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Wildlife





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OIE builds its capacity to improve global animal health information

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The need for knowledge of the animal disease status of every country in the world led to the establishment of the OIE in 1924, preceding that of the United Nations. The historic mission of the OIE since that date has been based on the legal obligation of each of its

Member Countries to provide the OIE with timely information on any animal disease event of interest that may occur within its territory, with the OIE being responsible for passing on this information to other Member Countries.

Member Countries' obligation of transparency regarding their animal health status differs depending on the nature of disease events and the way in which they are controlled. While some events must be reported immediately, with follow-up reports on how they are being managed, other diseases included in a list adopted by all Member States need only to be reported every six months.

In our globalised world, the prevention and immediate control of potential biological disasters relies on their early detection, under the responsibility of effective national Veterinary Services, as well as on triggering a national and international warning, if relevant, by means of appropriate reporting systems to ensure the fastest possible national and international response. In the face of a serious animal health event, whether natural or intentional, just one defaulting country is enough to endanger the entire global community.

In 2006, after decades of global disease reporting, mainly involving paper-based information flows, the OIE launched its World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS). Following the gradual introduction

of WAHIS, all Member Countries (178 in May 2012) now have a direct online link with the main server at OIE Headquarters, which processes the information sent by each Member Country in the form of immediate notification and follow-up reports, six-monthly reports and annual reports, before publishing them on a free web interface, open to the general public, called the World Animal Health Information Database (WAHID).

As the effectiveness of this system is entirely dependent on the quality of data submitted by Member Countries, the OIE has set up a global training programme to teach national focal points techniques for reporting diseases of terrestrial and aquatic animals, and of wildlife. Every focal point in every country has undergone at least two WAHIS training courses. Each national focal point is appointed by the competent government authority (the national Delegate to the OIE) and is responsible for the entire country.

... continuing advances in computer technology and demand for an ever more sophisticated reporting system have led the OIE and its experts in the Animal Health Information Department to modernise WAHIS and to prepare for the imminent launch of a new set of functionalities.

Since the quality of disease surveillance in the field relies largely on the effectiveness of Veterinary Services and their compliance with OIE standards, the OIE launched its PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services) Pathway in 2006, which has benefited more than 130 Member Countries,

improving their capacity for the early detection and notification of animal diseases.

In just a few years, all this has overturned our previous assumptions regarding the global animal disease situation. However, continuing advances in computer technology and demand for an ever more sophisticated reporting system have led the OIE and its experts in the Animal Health Information Department to modernise WAHIS and to prepare for the imminent launch of a new set of functionalities.

The main innovation has been to incorporate detailed information on wildlife events, no longer using the annual Excel questionnaire introduced in 1993, but a fully-fledged application allowing voluntary notification of specific wildlife diseases (OIE-listed diseases of wildlife will continue to be reported through the different reports existing in WAHIS namely immediate notification, follow-up report, six-monthly report and annual report).

A point of note is that 131 Member Countries completed the voluntary Excel questionnaire in 2011.

A large number of wildlife species can now be identified by their taxonomic name and species name in Latin.

In addition, WAHIS now incorporates a generic regional component allowing data to be customised for each region. The new component called OIE/NACA is dedicated to information on aquatic animals of interest to OIE Members belonging to the

Network of Aquaculture Centres in Asia-Pacific (NACA). Furthermore, all maps of Member Countries, including internal geographical divisions (first administrative divisions) have been updated globally.

Training for national officials in using the WAHIS system, under the responsibility of the national Delegate appointed by his or her government, includes detailed information on the use of these new applications. Officials (national focal points) will receive practical training at further seminars organised by the OIE with the support of its regional offices.

WAHIS/WAHID will be enhanced continuously to improve global transparency in the ongoing war being waged by humans and animals against pathogens of every kind.

WAHIS/WAHID will be enhanced continuously to improve global transparency in the ongoing war being waged by humans and animals against pathogens of every kind.

Bernard Vallat
Director General, OIE



CONTROLLING DISEASES IN WILDLIFE

Although the same basic methods can be used to diagnose and manage diseases in both domestic animals and wildlife, wildlife managers face difficulties that are relatively unknown to those managing diseases in livestock. Some of these challenges are inherent in the free-range nature of wild animals, while others are caused by a lack of knowledge and/or tools to effectively manage diseases of concern. These problems are compounded by varying perceptions of ownership and management jurisdiction. Public involvement is another potential factor, since wild animals capture the interest of diverse constituencies, including some advocacy groups who have little concern for the health of domestic animals.

Detecting and treating diseases in wildlife can be very difficult. The sensitivity and specificity of serological tests developed for domestic animals are often an unknown sensitivity and specificity when used in wild animals. Many wild animals are migratory and take no notice of jurisdictional boundaries. The carcasses of wild animals are frequently recycled back into the environment before they have been found and examined; consequently, a disease outbreak might not be detected until it is quite advanced. Compared to most domestic animals, live wild animals are intractable, and restraint may induce a spectrum of issues, such as capture myopathy; while physiological stress may confound diagnostic and disease management procedures. When it comes to disease control, vaccines and delivery systems developed for domestic animals may not be safe, effective or suitable for wild animals.

There is a unique human factor involved in disease management among wild animals. While there are strong personal or economic incentives to control diseases in domestic animals, wild animals are often regarded as belonging either to everyone or to no one. Some people believe that wild animals are capable of overcoming diseases on their own if the balance of nature is restored, and may question the desirability of trying to manage diseases in wildlife. This philosophical obstacle to disease management is seldom encountered with domestic animals. Such concepts may make it considerably more difficult to manage diseases in the wild. If they are taken into careful consideration, however, attempts to manage important wildlife diseases may in fact become more effective.

There are three major reasons for controlling diseases among wild animals. Diseases have deleterious effects on wild species; they can constitute threats to human health, and they may threaten the health of



domestic animals. Some diseases, such as bovine tuberculosis, fall into all three categories.

Prevention is the only truly effective method for managing diseases in free-ranging wildlife. Controlling a disease after it has become established in wild animals is frequently extremely difficult, if it is possible at all, and there is no guarantee of success. Furthermore, it may be assumed that controlling a disease in wildlife may take many years, could become very expensive, will probably divert limited resources from other wildlife management activities, and could well erode public support for such disease campaigns, ultimately resulting in the loss of political will.

Wildlife disease management strategies after such diseases have been introduced are based upon manipulating the host, the agent, the environment and/or the human activities that influence the environment. Controlling the causative agent of a disease or its vector is the most direct strategy. A disease eradication programme has the ultimate objective of eliminating the causative agent from a specific place within a specific timeframe. The screwworm programme eliminated the screwworm fly in the southern United States and Mexico, benefiting both domestic animals and wild deer.

Manipulating host populations can be undertaken by restricting their distribution, selective removal (i.e. culling) of infected or exposed animals, and reducing population density. Disease- and host-specific factors may influence the potential effectiveness of various strategies. Population manipulation is generally intended to reduce or prevent disease transmission but, in its most extreme form, which is depopulation, it may succeed in eliminating a disease. Disease management through treatment or immunisation may be applicable under certain circumstances. The treatment of wild animals is rarely attempted, but has occasionally been used with individuals or small populations of species which are of critical concern. Immunisation may prove more useful, under appropriate conditions, but this requires safe and effective vaccines and delivery systems that will reach a sufficiently large portion of the population to protect exposed individuals and/or reduce transmission. Oral rabies vaccination of wild carnivores has been successful in selected regions.

Environmental and habitat modifications are other strategies that may be used to manage diseases in wild animals. In general, the objective is to reduce the survival of specific disease agents or vectors, or to lower population densities and reduce transmission rates. Habitat modifications do not usually produce rapid results, but the effects are generally long-lasting.

Finally, diseases among wild animals may be managed by influencing human activities. The best example is that of taking measures to prevent



the introduction of diseases through the translocation and reintroduction of free-ranging, captive or domestic animals. Other human practices, such as extensive supplemental feeding or baiting of wild ungulates, have been associated with disease problems in the past, and management strategies may include bans on these activities. Of greater long-term importance may be the modification of public opinion through education and information programmes, to promote the acceptance of disease prevention and control in wild animals.

In summary, prevention is the only truly effective method for managing diseases in wildlife. However, other strategies are available for use in selected situations, when prevention has failed. Success will depend upon sharing both the responsibility and support for such management among a broad range of agencies and constituencies, on setting realistic goals and timeframes, and on recognising and overcoming the many challenges unique to managing the health and viability of valuable wildlife resources.

