

REPORT

West EurAsia FMD Control - Roadmap 2020 – 1st Regional meeting to review progress



Istanbul, Republic of Turkey

8-9th October 2009

*Convened by FAO as a Joint Workshop of the regional FMD control projects supported by Italy (GTFS/INT/907/ITA) and EC
(MTF/INT/003/EC)*



Vision for the West Asia Roadmap for FMD Control

Regional cooperation among Eurasian countries for the progressive control of FMD through public and private partnerships leading towards freedom of clinical disease by 2020 for regional economic development, food security, and poverty alleviation.

Концепция программы по борьбе с ящуром в западной части Евразии

Региональная кооперация между Евразийскими странами в целях прогрессивного контроля ящура через общественное и частное партнерство ведет к свободе от клинического проявления болезни к 2020 г. для экономического развития и снижения уровня бедности.





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Summary

1. The 1st Regional workshop to review the progress of the West Eurasia FMD network was held in Istanbul, Turkey, organized by FAO in consultation with OIE, and hosted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Turkey.
2. The Workshop was convened as a joint meeting under the FMD projects implemented by the EuFMD Commission (FAO) in Turkey, Trans-Caucasus, Iran and Syria, and the GTFS/INT/907/ITA project for Central Asian countries. Invitations were sent by FAO, on behalf of the two organizations, to the Chief Veterinary Officers (CVOs) and to the FAO national consultants on FMD (EuFMD or GTFS projects). In total, fifteen countries in West EurAsia were represented, with the Russian Federation represented through the OIE Reference Laboratory (FGI-ARRIAH).
3. The Objectives of the Workshop were:
 - a. to review progress in FMD control in West Eurasia, towards the vision of a region free of clinical FMD by 2020 - using the Vision statement and "Regional Roadmap" developed at the Shiraz meeting in November 2008;
 - b. to share information on FMD virus circulation within the ecosystem to assist planning of preventive measures in the short-term.

Outcome and outlook

4. The progress of FMD control since the Shiraz meeting in 2008 was reviewed and a provisional revised Roadmap to 2020 developed, for the 14 countries currently participating in the West Eurasia FMD Roadmap.
5. Five countries were considered to have progressed to a higher PCP Stage:
 - a. four from Stage 0 to Stage 1 (PAK, AFG, UZB, TAJ);
 - b. one from Stage 1 to Stage 2 (Turkey).
6. Three countries did not provide evidence to support their current PCP Stage; their demotion to a lower Stage is considered pending. Demotion will occur unless information is provided in the next two month period.
7. The progress in the first year was considered to be good, and the Roadmap remains on track to achieve the vision of freedom from clinical cases of FMD being achieved by the year 2020.
8. The continued realisation of the vision requires a co-ordinated set of national efforts under an overall framework of progressive risk reduction, supported by regional services and sharing of information, technical knowledge, and possible donor support, between countries within the region and which are beneficiaries of the action.
9. Almost all countries in the region are in Stage 1 of the Progressive Control Pathway (PCP), or above, and most continue to invest heavily in FMD vaccination programmes. However, weaknesses in international control of animal movement, and gaps in preventive measures, have allowed the continued circulation of types A, O and Asia-1 in the region, with a regional epidemic of type A Iran 05 in the winter of 2008-9.
10. The international organizations indicated their strong continued support for the Roadmap process, with the EC, and the EuFMD Commission, indicating their support for regional and national monitoring and control efforts for Turkey and the 6 bordering countries in 2009-2012, and indicators from the Government of Italy for further support to 5 Central Asian countries. The support of additional donors and financial sources will be needed to move from monitoring (PCP Stage 1) to improved control at risk points (Stage 2) in the less advanced areas.
11. A Secretariat remains necessary to provide co-ordination of the supportive services, particularly to promote the laboratory network and services, and the epidemiology and risk monitoring, and for monitoring and communication of progress.
12. The implementation of the Roadmap should encourage and complement the efforts in China, India, and South-east Asia to address the problem of FMD in the whole of EurAsia on a long term basis; FAO/OIE were encouraged to progress establishing a Roadmap in India /South Asia (SAARC countries) to reduce the risk to west Eurasia and to complement and harmonise with efforts in the West Eurasia region.

13. The Workshop recommended that annual meetings continue to be convened by FAO/EuFMD/OIE to monitor progress, with the 2nd Annual Progress meeting in late 2010.

ROADMAP 2020 : The WEST EURASIA COUNTRY STATUS 2009 AND ROADMAP TO 2020

This table indicates the FINAL assessment of country Stage position for 2009, together with the expected progression to 2020. A provisional Roadmap was produced at the Istanbul meeting and countries whose change in status was considered “pending” were given a 2 month period after draft report of the Istanbul meeting to supply the requested information. The progression from 2010 to 2020 is based on self-assessment completed during the Istanbul meeting and revised (see comments) by the FAO headquarters Roadmap Team (EuFMD and GTFS projects), as indicated in the comments column.

FINAL assessment of country Stage position for 2009, together with the expected progression to 2020.

| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Comment |
|--------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|--|
| West Eurasia | Kazakh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kyrgyz | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | FMD seromonitoring system therefore Stage 0, assumed 2, 3 and 5 years to move through to |
| | Tajik | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | progress to stage 1 |
| | Turkmen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Uzbek | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | progress to stage 1 |
| | AFG | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | progress to stage 1 |
| | IRN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PAK | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | 2009: progress to stage 1. Progress to Stage 2 ex |
| | TURK | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | progress to stage 2 |
| | Thrace (TR) | | | new | | | | | | | | | | | dossier to OIE in 2010 |
| | added zones (TR) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Syria | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | Syria considered to be in Stage 1 in 2009 with reporting of seromonitoring expected in 2010, |
| | Iraq | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Armenia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia | pending | new | | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 : re-assessed as Stage 1, expect enter Stage 2 in 2011 | |

The 2009 Roadmap was considered final on 31/12/09, after allowing time for countries with status “pending” to provide the information/evidence required.

Acknowledgements

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Recommendations

The 14 countries here represented, agree the following:

Considering that:

1. A regional epidemic of FMD serotype A Iran 05 has affected many countries in the region in the past year, and has spread beyond the borders to previously untouched parts of the middle-east;
2. The use of a suitably matched antigen for the currently circulating FMDV A Iran 05 strain was reported by only 3 countries, despite the recommendations of the Shiraz meeting, creating uncertainty that programs will provide adequate protection against the current epidemic;
3. Genetically distinct lineages of FMDV serotypes O and Asia-1 circulate within parts of the region, with the potential for further emergence and spread throughout the region;
4. Some countries in the region remain at an early stage of the PCP, with limited actions to monitor and control the movement of FMD;
5. High investments in FMD control in Turkey and the I.R of Iran, and other countries in the region are at risk as a result of epidemic developments in some parts;
6. The sero-monitoring approach used in 5 Central Asian countries, as a PCP Stage 1 activity, has provided valuable information on FMD exposure in each country and provides evidence of positive reduction through vaccination;
7. Progress has been made to better map the emergence and spread of strains within the region, and to communicate between risk managers in the veterinary services, but an early warning system to allow countries to adapt their control measures is not yet in place;
8. Several countries have demonstrated their commitment to the Roadmap through undertaking PCP activities, with evidence of monitoring and control actions being applied, and that some countries can be considered to move up in Stage of FMD control;
9. That there is a need for the countries of the region to find a common voice and to assist direction of the initiative, working with the international organizations;
10. The countries of the region require effective regional services to achieve the progress in monitoring and surveillance, and assist raising the capacity of the national reference laboratories to service the national control strategies.

Recommendations

On virus circulation, that the Veterinary Services

1. should reconsider their vaccination plans for the coming year, taking note of the reservoir/persistence of Asia -1 in Pakistan and Afghanistan, and of serotype A Iran 05 and O Panasia II in at least 4 Roadmap countries (Pakistan, Afghanistan Turkey and Iraq);
2. Should be aware of the continual risk of movement of viral variants within the region, taking note of the sublineages of each serotype in the region.

On vaccine recommendations, that the Veterinary Service

3. should ensure that vaccines used are appropriate for the risk from viruses circulating in the West Eurasia region; the most appropriate vaccines for current risk in the region are A Iran 05/A TUR 06 and O Manisa in routine vaccination programs, and Asia-1 Shamir (in risk zones).

On the overall Roadmap approach and PCP

4. that the Roadmap process, including an annual survey for indicators of progress, be continued;
5. That the proposals of the PCP monitoring group on the procedures for review of the country stages and actions to be taken if progress is negative, and on the development of an Advisory Committee, be implemented.

On the FMD monitoring and early warning activities

6. that continued international support for FMD monitoring is given so that all countries in the region enter and maintain the monitoring activities to at least stage 1 of the PCP;
7. That other PCP stage 1 activities take place, particularly focus on possible intervention points after identification of high risk husbandry/market chain points;

8. That consideration be given to greater use of swab sampling from high risk markets where reporting is low but where serological evidence of high FMD incidence exists yet submissions of epithelial samples are limited;
9. That satellite laboratories serving international surveillance for typing FMDV should report results using a standard WRL template, to the VS of the sending countries, FAO, OIE. A restricted access information system could be used to inform the partners in the West Eurasia lab network.

