



GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



**2nd PPR Roadmap and 4th FMD Workshop for Middle East Countries,
Amman, Jordan, 15 – 19 October 2017**

The OIE PVS Pathway Implementation of PPR GEP & FMD global strategy

Prepared by Nadège Leboucq (OIE)

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Presented by Ghazi Yehia

OIE Regional Representative for the Middle East



OIE STANDARDS - GENERALITIES



OIE STANDARDS ON PPR



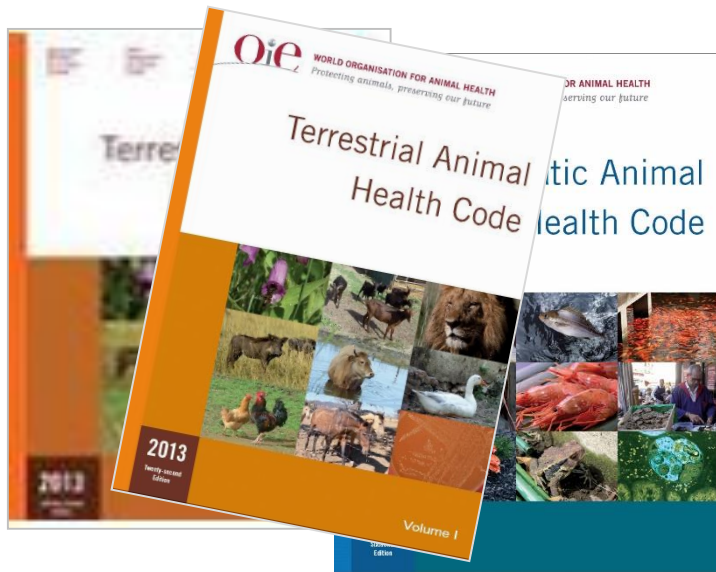
OIE STANDARDS ON OFFICIAL
STATUS



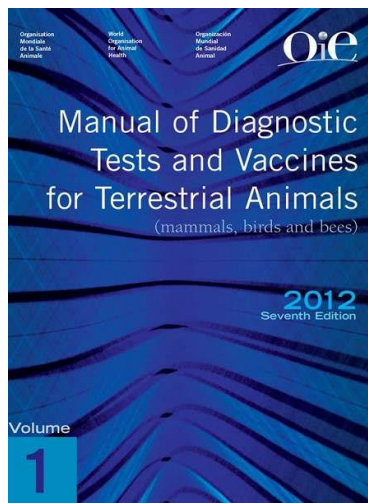
OIE STANDARDS ON QUALITY OF
VS

Credit: Maureen Aboud

The OIE international Standards



- Terrestrial / aquatic
- Official reference for WTO under the SPS Agreement
- Transparent standard setting process
- Adopted by consensus of OIE Members



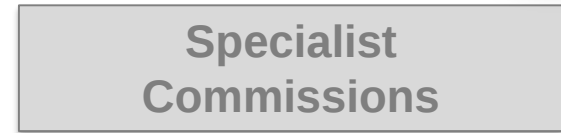
- Volume 1 – horizontal chapters
- Volume 2 – Disease specific chapters

(available online at www.oie.int)

The OIE international Standards



ISSUE / PROBLEM



Review

Advice of experts or other Specialist Commissions

Draft text

1

Delegates

2

2

World Assembly

3

Adoption

Once adopted, OIE standards are applicable in all OIE member countries

4 OIE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



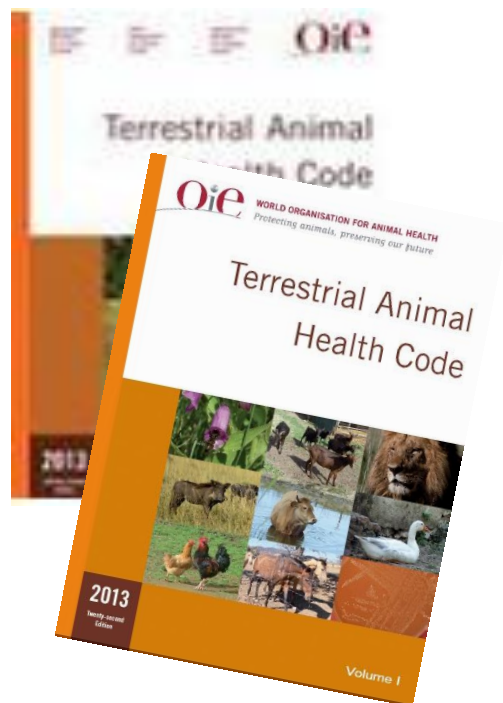
OIE Delegate and National Focal Points

OIE standard setting

The OIE international Standards



Horizontal chapters

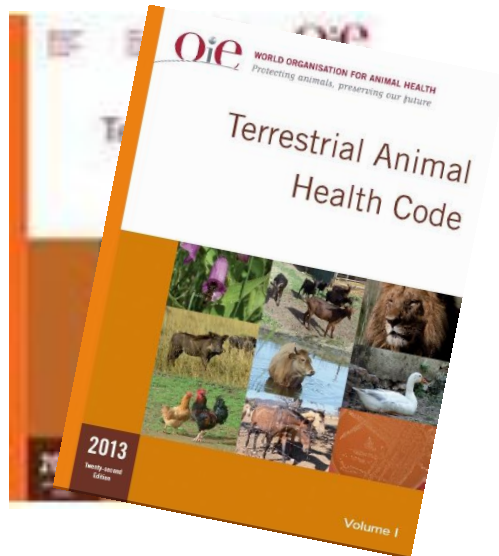


VOLUME I	
General provisions	
	Foreword
	User's guide
	Glossary
Section	ANIMAL DISEASE DIAGNOSIS, SURVEILLANCE AND NOTIFICATION
Chapter 1.1.	Notification of diseases, infections and infestations, and provision of epidemiological information
Chapter 1.2.	Criteria for the inclusion of diseases, infections and infestations in the OIE list
Chapter 1.3.	Prescribed and alternative diagnostic tests for OIE listed diseases
Chapter 1.4.	Animal health surveillance
Chapter 1.5.	Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases
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Section	RISK ANALYSIS
Chapter 2.1	Import risk analysis
Section	QUALITY OF VETERINARY SERVICES
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Chapter 4.12.	Disposal of dead animals

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Vertical chapters



VOLUME II Recommendations applicable to OIE Listed diseases and other diseases of importance to international trade

Section

Chapter 14.1.

Chapter 14.2.

Chapter 14.3.

Chapter 14.4.

Chapter 14.5.

Chapter 14.6.

Chapter 14.7.

Chapter 14.8.

Chapter 14.9.

CAPRINAE

Caprine arthritis/encephalitis

Contagious agalactia

Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia

Infection with *Chlamydophila abortus* (Enzootic abortion of ewes, ovine chlamydiosis)

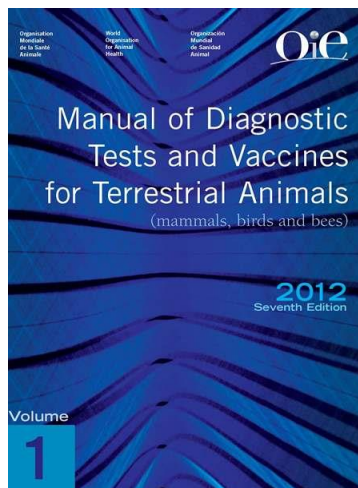
Maedi-visna

Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*)

Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus

Scrapie

Sheep pox and goat pox



Section 2.7.

Chapter 2.7.1.

Chapter 2.7.2.

Chapter 2.7.3/4.

Chapter 2.7.5.

Chapter 2.7.6.

Chapter 2.7.7.

Chapter 2.7.8.

Chapter 2.7.9.

Chapter 2.7.10.

Chapter 2.7.11.

Chapter 2.7.12.

Chapter 2.7.13.

Chapter 2.7.14.

Caprinae

Border disease

Caprine and ovine brucellosis (excluding *Brucella ovis*) (NB: Version adopted in May 2009)

Caprine arthritis/encephalitis and Maedi-visna

Contagious agalactia (NB: Version adopted in May 2013)

Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (NB: Version adopted in May 2014)

Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis) (NB: Version adopted in May 2012)

Nairobi sheep disease

Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*) (NB: Version adopted in May 2009)

Ovine pulmonary adenocarcinoma (adenomatosis) (NB: Version adopted in May 2014)

Peste des petits ruminants (NB: Version adopted in May 2013)

Salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*)

Scrapie (NB: Version adopted in May 2009)

Sheep pox and goat pox (NB: Version adopted in May 2010)



OIE STANDARDS ON PPR

Credit: ILRI

The OIE international Standards



CHAPTER 14.7.

INFECTION WITH PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS VIRUS

Article 14.7.1.

General provisions

Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) is a highly contagious disease of *wild* ruminant species and domestic small ruminants. It has a major epidemiological role.

For the purpose of the Terrestrial Code, PPR is defined as follows:

This chapter deals not only with the presence of clinical signs but also with the absence of clinical signs.

The following defines the terms used in this chapter:

1. PPRV, excluding vaccine strains, has been identified as such from a domestic sheep or goat showing clinical signs consistent with PPR, or epidemiologically linked to an outbreak of PPR, or giving cause for suspicion of association or contact with PPR; or
2. viral antigen or viral nucleocapsid, excluding vaccine strains, has been identified in a domestic sheep or goat showing clinical signs consistent with PPR, or epidemiologically linked to an outbreak of PPR, or giving cause for suspicion of association or contact with PPR; or
3. antibodies to PPRV antigens which are not the consequence of vaccination, have been identified in a domestic sheep or goat with either epidemiological links to a confirmed or suspected outbreak of PPR or showing clinical signs consistent with recent infection of PPRV.

For the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, the incubation period for PPR shall be 21 days.

Standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines are described in the Terrestrial Manual.

updated in
2013

34 articles

The OIE international Standards



Article 14.7.1	General provisions, including case definition
Article 14.7.2	Safe commodities
Articles 14.7.3 – 7	Articles related to status country/zone/containment zone/ compartment/ recovery
Articles 14.7.8 - 25.	Recommendations for importing commodities
Articles 14.7.26.	Procedures for the inactivation of the PPRV in casings of sheep and goats
Articles 14.7.27 - 32	Surveillance: introduction, principles, methods, strategies, in wild life; surveillance related to status
Article 14.7.33	Use and interpretation of serological tests for serosurveillance of PPR
Article 14.7.34	Endorsement of the official control programme

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Article 14.7.1

General provisions, including case definition

.../...

The following defines the occurrence of PPRV *infection*:

- a) PPRV, excluding vaccine strains, has been isolated and identified as such from a domestic sheep or goat or a product derived from such animal;
- b) Viral antigen, nucleic acid or specific antibodies have been identified in a sample showing clinical signs consistent with PPR, or an outbreak of PPR; or
Deals with occurrence of clinical signs + presence of infection
- c) Antibodies to PPRV antigens which are the consequence of vaccination, have been identified in a domestic sheep or goat with either epidemiological links to a confirmed or suspected *outbreak* of PPR, or showing clinical signs consistent with recent *infection* of PPRV.
PPR defined as an infection in domestic SGGs only
Incubation period: 21 days

The OIE international Standards



Articles 14.7.3 – 7

Articles related to status country/zone/containment zone/
compartment/ recovery

The screenshot shows the OIE website's navigation bar and a sidebar menu. The main content area is titled 'Official recognition of disease status'. Two sticky notes are placed over the page:

- Yellow sticky note:** Official free status recognition for PPR
- Green sticky note:** OIE endorsement of official control programs for PPR

The sidebar menu includes the following items:

- Home
- About us
- Our scientific expertise
- Support to OIE members
- Animal health in the World
- International Standard Setting
- Animal welfare
- One Health

The main content area includes the following text:

Official recognition of disease status

In 1994, the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE requested the Foot and Mouth Disease and Other Epizootics Commission (renamed later as Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases) to develop a procedure for the official recognition of the foot and mouth disease (FMD) free status of Member Countries. This procedure has since been adopted by the OIE. The official recognition of disease status is a key element of the OIE's work, particularly in the context of the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS), classical swine fever (CSF), bovine spongiform encephalitis (BSE), and bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), as well as the endorsement of the OIE's work on BPP and PPR.

The OIE's work on disease status is an important legal link between the OIE and the World Trade Organization (WTO). The OIE's work is based on the SPS Agreement.

Granting, suspension and recovery of official disease status are governed by the Standard Operating Procedures.

Download the [Standard Operating Procedures](#).

The OIE international Standards



Articles 14.7.3 – 7

Articles related to status country/zone/containment zone/
compartment/ recovery

PPR free country or zone

- ... /...
- 2) To qualify for inclusion in the list of PPR free countries or zones, a MC should either:
- declare historical freedom as described in Article 1.4.6;
 - submit to the OIE:
 - a record of regular surveillance and disease reporting;
 - a declaration stating:
 - there has been no evidence of PPR during the previous 24 months;
 - no evidence of FMD during the previous 24 months;
 - no vaccination against PPR has been carried out during the previous 24 months;
 - supply documented evidence that surveillance in accordance with Chapter 1.4. is in operation and that regulatory measures for the prevention and control of PPR have been implemented;
 - no animals vaccinated against PPR have been imported since the cessation of vaccination.
- .../...

Free
WITHOUT
vaccination
only

Historical
freedom
(chapter
1.4.6)

The OIE international Standards



Articles 14.7.8 - 25.

Recommendations for importing commodities

Recommendations for importation from PPR free countries or zones **For domestic sheep and goats**

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

- showed no clinical sign of PPR on the day of shipment;
- were kept in a PPR free country or zone since birth or for at least the past **21 days.**

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Articles 14.7.8 - 25.

Recommendations for importing commodities

Recommendations for importation from countries or zones considered infected with PPR For domestic sheep and goats

Veterinary Authorities should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the animals:

- 1) showed no **clinical sign suggestive of PPRV infection** for at least the **21 days** prior to shipment;
- 2) either :
 - were kept since birth, or for at least the **21 days** prior to shipment, in **an establishment where no case of PPR** was reported during that period, and that **the establishment was not situated in a PPRV infected zone**; or
 - were kept in a **quarantine station** for at least the **21 days** prior to shipment;
- 3) either:
 - were **not vaccinated against PPR** and were submitted to a diagnostic test for PPRV infection with negative result no more than 21 days prior to shipment; or
 - were vaccinated against PPR with live attenuated PPRV vaccines at least 21 days prior to shipment.

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Articles 14 7 8 - 25

Recommendation

Commodities

Wild
ants

Wool, hair,
skins and raw
hides

Meat
from blood, milk,
defatted bones,
hooves, claws and
horns from SGs

SGs
products for
pharmaceutical
or surgical
use

aws,
and
hors, hunting
trophies, etc

Embryos of
domestic
SG

Embryos
captive
rumin

Milk and
milk products
from SGs

Fresh meat
and meat
products from
SGs

Products of
SGs other
than milk,
fresh meat
and their
products

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Articles 14.7.27 - 32

Surveillance: introduction, principles, methods, strategies, in wild life; surveillance related to status

6 articles on surveillance – they define the principles and provides a guide for the surveillance of PPR in accordance with Chapter 1.6. applicable to Member Countries seeking recognition of country or zonal freedom from PPR or seeking reestablishment of freedom following an outbreak

- Introduction, general conditions and methods, surveillance strategies
- Wildlife surveillance where a significant susceptible wildlife population exists

some *wild* ruminant species can also be infected but **only domestic sheep and goats play a significant epidemiological role.**

However, wild ruminants may act as **sentinels** indicating the spill over of peste des petits ruminants virus (PPRV) from domestic small ruminants.

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Article 14.7.34

Endorsement of the official control programme

Article 1.6.2

Endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for FMD

Member Countries may wish to request an endorsement by the OIE of their *official control programme* for FMD.

