
**Meeting of the States Parties to the Convention
on the Prohibition of the Development,
Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological
(Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their
Destruction**

14 December 2015

English only

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Item 7 of the agenda

**Standing agenda item: Cooperation and assistance,
with a particular focus on strengthening cooperation
and assistance under Article X**

**International activities of the Global Partnership against the
spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction related
to Article X of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention**

**Submitted by: Canada, Denmark, the European Union, Finland,
France, Germany, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States**

1. The member countries of the **Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction**¹ are committed to implementing concrete projects around the world to combat Weapons of Mass Destruction-related terrorism and proliferation. Global Partnership (GP) members have identified strengthening biological security as a key priority for their collective programming efforts, and pursue activities that aim to:

- Secure and account for materials that represent biological proliferation risks;
- Develop and maintain appropriate and effective measures to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the deliberate misuse of biological agents;
- Strengthen national and global networks to rapidly identify, confirm and respond to biological attacks;
- Reinforce and strengthen biological non-proliferation principles, practices and instruments; and
- Reduce proliferation risks through the advancement and promotion of safe and responsible conduct in the biological sciences.

¹ Active members include: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, the EU, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the UK, and the US.



2. In developing and delivering biological programming with partner countries, GP members place great importance on cooperation and assistance under Article X of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), which commits states both “to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the use of bacteriological (biological) agents and toxins for peaceful purposes” and to “avoid hampering the economic or technological development of States Parties to the Convention or international cooperation in the field of peaceful bacteriological (biological) activities”. GP members assess that Article X-relevant international cooperation and collaboration delivered through the Global Partnership contributes significantly to mitigation of global biological threats, whether they be naturally occurring, the result of accidental releases (including from laboratories) or a deliberate biological weapons attack.

3. In accordance with the Final Document of the Seventh Review Conference, in which States Parties were encouraged to submit detailed information on their implementation of Article X, the Global Partnership has prepared the following compendium of Article X-relevant projects implemented and/or funded by GP members in 2015.

Africa

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Peaceful uses initiative</i>
Partner Country/Region	Africa
Implementing Country	Norway
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	IAEA
Project Value	US \$240,416
Duration	2015
Description	Strengthening Africa's regional capacity for the diagnosis of emerging or re-emerging zoonotic diseases, including Ebola virus disease and Renovation of the Nuclear Applications Laboratories (ReNuAL)
<i>Project title</i>	<i>CBRN 33: Strengthening the National CBRN Legal Framework & Provision of specialized and technical training to enhance CBRN preparedness and response capabilities</i>
Partner Country/Region	Burundi; Gabon; Kenya; Morocco; Mauritania; DRC; Rwanda; Senegal; Uganda
Implementing Country	Leader of the Project: France Expertise (France); Partners: FIIAPP (Spain), DGSCGC (France), Home Office (UK), ENCO, SCK-CEN (Belgium)
Project Value	€2,700,000
Duration	15-Sep-13 / 15-Sep-16
Description	The present procedure aims at awarding a Contract that will technically implement two projects funded by the EU Instrument for Stability (Priority 1) in the framework of the Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear - Centres of Excellence (CBRNCoe).
<i>Project title</i>	<i>EUWAMLab: Establishment of a Mobile Laboratory for in situ interventions on VHF outbreak sites in combination with CBRN Capacity Building in Western Africa</i>
Partner country/region	Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Liberia, Senegal, Sierra Leone
Implementing country	France (Institut Pasteur, Fondation Merieux, and the Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale)
Project value	€2,600,000
Duration	24 months (2015-2017)
Description	Project funded by the EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace. The overall objective of this project is to strengthen the capacity of the countries affected by the 2014 Ebola Virus Disease outbreak to detect and

<i>Project title</i>	<i>EUWAMLab: Establishment of a Mobile Laboratory for in situ interventions on VHF outbreak sites in combination with CBRN Capacity Building in Western Africa</i>
	<p>identify infectious diseases caused by risk group 4 viruses. The outcomes of this project will represent the basis for a long-term project which will strengthen cooperation and reinforce the capacity of the CBRN CoE partner countries from the African Atlantic Façade region to fight against biological threats.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisition and set-up of a Mobile Laboratory in West Africa, including its deployment and maintenance; • Developing of a comprehensive training programme in diagnostic techniques and in the adequate use of the Mobile Laboratory for selected African and European staff; • In situ intervention on viral haemorrhagic fevers (VHF) outbreak sites
<i>Project title</i>	<i>International cooperation with Ministry of Health from Equatorial Guinea</i>
Partner Country/Region	Equatorial Guinea
Implementing Country	Spain, Spanish Agency of International Cooperation and Development (AECID)
Project Value	€200,000
Duration	2015-2016
Description	<p>Technical Assistance to National Programmes for Endemic Diseases Control of Ministry of Health, Equatorial Guinea :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic Programmes of Malaria, Neglected Tropical Diseases, HIV/AIDS and TB.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>University collaboration to develop a food safety laboratory in the North region of Ghana</i>
Partner Country/Region	North region of Ghana
Implementing Country	Spain - Complutense University of Madrid
Project Value	€28,000
Duration	2012-2014
Description	To improve control programmes of food-borne zoonoses.

<i>Project title</i>	<i>University collaboration in infectious diseases diagnosis. University for Development Studies (UDS) in the North region of Ghana and Complutense University of Madrid</i>
Partner Country/Region	North Region of Ghana
Implementing Country	Spain - Complutense University of Madrid
Project Value	€28,000
Duration	2011-2014
Description	The north region of Ghana has a University for Development Studies, UDS, partially built by FAD of MAE in 2005. The goal is to develop strength relations with UDS. Training courses in infectious diseases, personal training and technical advice.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Strengthening biological security in Ghana</i>
Partner Country/Region	Ghana
Implementing Country	Canada - Global Partnership Programme Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Ghana's Veterinary Services Directorate (VSD)
Project Value	C\$4,400,000
Duration	2012-2016
Description	Canada implemented biosecurity and biocontainment measures at three facilities of Ghana's Veterinary Services Directorate (VSD) lab network. These projects, which included the provision of fully-equipped modular laboratories at three different sites, aim to better secure dangerous pathogens of terrorism and proliferation concern and to provide the VSD with the capability to rapidly diagnose emerging and re-emerging zoonotic disease in a safe and controlled environment. GPP is providing ongoing maintenance and operational support through 2016 to ensure the new facility achieves its objective of strengthened biological security and disease diagnostics capacity.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Development of rapid diagnostics and establishment of alert system for outbreaks of yellow fever and Rift Valley fever</i>
Partner Country/Region	Kenya
Implementing Country	Japan
Project Value	In-kind contribution
Duration	2012-2017

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Development of rapid diagnostics and establishment of alert system for outbreaks of yellow fever and Rift Valley fever</i>
Description	Establish Rapid Diagnosis Method Establish Outbreak Emergency Response System
<i>Project title</i>	<i>OIE Laboratory Twining Contract between UCM (OIE Reference Laboratory for African Swine Fever) and Central Veterinary Laboratory-Kabete (Kenya)</i>
Partner Country/Region	Kenya. Central Veterinary Laboratory-Kabete (Kenya)
Implementing Country	Spain. Complutense University of Madrid. World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
Project Value	€28,300
Duration	2013-2015
Description	New challenges and measures to prevent its spread. Development of new diagnostic methods.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Cooperative Biological Engagement Programme in Sub Saharan Africa</i>
Partner Country/Region	Kenya, Uganda, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Senegal, Ethiopia, South Africa, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Tanzania
Implementing Country	The United States Department of Defense Cooperative Threat Reduction Programme
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	National Ministries of health, agriculture, emergency services, education and science, and defense; the World Health Organization, OIE, FAO, GHSA coordination groups, CDC.
Project Value	US \$36,000,000 (FY 2015)
Duration	FY 2015
Description	Overall: Enhance capabilities to safely and securely detect, diagnose, and report outbreaks of diseases of security concern, in a timely manner, and in accordance with international requirements such as the International Health Regulations (2005), the World Organization for Animal Health reporting requirements, and Global Health Security Agenda objectives. Specific activities per country: Kenya: Advance biosafety, biosecurity, biosurveillance capacity through the provisioning of equipment and infrastructure upgrades. Assist with the consolidation of especially dangerous pathogens to a minimum number of secured facilities. Field Epidemiology Training. Uganda: Advance biosafety, biosecurity, biosurveillance capacity through the provisioning of equipment and

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Cooperative Biological Engagement Programme in Sub Saharan Africa</i>
	<p>infrastructure upgrades. Field Epidemiology Training.</p> <p>Liberia: Improve laboratory diagnostic capabilities and capacities through the provision of appropriate training and equipment.</p> <p>Sierra Leone: Improve laboratory diagnostic capabilities and capacities through the provision of appropriate training and equipment.</p> <p>Guinea: Improve laboratory diagnostic capabilities and capacities through the provision of appropriate training and equipment.</p> <p>Senegal: Design, construct, and equip a Ministry of Health Emergency Operations Center to improve biosurveillance capabilities.</p> <p>Ethiopia: Identify gaps in human and animal biosurveillance systems, including those aspects related to biosafety and biosecurity.</p> <p>South Africa: Augment and solidify Gabon's position as regional leader in the fields of clinical, epidemiological and research expertise to reduce risk of spread of diseases of security concern.</p> <p>Cameroon: Design, construct, and equip a Ministry of Health Emergency Operations Center to improve biosurveillance capabilities.</p> <p>Cote d'Ivoire: Develop a communications and sample sharing network for labs operating in different sectors (Health/Agriculture/Wildlife/Defense). Develop district and regional linkages to a centralized national lab.</p> <p>Gabon: Augment and solidify Gabon's position as regional leader in the fields of clinical, epidemiological and research expertise to reduce risk of spread of diseases of security concern.</p> <p>Tanzania: Establish multi-sectoral One Health Working groups; research.</p>
<i>Project title</i>	<i>The Danish Partnership Programme on Biosecurity in East Africa</i>
Partner Country/Region	Kenya, with the aim of widening activities to other countries in the East African region
Implementing Country	Denmark
Project Value	Approx. US\$800,000 (5,5 mio. DKK) for the pilot phase
Duration	2014-2016
Description	The Danish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Ministry of Defence and The Ministry of Health are cooperating on an innovative pilot project that aims to improve

<i>Project title</i>	<i>The Danish Partnership Programme on Biosecurity in East Africa</i>
	<p>biosecurity and health in East Africa. The project is implemented by the Danish Centre for Biosecurity and Biopreparedness (CBB) at Statens Serum Institut under The Ministry of Health.</p> <p>Biosecurity - securing materials that can be used to develop biological weapons - is an international obligation under both the Biological Weapons Convention and The United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540. Every country is obliged to work towards the universalization of the norms of the convention and resolution, including assisting states that do not have sufficient capacity to implement biosecurity systems.</p> <p>The Danish government has developed a comprehensive policy for disarmament and non-proliferation. As one of its priorities, the policy is contributing to improving international biosecurity. The project is also serving as a health promotion initiative by working with Kenya and other partner countries in East Africa to improve diagnostic methods and strengthening capacities to respond to infectious diseases.</p> <p>Important results in Kenya so far have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conducting a survey of 86 laboratories in order to assess the level of biosecurity in Kenya; • Publishing a book on best-practices in biosecurity; • Working closely with the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) regarding the establishment of a national institution responsible for biosecurity; • Establishment of an inter-agency coordination committee on biosecurity (NABAC) • Support for the preparation of national biosecurity legislation; • Preliminary steps to introduce modern diagnostic methods. <p>The two year pilot project is implemented as part of the Danish Peace and Stability Fund. Consultations are ongoing with Danish and international partners in order to explore if further funding can be obtained to continue and widen the project after the pilot phase ends in 2016.</p> <p>For further information: https://www.biosikring.dk/565/</p>