Dr John Fischer

Animal Welfare Working Group

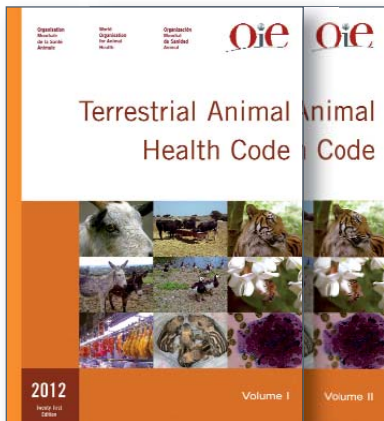
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new OIE publications



In English

Twenty-first Edition, 2012
ISBN 978-92-9044-854-9
Volumes I and II
sold together
Format: 29.7 × 21 cm
approx. 800 pp.
Price: € 60

Available on the Website



In English

2012
ISBN 978-92-9044-866-2
(Vols. 1 & 2)
Format: 29.7 × 21 cm
Approx. 1,150 pp.
Price: € 70

Available on the
WAHID interface

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

The aim of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* is to contribute to improve animal health and welfare worldwide and to assure the sanitary safety of international trade in animals (mammals, birds and bees) and their products. This is achieved through the detailing of health measures to be used by the Veterinary Authorities of importing and exporting countries to avoid the transfer of agents pathogenic for animals or humans, while avoiding unjustified trade barriers.

The value of the *Terrestrial Code* is twofold: firstly, the sanitary measures recommended are the result of consensus among the Veterinary Authorities of OIE Members, and secondly, it constitutes a reference for terrestrial animals within the WTO SPS Agreement as an international standard for animal health and zoonoses, as well as a key standard for the prevention and control of animal diseases.

World Animal Health 2011

World Animal Health with its two volumes, presents a synthesis of animal health information from OIE Members as well as from non-OIE member countries. It provides a unique tool for all those involved in animal production, wildlife disease surveillance, international trade in animals and animal products, the epidemiology and the control of animal diseases, including zoonoses. *World Animal Health* is composed of tables of data on OIE listed diseases and their occurrence in each country/territory. For disease/infections present, the tables include the number of outbreaks reported, with the number of susceptible animals, cases, or dead animals. It provides information on animal population in each country, its veterinary personnel, its laboratories infrastructure and the means dedicated to disease prevention and control by the Veterinary Services.

World Animal Health publication takes advantage of the recent improvements made to the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) and gives a better overview of the animal health situation in domestic and in wild species. Recent information on worldwide animal health situation is available on near real time through the WAHID Interface: www.oie.int/wahid.



news from headquarters

Activities of the International Trade Department

Summary of the Working Group Meetings
April to June 2012

Animal Welfare Working Group Meeting

OIE Headquarters, 26-28 June 2012

The OIE Animal Welfare Working Group (AWWG) held its eleventh meeting from 26-28 June 2012 at OIE Headquarters in Paris.

Following the rotational system of representation for the production sectors, this year the Industry representative participating as a full member of the AWWG was the representative of the International Egg Commission (IEG).

Dr Wilkins made a presentation for the AWWG on the welfare of wildlife during trade and on the Role of Animal Welfare NGOs.

The AWWG meeting was joined by the representatives from the Collaborating Centres (CCs) which made brief summaries of their activities during 2011, and current activities in 2012. The CCs annual reports are available at the OIE website www.oie.int/en/our-scientific-expertise/collaborating-centres/annual-reports/.

The Working Group acknowledged the adoption of Chapter 7.9 Animal Welfare and Beef Cattle Production Systems and of Article 7.1.4 General principles for the welfare of animals in livestock production systems.

Some other important topics discussed at the meeting were the future work by the OIE on production systems, particularly broiler chickens and dairy cattle, and the OIE regional initiatives to support the implementation by Members of the OIE animal welfare standards.



In English

2012
ISBN 978-92-9044-891-4
Format: 21 × 29,7 cm
192 pp.
Price: € 65

Animal Health and Biodiversity – Preparing for the Future

Compendium of the OIE Global
Conference on Wildlife

23–25 February 2011

Paris (France)

The OIE Global Conference on Wildlife, 'Animal Health and Biodiversity – Preparing for the future', was held from 23 to 25 of February 2011 in Paris, France. Around 400 participants from over 100 countries attended this unique international forum. They included representatives from national authorities and the private sector, as well as from international, regional and national organisations.

This Compendium of manuscripts, prepared by speakers of the conference and reviewed by the experts from the Scientific Committee, provides an overview of available knowledge on wildlife, animal health and biodiversity protection and for the first time, collaboration among the animal and public health sectors and users of all natural and protected areas (hunters, fishers, etc.).

The recommendations adopted at the end of the Conference by all the participants are also included. These recommendations will guide future OIE policies on wildlife health and biodiversity.

Activities of the Scientific and Technical Department

Summaries of the OIE *ad hoc* Group Meetings
April to June 2012

Ad hoc Group on Rabies Vaccine Quality

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 2-4 May 2012

The Group met for the second time, with the aim of finalising the revision of Section C, 'Requirements for vaccines', of Chapter 2.1.13., 'Rabies', of the *Terrestrial Manual*. As the first part of this section on injectable rabies vaccines had been completed during the Group's first meeting in January, this meeting addressed the revision of requirements for oral vaccines for dogs. As with the *Terrestrial Manual's* chapter on foot and mouth disease, Section C for rabies vaccines, both injectable and oral, was restructured in a new format which, as well as describing the method of manufacture, also describes in detail the requirements for vaccine authorisation/registration/licensing.

Ad hoc Group on Schmallenberg Virus

OIE Headquarters, Paris, 14 May 2012

The Group reviewed the epidemiological situation in the affected countries and discussed the recent research findings from laboratories and available scientific knowledge. The OIE Technical Factsheet on Schmallenberg Virus was updated and key points from the recommendations on the risk of spread were placed under 'Additional Information', in an appendix. The Group concluded that, despite the fact that some research questions were still unanswered, in particular, the origin of the virus, the heterogeneity of its prevalence across Europe, and the possibility of further investigation of its vectors, the disease was no longer considered emerging. Among other conclusions, the Group noted that the infection appeared to have a low impact, and that Schmallenberg virus infection was unlikely to qualify as an OIE-listed disease. There was a request for the Biological Standards Commission to update the chapter on bunyaviral diseases in the *Terrestrial Manual* to include information on the diagnosis and surveillance of Schmallenberg virus infection.

Activities of the Communication Unit

OIE new corporate video



In 2012, the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) developed a new corporate video to replace the one produced in 2006.

A modern and dynamic communication tool was needed to illustrate the variety of issues covered by the OIE and to highlight the organisation's key role in global public health and animal health policies.

This new video is designed to inform people about the OIE's activities and its implications by its actions and policy development.

This video gives in particular relevant information on:

- the working processes of the OIE
- the need to implement OIE international standards for animal disease control, the safe trade of animals and animal products, and animal welfare
- the OIE's efforts to persuade developed countries and international financial institutions to show solidarity with poorer countries, to help prevent and control animal diseases (including those transmissible to humans), while contributing to food security and food safety



– the way in which effective Veterinary Services are global public goods.

The video was produced in each of the three official languages of the organisation (French, English and Spanish) and is available on the OIE website and YouTube.

Picturing scientific work

The OIE has decided to diversify its photo gallery by exploring high-security animal disease laboratories.

The French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety (ANSES), and the Maisons-Alfort laboratory for animal health, as well as the Institut Pasteur, have all agreed to open their doors to the OIE, allowing us to follow researchers in their daily routine.

All the pictures will be made available to the OIE, providing them with new images and more diverse visual content.



© D. Acero-Montoya OIE/ANSES

regional activities

Staff movements

Asia – Pacific

Arrival of Dr Karanvir Kukreja at the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia



In April of 2012, Dr Karanvir Kukreja joined the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia as a Project Officer. Karan provides his contribution to support various projects under the *Stop Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses (STANDZ)* initiative, including the South-East Asia and China foot and mouth disease campaign (SEACFMD), as well as rabies control and prevention programmes. He is also involved in a wide range of activities at the Sub-Regional Representation.

Karan has a BVSc degree from the University of Sydney, Australia, and has worked in both small- and mixed- animal practices, as well as government laboratories in the Asia-Pacific region. He also has spent time as a volunteer worker in health care, development, and disaster relief in Africa and Thailand.

Meetings

Asia – Pacific

Melbourne University hosts animal health laboratory strategic planning workshop

Melbourne, Australia, 20-24 March 2012

The OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia (SRR-SEA) organised a National Animal Health Laboratory Strategic Planning Workshop in Melbourne, from 20 to 24 March 2012, in conjunction with the OIE Collaborating Centre for Laboratory Capacity-Building – Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL). Funded through SRR-SEA's IDENTIFY programme, the workshop was facilitated by Mt Eliza Strategic Planning Experts (the executive education arm of the University of Melbourne Business School) and attended by 18 participants from Australia, China, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste and Vietnam.

