

Dr Ghazi Yehia

OIE Regional Representation for the Middle East

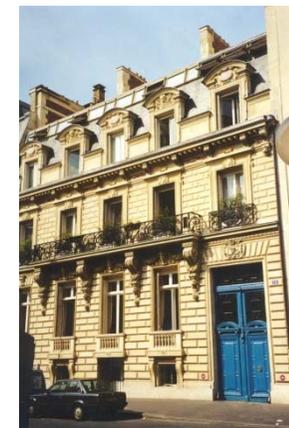
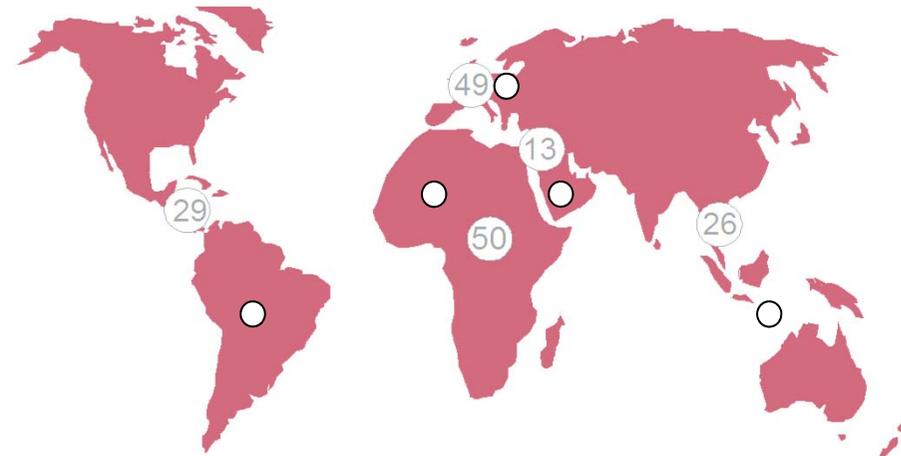


RVF trade regulations in The Terrestrial Animal Health Code

**Inter regional conference on « Rift Valley Fever :
Challenge, Prevention and Control»
13-15 November 2012
Mombasa (KENYA)**

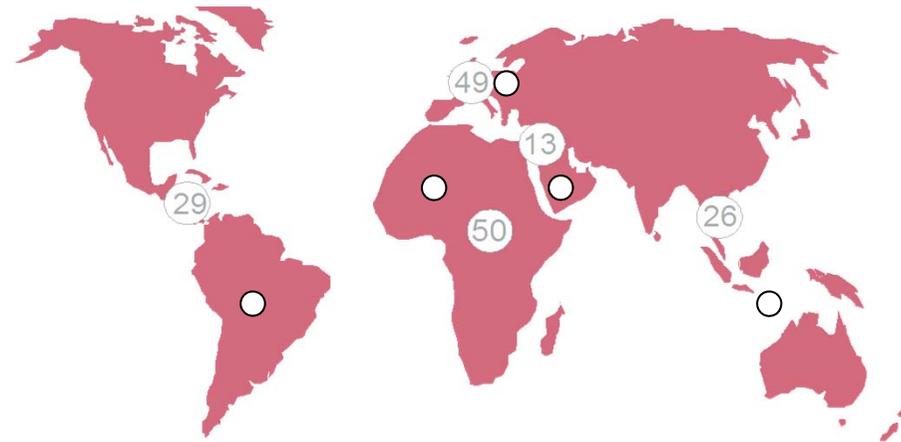
Evolution of OIE approach to standard setting for animal disease control policies

- **Founded in 1924 to contain emergency situations (FMD & rinderpest)**
- **Initial focus on protecting international trade and preventing global threats of disease outbreaks**
- **Developed standards for trade, diagnostics**
- **Concepts of country freedom from disease introduced**

