b>					
<b>Foot and Mouth Disease - Emergency Aid Programme</b>					
<u>Financial Report from 1 January to 31 March 2020</u>					
	USD	USD	Eur	Eur	
<b><u>Balance as at 1 January 2020</u></b>		91,688	0	82,428	
Interest received	0				
Contribution received	0		0	0	
Refund to donor		<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>	
<b><u>Expenditure</u></b>					
Salaries Professional			0		
Consultancy	15,037		13,518		
Contracts	0		0		
Locally Contracted Labour	0		0		
Duty Travel	0		0		
Training	0		0		
Common Services and Support	0		0		
Technical Support Services	0		0		
General Operating Expenses	0		0		
Expendable Equipment	1,304		1,172		
Non-Expendable Equipment	0		0		
Support Costs 6%	353		317		
Less: Total Expenditure		<u>16,694</u>		<u>15,008</u>	
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2020</b>		<b>74,994</b>		<b>65,695</b>	

Table 5 - Position of the EU Program Fund (MTF/INT/003/EEC) Closure Final Report end @ 30-09-2019

## FAO Final Financial Statement PHASE IV (MTF/INT/003/EEC) Details by Pillar

*(Final report sent to donor at Component level details of expenditures)*

Description	PILLARS I - II - III (Budget)				PILLARS I - II - III (Expenditures)			
	Pillar I Budget	Pillar II Budget	Pillar III Budget	Total Budget Pillar I - II - III	Exp. Pillar I	Exp. Pillar II	Exp. Pillar III	Total Exp. Pillar I - II - III
	EURO	EURO	EURO	EURO	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Salaries Professional	229,690	100,998	68,418	399,106	237,553	99,311	69,531	406,395
Consultants	1,090,878	732,488	438,892	2,262,258	1,154,662	836,142	466,795	2,457,599
Duty Travel	792,400	483,000	180,990	1,456,390	743,991	412,740	149,390	1,306,121
Contracts	679,659	183,000	825,066	1,687,725	446,703	210,696	894,770	1,552,168
Training	288,000	251,894	45,000	584,894	125,900	187,691	43,067	356,658
Procurement	420,672	121,904	63,318	605,894	187,574	92,653	47,342	327,569
Report Costs	5,376	2,050	1,778	9,204				
Project Evaluation Cost	47,924	12,668	13,420	74,012				
General Operating Expenses	289,556	87,596	20,000	397,152	216,203	78,616	23,933	318,752
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>3,844,155</b>	<b>1,975,598</b>	<b>1,656,882</b>	<b>7,476,635</b>	<b>3,112,586</b>	<b>1,917,849</b>	<b>1,694,829</b>	<b>6,725,263</b>
Support Cost. 7%				523,365				470,768
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>8,000,000</b>				<b>7,196,032</b>

Note: Project expenditures have been converted from US dollars into Euro as stated in the EC/UN Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) using the following exchange rates:

1 Euro = USD 1.13378685 rate of the first pre-financing payment received in May 2016 (EUR 1,900,000 = USD 2,154,195.01)

1 Euro = USD 1.20192308 rate of the first pre-financing payment received in September 2017 (EUR 1,900,000 = USD 2,283,653.85)

1 Euro = USD 1.16144018 rate of the first pre-financing payment received in June 2018 (EUR 722,000 = USD 838,559.81)

1 Euro = USD 1.11234705 rate of the first pre-financing payment received in June 2019 (EUR 1,900,000 = USD 2,113,459.40)

1 Euro = USD 1.10253583 current UN rate for 1 February 2019 (to convert the expenditures in excess to the contribution received) (EUR 774,032 = USD 853,398.02)

	EUR
Total cost of the action	8,000,000
EU share of the action	100%
Total expenditures	7,196,032
Total contribution received	6,422,000
Balance / deficit	774,032
Interest earned	15,262
Final balance requested	758,770

Certified by:

Dr. Keith Sumption  
EuFMD Executive Secretary



Cleared by:

David McSherry  
Head, Trust Fund Liaison Group  
Finance Division




**Table 6 – FAO Financial Statement PHASE V (GCP/GLO/026/EC) —@ 31—03-2020**

*GCP/GLO/026/EC - TF number 6661521*

**EU Funded Activities (Phase IV: 2015 - 2019) carried out by the FAO European Commission for the Control of Foot- and-Mouth Disease (EUFMD)**

	<u>Financial Report from 1 January to 31 March 2020</u>			
	USD	USD	Eur	Eur
<b><u>Balance as at 1 January 2020</u></b>		2,849,600		2,561,790
Interest received	0			
Contribution received	0			0
Refund to donor		<u>0</u>		<u>0</u>
<b><u>Expenditure</u></b>				
Salaries Professional	106,967		96,163	
Consultancy	919,821		826,919	
Contracts	144,610		130,004	
Locally Contracted Labour	251		226	
Duty Travel	76,737		68,987	
Training	60,630		54,506	
Procurement	1,170		1,052	
Technical Support Services	0		0	
General Operating Expenses	12,202		10,970	
Expendable Equipment	14,009		12,272	
Non-Expendable Equipment	1,094		958	
Internal Common Services and Support	1,036		931	
Support Costs 7%	32,952		29,624	
Less: Total Expenditure		<u>1,356,376</u>		<u>1,219,382</u>
<b>Balance as at 31 March 2020</b>		1,493,224		<u>1,342,408</u>

**Table 7 – ANNEX 3 Contribution Agreement phase V (2019-2023) 4 years budget allocation by Pillars**

## ANNEX III- BUDGET OF THE ACTION

## THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (EUFMD)

## EU Support to EuFMD Activities, Phase V

## Proposed Budget from 2019 to 2023 in EUR

BUDGET CATEGORIES	PROPOSED ANNUAL BUDGET				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Total
Salaries (Professional)					
Pillar I	57,024	57,024	57,024	57,024	228,096
Pillar II	19,008	19,008	19,008	19,008	76,032
Pillar III	9,504	9,504	9,504	9,504	38,016
<b>Salaries (Professional) Sub-Total</b>	<b>85,536</b>	<b>85,536</b>	<b>85,536</b>	<b>85,536</b>	<b>342,144</b>
Consultancy					
Pillar I	419,100	419,100	419,100	419,100	1,676,399
Pillar II	299,008	299,008	299,008	299,008	1,196,030
Pillar III	263,060	263,060	242,160	242,160	1,010,440
<b>Consultancy Sub-Total</b>	<b>981,167</b>	<b>981,167</b>	<b>960,267</b>	<b>960,267</b>	<b>3,882,869</b>
Travel					
Pillar I	251,000	251,000	251,000	251,000	1,004,000
Pillar II	110,000	110,000	110,000	110,000	440,000
Pillar III	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	240,000
<b>Travel Sub-Total</b>	<b>421,000</b>	<b>421,000</b>	<b>421,000</b>	<b>421,000</b>	<b>1,684,000</b>
Training					
Pillar I	139,500	151,500	139,500	151,500	582,000
Pillar II	75,016	75,016	75,016	75,016	300,065
Pillar III	37,500	37,500	37,500	37,500	150,000
<b>Training Sub-Total</b>	<b>252,016</b>	<b>264,016</b>	<b>252,016</b>	<b>264,016</b>	<b>1,032,065</b>
Contracts					
Pillar I	228,500	228,500	223,500	223,500	904,000
Pillar II	115,000	115,000	115,000	115,000	460,000
Pillar III	237,500	237,500	236,500	236,500	948,000
<b>Contracts Sub-Total</b>	<b>581,000</b>	<b>581,000</b>	<b>575,000</b>	<b>575,000</b>	<b>2,312,000</b>
Procurement					
Pillar I	104,000	44,000	104,000	44,000	296,000
Pillar II	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	160,000
Pillar III	9,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	36,000
<b>Procurement Sub-Total</b>	<b>153,000</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>153,000</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>492,000</b>
General Operating Expenses (GOE)					
Pillar I	102,050	87,200	98,100	83,200	370,550
Pillar II	16,499	16,499	16,499	16,499	65,994
Pillar III	46,000	46,000	45,000	45,000	182,000
<b>GOE Sub-Total</b>	<b>164,549</b>	<b>149,699</b>	<b>159,599</b>	<b>144,699</b>	<b>618,544</b>
Report Cost					
Pillar I	-	-	-	1,996.0	1,996.0
Pillar II	-	-	-	1,996.0	1,996.0
Pillar III	-	-	-	1,995.0	1,995.0
<b>Report Cost Sub-Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,987</b>	<b>5,987</b>
Project Evaluation					
Pillar I	-	16,280	-	16,280	32,560
Pillar II	-	16,280	-	16,280	32,560
Pillar III	-	16,280	-	16,280	32,560
<b>Project Evaluation Sub-Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,840</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>48,840</b>	<b>97,680</b>
<b>Total Direct Eligible Cost</b>	<b>2,638,268</b>	<b>2,624,258</b>	<b>2,606,418</b>	<b>2,598,345</b>	<b>10,467,290</b>
<b>Support Cost 7%</b>	<b>184,679</b>	<b>183,698</b>	<b>182,449</b>	<b>181,884</b>	<b>732,710</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,822,947</b>	<b>2,807,956</b>	<b>2,788,868</b>	<b>2,780,229</b>	<b>11,200,000</b>

Table 8 – 1st Biennium Activities Expenditures by Pillar PHASE V (GCP/GLO/026/EC) —@ 31—03-2020

BUDGET CATEGORIES	Budget 1st Biennium	Expenses	Balance
<b><u>Salaries (Professional)</u></b>			
Pillar I	114,048	63,267	50,781
Pillar II	38,016	20,774	17,242
Pillar III	19,008	10,387	8,621
<b>Salaries (Professional) Sub-Total</b>	<b>171,072</b>	<b>94,429</b>	<b>76,643</b>
<b><u>Consultancy Operational</u></b>			
Pillar I	244,600	91,214	153,386
Pillar II	203,016	72,011	131,005
Pillar III	192,720	76,811	115,909
<b>Consultancy OPS Sub-Total</b>	<b>640,336</b>	<b>240,036</b>	<b>400,300</b>
<b><u>Consultancy Technical</u></b>			
Pillar I	593,600	275,935	317,665
Pillar II	395,000	230,176	164,824
Pillar III	333,400	69,026	264,374
<b>Consultancy TECHS Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,322,000</b>	<b>575,138</b>	<b>746,862</b>
<b><u>Travel</u></b>			
Pillar I	502,000	51,904	450,096
Pillar II	220,000	41,846	178,154
Pillar III	120,000	19,288	100,712
<b>Travel Sub-Total</b>	<b>842,000</b>	<b>113,038</b>	<b>728,962</b>
<b><u>Training</u></b>			
Pillar I	291,000	24,609	266,391
Pillar II	150,033	36,615	113,418
Pillar III	75,000	-	75,000
<b>Training Sub-Total</b>	<b>516,033</b>	<b>61,224</b>	<b>454,809</b>
<b><u>Contracts</u></b>			
Pillar I	457,000	33,834	423,166
Pillar II	230,000	85,554	144,446
Pillar III	475,000	18,148	456,852
<b>Contracts Sub-Total</b>	<b>1,162,000</b>	<b>137,536</b>	<b>1,024,464</b>
<b><u>Procurement</u></b>			
Pillar I	148,000	999	147,001
Pillar II	80,000	49	79,951
Pillar III	18,000	-	18,000
<b>Procurement Sub-Total</b>	<b>246,000</b>	<b>1,049</b>	<b>244,951</b>
<b><u>General Operating Expenses</u></b>			
Pillar I	189,250	7,544	181,706
Pillar II	32,997	8,498	24,500
Pillar III	92,000	402	91,598
<b>GOE Sub-Total</b>	<b>314,247</b>	<b>16,443</b>	<b>297,804</b>
<b>Total Direct Eligible Cost</b>	<b>5,213,688</b>	<b>1,238,892</b>	<b>3,974,796</b>

Table 9 -1st Biennium EU Funded Activities Expenditures PILLAR I –@ 31–03-2020

THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE (EUFMD)  
EU Support to EuFMD Activities,  
Phase V – PILLAR I Budget 1st Biennium (2019-2021)