It appears that national animal health laboratories in this region often lack guiding policy and strategic plans, as indicated by reviews of laboratory performance and capacity through OIE PVS Evaluations and Gap Analyses, laboratory assessments performed by various international partners, and country and laboratory visits by OIE staff. The National Laboratory was included in this assessment, which also emphasised the need to build capacity in the network of sub-national laboratories in a strategic and sustainable manner. This gap was also highlighted at the recent FAO/OIE/WHO Meeting on Laboratory Strengthening for Emerging Infectious Diseases Diagnosis in the Asia – Pacific Region, held from 19 to 21 October 2011 in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

The workshop aimed to address these gaps by providing Laboratory Directors with guidance for the development of National Animal Health Laboratory Strategic plans upon their return to their home country. They received training in the basic concepts of strategic planning, and this event also offered an opportunity to gain insight into the planning process of AAHL and the important issues that need to be considered in long-term planning.



Day 1 of the workshop focused on those topics and concepts central to an understanding of strategy, beginning with determining the essence of strategic thinking. Day 2 focused on the stakeholders in general and, more specifically, on key stakeholders: those groups or individuals who can influence the strategy of the organisation. Strategic thinking, analysis and action were also canvassed. Day 3 discussed organisational culture while Day 4 discussed strategic options and choices.

The last day focused on the key elements fundamental to putting a strategic plan into practice. The workshop concluded with participants discussing and presenting activities that would help them to continue this process of strategic planning once they returned back home.

Launch of the Network of Establishments for Veterinary Education in the Mediterranean



Participants at the launch meeting for REEV-Med. Veterinary Faculty in Cordoba (Spain)

The first meeting of the Executive Committee of the Network of Establishments for Veterinary Education in the Mediterranean (REEV-Med*) was held on the premises of the Veterinary Faculty of Cordoba (Spain) on 15 and 16 March 2012.

Some 15 experts took part in this meeting, among them representatives of the veterinary faculty members of the Executive Committee (Egypt, Greece, Israel, Morocco, Tunisia), various observers and the coordinators of the network (Algeria, Spain, France), and representatives of the OIE, the European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education (EAEVE) and the Federation of Veterinarians of Europe (FVE). After some welcoming words from the Dean of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Cordoba, the President of the Executive Committee, Professor Noursaïd Tligui (Agricultural and Veterinary Institute Hassan II, Morocco), and the Network Coordinator, Professor André Laurent Parodi (National Veterinary School at Alfort, France), gave the floor to the Director General of the OIE, Dr. Bernard Vallat, who spoke of the OIE's vision for veterinary education, its perspectives and direction.

Since the representative of the Veterinary Faculty of Milan, Italy, could not be there at the meeting on behalf of the donor, it was Dr Vallat who, on this occasion, emphasised the generous support of Italy through the OIE World Fund and assured participants of the OIE's support

for the establishment and operation of REEV-Med. The statutes of REEV-Med were presented and discussed and will be proposed for validation at the first General Assembly of REEV-Med, which will take place on 27 and 28 September at the Agricultural and Veterinary Institute Hassan II, Rabat, in Morocco.

This network was proposed in the framework of recommendations from the world conferences on veterinary education organised in Paris in October 2009 and Lyons in May 2011. Among its objectives is to put in place a process of harmonisation and standardisation for veterinary training in the Mediterranean region. To reach this goal, REEV-Med will rely upon the OIE guidelines for basic veterinary competences, with the eventual aim of the mutual recognition of diplomas.

The prospect of OIE twinning between veterinary education establishments was also presented, and the Director General noted the publication of a guide on twinning projects between veterinary schools. This guide details the ways that twinning can be put into practice (exchanges of teachers and students or the preparation of investment plans for materials and equipment).

Finally, the OIE made a commitment to supporting the Network, in particular through its Regional Representation for North Africa, established in Tunis, and the Vice President of the EAEVE, Professor Ana Bravo del Moral, Dean of the Veterinary Faculty of Lugo (Spain), offered the services of EAEVE to the first evaluation consultations, which the Network's member establishments will voluntarily undergo.

* REEV-Med: Réseau des établissements d'enseignement vétérinaire de la Méditerranée

Appointment of permanent Delegates

22 March 2012

Burundi

Dr Déogratias Nsanganiumwami

Directeur, Santé animale,
Ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'élevage

28 March 2012

Maldives

Dr Ibrahim Shabau



Deputy Director
General, Agriculture
and Forestry Division,
Ministry of Fisheries
and Agriculture

2 April 2012

Afghanistan

Dr Ghulam Ziay



Head of Division of
Veterinary Diagnostic
Laboratories,
Directorate of Animal
Health, General
Directorate of Animal
Health and Production, Ministry of
Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock

18 April 2012

Costa Rica

Dr German Rojas Hidalgo



Director General,
Servicio Nacional de
Salud Animal
(SENASA), Ministerio
de Agricultura y
Ganadería

18 April 2012

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Dr Ljubomir Kalaba



Director, Veterinary
Office, Ministry of
Foreign Trade and
Economic Relations

21 April 2012

Libya

Dr Abdunaser Dayhum

Director General, National Center of
Animal Health, Ministry of Agriculture,
Animal and Marine Wealth

1 May 2012

New Zealand

Dr Matthew Stone



Secretary General of the OIE Regional
Commission for
Asia, the Far East
and Oceania,
Director Animal and
Animal Products,
Standards Branch,
Ministry for Primary Industries

4 May 2012

Venezuela

Dr José Francisco Giménez Morán



Director, Instituto
Nacional de Salud
Agrícola Integral,
Ministerio del Poder
Popular para la
Agricultura y Tierras

14 May 2012

Kazakhstan

Dr Nurtazina Gulzhan



Deputy Chairman,
Committee of
Veterinary Control
and Supervision,
Ministry of
Agriculture

16 May 2012

Turkmenistan

Dr Kakabay Balakayev



Head, Registration
and Provision
Department, Ministry
of Agriculture

18 June 2012

Ecuador

Ing. Diego Alfonso Vizcaíno Cabezas

Director Ejecutivo, Ingeniero Agrónomo,
Agencia Ecuatoriana de Aseguramiento
de la Calidad del Agro (AGROCALIDAD),
Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal
(SENASA), Ministerio de Agricultura,
Ganadería, Acuacultura y Pesca

19 June 2012

Chad

Dr Adyl Bechir



Directeur, Services
vétérinaires, Ministère
du Développement
pastoral et des
productions animales

strengthening of Veterinary Services

OIE PVS Pathway for efficient Veterinary Services



PVS Evaluation missions

State of Play – as at 13 August 2012

OIE Region	OIE Members	Requests received	Missions completed	Reports available for distribution to donors and partners
Africa	52	51	47	36
Americas	29	22	21	18
Asia and the Pacific	32	18	18	11
Europe	53	15	14	12
Middle East	12	12	11	5
Total	178	118	111	82

PVS Evaluation missions (requests)

• Africa (51)

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, 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, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

• Americas (22)

Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

• Asia-Pacific (18)

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

• Europe (15)

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkey, 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 13 August 2012

OIE Region	OIE Members	Requests received	Missions completed	Reports available for distribution to donors and partners
Africa	52	37	32	19
Americas	29	13	9	6
Asia and the Pacific	32	12	10	6
Europe	53	6	6	2
Middle East	12	8	3	0
Total	178	76	60	33

PVS Gap Analysis missions

• **Africa (37)**

Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, 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, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia.

• **Americas (13)**

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

• **Asia-Pacific (12)**

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

• **Europe (6)**

Armenia, Azerbaijan, 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 missions

State of Play – as at 13 August 2012

OIE Region	OIE Members	Requests received	Missions completed
Africa	52	22	15
Americas	29	5	3
Asia and the Pacific	32	5	4
Europe	53	3	2
Middle East	12	4	4
Total	178	39	28

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 (22)**

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

• **Americas (5)**

Bolivia, Dominican Rep., 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

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Training in the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (OIE PVS Tool)

Beijing, People's Republic of China, 16-20 April 2012



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The People's Republic of China requested OIE support to help train a pool of national experts on the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (OIE PVS Tool).

This PVS training was undertaken from 16 to 20 April 2012, in Beijing, and organised by the OIE Headquarters Regional Activities Department, in cooperation with Chinese Veterinary Authorities. Experienced OIE PVS experts provided high-level training for a total of 62 veterinary representatives from the Federal Services of the 33 provinces of the People's Republic of China. The first part of the training introduced participants to the general history and background of the OIE, its international standards and the PVS Pathway. The second part of the training concentrated on the OIE PVS Tool itself, with special emphasis on a thorough explanation of each of the 46 Critical Competencies currently detailed by the PVS Tool. The trainees were also provided with a host of information on the methodology used by the OIE when preparing and conducting its PVS Evaluation missions.

One full day of training was then given over to a set of simulation exercises, using 'information' and 'documents' from a hypothetical country. Using the information provided, the participants split into small working groups to assign an appropriate level of advancement to various critical competencies. Each group then reported its results during a lively plenary session. Both the trainers and participants agreed on the value of taking part in practical exercises like this, to gain a better understanding of the PVS Tool.

