Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale

World Organisation for Animal Health

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

Annual Meeting of the OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations

2011

PARIS
OIE Headquarters

25-28 Oct. 2011

Scientific and Technical Department

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Deputy Director General
Head of Scientific and technical Department

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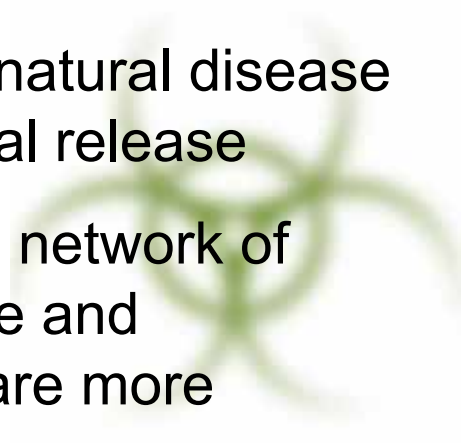
OIE's Role in Bio-Threat Reduction

- Animal diseases can make good bio-weapons (high impact (AH and PH), cheap, widely available, easy to carry through border checks)
- Increasing international interest in biological threat reduction
- Key OIE messages:
  - Mechanisms for detection and response to natural disease outbreaks protect vs. deliberate or accidental release
  - Investments in Veterinary Services and OIE network of expertise protects against natural, deliberate and accidental release, and these investments are more sustainable



OIE's Activities in Bio-Threat Reduction

- Collaboration with key partners involved in bio-threat reduction and biosafety and biosecurity (BWC, EU, GPP, IFBA etc.)
- Representation at a growing number of regional meetings relating to bio-threat reduction (assistance from OIE regional representatives)
- Opportunities for projects in certain regions
- Links with other OIE work streams – rinderpest sequestration, biosafety/biosecurity, lab twinning
- Materials to assist RRs at these meetings (on request)
  - Brochure and communication material; OIE's role in bio-threat reduction (on OIE website)
  - Book chapter; International efforts to reduce threats from animal pathogens
  - Opening OIE speech from BWC meeting of experts 2010
  - Standard OIE power point presentation
  - Strategy paper in development

Rinderpest – Post-Eradication Actions

- Suspension of the annual confirmation of country status
- Adaptation of Revised Chapters in the Code and Manual (2012 ?)
  - New country obligation to notify rinderpest containing material
- Set-up of a Joint FAO/OIE Committee on Rinderpest
  - 9 Members
  - Approve research requests
  - Approve virus holding facilities
- Maintain inventory of virus-holding facilities
- Collaboration with FAO
  - International contingency plan including vaccine banks
  - Encouraging progress in in RP virus sequestration

OIE's Activities in support of "One Health"

Building upon OIE strengths

- FAO/OIE/WHO High Level Technical Meeting
- Pilot PVS missions
- OIE-WHO Governance Collaboration
- Technical Item with Questionnaire GS80 (2012)

FAO/OIE/WHO High Level Technical Meeting

- “Health Risks at the Human-Animal-Ecosystems Interfaces”, Mexico City on 15-17 November 2011.
- encourage inter-sectoral collaboration to address health risks at the human-animal-ecosystems interfaces as described in the 2010 Tripartite Concept Note.
- zoonotic influenza, rabies, and antimicrobial resistance as “entry points” to discuss cross-sectoral aspects of health risks
- participants to analyze system-wide challenges and focus on areas of mutual concern – practical and concrete discussions
- outcomes of the HLTM will be fundamental to the draft declaration to be negotiated and endorsed by the upcoming joint ministerial meeting ~ 2012.

PVS Pilot Missions

- Two new steps currently being piloted within the PVS Pathway
- PVS “One Health” Evaluation Missions
- PVS Gap Analysis Laboratory Missions

Pilot PVS “One Health” Evaluation Missions

- PVS “One Health” Evaluation Pilot Missions
  - One complete (Americas)
  - One scheduled late October (Africa)
  - Additional pilots to be scheduled (Asia, Eastern/Central Asia)
- Development of an OIE-WHO Collaboration on Governance
  - Comparison of governance systems/assessment processes
    - OIE International standards – PVS Pathway
    - WHO International Health Regulations – Implementation Framework

Pilot PVS Gap Analysis Laboratory Missions

- The function of veterinary laboratories is a core component of Veterinary Services
- PVS Evaluation assesses a country's ability to obtain accurate diagnosis of animal diseases
- PVS Gap Analysis estimates a budget to improve the ability of the Veterinary Services to accurately diagnose animal diseases
- What is needed – how should a country meet this need, e.g.,
  - Construct or improve national veterinary laboratories
  - Formalize access to laboratory services outside VS (or outside country)