On progress along the Roadmap since 2008

10. that the international organizations, and national stakeholders take note of the progress achieved in parts of the region, with progression of several countries along the pathway, while in some countries additional information and evidence of monitoring, surveillance or control activities is still not sufficient;
11. That the 2009 Roadmap be finalized before the end of the year, after allowing another 2 months for the missing information to be provided;
12. That an information portal be established and greater effort be made to communicate the Roadmap principles and progress to national and international stakeholders.

Recommendations of the West Eurasia FMD Lab Network

13. That a dedicated website be set up, password protected and as far as possible in common with the information system needs identified by the monitoring and surveillance group; and to hold regular update meetings (quarterly teleconference with identified, IAH or EuFMD to organize), with follow-up reports; a face to face meeting at end of year (to be held at the SAP Institute);
14. That all labs should be invited to take part in the annual lab proficiency test scheme (of the WRL), and should be supported to attain the minimum capacities required to undertake the monitoring and surveillance actions required in the PCP;
15. That effort continues to develop FMDV serotype specific penside tests and easy to use kits for SP antibodies, and serotype specific PCRs for the FMDVs in the region.

Recommendations of the Epidemiology/Risk assessment group

16. that an agreement is made over the next year on movement from 6 month reporting to monthly or more frequent information provision, under the OIE system as a service to the Roadmap, or by another means to be identified by the Advisory Committee (AC);
17. That the AC should consider how and where to have regional support unit for monitoring and surveillance;
18. That two workshops be held at regional level, on socio-economic assessment of critical FMD control points and on monitoring and surveillance design and analysis;
19. That the major issues of information and reporting system be addressed by the Advisory Committee, with the help of a regional representative on monitoring and surveillance.

Recommendations of the Vaccination Monitoring Network

20. That the recommendations of the working group be considered by the national veterinary services, and where appropriate supported or implemented in projects by the international organizations; that the questionnaire be improved in order to better understand the quality and coverage of vaccines used in the region, including the level of importation compared to local production and intra-regional supply.

Recommendations on Governance of the West Eurasian FMD Roadmap Initiative

21. That an Advisory Committee (AC) be established to assist resolution of issues affecting progress of the Roadmap Initiative, and which will report to the annual meeting and to the relevant GfTADS Steering Committees. In the interim period, the AC will comprise 4 permanent members from FAO, OIE, EC and EuFMD, an elected president from the 14 countries of the Roadmap, and two elected technical representatives that can represent the FMD Laboratory Network and the Monitoring and Surveillance network. The ECO (and other international organizations if appropriate) will be invited to attend as Observers. The AC should meet at least once a year, back-to-back with the EuFMD Executive Committee or other relevant international meetings;
22. That the international organizations promote long term FMD control in regions that threaten West Eurasia, in particular in South Asia, and should act to ensure that risk of FMDV incursion from these regions is kept under review and threats communicated to the West Eurasia epidemiology and risk group.

Day by day report of the Workshop

Opening

The welcome address was given by Dr. Pakdil, Deputy Undersecretary, Ministry of Agriculture (MARA), Turkey. He illustrated the large and increasing investment being made by Turkey to achieve freedom from FMD in Thrace region and to achieve control in the rest of the country. Freedom with vaccination would be a first for the Roadmap countries, and illustrates what is possible, given a suitable environment of national and regional investments and co-operation. He thanked EuFMD and FAO for the effort to organise the meeting.

On behalf of FAO, Dr. Lubroth thanked MARA for their willingness to host the meeting, to play an active role in supporting regional capacity building, and to commit to supporting long term control of FMD in Turkey. FAO would continue to support the West Eurasia Roadmap process, which he considered a model for other regions that do not currently have a long term FMD control program in place.

Professor Belev, on behalf of the OIE, thanked MARA and FAO for the excellent initiative to develop the Roadmap and urged the countries present to commit to the long term effort; the OIE was fully supportive of the Roadmap, which should benefit all countries involved. The importance of continued effort to strengthen veterinary services is a key part of achieving progress.

Dr Herzog, President of the EuFMD Commission, welcomed the opportunity presented, for the meeting to provide a bridge for European countries to meet with those of West Eurasia, on an area of common interest. The Commission would continue to support the meeting and Roadmap, as far as possible and providing that tangible benefits are seen for the main parties.

Dr Fuessel (EC), on behalf of Dr van Goethem, President of the Steering Committee of Gf-TADS Europe, welcomed the initiative, which provides an important illustration of what can be achieved under Gf-TADS when the national and regional interests are aligned towards a common goal. The EC, through the EuFMD/EC agreement, have indicated willingness to support, within the limits of the agreed budget and program, those actions of the Roadmap that will reduce the risk of FMD to member countries, in the next 4 years.

Organization of the Workshop

The Workshop was structured as follows:

- **Day 1** first considered progress reports and outlook for FMD control from the program activities of *GTFS/INT/907/ITA* project (5 countries) and EuFMD projects; thereafter an overall assessment of progress given on basis of the survey findings, and country representatives a self-assessment on their rate of future progress; in the afternoon regional technical working groups met to develop action plans; (**Appendices 1-10**).
- **Day 2** received the reports of the working groups, and thereafter reviewed the provisional Roadmap to 2020, the draft recommendations, and elected the regional Roadmap representative and leaders of the laboratory and epidemiology networks; (**Appendices 11-15**).

Day 1- Session 1: The Roadmap Principles and Progress since 2008

(Chair: Juan Lubroth – FAO)

Roadmap principles and processes

The Session first received a presentation giving the background to the West Eurasian FMD control Roadmap, from Keith Sumption (**Appendix 2**). The Roadmap had been developed during the 4 day workshop in November 2008 in Shiraz, Iran, attended by representatives of 14 countries. The vision, and plan to 2020, used the Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) approach, in which FMD control level of a country or zone is categorised on the basis of monitoring, control and surveillance actions, moving from basic monitoring for FMDV strains and risk points for infection, to a stage where FMDV circulation in a country has ceased and each new event detected by surveillance is controlled and the absence of further circulation verified; this Stage (3) precedes the official recognition of FMD freedom by the OIE.

The Roadmap/PCP approach provides a framework for comparing the level of action against FMD between countries, and, at the minimum, provides information essential for planning preventive measures in neighbouring countries. In 2008, several countries were considered, on their own assessment to be in Stage 0, and the aim of international support was to progress these countries to Stage 1 in 2009. Several other countries claimed to be at a higher level (Stage 1, 2 or 3) and the 2009 meeting would verify their claims to remain in this category, and assess current efforts to progress.

The second presentation (**Appendix 3**) was by Lea Knopf (OIE), on the OIE/FAO International Conference on FMD, held in Asuncion, June 2009. The Conference supported the concept of Global Control of FMD through a co-ordinated set of Regional Roadmaps, and the use of the PCP approach at national level, with an emphasis of wider support and continual improvement of vet services (PVS Tool and approach). The West Eurasia FMD control Roadmap was seen an important initiative, justifying international support.

Epidemic Events and FMDV circulation in the West Eurasia region

An overview was presented by Dr Jef Hammond, WRL Pirbright (**Appendix 4**). The main event in the region in the past year was the epidemic of type A Iran 05, in particular the BAR-08 lineage, which had spread, possibly from Iran, into some of the Gulf states, causing epidemics in Iraq, Lebanon, Israel, Libya; Turkey had so far recorded only one outbreak of this lineage, on the border with Iraq. Vaccine matching for > 30 isolates indicated that a vaccine containing the A TUR 06/A Iran 05 antigen was suitable, but A22 Iraq was now poorly matched. The current vaccine recommendations for the region were therefore to use A Iran 05, O Manisa and Asia-1 Shamir antigens, unless risk assessment for countries indicated different risks. Other events of concern were the movement of Asia-1 into Bahrain, and an Indian type O into one of the Gulf states, indicating that FMDV entry from South Asia (India?) was a threat as well as the usual O, A and Asia-1 from within the West Eurasia countries. The WRL, working with the SAP Institute and supported by EuFMD/EC, was undertaking full FMDV genome sequencing studies to better identify how the new FMDV threats emerge from the pool of FMDV in the region; these studies support the West Eurasia program. The high number of FMDV samples from the region submitted to the WRL was a success of the West Eurasia program, particularly the Lab Network (Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, WRL, with support of EuFMD/GTFS projects).

FMD monitoring in 5 central Asian countries- progress under GTFS/INT/097/ITA support

A review of findings of the FMD sero-monitoring program supported under GTFS project, in 5 countries, was given by Dr Ferrari (**Appendix 5**). The program had also supported monitoring in 3 countries in line with requirements of PCP Stage 1, but (in addition to serum sampling) with virological sampling, including in markets (swab sampling) and from clinical cases, and a specific study in the Lahore dairy colony. Very significant findings included two genotypes of Asia-1 confirmed as circulating in AFG and PAK, whereas a gap of > 5 years had occurred since last detection, attributed to low submission rates; other findings were the high exposure rate of young animals in 3 countries, but much lower in the buffer zone of UZB. The survey was the first reported for UZB; for Turkmenistan results were pending.

Dr Syed Jamal and Dr Belsham reviewed the virological findings from swab sampling from 3 countries, and progress of work to replace live virus transport with inactivated samples (preserved RNA) (**Appendix 6 and 7**). The results are highly promising

that the current system of sampling for FMDV could be replaced with safer methods, enabling cheaper and more cost effective use of reference labs.