When requesting endorsement by the OIE of an *official control programme* for FMD, the Member Country should submit to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department a dossier providing the information requested in Article 1.6.11.

Article 1.6.3

Endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for PPR

Member Countries may wish to request an endorsement by the OIE of their *official control programme* for PPR.

When requesting endorsement by the OIE of an *official control programme* for PPR, the Member Country should submit to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department a dossier providing the information requested in Article 1.6.12.

Article 1.6.4

Endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for CBPP

Member Countries may wish to request an endorsement by the OIE of their *official control programme* for CBPP.

When requesting endorsement by the OIE of an *official control programme* for CBPP, the Member Country should submit to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department a dossier providing the information requested in Article 1.6.13.

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Endorsement of official control programs

for PPR: a new tool to further progress towards global PPR control

- It is not a status recognition but an endorsement of the national plan of a Member Country to progressively move towards freedom from PPR (with or without vaccination) in accordance with the requirements of the Code
- Country need not to be already free from PPR but must provide evidence that it already has a national plan in operation to move towards freedom
- Questionnaire in Chapter 1.6 to help Member Countries to assess compliance with requirements of Article 14.7 ;
- Some information required relate to the OIE PVS Pathway (and possibly the PPR 'control' Stages to be prepared?)
- Endorsement can be suspended if non-compliance with Code requirements
- It is a voluntary decision by a Member Country

The OIE international Standards



Article 14.7.34

Endorsement of the official control programme

.../...

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

- 1) submit documented evidence on the country has an official control programme for PPR; this evidence can be provided by the Veterinary Services to control PPR following the OIE PVS Pathway;
- 2) submit documentation indicating that the control programme for PPR is applicable to the entire territory (evenly on a national basis);
- .../...
- 5) submit a detailed plan of the programme to control and eventually eradicate PPR in the country or zone including: .../...
- 6) submit evidence that PPR surveillance is in place, taking into account the provisions in Chapter 1.4. and the provisions on surveillance in this chapter;
- .../...

To date, no country has an OIE endorsed programme for PPR



OIE STANDARDS ON OFFICIAL STATUS

Credit:: www.epizone-eu.net

The OIE international Standards



CHAPTER 1.6.

PROCEDURES FOR SELF DECLARATION AND FOR OFFICIAL RECOGNITION BY THE OIE

Article 1.6.1.

General principles

Member Countries may wish to make a declaration as to the freedom of a country, *zone* or *compartment* from an OIE *listed disease*. The Member Country may inform the OIE of its claimed status and the OIE may publish the claim. Publication does not imply endorsement of the claim. The OIE does not publish self declaration for bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), foot and mouth disease (FMD), contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP), African swine fever (ASF), African horse sickness (AHS), peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and classical swine fever (CSF).

Member Countries may request official recognition to:

1. the risk status of a country or *zone*;
2. the freedom of a country or *zone* from a *listed disease*;
3. the freedom of a country or *zone* from a *notified disease*;
4. the freedom of a country or *zone* from a *notified disease*;
5. the freedom of a country or *zone* from a *notified disease*;
6. the freedom of a country or *zone* from a *notified disease*.

The OIE does not grant official recognition to:

In these cases, Member Countries should present documentation setting out the conditions of freedom from a *listed disease* or *zone* with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and with the provisions of the relevant *disease* chapters in the *Terrestrial Code* and the *Terrestrial Manual*.

When requesting official recognition of disease status, the Member Country should submit to the OIE Scientific and Technical Department a dossier providing the information requested (as appropriate) in Articles 1.6.5. (for BSE), 1.6.6. (for FMD), 1.6.7. (for CBPP), 1.6.8. (for AHS), 1.6.9. (for PPR) or 1.6.10. (for CSF).

The OIE framework for the official recognition and maintenance of disease status is described in Resolution N° XXX (administrative procedures) and Resolution N° XXXI (financial obligations) adopted during the 81st General Session in May 2013.

Article 1.6.9
PPR Free
country /
zone

Article 1.6.12
Endorsement
of control
program

The OIE international Standards



Questionnaires on PPR

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

- Geographical factors. Provide a general description of the country and the zone including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to PPR dissemination, countries or zones sharing common borders and other countries or zones that although may not share a link for the potential introduction of disease. The boundaries of the zone must be clearly defined, including a digitalised, geo-referenced map with a precise text description of the geographical boundaries applied. Provide a link for the potential introduction of disease.
- Livestock industry. Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and the zone.

2. Veterinary system

- Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislation and Veterinary Services. Provide documentation on the compliance with the provisions of Chapter 3.2. of the Terrestrial Code and Chapter 3.2. of the Terrestrial Code and Chapter 3.2. of the Terrestrial Code.
- Role of farmers, industry, and other stakeholders. Provide evidence of the effectiveness of animal identification, herd or flock registration and traceability. How are animal movements controlled? Provide evidence of the effectiveness of animal identification, herd or flock registration and traceability.

Members should present documentation setting out the **compliance of the Veterinary Services** of the applicant country or zone with the provisions of **Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2.** of the *Terrestrial Code* and with the provisions of the **relevant disease chapters** in the *Terrestrial Code* and the *Terrestrial Manual*.

- Vaccines and vaccination. Provide evidence of the effectiveness of animal identification, herd or flock registration and traceability. How are animal movements controlled? Provide evidence of the effectiveness of animal identification, herd or flock registration and traceability.
- Legislation, organisation and implementation of the PPR eradication campaign. Provide a description of the organisational structure at the national level. Indicate if detailed operational guidelines exist and give a brief summary.
- Animal identification and movement control. Are susceptible animals identified (individually or at a group level)? What species were vaccinated? Provide evidence of the effectiveness of animal identification, herd or flock registration and traceability.
- Stamping-out policy, modified stamping-out policy, zoning, epidemiological patterns, origin of infection, and movement control. Provide evidence of the effectiveness of animal identification, herd or flock registration and traceability.

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Article 1.6.12.

Questionnaire on PPR

COUNTRY WITH AN OIE ENDORSED OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR PPR

Report of a Member Country which applies for the OIE endorsement
of its official control programme for PPR
under Chapter 14.7. of the *Terrestrial Code*

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

1. Introduction

- Provide a general description of geographical factors in the country and any defined *zones*, including physical, geographical and other factors that are relevant to PPR dissemination, countries or *zones* sharing common borders and other countries or *zones* that, although not adjacent, present a *risk* for the introduction of *disease*.
- If the endorsed plan is being 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)*.
- Provide a general description of the livestock industry in the country and any *zones*.

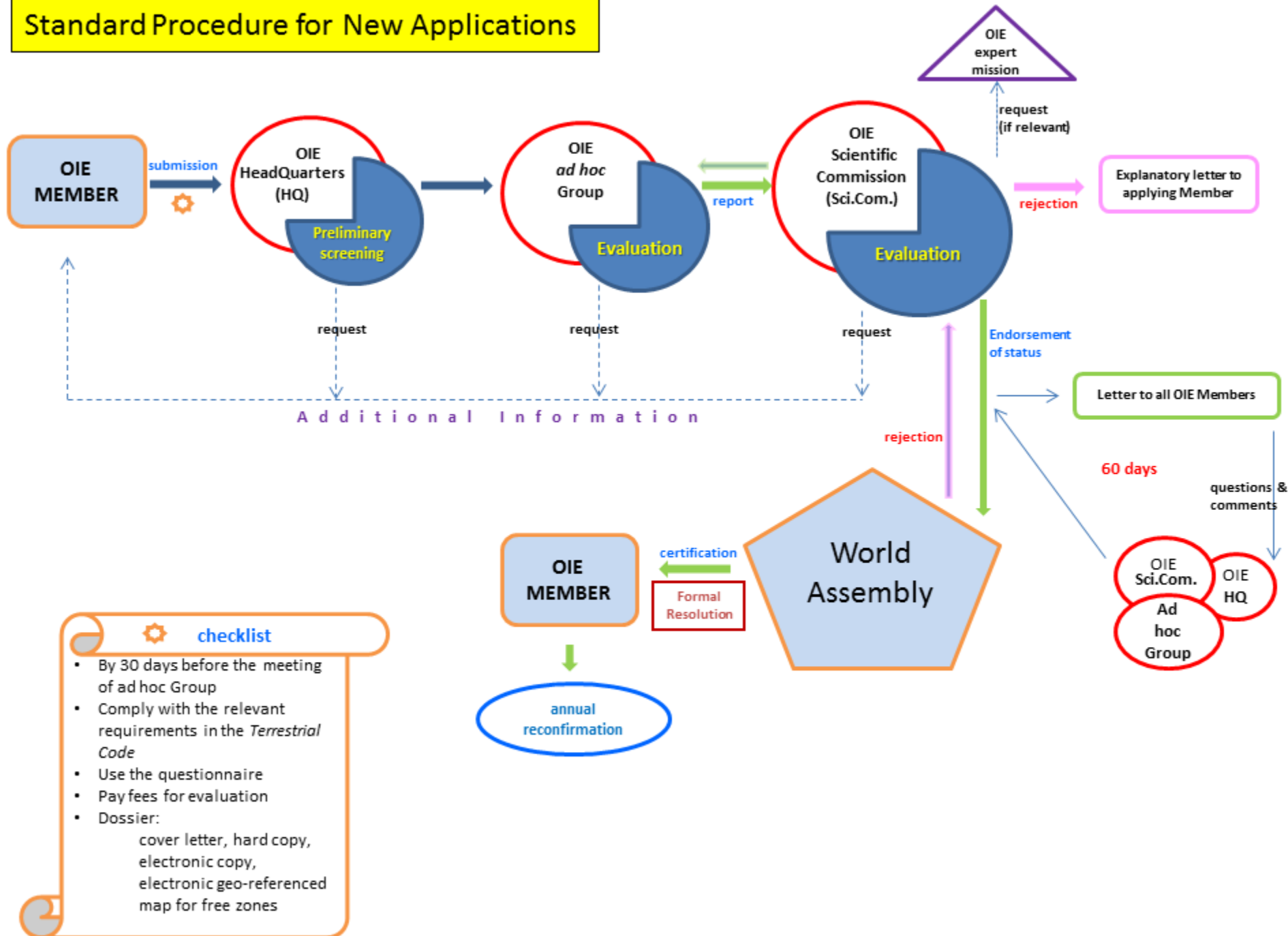
2. Veterinary system

- Legislation. Provide a list and summary of all relevant veterinary legislations in relation to the PPR control programme.
- Veterinary Services*. Provide documentation on the compliance of the *Veterinary Services* of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and 1.1.3. of the *Terrestrial Manual* and describe how the *Veterinary Services* supervise and control all PPR related activities in the country and any *zones*. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.
- Provide a description on the involvement and the participation of industry, producers, farmers, including subsistence and small scale producers, community animal health workers and the role of the private veterinary profession in PPR *surveillance* and control. Include a description of training and awareness programmes on PPR.
- Provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation of the country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway.

3. PPR control

- Provide a description of the PPR history in the country and any *zones*, including date of first detection, origin of *infection*, date of implementation of the control programme in the country and any *zones*, and any information available on lineages of the PPR virus present.
- Describe the general epidemiology of PPR in the country and the surrounding countries or *zones* highlighting the current knowledge and

Standard Procedure for New Applications



Summary form

Name of applicant

Article 14.8.3.

1 PPR is subject

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Article 14.8.34.
Inclusion in the list of countries having an endorsed contr. progr. for PPR, a Country should:

Compliance

1 have a record of regular and prompt animal disease reporting;

2 submit documented evidence on the capacity of the Veterinary Services to control PPR;

3 submit documentation indicating that the official control programme for PPR is applicable to the entire territory;

4 submit a dossier on the status of PPR in the country describing:
- the general epidemiology in the country;
- the measures to prevent introduction of infection; the rapid detection of, and response to, all PPR outbreaks
- the main livestock production systems and movement patterns;

5 submit a detailed plan on the programme to control and eventually eradicate PPR in the country or zone including:
- the timeline;
- the performance indicators to assess the efficacy of the control measures to be implemented;

6 submit evidence that PPR surveillance is in place;

7 have diagnostic capability and procedures in place, including regular submission of samples to a laboratory that carries out diagnosis in accordance with the Terrestrial Manual;

8 where vaccination is practised as a part of the official control programme for PPR, provide evidence (such as copies of legislation) that vaccination of sheep and goats in the country or zone is compulsory;

9 if applicable, provide detailed information on vaccination campaigns, in particular on:
- the strategy that is adopted for the vaccination campaign;
- monitoring of vaccination coverage, including serological monitoring of population immunity;
- serosurveillance in cattle to serve as sentinels for PPRV circulation in the country
- disease surveillance in sheep and goat populations;
- the proposed timeline for the transition to the cessation of the use of vaccination in order to enable demonstration of absence of virus circulation;

10 provide an emergency preparedness and response plan, i.e. a contingency plan, to be implemented in the case of PPR outbreak (s)

11 Compliance with the questionnaire in Article 1.6.11.

8 Clear description

9 Compliance with the questionnaire

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Four possibilities in describing whether or not each requirement is fulfilled:

Acceptable [A]: the requirement is fully satisfied, unconditionally;

Acceptable with conditions [AC]: the requirement is satisfied in principle, but not totally. However, the conditions for acceptance may be set, for instance, through verification via annual reconfirmation(s) in the future; please write down the conditions for acceptance.

Clarification needed [?]: clarification from Member Country is needed prior to deciding whether the requirement is fulfilled; please draft questions to applicant Member Country.

Not acceptable [NA]: the requirement was not satisfied; please write down the reason(s) why the requirement was not satisfied.

Publication of official disease status

**WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH**
Protecting animals, preserving our future

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Animal health in the World

- > [OIE-Listed diseases 2014](#)
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- > [WAHIS-Wild Interface](#)
- > [Update on Avian Influenza](#)
- > **[Official disease status](#)**
 - > [Official recognition policy and procedures](#)
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 - > [BSE](#)
 - > [CBPP](#)
 - > [African horse sickness](#)
 - > [Peste des petits ruminants](#)
 - > [Classical Swine Fever](#)
- > [Self-declared disease status](#)
- > [Web portal on Avian](#)

Peste des petits ruminants



OFFICIAL STATUS

- + [Map of PPR official status](#)
- + [List of PPR free Member Countries](#)
- + [Questionnaire for PPR free status](#)
- + [Form for annual reconfirmation](#)

CONTROL PROGRAMME

- + [List of Member Countries with endorsed official control programme for PPR](#)
- + [Questionnaire for PPR official control programme](#)
- + [Form for annual reconfirmation of PPR official control programme](#)

GENERAL INFORMATION

- + [Disease cards](#)

In accordance with the [OIE procedure for official recognition of disease status](#), this page provides access to the List of OIE Member Countries officially recognised free from peste des petits ruminants (PPR) by the OIE through the adoption of a resolution by the World Assembly of Delegates ([Assembly](#)) of the OIE at the General Session in May every year.

A Member Country wishing to be officially recognised as disease-free by the OIE should submit the [questionnaire](#) laid out in Chapter 1.6. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* and comply with all requirements specified in the *Terrestrial Code* for PPR. The OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases ([Scientific Commission](#)) is responsible for undertaking, on behalf of the World Assembly, the assessment of OIE Member Countries applications for their compliance with OIE standards. The assessment carried out by the Scientific Commission is based on the recommendations formulated by a relevant *ad hoc* Group composed of world specialists in disease control.