Laboratory Capacity Building and Networking Activties

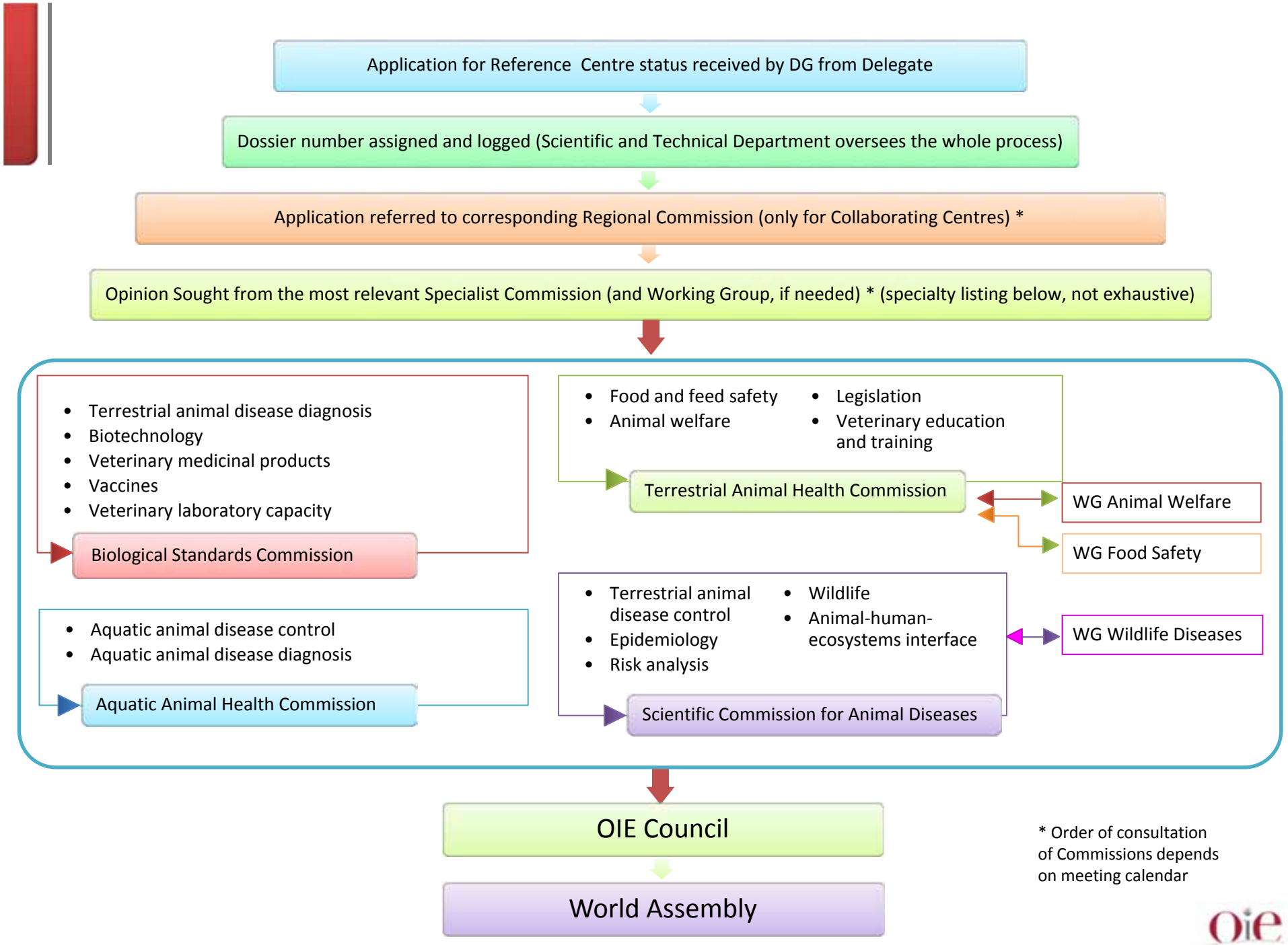
- IDENTIFY project of the USAID Emerging Pandemic Threats (EPT) Program
  - Jointly implemented with FAO and WHO
  - Implemented in 2 project-defined regions: Congo Basin region, South east and South Asia region
- Pilot implementation of OIE Laboratory focal points

OIE Reference Centres in 2011

	Reference Laboratories	Collaborating Centres	Total
Number	225	40	265
Countries	37	21	42
Disease/Topics	111	38	149
Experts	166	40	206

New Requirements for Directors of institutions and for OIE Experts:

- Declaration of Interest
- Confidentiality Undertaking


Application for Reference Centre status received by DG from Delegate
Dossier number assigned and logged (Scientific and Technical Department oversees the whole process)
Application referred to corresponding Regional Commission (only for Collaborating Centres) *
Opinion Sought from the most relevant Specialist Commission (and Working Group, if needed) * (specialty listing below, not exhaustive)
Terrestrial animal disease diagnosis
Biotechnology
Veterinary medicinal products
Vaccines
Veterinary laboratory capacity
Biological Standards Commission
Food and feed safety
Animal welfare
Legislation
Veterinary education and training
Terrestrial Animal Health Commission
WG Animal Welfare
WG Food Safety
Aquatic animal disease control
Aquatic animal disease diagnosis
Aquatic Animal Health Commission
Terrestrial animal disease control
Epidemiology
Risk analysis
Wildlife
Animal-human-ecosystems interface
Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases
WG Wildlife Diseases
OIE Council
World Assembly
* Order of consultation of Commissions depends on meeting calendar

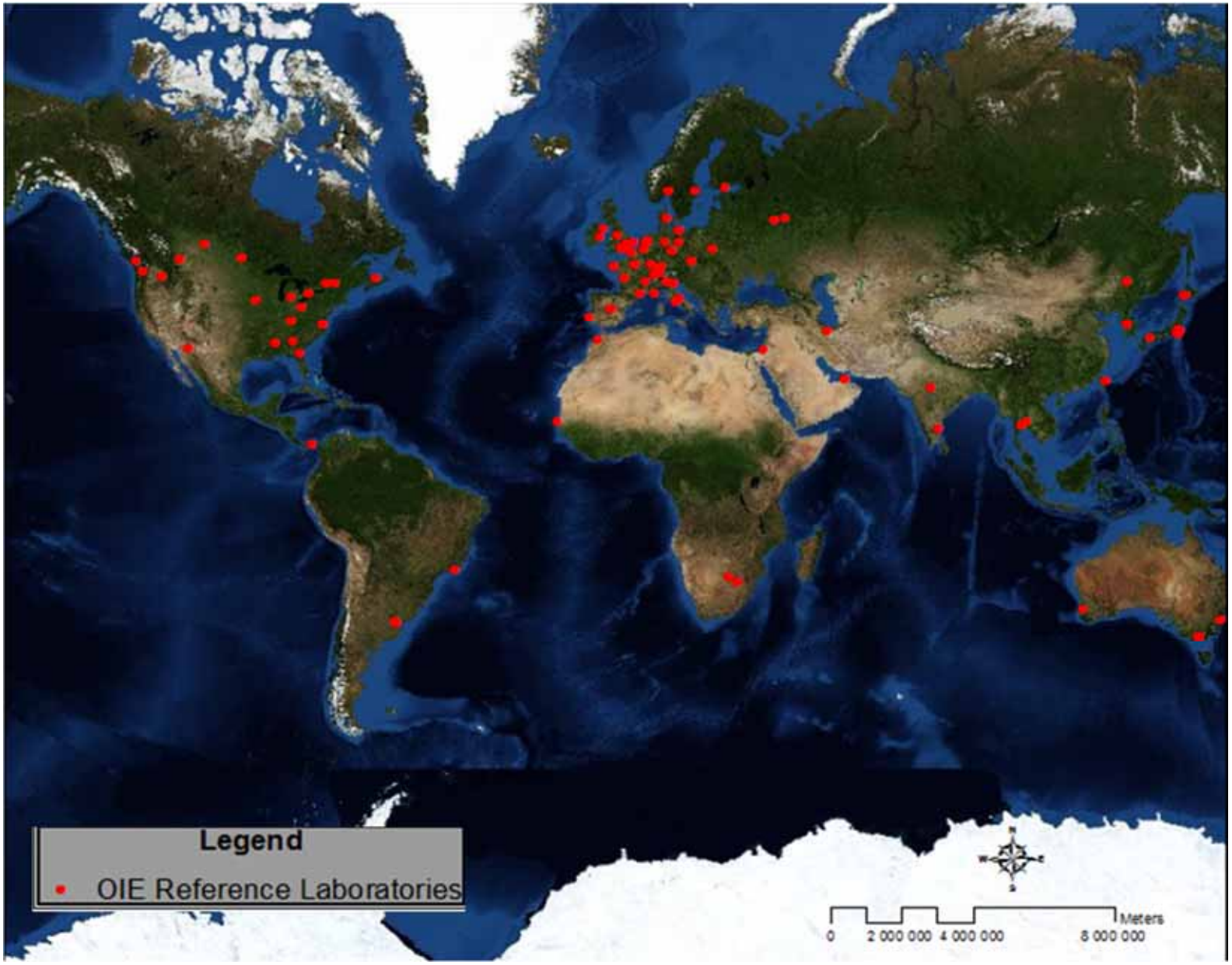
Roles of the Council and the Specialist Commissions in the designation and de-listing of Collaborating Centres

