

1st Virtual Meeting for FMD Epidemiology

Network for West Eurasia Region

Virtual Meeting

09 June 2022

Report

Acronyms

ARRIAH	Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance
EPINET	West Eurasian Epidemiology Network
EuFMD	European Commission for the Control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease (an Inter- Governmental Commission based in the FAO)
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAO REU	FAO Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia
FAST	FMD and Similar Transboundary Animal Diseases
FMD	Foot-and-mouth disease
FMDv	Foot-and -Mouth disease virus
FMD WG	GF-TADs FMD Working Group
GF-TADs	Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases
Members	Member Countries and Territories or Member States
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
OCP	Official Control Programme
PCP-FMD	Progressive Control Pathway for the control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease
PSO	PCP-FMD Support Officer
PTS	Proficiency testing schemes
PVM	Post-Vaccination Monitoring
RAG	Regional Advisory Group
RAP	Risk Assessment Plan
RBSP	Risk-Based Strategic Plan
WELNET	West Eurasian Laboratory network
WOAH	World Organization for Animal Health
WOAH SRR	WOAH Sub-Regional Representation for Central Asia
WRLFMD	World Reference Laboratory for Foot-and-Mouth Disease, the Pirbright Institute, UK

Report of the meeting

Background:

Foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) is one of the most important transboundary animal diseases globally, where it affects the productivity of livestock, and disrupts regional and international trade in animals and animal products.

It is in this context that the FMD Working Group (FMD-WG), under the umbrella of the FAO/WOAH Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), and with technical support from the European Commission for the control of FMD (EuFMD) initiated the meeting for epidemiology and laboratory experts (Epidemiology and Laboratory Networks meeting) in the West Eurasian region.

Approving the EPINET work plan for 2021-2023 in the previous virtual meeting on August 17-18, EPINET members were planning to organize facilitating regular meetings (Face to face meeting- once a year, virtual meeting twice a year with member countries WEA).

Objectives:

The specific objectives of the meeting were as follows:

- To review progress in the implementation of the work plan;
- To share information on the current FMD situation in the region including data on virus circulation, vaccine selection, vaccination strategies, and vaccine effectiveness, and FMD control plans risks hotspots;
- To identify the needs of the countries in the control of FMD;
- To collect information on the national FMD control plans;
- To agree on support mechanisms to progress along the FMD-PCP;
- To identify mechanisms and tools that can assist and support the network, data sharing, especially in the summary and analysis of the information, including vaccine matching data;

Outcomes:

- Countries will share information on the current circulating FMD viruses and the appropriate control plan and vaccines for prevention;
- Update the action plan.

Welcome and adoption of the agenda:

M. Taitubayev, WOA Representative for Central Asia, on behalf of the World Organization for Animal Health welcomed the participants of this virtual meeting and introduced a new change in WOA. He mentioned that in the last assembly of WOA the new name, which was nominated in

2009 was approved. He suggested all the participants use and adapt the new World Organization of Animal Health.

This meeting is a part of the Global control strategy of transboundary diseases Gf-TADS. The network of epidemiology was implemented way back and has been spreading in West Eurasia, was involved 14 countries. And the active collaboration of the countries led to organizing control of FMD successfully. This is the first EpiNet meeting, which was the planned framework of the working plan 2021-2023. From the WOA side, we are ready to support all initiatives of countries to the realization of strategy PCP.

C. Poetzsch, EuFMD specialist, Pilar II Supervisor, PSO, welcomed all participants and mentioned that as Dr. Taitubayev already informed this meeting was jointly organized with WOA SRR and EuFMD and thanked Satenik Kharatyan EpiNet leader who imitative planned this meeting. EuFMD supports the networks of the West Eurasian FMD Road map as part of its work plan and only about half of the participant countries collaborate and corporate with EuFMD in FMD control and surveillance activities. So, EuFMD represents some of these activities and it is really up to all network countries to take initiatives and activities of the network.

S. Kharatyan, EpiNet leader introduced the meeting objective and agenda. She mentioned that in the EpiNet plan work plan for 2021-2023, which was approved during the last virtual meeting of the “3rd meeting for Epidemiology and Laboratory Networks for West Eurasian Region” in August, the participants agreed to organize facilitating regular meetings (Face to face meeting once a year, virtual meeting twice a year with member countries WEA) and WOA, GF-TADs and EuFMD office representative participants gave their agreement for supporting Networks working plan.

C. Poetzsch summarised the work plan 2021-2023 and gave an update on past, ongoing and planned main EuFMD activities in the European neighborhood, and West Eurasian region on TADs, and FAST diseases (FMD and similar transboundary animal diseases).