- > [WAHID](#) 
- > [Online bookshop](#) 
- > [For the media](#) 
- > [OIE world conferences](#) 
- > [Documents databases](#) 

Publication of official disease status

OIE Member Countries' official PPR status map

Last update May 2014

[Click on a specific region to zoom in](#)



According to [Resolution No. 20](#) (82nd General Session May 2014)

=> Member Countries recognised as **free from PPR** according to the provisions of Chapter 14.7. of the [Terrestrial Code](#):

Argentina	Denmark	Liechtenstein	Portugal
Australia	Ecuador	Lithuania	Romania
Austria	Estonia	Luxembourg	Singapore
Belgium	Finland	Malta	Slovakia
Bolivia	France	Mauritius	Slovenia
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Germany	Myanmar	South Africa
Brasil	Greece	Netherlands	Spain
Canada	Hungary	New Caledonia	Sweden
Chile	Iceland	New Zealand	Switzerland
Chinese Taipei	Ireland	Norway	Thailand
Colombia	Italy	Paraguay	United Kingdom
Cyprus	Korea (Rep. of)	Poland	United States of America

48 countries free

Publication of official disease status

**WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH**
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Font size: - AA + Language : [Français](#) [English](#) [Español](#)

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[Home](#) > [Animal health in the World](#) > [Official disease status](#) > [FMD](#)

Animal health in the World

- > [OIE-Listed diseases 2014](#)
- > [Overview](#)
- > [Disease Information Summaries](#)
- > [Technical disease cards](#)
- > [The World Animal Health Information System](#)
- > [WAHIS-Wild Interface](#)
- > [Update on Avian Influenza](#)
- > [Official disease status](#)
- > [Official recognition policy and procedures](#)
- > [FMD](#)
- > [Rinderpest](#)
- > [BSE](#)
- > [CBPP](#)
- > [African horse sickness](#)
- > [Peste des petits ruminants](#)
- > [Classical Swine Fever](#)

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)



OFFICIAL STATUS

- + [Map of FMD official status](#)
- + [List of FMD free Member Countries](#)
- + [Suspension/reinstatement of status](#)
- + [Questionnaire](#)
- + [Form for annual reconfirmation](#)

CONTROL PROGRAMME

- + [List of Member Countries with endorsed official control programme for FMD](#)
- + [Questionnaire for FMD official control programme](#)
- + [Form for annual reconfirmation of FMD official control programme](#)
- + [Withdrawal of the endorsement of FMD official control programme](#)

GENERAL INFORMATION

- + [Disease cards](#)

In accordance with the [OIE procedure for official recognition of disease status](#), this page provides access to the List of OIE Member Countries officially recognised free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) by the OIE through the adoption of a resolution by the World Assembly of Delegates ([Assembly](#)) of the OIE at the General Session in May every year.

A Member Country wishing to be officially recognised as disease-free by the OIE should submit the [questionnaire](#) laid out in Chapter 1.6. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (*Terrestrial Code*) and comply with all requirements specified in the *Terrestrial Code* for FMD. The OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases ([Scientific Commission](#)) is responsible

- > [WAHID](#)
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- > [OIE world conferences](#)
- > [Documents databases](#)



✓ OIE STANDARDS ON THE
QUALITY OF VS

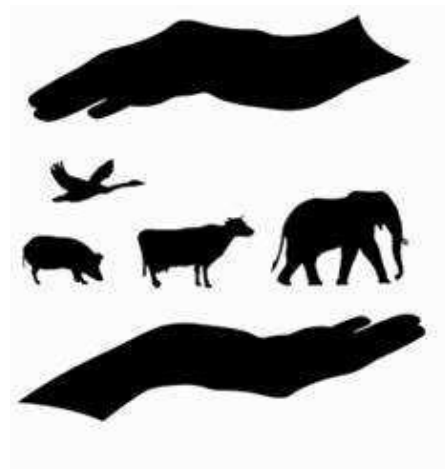
Credit: NACAA

Veterinary Services

are at the heart of animal health systems
tasked with preventing and controlling animal
diseases

THE GLOBAL PUBLIC GOOD CONCEPT

Animal health systems
are a **Global Public Good**

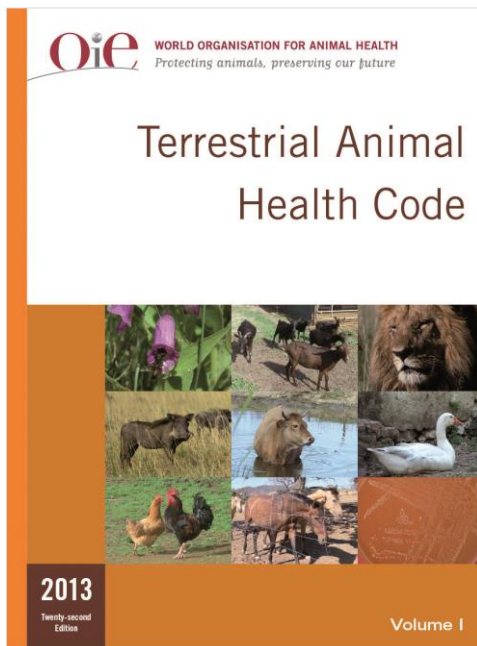


Main benefits linked with improvement of animal health systems

- > Control of animal diseases contributes to:
 - > - Food Security
 - > - Public Health: zoonoses, food safety
 - > - Market Access: local, regional and international
 - > - Poverty Alleviation
 - > • Securing assets (animal capital)
 - > • Increasing productivity and food production
 - > - Animal welfare

The good governance of Veterinary Services

The OIE has adopted and published international standards to ensure the quality of the Veterinary Services:



► **Section 3: Quality of Veterinary Services**

- Chapter 3.1. Veterinary Services
- Chapter 3.2. Evaluation of Veterinary Services
- Chapter 3.3. Communication
- Chapter 3.4. Veterinary legislation

Terrestrial Animal Health Code
mammals, birds and bees

http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm

The good governance of Veterinary Services

Fundamental principles of quality include:

Ethical Nature

- > Professionalism
- > Independence
- > Impartiality
- > Integrity
- > Objectivity

Organizational/technical Nature

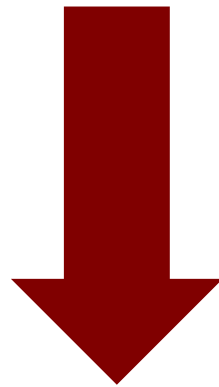
= intrinsic qualities of VS,

To allow proper implementation of and appeals
all other provisions of the OIE Code

- > Communication
- > Human / financial resources

The good governance of Veterinary Services

Compliance with Section 3 of the TAHC



Notion of
**‘Enabling
Environment’**
for PPR specific
activities
→ linked to
Veterinary Services
capacity

Facilitates the implementation of all other chapters of the Code,
including chapter 14.7 on PPR

The good governance of Veterinary Services

Quality of Veterinary Services can be measured through an evaluation (chapter 3.2)

- the evaluation should demonstrate that the '***Veterinary Services* have the capability for effective control of the sanitary and zoosanitary status of *animals* and animal products**'.
- Key elements to be covered :
 - Adequacy of resources
 - Management capability
 - Legislative and administrative infrastructures
 - Independence in the exercise of official functions
 - History of performance, including *disease* reporting.

The **OIE PVS Pathway**

is a continuous process aiming to sustainably improve the compliance of Veterinary Services with international standards.

OIE PVS Pathway

- > External independent evaluation (objectivity)
 - > -Experts trained and certified by the OIE
 - > -Based on facts & evidence, not impressions
- > Upon request of the country (voluntary basis),to assess:
 - > -Compliance with OIE Standards
 - > -Strengths / Weaknesses/ Gaps / areas for improvement
- > Recognised by international donors
 - > -Prerequisite and key guide for investment requests
- > Not an audit
- > Country property (confidentiality of results)

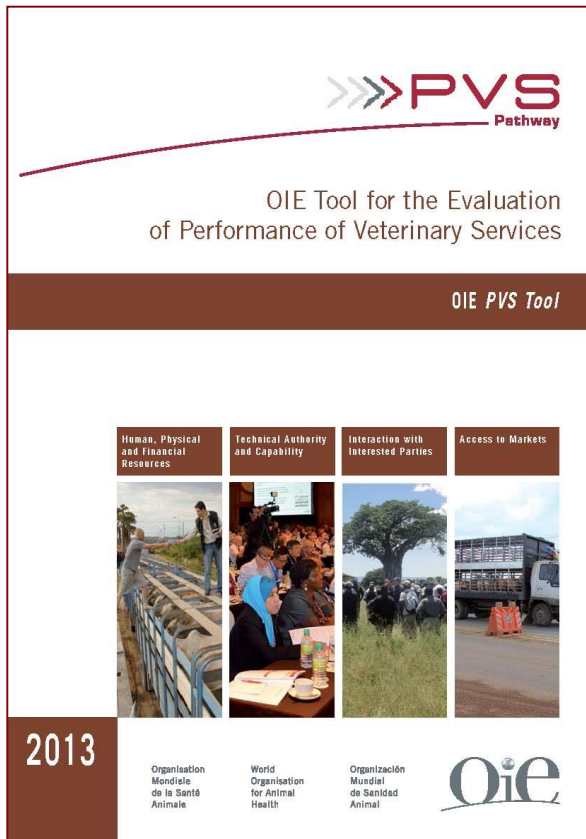
The good governance of Veterinary Services

The PVS Pathway



The good governance of Veterinary Services

The OIE PVS Tool



Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services

- ✓ applicable to veterinary services in all regions
- ✓ vet services comprise public and private sector veterinarians and vet para-professionals

The good governance of Veterinary Services

4 fundamental components

Human,
Physical,
Financial
Resources

Technical
Capability
and
Authority

Interaction
with
Interested
Parties

Market
Access

Critical competencies
(6 - 18)

47 in total

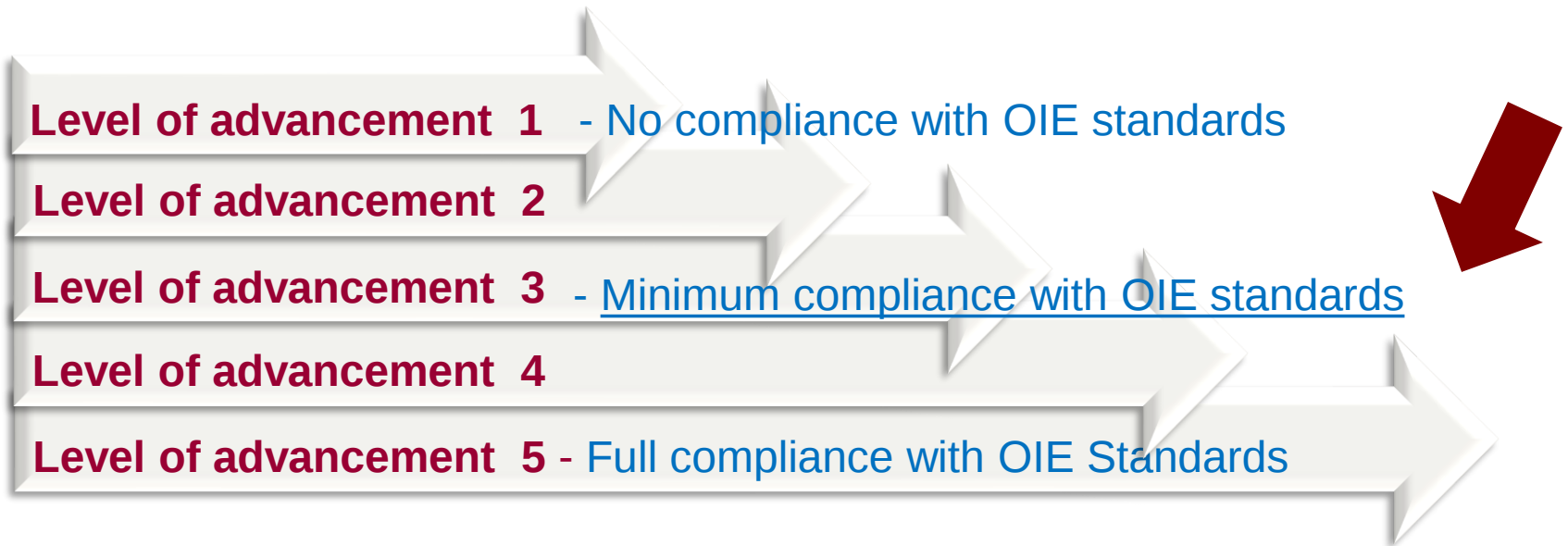
**33 Critical
Competences directly
relevant to the control
of PPR**

5 levels of
advancement

The good governance of Veterinary Services

Levels of Advancement

- > Progressive and complementary information related to the compliance with OIE standards.
- > 5 levels of advancement (qualitative) for each critical competency
- > A higher level assumes compliance with all preceding levels



I-Critical competencies:

Human, Physical & Financial Resources

Section I-1	Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification) B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel
Section I-2	Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals A. Professional competencies of veterinarians B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals
Section I-3	Continuing education
Section I-4	Technical independence
Section I-5	Stability of structures and sustainability of policies
Section I-6	Coordination capability of the VS A. Internal coordination (chain of command) B. External coordination
Section I-7	Physical resources
Section I-8	Operational funding
Section I-9	Emergency funding
Section I-10	Capital investment
Section I-11	Management of resources and operations

I-1 Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services <i>The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</i> A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)	Levels of advancement
	1. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are not occupied by appropriately qualified personnel.
	2. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at central and state / provincial levels.
	3. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at local (field) levels.
	4. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals.
	5. There are effective management procedures for performance assessment of veterinarians and other professionals.

Findings

I-1 Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services	Levels of advancement
The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively. A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)	1. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are not occupied by appropriately qualified personnel.
	2. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at central and state / provincial levels.
	3. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at the local (field) level.
	4. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals.
	5. There are effective management procedures for performance assessment of veterinarians and other professionals.

Findings

I-9 Emergency funding	Levels of advancement
<i>The capability of the VS to access extraordinary financial resources in order to respond to emergency situations or emerging issues; measured by the ease of which contingency and compensatory funding (i.e. arrangements for compensation of producers in emergency situations) can be made available when required.</i>	1. No funding arrangements exist and there is no provision for emergency financial resources.
	2. Funding arrangements with limited resources have been established, but these are inadequate for expected emergency situations (including emerging issues).
	3. Funding arrangements with limited resources have been established; additional resources for emergencies may be approved but approval is through a political process.
	4. Funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established, but in an emergency situation, their operation must be agreed through a non-political process on a case-by-case basis.
	5. Funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established and their rules of operation documented and agreed with interested parties.

II-Critical Competencies: Technical Authority & Capability

Section II-1	Veterinary laboratory diagnosis A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures
Section II-2	Laboratory quality assurance
Section II-3	Risk analysis
Section II-4	Quarantine and border security
Section II-5	Epidemiological surveillance and early detection A. Passive Epidemiological surveillance B. Active Epidemiological surveillance
Section II-6	Emergency response
Section II-7	Disease prevention, control and eradication
Section II-8	Food safety A. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments for production, processing and distribution of food of animal origin B. Ante and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin
Section II-9	Veterinary medicines and biologicals
Section II-10	Residue testing
Section II-11	Animal feed safety
Section II-12	Identification and traceability A. Animal identification and movement control B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin
Section II-13	Animal welfare

Findings

II-1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis	Levels of advancement
A Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis <i>The authority and capability of the VS to have access to laboratory diagnosis in order to identify and record pathogenic agents, including those relevant for public health, that can adversely affect animals and animal products.</i>	1. Disease diagnosis is almost always conducted by clinical means only, with no access to and use of a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	2. For major zoonoses and diseases of national economic importance, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	3. For other zoonoses and diseases present in the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	4. For diseases of zoonotic or economic importance not present in the country, but known to exist in the region and/ or that could enter the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	5. In the case of new and emerging diseases in the region or world, the VS have access to and use a network of national or international reference laboratories (e.g. an OIE Reference Laboratory) to obtain a correct diagnosis.