In discussion, congratulations were voiced on the success of the GTFS program to detect regionally important virus reservoirs of Asia-1; the question of epidemiological boundaries was raised, did the results in UZB indicate that this country was a northern boundary of the endemic region? Dr Ferrari indicated surveys in the non-vaccinated areas were also needed, as well as neighbouring countries.

Progress in FMD control in Turkey and Iran

Progress in these two countries was presented (**Appendices 8 and 9**, respectively). In Turkey, national and EC funds are being used to mount a national vaccination program with the aim of vaccinating all large and small ruminants twice per year; the program will continue until November 2010, with expectation of continuation in a new 3 year program in 2011-13. The Thrace region is expected to achieve status of FMD free with vaccination, in 2010; zonal freedom may become possible in other regions if the current progress is maintained. Both types A and type O outbreaks have continued in 2009, but at lower incidence than previous years, while vaccination of large ruminants and small ruminants has reached highest ever levels (complete national vaccination in autumn 2009). The current vaccines used are bivalent and trivalent, according to risk situation; type A TUR 06 is used because of low matching with A Iraq 22.

In Iran, a dramatic escalation of FMD type A had occurred in mid-2009 associated with the new A Iran-05 epidemic; one cause was the reduced vaccination in Phase 18 (only 3.5 million cattle vaccinated of about 8 million in country). This will be corrected in Phase 19 with greater vaccine availability, and with sheep and goats also vaccinated in winter 2009 (figures for planned??). The distribution of outbreaks in 2009 also differed from 2008, with greater incidence in some western provinces. The vaccination program is differentiated between production sectors, with 3 times yearly vaccination using Razi Institute vaccine (TV or QV) and dairy farms (3 times yearly with Merial vaccine).

The IVO advocated regional actions, in support of the Roadmap, including:

- Laboratory networking- teleconference every 3 months has been started with exchange of information and should continue regularly (currently Iran, Pakistan, Turkey, FAO, Pirbright)
- Harmonized, annual or more frequent routine surveillance
 - all countries to undertake serosurveillance or active FMD surveillance, to meet requirements of Stage 1 or 2 or 3 of the Roadmap
- Collation and sharing of information on vaccination campaigns across the region, to improve risk assessment (agreement between Iran and Pakistan for mutual collaboration)
- Bilateral or multilateral protocols to reduce risk of informal animal trade (offer of Iran to supply vaccine to AFG and PAK as part of improvement of safety of trade in high risk areas)

FMD control in Iran is fully state funded, and EuFMD/EC support has been of benefit to improve the GIS-vet information management system, sero-surveillance, laboratory strengthening, training in outbreak investigation, and through emergency vaccine supply (type A for the Iran 05 epidemic). The current Phase II support ends December 2009 and the IVO requests continuation with a new Phase III in 2010 onwards.

Day 1- Session 2: Roadmap Progress since Shiraz

Presentation of Report on country progress: Keith Sumption presented an assessment of country progress along the Roadmap since the Shiraz meeting in November 2008. The country positions (PCP Stage) had been assessed in November 2008 at the workshop, with self-assessments; in September 2009 a survey was conducted through the CVO of each country to assess the level of activity against the requirements of the PCP for activities in Stages 1-3. The survey was conducted in English and Russian, with a very good level of response. On the basis of the returned forms, a *version 1 of the provisional revised country stage position* could be proposed; he asked the country representatives to review the position and provide supporting arguments/information if they considered the PCP position to be incorrect. Finally a table was provided to representatives, to complete their own assessment of the number of years needed to progress to the next and subsequent PCP Stages. The returned papers, together with the responses were then used to complete a *Provisional Roadmap to 2020* (version 2 of the country stage assessments).

The Provisional Roadmap to 2020 was presented – and reviewed - on day 2.

Day 1- Sessions 3-4: Working Group Sessions

Four working groups met in the afternoon, and reported back on Day 2. The objectives of each group had been developed by the Group Leaders in a pre-meeting on Wednesday 7th October.

Day 2 – Session 1: Feedback of the Working Groups

West Eurasia FMD Roadmap –Governance working group

Terms of Reference:

- To advise on the annual procedure for assessment of country progress in the Roadmap (PCP Stage assessment);
- To identify terms of reference and potential composition of an Advisory Body for the Regional Roadmap, in line with the Gf-TADS agreement.

The group had the following composition:

Professor Belev (OIE), Juan Lubroth (FAO), Etienne Bonbon (EC), Lea Knopf (OIE), Keith Sumption (EuFMD), Mehdi Khalaj (IVO, Iran).

Output:

Group report (**Appendix 15**) presented to Plenary Session and adopted without change, and used as the basis for the election of the members of the Advisory group, in day 2, Session 3.

Proposed procedure for PCP assessment –West Eurasia

It was agreed assessment should be ANNUAL and on a voluntary basis, completed by the countries.

When?

- survey sent out 3 months before annual meeting; deadline 2 months before meeting;
- 1 month before meeting the assessed position is communicated to the countries which allows one month for them to answer questions/provide missing data

Who should assess?

FAO, with one or more persons from the “advisory group”.

Format?

survey questions will remain as close as possible to PCP criteria

FAO should assist by providing more materials for guidance and training in completing the assessments.

Need for country visits?

The idea should not be made a requirement; however if countries request evaluation visit to assist development of action plans, as far as possible this should be supported/managed by FAO/OIE.

After the assessment:

If the assessment is negative, in most cases because of lack of data or evidence, it is proposed that countries are given 2 months and 2 chances (reminders) to provide data/evidence.

Advisory Group –West Eurasia Roadmap

The functions of the Advisory group were proposed as follows:

- to advise on issues preventing progress along the FMD Roadmap
- to assist in resolving problems affecting progress
- to improve ownership and enable direction by countries of the region.

The structure of the group should be coherent with the decision making processes established for regional programs/groups operating under the GfTADS agreement.

The proposed Advisory group structure would have 7 members, of which 4 members are from international organizations (1 member each FAO, OIE, EC, EuFMD) and 3 from the region. The ECO (Economic Cooperation Organization) would be invited to provide an Observer.

The Regional members would be

- President, elected at the annual meeting, and who represents the Roadmap at international meetings, EuFMD Executive, etc
- two technical representatives:
 - laboratory network
 - monitoring and surveillance network.

The duration of office would be one year, and proposed members need at least one supporter.

FMD Laboratory network –working group

The Shiraz meeting had recommended the development of a FMD lab Network for the region, with the following expectations:

- a. the harmonization of laboratory procedures to improve the confidence of veterinary services in the results obtained across the region;
- b. to improve early detection of emergent viruses, and communicate information to assist the preparedness of each country for epidemic threats;
- c. to build expertise in each country, and improve capacity and performance of laboratories across the region;
- d. to implement in network members a system for ring (proficiency) testing;
- e. that one laboratory will serve as a leading facility for gap analysis, training, and manage proficiency tests (with OIE or FAO reference laboratories), will interface with Regional Epidemiological Unit, and host a regional laboratory network website.

Objectives of the Working Group meeting, Istanbul:

- Update and review laboratory capacity table from the first roadmap
- Identify progress/problems
- Determine each laboratory’s actual capability
- Determine each laboratory’s requirements, with reference to PCP
- Serology
- Agent identification (RT-PCR, Sequencing) - Identify specific gaps that need addressing
- Issues discussed at pre-meeting
- Work out a pathway of technology transfer and training
- Identify laboratory in network that can provide these and arrange placement of key staff for training
- Hold quarterly network meetings by teleconference and one face to face meeting to discuss progress
- Link discussions to PCP
- Develop a system to share information generated quickly and simply
- Possibility of a password protected website hosted in Ankara

Outputs: presentation (**Appendix 11**) presented to Plenary Session

Working Group 1 outputs:

Table 1

| Country | Diagnostic capability | Requirements | Training offered |
|---------|---|---|---|
| Iran | Ag Detection Elisa Cell Culture Pcr Pen-Side Test CFT LPBE/SPCE VNT Nsp R Value Vnt/Elisa | Interaction and training from reference lab through twinning or other arrangement | Can provide some training for others in the network |

| Country | Diagnostic capability | Requirements | Training offered |
|---------------------|--|---|--|
| | Pcr Sequencing | | |
| Pakistan | Ag Detection Elisa Pcr Pen-Side Test CFT LPBE NSP ELISA | Need funding for kits and reagents Antigenic characterization Have RT PCR machine but no reagents | Can provide training for serology ELISA |
| Turkey | Penside test Multiplex PCR O and A and pan FMD Asia 1 also available 'in house' western blot | None detailed except more information from the region | Can provide training for others in the region |
| Afghanistan | Penside test RT PCR Ag detection ELISA NSP Brescia LPBE Pirbright | | |
| Armenia | Nothing to add | Sp training for RTPCR General FMD training course Pirbright course | |
| Azerbaijan | Very recent RTPCR Penside NSP prionics CFT | Training for PCR Funding for reagents and kits SP ELISA kits Help with shipping of samples (costs) | |
| Georgia | RT PCR; Ag Detection ELISA; FMD – NSP, SP; Penside Test | Need funding for kits and reagents Antigenic characterization; Additional doses of FMD vaccine for migration animals (Kakheti and Kvemo Kartli Regions) app. 100.000 cattle and 200.000 sm. ruminants | General FMD training course Pirbright course; NS Staff Training in Epidemiology |
| Iraq | Ag ELISA Pirbright Cell culture planned RTPCR planned CFT | Have non-functional RTPCR machine Support for lab development Training on sequencing | Can provide some training for others needs funding Study in North of Iraq for free zone |
| Kazakhstan | Ag ELISA Pirbright & Arriah Conventional PCR LPBE Pirbright NSP Svanova | 2 main FMD labs need clarification what capability is needed Funding for kits and reagents General FMD diagnosis training | |
| Kyrgyz-stan | | | |
| Syria | | | |
| Tajikistan | | | |
| Turkmenistan | | | |

| Country | Diagnostic capability | Requirements | Training offered |
|-------------|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Uzbek-istan | | | |
| Arriah | Full range of tests | Need countries to send samples Lack of willingness to report disease | Can possibly provide training- TBD |

- Main issues/needs
- Funding for kits and reagents
- Government need to understand and support this funding
- Requires lobbying from FAO/OIE and or financial support through specific projects
- Training in specific tests (can be at any lab in the network)
- General FMD diagnosis training (Pirbright course/Arriah?)

