

# *bulletin*



No. 2013 – 1



*The 'One health'  
concept: the OIE  
approach*





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## 'One Health'



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Sixty percent of the pathogens that cause diseases in humans are of animal origin. These diseases, known as zoonoses, can be transmitted by domestic or wild animals.

Animal diseases that are transmissible to humans, such as avian influenza, rabies, brucellosis and bovine spongiform encephalopathy, present a public health risk worldwide and it is imperative to prevent or combat them at every level, including the global one.

The most effective and economical solution to protect humans is to combat all zoonotic pathogens by controlling them at their animal source. This requires a new political approach, focusing on specific investment in governance, particularly with regard to the allocation of public and private resources.

Pathogens that are not zoonotic but have a negative impact on the production of animal-derived protein should not be overlooked. This is especially important in developing countries as problems affecting the quantity and quality of food production and its availability can also have serious public health consequences.

The 'One Health' concept is founded on an awareness of the major opportunities that exist to protect public health through policies aimed

at preventing and controlling pathogens within animal populations, at the interface between humans, animals and the environment.

Implementation of these policies places not only veterinarians and animal owners in the front line but also people who regularly come into contact with wildlife and the environment, in particular those involved in fishing and hunting and managers of protected areas.

Such policies involve new mechanisms requiring all these stakeholders to inform one other and act together, in liaison with public health managers, usually working under the auspices of the Minister of Health in our Member Countries, whether they are State officials, local government staff or physicians in private practice.

Putting the 'One Health' vision into practice has been facilitated by a formal alliance on this topic between the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

The three Organisations have published a joint Concept Note clarifying their reciprocal responsibilities and their objectives in this field. They have also chosen the following as priority topics for their joint actions: rabies, which still kills nearly 70,000 people every year, zoonotic influenza viruses (those causing certain types of avian influenza, for instance) and antimicrobial resistance.

For its part, the OIE is continuing its standard-setting work on animal disease prevention and control methods and on health standards relating to the safety of international trade in animals and animal products, with priority being given to the prevention of diseases transmissible to humans.

The OIE also publishes international standards on good governance of the public and private sector components of the Veterinary Services, including the initial training and continuing education of the various players involved. Furthermore, it offers Member Countries an independent evaluation of their Veterinary Services' compliance with the OIE's quality standards,

*The 'One Health' concept is founded on an awareness of the major opportunities that exist to protect public health through policies aimed at preventing and controlling pathogens within animal populations*



along with special tools to calculate the investments and legislative and technical reforms needed to bring their Services into line with these benchmarks.

This service provided by the OIE, known as the 'PVS Pathway', has already benefited nearly 120 Member Countries. It also includes an optional "One Health" pilot evaluation tool, already successfully tested in three countries and designed to help all countries, at their own request, to establish closer collaboration between their Veterinary Services and Public Health Services, in compliance with both the quality standards published by the OIE and the obligations of WHO Member Countries, stemming from the International Health Regulations which they have adopted.

*All these synergies between animal health, public health and environmental specialists, applied at a local, national and global level, will undoubtedly contribute to the constant and simultaneous improvement of public health and animal health worldwide.*

**Bernard Vallat**  
**Director General**

## The OIE PVS Pathway and opportunities for joint acti

Nearly 75% of all infectious diseases classed as emerging diseases are zoonotic. Diseases such as severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), avian influenza, Nipah virus, West Nile virus, Rift Valley fever, brucellosis and echinococcosis are examples of zoonoses that have had significant impacts on human health. Recent outbreaks have called for a joint response, from both the human and animal health perspectives. Successful examples of such multi-sectoral approaches to disease control during recent years include – among others – the responses to Rift Valley fever in East Africa and highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI). During other outbreaks, coordination between Animal and Human Health Authorities has been relatively limited, with actions taken that were often specific to one sector, sometimes resulting in confusion and less effective disease control.

In April 2010, the three main international organisations charged with protecting public and animal health, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO), jointly designed a long-term strategic approach to international collaboration, aimed at coordinating global activities to address health risks wherever humans and animals come into contact – the human-animal interface ([www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Current\\_Scientific\\_Issues/docs/pdf/FINAL\\_CONCEPT\\_NOTE\\_Hanoi.pdf](http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Current_Scientific_Issues/docs/pdf/FINAL_CONCEPT_NOTE_Hanoi.pdf)). Numerous mechanisms have already been developed to aid cooperation at the technical level, but the tripartite accord recognises that: 'there is a need to strengthen animal and human health institutions', and that: 'protocols and standards... should be jointly developed' to achieve alignment and coherence of

## the WHO IHR framework: challenges at the human/animal interface

related global standard-setting activities and address gaps existing in the country's capacities.

Both the OIE and WHO have developed appropriate frameworks and tools related to their mandates. These frameworks and tools are aimed at supporting their Member States to build sustainable national and regional capacities and partnerships to ensure animal and public health security through preparedness planning, prevention, early detection and rapid response to emerging diseases and other animal and public health emergencies.

Making the connections between these existing standards and protocols will make it easier to identify strengths and gaps in the control of zoonotic diseases, and increase the benefits of investing in capacity-building in both the public and animal health sectors.

### The WHO International Health Regulations Framework

The International Health Regulations (IHR) were first adopted by the World Health Assembly (WHA) in 1969 and covered six diseases. The Regulations were amended in 1973, and then in 1981, to focus on three diseases: cholera, yellow fever and plague. In consideration of the increase in international travel and trade, and the emergence, re-emergence and international spread of disease and other threats, the WHA called for a substantial revision in 1995. This review extended the scope of diseases and related health events covered by the IHR to take into account almost all public health risks (biological, chemical and radiological or nuclear in origin) that might affect human health, irrespective of the source. The revised Regulations entered into

force on 15 June 2007. In this legally binding agreement, all WHO Member States have agreed to have or develop minimum core public health capacities to implement the IHR (2005) effectively, and to report to the WHA each year. Each country's report is based on a self-assessment and is kept confidential by WHO.

#### The IHR framework defines the following eight types of core capacity for monitoring implementation:

1. national legislation, policy and financing,
2. coordination at the national level and communication among national IHR Focal Points, in their own country and worldwide,
3. surveillance,
4. response,
5. preparedness,
6. appropriate risk communication,
7. human resources,
8. adequate laboratory services.



A generic monitoring tool was developed by WHO that proposes a framework and processes for Member States to track the development of their core capacities at the community/primary response level, the intermediate (sub-national) level and the national level and to identify gaps to be dealt with. For each type of capacity, progress is monitored by measuring specific achievements over time in regard to defined attributes. Implementation status for each capacity is assessed on a four-point scale:

- Level <1 (foundation level);
- Level 1 (inputs and processes in place);
- Level 2 (outputs and some outcomes demonstrated);
- Level 3 (capacities beyond the State's borders).

### The OIE PVS Pathway

The OIE, in cooperation with national and regional partners, has developed an assessment process to assist Members to determine their level of compliance with the international standards described in

the OIE *Terrestrial Code*, including Chapters 3.1. and 3.2., dedicated to the quality and evaluation of Veterinary Services, and in the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (Chapter 3.1. – Quality of Aquatic Animal Health Services). This is an important foundation for improving animal and public health and enhancing compliance with sanitary and phytosanitary standards (of the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures), at the national, regional and global level.

In order to achieve sustainable improvement in the compliance of national Veterinary Services with these standards, the OIE has developed the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway, which includes various tools and procedures to help countries to objectively assess and address the main weaknesses in their Veterinary Services. Tools include, in particular, the OIE-PVS tool (qualitative assessment), the PVS Gap Analysis tool (qualitative and quantitative assessment), and others, to

determine the scope and costs of reform and upgrading ([www.oie.int/en/support-to-oie-members/pvs-pathway/](http://www.oie.int/en/support-to-oie-members/pvs-pathway/), [www.oie.int/en/support-to-oie-members/pvs-evaluations/oie-pvs-evaluation-reports/](http://www.oie.int/en/support-to-oie-members/pvs-evaluations/oie-pvs-evaluation-reports/), [www.oie.int/en/support-to-oie-members/pvs-gap-analysis/pvs-gap-analysis-reports/](http://www.oie.int/en/support-to-oie-members/pvs-gap-analysis/pvs-gap-analysis-reports/)). The PVS tools assess the 'critical competencies' of a country's Veterinary Services, assigning them a level from one to five (one being 'basic' and five being 'well advanced'). Many of the critical competencies include elements related to public health, which were comprehensively explored in the recent PVS One Health pilot initiative, presented during the 2012 OIE General Session. Implementation of the OIE PVS Pathway in a country is entirely voluntary, and the sharing of reports is completely at the discretion of the country concerned.

### The One Health approach in practice

Many countries continue to face challenges in fulfilling minimum



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core requirements, especially at the interface between the animal and public health sectors. The animal-human interface is one example where international organisations are well placed to provide guidance to countries and develop appropriate methods and processes to facilitate inter-sectoral collaboration.

To that end, WHO and OIE have initiated a joint project aiming at bringing together the parties responsible for national Veterinary Services and public health governance, to review the gaps demonstrated through the IHR and PVS processes, and jointly identify priorities and strategies.

This collaboration includes activities at the global and national levels. At the global level, efforts from WHO and OIE will focus on strengthening their respective existing tools, to better address the human/animal interface, and on developing new tools where needed. The national level, the initial step required is to develop a method to review the gaps demonstrated through the IHR and PVS processes, and identify and strategise national priorities

to bridge assessment tools and indicators for monitoring progress, so that methods of capacity building may be harmonised. This can be jointly effected with the authorities in charge of human health and those involved in animal health in order to improve governance related to the identified priority areas at the human-animal interface.

In practical terms, a detailed description of the similarities and differences between the OIE PVS Pathway and WHO IHR processes has already been undertaken and synergic areas and possible convergences have been mapped. The project now focuses on the development of methodologies to bridge specific gaps between Human and Animal Health Services, such as (for example) the adjustment of the WHO/IHR assessment tool to better reflect the human/animal interface and the development of a costing tool prototype for strengthening the national capacity required to meet the IHR. These methods will be tested through pilot missions in selected countries before being translated into

operational guidelines, jointly developed by WHO and OIE.

The tools and guides developed will be instrumental in identifying operational strategies and synergies upon which to base future collaboration at the global and national level, as well as measures directed towards strengthening the governance of national human and animal health systems. This would be of great value to donors and partners since the tools will help to inform the financial and technical support they provide to developing countries that wish to receive assistance and they will be able to base such support on reliable evaluations of existing gaps and sound recommendations for investment.

This initiative is part of the One Health vision of the OIE and WHO in the area of governance, with the ultimate goal being to support Member States' overall capacity to protect and improve animal and public health.

## new OIE publications



**In English**  
2012

ISBN 978-92-9044-897-6  
Format: 29.7 x 21 cm, 216 pp.  
Price: 25 €

### **Proceedings of the OIE Global Conference on Aquatic Animal Health** **Aquatic Animal Health Programmes: their benefits for global food security** Panama City (Panama), 28–30 June 2011

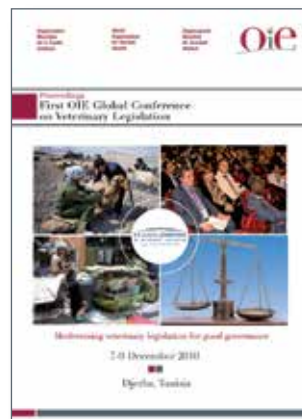
The OIE Global Conference on ‘Aquatic animal health programmes: their benefits for global food security’ was held from 28 to 30 June 2011, in Panama City, Panama. Around 255 participants from over 70 countries attended this unique international forum. They include representatives from national authorities, international, regional, national organisations and the private sector.

The conference was both timely and important, because aquaculture is one of the world’s fastest growing industries and food derived from aquatic animals is a key source of high-quality animal protein for the growing global human population. This conference showed that the OIE and the international community give priority to strengthening governance in aquatic animal health and are taking steps to support the efforts of developing countries, using the most appropriate tools at their disposal.

The conference presentations highlighted the important contribution that aquatic animal health programmes make in improving aquaculture productivity and sustainability, and alleviating poverty globally. Healthy aquatic animals can provide the high-quality protein that is urgently needed to nourish growing human populations, particularly in

developing countries. The conference also helped to raise awareness of the need for good governance in Aquatic Animal Health Services (both governmental and private sector), and of the role of veterinarians and other partners in ensuring the production of aquaculture products that are safe for human consumption, and appropriately certified to meet international trade requirements.

These proceedings, reviewed by experts from the Scientific Committee, provide an overview of available knowledge on aquatic animal health and its contribution to ensuring global food security.



**In English**  
2013

ISBN 978-92-9044-924-9  
Format: 21 x 29.7 cm  
144 pp.  
Price: 25 €

### **Proceedings of the OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Legislation** Djerba, Tunisia, 7-9 December 2010

The OIE Global Conference on ‘Veterinary Legislation’ was held on 7-9 December 2010, in Djerba, Tunisia. Close to 400 participants from more than 120 OIE Member Countries attended this unique international forum. They



included representatives from national authorities, international and regional organisations.

The conference was both timely and important, because too many countries in the world (especially developing countries) lack the legislative infrastructure that is needed to address animal health and welfare challenges with the long term objective of improving economic performance and food security. This conference highlighted the significance of veterinary legislation as a cornerstone of national Veterinary Services and good governance.

The conference presentations emphasise the requirements for good governance of animal health and welfare systems, and effective veterinary legislation covering all areas of the OIE mandate, including animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare. There is also practical guidance on how OIE Members can mobilise governments to: modernise national veterinary legislation in line with OIE technical standards and guidelines; educate veterinarians in the public and private sectors on their roles and responsibilities according to their national legislative framework; and promote the key role of veterinary statutory bodies in implementing legislation relating to good governance of the veterinary profession.

Without being prescriptive, these manuscripts by speakers of the Conference provide useful guidance for Member Countries seeking to modernise their national veterinary legislation to face current and future challenges, including those associated with globalisation, climate change and the emergence and re-emergence of animal diseases and zoonoses.



**Trilingual publication**

2012

ISBN 978-92-9044-876-1

Format: 21 × 29.7 cm

335 pp.

Price: 65 €

**OIE Scientific and Technical Review  
Vol. 31 (2)  
Good governance and financing of efficient  
Veterinary Services**

*Co-ordinator and Editor: L. Msellati*

This *Review* on ‘Good governance and financing of efficient Veterinary Services’ aims at providing the reader with a conceptual framework to analyse the governance of national Veterinary Services and shows how reforms that promote good governance can help enhance the quality of national health systems and assist countries to achieve compliance with OIE international standards.

Good governance is a complex and multifaceted concept that has numerous meanings and definitions. Originating in the economic and financial context, concepts of governance – and more specifically good governance – are now routinely applied in a wide range of contexts. This *Review* focuses predominantly on the concept of governance as it relates to the provision of global public goods and services to citizens. Veterinary Services – like those services in areas as diverse as infrastructure, legislative functions and the social sectors – are an important public good. Good governance in Veterinary Services describes services that are sustainably financed, universally available, provided efficiently without waste or duplication, and in a manner that is transparent and free of fraud or corruption.





#### Trilingual publication

December 2012  
 ISBN 978-92-9044-877-8  
 Format: 21 × 29.7 cm, 336 pp.  
 Price: 65 €

### OIE Scientific and Technical Review Vol. 31 (3) Plurithematic issue

Volume 31 (3) of the *Scientific and Technical Review* contains 27 articles submitted by experts from across the world. The articles describe different animal disease surveillance strategies and the control and elimination of important animal diseases. Other topics include the organisation of Veterinary Services, diagnosis, vaccines and pharmaceuticals.

The plurithematic *Review* also provides a unique opportunity to publish reports on the situation of various animal diseases in the world, in particular in countries whose animal health situation is rarely reported in the literature.

Every year, the OIE also publishes two thematic issues of the OIE *Scientific and Technical Review*.

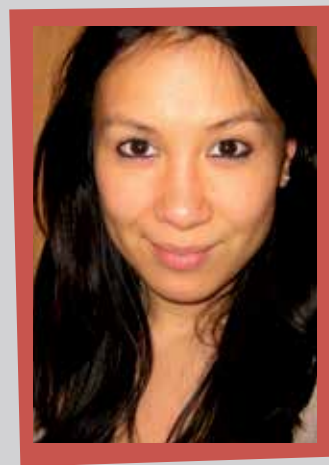
# news from

## Staff changes

### Arrivals

#### World Animal Health and Welfare Fund Victoria Wong Project Officer

Victoria Wong joined the OIE World Animal Health



and Welfare Fund in December 2012. Originally from Plymouth, in the United Kingdom, Victoria has studied in Wales and Germany, and holds a Bachelor's degree in French and German, and a Master's degree in Translation Studies. She has previously undertaken work

experience at the European Commission in Brussels and the CNRS (Research Institute) in Paris, where she worked as a translator and Project Manager on programmes funded by the European Commission on research and development, and urbanisation. Victoria has been recruited as a Project Officer for the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund, and will contribute to the preparation of negotiation documents with donors (including national Departments/Ministries, international organisations and/or private foundations), as well as draft technical and financial reports to World Fund donors. She will also provide support for the accounting and monitoring of World Fund activities and antigen/vaccine banks, in addition to assisting the Secretariat of the Advisory and Management Committees of the World Fund.

Victoria is very pleased to have joined the World Fund team and is looking forward to continuing her experiences in project management.

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# headquarters

## Scientific and Technical Department

### Dr Susan Corning Project Coordinator

Dr Susan Corning has joined the Scientific and Technical Department as Project Coordinator (an interim post). She has enjoyed a wide-ranging professional career,



working in both the animal and human health sectors throughout Europe and Africa. After graduating as a veterinarian from Onderstepoort School of Veterinary Medicine in South Africa, Dr Corning held executive positions at Shell International Animal and Public Health, the International Federation of Health Funds and in several international medical relief and global health philanthropy organisations. She was subsequently made a Fellow of the Royal Society of Public Health. Responding to the veterinary call during the 2001 foot and mouth disease crisis in the United Kingdom (UK), she later joined the International Fund for Animal Welfare as veterinary advisor on emerging zoonotic diseases and public health risks associated with the exotic animal trade. After continuing her career in the animal pharmaceuticals industry

in the UK and Italy, Dr Corning became a One Health consultant, recently undertaking assignments on disease control management and stakeholder engagement in Africa and the Middle East.

### Dr Nicola Brink Technical Assistant



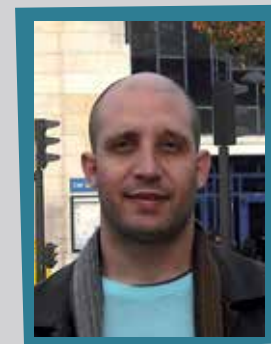
Dr Nicola Brink has joined the Scientific and Technical Department as a Technical Assistant and is following up on issues related to antimicrobial resistance, among others. As a veterinarian, she graduated from the University of Berlin, Germany, with public health training and a PhD in molecular biology (Max-Planck Institute). She has field experience in a large animal veterinary practice as well as administrative and management experience in infectious diseases, animal welfare and food and healthcare in the Official German Veterinary Services in Rheingau-Taunus-Kreis, in Hessen.

## Departure

### Regional Activities Department

#### Dr Francisco D'Alessio Chargé de mission

In 2009, Dr Francisco D'Alessio worked on placement with the OIE



to support various projects related to regional activities. In June 2010, he took up the role of Chargé de Mission in

the Regional Activities Department. In December 2012 he returned to his home city, Buenos Aires, to join the International Relations Coordination Unit in Argentina's national Veterinary Services.

In the course of the two-and-a-half years that Dr D'Alessio spent at the OIE, he was a dedicated and assiduous supporter of the global programme for sustainable improvement of National Veterinary Services' compliance with OIE standards, also called the OIE PVS Pathway.

We hope very much that, as an OIE-certified expert, Dr D'Alessio will continue to offer his expertise to the OIE. We wish him good luck for the new challenges that lie ahead, knowing that he has an enormous amount to contribute to the Veterinary Services of his own country.

**Regional Activities  
Department**  
**Ms Margherita Recchia**  
**Secretary**



Ms Margherita Recchia joined the OIE Regional Activities Department in January 2011, in the role of Secretary. She has helped to organise and evaluate many regional events in the capacity-building programme, including seminars, conferences and workshops for Delegates and National Focal Points from OIE Member Countries. She has also been very involved in establishing the current coordination process used by the OIE to organise capacity-building activities. Margherita had been seconded to OIE Headquarters in Paris by the OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Training, Epidemiology, Food Safety and Animal Welfare (Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale dell'Abruzzo e del Molise 'G. Caporale'), in Teramo, Italy, and she has left us to return to Teramo at the end of October 2012.



## Activities of the Communication Unit

### The Director General's greetings to the press *8 January 2013*

Dr Bernard Vallat gave an assessment of the OIE's activities in 2012, at the annual New Year's Greetings to the press on 8 January 2013.

During this meeting, Dr Vallat emphasised the evolution taking place in the global demand for food, and stressed the importance of the larger issues and crucial meetings to come.