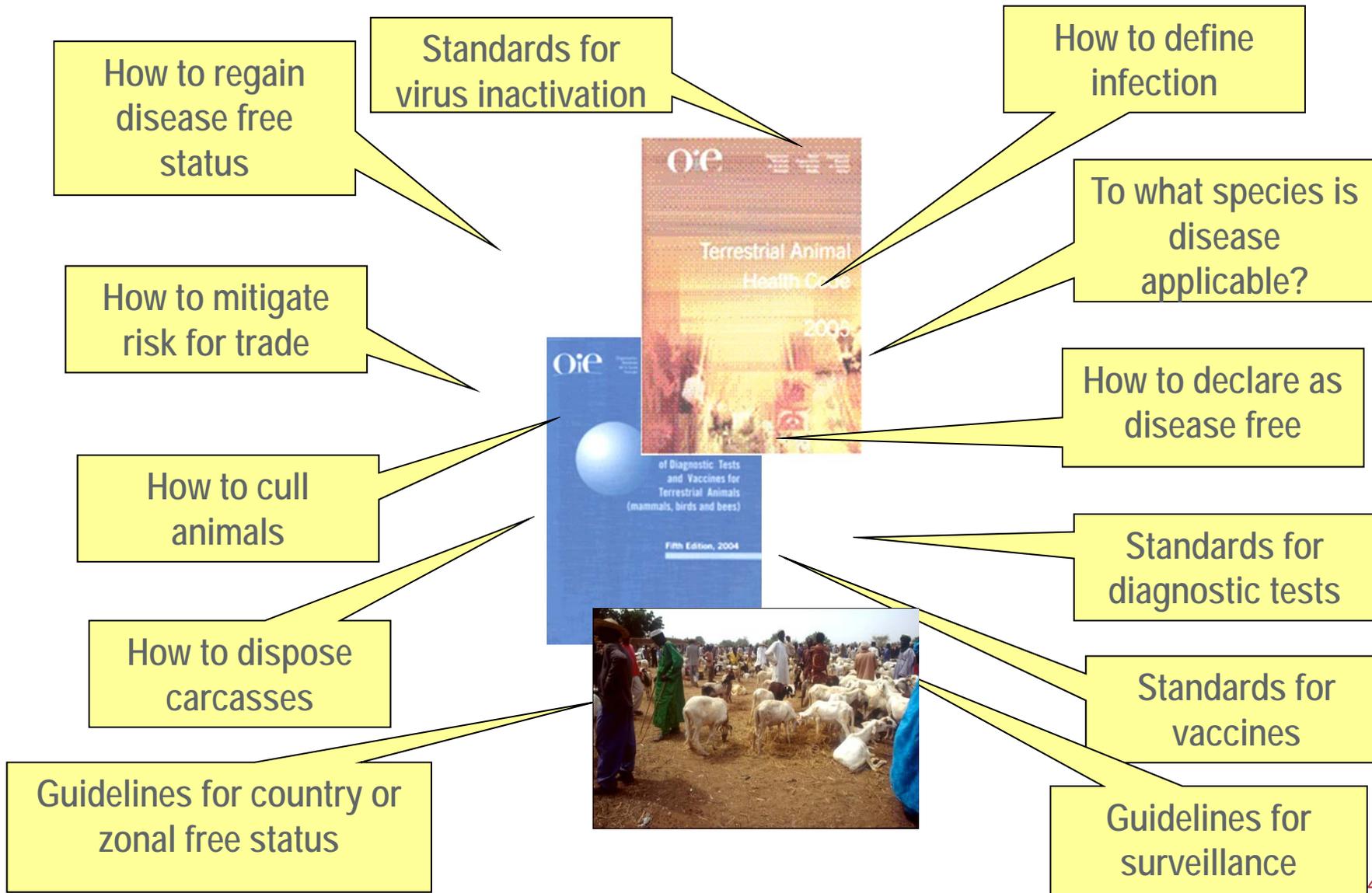


Evolution of OIE approach to standard setting for animal disease control policies