- The Council sets rules and principles for inclusion in the Basic Texts
- Each Specialist Commission applies the rules and principles to applications falling under its respective mandate (if overlapping, DG decides which Commission) and provides an opinion to the Director General. A relevant Working Group may be consulted if the Commission or the DG so wishes.
- The Commissions inform the Council of their recommendations on applications (acceptance; on-hold; rejection)
- The same process applies *mutatis mutandis* to Reference Laboratories, except that the Code/Scientific Commissions and Regional Commissions are not involved.
- The same process applies *mutatis mutandis* to assessing twinning proposals, with an advisory status; the final decision rests with the Director General (Council and World Assembly being informed *ex post*)

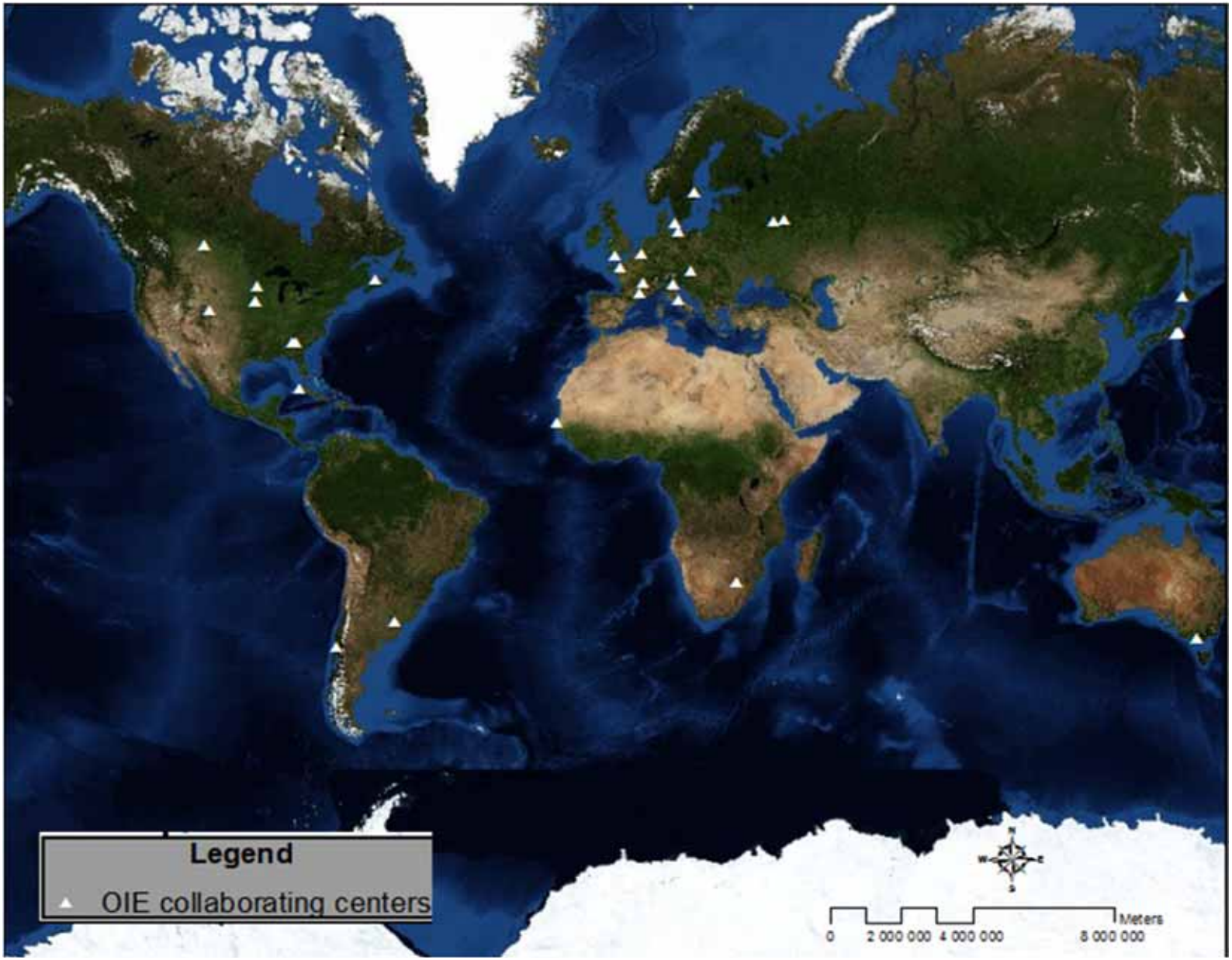
Basic Principles

- Maximum of one Collaborating Centre per topic per region or exceptionally per sub-region (upon agreement of the Council)
- Maximum of one Reference Laboratory per disease/pathogen per country
- Support of the CVO and the Director of the institution indispensable
- No inter-regional designation for a Collaborating Centre
- No cross-country designation for a Reference Laboratory
- The Principles above do not affect the status of the existing CC/RF in the immediate.