EuFMD will continue to support the activities of the **WE EPINET** and **WELNET**, including:

- Maintain the reporting system of FMD outbreaks and vaccinations and improve risk information sharing;
- Support SOI countries in the progress along the PCP-FMD;
- Diagnostic and laboratory support to improve regional FAST preparedness;
- Monitor the effectiveness of vaccination in the region through the Group for Vaccination Advice (GVA);
- Promote public-private partnerships (PPP) to improve FAST disease control and surveillance;

- Further development of the SOI platform;
- Quarterly tri-partite meetings Turkey-Iran-Pakistan;
- Group for Vaccination Advice, Guidance, and Consultation for SEEN countries;
- Adaptation of Pragmatists to endemic countries.

He introduced the plan EuFMD training for 2022:

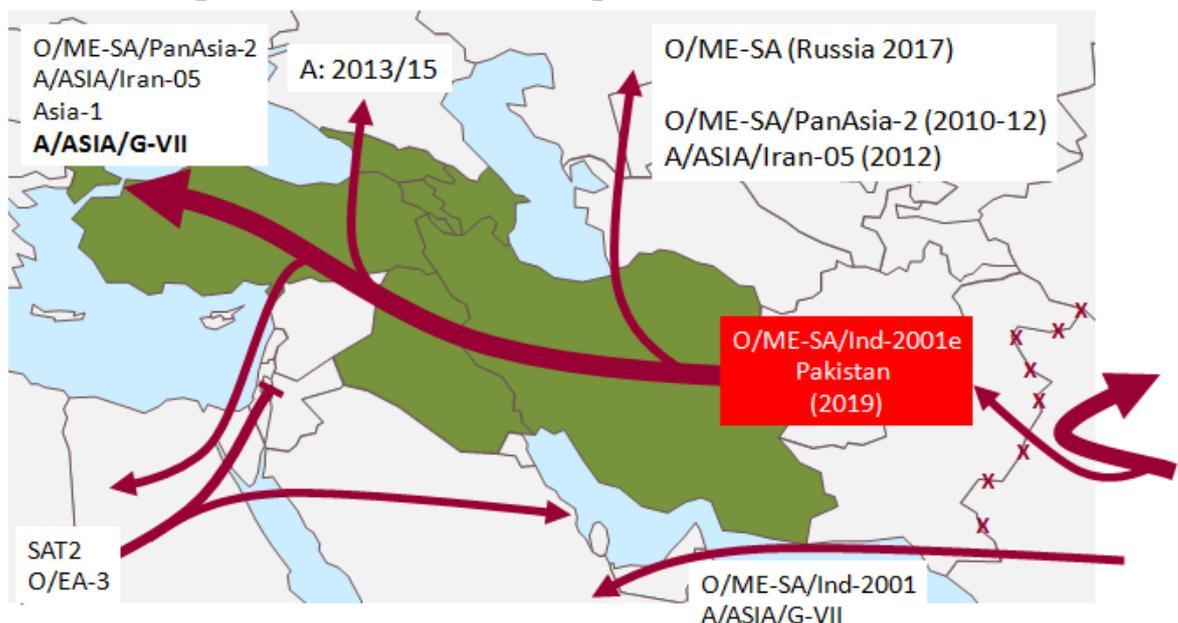
- FMD Investigation Training Course in Turkish (Turkey, Iran, Azerbaijan), in 2021 and planned for Nov. 2022

- FMD Laboratory Investigation Training Course, in English,

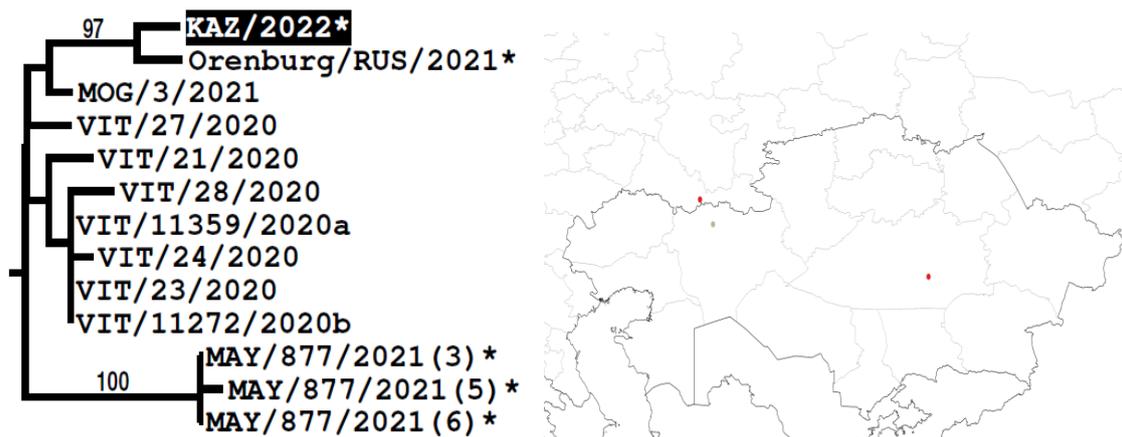
- Risk Analysis among the Value Chain, in English, Oct./Nov. 2022

A. Bulut, Virologist, FMD Specialist from the Şap Institute in Turkey and Leader of WELNET FMD, introduced the Regional FMD situation, recent circulating genetic lineages, Vaccine strains, vaccine selection for FMD, and also Information provided by Dr. Donald King from WRLFMD (Pirbright, UK). The talks highlight the distribution of Endemic pools and endemic lineages including O/ME-SA/PanAsia-2QOM-15; O/ME-SA/PanAsia-2ANT-10 (recently in Iran, partially in Türkiye and ME); O/ME-SA/Ind2001e; A/ASIA/Iran-05 (FAR-11 and SIS-13); A/ASIA/G-VII (?); ASIA1/SINDH08 for in WestEurasia (WE) region.