Over all, these training sessions were received with keen interest from the participants. Furthermore, they provided a unique opportunity to raise awareness, at various administrative levels, of the OIE's commitment to improving the quality of Veterinary Services. OIE Headquarters and Chinese Veterinary Authorities are currently discussing further potential activities to enhance the use of the PVS Pathway in the People's Republic of China.

OIE Seminar for Recently Appointed OIE Delegates from the Americas and the Middle East

Paris, France, 19 May 2012

The OIE Regional Representations for the Americas and the Middle East organised a joint seminar, on 19 May 2012, for recently appointed OIE Delegates from their two regions. This seminar took place at the Maison de la Chimie, Paris, back-to-back with the 80th OIE General Session.

During the past year, nine new Delegates have been appointed from the Americas and seven from the Middle East region. Among the countries invited from the Americas were: Argentina, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Peru. From the Middle East region, the following countries were asked to take part: Afghanistan, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Syria and the United Arab Emirates. In all, 17 participants, including Delegates' representatives and observers, attended the session.

Dr Luis Barcos, Regional Representative for the Americas, and Dr Martin Minassian, Technical Assistant, took on a major role at the meeting, as did Dr Filiberto Frago, OIE Sub-Regional Representative for Central America, and Dr Ghazi Yehia, OIE Regional Representative for the Middle East.

Dr François Caya, Head of the OIE Regional Activities Department, gave the welcoming speech, going on to chair the meeting with the support of his Deputy, Dr Mara Gonzalez; Dr Sarah Kahn, Head of the OIE International Trade Department, and Dr Manuel Sanchez, Deputy Head of the OIE Animal Health Information Department. It was an intensive seminar, whose main purpose was to introduce new Delegates to the OIE's mandate and activities, and to explain their rights and responsibilities at both the national and the international level. The programme also included several presentations, aimed at providing participants with a valuable overview of the OIE's standard-setting process, its system of disease notification, and its most recent initiatives to support its Member Countries.

Regional Seminar for National Focal Points

Africa

Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Veterinary Products

Mombasa, Kenya, 20-22 March 2012

A regional seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Veterinary Products was held in Mombasa, Kenya, from 20 to 22 March 2012. The workshop was co-funded by the European Union under the Better Training for Safer Food project and the United States (USA) through the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

Twenty-five Focal Points from English-speaking countries attended the meeting.

The seminar benefited greatly from the presence of many experts in the subject. Seven of these attended from three of the four OIE Collaborating Centres dedicated to veterinary products (the FDA and USDA in the USA and ANSES in France). In addition, three regional experts came from the East African Community, the University of Pretoria in South Africa and the Medicines Control Authority of Zimbabwe, while another attended from the Pharmacy and Poison Board of Kenya.

The OIE's activities were described in detail, with the roles of the OIE National Focal Points being clearly outlined. The *OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes and Manuals* were

News for OIE and new Delegates



also presented, along with the twinning programme and the OIE PVS pathway.

Several presentations focused on informing participants about the OIE standards on veterinary products. The issue of drug and vaccine control was dealt with through a presentation on inspection systems, monitoring plans and monitoring the distribution of vaccines. The negative impact of counterfeit drugs was also covered. The concepts of the maximum residue limit (MRL), the withdrawal period and residue monitoring plans were described in detail to illustrate OIE standards on the responsible use of veterinary products. Chapters 6.7. and 6.8. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* were presented to highlight the issue of antimicrobial resistance. Furthermore, the structure and organisation of the International Cooperation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary

Medicinal Products (VICH) were explained, with an emphasis on the development of guidelines. Several presentations shedding light on the current situation concerning the regulation of veterinary pharmaceuticals in various parts of Africa also took place. Finally, the OIE strategy on veterinary products was described, to conclude the meeting.

OIE Seminar for National Focal Points on Aquatic Animals

Accra, Ghana, 20–22 March 2012

Africa



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Fishing the breeding stock for egg collection

An OIE Seminar for National Focal Points on Aquatic Animals was held in Accra, Ghana, from 20 to 22 March 2012. It was funded under the European Union programme 'Better Training for Safer Food' (BTSF).

Focal Points from 38 of the 42 countries invited attended the seminar.

The seminar started with two field visits. First, the Focal Points were shown around a commercial aquaculture farm, which manages all the production stages of tilapia, from broodstock through to the final product for human consumption. Its Current production is 5,000 tons of fish per year.

The afternoon was devoted to a visit to Akosombo Station, part of the Aquaculture Research and Development Centre of the Water Research Institute of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Akosombo is a research centre for tilapia, which is providing valuable support to neighbouring countries (Benin, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Mali).

The team of highly qualified experts were very interactive in sharing their experiences with the participants, making for a lively and valuable exchange.

One of the speakers, Will Leschen, a researcher at the Institute of Aquaculture, University of Stirling (United Kingdom), and Project Manager of Sustainable Aquaculture Research Networks in Sub-Saharan Africa (SARNISSA), compiled a video on the seminar, which is available on the website of the OIE African region: www.rr-africa.oie.int



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Some of the participants

The two remaining days focused on the following subjects:

- the role of aquatic animal health programmes in promoting food security in Africa
- aquatic animal biosecurity: its challenges and solutions
- the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*: a trade-facilitating standard
- an outbreak of white spot disease: experiences and lessons learned
- competent authorities for aquatic animal health services: Veterinary or Fisheries
- aquatic animal health surveillance
- the need for collaboration/networking for aquatic animal disease information management
- new Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) activities in aquaculture
- the importance of partnerships between the public and the private sector
- reporting obligations for OIE-listed diseases
- national approaches to aquatic animal health emergencies and response
- the OIE *Aquatic Manual*, Reference Laboratories, Collaborating Centres and the twinning programme
- the current state of epizootic ulcerative syndrome in Africa
- small fisheries in Africa.

Asia – Pacific

Regional Workshop for OIE National Focal Points on Wildlife

*Colombo, Sri Lanka,
23-26 April 2012*

The Regional Training Workshop for OIE National Focal Points on Wildlife in the Asia – Pacific Region was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 23 to 26 April 2012. The aim was to improve reporting of wildlife diseases to ensure transparency of the global animal disease situation, including zoonoses.

Organised by the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia, with the support of the OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific, the OIE Collaborating Centre for Research, Diagnosis and Surveillance of Wildlife Pathogens and OIE Headquarters, the workshop was attended by 50 participants from 25 countries, including 16 designated OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife, seven country representatives from OIE Member Countries, two OIE Delegates and 13 observers.

The seminar was hosted by the Department of Animal Production



Opening ceremony



and Health, from the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development of Sri Lanka, and inaugurated by the honourable Deputy Minister of Livestock and Rural Community Development with the help of senior officials from both the Ministry of Livestock and Rural Community Development and the Ministry of Agrarian Services and Wildlife of Sri Lanka.

The training programme illustrated the measures developed by the OIE to make the timely and transparent reporting of wildlife diseases easier and more informative, and used case studies to explain the setting-up of surveillance networks for wildlife diseases. Participants also received an up-to-date briefing on the use of the new version of the OIE on-line reporting system (WAHIS), which has now been improved to better incorporate the provision of information on OIE-listed diseases in wild animals.

The impact of the international trade and trafficking of wild animals on wildlife diseases and its consequences for conservation, as well as for animal and human health, was also discussed. Improved regulation and monitoring of wildlife trade are greatly needed to reduce the risks to both human and animal health.

A field trip to the Elephant Transit Home and the Uda-Walawe National Park provided an enjoyable interlude, during which participants had the opportunity to observe and discuss the management, feeding, disease control and prevention, re-introduction into the wild and monitoring of orphaned elephant calves.

The OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife are part of a network of wildlife experts who, among their other roles, support the most effective and comprehensive collection and submission of wildlife disease information possible to the OIE through WAHIS. In addition, they act as a contact point with the OIE Animal Health Information Department and OIE Scientific and Technical Department on matters related to wildlife.

meetings and visits

Names and positions of OIE permanent staff who participated in meetings or visits: April to June 2012

OIE Headquarters

General Directorate

Bernard Vallat	Director General
Alex Thiermann	Technical Adviser and President of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission
Maria Zampaglione	Head of the Communication Unit (until 31 May 2012)
Glaieul Mamaghani	Deputy Head of the Communication Unit (until 31 May 2012) and Acting Head of the Communication Unit (from 1 June 2012)
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
Julie Macé	Project Officer – World Animal Health and Welfare Fund
Emily Tagliaro	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 J. Sánchez Vázquez	Deputy Head of Department
Marija Popovic	Chargée de mission

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

International Trade Department

Sarah Kahn	Head of Department
Derek Belton	Acting Head of Department
Rastislav Kolesar	Animal Welfare Coordinator
Gillian Mylrea	Deputy Head of Department
Masatsugu Okita	Chargé de mission
Mariela Varas	Chargée de mission
Dietrich Rassow	Chargé de mission
Victor Saraiva	Chargé de mission (until 31 May 2012)

