

## **UK International Biosecurity Programme**

APHA CENTRAL ASIA WEBINAR ON AVIAN INFLUENZA & NEWCASTLE DISEASE January 2021 David Elliott – UK IBSP Lead



28/05/2021 / © Crown copyright 2020 Dstl

OFFICIAL

1



## 2018 National Biosecurity Strategy

An all hazards approach; the UK biological security strategy draws together for the first time the work taking place across government to protect the UK and its partners from significant biological risks, no matter how these occur. https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/biological-security-strategy

The IBSP implements international security elements of the UK National Biosecurity Strategy. The IBSP supports cooperative international biological security activities that reduce the risks and impacts of naturally occurring, accidental or deliberately caused disease events.





- To provide assistance with the development of effective pathogen security, biosafety, diagnostics and disease surveillance capabilities in partner countries
- To address international concerns related to "dual-use" science the potential for misuse
- To strengthen non-proliferation awareness
- To improve opportunities for technical collaboration, assistance and sustainable capacity building through cooperative biological security activities
  - IBSP aim: to the prevent acquisition and hostile use of human, animal and plant pathogens and associated technologies, and to reduce the risks to UK and its international partners through scientific cooperation







OFFICIAL

IBSP has worked in the Caucasus since 2004; Central Asia since 2008

- IBSP engagements have included collaborative projects with scientists in Georgia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan and Tajikistan
- IBSP projects have been led by experts from APHA and Public Health England, and coordinated with other US, Canadian and European regional biological security programmes
- Next steps for IBSP are to develop/assess the wider benefits from regional engagements:
  - Development of regional technical confidence and self-sustaining local capabilities
  - Encourage and assist with the development of regional surveillance networks
  - Encourage and assist closer compliance with international (OIE) standards
  - Encourage increased participation in international scientific collaborations
  - Critically assess sustainability of engagement outcomes to inform future activities

## dstl The Science Inside

Discover more



5 **OFFICIAL**