Findings

II-5 Epidemiological surveillance and early detection	Levels of advancement
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations, including wildlife, under their mandate.</i> A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	1. The VS have no passive surveillance programme.
	2. The VS conduct passive surveillance for some relevant diseases and have the capacity to produce national reports on some diseases.
	3. The VS conduct passive surveillance in compliance with OIE standards for some relevant diseases at the national level through appropriate networks in the field, whereby samples from suspect cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis with evidence of correct results obtained. The VS have a basic national disease reporting system.
	4. The VS conduct passive surveillance and report at the national level in compliance with OIE standards for most relevant diseases. Producers and other interested parties are aware of and comply with their obligation to report the suspicion and occurrence of notifiable diseases to the VS.
	5. The VS regularly report to producers and other interested parties and the international community (where applicable) on the findings of passive surveillance programmes.

III-Critical Competencies: Interaction with Stakeholders

Section III-1	Communication
Section III-2	Consultation with interested parties
Section III-3	Official representation
Section III-4	Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation
Section III-5	Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) A. VSB authority B. VSB capacity
Section III-6	Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes

Findings

III-2 Consultation with interested parties	Levels of advancement
<i>The capability of the VS to consult effectively with interested parties on VS activities and programmes, and on developments in animal health and food safety. This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas</i>	1. The VS have no mechanisms for consultation with interested parties.
	2. The VS maintain informal channels of consultation with interested parties.
	3. The VS maintain a formal consultation mechanism with interested parties.
	4. The VS regularly hold workshops and meetings with interested parties.
	5. The VS actively consult with and solicit feedback from interested parties regarding proposed and current activities and programmes, developments in animal health and food safety, interventions at the OIE (Codex Alimentarius Commission and WTO SPS Committee where applicable), and ways to improve their activities.

IV-Critical competencies: Access to Markets

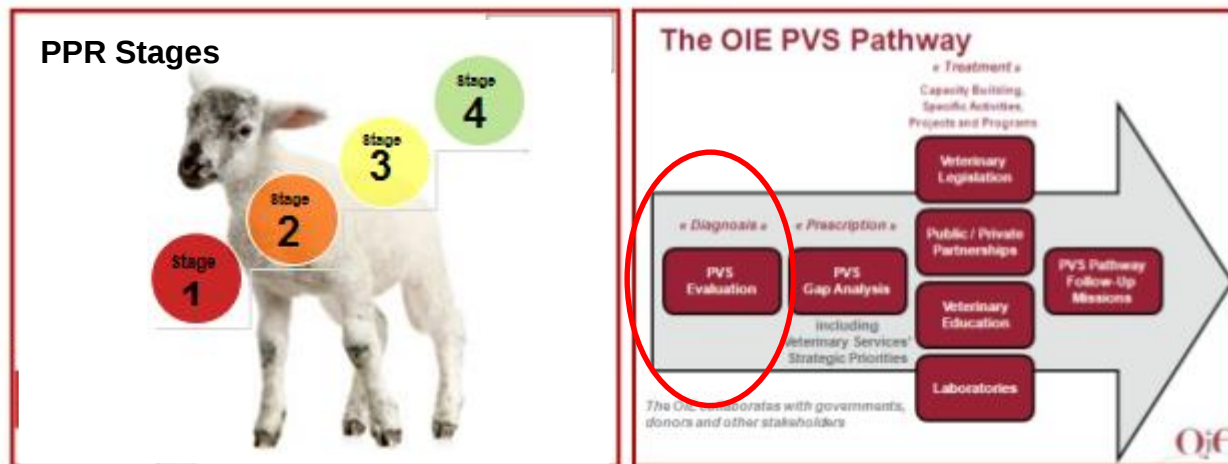
Section IV-1	Preparation of legislation and regulations
Section IV-2	Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof
Section IV-3	International harmonisation
Section IV-4	International certification
Section IV-5	Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements
Section IV-6	Transparency
Section IV-7	Zoning
Section IV-8	Compartmentalisation

Findings

IV-1 Preparation of legislation and regulations	Levels of advancement
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to actively participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations in domains that are under their mandate, in order to guarantee its quality with respect to principles of legal drafting and legal issues (internal quality) and its accessibility, acceptability, and technical, social and economical applicability (external quality). This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas</i>	1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, which result in legislation that is lacking or is out-dated or of poor quality in most fields of VS activity.
	2. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations and can largely ensure their internal quality, but the legislation and regulations are often lacking in external quality.
	3. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with adequate internal and external quality in some fields of activity, but lack formal methodology to develop adequate national legislation and regulations regularly in all domains.
	4. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with a relevant formal methodology to ensure adequate internal and external quality, involving participation of interested parties in most fields of activity.
	5. The VS regularly evaluate and update their legislation and regulations to maintain relevance to evolving national and international contexts.

The good governance of Veterinary Services

Linkages between the PPR Stages and OIE procedures and PVS tool



The basic principle is that a country embarking in PPR control should acquire the appropriate capacity and capability of the VS to conduct activities aimed at the control or elimination of PPR (and other TADs) = **‘Proper Enabling Environment’**

The good governance of Veterinary Services

PPR 'Stages'

Linking the PPR stages and the Critical Competences of the OIE PVS evaluation tool

Principle:

- 1) For each specific PPR Stage, some OIE PVS Critical Competencies are more relevant
- 2) In this case, Level of Advancement 3 is required

OIE Critical competences of the OIE PVS Tool

OIE PVS Critical competencies and Levels (in red)	FMD PCP Stage			
	1	2	3	4
Professional competencies of veterinarians (CC I.2.A.)	3	3	3	3
Competencies of veterinary para-professionals (CC I.2.B.)	1	3	3	3
Continuing education (CC I.3.)	3	3	3	3
Internal coordination (chain of command) (CC I.6.A.)	1	2	3	3
External coordination (CC I.6.B.)	3	3	3	3
Management of resources and operations (CC I.11.)	1	2	3	3
CC II.3)	3	3	3	3
CC II.11)	1	2	3	3
	2	3	4	4
with stakeholders (CC III.2)	3	3	3	3
entation (CC III.3)	2	3	3	3
authorisation / delegation (CC III.4)	1	2	3/4	3/4
itary Body authority (or equivalent) (CC III.5.A)	1	2	3/4	3/4
itary Body capacity (CC III.5.B)	1	2	3	3*
Participation of producers and stakeholders in joint programmes (CC III.6)	2	3	3	3*
Preparation of legislation and regulations (CC IV.1)	3	3	3	3
Implementation of legislation & stakeholder compliance (CC IV.2)	1	3	3	3
Passive epidemiological surveillance (CC II.5.A)	1	3	3	3
Active epidemiological surveillance (CC II.5.B)	3	3	3	3/4
Early detection and emergency response (CC II.6)	1	1	3	3
Disease prevention, control and eradication (CC II.7)	1	2	3	3
Ante and postmortem inspection (CC II.8)	1	2	3	3
Veterinary laboratory diagnosis (CC II.1)	2	2/3	2/3	2/3
Laboratory quality assurance (CC II.2)	2	3	3	3
Quarantine and border security (CC II.4)	1	2	3	3/4
Animal identification and movement control (CC II.13.A)	1	2	3	3
Transparency (CC IV.6)	2	3	3	3
Zoning (CC IV.7)	1	2	3	3
Veterinarians and other professionals (CC I.1.A)	2	3	3	3
Veterinary para-professionals and other technical staff (CC I.1.B)	2	3	3	3
Physical resources (CC I.7)	2	2	3	3
Operational funding (CC I.8)	1	2/3	4/5	4/5
Emergency funding (CC I.9)	1	1	3	4/5

Linking the PPR Stages and the Critical Competences of the OIE

Professional competencies of veterinarians

Continuing education

External coordination

Risk analysis

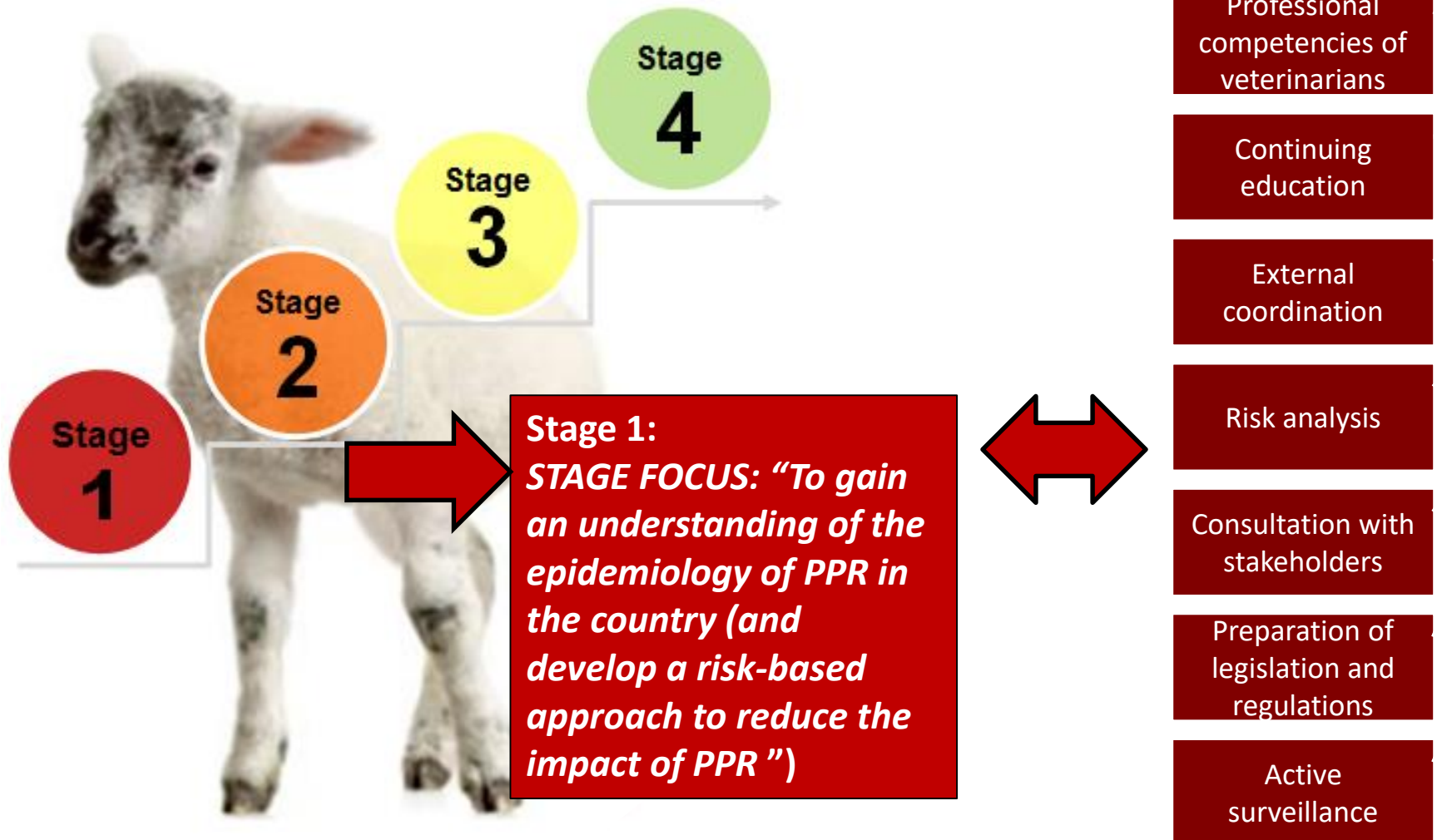
Consultation with stakeholders

Preparation of legislation and regulations

Active surveillance

Critical competencies	PPR Control Stages			
	1	2	3	4
I.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	3	3	3	3
I.2.B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals	1	3	3	3
I.3. Continuing education	3	3	3	3
I.6.A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	1	2	3	3
I.6.B. External coordination	3	3*	3	3
I.11. Management of resources and operations	1	2	3	3
I.3 Risk analysis	3	3*	3*	3*
II.11 Emerging issues	1	2	3	3
III.1 Communications	4	4*	4*	4*
III.2 Consultation with stakeholders	3	3	3	3
III.3 Official representation	2	3	3	3
III.4 Accreditation / authorisation / delegation	1	2	3/4	3/4*
III.5.A. Veterinary Statutory Body authority	1	2	3/4	3/4*
III.5.B. Veterinary Statutory Body capacity	1	2	3	3*
III.6 Participation of producers and stakeholders in joint programs	2	3	3	3*
IV.1 Preparation of legislation and regulations	3	3*	3*	3*
IV.2 Implementation of legislation & stakeholder compliance	1	3	3	3
II.5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	1	3	3	3
II.5.B. Active epidemiological surveillance	3	3*	3	¾
II.6 Early detection and emergency response	1	1	3	3
II.7 Disease prevention, control and eradication	1	2	3	3
II.8 Ante and post mortem inspection	1	2	3	3
II.1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis	2	2/3	2/3	2/3
II.2. Laboratory quality assurance	2	3	3	3
II.4 Quarantine and border security	1	2	3	¾
II.13.A. Animal identification and movement control	1	2	3	3
IV.6 Transparency	2	3	3	3
IV.7 Zoning	1	2	2	3
I.1.A. Veterinarians and other professionals	2	3	3	3
I.1.B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical staff	2	3	3	3
I.7. Physical resources	2	2	3	3
I.8. Operational funding	1	2/3	4/5	4/5
I.9. Emergency funding	1	1	3	4/5

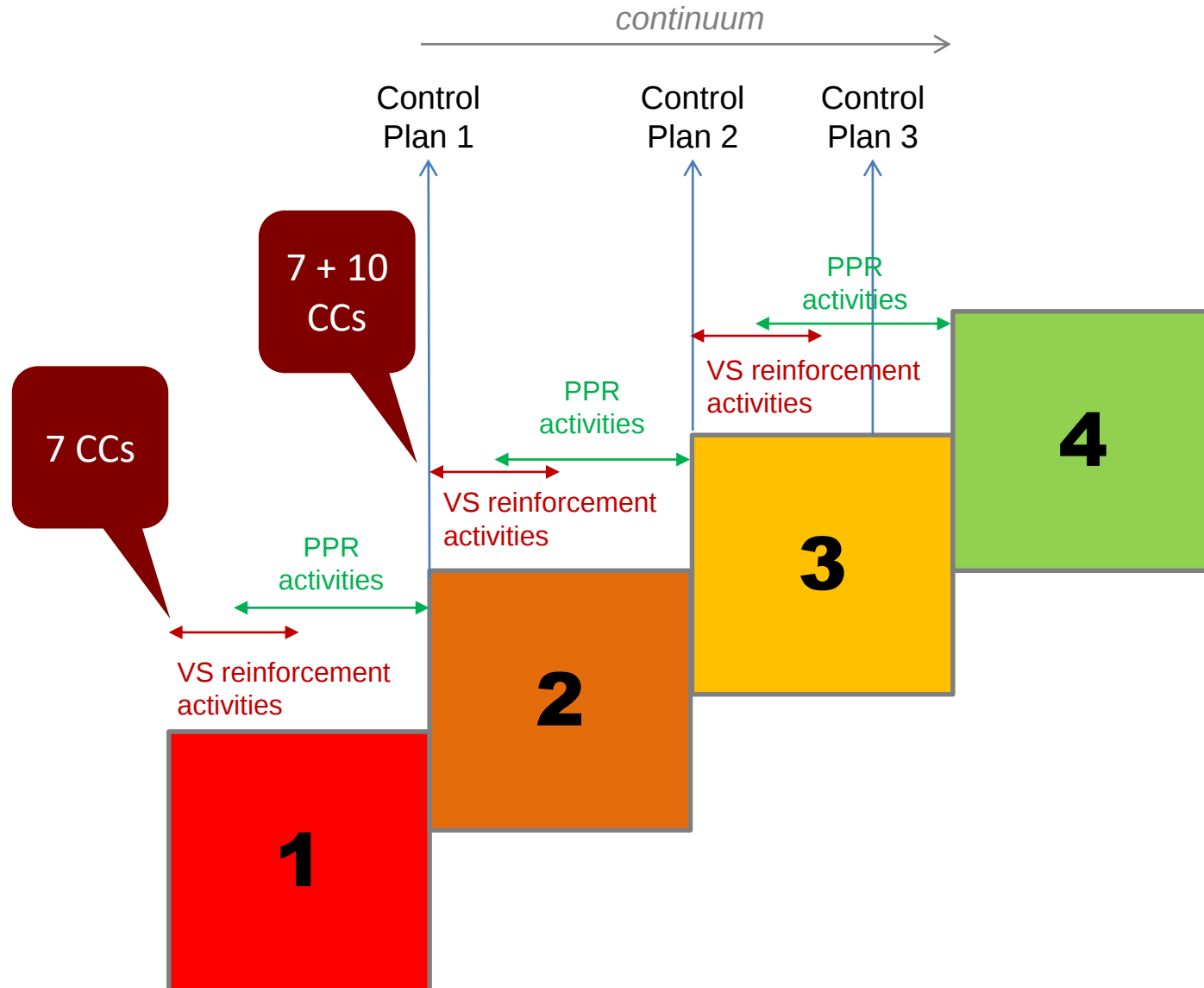
The good governance of Veterinary Services



