



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Protecting animals, preserving our future

Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products (4th cycle)



Entebbe, Uganda
1 – 3 December 2015
English-speaking Africa & the Middle-East



Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes and role of the Specialist Commissions

Patrick Bastiaensen

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Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes and role of the Specialist Commissions

Patrick Bastiaensen

- International standard-setting
- Terrestrial Code
- Aquatic Code
- Revising the standards
- Wrap-up



OIE's international standards



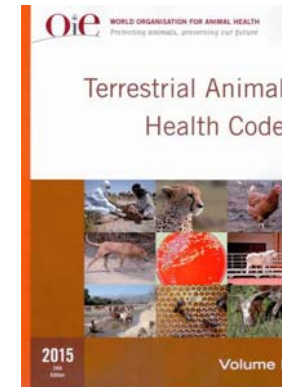
- The OIE develops and publishes
 - ✓ health standards for the prevention and control of animal diseases as well as for the safe trade of animals and animal products
 - ➔ Codes
 - ✓ biological standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines
 - ➔ Manuals
- Adopted by OIE Member Countries during the General Session, each May by consensus

Using a science-based approach

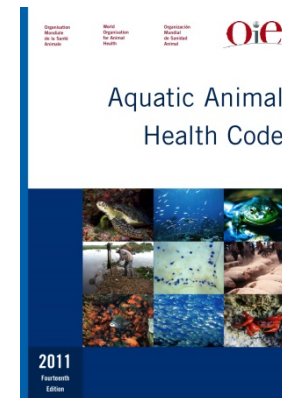
OIE's specialised commissions



Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission
"Code Commission"



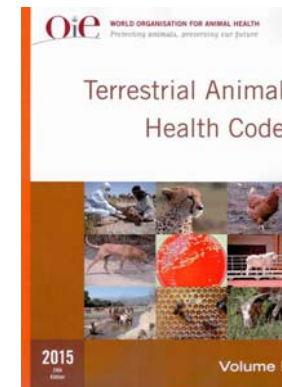
Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission
"Aquatic Animals Commission"



OIE's specialised commissions



Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission
"Code Commission"



Statutory working groups (4)

Temporary *ad-hoc* groups

What is the purpose of the Codes ?

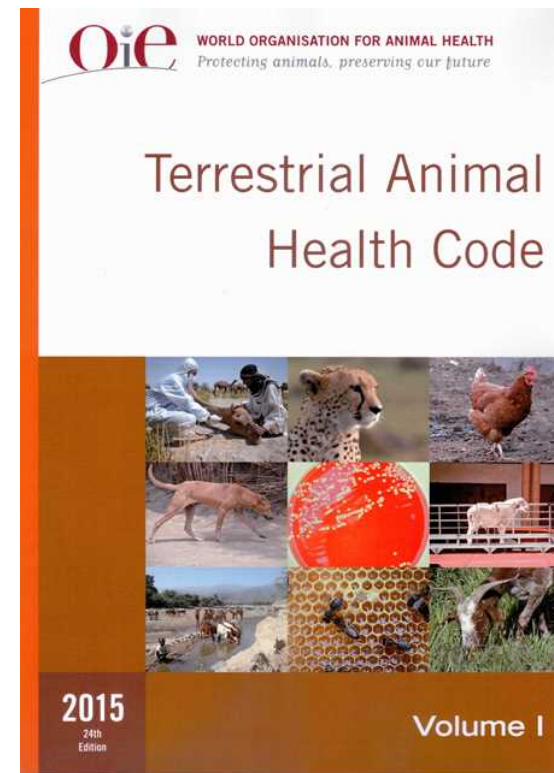


- Primary object is to set recommended actions to be used by *Veterinary Authorities* or other *Competent Authorities*
 - to establish health regulations for the safe importation of animals and animal products
 - > protect animal and human health and guard against zoonotic diseases
 - while avoiding unjustified trade restrictions
- Provide guidance for the setting up and implementation of efficient animal health and public health policies at national level
- Now expanding into animal welfare and food safety



The Codes are **NOT textbooks** on terrestrial or aquatic animal diseases, nor on zoonosis.

