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**Questionnaires for countries applying for
Endorsement of FMD/PPR official control programme and
feedback from evaluation of FMD/PPR applications**

**OIE Workshop on the OIE procedures for the endorsement of national
official control programmes with regard to FMD and PPR**

Kigali, Rwanda 18-20 July 2017

Outline

- Role of Questionnaire
- Layout of Questionnaires (FMD and PPR programmes)
- How to respond to each question
- Common shortcomings identified by the evaluating experts

Questionnaire specific to applying for Endorsement of FMD and PPR official control programmes

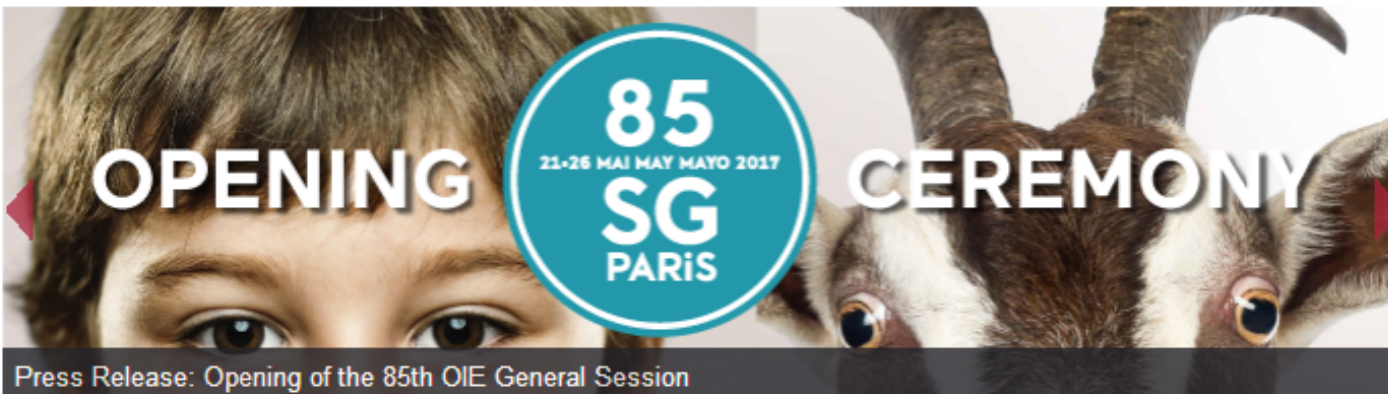
- In accordance with the SOPs
- Articles 1.6.11. and 1.6.12.
- In accordance with the requirements of the *Terrestrial Code*
- Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates

Article 1.6.9.: 2 questionnaires for OIE recognition of PPR Status

Article 1.6.12.: Questionnaire for the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for PPR

Article 1.6.6.: 4 questionnaires for OIE recognition of FMD Status

Article 1.6.11.: Questionnaire for the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for FMD



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 influenza in
Overview
 Application of compartmentalisation
 Standard-setting: the Codes
 Terrestrial Code
Access online
 Terrestrial Manual
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 Aquatic Code
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OIE-Listed diseases 2017
 Overview
 Disease Information Summaries
 Technical disease cards
 The World Animal Health Information System
 Disease alerts
 Data before 2005 (Handistatus)
 Simulation Exercises
 National Disease Contingency Plans
 WAHIS-Wild Interface
 World Animal Health
 Official disease status
 Official recognition policy and procedures
 CBPP
Peste des petits ruminants
 Self-declared disease status
 Avian Influenza Portal
 Data after 2004 (WAHIS Interface)
 Active Search
 Info list & RSS
 FMD
 Rinderpest
 BSE
 African horse sickness
 Classical Swine Fever