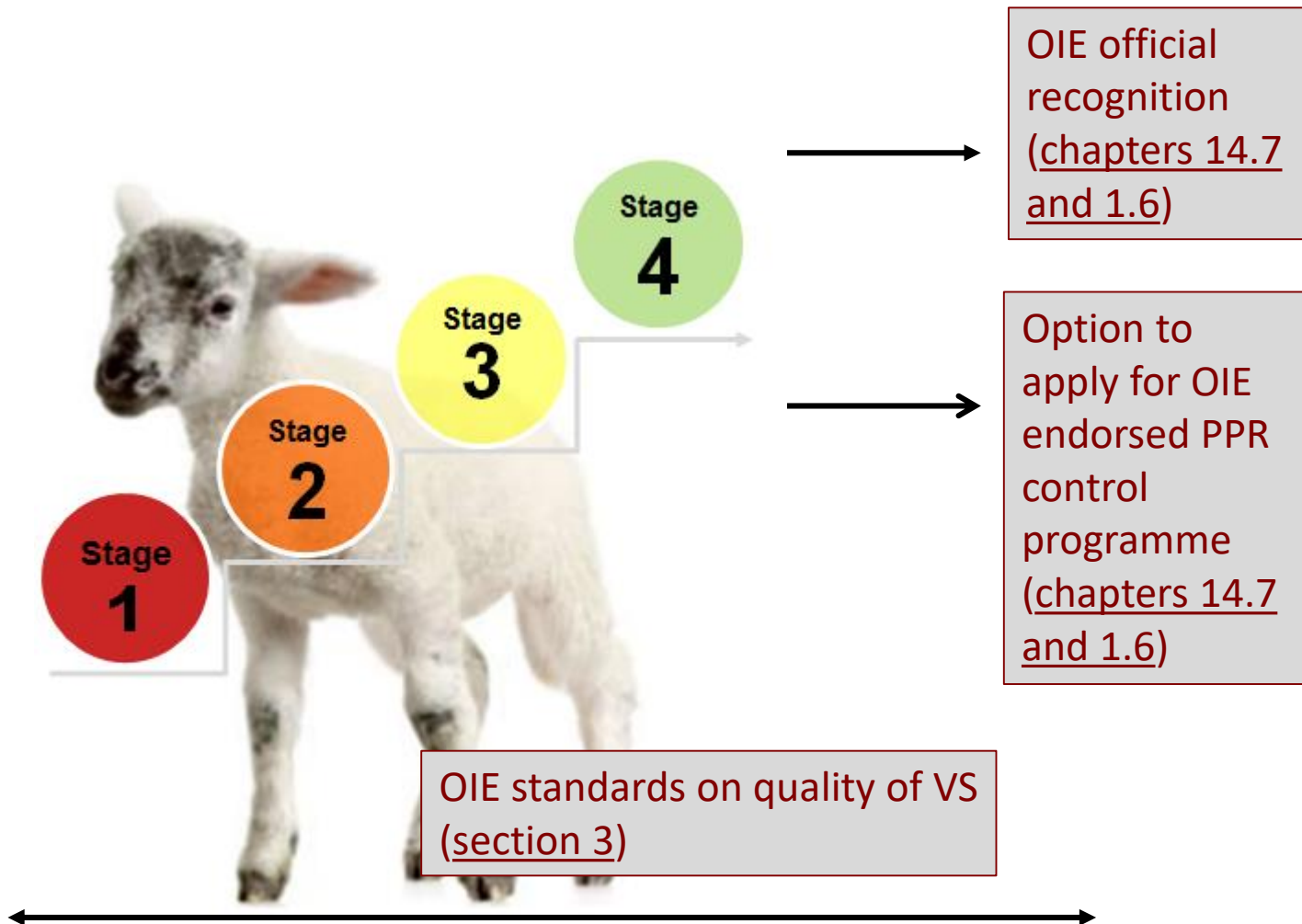
The good governance of Veterinary Services

II-3 Risk analysis	Levels of advancement
The authority and capability of the VS to base its <i>risk management</i> measures on <i>risk assessment</i>.	1. <i>Risk management</i> measures are not usually supported by <i>risk assessment</i> .
	2. The VS compile and maintain data but do not have the capability to carry out <i>risk analysis</i> . Some <i>risk management</i> measures are based on <i>risk assessment</i> .
	3. The VS compile and maintain data and have the capability to carry out <i>risk analysis</i> . The majority of <i>risk management</i> measures are based on <i>risk assessment</i> .
	4. The VS conduct <i>risk analysis</i> in compliance with relevant OIE standards, and base their <i>risk management</i> measures on the outcomes of <i>risk assessment</i> .
	5. The VS are consistent in basing sanitary measures on <i>risk assessment</i> , and in communicating their procedures and outcomes internationally, meeting all their OIE obligations (including WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).

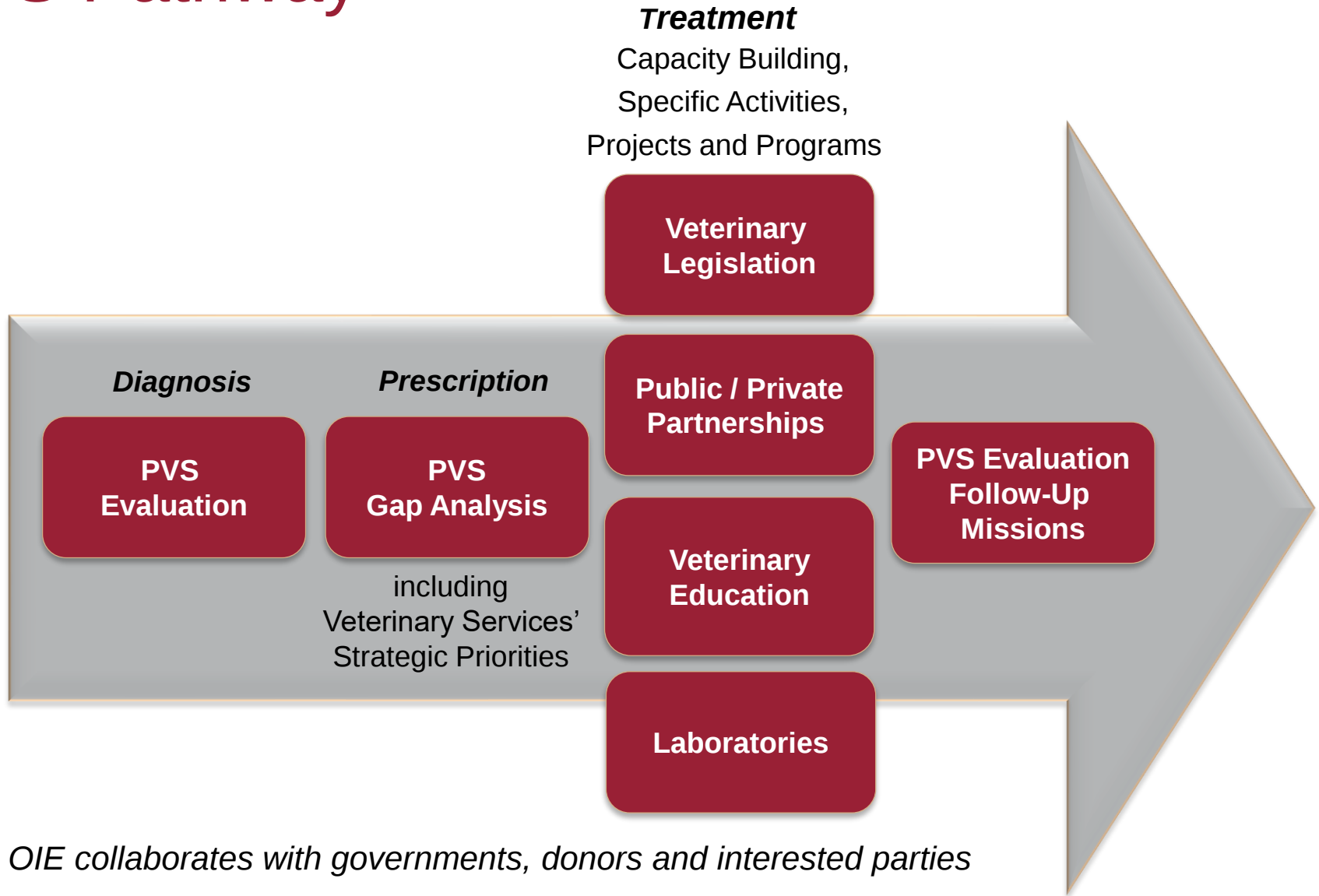
The good governance of Veterinary Services



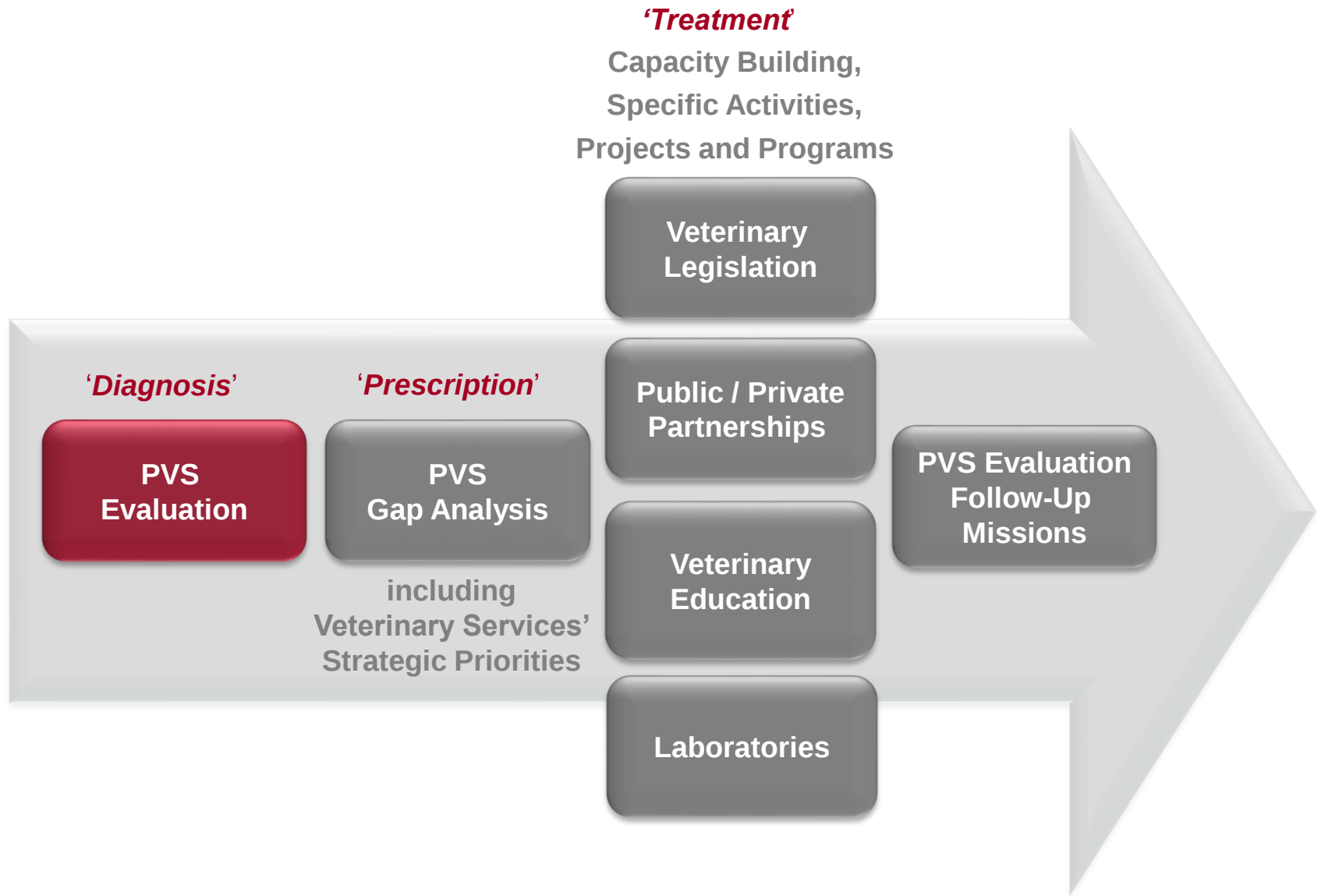
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PVS Pathway