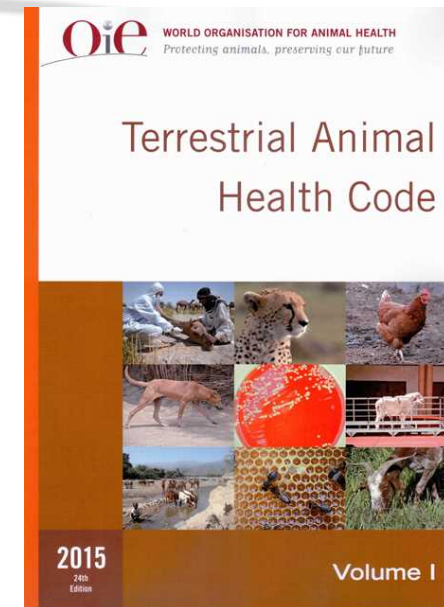
Terrestrial Animal Health Code



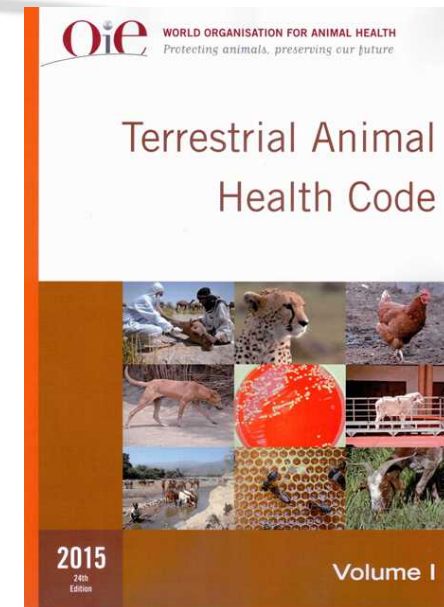
- **2 volumes**

- **Volume I : General Provisions**

- Foreword - User's guide - Glossary
- Section 1 : Animal disease diagnosis, surveillance and notification
 - ✓ Notification of diseases, infections and infestations, and provision of epidemiological information
 - ✓ Criteria for the inclusion of diseases, infections and infestations in the OIE list
 - ✓ Prescribed and alternative diagnostic tests for OIE listed diseases
 - ✓ Animal health surveillance
 - ✓ Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases
 - ✓ Procedures for self declaration and for official recognition by the OIE



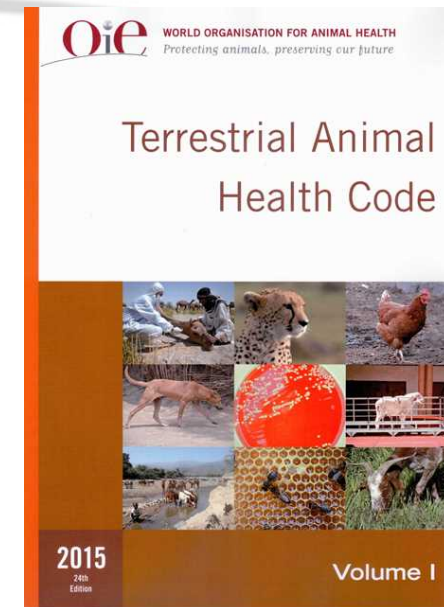
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 - **Volume I : General Provisions**
 - Foreword - User's guide - Glossary
 - Section 1 : Animal disease diagnosis, surveillance and notification
 - Section 2 : Risk analysis
 - Section 3 : Quality of Veterinary Services
 - ✓ Veterinary Services
 - ✓ Evaluation of Veterinary Services
 - ✓ Communication
 - ✓ Veterinary legislation



- **2 volumes**

- **Volume I : General Provisions**

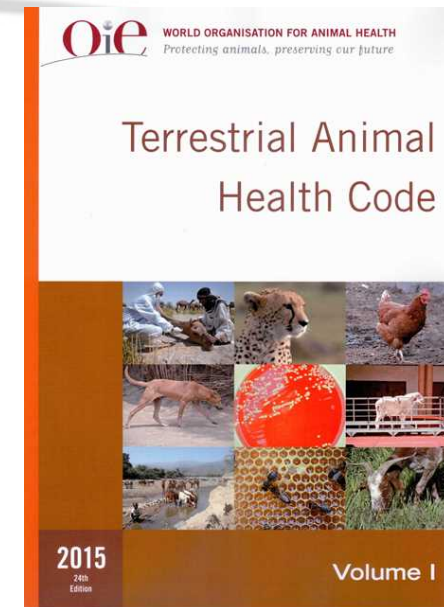
- Foreword - User's guide - Glossary
- Section 1 : Animal disease diagnosis, surveillance and notification
- Section 2 : Risk analysis
- Section 3 : Quality of Veterinary Services
- Section 4 : General recommendations: disease prevention and control
 - ✓ Identification and traceability Chapter 4.2.
 - ✓ Zoning and compartmentalisation
 - ✓ Semen collection and processing
 - ✓ Disposal of dead animals
 - ✓ General recommendations on disinfection and disinsection



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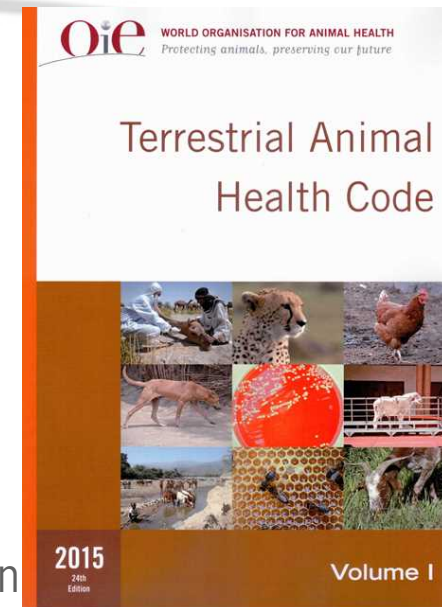
- Foreword - User's guide - Glossary
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- Section 2 : Risk analysis
- Section 3 : Quality of Veterinary Services
- Section 4 : General recommendations: disease prevention and control
 - ✓ Official health control of bee diseases
 - ✓ Hygiene precautions, identification, blood sampling and vaccination
 - ✓ High health status horse subpopulation



