FAO AND OIE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR THE
CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF
PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR)
ABIDJAN, CÔTE D’IVOIRE
31 MARCH – 2 APRIL 2015
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Veterinary Services and OIE standards on
Veterinary Services quality and disease control
Animal health, poverty reduction, environment and sustainable development

Improving animal health and livestock productivity is key to reduce poverty

A better management of livestock production is needed to protect the environment and to support sustainable development

OIE Technical and Scientific Review [2014-33 (3)]
Livestock farming and poverty

For poor farmers, animals are often the main source of income → 800 millions farmers rely on animals to live

The animal is a powerful partner for the poor

→ it is key step for escaping from poverty
The **main threat is the disease** → animal diseases lead to significant losses of the assets of the poor:

- animal diseases kill about **18%** of livestock every year
- In some African countries, production losses from animal diseases can reach **50%** of the total value of livestock production

**Animal diseases are a barrier to improving livestock productivity and a burden on poor farmers**
Veterinary Services are at the heart of animal health systems tasked with preventing and controlling animal diseases.
It is now clearly admitted that the historical mission of the Veterinary Services i.e. to control and eradicate animal diseases supports economic development and is clearly linked in DCs to the ultimate goal of reducing poverty and ensuring food security, contributing to achieving the Post 2015 Millennium Development Goals and the UN’s Zero Hunger Challenge.
The Veterinary Services, as defined in the OIE Code glossary, comprise of **public** and **private sector veterinarians** and **veterinary para-professionals**.
The OIE has dedicated two Chapters of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the *Terrestrial Code*) to the **Quality of Veterinary Services**, which have been democratically adopted by the 180 member countries of the OIE.

**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

http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm
The quality of the Veterinary Services depends on a set of factors, which include fundamental principles of an ethical, organizational, legislative, regulatory and technical nature.

(The Veterinary Services shall conform to these fundamental principles, regardless of the political, economic or social situation of their country)
Quality Veterinary Services and their **good governance** assumes the provision of veterinary services that are sustainably financed, universally available, and provided efficiently without waste or duplication, in a manner that is transparent and free of fraud or corruption.
The OIE developed a specific methodology - the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (the ‘**OIE PVS Tool**’) - as the basis for evaluating performance against the international standards published in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code. (A similar tool is available for the evaluation of Aquatic Animal Health Services.)
OIE standards on VS and disease control

The evaluation should demonstrate that the ‘VS
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
* **Four Fundamental Components** (human, physical and financial resources; technical authority and capability; interaction with interested parties; access to markets)

* **47 Critical Competences** (CCs) – with for each CC, five possible levels of advancement –

These CCs are considered as the **non-debatable, intrinsic and inherent characteristics** of quality Veterinary Services
In total, 47 Critical Competences

Of which

33 are directly relevant to the control of PPR
During 2006-2010, the OIE has progressively developed a global programme for the sustainable improvement of a country's Veterinary Services' compliance with OIE international standards, the OIE PVS Pathway.
* It is a **voluntary, comprehensive and multi-staged process** (strictly upon country’s request) which involves:
Step 1 - the systematic evaluation of Veterinary Services with regards to international standards (initial OIE PVS Evaluation)
Step 2 - Five-year costed investment plans based on integrating the OIE PVS Evaluation findings with national priorities (PVS Gap Analysis)
Step 3

- Development and/or modernisation of national Veterinary Legislation (**PVS Veterinary Legislation Support Programme**)
- Review and improvement of the Veterinary Laboratory network (**PVS Pathway Laboratory mission and laboratory Twinnings**)  
- Strengthening and harmonisation of Veterinary Education Establishments with corresponding OIE guidelines (**Veterinary Education Establishment Twinnings**)  
- Excellence of the veterinary profession in the private sector by setting standards and establishing measures regarding education and licensing (**Veterinary Statutory Body Twinnings**)
Step 4 - a consistent mechanism for the monitoring and evaluation of progress of all components (regular OIE PVS Evaluation Follow-up missions)

% Follow up missions implemented
The outputs of the various steps in PVS Pathway are **key development instruments** for the preparation of national, sub-regional/regional and global programmes aiming at strengthening Veterinary Services.