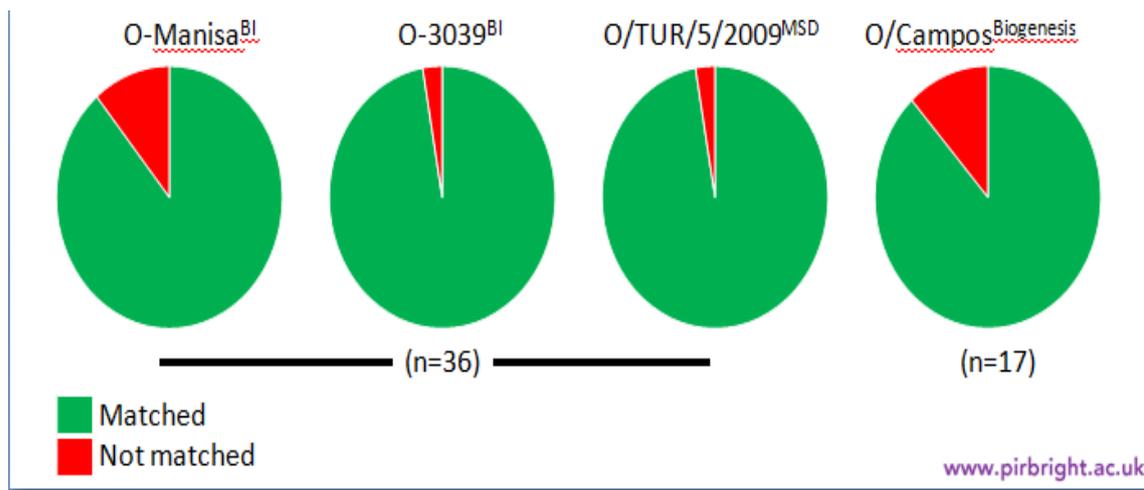
He presented the risk pathway of simplified summary and conjectured routes by which FMDV spreads and FMDV transmission pathways for West Eurasia. Deeply introduced Trans-pool movements of FMDV since 2015 which are the movement of animals (increased demand for animal protein); migration of people with animal products; new opportunities (road building).



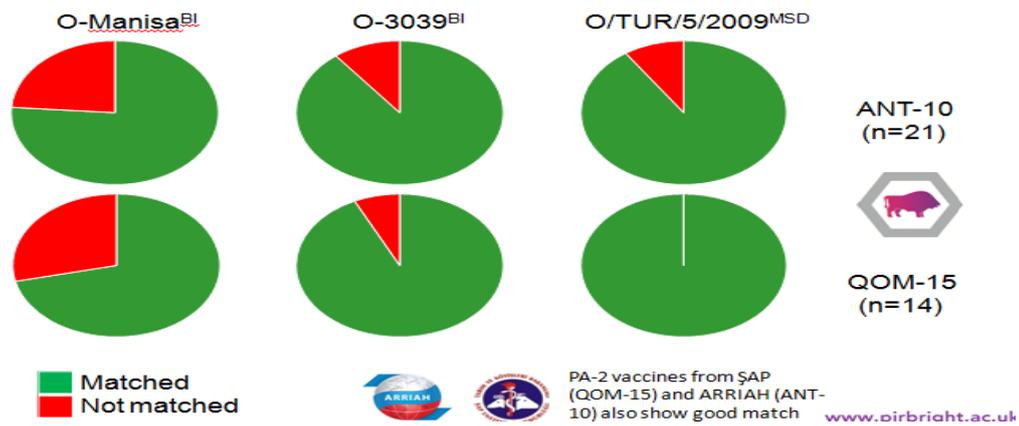
He presented the information provided by Dr. Donald King, Head of the Vesicular Disease Reference Laboratory Group of the Pirbright Institute, regarding O/ME-SA/Ind-2001e in the Russian Federation. New FMD outbreaks in cattle of Orenburg, Russia, located in the southern FMD vaccination buffer zone close to the border with Kazakhstan in December 2021. FMD outbreaks due to O/ME-SA/Ind-2001e were also reported in an FMD-free without vaccination) zone in Kazakhstan. Sequences* demonstrate 98.9% nt identity to the virus from Mongolia (2021).