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Strengthening biological security in Nigeria</i>
Partner Country/Region	Nigeria
Implementing Country	Canada - Global Partnership Programme

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Strengthening biological security in Nigeria</i>
	Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Nigeria's National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI)
Project Value	C\$2,150,000
Duration	2012-2016
Description	Canada implemented urgently-needed biosecurity and biosafety improvements and provided disease diagnostics capacity at a veterinary facility in central Nigeria. The construction phase of the Project was completed in 2015. GPP is providing ongoing maintenance and operational support through 2016 to ensure the new facility achieves its objective of strengthened biological security and disease diagnostics capacity.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Strengthening biosafety and biosecurity in Tanzania</i>
Partner Country/Region	Tanzania
Implementing Country	Finland, funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs
Project Value	€830,000
Duration	A 5-year project, which was launched in October 2014
Description	<p>This project aims at preventing unintentional and intentional spread of infectious diseases by supporting biosecurity projects in Tanzania. The existence and outbreaks of diseases that are dangerous to life place great strains to the national healthcare system. Efforts to identify microbes that cause infectious diseases are vital to any nation's public health care system. The goal of the programme is to train Tanzanians of the know-how of making diagnosis of infectious diseases. The goal is also to train Tanzanians to operate related equipment which enables rapid diagnosis of infectious diseases. Local expertise, detection abilities and developing of biosecurity know-how reduces potential biothreat.</p> <p>This project is conducted in bilateral collaboration between The Finnish Center for Biothreat Preparedness (BUOS)/Centre for Military Medicine (SOTLK) and Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA), Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, United Republic of Tanzania.</p>
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Focal Partnerships within the German Partnership for Excellence in Biological and Health Security</i>
Partner Country/Region	Tunisia, Sudan, Morocco

<i>Project title</i>	Focal Partnerships <i>within the German Partnership for Excellence in Biological and Health Security</i>
Implementing Country	Germany
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Germany: Robert Koch Institute & GIZ Tunisia: Ministry of Health, Observatoire Nationale des Maladies Nouvelles et Émergentes, Direction des Soins de Santé de Base, Institut Pasteur Tunis Sudan: Ministry of Health, National Public Health Laboratory, Central Laboratory Morocco: Ministry of Health, Institut National d'Hygiène, Institut Pasteur du Maroc and specialized agencies
Project Value	€13,000,000
Duration	2013-2016
Description	<p>The German Partnership Programme for Excellence in Biological and Health Security was launched by the German Federal Foreign Office within the framework of its engagement in the Global Partnership group. It is part of the Federal Government's preventive security policy. The goal is to minimise the risks associated with biological substances and pathogens. A further aim is to strengthen public health and promote a responsible approach to research and research findings in partner countries. It is implemented by leading German research institutions and has a total budget of over 24 million Euros for three years (2013-2016).</p> <p>In the focal countries Tunisia, Sudan and Morocco the programme cooperates with the respective Health Ministries and subordinated central laboratories and institutions. Activities are implemented within the whole thematic range of the programme and according to specific needs. Examples are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness raising: Implementation of a national risk communication system for biological threats, including policy advising, media and communication trainings etc.; • Biosafety and biosecurity: Bio risk management courses and good laboratory practice courses; lab organization support; provision of adequate lab equipment and consumables; • Surveillance: Implementation of SOPs and fail-proof surveillance data exchange systems; • Detection and diagnostics: Training in safe and reliable diagnostics; guidance and support (experts, equipment, consumables) for ongoing diagnostic challenges, e.g. for Lassa virus in Morocco and Dengue fever in Sudan; • Networking: Establishing laboratory networks (e.g.

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Focal Partnerships within the German Partnership for Excellence in Biological and Health Security</i>
	<p>area specific, issue specific, national- and county-level); establishing and training national preparedness plans for biological threats;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity development: Policy advisory and ‘ignition’ conferences and workshops towards national biosafety and biosecurity policy in the health sector; support for planning, monitoring and evaluation methods and tools for executives concerned with biosafety and biosecurity.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Adaption of Biorisk Curriculum for University Application in Uganda</i>
Partner Country/Region	Uganda
Implementing Country	The Netherlands, through the Global Partnership Programme (GPP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) (through US State Department)
Project Value	US\$300,000
Duration	2012-2014
Description	<p>In this project, SNL collaborated with stakeholders at Mbarara University to build an academic curriculum on biosafety and biosecurity, including topics such as dual-use education, bioethics, and biorisk management principles.</p> <p>Key activities include</p> <p>Workshops and lectures on BioRiskManagement for faculty at Mbarara University</p> <p>Remote mentoring on integration of said lectures in existing educational programs</p>
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Biosecurity enhancement in Uganda</i>
Partner Country/Region	Uganda
Implementing Country	The Netherlands, through the Global Partnership Programme (GPP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	National Institute of Public Health and the Environment (RIVM)
Project Value	€450,000
Duration	2014-2016
Description	Uganda has faced a challenge of emerging and re-emerging diseases that are of particular concern for international biosecurity. Therefore it has been selected

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Biosecurity enhancement in Uganda</i>
	<p>as a country of interest for strengthening the capacity of national institutes for disease detection and safe containment. Key activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of National Animal Disease and Diagnostics Epidemiology Center (NADDEC): biosecurity and biosafety training, practical laboratory biosafety training; • Expansion of biosafety and biosecurity trainings to regional and district level practitioners; • Workshop on best practice risk assessment method and capability assessment method for biological risks; • Establishment of a National Inventory of Infectious Biological Agents for policy support.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Biosecurity for plague research and other biothreat-related activities in Uganda</i>
Partner Country/Region	Uganda
Implementing Country	The Netherlands, through the Global Partnership Programme (GPP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) (through US State Department)
Project Value	US\$400,000
Duration	2012-2014
Description	This project provides guidance and training on biosecurity and biosafety to UVRI staff, and promotes biosecurity and biosafety practices among both UVRI field and laboratory staff, specifically in the region of Arua, where recently outbreaks of the plague have taken place. In addition this project provides funds for the maintenance of biosecurity-related upgrades to UVRI laboratories, continuation of biosecurity-related facility improvements, and the retention of trained security guards.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>CWA 15793:2011 Implementation at National Disease Diagnostic and Epidemiology Centre (NADDEC) and Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)</i>
Partner Country/Region	Uganda
Implementing Country	The Netherlands, through the Global Partnership Programme (GPP), Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Sandia National Laboratories (SNL) (through US State Department)

<i>Project title</i>	<i>CWA 15793:2011 Implementation at National Disease Diagnostic and Epidemiology Centre (NADDEC) and Uganda Virus Research Institute (UVRI)</i>
Project Value	US\$478,000
Duration	2012-2014
Description	<p>Biorisk management system implementation supports laboratory biosecurity by ensuring that facilities have implemented a comprehensive programme for biorisk management and monitoring of biosecurity risk mitigation based on a Plan-Do-Check-Act approach.</p> <p>Key activities include:</p> <p>On-site and remote technical support for the development and implementation of institutional action plans for biosecurity enhancement for both UVRI and NADDEC</p> <p>Phase II biorisk management system adoption workshops with NADDEC and UVRI</p> <p>Integrate the CWA into current management system certification and accreditation processes</p>
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Supporting the international efforts on containing Ebola</i>
Partner Country/Region	West Africa
Implementing Country	Germany
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	<p>Germany: Robert Koch Institute, GIZ, Bundeswehr Institute of Microbiology, Bernhard Nocht-Institute for Tropical Medicine)</p> <p>Côte d'Ivoire: Institut Pasteur de Côte d'Ivoire, Abidjan. Institut National d'Hygiène Publique (INHP), Abidjan. Centre Suisse de Recherches Scientifiques, Abidjan. Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Bouaké</p> <p>Mali: Malian Ministry of Health, Centre d'infectiologie Charles Mérieux</p> <p>Nigeria: LUTH Lagos University Teaching Hospital, Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital</p> <p>EMLab-Partners</p> <p>WHO</p>
Project Value	€3,000,000
Duration	2014-2015
Description	<p>To support the international Ebola reactions, the programme restructured a variety of activities and conducted new projects.</p> <p>In Côte d'Ivoire the Robert Koch Institute implemented a cooperation to strengthen laboratory capacities and to support training efforts for detection of Ebola virus in</p>

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Supporting the international efforts on containing Ebola</i>
	<p>clinical samples. Project value: 1 Mio. €</p> <p>In Mali the Bundeswehr Institute of Microbiology and GIZ implement a Franco-German Biosecurity Initiative for Mali for creating mobile laboratory capacities for dangerous pathogens jointly with French institutions and experts. Project value: 1 Mio. € [see Providing mobile laboratory capacity for dangerous pathogens in Mali]</p> <p>Also in Mali the GIZ supported the contamination prevention. It focused on training of lab leadership, lab workers and health workers, establishing a national online-learning platform and on providing safe and secure incinerator sited for dangerous lab waste.</p> <p>In the focal countries Tunisia, Sudan and Morocco preparedness has been supported, via study tours to Germany, trainings on Ebola diagnostics and surveillance and material support.</p> <p>In Nigeria the Bernhard Nocht-Institute for Tropical Medicine implemented Ebola diagnostic trainings and support for lab infrastructure and consumables. Project value: 0,4 Mio. €</p> <p>The programme supported WHO activities with financial contributions of 0,6 Mio. €</p> <p>In Guinea and Liberia the programme provided German from the Robert Koch Institute, the Bundeswehr Institute of Microbiology, the Bernhard Nocht-Institute for Tropical Medicine and others for training and operating the European Mobile Labs. Additionally diagnostic capacities were supported by trainings and infrastructure provision.</p>
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Support for security-relevant aspects of Ebola response</i>
Partner Country/Region	West Africa (Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone)
Implementing Country	Canada - Global Partnership Programme Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	World Health Organization (WHO), BlueDot Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC)
Project Value	C\$6,300,000
Duration	2014-2015
Description	Canada supported international security-relevant aspects of the Ebola response effort through a contribution to the WHO (e.g. delivery of 18 million items of personal protective equipment donated by the Government and Provinces of Canada) and to the Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) to support deployment of two mobile laboratories and expert diagnostic teams to

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Support for security-relevant aspects of Ebola response</i>
	Sierra Leone.