Since it is known that more than 20% of animal production losses are linked to animal diseases and that 60% of human pathogens are zoonotic in origin, he also highlighted the fact that improving animal health is more essential than ever in protecting public health throughout the world and guaranteeing access to better-quality food for all.





### Activities of the Communication Unit

#### Update to rabies and rinderpest portals

In collaboration with other departments, the Communication Unit of the OIE has updated the portals on rabies and rinderpest. A fresh look was taken at the rabies portal to highlight essential information and important events (such as World Rabies Day), while the rinderpest portal now focuses on the post-eradication phase of the virus. The reports of the Joint Consultative Committee of the FAO/OIE are now accessible on the home page, to promote transparency.



#### Newsletter of the Communication Unit's activities

Since October 2012, the OIE Communication Unit of the OIE has sent out a monthly newsletter to the Organisation's Heads of Department. Its purpose is to alert them to new projects and activities, as well as to refocus attention on existing communication tools.

Each department is thus regularly kept informed about the Unit's work. It is hoped that this system will guarantee better internal communication.

## Activities of the Scientific and Technical Department

### Summaries of the OIE Working Group and *ad hoc* Group Meetings October to December 2012

#### Meetings of the Working Groups

##### Meeting of the Working Group on Wildlife Diseases

##### *OIE Headquarters, Paris, 12–15 November 2012*

The Group was brought up to date on recent and future OIE activities, particularly the new version of WAHIS, as well as on the new component for reporting diseases specific to wildlife (WAHIS-Wild). Other projects discussed included the OIE Expert Meeting: 'Brainstorming on guidance for Member Countries to assess the risk of non-native ('alien') animals becoming invasive'; OIE Collaborating Centre activities, training sessions held for OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife and the August 2014 issue of the *OIE Scientific and Technical Review*, to be dedicated to One Health.

The Group reviewed in detail the current draft version of the *Guide on Terrestrial Animal Health Surveillance* and made recommendations on changes or additions to the text to include wildlife. The Group also reviewed Chapter 1.4. on 'Animal health surveillance' of the Terrestrial Code and was satisfied that wildlife were sufficiently incorporated into the current version.

The Group also reviewed wildlife health issues and emerging disease events that occurred in 2012 and included a summary in its report.





## Activities of the Scientific and Technical Department

### Meetings of the *ad hoc* Groups

#### On Epidemiology

**OIE Headquarters, Paris, 2–7 October 2012**

At the request of the Scientific Commission, the Group reviewed the articles on foot and mouth disease (FMD) surveillance in Chapter 8.5. of the *Terrestrial Code*, and finalised a draft *Guide for Terrestrial Animal Health Surveillance*, to be published by the OIE.

#### On Rift Valley Fever

**OIE Headquarters, Paris, 9–11 October 2012**

The Group met for the second time, finalising the updating of Chapter 2.1.14. of the *Terrestrial Manual*, on Rift Valley fever, in the light of recent scientific advances and the latest technologies available for diagnostic tests and vaccine development. The Group also took into account the updated version of the instructions for authors, adopted by the Biological Standards Commission in 2012.

#### On Evaluation of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Status of Member Countries

**OIE Headquarters, Paris, 9–12 October 2012**

The Group reviewed the surveillance articles (8.5.44. to 8.5.47. and 8.5.49.) of the *Terrestrial Code* chapter on FMD, as amended by the *ad hoc* Group on Epidemiology at its meeting from 2 to 4 October 2012. The Group also reviewed the dossiers for the recovery of FMD-free status in various zones as well as for the endorsement of official control programmes for FMD.

#### On Classical Swine Fever (CSF)

**OIE Headquarters, Paris, 17–19 October 2012**

The Group proposed amendments to the current *Terrestrial Code*, Chapter 15.2., to provide the requirements for official disease-free status from CSF. It also drafted questionnaires for Member Countries to use when submitting applications for official recognition of CSF-free status.

#### On Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)

**OIE Headquarters, Paris, 27–29 November 2012**

The Group addressed the comments of the Member Countries and Specialist Commissions (the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases and Terrestrial Animal Health Code Commission) on the first version of the revised articles of the *Terrestrial Code* chapter on PPR, produced at the Group's previous meeting (June 2011). The Group also made progress in revising the *Terrestrial Code* chapters that will allow the OIE to officially recognise PPR-free status. Moreover, it announced the establishment of a Working Group on PPR, under the OIE-FAO Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Diseases (GF-TADs), and presented the steps to be taken to develop a Global Strategy under the responsibility of this new Working Group. The *ad hoc* Group on PPR also commented on the *Terrestrial Manual* chapter on PPR, the amended version of which has been circulating among Member Countries for comment.

#### On BSE Risk Status Evaluation of Member Countries

**OIE Headquarters, Paris, 27–30 November 2012**

The Group amended Article 11.5.22. of the *Terrestrial Code*, to address the particular situation of Member Countries with small bovine populations. In addition, the Group evaluated a total of nine dossiers submitted by Member Countries either for controlled or negligible BSE risk status.

#### On Evaluation of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Status of Member Countries

**OIE Headquarters, Paris, 10–14 December 2012**

The Group finalised the revision of the FMD Chapter of the *Terrestrial Code* by addressing the comments received from the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases. Furthermore, the Group finalised the evaluation of three pending dossiers and assessed a total of five dossiers to enable countries or zones to be recognised as being FMD-free, with or without vaccination.



## Activities of the International Trade Department

Summary of Meetings  
*October to December 2012*

### Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety *OIE Headquarters, Paris, 20–22 November 2012*

The Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety, which includes senior officials representing the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO), held its 12th meeting from 20 to 22 November 2012 and discussed the following issues:

- relevant FAO and WHO activities;
- cooperation between the OIE and CAC;
- draft chapters for the *Terrestrial Code* on infection with *Trichinella* spp., *Echinococcus granulosus* and *E. multilocularis*;
- OIE work on antimicrobial resistance in aquatic and terrestrial animals;
- a review of the literature concerning the control of *Salmonella* spp. in food-producing animals other than poultry;
- the report of the *ad hoc* Group on Veterinary Education;
- the OIE PVS Tools for the Evaluation of Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services;
- future standard-setting for animal production food safety, and
- the Group's work programme for 2013.

# regional activities

Asia – Pacific

## Staff changes

### Departure

#### OIE Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific Dr Itsuo Shimohira

Dr Itsuo Shimohira ended his time at the OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific, based in Tokyo, on 31 December 2012.



Dr Shimohira first joined the Regional Representation in November 2008, as Senior Deputy Regional Representative, and on 1 January 2010 he was appointed Regional

Representative for Asia and the Pacific, replacing Dr Teruhide Fujita.

Dr Shimohira's enthusiasm and professional experience have been invaluable. In particular, he has made a large contribution towards capacity building of Veterinary Services in the region and improving the OIE's visibility. As Head of the Secretariat for the Regional Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) Steering Committee, Dr Shimohira organised and promoted a variety of events related to transboundary disease control. He was also very involved in inaugurating the new OIE/ Japan Trust Fund (JTF) project for foot and mouth disease control in Asia, which began in 2011.

Dr Shimohira has left the OIE to return to Japan's Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) and begin a new assignment at the Food Safety and Consumer Affairs Bureau. The OIE offers its very warmest thanks to Dr Shimohira for his commitment during his time with us. Considering his new position in MAFF, we hope for further opportunities to see him again.



Europe

**The OIE Sub-Regional Representation in Brussels, Belgium, is changing its address**

Since 1 January 2013, the OIE Sub-Regional Representation in Brussels (RSR-Brussels) has moved to accommodation at the Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain (AFSCA, Belgium, [www.afsca.be](http://www.afsca.be)). AFSCA has put two fully equipped offices at the OIE's disposal, as well as access to the boardrooms, thus providing excellent working conditions for OIE staff.

Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE, would like to sincerely thank Mr Gilbert Houins, Managing Director of AFSCA, and Dr Pierre Naassens, Director of Animal Health and Animal Product Safety and Belgian Delegate to the OIE, for all the work they and their staff have put in to make this move possible, and for the increased visibility it gives to the Organisation.

RSR-Brussels was established in January 2007 (see the OIE *Bulletin*, 2007-2, p. 23) to strengthen the collaboration between the OIE and all the international and regional organisations and institutions that have their headquarters in Brussels, in particular, the European Commission (EC).

Since European Union Member Countries are also statutory partners of the OIE, the role played by the EC is becoming more and more important, whether in regard to financing, technical collaboration or coordination. Moreover, in accord with the 2013 timetable, it is planned to strengthen the relationship between the OIE and the European Parliament, in particular through the RSR-Brussels office, to more effectively draw the attention of European MPs to the OIE's mandate and activities, and increase the consideration given to its recommendations. RSR-Brussels also provides technical support to the OIE Regional Representation for Eastern Europe, based in Sofia (Bulgaria), for the implementation of capacity-building



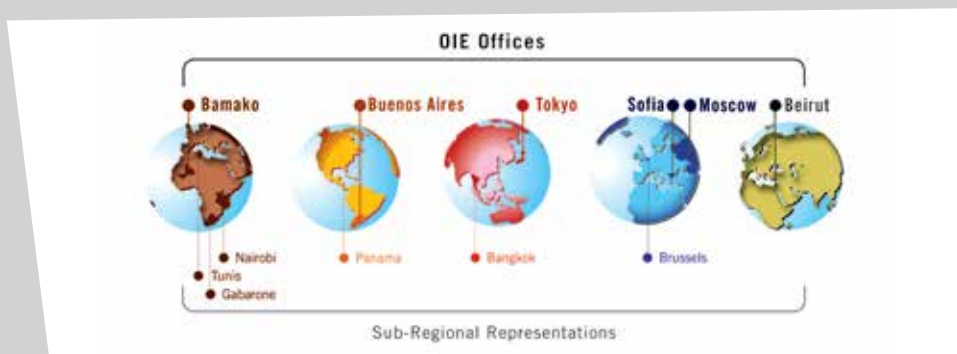
**New address of the OIE Sub-Regional Representation in Brussels:**

OIE – World Organisation for Animal Health  
 Agence fédérale pour la sécurité de la chaîne alimentaire, K05/120210  
 Boulevard du Jardin Botanique, 55  
 1000 Brussels  
 Belgium  
 Tél. : + 32 2 211 83 41  
[rsr.bruxelles@oie.int](mailto:rsr.bruxelles@oie.int)  
[n.leboucq@oie.int](mailto:n.leboucq@oie.int)

programmes for its Veterinary Services and for the prevention and control of the main animal diseases on the European continent. The calendar of events of RSR-Brussels for 2013 is available on the OIE's regional website for Europe ([www.rr-europe.oie.int](http://www.rr-europe.oie.int)).

Since 1 January 2011, RSR-Brussels has been directed by Dr Nadège Leboucq, assisted by Dr Stéphane de la Rocque for matters relating to relationships with the WHO. It is expected that the team at RSR-Brussels will be expanded in 2013.

Today, the OIE has 12 Regional and Sub-Regional Representations established in its five regions, now all accommodated by their host countries who provide buildings. This accommodation is counted as a part of the voluntary contribution of the host countries. This network of Representations also allows the OIE to take much more effective action by being as close as possible to its Member Countries and organising activities to improve the skills of their elites.





## Meetings

### Annual Meeting of the OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations

*OIE Headquarters, Paris, 23–26 October 2012*



The OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations met at the OIE Headquarters from 23 to 26 October 2012 to discuss the various regional activities undertaken during the past year and the planned activities for 2013. The meeting was chaired by Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE, accompanied by Dr Monique Eloit, OIE Deputy Director General, and Dr François Caya, Head of the OIE Regional Activities Department.

The meeting was well attended by OIE Representatives from the five regions and staff members from OIE Headquarters. The most important events and programmes for 2013 were discussed, with a special emphasis on the 81st General Session and the Director General's working

plan, prepared within the context of the Fifth Strategic Plan, which is currently being implemented.

This meeting was an opportunity for all Regional and Sub-Regional Representations and Heads of the various OIE Departments to present their activities and explain the different programmes under way. It was also a chance for representatives to express any concerns, doubts or questions they might have about how their respective programmes fit into the framework of the Fifth Strategic Plan. A range of important issues were discussed, including the procedures for organising and coordinating regional seminars.

Dr François Caya and Dr Mara Gonzalez, Head and Deputy Head of the OIE Regional Activities

Department, discussed their joint work with the Regional and Sub-Regional Representations, such as the OIE Regional Conferences and Regional Commission meetings during the General Session, the OIE PVS Pathway and the OIE Global Programme of Capacity Building for New Delegates and Focal Points.

The Director General thanked all the Representatives for the work they had accomplished in 2012 and encouraged them to strengthen their activities in their respective regions.



## Regional Workshop on Facilitation of the International Movement of Competition Horses Panama City, Republic of Panama, 11–13 December 2012

This workshop was held in Panama City, the Republic of Panama, from 11 to 13 December 2012. Among the 58 participants were 24 representatives of Veterinary Services from 19 OIE Member Countries and one non-member country in the Americas; 22 representatives from national equestrian federations; six speakers and six OIE experts.

The main aim of the workshop was to analyse health and laboratory diagnostic requirements in the Americas for the temporary movement of competition horses, as well as to discuss public-private cooperation between Veterinary Services and national equestrian federations.

The analysis of health requirements that are certified in the region of

the Americas, revealed important differences.

The experts, representing both Veterinary Services and equestrian federations, initiated a technical discussion to propose a limited number of diseases for which animal health measures could be harmonised, to facilitate international horse movements.

They also decided that there was a need to define 'temporary movement' and 'high-health-status competition horses' and to make it easier to ensure safe movement for these horses. Furthermore, they considered it important, at a later stage, to analyse the type and duration of quarantine for these horses, which are in constant training, as interrupting their training for any reason affects their fitness levels.

The experts concluded that it would be important to develop biosecurity guidelines for equestrian events and clubs.

They also stressed the importance of improving cooperation between national equestrian federations and Veterinary Services, in areas such as: communication, biosecurity, education, the establishment of a national database of sport horses in each country, and studies of the social and economic impact of the competition horse sector.

They acknowledged the need to enhance partnerships between national equestrian federations, national Veterinary Services and Customs authorities.



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## Asia – Pacific

## Seventh SEACFMD Laboratory Network Meeting

Lanzhou, People's Republic of China, 15–17 October 2012



The OIE Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia, Dr Ronello Abila, takes the floor

The Seventh South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign (SEACFMD) Laboratory Network Meeting took place in Lanzhou, China, from 15 to 17 October 2012, organised by the OIE in collaboration with the Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute/OIE Reference Laboratory for foot and mouth disease (FMD). The meeting included representatives from SEACFMD Member Country laboratories, as well as partner organisations, both from within the region and further afield. Presentations were made on SEACFMD's and Labnet's activities, the worldwide FMD situation, scientific advances, and priorities identified for FMD control in the coming years. Countries also gave presentations on the situations of their own FMD laboratories.

A discussion on proficiency testing was conducted by the OIE Reference Laboratory for FMD of Pakchong (Thailand), to update participants on inter-laboratory proficiency testing. Country representatives, grouped according to their Progressive Control Pathway (PCP) stage and FMD status, discussed actions and activities that could be undertaken by laboratories to address the priorities listed in the SEACFMD 2020 roadmap.

Key recommendations gleaned from feedback during the sessions and discussed with participants during the meeting included: encouraging and facilitating the submission of more samples and more comprehensive outbreak information from Members to the Reference Laboratories; exploring the use of new diagnostic procedures in the region; encouraging active participation from all Member Countries in vaccine-matching studies; and expanding inter-laboratory proficiency testing to

more countries in the region, as well as looking at the provision of follow-up assistance after the next round of testing. A field trip to the Lanzhou Regional Reference Laboratory took place on the last day.

While most countries attending the workshop are actively testing for FMD, sample submissions to Reference Laboratories for both confirmatory diagnosis and further characterisation have been scarce, and it is important to find avenues to increase them. The mechanism by which Member Countries



Dr Ngo Thanh Long, Manager of the Centre for Veterinary Diagnostics of Vietnam, during a poster session

can systematically bring samples to the Reference Laboratories needs to be improved. One of the biggest obstacles identified is the issue of weak surveillance systems, which make it hard to detect FMD outbreaks early and collect samples rapidly. While SEACFMD and other partners do provide support to countries for collecting samples, more active engagement is obviously needed to collect as many samples as possible when outbreaks occur.

Accordingly, one of the recommendations encouraged countries to continue their efforts to improve procedures for

submitting samples from this region, and this should be actively followed up so that the increased capability within SEACFMD can be fully exploited. Both Reference Laboratories should also ensure that they share all information on such testing, and that standardised protocols and reporting methods are used whenever possible, to ensure complementarity of results between the two laboratories.



At the Lanzhou laboratory

### Third Regional Workshop on Multi-Sectoral Collaboration on Zoonoses Prevention and Control

*Bali, Indonesia, 26–28 November 2012*

The FAO/OIE/WHO Third Regional Workshop on Multi-Sectoral Collaboration on Zoonoses Prevention and Control was organised in Bali, Indonesia, from 26 to 28 November, with the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia taking the lead for this year.

A total of 112 participants from 19 Member Countries and 12 partner organisations attended, including OIE National Focal Points on Wildlife from selected countries, in addition to the usual representation from the human and animal health sectors.

The workshop identified various activities to advance the key supporting and operational elements identified from the High-Level Technical Meeting (HLTM) held in 2011 in Mexico. Improving inter-agency cooperation between the animal health, public health



and environmental sectors at the national and sub-national levels was identified as a priority need, and that the Tripartite Group should support countries in this aim.

Participants recommended that the animal and human health sectors as well as the environmental sector of Member Countries continue to collaborate on

zoonoses prevention and control, taking into consideration key supporting and operational elements set out in the HLTM document, as well as the key actions identified within the Meeting to advance these elements.

Member Countries and partners were also asked to develop a mechanism to identify the benefits of using a 'One

Health' approach (e.g. through socio-economic assessments and case studies) to control zoonoses, and emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases. Identifying a country's priority diseases/issues helps to formulate practical action plans.

**At the end of the workshop, participants recommended that FAO, OIE and WHO, through their involvement with regional organisations such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), as well as other international partners, continue to liaise closely to:**

- a)** support the improved functioning of national coordination mechanisms between animal health, human health, environmental and other relevant sectors to address zoonotic and other emerging and re-emerging diseases at the country level,
- b)** support the implementation of the control of important zoonoses and priority emerging and re-emerging diseases using existing regional strategies, such as the Asia-Pacific Strategy for Emerging Diseases (APSED) and the Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), and by strengthening the capacity of the human and animal health sectors of Member Countries to meet the International Health Regulations (IHR) requirements and OIE standards, and
- c)** promote the adoption of the 'One Health' approach through enhancing communication and advocacy at all levels, ranging from high-level government authorities to national and sub-national levels.



## OIE Regional Seminar on Veterinary Statutory Bodies in the Eastern European Countries' Context

*Astana, Kazakhstan, 12–13 December 2012*

The OIE Regional Seminar on Veterinary Statutory Bodies (VSBs) in the Eastern European Countries Context, which took place in Astana, Kazakhstan from 12 to 13 December 2012, was part of a series of regional seminars on VSBs organised by the OIE to assist its Member Countries in improving the good governance of their Veterinary Services. A similar seminar was organised in Bamako, Mali, in April 2010 and served as a useful model for the European region.

region of Kazakhstan also attended, raising the total number of participants to around 120. Kazakhstan was also represented at the highest level, with the attendance of the Vice-Prime Minister of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Mr Kuserbayev Krymbek, and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr Mamytbekov Asylzhan.

The agenda was organised into lectures, country presentations and three working-group sessions run in parallel.



Representatives of Veterinary Services and VSBs (or veterinary associations) from all 53 Member Countries of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe had been invited, of which 15 (in Eastern Europe and Central Asia) were sponsored by the OIE. In all, 13 sponsored and four self-funded countries ended up attending the seminar. Representatives from each

Speakers included external experts (Dr M. Baussier, President of the French National Veterinary Council; Dr J. Vaarten, Executive Director of the Federation of Veterinarians of Europe [FVE]; and Dr A. Milon from the National Veterinary School, Toulouse, France), and staff from OIE Headquarters in Paris and the Regional and Sub-Regional Representations.

The seminar proved to be very successful. Many participants commented positively on the meeting's smooth running, interesting format and excellent organisation. Most stated that the seminar will have a positive impact on their technical work.

The presentations from individual countries were illuminating in their portrayal of the region. At present, most countries do not have a VSB; however, a VSB or equivalent structure is in place in Kazakhstan, Israel and Turkey; while in Kyrgyzstan, Moldavia and Ukraine, such a structure is currently being established, in line with OIE standards. The main obstacles to the successful setting up of VSBs in the region include a lack of knowledge about their function, definition and role, and a scarcity of legislation supporting their establishment. One positive note was that countries in which

### This seminar was aimed at:

- a)** raising awareness of the crucial roles played by VSBs in the good governance of Veterinary Services;
- b)** providing a better understanding of the current situation and role of VSBs in Eastern Europe; and;
- c)** identifying potential priorities for future activities. In particular, detailed information was supplied about the newly launched VSB twinning programme, proposed by the OIE as a key component of the OIE PVS Pathway ('treatment' phase).