THEMES

ONE HEALTH

STRENGTHENING VETERINARY SERVICES

The role of the questionnaire



To assist Member Countries

To assist experts

To give more transparency to the evaluation process

To standardise the evaluation among countries

Questionnaire on FMD

COUNTRY WITH AN OIE ENDORSED OFFICIAL CONTROL PROGRAMME FOR FMD

Report of a Member Country which applies for the OIE endorsement
of its official control programme for FMD
under Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*

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

- a) Provide a general description of geographical factors in the country and *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 *zones* 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 *zones*.
- 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 legislations in relation to the FMD control programme.
- b) ***Veterinary Services.*** Provide documentation on the compliance of the *Veterinary Service* of the country with the provisions of Chapters 3.1. and 3.2. in the *Terrestrial Code* and Article 1.1.3. in the *Terrestrial Code* and describe how *Veterinary Services* supervise, control and maintain all FMD related activities in the country and any *zones*. Provide maps and tables wherever possible.
- c) 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 FMD *surveillance* and control. Include a description of training and awareness programmes on FMD.

Endorsement of official control programme for FMD/PPR Questionnaires layout

1. Introduction
2. Veterinary system
3. FMD/PPR control
4. FMD/PPR surveillance
5. FMD/PPR laboratory diagnosis
6. FMD/PPR prevention
7. Control measures and emergency response
8. Official control programme for FMD/PPR submitted for OIE endorsement

Questionnaires status vs programme

Questionnaire

FMD free country/zone status (with/without vaccination)

1. Introduction
2. Veterinary system
3. FMD **eradication**
4. FMD diagnosis
5. FMD surveillance
6. FMD prevention
7. Control measures and **contingency plan**
8. **Compliance with the *Terrestrial Code***

Questionnaire

Endorsement of official control programme for FMD

1. Introduction
2. Veterinary system
3. FMD **control**
4. FMD surveillance
5. FMD laboratory diagnosis
6. FMD prevention
7. Control measures and **emergency response**
8. **Official control programme** for FMD submitted for OIE endorsement

Introduction: set the context

- Geographical factors
 - Relevant to PPR/FMD dissemination
 - Countries sharing common borders, boundaries of country/zone, *protection zone* if clearly applied
 - Digitalised, geo-referenced map (**MUST** FOR ZONAL APPROACH!!)
- If the endorsed plan is gradually implemented to specific parts of the country, the boundaries of the *zone(s)* should be clearly defined
- Livestock industry



Veterinary system

- Legislation
 - In relation to the DISEASE
- *Veterinary Services*
 - Provisions of Ch. 3.1. and 3.2. of *Terrestrial Code*
 - How supervise and control all DISEASE-related activities
- Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups
 - Training and awareness programmes on DISEASE
- Role of private veterinary profession
 - DISEASE *surveillance* and control
- **OIE PVS evaluation and follow-up steps within PVS Pathway**

Veterinary system

Common shortcomings

- Concise summary of the important points on legislation, relevant for DISEASE, with cross-reference to Annexes
- Clear description of the capability of Veterinary Services – consideration of the PVS conclusion/recommendations
- Lack of specific info on DISEASE awareness on the part of farmers, veterinarians and other stakeholders

FMD/PPR control

- History
 - Date of first detection
 - Origin of infection, types and subtypes present
 - Date of implementation of the control programme
- General epidemiology of FMD/PPR in the country and the surrounding countries or zones
 - Highlighting current knowledge & gaps
- How FMD/PPR is controlled
- Legislation, organisation and implementation of the FMD/PPR control programme

continued..