BUDGET CATEGORIES	Budget 1st Biennium	Expenses	Balance
<b><u>Salaries (Professional)</u></b>			
Component 1.1	21,938	12,276	9,662
Component 1.2	11,700	6,610	5,090
Component 1.3	21,938	12,276	9,662
Component 1.4	27,024	15,109	11,915
Component 1.5	18,284	10,387	7,897
Component 1.6	2,194	944	1,250
Component 1.7	10,970	5,666	5,304
<b>Salaries (Professional) Sub-Total</b>	<b>114,048</b>	<b>63,267</b>	<b>50,781</b>
<b><u>Consultancy Operational</u></b>			
Component 1.1	34,943	13,202	21,741
Component 1.2	34,943	13,202	21,741
Component 1.3	34,943	13,202	21,741
Component 1.4	34,943	13,202	21,741
Component 1.5	34,943	13,202	21,741
Component 1.6	34,943	13,202	21,741
Component 1.7	34,943	12,002	22,941
<b>Consultancy OPS Sub-Total</b>	<b>244,600</b>	<b>91,214</b>	<b>153,386</b>
<b><u>Consultancy Technical</u></b>			
Component 1.1	180,000	17,547	162,453
Component 1.2	80,000	60,878	19,122
Component 1.3	50,000	19,277	30,723
Component 1.4	223,600	131,958	91,642
Component 1.5	-	-	-
Component 1.6	-	-	-
Component 1.7	60,000	46,275	13,725
<b>Consultancy TECHS Sub-Total</b>	<b>593,600</b>	<b>275,935</b>	<b>317,665</b>
<b><u>Travel</u></b>			
Component 1.1	220,000	6,860	213,140
Component 1.2	60,000	23,041	36,959
Component 1.3	40,000	-	40,000
Component 1.4	84,000	4,799	79,201
Component 1.5	72,000	17,204	54,796
Component 1.6	-	-	-
<b><u>Training</u></b>			
Component 1.1	86,000	10,505	75,495
Component 1.2	43,000	8,064	34,936
Component 1.3	25,000	-	25,000
Component 1.4	87,000	1,581	85,419
Component 1.5	40,000	4,460	35,540
Component 1.6	-	-	-
Component 1.7	10,000	-	10,000
<b>Training Sub-Total</b>	<b>291,000</b>	<b>24,609</b>	<b>266,391</b>
<b><u>Contracts</u></b>			
Component 1.1	23,000	-	23,000
Component 1.2	50,000	28,626	21,374
Component 1.3	80,000	-	80,000
Component 1.4	35,000	5,185	29,815
Component 1.5	200,000	23	199,977
Component 1.6	35,000	-	35,000
Component 1.7	34,000	-	34,000
<b>Contract Sub-Total</b>	<b>457,000</b>	<b>33,834</b>	<b>423,166</b>
<b><u>Procurement</u></b>			
Component 1.1	15,000	-	15,000
Component 1.2	-	-	-
Component 1.3	-	-	-
Component 1.4	120,000	999	119,001
Component 1.5	-	-	-
Component 1.6	-	-	-
Component 1.7	13,000	-	13,000
<b>Procurement Sub-Total</b>	<b>148,000</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>147,001</b>
<b><u>General Operating Expenses</u></b>			
Component 1.1	65,250	3,713	61,537
Component 1.2	21,000	63	20,937
Component 1.3	10,000	-	10,000
Component 1.4	58,000	2,294	55,706
Component 1.5	25,000	1,474	23,526
Component 1.6	-	-	-
Component 1.7	10,000	-	10,000
<b>GOE Sub-Total</b>	<b>189,250</b>	<b>7,544</b>	<b>181,706</b>
<b>Total Direct Eligible Cost</b>	<b>2,539,498</b>	<b>549,306</b>	<b>1,990,192</b>

Table 10–1<sup>st</sup> Biennium EU Funded Activities Expenditures PILLAR II –@ 31–03-2020

BUDGET CATEGORIES	Budget 1st Biennium	Expenses	Balance
<b><u>Salaries (Professional)</u></b>			
Component 2.1	15,020	8,499	6,521
Component 2.2	12,498	6,610	5,888
Component 2.3	10,498	5,666	4,832
<b>Salaries (Professional) Sub-Total</b>	<b>38,016</b>	<b>20,774</b>	<b>17,242</b>
<b><u>Consultancy Operational</u></b>			
Component 2.1	67,672	24,004	43,668
Component 2.2	67,672	24,004	43,668
Component 2.3	67,672	24,004	43,668
<b>Consultancy OPS Sub-Total</b>	<b>203,016</b>	<b>72,011</b>	<b>131,005</b>
<b><u>Consultancy Technical</u></b>			
Component 2.1	140,000	87,143	52,857
Component 2.2	100,000	57,374	42,626
Component 2.3	155,000	85,660	69,340
<b>Consultancy TECHS Sub-Total</b>	<b>395,000</b>	<b>230,176</b>	<b>164,824</b>
<b><u>Travel</u></b>			
Component 2.1	80,000	15,609	64,391
Component 2.2	85,000	14,364	70,636
Component 2.3	55,000	11,873	43,127
<b>Travel Sub-Total</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>41,846</b>	<b>178,154</b>
<b><u>Training</u></b>			
Component 2.1	55,032	1,150	53,882
Component 2.2	45,000	6,899	38,101
Component 2.3	50,000	28,565	21,435
<b>Training Sub-Total</b>	<b>150,032</b>	<b>36,615</b>	<b>113,417</b>
<b><u>Contracts</u></b>			
Component 2.1	35,000	34,999	1
Component 2.2	130,000	10,370	119,630
Component 2.3	65,000	40,185	24,815
<b>Contracts Sub-Total</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>85,554</b>	<b>144,446</b>
<b><u>Procurement</u></b>			
Component 2.1	20,000	49	19,951
Component 2.2	35,000	-	35,000
Component 2.3	25,000	-	25,000
<b>Procurement Sub-Total</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>79,951</b>
<b><u>General Operating Expenses</u></b>			
Component 2.1	16,000	5,981	10,019
Component 2.2	4,997	372	4,625
Component 2.3	12,000	2,145	9,855
<b>GOE Sub-Total</b>	<b>32,997</b>	<b>8,498</b>	<b>24,499</b>
<b>Total Direct Eligible Cost</b>	<b>1,349,061</b>	<b>495,524</b>	<b>853,537</b>

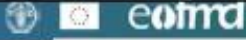
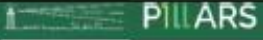
Table 11 –1<sup>st</sup> Biennium EU Funded Activities Expenditures PILLAR III –@ 31-03-2020

BUDGET CATEGORIES	Budget 1st Biennium	Expenses	Balance
<b><u>Salaries (Professional)</u></b>			
Component 3.1	4,752	2,833	1,919
Component 3.2	8,944	4,721	4,223
Component 3.3	3,914	1,889	2,025
Component 3.4	1,398	944	454
<b>Salaries (Professional) Sub-Total</b>	<b>19,008</b>	<b>10,387</b>	<b>8,621</b>
<b><u>Consultancy Operational</u></b>			
Component 3.1	48,180	19,203	28,977
Component 3.2	48,180	19,203	28,977
Component 3.3	48,180	19,203	28,977
Component 3.4	48,180	19,203	28,977
<b>Consultancy OPS Sub-Total</b>	<b>192,720</b>	<b>76,811</b>	<b>115,909</b>
<b><u>Consultancy Technical</u></b>			
Component 3.1	130,000	31,705	98,295
Component 3.2	16,000	2,430	13,570
Component 3.3	168,000	21,603	146,397
Component 3.4	19,400	13,289	6,111
<b>Consultancy TECHS Sub-Total</b>	<b>333,400</b>	<b>69,026</b>	<b>264,374</b>
<b><u>Travel</u></b>			
Component 3.1	70,000	12,643	57,357
Component 3.2	17,000	-	17,000
Component 3.3	18,000	5,884	12,116
Component 3.4	15,000	761	14,239
<b>Travel Sub-Total</b>	<b>120,000</b>	<b>19,288</b>	<b>100,712</b>
<b><u>Training</u></b>			
Component 3.1	46,000	-	46,000
Component 3.2	14,000	-	14,000
Component 3.3	10,000	-	10,000
Component 3.4	5,000	-	5,000
<b>Training Sub-Total</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>75,000</b>
<b><u>Contracts</u></b>			
Component 3.1	30,000	18,148	11,852
Component 3.2	400,000	-	400,000
Component 3.3	30,000	-	30,000
Component 3.4	15,000	-	15,000
<b>Contract Sub-Total</b>	<b>475,000</b>	<b>18,148</b>	<b>456,852</b>
<b><u>Procurement</u></b>			
Component 3.1	-	-	-
Component 3.2	18,000	-	18,000
Component 3.3	-	-	-
Component 3.4	-	-	-
<b>Procurement Sub-Total</b>	<b>18,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>18,000</b>
<b><u>General Operating Expenses</u></b>			
Component 3.1	20,000	246	19,754
Component 3.2	22,000	-	22,000
Component 3.3	45,000	-	45,000
Component 3.4	5,000	155	4,845
<b>GOE Sub-Total</b>	<b>92,000</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>91,598</b>
<b>Total Direct Eligible Cost</b>	<b>1,325,128</b>	<b>194,062</b>	<b>1,131,066</b>



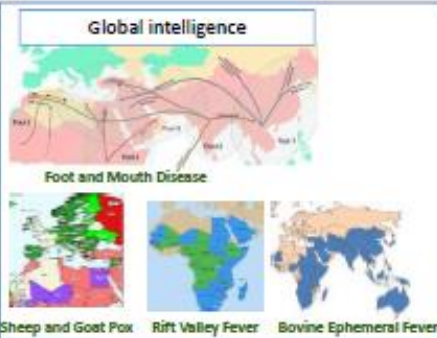
## **Appendix 3**

**FAST: early warning, risk  
analysis and forecasting**

## FAST Early warning, risk analysis and forecasting


**Global intelligence**

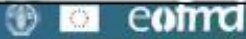
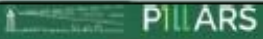


**Comp.2.2: Develop and implement integrated disease surveillance focused on specific risk hubs**

1. Identification risk hot-spots for FAST diseases and development of risk maps
2. Implementation of regular risk based surveillance (RBS) for multiple diseases
3. Regular participation in multi-country risk information sharing systems for FAST diseases

1. Collection and integration of risk information from different sources, risk assessment and forecasting, on-line reporting tool, research studies for gaps
2. PRAGMATIST tool kept updated and adapted to endemic settings
3. Generation of risk information for FAST through support for surveillance and training (sample quality)








### Risk analysis and forecasting for FAST diseases – project



1. To establish a **baseline risk** of introduction comparing various pathways/scenarios
2. To evaluate potential **changes in risk** based on changes in input parameters /variables  
e.g. changes in prevalence, outbreaks, control programs (vaccination), etc.
3. To develop a flexible/adaptable framework/tool to collect and provide information of risk change

*This could act as an “early warning” system!*







Simplified conceptual model

### Literature review for FAST risk pathways



### Country cards

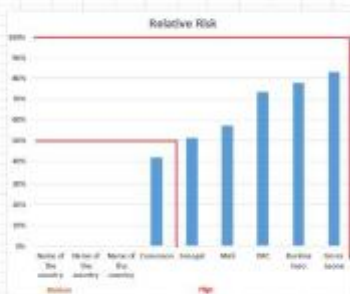




### Source of information

**Disease presence** (estimation of prevalence or number of outbreaks in origin countries/region) OIE ([https://www.oie.int/wahis\\_2/public/wahid.php/Wahidhome/Home](https://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Wahidhome/Home))  
 FAO/EMPRESI (<http://empres-i.fao.org/eipws3g/>)  
 ADNS ([https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/not-system\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/animal-diseases/not-system_en))  
 COM-mail  
**Movements of humans, animals, and products**  
 TRACES ([https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/traces\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/food/animals/traces_en))  
 Comext ([http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat.ec.europa.eu/newxtweb/assets/help\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat.ec.europa.eu/newxtweb/assets/help_en.htm))  
 Comtrade (<https://comtrade.un.org/>)  
**Exposure to susceptible species**  
 Eurostat  
 FAO (density of livestock maps, etc.)  
 Published literature  
 Expert opinion  
**All disease-related parameters** (R0, transmission and survival rate, latent period, impacts, etc.)  
 Published literature  
 Expert opinion if necessary

### Hazard characterization – source country

Country	Relative Risk	Min	Max
Country 1	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Country 2	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Country 3	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Country 4	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Country 5	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Country 6	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Country 7	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Country 8	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Country 9	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Country 10	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%



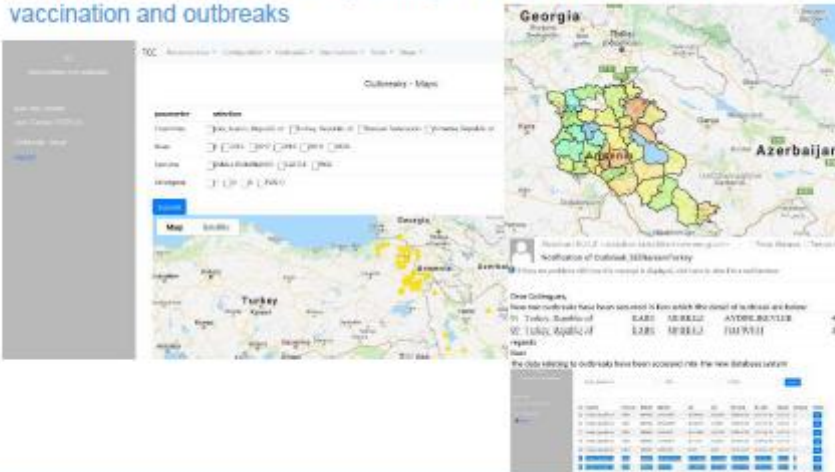



## Six-monthly report - Most significant activities

### South East European Neighbourhood

### Risk information sharing – new system developed

Statement of Intentions: monthly sharing of data and information on vaccination and outbreaks



All countries shared recently the information  
 Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Russian Federation, Turkey

Meetings recently conducted with:  
 - Iraq  
 - Iran

*Planned end of April*  
 - Iran/Turkey/Pakistam

**Six-monthly report - Most significant activities**

**North Africa**

**REMESA- RELABSA-REPIVET meeting for North Africa**  
Strengthening surveillance for FAST early detection

- 18 participants from North Africa : (Algeria , Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia).
- France (ANSES) and Spain as observers.
- Secretariat of REMESA for north Africa (FAO-OIE)
- Expertise (ANSES, AuSVET, Morocco)
- National vaccine producers (Biopharma) were invited to the PVM session.

3 technical sessions reflecting main objectives :

- improving FAST surveillance in high risk areas through the identification of methodology, prioritization of areas and activities and involvement of stakeholders
- Promoting the creation of a regional group for vaccination advice, guidance and consultation
- identifying common priorities and mechanisms to facilitate regular mutual exchange of experience and expertise within the epi-lab sub-networks .