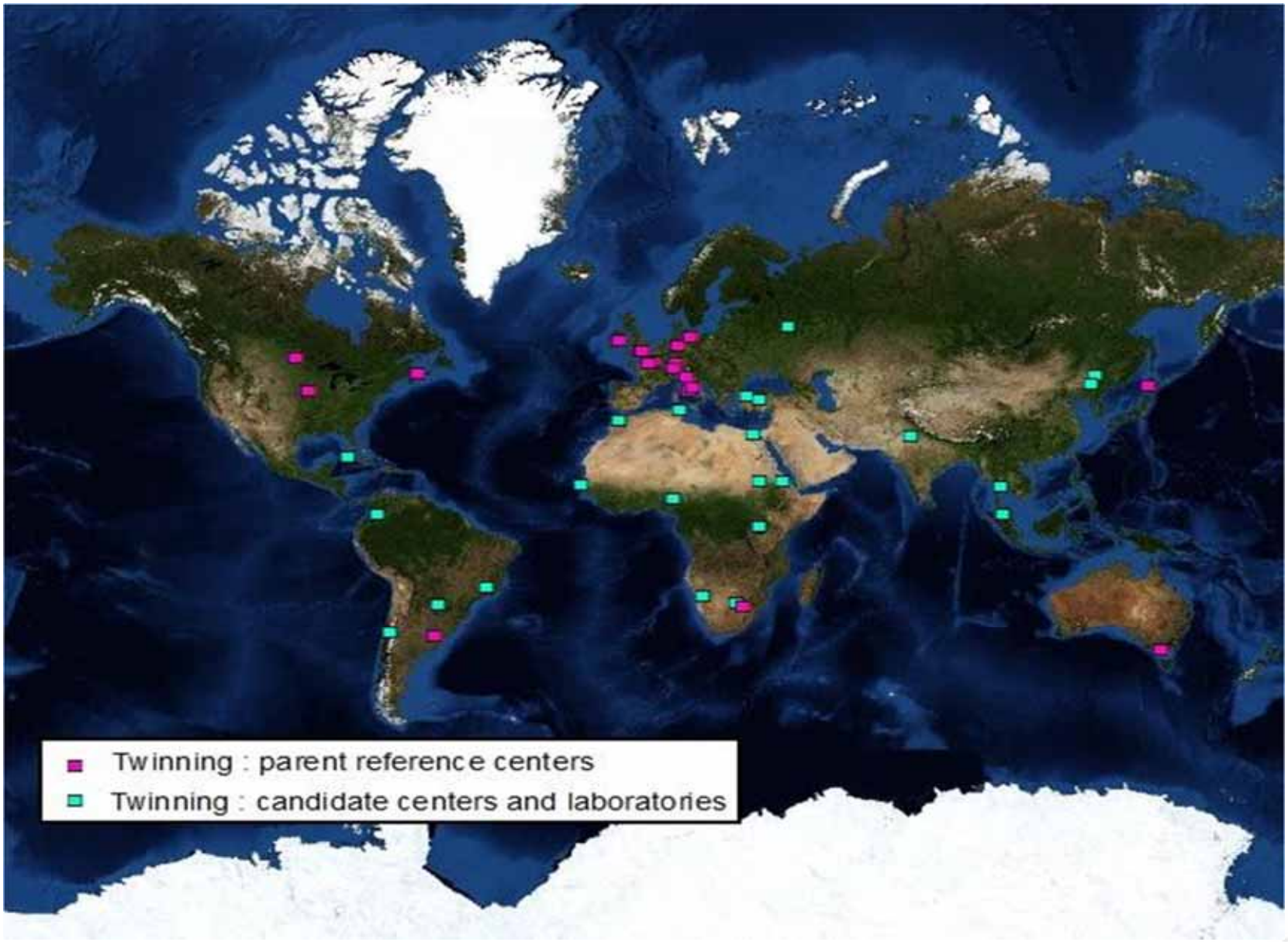
OIE Reference Laboratories



OIE Collaborating Centres



Lab Twinning Projects to date



OIE Lab Twinning 2011

- 3 projects complete, 30 underway, 10+ on the way
- Twinning website launched – please use it!
  - Lists on-going projects – to ensure coordination
  - Provides guidance on principles of twinning and application process
  - Promotes outputs of twinning projects and workshops
- http://www.oie.int/en/support-to-oie-members/laboratory-twinning
- Twinning project review (workshop and 3 project audits)
- Updated twinning guide
- Newsletter – coming soon!
- Funding

Updated Twinning Guide

- Option of OIE twinning funded by Candidate country
- Pre-twinning meetings
- Importance of transition period after twinning
- Guidance on performance indicators
- Guidance on addressing risks
- Importance of effective communication

Lab Twinning - Regional issues

- Promote and support Candidate Laboratories as centres of expertise in the regions
  - At regional meetings
  - Post twinning meetings in Candidate Lab – 2 planned so far
- Identify regional priorities
- Manage expectations
- Feedback on success and challenges

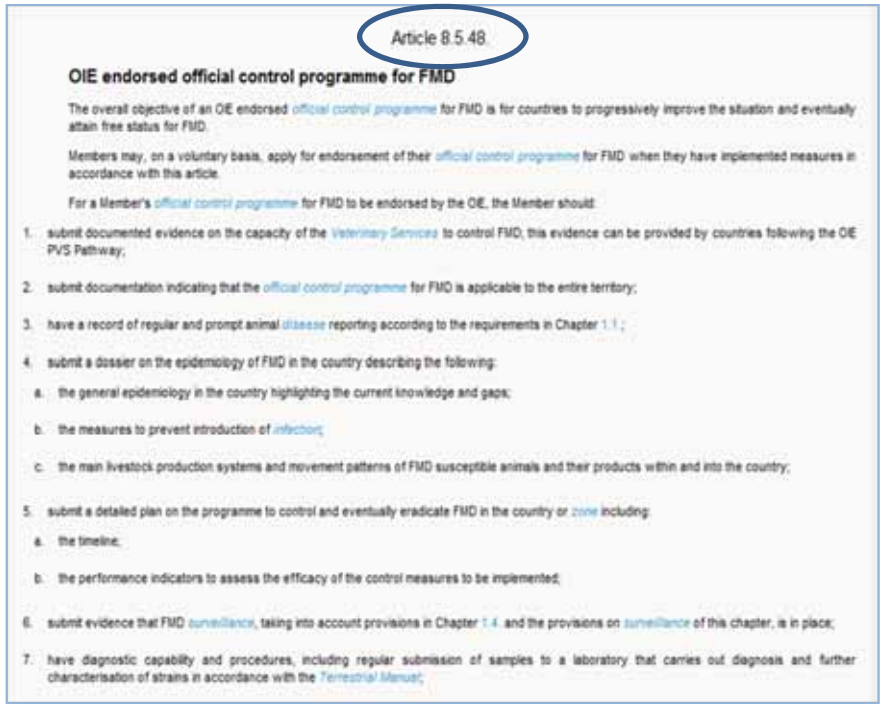
Towards Global Control and Eradication of FMD

- Resolution No. 19 – Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates (May 2011 - GS79)
- Development of a Global FMD Control Strategy
  - Regional consultation (November 2011)
  - Second Global Conference on FMD Control (June 2012)
    - Technical Session
    - Pledging Session

OIE-endorsed Official FMD Control Programme

Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2011):

- new Article in Chapter 8.5. on FMD
- new Article in Chapter 1.6. on procedures for self declaration and for official recognition by the OIE (Questionnaires)



Article 8.5.48.