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Surveillance of viral zoonoses in Africa</i>
Partner Country/Region	Zambia
Implementing Country	Japan
Project Value	In-kind contribution
Duration	2013-2018
Description	Development and Improvement of Diagnostics on Virus of Wildlife and Livestock Investigation of Virus Existence Pattern and Propagation Route Risk Assessment of Pathogen

Americas

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Enhanced biological security and disease surveillance in the Caribbean</i>
Partner Country/Region	Caribbean
Implementing Country	Canada - Global Partnership Programme Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA)
Project Value	C\$2,500,000
Duration	2012-2016
Description	To strengthen biosafety and biosecurity capabilities in the Caribbean, Canada's Global Partnership Programme has provided a fully-equipped modular biosafety level three (BSL3) laboratory to the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) in Trinidad and Tobago. This new Laboratory was completed in January 2014 and formally handed over to CARPHA by the Government of Canada on 12 May 2014. GPP is providing ongoing maintenance and operational support to CARPHA to ensure the new facility achieves its objective of strengthening biological security and disease diagnostics capacity in the Caribbean region.

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Bioterrorism preparedness and response training</i>
Partner Country/Region	Central America, South America, Caribbean

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Bioterrorism preparedness and response training</i>
Implementing Country	Canada - Global Partnership Programme Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Secretariat of the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) of the Organization of American States (OAS)
Project Value	C\$2,076,000
Duration	2008-2016
Description	Assist OAS/CICTE Member States better prepare to deal with potential terrorist incidents by engaging senior policy-makers in realistic table-top exercises designed to bring specific issues of contingency planning and threat mitigation to their attention, with the goal of helping them to prepare or improve existing, formal terrorist contingency plans and promote interagency coordination to implement those plans.

<i>Project title</i>	<i>ViroRed</i>
Partner Country/Region	Ecuador, Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, Argentina, Uruguay, México, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panamá, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Colombia, Portugal
Implementing Country	Spain (CYTED)
Project Value	€180,000 (€30,000/year)
Duration	2010-2016
Description	The increase of travels and the speed of communications make respiratory and arthropod-borne viruses common problems for the entire world. ViroRed is a laboratory network involving many countries from Latin America, Spain and Portugal. The activities of ViroRed are mainly focused in implementing and improving diagnostic capacities of these viruses, by means of educational and technological approaches

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Strengthening export controls and border security in the Americas and the Caribbean</i>
Partner Country/Region	Latin America and Caribbean
Implementing Country	Canada - Global Partnership Programme Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	BTWC ISU, Organisation of American States (OAS), United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean (UNLIREC), VERTIC, UNSCR 1540

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Strengthening export controls and border security in the Americas and the Caribbean</i>
	Committee
Project Value	C\$5,900,000
Duration	2015-2017
Description	<p>Canada is supporting the enhancement of export controls and border security measures to prevent the proliferation and trafficking of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs), their means of delivery and related materials, including enhanced implementation of strategic trade domestic controls of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear (CBRN) materials. In the global fight against WMD proliferation, full and effective national implementation of all obligations under multilateral arms control agreements (including the adoption and application of effective export controls and border security measures) plays a critical role.</p> <p>To address these vulnerabilities, this Project is assisting partner states to establish or enhance domestic controls, adopt effective laws and implement comprehensive measures to prevent the proliferation of CBRN weapons and their means of delivery. Tailored activities will include national needs assessments, development of legislative application plans and the provision of requisite equipment, training and related technical assistance to strengthen national and regional capacity to prevent, detect and respond to CBRN incidents. The Project will also support the development and/or enhancement of cargo targeting systems at select, high-volume Latin American and/or Caribbean ports of entry to strengthen capabilities to identify and track shipments of CBRN and other illicit goods and trade flows in and through the region. It will also directly support States Parties to the BTWC to fulfil their national obligations, including by facilitating participation at BTWC Meetings (e.g. Meetings of Experts and States Parties) and convening BTWC workshops and events (e.g. Global Parliamentary Forum on universality and implementation of the BTWC in San Salvador, El Salvador on December 1, 2015).</p>

Asia

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Enhancement of CBRN capacities of South East Asia in addressing CBRN risk mitigation concerning CBRN first response, biosafety and biosecurity, awareness raising and legal framework (CBRN 46)</i>
Partner country/region	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam
Implementing country	European Union; Spain (FIIAPP) Italy (FORMIT Foundation – (Luigi Sacco University Hospital)

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Enhancement of CBRN capacities of South East Asia in addressing CBRN risk mitigation concerning CBRN first response, biosafety and biosecurity, awareness raising and legal framework (CBRN 46)</i>
Project value	€3,000,000
Duration	36 months (2015-2018)
Description	<p>Project funded by the EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace.</p> <p>Capability assessment and Capacity building in biosafety and biosecurity, including bio-risk and waste management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of regional bio-laboratories and facilities (both public and private) including information on state of the art, available equipment and areas of expertise; • Organisation and provision of a training programme on biosafety, biosecurity and bio-risk management including specific training for scientists and laboratory technicians on laboratory equipment and maintenance; • Development of a flexible and sustainable training system applicable to a broad range of countries and government structures on biosafety and biosecurity standards and procedures in BSL2+ and BSL3 laboratories; • Development of a training programme for relevant experts on methodology to design, build, and monitor high level security containment biological laboratories (BSL2+ and BSL3); • Development of a training programme for laboratory experts on guidance and regulations (WHO/HSE/GCR/2012.12) concerning the transport of infectious substances; • Development of a training programme for laboratory experts on safety and security procedures related to the management of biological waste; • Organisation of workshops to improve regional cooperation and harmonisation with international standards on the safe and secure management of biological waste.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Cooperative Biological Engagement Programme in South East Asia</i>
Partner Country/Region	Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, Viet Nam
Implementing Country	The United States through the DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction Program

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Cooperative Biological Engagement Programme in South East Asia</i>
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	National Ministries of Health, Agriculture and Defense, the World Health Organization, the Southeast Asia Infectious Disease Clinical Research Network; OIE, FAO; USAID Emerging Pandemic Threats Program; FBI, CDC, and regional GHSA coordination groups.
Project Value	US\$42,000,000 (FY 2015)
Duration	Fiscal Year 2015
Description	<p>Goal: Enhance the capability of countries in the region to detect, diagnose, and report human and animal infectious diseases of security concern, and enhance associated biosafety and security capabilities to reduce the risk of accidental or intentional release of pathogens of security concern.</p> <p>Specific activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing disease detection and reporting through infrastructure improvements, training, and sustainment; • Enhancing biosafety and biosecurity through infrastructure improvements, training, and sustainment; • Conducting joint research projects to prevent proliferation of pathogens of security concern; • Collaborating with the melioidosis Research Coordinated Network. Funded programs to enhance awareness of melioidosis prevalence in Southeast Asia. Facilitated collaboration between Southeast Asia researchers, health implementers and U.S. funding programs that will lead to improved melioidosis surveillance and reporting mechanisms; • Conducting second inter-regional bat-borne pathogen surveillance training in Singapore to improve understanding and awareness of potential emerging diseases of security concern; and • Coordinating with the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI) Health Pillar Working Group and supported the LMI exercise to evaluate bio-readiness plans and policies of LMI members.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Service related to African Swine Fever epidemiology and risk assessment capacity building in People's Republic of China</i>
Partner Country/Region	China
Implementing Country	Spain, FAO
Project Value	€19,689

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Service related to African Swine Fever epidemiology and risk assessment capacity building in People's Republic of China</i>
Duration	2014-2015
Description	Development of new diagnostic molecular methods. Development of different epidemiological models on the risks of entry different infectious diseases in China, by identifying the critical points of each disease and modelling their potential spread. The diseases being studied are classified in the list of notifiable to the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE).
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Translational research to combat antimicrobial resistance in India</i>
Partner Country/Region	India
Implementing Country	Spain. Science and Innovation Ministry
Project Value	€97,900
Duration	2012-2015
Description	Surveillance programs in Antimicrobial resistance. Microorganisms are obtained in active sampling conducted. Clinical isolates are performed with bacterial collections isolates that show a resistance phenotype of interest to public health or animal health, are analysed in depth using molecular techniques (molecular detection, sequencing, etc.). Linking antimicrobial resistance seen in animals, food and man, including samples of the environment and wildlife.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>One Health Project in Pakistan</i>
Partner country/region	Pakistan
Implementing country	European Union, through the WHO/OIE
Project value	€1,000,000
Duration	24 months (2013-2015)
Description	Project funded by the EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace. The overall objective of this project is to support the development of a structured, integrated and sustainable collaboration between the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture in Pakistan for improved risk assessments and detection, prevention and control of the spread of emerging zoonotic diseases.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Mitigating biological security risks in the ASEAN region</i>
Partner Country/Region	South-East Asia: ASEAN Member countries (Brunei,

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Mitigating biological security risks in the ASEAN region</i>
Implementing Country	Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam)
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Canada - Global Partnership Programme Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
Project Value	World Health Organization (WHO), Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), and INTERPOL
Duration	\$6,500,000 CAD
Description	2013-2016
	In partnership with ASEAN member countries, Canada is implementing a project to strengthen capacities to detect, rapidly identify and diagnose highly dangerous pathogens and emerging infectious diseases (e.g. Ebola, MERS-CoV) that present global threats. Specific project activities and implementing partners include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening the Emerging and Dangerous Pathogens Laboratory Network (EDPLN) in Asia, in partnership with the World Health Organization and the ASEAN Plus Three Partnership Laboratories (APL) network; • Establishing an early warning and disease surveillance system in the region (BioDiaspora); • Enhancing ties and collaboration between the Mekong Basin Disease Surveillance Network (MBDS) and the Asia Partnership on Emerging Infectious Disease Research (APEIR); • Field Epidemiology Training (FETN); and • INTERPOL training on Safety, Security and Surveillance of Microbiological Materials and Emerging Technologies (S3OMMET).
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Determine outbreak mechanisms and development of surveillance model for multi-drug resistant bacteria</i>
Partner Country/Region	Viet Nam
Implementing Country	Japan
Project Value	In-kind contribution
Duration	2012-2017
Description	Foster Research Capability for Monitoring Multi-Drug Resistant Bacteria

Eurasia/Central Asia

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Cooperative biological engagement programme in Eastern Europe and Eurasia</i>
Partner Country/Region	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan
Implementing Country	United States – DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	National Ministries of health, agriculture, emergency services, education and science, and defense; the World Health Organization, OIE, FAO, GHSA coordination groups, CDC.
Project Value	US\$110,600,000
Duration	FY 2015
Description	<p>Specific activities per country:</p> <p>Armenia: Enhancing disease detection and reporting, enhancing biosafety and biosecurity, and conducting joint research projects to prevent proliferation of pathogens of security concern.</p> <p>Azerbaijan: Enhancing disease detection and reporting, enhancing biosafety and biosecurity, and conducting joint research projects to prevent proliferation of pathogens of security concern.</p> <p>Georgia: Enhancing disease detection and reporting, enhancing biosafety and biosecurity and conducting joint research projects to prevent proliferation of pathogens of security concern.</p> <p>Kazakhstan: Enhancing disease detection and reporting, enhancing biosafety and biosecurity, and conducting joint research projects to prevent proliferation of pathogens of security concern.</p> <p>Ukraine: Enhancing disease detection and reporting, enhancing biosafety and biosecurity, and conducting joint research projects to prevent proliferation of pathogens of security concern.</p> <p>Uzbekistan: Enhancing disease detection and reporting and enhancing biosafety and biosecurity.</p>
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Improving biological safety, security and capabilities/capacities in the Caucasus to reduce international biological risks</i>
Partner Country/Region	Countries within the Caucasus – primarily Georgia and Azerbaijan
Implementing Country	United Kingdom, through the International Biological Security Programme, Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (ACP), Ministry of Defence (MoD)
	Note – a number of projects are jointly funded with or