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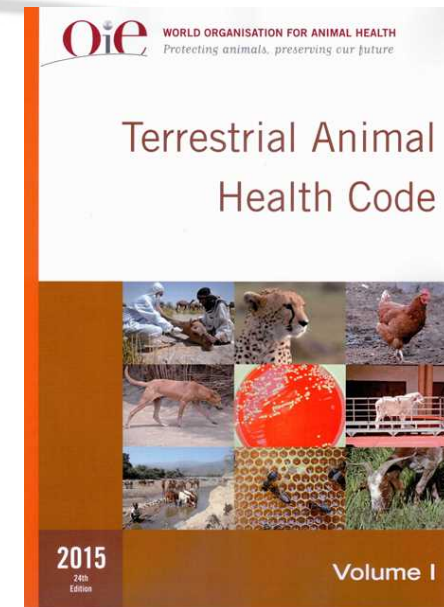
- **Section 5 : Trade measures, import/export procedures and veterinary certification**
 - ✓ Certification procedures
 - ✓ The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization
 - ✓ Animal health measures applicable before and at departure, and during transit
 - ✓ Border posts and quarantine stations in the importing country
 - ✓ Animal health measures applicable on arrival
 - ✓ International transfer and laboratory containment of animal pathogens
 - ✓ Quarantine measures applicable to non-human primates
 - ✓ Model veterinary certificates for international trade



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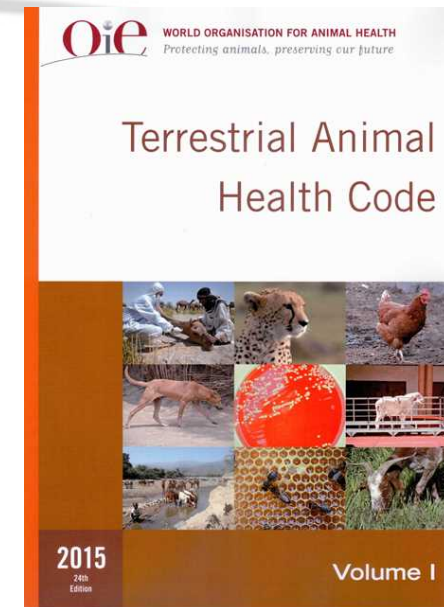
- Section 5 : Trade measures, import/export procedures and veterinary certification
- Section 6 : Veterinary Public Health
 - ✓ The role of the Veterinary Services in food safety
 - ✓ Ante- and post-mortem meat inspection
 - ✓ Animal feed
 - ✓ Biosecurity procedures in poultry production and prevention, detection and control of *Salmonella* in poultry
 - ✓ **Antimicrobial resistance** (5 chapters)
 - ✓ Zoonoses transmissible from non-human primates



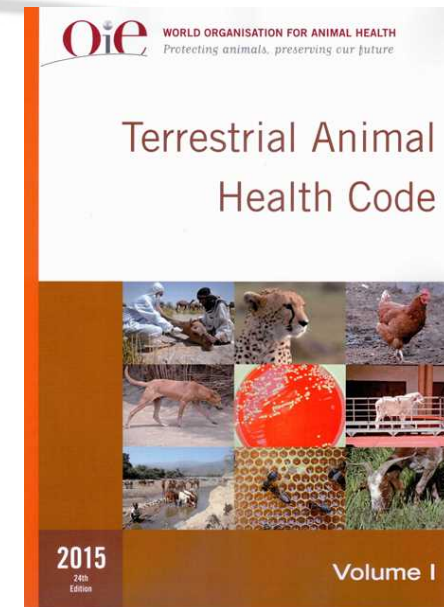
- **2 volumes**

- **Volume I : General Provisions**

- Section 5 : Trade measures, import/export procedures and veterinary certification
- Section 6 : Veterinary Public Health
- Section 7 : Animal welfare
 - ✓ Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare
 - ✓ Transport of animals by sea, land and air
 - ✓ Slaughter of animals and killing of animals for disease control purposes
 - ✓ Stray dog population control
 - ✓ Use of animals in research and education
 - ✓ Beef cattle, dairy cattle and broiler chicken production systems



- **2 volumes**
 - **Volume II : Recommendations applicable to OIE Listed diseases and other diseases of importance to international trade**
 - Section 8 : Multiple species
 - Section 9 : Apidae
 - Section 10 : Aves
 - Section 11 : Bovidae
 - Section 12 : Equidae
 - Section 13 : Leporidae
 - Section 14 : Ovidae and capridae
 - Section 15 : Suidae

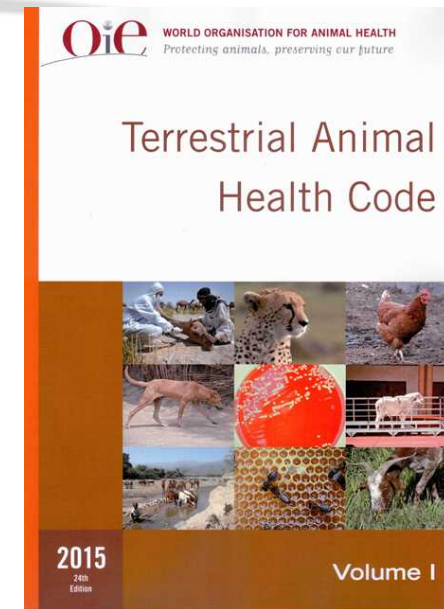


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- **Section 8 : Multiple species**

- ✓ Anthrax
- ✓ Aujeszky's disease
- ✓ Bluetongue
- ✓ *Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis*
- ✓ *Echinococcus granulosus* and *Echinococcus multilocularis*
- ✓ Epizootic hemorrhagic disease
- ✓ Foot and mouth disease
- ✓ Etc...