Table 2

| Actions | Responsible |
|---|---------------------------|
| Complete table of laboratory capabilities | Each country |
| Including training needs | |
| Select responsible person to take charge of network activities | Each country |
| Attend teleconference/meetings or appoint deputy | |
| Select one person from each laboratory in the network to | |
| Receive further training and identify where? | Each country |
| Develop and set up password protected network website | SAP Institute Naci Bulut |
| In English and Russian | |
| Arrange and host quarterly meeting via teleconference | IAH Pirbright Jef Hammond |
| This will require input from all responsible persons | |
| And follow-up report | |
| Arrange and host one face to face meeting of network partners | SAP Institute Naci Bulut |
| Arrange for all network laboratories to be invited to take part | |
| In 2010 proficiency testing scheme for serology | IAH Pirbright Jef Hammond |

FMD Epidemiology and Risk – working group

Terms of Reference

- Development of monitoring and surveillance guidelines coherent with the PCP approach;
- Need for training in designing monitoring/surveillance when moving from stage to stage;
- Need for training in analyzing data generated by the monitoring/surveillance systems in place;
- In which circumstances sampling at slaughterhouse may be useful to generate information;
- Need for socio-economic studies in support of control activities;

Development of monitoring and surveillance guidelines coherent with the PCP approach

The group retained necessary to develop monitoring/surveillance guidelines. Those guidelines should provide a framework under which there is consensus on the categorization of the different husbandry systems in order to enable countries to have common baseline definitions adopted;

A minimum set of data collected under the different field activities should be defined in order that when regional meetings are held the exchange of information is largely facilitated (data structured by age of individuals sampled, husbandry systems, etc.. according to common definitions adopted);

The group retained that in order to harmonize the protocols and forms to collect data and subsequently to generate information, a training workshop (within the framework of the West Eurasia roadmap) is auspicated;

The training workshop should fulfil both the need to harmonize and to assist in improving data analysis and outputs of the monitoring/surveillance systems in place;

The working group has identified an issue related to the rapid exchange of information between countries of this cluster. For instance, if an increasing number of outbreaks is observed or the location of FMD outbreaks are detected in bordering areas, this information should reach neighbouring countries in a very early stage;

Presently, because of most countries being endemic settings, the report to OIE (through the WAHIS system) is carried out every six months and consequently this information may reach interested countries in a late stage.

The working group has discussed how this issue could possibly be solved and two solutions could be explored: (i) to have a sort of dedicated space in the OIE website to be uploaded with those data; (ii) to create a website analogous to other websites created for other regional control programs (SEA-FMD for instance) dedicated to this and accessible to countries belonging to the West Eurasia cluster.

If other working groups are addressing similar needs data on surveillance should be included;

Need for socio-economic studies in support of control activities.

The working group has deemed necessary that socio economic assessment are mostly needed, as a preliminary essential information, once countries are targeting specific sectors for the purpose of progressively reduce the risk.

Those type of assessment, coherently with the PCP approach would be then start to be mostly needed when countries are moving into stage 2 (and subsequent stages).

A socio economic assessment would then be one of the requirements for entering into this stages and should then provide the background for the implementation of the target control measures.

The working group has considered that, for some of the countries, addressing socio-economic issues may represent a rather new topic and for which it is auspicated that within the framework of the roadmap a workshop could be held at least for countries categorized in stage 1;

In which circumstances sampling at slaughterhouse may be useful to generate information

The working groups have recognized that slaughterhouses could potentially represent a good sampling site.

The main issue though, identified by the working group is that, under the condition of some of the countries of the network, the origin of the animals brought into the slaughterhouse may be unknown and thus there is uncertainty on the usefulness of the information that could possibly be generated.

Given those limitations, the working group has agreed that sampling in slaughterhouses cannot replace monitoring/surveillance activities but may possibly complement those activities provided that some basic data could be available.

At this stage sampling in slaughterhouses should not represent a minimum required activity for any country to move from one stage to another.

FMD Vaccination campaign and vaccine performance monitoring group

Topics/Terms of Reference

- Targeted vaccination
- Synchronised vaccination
- Vaccine selection
- Vaccine batch testing
- Role of the regional database
- Review of the country reports on vaccination

Outputs: presentation (Appendix 13) to Plenary Session

Main points:

Targeted vaccination

Considering that:

when resources are limited consequence based targeted vaccination of high value populations is the reality and economically the best (short term?) choice. This alone will most likely not reduce the risk of FMD spread.

Only a risk based targeted vaccination is often not viable

Targeted vaccination

Consequence mitigation (high value populations):

Dairy vs. meat production

Sheep vs. cattle

AI centre

Risk of transmission:

Cattle vs. sheep

Mobile/nomadic vs. sedentary animals

Moved for religious festivals

Moved with permission to other countries or regions with a different disease status

E.g. Import animals from non-vaccinating countries

Only allowing animals to move when they are vaccinated

Revaccination of young animals

Problem: If targeted and a non-targeted population gets disease it may lead to claims under national compensations schemes

Targeted vaccination.

Recommended that:

to reduce virus circulation risk based targeted vaccination with a blanket vaccination of risk populations and progressive zoning should be achieved

Synchronised vaccination

Recommended that:

- synchronization is probably not essential if vaccination coverage on both sides of the borders is good.

Vaccine selection

Considering that:

Vaccines from different producers are used and quality should be harmonized between countries

Recommended that:

- Countries should be supported in vaccine selection and purchase and
- Vaccine tender templates should be made available by EuFMD or WRL including minimal requirements and information to be provided by producers

Vaccine batch testing

Considering that:

a proposal from the EuFMD research group on vaccine batch testing was made with the purpose of:

Comparison between batches is useful

Comparison between regions in country is useful

Duration of immunity can be tested

NSP responses can be evaluated to support surveillance programme

Logistics of batch testing often goes beyond the possibilities of individual countries.

Batch testing is not a release test.

Recommended that:

- Vaccine batch testing should be used when needed. It should be centralized (proposals from Iran and Azerbaijan) and test design defined before each trial.
- Vaccination database
- Is being developed and no further action needed
- Feed-back will be given when implemented
- The database will include post vaccination monitoring to assess coverage and flock/herd immunity and duration of immunity.
- The reporting format for input data will lead to a harmonisation of post vaccination monitoring protocols across the region.
- A bilingual (English, Russian) website linking the activities of the WGs and networks and providing information for the region is supported by the WG.

West Eurasia - FMD Vaccination survey -2009: review by working group

The working group presented a brief summary of the 2009 survey on use of FMD vaccination in the 14 countries; responses were received from 12 of the 14 countries.

The responses are summarised in Table 3.

Reported FMD cases 08- 09

4/12 have reported cases, three reported A Iran 05

2 of 4 reported O Pan Asia, 1 untyped O

one report of Asia 1

- most recent cases reported during Sep in 3 /4 and July (1 country)

Vaccination

11/12 free vaccination & or compulsory

vaccination frequency twice a year 10/12

Vaccine , Trivalent O. A. Asia1 9/12

vaccination of small ruminants 8/12

schedule = spring / autumn 5/12

Doses used in region: > 55 Mn. ds 2010

Approximate population cover 5%-100% Cattle

0%-100% S Ruminants

- internal variation in vaccine use: No variations 10/12

Monitoring

9/12 monitor one month after vaccination

National Lab used in 11/12

Methods used = Elisa 12*/12

= PCR 8/12

Trans boundary : 9/12 (official and none)

Emergency management: 7/12 have a contingency plan

Day 2 – Session 2: Provisional Roadmap to 2020

The individual country responses to Version 1 of the 2009 Roadmap, covering progression in the current 5 years (2009-13) were collated and used to develop a new estimate for progression in the period 2010/2013.

The provisional Roadmap was presented in the Plenary Session.

In line with the agreement reached by the Governance Working Group, those countries considered to have regressed to a lower PCP Stage would be given 2 months and 2 chances to supply the data/information required, during which the decision on their position is considered “pending”.

The Provisional Roadmap is shown in Chart 2.

The Final Country Stage assessment for 2009 and Roadmap 2020 is given in Chart 3, following the 2 month period for consultation and final expert assessment by EuFMD/GTFS project officers in FAO HQ.