Project title	<i>Improving biological safety, security and capabilities/capacities in the Caucasus to reduce international biological risks</i>
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	conducted in support of other GP members programmes; unless otherwise specified, the costs shown here represent the United Kingdom funding contribution.
Project Value	Cambridge University, United Kingdom; Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA), United Kingdom; Public Health England (PHE), UK; Department of Defence (DoD), Defence Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA), US; with the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), UK, implementing the projects on behalf of ACP.
Duration	In excess of £930,000
Description	<p data-bbox="667 719 863 748">2010 – 2016/2017</p> <p data-bbox="667 770 1279 1032">In partnership with countries in the Caucasus, and working jointly with or in support of other GP members' programmes, the United Kingdom is implementing a number of projects to improve biological safety and security and to strengthen capacities to detect, rapidly identify and diagnose highly dangerous pathogens and emerging infectious diseases that present regional and global threats. Specific project activities and implementing partners include:</p> <ul data-bbox="667 1055 1279 1908" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="667 1055 1279 1211">• Biological characterisation and phylogeographic analyses of avian influenza virus (AIV) and the establishment of the population genetics structure of the host species (approx. £300,000 for 3 year project); <li data-bbox="667 1234 1214 1346">• Rabies in Georgia: Research and Technical Assistance – UK APHA providing support to develop improved in-country capability to detect and diagnose rabies (£100,000 over 3 years); <li data-bbox="667 1368 1241 1525">• Building veterinary capacity in Azerbaijan through engagement with rabies activities (£80,000 over 2 years) - UK APHA providing support to develop improved in-country capability to detect and diagnose rabies; <li data-bbox="667 1547 1257 1749">• Assessing the seroprevalence and genetic diversity of Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever virus (CCHFV) and Hantaviruses in Georgia (£150,000 for 1 year project). Support to a larger DTRA funded project to establish collaborative research on seroprevalence and genetic diversity of highly pathogenic viruses; <li data-bbox="667 1771 1241 1908">• Diagnostic support for larger DTRA study of the ecology and epidemiology of viral and rickettsial pathogen prevalence in ticks and mosquitoes in the Northern part of Azerbaijan (£130,000 for 1 year).

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Improving biological safety, security and capabilities/capacities in the Caucasus to reduce international biological risks</i>
	<p>Provision of bespoke viral diagnostic capabilities in order for Azerbaijani scientists to undertake sample screening for larger DTRA project;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sequencing and serology of CCHFV in Azerbaijan (£170,000 for 1 year) to ensure scientists are actively involved in international scientific community and to develop in-country diagnostic capacity building. This will build on previous training and support to larger DTRA programme.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Strengthening the national legal framework and provision of specialized training on bio-safety and bio-security</i>
Partner Countries	<p>Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan.</p> <p>Kazakhstan, Mongolia, Pakistan and (may be) Azerbaijan</p>
Implementing country	European Union
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	International Science and Technology Center (and tendered company)
Project Value	€5,000,000
Duration	2015-2018
Description	<p>The specific objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise awareness and promote collaboration regarding the biosafety, biosecurity, emergency response and incident management issues among the national stakeholders, such as Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Interior, etc. Reduce proliferation risks through the advancement and promotion of safe and responsible conduct in the field of biological sciences; Provide support for strengthening of the national legal systems addressing biosafety and biosecurity, through the provision of legal support in drafting specific documents (e.g. strategies, agreements, protocols, guidelines). Reinforce biological non-proliferation principles, practices and instruments; Build an inventory/catalogue of available resources in the participating countries to assess the existing means to provide training, to better assess training needs and to map facilities in view of optimizing collaboration during the project and improve sustainability after the conclusion, and quality management;

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Strengthening the national legal framework and provision of specialized training on bio-safety and bio-security</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop and implement a regional self-sustainable training system for biosafety and biosecurity, which may include universities and other education levels and improving curricula and methodologies of teaching, performing “Training of Trainers” activities using activity based learning and introducing the e-learning tools.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Focal activities in the priority region of Central Asia within the German Partnership for Excellence in Biological and Health Security</i>
Partner Country/Region	Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan, Kirgizstan, Turkmenistan)
Implementing Country	Germany (Robert Koch Institute & GIZ)
Project Value	€1,000,000
Duration	2013-2015
Description	<p>As priority region of the German Partnership Programme for Excellence in Biological and Health Security various activities within the whole thematic range of the programme have been implemented with selected partners in Central Asia. The activities covered the areas of awareness raising, biosafety and biosecurity, surveillance, detection and diagnostics, networking and capacity development.</p> <p>In Uzbekistan the programme supported specifically designed WHO projects to strengthen biosafety and biosecurity. The included supporting the establishment of a national laboratory working group, inter-ministerial coordination formats and the training of lab experts in good laboratory practice.</p> <p>In Tajikistan lab expert training and lab networking was supported by trainings of experts in good laboratory practice and a conference for joint lab training standards.</p> <p>In Kyrgyzstan the programme organized the international conference on the “The Future of Biosafety and Biosecurity”, fostering exchange of decision makers and experts in the region.</p> <p>German experts contributed to a regional expert conference on biosafety and biosecurity in Turkmenistan.</p>
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Improving biological safety, security and capabilities/capacities in Central Asia to reduce international biological risks</i>
Partner Country/Region	Central Asia

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Improving biological safety, security and capabilities/capacities in Central Asia to reduce international biological risks</i>
Implementing Country	<p>United Kingdom, through the International Biological Security Programme, Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (ACP), Ministry of Defence (MoD).</p> <p>Note – a number of projects are jointly funded with other GP members; unless otherwise specified, the costs shown here represent the United Kingdom funding contribution.</p>
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	<p>Includes (but not limited to): International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC); Eagleson Institute, US; Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA), UK; University of Surrey, UK; US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); US Armed Forces Institute of Medical Research (AFRIMS), Thailand; Fera Science Limited, UK; State Sanitary Epidemiological Surveillance Service (SSESS), Tajikistan; National Centre for Veterinary Diagnostics (NCVD), Tajikistan; Kyrgyz Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary named after Arstanbek Duysheev, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic; Institute of Problems of Biological Safety, Tajikistan; with the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), UK, implementing the projects on behalf of ACP.</p>
Project Value	In excess of £1,500,000
Duration	2010 – 2016/2017
Description	<p>In partnership with countries in Central Asia, the United Kingdom is implementing a number of projects to improve biological safety and security and to strengthen capacities to detect, rapidly identify and diagnose highly dangerous pathogens and emerging infectious diseases that present regional and global threats. Specific project activities and implementing partners include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A biosafety cabinet maintenance project (£43,000) whereby in-country scientists are being trained to maintain, test and certify microbiological safety cabinets in the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan, with training provided by the Eagleson Institute; • Joint Tajik-Afghan Field Epidemiology training programme delivered by the CDC (jointly funded by the UK IBSP and US DoD DTRA and US DoS BEP) (£1 million over approx. 6 years). The project aims to help Tajikistan and Afghanistan to set up, develop and implement dynamic public and animal health strategies, to improve and strengthen their public and animal health surveillance and response systems, to achieve more effective disease detection, control and prevention; • Rabies capacity building in Tajikistan (approx. £60,000) – Experts from the United Kingdom

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Improving biological safety, security and capabilities/capacities in Central Asia to reduce international biological risks</i>
	<p>(Animal Health and Plant Agency and the University of Surrey) are engaging with institutes across Tajikistan to improve Tajikistan's cross-sectoral capacity and capability to detect, diagnose and control rabies in-country;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the epidemiological situation of typhoid fever in Tajikistan (£200,000). An ISTC Partner Project involving AFRIMS as the expert collaborators seeking to embed modern molecular biology capabilities and improve national disease surveillance in Tajikistan by studying typhoid, a serious endemic disease; • Potato Brown Rot in Central Asia (approx. £150,000). A project to strengthen regional disease detection and monitoring capabilities to increase resilience in risk mitigation for plant pathogens, with United Kingdom expertise provided by Fera Science Ltd.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Arboviruses and arboviral infections in Tajikistan (ISTC Project T-2119)</i>
Partner Country/Region	Tajikistan
Implementing Country	United Kingdom, through the International Biological Security Programme, Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (ACP), Ministry of Defence (MoD)
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC); Public Health England (PHE), UK; Natural History Museum (NHM), UK; Institute Zoology and Parasitology (IZP), Tajikistan and the Tajik Research Institute of Preventive Medicine (TRIPM), Tajikistan; with the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), UK, implementing the project on behalf of ACP.
Project Value	Approx. £500,000
Duration	2014-2017
Description	A follow-on collaborative research project, with technical expertise provided by the UK's Natural History Museum and Public Health England. This project is linking the virology expertise and capabilities with entomology expertise developed by previously funded-IBSP projects, which delivered significant improvements to the scientific capabilities, biosafety and security at key institutes in Tajikistan. The overall aims of the project are to instil safe and secure working practices and to help Tajikistan develop sustainable national surveillance and diagnostic capabilities for specific endemic viral diseases of concern. Furthermore, the project will enable validation of United Kingdom

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Arboviruses and arboviral infections in Tajikistan (ISTC Project T-2119)</i>
	rapid diagnostic assays and help United Kingdom experts identify tick and mosquito vectors which could spread new and emerging viral diseases to the UK.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Increased biosecurity for zoonotic diseases in livestock, Central Asia</i>
Partner Country/Region	Tajikistan, Central Asia, United Kingdom
Implementing Country	Sweden through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
Project Value	€86,000 (800,000 SEK)
Duration	2015
Description	<p>In collaboration with Tajikistan, Sweden is supporting a project which aims to improve control of zoonotic diseases (infections transmittable between animals and humans) in livestock in Central Asia, with focus on Tajikistan, thereby contributing to biosecurity, as well as improved public health and increased possibilities for international trade. The project was developed in the context of the Biological Weapons Sub-Working Group of the Global Partnership. The project objectives will be achieved through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building and risk-based approaches for surveillance and prevention, • Strengthening good laboratory practices and laboratory diagnostics.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>The epidemiological situation of brucellosis disease among human & animal populations in the Republic of Tajikistan (ISTC Partner Project T-1298.2)</i>
Partner Country/Region	Tajikistan
Implementing Country	United Kingdom, through the International Biological Security Programme, Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (ACP), Ministry of Defence (MoD)
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	International Science and Technology Centre (ISTC); Animal and Plant Health Agency (APHA), UK; State Sanitary Epidemiological Surveillance Service (SSESS), Tajikistan; National Centre for Veterinary Diagnostics (NCVD), Tajikistan and Dushanbe Dairy Kombinat, Tajikistan; with the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), UK, implementing the project on behalf of ACP.
Project Value	Approx. £575,000
Duration	2010 – 2015