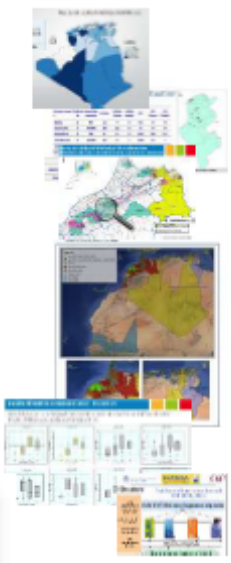

Morocco, (Marrakech) 10 - 12 February 2020





**Meeting outcomes :**

- Sharing and discussion of the epi situation and surveillance /control/ post vaccination monitoring activities carried out in the region for FAST diseases
- Best practices presentations when shipping biological and practicalities of using the FMD LFD.
- continue the development of national plan for FAST risk-based surveillance for early detection / syndromic surveillance :
  - Definition of country FAST surveillances and objectives
  - preliminary identification of high-risk areas ,
  - identification of means to promote the role of key stakeholders
- In depth discussion of PVM activities in the region and presentation and review the ToR of a regional group for vaccination advice, guidance and consultation
- Presentation and review the ToR for the REMESA subnetworks and discussion of respective role in FAST surveillance improvement




## Virtual workshop on "Improving surveillance and early detection of FAST in the Middle East"





Improve skills for designing integrated surveillance for FAST diseases early detection and case finding in high risk areas;

Analyze the surveillance implemented and identify if and how the surveillance can be improved; analyze the main characteristics of diagnostic tests in the context of surveillance

Expected outcome: define risk based surveillance options for multiple diseases that can be implemented in the different countries according to priorities and objectives






## The Workshop methodology

EuFMD e-learning platform

Recorded Videos, Training materials + Working groups

Discussion Forum



Country e-meetings (weekly) with facilitators

Closing e- meeting  
Summary of activity, Country presentations  
*Integrated RBS plan*












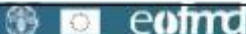

## Timeline

Calendar	Topic	Trainer
Week 1 (24 <sup>th</sup> March – 30 <sup>th</sup> March)	Topic1: Introduction to animal disease surveillance Topic2: Surveillance options	Nick
Week Two (31 <sup>st</sup> March – 7 <sup>th</sup> April)	Topic 3: Diagnostic tests Topic 4: Measuring diseases in populations	Kees and Giancarlo
Week Three (7 <sup>th</sup> April – 14 <sup>th</sup> April)	Topic 5: risk based surveillance	Giancarlo
14 <sup>th</sup> April - Close	Online meeting	All

*The workshop has been conducted in three weeks considering the difficulties of participants to work in group in the same place due to current restrictions*

*A detailed calendar has been agreed with each country with the schedule of the online meetings and with technical and operational staff assigned to mentor and assist the trainees in each country group*

A WEB-BASED SURVEY AMONG EUFMD TRAINEES on:

## BOVINE EPHEMERAL FEVER IN THE EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD BETWEEN 2015 AND 2019

### The EuFMD trainee community

- E-learning courses conducted since 2014
- > 10,000 trainees in the database
- 1,677 contacts in 21 countries of the EU neighbourhood

**Objectives**

- Gain better understanding of the BEF situation, surveillance and control in the countries of West and North Africa, the Middle East and West Eurasia, between 2015 and 2019
- Explore BEF awareness and training opportunities for veterinarians in the European Union (EU) neighbourhood



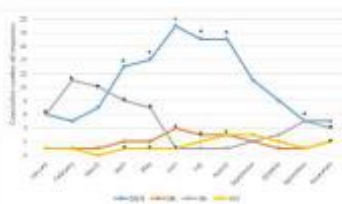





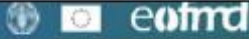






Figure 11. Reported study periods of BEF infection between 2015 and 2019 by region. \* refers to EU and Mediterranean countries








### RVF in Libya




12 December 2019 and 17 February 2020

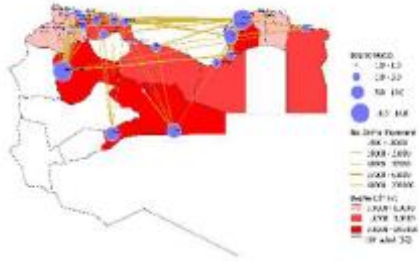




#### Animal movements

زركة الحيوانات المهجرة من السودان والشباب إلى ليبيا

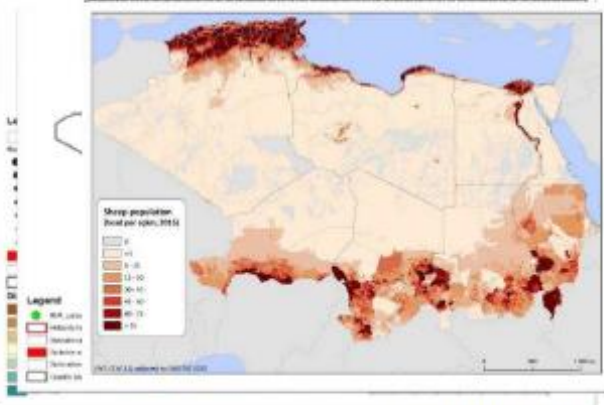


#### Libyan Animal Movement



### Potential hotspots for Rift Valley fever vector amplification in Northern Africa




Claudia Pittiglio - FAO

#### Priorities and project designed

1. training on epidemio-surveillance
2. serosurveillance in hotspot areas
3. Training on entomological surveillance
4. Implementation of entomological surveillance
5. Training on outbreak investigation for RVF and awareness for vet and paravet in risk locations



➔ Relevant for North Africa

Preparedness for introduction of Rift Valley Fever (RVF) in your region




RVF ( Rift Valley Fever ) is a viral zoonotic disease that is transmitted by mosquitoes and can cause severe problems in animals and humans. The disease can result in death and abortion in RHD-infected ruminants. Epizootic disease in animals, which originates in the African continent, tends to become extremely rapidly following occasionally high-intensity rainfall in the host, ruminant or equine hosts.

FAO maintains a systematic RFP forecasting based on population and vegetation monitoring, among other environmental factors. In 30 October 2019, FAO-Arabia/IMM launched that monitoring since it features the potential for a higher than normal risk of vector amplification and potential RVF outbreaks in the coming months. This forecast was followed by an email alert 12 December 2019 by the FAO Chief Veterinary Officer to the FAO representatives in high-risk countries, in order to increase awareness and coordination in the ongoing RFP activities.

### FMD in Libya




The number of animals is around 450 head of sheep in the five herds. No cattle in the area of the outbreaks. There are 100 cases plus 70 deaths (all lambs less than month of age).


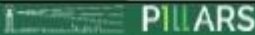
20 sera samples were collected from 2 farms. 9 samples were NSP positive. All 9 samples were tested with for SP an positive for serotype A. no clinical samples were collected, and NCAH team is still investigating the outbreaks.


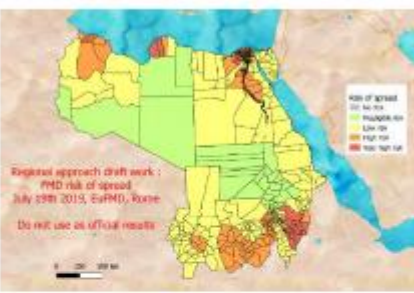
The area is only 10 km from Tripoli. This is not large common pasture, due to the conflict and war now in Libya; the owners of animals start renting small farm near them and share it for feeding their animals. This is unusual pattern of pasture in Tripoli area.

Other two outbreaks were reported on Sunday 5.04, in Zawia \*80 km from Tripoli (100 Km from border) and Zilet (10 Km from the 1<sup>st</sup> outbreak)

Serotype	Vaccine	Manufacturer	A/AFRICA
A	A22 Iraq	Meriel MSD	0.4
A	A24 Cruzeiro	Meriel MSD	
A	A-Arg/2001	Meriel	
A	A-Eritrea	Meriel	0.3
A	A-Iran 96	MSD	
A	A-Iran-05	Meriel	0.4
A	A-Malaysia 97	Meriel MSD	
A	A-SAU 95	Meriel	
A	A-SAU/23/86	MSD	
A	A-TUR/2006	MSD	0.6



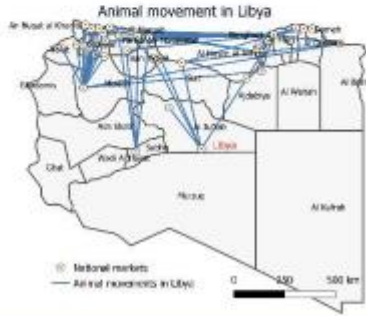




**FMD RISK FACTORS considered -Libya**

- Animal Density
- Main Animal Market
- Water Sources
- Animal Movement


**Animal movement in Libya**



**Aggregation areas of smuggled animals**



letter to security chambers  
*"immediate and strict measures to ban movement of animals from the southern region to the western and eastern regions"*





### FMD in Egypt



A mistake has been done with the translation from Arabic to English, As the official statement was that the veterinary services has not reported any FMD cases this season

Considering the winter is the peak season of FMD in Egypt based on the previous epidemiological data available from 2012-2020). The success is attributed to the 3 mass vaccination campaigns carried out last year (Feb, Jul, Nov)

Water buffalo and cow in Egypt- CC BY-SA 4.0

## free from foot and mouth disease

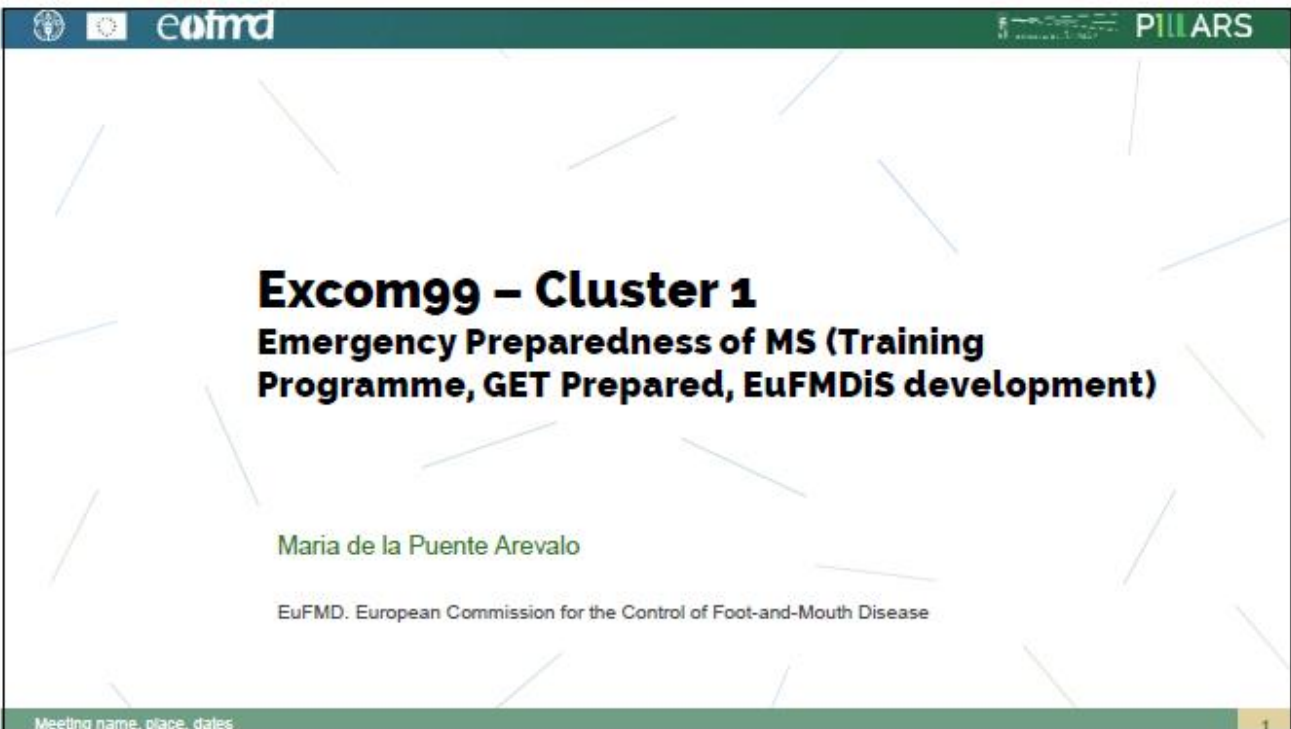
**Hold - FAST**  
A Europe secure from the daily threat of FMD And Similar Transboundary (FAST) animal diseases



**Vision of the Strategic Plan**  
A Europe secure from the daily threat of Foot-and-mouth disease And Similar Transboundary (FAST) animal diseases