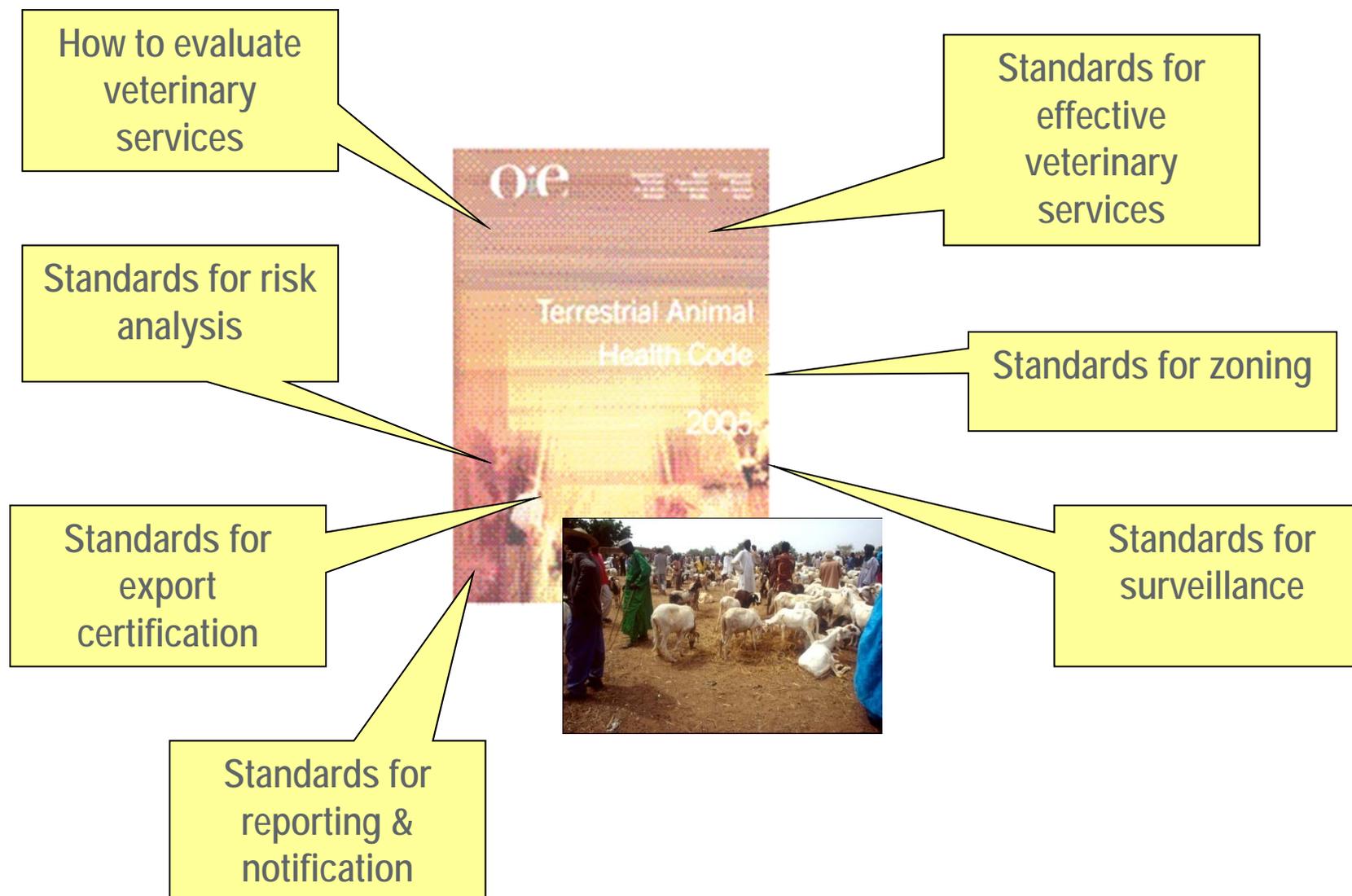
- Realised need to enable developing/in-transition countries to apply standards for disease control
- Change from limited international movement to fast global pathways/travel
- Need for a new approach to disease risk mitigation
- Change from focus on only trade standards to standards and promotion of the capacity to control animal diseases and zoonosis worldwide



