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## Link between the PPR and FMD Global Strategy and the OIE Procedures

Regional training 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

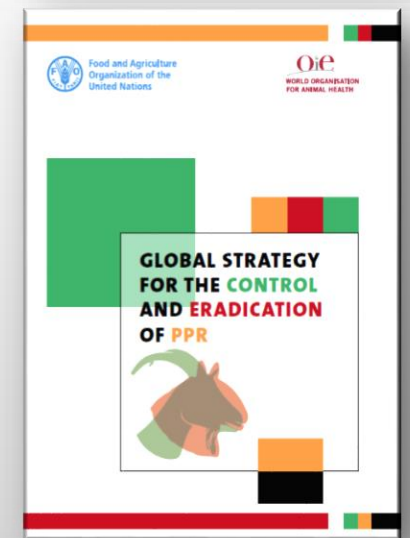
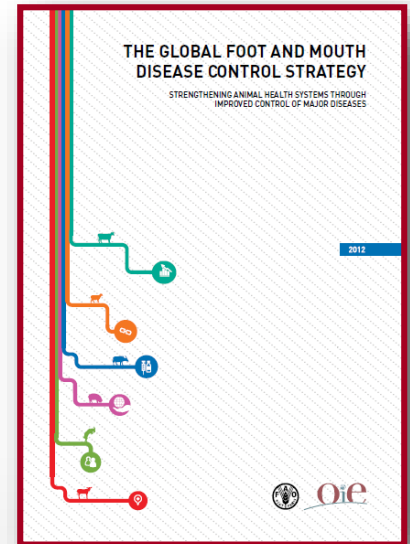
# GLOBAL STRATEGIES