**The main conclusions  
from the seminar include the need  
for countries to:**

- a)** improve their understanding/knowledge of VSBs and, more generally, of Veterinary Services, Veterinary Authorities, veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals;
- b)** set up a VSB or equivalent structure, in compliance with OIE standards. As a starting point, they should review their veterinary legislation. The assistance of the OIE through the PVS Pathway capacity-building activities (in particular, the OIE PVS evaluation mission, PVS legislation mission and OIE twinning programme) were presented in detail;
- c)** improve information-sharing among the countries of the region, in such areas as VSBs' experience, veterinary education and codes of conduct, etc.

an OIE PVS mission has been carried out have already initiated the necessary steps towards the establishment of a VSB.

The conclusions of the seminar (together with those from further VSB seminars in other regions) will be presented during the OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education and the Role of the Veterinary Statutory Body: 'Ensuring excellence and ethics of the veterinary profession', to be held in Foz do Iguazu, Brazil, from 4 to 6 December 2013.

All available documentation on the seminar is available on the OIE regional website ([www.rr-europe.oie.int](http://www.rr-europe.oie.int)).

The OIE would like to extend sincere thanks to Kazakhstan for its invaluable cooperation in the organisation of this important regional event.

# official acts

## Appointment of permanent Delegates



**1 October 2012**

### **Vietnam**

**Dr Dong Pham Van**

Director General, Chief Veterinary Officer,  
Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture  
and Rural Development



**9 October 2012**

### **Trinidad and Tobago**

**Dr Simone Titus**

Chief Veterinary Officer, Animal Production  
and Health, Ministry of Food Production

**12 October 2012**

### **Madagascar**

**Dr Marcellin Biarmann**

Directeur, Services vétérinaires, Ministère de l'élevage



**18 October 2012**

### **Sudan**

**Dr Kamal Tagelsir Elsheikh**

Undersecretary, Chief Veterinary Officer,  
Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Rangelands



**14 November 2012**

### **Serbia**

**Dr Ivan Sočo**

Acting Chief Veterinary Officer, Veterinary  
Directorate, Ministry of Agriculture,  
Forestry and Water Management



**28 November 2012**

### **Tunisia**

**Dr Hichem Bouzghaïa**

Directeur général, Direction générale  
des Services vétérinaires,  
ministère de l'agriculture



## Signing of cooperation agreements

The OIE has just signed two cooperation agreements to strengthen its partnership with professional organisations that have interests in common with the Organisation, namely:

- the International Feed Industry Federation (IFIF), which promotes the contribution of the animal feed industry to a sustainable and safe feed supply for animals, and which represents more than 80% of feed production worldwide
- the World Farmers' Organisation (WFO), created in 2011, which brings together farmers' organisations and their cooperatives from all the agricultural sectors.



### COOPERATION AGREEMENT

#### BETWEEN The WORLD FARMERS' ORGANISATION (WFO)

an international association established in 2011, with its headquarters located at Roma, Italy, represented by its

Executive Director, Mr Marco Marzano (hereinafter referred to as WFO),

#### AND THE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH (OIE),

an intergovernmental organization, created by the International Agreement for the creation of the Office International des Epizooties, done in Paris, 25 January 1924, with its headquarters located at 12 rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France, represented by its Director General Dr Bernard Vallat, (hereinafter referred to as OIE)



### Preamble

Considering that the WFO was established in 2011 as a representative organisation bringing together organisations of agricultural producers (and their cooperatives) from all agricultural sectors and from any country in the world,

Considering that, according to these Statutes, the main objective of WFO is to create policies and advocate on the behalf of its Members to improve the economic and social conditions of the producers, their families and communities,

Considering that the OIE is recognised as a the reference organisation by the World Trade Organization (WTO) for international animal health standards,

Considering that the OIE works on safeguarding world trade by publishing health sanitary standards for international trade in animals and animal products for Member Countries to protect themselves from the introduction of diseases and pathogens and avoid their spread worldwide, The OIE and the WFO (hereinafter referred to as 'the Parties') have agreed to the following:

#### 1. Objectives and scope of the cooperation

**1.1.** The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Farmers' Organisation (WFO) will keep the other party informed of activities that may be of mutual interest.

**1.2.** Each Organisation will invite the other to participate as an observer in its meetings where matters of mutual interest may arise, and make the reports of these meetings available.

**1.3.** The OIE and WFO will exchange their catalogue of publications to enable both organizations to request publications on activities related to their work. The OIE and WFO will exchange free copies of documents and publications on subjects of mutual interest. Both organizations will benefit from the concessionary rates applied to their affiliated members or organizations for further orders of publications.

**1.4.** The two Organisations will endeavour to cooperate further through both formal and informal consultations on issues of common interest, in particular on the issues listed below:

- Provision of general information on the livestock sector, particularly on its relations and interactions with official veterinary services and their designated representatives, and animal health and welfare and public health issues;

- Exchange of views on the development and revision of international standards and guides to good practice on animal health, zoonoses, animal production food safety, and animal welfare relevant to international trade;
- Exchange of views on relevant aspects of animal health, traceability, zoonoses, animal welfare and animal production food safety, in particular with regard to the position and role of producers;





- Exchange of views on the approach by intergovernmental bodies such as WHO, FAO and their subsidiary bodies (Codex Alimentarius Commission) to animal disease and zoonosis surveillance and control strategies which may impact on the production and trade of animals and animal products and affect livestock producers;
- Exchange of views on communication strategies, in particular in cases of health emergencies.

## 2. Term and termination

This Agreement shall be effective as of its signature by both parties (the "Effective Date") without any set duration, other than through termination in virtue of below paragraph.

Either party may terminate this Agreement at a jointly agreed time or by giving the other party three months advance written notice of termination.

## 3. Amendment

Any amendment to this Agreement shall be effected only on the basis of written mutual consent by the Parties.

## 4. Non-enforceability clause

This Agreement is a non binding statement of the Parties' mutual understanding of their proposed collaboration framework. The Agreement is not intended to create any legally enforceable rights or obligations in respect

of either Party, including any obligation on their part to enter into any Supplemental Agreement.

**In witness whereof**, the undersigned, being duly authorised to do so, have executed this Agreement in the English language in two (2) counterparts, each of which shall be deemed an original, and which together shall constitute one and the same instrument.

Date: 9 November 2012

**Marco Marzano**  
Executive Director  
WFO

**Bernard Vallat**  
Director General  
OIE



**COOPERATION AGREEMENT**  
**BETWEEN the INTERNATIONAL FEED INDUSTRY FEDERATION**  
federation of national and regional feed associations, feed related organisations,  
and corporate members, with its headquarters located at Freier Weg 6, D-53177  
Bonn, Germany, and represented by its Executive Director, Mrs Alexandra de Athayde,  
(hereinafter referred to as IFIF)



**AND THE WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH,**  
an intergovernmental organisation, created by the International Agreement for the creation of the Office International des Epizooties,  
done in Paris, 25 January 1924, with its headquarters located at 12 rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France,  
represented by its Director General Dr Bernard Vallat, (hereinafter referred to as OIE)

### Preamble

Considering that IFIF is a non-profit global organisation that provides a unified leadership and coordinating role to promote the feed industry in order to contribute to the sustainable supply of safe, healthy feed and therefore food, representing over 80% of the global animal feed production, and comprising the whole feed chain including national and regional feed associations from North and South America, Asia, Europe and Africa, feed related organisations, and corporate members.

Considering that the OIE is an intergovernmental organisation, with 178 Member Countries, whose aim is to improve animal health and welfare worldwide and whose role in the development of reference standards on animal diseases, including zoonoses, is recognised under the World Trade Organisation Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures;

Given that it is in the interests of the Parties to collaborate;

Believing that a partnership between IFIF and the OIE can considerably improve cooperation and technical assistance in the Parties' respective fields of interest;





## COOPERATION AGREEMENT BETWEEN IFIF AND THE OIE



The IFIF and the OIE, hereinafter referred to as the Parties, have decided to conclude the following Cooperation Agreement.

### Article 1: Objectives and Scope of the cooperation

The aim of this Agreement is to facilitate and strengthen cooperation and collaboration between the Parties in all their fields of interest, where their respective mandates and activities may be of mutual interest, including but not limited to recommendations on:

- the prevention and management of infectious diseases, including zoonotic diseases;
- support for the development, revision and implementation of OIE standards and guidelines;
- strengthening linkages between feed safety and food safety;
- contributing to improved animal health and productivity, with an associated contribution to public health;
- issues relevant to international trade in feed, and any other issues relevant to animal health and welfare.

### Article 2: Reciprocal Information

**2.1.** The Parties undertake to keep each other informed of activities undertaken in the fields of mutual interest, in particular where there is the potential to undertake joint activities in the interest of Member countries (OIE, IFIF) and institutes (IFIF).

**2.2.** The Parties will exchange their catalogue of publications and upon agreement, will exchange, free of charge, a limited number (normally 1-- 5) of copies of documents and publications on subjects of mutual interest. Where appropriate, the Parties will benefit from the concessionary rates applied to their Members or affiliated organisations for further orders of publications.

**2.3.** The Parties undertake to meet at least annually to review and take action on activities of potential mutual interest.

### Article 3: Consultation

**3.1.** Each Party will invite the other Party to participate in meetings where matters of mutual interest may arise, and make the reports of these meetings available to the other Party. Such participation shall be subject to the respective organisations' rules for observer/liaison participation.

**3.2.** The two Parties will endeavour to extend their cooperation through formal or informal consultations on issues of common interest and will periodically assess the outcomes of this cooperation.

### Article 4: Areas of cooperation

The Parties may decide to cooperate in the following areas:

- Promotion of the use of international standards and guidelines, according to the mandates of the Parties;
- Training and awareness raising in Member countries, in particular developing countries;

- Development of joint publications in fields of mutual interest. Procedures for the development, publication and dissemination of such jointly developed works shall be mutually agreed by the Parties.

### Article 5: Duration and Validity

**5.1.** This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of signature by both Parties and shall remain valid until termination.

**5.2.** Each Party may propose termination of this Agreement by giving the other Party three months' written notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement.

### Article 6: Amendments

Either Party may propose amendments to this Agreement by making a written notification. Agreement shall be reached through an exchange of letters.

### Article 7: Dispute Resolution

The parties hereto shall endeavour to resolve any dispute arising by mutual negotiations before resorting to any civil litigation.

**In witness whereof**, the Parties have signed this Agreement. Signed in two original texts in English language, one to be held by IFIF and the other by the OIE.

Date: 29 November 2012

For the International  
Feed Industry  
Federation  
**Alexandra de Athayde**  
Executive Director, IFIF

For the World  
Organisation  
for Animal Health  
**Bernard Vallat**  
Director General, OIE



# strengthening of Veterinary Services

## OIE PVS Pathway for efficient Veterinary Services



### PVS Evaluation missions

*State of Play – as at 5 April 2013*

OIE Region	OIE Members	Requests received	Missions completed	Reports available for distribution to donors and partners
Africa	52	53	49	38
Americas	29	25	22	18
Asia and the Pacific	32	19	18	11
Europe	53	16	16	12
Middle East	12	12	11	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>84</b>

### PVS Evaluation missions (requests)

#### • Africa (53)

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Rep., Chad, Comoros, Congo, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia (not an OIE Member), Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

#### • Americas (25)

Argentina, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama,

Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, Venezuela.

#### • Asia-Pacific (19)

Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Iran, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Laos, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, Vietnam.

#### • Europe (16)

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

#### • Middle East (12)

Afghanistan, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian N.A. (not an OIE Member), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

In red: completed missions

## PVS Gap Analysis missions

*State of Play – as at 5 April 2013*

OIE Region	OIE Members	Requests received	Missions completed	Reports available for distribution to donors and partners
Africa	52	39	34	20
Americas	29	14	10	9
Asia and the Pacific	32	14	10	7
Europe	53	8	6	2
Middle East	12	8	4	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>38</b>

### PVS Gap Analysis missions

**• Africa (39)**

Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia.

**• Americas (14)**

Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Suriname.

**• Asia and the Pacific (14)**

Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Iran, Dem. People's Rep. of Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste, Vietnam.

**• Europe (8)**

Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey.

**• Middle East (8)**

Afghanistan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian N.A. (not an OIE Member), Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.

*In red: completed missions*

## Legislation mission

*State of Play – as at 5 April 2013*

OIE Region	OIE Member	Requests received	Missions completed
Africa	52	25	16
Americas	29	6	4
Asia and the Pacific	32	5	5
Europe	53	3	2
Middle East	12	4	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>31</b>

This table does not include the missions to Botswana and South Africa nor the first mission carried out in Zambia since the project was in pilot phase

### Legislation missions

**• Africa (25)**

Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Dem. Rep. of the Congo, Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Seychelles, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia.

**• Americas (6)**

Bolivia, Dominican Rep., Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Paraguay.

**• Asia-Pacific (5)**

Bhutan, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Vietnam.

**• Europe (3)**

Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan.

**• Middle East (4)**

Afghanistan, Kuwait, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates.

*In red: completed missions*

## OIE Regional Workshops for focal points and Information Seminars for new Delegates



### Americas

#### Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products

*Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1–3 October 2012*



The second cycle of the regional seminars for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products was held in the city of Sao Paulo (Brazil), from 1 to 3 October 2012. It was attended by 28 participants from 21 OIE Member Countries and the following OIE experts: Doctors Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel, Susanne Münstermann, Luis Barcos and Martín Minassian; in addition to Dr Gérard Moulin from the OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Medicinal Products (ANSES-ANMV, France); Doctors Cindy Burnsteel and Bettye Walters from the OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Drug Regulatory

Programmes (Center for Veterinary Medicine, Food and Drug Administration, United States); and Dr Steven Karli from the OIE Collaborating Centre for the Diagnosis of Animal Diseases and Vaccine Evaluation in the Americas (Center for Veterinary Biologics, United States Department of Agriculture).

As this was an advanced seminar for OIE National Focal Points who have been fulfilling the role for several years, it dealt mainly with the presentation and discussion of technical issues, such as the activities of VICH (International Cooperation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration

of Veterinary Medicinal Products); the use and control of veterinary medicinal products, and antimicrobial resistance. It was also announced that Central American countries had harmonised their requirements for veterinary medicinal products within the framework of the Central American Customs Union.

The seminar served as a useful forum to discuss the technical relationship between OIE Collaborating Centres and National Focal Points. It also focused on the role of National Focal Points in reviewing comments on VICH guidelines, as well as in national programmes on antimicrobial resistance and residue control.

The seminar was held immediately before a meeting of the Committee of the Americas for the Harmonization of Registration and Control of Veterinary Medicines (CAMEVET), which was attended by more than 280 private-sector participants, as well as the OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products.

#### Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Veterinary Laboratories

*Tecámac, Mexico, 13–15 November 2012*

The first regional seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Veterinary Laboratories was held in Tecámac (Mexico) from 13 to 15 November 2012.

It was attended by 27 of the 30 OIE Member Countries in the Americas, with 38 participants in all, who played an active

role in the discussions. Each participant had been designated a Focal Point by their country and, except for the United States of America, all were the heads of veterinary laboratories.

There was general agreement that the seminar had a positive effect in enhancing participants' knowledge





of OIE operations, as well as its process for setting standards and the content of the OIE website.

Participants reported that, while most of the region's laboratories perform proficiency testing, some do so with laboratories that are not OIE Reference Laboratories, or with OIE Reference Laboratories on other continents, despite the existence of a designated OIE Reference Laboratory for a particular disease within the region. Relationships were established at this seminar which will help to ensure that future testing is conducted with the participation of OIE Reference Laboratories.

The results of the seminar evaluation questionnaire can be quickly summarised:

- the participants called on OIE Reference Laboratories to inform Focal Points about such matters as training opportunities and proficiency testing
- National Focal Points for Laboratories are expected to improve some important aspects of disease diagnosis and testing in the region, such as the quantity and quality of comments on proposed amendments to the *OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* and laboratory networking.

## Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Aquatic Animals (second cycle)

**Bangkok, Thailand, 10–12 October 2012**

Asia – Pacific

The OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia, with the support of the OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific and OIE Headquarters, organised the second regional workshop for National Focal Points on Aquatic Animals in Bangkok, Thailand, from 10 to 12 October 2012.

A total of 50 participants took part in the workshop, representing 27 countries from the Asia– Pacific Region. They included 17 designated OIE National Focal Points on Aquatic Animals (ten of

whom had attended the first training workshop in 2011); ten representatives of designated Focal Points, eight local observers, OIE staff and speakers.

The event comprised a two-day training programme and, on the third day, a field visit to a shrimp farm and aquaculture/fishery processing plants. Building on the knowledge presented in the first round, the second seminar emphasised the responsibilities of Aquatic Animals Focal Points in the following areas:

- a) OIE reporting obligations and consulting and commenting on the reports of the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission
- b) establishing and maintaining a strong relationship with the Competent Authority for aquatic animal health in his/her country, and
- c) facilitating cooperation and communication among several authorities where this responsibility is shared.

On the first day, in addition to presentations that focused on current

## OIE Regional Workshops for focal points and Information Seminars for new Delegates



## Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Animal Production Food Safety

*Tokyo, Japan,  
31 October – 2 November 2012*

The OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific organised the Second Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Animal Production Food Safety in Tokyo from 31 October to 2 November 2012. (The first was held in Singapore, in October 2010.)

About 60 participants attended, comprising National Focal Points or their proxies from 26 Member Countries in the region and a wide range of stakeholders and observers, including the Chair of the OIE Animal Production Food Safety Working Group and representatives from OIE Reference Centres, the Secretariat of the Codex Alimentarius Commission and food industry associations.

The seminar began with opening remarks from Dr Itsuo Shimohira, OIE Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific, and Dr Gillian Mylrea, Deputy Head of the OIE International Trade Department. Dr Toshiro Kawashima, Delegate of Japan to the OIE, sent a warm welcome on behalf of the host country. Dr Stuart Slorach, Chair of the OIE Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety, and OIE personnel provided information on the OIE, the role and responsibilities of National Focal Points, the work and objectives of Veterinary Services in the area of animal production food safety, and OIE

work on the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* and *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals*, a working-group session examined the latest report of the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission. This gave participants the opportunity to become more familiar with the report and with the relevant chapters that are currently being circulated for OIE Member Countries' comments.

The second day of the programme was arranged with the help of experts from the OIE Collaborating Centre for Epidemiology and Risk Assessment of Aquatic Animal Diseases, and included presentations and practical

working-group sessions on applying epidemiological principles; surveillance and outbreak disease investigation; and aquatic animal diseases in the Asia-Pacific region, using 'Early mortality syndrome/acute hepatopancreatic necrosis syndrome in shrimp' as the case study.

On the third day, participants took a field trip to a shrimp culture development centre and two fishery processing plants. These visits offered the chance to see the operations of a Thai shrimp culture technology research centre and plants processing seafood products for export.



standards relevant to Veterinary Public Health.

A full day was dedicated to presentations by scientific experts (Drs Jaap Wagenaar, Min-Su Kang, David Jenkins, Eiichi Momotani and Hajime Toyofuku), on OIE work and on-farm control practices for a variety of important food safety issues of animal origin: salmonella and campylobacter in poultry, brucellosis and tuberculosis in cattle, trichinellosis in swine, and echinococcosis, as well as a case study of *Escherichia coli* infection. This series of presentations provided a comprehensive explanation of priority issues for Veterinary Services from the perspective of animal production food safety. It was clarified that avian influenza and foot and mouth disease, which were often mentioned by participants during the discussion, although very important from the animal health point of view, were not food safety concerns.

An issue of very contemporary concern was raised by a team from the University of Tokyo's

Research Center for Food Safety, who discussed the food safety risks caused by contamination from radioactive substances and related consumer concerns. This topic attracted considerable attention from participants, as Japan's 2011 nuclear disaster at Fukushima caused much anxiety in neighbouring countries. Many participants commented on the fresh perspective provided by a different discipline, i.e. a social study of consumer behaviour.

Participants were divided into these three groups, based on their country's principal food safety concerns, and each group had a participating expert as a facilitator. The discussion's results were briefly presented at a plenary session.

A new feature of the seminar was a special session involving the Codex Alimentarius, taking advantage of the biannual meeting of the Codex Regional Coordinating Committee for Asia (CCASIA), which was to be held in Tokyo

### Substantial time was allocated to two small working-group sessions

**Session 1** was about information-sharing, based on previously submitted country reports on priority issues and experiences, which had been posted in the lobby for everyone's review. Following a brief presentation by Dr Hnin Thidar Myint of the major findings from the country reports, participants were divided into four groups for discussion.

**Session 2** was about strategies implemented in countries for the detection, prevention and control of particular pathogens:

- salmonellosis,
- brucellosis and tuberculosis,
- parasitic diseases.

the following week. Dr Slorach, Dr Anna Maria Bruno from the Codex Secretariat, and Dr Yayoi Tsujiyama from the CCASIA organising team gave presentations on the history and continuing collaboration between the OIE and Codex, current Codex issues, and Codex activities in Asia. Country participants were encouraged to improve communication with their domestic Codex counterparts.





## Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products (second cycle)

*Vienna, Austria, 20–22 November 2012*

Europe



From left to right: Dr Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel, Deputy Head of the OIE Scientific and Technical Department; Prof. Dr Nikola Belev, OIE Regional Representative for Eastern Europe; Dr Ulrich Herzog, Delegate of Austria to the OIE

This regional seminar of OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products (second cycle) was organised by the OIE Regional Representation for Eastern Europe from 20 to 22 November 2012, in Vienna, Austria. It came as a follow-up to the first cycle of seminars, held in Belgrade, Serbia, from 26 to 28 July 2010. This second meeting of the Focal Points from Eastern Europe took place under the technical guidance and responsibility of the OIE Scientific and Technical Department (Dr Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel and Dr Susanne Münstermann).

Invited to attend were the National Focal Points for Veterinary Products from 26 Member Countries of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe. Of these, 23 countries sent representatives, including Focal Points from 11 Russian-speaking countries, six EU Member States (Austria, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia) and six non-EU Member States (Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Israel, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Montenegro and Turkey).

### The three overall objectives of the seminar were:

1. to provide participants with knowledge on the rights, commitments and responsibilities of OIE National Focal Points in the standard-setting process and in compliance with OIE international standards,
2. to provide participants with information on the role and responsibilities of Veterinary Services, of regional or international structures relevant to veterinary products, and on the specific tasks of National Focal Points in this area, and
3. to allow discussion and the sharing of experience among the countries of the region and stakeholders.

The official language of the seminar was English but Russian simultaneous translation was also provided.



The event was opened and chaired by Prof. Dr Nikola Belev, OIE Regional Representative for Eastern Europe and Delegate of Bulgaria to the OIE.

A welcoming address was made on behalf of the host country by Dr Ulrich Herzog, Delegate of Austria to the OIE, who highlighted in his remarks the importance of this issue. Dr Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel welcomed the participants on behalf of the OIE.

**The agenda was organised into lectures and working-group sessions. The latter were dedicated to:**

- discussion and application of the VICH Guidelines;
- the responsible use of veterinary medicinal products;
- a monitoring plan for veterinary drug residues;
- the establishment of monitoring systems for antimicrobial resistance and the quantities of antimicrobials used in animals.

Speakers from both OIE Collaborating Centres on Veterinary Products – the Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety (ANMV-ANSES, France) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA, USA) – presented their work in relation to veterinary products, as did representatives from the World Health Organization, the European Medicines Agency and the Federation of Veterinarians of Europe.

We are pleased to report that many of the participants extended their sincere thanks to OIE Headquarters and the OIE Regional Representation for Eastern Europe for a successful seminar.

## Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Animal Welfare

*Beirut, Lebanon, 4–6 December 2012*

Middle East



An OIE National Focal Points Seminar on Animal Welfare was organised from 4 to 6 December 2012, to discuss concepts of good governance to improve animal health and welfare at the national level, and to explain and clarify the role and responsibilities of OIE Animal Welfare Focal Points.

Out of 12 invited countries, nine participated in the seminar: Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, the host country Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the United Arab Emirates and Yemen. Representatives from various non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and industry were also present.

As an important part of the recommendations made by the Third OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare, held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, from 6 to 8 November 2012, the OIE was requested to support the development and implementation of OIE Regional Animal Welfare Strategies (RAWS). Within the current capacity-building framework, the OIE is likely to be able to obtain funds to train in-country teams of trainers to promote best practice in animal transport and slaughter in specified eligible countries in the region.

**Participants were also reminded of the priorities identified at the previous Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Animal Welfare, held in Beirut from 23 to 25 November 2010, summarised as follows:**

1. to ensure the implementation of OIE standards on animal welfare through a coordinated regional approach
2. to develop a practical implementation plan for RAWs, with the support of governments, welfare organisations, practitioners, scientists and industry
3. to develop a RAWs Coordination Group (RAWSCG), under the authority of the OIE Regional Commission, to be responsible for the formulation and supervision of the implementation plan
4. to spread and promote knowledge of animal welfare within the region, through effective coordination, communication, education and capacity-building
5. to achieve sustainable improvements in animal welfare, based on the development of regional and international research
6. to develop sustainable mechanisms for the coordination and promotion of animal welfare programmes, in accordance with regional priorities
7. to establish alliances amongst key parties to facilitate the implementation of OIE standards.

Over the three days of the seminar, experts highlighted the importance of adopting a regional strategy and urged countries to ensure that their national legislation, education and awareness programmes supported the implementation of OIE standards on animal welfare.

The existing OIE standards on animal welfare and the Organisation's standard-setting work were also described during the seminar, with a particular focus on standards for transport and killing for disease control purposes. Religious slaughtering practices were also discussed.

**The following key issues for the successful implementation of RAWs were identified:**

1. political and high-level leadership support within OIE Member Countries
2. the appointment of an OIE Animal Welfare Focal Point (i.e. contact person) under the overall authority of the OIE Delegate in each country
3. resources, including access to technical expertise and scientific information, and the development of partnerships with stakeholders
4. the active involvement of stakeholders, including farmers, industry, NGOs, academia, and the veterinary profession, in this process
5. implementation approaches consistent with the general policies and standards of the OIE, as well as the outcomes of the Third Global Conference on Animal Welfare, held in Malaysia
6. demonstration of the social and commercial benefits of improving animal welfare in the region
7. effective and professional coordination and communication between countries in the region via RAWSCG
8. endorsement of the RAWs Implementation Plan by the OIE Regional Commission, as well as the OIE World Assembly of Delegates.

By addressing these issues, the participants look forward to considerably improving regional animal health and welfare.

# meetings and visits

## Names and positions of OIE permanent staff who participated in meetings or visits: from October to December 2012

### OIE Headquarters

#### General Directorate

Bernard Vallat	Director General
Alex Thiermann	Technical Adviser and President of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission
Etienne Bonbon	Adviser of the Director General
Glaieul Mamaghani	Acting Head of the Communication Unit
Julie Strat	Chargée de mission
Monique Eloit	Deputy Director General (Administration, Management, Human Resources and Regional Actions)
Alain Dehove	Coordinator of the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund
Jean-Paul Pradère	Chargé de mission
Julie Macé	Project Officer – World Animal Health and Welfare Fund
Emily Tagliaro	Project Officer – World Animal Health and Welfare Fund
Victoria Wong	Project Officer – World Animal Health and Welfare Fund
Alix Weng	Head of the Budget and Financial Unit
Jean-Pierre Croiziers	Head of the Human Resources Unit
Gilles Seigneurin	Head of the Accounts Unit
Marie Bonnerot	Administrative and Budgetary Technician
Romain Lemesnager	Accounts Assistant
Kazuaki Miyagishima	Deputy Director General (Animal Health, Veterinary Public Health and International Standards)

#### Administration, Logistics and Publications Department

Daniel Chaisemartin	Head of Department
Paul-Pierre Pastoret	Scientific Adviser
Marie Teissier	Documentalist
Bertrand Flahault	1st Deputy Head of Department and Head of the Systems Management and Events Unit
Ingrid Contreras Arias	Conference Coordinator
Annie Souyri	2nd Deputy Head of Department and Head of the Publications Unit
Tamara Benicasa	Marketing and Sales Manager

#### Animal Health Information Department

Karim Ben Jebara	Head of Department
Manuel José Sánchez Vázquez	Deputy Head of Department
Marija Popovic	Chargée de mission

Natalja Lambergeon	Animal Health Information Technician
Paula Cáceres	Veterinary Epidemiologist
Lina Awada	Veterinary Epidemiologist
Simona Forcella	Chargée de mission
Aziza Yassin Mustafa	Chargée de mission
Vera Cecilia Ferreira de Figueiredo	Chargée de mission
Margarita Alonso	Translation/Editing Assistant

#### International Trade Department

Derek Belton	Head of Department
Gillian Mylrea	Deputy Head of Department
Rastislav Kolesar	Animal Welfare Coordinator
Masatsugu Okita	Chargé de mission
Mariela Varas	Chargée de mission
Dietrich Rassow	Chargé de mission

#### Scientific and Technical Department

Kazuaki Miyagishima	Head of Department
Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel	Deputy Head of Department
Joseph Domenech	Chargé de mission
Kathleen Glynn	Chargée de mission (until 30 November 2012)
Alessandro Ripani	Chargé de mission
Susanne Münstermann	Chargée de mission
Bernardo Todeschini	Chargé de mission
Kiok Hong	Chargé de mission
François Diaz	Chargé de mission
Keith Hamilton	Chargé de mission
Laure Weber-Vintzel	Officer in charge of the Recognition of Countries' Animal Disease Status
Nicola Brink	Technical Assistant
Jennifer Lasley	Project Coordinator
Gounalan Pavade	OFFLU Technical Assistant
Victor Saraiva	Chargé de mission
Sara Linnane	Scientific Editor
Marta Martínez Avilés	Veterinary Epidemiologist
<b>Regional Activities Department</b>	
François Caya	Head of Department
Mara Elma González	Deputy Head of Department
Nathaly Monsalve	Conference Coordinator/Trilingual Secretary
Francisco D'Alessio	Chargé de mission (until 30 November 2012)
Marie Edan	Chargée de mission

## OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations

**Africa**

Yacouba Samaké	Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali)	Chantanee Buranathai	Regional Technical Assistant (Tokyo, Japan)
Florência Cipriano	Deputy Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali)	Hnin Thidar Myint	Regional Veterinary Officer (Tokyo, Japan)
Daniel Bourzat	Adviser to the Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali)	Noriko Tesaki	Accountant (Tokyo, Japan)
Youma N'Diaye	Accountant (Bamako, Mali)	Takako Hasegawa Shimizu	Secretary (Tokyo, Japan)
Mariam Minta	Secretary (Bamako, Mali)	Kazue Akagawa	Secretary (Tokyo, Japan)
Aissata Bagayoko	Secretary (Bamako, Mali)	Yuka Fay	Secretary (Tokyo, Japan)
Alou Sangaré	Administrative Assistant (Bamako, Mali)	Chiharu Izumi	Temporary Secretary (Tokyo, Japan)
Neo Joel Mapitse	Sub-Regional Representative for the Countries of the Southern African Development Community (Gaborone, Botswana)	Ronello Abila	Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia and SEACFMD Regional Coordinator (Bangkok, Thailand)
Patrick Bastiaensen	Programme Officer (Gaborone, Botswana)	Dirk Van Aken	Deputy Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia (Bangkok, Thailand)
Mpho Mantsho	Administrative and Financial Assistant (Gaborone, Botswana)	Andrew Davis	Project Manager (IDENTIFY) (Bangkok, Thailand)
Nomsa Thekiso	Secretary (Gaborone, Botswana)	Quyen Tran	Project Officer (HPED) (Bangkok, Thailand)
Rachid Bouguedour	Sub-Regional Representative for North Africa (Tunis, Tunisia)	Agnès Poirier	Chargée de mission (Bangkok, Thailand)
Vincent Brioudes	Programme Officer (Tunis, Tunisia)	Mary Joy Gordoncillo	Project Officer (STANDZ) (Bangkok, Thailand)
Antonio Petrini	Programme Officer (Tunis, Tunisia)	Karanvir Kukreja	Project Officer (SEACFMD) (Bangkok, Thailand)
Inès Guitouni	Secretary (Tunis, Tunisia)	Maria Cecilia Dy	Coordinator for the 'M&E' initiative (Bangkok, Thailand)
Walter Masiga	Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa (Nairobi, Kenya)	Patitta Angvanitchakul	Secretary (Bangkok, Thailand)
Grace Omwega	Administrative and Financial Assistant (Nairobi, Kenya)	Melada Ruengjumroonath	Office Assistant (Bangkok, Thailand)
Loise W. Ndungu	Secretary (Nairobi, Kenya)	<b>Eastern Europe</b>	
<b>Americas</b>		Nikola T. Belev	Regional Representative for Eastern Europe (Sofia, Bulgaria)
Luis Osvaldo Barcos	Regional Representative for the Americas (Buenos Aires, Argentina)	Rina Kostova	Secretary (Sofia, Bulgaria)
Martín Minassian	Technical Assistant (Buenos Aires, Argentina)	Stanislav Ralchev	Technical Assistant (Sofia, Bulgaria)
Alicia Palmas	Secretary (Buenos Aires, Argentina)	Valentyna Sharandak	Technical Assistant (Sofia, Bulgaria)
Leandro Barcos	Administrative Assistant (Buenos Aires, Argentina)	Nadège Leboucq	Sub-Regional Representative (Brussels, Belgium)
Filiberto Frago Santamaría	Sub-Regional Representative for Central America (Panama City, Panama)	Stephane de La Rocque	Animal Health Specialist (Brussels, Belgium)
Alina Gutierrez Camacho	Secretary (Panama City, Panama)	<b>Middle East</b>	
<b>Asia and the Pacific</b>		Ghazi Yehia	Regional Representative for the Middle East (Beirut, Lebanon)
Itsuo Shimohira	Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan)	Mustapha Mestom	Consultant (Beirut, Lebanon)
Tomoko Ishibashi	Senior Deputy Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan)	Rita Rizk	Secretary (Beirut, Lebanon)
Kenji Sakurai	Deputy Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan)	Hany Imam	Technical Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)
		Khodr Rejeili	Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)
		Mahmoud Ghaddaf	Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)



## Names and positions of experts who represented the OIE in meetings or visits

Gideon Brückner	President of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases	Gardner Murray	OIE Special Adviser
Carlos A. Correa Messuti	Past President of the OIE World Assembly of Delegates and OIE Delegate of Uruguay	Mark Schipp	Member of the OIE Council and OIE Delegate of Australia
Pascale Debord	Evaluation Consultant	Karin Schwabenbauer	President of the OIE World Assembly of Delegates and OIE Delegate of Germany
Brian Evans	Member of the OIE Council and OIE Delegate of Canada		
Huang Jie	Vice-President of the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission		
Toshiro Kawashima	Member of the OIE Council and OIE Delegate of Japan		

### List of abbreviations

ACIAR	APHCA	CIRAD	EDES	FLURISK
Australian Center for International Agricultural Research	Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development	Programme (funded by the European Development Fund of the European Union) launched at the request of the ACP States to strengthen their system of food safety	Development of a risk assessment methodological framework for potentially pandemic influenza strains
ACP	ASEAN	CISA	EFSA	FMD
African, Caribbean and Pacific	Association of South-East Asian Nations	Inter-American Committee on Avian Health	European Food Safety Authority	foot and mouth disease
ADIS	ASF	CMC-AH	ENVT	FVE
Animal Disease Information System of the European Union	african swine fever	Crisis Management Centre-Animal Health	Toulouse National Veterinary School	Federation of Veterinarians of Europe
AEGCD	ASWGL	COLEACP	EU	GFSP
ASEAN Expert Group on Communicable Diseases	ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock	Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee	European Union	Global Food Safety Partnership
AFVAC	AU-IBAR	DG SANCO	EuFMD	GF-TADs
French Veterinary Association for Companion Animals	African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources	Directorate General for Health and Consumers of the European Commission	European Commission for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease	FAO/OIE Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases
AHEAD	AU-PANVAC	Discontools	FAO	GlobalGAP
Animal and Human Health for the Environment and Development	African Union-Pan-African Veterinary Vaccine Centre	Disease Control Tools Project	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Global Partnership for Good Agricultural Practice
AI	AU-PATTEC	EC	FASFC	GOF
avian influenza	African Union-Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign	European Commission	Federal Agency for the Safety of the Food Chain	Gain-of-Function
ALive	CAMEVET	ECO	FEI	HPAI
Partnership for Livestock Development, Poverty Alleviation and Sustainable Growth in Africa	Americas Committee for Veterinary Medicines	Economic Cooperation Organization	International Equestrian Federation	Highly pathogenic avian influenza
	CCFH	ECTAD		HPED
	Codex Committee on Food Hygiene	FAO Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases		European Union-funded cooperation programme on highly pathogenic and emerging and re-emerging diseases in Asia

## List of abbreviations

IATA	M&E	PATTEC	ROM	STDF
International Air Transport Association	Monitoring & Evaluation	Pan-African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign	Results Oriented Monitoring System	Standards and Trade Development Facility
IDENTIFY	NEPAD	PENAPH	RPFS	VET-GOV
Laboratory Capacity Building and Networking Project	New Partnership for Africa's Development (AU Programme)	Participatory Epidemiology Network for Animal and Public Health	Regional Programme for Food Security	Project 'Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa'
IDF	NIAH	PVS	RVF	VSBS
International Dairy Federation	National Institute of Animal Health	Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services	Rift Valley fever	Veterinary Statutory Bodies
IFAH	OECD	RAHC	SADC	WAHID
International Federation for Animal Health	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	Regional Animal Health Center	Southern African Development Community	OIE World Animal Health Information Database
IHR	OFFLU	REMESA	SEACFMD	WAHIS
International Health Regulations	Joint OIE/FAO worldwide scientific network for the control of animal influenzas	Mediterranean Animal Health Network	South-East Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign	OIE World Animal Health Information System
ISO	OIE	RESOLAB	SMP-AH	WHO
International Organization for Standardization	World Organisation for Animal Health	West and Central Africa Veterinary Laboratory Network for Avian Influenza and Other Transboundary Diseases	Standard Methods and Procedures in Animal Health	World Health Organization
JCAS	PAN-SPSO		SPS	WildTech
Japan Consortium for Area Studies	Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-setting Organisations		Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	Novel Technologies for Surveillance of Emerging and Re-emerging Infections of Wildlife
JTF			STANDZ	WTO
Japan Trust Fund			Stop Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses	World Trade Organization

## meetings and visits

## October 2012

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Regional Training Seminar (Americas) for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products (2nd cycle)	São Paulo (Brazil)	1-3 October	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel, Dr S. Münstermann, Dr L.O. Barcos & Dr M. Minassian
2nd Meeting of Joint FAO/OIE Advisory Committee on Rinderpest	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	2-3 October	Dr K. Miyagishima, Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel & Dr J. Domenech
5th OIE Regional Meeting on Strengthening Animal Health Information Networking for HPAI Control and Prevention in Asia, under the OIE/JTF Project for Strengthening HPAI Control in Asia	Hanoi (Vietnam)	2-3 October	Dr G. Pavade, Dr I. Shimohira, Dr K. Sakurai, Ms Y. Fay & Dr K. Kukreja
Meeting on the National Platform for Epidemiological Surveillance in Animal Health	Cournon-d'Auvergne (France)	3 October	Dr D. Chaisemartin
EU Conference on: 'Economics of animal health: a price worth paying?'	Brussels (Belgium)	3 October	Dr N. Leboucq
18th CAMEVET Seminar on Harmonization of Registration and Control of Veterinary Medicines	São Paulo (Brazil)	3-5 October	Dr S. Münstermann, Dr L.O. Barcos & Dr M. Minassian

## meetings and visits

## October 2012 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
6th FAO/OIE/CMC-AH Steering Committee Meeting	FAO Headquarters, Rome (Italy)	4 October	Dr K. Miyagishima & Dr K. Hamilton
IFAH Roundtable and Launch of Policy White Paper: 'The Global Cost of Diseases'	London (United Kingdom)	4 October	Dr A. Dehove
84th Session of the EuFMD Executive Committee	Pirbright (United Kingdom)	4-5 October	Dr J. Domenech
FVE Conference on: 'import and keeping of exotic animals in Europe'	Brussels (Belgium)	4-5 October	Dr N. Leboucq
Strategic Planning Workshop for the National Institute for Animal Health (Thailand)	Pattaya (Thailand)	5-9 October	Dr A. Davis & Ms P. Angvanitchakul
Mission to Vietnam on AI Surveillance	Can Tho City and Hanoi (Vietnam)	5-11 October	Dr K. Sakurai
Meeting of the Drafting Committee of the SADC LIVETRADE Project Concept Note	Gaborone (Botswana)	6 October	Dr N.J. Mapitse & Dr P. Bastiaensen
Meeting with the Director of Animal Health, the Minister of Agriculture and Private and Public Sector Stakeholders on awareness on the importance of the Veterinary Services	Tegucigalpa (Honduras)	7-12 October	Dr L.O. Barcos
Regional Seminar on the OIE Laboratory Twinning Programme: 'Concepts and Perspectives'	Johannesburg (South Africa)	9-10 October	Dr G. Pavade, Dr N.J. Mapitse & Ms N. Thekiso
Basic Workshop on WAHIS for Recently Appointed OIE National Focal Points for Animal Disease Notification to the OIE	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	9-11 October	Dr M. Eloit, Dr K. Ben Jebara, Dr M.J. Sánchez Vázquez, Dr M. Popovic, Ms N. Lambergeon, Dr P. Cáceres, Dr L. Awada, Dr S. Forcella, Dr A. Yassin Mustafa, Ms M. Alonso, Dr M. Okita, Dr M.E. González & Dr K. Kukreja
Training Workshop on EU Legislation on Animal Welfare	Seoul (Republic of Korea)	9-11 October	Dr T. Ishibashi
4th Laboratory Directors' Forum	Nha Trang (Vietnam)	10-11 October	Dr A. Davis & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
Regional Training Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals (2nd cycle)	Bangkok (Thailand)	10-12 October	Dr G. Mylrea, Dr H. Thidar Myint, Dr R. Abila, Dr Q. Tran, Ms P. Angvanitchakul & Ms M. Ruengjumroonnath
National Symposium on Zoonoses Research 2012	Berlin (Germany)	11-12 October	Dr K. Schwabenbauer & Dr K. Glynn
WTO STDF Working Group Meeting	Geneva (Switzerland)	11-12 October	Dr M. Okita
Meeting with DG SANCO (preparatory meeting for the organisation of the 5th GF-TADs Global Steering Committee Meeting)	Brussels (Belgium)	12 October	Dr N. Leboucq
Meeting with the Dean of the University of Pretoria	Gaborone (Botswana)	12 October	Dr N.J. Mapitse & Dr P. Bastiaensen
19th OIE/FAO Coordination Meeting of the RAHC for Southern Africa	Gaborone (Botswana)	12 October	Dr N.J. Mapitse, Dr P. Bastiaensen, Ms M. Mantsho & Ms N. Thekiso
Meeting on the planification of the Regional Animal Welfare Strategy	Cairo (Egypt)	12-13 October	Dr G. Yehia
Organising Committee Meeting of the 7th International Symposium on Emerging and Re-Emerging Pig Diseases	Kanagawa (Japan)	15 October	Dr T. Ishibashi
7th SEACFMD Laboratory Network Workshop	Lanzhou (People's Republic of China)	15-17 October	Dr C. Buranathai, Dr R. Abila, Dr A. Davis, Dr M.J. Gordoncillo & Dr K. Kukreja