## **Appendix 4**

# Emergency preparedness

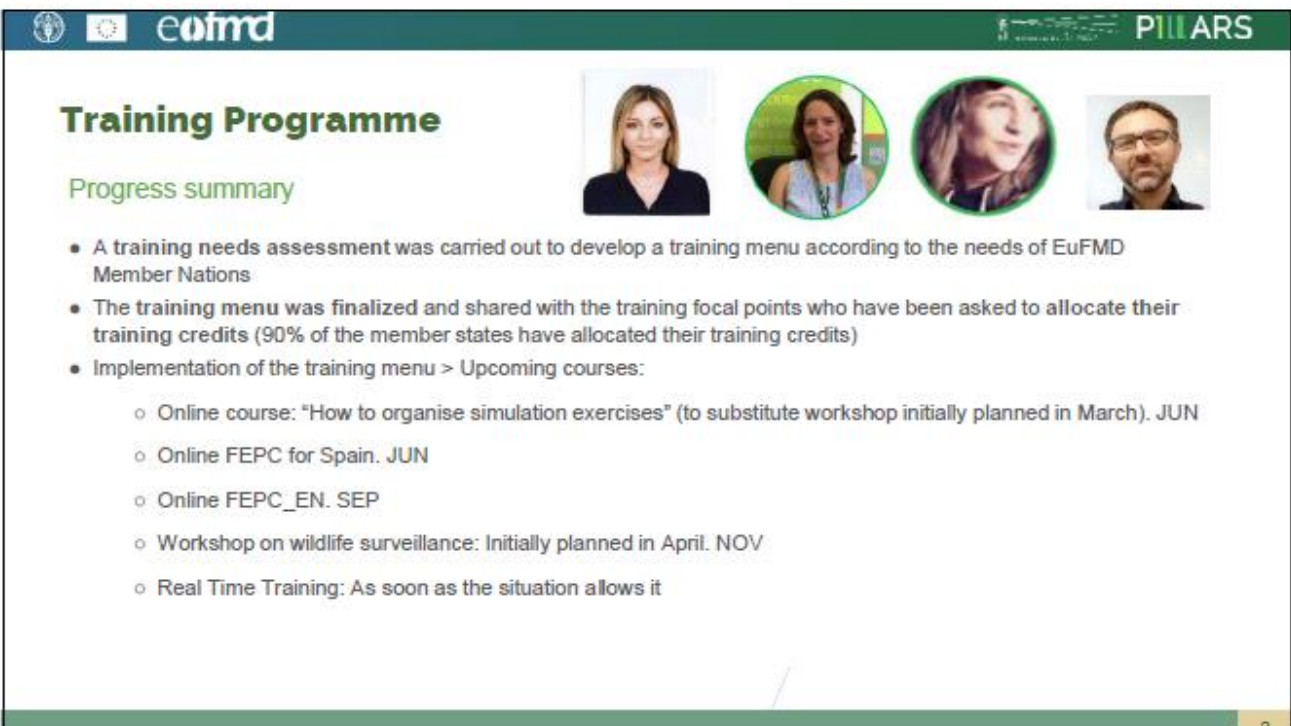


**Excom99 – Cluster 1**  
**Emergency Preparedness of MS (Training Programme, GET Prepared, EuFMDiS development)**

Maria de la Puente Arevalo

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

Meeting name, place, dates 1



**Training Programme**

Progress summary

- A training needs assessment was carried out to develop a training menu according to the needs of EuFMD Member Nations
- The training menu was finalized and shared with the training focal points who have been asked to allocate their training credits (90% of the member states have allocated their training credits)
- Implementation of the training menu > Upcoming courses:
  - Online course: "How to organise simulation exercises" (to substitute workshop initially planned in March). JUN
  - Online FEPC for Spain. JUN
  - Online FEPC\_EN. SEP
  - Workshop on wildlife surveillance: Initially planned in April. NOV
  - Real Time Training: As soon as the situation allows it

2

**eofmd**
 **PILLARS**

## GET Prepared

### Progress summary

- Toolbox to allow countries assess their preparedness and have access to resources and good practices for emergency preparedness
- GET Prepared is a wall, where each component in emergency preparedness is represented by a brick
- The identification of examples of good practice is underway. Existing resources have been identified for many of the 54 GET Prepared components and new resources are being developed for two components
- A test version of the online GET Prepared tool is close to completion









3

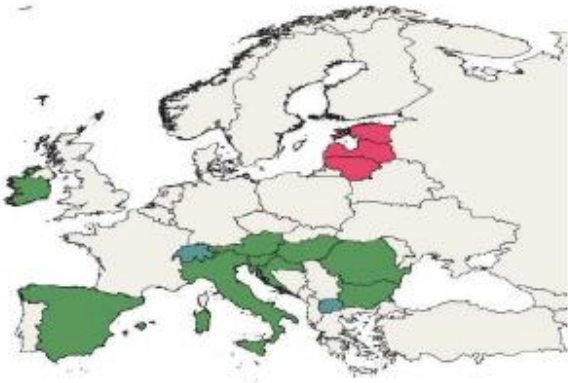
**eofmd**
 **PILLARS**

## EuFMDiS


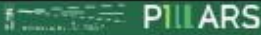
### Progress summary

- Spain and North Macedonia has been included in EuFMDiS (Some data missed from North Macedonia)
  - Switzerland next to join
  - Next: Baltic countries?



4


## EuFMDiS


### Progress summary


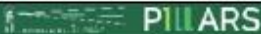
- Work to include the new model components (wildlife, biosecurity) is progressing.
- EuFMDiS users have been engaged with the use and developments of the model through online and face-to-face meetings; Assistance from EuFMD to use the model for real studies
- The EuFMDiS model has been endorsed by a third party reviewer that concluded that:
 

*EuFMDiS is a detailed simulation model that explicitly models within-herd and between-herd transmission of FMD, contributing to an intuitive understanding of the model by the user.*

*The model can be used to evaluate different control strategies and can be of great help in contingency planning.*







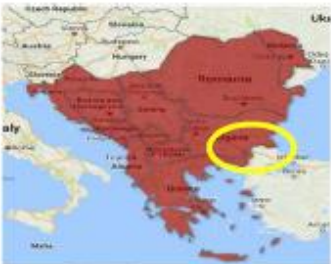




## Thrace project

### Progress summary

- The ongoing quarterly surveillance carried out continues leading to further increase in the probability of freedom from FMD in the Thrace region.
- A web-based data repository and collection tool is under development to help the countries with convenient and quick data reporting and sharing.
- Work under way to adapt Cameron model to other FAST diseases: PPR, S&G pox
- To date, COVID19 has not impacted the surveillance activities in the countries






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## Coordination activities

### Progress summary

- A South Eastern Europe (SEE) management meeting was organized in Albania, 5-6 February 2020 with the objective of presenting EuFMD's new work plan and agree on the implementation plan (calendar) for 2020
- This meeting was an opportunity to find synergies with regional partners: other EC projects; FAO REU
- Activities to support the establishment of national networks to connect veterinary services with laboratories, research institutions, universities:
  - Questionnaire sent to SEE countries to identify where research and engagement with external stakeholders can generate evidence that is useful for national policy and decision-making
  - Next step: Interviews one-to-one
  - Then: Call for reseach studies with small grants

7

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## Simulation exercises



### Progress summary

- Simulation exercise planned in Albania: end of June 2020
- Muti-country simulation exercise planned between Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia and Serbia: November 2020 (In collaboration with FAO REU)
- Online simulation exercises:
  - We have developed a concept to organize online simulation exercises (TTX), even under lock down situation
  - We will use a software to create scenarios and manage injects to do it




8

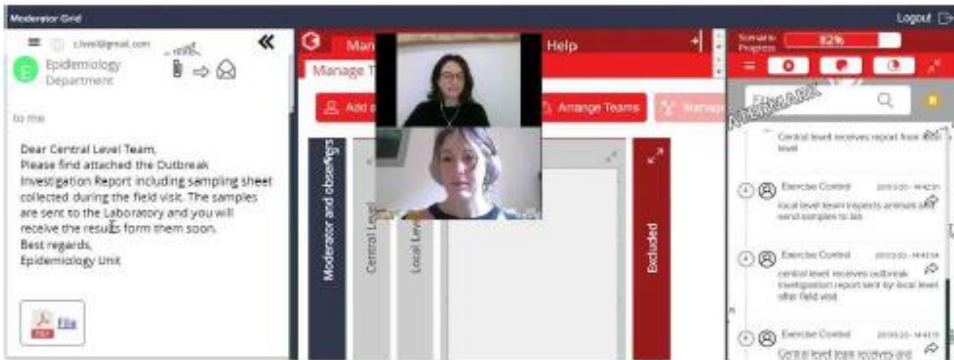









## Simulation exercises

### Progress summary

- Online simulation exercises and Conductr










## Diagnostic Bank of reagents

### Progress summary

- The diagnostic bank has been set and ready-to-be delivered FMD reagents are now stored at IZSLER (Brescia, Italy) according to the development plan for the first year.
- Reagents to be delivered from IZSLER to different countries for surveillance activities (Thrace) and for the PTS-2020 (Greece, Bulgaria, N. Macedonia, Kosovo\*, Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ukraine, Moldova, Belarus)

YEAR	Ag-ELISA (kits)		SPCE (O.A.Asia) kits		NSP ELISA kits		RT PCR (tests)		KNA extraction (tests)		Primer/probe set
	Supply	Release	Supply	Release	Supply	Release	Supply	Release	Supply	Release	Supply
1	22	11	11 (each ST)	11 (each)	22	11	2000	660	2000	550	1
2	22	11	11 (each ST)	0	0	0	1000	660	1000	550	1
3	22	11	11 (each ST)	11 (each)	22	11	1000	660	500	550	1
4	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	660	0	550	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>		<b>99</b>		<b>44</b>		<b>4000</b>		<b>3500</b>		<b>4</b>






## Emergency Preparedness components

### Main issues for Executive Committee attention

**Training:**

- Due to the COVID19 situation some workshops have been postponed. EuFMD is making an effort to convert as many face-to-face events as possible to online solutions.
- Some countries have not allocated their training credits despite repeated reminders > **Reallocation of training credits to other countries?**
- Using the expertise of EuFMD with the development of online training, FAO-REU has developed an online course on ASF (Pilot run in English. One more course in English for Europe in April 2020):
  - Interest from many countries in this course, but FAO-REU no more funds to deliver additional courses > **If a country is interested to fund an additional course, the payment to FAO-REU could be done through EuFMD (EuFMD experience managing members' contributions)**
  - Some countries asked EuFMD if we could offer the course through the training credits scheme > **Exceptional use of TC to run additional ASF courses?**

11

## Emergency Preparedness components

### Main issues for Executive Committee attention

**EuFMDiS:**

- In order to progress in the development of a Pan-European EuFMDiS model, access to some summarized data from TRACES database would be needed > **How could we have access to those data considering they are summarized and anonymized?**

**Simulation exercises:**

- Travel restrictions due to COVID19: Possibility to support online simulation exercises with Conductr TeamXp crisis simulation tool. Montenegro has shown interest to have a simex using this approach.

**Diagnostic bank:**

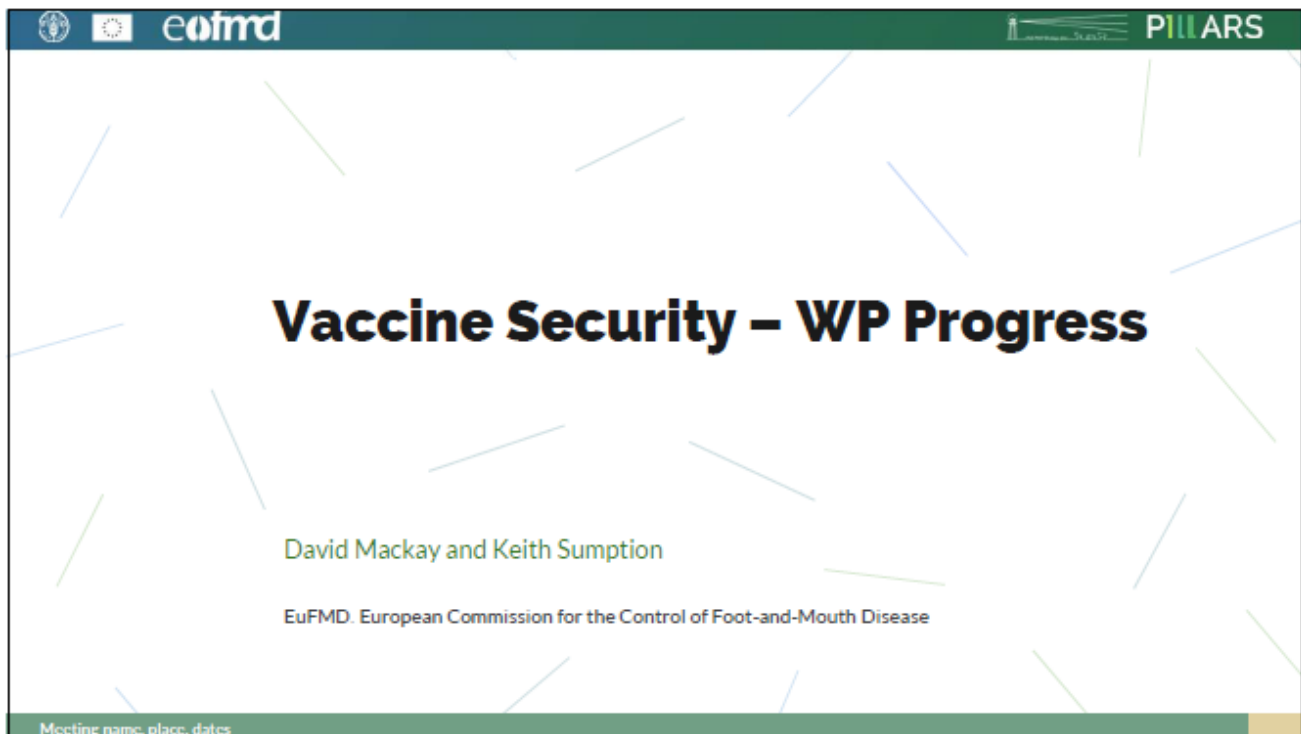
- Delivery of diagnostic kits from IZSLER delayed due to COVID19 (IZSLER highly involved in COVID19 response). We hope shipment can be done by the end of May 2020.

12



# **Appendix 5**

## Vaccine security




The slide features a dark green header with the eufmd logo on the left and the PILLARS logo on the right. The background is white with scattered blue and green diagonal lines. The main title is centered in a large, bold, black font. Below the title, the names of the presenters and the organization are listed in a smaller, black font. At the bottom left, there is a small text prompt.

**Vaccine Security – WP Progress**

David Mackay and Keith Sumption

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

Meeting name, place, dates








The slide features a dark green header with the eufmd logo on the left and the PILLARS logo on the right. The background is white. The main title is in a bold, dark green font. Below the title, the cluster name is in a smaller, dark green font. A bulleted list follows, with sub-points indicated by circles. At the bottom left, there is a small text prompt.