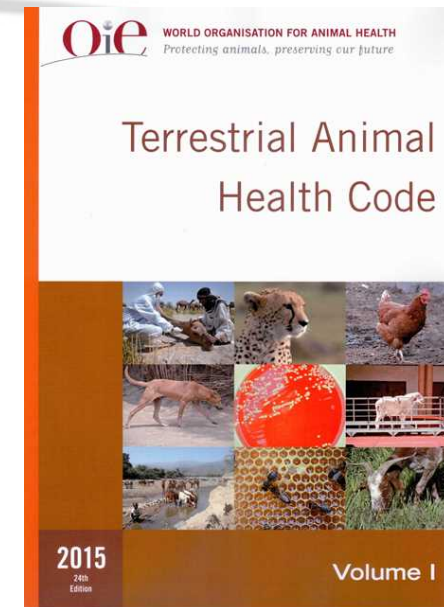
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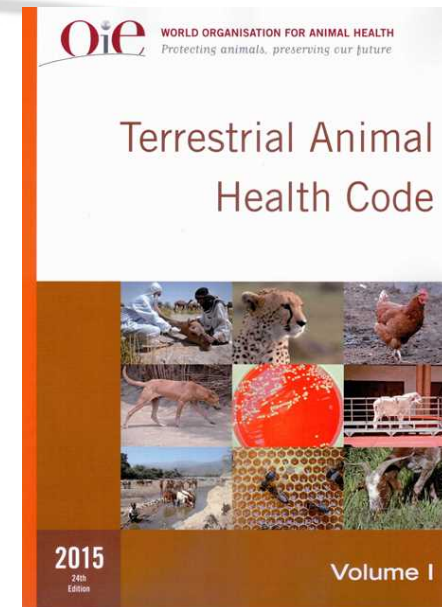
- Chapters are increasingly being renamed based on pathogen, rather than disease name

- ✓ Enzootic abortion of ewes becomes "infection with *Chlamydophila abortus*"
- ✓ Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP) becomes "infection with *Mycoplasma mycoides subsp. mycoides SC*"



In each disease chapter, articles may include:

- **Brief description** of pathogen/ disease/ infection, incubation period for the purposes of trade (determining quarantine period and other risk mitigation procedures)
- How to determine the **status** of a country, zone or compartment*
- What are the '**safe**' **commodities**, irrespective of status (if possible)
- What are the **recommendations** for '**unsafe**' **commodities**
- Inactivation procedures for the pathogen in question
- Specific guidelines for surveillance



OIE *Code*: bTB as an example

- Disease specific Chapter 11.5. -

Article 1: “general provisions”



General provisions

The recommendations in this chapter are intended to manage the human and animal health risks associated with *Mycobacterium bovis* (*M. bovis*) infection in domestic (permanently captive and owned free-range) bovines including cattle (*Bos taurus*, *B. indicus* and *B. grunniens*), water buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*) and wood bison (*Bison bison* and *B. bonasus*).

Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the Terrestrial Manual.

Article : “safe commodities”

None

Article 2 : “Country or zone free from bTB”

To qualify as free from bovine tuberculosis, a country or zone should satisfy the following requirements:

- *M. bovis* infection in domestic (...) bovines including cattle, water buffaloes and wood bison is a notifiable disease in the country;
- an ongoing awareness programme should be in place to encourage reporting of all cases suggestive of bovine tuberculosis;
- regular and periodic testing of all cattle, water buffalo and wood bison herds demonstrated that *M. bovis* infection was not present in at least 99.8% of the herds and 99.9% of the cattle, water buffaloes and wood bison in the country or zone for three (3) consecutive years;
- a surveillance programme should be in place to detect bovine tuberculosis in the country or zone through ante- and post-mortem inspection as described in Chapter 6.2.;
- etc...

Article 3 : “Compartment free from bTB”

To qualify as a compartment free from bovine tuberculosis, all cattle, water buffaloes or wood bison in a compartment should be certified by the Veterinary Authority as satisfying the following requirements:

- the cattle, water buffaloes and wood bison showed no sign of bovine tuberculosis or lesions at ante- or post-mortem inspections for at least three consecutive years, etc....
- cattle, water buffaloes and wood bison introduced into the compartment come from a herd free from bovine tuberculosis. This condition may be waived for animals which have been isolated for at least 90 days, etc...
- cattle, water buffaloes and wood bison in a compartment free from bovine tuberculosis are protected from contact with wildlife reservoirs of bovine tuberculosis and are managed under a common biosecurity plan protecting them from contamination with *M. bovis*, ...

Article 4 : “Herd free from bTB”

To qualify as a herd free from bovine tuberculosis, a herd of cattle, water buffaloes or wood bison should satisfy the following requirements:

- the herd is in a country, zone or compartment free from bovine tuberculosis and is certified free by the Veterinary Authority;

or

- cattle, water buffaloes and wood bison in the herd:

showed no sign of bovine tuberculosis or lesions at ante- or post-mortem inspections for at least one year;

were over six weeks of age at the time of the first test and have shown a negative result to at least two tuberculin tests carried out at a minimal interval of six months; in case of regaining of free status after an outbreak, the first test should be performed at least six months following the slaughter of the last affected animal; etc....

Article 5 : “Recommendations for the importation of cattle, water buffaloes and wood bison for breeding”

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

- showed no sign of bovine tuberculosis on the day of shipment;
 - originate from a herd free from bovine tuberculosis that is in a country, zone or compartment free from bovine tuberculosis; or
 - were subjected to the tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis with negative results during the 30 days prior to shipment and come from a herd free from bovine tuberculosis;
- or
- have been isolated for at least 90 days prior to entry into the herd including protection from contact with wildlife reservoirs of bovine tuberculosis and were subjected to at least two tuberculin tests carried out at a six-month interval with negative results with the second tuberculin test performed during the 30 days prior to entry into the herd.