The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and interested parties

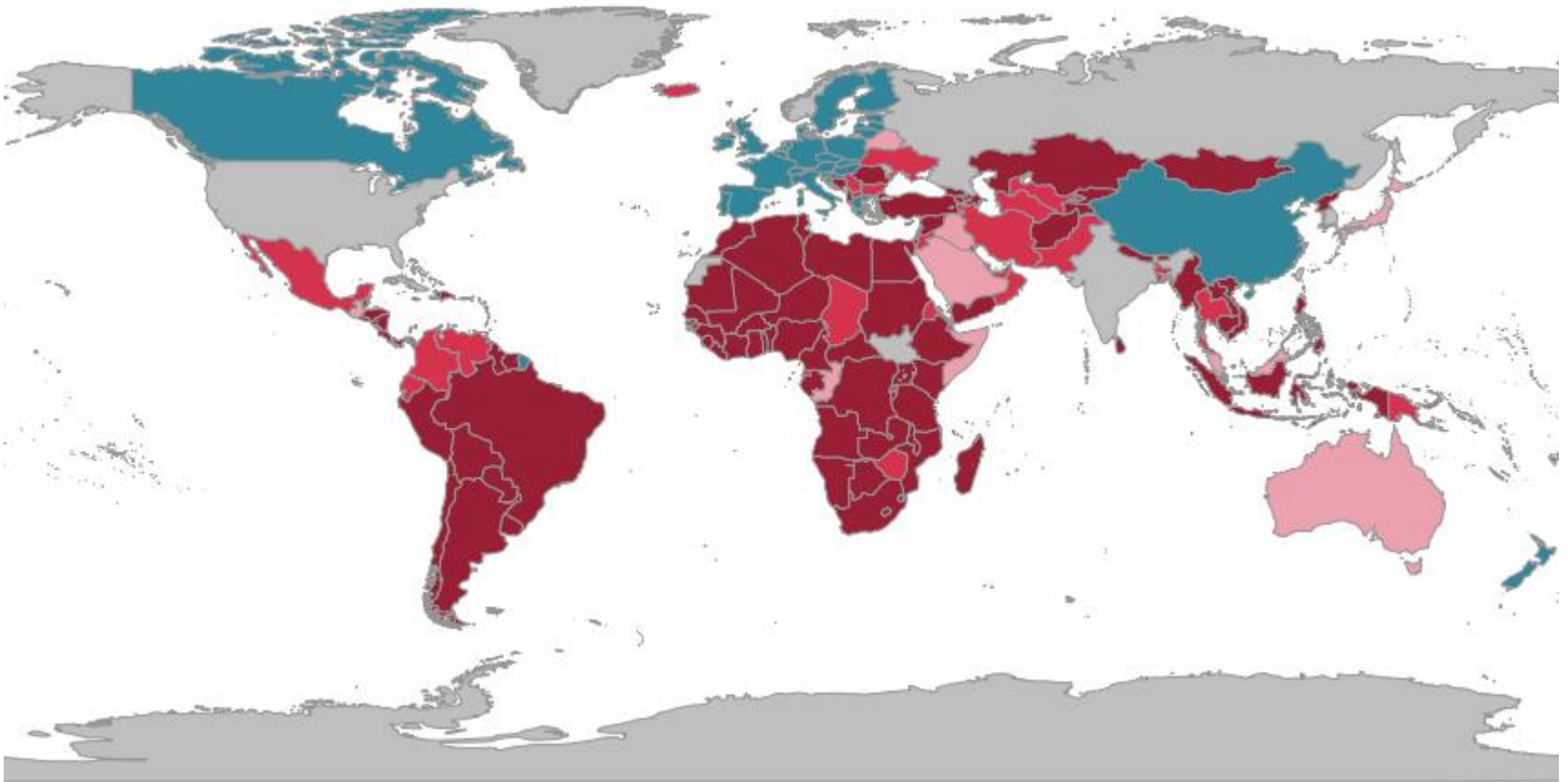


Methodology based on standards



Overview of PVS Evaluation missions

23 September 2015



Mission requested

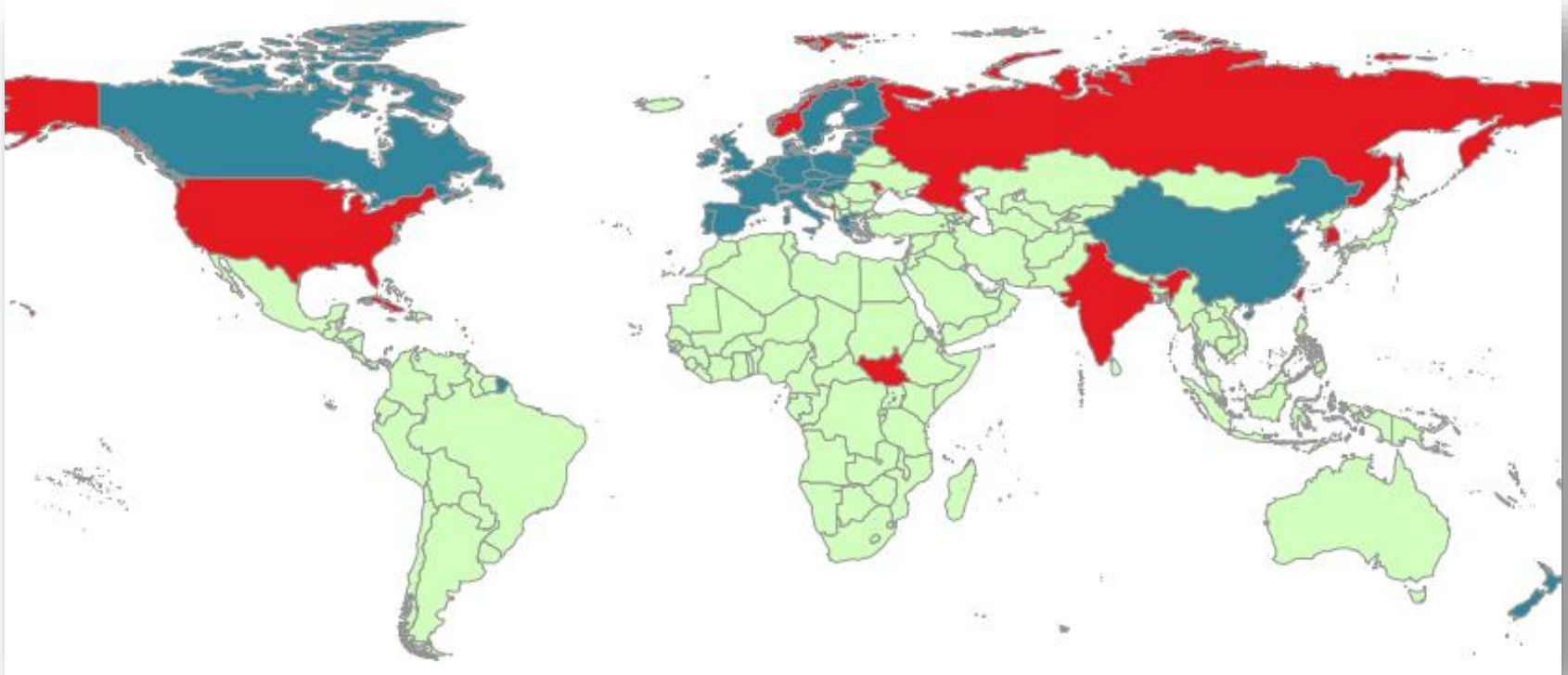
Mission completed

Report Available

Specific approach

PVS Evaluation – Terrestrial

23 September 2015



75%

No request

Mission requested

Special approach

PVS Evaluation – Aquatic

23 September 2015

Mission requests

Africa

- Côte d'Ivoire
- Lesotho
- Mozambique
- Seychelles

America

- Belize
- Brazil
- Costa Rica
- Nicaragua
- Panama

Asia

- Maldives
- Philippines
- Vietnam

Europe

- **Turkey**

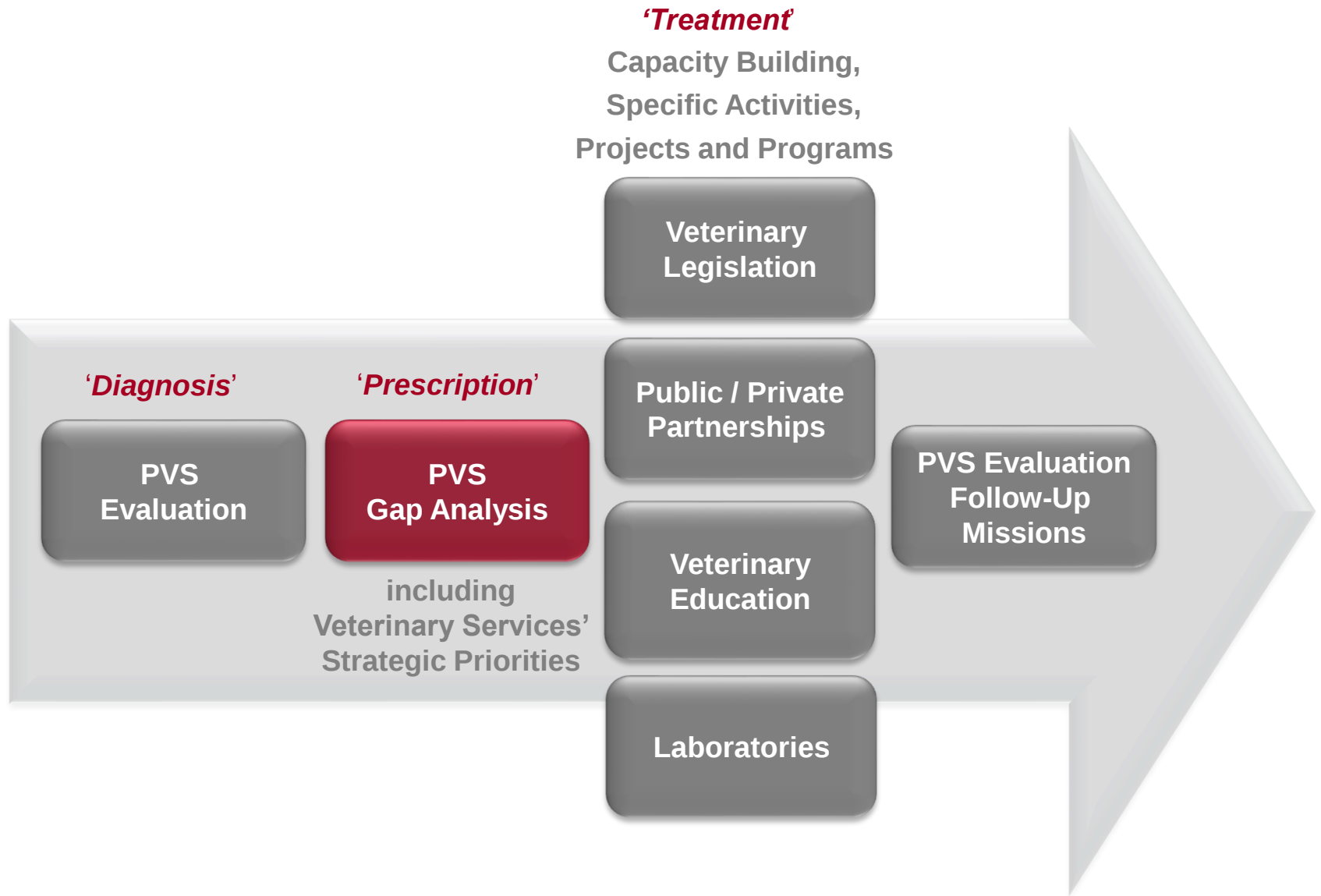
ME

- Saudi Arabia

Mission requested

Mission completed

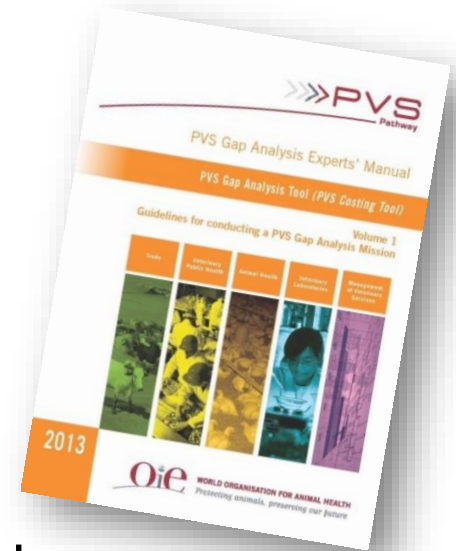
Report Available



PVS Gap Analysis (PVS Costing Tool)

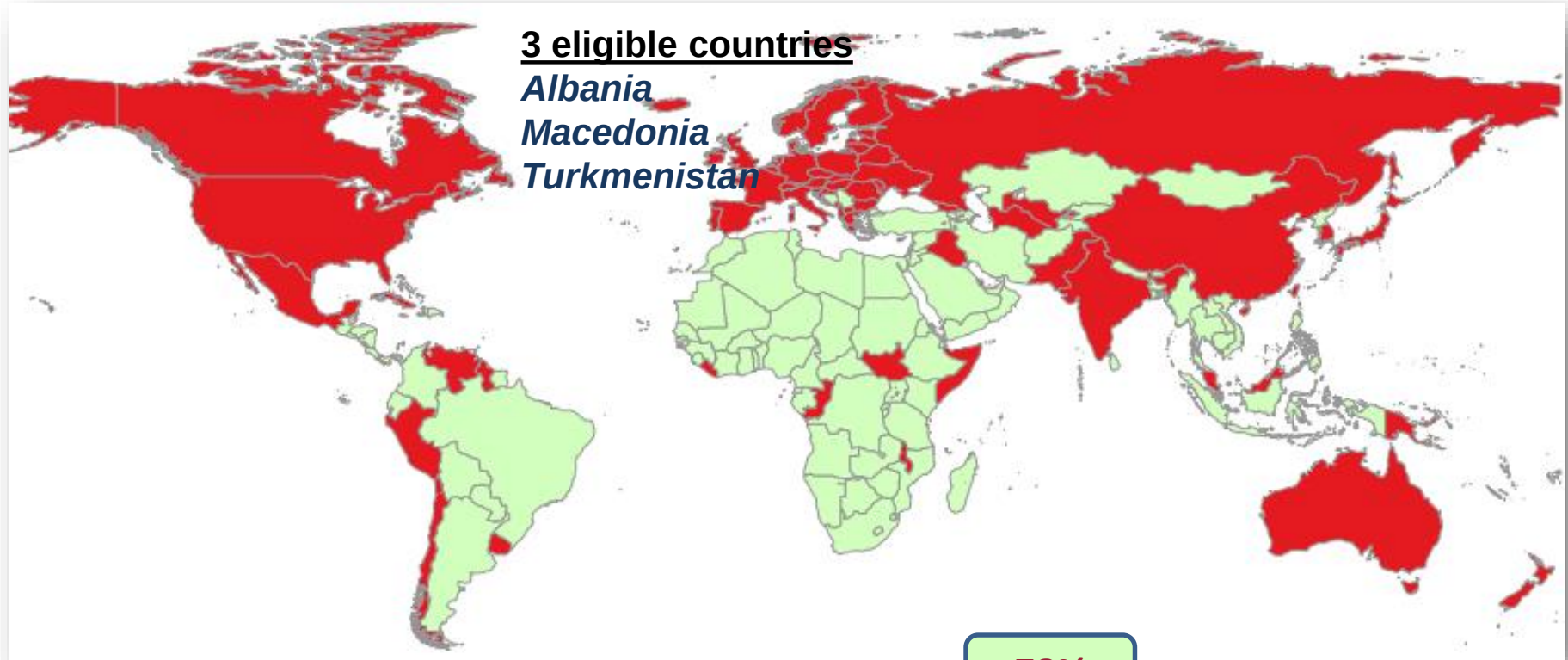
Objectives:

- To determine and confirm country priorities
- To determine activities to be carried out to achieve the expected results
- Develop an indicative costing of the human and physical resources required for the effective and efficient implementation of the activities defined
- To support the preparation of national investment programmes



PVS Gap Analysis (PVS Costing Tool)