**Vaccine Security**

Cluster 2: Objectives relating to improved security in FMD vaccine supply

- Component 1.3 - Increased preparedness for emergency vaccination
  - Initiate Multi-Stakeholder Platform
  - Plan and initiate project on Pre-Qualification of Vaccines against FAST diseases
  - Plan survey of MC on preparedness and constraints on emergency vaccination
- Component 3.4 - Addressing vaccine demand
  - Scoping activities with relevant stakeholders for activities to estimate actual and potential vaccines demand
- [Component 1.5 - Applied research covered by Stefan Zientara under Item 7]

Meeting name, Place, dates












## Vaccine Security – Progress November 2019 – April 2020

### Component 1.3 - Increased preparedness for emergency vaccination

- Meeting held in Rome 22-23 January titled “Meeting to Explore options to improve security of vaccine supply against Foot-and-Mouth and other similar transboundary diseases”
  - Well attended by wide range of stakeholders from industry, OIE, EC, EMA, and WHO
  - Support to establish a multi-stakeholder platform on vaccine security with specific working groups on
    - Pre-Qualification of FAST Vaccines
    - Estimating demand for FAST vaccines (Component 3.4)
- Project plan and initial proposal for PQ system developed
- Technical Working Group on Pre-Qualification launched involving OIE, WHO as partners and industry (HealthforAnimals), VMD, (UK) ANES/ANMV (France) as experts. Other experts to be involved as needed e.g. reference laboratories, smaller companies

Meeting name, Place, dates

## Vaccine Security – Issues for Executive Committee

### Attention

To note

- The consultation with MC on preparedness for , and constraints on, emergency vaccination against FAST diseases
- Progress on Multi-Stakeholder Platform on vaccine security
- Activities to develop a pre-qualification system for FAST vaccines that will improve assurance and supply of vaccines of appropriate, defined quality and will be
  - Compliant with and complementary to the OIE Vaccine Bank
  - Takes into account the experience of the WHO in operating their PQ procedure for vaccines
  - Is adapted to the constraints and resources that exist in the veterinary domain

Meeting name, Place, dates




## Vaccine Security – Issues for Executive Committee Attention

Priorities for the next six months

- Complete pre-inception phase (defining the Pre-qualification procedure) and present to stakeholders at the Open Session 2020, October
- Complete survey of MC on FAST vaccination preparedness and report at the OS20
- Develop structured approach to estimating vaccine demand under different scenarios (Component 3.4) of policy and economic development in countries applying the PCP

Meeting name, Place, dates



funded by the European Union



EUROPEAN COMMISSION FOR THE CONTROL OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE



Foot-and-mouth And Similar Transboundary Animal Diseases



FAST Strategy plan

[www.fao.eufmd.org](http://www.fao.eufmd.org)

# **Appendix 6**

## Training Quality

Meeting name, place, dates

1

2

## Impact of online resources

### Scalability and replication of eLearning resources

During Phase IV, EuFMD made use of online resources that allowed several replications of trainings.



- Case: FMD Emergency Preparation course
- 1525 trainees completed

As a consequence of the scalability in replicating this course for a vast number of MS

- Total hours of training: 18,300 hours of training total
- Estimated cost per hour of study of each attendee for the course: € 6.99

Implementing a Training Impact strategy will:

- Leverage analysis of most impactful actions
- Improve scalability of trainings
- Enhance focus on relevant actions





## Training Quality Management System

### Quality Assurance and TQMS

- In January 2020, the University of Nottingham, UK, reviewed EuFMD's training system and created a Quality Assurance (QA) Manual and key documents for implementing an Impact Strategy
- The Training Quality Management System (TQMS) will be developed according to a system of quality controls over the core processes of the training development, delivery and measurement
- Revision of the main training processes, which is expected to be finalized by April 2020, will result in a body of controls to:
  - Enhance Quality through a monitoring of critical processes in the training lifecycle
  - Implement analysis of Training Impact of training actions

3




## Training Quality Management System & Impact strategy


### Roll-out of TQMS


Roll-out of a Training Quality Management System:

- Identifying key processes in the Training lifecycle
- Performing a risk assessment on those processes, starting from needs analysis to evaluation of the impact
- Implementing Quality Assurance controls

The overall strategy of implementing an internal Training Quality Management System (TQMS) will be pivotal for developing a Training Impact strategy, which will allow measuring the impact of the training actions in terms of strategic objectives, application of the training by individuals and learning of skills and knowledge.

4






## Virtual Learning Centre

### SA VLC

- A Virtual Learning Centre (VLC) has been established in Southern Africa in partnership with the FAO Sub-Regional Office for Southern Africa (FAO-SFS):
  - Aim: Developing the capacity of veterinary services for early detection and effective management of TADs; Support regional networks
  - VLC approach: Large audiences trained at low cost
- EuFMD support and sustainability of the VLC:
  - Transfer of knowledge from EuFMD to the VLC
  - Recruitment of a VLC manager
  - First year full financial and technical support > Second year no more than 25% > Full sustainability
  - Partnerships with other regional and international stakeholders (GT-TADs partners, academic and research institutes, SADC Secretariat, etc)
  - Broaden the scope to other areas of knowledge (ASF, AMR, One Health,...) and other African countries

5






## Virtual Learning Centre

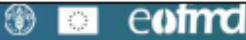
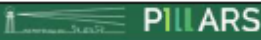
### SA VLC

Benefits of a Virtual Learning Centre (VLC):

- Obvious advantages for SADC region, particularly in this challenging times
- Advantages beyond SADC region
  - SADC region has significant daily experience and expertise on FAST disease management, including use of vaccines, that is relevant to Europe
  - Potential to fill gaps in our training (VLC expertise can assist course development - adding to overall courses for Member countries)
  - Potential of interaction with trainees from SADC region: some countries invited to nominate participants to courses offered to MS (SimEx online course)
  - Strengthening capacity in countries that are EU commercial partners/ are players in the international beef markets (e.g. Namibia, Botswana, South Africa)
  - The VLC SADC will be a model for VLC in other regions

6



## VLC support to GF-TADs (FMD Regional Roadmap Meetings)

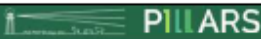
More virtual and resilient approach at the regional and global levels to:

1. Improve virtual technical support and regular engagement opportunities for national and regional stakeholders during preparation and follow-up of RMMs
  - PSO network, tailored PCP-FMD resources (PCP Toolkit, SAT, TRAC, Plan templates and associated guidance), tutored training support
2. Review the focus of physical RMMs on the adoption of national strategies and provide virtual solutions to assist and facilitate the organization of specific RMMs sessions
  - Increased focus on the guidance and assessment of implementation of strategic plans, including fund allocation
  - Information sharing, needs identification and specific technical assistance through virtual sessions

Proposals for 2020 adapted workplan (Covid-19):

(i) VLC Southern Africa assist for the SADC RMM and (ii) EuFMD platform assist the SAARC RMM

7

## PPP OIE

Public Private Partnerships course development with OIE

**Public Private Partnerships (PPP)**

- EuFMD assisted OIE in the development of online courses and workshops with the objective of promoting Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in 2019;
- EuFMD is currently training initiatives that aim at promoting Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in the framework of the Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) in the monitoring and control of FAST diseases.

**Objectives:**

- Improve engagement with private sector (including private sector veterinarians, education and training providers and vaccine producers).
- Promotion of public-private partnerships (PPP) for FAST monitoring and control

**Actions:**

- Development of a new online course on Public Private Partnerships applied to control of FMD and similar TADs is underway, working with the OIE by June 2020;
- Regional workshops –under discussion- to facilitate the implementation of the partnerships and field studies on cost-benefits analysis and socio-economic impact of FAST diseases.

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## **Appendix 7**

# Standing Technical Committee

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## Standing Technical Committee (STC) Report

**STC meetings**

- 7<sup>th</sup> November 2019
- 27<sup>th</sup> February 2020
- (next 3d of June 2020)

**Items**

1. Vaccine security
2. Applied research
3. Impact assessment
4. Open Session

**Standing Technical Committee**

<a href="#">Stephan Zientara</a>	France
<a href="#">German Caceres Garrido</a>	Spain
<a href="#">Giancarlo Ferrari</a>	Italy
<a href="#">Sten Mortensen</a>	Denmark
<a href="#">Katharina Staerk</a>	Switzerland
<a href="#">James Wood</a>	United Kingdom



*Stephan Zientara – Chairperson Standing Technical Committee*

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### 1. Vaccine security – meeting Jan 2020


The meeting that was attended by more than 70 delegates from both public and private sectors involved in the security of vaccines for FAST diseases.

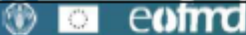

Main actions agreed during the meeting were: (i) further development of a **Multi-stakeholders platform**; (ii) development of a problem statement relating to the **Nagoya protocol**; (iii) a more systematic approach to engaging private sector in international working meetings to surveillance or vaccination strategies and their impact.

Agreement on the upcoming work to be done through a working group supposed to thoroughly review the outcomes of the discussions held during the meeting in Rome by the two working groups on (i) vaccine pre-qualifications and (ii) vaccine demand for FAST diseases.

Explore options to improve security of vaccine supply against Foot-and-Mouth and other similar transboundary diseases

FAO, Rome, Italy  
22-24 January 2020



## 2. Applied research

4 project proposals in the pipeline not submitted following a specific call for research proposals but follow-up from previous FAR funds or proposals linked to the activities of the workplan

Proposal 1: 'Alternative vaccine selection techniques' (total budget 14,000 Euro);

Proposal 2: 'Harmonisation and calibration of VNT methods used for post-vaccination monitoring in different FMD Reference Laboratories' (total budget 10,000 Euro);

Proposal 3: 'Studies to identify the sensitivity of clinical detection of FMD in sheep'. (50,000 Euro for 3 studies)



Proposal 4: 'Reduce the level of uncertainty in PRAGMATIST parameters' (total budget 12,000 Euro per year).

STC emphasized that a transparent selection process for proposals is important. Therefore, a formal call is preferable to spontaneous submissions.

STC agreed on:

- funding from the component budgets the proposal 4 (PRAGMATIST),
- funding from the FAR fund the Proposals 1 and 2
- making a call for proposals to undertake the studies described in proposal 3 in a setting where FMD is confidentially predicted to occur in sheep in a 12 month period.

This will leave 150,000 Euro for the next call. STC has been asked to formulate a note for the call.

## 3. EuFMD risk reduction programme - Impact evaluation

Objective: identify indicators to measure the reduction of risk for FAST diseases from Eu neighboring countries over time

Initial proposal of formulating a scoring system to better characterize the level of risks that EuFMD neighbors can represent for Europe (meeting held in Bari on 24-25 September 2019)

From the initial proposal of utilizing the PCP stages to characterize such risks, considering that scoring such risks only based on the PCP stage does not capture the different levels of activities that country may implement within the same stage, it was decided to use the Self Assessment Tool (SAT) as the basis for characterizing the hazard that a specific country embarked into the PCP-FMD may represent.

→ The output will be used as one parameter in the system under development for assess the risk of entry and spread from Eu neighbourhood into EuFMD Ms.

The tool can be used to assess the improvement of a country in FMD control within the same PCP stage and therefore the impact of activities implemented within the EuFMD workplan aimed at 1.improve surveillance and diagnosis 2. enhance prevention and control 3. facilitate involvement of stakeholders 4. assess the risk

## 4. Open Session

STC agreed the Open Session should focus on approaches and tools to better forecast FAST disease spread, to target surveillance and control measures and communicate risks as well as to guarantee continuity of livestock business, livelihoods protection and define mitigation actions.

The title of OS20 proposed by EufMD Secretariat has been endorsed: 'Livelihood@Risk in a FASTER world'

Considering the strong demand from the technical experts not to lose the focus on FMD but also the opportunity to expand to other FAST diseases the STC agreed on dividing of the Session in 2 parts. The first focuses on Foot-and-mouth disease. The second considers how best we can use the intelligence on animal movements and drivers of disease spread for smarter and FASTER risk mitigation ([a presentation will follow](#))

STC has highlighted the importance to indicate which diseases are to be considered among the FAST, to specify this in the call for abstracts.

Opportunity to be explored with GFRA: to build "regional research network sessions" that could be held from November to January in 4 sub regions (Africa, Middle-East /West Asia, South and East Asia, and the America) using the virtual tools available, with the aim of giving a platform for research workers to give papers from a region

Funded by the  
European Union

European Commission for the  
control of foot-and-mouth disease

Foot and mouth And Similar  
Transboundary animal diseases

FAO/FAST Strategic plan

www.fao.eufmd.org

# **Appendix 8**

## Financial Tables

Please refer to Appendix 2, Section “ E. EuFMD Financial Reports @ 31-03-2020 “.

## **Appendix 9**

### Six-Monthly reports



Please refer to our [Six-Monthly report \(October 2019 - March 2020\)](#), or check our website's Narrative reports section: <http://www.fao.org/eufmd/resources/reports/narrativereports/en/> .

# **Appendix 10**

## Cluster reports

# **CLUSTER REPORT FOR THE EUFMD**

**NOVEMBER 2019-APRIL 2020**

## 1. Emergency Prep of Member Nations

### Component 1.1 (Training Programme); 1.2 (GET Prepared, EuFMDiS development)

*Reporting Officer M. De la Puente Arevalo // Executive Committee: L. Bognar; O. Kalda*

#### Objectives and Expected Results

##### *Objectives*

Achievement of the expected result through the delivery of training and the provision of tools to test and improve contingency plans and by enhancing the public-private engagement.

##### *Expected result*

**Improved European preparedness** for management of FMD and similar TADS ('FAST disease').

#### I. Progress summary

A training needs assessment was carried out to develop a training menu according to the needs of EuFMD Member Nations. The training menu was finalized and shared with the training focal points who were asked to allocate their training credits.

An online simulation exercise course is currently underway. This course will be made available as an open-access course after a pilot phase.