Article 6 : “Recommendations for the importation of cattle, water buffaloes and wood bison for slaughter”

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

- showed no sign of bovine tuberculosis on the day of shipment;
- originated from a herd free from bovine tuberculosis

or

were subjected to a tuberculin test for bovine tuberculosis with negative results during the 30 days prior to shipment;

- were not being eliminated as part of an eradication programme against bovine tuberculosis.

Article 7 : “Recommendations for the importation of semen of cattle, water buffaloes and wood bison”

Article 8 : “Recommendations for the importation of embryos/ova of cattle, water buffaloes and wood bison”

Article 9 : “Recommendations for the importation of fresh meat and meat products of cattle, water buffaloes and wood bison”

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the entire consignment of meat comes from animals which have been subjected to ante- and post-mortem inspections as described in Chapter 6.2

Article 10 : “Recommendations for the importation of milk and milk products of cattle, water buffaloes and wood bison”

Veterinary Authorities of importing countries should require the presentation of an international veterinary certificate attesting that the consignment:

- has been derived from animals in a herd free from bovine tuberculosis;
or
- was subjected to pasteurisation;
or
- was subjected to a combination of control measures with equivalent performance as described in the *Codex Alimentarius Code of Hygienic Practice for Milk and Milk Products*.

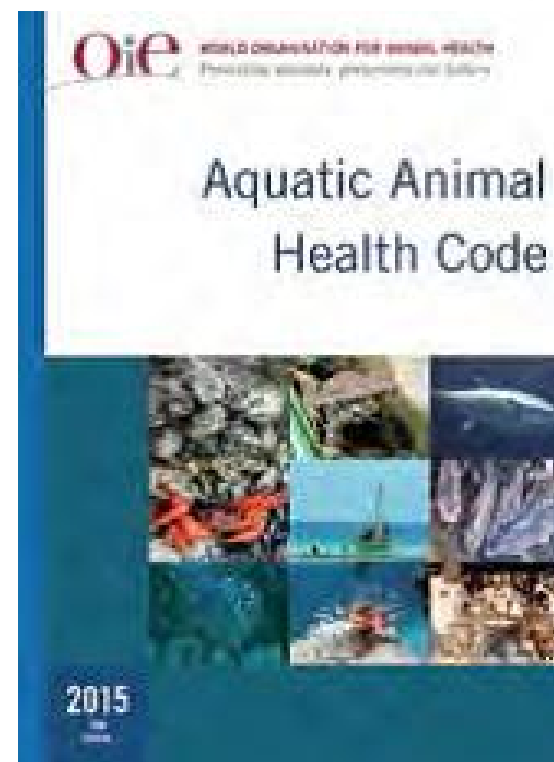
Article : "Surveillance"

None

Article : "Countries or zones applying for recognition of freedom"

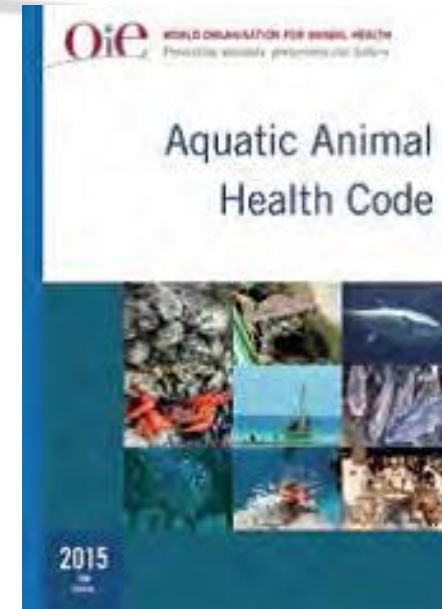
None (not applicable / self-declaration only)

Aquatic Animal Health Code



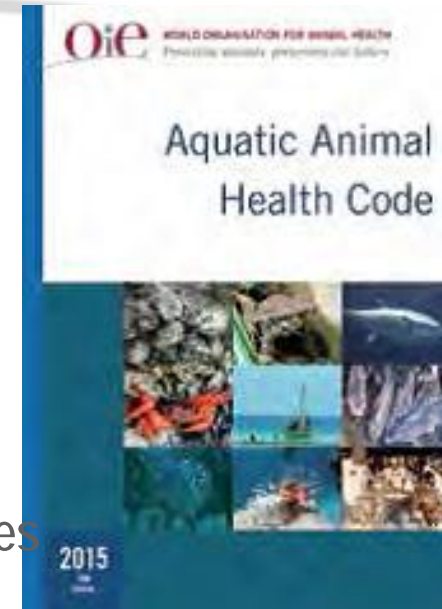
- **Only 1 volume**

- Foreword - User's guide - Glossary
- Section 1 : Notification, diseases listed by the OIE and surveillance for aquatic animals
 - ✓ Notification of diseases, and provision of epidemiological information
 - ✓ Criteria for listing aquatic animal diseases
 - ✓ Diseases listed by the OIE
 - ✓ Aquatic animal health surveillance
 - ✓ Criteria for listing species as susceptible to infection with a specific pathogen