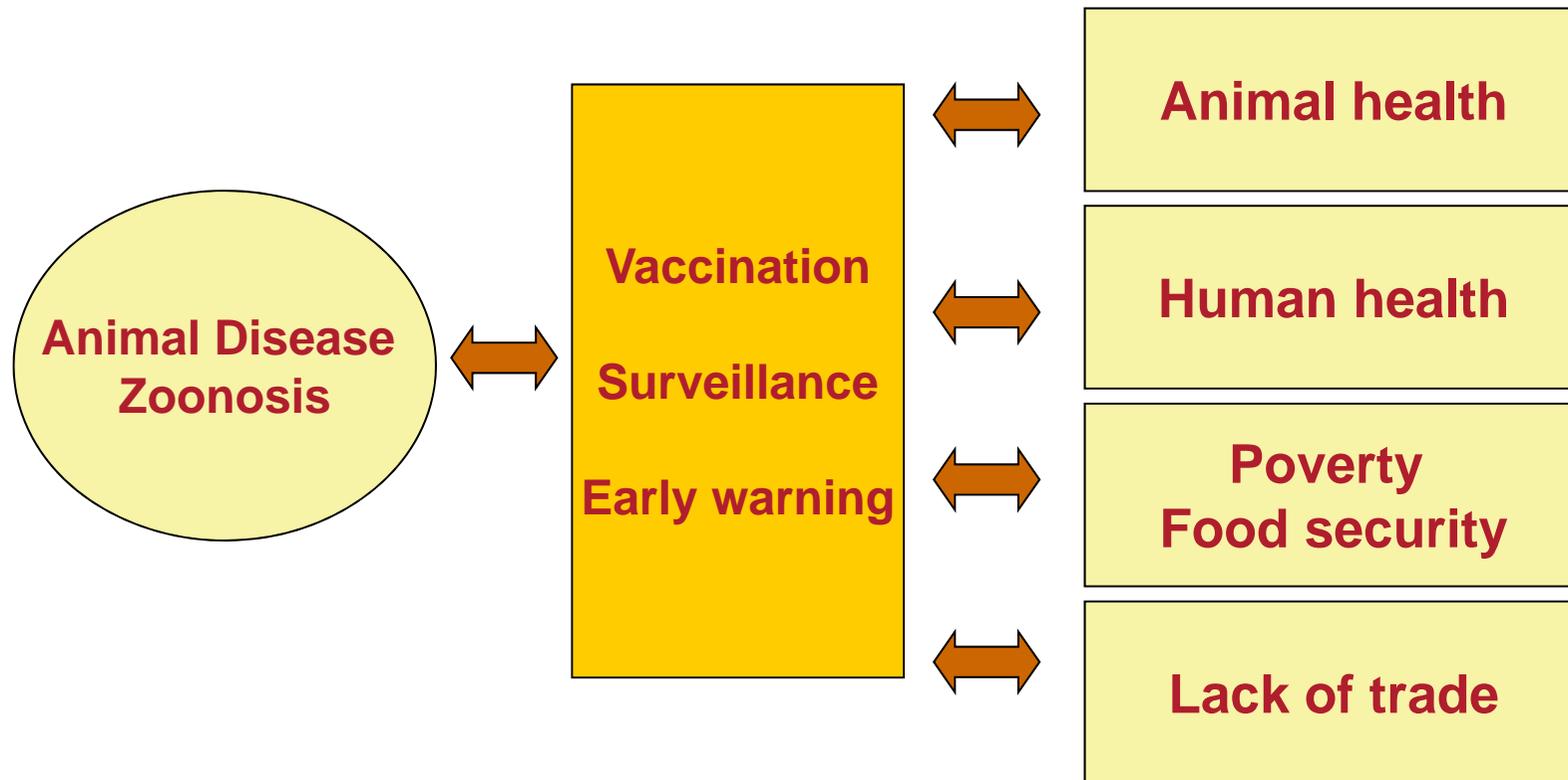
OIE standards on RVF