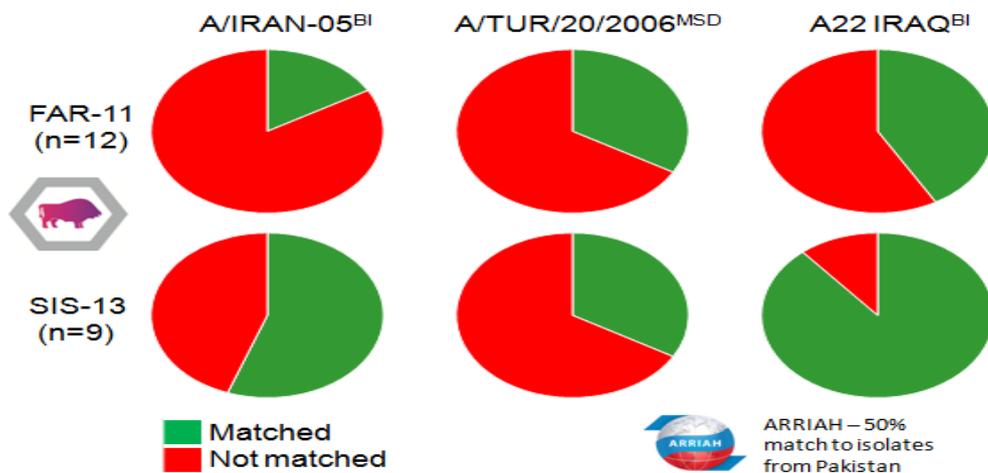
The talk also summarised vaccine matching data (see images below), where a range of serotype O vaccines show good antigenic match against field isolates O/ME-SA/Ind 2001e from countries where outbreaks due to this lineage have occurred from 2017 to 2022.



O/ME-SA/PanAsia-2ANT-10 lineage is most closely related to FMDV from Pakistan (2019 and 2021) and poor vaccine-matching data for O/Manisa. PA-2 vaccines from ŞAP (QOM-15) and ARRIAH (ANT-10) also show a good match against field isolate O/ME-SA/PanAsia-2.



In contrast, vaccine matching data from WRLFMD for the FAR -11 and SIS -13 sub-lineages of A/Asia/Iran05 are not well-matched against the vaccine strains. Poor match of Turkish vaccines for FAR-11 viruses from Iran. As a result of vaccine matching, A new vaccine strain has been adapted at Şap Institute for Serotype A: A/IRAN05/FAR-11(ATUR21). Results reported for serotype A vaccines produced by ARRIAH show that only the A22 and A/TUR/06 vaccines were matched against field isolates collected in Pakistan(in 2018).



Dr. Bulut spoke also about WELNET activities, which include the assessment of the capacity/capability and performance of the national veterinary diagnostic labs., participation in the annual proficiency test scheme (PTS); activities in favor of the early warning system (The Şap Institute continues accepting FMD sample submissions from countries in WE); part of the regional and collaborative initiative, Statement of Intention (Sol).

S. Kharatyan started by summarizing information sharing Survey on vaccination against Foot-and-Mouth Disease West Eurasia 2021-2022 from participated countries. 8 survey questionnaires were received from 11 countries. FMD has occurred in 3 of them. 3 serotypes (A, O, Asia1) are circulated in the region. Approximately 363 cases were reported in Iran

2022, 1 case in Kazakhstan and 26 cases in Turkey. All participating countries mentioned according to national strategy plan, the majority of them vaccinated LR twice and SR 4 countries once a year and 4 - twice. The vaccination program was carried out by the local state and private veterinaries.

In the region, only 3 countries have implemented vaccine matching in 2021 and 50% of participants have implemented tests on the effectiveness of the vaccine. 6 of them determined vaccination program effectiveness in 2021. All of participate countries use the diagnostic capacity of the national reference laboratory.

Approximate coverage of vaccination by species in 2021 is flapped 18 % (Tajikistan) - 100% (Armenia, Kirgizstan, Kazakhstan) for LR and 12% (Tajikistan) – 100% (Kirgizstan, Kazakhstan) for SR. 4 of participating countries have a difference in the vaccination policy applied in different parts of the country (do it by risk assessment) and all countries will use the same of calendar and vaccine soon.

The talk also summarized the current PCP stage of countries and their plans for progress. The key nail of the meeting understood the needs for countries to support this advancement. The most rising opinion about training needs to complete applications for WOAHA approval of official programs and RBSP and OSP.

