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Questionnaires for countries applying for a FMD free status and feedback from evaluation of FMD applications

OIE workshop on the OIE procedures for the official status recognition and endorsement of national official control programmes with regard to PPR and FMD, and maintenance of FMD official free status

Almaty, Kazakhstan 16-18 April 2019

Outline

- Role of the questionnaires
- Structure of the questionnaires
 - FMD-free status *vs* Endorsement of official control programme
- Common shortcomings identified by the evaluating experts

The role of the questionnaire

- + In accordance with the requirements of the OIE *Terrestrial Code*
- + Adopted by the World Assembly



To assist Member Countries

To assist experts

To give more transparency to the evaluation process

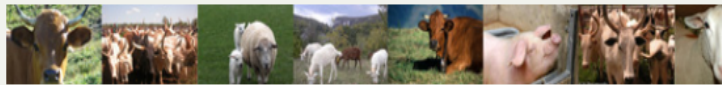
To standardise the evaluation among countries



Animal health in the World

- > [Information on aquatic and terrestrial animal diseases](#)
- > [OIE-Listed diseases 2019](#)
- > [Overview](#)
- > [Technical disease cards](#)
- > [The World Animal Health Information System](#)
- > [WAHIS-Wild Interface](#)
- > [World Animal Health](#)
- > [The OIE-WAHIS project](#)
- ✓ [Official disease status](#)
- > [Official recognition policy and procedures](#)
- > [FMD](#)
- > [Rinderpest](#)
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- > [African horse sickness](#)
- > [Peste des petits ruminants](#)
- > [Classical Swine Fever](#)
- > [Self-declared disease status](#)

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)



OFFICIAL STATUS

- + [Map of FMD official status](#)
- + [List of FMD free Member Countries](#)
- + [Suspension/reinstatement of status](#)
- + [Questionnaire for FMD free status \(New 2018 version\)](#)
- + [Form for annual reconfirmation](#)

CONTROL PROGRAMME

- + [List of Member Countries programme for FMD](#)
- + [Questionnaire for FMD off](#)
- + [Form for annual reconfirm](#)
- + [Withdrawal of the endorse](#)

GENERAL INFORMATION

- + [Disease cards](#)

In accordance with the [OIE procedure for official recognition of disease status](#), the OIE Member Countries officially recognised free from foot and mouth disease (FMD) by a resolution by the World Assembly of Delegates ([Assembly](#)) of the OIE at the G

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 for undertaking, on behalf of the 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.

Subsequent to a disease outbreak or when the Scientific Commission determines that the conditions are not met

Information on aquatic and terrestrial animal diseases

OIE-Listed diseases 2019

Overview

Technical disease cards

The World Animal Health Information System

Disease alerts	Data after 2004 (WAHIS Interface)
Data before 2005 (Handistatus)	Active Search
Simulation Exercises	Info list & RSS

WAHIS-Wild Interface

World Animal Health

The OIE-WAHIS project

Official disease status

Official recognition policy and procedures	FMD
	Rinderpest
CBPP	BSE
Peste des petits ruminants	African horse sickness
	Classical Swine Fever

Self-declared disease status

Avian Influenza Portal



Adopted May 2018

CHAPTER 1.11.

APPLICATION FOR OFFICIAL RECOGNITION BY THE OIE OF FREE STATUS FOR FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Article 1.11.1.

Country free from infection with foot and mouth disease virus where vaccination is not practised

The following information should be provided by OIE Member Countries to support applications for official recognition of status as a country where *vaccination* is not practised that is free from *infection* with foot and mouth disease (FMD) virus in accordance with Chapter 8.8. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

The dossier provided to the OIE should address concisely all the following topics under the headings provided to describe the actual situation in the country and procedures currently applied, explaining how these comply with the *Terrestrial Code*.

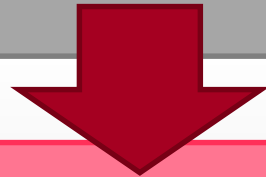
The terminology defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual* should be referred to and used in compiling the dossier.

Questionnaires – New 2018 version

Previous version

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



★ **NEW VERSION**

Chapter 1.11.: 4 questionnaires for OIE recognition of FMD Status

+

Questionnaire for the endorsement by the OIE of an official control programme for FMD

/\ No major changes to the content

Official status recognition questionnaires: Chapters in OIE *Terrestrial Code* 2018

	2017 <i>ALL under Ch. 1.6.</i>	2018 <u><i>Separate Chapters</i></u>
AHS status	Art. 1.6.8.	Ch. 1.7.
BSE risk status	Art. 1.6.5.	Ch. 1.8.
CSF status	Art. 1.6.10.	Ch. 1.9.
CBPP status	Art. 1.6.7.	Ch. 1.10.
CBPP programme	Art. 1.6.13.	Ch. 1.11.
FMD status	Art. 1.6.6.	Ch. 1.12.
FMD programme	Art. 1.6.11.	
PPR status	Art. 1.6.9.	
PPR programme	Art. 1.6.12.	