Scientific and Technical Department

Kazuaki Miyagishima	Head of Department
Joseph Domenech	Chargé de mission
Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel	Deputy Head of Department
Kathleen Glynn	Chargée de mission
Alessandro Ripani	Chargé de mission
Susanne Münstermann	Chargée de mission
Bernardo Todeschini	Chargé de mission
Kiok Hong	Chargé de mission
Raffaella Nisi	Laboratory Specialist
François Diaz	Chargé de mission
Keith Hamilton	Chargé de mission
Laure Weber-Vintzel	Officer in charge of the Recognition of Countries' Animal Disease Status
Jennifer Lasley	Project Coordinator
Gounalan Pavade	OFFLU Technical Assistant
Victor Saraiva	Chargé de mission (from 1 June 2012)
Sara Linnane	Scientific Editor
Marta Martínez Avilés	Veterinary Epidemiologist

Regional Activities Department

François Caya	Head of Department
Nathaly Monsalve	Conference Coordinator/Trilingual Secretary
Mara Elma González	Deputy Head of Department
Francisco D'Alessio	Chargé de mission
Marie Edan	Chargée de mission

OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations

Africa

Yacouba Samaké	Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali)
Florência Cipriano	Deputy Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali)
Daniel Bourzat	Adviser to the Regional Representative for Africa (Bamako, Mali)
Youma N'Diaye	Accountant (Bamako, Mali)
Mariam Minta	Secretary (Bamako, Mali)
Aïssata Bagayoko	Secretary (Bamako, Mali)
Alou Sangaré	Administrative Assistant (Bamako, Mali)
Neo Joel Mapitse	Sub-Regional Representative for the Countries of the Southern African Development Community (Gaborone, Botswana)
Patrick Bastiaensen	Programme Officer (Gaborone, Botswana)
Mpho Mantsho	Administrative and Financial Assistant (Gaborone, Botswana)
Nomsa Thekiso	Secretary (Gaborone, Botswana)
Rachid Bouguedour	Sub-Regional Representative for North Africa (Tunis, Tunisia)
Vincent Brioudes	Programme Officer (Tunis, Tunisia)
Antonio Petrini	Programme Officer (Tunis, Tunisia)
Mouna Bousleth	Administrative and Financial Assistant (Tunis, Tunisia)
Inès Guitouni	Secretary (Tunis, Tunisia)
Walter Masiga	Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa (Nairobi, Kenya)
Antoine Maillard	Adviser to the Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern Africa and the Horn of Africa (Nairobi, Kenya)
Grace Omwega	Administrative and Financial Assistant (Nairobi, Kenya)
Loise W. Ndungu	Secretary (Nairobi, Kenya)

Americas

Luis Osvaldo Barcos	Regional Representative for the Americas (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
Martín Minassian	Technical Assistant (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
Alicia Palmas	Secretary (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
Leandro Barcos	Administrative Assistant (Buenos Aires, Argentina)
Filiberto Frago Santamaría	Sub-Regional Representative for Central America (Panama City, Panama)
Alina Gutierrez Camacho	Secretary (Panama City, Panama)

Asia and the Pacific

Itsuo Shimohira	Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan)
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Tomoko Ishibashi	Senior Deputy Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan)
Kenji Sakurai	Deputy Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific (Tokyo, Japan)
Chantanee Buranathai	Regional Technical Assistant (Tokyo, Japan)
Hnin Thidar Myint	Regional Veterinary Officer (Tokyo, Japan)
Noriko Tesaki	Accountant (Tokyo, Japan)
Takako Hasegawa Shimizu	Secretary (Tokyo, Japan)
Kazue Akagawa	Secretary (Tokyo, Japan)
Yuka Fay	Secretary (Tokyo, Japan)
Ronello Abila	Sub-Regional Representative for South-East Asia and SEACFMD Regional Coordinator (Bangkok, Thailand)
Alexandre Bouchot	Project Manager (EU/HPED) and Technical Adviser (SEACFMD) (Bangkok, Thailand)
Andrew Davis	Project Manager (IDENTIFY) (Bangkok, Thailand)
Quyen Tran	Project Officer (HPED) (Bangkok, Thailand)
Dirk Van Aken	STANDZ Programme Coordinator (Bangkok, Thailand)
Mary Joy Gordoncillo	Project Officer (STANDZ) (Bangkok, Thailand)
Karanvir Kukreja	Project Officer (SEACFMD) (Bangkok, Thailand)
Maria Cecilia Dy	Coordinator for the 'M&E' initiative (Bangkok, Thailand)
Khun Chutikarn Dhephasit	Secretary (Bangkok, Thailand)
Patitta Angvanitchakul	Secretary (Bangkok, Thailand)

Eastern Europe

Nikola T. Belev	Regional Representative for Eastern Europe (Sofia, Bulgaria) and President of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe
Rina Kostova	Secretary (Sofia, Bulgaria)
Stanislav Ralchev	Technical Assistant (Sofia, Bulgaria)
Nadège Leboucq	Sub-Regional Representative in Brussels (Belgium)
Jean-Pierre Vermeersch	ADIS Project Manager (Brussels, Belgium) (until 30 April 2012)
Stéphane de La Rocque	Chargé de mission Veterinary Public Health (Brussels, Belgium)

Middle East

Ghazi Yehia	Regional Representative for the Middle East (Beirut, Lebanon)
Mustapha Mestom	Consultant (Beirut, Lebanon)
Rita Rizk	Secretary (Beirut, Lebanon)
Hani Imam	Technical Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)
Khodr Rjeili	Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)
Mahmoud Al Ghadaf	Assistant (Beirut, Lebanon)

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

Jacques Acar	OIE Senior Expert	Vincenzo Caporale	President of the OIE Biological Standards Commission
Hassan Abdel Aziz Aidaros	Member of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases	Carlos A. Correa Messuti	President of the OIE World Assembly of Delegates (until 25 May 2012) and OIE Delegate of Uruguay
David Bayvel	Chairman of the OIE Working Group on Animal Welfare (until 21 May 2012)	Kris de Clercq	Vice-President of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases
Gideon Brückner	President of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases		

Names and positions of experts who represented the OIE in meetings or visits (cont.)

Anthony R. Fooks	OIE Expert, OIE Reference Laboratory for Rabies (Weybridge, United Kingdom)	Jean-Pierre Orand	OIE Expert, OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Medicinal Products (Fougères, France)
Yong Joo Kim	Vice-President of the OIE Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (from 22 May 2012)	Wim Pelgrim	OIE Consultant
Gérard Moulin	OIE Expert, OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Medicinal Products (Fougères, France)	Sira Abdul Rahman	Member of the OIE Working Group on Animal Welfare (until 21 May 2012) and Chairman of the OIE Working Group on Animal Welfare (from 22 May 2012)
Gardner Murray	OIE Special Adviser		

List of abbreviations

ADIS Animal Disease Information System of the European Union	Discontools Disease Control Tools Project	HRH His/Her Royal Highness
AGISAR Advisory Group on Integrated Surveillance of Antimicrobial Resistance	EAC East African Community	IDENTIFY Laboratory Capacity Building and Networking Project
AHI Avian and Human Influenza	EC European Commission	IDF International Dairy Federation
ASEAN Association of Southeast Asian Nations	ECO Economic Cooperation Organization	IFBA International Federation of Biosafety Associations
ASM American Society of Microbiology	ECOWAS Economic Community of West African States	IGAD Intergovernmental Authority on Development
AU-IBAR African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources	ECTAD FAO Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases	IMS International Meat Secretariat
BaBSeVA Balkan and Black Sea Veterinary Association	EFSA European Food Safety Authority	ISO International Organization for Standardization
BWC Biological Weapons Convention	EPIZONE European Network of Excellence for Epizootic Diseases Diagnosis and Control	JASV Japanese Association of Swine Veterinarians
CALLISTO Companion Animals multisectorial, interprofessional and Interdisciplinary Strategic Think tank On zoonoses	EPT Emerging pandemic threats	JTF Japan Trust Fund
CaribVET Caribbean Animal Health Network	ETPGAH European Technology Platform for Global Animal Health	M&E Monitoring & Evaluation
CBD Convention on Biological Diversity	EU European Union	NIAH National Institute of Animal Health
CBRN Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear	EuFMD European Commission for the Control of Foot and Mouth Disease	OFFLU Joint OIE/FAO worldwide scientific network for the control of animal influenzas
CCGP Codex Committee on General Principles	FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	OIE World Organisation for Animal Health
CIRAD French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development	FESASS European Federation for Animal Health and Sanitary Security	PAFLEC Pan African Forum and Network of Livestock Exporting Countries (AU-IBAR Project)
CMC-AH Crisis Management Centre—Animal Health	FMD foot and mouth disease	PAN-SPSO Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-setting Organisations
CoE Centres of Excellence	FVE Federation of Veterinarians of Europe	PATTEC Pan African Tsetse and Trypanosomiasis Eradication Campaign
COMESA Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa	GF-TADS FAO/OIE Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases	PCP Progressive Control Pathway
CSF classical swine fever	GREASE Management of Emerging Risks in Southeast Asia	PRP Partners for Rabies Prevention
CVO Chief Veterinary Officer	HPAI Highly pathogenic avian influenza	PVS Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services
DAH Department of Animal Health (Vietnam)	HPED European Union-funded cooperation programme on highly pathogenic and emerging and re-emerging diseases in Asia	RAWS Regional Animal Welfare Strategy
DG SANCO Directorate General for Health and Consumers of the European Commission		REMESA Mediterranean Animal Health Network
		SADC Southern African Development Community

List of abbreviations (cont.)