Progress has been made in the development of a Training Quality Management System (TQMS) with the development of a Quality Manual and Impact indicators.

The work to develop the GET Prepared tool is in line with the timeframe outlined and an ongoing identification of examples of good practice is underway. Existing resources have been identified for many of the 54 GET Prepared components, and new resources are being developed for two components. A test version of the online GET Prepared tool is close to completion.

A prototype version of a EuFMDiS model for Spain and North Macedonia is now available although these countries still need to provide some data. Work to include the new model components (wildlife, biosecurity) is progressing. EuFMDiS users have been engaged with the use and developments of the model through online and face-to-face meetings.

The discussion forum with the private sector stakeholders has been established and three meetings took place during the reporting period.

#### II. Main issues for Executive Committee attention

Due to the COVID19 situation, some workshops, conferences and meetings have been postponed. EuFMD is making an effort to convert as many face-to-face events as possible to online solutions. Some countries have not allocated their training credits despite repeated reminders. The countries

with the highest number of unallocated training credits are Switzerland, Cyprus and Luxembourg. Using the expertise of EuFMD with the development of online training, FAO-REU has developed an online course on ASF that has been very well received by the representatives of European courses who participated in the pilot course. FAO-REU will run an additional course in English, but no more funds are available to deliver further courses. Some EuFMD Member Nations would like this course to be offered through the training credits scheme, but the EuFMD is currently not entitled to provide this.

In order to progress in the development of a Pan-European EuFMDiS model, access to summarized data from TRACES database have been requested to the EC, but no answer has been received so far.

### **III. Priorities for the next six months**

An upgrade of the EuFMD e-Learning platform to improve its functionalities in support of the TQMS and recording of training completion against competency frameworks.

Organization of online courses, workshops and events in the framework of the implementation of the training menu.

Development of guidelines and procedures, within the TQMS, to ensure quality across the training programme and to measure the impact of EuFMD courses.

Development of the GET Prepared tool.

Development of EuFMDiS with the inclusion of the biosecurity component and wildlife component. Efforts will be made to coordinate with the MS to collect the data on post-outbreak management so that this component can be included in the EuFMDiS model. The model will also be adapted for classical swine fever.

Continue the dialogue between public and private partners within the PPP needs. The discussions will need to evolve swiftly to ensure that the concerns of the private sector are given sufficient attention in the delegated acts that will develop the EU Animal Health Law by April 2021.

### **IV. Significant outputs or success stories**

A training menu based on the needs of EuFMD Member Nations has been developed. 90% of the member nations have allocated their training credits and have shown a strong interest in the training courses offered.

A test version of the online GET Prepared tool is close to completion.

To reach out to a broader scientific community for the demonstration of EuFMDiS model development and its uses, abstracts were submitted and accepted for oral presentation in two international conferences, SVEPM 2020 and ISESSAH 2020. A workshop on EuFMDiS was also planned to take place in SVEPM. Unfortunately, both conferences have been postponed due to COVID19.

The EuFMDiS model was endorsed by a third-party reviewer who concluded that EuFMDiS is a detailed simulation model that explicitly models within-herd and between-herd transmission of FMD, contributing to an intuitive understanding of the model by the user. The model can be used to evaluate different control strategies and can be of great help in contingency planning.

## 2. Vaccine Security and Research Fund

Component 1.3 (Emergency vaccination); 3.4 (Improved security in FMD vaccine supply); 1.5 (Applied Research)

**Reporting Officer** K. Sumption // *Executive Committee:* H. Roest

### Objectives and Expected Results

#### Objectives

**Component 1.3:** *Increased preparedness for use of vaccination in emergency response plans for FAST diseases through an increased understanding of the constraints to use vaccination and through the establishment of new system to increase FMD vaccine security.*

#### **Component 1.5:**

*Delivery of valuable tools and knowledge addressing technical issues considered Europe-wide priorities for national preparedness against FAST diseases through the implementation of an applied research program (ARP).*

**Component 3.4:** *Addressing vaccine demand: the progress in this is covered by actions under 1.3, at this point (scoping activities at the PPSP, January 2020).*

#### Expected results

**1.3:** *60% of the countries to have incorporated changes in their contingency plans regarding the use of emergency vaccination against FAST diseases, as a result of the work done under this component, by the end of the phase V; 3 million vaccine doses assured under AESOP/assurance programme.*

**1.5 Expected Results:** *20 peer reviewed papers and reports published by the end of the phase; average impact level of these publications 7 (scale 0 to 10) as assessed by external technical panel.*

### I. Progress summary

Emergency Vaccination and Vaccine Security components:

- Scoping work to understand the approach to emergency vaccination in MC; questionnaire survey is planned to proceed in the next months, through risk managers in Europe (Contingency Planning focal points).
- Establishment of a public and private sector platform (PPSP) for FAST disease vaccination: first meeting held in FAO, Rome, 22-23 January 2020, titled “Meeting to Explore options to improve security of vaccine supply against Foot-and-Mouth and other similar transboundary diseases”. Around 70 participants, mainly private sector but well supported by OIE, EC, EFSA, EMA, WHO, and regulatory agencies in Europe. There was strong support from industry bodies and institutional partners for the establishment of the PPSP and the working groups of most significance is that on Pre-qualification of FMD vaccines (1<sup>st</sup> meeting 30<sup>th</sup> March 2020). Health for Animals (HFA) will be the main counterpart for EuFMD and through them the industry representatives to working groups will be invited.

### Applied Research (1.5)

- Funding was agreed , on an urgent basis and outside of the normal call procedure, for the WRL-FMD led consortium (WRL, ANSES ad Sciensano) to support activities to identify thresholds for acceptable antibody titres (virus neutralization) for use in testing vaccines as part of the East Africa Vaccine Challenge . The STC approved of this as it would be of interest to Europe and neighborhood to have confidence in vaccine performance against four African serotypes of risk to Europe.
- Also agreed that a call for proposals be made for studies evaluating the sensitivity of clinical surveillance for FMD in sheep.
- The STC, met in February and agreed to develop specific call priorities for the Fund by their next meeting.

### II. Main issues for Executive Committee attention

To be aware of

- the consultation with MC in the next month on Emergency Vaccination against FAST diseases
- the progress of the multi-stakeholder platform and the work on pre-qualification procedures that potentially fill a gap between OIE and FAO in regard to vaccine qualification for use by the agencies an MC, and which mirror those of WHO, but need to be manageable within the far more constrained funding setting of veterinary vaccine.

### III. Priorities for the next six months

- Complete pre-inception phase (defining the Pre-qualification procedure) and present to stakeholders at the Open Session 2020, October
- Complete survey of MC on FAST vaccination preparedness and report at the OS20
- Manage 1<sup>st</sup> call for specific research studies (April-June) to commit funding by end of August
- Develop structured approach to estimating vaccine demand under different scenarios (Component 3.4) of policy and economic development in countries applying the PCP

### IV. Significant outputs or success stories

The first PPSP meeting was a great success with over 70 delegates from public and private sectors, involved in the security of supply of vaccines for FAST diseases, participating in this meeting held at the FAO headquarters. They expressed a high level of support for a Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) that would enable closer co- operation on issues of common interest.

The report of the meeting is available here:  
<http://www.fao.org/eufmd/meetings-and-events/detail/en/c/1256046/>

**Applied Research:** the environmental sampling studies (conducted under Phase IV) have yielded very good results suggesting a new and efficient means to detect FMDV in targeted settings (animal markets, traders vehicles) . Several other publications of FAR funded studies under Phase IV have been published (e.g Bulk Milk sampling study)

### 3. FAST Early warning, risk analysis and forecasting and Research Fund

#### Component 1.7 (Disease risk assessment and forecasting); 2.2 (Improved early warning for FAST diseases)

*Reporting Officer F. Rosso // Executive Committee: V. Almansa*

#### Objectives and Expected Results

##### *Objectives*

*Development of a system for regular FAST diseases rapid risk assessment and forecasting, able to collect and analyse risk information from the European neighbourhood and provide on regular basis early warning to EUFMD Members and to the public.*

##### *Expected results*

*Early warning system regularly updated with risk information collected from European neighbourhood and regions considered of epidemiological relevance for the spread of FAST diseases. Implementation of integrated disease surveillance program focused on specific risk hubs, able to provide updated information on the introduction and/or circulation of FAST diseases in European neighbourhood, and on the effectiveness of control measures implemented.*

#### I. Progress summary

A methodology was defined for the assessment of the likelihood of FAST introduction into EuFMD Member Nations through the development of **deterministic model**. This model i) considers the most important **risk pathways** contributing to the likelihood of introduction of FMDV (and other FAST); ii) estimates **likelihood of the introduction** via the pathways of importance; iii) compares the source countries to their likelihood of introduction, **predicts** the amount of changes/variation in the likelihood of introduction based on changes in input variables (functioning as an early-warning system); iv) estimates the probability of **exposure** and potential **consequences** in EuFMD Member Nations.

Country-specific **information cards** are being developed with a standardized spreadsheet to populate the assessment tool with baseline information on the model parameters, and to collect updated and relevant information from the European neighbourhood.

A system has been established to assess regularly and categorize the **country risk profile** for FMD through a more accurate measurement of the FMD prevention, surveillance and control activities carried out in each neighbouring country based on the self-assessment tool. The system allows to measure accurately the **country progress** in the implementation of measures that relate to FMD prevention, surveillance and control at the country level ("FMD Control Score"), and contribute to inform the likelihood of entry of FMDv from the assessed country into neighboring countries or EU Member Nations. It can also assist in the **measurement of the impact** of the EuFMD Pillar II activities in the EU neighboring countries

An approach was agreed for the development of a pilot user-friendly, dynamic and open-access **online dashboard** that would display the latest FMD outbreaks and on-going viral dynamics in the endemic pools, and supplement the joint Quarterly FMD Global Report by providing near real time and historical FMD surveillance data.

The proposed online dashboard, together with the joint EuFMD-WRLFMD FMD Quarterly Report will improve timely analysis and communication of FMD surveillance data, identification of surveillance gaps,



evidence-based decision-making processes. It will also assist the EuFMD and WRLFMD in planning and prioritizing support activities to fill information gaps and respond to unusual epidemiological events.

A **new information system** has been developed and is currently used by countries under the **Statement of Intention (SOI)** (Transcaucasus and neighbouring countries) and **Thrace** to assist collection, analysis and sharing of risk information related to vaccination programme, outbreaks, and surveillance.

Epidemiology and Laboratory focal points of North African countries have agreed on priorities for implementing **risk-based surveillance**. Risk locations have been identified at administrative level (even though more defined areas should be defined for some countries) and actions agreed to improve the sensitivity of surveillance, facilitating the collection and sharing of information and promoting the collaboration with the private sector.

The activities with **CIRAD** and **IZSLT** to assist the identification of risk location and the exchange of risk information have been agreed. The finalization of the LoA with CIRAD is ongoing at the time of reporting.

Studies to support the **development of Pragmatist** (to include the available data on serological cross reactivity, cross protection, neutralization titres, and field studies, risk pathways to reduce uncertainty and improve predictions of vaccine score in the model) and assessing the **sensitivity and specificity of clinical surveillance for FMD in small ruminants** in different husbandry system have been discussed with Standing Technical Committee (STC) and endorsed.

## II. Main issues for Executive Committee attention

The principles of risk-based surveillance, collaboration with private sectors, sharing of risk information have been agreed at technical level in the neighbouring countries (North Africa), but a **formal endorsement at decision making level** is still required. The possibility to organize a dedicated meeting with CVOs alongside other events (e.g. REMESA JPC, OIE GS, or other regional initiatives) would facilitate this.

Following a meeting organized with CIRAD (November 2019) to identify objectives for the new programme and a call for proposal issued in December 2019, CIRAD has only recently submitted its proposal for the next 18 months. This **delay** has impacted the progress on the improvement of **risk mapping** system in the European neighbourhood.

Difficulties in the **delivery of diagnostic material** in North African countries is still reported (diagnostic kits in Algeria) and specific assistance is needed to facilitate the shipment. The difficulty can particularly impact the capacity for swift delivery in emergency situation.

## III. Priorities for the next six months

The methodology for assessing the likelihood of FAST introduction from European neighbourhood in EU countries will be implemented progressively (starting from the **likelihood of FMD introduction from North Africa into France and Spain**) with the analysis of risk information for source countries (Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco) and diseases pathways. Sensitivity analysis will be implemented using a plausible range of input values/parameters. The methodology will be applied progressively to other source countries, and the assessment of exposure in target countries will be included. France and Spain have indicated -through their Members in the STC- the willingness to collaborate in the activities aimed at better defining and regularly updating the risk of introduction and spread for FMD and similar TADs from North Africa (see comp 1.7 and cluster report).

**Meetings at CVOs** level will be promoted within REMESA network and SOI agreement (possibly during the next OIE GS or regional events) to facilitate the **endorsement and implementation** of surveillance in risk areas as endorsed by the technical level of REMESA countries, including actions aimed at improving sensitivity of the passive surveillance with the participation of private sectors.

Limitation of travel imposed by the Covid-19 situation, and the related postponement of meetings and workshop was an **opportunity** to experience new modalities such as the **virtual-workshops** and **e-meetings**.

#### IV. Significant outputs or success stories

Following the work done with EU neighbouring countries on risk mapping and animal mobility, various countries adopted a risk-based approach for surveillance and control of FMD and similar TADS (FAST). **Morocco** and **Algeria** implemented risk-based **surveillance** at the end of 2019. **Morocco** changed the **vaccination strategy** with regular vaccination of small ruminants in risk areas. **Libya** started a study on animal mobility. **Egypt** implemented a surveillance at the border with Sudan. **Lebanon** and **Syria** designed a risk-based serosurveillance.

Following the results of the **immunogenicity studies** assisted by EuFMD and promoted through applied training schemes, Georgia and Azerbaijan have amended **tender specifications**.