<i>Project title</i>	<i>The epidemiological situation of brucellosis disease among human & animal populations in the Republic of Tajikistan (ISTC Partner Project T-1298.2)</i>
Description	<p>Multi-year project focused on brucellosis, a disease which is endemic in Tajikistan and affects both humans and animals. Brucella species have previously been investigated as biological weapon agents by a number of states. The project, supported by the UK's Animal and Plant Health Agency, has resulted in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement with Tajik scientists and institutes, including a number previously involved in the Anti-Plague Station system and the Soviet weapons programme; • Improvements to safety and biosecurity in laboratories, hospitals and clinics; • A more accurate understanding of the extent of brucellosis in humans and animals in Tajikistan and the presence of the pathogen in dairy products; and • The development and strengthening of linkages between the animal and human health sectors in this area, which improves the ability to detect and respond to both deliberate releases and natural outbreaks of the disease. <p>The UK's Animal and Plant Health Agency and Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl) are working with Tajik scientists to develop a follow-on project. This will deliver further improvements in laboratory safety and security at the key veterinary institute in Tajikistan responsible for brucellosis diagnosis, thereby enhancing biosecurity and the ability to work safely, as well as instilling the biosafety, biosecurity, diagnostic and surveillance improvements introduced as a result of a project previously funded by the IBSP.</p>

Europe

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Education and awareness raising in Ukraine</i>
Partner Country/Region	Ukraine and neighbouring countries
Implementing Country	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, through the International Biological Security Programme, Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (ACP), Ministry of Defence (MoD)
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	The project will be delivered by researchers at the Palladin Institute of Biochemistry, Ukraine, with support and advice from Bradford University (Bradford Disarmament Research Centre), United Kingdom; Science and Technology Centre, Ukraine (STCU); with the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl),

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Education and awareness raising in Ukraine</i>
	UK, implementing the project on behalf of ACP.
Project Value	£190,000
Duration	3 years (2014 –2017)
Description	<p>The aim of this project is to build a sustainable network of educators, scientists and others engaged in the life, medical and agrarian sciences, in order to put in place the necessary background (including knowledge, materials and support) required for a successful application to the Government of Ukraine for a biosafety/biosecurity/dual-use module to be taught to all life sciences and associated scientists in the Ukraine at an early stage in their University career. This project follows on from a number of preliminary activities funded by the Canadian and US Global Partnership Programmes.</p> <p>Activities will include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development and maintenance of a network of Ukrainian University lecturers interested in implementing biosafety/biosecurity modules as part of their courses; • Three small regional meetings will be held each year to link the network (as well as setting up a website); • In years 1 & 3 larger more general meetings will be held in Kyiv, where participation by neighbouring countries and international experts will be encouraged for sharing of knowledge and experiences); • Local universities will be contacted and where possible short (1/2-1 day) courses based on Bradford University's National Series module will be delivered to both graduate and post-graduate students; • Progress from this project will be reported at BTWC (Meeting of States Parties) meetings, with the aim of encouraging other States Parties to engage in similar activities.

<i>Project title</i>	<i>EDENext</i>
Partner Country/Region	Albania, Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Senegal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom
Implementing Country	France (EC FP7 Health)
Project Value	€11,971,810

<i>Project title</i>	<i>EDENext</i>
Duration	2011-2015
Description	<p>EDENext is a research project bringing together 46 international partners dedicated to investigating the biological, ecological and epidemiological components of vector-borne disease introduction, emergence and spread, and the creation of new tools to control them.</p> <p>This new knowledge in turn should help (i) to predict the emergence and spread of new vector-borne diseases (VBD), and (ii) to assess the efficacy of different interventions and develop new interventions to interrupt or limit the spread of VBDs with the goal of protecting European citizens from these threats. A major impact is also expected on strengthening European research capacity in this field.</p>

Middle East

<i>Project title</i>	<i>CBRN 34. Strengthening Capacities in CBRN event response and related Medical Emergency response under strengthened CBRN event preparedness</i>
Partner Country/Region	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon
Implementing Country	<p>Leader of the Project: Military Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology (Poland); Partners: FIIAPP (Spain), ICIS (Italy),</p> <p>Military Institute of Chemistry & Radiometry, University of Rome Tor Vergata (Italy)</p>
Project Value	€3,914,034
Duration	10-Apr-14 / 09-Apr-17
Description	<p>Project funded by the EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace.</p> <p>The main aim of the CBRN CoE initiative is to enhance national CBRN policies and capacities in third partner countries and to promote national, regional and international cooperation in CBRN risk mitigation. The origin of the risk can be criminal (proliferation, theft, sabotage and illicit trafficking), accidental (industrial catastrophes, in particular chemical or nuclear, waste treatment and transport) or natural (mainly pandemics). The CBRN CoE initiative supports the reinforcement of the institutional capacity needed to fight against this risk.</p>

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Development and renovation of a biosafety training facility at Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST)</i>
Partner Country/Region	Jordan/MENA and South Asia region countries

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Development and renovation of a biosafety training facility at Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST)</i>
Implementing Country	United Kingdom, through the International Biological Security Programme, Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (ACP), Ministry of Defence (MoD), US Department of Defense's Defense Threat Reduction Agency Cooperative Threat Reduction Program, the US Department of State's Biological Engagement Programme and Canada, through the Global Partnership Programme (GPP), Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	JUST/Jordan; with the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), UK, implementing the project on behalf of ACP.
Project Value	UK IBSP contribution approx. £500,000
Duration	2013-2015
Description	<p>This jointly funded project has led to the development of a facility which consists of a mock containment laboratory for training scientists, laboratory technicians and laboratory managers, and includes a functional heating, ventilation and air conditioning system.</p> <p>The training centre is intended to serve as a model institution, capable of providing training to scientists in the MENA and South Asia regions on a variety of topics related to biorisk management. This is currently the only dedicated training facility of its kind in the MENA region capable of providing this type of tailored training both in practical and classroom based settings. The safe and secure practices promoted will enhance regional laboratory safety and security on a sustainable basis. Jordan is able to provide a suitable environment for conducting such training activities, including for scientists from other countries in the region, such as Libya and Yemen, where access is more difficult for security reasons.</p> <p>The biosafety training central at JUST will also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase opportunities for UK, USA, Canada and other international partners to provide technical support to training courses delivered by the JUST team, therefore ensuring training courses are able to meet internationally recognised standards; • Provide the opportunity for regular engagement with MENA region scientists to discuss further support to other countries in the region; • Provide an opportunity for Jordan to become a recognised regional centre of excellence and to develop a sustainable source of income for JUST and the Princess Haya Biotechnology Centre.

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Regional Biosecurity Training Centre in Jordan</i>
Partner Country/Region	Middle-East (Jordan)
Implementing Country	Global Partnership Programme Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	United States, United Kingdom
Project Value	C\$1,100,000
Duration	2013-2015
Description	<p>In partnership with the Governments of the United Kingdom and the United States, Canada supported the development of a new BioRisk Management and Genomics Training Center at the Princess Haya Biotechnology Center at the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST). This project established a regional centre of excellence to enhance the capacity for biological risk management and technological capabilities of laboratories in order to combat infectious diseases and at the same time promote a sustainable culture of laboratory safety and security through the education and training of staff from different sectors of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. More specifically, Canada's contribution supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction of the Genomics Floor at the Regional Biological Risk Management Training Center; • Provision of specified genomics equipment; and • Delivery of biorisk management training.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Enhanced biological security and disease surveillance in Jordan</i>
Partner Country/Region	Jordan
Implementing Country	Canada - Global Partnership Programme Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Jordanian Ministry of Health
Project Value	C\$3,000,000
Duration	2014-2017
Description	<p>In partnership with the Jordanian Ministry of Health, Canada is implementing a project to strengthen biological security and disease diagnostics capacity in Jordan. Specific project activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a fully-equipped modular BSL3 Laboratory (2015);

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Enhanced biological security and disease surveillance in Jordan</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-funding with the United Kingdom Ministry of Defence of a biosecurity guide (“Preventing Biological Threats: What You Can Do: A Guide to Biological Security Issues and How to Address Them”) prepared by the University of Bradford, to be launched at the BTWC Meeting of States Parties on 15 December 2015; and • Conduct of an INTERPOL workshop on Safety, Security and Surveillance of Microbiological Materials and Emerging Technologies (S3OMMET) Associated training, travel and equipment . Through this project Canada also facilitated Jordanian participation to the BTWC Meetings of Experts and States Parties in 2015.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Enhanced biological security and disease surveillance in Jordan</i>
Partner Country/Region	Jordan
Implementing Country	Canada - Global Partnership Program Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Jordanian Armed Forces Royal Medical Services
Project Value	C\$950,000
Duration	2014-2017
Description	Strengthened biological security and disease diagnostics capacity in Jordan through the provision of a fully-equipped mobile laboratory. The laboratory was delivered to Jordan in 2015, and GPP continues to provide maintenance support, as well as associated training, travel and equipment. Through this project Canada also facilitated Jordanian participation to the BTWC Meetings of Experts and States Parties in 2015.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>OIE Veterinary education twinning programme between Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) and Royal Veterinary College (RVC); accredited veterinary health training for Middle East region veterinary scientists</i>
Partner Country/Region	Jordan/Middle East
Implementing Country	United Kingdom, through the International Biological Security Programme, Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (ACP), Ministry of Defence (MoD)
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE); Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) and Royal Veterinary College (RVC), UK; with the Defence Science and

<i>Project title</i>	<i>OIE Veterinary education twinning programme between Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST) and Royal Veterinary College (RVC); accredited veterinary health training for Middle East region veterinary scientists</i>
Project Value	Technology Laboratory (Dstl), UK, implementing the project on behalf of ACP. Up to £300,000
Duration	2013-2017
Description	<p>The IBSP-funded veterinary education twinning project is addressing a national and regional capability and sustainability gap. It is seeking to raise the standards of veterinary science across MENA, thereby strengthening regional ability to detect and respond to outbreaks of infectious disease, including zoonoses.</p> <p>This activity will seek to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise and strengthen national (Jordanian) and regional standards of veterinary science and animal health services through improvements to animal disease surveillance, detection and control; • Strengthen the resilience/sustainability of Global Partnership animal health/one-health activities through the development of veterinary services staffed by scientists qualified to a high standard; • Promote collaboration with a capable regional partner able to engage more widely in the region; • In the longer-term lead to potential benefits to international trade through improved animal health services e.g. through increased productivity, food safety and food security.