SEACFMD Southeast Asia and China Foot and Mouth Disease Campaign	STDF Standards and Trade Development Facility	VET-GOV 'Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa' (AU-IBAR project)
SPC Secretariat of the Pacific Community	TADs Transboundary animal diseases	VICH International Cooperation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products
SPS Sanitary and phytosanitary measures	UMA Arab Maghreb Union	WAHIS OIE World Animal Health Information System
STANDZ Stop Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses	UNEP United Nations Environment Programme	WHO World Health Organization
STAR-IDAZ Global Strategic Alliances for the Coordination of Research on the Major Infectious Diseases of Animals and Zoonoses	US United States	WTO World Trade Organization
	USAID United States Agency for International Development	

meetings and visits

April 2012

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
8th International Symposium on Avian Influenza	London (United Kingdom)	1-4 April	Dr K. Hamilton & Dr G. Pavade
Scientific Seminar on Management of Schmallenberg Virus	Brussels (Belgium)	2 April	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel
Joint CBD/WHO workshop on the inter-linkages between human health and biodiversity	WHO Headquarters, Geneva (Switzerland)	2 April	Dr F. Diaz
Meeting between OIE, AU-IBAR, FAO-ECTAD and the SADC TADs Project to exchange information on ongoing and planned projects and activities	Gaborone (Botswana)	2 April	Dr N.J. Mapitse
7th World Halal Forum 2012: 'Inspire – Innovate – Invest'	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	2-3 April	Prof. S.A. Rahman & Prof. H.A.A. Aidaros
Workshop of the Global Agenda of Action in support of sustainable livestock sector development for the focus area: 'Closing the efficiency gap on natural resource use'	FAO Headquarters, Rome (Italy)	2-4 April	Dr M. Martínez Avilés
Codex Committee on General Principles (CCGP)	Paris (France)	2-6 April	Dr B. Vallat, Dr S. Kahn & Dr G. Mylrea
WHO Informal Consultation to develop further guidance on vaccines for the UNEP – 4th Convened Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee Meeting	Geneva (Switzerland)	3-4 April	Dr F. Diaz
3rd Meeting of the RAWs Coordination Group	Bangkok (Thailand)	3-4 April	Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr G. Murray & Dr D. Bayvel
Workshop on Animal Welfare in the Western Balkans and Turkey	Teramo (Italy)	3-4 April	Dr S. Ralchev
Meeting of Directors of Veterinary Laboratories and Heads of Veterinary Services of the western Congo Basin region, beneficiaries of the IDENTIFY Project	Libreville (Gabon)	3-5 April	Dr A. Maillard
1st ASEAN HPAI Core Group Meeting	Luang Prabang (Laos)	4 April	Dr K. Sakurai
5th Meeting of the REMESA Joint Standing Committee	Rabat (Morocco)	4-5 April	Dr M. Eloit, Dr R. Bouguedour, Dr V. Brioude & Dr A. Petrini
OFFLU Annual Technical Meeting	London (United Kingdom)	4-5 April	Dr K. Hamilton & Dr G. Pavade
USAID EPT in-country planning meeting	Vientiane (Laos)	5 April	Dr A. Davis
12th ASEAN HPAI Task Force Meeting	Luang Prabang (Laos)	5-6 April	Dr K. Sakurai & Dr A. Bouchot
29th Veterinary Congress of Maghreb	Algiers (Algeria)	7-8 April	Dr R. Bouguedour
African Union Commission Meeting	Addis Ababa (Ethiopia)	7-14 April	Dr D. Bourzat & Dr W. Masiga

meetings and visits

April 2012 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Meetings with Department of Veterinary and Animal Breeding of Mongolian Government Implementation Agency and the State Central Veterinary Laboratory	Ulan Bator (Mongolia)	9-11 April	Dr K. Sakurai
Visit from a delegation from Italy in order to revise the terms of reference of collaboration between Italy and Lebanon on food safety and to provide an advice on the Lebanese bill on food safety	Beirut (Lebanon)	10-14 April	Dr G. Yehia, Mr H. Imam & Prof. V. Caporale
AU-IBAR Regional Workshop on Trade in Livestock and Animal Products (PAFLEC Project)	Hammamet (Tunisia)	11-12 April	Dr R. Bouguedour & Dr V. Brioudes
FAO IDENTIFY Project Review and Planning Meeting	Entebbe (Uganda)	11-13 April	Dr N.J. Maitse
83rd Session of the EuFMD Executive Committee	Bucharest (Romania)	12-13 April	Dr J. Domenech
Visit to the Lanzhou FMD Laboratory	Lanzhou (People's Republic of China)	12-14 April	Dr R. Abila
Discussion on FVE Strategy in Brussels	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	13 April	Dr B. Vallat & Dr A. Dehove
Cross Border Trade and TADs Risk Reduction between China and Mongolia and 2nd Workshop on FMD	Ulan Bator (Mongolia)	13 April	Dr C. Buranathai
Implementation of avian influenza surveillance programme, under the OIE/JTF Project for strengthening HPAI control in Asia	Nam Dinh Province (Vietnam)	15-19 April	Dr K. Sakurai & Dr H. Thidar Myint
G8 Global Partnership Meeting	Miami (United States)	16-19 April	Dr K. Hamilton
Training session of national and provincial veterinary officers of the People's Republic of China on the OIE PVS evaluation tool	Beijing (People's Republic of China)	16-20 April	Dr F. Caya, Dr M. Edan, Dr P. Bastiaensen, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr R. Abila, Dr D. Van Aken & Dr M.J. Gordoncillo
ETPGAH/Discontools: 11th meeting of the Project Management Board	Brussels (Belgium)	17 April	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel
SADC Livestock Technical Committee's Epidemiology and Informatics Sub-Committees Meeting	Johannesburg (South Africa)	17-19 April	Dr N.J. Maitse
Preparatory meeting with the DAH for the organisation of regional activities in Vietnam in 2012	Hanoi (Vietnam)	18 April	Dr K. Sakurai & Dr H. Thidar Myint
Official opening of PATTEC Campaign	Nairobi (Kenya)	18 April	Dr W. Masiga & Dr A. Maillard
Launching seminar of institutional twinning between Tunisia and EU (France, Italy, Spain)	Tunis (Tunisia)	19 April	Dr R. Bouguedour, Dr V. Brioudes & Dr A. Petrini
Meetings with different Government officials	Belgrade (Serbia)	19-20 April	Prof. Dr N.T. Belev
BaBSeVA Annual General Assembly	Belgrade (Serbia)	21 April	Prof. Dr N.T. Belev
Meeting with the Minister of Agriculture of the United Arab Emirates and with HRH Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein	Dubai (United Arab Emirates)	21-22 April	Dr B. Vallat
OIE Regional Conference on Glanders	Dubai (United Arab Emirates)	23-25 April	Dr B. Vallat, Dr K. Ben Jebara, Dr J. Domenech, Dr S. Münstermann, Dr M.E. González, Dr G. Yehia, Ms R. Rizk, Mr H. Imam & Prof. V. Caporale
International Conference: 'Biosafety and Biosecurity 2: Implementing the Recommendations relevant to the BWC'	Kiev (Ukraine)	23-25 April	Dr K. Hamilton
CVOs common position meeting	Nairobi (Kenya)	23-25 April	Dr W. Masiga
Technical and policy discussion on improving the prevention and control of H5N1 HPAI in highly-affected and neighbouring countries	Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam)	23-25 April	Dr K. Sakurai
Regional Training Seminar (Asia-Pacific) for OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife (2nd cycle)	Colombo (Sri Lanka)	23-26 April	Dr S. Forcella, Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel, Dr I. Shimohira, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr A. Bouchot & Dr Q. Tran