## meetings and visits

## October 2012 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
55th Meeting of the WTO SPS Committee, Workshop on Transparency and three Informal Meetings	Geneva (Switzerland)	15-19 October	Dr D. Belton
Introduction to WAHIS for the National Focal Point for Animal Disease Notification to the OIE	Gaborone (Botswana)	16 October	Dr N.J. Mapiitse
5th GF-TADs Global Steering Committee Meeting	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	16-17 October	Dr B. Vallat, Dr A. Dehove, Dr D. Chaisemartin, Dr K. Miyagishima, Dr J. Domenech, Dr K. Hamilton, Dr M. Martínez Avilés, Dr F. Caya, Dr Y. Samaké & Dr N. Leboucq
29th Meeting of the IATA Live Animals and Perishables Board	Geneva (Switzerland)	16-18 October	Dr M. Varas
Wrap-up meeting with the National Institute of Animal Health regarding the FMD training for Mongolia, under the OIE/JTF Project for Strengthening Laboratory Capacity	Tokyo (Japan)	18 October	Dr K. Sakurai
OIE/HPED Meeting with Results Oriented Monitoring System (ROM) Consultant	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	19 October	Dr A. Dehove & Ms E. Tagliaro
36th APHCA General Session, including the 73rd Executive Committee Meeting and the International Workshop on the Use of Antimicrobials in Livestock Production and Antimicrobial Resistance in the Asia-Pacific Region	Negombo (Sri Lanka)	21-24 October	Dr K. Sakurai & Dr H. Thidar Myint
9th International Conference on Equine Infectious Diseases	Lexington (United States)	22-26 October	Dr S. Münstermann
1st ISO Working Group on Animal Welfare	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	23 October	Dr D. Belton & Dr M. Varas
Meeting of the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction	San Francisco (United States)	23-25 October	Dr K. Hamilton
Annual Meeting of the OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	23-26 October	OIE Headquarters' staff and OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representatives
Conference on the protection of animals in slaughterhouses	Brussels (Belgium)	24 October	Dr A. Thiermann
Mission to Sri Lanka under the OIE/JTF Project for Strengthening HPAI Control in Asia	Kandy (Sri Lanka)	25-26 October	Dr K. Sakurai
OIE/HPED Meeting with Results Oriented Monitoring System (ROM) Consultant	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	26 October	Dr A. Dehove, Dr R. Abila, Dr D. Van Aken, Dr A. Davis & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
Preparatory meeting with senior management of the EDES Programme (managed by COLEACP) for the co-organisation of the 1st Regional Training Seminar: 'Organisation of Official Controls in the Food Safety System', Gaborone, Botswana, 10-14 December 2012	Brussels (Belgium)	29 October	Dr A. Dehove & Dr P. Bastiaensen
General introduction to WAHIS/WAHID and the OIE website for the new Delegate of Botswana to the OIE and the National Focal Point for Animal Disease Notification to the OIE	Gaborone (Botswana)	29 October	Dr N.J. Mapiitse
Open Sessions 2012 of the Standing Technical and Research Committees of the EuFMD: 'Appliance of science in the progressive control of FMD'	Jerez de la Frontera (Spain)	29-31 October	Dr J. Domenech & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo



## meetings and visits

## October 2012 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
1st Training Session of Improved Animal Welfare Programme	Bogor (Indonesia)	29 October – 2 November	Dr R. Kolesar
Meeting with WHO – Developing a costing tool for IHR based on the experience of the PVS Gap Analysis Tool	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	31 October	Dr B. Vallat, Dr A. Dehove & Dr S. de La Rocque
4th WildTech External Advisory Committee Meeting	Nottingham (United Kingdom)	31 October	Dr F. Diaz
National workshop on competitive smallholder livestock in Botswana, organised by the Ministry of Agriculture of Botswana	Gaborone (Botswana)	31 October	Dr N.J. Mapitse
Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Production Food Safety	Tokyo (Japan)	31 October – 2 November	Dr G. Mylrea, Dr I. Shimohira, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr C. Buranathai, Dr H. Thidar Myint, Ms N. Tesaki, Ms K. Akagawa, Ms Y. Fay & Ms C. Izumi

## meetings and visits

## November 2012

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Meeting with the NIAH Headquarters	Tsukuba (Japan)	1 November	Dr K. Sakurai
Meeting with the NEPAD Agency's Senior Fisheries Advisor and Programme Implementation and Coordination Directorate on the Aquatic Biosecurity Concept Note ('Tilapia')	Johannesburg (South Africa)	1 November	Dr N.J. Mapitse
Twinning of Veterinary Education Establishments (ENVT) with Kazakhstan	Toulouse (France)	1-2 November	Dr B. Vallat
OIE/FAO FMD Reference Laboratories Network Annual Meeting	Jerez de la Frontera (Spain)	1-2 November	Dr J. Domenech, Dr S. Münstermann & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
ACIAR/OIE Workshop on Proposed Livestock Biosecurity Research Project in the Mekong Region	Bangkok (Thailand)	1-2 November	Dr R. Abila, Dr D. Van Aken, Dr K. Kukreja, Ms M.C. Dy & Dr G. Murray
JCAS Annual Symposium	Sapporo (Japan)	3 November	Dr K. Sakurai
IDF Standing Committee for Animal Health – IDF Standing Committee on Residues and Chemical Contaminants – IDF World Dairy Summit 2012 – Conference on Animal Health and Welfare	Cape Town (South Africa)	3-8 November	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel
ASWGL/AEGCD 'One Health' Consultative Meeting	Manila (Philippines)	5-6 November	Dr D. Van Aken
7th Pan-African Meeting of Managers of Veterinary Vaccine Laboratories, organised by AU-PANVAC	Gaborone (Botswana)	5-7 November	Dr Y. Samaké & Dr N.J. Mapitse
FEI General Assembly 2012	Istanbul (Turkey)	5-8 November	Dr M. Eloit, Dr A. Dehove & Dr G. Yehia
Strategic Planning Workshop for the National Institute for Animal Health (Thailand)	Pattaya (Thailand)	5-9 November	Dr A. Davis & Ms P. Angvanitchakul

## meetings and visits

## November 2012 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
3rd OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare: 'Implementing the OIE Standards – addressing regional expectations'	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	6-8 November	Dr B. Vallat, Ms M. Bonnerot, Dr D. Chaisemartin, Ms I. Contreras Arias, Dr D. Belton, Dr R. Kolesar, Dr M. Varas, Dr F. Cipriano, Dr D. Bourzat, Dr L.O. Barcos, Dr I. Shimohira, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr R. Abila, Dr K. Kukreja, Ms M.C. Dy, Dr N. Leboucq, Dr T. Kawashima, Dr M. Schipp & Dr G. Murray
FAO Workshop: 'Developing a step-wise approach for rabies prevention and control'	FAO Headquarters, Rome (Italy)	6-8 November	Dr M. Martínez Avilés
2nd Interim Meeting of the FLURISK Project and FAO Workshop on: 'Influenza risk assessment and risk modelling: Pandemic Influenza Threats and Beyond'	FAO Headquarters, Rome (Italy)	6-9 November	Dr G. Pavade
11th Annual GlobalGAP Summit	Madrid (Spain)	7-8 November	Dr A. Thiermann
7th AEGCD Meeting	Manila (Philippines)	7-9 November	Dr D. Van Aken
4th Meeting of the Coordination Group of the Regional Animal Welfare Strategy	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	9 November	Dr M. Varas, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr R. Abila, Dr K. Kukreja & Dr G. Murray
6th Meeting of the REMESA Joint Standing Committee	Montpellier (France)	12-13 November	Dr M. Eloit, Dr E. Bonbon, Dr R. Bouguedour & Dr V. Brioudes
STDF Regional Workshop on the use of multi-criteria decision analysis to inform decision-making on SPS capacity building	Bangkok (Thailand)	12-13 November	Dr A. Davis
'One Health' Concept Meeting for African Region	Libreville (Gabon)	12-14 November	Dr N.J. Mapitse & Dr S. de La Rocque
44th CCFH Session	New Orleans (United States)	12-16 November	Dr G. Mylrea
Short-term training session on risk assessment for veterinary vaccines	Tokyo (Japan)	12-16 November	Dr T. Ishibashi & Dr H. Thidar Myint
EFSA-DG SANCO High-Level Conference: 'Ready for the Challenges of Tomorrow'	Parma (Italy)	13 November	Dr K. Miyagishima
58th Session of the OECD Working Party on Agricultural Policies and Markets	Paris (France)	13 November	Dr A. Dehove & Dr J.-P. Pradère
4th ECO Senior Officials' Meeting on Agriculture	Antalya (Turkey)	13 November	Prof. Dr N.T. Belev
1st Coordination Committee Meeting of the OIE/JTF Project on FMD Control in Asia	Tokyo (Japan)	13-14 November	Dr F. Caya, Dr I. Shimohira, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr C. Buranathai, Dr H. Thidar Myint, Ms N. Tesaki, Ms Y. Fay, Ms C. Izumi, Dr R. Abila, Dr G. Murray & Dr G. Brückner
72th Plenary Meeting of the EFSA Animal Health and Animal Welfare Panel	Parma (Italy)	13-14 November	Dr N. Leboucq
Regional Training Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Laboratories	Tecamac (Mexico)	13-15 November	Dr K. Glynn, Dr J. Lasley, Dr L.O. Barcos, Dr M. Minassian & Dr F. Frago Santamaría
FAO/OIE Inter-Regional Conference on: 'RVF: challenges, prevention and control'	Mombasa (Kenya)	13-15 November	Dr S. Münstermann, Dr F. Cipriano, Dr P. Bastiaensen, Dr A. Petrini, Dr W. Masiga, Ms G. Omwega, Ms L.W. Ndungu, Dr G. Yehia & Ms R. Rizk
2nd Donors' Conference on the Implementation of the RPFS	Antalya (Turkey)	14 November	Prof. Dr N.T. Belev
Expert Knowledge Elicitation Workshop on the risk of introduction of RVF virus into the Southern Mediterranean countries through import of infected animals from infected areas	Montpellier (France)	14-15 November	Dr V. Brioudes

## meetings and visits

## November 2012 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Joint SADC/AHEAD Workshop: 'Reconciling Livestock Health and Wildlife Conservation Goals in Southern Africa: Strategies for Sustainable Economic Development'	Phakalane (Botswana)	14-16 November	Dr A. Thiermann
Seminar on 'One Health' approaches to Brucellosis Control	Tashkent (Uzbekistan)	14-17 November	Dr J. Domenech
Discontools Conference: 'Fighting animal diseases – identifying research priorities'	Brussels (Belgium)	15 November	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel
5th ECO Ministerial Meeting on Agriculture	Antalya (Turkey)	15 November	Prof. Dr N.T. Belev
2nd Meeting of the OIE World Fund Work on Indicators	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	16 November	Dr B. Vallat, Dr A. Dehove, Ms J. Macé, Ms E. Tagliaro & Dr J.-P. Pradère
Conference on: 'Keeping Antibiotics Effective is Everyone's Responsibility – Current European Trends and Actions' to celebrate the European Antibiotic Awareness Day 2012	Brussels (Belgium)	16 November	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel
SADC Livestock Technical Committee Meeting	Phakalane (Botswana)	16 November	Dr N.J. Mapitse & Dr P. Bastiaensen
FVE Fall General Assembly	Brussels (Belgium)	16-17 November	Dr N. Leboucq
Steering Committees Meeting of VET-GOV and PAN-SPSO programmes and finalisation of the GF-TADs for Africa five-year plan	Lusaka (Zambia)	18-24 November	Dr D. Bourzat
OIE/HPED Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission	Bangkok (Thailand)	19-20 November	Ms M.C. Dy & Ms P. Debord
Advanced Workshop on Risk Analysis	Panama City (Panama)	19-23 November	Dr F. Frago Santamaría
Feedback meeting on the PVS 'One Health' missions	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	20-21 November	Dr B. Vallat, Dr M. Eloit, Dr A. Dehove, Dr K. Glynn, Dr J. Lasley, Dr F. D'Alessio, Dr M. Edan, Dr N.J. Mapitse, Dr P. Bastiaensen, Dr L.O. Barcos, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr D. Van Aken, Dr M.J. Gordoncillo & Dr S. de La Rocque
Regional Seminar on the SPS Agreement	Vienna (Austria)	20-22 November	Dr D. Rassow
Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products (2nd cycle)	Vienna (Austria)	20-22 November	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel, Dr S. Münstermann, Prof. Dr N.T. Belev, Dr S. Ralchev & Dr N. Leboucq
2nd Steering Committee Meeting of the VET-GOV Project	Lusaka (Zambia)	21-22 November	Dr D. Bourzat & Dr W. Masiga
11th Meeting of the Asia Regional Advisory Group on Aquatic Animal Health	Bangkok (Thailand)	21-23 November	Dr S. Forcella, Dr H. Thidar Myint & Dr H. Jie
OIE/HPED Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission (Myanmar)	Yangon (Myanmar)	21-23 November	Ms M.C. Dy & Ms P. Debord
Meeting with DG SANCO	Brussels (Belgium)	23 November	Dr N. Leboucq
1st Steering Committee Meeting of the SMP-AH Project	Nairobi (Kenya)	26-27 November	Dr W. Masiga
OIE/HPED Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission (Laos)	Vientiane (Laos)	26-27 November	Ms M.C. Dy & Ms P. Debord
3rd Regional Workshop on Multi-Sectoral Collaboration on Zoonoses Prevention and Control: 'Leading the Way on 'One Health''	Bali (Indonesia)	26-28 November	Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr R. Abila, Dr A. Davis, Dr M.J. Gordoncillo, Ms P. Angvanitchakul & Dr G. Murray
21st Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas	Bridgetown (Barbados)	26-29 November	Dr K. Schwabenbauer, Dr C.A. Correa Messuti, Dr B. Vallat, Dr A. Thiermann, Dr K. Ben Jebara, Dr F. Caya, Ms N. Monsalve, Dr L.O. Barcos, Dr M. Minassian, Dr F. Frago Santamaría, Ms A. Gutierrez Camacho & Dr B. Evans

## meetings and visits

## November 2012 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Consultative Workshop and Integrated SPS Training on Animal Products for Southern Africa	Pretoria (South Africa)	27-28 November	Dr N.J. Mapiitse
Training course on: 'Animal welfare concerning the farming of laying hens and broiler chickens kept for meat production'	Desenzano del Garda (Italy)	27-30 November	Dr M. Varas
PAN-SPSO Training-of-Trainers Workshop on SPS measures for French-speaking African countries	Dakar (Senegal)	27-30 November	Dr P. Bastiaensen
Symposium on FMD Prevention and Control in East Asia	Seoul (Republic of Korea)	28-29 November	Dr K. Kukreja & Dr G. Brückner
OIE/HPED Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission	Phnom Penh (Cambodia)	28-29 November	Ms P. Debord
Meeting with FASFC about the offices of the Sub-Regional Representation in Brussels, Belgium	Brussels (Belgium)	29 November	Dr M. Eloit, Dr D. Chaisemartin & Dr N. Leboucq
Thailand Evaluation Network Evaluation Workshop	Chiang Mai (Thailand)	29-30 November	Ms M.C. Dy
National AFVAC Congress 2012	Paris (France)	30 November – 2 December	Ms A. Souyri

## meetings and visits

## December 2012

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
20th Meeting of the Executive Committee of ALive Partnership	Nairobi (Kenya)	3 December	Dr W. Masiga
Mali Financial and Technical Partners' Livestock Group Meeting	Bamako (Mali)	3 December	Dr D. Bourzat
Visit to the OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific as part of the administrative and accounting audit	Tokyo (Japan)	3-4 December	Dr M. Eloit & Ms A. Weng
Philippines Veterinary Services Strategic Planning Summit	Manila (Philippines)	3-5 December	Dr R. Abila & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
Strategic Planning Workshop for the National Centre for Veterinary Diagnosis (Vietnam)	Hai Phong (Vietnam)	3-6 December	Dr A. Davis & Ms P. Angvanitchakul
WHO IHR Stakeholders Meeting for the Eastern and Southern Regions	Lusaka (Zambia)	3-6 December	Dr S. de La Rocque
6th RESOLAB Annual Coordination Meeting, organised by FAO-ECTAD	Dakar (Senegal)	3-7 December	Dr Y. Samaké
Agra Europe Conference on Animal Health and FMD	London (United Kingdom)	4-5 December	Dr J. Domenech
Regional consultation on ASF: 'Threat of ASF spread in Eastern Europe: urgent need for international collaboration'	Budapest (Hungary)	4-5 December	Dr N. Leboucq
Preparatory mission for the organisation of the 3rd OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education and the Role of VSBs: 'Ensuring excellence and ethics of the veterinary profession', to be held in Foz do Iguaçu, Brazil, from 4 to 6 December 2013	Foz do Iguaçu (Brazil)	4-6 December	Dr D. Chaisemartin, Ms I. Contreras Arias, Dr V. Saraiva & Dr L.O. Barcos



## meetings and visits

## December 2012 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Seminar for OIE National Focal Points for Animal Welfare	Beirut (Lebanon)	4-6 December	Dr R. Kolesar, Dr M. Varas, Dr V. Brioudes, Dr G. Yehia, Dr M. Mestom, Ms R. Rizk & Mr H. Imam
3rd FMD Vaccination Campaign and Efficiency Study, under OIE/JTF Project on FMD Control in Asia	Xiangkhouang (Laos)	4-7 December	Dr C. Buranathai
Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards Training for ASEAN	Bangkok (Thailand)	5 December	Dr K. Kukreja
3rd 'One Health' Summit in 2012: 'Moving 'One Health' from Science to Policy'	Manila (Philippines)	5-7 December	Dr T. Ishibashi
AU-IBAR Workshop on the Role of Public and Private Sectors in Livestock Services Delivery in Africa	Naivasha (Kenya)	5-7 December	Dr F. Cipriano, Dr P. Bastiaensen & Dr W. Masiga
Animal Health Advisory Committee Meeting – Working Group of the Advisory Group on the Food Chain, Animal Health and Plant Health	Brussels (Belgium)	7 December	Dr E. Bonbon, Dr A. Dehove & Dr N. Leboucq
Consultation with OIE National Focal Points of the Philippines	Manila (Philippines)	7 December	Dr R. Abila & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
1st AU-PATTEC Steering Committee Meeting and 11th PATTEC National Coordinators' Meeting	Awassa (Ethiopia)	9-14 December	Dr D. Bourzat
7th Review Conference of the States Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction	Geneva (Switzerland)	10-11 December	Dr B. Vallat, Ms G. Mamaghani & Dr K. Hamilton
1st GFSP Conference	Paris (France)	10-12 December	Dr B. Vallat, Dr E. Bonbon, Dr A. Dehove & Dr D. Belton
1st Joint OIE/EDES Regional Training Seminar: 'Organisation of Official Controls in the Food Safety System'	Gaborone (Botswana)	10-14 December	Dr G. Mylrea, Dr N.J. Mapitse, Dr P. Bastiaensen, Ms M. Mantsho & Ms N. Thekiso
Regional Workshop on Facilitation of International Movement of Competition Horses	Panama City (Panama)	11-13 December	Dr S. Münstermann, Dr M.E. González, Dr L.O. Barcos & Dr F. Frago Santamaría
FAO Expert Workshop on the development of an Evaluation Framework to Assess the Conformity of Public and Private Certification Schemes with the FAO Aquaculture Certification Guidelines	Rome (Italy)	11-13 December	Dr M. Okita
1st PENAPH Technical Conference	Chiang Mai (Thailand)	11-13 December	Dr M. Martínez Avilés
OIE Regional Seminar on VSBs in the Eastern European Countries Context	Astana (Kazakhstan)	12-13 December	Dr M. Eloit, Dr D. Rassow, Dr F. Caya, Dr V. Sharandak & Dr N. Leboucq
14th CISA Meeting	Buenos Aires (Argentina)	12-13 December	Dr M. Minassian
7th Advisory Committee Meeting of the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	13 December	Dr B. Vallat, Dr E. Bonbon, Dr M. Eloit, Dr A. Dehove, Ms J. Macé, Ms E. Tagliaro, Ms V. Wong, Ms A. Weng, Mr R. Lemesnager, Dr S. de La Rocque & Dr J.-P. Pradère
5th OIE Regional Expert Group Meeting for Implementation of the Programme on Surveillance of Wild and Domestic Birds along Migratory Flyways, under the OIE/JTF Project for Strengthening HPAI Control in Asia	Tokyo (Japan)	13-14 December	Dr G. Pavade, Dr I. Shimohira, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr K. Sakurai, Dr C. Buranathai, Dr H. Thidar Myint, Ms N. Tesaki, Ms K. Akagawa, Ms Y. Fay & Ms C. Izumi
Visit to the OIE Reference Laboratory for HPAI at Hokkaido University	Sapporo (Japan)	15 December	Dr G. Pavade



## meetings and visits

## December 2012 (cont.)

<b>Title of the event</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Participants</b>
Global Health Security – Collaboration between the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction and International Organisations	Geneva (Switzerland)	17 December	Dr B. Vallat & Dr A. Dehove
GOF Research on HPAI H5N1 Viruses: An International Consultative Workshop	Washington, DC (United States)	17-18 December	Dr K. Hamilton
Regional Workshop on Trade in Livestock and Animal Products and Animal Identification and Traceability in the SADC Region	Johannesburg (South Africa)	17-19 December	Dr N.J. Mapiitse
CIRAD Annual Meeting	Montpellier (France)	17-21 December	Dr D. Bourzat
Visit to an OIE Vaccine Bank	Lyons (France)	18 December	Dr B. Vallat
Meeting OIE-EC – ADIS Project	Brussels (Belgium)	18 December	Dr D. Chaisemartin
OIE/FAO Meeting on progress on FMD surveillance and control in the Middle East	Beirut (Lebanon)	18 December	Dr J. Domenech, Dr G. Yehia, Dr M. Mestom & Ms R. Rizk
Mission for the identification of FMD hotspots, under the STANDZ programme, and for the monitoring of the use of rabies and FMD vaccines from the vaccine bank, under the HPED programme	Luang Prabang, Xayaburi and Vientiane (Laos)	24-28 December	Dr A. Poirier & Dr K. Kukreja

# *the OIE and its partners*

## **epidemiology & animal disease control programmes**

**The OIE launches a pilot project to establish efficient control methods for peste des petits ruminants, a disease affecting goats and sheep with devastating results**

**T**he World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) has received funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation to tackle peste des petits ruminants (PPR), a viral disease of goats and sheep also known as goat plague. This disease is prevalent in Africa and is spreading to other continents.