Anton Karaulov, ARRIAH, head of the department of Information Analysis Centre under the Department for Veterinary Surveillance started by summarizing the FMD situation in the Russian Federation and neighboring countries in 2021 and 2022: isolate O/Orenburg/RF/2021 belongs to the genetic line Ind-2001 (India-2001) of the topotype ME-SA (Middle East – South Asia) type O and is genetically close to isolates from Southeast Asia (for example O/CAM30/2019) and Kazakhstan. He indicated the economic impacts of the outbreak in Russia, as one aspect were:

- the financial losses of the state (veterinary services) the preparation for 4 years of the WOAHA "Dossier" on the status of the zone "safe without vaccination"; and 10 regions lose the chance to get the status of the zone of WOAHA "safe without vaccination", as since this year there are decisions to organize preventive vaccination campaigns in the region;
- financial loss of business due to the ban on the movement of animals and some products from the regions of the entire zone (indefinitely, at least for the next 2 years);
- the cost of emergency vaccination in the region and the inclusion in the routine vaccination schedule of vaccination of 10 regions of the country:

The talk also summarized the FMD control plan, as a vaccination program and laboratory capacity in 2021 and also mentioned the defining risks and selected vaccines in the region.

The participants (for English and Russian speaking group) were placed in parallel breakout rooms, and discussion was held on the 2 discussion points:

- What are the biggest obstacles in national progress along the PCP?

- What support would you need to overcome these obstacles, e.g. individual country support, PSO system, regional support/workshops, training, (other)?

The 1st Russia speakers' group (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan) summarized the discussion and Dr. I. Andamov presented a summary of the discussion:

For the 1 question the opinions were:

- The veterinary service lacks motivation; the main interest arises only after the opening of markets;
- Limited financial resources;
- The capacity of the veterinary service (separation of powers at national levels) and poor development of the laboratory network;
- There are no national FMD control programs;
- National cultures in animal husbandry area;
- Low level of knowledge of responsible employees in this area;
- Weak development of material and technical equipment of services;
- Insufficient development of the network of epidemiological surveillance;
- Underdeveloped public-private partnership system and underdeveloped legislation.

Regarding needs there were the following opinions:

- Development of the national projects in the livestock sector, as well as support from international donors;
- PVS and GAP Analysis missions for countries in the early stages of the PCP;
- Seminars and training;
- Using the approach of the international vaccine bank and developing the capacity of diagnostic laboratories;
- Expansion of the public-private partnership tool in the region (VPP for Central Asia and Eastern Part of Europe (WOAH) project).

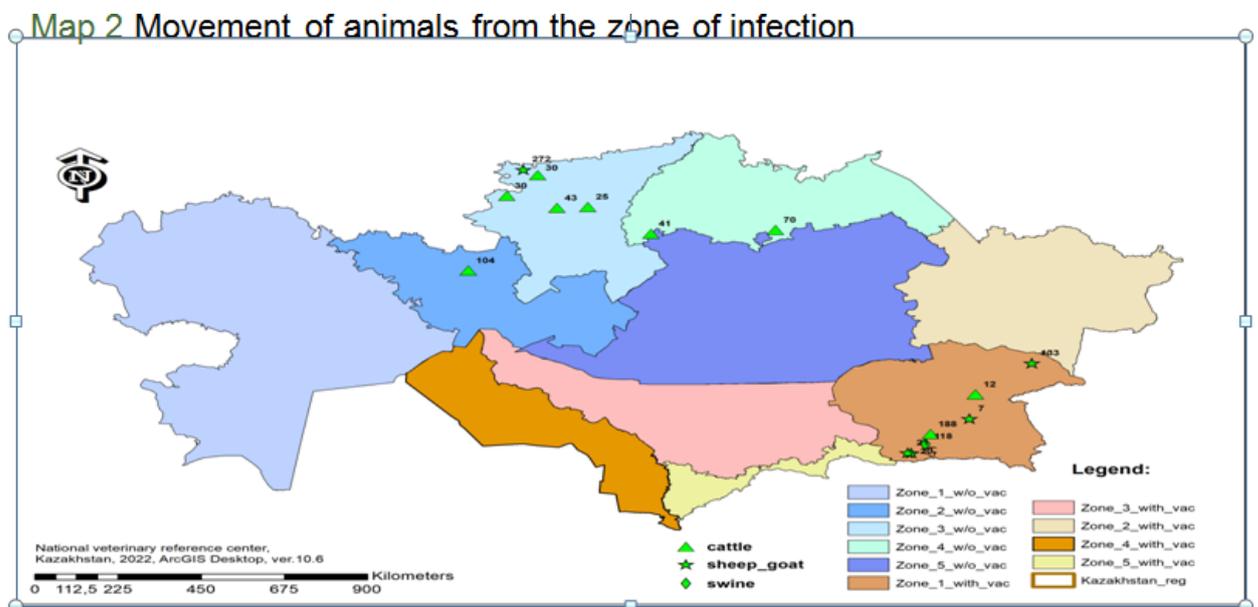
The 2nd English speakers group (Turkey, Iran, Azerbaijan, Armenia) summarize the discussion and A. Javadi presented:

- The veterinary services in the region are more considered for preparation of other diseases national strategy and OCP plan, as well as PPR free status WOA report.
- Facing other diseases PPR occurred in the countries, in the region, or brucellosis, LSD;
- Movement of animals isn't considering attention I the region for controlling of FMD
- As the risk is high FMD circulation in the region so the decision makers weren't considering to rise in the status of PCP,

- Poor farmers aren't considering enough attention to the FMD they are more attentive to the other diseases such as brucellosis, and PPR.