Summary

1/ Indicators of progress:

Forward progress:

➤ progress to stage 1

- Afghanistan, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, and Tajikistan: results of monitoring actions to identify circulating strains and affected zones and animals have been presented.

- **progress to stage 2:** Turkey: satisfactory monitoring and control actions.

Regression/Negative assessment:

- **Kyrgyzstan: requested to provide more evidence on seromonitoring within the two months after the meeting.**
Kyrgyzstan pending reclassification **to stage 0**, awaiting the requested elements.
Georgia is requested to provide more evidence on control measures being implemented within the two months after the meeting. Georgia **moves down to stage 1**, awaiting the requested elements. CP After re-evaluation of questionnaires with NC and VS stage 1 is appropriate, can not provide more evidence on implementation of control measures.
- **Syria** is requested to provide more evidence on control measures being implemented within the two months after the meeting.

2/ Review of the timetable 2010-2013:

- Kazakhstan foresees **to progress to stage 3** in 2013 at the national level (instead of zonal level);
- Uzbekistan foresees to progress **to stages 1 and 2 earlier**;
- Pakistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan foresee to **progress to stage 2 earlier**;
- Turkey ready to **progress to zonal free** status with vaccination (Thrace) in 2010;
- Armenia previews to **remain in stage 2** for other 3 years;
- Azerbaijan previews to **remain in stage 2** for other 2 years.

3/ See recommendations of the meeting for more information on:

Monitoring and early detection, virus circulation, circulating strains, and laboratory network.

Chart 1: Re-assessment of current position of countries in the PCP/Roadmap, for period to 2013

| | | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | | Change compared to 2008 /comment |
|--------------|------------------|---------|------|------|------|------|------------|---|
| West Eurasia | AFG | | | | | | أفغانستان | Stage 1 consistent with RM |
| | Armenia | | | | | | أرمينيا | Revised progress: 3 years longer time in stage 2 |
| | Azerbaijan | | | | | | أذربيجان | Revised: 2 years longer in stage 2 |
| | Georgia | pending | | | | | جورجيا | Does not comply Stage 2, more evidence needed of control measures being implemented. Pending move back to stage 1, for 2009 |
| | Iran | | | | | | ایران | Revised: 2 years longer in stage 2 |
| | Iraq | | | | | | العراق | |
| | Kazakhstan | | | | | | كازاخستان | Revised: National (not zonal) stage 3 in 2013 |
| | Kyrgyzstan | pending | | | | | قيرغيزستان | Does not comply Stage 1, needs evidence of seromonitoring system for FMD for the final report. Pending stage 1 to 0 in 2009 |
| | Pakistan | | | | | | باكستان | Revised: progress to Stage 2 earlier. Unrealistic? |
| | Tajikistan | | | | | | طاجيكستان | Revised: progress to Stage 2 earlier |
| | TURK | | | | | | تركيا | Revised : progress to Stage 2 |
| | Thrace (TR) | | | | | | ثراسيا | On track: dossier to OIE for FMD freedom 2010 |
| | added zones (TR) | | | | | | مناطق | |
| | Turkmenistan | | | | | | ترکمانستان | Ambitious claim to progress to stage 2 in 2 years |
| | Uzbekistan | | | | | | أوزبكستان | Revised: progress to 2 earlier |
| | Syria | pending | | | | | سوريا | Pending revision from Stage 3 to Stage 0 or 1 as no evidence for routine sero-monitoring/surveillance / con |

ROADMAP 2020

The PROVISIONAL ROADMAP TO 2020, based on expert opinion of progression after 2013, and based on the above 2009 estimates of progress to 2013, is given in Chart 2.

Day 2 – Session 3: Election of the members of the Advisory Group to the West Eurasia Regional Roadmap

This Session was Chaired by Keith Sumption. He reminded the meeting of the procedures recommended by the Governance Working Group at the current meeting, that an Advisory group of 7 persons be put in place to advise on issues affecting progress of the Roadmap, and represent the Roadmap and its working groups, in the year following each annual meeting. The group would comprise 7 persons, of which 4 would be from the international organizations, and 3 from the region.

He therefore called for nominations, each of which should be supported by a proposer, for the positions of:

- President, elected at the annual meeting, and who represents the Roadmap at international meetings, EuFMD Executive, etc
- two technical representatives:
 - laboratory network
 - monitoring and surveillance network.

Election of the Roadmap President:

The CVO of Turkey (Dr Haluk Askaroglu) was proposed, and seconded by several country representatives.

No other candidate was proposed, although the CVO of Iran was indicated by the representative of the IVO to be prepared to stand, if proposed.

Dr Haluk Askaroglu was therefore elected unanimously.

Election of the technical representatives:

1. laboratory network: Dr Naci Bulut (SAP Institute, Turkey) was elected unanimously
2. monitoring and surveillance network: Dr Vahid Otarod, IVO, Iran, was elected unanimously.

The meeting voiced support for all of the elected candidates. Their terms of office would run to the next Roadmap Annual Meeting.

Day 2 – Session 4: Reading of the draft Recommendations, and Closing Remarks by National and Regional participants

The final Session was Chaired by Dr Sumption.

The Draft recommendations were read, and the text amended or comments noted for revision of the final Version.

Dr Tim Doel, Merial, voiced concern at the recommendation that A TUR06 be the recommended vaccine antigen for the West Eurasia region. The recommendation had been made by the WRL, on the basis of > 30 recent type A isolates from the region, and no data was provided to the contrary.

Closing Remarks

Delegates of the 14 countries and the international organizations (FAO, EC, OIE, EuFMD Commission) gave closing remarks on the proceedings of the 1st Annual Meeting. The remarks were, without exception, positive on the outcome of the Meeting, and on the importance of the Roadmap as a framework for increasing action against FMD in the region, and for stimulating investment and achieving greater impact of national and regional efforts.

Tables and Charts

Chart 2

Istanbul 2009, PROVISIONAL Roadmap to 2020

| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Comment |
|--------------|------------------|---------|---------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| West Eurasia | Kazakh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kyrgyz | | pending | | | | | | | | | | | | LACK OF evidence of seromonitoring system for FMD: PENDING MOVE TO Stage 0 |
| | Tajik | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | progress to stage 1 |
| | Turkmen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Uzbek | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | progress to stage 1 |
| | AFG | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | progress to stage 1 |
| | IRN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PAK | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | progress to stage 1. Progress to Stage 2 unrealistic |
| | TURK | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | progress to stage 2 |
| | Thrace (TR) | | | new | | | | | | | | | | | dossier to OIE in 2010 |
| | added zones (TR) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Syria | | pending | | | | | | | | | | | | No evidence on surveillance / control |
| | Iraq | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Armenia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia | pending | pending | | | | | | | | | | | | lack of evidence complies with Stage 2 | |

Chart 3

FINAL assessment of country Stage position for 2009, together with the expected progression to 2020.

| | | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | Comment |
|--------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|--|
| West Eurasia | Kazakh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kyrgyz | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | FMD seromonitoring system therefore Stage 0, assumed 2, 3 and 5 years to move through to |
| | Tajik | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | progress to stage 1 |
| | Turkmen | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Uzbek | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | progress to stage 1 |
| | AFG | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | progress to stage 1 |
| | IRN | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PAK | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | 2009: progress to stage 1. Progress to Stage 2 expected |
| | TURK | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | progress to stage 2 |
| | Thrace (TR) | | | new | | | | | | | | | | | dossier to OIE in 2010 |
| | added zones (TR) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Syria | | new | | | | | | | | | | | | Syria considered to be in Stage 1 in 2009 with reporting of seromonitoring expected in 2010, |
| | Iraq | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Armenia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Azerbaijan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia | pending | new | | | | | | | | | | | | 2009 : re-assessed as Stage 1, expect enter Stage 2 in 2011 | |

Table 3 Summary of responses to survey on use of FMD vaccination in the region

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|---|--|--|---|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Notified cases of FMD 2008-2009 | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | No | No | No | No | Yes | Yes |
| 2 | Type of FMD-virus (A, O, Asia1, Non Type) | A Iran05 in 2008 and 2009 O PanAsia 2 in 2008 and 2009 | - | - | - | - | A, O,Asia1, IRN05, PanAsia 2 | No | - | No | Type virus is not defined in the territory of the Republic, not registered | A Iran 05 in 2009 | A, O and Asia 1 |
| 3 | Month/year of last confirmed case | Sep-09 | - | Sep-02 | Jun-04 | Jan-99 | Sep-09 | 2007 | - | 2001 | For 2008-2009, no cases of the disease. | Sep-09 | Jul-09 |
| 4 | Number of cases in 2008 | 251 | - | No | 0 | - | 39 | No | - | No | None | 2715 (large & small ruminants) | 148854 |
| 5 | Number of cases in 2009 | 136 | - | No | 0 | - | 112 | No | - | No | None | 20234 (large & small ruminants) | 45682 |
| 6 | Period(s) In which the cases have occurred | throughout the year | - | Sept.2002 – Nov.2003 | Not observed | - | Jan-Sept | No | - | No | No single case of infection. | December/ 2008 – April / 2009 | Through out the year |
| 7 | Strategy for vaccination of cattle | compulsory vaccination in 2009 | Free and compulsory vaccination in buffer zones | compulsory vaccination in the buffer zone twice a year | Free | Paid vaccination | Mop up vaccination at user cost | Vaccination is paid from the Republic budget within the limits of the state program and in | Free and compulsory vaccination | Free obligatory vaccination of all susceptible cattle | Compulsory vaccination of cattle | Free but not compulsory vaccination | Prophylactic optional vaccination |