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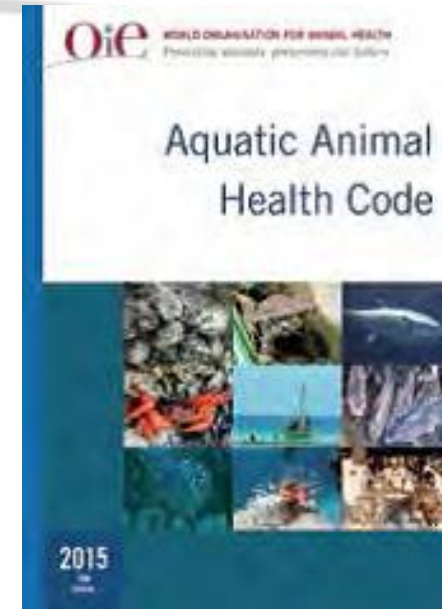
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- Section 2 : Risk Analysis
- Section 3 : Quality of Aquatic Animal Health Services
- Section 4 : Disease prevention and control
 - ✓ Zoning and compartmentalisation
 - ✓ Disinfection/ Surface disinfection of salmonid eggs
 - ✓ Contingency planning
 - ✓ Fallowing in aquaculture
 - ✓ Handling, disposal and treatment of aquatic animal waste
 - ✓ Control of pathogenic agents in aquatic animal feed



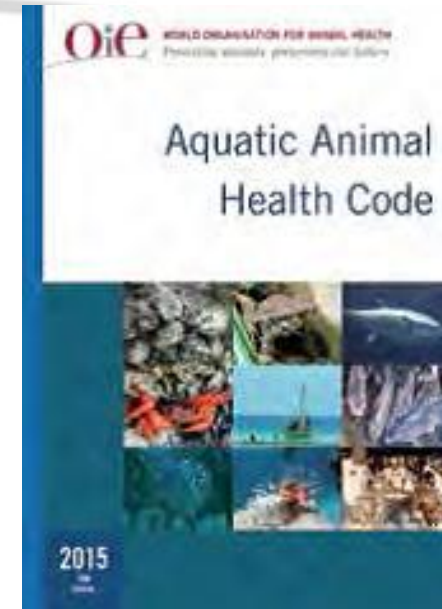
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 - ✓ The Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization
 - ✓ Criteria on the safety of aquatic animal commodities
 - ✓ Control of aquatic animal health risks associated with transport of aquatic animals
 - ✓ Aquatic animal health measures applicable before and at departure, and during transit
 - ✓ Border posts in the importing country and aquatic animal health measures applicable on arrival
 - ✓ Measures concerning international transport of aquatic animal pathogens and pathological material
 - ✓ Model health certificates for international trade in live aquatic animals and products of aquatic animal origin



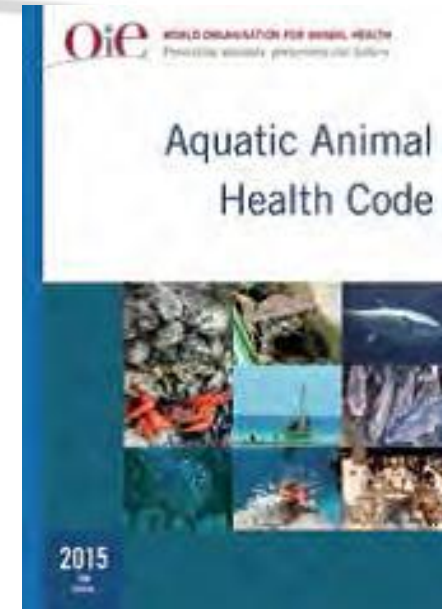
- Section 5 : Trade measures, importation / exportation procedures and health certification
- Section 6 : Antimicrobial use in aquatic animals
 - ✓ Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance
 - ✓ Principles for responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals
 - ✓ Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in aquatic animals
 - ✓ Development and harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes for aquatic animals
 - ✓ Risk analysis for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals



- Section 5 : Trade measures, importation / exportation procedures and health certification
- Section 6 : Antimicrobial use in aquatic animals
- Section 7 : Welfare of farmed fish
 - ✓ Introduction to recommendations for the welfare of farmed fish
 - ✓ Welfare of farmed fish during transport
 - ✓ Killing of farmed fish for disease control purposes
 - ✓ Welfare aspects of stunning and killing of farmed fish for human consumption



- Section 8 : Diseases of amphibians
- Section 9 : Diseases of crustaceans
- Section 10 : Diseases of fish
- Section 11 : Diseases of molluscs



Recommendations to prevent the disease in question being introduced into the importing country

Websites



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- > The President of Mongolia and the Director General of the OIE join forces to protect pastoralism
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16-22 NOVEMBER 2015

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Latest disease alerts

18.11.15: [Rabbit haemorrhagic disease in Benin](#)

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- + [Legal basis of disease notification](#)
- + [World Animal Health Information Database \(WAHID\)](#)
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Risks associated with the use of antimicrobials in animals worldwide



The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) has evaluated the quality of national animal health systems, including Veterinary Services...