FMD/PPR control (continued)

- Vaccines and vaccination
 - Type, species, vaccination programme
 - Licensing process of vaccines used
 - Effectiveness (e.g. vaccination coverage, serosurveillance, etc.)
- Animal identification and movement control



FMD/PPR control

Common shortcomings

- Lack of description on identification system
 - i.e. voluntary or enforced dependent on magnitude of holdings; threshold for registration; species; production systems
- Tracing issues/ monitoring at slaughter
- Control of movements between different zones
- Supervision of vaccine manufacturer
- Description of vaccine used and compliance with the circulating virus strain
- System of reporting disease; whether compensation is given

FMD/PPR surveillance

- FMD/PPR suspicion
 - Procedure to notify (by whom and to whom)
 - Penalties for failure of reporting
- Clinical surveillance
 - Criteria for targeted surveillance, No. of animals examined
 - Monitoring performance of surveillance; indicators
- Serological and virological surveillance
- Livestock demographics and economics
- Wildlife demographics
- Slaughterhouses and markets

FMD/PPR surveillance

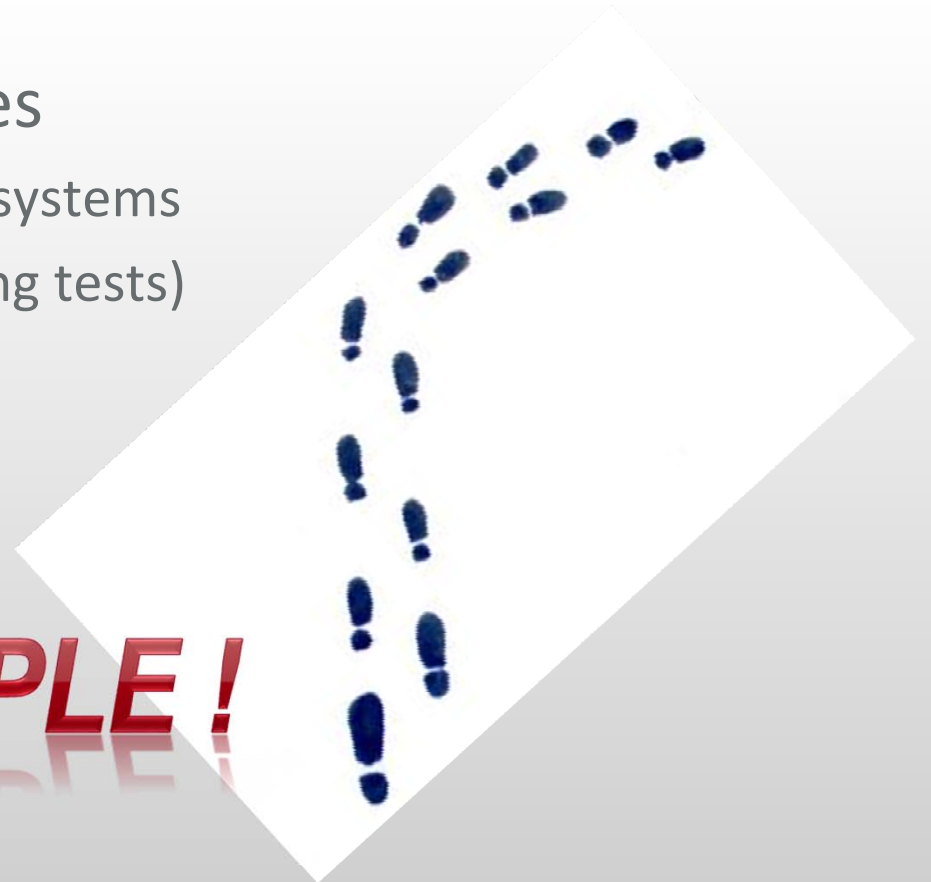
Common shortcomings

- Lack of info on early detection system for investigation on suspect cases - Follow-up of FMD/PPR suspects
- List of susceptible wildlife species which (may) play a role in epidemiology of FMD/PPR in the region
- Lack of detail on surveillance design
 - Number and type of samples, protocol, tests used
- Follow-up on sero-positives / false positives
- Lack of explanation when targeted surveillance is used
- Putting too much trust into ONLY antibody tests; generic or serotype-specific surveillance

FMD/PPR diagnosis

- Laboratory diagnosis
 - List of labs approved by Competent Authority
 - Regular submission of samples? Further characterisation?
- FMD/PPR approved laboratories
 - Accreditation, quality management systems
 - Inter-laboratory validations tests (ring tests)
 - Live virus handled?
 - Biosecurity and biosafety measures
 - Type of tests undertaken

FOLLOW THE SAMPLE !