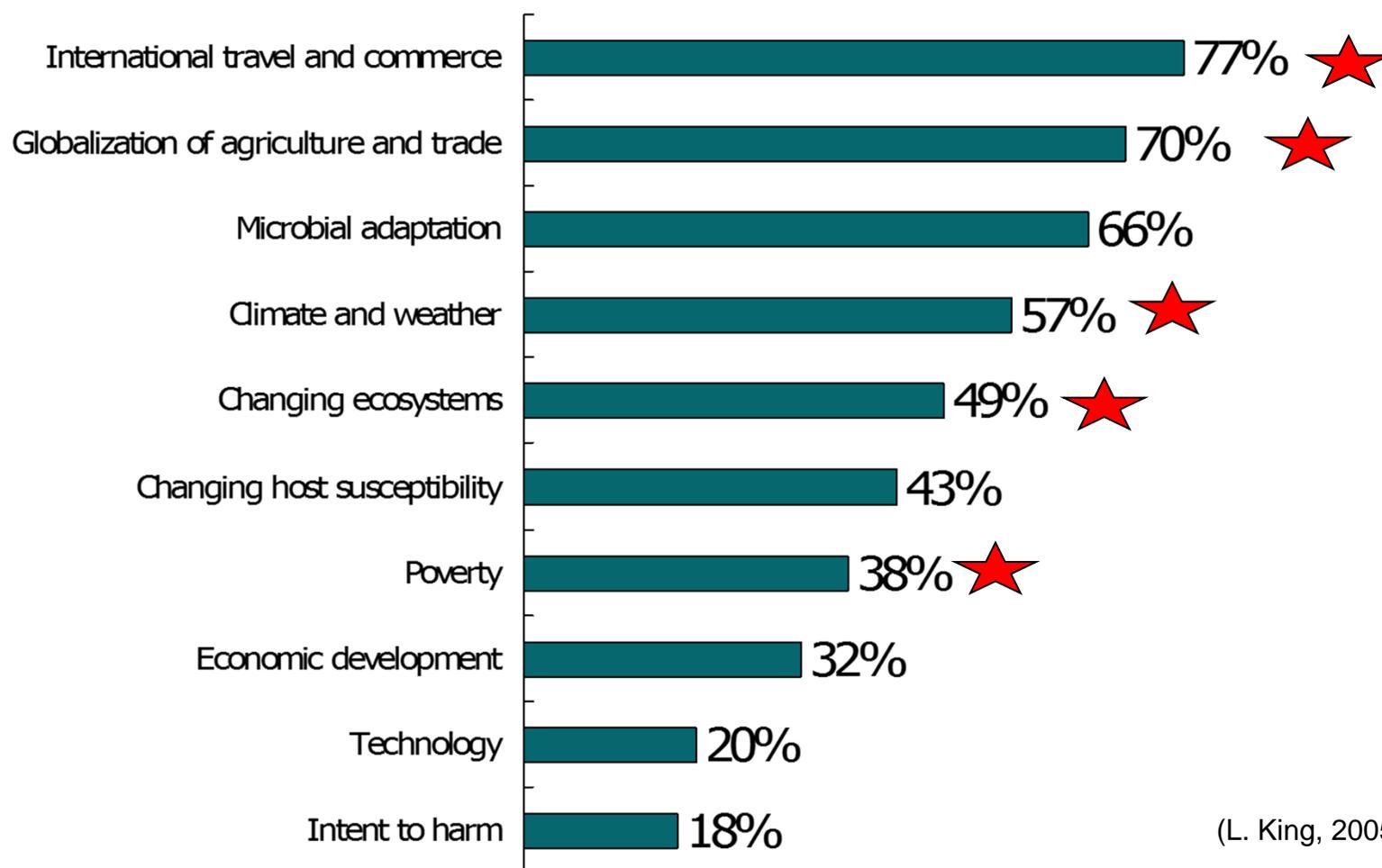
OIE standards complimentary to specific standards on RVF