Reduction of the global impact of FMD

FMD 2012

PPR 2015

Eradication of PPR by 2030



# Global strategies

## ❖ Strategies with 3 components



1. Disease eradication  
or improved control



2. VS reinforcement



3. Reducing the impact of other  
major infectious diseases

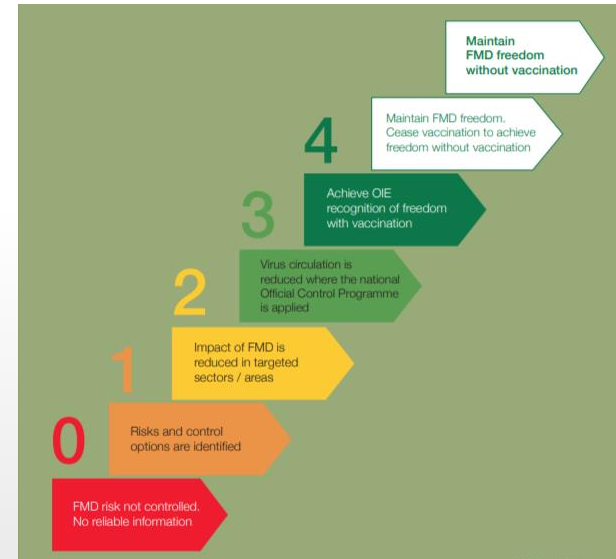


# Global strategies

## Component 1

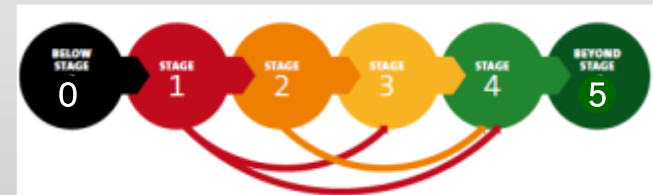
- FMD control

**P**rogressive  
**C**ontrol  
**P**athway

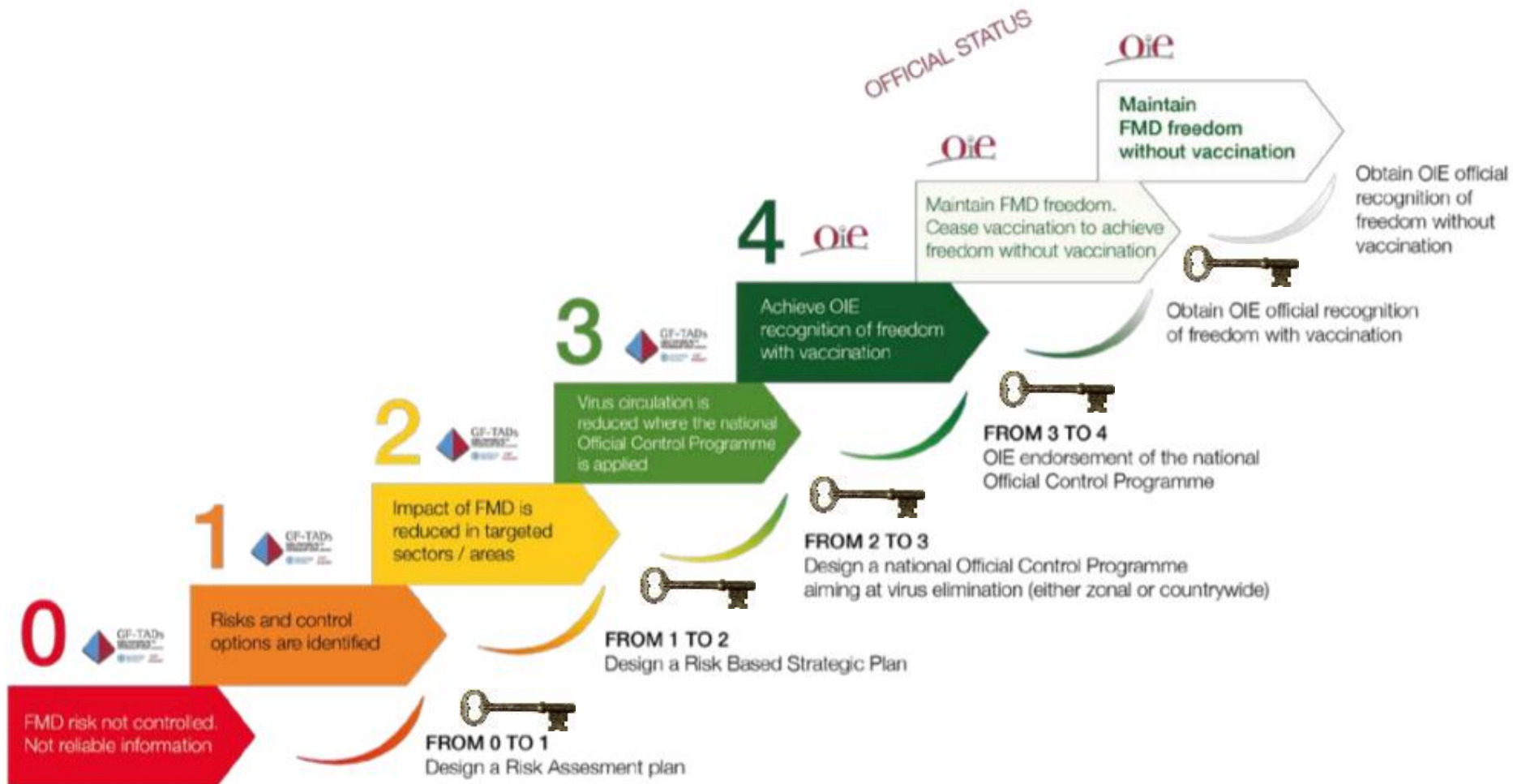


- PPR eradication

**P**rogressive  
**M**onitoring and  
**A**ssessment  
**T**ool



# PCP and link with OIE procedure



# FAO/OIE GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON FMD CONTROL

## Bangkok 2012 – recommendation No. 5

“Countries use the possibility of OIE-officially endorsed FMD Control Programmes at the end of **Stage 3 of the PCP** as a recognition of the effective management of FMD control in the country