S. Tyulegenov, the Head of the Department of Planning Veterinary Measures and Monitoring of Public Services of the Committee of Veterinary Control and Supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, WOAHA Delegate, EPINET member from Kazakhstan, presented the current epidemic situation in Kazakhstan.

He spoke about the outbreak in January 2022. An outbreak of the foot-and-mouth disease was registered in the 5th free zone without vaccination (Karaganda region) and the FMDv Identified Serotype: O Topotype: ME-SA Lineage: Ind-2001, which was confirmed by FGBU "ARRIAH" (01/24/2022) and WRLFMD (02/14/2022) - Pirbright Institute. Then he listed all measures activities performed in Kazakhstan. It was quarantine; elimination of the focus; travel restrictions.



He summarized the preventive activities during this period and presented the laboratory results (planned diagnostic investigation in 2021 and sero survey to determine NSP by ELISA in target 5 zones) all the results of 2021 were negative.

A plan for the control, prevention and elimination of foot and mouth disease in the Republic of Kazakhstan has been developed and Dr. Tyulegenov pointed follows:

- State veterinary organizations have been established at the regional level, which are also assigned the functions of carrying out veterinary measures against foot-and-mouth disease, incl. sampling of materials, vaccination and identification of livestock;
- Carrying out veterinary activities based on the principles of analysis, assessment and risk management. Given the results;

- Monitoring studies on NSP of FMD according to the results of scientific and laboratory studies, taking into account the recommendations of the WOA;H;
- Introduced a system of epizootic surveillance with the inclusion of passive and active control;
- Carrying out identification of agricultural newborn animals;
- Specific immunoprophylaxis against foot and mouth disease is used within the framework of the chosen strategy, based on: the zoning of territories;
- The frequency of vaccination and the timing of its implementation; association of diagnostic studies with the type of vaccine used.
- Veterinary Emergency Response Plan

S. Tyulegenov mentioned also the FMD Socioeconomic or Economic Impacts, data on socioeconomic analysis and conclusions in Kazakhstan:

- In total, in 2011, 7851 heads of sick farm animals were destroyed in 7 outbreaks, including 2024 heads of cattle and 4790 heads of small cattle, in all cases type O was established. thousand euros.
- In 2012, 10 foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks were registered in three regions, 6,752 heads of sick and contact animals were seized and destroyed using the stamping-out method, while the market value in the amount of 656,118.8 thousand tenges was reimbursed.
- In 2013, 2,295 heads of cattle were destroyed in 3 foot-and-mouth disease outbreaks, and the amount of compensation amounted to 291,505,816 tenges.
- In 2022, 25 heads of cattle were destroyed in one outbreak, and the amount of compensation was 8,040,000 tenge.
- Approximate calculation of the economic efficiency of veterinary measures for 1 tenge costs (Et) amounted to 22.02 tenge.

Activities to strengthen the veterinary services have been listed as follows:

- At the initiative of the Ministry, from March to September 2021, two missions of international experts of the World Organization for Animal Health for the Republic of Kazakhstan took place, this is the next Mission of the GAP Analysis and harmonization of the legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the field of veterinary medicine with international standards and the Mission to support veterinary legislation in the Republic of Kazakhstan. During the specified time, through online meetings, discussions were held on the activities of the veterinary service of Kazakhstan, in order to assess the veterinary system and veterinary legislation;

- Among other things, within the framework of the Action Plan (roadmap) for reforming the veterinary system, it is planned to implement measures to delimit powers between levels of government, digitalize the activities of the veterinary service, automate the collection, transmission and processing of data in the field of veterinary medicine, train personnel and increase the salaries of veterinaries;

S. Kharatyan started the last presentation of the meeting by reviewing the Introduction of the Statement of Intentions (SOI) platform for information.

She introduced the SOI *agreement on sharing of information on vaccination programs and outbreaks of disease between participant countries and EuFMD*:

- To provide immediate notification of the following transboundary diseases (FMD, PPR, LSD, ASF, SGP, BEF, RVF) if they occur in the territories;

- To share on regular basis information on the vaccination status of animals, enabling the parties in this action to visualize the level of vaccination coverage in the areas of cooperation.

Presented separate sub-database to facilitate vaccination (strains, manufacturer) and outbreaks (specie, serotype number, date) information and new tools of risk assessment as a market price of live animals and meat in 2 levels (capital and district).

Dr. Kharayan spoke about the quarterly FAST Report, which was summarized from the EuFMD. Required information for the FAST report is an outbreak, epidemiological information, surveillance, vaccination and other risk information, source.