The vaccination of small ruminants (goats and sheep) is a keystone of the Foundation's new livestock strategy. Goats are the economic bridge between chickens and dairy cows in the livestock development ladder, and goats can have an enormous positive impact on the lives of poor farmers. Millions of sheep and goats can die from this disease during epidemics. This is the first 'goat grant' and signals the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation's interest in goats to others within the development community.

The new project, 'Vaccine Standards and Pilot Approach to PPR Control in Africa,' seeks to establish a Peste des petits ruminants (PPR) Vaccine Bank and develop a pilot strategy to control and progressively eradicate the disease in two to three African countries. The pilot nature of this project will facilitate the updating of OIE standards in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and *Manual*. This project will rely on active collaboration with the Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre of the African Union (AU-PANVAC), African national Veterinary Services and other relevant partners and stakeholders.



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# zoonoses

## OIE Inter-Regional Conference Rift Valley Fever

**Mombasa, Kenya, 13–15 November 2012**

Countries selected for the pilot strategy will be given preference for the progressive control/eradication of PPR, in that approximately 85% of the available vaccines will be used in the target countries, and up to 15% of vaccines may be made available for members of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and possibly other African countries for emergency PPR vaccination. If this 15% is not needed to address emergency outbreaks, it will be reallocated to the target countries in order to reinforce their vaccination campaigns.

The PPR Vaccine Bank will have a virtual rolling stock; this means that vaccines are not stocked physically, but are produced as needed and renewed on a rolling basis, under the terms and conditions contractually agreed by the OIE with the selected providers.

In October 2012, the OIE launched an international call for tender to establish an operational PPR Vaccine Bank in Africa. Seven tender offers were received in total and, after thorough review by the Selection Committee (composed of international experts and a representative from the Gates Foundation), a winning supplier was selected in December 2012.

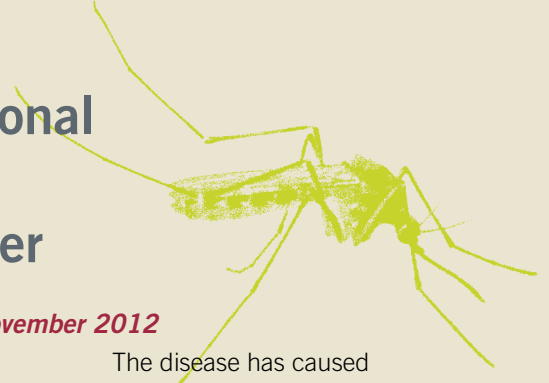
In keeping with the overarching objective of the grant from the Gates Foundation, the PPR Vaccine Bank will not only ensure the timely supply of high-quality vaccines that comply with international standards, but also facilitate harmonisation of control methods.

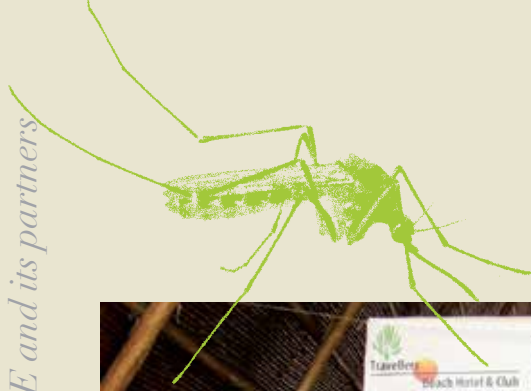
Some 70 scientists and veterinary professionals, from 18 countries in East Africa and the Middle East, met in Mombasa, Kenya, from 13 to 15 November 2012, to reassess the situation of Rift Valley fever (RVF) in the area around the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. This meeting was held under the auspices of the FAO/OIE Global Framework for the progressive control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs).

The focus of the conference was to debate the use of new prevention and control tools for RVF: new vaccines, diagnostic tools and early warning and rapid response models. Participants also discussed the current state of the disease in the Middle East and Horn of Africa and its impact on trade between the two regions. In addition, they reviewed recommendations from previous seminars and conferences.

RVF is a per-acute or acute disease of domestic ruminants and humans, caused by a Phlebovirus (*Bunyaviridae*) and transmitted by vectors or direct contact with the organs or fluids of infected animals. Six genera of mosquitoes have been identified as transmitting the virus but the *Culex* and *Aedes* genera are considered the major vectors.

The disease has caused widespread and devastating outbreaks throughout the African continent, the Arabian Peninsula and Madagascar. The disease was first identified in the Great Rift Valley in Kenya in 1931. In the last few decades, major outbreaks have been reported in sheep and cattle in the eastern and southern parts of Africa, several of these outbreaks following exceptionally heavy rains. In most countries, epidemics have usually been recorded at irregular intervals of five to 15 years, but lesser outbreaks were also reported during the intervening period and serological evidence of low-level circulation of the virus has demonstrated the disease's endemicity. However, a severe epidemic of RVF in 1987 in the Senegal River Basin in West Africa, which extended to northern Senegal and southern Mauritania, was not related to unusually heavy rains, but associated with an abundance of vectors, as a result of the newly constructed dams on the Senegal River. The most northerly report of RVF is from Egypt where, in 1977 to 1978, a major epidemic occurred along the Nile Valley and in the Delta, causing an unprecedented number of 200,000 human infections and at least





594 deaths. Movement of livestock was incriminated in the dissemination of the RVF virus in the Arabian peninsula. RVF virus strains isolated in Saudi Arabia and Yemen were shown to be genetically similar to those isolated from the 1997 to 1998 outbreak in the Horn of Africa.

From the end of 2006 until the present day, a wave of major RVF outbreaks has been reported in Kenya and Somalia, Tanzania, Sudan, Comoros and Madagascar, Swaziland, South Africa, Namibia, Botswana and Mauritania. According to WHO, in Kenya, Somalia and Tanzania alone, although only 923 cases were officially reported, including 234 deaths, the real tally of human cases could have been as high as 100,000.

RVF virus is known to circulate in a variety of bioclimatic conditions, with different epidemiological patterns. Suitable ecotypes include wet and tropical areas (e.g. Ivory Coast and Congo), hot and arid areas (e.g. Mauritania or Chad) and irrigated regions (e.g. the Senegal River valley and the Nile Delta). In most of these areas, RVF virus activity is cryptic and at a low level. As a result, many

countries are not fully aware of its circulation in animals in the absence of specific surveillance activities. However, during active surveillance investigations, many African countries have been able to detect significant seroprevalence of RVF virus in sheep, goats and cattle, without clinical signs being reported in humans or animals.

How the virus is able to survive the inter-epizootic period has not yet been clearly demonstrated. In wet or irrigated areas, low-level virus circulation may persist all year round as a result of permanent vector populations. In more arid areas, there are various hypotheses on the maintenance of RVF, including:

- a) a low level of circulation in livestock without notable clinical signs,
- b) vertical transmission and persistence of the virus in *Aedes* mosquito eggs.

The eggs are laid in the wet soil of temporary ponds, where they are capable of surviving for several years once the soil dries. Subsequent flooding of these areas results in a mass hatching of mosquito eggs, some of which are infective, which leads to a new outbreak of disease. Once infection has been amplified in

naïve livestock, secondary epidemic vector mosquitoes, which breed in semi-permanent pools of water and are infected by biting infected vertebrates, become involved in transmission and some, like *Culex* spp., serve as excellent secondary vectors if immature mosquito habitats remain flooded for long enough.

In conclusion, the natural history of RVF is not yet fully understood and several transmission modes may co-exist. The cycle includes several players, i.e. livestock, wild animals, humans and vectors, and is modulated by environmental factors. All these make the prevention, prediction and control of the disease very challenging, as the amplification of the virus rapidly spirals out of control and is extremely difficult to stop.

# activities of reference laboratories & collaborating centres

## Influenza – an example of successful networking and intersectoral collaboration

OIE Reference Laboratories make up a truly global network, exchanging knowledge, reference materials and expertise to support all OIE Member Countries. Laboratory networking reaps many global benefits, including accurate and early disease detection needed for effective disease control; free and rapid exchange of technical data, disease information and reference materials; harmonisation of expert opinion; ready availability of validated biological reference materials; trust, and strong technical relationships where politics may have failed. These benefits are further increased when laboratory networking extends to partners and sectors outside the animal health sector. This underpins effective disease surveillance and control and, in the case of many food-borne zoonoses, food safety.

The OIE-FAO network of expertise on animal influenza, OFFLU, is an excellent example of fruitful collaboration between the animal health and human health sectors. OFFLU was launched in 2005 to support the fight against global epidemics of H5N1 avian influenza. In 2009, and in response to pandemic H1N1, OFFLU extended its mandate to include all animal influenzas – the pandemic virus had its origins in viruses that had been circulating in animals and humans, and was being transmitted from humans to pigs. The network's role is to support and coordinate global efforts to prevent, detect and control important influenzas in animals and actively collaborate with WHO at the human–animal interface.

OFFLU operates as an open and global network of expertise. It includes all OIE and FAO Reference Centres and a broad range of world-leading influenza scientists with expertise in research and diagnostics, classic and molecular epidemiology, virology, animal production, and vaccines. One of the main reasons for establishing OFFLU was to assist the public health sector with early preparation of human influenza vaccines to protect against a potential H5N1 pandemic. From day one, OFFLU has advocated improving the sharing of surveillance data and influenza viruses vital for informing surveillance programmes and control strategies. The networks of avian laboratories, including all Reference Laboratories, participate in an annual ring trial to ensure that they are able to accurately detect notifiable avian influenza viruses from any region in the world. Animal health and public health experts meet regularly in the OFFLU technical meetings to share surveillance data, discuss the latest research, and set priorities for future work. To date, core outputs of the OFFLU network include an influenza surveillance strategy that provides global guidance for animal influenza surveillance strategies in different species, and a research agenda highlighting current priorities and complementing WHO's influenza research agenda. The OFFLU website ([www.offlu.net](http://www.offlu.net)) disseminates information on its activities, provides access to its resources, and puts networks in touch with one another.





The OIE Laboratory Twinning programme has contributed significantly to extending the OFFLU network. Laboratory twinning is the OIE's flagship, laboratory capacity-building programme, which aims to build technical capacity in a more

sustainable way than other aid programmes. OIE twinning focuses on building expertise and networking, rather than buying expensive laboratory equipment, building new laboratories, or providing short-term training.

There are currently at least 40 OIE twinning projects completed or under way on all continents for more than 20 topics or diseases. One quarter of these projects are for avian influenza. Historically, the distribution of OIE Reference Laboratories for avian influenza was focused on the Northern Hemisphere, with only one Reference Centre in the Southern Hemisphere (Australia). Thanks to OIE twinning, ten laboratories (three in South America, three in Africa, two in Asia, one in the Middle East and one in the Caribbean), are now linked to the existing nine OIE Reference Centres, forming a truly global network of expertise.

The OIE supports the Expert Surveillance Panel for Equine Influenza, the 'ESP'. The ESP gathers and analyses surveillance data to advise pharmaceutical companies on which virus strains are needed to update equine influenza vaccines. With global movements of horses becoming more common than ever before, there should be no gaps in the equine influenza surveillance net. Two OIE twinning projects for equine influenza are helping the ESP to mend the holes in its net so that more comprehensive data can be collected and, ultimately, horses can be better protected against equine flu.

In summary, OFFLU provides a robust framework for avian, swine, equine and public health influenza experts to work together to protect animal health, public health and livelihoods, and to detect and respond to emerging events anywhere in the world.

## Self-declaration

*Other than for foot and mouth disease, contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, African horse sickness and bovine spongiform encephalopathy, for which the OIE currently has a procedure of official recognition of status, the self-declaration of freedom of a country or a territory from a given OIE-listed disease is under the responsibility of the Member concerned. The OIE is not responsible for inaccuracies in the publication of self-declarations concerning the status of a country or zone with regard to a disease.*

# news from Member Countries

## Self-declaration by Uruguay of freedom from rabbit haemorrhagic disease



submitted to the OIE on 28 August 2012 by **Dr Francisco Muzio, Director-General of Livestock Services, and Dr Carlos Correa, Delegate of Uruguay to the OIE, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Uruguay**

In 2004, rabbit haemorrhagic disease was first detected in Uruguay, having previously been considered exotic to the country (and notifiable since 1994).

After detecting the first three outbreaks of rabbit haemorrhagic disease, the Directorate-General of Livestock Services (DIGESEGA) began a disease control campaign, restricted movements and exports, approved new biosecurity standards for accrediting rabbit production establishments and introduced preventive vaccination. It also launched an awareness campaign aimed at producers and veterinarians.

The last outbreak was reported in August 2005, and vaccination was discontinued in 2007. In 2012, serological monitoring found no antibodies against this disease.

In accordance with Chapter 13.2., Article 13.2.2., of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2012 edition), the Delegate of Uruguay declared his country free from rabbit haemorrhagic disease on 28 August 2012.

## Self-declaration from Sri Lanka on the recovery of its Notifiable Avian Influenza (NAI) disease-free status

submitted to the OIE on 20 November 2012 by **Dr Weligodage Kumarawansa de Silva, Delegate of Sri Lanka to the OIE, Director General, Department of Animal Production and Health, Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development, Colombo, Sri Lanka**

### Background information

As stated in the *OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, highly pathogenic avian influenza in birds and low pathogenicity notifiable avian influenza (AI) in poultry should be notified.

### Description of the last event

This description relates to the immediate notification of low pathogenicity avian influenza (LPAI) (H5N2) sent to the OIE on 2 February 2012, declaring that two layer farms located near to each other and owned by the same farmer were affected. The event was resolved on 8 February 2012.

As the situation was created by influenza A H5N2, and since this virus is a notifiable influenza A virus, the Department of Animal Production and Health took measures to immediately notify the situation. The following course of action was undertaken:

1. immediate stamping out of 17,175 laying chickens, at two farm locations, and disposal of the dead birds, following all necessary hygienic measures, through deep burial. In addition, the premises were disinfected and not used for three months;
2. immediate screening of all poultry farms within a 3 km radius of the infection outbreak, sampling for antibodies and performing antigen isolation;
3. continuous monitoring of the entire island, using a routine surveillance programme, and examining serum and pooled cloacal swabs for both serum antibodies and antigens;
4. active monitoring of bird deaths which come under the case definition of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI), through Veterinary Investigation Centres established on a district basis (18 centres) and through the Divisional Veterinary Surgeon network (approximately 278 stations).

In total, some 7,500 serum samples and 2,500 cloacal swabs are tested annually from all kinds of poultry and duck operations, including companion birds and imported parent poultry stocks. In addition, an intensive surveillance programme is conducted for migratory birds on 35 sites, including sentinel surveillance among chicken flocks in areas where migratory birds congregate.

This is a summary of surveillance data carried out during the past nine months, since this particular incident, up to 31 October 2012.

Type of surveillance	Number of samples collected and tested
Serosurveillance of poultry farms	11,873
Backyard poultry and hotspots of migratory birds and breeder farms	3,223

The samples are tested using enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and all influenza A positives are tested with haemagglutination inhibition to exclude the occurrence of influenza A H5, H7 and H9. Embryonated chicken egg inoculation is also performed.

According to the surveillance findings, no antibodies or virus were reported as belonging to H5, H7 or H9 in Sri Lanka, and routine serosurveillance and clinical surveillance are carried out regularly.

## Notifiable avian influenza surveillance programme set up in Sri Lanka

### Passive surveillance

The purpose of surveillance for AI is to detect any presence of HPAI or LPAI infection in domestic poultry flocks. The surveillance exercise is to monitor disease trends in the event of an outbreak of HPAI and to detect LPAI in domestic poultry, so as to facilitate the control of disease spread.

### Active surveillance

Active surveillance will also be carried out during an outbreak of NAI to determine the source and extent of infection and to establish proof of freedom from the disease after control measures have been taken.

Movements of birds, products, people, vehicles and materials, to and from the suspected premises, will be traced back for at least 20 days before the first signs of disease occurred, and until full quarantine is imposed on the infected premises (IP). All attempts will be made to trace the original source of the virus, as it could remain a source for more outbreaks. Similarly, surveillance will be undertaken on those premises considered at risk, and will include inspections of birds, follow-up of reports of sick birds, examination of flock records, post-mortem and laboratory examination of dead birds, and serological testing of flocks. Thorough monitoring will be needed to ensure the early detection of AI infection in mammalian species, especially pigs. Any pigs on IPs and in the restricted area need to be monitored for infection, including the collection of samples for virus isolation and serology.

The commercial poultry industry is responsible for taking measures to strengthen its biosecurity arrangements and to prevent contact between wild birds and poultry.

Currently available epidemiological data suggest that wild migratory waterfowl are most likely to play a role in the AI cycle and could be the initial source of the AI virus into a country. Being at the southernmost tip of the Indian Peninsula, Sri Lanka is the final stop-over for many migratory species. These birds cannot proceed further and therefore spend their entire winter here. They arrive in Sri Lanka during mid-August to late November, and return to their original countries during March to May of the succeeding year. In addition, backyard poultry reared in the vicinity of migratory bird locations can easily come into contact with exotic birds. Contaminated water reservoirs could also play a vital role in transmitting the infection to local birds.

Live bird markets are considered to play an important role in spreading the infection within the country. The initial study will be confined to the Western Province where such markets are common. Surveillance will also be undertaken in all the large-scale and selected medium-scale processing operations.

There are very few breeding establishments involved in breeding companion birds for commercial purposes in Sri Lanka. However, it is important to include these establishments in the surveillance programme.

The overall strategy of disease surveillance for AI and the procedure for AI epidemiological surveillance adopted



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by the Department of Animal Production and Health for the above types of sources are thoroughly detailed in a document available on request.

#### Active serological surveillance

In addition to this passive surveillance, there will also be targeted active serological surveillance for AI, using rapid test kits and ELISA techniques. Positive serological results will be followed up with virological methods for confirmation of the disease. The targeted populations will include those adjacent to resting sites for wild and migratory birds, places where birds and poultry of different origins are mixed, such as live bird markets, and poultry in close proximity to waterfowl or other potential sources of AI virus. Furthermore, such targeted surveillance will be timed to coincide with bird migratory seasons in Sri Lanka and carried out twice during the migratory season.