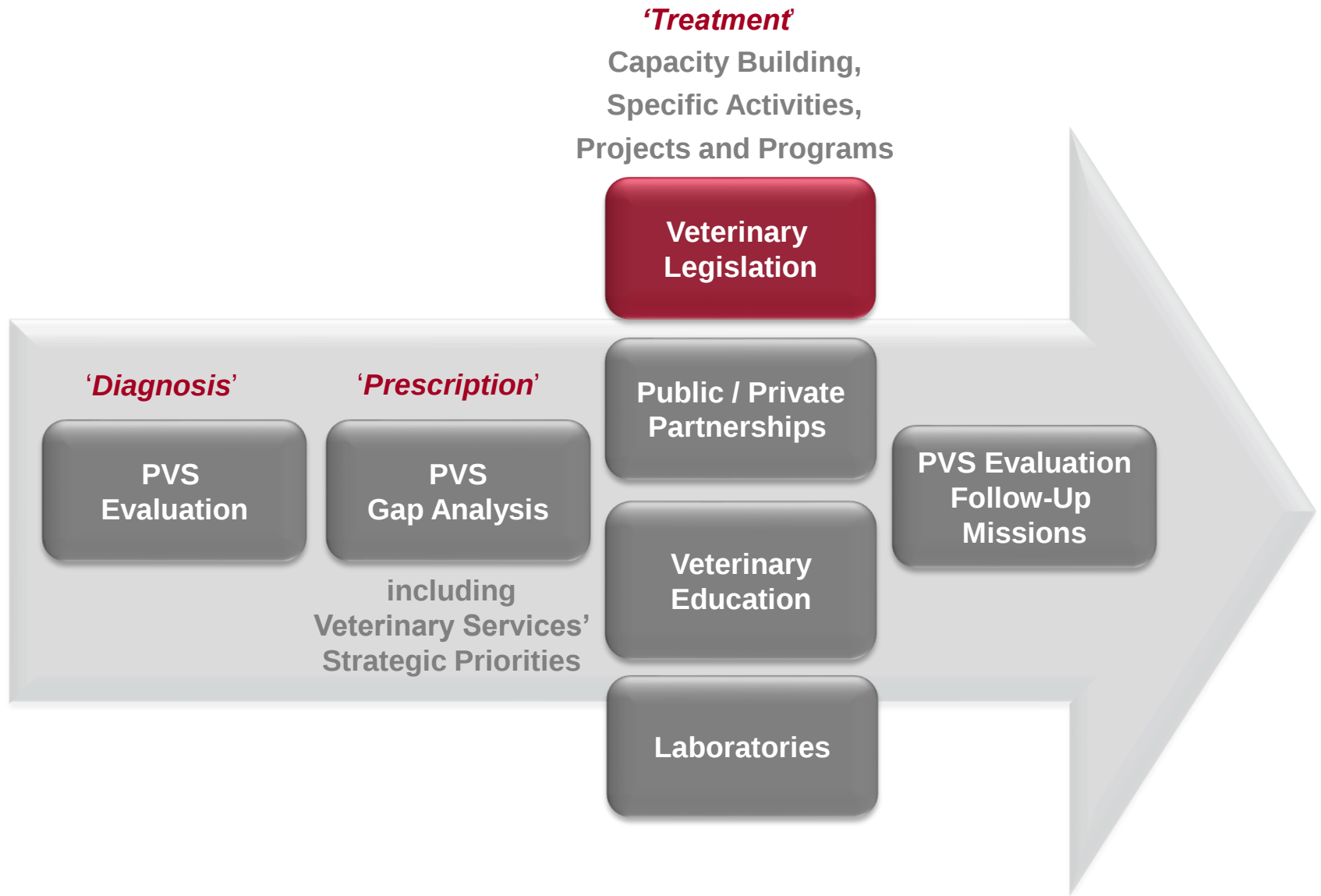
23 September 2015



78%

No request

Mission requested

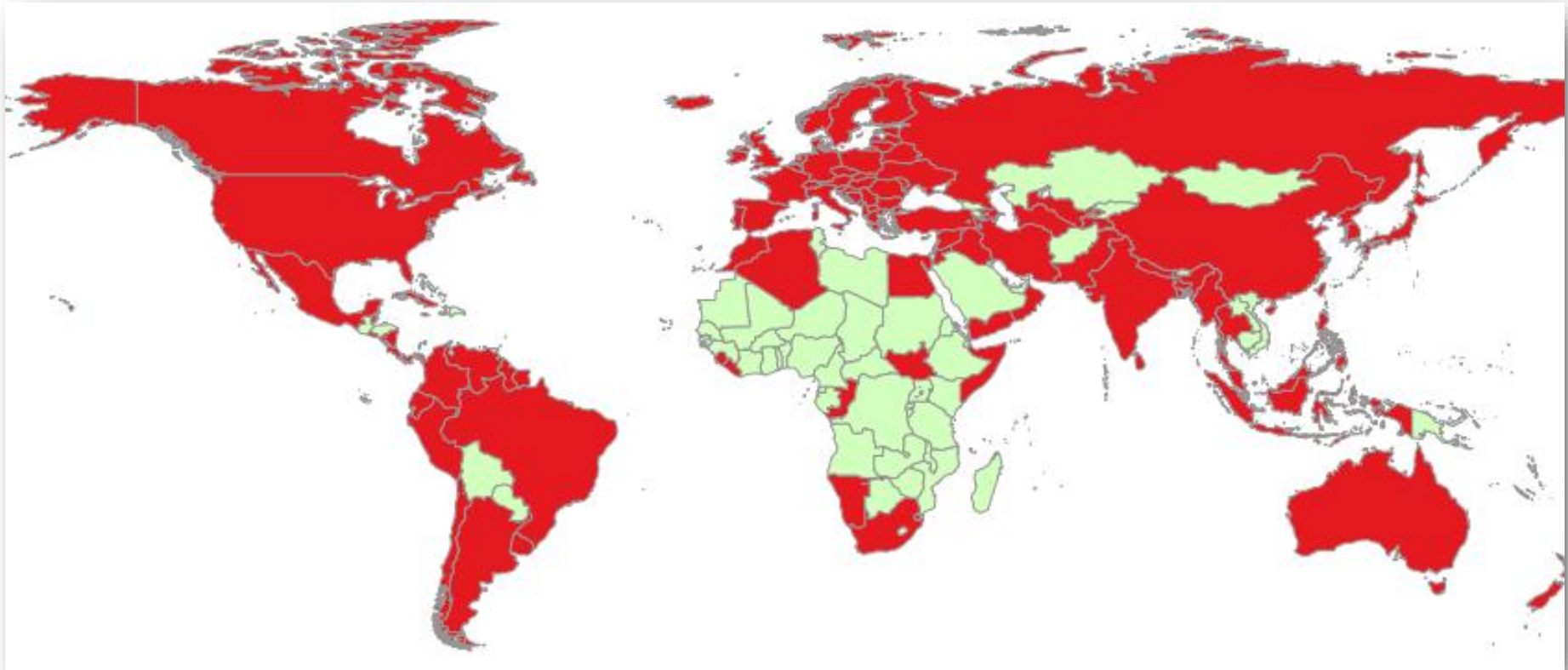


Veterinary Legislation Support Programme

- Aims to support Member Countries develop a strong legislative framework in line with Chapter 3.4. Veterinary Legislation
- Consists of two phases:
 - 1 - Veterinary Legislation Identification mission aimed at obtaining a detailed picture of the current state of veterinary legislation in the country
 - 2 – Middle term support to review and modernise national veterinary legislation (ad hoc national taskforce) on the basis of national priorities

PVS Veterinary Legislation Identification

23 September 2015



No request

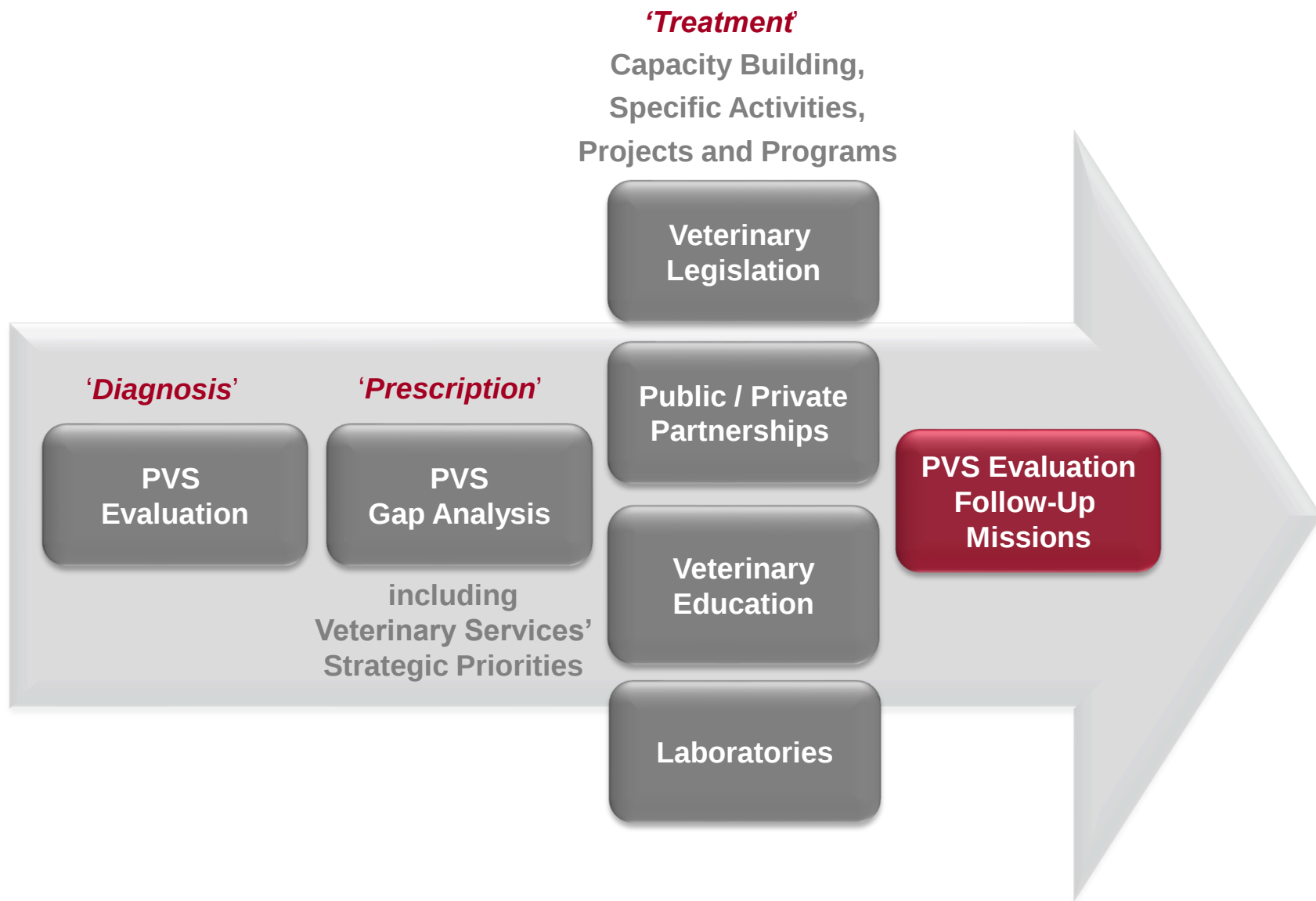
Mission requested

Other PVS Pathway treatments

- **PVS Pathway Laboratory Mission:** identify the resources required for a sustainable, efficient, effective and viable national veterinary laboratory network.
- **Laboratory Twinning Programme:** Builds laboratory expertise for the most important animal diseases and animal health-related topics, providing a more balanced north-south distribution of advanced expertise.
- **Veterinary Education Twinning Programme:** Fosters quality veterinary education through the exchange of teachers and students
- **Veterinary Statutory Body Twinning Programme:** Develops the competencies and capacities of VSBs so that they can fulfill their responsibilities under the Veterinary Authority, whilst complying with the international standards of the OIE

Twinning - Laboratories

- > **26 projects completed**
- > **34 projects underway**
- > **10 projects approved and waiting to start** ('in the pipeline')
- > **3 most popular topics**
 - Avian influenza and Newcastle disease (10)
 - Brucellosis (8)
 - Rabies (6)



PVS Evaluation Follow-up missions

- Initial country PVS Evaluation = baseline
- Regular country PVS Evaluation missions are useful to assess, monitor and accompany progress made
 - change in legislation,
 - Modifications in structure – chain of command
 - Impact of national and international investments
 - Improved compliance with OIE standards, etc.
- Every [3 to 5] years
- Self-evaluation is also possible

Training seminars and information sessions

Training Seminar The OIE PVS Tool 14-15(16) December 2011 Brussels – Belgium



Training Seminar: "The OIE PVS Tool"
14-16 December 2011
Brussels, Belgium

DRAFT PROGRAMME

Wednesday 14 December 2011

Room VM2 – 1, 2nd Floor – Room 1 (Van Maerlant Building, 2 rue Van Maerlant)

Time	Topic	Speakers
9.30 – 10.30	Registration and Coffee	
10.30 – 10.40	Welcome and opening address	B. Van Goethem (DG SANCO)
10.40 – 11.00	1. Introduction: OIE 8 th Strategic Plan and importance of evaluating and supporting compliance of infrastructure of Veterinary Services	B. Valat
Background information and introduction to the OIE PVS Tool		
11.00 – 12.00	2. The OIE: Background information and update The OIE Terrestrial & Aquatic Animal Health Codes	N. Leboucq
12.00 – 12.30	3. The PVS Pathway: a continuous process aiming to sustainably improve the compliance of Veterinary Services with international standards	A. Delva
12.30 – 13.00	Questions and answers	B. Valat
13.00 – 14.30	Seated Lunch offered by the OIE	
14.30 – 15.15	4. The OIE PVS Tool – 8 th edition 2010	G. Mylrea
15.15 – 15.45	5. The OIE PVS Tool and Aquatic Animal Health Services (AAHS)	G. Mylrea
15.45 – 16.15	6. Using the OIE PVS Tool for self-evaluations: The OIE perspective	A. Delva
16.15 – 17.00	Discussion: Modalities for implementing PVS Evaluations within the European Union	Panel



Training Seminar: "The OIE PVS Tool"
14-16 December 2011

Thursday 15 December 2011

Room VM2 – 1, 2nd Floor – Room 1 (Van Maerlant Building, 2 rue Van Maerlant)

Time	Topic	Speakers
9.30 – 10.30	Registration	
How to organise a PVS evaluation?		
10.30 – 11.00	7. How to manage an OIE PVS Evaluation: Preparation of PVS Evaluation, Composition of the Team, Scope, Content and Respective	M. Edin F. D'Alessio
11.00 – 11.30	8. How to manage an OIE PVS Evaluation: Manual of the Assessor	M. Edin F. D'Alessio
11.30 – 11.45	Questions & Answers	Panel
11.45 – 12.15	9. How to manage an OIE PVS Evaluation	N. Schneider
12.15 – 12.45	10. How to manage an OIE PVS Evaluation: Adequate Field Sampling for OIE PVS Evaluations	E. Ferret-Guillet
12.45 – 13.00	Questions & Answers	Panel
13.00 – 14.30	Buffer offered by the OIE	
14.30 – 15.30	11. The PVS Critical Competencies	E. Ferret-Guillet
15.30 – 16.30	12. How to determine the levels for the Different Critical Competencies?	N. Leboucq
16.30 – 17.00	Questions & Answers	Panel

Friday 16 December 2011

Room 14 (Robert Borschewitz Conference Centre, 36 rue Frossart)

Time	Topic	Speakers
9.30 – 9.50	Registration	
How to finalise a PVS Report?		
9.50 – 10.00	13. After the mission: Preparation of the report	E. Ferret-Guillet M. Edin
10.00 – 10.30	14. The PVS report	M. Edin E. Ferret-Guillet
10.30 – 11.00	15. The peer review: Why? Who? How?	M. Edin F. D'Alessio
11.00 – 11.30	Questions & Answers	Panel
11.30 – 12.00	Concluding remarks	B. Van Goethem (DG SANCO) and OIE

Training Seminar on the OIE PVS Tool for Member States of the European Union

Brussels, Belgium, 14-16 December 2011



With the support of the European Commission (EC), the OIE organised a training seminar on the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services known as the PVS Tool, in Brussels, Belgium, at the request of the IC and the Member States of the European Union (EU).

This training seminar comes in the context of a desire on the part of the EU for greater convergence between EU legislation – particularly in the framework of preparing new laws on standards of the OIE – and the international public health and well-being and veterinary health. The latter specifically recommend a periodic evaluation of standards and guidelines of the OIE, as a prerequisite for the risk analysis procedure on which countries should base their national policies for animal health, veterinary public health and international trade of animals and products of animal origin.

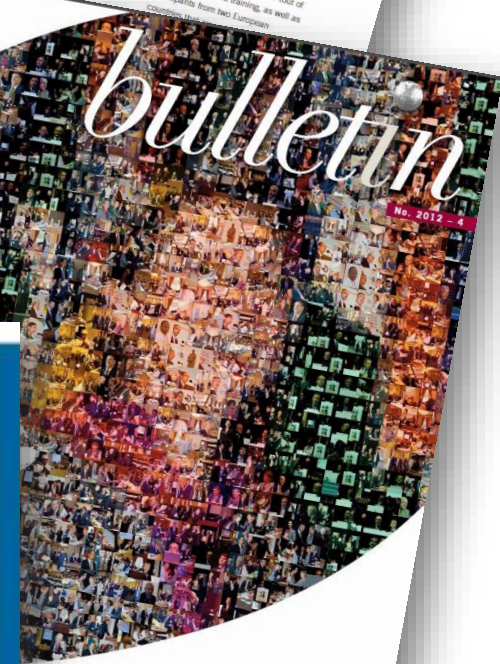
The EC (Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) of the Directorate General for Health & Consumers (DG SANCO)) has its own inspection and audit tools which are oriented towards the quality control procedures of the sectors and committees produced or introduced into the EU, particularly aimed at ensuring their wholesomeness and the basis of current European regulations – specifically, regulation (EC) No 1831/2003 on official controls – and completed by evaluating the organisation of national control systems. The OIE PVS Tool focuses on an evaluation of the competent authority (Veterinary Services or Animal and Aquatic Animal Health Services), through a systematic approach which involves all the criteria (critical competencies) related to the evaluation of their Veterinary Services.

other veterinary professionals who, without being part of the national Veterinary Services in the strictest sense, nonetheless contribute, through their organisation and function, to the quality of national veterinary activities. To date, among the Member States of the EU, only Bulgaria and Romania are among the 111 countries that have decided to go ahead with an optional evaluation of their Veterinary Services through the OIE PVS Tool. Nevertheless, it was discussions about the differences in approach of each of these two tools, highlighting their respective added value and even their complementarity, which led to the organisation of this seminar on the PVS Tool in December 2011.