At sub/regional level, the benefits of using the OIE PVS Tool include – among others - a basis for comparing the performance of the Veterinary Services within the sub/region, in order to explore areas for cooperation and resources pooling.
The activities of the Veterinary Services are a global public good and are consequently eligible for appropriate national, regional or international public funding support and international solidarity.

Supporting developing countries to comply with intergovernmental Standards on quality and efficiency of public and animal health national systems is a win-win investment for the global community.
Compliance with Section 3 of the TAHC facilitates the implementation of all other chapters of the Code, including chapter 14.7 on PPR.
The quality of Veterinary Services improves the **overall performance of animal health systems** and creates an ‘**Enabling Environment’** for improving animal health at national, regional and international level.
  - Volume 1 – horizontal chapters
  - Volume 2 – Disease specific chapters


(available online at www.oie.int)
OIE standards on VS and disease control

OIE Delegate and National Focal Points

OIE standard setting process

Committee, Commissions, Delegates

ISSUE / PROBLEM

Specialist Commissions

Review

Advice of experts or other Specialist Commissions

Draft text

Comments

Delegates

World Assembly

Adoption

OIE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD
* **Horizontal chapters**

**Chapter 1.1** Notification of diseases, infections and infestations, and provision of epidemiological information

**Chapter 1.4** Animal health surveillance

**Chapter 1.6** Procedures for self declaration and for official recognition by the OIE

**Section 3** Quality of veterinary services

**Chapter 4.2** Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability

**Chapter 4.3** Zoning and compartmentalisation

etc
* Vertical chapter

Chapitre 14.7 Infection with Peste des Petits Ruminants virus

(Chapter 2.7.11 in the OIE Manual)
**Updated in 2013**

**Contains 34 articles**

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Deals with occurrence of clinical signs + presence of infection

PPR defined as an infection in domestic S&Gs only

**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 it; or
b) Viral antigen or viral ribonucleic acid (RNA) specific to PPRV, excluding vaccine strains, has been identified in samples 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
c) 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.
* Official free status recognition for PPR
  - Official free status without vaccination
  - Historical freedom (chapter 1.4.6)

* Official control program for PPR (only for FMD, CBPP, PPR)

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* Questionnaires in Chapter 1.6 to help Member Countries to assess compliance with requirements of Article 14.7

**Chapter 1.6** Procedures for self declaration and for official recognition by the OIE
- Article 1.6.9 PPR Free country / zone
- Article 1.6.12 Endorsement of control program
**Endorsement of official control programs for PPR: a new tool to further progress towards global PPR control**

- Voluntary by a Member Country
- *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)
- 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
- Endorsement *can be suspended* if non-compliance with Code requirements
- Some information required relate to the quality of VS
When requesting endorsement of national PPR control program, the Members should present documentation on the Veterinary System in place, **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*.

Countries should also provide information on any OIE PVS evaluation of the country and follow-up steps within the PVS Pathway.
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.
OIE Member Countries' official PPR status map

Last update May 2014

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

48 countries free
Conclusions - **OIE’s roles in the prevention and control of animal diseases:**

- the OIE sets international standards for disease prevention and control methods and the quality of national Veterinary Services
- the OIE assists its 180 Member Countries to evaluate and improve their compliance with these international standards
- the OIE World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) is a comprehensive source for early detection, monitoring and transparent reporting of animal diseases including zoonosis. It is also critical for the expeditious communication of, and rapid response to, disease events
- the OIE global network of 296 Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres and more than 1,300 national Focal Points constitute an on-going and permanent scientific information and global emergency response system
- the OIE and the WHO have jointly developed a Guide to assist member countries to improve compliance with both WHO International Health Regulations (IHR) and OIE standards on the quality of VS. Joint WHO-OIE national workshops facilitate better cooperation and strategic planning between public health and animal health services
* Thank you

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