A questionnaire on **Bovine Ephemeral Fever** was sent online to all veterinarians from European neighbourhood previously enrolled in any [EuFMD eLearning course](#), to get a better understanding of the disease knowledge, BEF presence, surveillance and control in the European neighboring countries of North Africa, Middle East and West Eurasia, between 2015 and 2019. This allowed for a **quick survey among vets** in specific areas and even provided relevant information (not official) from the field.

Following the activities conducted on risk mapping, Morocco has improved the vaccination strategy for FMD with yearly vaccination for small ruminants in risk areas.

## 4. Co-ordination of neighbourhood, national activities in the context of the Global Strategy (PCP support)

### Component 2.1 (Co-ordination and FAST control framework); 3.1 (Global Strategy Implementation)

**Reporting Officer** P.Motta // *Executive Committee:* J.L.Angot

#### Objectives and Expected Results

##### *Objectives:*

*Sustained and effective implementation of the FMD Global Strategy achieved through enhanced co-ordination with GF-TADs partners, international agencies and national competent authorities, and improved technical guidance to countries and assistance to GF-TADs Regional Roadmaps meetings.*

##### *Expected results:*

*Improved coordination and collaboration with relevant international and regional partners and with the GF-TADs FMD Working Group to lead at the end of the 2019-21 biennium to: (i) at least 5 countries in the European Neighborhood advancing to PCP stage 3 or above, and/or providing FMDV circulation data in PCP stage 2; (ii) at the global level an increase of 15 country strategic plans submitted to the GF-TADs FMD Working Group for stage advancement and of 12 certified PCP support officers to assist countries and Roadmaps.*

#### I. Progress summary

Two PCP Support Officers (**PSOs**) **network** strengthened activities and support to the countries (three strategic plans were submitted to the GF-TADs FMD WG during the reporting period), and information and relevant issues were regularly shared with the GF-TADs FMD Working Group (WG). A **Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) FMD workshop** was organized in collaboration with the Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Lazio and Toscana (IZSLT) (December 2020). PSOs and members of the GF-TADs FMD WG participated and led for the subsequent three months (i) to finalize the review and update of strategy document templates and guidelines for strategic planning and application of the PCP-FMD, and (ii) to develop a system to facilitate the process of management and review of the strategic plans submitted.

Specifically, **tailored PCP-FMD application tools** were improved and developed to support the GF-TADs FMD WG in improving the overall timeliness and efficiency in reviewing national control plans. A **PCP-FMD Review Support System** was established for the preliminary review of country strategic plans submitted to the GF-TADs FMD WG. The **Tool for Review and Communication (TRAC)** was further developed to assist the coordination between the stakeholders involved in the review and communication mechanisms. A “Beta version” of the tool was developed and presented to the GF-TADs FMD Working Group in March 2020. The **PCP-FMD Self-Assessment tool (SAT)** was presented and piloted at the Regional Epidemiology and Laboratory Network Meeting in the Middle East, in November 2019 (Cairo, Egypt) and then subsequently translated in French and Russian.

FAO and OIE sub-regional offices of **North Africa, Middle East and South East Europe** were involved in the planning of the six month activities, and regularly invited to the events organized during this period. The EuFMD collaborated with the FAO/OIE framework (GF-TADs) and co-organized the organization of the **1<sup>st</sup> Epi-lab network for FMD in the Middle East** (November 2019 (Cairo, Egypt)). The Epi (REPIVET) and **laboratory (RELBSA) REMESA Subnetworks Workshop** was held in Marrakech in February 2020, in

coordination with REMESA Secretariat, with the focus on strengthening surveillance for FAST early detection in North Africa (Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia). France and Spain were invited to participate as observers.

Monthly online meetings were organized with focal points in **SEEN countries** and the three-monthly reports of the Trans Caucasus countries (TCC) regularly provided by the national consultants supported the monitoring of progress in the implementation of national FMD control plans (OCP, RBSP). The Official Control Plan (OCP) of

Turkey and Georgia to progress to PCP stage 3 and RBSP of Kyrgyzstan were reviewed by the GF TADs FMD Working Group and feedback shared with the country. PSOs have been appointed to assist Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan.

In Eastern Africa, a collaboration with the **Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD)** Center for Pastoral Areas & Livestock Development (ICPALD) was established to develop a training programme on **“Risk Analysis to support safe and FMD control”**. A blended training approach, including online e-learning, face-to-face sessions (Kenya, 27-31 January 2020) and application phases, was developed to improve risk analysis expertise to support disease control and safe trade in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia. The application tutored phase (February- April 2020) is ongoing, through supporting risk assessments to be presented at the next Eastern Africa Roadmap Meeting (RMM) in 2020.

## II. Main issues for Executive Committee attention

The PSO network and the technical support provided to the countries is growing and requires further support including at regional and sub-regional levels. Discussions should be held with the GF-TADs FMD WG to improve coordination and collaboration with GF-TADs partners to strengthen actions for progressive control at country level.

In North Africa, the organisation of FMD RMM or similar events alongside the REMESA JPC meetings should be promoted in coordination with the GF-TADs and GF-TADs FMD WG. This would establish a system that regularly assesses improvements along the FMD PCP. PCP-FMD application tools developed by the EufMD (e.g. SAT) would provide support to assess the progression of countries in FMD control and estimate a country risk score of FMD spread according to: 1- legal framework, 2-veterinary services capacities, 3-surveillance and diagnosis, 4-prevention and control.

The progress on development of RBSP in Lebanon is influenced by the country's commitment. Kits have been delivered to Lebanon (and Syria) to carry out a sero-surveillance designed during the most recent workshop.

Future EpiNet and WelNet activities for SEEN countries require GF-TADs planning for the next EpiNet and WelNet meeting of the WestEurasian countries (instead of the WestEurasia Roadmap Meeting 2020).

## III. Priorities for the next six months

Officially define a **workplan for Laboratory and Epidemiology networks** under REMESA framework, with the assistance of the REMESA Secretariat. Country-missions or bilateral meetings should be organized with North African countries to follow the implementation of actions defined during the REPIVET-RELABSA workshop.

Promote **online communication and visibility** of the FMD PCP initiatives and supporting mechanisms, including the design and development of an online dashboard for communication of up-to-date

information on the PCP- FMD country status and progress, global and regional events and initiatives, tools and guiding documents.

Support piloting of the **TRAC** to assist the GF-TADs FMD WG to assist and guide the reviewing process of national strategic plans, and promote the adoption of the new document templates and associated guidance documents. Assess options to establish a confidentiality agreement between FAO and IZSLT, concerning the operationalization of the TRAC. Further strengthen the PCP Review Support System and integrate it within the TRAC.

Assist the organization of **FMD RMMs** in the SAARC region and in Eastern Africa, including supporting the development of “virtual” strategies to assist countries preparation and delivery of specific RMMs sessions.

Promote new meeting modalities such as the **virtual-workshops** and **e-meetings**.

#### **IV. Significant outputs or success stories**

The **PCP Review Support System** was established and endorsed by the GF-TADs FMD WG. This led to high-quality review of nine pending plans over three months and facilitated the coordination of the reviewing process. A first version of **TRAC** was presented to the GF-TADs FMD WG and reviewed. Updated versions of strategic plan templates and associated guidance documents were finalized and endorsed by the GF-TADs FMD WG.

The PCP-FMD Self-Assessment Tool was tested at the **1<sup>st</sup> GF-TADs Middle East FMD Epidemiology and Laboratory Networks Meeting** in Cairo (26-28 November 2019), finalized and translated in French and Russian.

There was a successful **collaboration with Intergovernmental Authority for Development (IGAD) Center for Pastoral Areas and Livestock Development (ICPALD)** for the development of an integrated training programme on Risk Analysis to support safe trade and FMD Control.

## 5. Cascading capacity building for FAST control – regional and global

### Component 2.3 (Capacity development for surveillance and improved control programmes); 3.3 (Better training for Progressive Control)

**Reporting Officer** M. Nardi (TBC) // **Executive Committee:** M. Blake

#### Objectives and Expected Results

##### *Objectives*

**Component 2.3:** Improved capacity to develop and implement control strategies and surveillance for FAST diseases.

**Component 3.3:** Sustained and effective implementation of the FMD Global Strategy achieved through improved technical guidance to countries and assistance to GF-TADs Regional Roadmaps meetings.

##### *Expected results*

Evidence of improved capacities of national laboratories and animal health services on FAST diagnosis control and early warning system (including At least 2500 individuals from the target countries have completed at least one EuFMD elearning course).

#### I. Progress summary

##### Infrastructure for training

The EuFMD e-learning platform has been maintained and a new software identified for online work and meetings. The Knowledge Bank search functionality has been reviewed and is currently being updated. Anticipating an increase in online course delivery, additional human resources have been recruited to assist e- learning operational activities.

##### Training Quality Management System

The development of a Training Quality Management System started as an activity across multiple pillars; as reference please see components 1.1.3, 2.3.1 and 3.3.2.

In January 2020, the University of Nottingham, UK, reviewed EuFMD's training system and created a Quality Assurance (QA) Manual and key documents for implementing an Impact Strategy. EuFMD launched a full revision of the main training processes, which is expected to be finalized by April 2020. The overall strategy of implementing an internal Training Quality Management System (TQMS) will be pivotal for the creation of Training Management System (TMS), a tool aimed at improving the management of the workforce development at individual and country levels.

##### Public Private Partnerships

Development of a new online course on Public Private Partnerships applied to control of FMD and similar TADs is underway, working with the OIE.

##### Vaccination and post vaccination monitoring

A number of activities in pillars II and III have supported implementation of post vaccination monitoring (PVM) including:

- 250 participants from 48 countries across pillars II and III have been enrolled in the in-depth online course on vaccines, vaccination and post-vaccination monitoring (currently ongoing).
- Sera from small scale immunogenicity studies in the European neighbourhood (Georgia, Armenia) have been sent to Brescia for testing.
- Establishment of a vaccination advisory group in the by the focal points of the REPIVET-RELABSA networks.

### **Assessing capacity**

The Regional group for Vaccination Advice should be endorsed by CVOs and a protocol established to assist immunogenicity studies carried out at country level, a system should be regularly implemented to assess the capacities of national reference laboratories in order to assess improvements and better address the diagnostic needs, a training scheme should be developed to improve entomological skills and national capacities to identify risk areas for RVF and BEF vector distribution and abundance.

### **Virtual Learning Centre South Africa**

A Virtual Learning Centre (VLC) has been established in Southern Africa in partnership with the FAO Sub-Regional Office for Southern Africa (FAO-SFS). Activities to date have included visits by EuFMD staff to enable knowledge transfer, recruitment of a VLC manager and launching of the VLC initiative at the SADC Livestock Technical Network meeting in December 2019. Consultation has occurred with training focal points in each target country and with regional organisations and potential future partners in order to identify opportunities for future sustainability of the initiative. The first e-learning course for Southern Africa will be a regionally tailored version of the FMD Investigation Training Course scheduled in April 2020.

### **Veterinary para-professionals**

A study to review veterinary para-professionals (VPPs) training programmes in relation to FAST, and identify the key factors which are common across successful initiatives as well as the challenges and barriers faced, was funded under phase IV of the EuFMD programme.

### **Risk Based Strategic Plan**

Improvements to the e-learning course on the Risk-Based Strategic Plan (RBSP) are being made based on the recent updating of the templates for the PCP strategic documents, including the RBSP (Component 3.1). An additional short open online course on the Risk Assessment Plan is being developed.

## **II. Main issues for Executive Committee attention**

The GF-TADs FMD Working Group will be consulted on whether virtual methods might be used to replace some of the aspects planned for the three Regional Roadmap Meetings planned for 2020 and 2021. The VLC in Southern Africa could pilot this approach and offer options for delivery of online training and guidance on the PCP tools and systems (e.g. PCP Self-Assessment Tool (SAT), and PCP Support Officers network).

### **III. Priorities for the next six months Infrastructure**

Upgrading of the EuFMD e-Learning platform to a new software version, upgrading look and feel to align with EuFMD Phase V communication strategy, and adding in functionality to the platform to allow tracking of data for the TQMS and TMS.

### **Training Quality Management System**

Improve and continue rollout of the TQMS, frameworks for needs and impact assessment.

### **Delivery e-learning courses**

Delivery of online courses across Pillars II and III including the new course on Public-Private Partnerships, the in-depth course on risk analysis along the value chain and the FMD Investigation Training Course for Southern Africa, in Russian and in Turkish.

### **Development of new courses and resources**

Development of new courses based on the ongoing training needs assessment process. This will include the development of training material for vets, para-vets and farmers to support the recognition and reporting of FAST diseases in Pillar II regions. Carry out laboratory capacity assessment in SEEN and identification of laboratory training priorities, progress in disease control planning and post vaccination monitoring.

Building entomology capacity in the Pillar II region in order to assess the presence and abundance of vectors for LSD, BEF and RVF has been identified as a priority and expertise will be sought to develop capacity building activities in this area.

### **Virtual Learning Centres**

Support to the VLC in Southern Africa will continue, with current Coordinate, with relevant regional partners, the establishment of a VLC in Eastern Africa for cascading capacity development resources to progressively control endemic TADs, and provide an innovative platform to strengthen networks for surveillance and response to disease emergencies.

### **Systems for monitoring national training**

Further consultation with target audiences to guide the development of systems for monitoring national training.

## **IV. Significant outputs or success stories Training Quality Management System**

As significant output in the implementation of a Training Quality Management System (TQMS), the EuFMD developed an internal Quality Assessment manual and started drafting a strategy for TQMS implementation. This will significantly increase the way EuFMD tracks the impact of the trainings and maintains a high level of quality.