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---------------------|--|---|---|--|---|--------------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | | | conformity with the confirmed plan | | | | | |
| 8 | Strategy for vaccination of small ruminants | compulsory vaccination in 2009 | Free and compulsory vaccination in buffer zones | compulsory in the buffer zone twice a year | Free | Paid vaccination | Outbreak related vaccination of FMD to small ruminants is conducted | Vaccination is paid from the Republic budget within the limits of the state program and in conformity with the confirmed plan | Free and compulsory vaccination | Free obligatory vaccination of 20 % of a livestock of small ruminants depending on epidemiological situations in neighbouring countries and risk assessment | no vaccination | Free but not compulsory vaccination | FMD has not been reported in case of small ruminants |
| 9 | Frequency of vaccination | Vaccination twice a year for cattle and Once a year for small ruminants | Vaccination twice a year for cattle and small ruminants | Vaccination twice a year for cattle and small ruminants | One time per year | Vaccination twice a year for cattle and once for small ruminants | No fixed vaccination program | Vaccination of large and small cattle is done in border regions, twice a year. | Vaccination is held twice a year for cattle, and every 3 months and the vaccination of calves, once a year for small ruminants | Twice a year for cattle , for small ruminant – once a year | Twice a year for cattle. | Vaccination Twice in year for cattle and small ruminants and three times in newborn calve. | Twice a year for cattle/ buffalo |

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|----|--|---|-------------------------|---|------------------------|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|--|
| 10 | Composition of the vaccine used in each species (valency, serotype, and antigen) | Bivalent (A Tur 04/06, O1 Manisa) Trivalent (A Tur 04/06, O1 Manisa, Asia1 Shamir) | Trivalent (A, O, Asia1) | Trivalent A, O, Asia-2 | Bivalent or Trivalent | Tetravalent (AOC and Asia 1) | A,O Asia , IRN05, PANAsia 2 | Trivalent, cultural, sorbent, inactivated (A, O and Asia-1). It is registered in the State register of veterinary preparations , forages and fodder additives, | Trivalent vaccine (types A Iran-2005, O Georgia-2000, Asia-1 Georgia-2001) | trivalent (A Iran-2005, O Georgia 2000, Asia – 1 Georgia 2001) | Trivalent A, O Asia1 (O1 Manisa, A22 Iraq 24/64 Shamir) | Trivalent (A22/O1/Asia1) (A Iran 05/O1/Asia1). | Inactivated Foot & Mouth Disease Vaccine (Strain A, O and Asia -1) |
| 14 | Vaccine Suppliers | Sap (FMD) Institute /Turkey Intervet Merial | Russian Federation | FGI-ARRIAH (Vladimir, Russia) | Pakrov RF A. O. Asia 1 | Russia, Vladimir | Through NGOs and private suppliers from Jordan and Russia | company «Pakrov factory of biological products» of the Russian Federation | Russia, Vladimir, FGI ARRIAH | ARRIAH | Biohimreaktiv (National) | Iraqi Governorate marked budgeted to SCVS to import high quality vaccine from solid source in the FMD program for 2010 . | Veterinary Research Institutes, Lahore (Punjab) and some private companies |
| 11 | Vaccination schedule | Spring and Autumn campaign vaccination | Unchanged | Twice a year. In Spring and in autumn. No revaccination. There are vaccinated animals | 20% from the plan | Varies in dependence of payment of vaccination | No fixed vaccination schedule | According to the instruction on vaccine application | Can change according to the provinces | According to the instruction | Varies depending on the regions. | The vaccine schedule is the same in most governorates except the governorates bordering Iran (Dialah/Was | Feb. and Sept. each year. May change |

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|--------|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|--------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| | | | | above 4 month. | | | | | | | | it/Missan/Basrah) and north of Nenivah governorate . | |
| 1 2 | Number of doses planned to delivery to animals in 2009: cattle other species | Cattle : 20,400,000 Small ruminants: 17,000,000 | For cattle: 3,2 mln doses for small ruminants: 1,3 mln dose | Cattle: 320 000`Sm all ruminants: 8 000 | Cattle - 993,500 00 Small ruminants – 211,017 90 | On all kinds of susceptible animals 250.000 | No plan for the amount of FMD vaccine to be delivered to field | Cattle: 5928240 Small ruminants: 13534030 | Cattle: 1674479 420000 support from FAO) , small ruminants: 334,478 | Cattle – 2 820 082 Small ruminants – 8 276 177 | 910 thousands for cattle | Cattle :500,000 doses of Urgent EUFMD trivalent vaccine donation . Iraq SCVS planned to import 8 million doses to be used in Winter of 2009 and and Autumn of 2010. | |
| 1 3 | Approximate coverage of vaccination by species | for large ruminants 89% in Anatolia, 96% in Thrace Region, for small ruminants 92% in Thrace region in 2009. Small Ruminants vaccination in Anatolia is continuation. | 25% in cattle 12% in small ruminants | Only in Buffer zone. (Adjara A/R and Samtskhe-Javakheti region) 36% of cattle and 4% in small ruminants In November was vaccinated 21937 cattle and 35419 sm ruminants in Kakheti and Kvemo | Cattle- 858,006 00 (115%) Small ruminants 171,671 90 (122%) | 20% in cattle 10% in small ruminants | Cattle : 6.7% Sheep: 0.82% / Goats 0.36% | According to the confirmed plan: 100 % - cattle 100 % - small ruminants | 100% cattle/ 100% - small ruminants | 100 % - cattle 20 % - small ruminants | 100% for cattle | 30 % in Cattle and 0% in sheep (lack of spear vaccine because of the reject of the import vaccine due to the failure in quality test .(SCVS planed to cover the largest size of livestock population (Large and small ruminants) | Cattle 5% Buffalo 5% |

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|----|---|----------------|------------------------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|---|------------------|
| | | | | Kartli Regions. In desember planed vaccination 90. 000 cattle in BZ (Samtskhe-Javakheti region) | | | | | | | | in the program of 2010 continually to the future programs. | |
| 15 | Change in vaccination policy depending on the areas | No variation | No variation, only in buffer zones | No variation After the Istanbul meeting Vaccination Policy in Georgia was changed. In additional animals was vaccinated in high risk zones (migration animals) | No differences | No variation | No plan, no variation | Yes, according to epizootic situations in regions and the neighboring republics | FAO for buffer zones, May vary according to the epizootic situation in the region | For cattle - without changes, for SR – depending on a risk assessment | Vaccination strategy does not depend on the region | There is a variation in vaccination programs between the three governorates of Kurdish area (Erbil/Sulaymania/Dohok) and the other 15 Iraqi governorates.(Through the new protocols between the central and north Ministry of Agriculture we planned to harmonize the two | Yes |

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|----|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | programs . | |
| 16 | Follow-up/monitoring of vaccination program | Serologic check one month after vaccination | Serologic check is randomly undertaken one month after vaccination due to lack of diagnostic reagents | No | Only cattle | - | No serological check conducted so far | serologic control within a month after vaccination. | Serological check one month after vaccination | seromonitoring after a month after vaccination | Serological control in the month. | Serologic check one month after vaccination | On request in large commercial herds. |
| 17 | Diagnostic capacity reference laboratory used – National or international | National Laboratory (FMD INSTITUTE) | No | Laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture (Vashlijvari) | Veterinary Research Institute NVA | The central Veterinary laboratory (national) | reliable national diagnostic lab for FMDV exist. Also referred to WRL | Official body «the National centre of monitoring, reference, methodology and laboratory diagnostics in veterinary science» | Research Centre for Animal Production and Health (National) | Republican Veterinary Laboratory (national) | National Centre of Veterinary Diagnostics | Animal Health research Institute (National) with the cooperation and assistance of WRL. | National Veterinary Laboratories , Islamabad. & FMD World Reference Laboratory UK |

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|----|---|--|--------------------|--|---|-------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| 18 | Methods used | LPB-ELISA, AG DETECTION-ELISA, NSP-ELISA, PCR, SEQUENCING | (ELISA), PCR | ELISA Real-Time PCR | ELISA | (ELISA) | ELISA, PCR and penside tests | (ELISA) (PCR). | ELISA | ELISA, PCR | ELISA | 1- ELISA in central National Lab. In Baghdad. 2- ELISA and PCR in Erbil Lab. In North (Kurdish area). | Enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) |
| 19 | Seasonal transboundary movements of sensitive animals (seasons and countries) | Throughout the year, animals are transported from the East, where they are raised, to the West, where they are slaughtered. Animal movements increase significantly around the Kurban Fest. Animals destined to Thrace from Anatolia are only for slaughter. | No | Migrating cattle around 100 000 and small ruminants around 200 000 from the Kakheti and Kvemo Kartli regions are moving in the summer pastures in the Samtskhe-Javakheti region (buffer zone). These animals | May-June to the north September- October to the south | Movement is not noticed | February to April movement of animals South to North. Sept-Nov North to South and East | Mass movement of cattle from the south to the north or on the contrary is not present, transportation and moving of cattle in republic is connected basically with realisation of animals and population shift | No, except for official trade with Iran | Seasonal movements of a susceptible livestock also take place, but basically within each area, only a few areas overtake cattle on pastures in the next areas. However, on pastures can take place hashing of animals from the countries adjoining | Migration of livestock only inside the country | 1-In dry season a large herd of small ruminants moved from the west governorates toward the North governorates in Kurdish area searching for pasture. 2- Illegal movement of Large ruminants (Buffalo, Cattle) through the east Iraqi governorates | Countries: Pakistan-Afghanistan-Tajikistan border areas Seasons: Summer (April to October) |