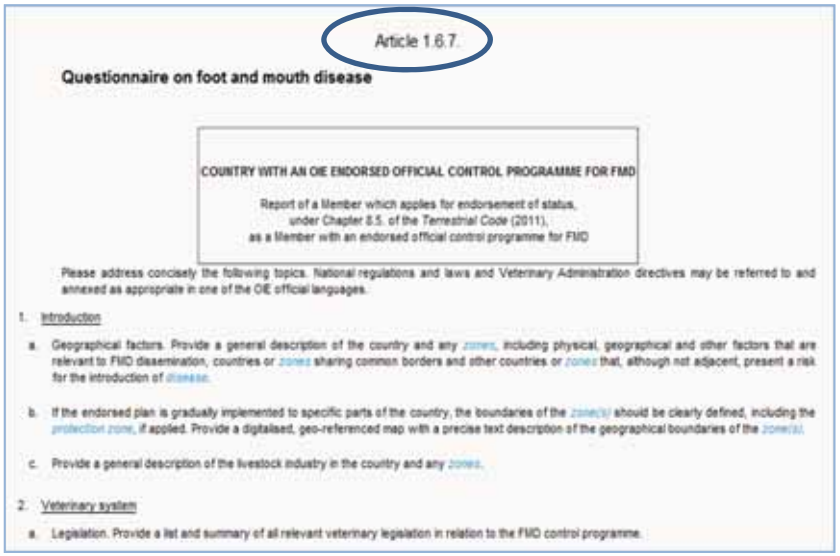
OIE endorsed official control programme for FMD

The overall objective of an OIE endorsed official control programme for FMD is for countries to progressively improve the situation and eventually attain free status for FMD.

Members may, on a voluntary basis, apply for endorsement of their official control programme for FMD when they have implemented measures in accordance with this article.

For a Member's official control programme for FMD to be endorsed by the OIE, the Member should:

1. submit documented evidence on the capacity of the Veterinary Services to control FMD; this evidence can be provided by countries following the OIE PVS Pathway;
2. submit documentation indicating that the official control programme for FMD is applicable to the entire territory;
3. have a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting according to the requirements in Chapter 1.1.;
4. submit a dossier on the epidemiology of FMD in the country describing the following:
   a. the general epidemiology in the country highlighting the current knowledge and gaps;
   b. the measures to prevent introduction of infection;
   c. the main livestock production systems and movement patterns of FMD susceptible animals and their products within and into the country;
5. submit a detailed plan on the programme to control and eventually eradicate FMD in the country or zone including:
   a. the timeline;
   b. the performance indicators to assess the efficacy of the control measures to be implemented;
6. submit evidence that FMD surveillance, taking into account provisions in Chapter 1.4. and the provisions on surveillance of this chapter, is in place;
7. have diagnostic capability and procedures, including regular submission of samples to a laboratory that carries out diagnosis and further characterisation of strains in accordance with the Terrestrial Manual;



Article 1.6.7.

Questionnaire on foot and mouth disease

COUNTRY WITH AN OIE ENDORSED OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR FMD

Report of a Member which applies for endorsement of status, under Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code* (2011), as a Member with an endorsed official control programme for FMD

Please address concisely the following topics. National regulations and laws and Veterinary Administration directives may be referred to and annexed as appropriate in one of the OIE official languages.

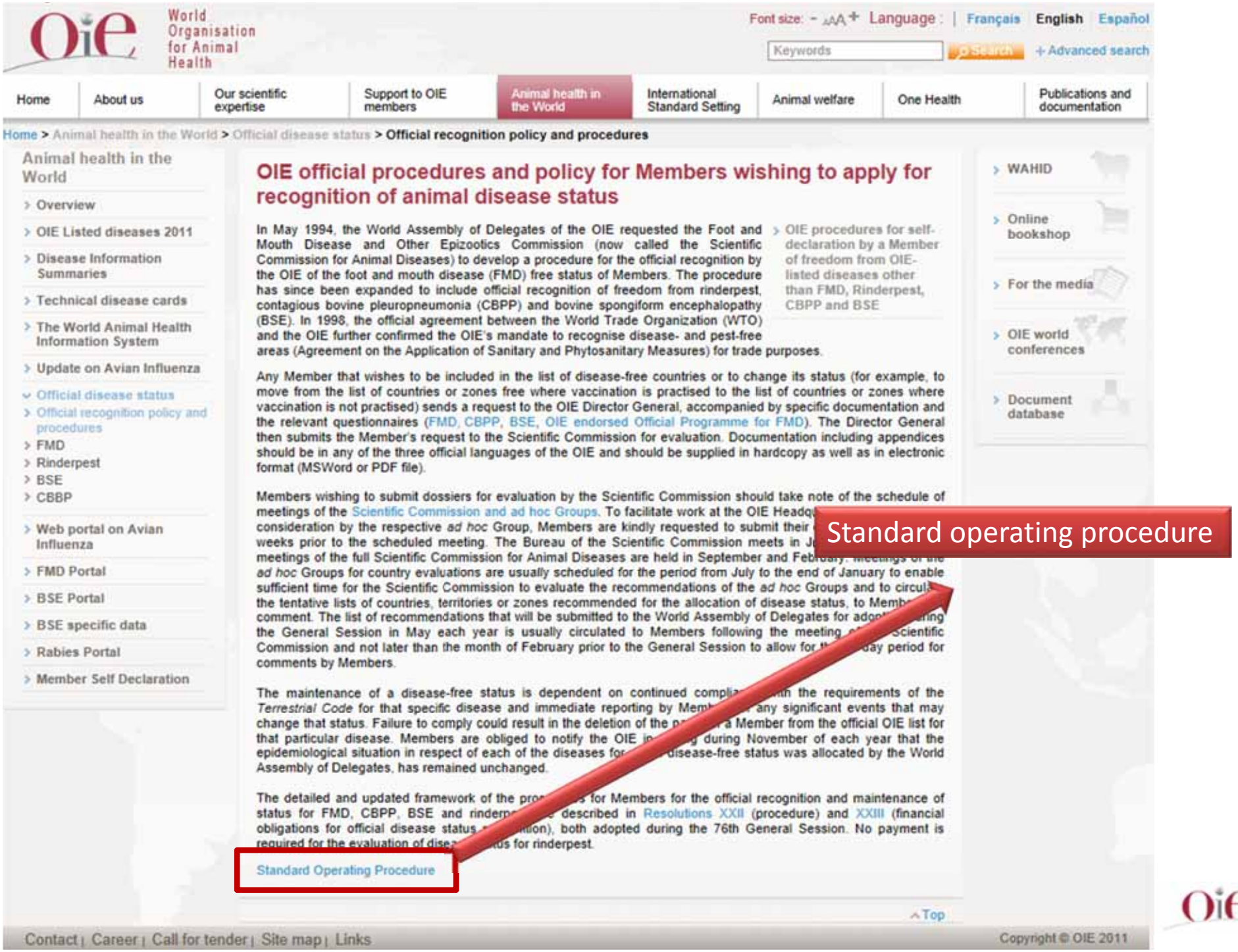
1. Introduction
   a. Geographical factors. Provide a general description of the country and any zones, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to FMD dissemination, countries or zones sharing common borders and other countries or zones that, although not adjacent, present a risk for the introduction of disease.
   b. If the endorsed plan is gradually implemented to specific parts of the country, the boundaries of the zone(s) should be clearly defined, including the protection zone, if applied. Provide a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a precise text description of the geographical boundaries of the zone(s).
   c. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and any zones.
2. Veterinary system
   a. Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation in relation to the FMD control programme.