FMD/PPR diagnosis

Common shortcomings

- Clarity on the relationship and level of oversight between National Reference Laboratories and other official labs
- Participation in inter-lab proficiency testing and RESULTS
- ToR for appointing a laboratory in another country
- Clear statement on the relationship with an OIE Reference Laboratory

FMD/PPR Prevention

- Coordination with neighbouring countries

Country should not be penalised due to the situation in a neighbouring country...

However,

Risk assessment and implementation of appropriate measures should be in place accordingly



- Import control procedures

- Ports, airports, and land crossings
- Disposal of waste from international traffic (FMD)
- Regulations, procedures, type and frequency of checks
- Actions taken on illegal import detection

FMD/PPR Prevention

Common shortcomings

- Lack of evidence of regional dialogue or engagement
- Lack of info on early detection system for investigation on suspect cases
- Lack of data for import controls in recent years
- Lack of information on illegal introduction of live animals or products

Control measures and emergency response

- Procedures regarding suspected or confirmed cases
- Various steps taken in the event of a FMD/PPR outbreak
 - Sampling and testing procedures used to ID & confirm
 - Actions taken to control the disease situation
 - Control and/or eradication procedures
 - Procedures used to confirm successful control
 - Compensation

Lack of detail on structure
of compensation / penalties

Official control programme submitted for endorsement

- Detailed plan on measures for control & eventual eradication of FMD/PPR
 - Objectives
 - Expected status to be achieved
 - **Timelines**
 - **Performance indicators**
 - Description of funding & annual budgets for duration
 - Proposed timeline for transition in the use of vaccines (if applicable)



Official control programme submitted for endorsement

Common shortcomings

- PROGRAMME
- Description of the objectives
- **Timeline & performance indicators**
- When vaccination would become compliant with OIE standards
- When planned to stop vaccination

Activities	Timeline of target to be reached in years								
	Before 2016	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
NATIONAL ANIMAL IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM (NID)									
National system developed for eartags and database for cattle, buffaloes, goats and sheep	Bring into action								
Regulation and policy in place for compulsory identification (eartags) for animals being moved, as well as targeted groups such as dairy cattle	50% of dairy cattle were eartagged. 100% of animals being moved were eartagged.								
Compulsory microchip (RFID) plus national eartags for potential project such as Buffalo Conservation, Royal Cattle-Buffero Bank for Farmer, etc.		Bring into action							
Percent of targeted groups (eg dairy cattle, Buffalo Conservation, Royal Cattle-Buffero Bank for Farmer) are eartagged or implanted microchip	50%	75%	90%	100%					
NID database system developed and passed acceptable for national roll-out				Bring into action					
NID database can completely be linked with all animal health database such as animal movement, vaccination, surveillance system and livestock product traceability system.				Bring into action					
NID is compulsory for all livestock.						100% of cattle, buffaloes, goats and sheep population are recorded in NID database			

All this information...

... in a 50-page dossier

Keep in mind (1):

To prepare the application:

- Enough resources (dedicated team, time and funds)
- Involvement of all services and stakeholders: farmer association, wildlife, private sector...

Keep in mind (2):

The experts who will assess your dossier

- Do not know your country
 - Do not know its FMD/PPR situation
 - Do not speak your language
-
- Be clear, concise,
 - Detail the procedure that will give them confidence in the presented results,
 - Indicate a technical contact person

VIP - Very Important Points

- 👑 Put yourself in the experts' shoes
- 👑 Provide documented evidence
- 👑 Be concise and accurate in the description
- 👑 Clear cross-references
- 👑 Indicators and timelines



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