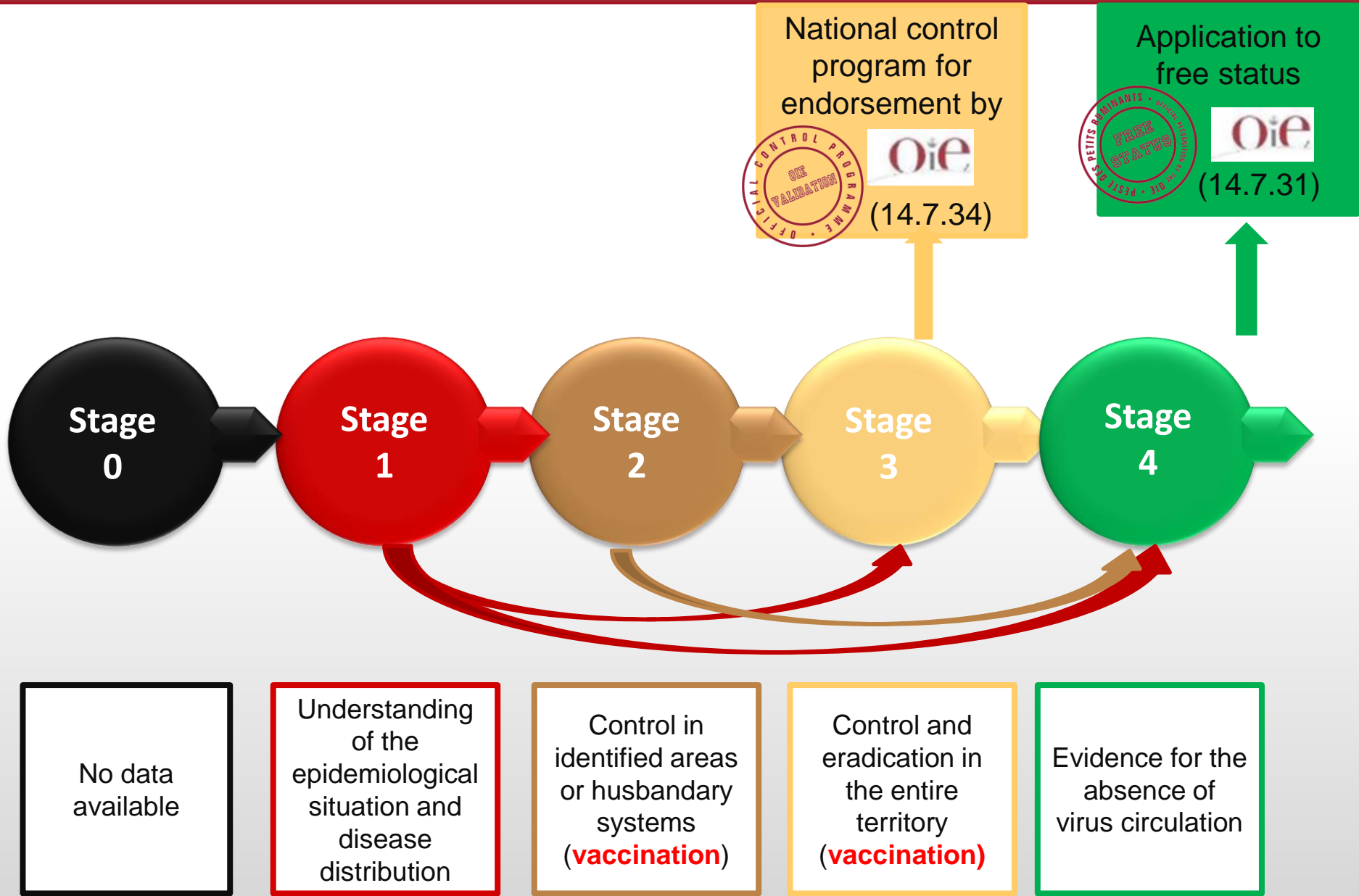
and continue by entering the official OIE recognition pathway for FMD-free status whenever feasible (based on zoning or the country as a whole)”