The main achievements of the SOI – for the region were listed follow:

- Understanding of the regional epidemiology and risk assessments improved through data sharing on outbreaks, vaccination and meat prices;

- Data sharing (neighbors) and risk maps used for national decision-making (risk assessments, vaccination planning);

- Updates important on FMD circulating strains and vaccines used (chosen vaccine strain);

- Improved early warning and rapid response to epidemic situations and risks through real-time online platform (outbreaks!);

- Comparable, instant and easy-to-collect data in the platform;

- Quarterly reports (Pillar II, FMD, national consultants) are important information sources.

Dr. Kharatyan mentioned in the speech Priorities for future improvements of the SOI – for the region, which were listed as followings:

- Continue data and information sharing

- Proposed improvements:

- Timely reports are vital;
 - Immediate outbreak reports (to neighbors);
 - Include other FAST diseases;
 - Visibility of all vaccination data to all countries;
 - Reporting intervals should be uniform (monthly or 3 –monthly)
- Risk mapping, include market prices and other variables (potential risk factors)
 - Link data platforms to reduce collection effort and increase data quality and comparability.

Discussion and the closure of the virtual meeting:

M. Taitubayev thanked all speakers and invited the participants for the discussion EPINET opportunities for understanding properly the needs in the region.

C Potzsch fixed that in presentations of Satenik and his visible that EuFMD reviewing the possibility for participant's countries use the platform, to be the part of working plan EuFMD and providing support EpiNet and WelNet. This will be a good example for all countries in the region. He mentioned that EuFMD practiced this type of work in previous years and EuFMD has conclusions and EuFMD maintains countries updating their national working plans.

A. Javadi shared his opinion, that we have a good collaboration with EuFMD in this period, we are discussing and sharing information and he thinks that they can increase the outreach of diseases and reporting system, notification of that diseases may be the regular pattern and maybe monthly events or twice a month for reporting transboundary diseases. Currently, we are working in FMD in the same region in our country and but maybe we can cover other regions in this situation, sharing data about outbreak information, improving and enhancing collaboration about sharing data on outbreaks and animal movement.

S. Tyulegenov thanked for the given word. Notification and information system is a very important and useful tool. He said that during his student period of Ph.D., he used the WOA/ EuFMD sites and reports, which were quarterly and reports of EuFMD and Pirbright. It is very important because if each report is deeply studied, it will be understood how the pathway of spreading the new genotype of the virus from one pool to another. For Kazakhstan, as a part of Central Asia, it is very important to follow the circulation of viruses. As it is visible that the new strain introduction which was reported in Kazakhstan in January, how the O/IND 2001 comes into Kazakhstan or into Russian Federation, conformity it should be from the Middle East or East Asia. It is understood the rise of the movement of animals, already from Africa too, so not only coming a new strain of FMD and especially dangerous, transboundary diseases will be expected. So molecular biology now is very actual and let understands a new strain pathway, analyze the epizootic situation, and let to predict ahead of time the risk in the region.

S Kharatyan agreed with Dr. Tyulegenov and added that information sharing is important also for neighboring countries the organize and plan their activities as well as to solve rapid response to any outbreak. Kharatyan applied to colleagues to suggest useful mechanisms and tools for notification systems that will work in the region. For example, the SOI database or not official information from the colleagues (good, friendly cooperation of FP of SOI database) helps participant country to be notified more quickly and organized rapid response and control in the emergency situation. This will be the role of EpiNet, to establish the system for understanding epidemic situations, and close collaboration bordering vet services to decrease the risk of introduction not only FMD but as well as FAST diseases in the region.

As the time is limited and there wasn't any comments and suggestion M. Taitiubaev offered to go to the last part of the meeting and gave the floor S. Kharatyan for the conclusion.

S. Kharatyan presented the conclusion and the next activities of EpiNet

- In facilitating and continuing regular meetings (Face to face meetings - once a year, virtual meetings twice a year) for member countries WEA;
- Gather, generate, analyze, and make available epidemiological information on the regional occurrence of FMD;
- Promote sharing information on FMD including outbreaks, virus circulation, vaccine selection, vaccination strategies, and vaccine effectiveness;
- Ensure cross-border coordination for the implementation of vaccination strategies and movement control and harmonization of activities;
- Support Ensure the development and updating of FMD National control plans, Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and FMD strategies for countries in the region;
- Assistance in OCP and RBSP development and amendment;
- Networking frame has to be developed between the co-leaders of EPINET (email, zoom meeting, Viber & WhatsApp, Google fusion, etc.) with strong involvement from Member Countries.

Dr. Kharatyan thanked the organizers of this meeting, and all participants for their time and efforts, and for sharing information.

C. Potzsch thanked all participants and informed that the conclusion report will be shared with all the participants for comments. He reminded suggestion about the support of updating of countries work plan by EuFMD and WOAHA as be agreed can be used by EpiNET leaders.

N. Mapitse, WOAHA co-Chair of the GF-TADs FMD-WG, in conclusion, thanked Carsten, Satenik and Mereke for organizing this meeting for our colleagues. The Epi network must be a stable

meeting, the 1st meeting was organized and it is commendable. GF-TADs FMD working group is ready to support any events and realization of your plan and support you to progress to the next level.