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Antimicrobial resistance



Food safety



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Rabies elimination



Animal welfare



Biodiversity

- > [PPR \(Peste des petits ruminants\): Global Strategy](#)
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Official disease status

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> **10-11 December 2015**
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Overview

- Application of compartmentalisation
- Introduction to Specialist Commissions
- Commodity-based approach
- Standard-Setting: The Codes
- Facilitating safe trade
- Legal rights and obligations

Terrestrial code

- [Access online](#)
- Terrestrial manual**

- [Access online](#)
- Aquatic code**

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- Aquatic manual**

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- Specialists commissions & groups**

- Code Commission & Reports
- Laboratories Commission & Reports
- Working Groups & Reports
- Implications of private standards
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Terrestrial code

Access online

Terrestrial manual

Access online

Aquatic code

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- Legal rights and obligations

Terrestrial code

- Access online
- Terrestrial manual

- Access online
- Aquatic code

- Access online
- Aquatic manual

- Access online

Specialists commissions & groups

- Code Commission & Reports
- Laboratories Commission & Reports
- Working Groups & Reports
- Implications of private standards
- Scientific Commission & Reports
- Aquatic Animal Commission & Reports

Editorial

Risks associated with the use of antimicrobials in animals worldwide



The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) has evaluated the quality of national animal health systems, including Veterinary Services...

Publications and documentation

- > Online Bookshop
- * Catalogue
- > Scientific and Technical Review

Most recent issues:

- * New developments in major vector-borne disease overview, Vol. 34 (1), April 2015
- * One Health, Vol. 33 (2), August 2014

Plurithematic issue: peer-reviewed papers

- Specialist commissions and groups
- Code Commission Reports
- Scientific Commission Reports
- Laboratories Commission Reports
- Aquatic Commission Reports
- Working Groups Reports
- Implications of private standards

Official disease status

OIE World Conferences

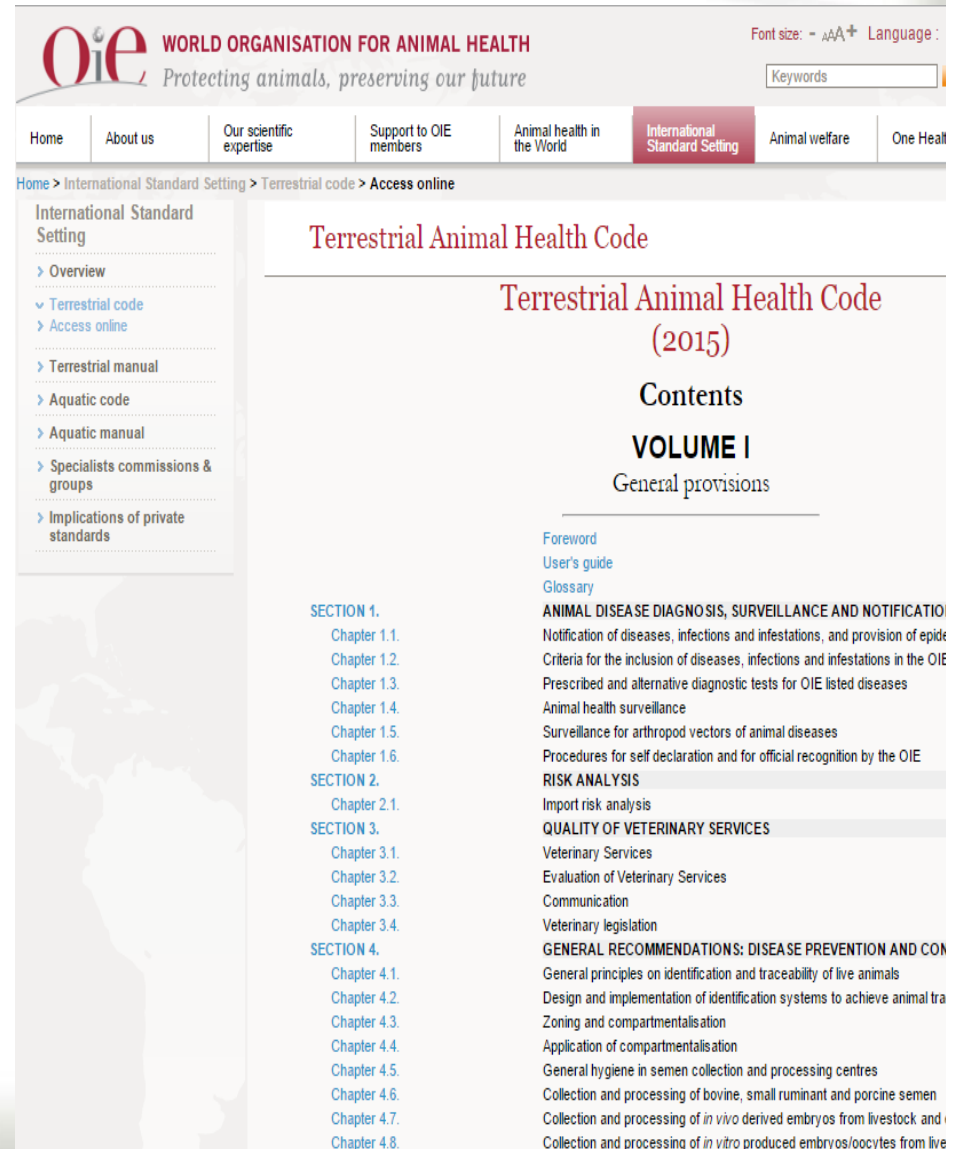
- > 10-11 December 2015
- Global elimination of dog-mediated human rabies - The Time Is Now!
- Geneva (Switzerland)



- + View OIE World Conferences
- + View the Recommendations of all World Conferences
- + Other OIE Key Events
- + Other Key Events

Websites

- OIE general website : www.oie.int



The screenshot displays the OIE (World Organisation for Animal Health) website. The header includes the OIE logo, the text 'WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH', and the tagline 'Protecting animals, preserving our future'. There are navigation links for Home, About us, Our scientific expertise, Support to OIE members, Animal health in the World, International Standard Setting (highlighted), Animal welfare, and One Health. A search bar is also present.