meetings and visits

April 2012 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
27th FAO Regional Conference for Africa: 'From Vision to Action: for a Performing Agriculture'	Brazzaville (Republic of the Congo)	23-27 April	Dr F. Cipriano
ISO Workshop: 'How can standardization contribute to development in the food sector?'	Nairobi (Kenya)	24-25 April	Dr A. Maillard
Meeting of the 5th Strategic and Technical Advisory Group on Neglected Tropical Diseases	WHO Headquarters, Geneva (Switzerland)	25 April	Dr M. Martínez Avilés
International Veterinary Scientific Conference: 'One Health and Climate Change: Evolving the Veterinary Profession towards safeguarding the human well-being in a dynamic environment'	Nairobi (Kenya)	25-27 April	Dr W. Masiga
FMD Plan Update Mission to Laos	Vientiane (Laos)	25-28 April	Dr D. Van Aken
5th Meeting of the GF-TADs Regional Steering Committee for the Middle East and FMD PCP Regional Roadmap Meeting	Dubai (United Arab Emirates)	26 April	Dr K. Ben Jebara, Dr J. Domenech, Dr S. Münstermann, Dr M.E. González, Dr G. Yehia & Prof. V. Caporale
WTO STDF Working Group Meeting	Geneva (Switzerland)	26 April	Dr A. Thiermann
7th Annual Asia-Pacific Biosafety Conference: 'Moving Towards One World One Health', organised by the Asia-Pacific Biosafety Association	Nusa Dua (Indonesia)	26-27 April	Dr A. Davis
VET-GOV Project Stakeholders Workshop for the IGAD and EAC Regions	Nairobi (Kenya)	26-27 April	Dr A. Maillard
2nd Teleconference on the CALLISTO Project	Brussels (Belgium)	27 April	Dr N. Leboucq
Celebration of the Turkmen Horse Holiday and meetings with officials from the Government and the Veterinary Services	Ashgabat (Turkmenistan)	27-29 April	Prof. Dr N.T. Belev
Consultation on National FMD Plan drafting, EU-HPED Vaccine Bank and STANDZ Small Grants Facility	Yangon (Myanmar)	30 April – 3 May	Dr M.J. Gordoncillo

May 2012

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Visit to Mongolia at the invitation of the Official Authorities and meetings with the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Agriculture	Ulan Bator (Mongolia)	1-5 May	Dr B. Vallat
CMC-AH Mission to Libya	Tripoli (Libya)	1-7 May	Dr A. Petrini
17th Meeting of the GF-TADs FMD Working Group	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	2-3 May	Dr J. Domenech, Dr B. Todeschini & Dr N. Leboucq
VET-GOV Project Stakeholders Workshop for the SADC Region	Gaborone (Botswana)	2-3 May	Dr N.J. Mapitse & Dr P. Bastiaensen
Regional Technical Livestock and Pastoralism Coordination Meeting	Nairobi (Kenya)	3 May	Dr A. Maillard
Meeting with Civic Consulting	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	4 May	Dr M. Eloit & Dr A. Dehove
7th meeting of the Steering Committee of CaribVET	Georgetown (Guyana)	7-8 May	Dr F. Frago Santamaría
EU national workshop on rabies and peste des petits ruminants	Beirut (Lebanon)	7-11 May	Dr G. Yehia, Dr M. Mestom & Mr H. Imam

meetings and visits

May 2012 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Consultation on National FMD Plan drafting, EU-HPED Vaccine Bank and STANDZ Small Grants Facility	Phnom Penh (Cambodia)	7-12 May	Dr M.J. Gordoncillo & Dr K. Kukreja
GF-TADs Management Committee Meeting	Rome (Italy)	8 May	Dr M. Eloit, Dr D. Chaisemartin & Dr J. Domenech
AU-IBAR Stakeholders' Meeting for the VET-GOV Project (COMESA Region)	Livingstone (Zambia)	8-10 May	Dr N.J. Mapitse
VET-GOV Project Stakeholders Workshop for the ECOWAS Region	Lome (Togo)	8-10 May	Dr Y. Samaké & Dr D. Bourzat
1st Flurisk Interim Meeting	London (United Kingdom)	9-10 May	Dr G. Pavade
20th Meeting of the ASEAN Sectoral Working Group on Livestock	Nay Pyi Taw (Myanmar)	9-11 May	Dr I. Shimohira, Dr R. Abila & Dr H. Thidar Myint
EC Working Group on the impact assessment of measures on animal cloning for food production in the EU	Brussels (Belgium)	14 May	Dr N. Leboucq
1st EU CBRN CoE Conference: 'Working with the EU CBRN Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence: what concrete role for EU Stakeholders and Partners?'	Brussels (Belgium)	14-15 May	Dr A. Dehove
Meeting with JASV at the office of the OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific	Tokyo (Japan)	15 May	Dr I. Shimohira & Dr K. Sakurai
1st VET-GOV Technical Committee Meeting	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	17 May	Dr F. Caya, Dr Y. Samaké, Dr F. Cipriano, Dr D. Bourzat, Dr W. Masiga & Dr A. Maillard
OIE Council	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	17-18 May	Dr B. Vallat, Dr M. Eloit & Dr K. Miyagishima
VET-GOV Project Inception Workshop	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	18-19 May	Dr A. Dehove, Dr F. Caya, Dr Y. Samaké, Dr F. Cipriano, Dr D. Bourzat, Dr W. Masiga & Dr A. Maillard
OIE Seminar for Recently Appointed OIE Delegates	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	19 May	Dr M.J. Sánchez Vázquez, Dr S. Kahn, Dr F. Caya, Dr M.E. González, Dr L.O. Barcos, Dr M. Minassian, Dr F. Frago Santamaría & Dr G. Yehia
80th General Session of the OIE	Paris (France)	20-25 May	OIE
Meeting of the Partners for Rabies Prevention (PRP) (Global Alliance for Rabies Control)	Banna (Italy)	21-25 May	Dr A.R. Fooks
WHO General Assembly	Geneva (Switzerland)	21-26 May	Dr S. de la Rocque
AHI Facility Steering Committee Meeting	Brussels (Belgium)	23 May	Dr A. Dehove
Quantification of OIE-PVS Country Assessments	OIE Headquarters, Paris (France)	25 May	Dr A. Dehove
Activities-planning mission within the framework of the IDENTIFY Project	Jakarta (Indonesia)	28 May	Dr A. Davis
WHO Executive Committee	Geneva (Switzerland)	28-30 May	Dr S. de la Rocque
2nd Donors Conference related to the ECO Regional Programme for Food Security and 5th ECO Ministerial Meeting on Agriculture	Antalya (Turkey)	28-30 May	Prof. Dr N.T. Belev
NIAH Conference and Anniversary Celebration	Bangkok (Thailand)	30 May	Dr M.J. Gordoncillo & Dr K. Kukreja
USAID EPT in-country planning meeting	Hanoi (Vietnam)	30-31 May	Dr A. Davis

meetings and visits

June 2012

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
19th IMS World Meat Congress	Paris (France)	4-6 June	Dr B. Vallat, Dr A. Thiermann & Ms T. Benicasa
Mission to Laos under the OIE/JTF Project for strengthening HPAI control in Asia	Vientiane (Laos)	4-6 June	Dr K. Sakurai
1st Steering Committee Meeting of the Consolidation Phase of the PAN-SPSO Project	Arusha (Tanzania)	5 June	Dr D. Bourzat & Dr W. Masiga
2nd Summit of Veterinary Health and Safety Control of Animal-derived Food	Mudanjiang (People's Republic of China)	5-6 June	Dr T. Ishibashi
USAID EPT Meeting	Phnom Penh (Cambodia)	5-6 June	Dr A. Davis
1st SADC Livestock Technical Committee Meeting	Gaborone (Botswana)	5-7 June	Dr N.J. Mapitse & Dr P. Bastiaensen
1st Steering Committee Meeting of the VET-GOV Project	Arusha (Tanzania)	6 June	Dr D. Bourzat & Dr W. Masiga
18th Meeting of the GF-TADs FMD Working Group	Rome (Italy)	6-7 June	Dr J. Domenech, Dr B. Todeschini & Dr N. Leboucq
Meeting on Rift Valley fever	EFSA Headquarters, Parma (Italy)	7 June	Dr A. Petrini
Meeting with Harbin Veterinary Research Institute for future collaboration on zoonoses	Harbin (People's Republic of China)	7 June	Dr T. Ishibashi
Nordic-Baltic Veterinary Contingency Group	Oslo (Norway)	7-8 June	Ms G. Mamaghani
'One Health' Conference	Khon Kaen (Thailand)	7-8 June	Dr R. Abila
FVE General Assembly	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	8-9 June	Dr N. Leboucq
Pre-testing of comprehensive FMD vaccination approach	Sagaing (Myanmar)	9-15 June	Dr M.J. Gordoncillo & Ms M.C. Dy
Visit to the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for the Countries of the SADC as part of the administrative and accounting audit	Gaborone (Botswana)	11-12 June	Dr M. Eloit & Ms A. Weng
Institutional meetings with the main regional partners	Gaborone (Botswana)	11-12 June	Dr M. Eloit & Dr N.J. Mapitse
Global Food Safety Partnership: Key Stakeholders Meeting	Washington, DC (United States)	11-12 June	Dr A. Dehove
Meeting of <i>ad hoc</i> Expert Group to draft a course on 'new developments on diagnostic methodologies in animal health'	Zaragoza (Spain)	11-12 June	Dr A. Petrini
Western Balkans EC Project – CSF Simulation exercise	Skopje (Macedonia)	11-13 June	Dr M. Popovic
East African Regional Biosurveillance Workshop	Kampala (Uganda)	11-15 June	Dr W. Masiga, Dr A. Maillard & Dr S. de la Rocque
PATTEC Campaign Coordinators' Meeting	Accra (Ghana)	11-16 June	Dr D. Bourzat
15th Annual Conference of the European Biosafety Association	Manchester (United Kingdom)	12-13 June	Dr F. Diaz
Inception Workshop of the Project: 'FMD Control in Southeast Asia through application of the PCP'	Bangkok (Thailand)	12-13 June	Dr R. Abila, Dr D. Van Aken & Dr K. Kukreja
World Animal Health Congress – Asia 2012	Singapore	12-13 June	Dr G. Murray
US-OIE Planning Meeting on Global Health Security	Washington, DC (United States)	13 June	Dr A. Dehove
6th Annual Meeting on 'Viruses on the move', organised by EPIZONE	Brighton (United Kingdom)	13-14 June	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel
Importance of WAHIS Animal Disease Reporting in the SPC Region in support of Trade	Nadi (Fiji)	13-15 June	Dr D. Chaisemartin & Dr K. Ben Jebara
Prince Mahidol Award Conference, Coordinators' Meeting	New York (United States)	13-15 June	Dr K. Glynn
1st Meeting of Joint FAO/OIE Advisory Committee on Rinderpest	Rome (Italy)	13-16 June	Dr K. Miyagishima & Dr K. Hamilton