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|--|----------|----------------|--------------------|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|------------------|
| | | | | stay in above mentioned pastures during 4-5 month | | | | | | Azerbaijan. | | (Dialah/Wasit/Missan/Basrah) with the Iran border through the Marshes and Land. | |

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|----|--|----------------|--------------------|---|--|----------------------|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| 20 | Transboundary movements of susceptible animals for trade (countries and species) | — | No | There are cases of Animal illegal movement and trade on border Turkey, Armenia, Azerbaijan. Also are used common pastures, where the contact between animals is high. | We can observe the migration of small part of animals from Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan in rare cases from Afghanistan | | Normally transboundary movement from Pakistan to Afghanistan and from Tadjikistan to Afghanistan. It increases during festivities | individual trading movings of animals are present Uncontrollable movement of cattle through border is not present. | No, but possible individual cases of transition of cattle across the border | Official and informal movement of animals within the limits of the country, and also limited between the countries in region, especially during religious holidays. Illegal trade in animals became especially intensive recently. The prices of meat in Azerbaijan are higher than in neighbouring countries. The illegal supply basically is | The uncontrolled movement of livestock across borders does not happen. | Iraqi government prohibit the legal import of a live livestock . Only our problem the illegal movement of animals which described above . | Unauthorized Transboundary movements of animals (cattle, goats & sheep) across North western borders (Afghanistan). |

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|--|----------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | <p>carried out from Georgia and from Iran, sale and distribution of animals on all territory of republic. In connection with the big economic difficulties and political instability, sale of cattle for agricultural population of Georgia is the main source of the income and livelihood. Absence of identification system of animals does not allow to track movement</p> | | | |

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|--|----------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---|--------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | of animals and promotes their illegal movement. | | | |

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|----|--|----------------|--|---|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| 21 | Vaccination program against FMD planned for 2010 | same | The same calendar, vaccine, and species as 2009. | Vaccination program against FMD planned for 2010 is similar with schedule and scheme of 2009 year. If EuFMD will provide additional doses of FMD vaccine National Service is planning BZ spreading and will include high risk raions bordering in Azerbaijan and Armenia. | No | NO | No planned in the past and now. | Vaccination under the similar scheme as in 2009, but taking into account an expected livestock increase in regions is planned (offspring). | The same calendar schedule, the same vaccine and the same species as in 2009, but because of the economic crisis significant changes are possible | Without special changes, depending on epizootic situation and the spent analysis of risk The plan has been accepted for the first time in 2005, in 2009 in connection with the changed material resources and structure state vet services has been updated and used. | Vaccinations for cattle and calves Vaccine production in India, Kyrgyz Republic | There is a big change between our resent and future plan for FMD control programs from the previous year through the implementation of the below steps: 1. Selection of a high quality and comply vaccine. which include the valances protect the animal against the circulating field virus. 2. Import a sufficient quantity of vaccine to coverage a large size of livestock heard. 3. Include | Usual prophylactic vaccination twice a year in the months of Feb. and September. |

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|--------|---|-----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------|---|-------------------------------|---|---|--|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | the small ruminant heard with the vaccination programs . 4. Adding anew valance (Antigen) A Iran05 in the new import vaccine. 5. Vaccination the animals twice yearly in large and small ruminant. | |
| 2 2 | Emergency national management plan for FMD adopted and used | There is a draft contingency plan | Plan legally adopted and used by veterinary services | The Emergency national management plan for FMD is proceeding and is not approved by MoA yet. | The plan is improved by CVO each year | Plan legally adopted and used by veterinary services | No planned so far | Vaccination plan against foot and mouth disease claimed the order of the Minister of Agriculture and its implementation is mandatory for all veterinary services of | The plan is under development | The plan has been accepted for the first time in 2005, in 2009 in connection with the changed material resources and structure of State Vet service has | There's no FMD control plan on state level. There is only a veterinary plan on Fmd control | Not yet developed. The plan will be developed after finalization of the FMD control strategy in 2010. | |

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|--------|---|----------------|---|--|---|----------------------|---------------------|--|-----------------|------------------------|---|--------------|------------------|
| | | | | | | | | the republic. | | been updated and used. | | | |
| 2 3 | Has a simulation exercise been carried out in the last two years? | No variation | Yes. Simulation exercise is carried out several times on FMD throughout the year. | Yes, FMD REGIONAL SIMULATION EXERCISE "Strengthening Foot-and-Mouth Disease prevention and emergency response capacity in the Trans-Caucasian countries (MTF/INT/03/EEC)" 4-8th May 2009 (4-5th in Gurjaani, | The same exercises are carried out each year from 2000. | YES | No | Yes, on annual board and in republican and regional meetings performance of the plan of vaccination of animals against FMD, epizootic conditions and seromonitoring results are considered | Yes in May 2009 | yes | seminars for State veterinary specialists | | No |

| | Question | Turkey Stage 1 | Uzbekistan Stage 1 | Georgia Stage 2 | Tadjikistan Stage 0 | Turkmenistan Stage 0 | Afghanistan stage 0 | Kazakhstan Stage 1 | Armenia Stage 2 | Azerbaijan Stage 2 | Kyrgyzstan Stage 1 | Iraq Stage 1 | Pakistan Stage 0 |
|--|----------|----------------|--------------------|--|---------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------|
| | | | | Georgia; 7-8th in Tovuz, Azerbaijan and Noemberyan, Armenia) | | | | | | | | | |

Table 4: Country responses to PCP survey : Plan for FMD related actions in 2010

| Country | Monitoring Action | Control Action | Surveillance Action | Other | Comments | Main new action |
|-------------|---|--|---|--|--|--|
| Afghanistan | Monitoring activity will be continued with extension to sheep and goats | develop and review of the National control program | . | Socio-economic assessment will be initiated | consistent with the stage 1 guidelines | |
| Armenia | serologic check one month after vaccination control measures (at borders, animal movements) | vaccination of SR once a year vaccination cattle twice a year, vaccination and revaccination of calves | | | consistent with the stage 2 guidelines | control measures (at borders, animal movements) |
| Azerbaijan | seromonitoring Measures for monitoring, especially in buffer zones, markets and borders | vaccination campaign create and permanently update GIS database Measures for control especially in buffer zones, markets and borders | Measures for surveillance especially in buffer zones, markets and borders | | | Measures for monitoring, control, and surveillance especially in buffer zones, markets and borders <u>CMS</u> |
| Georgia | Baseline Seromonitoring; Measures for monitoring, especially in buffer and high risk zones; Borders, animal movements | Review and develop national program for the control of FMD; Vaccination cattle and sm ruminants twice a year (BZ and high risk rayons), Create and permanently update GIS database | Preparing a modern contingency plan; For improving of FMD surveillance animal identification and registration is preferable | Not filled | | Vaccination in High risk zones' Spreading BZ |
| Iran | Establishment of 3 regional laboratories in 3 provinces to conduct the serosurveillance in the country | Finalizing epidemiological regional unit in I R. Iran; Conducting RFID system as a model system to control animal movements in one province | Intensive target surveillance in animal market and complex fattening farms; Defining free zone in Western and eastern borderline of I R. Iran , | finalizing the twining of laboratory (CVL with WRL) | | - Lab twining - Control of animal movement (RFID) - Defining free zones in West and Eastern borderline |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------|---|--|--|--|---|--|
| Iraq | development of the capacity of the national TADs lab for diagnosis and isolation | mass vaccination to all large and small ruminants, using vaccine from reference sources | preparing a modern contingency plan related with other sites in the Government of Iraq | with cooperation with EuFMD and other world organization, we can develop and establish a free zone area in the North of Iraq with the support of the bordering countries | Need to consider monitoring, virus circulation, assessment of vaccination programme | Mass vaccination development of the capacity of labs |
| Kazakhstan | Seromonitoring in order to determine the intensity of immunity. Carrying out selective monitoring by organizing expeditions in country regions is planned | Vaccination of susceptible livestock is planned | To improve surveillance measures, registration and identification of animals are being performed | | foresees to get the stage 2 in 2010 | |
| Kyrgyzstan | Seromonitoring in order to determine that the immunity hasn't changed | Susceptible livestock vaccination | Strengthening of the control | Providing laboratory equipment (M, C, S) | | |
| Pakistan | Basic monitoring activities role of small ruminants in spreading FMD would be investigated | Review and develop national program for the control of FMD. | | Socio-economic assessment would be initiated. | | |
| Syria | | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | Basic monitoring activities will continue role of small ruminants in spreading FMD would be investigated | Review and develop national program for the control of FMD | . | Socio-economic assessment would be initiated. | | |
| Turkey | seromonitoring for SP (LR &SR) | mass vaccination in large and small ruminants; sero-surveillance for virus circulation; active outbreak investigation; Contingency plan is operational | active outbreak investigation; Contingency plan is operational | new FMD legislation harmonized with EU will enter into force gain free status with vaccination for the Thrace region | | |
| Turkmenistan | Basic monitoring activities will continue | Review and develop national program for the | | Socio-economic assessment would be initiated. | | |