M. Taitubayev reminded all members of participant countries that as Carsten already mentioned that EuFMD supports the establishment of national plans, so he offered our colleagues to work closely with the experts of EuFMD and from the side of WOAHA informed that WOAHA ready to support countries and WOAHA try to organize a meeting and collaborate with the different partners. WOAHA encourages the active participation of the countries in the events which are organized by WOAHA and uses all information data.

All participants will wait for the next meeting and the progress of the WelNet activities too, as many important issues as control measures were raised during the meeting, for example, Dr. Karaulov mentioned laboratory diagnostics and laboratory capacity of countries as an important part of the control. It is supposed that WOAHA involvement in this process will be very successful, and WOAHA encourage you to participate actively, some countries are absent from this meeting, but all of them will be provided with all information, and all presentations will be on the WOAHA site, and reports for your comments.

Dr. M. Sirdar, GF-TADs FMD WG member, thanked for the invitation GF-TADs FMD WG, he was pleased to be in this meeting and took a lot of information from the countries, it is a little different than South Africa. For example, now South Africa has a new occurrence of outbreaks by new serotype O FMDv, which wasn't registered previously. Definitely, South Africa will learn from your region to get the experience that side how control the situation as much as possible.

M. Taitubayev (WOAHA SRR for Central Asia), also thanked the participants and the organizers, and the interpreters for the successful meeting on behalf of WOAHA colleagues from the region and closed the meeting.

Conclusions

The next meeting is planned to organize in the next 6 months and the GF-TADs, WOAHA and EuFMD are ready to support the future meetings and realization of participating countries work plans and support the PCP progress to the next level.

ANNEX 1

Agenda

1st Virtual Meeting for Epidemiology Network for West Eurasia Region

9 June 2022

10:00 am – 13:30 pm

Time zone : Rome /Paris (CET)

Nur Sultan 14:00; Ankara 11:00; Tbilisi 12:00; Tehran 12:30

Zoom login : <https://WOAH.zoom.us/j/96814235584>

Schedule	Topic	Speaker
10:00-10:10	Welcome of the participants.	WOAH/ EuFMD/GF-TADs
10:10-10:15	Official opening, background and objectives of the meeting.	S. Kharatyan, EpiNet
10:15-10:25	Updates since the last meeting, including the work plan 2021-2023	EuFMD/EpiNet
10:25-10:35	Summary on information sharing of FMD (based on the templates provided)	S. Kharatyan, EpiNet
10:35-10:55	Discussion	Participants
10:55-11:25	Regional situation, recent circulating strains & Vaccines and vaccine selection in support of FMD prevention and control programs & Discussion	WRLFMD/ARRIAH/SAP
11:25-12:00	Breakout group discussion on FMD-PCP: current situation, national plans and support needed	2 groups (English/Russian speaking countries)
12:00-12:10	Health break	
12:10-12:30	Group summaries; Discussion	Leaders of each group
12:30-12:45	Updates on FMD situation on the region - (situation on Kazakhstan):	Kazakhstan, WOAHA
12:45-12:55	Introduction of the SOI platforms for information sharing.	S. Kharatyan, EpiNet
12:55-13:15	Regional discussion on EpiNet opportunities. Identifying regional needs/priorities for EpiNet	Participants
13:15-13:30	Summary, next steps and closure of the meeting.	S. Kharatyan, EpiNet

Annex 2

List of participants

Country/ Organisation	Name	Surname	Position	Breakout group
Armenia	Satenik	Kharatyan	EPINET leader	English speaking
Azerbaijan	Jeyhun	Aliyev	EPINET member	English speaking
Iran (Islamic Rep.)	Amir	Javadi	EPINET member	English speaking
Kazakhstan	Samat	Tyulegenov	EPINET member	Russian speaking
Kyrgyzstan	Adilet	Sotovaldiev	EPINET member	Russian speaking
Tajikistan	Ismoil	Andamov	EPINET member	Russian speaking
Turkey	Anil	Demeli	EPINET member	English speaking
Turkmenistan	Arslan	Soltanmyradov	EPINET member	Russian speaking
Uzbekistan	Shamurad	Rahmatullaev	EPINET member	Russian speaking
Turkey	Abdulnaci	Bulut	WELNET Leader	English speaking
ARRIAH	Anton	Karaulov		Russian speaking
WOAH	Néo	Mapitse	GF-TADs FMD WG (WOAH-Chair)	English speaking
WOAH	Mohamed	Sirdar	GF-TADs FMD WG	English speaking
WOAH	Mereke	Taitubayev	WOAH SRR for CA	Russian speaking
WOAH	Aigerim	Zhorgabayeva	WOAH SRR for CA	Russian/English speaking
EuFMD	Carsten	Poetzsch	EuFMD Specialist / PSO	English speaking