In all, representatives of 24 Member States of the EU (out of 27) took part in the training, as well as participants from two European countries (Italy and Greece).



1. The PVS is a component of DG SANCO, is responsible for phyto-sanitary domain in EU Member States and 10 third countries.



No. 2012 - 4



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OIE PVS Pathway

Support to other initiatives



Bridging WHO and OIE tools for the assessment of national capacities





Bridging WHO and OIE tools for the assessment of national capacities



OIE PVS Pathway – success stories



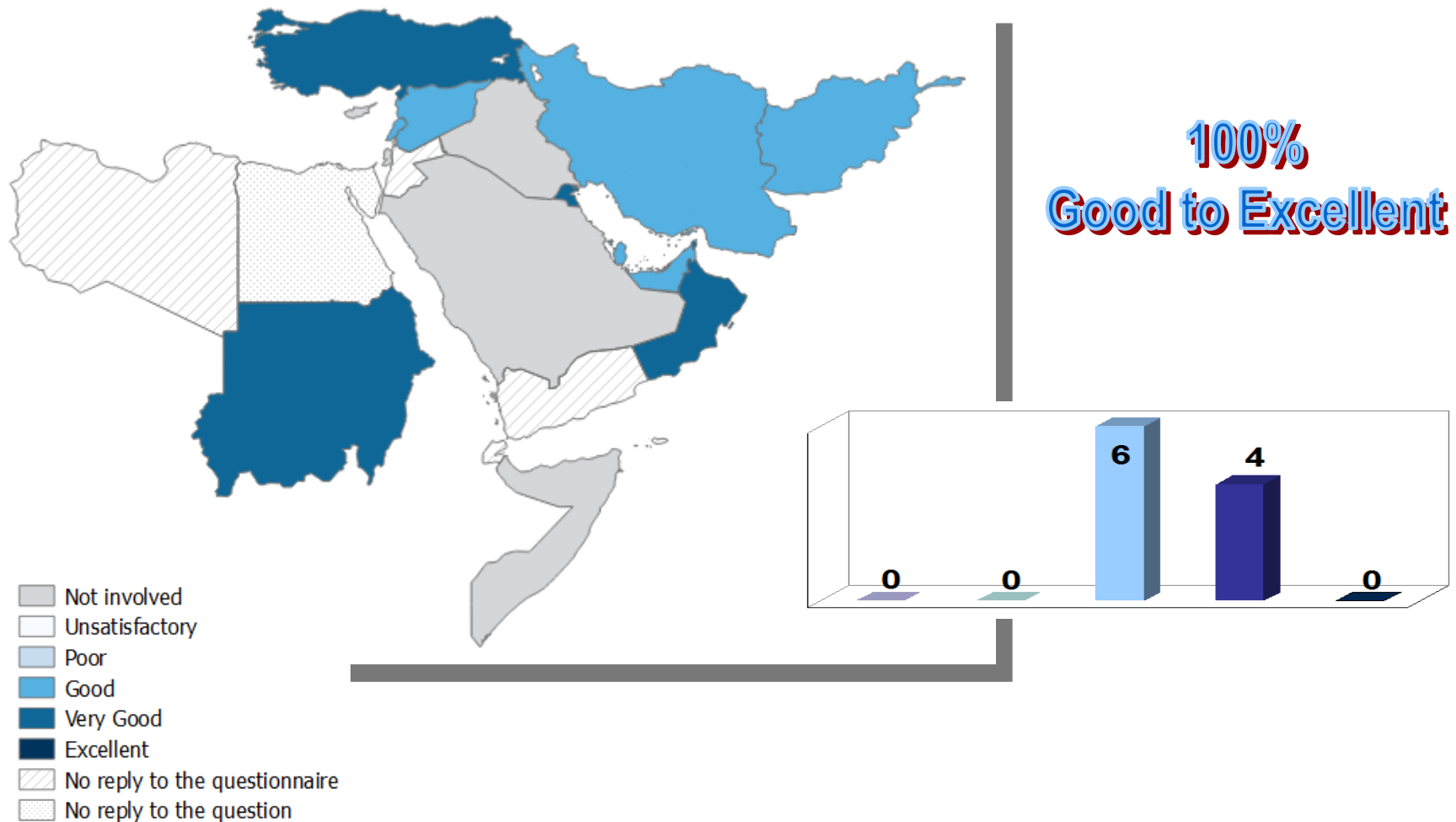
OIE Member Countries Experience with the PVS Pathway - Questionnaire

Objective: identify impact, measure satisfaction, and capture success stories related to the PVS Pathway experience of OIE Member Countries

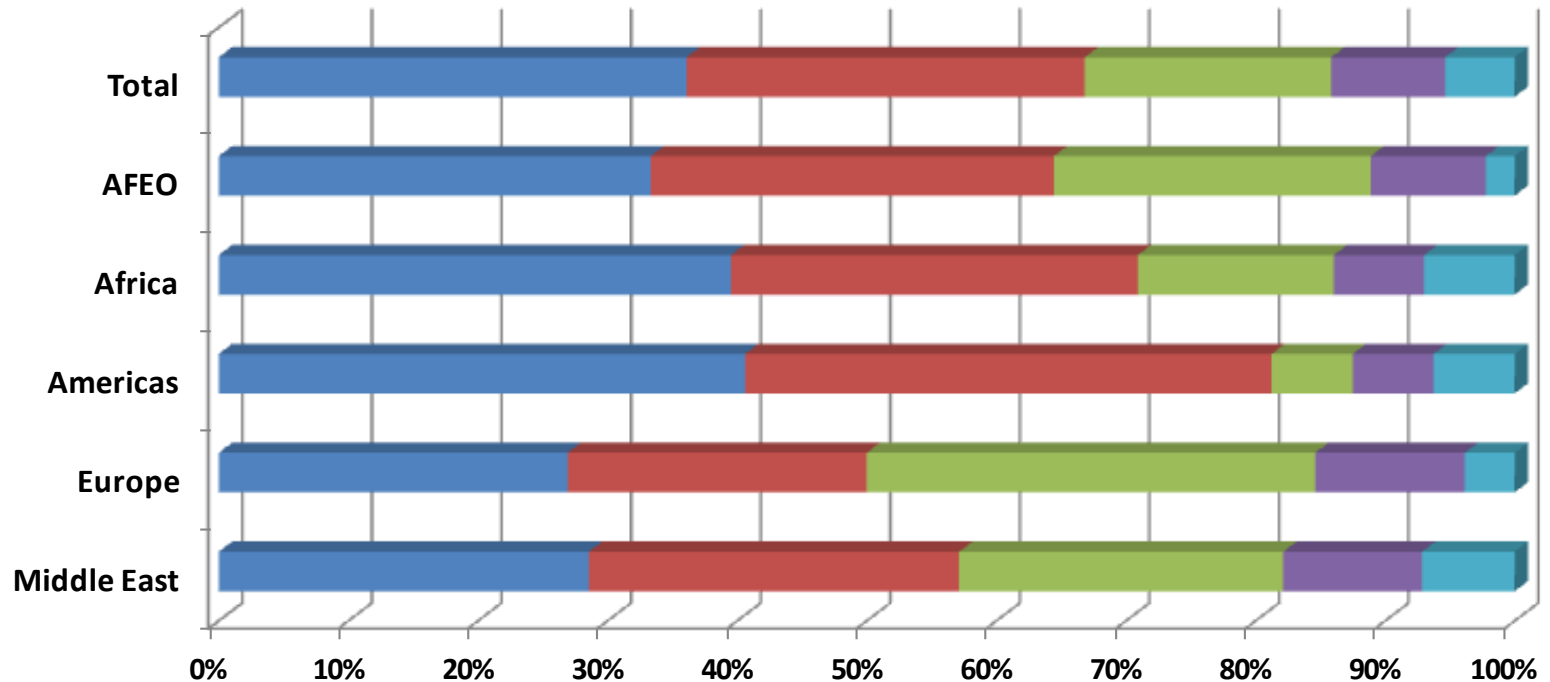
- Sent to 119 countries participating in the PVS Pathway
- 84% response rate
- The vast majority of Member Countries described their overall experience with the PVS Pathway from good to excellent
- Preliminary analysis of results to be presented during the Regional Conference.



Overall experience of the Member Countries with the PVS Pathway – Middle East



Suggestions on improving the PVS Pathway



■ In-country training on the use of PVS tools by VS staff

■ Communication with a PVS Pathway contact person appointed by the Delegate to manage and report progress on PVS Pathway's mission recommendations

■ Translation of PVS Pathway mission reports into local languages for more effective dissemination

■ Addition of new tools or 'treatments' to the PVS toolbox

■ Other(s)

How to improve the value of the PVS Pathway – Middle East MC proposals

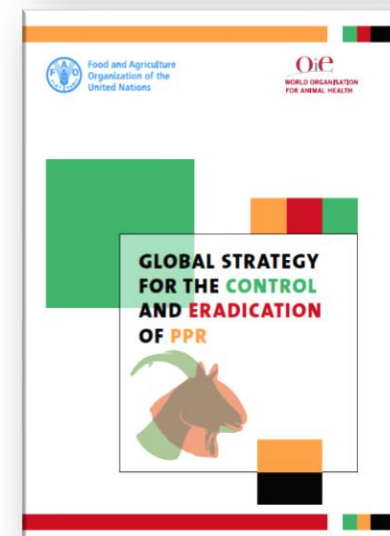
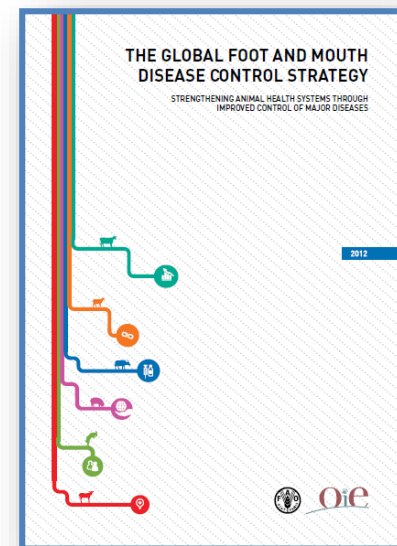
- Support in the restructuring VS and in the development of the public/private partnerships (sanitary mandate)
- Evolution of the Gap Analysis tool to facilitate and help finding supports from donors
- Support through training and workshops.

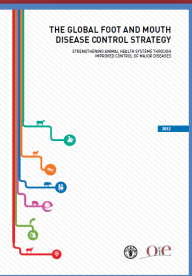
GLOBAL STRATEGY FOR CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF

**Global Strategy for FMD presented at the
FAO and OIE global conference on FMD
(Bangkok, Thailand, 2012)**



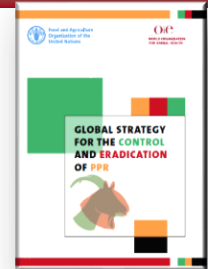
**Global Strategy for PPR, presented at the
FAO and OIE global conference on PPR
(Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 2015)**





Global control strategies

Strengthening animal health systems through improved control of major diseases



❖ Global strategies

- ✓ based on lessons learned from
 - FMD control success
 - Rinderpest eradication and regions experiences
- ✓ **not a 'stand alone activity'**
- ✓ but a **mechanism to simultaneously progress in other fields**
 - strengthening of VS,
 - control of other priority diseases,
 - cost-effective combinations of activities
(major diseases of small ruminants for PPR)
- ✓ **a framework and necessary tools, methods and strategies**
- ✓ to implement a **well structured global FMD control effort**

❖ Objectives :

- ✓ **major reduction in the global impact of FMD**
- ✓ **eradication of PPR by 2030**

Global strategies

❖ Strategies with 3 components



1. Disease eradication
or improved control



2. VS reinforcement



3. Reducing the impact of other
major infectious diseases

Global strategies



1. Disease eradication
or improved control



2. VS reinforcement



3. Reducing the impact of other
major infectious diseases



Global strategies

2. VS reinforcement

❖ Correspondence between

PVS critical competencies

FMD PCP stages



Table I: Relationship between FMD PCP Stages and OIE PVS Critical competency Levels

OIE PVS Critical competencies and Levels (in red)	FMD PCP Stage			
	1	2	3	4
Professional competencies of veterinarians (CC I.2.A.4)	2	3	3	3
Competencies of veterinary para-professionals (CC I.2.B.)	1	3	3	3
Continuing education (CC I.3.)	3	3	3	3
Internal coordination (chain of command) (CC I.6.A.)	1	2	3	3
External coordination (CC I.6.B.)	3	3	3	3
Management of resources and operations (CC I.11.)	1	2	3	3
Risk analysis (CC II.3)	3	3	3	3
Emerging issues (CC II.11)	1	2	3	3
Communications (CC III.1)	2	3	4	4
Consultation with stakeholders (CC III.2)	3	3	3	3
Official representation (CC III.3)	2	3	3	3
Accreditation / authorisation / delegation (CC III.4)	1	2	3/4	3/4
Veterinary Statutory Body authority (or equivalent) (CC III.5.A)	1	2	3/4	3/4
Veterinary Statutory Body capacity (CC III.5.B)	1	2	3	3*
Participation of producers and stakeholders in joint programmes (CC III.6)	2	3	3	3*
Preparation of legislation and regulations (CC IV.1)	3	3	3	3
Implementation of legislation & stakeholder compliance (CC IV.2)	1	3	3	3
Passive epidemiological surveillance (CC II.5.A)	1	3	3	3
Active epidemiological surveillance (CC II.5.B)	3	3	3	3/4
Early detection and emergency response (CC II.6)	1	1	3	3
Disease prevention, control and eradication (CC II.7)	1	2	3	3
Ante and post mortem inspection (CC II.8)	1	2	3	3
Veterinary laboratory diagnosis (CC II.1)	2	2/3	2/3	2/3
Laboratory quality assurance (CC II.2)	2	3	3	3
Quarantine and border security (CC II.4)	1	2	3	3/4
Animal identification and movement control (CC II.13.A)	1	2	3	3
Transparency (CC IV.6)	2	3	3	3
Zoning (CC IV.7)	1	2	3	3
Veterinarians and other professionals (CC I.1.A)	2	3	3	3
Veterinary para-professionals and other technical staff (CC I.1.B)	2	3	3	3
Physical resources (CC I.7)	2	2	3	3
Operational funding (CC I.8)	1	2/3	4/5	4/5
Emergency funding (CC I.9)	1	1	3	4/5

Conclusions

- The OIE is strongly dedicated to this programme
- Tools are regularly updated to reflect this commitment and missions are implemented accordingly
- Synergies with important partners are significantly increasing the profile of the PVS Pathway
- The OIE invites Countries to progress on this Pathway, especially through PVS Evaluation Follow-up missions
- It is important to capture success stories at national level and the participation of Member Countries in completing the PVS Pathway questionnaire was appreciated.

Donors and Partners – OIE World Fund



شكراً

Thank you



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Protecting animals, preserving our future

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