Multi-regional and global programming

<i>Project title</i>	<i>CBRN 23: Building capacity to identify and respond to threats from chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear substances.</i>
Partner Country/Region	Albania, Cambodia, Iraq, Moldova, Senegal and Tunisia
Implementing Country	Leader of the Project: FIIAPP (Spain); Partners: National Crime Agency (UK).
Project Value	€499,100
Duration	07-Jan-13 / 06-Jan-15
Description	<p>Project funded by the EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace.</p> <p>The European Commission is seeking external support to implement technical aspects related to the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation CoE. The overall objective of</p>

<i>Project title</i>	<i>CBRN 23: Building capacity to identify and respond to threats from chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear substances.</i>
	the project of which this contract will be a part is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Counter the threat arising from chemical, biological and radioactive or nuclear agents in particular when used in a criminal or terrorist context; • Improve the preparedness and response capabilities of states to unlawful or criminal acts involving CBRN agents.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>CBRN 35. Management of hazardous chemical and biological waste in the African Atlantic Façade region</i>
Partner Country/Region	Albania; Algeria; Armenia; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Egypt; FYROM; Georgia; Jordan; Lebanon; Libya; Morocco; Moldova; Montenegro; Palestinian Territories; Serbia; Tunisia; Ukraine
Implementing Country	Leader of the Project: FIIAPP (Spain); Partners: ICIS (Italy), AENOR (Spain), GRS (Germany).
Project Value	€3,871,800
Duration	01-Jan-14 / 01-Jul-17
Description	Project funded by the EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace. The objective of this project is to enhance (or initiate) best practices in hazardous chemicals and biological waste management in the AAF region and in Tunisia. In terms of content, aspects related to sampling, detection, measurement, protection, decontamination, mitigation, transport, containment, site remediation and disposal should be considered in each country (tailored approach), while keeping a regionally consistent approach as much as possible. This will include the elaboration of comprehensive standard procedures and technology solutions for CB.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project 36: MediPIET Further Development and Consolidation of the Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training</i> <i>(IfS/2013/329-859)</i>
Partner Country/Region	Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Egypt, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Jordan, Kosovo*, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine*, Serbia, Tunisia, Ukraine. Two observer countries: Turkey and Israel. As members of the Scientific Advisory Board: Greece,

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project 36: MediPIET Further Development and Consolidation of the Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training</i> (IfS/2013/329-859)
Implementing Country	France and Spain.
Project Value	Spain (Consortium FIIAPP – ISCIII) €6,450,000
Duration	2014-2017
Description	<p>MediPIET is a EuropeAid-DEVCO funded project under the Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace, linked to the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Centres of Excellence initiative – CBRN CoE. The project is led by the Consortium FIIAPP-ISCIII, with the scientific leadership of ECDC.</p> <p>This Project has been established under a regional perspective to contribute to the overall objective of enhancing health security in the Mediterranean basin by supporting capacity building for prevention and control of natural or man-made health threats posed by communicable diseases and other threats through a sustainable training programme in intervention epidemiology.</p> <p>The MediPIET project is aimed at consolidating a competent workforce in intervention epidemiology to carry out essential public health functions for prevention and control of national and cross-border challenges posed by communicable diseases and other health threats enhancing the biological aspect of CBRN CoE.</p> <p>The main objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a network of epidemiologists and trainers in field epidemiology among Public Health institutions of the participating countries in order to contribute to the reinforcement of the prevention and response to health threats; • Training field epidemiologists in charge of the essential activities of public health for the prevention and control of communicable diseases and other risks, with a common language in the region; • Promoting the collaboration, the exchange of experiences and knowledge between the countries of the Mediterranean and the commitment at the sustainability at national and regional levels; • Reinforce institutional capacity at national and regional levels. <p>The above objectives are achieved through:</p>

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project 36: MediPIET Further Development and Consolidation of the Mediterranean Programme for Intervention Epidemiology Training</i> (IfS/2013/329-859)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A two years fellowship programme; • 18 training modules with learning by doing methodology for fellows and additional participants; • 12 training of trainers; • International Assignments; • Annual Scientific Conference; • Establishment of a network of Junior and Senior epidemiologists, network of Training Sites, a Training Centres Forum.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>MediLabSecure - Establishment of networks of human and animal virology laboratories and of medical entomology</i>
Partner country/region	Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Georgia, Jordan, Kosovo **, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territories, Serbia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine
Implementing country	France (Institut Pasteur-IRD) Spain (INIA) Italy (ISS)
Project value	€3,600,000
Duration	48 months (starting date 06/01/2014)
Description	<p>Project funded by the EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace.</p> <p>Establishing networks of reference laboratories of human virology, animal virology, and medical entomology in the Mediterranean and the South-East Europe Black Sea region to support the priority diagnostic needs relying on the existing facilities and diagnosis capacities available in the EpiSouth-Plus Area by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing a first cluster for awareness, risk assessment, monitoring and control of emerging or re-emerging viruses with vector transmission. This cluster will need the interaction of several work packages, one for human health, one for animal health, one for entomology and one for public health reinforcement; • Launching a second cluster for awareness, monitoring and control of emerging respiratory

<i>Project title</i>	<i>MediLabSecure - Establishment of networks of human and animal virology laboratories and of medical entomology</i>
	viruses comprising several work packages for human health, animal health and public health;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity building of national laboratories in preparedness and response to emerging zoonotic viruses and respiratory viruses.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>High-Containment Laboratory Practices and Techniques Course</i>
Partner Country/Region	Armenia, Cambodia, Cameroon, Georgia, India, Kenya, Laos, Philippines, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Viet Nam
Implementing Country	USA - USDA
Project Value	US\$105,000
Duration	1 Week/January 11-15, 2016
Description	<p>The objectives of this course are to equip participants with the skills needed to safely participate in high-containment laboratory activities and to develop practices and techniques promoting biosafety, biosecurity and biocontainment. Participants will be trained to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop techniques for biosafety/biosecurity/biocontainment; • Demonstrate Standard Microbiological Practices; • Conduct basic risk assessments; • Select, don, and doff personal protective equipment; • Demonstrate skills required to safely work in a biosafety cabinet; • Determine disinfectants appropriate for contaminated materials; • Implement techniques for transportation of infectious materials; and • Assess biosafety/biocontainment techniques and procedures.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project 39 Strengthening health security at ports, airports and ground crossings</i>
Partner country/region	Algeria, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, Uzbekistan, Yemen
Implementing country	European Union, through WHO
Project value	€1,500,000

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project 39 Strengthening health security at ports, airports and ground crossings</i>
Duration	24 months (2013-2015)
Description	<p>Project funded by the EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace.</p> <p>The overall objective is to increase health security within travel and transport, in a multi-sectorial approach, to minimize risks in association with natural or deliberate released hazards.</p> <p>Specific objectives of the project are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foster collaboration, information and knowledge sharing in disease detections at points of entry; • Support health surveillance and public health emergency preparedness.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>International Transboundary Animal Disease (ITAD)</i>
Partner Country/Region	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, and Viet Nam
Implementing Country	USA - USDA
Project Value	US\$300,000
Duration	2 Weeks/April 4-15, 2016
Description	<p>The objectives of the ITAD course are to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce participants to the major emerging and transboundary animal diseases that impact the trade of animals and animal products worldwide; • Provide practical hands-on learning applications in a BSL-3 laboratory by observing the clinical status of diseased animals and conducting post mortem examination of these animals while adhering to applied principles of biosecurity and biosafety; • Engage participants to conduct presentations on animal disease issues in their countries of origin; and • Build a cadre of veterinarians capable of diagnosing transboundary animal diseases and supporting disease control and eradication efforts worldwide.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Introduction to Risk Analysis in Animal Health</i>

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Introduction to Risk Analysis in Animal Health</i>
Partner Country/Region	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Cambodia, Cameroon, Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Georgia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Viet Nam
Implementing Country	USA - USDA
Project Value	US\$116,470
Duration	1 Week/March 28- April 1, 2016
Description	<p>Risk analysis is a key component in domestic disease control and international trade. As an OIE Collaborating Center for Animal Disease Surveillance Systems, Risk Analysis, and Epidemiological Modeling, CEAH helps other countries develop skills in the fundamentals of risk analysis. Developing risk analysis skills can improve a country's ability to mitigate disease risks and potentially enhance trading capacity.</p> <p>In this course, participants will be introduced to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The fundamentals of risk analysis, and its use in decision-making from the perspectives of both risk managers and technical risk analysts; • OIE guidelines for qualitative risk analysis and how risk analysis techniques can be used to design programs for control of domestic animal diseases and to manage trade issues; • Quantitative and qualitative risk assessments.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project 40: Strengthening health laboratories to minimize potential biological risks</i>
Partner country/region	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Morocco, Oman, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen
Implementing country	WHO for the European Union
Project value	€4,500,000
Duration	36 months (2014-2016)
Description	<p>Project funded by the EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace.</p> <p>Specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support institutional and individual capacity building efforts through implementation of appropriate tools, methodologies and training activities;

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project 40: Strengthening health laboratories to minimize potential biological risks</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the ability of partner countries to safely and rapidly detect and respond to natural or deliberate events of national and international concern; • Support the development of nationally-owned laboratory policies, strategies norms and regulations; • Engage institutional and individual capacity building efforts through implementation of appropriate tools, methodologies and training activities; • Enhance the ability of Member States to safely and rapidly detect and respond to natural or deliberate events of national and international concern according to the IHR through support to laboratory networks; • Support national, regional and global laboratory networks aiming at detecting potential biological or other threats, such as emerging and dangerous pathogens.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Establishment of an expert laboratory network for early detection, surveillance and epidemic preparedness and support to emerging or re-emerging and vector-borne threats in Europe co-ordinated by the European Network for Diagnostics of "Imported" Viral Diseases (ENIVD)</i>
Partner Country/Region	Austria, Belgium, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, French, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey
Implementing Country	Germany (ECDC)
Project Value	€1,200,807
Duration	2012-2015
Description	<p>Considerable attention has recently been directed to emerging and re-emerging infections in national and international discussions. Infectious diseases are a continuing menace to all people, regardless of age, gender, lifestyle, ethnic background, and socio-economic status. They cause suffering and death, and impose an enormous financial burden on society.</p> <p>Numerous viral outbreaks in the last few years like Ebola in Kikwit/Zaire, Côte d'Ivoire, and Liberia in 1996/97 and Nipha Virus in Malaysia in 1998 led to the building of the European Network for Diagnostics of "Imported" Viral Diseases (ENIVD). After several</p>

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Establishment of an expert laboratory network for early detection, surveillance and epidemic preparedness and support to emerging or re-emerging and vector-borne threats in Europe co-ordinated by the European Network for Diagnostics of "Imported" Viral Diseases (ENIVD)</i>
	<p>meetings, scientists from university medical centres, country health departments, and hospitals all over Europe have raised this network and agreed to collaborate on a few major tasks for the future, fixed in a Memorandum of Understanding signed by all members and their institutions.</p> <p>The ENIVD members meet regularly together with representatives from EC and WHO to exchange and gather information working on the improvement of the collaboration and diagnostics for "imported" viral diseases in Europe. Sharing the duties and strengthen the collaboration in the EC will help to enhance the emergency preparedness in all participating countries to the benefit for their citizens.</p>
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Programme to combat resistance to antibiotics</i>
Partner Country/Region	Bangladesh, Bolivia, China, India, Kenya and Egypt
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Including: network ReACT, Universidad Mayor San Andres (Bolivia), Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (Tanzania)
Implementing Country	Sweden
Project Value	€1,139,350 2015 (SEK 10,511,000)
Duration	2013-2018
Description	<p>Health care of today is depending on effective antibiotics for combatting infectious diseases, but also for treatment of other diseases. Bacteria resistant to antibiotics make it difficult or impossible to treat common infections. If we are not able to mitigate the spread of such resistance, we will be out of means for treating a range of diseases.</p> <p>Resistance against antibiotics is spread across borders, necessitating cooperation on international, regional and national levels.</p>
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Programme to prevent, detect, handle and treat infectious diseases in humans and animals, other than HIV, malaria and tuberculosis</i>
Partner Country/Region	Bangladesh, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tanzania and Uganda
Implementing Country	Sweden
Collaborating Institution(s) or	Including: International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Programme to prevent, detect, handle and treat infectious diseases in humans and animals, other than HIV, malaria and tuberculosis</i>
Partner(s)	Research-ICDDR (Bangladesh), Botswana College of Agriculture (Botswana), Dr Filemon Bucardo (Nicaragua), Institute of Public Health (Burkina Faso), Cadila (India), International Vaccine Institute, Black Lion University Hospital (Ethiopia), Kenya Medical Research Institute (Kenya), Addis Abeba University (Ethiopia), University of Malaya (Malaysia), International Islamic University Malaysia (Malaysia), Alexandria University (Egypt), American University of Beirut- AUB (Lebanon), CINVESTAV Center for Research and Advanced Studies of the National Polytechnic Institute (Mexico), University of Peradeniya (Sri Lanka), University of Kelaniya (Sri Lanka)
Project Value	€2,430,090 2015 (SEK 22,500,176)
Duration	2013-2018
Description	<p>Good health is a necessary condition for people to reach its full potential and reduce poverty. Investments in health enable increased productivity and is an investment in the development of society. Additionally, good health including access to health services, food, water, clean air and drugs is a human right.</p> <p>Access to well-trained personnel, drugs, vaccines and financial resources is of vital importance for long-term and sustainable healthcare systems. Long-term, access to new and rapid diagnostics, vaccines and drugs as well as a sustainable use of antibiotics are pivotal for efforts to improve health.</p>
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Programme to combat HIV, malaria and tuberculosis</i>
Partner Country/Region	Bangladesh, Brazil, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Pakistan, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania/Zanzibar
Implementing Country	Sweden
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Including: Kenya Medical Research Institute (Kenya), ICIPE (Kenya), University of Dar es Salaam (Tanzania), Muhimbili University of Health and Allied Sciences (Tanzania), Indian Institute of Technology (India), Addis Abeba University (Ethiopia), Makerere University (Uganda), Mbarara Hospital (Uganda), Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Brazil)
Project Value	€2,186,998 2015 (SEK 20,176,000)
Duration:	2012-2018
Description	HIV and AIDS still pose great challenges and a long-term and broad approach is necessary to mitigate the