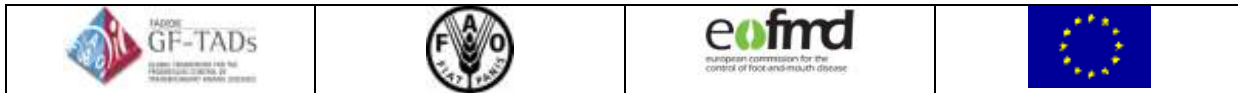
| | | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|--|---|--|--|
| | Role off small ruminants in spreading FMD would be investigated. | control of FMD. | | | | |
| Uzbekistan | Basic monitoring activities will continue Role off small ruminants in spreading FMD would be investigated. | Review and develop national program for the control of FMD. | | Socio-economic assessment would be initiated. | | |

Table 5 Countries comments on stage assessment (October 2009).

| Country | Stage | comment 1 | comment 2 | comment 3 |
|--------------|------------------------|---|---|--|
| Afghanistan | Stage 1 | the data presented during the workshop in October 2009 in Istanbul support that Afghanistan is in stage 1 | | |
| Armenia | Stage 2 | No comments | | |
| Azerbaijan | Stage 2 | Agree | | |
| Georgia | pending | think Georgia is in stage 1 | | |
| Iran | Stage 2 | No comment | | |
| Iraq | Stage1 | Vaccine donation from Europe not sufficient to cover the Iraqi need. Kindly ask for another vaccine donation in near future to cover this year campaign | Asked to determine a consultant from EuFMD to assist Iraq in controlling FMD. | Appreciate the participation of Iraq and presence in several meetings for FMD conference |
| Kazakhstan | Stage 1 | Measures on identification of cattle are taken and the control of animal movement is strengthened | Measures on improvement of laboratory diagnostics are taken, modular laboratories are constructed and equipped with 18 immunoenzymatic robots There is possibility of FMD monitoring in all regional laboratory units. | Seromonitoring has been performed in order to determine the level of immunity of the vaccinated animals, More than 71000 samples have been analysed. |
| Kyrgyzstan | Stage 0 | Indian vaccine was used for vaccination | Seromonitoring was performed | Surveillance is being carried out |
| Pakistan | Stage 1 | Monitoring activities for FMD presented during the FMD roadmap meeting supports that the Pakistan is in stage one | | |
| Syria | | | | |
| Tajikistan | Stage 1 | Monitoring activities for FMD presented during the FMD roadmap meeting supports that the Pakistan is in stage one | | |
| Turkey | Stage 1 (3 for Thrace) | stage must be well described (support with a definition) | The criteria within a stage must be scored so that we get some sublevels (negative st1, positive st3.) | |
| Turkmenistan | | No comments | | |
| Uzbekistan | Stage 1 | Monitoring activities for FMD presented during the FMD roadmap meeting supports that the Uzbekistan is in stage one | | |

Appendices

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| Appendix 1 | Agenda |
| Appendix 2 | West Eurasia Roadmap - principles and pathway (Sumption) |
| Appendix 3 | Outcomes of the Paraguay FMD Conference (OIE) |
| Appendix 4 | Report of the WRL on FMD in West Eurasia (Hammond) |
| Appendix 5 | FMD surveillance approach in 5 countries (GFTS- Ferrari) |
| Appendix 6 | FMD surveillance findings – PAK, AFG, TAJ (GFTS-Jamal) |
| Appendix 7 | FMDV rescue from swabs (Eufmd/GTFS, Belsham) |
| Appendix 8 | Progress on FMD control –Turkey (Askaroglu) |
| Appendix 9 | Progress on FMD control –Iran (Taherian) |
| Appendix 10 | 2009 Survey on PCP progress - West Eurasia (Sumption) |
| Appendix 11 | Report of the Laboratory group |
| Appendix 12 | Report of the Epidemiology group |
| Appendix 13 | Report of the Vaccination campaign group |
| Appendix 14 | Report of the Group which assessed the Vaccination Survey results |
| Appendix 15 | Report of the roadmap Governance Group |
| Appendix 16 | List of Participants |



1st ANNUAL PROGRESS MEETING

West EurAsia FMD Control - Roadmap 2020

Regional meeting to review progress
Istanbul, Turkey,
October 8-9th 2009

Country Progress Pre-meetings 7 October (pm)

Convened by FAO as a Joint Meeting of the regional FMD control projects supported by Italy (GTFS/INT/907/ITA) and EC (MTF/INT/003/EC)

Objectives:

- The main objective of the meeting is to review the progress along the Regional Roadmap towards the vision identified at the Shiraz Meeting in 2008, of a “West Eurasia region free of clinical FMD by 2020”;
- a secondary objective is to share information on FMD virus circulation within the West Eurasia FMDV ecosystem to assist planning of preventive measures in the short –term.

Outcome and outlook:

- the Report of the Meeting should assist the national and international organizations to better plan FMDV preventive measures in 2010 and to identify gaps of international support to be addressed in the coming year;
- the Meeting should improve the time-tabling of supportive actions in the coming 1-2 years;
- the Meeting should assist additional donors/partners to co-ordinate and program their actions, in line with the progressive control pathway/Roadmap.

Organization:

- the Workshop would be hosted by the General Directorate of Protection and Control (GDPC), Republic of Turkey, with organizational support from FAO (EUFMD Commission, and the FAO Regional project “Controlling Transboundary Animal Diseases in Central Asian Countries”);
- It should last 2 days and be held in Istanbul;
- in total we expect about 60 participants, drawn from all of the West Eurasian countries, with international organizations, donors and invited experts.

Invitees:

- Chief Veterinary Officers from Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan;
- CVOs from Turkey, Iraq, Syria, Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan;
- Presidents of the GF-TADS Steering Ctees for Near-East (Dr Khoury) and Europe (Dr van Goethem);
- OIE , European Commission, Economic Co-operation Organization (ECO);
- Reference laboratories: FAO WRL for FMD (Pirbright), FAO-FMD RC Brescia (Italy) and FGI-ARRIAH.

In addition, some Sessions will be open to other interested parties, including international assistance projects on FMD, representatives of FMD vaccine producers. The Sessions to remain closed will be decided at the First Plenary Session.

Scientific and Technical participants:

- Chief VO, FAO (Dr Lubroth), and President of the EuFMD Commission (Dr Herzog);
- FAO/OIE regional Animal Health Centre Managers for Near-East;
- Dr Ferrari (FAO), Keith Sumption (EUFMD Secretary), Dr Geiger, FAO, Dr Potzsch;
- Experts from FAO & OIE FMD reference centres.

Provisional Program:

| | Time | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--|
| Wednesday Oct 7th | 2.30-4 pm | Pre-Meetings: Laboratory network, Epidemiology network (Closed Meetings) |
| | 6 pm | Registration |
| | 7 pm | Official Opening |
| Thursday October 8 th | 9 am -5 pm | Full day program |
| Friday October 9th | 9 am-12.30 pm | Part day program |

Languages:

English and Russian, with simultaneous translation to ensure smooth progress of the workshop.

Detailed Program /Timetable

Please note:

- all country participants and invited experts are expected to participate in the Working Groups;
- some Sessions may be closed to non-official delegates, if the Plenary meeting decides so.

| Session | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday |
|----------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | | The Roadmap Principles and Progress since 2008 | Plenary Session – Reports of the Working Groups |
| | | 08.30. Overview – the progressive Control Pathway (PCP) approach and the Regional Roadmap for West Eurasia (Sumption, EuFMD) | 09.00 Lab Network |
| | | 08.50 FMD control - as a global public good (OIE): outcome of the Paraguay Conference | 09.30 Epidemiology/Risk Group |
| | | 09.10 FMD Epidemic events in West Eurasia 2008-9: report of the Lab Network (WRL) | 10.00 Vaccination campaign group |
| | | 09.25. FMD surveillance approach in 5 countries in Central Asia – Progress Report (Ferrari & Belsham) | |
| | | 10.00. FMD control outlook in Turkey & neighbourhood (EuFMD – Sumption & GDPC, Turkey) | |
| Break | | | |
| 2 | | Roadmap Progress since Shiraz 11.00. Presentation of Report on country progress* - to be followed by group work to revise the projected progression on the Roadmap: and to identify planned and desired (unfunded) actions for next year | Final Discussions and Report: 11.00. Roundtable discussion – commitments and risks to progress. Viewpoints of funding bodies, international organisations, country viewpoints 11.45. Reading of Draft Recommendations 12.15. Closing |
| Lunch | 1300-1400 | | Lunch |
| 3 | Pre-meetings - country progress | 14.00. Working Group Meetings to develop recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lab Network, inc vaccine recommendations ➤ Epidemiology/Risk Group ➤ Vaccination campaign monitoring protocols ➤ Governance group | Excursion or Departures |
| Evening | Official Opening | | |
| 4 | | 16.00 Working Groups Continue 16.30 Plenary Session: feedback from Session 2 (country progression) | |
| | | 17.30 Close | |
| Evening | Registration | | |
| | Official Opening | | |