### **Online training opportunities due to COVID-19 crisis**

Due to the current COVID-19 crisis, EuFMD is exploring potential new online training opportunities to integrate the events cancelled or postponed. As an example, the REPIVED and RELABSA workshop for Middle East was postponed, however, in order to ensure the continuity of work and overcome the problems created by the current travel restrictions, EuFMD has organized a virtual-workshop with the aim of improving the surveillance of FMD and similar Transboundary animal diseases (TADs) in Middle East.

The virtual workshop might represent an opportunity to change the way of facilitating the epi-lab networks and other activities previously conducted via face-to-face events, with more distant support and increased focus on applied learning and field studies.

### **Virtual Learning Centre South Africa**

The VLC for Southern Africa represents a significant success and is a modality for delivery of capacity building activities that might be replicated in other regions.



## 6. Balkans/South-East Europe

### Component 1.4 (South-Eastern Europe)

**Reporting Officer** *M. De la Puente Arevalo // Executive Committee: C. Dile; Z. Atanasov*

#### Objectives and Expected Results

##### *Objectives*

Achievement of the expected result through the increased collaboration in the region, implementation of risk-based surveillance approaches, assessment and improvement of contingency plans and access to a diagnostic bank.

##### *Expected result*

**Improved surveillance and preparedness** for management of FMD and similar TADS ('FAST disease') in South Eastern Europe.

#### I. Progress summary

The ongoing coordinated surveillance in Thrace and the absence of FMD cases continues to contribute to the high confidence in the probability of FMD freedom in the Thrace region. A web-based data repository and collection tool is being developed, to help the countries with convenient and quick data reporting and sharing.

A South Eastern Europe (SEE) management meeting was organized in Albania (5-6 February 2020) to present EuFMD's new workplan and agree on the implementation plan (calendar) for 2020 with the countries and in consideration of synergies with regional partners /agencies.

The "How to Organize a Simulation Exercise" workshop, initially scheduled to take place on 24- 27 of March 2020, has been postponed due to the COVID 19 situation. One place has been offered to each country supported under component 1.4.

A simulation exercise to be conducted in Albania on June 2020 has been planned and agreed with the Albanian Veterinary Authorities. In addition, as an outcome of the most recent South Eastern Europe (SEE) Management Meeting, EuFMD - in collaboration with FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia in Budapest- is planning to organize a joint multi-country simulation exercise for Croatia, Bosnia & Herzegovina and Serbia.

The diagnostic bank has been set and ready-to-be delivered FMD reagents are now stored at IZSLER (Brescia, Italy) according to the development plan for the first year. EuFMD has agreed to sponsor the participation of two people from Moldova in a laboratory training on PCR methods in ANSES.

## **II. Main issues for Executive Committee attention**

The “How to Organize a Simulation Exercise” workshop has been postponed due to the COVID 19 situation. A full online course on the same topic is under development and it will be able to substitute in part this workshop, should it need to be postponed again.

Due to the ongoing ASF situation and the new COVID19 emergency, some of the countries might find difficulties to organize and receive support for national activities. Considering the travel restrictions in place in numerous countries, EuFMD is studying the possibility to support online simulation exercises. In this sense, an online software for simulation exercises to create customized simulation scenarios and manage the injects, has been demonstrated to the South Eastern Europe countries. EuFMD is scoping the countries interest in this tool that could be used to assist simulation exercises in the region remotely.

## **III. Priorities for the next six months**

Work with Thrace countries in the changes to be included into Cameron model. Organize the next SEE management meeting d in July 2020.

The work to strengthen the national networks between veterinary services, laboratories, research institutions and universities will include scoping the priorities for applied research that EuFMD could support within these networks and to open a call for research studies. Small grants will be made available to support some selected studies.

Support a national simulation exercise in Albania and a multi-country simulation exercise as described above. One or two more national simulation exercises will be supported during the next six months.

EuFMD will sponsor two people from Moldova to attend a training course in ANSES to learn PCR methods. Other in-country support to be identified and provided in the next months.

## **IV. Significant outputs or success stories**

Positive feedback has been received by the veterinary service in Albania in relation to the organization of the simulation exercise and the payment of the contribution for three years. The engagement of Albania is much higher than before and the veterinary authorities are willing to collaborate and receive support from EuFMD.

A coordination mechanism has been put in place with other partners working in the region to identify synergies, opportunities of collaboration and to avoid any duplication of efforts. In particular, regular meetings are taking place between the EC, FAO-REU and EuFMD. EuFMD is also in contact with representatives from other projects working in the Balkans.

## 7. Laboratory networking for surveillance

**Component 1.6 (Proficiency Test Services); 2.3 (Capacity development for surveillance and improved control programmes); 3.2 (Improved Global Laboratory Support)**

**Reporting Officer** P.Motta // **Executive Committee:** S.Zientara

### Objectives and Expected Results

#### *Objectives*

*Strengthen global laboratory surveillance support to improve FMD virus intelligence for guiding regional and national implementation of the GF-TADs Strategy and for enhancing early warning surveillance, notification and response to FAST diseases, including supporting the participation in FMD Proficiency Test Services.*

#### *Expected results*

*Enhanced level and quality of surveillance information through improved capacities of the FMD Reference Laboratory network and national laboratories on FAST diagnosis, with an increase in the virus Pools achieving sampling targets for laboratory surveillance and increased evidence of improved capacities of laboratories.*

### I. Progress summary

Direct support to the annual workplan co-ordination and activities of the **OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratory network** was provided, including through the organization of the **annual meeting of the OIE/FAO FMD Laboratory Network** in Busan, Republic of Korea in December 2019.

**A new collaborative agreement with the FMD World Reference Laboratory (WRLFMD) - Pirbright Institute (TPI)**

-was established to support diagnostic services by OIE/FAO Reference Centres, including laboratory typing of FMD samples from the six virus Pools. It also aims to improve international surveillance and guidance to Regional Roadmaps and risk managers in each pool. A new reporting system summarizing WRLFMD activities has been established for a **quarterly global report** (accommodating input from the EuFMD Global Monthly Report).

An **assessment of National Reference Laboratory capacities across the REMESA region** was supported and conducted by the FMD EU- Reference Laboratory (French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety, ANSES). Eight countries were invited to this study (Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia) and the assessment results have been shared and discussed during the REPIVET-RELABSA workshop in Marrakech in February 2020 (i.e. maintenance of equipment, biosafety and biosecurity levels, procurement of reagents and their management and the general training of laboratory staff).

Samples panels for a new **proficiency testing scheme (Phase XXXII)** have been prepared (and validated for use) by the TPI. Invitations have been sent to 80 laboratories including 32 laboratories supported by the EuFMD (18 OIE Reference Laboratories, two non-EU EuFMD member countries and 12 neighbourhood

countries). In addition, six non-EU countries have registered to participate in PTS organized by the EU-RL for FMD NRL and have been supported to participate in PTS 2020 (Belarus, Moldova, Ukraine, Kosovo, Switzerland and Norway).

Serological samples collected as part of FMD small scale immunogenicity studies conducted in Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia in 2018/19 have been sent to IZSLER Brescia. Testing has been conducted on samples received from Georgia and advice was provided -upon request- on how to interpret the results and how to improve tender specifications for vaccine purchase.

A regional group for vaccination advice, guidance and consultation (**Advisory Group on Vaccines - AGV**) has been established in **Northern Africa**, and a similar regional advisory group will be suggested to other two regions in the European neighbourhood, aiming at building capacities and exchanging expertise in vaccinology.

## II. Main issues for Executive Committee attention

The endorsement of the **Advisory Group on Vaccines (AGV)** for vaccination guidance and consultation by the CVOs is considered strategic for assisting countries in Northern Africa in designing, implementing analysing results of post vaccination monitoring activities and for exchanging experience and expertise on vaccination for FAST diseases.

Based on the results assessment of national reference laboratory capacities across the REMESA region on FMD and other TADs (which will be reproduced in SEEN), technical assistance of the international references laboratories is necessary to improve the capacity of the national laboratories for FAST diagnosis. Systems should be defined to guarantee such assistance and measure the improvements (e.g. Proficiency test schemes, laboratory mapping tool adapted to FMD and other TADs).

## III. Priorities for the next six months

Proceed with a laboratory capacity and needs assessment in SEEN, led by ANSES in April-May 2020, as part of the WelNet workplan, and to improve the diagnostic preparedness for FAST diseases. The results will inform the planning of laboratory training, progress in disease control planning and post vaccination monitoring.

Improve the delivery of FMD laboratory surveillance training to laboratories of the **OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratory network** including reviewing and improving/updating the content of e-learning modules (FMD Diagnostics) in preparation for the next FLITC course in September 2020.

Provide support to sample screening at laboratories of the OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratory network in FMD virus pools 2, 3, 4 and 5 and to sample shipment to the FMD WRL from these laboratories and other areas of high strategic importance to Europe.

Develop an **online dashboard system to support the joint EuFMD-WRLFMD Quarterly FMD Global Report** by providing near real time and historical FMD surveillance data to improve timely analysis and communication of FMD surveillance data, identification of surveillance gaps, evidence-based decision-making processes. It will also assist EuFMD and WRLFMD in planning and prioritizing support activities to fill information gaps and respond to unusual epidemiological events.

#### IV. Significant outputs or success stories

In December 2019, support was provided to the WRLFMD for the organization of the Annual meeting of the OIE/FAO FMD Laboratory Network in Busan, Republic of Korea. Attendance of delegates from Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia and Turkey was also supported. The meeting collated new data from the different international FMD reference laboratories and reviewed the global distribution of important FMD virus lineages. Further details about this meeting <http://foot-and-mouth.org/Ref-Lab-Network/Network-Annual-Meeting>.

National Reference laboratories in the EU Neighbourhood across the REMESA region were very engaged in the assessment of capacities for FAST diseases diagnosis. The level of participation shows a high interest in the capacity building programme for the laboratories.

Following the results of the **immunogenicity studies**, supported by EuFMD and promoted through applied training schemes in countries of the EU neighbourhood, Georgia and Azerbaijan have amended their **tender specifications**.

## 8. Geographic concern regions

**Reporting Officer** F. Rosso // Executive Committee: N. Pakdil

### Objectives and Expected Results

#### Objectives

To give specific attention to identified regions of specific concern for FAST diseases risk of introduction and spread into EuFMD Members - Region considered: South East European Neighbourhood (SEEN) - eastern neighbourhood of Turkey

#### Expected results

To highlight FAST risk factors and FAST events of concern, identify initiatives implemented to better monitor risk and report risk information, highlight changes in control strategies.

### I. Progress summary (100-150 words per Component)

The FAST situation and control strategies adopted in **Southeast European Neighbourhood (SEEN)** countries are regularly monitored and reported, including through: i) monthly online meetings with focal points in SEEN countries; ii) three-monthly reports of the national consultants of the TransCaucasus countries (TCC).

This includes monitoring of amendments, updating and progress in the implementation of national FMD control plans (Official Control Programme, Risk Based Strategic Plan) in SEEN countries.

The Official Control Plan (OCP) of **Turkey** and **Georgia** to progress to PCP stage 3 and RBSP of **Kyrgyzstan** were reviewed by the GF TADs FMD Working Group and feedback shared with the country. **PSOs** have been appointed to assist Kyrgyzstan and Azerbaijan.

A **new information system** has been developed and is currently used by countries under the **Statement of Intention (SOI)** (Transcaucasus and neighbouring countries) and Thrace to assist collection, analysis and sharing of risk information related to vaccination programme, outbreaks, and surveillance.

During the 2019 Statement of Intention meeting in Paris, it was agreed to include the Veterinary Services of the **Republic of Iraq** into the collaborative actions defined under the SOI agreement. Two bilateral meetings between Iraq and EuFMD were held in March 2020 in order to define and discuss: database in use for risk information sharing, PVM studies, training priorities, laboratory capacity, FAST diseases occurrence and surveillance in place.

### II. Main issues for Executive Committee attention

The implementation of **online meetings** and **v-workshops** in the period of travel limitations might encounter problems due to the difficulties in online communication with some countries (e.g. Iran). EuFMD is currently testing different platforms and procedures for solving connection problems.

A **workshop in Pakistan** on "PCP stage 3 progression and safe trade" was postponed as well as the tripartite meeting with **Turkey-Iran-Pakistan** due to COVID 19 and last minute cancellation from Iran

respectively. The full involvement of Iran in SOI activities and the possibility to include Pakistan in the exchange of information with Iran remain issues of importance.

### III. Priorities for the next six months

Continue with the involvement of countries in activities prioritized under the SOI. The following **e-meetings** have been scheduled: a) Bilateral meeting between Iran and EuFMD in April (6<sup>th</sup> April) to agree on modalities of cooperation and information sharing under the SOI with regards to the occurrence of outbreaks, vaccination programmes, animal movements, surveillance results, vaccine and vaccination effectiveness and capacity building – b) Meeting between Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and EuFMD in April (21<sup>st</sup> April) to define mechanisms for regular sharing of risk information from bordering areas and to facilitate mutual support in surveillance, diagnosis and capacity building.

Continue the development of a **risk mapping system** that can utilize national data on live animals values, market activities, and known movement patterns. Define and implement a **surveillance system** in risk hot spot locations within the areas included in the Statement of Intention aimed at detecting incursion of new FMD strains. A v-workshop on risk-based surveillance is planned at the end of April and v-workshop on risk mapping in mid-May.

Definition of a **Regional group for vaccination advice, guide and consultation** to guide the implementation of studies to assess the quality of vaccine and effectiveness of vaccination and assist the interpretation of results.

### IV. Significant outputs or success stories

The **new SOI database** has been implemented in very short time with user-friendly modules and capacity to quickly adapt to the needs of users.

Results of **Immunogenicity study** carried out in Georgia were preliminary analyzed and tender specifications for the acquisition of vaccine reviewed accordingly.



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