# Link PCP – OIE Procedure

Countries which  
official control  
programme has  
been endorsed by  
the OIE

Countries with an  
OIE official FMD  
free status

- Are not assessed any more by the RAG
- Situation annually assessed by the OIE against the Code and not anymore against the PCP Stages.
- Still participate in Roadmap meetings,  
**SHARE INFORMATION** and follow the process





# PPR-GCES

(FAO-OIE International Conference, Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, 31 March-2 April 2015)

*“During Stage 3, countries are entitled to submit their national control programme (CP3) to the OIE for official endorsement, in accordance with the provisions of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Chapter 1.6.).*

*At the end of Stage 4, countries are entitled to apply for an OIE official PPR free status according to the provisions of the OIE Terrestrial Code (Chapter 1.6. on Procedures for self-declaration and for official recognition by the OIE and Chapter 14.7. on Infection with peste des petits ruminants virus).”*

# Global strategies

## Component 2



1. Disease eradication  
or improved control



2. **VS reinforcement**



3. Reducing the impact of other  
major infectious diseases



# Strengthening of VS



- In line with the Global Strategies



## 5. Strengthening Veterinary Services (Component 2)

### 5.1. Tools to be used for implementing Component 2

#### The Performance of Veterinary Services Pathway (PVS)

Chapter 3.1 of the OIE *Terrestrial Code* on the quality of the VS provides 'intrinsic' standards based on four fundamental components: (i) human, physical and financial resources; (ii) technical authority and capability to address current and new issues, including prevention and control of biological disasters; (iii) the sustained interaction with the private sector, and (iv) the ability to facilitate market access.

In order to assist its Member Countries in complying with OIE standards, the OIE has developed the OIE PVS Pathway (18) (see Annex 3), which is a multi-phased approach combining evaluation tools (diagnostic, prescription and monitoring phases) and capacity-building

#### 4.10. OIE Standards and the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway

The OIE's standards specific to PPR are contained in the current Chapter 14.7. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (28) and Chapter 2.7.11. of the OIE *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (26). PPR is a disease for which countries can apply to the OIE for official recognition of their PPR free status and for endorsement of their national PPR control programmes. In addition to PPR-specific standards, there are a number of horizontal chapters which are applicable to PPR and other highly contagious infectious diseases. For example, there are chapters related to surveillance and notification, risk analysis and the quality of VS, as well as other general recommendations. There are also chapters or individual articles relating to disease prevention and control, trade measures, import/export procedures and veterinary certification, VPH and the legal framework (veterinary legislation). More information on the relevant articles is given in Annex 3.6.

During the years 2006 to 2010, the OIE progressively developed a global programme for the sustainable improvement of a country's VS' compliance with OIE international standards, namely the OIE PVS Pathway<sup>13</sup> (30, 31). This is a voluntary, comprehensive and multi-staged process (to be embarked upon at the country's request) which involves:



# FMD Global Strategy

## Link PCP-FMD stages and PVS

Critical competences	PCP1	PCP2	PCP3
I.1.A. Veterinarians and other professionals	2	3	3
I.1.B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel	2	3	3
I.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	3	3	3
I.2.B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals	/	3	3
I.3. Continuing education	3	3	3
I.4. Technical Independence	/	/	3
I.5. Planning, sustainability and management of policies and programmes	/	/	3
I.6.A. Internal coordination (chain of Command)	/	3	3
I.7. Physical resources and capital investment	2	2	3
I.8. Operational funding	/	3	4
I.9. Emergency funding	/	/	3
II.1A Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis	2	2	2
II.1B. Suitability of national laboratory system	/	2	3
II.1.C. Laboratory quality management system	/	/	2
II.2 Risk analysis and epidemiology	3	3	3
II.4 Quarantine and border security	/	/	3
II.4. Passive surveillance, early detection and outbreak investigation	/	2	3
II.4.B. Active surveillance and epidemiology	/	2	3
II.5 Emergency preparedness and response	/	/	3
II.6 Disease prevention, control and eradication	/	3	3
II.8B Ante- and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises	/	/	3
II.8. Veterinary medicines and biologicals	/	3	3
II.11 Animal feed safety	/	2	3
II.12.A. Herds, animal identification, tracing and movement control	/	/	3
II.12.B Identification, traceability and control of products of animal origin	/	/	2
III.1 Communications	2	3	4
III.2 Consultation with stakeholders	3	3	3
III.3 Official representation	2	3	3
III.5. Regulation of the profession by Veterinary Statutory Body	/	2	3
III.7. Veterinary Clinical Services	/	2	3
III.6 Participation of producers and stakeholders in joint programs	2	3	3
IV.1.A. Veterinary legislation quality and coverage	2	2	3
IV.2.B. Implementation of legislation & compliance	/	2	3
IV.5. Transparency	2	3	3
IV.6 Zoning	/	2	3

- FMD PCP Stage 1

13 CCs

- FMD PCP Stage 2

26 CCs (= 13 + 13)

- FMD PCP Stage 3

35 CCs (= 13 + 13 + 9)

Different level of LoA  
(Stepwise)