Official Recognition of Disease Status

- Concerns by Members on the apparent lack of transparency in the procedures of Official Recognition of Disease Status
- To improve the communication between OIE Headquarters, SCAD and applicant Members, the Scientific Commission summarised the current procedures and practice in a single document to improve:
  - transparency
  - timeliness
  - effective administration
  - communication with applicant Members

Annual reconfirmation format simplified and shortened for BSE

The procedure in place was endorsed by the OIE Council during its meeting held in Paris from 28 February to 2 March 2011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OIE Listed diseases 2011
Disease Information Summaries
Technical disease cards
The World Animal Health Information System
Update on Avian Influenza
Official disease status
Official recognition policy and procedures
FMD
Rinderpest
BSE
CBBP
Web portal on Avian Influenza
FMD Portal
BSE Portal
BSE specific data
Rabies Portal
Member Self Declaration
OIE official procedures and policy for Members wishing to apply for recognition of animal disease status
OIE procedures for self-declaration by a Member of freedom from OIE-listed diseases other than FMD, Rinderpest, CBPP and BSE
In May 1994, the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE requested the Foot and Mouth Disease and Other Epizootics Commission (now called the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases) to develop a procedure for the official recognition by the OIE of the foot and mouth disease (FMD) free status of Members. The procedure has since been expanded to include official recognition of freedom from rinderpest, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) and bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE). In 1998, the official agreement between the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the OIE further confirmed the OIE's mandate to recognise disease- and pest-free areas (Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures) for trade purposes.
Any Member that wishes to be included in the list of disease-free countries or to change its status (for example, to move from the list of countries or zones free where vaccination is practised to the list of countries or zones where vaccination is not practised) sends a request to the OIE Director General, accompanied by specific documentation and the relevant questionnaires (FMD, CBPP, BSE, OIE endorsed Official Programme for FMD). The Director General then submits the Member's request to the Scientific Commission for evaluation. Documentation including appendices should be in any of the three official languages of the OIE and should be supplied in hardcopy as well as in electronic format (MSWord or PDF file).
Members wishing to submit dossiers for evaluation by the Scientific Commission should take note of the schedule of meetings of the Scientific Commission and ad hoc Groups. To facilitate work at the OIE Headq
consideration by the respective ad hoc Group, Members are kindly requested to submit their
weeks prior to the scheduled meeting. The Bureau of the Scientific Commission meets in J
meetings of the full Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases are held in September and Feb
ad hoc Groups for country evaluations are usually scheduled for the period from July to the end of January to enable sufficient time for the Scientific Commission to evaluate the recommendations of the ad hoc Groups and to circul
the tentative lists of countries, territories or zones recommended for the allocation of disease status, to Memb
comment. The list of recommendations that will be submitted to the World Assembly of Delegates for ado
the General Session in May each year is usually circulated to Members following the meeting
Commission and not later than the month of February prior to the General Session to allow for t
comments by Members.
The maintenance of a disease-free status is dependent on continued compli
Terrestrial Code for that specific disease and immediate reporting by Mem
change that status. Failure to comply could result in the deletion of the p
that particular disease. Members are obliged to notify the OIE in
epidemiological situation in respect of each of the diseases for
Assembly of Delegates, has remained unchanged.
The detailed and updated framework of the pro
status for FMD, CBPP, BSE and rinderp
obligations for official disease status
required for the evaluation of dise
Standard Operating Procedure
Standard operating procedure
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Official Recognition of Disease Status

- Current List of Diseases
  - FMD
  - CBPP
  - BSE Risk
  - [Rinderpest]
- New Disease Candidates
  - AHS (2012)
  - CSF (2013 ?)
  - PPR ?

Focal point training and related conferences

2011/2012

Veterinary Products

Wildlife

Training of OIE Focal Points: Veterinary Products

- Regional Training Workshops of OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products (first cycle completed)
  - Europe: 26 to 28 July 2010, Serbia
  - Americas: 20 to 22 September 2010, Colombia
  - Africa: 23 to 25 November 2010, South Africa
  - Asia-Pacific: 28 to 30 June 2011, Cambodia

➡ Covered all main subjects on authorisation, surveillance, distribution, use and control of veterinary products

Training of OIE Focal Points: Veterinary Products

- Workshops of OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products (second cycle)
  - Senegal: September 2011
  - Morocco: December 2011
  - Africa: March 2012 (to be confirmed)
  - Asia: July 2012 (to be confirmed)
  - Americas: October 2012 (to be confirmed)
  - Europe: 2012 (to be scheduled)

➡ *Focus mainly on VICH, vaccines, antimicrobial agents and resistance (with the participation of WHO)*

Forthcoming Conferences

26-28 September 2012

OIE will host a Symposium on *Alternatives to Antibiotics in Animal Health: Challenges and Solutions* organised by IABS (International Alliance for Biological Standardization)

13-15 March 2013

OIE will organise an International Conference on the use of antimicrobials in Paris, France

Training of OIE Focal Points: Wildlife

- Training workshops for National Focal Points on Wildlife organised in 2009/2010 (first cycle):
  - Panama City, Republic of Panama (September 2009) for the Americas
  - Lyon, France (November 2009) for Europe
  - Arusha, Tanzania (March 2010) for Africa (Anglophone) and the Middle-East
  - Bamako, Mali (July 2010) for Africa (Francophone)
  - Bangkok, Thailand (October 2010) for Asia, Far East and Oceania