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Programme to combat HIV, malaria and tuberculosis</i>
	<p>spread of HIV. Effective means for prevention, increased access to drugs as well as means for alleviating long-term effects requires that measures are adjusted to local circumstances and the needs of the specific target groups.</p> <p>It is equally important to reduce the incidence of and mortality due to the other major infectious diseases, i.e. malaria and tuberculosis.</p>
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Establishment of German-Georgian, German-Kazakh and German-Tanzanian networks for biosecurity and diagnosis of dangerous infectious diseases and Providing mobile laboratory capacity for dangerous pathogens in Mali</i>
Partner Country/Region	Georgia, Kazakhstan, Tanzania and Mali
Implementing Country	Germany In Mali: Germany and France
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	<p>Germany: Bundeswehr Institute of Microbiology, supported by GIZ</p> <p>France (in Mali): Mérieux Foundation and the Ministère des Affaires sociales, de la Santé et des Droits des femmes</p> <p>Mali: Malian Ministry of Health, Centre d'infectiologie Charles Mérieux</p> <p>Georgia: National Center for Disease Control and Public Health</p> <p>Kazakhstan: Kazakh National Medical University, Scientific Practical Center for Sanitary Epidemiological Expertise and Monitoring, Kazakh Scientific Center of Quarantine and Zoonotic Diseases</p> <p>Tanzania: Mbeya Medical Research Centre</p>
Project Value	€3,400,000
Duration	2013-2016 (Mali: 2014-2016)
Description	<p>The aims of the projects in Georgia, Kazakhstan and Tanzania are to develop long-lasting networks within the framework of standardized detection, diagnostics and monitoring of highly pathogenic agents, awareness raising in the participating countries. Activities include the Implementation of quality assessed diagnostic assays in order to conduct epidemiological investigations and establish a monitoring system (surveillance), trainings with regard to biosafety and biosecurity in dealing and handling highly pathogenic agents and laboratory equipment support.</p> <p>In Mali the project aims to strengthen the capacity of the Malian health sector to better respond to an outbreak of Ebola or other biological hazards by providing it with</p>

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Establishment of German-Georgian, German-Kazakh and German-Tanzanian networks for biosecurity and diagnosis of dangerous infectious diseases and Providing mobile laboratory capacity for dangerous pathogens in Mali</i>
	a mobile diagnostic lab capability. The project includes the provision of a complete mobile laboratory equipment, training of respective staff (lab and decision makers), support for analysing Ebola samples, field exercises and risk communication training. The project is aligned with respective initiatives and WHO.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Strengthening IHR-implementation</i>
Partner Country/Region	Ghana, Malawi, Moldova, Palestine
Implementing Country	Norway
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Norwegian Institute of Public Health Ghana Health Service, Public Health Division Public Health Institute of Malawi National Centre for Public Health, Moldova Palestinian National Institute of Public Health
Project Value	US\$1,225,811 (2015)
Duration	2015-2019
Description	The International Health Regulations 2005 (IHR) were developed to detect, assess and respond to urgent health threats. Implementation of these regulations has been slow, with only 42 out of 194 countries fulfilling WHO requirements. The Norwegian Institute of Public Health has established a programme on strengthening IHR-implementation. The programme is carried out in collaboration with partner institutions in other countries. The objective is to improve health preparedness and to build capacity in detecting and managing crises and disease outbreaks, on a daily basis as well as during emergencies.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Projects to establish modern and mobile diagnostics for the Ebola Virus Disease in Guinea, of Crim-Congo-viral-haemorrhagic fever in Kosovo, on diagnostics and surveillance of viral-haemorrhagic fevers, in particular Ebola in Nigeria.</i> <i>Project to improve infectious disease surveillance and fight against arbo virus in mosquitos in Rio de Janeiro to prepare for the Olympic Games in 2016 in Brazil</i> <i>International Global Partnership Initiated Academia for the Control of Health Threats (GIBACHT): Training of scientist from Africa and Asia for the prevention of highly dangerous disease</i>
Partner Country/Region	Guinea, Nigeria, Brazil, Kosovo, Asia and Africa (GIBACHT)

<i>Project title</i>	<p><i>Projects to establish modern and mobile diagnostics for the Ebola Virus Disease in Guinea, of Crim-Congo-viral-haemorrhagic fever in Kosovo, on diagnostics and surveillance of viral-haemorrhagic fevers, in particular Ebola in Nigeria.</i></p> <p><i>Project to improve infectious disease surveillance and fight against arbo virus in mosquitos in Rio de Janeiro to prepare for the Olympic Games in 2016 in Brazil</i></p> <p><i>International Global Partnership Initiated Academia for the Control of Health Threats (GIBACHT): Training of scientist from Africa and Asia for the prevention of highly dangerous disease</i></p>
Implementing Country	Germany
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	<p>Germany: Bernhard-Nocht-Institute; for GIBACHT: Robert Koch Institute</p> <p>Laboratoire des Fièvres Hemorragiques en Guinee (LFHG), Hôpital National Donka, Service des Maladies Infectieuses et Tropicales in Conakry (Guinea)</p> <p>Irrua Specialist Teaching Hospital (ISTH), Benin-Auchi Express Road, Irrua, Edo State, Nigeria</p> <p>Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)</p> <p>National Institute of Health (Kosovo), University Medical Center of Kosovo</p>
Project Value	€1,250,000 plus €1,200,000 for GIBACHT
Duration	2013/14-2016
Description	<p>The projects focus on diagnostics and surveillance. They include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing a dengue virus surveillance and protection measures in Rio de Janeiro; • Collect mosquitos in different parts of Brazil; • Training of laboratory operatives and equipment of laboratories to diagnose Ebola; • Characterization of Ebola virus strains; • Research connected to Lassa-Virus and other tropical diseases.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>CBRN 22: Provision of specialized technical training to enhance the first responder's capabilities in case of CBRN incidents</i>
Partner Country/Region	Indonesia; Morocco; Mauritania; Thailand
Implementing Country	Leader of the Project: France Expertise (France); Partners: FIIAPP (Spain) and National Crime Agency (UK).
Project Value	€700,000
Duration	07-Jan-13 / 06-Jan-15

<i>Project title</i>	<i>CBRN 22: Provision of specialized technical training to enhance the first responder's capabilities in case of CBRN incidents</i>
Description	<p>Project funded by the EU Instrument contributing to Stability and Peace.</p> <p>The European Commission is seeking external support to implement technical aspects related to the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation CoE. The overall objective of this project is to reinforce interagency coordination to respond to CBRN incidents. This includes defining standard operational procedures in response to such incidents, e.g. post-incident management and site restoration.</p>
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Cooperative biological engagement programme in the Middle East and Southwest Asia</i>
Partner Country/Region	Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Afghanistan
Implementing Country	United States – DoD Cooperative Threat Reduction Program
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	National Ministries of health, agriculture, emergency services, education and science, and defense; the World Health Organization, OIE, FAO, GHSA coordination groups, CDC.
Project Value	US\$45,300,000 (FY 2015)
Duration	FY 2015
Description	<p>Specific activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhancing disease detection and reporting through infrastructure improvements, training, and sustainment; • Enhancing biosafety and biosecurity through infrastructure improvements, training, and sustainment; • Conducting joint research projects to prevent proliferation of pathogens of security concern; • Providing fellowships and grants to students and researchers to promote integration into the international research community; and • Providing electronic disease reporting systems to enhance capability to detect and report on outbreaks of diseases of security concern.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>MediLabSecure: Preventing vector-borne diseases around the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions by creating new networks</i>
Partner Country/Region	Mediterranean and Black Sea non-EU countries, including Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Bosnia and

<i>Project title</i>	<i>MediLabSecure: Preventing vector-borne diseases around the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions by creating new networks</i>
Implementing Country	Herzegovina, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, Moldova, Montenegro, Morocco, Palestine, Serbia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine.
Project Value	€3,300,000
Duration	4 years (January 1st 2014-December,31st 2017)
Description	<p>Countries of the Mediterranean and Black Sea regions have common sea borders and, as a result, share common public health issues and threats.</p> <p>The MediLabSecure project aims at consolidating a Laboratory Network on the emerging viruses that are pathogens for humans and/or animals.</p> <p>It will represent a cluster for awareness, risk assessment, monitoring and control of these vector borne diseases. This cluster will require the interaction of four laboratory sub-networks, one for human health, one for animal health, one for entomology and one for public health reinforcement.</p> <p>The MediLabSecure network will encompass partner countries around the Mediterranean and Black Sea Regions (19 non-EU countries) by means of a collaborative execution of the stated work packages to address public health-related national needs.</p>
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Improving biological safety, security and capabilities/capacities in the Middle East and North Africa to reduce international biological risks</i>
Partner Country/Region	Countries within the Middle East and North Africa
Implementing Country	<p>United Kingdom, through the International Biological Security Programme, Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (ACP), Ministry of Defence (MoD)</p> <p><i>Note – a number of projects are jointly funded with or conducted in support of other GP members programmes. Unless otherwise specified, the costs shown here represent the United Kingdom funding contribution.</i></p>
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	<p>Includes (but not limited to): US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC); OIE; Public Health England (PHE), UK; Institut</p> <p>Pasteur de Tunis, Tunisia; Farhat Hached University Hospital, Tunisia;</p> <p>Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO); World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE); Fera Science Ltd, UK; International Plant</p>