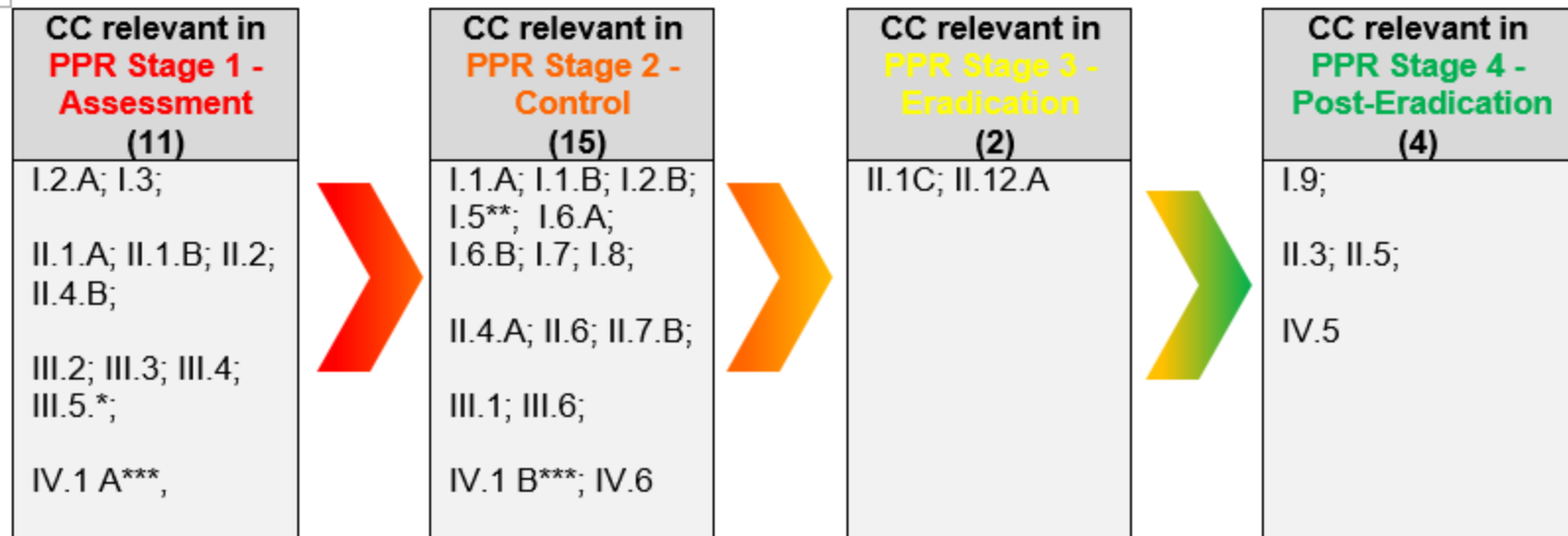
**35 FMD-relevant CCs  
In total**



# PPR Global Strategy

## 2. VS reinforcement

32 Critical Competences in the PVS Tool identified as relevant to PPR control and eradication efforts ('PPR-related CCs')