Training of OIE Focal Points: Wildlife

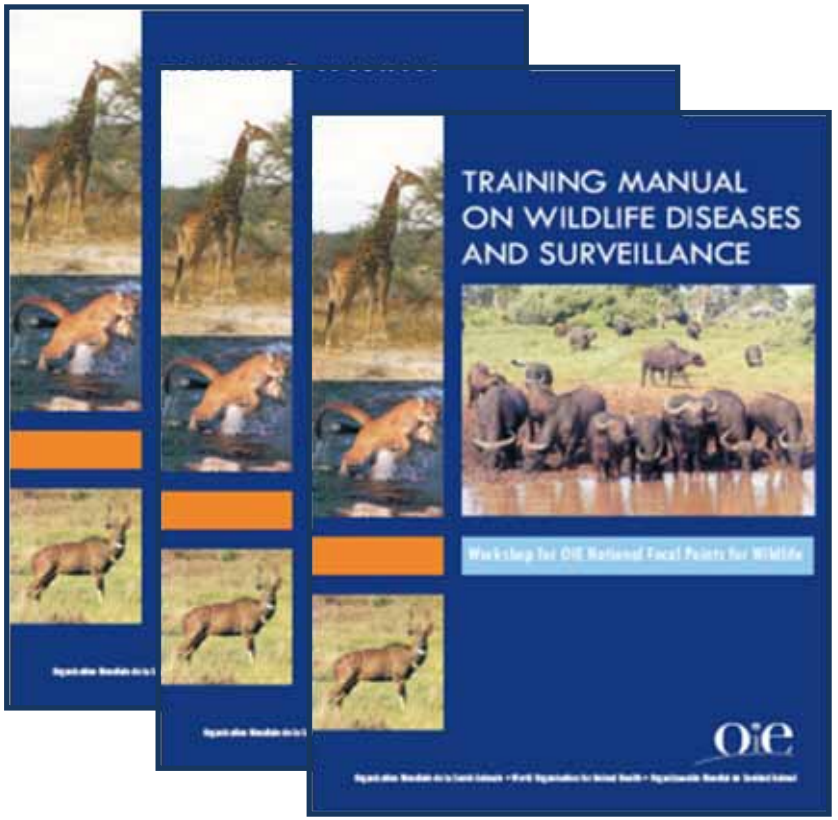
The **first cycle programme** provided information on OIE, an overview of the activities of the OIE Working Group on Wildlife Diseases, and basic knowledge on the importance of pathogens in wild animals related to:

- domestic animal health,
- trade in animals and animal products,
- human health, and
- wild animal populations themselves.

Training of OIE Focal Points: Wildlife

A **Training Manual** on the topics covered in the first cycle programme is available in English, French and Spanish.

We plan to publish another Manual for the second cycle.



Conferences

OIE website: Recommendations and presentations

one world • one health

OIE Global Conference on Wildlife

Animal Health and Biodiversity – Preparing for the Future

Paris (France), 23-25 February 2011

oie

Conferences

Wildlife was also taken into account at the recent

Global Conference on Rabies Control
Towards Sustainable Prevention at the Source
Incheon-Seoul (Republic of Korea), 7-9 September 2011

OIE website: Recommendations and Presentations

Training of OIE Focal Points: Wildlife

The **second cycle workshops** will:

- illustrate the measures developed by the OIE to enhance reporting of diseases occurring in wildlife.
- explain the implementation of surveillance networks for wildlife diseases.
- provide case studies with a practical approach to the specific tasks of the OIE National Focal Points on Wildlife.

Training of OIE Focal Points: Wildlife

The first workshop of the second cycle of trainings took place from 4 to 7 October 2011 in Amboseli, Kenya

Training of OIE Focal Points: Wildlife

Future trainings of the second cycle are already scheduled for :

- Americas, 15-17 November 2011, Argentina
- Africa, 28 Nov -1 December 2011, Botswana
- Europe, 23-27 January 2012, Bulgaria
- Asia, 23-27 April 2012, (TBD)

The outcome of the training workshops will be taken into account to decide on future developments

OIE Initiative for a Wider International Harmonisation in Vet Drug Registration Systems

- **Target**:

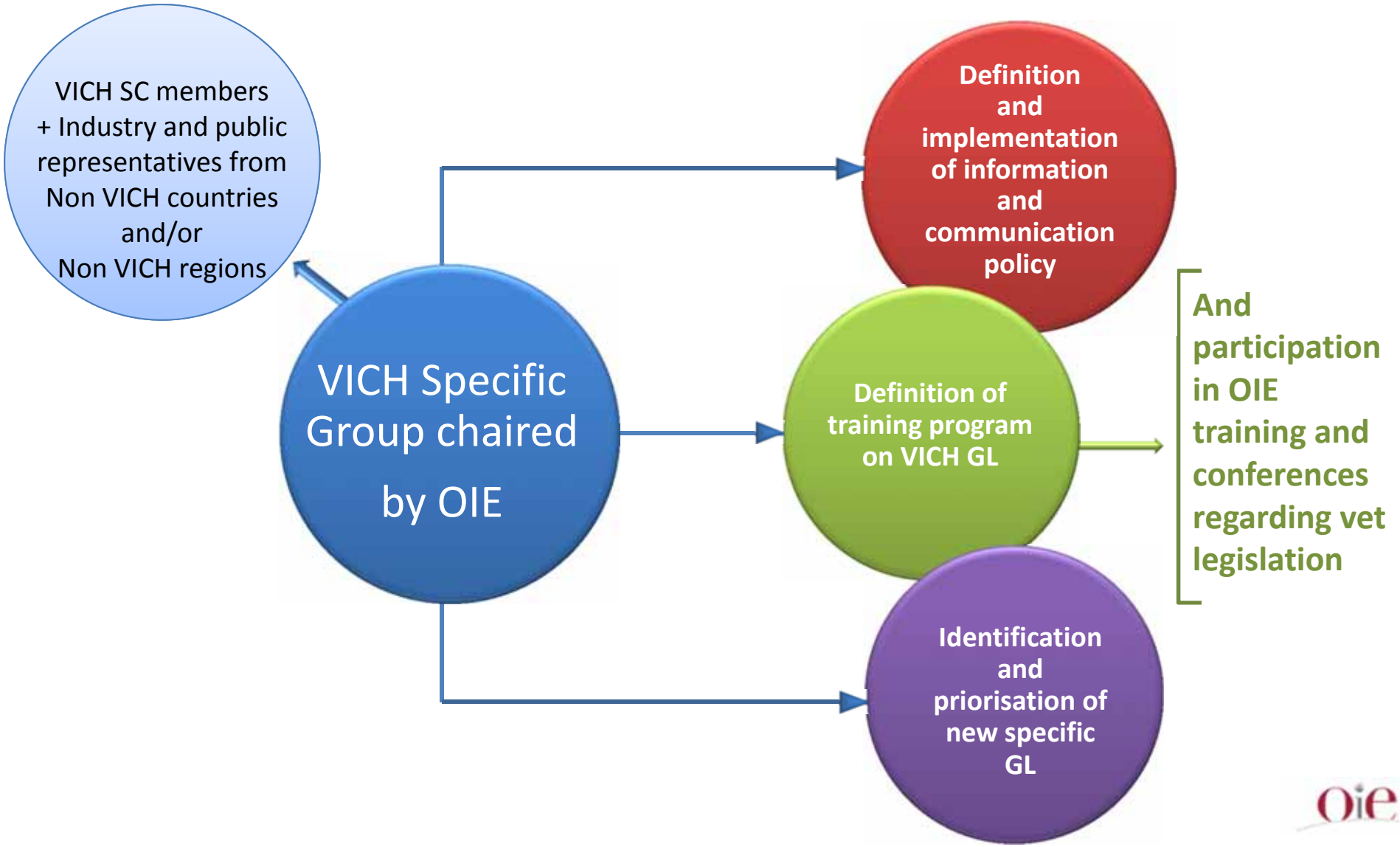
  as a first step, areas where VICH can have most impact:

  → Countries with a solid regulatory framework established (BRIC)

  → Regional organisations with specific initiatives regarding VMPs (WAEMU, ASEAN, CAMEVET, SADC…)

  ↳ creation of a specific group

Specific VICH Group chaired by the OIE



Proposal

- Information communication and training :
  - provide clear information about distinctives roles of VICH and OIE – focal point
  - Short leaflet on VICH, Links on website, Translation of specifics GLs
  - Develop a training program
- Existing GLs
  - Develop Q&A forum, explanatory notes
  - Inclusion of non-VICH needs where appropriate when reviewed
- New GLs: discuss what new GL are needed by non-VICH countries

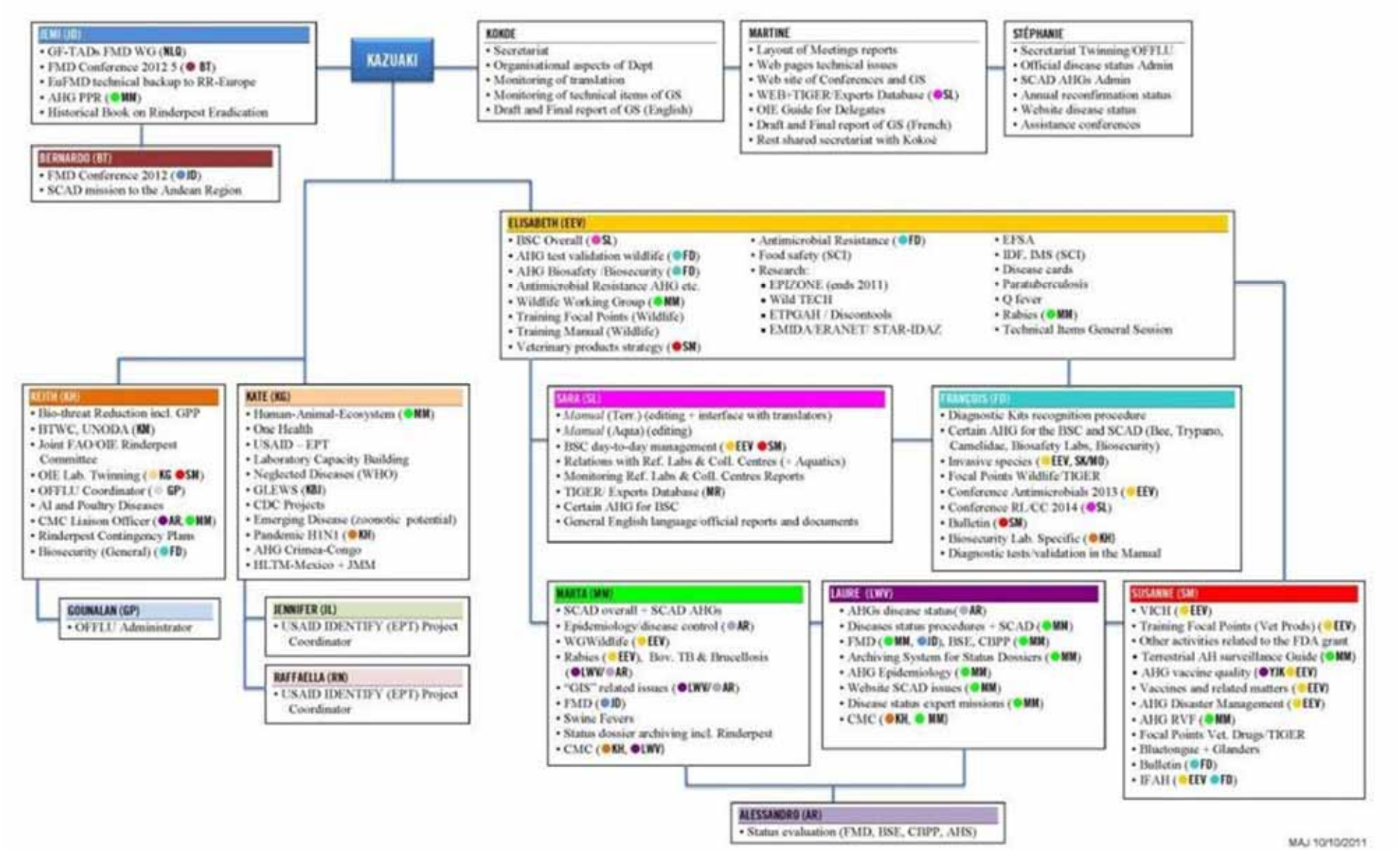
OIE Procedure for validation and certification of diagnostic assays

Years	Number of applications submitted	Number of evaluation completed [rejections or withdrawals]	Number of Diagnostic Kits approved & included in the OIE Register
May 2005	1	0	0
2006	3	1	0
2007	0	1	1
2008	2	2	3
2009	1	1	1
2010	4	0	0
2011	3	1 [3]	1

In May 2011, a new diagnostic kit was adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates

OIE register has been updated (6 diagnostic kits) and is available at: http://www.oie.int/en/our-scientific-expertise/certification-of-diagnostic-tests/the-register-of-diagnostic-tests/

Personnel responsibilities STD – December 2011



Thank you