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Improving biological safety, security and capabilities/capacities in the Middle East and North Africa to reduce international biological risks</i>
Project Value	Protection Convention (IPPC); New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture; with the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), UK, implementing the projects on behalf of ACP.
Duration	In excess of £870,000
Description	<p data-bbox="667 495 786 524">2011-2017</p> <p data-bbox="667 546 1279 808">In partnership with countries in the Middle East and North Africa, and working jointly with or supporting other GP members' programmes, the UK is implementing a number of projects to improve biological safety and security and to strengthen capacities to detect, rapidly identify and diagnose highly dangerous pathogens and emerging infectious diseases that present regional and global threats. Some specific project activities and implementing partners include:</p> <ul data-bbox="667 831 1279 1720" style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="667 831 1279 1016">• Further contribution to existing US-led Field Epidemiology Training Programmes (FETPs) run by CDC in Iraq and Morocco to build in-country capacity and regional capacity in public health, biosafety and security, disease surveillance and outbreak response (£580,000); <li data-bbox="667 1039 1279 1225">• Follow-on workshop to improve Rift Valley Fever (RVF) surveillance and control, and to promote the secure, safe and effective use of vaccines for this purpose in support of ongoing OIE and FAO efforts to control RVF in MENA and East Africa (£70,000); <li data-bbox="667 1247 1279 1368">• Epidemiological and disease surveillance capacity building for emerging vector borne pathogens in Tunisia (with expert United Kingdom support provided by PHE) (£26,000); <li data-bbox="667 1391 1279 1541">• Strengthening plant pathogen biosecurity in selected MENA and Horn of Africa States; needs assessment and capacity development through FAO, Fera Science Ltd and IPPC; New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture (£150,000); <li data-bbox="667 1563 1279 1720">• Provision of Good Emergency Management Practice (GEMP) training courses by the FAO in Libya and Sudan to improve national/regional capability to prepare for and respond to outbreaks of animal/zoonotic disease (£40,000).

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Projects on the prevalence and diagnostics of Brucella, Q-Fever and viral haemorrhagic fever infections in Egypt, on Brucellosis in Pakistan and on the prevalence and diagnosis of Crimean-Congo-haemorrhagic fever, rift valley fever and zoonotic paramyxo-virus-infections in Sub-Saharan Africa</i>
Partner Country/Region	Pakistan, Egypt, Sub-Saharan Africa
Implementing Country	Germany (Friedrich-Löffler-Institute)
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Friedrich-Löffler-Institute (Germany) Pakistan: College of Veterinary and Animal Science in Jhang Mauritania: Centre National d'élevage et des Recherches Vétérinaires (CNERV) Sierra Leone: Njala University, Department of Animal Science Democratic Republic of the Congo: Laboratoire Vétérinaires de Lubumbashi, Katanga Cameroon: National Veterinary Laboratory (LANAVET) Egypt: Department of Hygiene and Zoonoses, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Mansoura University
Project Value	€2,000,000
Duration	2013-2016
Description	The projects focus on surveillance, diagnostics and good laboratory practice. They include training; seminars and lectures on epidemiology, diagnostic technics, biosafety, biosecurity and brucellosis diagnosis for scientists; the collection and examination of samples with new laboratory equipment and the installation of a network of institutes in order to strengthen the diagnostic capacities and the sustainability of the projects
<i>Project title</i>	<i>DengueTools</i>
Partner Country/Region	Sri Lanka, United Kingdom, Malaya, Thailand, Switzerland, France, Germany, Spain, Singapore, Brazil
Implementing Country	Sweden (EC FP7 Health)
Project Value	€5,606,488
Duration	2012-2016
Description	Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne viral disease estimated to cause about 50-100 million infections worldwide every year, of which 25,000 are fatal. Global incidence has risen rapidly in recent decades: some 2.5 billion people – two fifths of the world's population – are now at risk, mainly in the tropics and

<i>Project title</i>	<i>DengueTools</i>
	sub-tropics, but climate change and travel patterns have also contributed to the introduction of Dengue fever even in Europe. DengueTools endeavours to achieve better diagnosis, surveillance, prevention, prediction and/or prevention of the spread of Dengue fever to previously uninfected regions (including Europe) in the context of climate change.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Training Courses in Japan</i>
Partner Country/Region	Viet Nam, Zambia, Myanmar, India and China
Implementing Country	Japan
Project Value	In-kind contribution
Duration	2014-2015
Description	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biosafety Training (for 4 Viet Nam trainees) • Basic Laboratory Training for Viral Detection and Analysis (for Zambian trainee) • PCR Technology Training for Drug Resistance Gene Surveillance (for Myanmar trainee)
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Development of a "Preventing Biological Threats: What you can do – a Guide to Biological Security Issues and how to address them" to facilitate the University education of life scientists around the world</i>
Partner Country/Region	International
Implementing Country	<p>United Kingdom, through the International Biological Security Programme, Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (ACP), Ministry of Defence (MoD); and</p> <p>Canada, Global Partnership Programme (GPP)</p> <p>Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (DFATD)</p>
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Coordinated by the University of Bradford (Bradford Disarmament Research Centre (BDRC)), UK, with inputs from other leading academics, countries and units/organisations e.g. BWC ISU, INTERPOL, Jordan and South Africa; with the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), UK, implementing the project on behalf of ACP.
Project Value	Total project value £120,000 (United Kingdom contribution £60,000, Canada contribution £60,000)
Duration	2013-2015

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Development of a "Preventing Biological Threats: What you can do – a Guide to Biological Security Issues and how to address them" to facilitate the University education of life scientists around the world</i>
Description	The UK IBSP and Canadian GPP are jointly funding a project to produce a freely available biological security/responsible science educational resource which will furnish educators at university undergraduate level with material and examples suitable for teaching this subject. The aim is to improve biosafety and biosecurity awareness amongst a wide target audience, as well as supporting the universality and implementation of the BTWC. The book includes chapters on international legal agreements, including the BTWC.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Project for joint OIE/FAO post-rinderpest eradication programme; UK IBSP contribution to Peste des petits ruminant (PPR) vaccine assessment</i>
Partner Country/Region	International
Implementing Country	United Kingdom, through the International Biological Security Programme, Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (ACP), Ministry of Defence (MoD)
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	Rinderpest virus (RPV) World Reference Laboratory at the Pirbright Institute, UK; Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE); with the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), UK, implementing the project on behalf of ACP.
Project Value	£500,000
Duration	2013-2016
Description	The UK IBSP has provided funding to support the joint OIE/FAO post-eradication programme to help reduce stocks and improve global security of the rinderpest virus, which is highly pathogenic, highly communicable and potentially devastating to livestock. Primarily affecting cattle, this disease poses a significant threat to food security. After earlier providing support for the development and distribution of a sequestration and security DVD for rinderpest virus, the IBSP is funding a PPR vaccine efficacy trial at the UK's Pirbright Institute. If the trial is successful, the use of this vaccine could further reduce the need to hold stocks of rinderpest virus, and possibly allow their eventual elimination.
<i>Project title</i>	<i>International biosecurity training</i>
Partner Country/Region	Various
Implementing Country	Denmark

<i>Project title</i>	<i>International biosecurity training</i>
Duration	2015
Description	<p>The organization of the Danish biosecurity system is clear and manageable, which makes it suitable for transferal to developing countries.</p> <p>Taking into account local conditions, the Danish Centre for Biosecurity and Biopreparedness (CBB) is conducting tailored, international biosecurity courses to be offered to especially developing countries. The aim is to transfer Danish biosecurity experiences and best-practices to partner countries in order for them to establish national biosecurity systems. In 2015, Denmark has hosted a biosecurity course for a Kenyan delegation. Enquiries regarding international biosecurity training can be directed to CBB at: biosecurity@ssi.dk</p>
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Support to Intergovernmental Organisations to improve biosecurity, biosafety and Member States abilities to accurately and promptly diagnose and report disease outbreaks of national and international concern</i>
Partner Country/Region	International including Member States in the Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia, Caucasus, Afghanistan, Turkey.
Implementing Country	United Kingdom, through the International Biological Security Programme, Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Policy (ACP), Ministry of Defence (MoD)
Collaborating Institution(s) or Partner(s)	World Health Organization (WHO); World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO); with the Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (Dstl), UK, implementing the projects on behalf of ACP.
Project Value	In excess of £1,000,000
Duration	2012-2016
Description	<p>The UK IBSP has funded a package of projects implemented by the WHO, OIE and FAO including (but not limited to):</p> <p>World Health Organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Providing expert legislative support to selected Member States in the Middle East and South Asia to establish a legislative and legal framework that can enable the state to fulfil the IHRs – includes Afghanistan, Pakistan, Djibouti, Jordan (£50,000). • Developing operational procedures adapted to Central Asian Member

Project title	<i>Support to Intergovernmental Organisations to improve biosecurity, biosafety and Member States abilities to accurately and promptly diagnose and report disease outbreaks of national and international concern</i>
	<p>States for detection and response to public health events related to international travel, by improving the communication mechanisms of the national surveillance system (EBS in particular) with the points of entry (£90,000).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and assessment of key legislation, regulations and other legal instruments important to IHR implementation and in light of IHR requirements – includes Georgia and Turkey (£90,000). • Establishing a relational IHR database for the monitoring, assessment and reporting of IHR core capacities (£90,000). • Sustaining learning on International Health Regulations implementation through development of the IHR training toolkit (£90,000). • Update and translation of Shipment of Infectious Substances guidelines according to the 2015 guidelines into Arabic and Russian (£170,000). <p>This package of projects specifically builds upon activities previously funded by the IBSP supporting security related IHR implementation and promoting improved biosecurity. These projects are directly related to BTWC implementation and will also support work towards the development of adequate disease surveillance infrastructure to rapidly detect and respond to disease outbreaks whether natural, accidental or deliberate.</p> <p>Organization for Animal Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory twinning projects (£300,000) including in MENA and Afghanistan; • Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) assessment missions (£100,000). <p>The package of projects is seeking to strengthen recipient laboratories standards of biosafety and biosecurity, and improve national capacity to accurately and promptly diagnose and report animal diseases of national and international concern.</p>

<i>Project title</i>	<i>Support to Intergovernmental Organisations to improve biosecurity, biosafety and Member States abilities to accurately and promptly diagnose and report disease outbreaks of national and international concern</i>
	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of Good Emergency Management Practice (GEMP) training courses – to improve national/regional capability to prepare for and respond to outbreaks of animal/zoonotic disease in the recipient countries (includes Sudan) (£45,000).
<i>Project title</i>	<i>Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory Quality Assurance (VDLQA) Certificate Training Program</i>
Partner Country/Region	Global
Implementing Country	USA - USDA
Project Value	US\$168,509
Duration	1 Week/July 27-August 02, 2016
Description	<p>Veterinary diagnostic laboratories work together at the federal, state, academic and private levels to achieve a common goal of superior animal health. The VDLQA Programme will introduce participants to these various veterinary diagnostic laboratory system structures and to the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) accreditation process.</p> <p>It will also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide participants the foundation to implement an ISO-like laboratory quality assurance system built upon the ISO17025 standard that governs testing and calibration laboratories; • Provide them the opportunity to engage with a diverse group of international veterinary diagnostic laboratory personnel that function within an ISO17025 accredited laboratory; and • Establish a network of contacts capable of guiding veterinary diagnostic laboratory personnel through the ongoing process of implementing an ISO quality assurance system within their laboratory.