# PVS Evaluation missions/PPR specific content

## 2. VS reinforcement

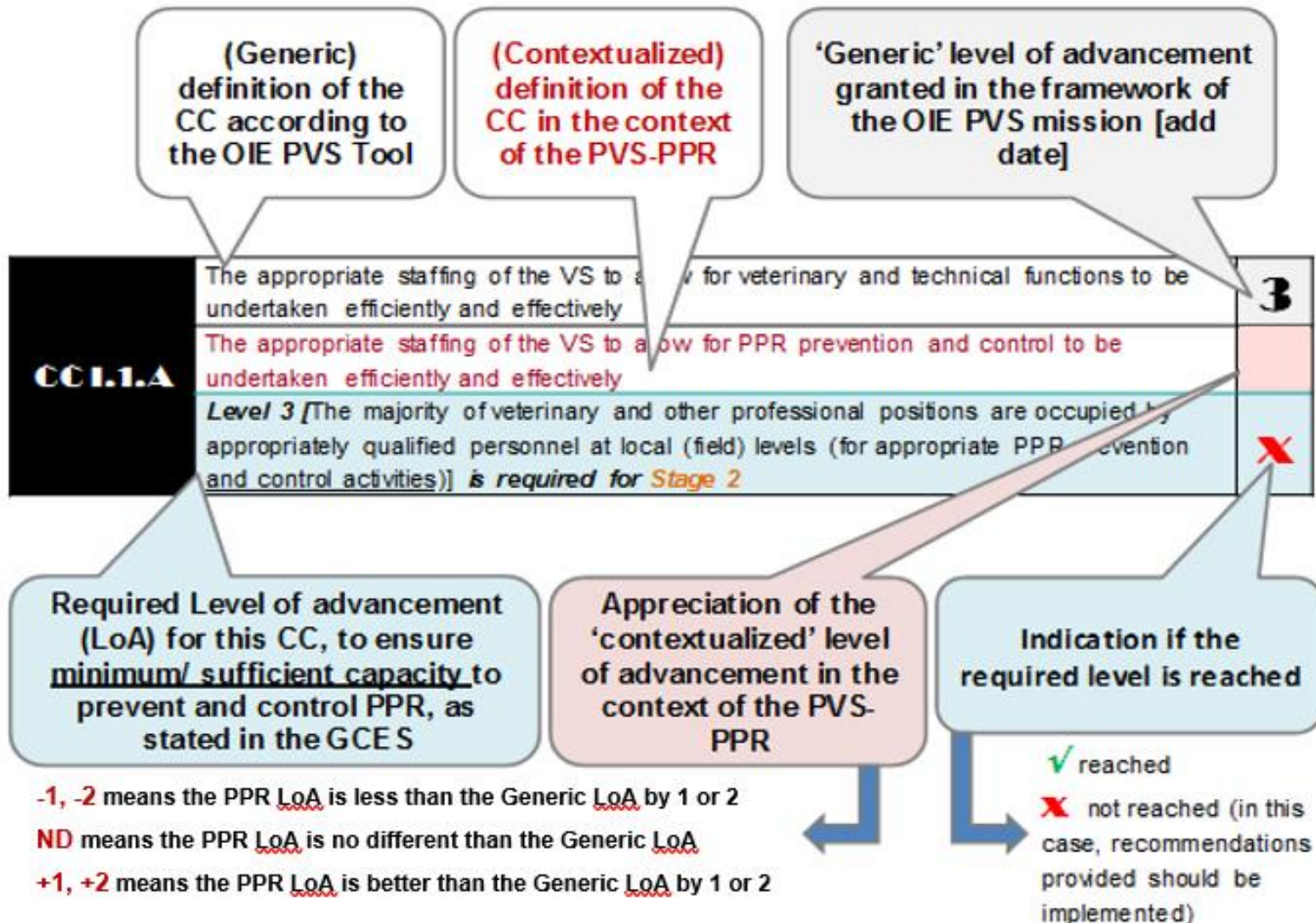
### Principles

- PVS Evaluation mission/report completed in full
- Main PVS report is as normal
- However:
  - PPR specialist on team (not team leader) undertakes the mission with a “PPR lens” visiting PPR relevant field sites
  - One full day workshopping PPR with VS
  - Drafts PPR annex to main report, which can be used as a stand-alone document
- Links to PMAT – provides objective field verification of PMAT staging with targeted recommendations



# PVS Evaluation missions/PPR specific content

## 2. VS reinforcement





# PVS Evaluation missions/PPR specific content

## 2. VS reinforcement

### State of play

- 2 pilots in 2017 – Turkey and Afghanistan
- Methodology finalized by working group
- Since then missions completed in Nigeria, Chad, Burundi
- Coming soon, Liberia, Iran (April), Mongolia
- Useful at any stage of National Strategic Plans development – to feed into its development, to monitor its progress with respect to PMAT etc.

**PVS Pathway**

OIE PVS Evaluation Follow-Up Mission Report

TURKEY

Human, Physical and Financial Resources

March 2017

Turkey OIE OIE PVS Evaluation – 2017

**PART V: APPENDICES**

Appendix 1: PPR component of the PVS Evaluation Follow-Up mission carried out in Turkey from 6 to 19 March 2017<sup>53</sup>

**Introduction**

OIE has decided to offer PVS Evaluation or PVS Evaluation Follow up missions with specific dedicated content/focus to its Member Countries. This has notably been discussed during the 26th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe (Lisbon/Portugal in September 2016) and later in Conferences from other regions, with a positive feed-back received from OIE Member Countries. It was also agreed at the PVS Pathway Think Tank Forum held in Paris from 4-6 April 2017.

This new approach aims at further enhancing the profile and impact of the PVS Pathway, as well as helping countries better manage their PPR control/eradication programmes. It also brings full consistency among OIE global high-level strategic priorities, including PVS Pathway evolution and the declaration of PPR global eradication by 2030 supported by the adoption of the FAO-OIE Global Strategy for the Control and Eradication of PPR (GCES) in April 2015. The need to reinforce national Veterinary Services, in line with OIE standards on the quality of Veterinary Services, is indeed regarded as an indispensable condition to the efficient and sustainable control of PPR and other small ruminant diseases, and this is well reflected in the GCES and PPR Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP).

More specifically, out of the 47 Critical Competencies currently evaluated, 33 have been selected as particularly relevant for PPR control efforts (PPR-related CCs), and linked to a PPR Stage of the GCES depending of its focus and objectives (see figure below and correspondence Table page 66 of the GCES annex 3.3). Consistently, the GCES Monitoring

<sup>53</sup> This Appendix was prepared by Dr N. Leboucq, PPR specialist in the OIE PVS Evaluation Follow Up mission.



# Global strategies



1. Disease eradication  
or improved control



2. VS reinforcement



3. Reducing the impact of other  
major infectious diseases

- ❖ control **other priority diseases**
- ❖ pursue **sensible and cost-effective combinations of activities**
- ❖ use of **information systems** (WAHIS, GLEWS)



Oie

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*Protéger les animaux, préserver notre avenir*

# Thank you for your attention

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