The main content area is titled 'Terrestrial Animal Health Code (2015) Contents VOLUME I General provisions'. It includes a table of contents with the following sections and chapters:

Section	Chapter	Content	
SECTION 1.	Chapter 1.1.	Notification of diseases, infections and infestations, and provision of epidemic alert	
	Chapter 1.2.	Criteria for the inclusion of diseases, infections and infestations in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code	
	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	
	Chapter 1.6.	Procedures for self declaration and for official recognition by the OIE	
	SECTION 2.	Chapter 2.1.	RISK ANALYSIS
			Import risk analysis
SECTION 3.	Chapter 3.1.	QUALITY OF VETERINARY SERVICES	
	Chapter 3.2.	Veterinary Services	
	Chapter 3.3.	Evaluation of Veterinary Services	
	Chapter 3.4.	Communication	
SECTION 4.	Chapter 4.1.	Veterinary legislation	
	Chapter 4.2.	GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS: DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL	
	Chapter 4.3.	General principles on identification and traceability of live animals	
	Chapter 4.4.	Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability	
	Chapter 4.5.	Zoning and compartmentalisation	
	Chapter 4.6.	Application of compartmentalisation	
	Chapter 4.7.	General hygiene in semen collection and processing centres	
	Chapter 4.8.	Collection and processing of bovine, small ruminant and porcine semen	

Websites



- OIE general website : www.oie.int

- OIE Regional websites

- For the Middle-East :

rr-middleeast.oie.int

- For Africa :

rr-africa.oie.int

World Organisation for Animal Health | Regional Representation for the Middle East

[OIE](#)

[English]-[Arabic]

- Regional Representation
- Regional commission
- Regional Members
- Animal Health Situation
- Animal Trade
- Events-Meetings
- Focal points
- OIE PVS tool
- Reference Laboratories
- Regional Projects
- Standards and Norms
- Strategies
- Links

Search

Today: 171
Yesterday: 237
Total: 102044

WHO, OIE, FAO and GARC call to invest in defeating human rabies
Leading organizations urging countries to develop appropriate investment strategies ...
[Dog vaccination](#)

WAHID Interface
Recent outbreaks and epidemiological events in the Middle East (as notified to the OIE)

- 16/11/2015 ■ [Foot and mouth disease, Turkey](#)
- 19/10/2015 ■ [Foot and mouth disease, Saudi Arabia](#)
- 15/09/2015 ■ [Lumpy skin disease, Saudi Arabia](#)
- 24/08/2015 ■ [Lumpy skin disease, Kuwait](#)
- 15/08/2015 ■ [H. P. Avian influenza, Turkey](#)
- 14/08/2015 ■ [H. P. Avian influenza, Autonomous Palestinian Territories](#)

[All notifications](#)

Websites



- OIE general website : www.oie.int

- OIE Regional websites

- For the Middle-East :

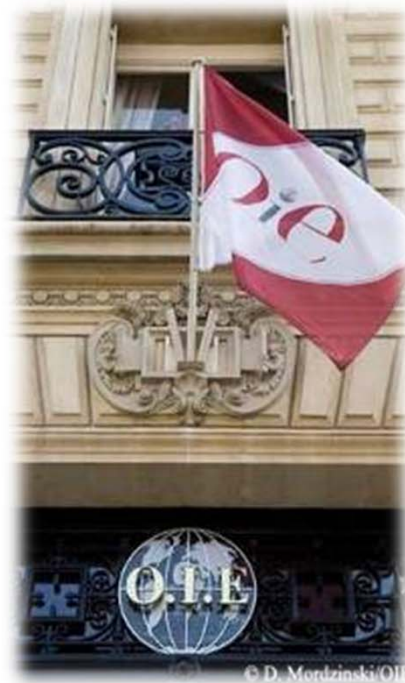
rr-middleeast.oie.int

- For Africa :

rr-africa.oie.int

The screenshot shows the OIE website homepage with a dark red header. The header contains the OIE logo and the text "WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH" and "Protecting animals, preserving our future". Below the header is a navigation menu with a home icon and a list of links: Representations, Regional Commission, OIE delegates, OIE focal points, Veterinary councils, Veterinary training, OIE mandates, Reference centres, Regional programmes, Library, Contacts, and Links. On the right side, there is a "Latest Notifications" section with a list of recent updates: 18/11/2015 Benin: Rabbit haemorrhagic disease, 13/11/2015 Mauritania: Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, 12/11/2015 South Africa: Low pathogenic avian influenza, and 06/11/2015 Mauritania: Rift Valley fever. Below this is a "Fraud Warning" section with a red background and white text: "A letter having the appearance of an official invitation letter from the OIE is currently circulating. THIS LETTER IS FRAUDULENT AND HAS NOT BEEN APPROVED BY THE OIE. YOU SHOULD NOT RESPOND TO IT." At the bottom right, there is a photograph of a large, modern, light-colored building with several people walking in front of it. Below the photograph, there is a text box with the date "Paris, 23 November 2015" and the text: "The OIE invites applications from suitable applicants for the position of International technical assistant for the regional component of the animal health sub-project of the Regional Project for Support to Pastoralism in the Sahel (PRAPS)..." At the bottom left of the screenshot, there is a Microsoft Office 365 logo and the text "webmail for oie staff".

Thank you for your attention !



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future