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 planning
8. Recovery of free status



Questionnaire

Endorsement of official control programme for FMD

1. Introduction
2. Veterinary system
3. Official control programme for FMD submitted for OIE endorsement
 - a) Epidemiology
 - b) FMD surveillance
 - c) FMD diagnosis
 - d) Strategies
 - e) FMD prevention
 - f) Workplan and timelines of the control. Performance indicators.
4. Control measures and emergency response

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
(and wildlife demographics if relevant)
- Slaughterhouses/markets



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 FMD-related activities
- Role of farmers, industry and other relevant groups
 - Training and awareness programmes on FMD/PPR
- Role of private veterinary profession
 - In FMD *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 FMD awareness on the part of farmers, veterinarians and other stakeholders

3. FMD epidemiology / FMD eradication (status)

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

continued..

3. FMD epidemiology / FMD eradication (status) (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
 - ID of vaccinated animals (FMD-free with vaccination)



3. FMD epidemiology / FMD eradication (status)

Common shortcomings

- Lack of description on identification system
 - i.e. voluntary or enforced dependent on magnitude of holdings; threshold for registration; species; production systems
- Veterinary supervision 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 surveillance

- FMD 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

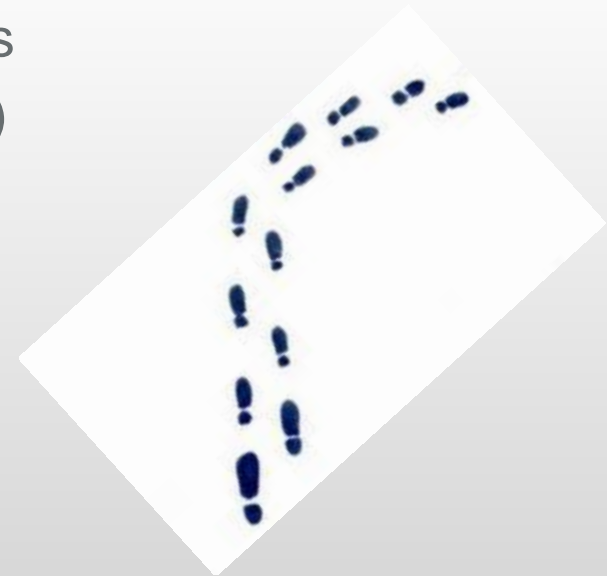
FMD surveillance

Common shortcomings

- Lack of info on early detection system for investigation on suspect cases - Follow-up of FMD suspects
- List of susceptible wildlife species which (may) play a role in epidemiology of FMD in the region
- Lack of detail on **survey design**
 - Number and type of samples, sample selection, protocol, tests used, design prevalence, justification of the design chosen
- Follow-up on sero-reactors / false positives
- Lack of explanation when targeted surveillance is used

FMD diagnosis

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



FOLLOW THE SAMPLE !

FMD diagnosis

Common shortcomings

- Clarity on the relationship and level of oversight between National Reference Laboratories and other official labs
- Participation in inter-laboratory proficiency testing and RESULTS
- Arrangements/agreements with another competent laboratory/OIE Reference Laboratory for testing (and/or confirmatory)
- Clear statement on the relationship with an OIE Reference Laboratory

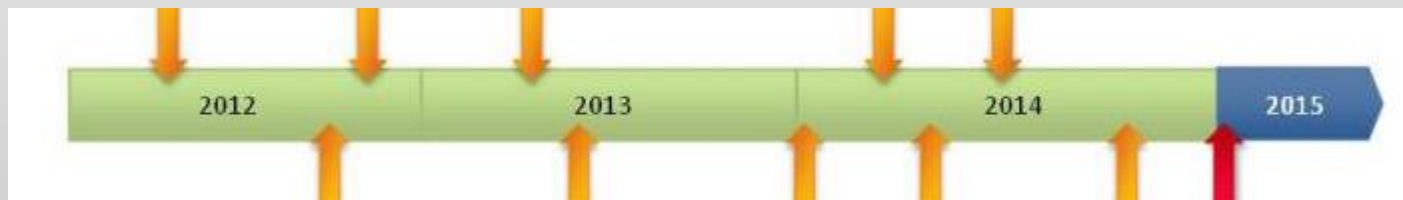
Control measures and emergency response

- Procedures regarding suspected or confirmed cases
- Various steps taken in the event of a FMD 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
 - Objectives
 - Expected status to be achieved
 - **Timelines**
 - **Performance indicators**
 - Description of funding & annual budgets for duration
 - Proposed timeline for transition to the use of vaccines (if applicable)



Official control programme for OIE 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-Buffalo Bank for Farmer, etc.		Bring into action							
Percent of targeted groups (eg dairy cattle, Buffalo Conservation, Royal Cattle-Buffalo 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			

VERY IMPORTANT POINTS

- Preparation: dedicated team, time and funds
- Involvement of all services & stakeholders (farmer association, wildlife, private sector, etc.)
- Put yourself in the experts' shoes
- Provide documented evidence (not only statements)
- CLEAR and CONCISE

Bon courage !!



oie

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Protéger les animaux, préserver notre avenir



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