Active serological or virus detection surveys of birds will be conducted on at-risk and other premises to find the extent of the infection. Backyard poultry also will be included in these surveys, although the main means of controlling the disease and gaining knowledge of its spread will be by defining the extent of infection in the commercial poultry flock.

#### Sri Lanka regaining its notifiable avian influenza-free status

Therefore, considering the information mentioned above, and:

- that more than three months have elapsed since the last outbreak was resolved on 8 February 2012, and
- the two affected farms have been entirely depopulated (by stamping out) and disinfected, and
- since this is the first time that LPAI has been identified in poultry in the history of Sri Lanka, and
- in accordance with Chapter 10.4.3. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*; the Delegate of Sri Lanka to the OIE self-declares that his country has regained its NAI-free status, in accordance with Articles 10.4.2. and 10.4.3. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, as of 20 November 2012.



## Self-declaration from Sri Lanka of its disease status of freedom from haemorrhagic septicaemia

submitted to the OIE on 12 December 2012, by Dr Weligodage Kumarawansa de Silva, Delegate of Sri Lanka to the OIE, Director General, Department of Animal Production and Health, Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development, Colombo, Sri Lanka

As stated in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, a country may make a self-declaration of its freedom from a listed disease and communicate this to the OIE. Haemorrhagic septicaemia in cattle and buffalo, caused by specific serotypes of *Pasteurella multocida* designated as 6:B and 6:E, is a listed disease for which a country may make such a declaration. Accordingly, Sri Lanka declares itself as free of haemorrhagic septicaemia, based on scientific evidence generated within the country.

### Livestock sector in Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka has 1.4 million cattle, 0.4 million buffalo, 0.4 million goats, 0.08 million pigs and 14 million poultry (in approximate numbers), with lesser numbers of sheep, especially cattle, buffalo and goats, is an integral part of the agricultural economy of Sri Lanka. The dairy sector is considered the most important of all livestock sub-sectors, primarily because of the influence it has on the rural economy. Government attention is mostly focused on the dairy sub-sector as it hopes to develop this sector into a local industry. Government policy on dairy development is aimed at supplying the country's entire milk requirements by the year 2016. Priority is therefore given to dairy development

in public sector investment programmes and several incentives are offered to the private sector to engage in the dairy sector.

### Haemorrhagic septicaemia

#### Disease status

Haemorrhagic septicaemia (HS) was first confirmed in Sri Lanka in 1955, when it broke out in epidemic proportions, killing thousands of buffalo and cattle. Since then it has been named as the principal disease killing domestic large ruminants. Outbreaks were encountered in large herds, which are managed mostly by an extensive management system in the dry zone

and wet intermediate zone. Prophylactic vaccination was considered the major tool in controlling the disease; an annual mass-scale vaccination campaign was introduced in 1984, by which vaccination coverage was increased in the endemic zone.

#### The last event

The last outbreak of HS in the country was found among a buffalo herd in Kalutara District in the western part of the country in 2004. Since then, Sri Lanka has remained free of HS cases according to the enhanced disease surveillance activities in the country.



## Haemorrhagic septicaemia surveillance in Sri Lanka

### General disease surveillance

Haemorrhagic septicaemia is a notifiable disease in Sri Lanka and this has been mandatory since the 'Contagious Diseases (Animals) Ordinance of 1956' and, subsequently, under the 'Animal Disease Act No. 59 of 1992'. Accordingly, disease outbreaks are immediately notified by field-level government veterinary surgeons and detailed investigations are carried out by the District Veterinary Investigation Officers. The laboratory investigation of the disease is made at the Veterinary Investigation Centres and further confirmation takes place at the National Laboratory of the Veterinary Research Institute, which has also been designated as the FAO Regional Reference Laboratory for Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.

General animal disease surveillance in the country is carried out through 305 government Veterinary Offices, which report the disease situation monthly, in a standard format, to the national animal health division of the Department of Animal Production and Health. Haemorrhagic septicaemia is one of the listed diseases in the 'disease schedule', for which a disease status report is compulsory.

Epidemiological data on disease status are analysed monthly and these disease status reports are regularly provided to the OIE as bi-annual and annual reports through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS).

### Targeted active surveillance

An active surveillance programme to detect any latent carriers of the disease was initiated in 2010. Under this programme, the tonsils collected from slaughterhouses and other points where cattle are slaughtered are subjected to laboratory testing to isolate *P. multocida* 6:B and 6:E. The total number of samples examined was 809 and the specific bacteria causing HS were not detected in any of these samples.

A more comprehensive surveillance programme has been developed for buffalo, which are the most likely potential carriers of *P. multocida*. Up until now, 417 samples (deep naso-pharyngeal swabs) have been collected and tested. The results favour the absence of a carrier state in these animals. This programme is still continuing, in order to cover the entire country with a stratified sampling method that could be supplemented by an additional surveillance programme if the need arises.

An active surveillance programme to cover susceptible wildlife populations, focusing on wild and feral buffalo, has also been formulated and will be carried out during 2013.

### Serosurveillance programme

An island-wide serosurveillance programme will be carried out in Sri Lanka to provide more evidence for the absence of circulation of HS-causing bacteria among the susceptible populations in the country. In accordance with this serosurveillance, the mass-scale preventive vaccination programme will cease in 2013.

## Sri Lanka declares its HS-free status

Therefore, considering the information given above:

- and that more than eight years have elapsed after the last outbreak was detected in the country in 2004
  - and that enhanced passive surveillance in the country has not detected any clinical case
  - and that active surveillance to detect latent carriers does not indicate the presence of carrier animals
  - and, in accordance with Chapter 1.6.1. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*;
- the Delegate of Sri Lanka to the OIE self-declares on 12 December 2012 that his country is free from haemorrhagic septicaemia, in accordance with Articles 1.6.1. and 11.10.2. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*.

# Self-declaration by France on the recovery of its bluetongue-free status throughout the mainland (excluding Corsica)

submitted to the OIE on 20 December 2012 by Dr Jean-Luc Angot, Deputy Director General of the French Food Administration (DGAL), Delegate of France to the OIE, Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry (MAAF), Paris, France

## Epidemiological context

Bluetongue serotype 8 was identified for the first time on 30 August 2006 in the north-east of France. Following a quiet period, the disease reappeared in July 2007 in the form of an epizootic, spreading rapidly during 2008. Bluetongue serotype 1 appeared in parallel, in November 2007 in the department of Pyrénées Atlantiques, spreading epizootically in 2008 into the south-west of France and Brittany.

In 2008, bluetongue serotypes 1 and 8, respectively, caused 4,831 and 27,409 outbreaks in France.

An emergency vaccination plan introduced in 2008, followed by a compulsory vaccination campaign in 2008–2009 throughout mainland France, sharply reduced the number of outbreaks. In 2009, only 83 outbreaks were reported (74 of serotype 8, six of serotype 1 and three of serotypes 1 and 8). Three additional vaccination campaigns (compulsory in 2009–2010 and voluntary in 2010–2011 and 2011–2012) finally succeeded in eradicating the disease from mainland France (see Table I).

	BTV-1	BTV-8	Vaccination campaigns
2006	0	6	
2007	3	15,000	
2008	4,800	27,000	→ Emergency
2009	83	83	} compulsory
2010	1	0	
2011	0	0	} voluntary
2012	0	0	

BTV-1 and BTV-8: Bluetongue virus serotype 1 and 8

**Table I**  
Number of outbreaks identified by year and serotype, and vaccination campaigns

The last outbreak of bluetongue (serotype 1) was identified in June 2010. No cases of bluetongue have been detected in France since that date.

## Structure of the surveillance mechanism in place since 2010

France's bluetongue measures are governed by European Community texts (Council Directive 2000/75/EC of 20 November 2000, and Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1266/2007 of 26 October 2007), as well as by national texts (decree of 22 July 2011).

Up until 14 December 2012, mainland France had the status in Europe of a protection zone for two endemic bluetongue serotypes (1 and 8). The surveillance mechanism was designed to assess the level of viral circulation of serotypes 1 and 8 on French territory and to detect any introduction of new serotypes.

Between 2010 and June 2012, virological surveys were carried out on France's entire cattle population to detect, in each department, a prevalence of 2% (up to June 2012) and then 5% (as from July 2012), with 95% confidence.

Over the past three years, a total of 312,779 virological analyses have been conducted by approved departmental laboratories (see Table II). In 2011 and 2012, all investigations returned negative results.

Years	Number of virological analyses by approved departmental laboratories	Number of positive results confirmed by the National Reference Laboratory
2010	112,350	1
2011	119,399	0
2012	81,030	0
Total	312,779	1

**Table II**  
Number of analyses conducted and number of confirmed positive results per year, from 2010 to 2012

## publications

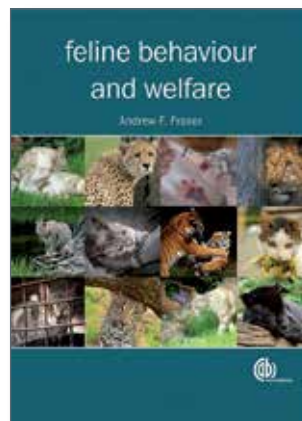
### Bluetongue surveillance in 2013

At a meeting of the Standing Committee on the Food Chain and Animal Health on 4 December 2012, the European Commission recognised the validity and results of the surveillance mechanism implemented in mainland France, and gave a favourable opinion on the recovery of its free status under Community regulations.

Following the recovery of its disease-free status, mainland France will continue with bluetongue surveillance on its territory in accordance with current European regulations. Serological surveys will be carried out over its entire territory in the autumn to identify any re-emergence of the disease. The clinical surveillance mechanism will also be reinforced by an information campaign targeted at private veterinarians with an animal health accreditation mandate and livestock producers, and new clinical suspicion forms will be distributed.

### Conclusion

In the light of the above information, the Delegate of France to the OIE declares, in accordance with article 8.3.3. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2012 edition) of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), that mainland France (excluding Corsica) recovered its bluetongue-free status on 14 December 2012.



#### In English

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August 2012

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orders@cabi.org

### Feline behaviour and welfare

*A.F. Fraser, formerly of Memorial*

*University of Newfoundland, Canada*

Cats are one of the most popular pets around, but they are also wild animals. This book, focusing on behaviour and well-being, looks at the feline genus as a whole and how our understanding of the domestic cat can help to explain wild cat characteristics, and *vice versa*. Different behaviours are described to examine what constitutes good welfare in the cat, while the origins of cat behaviour are discussed from an evolutionary basis. This book also covers current topics, such as welfare issues with feral cats and human-cat interactions.

Providing a veterinary perspective as well as an ethological one, this is an important read for veterinarians, shelter workers, animal behaviourists and students of veterinary medicine and animal welfare, while also being of interest to pet owners.

# special events

## Global Health Security Collaboration between the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction and International Organisations

*Geneva, Switzerland, 17 December 2012*



**From left to right: H.E. Andrew Weber, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Nuclear, Chemical, and Biological Defense Programs, US Department of Defense; Dr Dan Gustafson, Deputy Director General, Food and Agriculture Organization; H.E. Ambassador Bonnie Jenkins, Chair, Global Partnership 2012, Coordinator, Threat Reduction Programs, US Department of State; Dr Margaret Chan, Director General, World Health Organization; Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General, World Organisation for Animal Health**

This event highlighted collaboration between the Global Partnership and international organisations that share priorities on global health security and countering biological threats. Honoured guests included Director General Dr Margaret Chan of the World Health Organization (WHO), Director General Dr Bernard Vallat of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), and Deputy Director General Dr Dan Gustafson of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), along with Ambassadors and representatives from Embassies and international health and security agencies.

The event provided an opportunity to highlight the accomplishments of the Global Partnership Biosecurity Sub-Working Group and its programme of work to counter biological threats, which includes an emphasis on bringing the health and security sectors together. Ambassador Jenkins announced two Global Partnership 'flagship projects' to support the implementation of this new work programme. The first is a commitment to strengthen the ability of countries to implement the WHO International Health Regulations (IHR) core capacities.

The second effort announced by Ambassador Jenkins is Global Partnership support to assist the OIE and FAO with the implementation of rinderpest post-eradication measures. Rinderpest virus devastated herds of cattle for centuries until the last outbreak was recorded in 2001. Through a successful global effort led by the OIE and FAO, the virus was declared globally eradicated in 2011. Accordingly, OIE and FAO Member States agreed to destroy any remaining stocks of rinderpest virus or to safely store them in a limited number of laboratories. The Global Partnership, having recognised the security challenges and the unique opportunity to sustain rinderpest post-eradication efforts, is committed to working with the OIE and FAO to support these activities.

This was an opportunity to reiterate the importance all countries respecting the international standards on disease notification, surveillance systems, good governance of official Public Health and Veterinary Services. Compliance with international standards and regulations (including WHO IHR and the OIE PVS Pathway) ensures early detection and a rapid response to biological threats, facilitates safe trade flows and contributes to global food security.





## THIRD OIE GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON ANIMAL WELFARE

*Implementing the OIE Standards  
– addressing regional expectations*

Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 6–8 November 2012

The Third OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare, 'Implementing the OIE standards – addressing regional expectations,' was held in Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia) from 6 to 8 November 2012, supported by the European Commission and the governments of Malaysia, Australia and Germany.

The conference's objective was to assist Member Countries to implement OIE animal welfare standards, paying particular attention to relevant tools and strategies at the regional level. The meeting also aimed to raise the profile of the OIE animal welfare standards in general, and to encourage Veterinary Services and the veterinary profession to take a leadership role in animal welfare within their countries.

Speakers at the conference presented their experiences, highlighted challenges and provided information on the strategies and tools that are available, with a focus on meeting regional expectations. The presentations and discussions gave up-to-date and practical information on various initiatives and tools for strengthening veterinary governance; the implications of animal welfare for international trade, including international, regional and bilateral trade agreements; and the activities of private standard-setting organisations.

The event was attended by about 400 participants, including OIE National Delegates and National Animal Welfare Focal Points, deans of veterinary education establishments, heads of national animal welfare research institutes, representatives of partner international organisations and non-governmental and farmers' organisations.

The recommendations of the Conference confirmed the will of Member Countries to promote OIE international standards on animal welfare which respect the economic, cultural and social differences between countries; and voiced the need for the OIE to continue to develop global welfare standards, according to the priorities set by the World Assembly of Delegates.





**THIRD OIE GLOBAL CONFERENCE  
ON ANIMAL WELFARE**  
Implementing the OIE Standards  
– addressing regional expectations  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 6–8 November 2012



## RECOMMENDATIONS

### CONSIDERING THAT:

- Global improvements in animal health and welfare are components of economic and social development and that a progressive implementation of OIE standards on animal welfare, adapted to the economic situation and capacities of Member Countries must be promoted;
- animal health is a key component of animal welfare;
- one of the objectives of the OIE is to facilitate safe international trade in animals and animal products;
- the OIE is the global reference organisation for the elaboration of international standards for animal health and welfare;
- the OIE Strategic Plans have included animal welfare since 2001 and that the current Strategic Plan contains provisions for integrated actions, coordination and planning on terrestrial and aquatic animal welfare at the national, regional and global level;
- the OIE has described Veterinary Services' responsibilities for animal welfare in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* and included appropriate references in the OIE PVS Tool (Performance of Veterinary Services);
- a large majority of OIE Member Countries have already nominated national focal points for animal welfare;
- some private sector specifications for animal welfare are not consistent with the OIE standards;
- OIE regional strategies, based on global animal welfare standards, represent a shared vision between government and the private sector, built upon collaboration between interested parties, including animal health, public health, industry (production, transport and processing), academic and research sectors;
- animal welfare standards should be democratically and transparently adopted and based on both science and practical experience, bearing in mind the production systems and uses of animals of each Member Country and the relevant environmental, regional, geographic, economic, cultural and religious aspects;
- science should be the basis for the preparation of international standards and these should be appropriately evaluated and validated taking into account the different characteristics and contexts relevant to the Member Countries;
- the need to promote scientific research, capacity building, education and communication in the animal welfare area;





**THIRD OIE GLOBAL CONFERENCE  
ON ANIMAL WELFARE**  
*Implementing the OIE Standards  
– addressing regional expectations*  
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, 6–8 November 2012

- the ongoing work of the OIE in reinforcing the capacity of Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services, using the OIE PVS Pathway, standards on veterinary legislation, the OIE *Terrestrial Code* and the OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code (Aquatic Code)* in general
- the global initiative of twinning programmes for OIE Collaborating Centres, Veterinary education establishments and Veterinary Statutory Bodies, based on the successful global initiative for twinning of veterinary laboratories;
- the OIE is working with global private sector organisations to harmonise public and private animal welfare standards;
- a number of important and relevant topics and issues were identified at the 3rd OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare including the critical importance of communities and their leaders and religious leaders in raising awareness and support for implementation of OIE animal welfare standards.

**OIE MEMBER COUNTRIES ARE REQUESTED TO:**

1. take steps to comply with the OIE standards, particularly those for quality of Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services. To this end, Members should consider requesting relevant missions under the PVS Pathway;
2. Members that have not already done so should quickly nominate national Focal Points for Animal Welfare (and other topics nominated by the OIE) under the authority of the National Delegate;
3. take into account the OIE standards for veterinary legislation in their veterinary legislation, create or update (as appropriate) a national legal framework that includes provision for national animal welfare programmes;
4. consider participation, if appropriate, in OIE twinning programmes for Collaborating Centres, Veterinary education establishments and Veterinary Statutory Bodies;
5. support the development of national programmes for raising awareness of animal welfare and educating key players, particularly veterinarians, livestock owners, animal handlers, religious and community leaders and other key groups, such as school children and women;





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6. take steps to ensure that prescriptive animal welfare requirements do not create trade barriers non consistent with OIE standards, including by encouraging and supporting decisions on the equivalence and reciprocity of different animal welfare measures, while respecting the right of OIE Member Countries to determine the level of their national science-based measures;
7. encourage the private sector to respect OIE standards;
8. promote the adoption by the United Nations of a Declaration addressing animal welfare, including close compliance with OIE animal health and welfare standards; and
9. consult religious and community leaders, and local authorities (with appropriate use of OIE delegates and focal points) in determining their countries official positions on development and implementation of OIE standards.

#### **THE OIE IS REQUESTED TO:**

1. continue to develop global standards according to the priorities set by the World Assembly of Delegates. In the field of animal welfare, standards for livestock production systems (including broiler chickens, and dairy cattle) should be the first priority;
2. work closely with donors and international and regional organisations, and continue to provide appropriate technical support to Member Countries, especially developing countries, to meet the OIE standards for quality Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services through the OIE PVS Pathway;
3. develop its capacity building activities including through negotiation with donors, to help Delegates, supported by nominated Focal Points, to comply with the obligations and responsibilities of OIE membership, including participation in the standard-setting process;
4. promote the role and responsibility of the Veterinary Services (including public and private sector veterinarians) in animal welfare; promote coverage of animal welfare in veterinary education and contribute to the provision of information on animal health and welfare, particularly to animal owners and handlers;
5. collaborate and form partnerships with organisations representing all relevant sectors of the production and distribution chain for animals and animal products, to develop and promote the OIE animal welfare standards, as the key reference for national, regional and international trade;
6. continue to collaborate with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to promote the development of the proposed ISO Animal Welfare technical specifications consistent with OIE animal welfare standards;







**THIRD OIE GLOBAL CONFERENCE  
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- 7.** influence those responsible for making decisions on scientific research to develop new programmes addressing research priorities in animal welfare;
- 8.** in collaboration with donors and governments, continue to promote the use of twinning programmes for OIE Collaborating Centres, Veterinary education establishments and Veterinary Statutory Bodies, with a focus on improving good governance of Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services;
- 9.** support the development and implementation of OIE regional animal welfare strategies, and consider the development of a global animal welfare strategy; and
- 10.** with active involvement of OIE Regional and sub-regional Representations, collaborate with regional organisations, as appropriate, in responding to the needs and priorities agreed by OIE Members at regional and sub-regional level.

In addition, the participants of the Conference

- 1.** welcome the national initiative of Malaysia for the new animal welfare strategy including legislation;
- 2.** congratulate and thank Malaysia for their generosity and hospitality; and
- 3.** support the proposal of Chile to hold the Fourth OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare.

## 21st Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas

*Bridgetown, Barbados, 26–29 November 2012*



At the kind invitation of the Government of Barbados, the 21st Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas was held in Bridgetown from 26 to 29 November 2012. The OIE expresses its sincere thanks to Dr Mark Trotman, Delegate of Barbados to the OIE and Secretary General of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas, as well as to the staff of the Veterinary Services of Barbados for their valuable support and cooperation in organising this important event.

OIE regional conferences are held every two years with the aim of bringing together Member Countries and OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representatives in the region, the OIE Director General and his team of experts at OIE Headquarters, representatives of international and regional organisations and selected experts, to examine matters relating to animal health and welfare and animal production food safety from a regional perspective, and to prepare recommendations and reports in compliance with OIE standards.