International standards safeguard trade for RVF

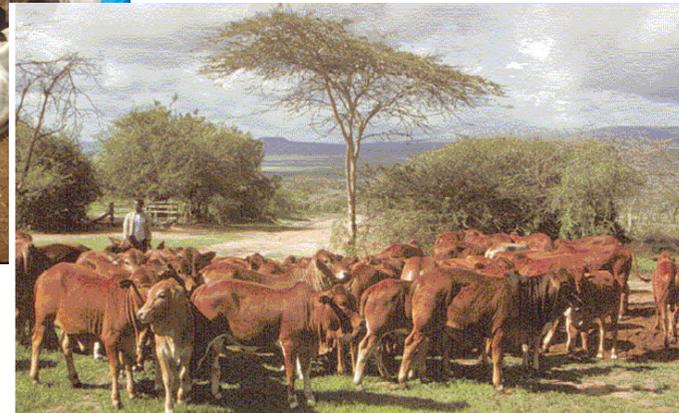


Factors of emergence and re-emergence to consider relative to RVF in formulating animal disease control policies and standards



(L. King, 2005)

- RVF in**
- **The Terrestrial Code (Chapter 8.11)**
 - **The Terrestrial Manual (Chapter 2.2.14)**



General Provisions

- For the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, the infective period for Rift Valley fever (RVF) shall be 30 days.
- For the purposes of this chapter, ruminants include camels.
- The historic distribution of RVF is the sub-Saharan African continent, Madagascar and the Arabian Peninsula.
- Countries or zones within the historic distribution of RVF or adjacent to those that are historically infected should be subjected to surveillance.
- Epidemics of RVF may occur in infected areas after flooding. They are separated by inter-epidemic periods that may last for several decades in arid areas and, during these periods, the prevalence of infection in humans, animals and mosquitoes can be difficult to detect.

General Provisions

chapter 8.11.1

- In the absence of clinical disease, the RVF status of a country or zone within the historically infected regions of the world should be determined by a surveillance programme (carried out in accordance with Chapter 1.4.) focusing on mosquitoes and serology of susceptible mammals. The programme should concentrate on parts of the country or zone at high risk because of historical, geographic and climatic factors, ruminant and mosquito population distribution, and proximity to areas where epidemics have recently occurred.
- Standards for diagnostic tests are described in the Terrestrial Manual.
- When authorising import or transit of the commodities covered in the chapter, with the exception of those listed in Article 8.11.2., Veterinary Authorities should require the conditions prescribed in this chapter relevant to the RVF status of the ruminant population of the exporting country or zone.

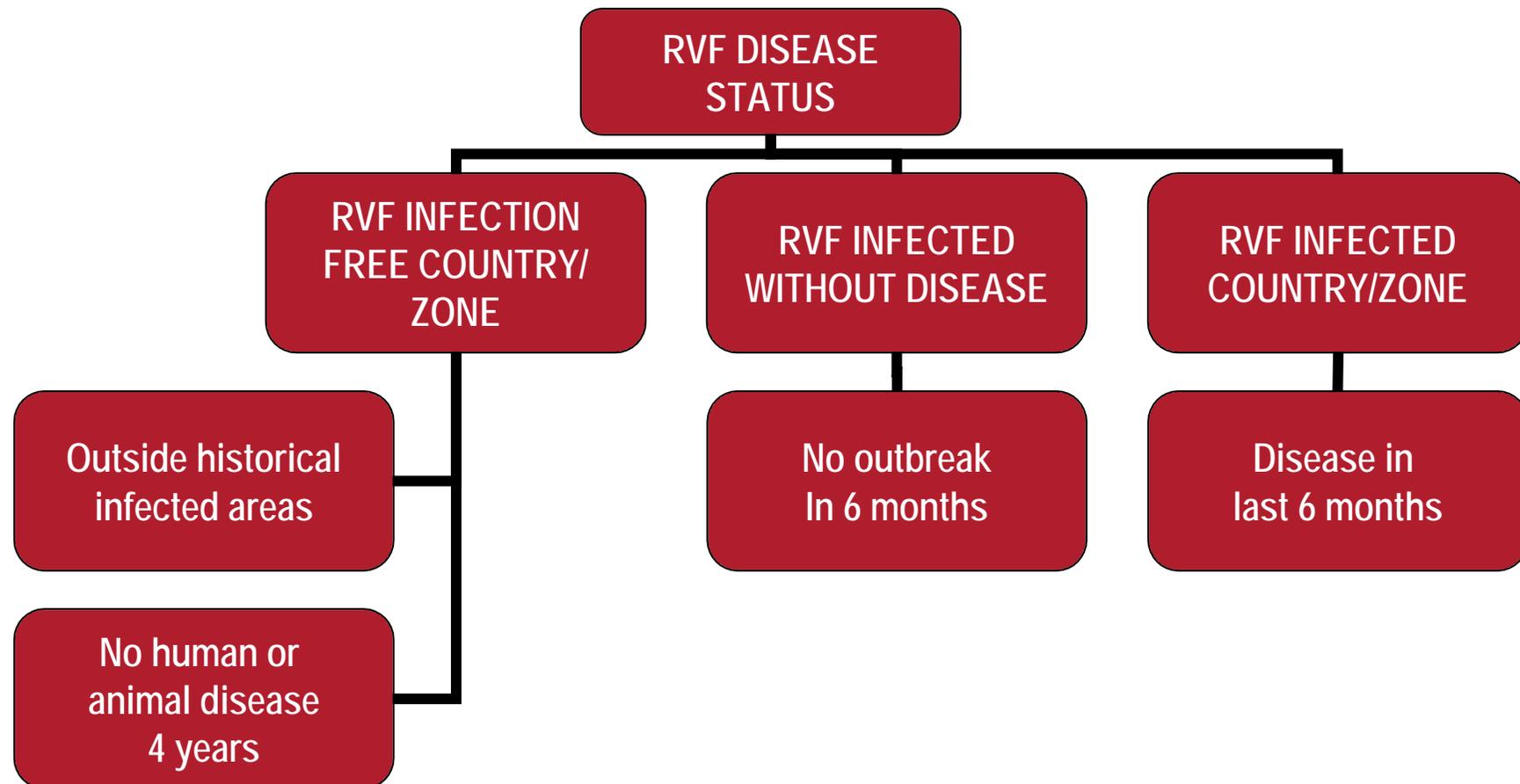
Safe Commodities

chapter 8.11.1 (Article 8.11.2.)



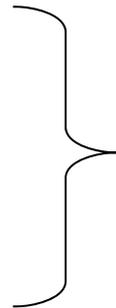
- When authorizing import or transit of the following commodities and any products made from them, Veterinary Authorities should not require any RVF related conditions, regardless of the RVF status of the ruminant population of the exporting country or zone:
 - hides and skins;
 - wool and fibre.

RVF DISEASE CLASSIFICATION IN THE TERRESTRIAL CODE



TRADE RISK CONSIDERATIONS FOR RVF

- ONLY:
 - Live animals
 - Meat and meat products of domestic and wild RUMINANTS



NOT included
in risk commodities

OIE Terrestrial Code: Rift Valley Fever



	RVF Infection FREE	RVF Without Disease	RVF With Disease
Live Ruminants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since birth, or at least 30 days, • Not transit through infected zone to shipment, or • Protected from mosquitoes attack 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence of RVF the day of shipment, • Since birth, or at least 6 months (no predisposing climatic changes), OR • Vaccinated (modified live) at least 21 days prior, OR • Mosquito-proof Quarantine 30 days, • Not transit through Infected zone to shipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No evidence of RVF the day of shipment, • Vaccinated (modified live) at least 21 days prior, OR • Mosquito-proof quarantine 30 days, • Protected from mosquitoes attack from quarantine to shipment
Meat and meat Products (domestic and wild ruminants)	From animals remaining in RVF infection free zone since birth, or at least 30 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From animals remaining • In RVF disease free zone since birth, or at least 30 days, • Ante and post-mortem inspection, • Carcasses: matured (+2°C, during 24 hs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ante and post • -mortem inspection, • Carcasses: fully eviscerated, and matured (+2°C, during 24 hs)



**Stick to the application
of international
standards for disease
control,**

hang on

and ...

never stop surveillance!



Thank you!

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