The conference was a great success, attracting a total of 80 participants, including OIE Delegates and/or nominees from 25 of the region's 30 Member Countries and six observer countries, together with senior officers from 12 regional and international organisations. Representatives of the private sector and private veterinary organisations from several countries in the region also attended.





From left to right: Dr John Clifford, President of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas; Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, President of the OIE; B. Vallat, Director General of the OIE; Mark Trotman, Delegate of Barbados and Dr Luis Barcos, OIE Regional Representative for the Americas

The conference was chaired by Dr Mark Trotman, who was joined on the podium by: Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE; Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, President of the OIE; Dr John Clifford, President of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas; and Dr Luis Barcos, OIE Regional Representative for the Americas. Also in attendance were: Dr Alejandro Thiermann, President of the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission; Dr François Caya, Head of the OIE Regional Activities Department; Dr Filiberto Frago, OIE Sub-Regional Representative for the Americas; and Dr Karim Ben Jebara, Head of the OIE Animal Health Information Department.

Mr Michael King, Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries and Water Resource Management of Barbados, attended the opening ceremony, where he delivered a welcoming address.

Two technical items were discussed at the 21st Conference. The speaker for Technical Item I, entitled 'Disaster management: the role and preparedness of Veterinary Services', was

Dr Ernesto Fabián Mendoza Mainegra from the Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Cuba. The speaker for Technical Item II, 'Innovative strategies for strengthening regional animal health networks', was Dr Thierry Lefrançois, Director of the Joint Research Unit on the Control of Exotic and Emerging Animal Diseases (CMAEE-UMR) of the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development–French National Institute for Agricultural Research (CIRAD–INRA).

Other important matters discussed at the conference included: an update on the OIE Vision, presented by the Director General of the OIE; an update on OIE standard-setting procedures; and a presentation on issues of interest to the region and challenges and proposals for the activities of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission, both of which were presented by Dr Alejandro Thiermann.

The agenda items discussed at the conference also included: the animal health situation in the region during the first semester of 2012; details on OIE policies for veterinary education; a presentation by the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission; and

Costa Rica's experience of implementing the OIE PVS Pathway.

The conference adopted two recommendations, one on each of the two technical items. A final report was prepared, detailing all the conference presentations and discussions. The recommendations and final report were discussed at the plenary session and will be submitted for adoption by the World Assembly of OIE Delegates in Paris in May 2013.

Another point to note was the presentation and adoption of the Regional Animal Welfare Strategy for the Americas, modelled on other regional initiatives, including the Regional Animal Welfare Strategy for Asia, the Far East and Oceania.

The Delegate of Mexico expressed his country's wish to host the next Regional Conference, scheduled for November 2014. The exact date will be decided at the next meeting of the Regional Commission, to be held during the OIE General Session in May 2013.

## Interview with Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE, at the 16th Inter-American Meeting, at the Ministerial Level, on Animal Health (RIMSA 16)

### What do you expect from RIMSA 16 (the 16th Inter-American Meeting, at the Ministerial Level, on Animal Health) in the area of veterinary public health?

Recent efforts to control emerging diseases of animal origin at their source and contributions to pandemic preparedness have again highlighted the need for greater collaboration between all sectors that are involved in reducing potential zoonotic risks, including foodborne diseases.

In line with the commitments made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, OIE and World Health Organization in their 2010 Collaboration Concept Note on addressing health risks at the human-animal-ecosystems interface, the plan is to pave the way for global collaboration that focuses on animal and public health worldwide. RIMSA provides an opportunity to translate this into a new fundamental template for cross-sector collaboration at national and regional levels that will serve as a model for other regions of the world.

### How do you think the OIE can support countries taking part in RIMSA to ensure that the 'One Health' concept (animal-human-ecosystems interface) is managed optimally by each country's Competent Authority?

Improving the governance of Veterinary Services, including their public and private components, as well as their interaction, coordination and cooperation with public health concerns, is the most effective way to



safeguard animal and public health from diseases transmitted from animals to humans, such as rabies, or in the area of food safety.

The OIE has developed the Tool for the evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (OIE PVS Tool) to help countries to assess their Veterinary Services' compliance with international quality standards.

Using the OIE PVS Tool, the OIE and other public health-related institutions can conduct pilot evaluation missions to assess the quality of national Veterinary Services and their compliance with OIE standards, placing special emphasis on collaboration, interaction and cooperation with the public health sector and other relevant stakeholders, at the animal-human interface in the countries concerned, at national, regional and local levels.

This creates an urgent need for rapid and accurate diagnosis of pathogens, data analysis, risk assessment, epidemiology and communication, in order to instigate preventive and early response measures. Efficient and credible veterinary laboratory services are key to ensuring early disease detection.

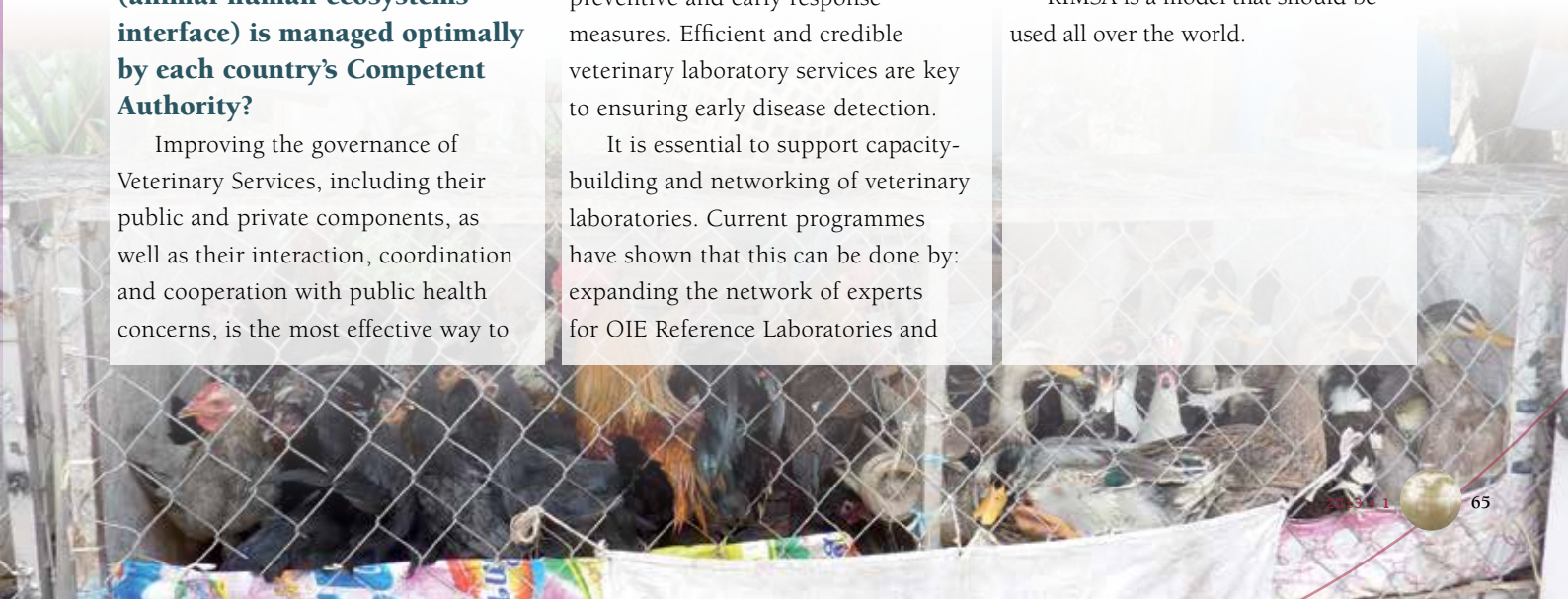
It is essential to support capacity-building and networking of veterinary laboratories. Current programmes have shown that this can be done by: expanding the network of experts for OIE Reference Laboratories and

Collaborating Centres; supporting the OIE laboratory twinning programme between existing OIE Reference Laboratories and candidate laboratories from developing and IN-transition countries; and focusing capacity-building workshops on issues of national and regional interest.

### What sets RIMSA apart from collaborations in other parts of the world?

RIMSA is a unique regional forum, bringing together national Ministers of Agriculture and Health to address issues of common interest. It sets an example for regional coordination in applying the 'One Health' concept and advancing veterinary public health in countries of the region. Regional organisations in other parts of the world also act as channels of information and support for this important concept, and their role is invaluable in achieving this type of cross-sector collaboration.

RIMSA is a model that should be used all over the world.





**16th Intern. Symposium  
of the World Association  
of Veterinary Laboratory  
Diagnosticians**

**16th International  
Symposium of the World  
Association of Veterinary  
Laboratory Diagnosticians**

**Berlin, Germany,  
5-8 June 2013**

[www.csm-congress.de](http://www.csm-congress.de)



The World Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (WAVLD) ([www.csm-congress.de](http://www.csm-congress.de)) will hold its 16th International Symposium in Berlin, Germany, from 5 to 8 June 2013. It has become a tradition that one day of this symposium should be dedicated to an OIE Seminar, under the supervision of the OIE Biological Standards Commission. Accordingly, on Friday 7 June 2013, the Tenth OIE/WAVLD Seminar will be held. The theme chosen was 'New Approaches to Diagnosis: Opportunities and Challenges', since the OIE considers the field of new diagnostic technologies and their potential importance and impact on veterinary diagnosis and laboratories as a priority.

# 2013

## April

**Regional Seminar  
(Americas) on Foot  
and Mouth Disease**

8-9 April  
Asunción (Paraguay)

**Regional Seminar  
(Europe)  
for OIE National  
Focal Points  
on Aquatic Animals**

9-11 April  
Lisbon (Portugal)

**Seminar for OIE  
National Focal Points  
on Animal Disease  
Notification to the  
OIE (Americas)**

10-12 April  
Asunción (Paraguay)

**Regional Information  
Seminar (Africa) for  
Newly Appointed  
OIE Delegates**

23-24 April  
Tunis (Tunisia)

## May

**81st General Session  
of the OIE**

26-31 May  
Maison de la Chimie  
Paris (France)

**Seminar for OIE  
National Focal Points  
on Animal Production  
Food Safety**

17-19 June  
Serbia

## June

**OECD International  
Conference on 'Livestock  
Disease Policies: Building  
Bridges between Animal  
Sciences and Economics'**

3-4 June  
Paris (France)  
[www.oecd.org/tad/  
agriculturalpoliciesand  
support/livestock-  
diseases-2013.htm](http://www.oecd.org/tad/agriculturalpoliciesand-support/livestock-diseases-2013.htm)

**16th International  
Symposium  
of the World  
Association of  
Veterinary Laboratory  
Diagnosticians**

5-8 June  
Berlin (Germany)  
[info@csm-congress.de](mailto:info@csm-congress.de)  
[www.csm-congress.de](http://www.csm-congress.de)

**10th OIE Seminar  
(Europe)  
New Approaches to  
Diagnosis: Opportunities  
and Challenges**

7 June  
Berlin (Germany)

**Regional Seminar  
(Africa) for OIE  
National Focal Points  
on Animal Disease  
Notification to the OIE**

24-28 June  
Nairobi (Kenya)

## July

**36th Codex  
Alimentarius  
Commission**

1-5 July  
Rome (Italy)

**Regional Seminar  
(Middle East)  
for OIE National  
Focal Points  
on Aquatic Animals**

8-10 July  
Ayia Napa (Cyprus)

**American Veterinary  
Medical Association  
(AVMA) 2013 and  
150th Anniversary  
of the AVMA**

19-23 July  
Chicago (United States  
of America)

[www.avma.org/events/  
convention/pages/default.aspx](http://www.avma.org/events/convention/pages/default.aspx)



# agenda

## obituary

### August

**10th IVIS –  
International  
Veterinary Immunology  
Symposium**  
28 August – 1 September  
Milan (Italy)  
ivis2013@mvcongressi.it  
www.ivis2013.org

**Regional Seminar  
(Americas)  
for OIE National  
Focal Points  
on Animal Welfare**  
15-16 October  
Montevideo (Uruguay)

**Regional Seminar  
(Africa)  
for OIE National Focal  
Points on  
Communication**  
18-22 November  
Niamey (Niger)

### September

**31st World Veterinary  
Congress  
and 150th Anniversary  
of the World Veterinary  
Association (WVA)**  
17-20 September  
Prague (Czech Republic)  
www.wvc2013.com/en/welcome  
wvc2013@guarant.cz

**OIE Regional Workshop  
(Americas) on  
Animal Welfare  
and International Trade**  
17-18 October  
Montevideo (Uruguay)

**28th Conference of  
the OIE Regional  
Commission for  
Asia, the Far East  
and Oceania**  
19-22 November  
Philippines

**12th Conference of the  
OIE Regional  
Commission  
for the Middle East**  
22-26 September  
Amman (Jordan)

**FIL-IDF World  
Dairy Summit**  
28 October – 1 November  
Yokohama (Japan)  
www.wds2013.com/  
eng/venue.html  
wds2013@ics-inc.co.jp

**Regional Seminar  
(Africa)  
for OIE National  
Focal Points  
on Communication**  
25-29 November  
Nairobi (Kenya)

### October

**Inter-regional  
Seminar (Africa)  
for OIE National  
Focal Points  
on Veterinary Products**  
1-4 October  
Algiers (Algeria)

### November

**Regional Seminar  
(Africa)  
for OIE National  
Focal Points on Wildlife**  
12-15 November  
Gaborone (Botswana)

### December

**Regional Seminar  
(Africa)  
for OIE National Focal  
Points on Veterinary  
Products**  
3-6 December  
Maputo (Mozambique)

**Regional Seminar  
(Asia) for OIE  
National Focal Points  
on Animal Disease  
Notification to the OIE**  
8-10 October  
Bangkok (Thailand)

**Global Conference on  
Veterinary Education  
and the Role of the  
Veterinary Statutory  
Body 'Ensuring  
excellence and ethics  
of the veterinary  
profession'**  
4-6 December  
Foz do Iguazu (Brazil)

## Hans Jørgen Bendixen



Dr Hans Jørgen Bendixen died on 27 January 2013. During his carrier from 1955 to 1973, he carried out in-depth research on enzootic bovine leucosis (EBL), as well as the management of control programme and diagnostic methods. In 1973, he took the position at the European Commission of Chief of the Division on veterinary legislation, animal welfare policy and zootechnics. Throughout this period, Hans insisted on science-based legislation and in 1981 he established the legal foundations for the Scientific Veterinary Committee in the European Union.

Dr Bendixen published more than 140 books and scientific articles on the control of enzootic bovine leucosis and Aujeszky's disease, on animal health in intensive animal production units, and on a common European Veterinary Policy.



# Oie members (178)

AFGHANISTAN	CYPRUS	KYRGYZSTAN	RUSSIA
ALBANIA	CZECH REPUBLIC	LAOS	RWANDA
ALGERIA	DENMARK	LATVIA	SAN MARINO
ANDORRA	DJIBOUTI	LEBANON	SÃO TOME AND PRINCIPE
ANGOLA	DOMINICAN REP.	LESOTHO	SAUDI ARABIA
ARGENTINA	ECUADOR	LIBYA	SENEGAL
ARMENIA	EGYPT	LIECHTENSTEIN	SERBIA
AUSTRALIA	EL SALVADOR	LITHUANIA	Seychelles
AUSTRIA	EQUATORIAL GUINEA	LUXEMBOURG	SIERRA LEONE
AZERBAIJAN	ERITREA	MADAGASCAR	SINGAPORE
BAHAMAS	ESTONIA	MALAWI	SLOVAKIA
BAHRAIN	ETHIOPIA	MALAYSIA	SLOVENIA
BANGLADESH	FIJI ISLANDS	MALDIVES	SOMALIA
BARBADOS	FINLAND	MALI	SOUTH AFRICA
BELARUS	FORMER YUG. REP. OF MACEDONIA	MALTA	SPAIN
BELGIUM	FRANCE	MAURITANIA	SRI LANKA
BELIZE	GABON	MAURITIUS	SUDAN
BENIN	GAMBIA	MEXICO	SUDAN
BHUTAN	GEORGIA	Micronesia (Federated States of)	SURINAME
BOLIVIA	GERMANY	MOLDOVA	SWAZILAND
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	GHANA	MONGOLIA	SWEDEN
BOTSWANA	GREECE	MONTENEGRO	SWITZERLAND
BRAZIL	GUATEMALA	MOROCCO	SYRIA
BRUNEI	GUINEA	MOZAMBIQUE	TAJIKISTAN
BULGARIA	GUINEA BISSAU	MYANMAR	TANZANIA
BURKINA FASO	GUYANA	NAMIBIA	THAILAND
BURUNDI	HAITI	NEPAL	TIMOR-LESTE
CAMBODIA	HONDURAS	NETHERLANDS	TOGO
CAMEROON	HUNGARY	NEW CALEDONIA	TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
CANADA	ICELAND	NEW ZEALAND	TUNISIA
CApe verDe	INDIA	NICARAGUA	TURKEY
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.	INDONESIA	NIGER	TURKMENISTAN
CHAD	IRAN	NIGERIA	UGANDA
CHILE	IRAQ	NORWAY	UKRAINE ★
CHINA (PEOPLE'S REP. OF)	IRELAND	OMAN	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
CHINESE TAIPEI	ISRAEL	PAKISTAN	UNITED KINGDOM
COLOMBIA	ITALY	PANAMA	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COMOROS	JAMAICA	PAPUA NEW GUINEA	URUGUAY
CONGO	JAPAN	PARAGUAY	UZBEKISTAN
CONGO (DEM. REP. OF THE)	JORDAN	PERU	VANUATU
COSTA RICA	KAZAKHSTAN	PHILIPPINES	VENEZUELA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	KENYA	POLAND	VIETNAM
CROATIA	KOREA (DEM PEOPLE'S REP. OF)	PORTUGAL	YEMEN
CUBA	KOREA (REP. OF)	QATAR	ZAMBIA
	KUWAIT	ROMANIA	ZIMBABWE

# New!

*Scientific and Technical Review*

Vol. 32 (1)

## **Brucellosis: recent developments towards 'One Health'**

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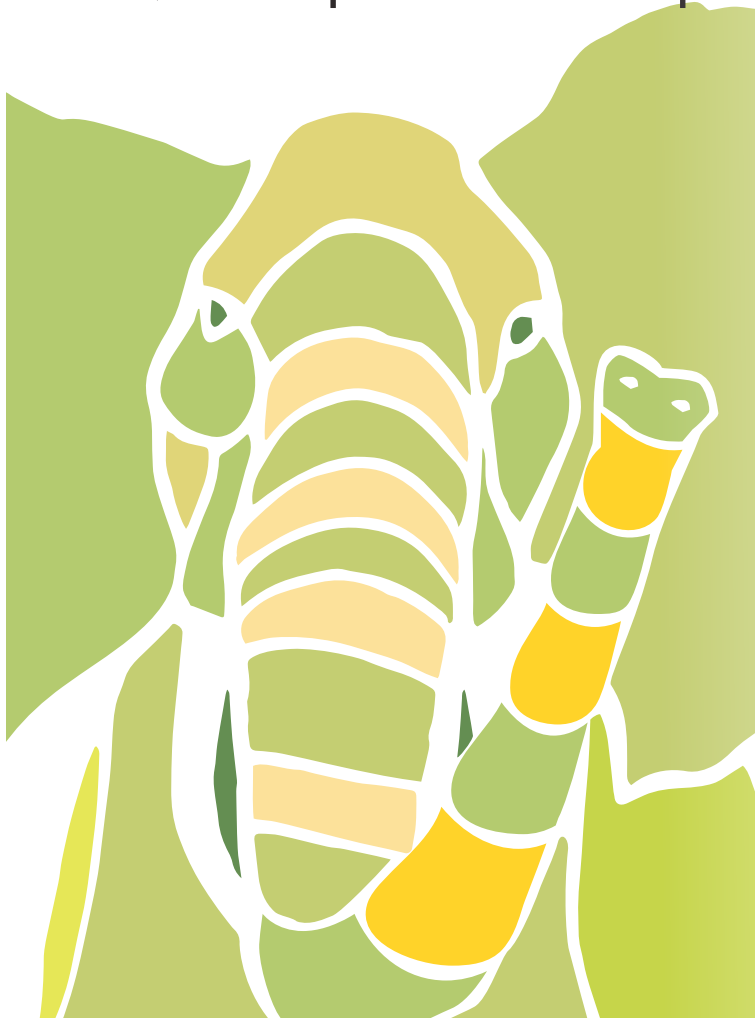


Brucellosis manifests anywhere and knows no borders, moving liberally amongst humans, livestock, and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife. There is a need, therefore, for critical deliberation of its epidemiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, and prevention and management. This issue of the OIE *Review* presents a comprehensive overview of current knowledge on the ecology of brucellosis, a clearer understanding of the current situation and a summary of the outlook for the future, so as to allow the disease to be neglected no longer, or at least to be recognised as neglected.

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# 81<sup>st</sup> SSC 2013 PARIS

26-31 мау - маі - мауо



**Ensuring  
excellence  
and ethics of the  
Veterinary  
Profession**

Foz do Iguazu (Brazil)  
4-6 December 2013

**Oie**