meetings and visits

June 2012 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
Meeting with the Regional Director of CIRAD for Eastern and Southern Africa	Gaborone (Botswana)	14 June	Dr N.J. Mapitse
Satellite symposium on Schmallenberg virus	Brighton (United Kingdom)	15 June	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel
European Commission (DG SANCO) – Animal Health Advisory Committee Meeting – Working Group of the Advisory Group on the Food Chain, Animal Health and Plant Health	Brussels (Belgium)	15 June	Dr N. Leboucq
Feasibility study in Laos for the implementation of the OIE/JTF Project on FMD Control	Vientiane, Xiangkhouang, Luang Prabang (Laos)	17-21 June	Dr C. Buranathai
Follow-up of the recommendations made on the quarantine station	Mogadishu (Somalia)	18-19 June	Dr W. Masiga
STAR-IDAZ Annual Meeting	Bangkok (Thailand)	18-19 June	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel & Dr A. Bouchot
Workshop on 'Australia-Indonesia Partnership for Emerging Infectious Diseases and PVS in Indonesia'	Bogor (Indonesia)	18-20 June	Dr D. Van Aken
Conference on Priority Endemic and Emerging Infectious Diseases in the Middle East and North Africa	Istanbul (Turkey)	18-21 June	Dr G. Yehia
Meeting with the Deans of the Faculties of Veterinary Medicine of Sofia and Stara Zagora	Sofia (Bulgaria)	19 June	Prof. Dr N.T. Belev & Dr S. Ralchev
IDF Standing Committee for Animal Health	Amersfoort (Netherlands)	19-20 June	Dr M. Varas
VET-GOV Project Stakeholders Workshop for the UMA Region	Cairo (Egypt)	19-20 June	Dr F. Cipriano & Dr R. Bouguedour
Livestock Research Group Workshop of the Global Research Alliance: Animal Health and Greenhouse Emission Intensity Network	Bangkok (Thailand)	20 June	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel & Dr A. Bouchot
Preparatory meeting for the World Rabies Day	Gaborone (Botswana)	20 June	Dr N.J. Mapitse
FAO/OIE/WHO/USAID EPT Programme Annual IDENTIFY Project Meeting	Rome (Italy)	20-21 June	Ms E. Tagliaro & Dr J. Lasley
Inception workshop of the project: 'Changing Disease Landscape'	Rome (Italy)	20-22 June	Dr S. de la Rocque
Meeting with the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, under the OIE/JTF Project for strengthening HPAI control in Asia	Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China)	21-22 June	Dr K. Sakurai
Workshop for finalising the REMESA countries communication plans	Tunis (Tunisia)	21-22 June	Dr R. Bouguedour, Dr V. Brioudes & Dr A. Petrini
Meeting with the Minister of Agriculture	Nay Pyi Taw (Myanmar)	21-23 June	Dr R. Abila & Dr G. Murray
FESASS General Assembly	Brussels (Belgium)	22 June	Dr N. Leboucq
Organising Committee Meeting of the 7th International Symposium on Emerging and Re-Emerging Pig Diseases	Tokyo (Japan)	23 June	Dr T. Ishibashi
4th Meeting of the WHO-AGISAR	Aix-en-Provence (France)	24-25 June	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel, Dr G. Moulin & Prof. J. Acar
Epidemiology Workshop (GREASE Network)	Bangkok (Thailand)	25 June	Dr M.J. Gordoncillo & Dr K. Kukreja
Meeting with Hokkaido University for the avian influenza surveillance programme in 2012	Sapporo (Japan)	25-26 June	Dr K. Sakurai
WTO-SPS Workshop for the Americas: 'Border posts and quarantine'	Santiago (Chile)	25-30 June	Dr S. Kahn
Meeting with the Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives of Thailand	Bangkok (Thailand)	26 June	Dr B. Vallat
1st VICH Outreach Forum Meeting	Brussels (Belgium)	26-27 June	Dr S. Münstermann & Dr J.-P. Orand
Animal welfare at the time of killing in disease control situation	Madrid (Spain)	26-28 June	Dr W. Pelgrim

meetings and visits

June 2012 (cont.)

Title of the event	Place	Date	Participants
3rd ASM Conference on Resistance in Zoonotic Bacteria and Foodborne Pathogens in Animals, Humans and the Environment	Aix-en-Provence (France)	26-29 June	Dr E. Erlacher-Vindel
3rd Annual African Biosafety Association Conference and 25th IFBA Members' Meeting	Johannesburg (South Africa)	26-30 June	Dr N.J. Mapitse
27th VICH Steering Committee Meeting	Brussels (Belgium)	27-28 June	Dr S. Münstermann & Dr J.-P. Orand
2nd FAO/OIE Global Conference on Foot and Mouth Disease Control	Bangkok (Thailand)	27-29 June	Dr C.A. Correa Messuti, Dr B. Vallat, Ms G. Mamaghani, Dr A. Dehove, Dr D. Chaisemartin, Ms I. Contreras Arias, Dr J. Domenech, Dr B. Todeschini, Dr M. Martínez Avilés, Dr Y. Samaké, Dr P. Bastiaensen, Dr A. Petrini, Dr W. Masiga, Dr L.O. Barcos, Dr F. Frago Santamaría, Dr I. Shimohira, Dr T. Ishibashi, Dr C. Buranathai, Dr R. Abila, Dr A. Bouchot, Dr Q. Tran, Dr D. Van Aken, Dr M.J. Gordoncillo, Dr K. Kukreja, Ms M.C. Dy, Ms P. Angvanitchakul, Dr N. Leboucq, Dr G. Yehia, Dr G. Murray, Dr G. Brückner, Dr K. de Clercq & Dr Y.J. Kim

the OIE and its partners

zoonoses

Call for contributions – success stories using a **One Health** approach



The OIE invites *Bulletin* readers to submit success stories in which Veterinary Services have used the ‘One Health’ approach (defined as: ‘the intersectoral collaborative approach to preventing, detecting, and controlling diseases among animals and humans, including developing and expanding collaboration among the institutions and systems that support their prevention, detection and control’). Stories for submission should describe past or ongoing collaborations between the human and animal health sectors, or with other sectors. For example, a submission could describe how these sectors have worked together in zoonosis prevention and control, outbreak response, or preparedness and surveillance exercises to achieve positive results. Submissions should mention the challenges encountered and highlight the advantages of taking an intersectoral One Health approach.

These submissions should be fewer than 500 words in length and written in one of the three official languages of the OIE. Please submit them to [Ms Jennifer Lasley \(j.lasley@oie.int\)](mailto:j.lasley@oie.int). Selected contributions will be published in future editions of the OIE *Bulletin*. We look forward to reading your success stories!

OIE support for World Rabies Day – 28 September 2012*

Rabies – a worldwide infectious disease which has been a scourge of humanity down through the ages but for which prevention, control and treatment options are both available and effective – should not continue to threaten human lives and livelihoods in any country of the world in this day and age.

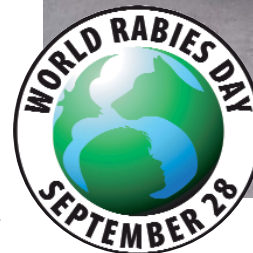
Veterinarians have an essential role in reducing the impact of rabies, which has been listed by WHO as one of the most neglected zoonotic diseases. Neglected diseases are those that can now be treated and prevented, but which nevertheless still cause human deaths and perpetuate the poverty of those who experience their effects. An integrated and collaborative effort among multiple disciplines is essential to achieve sustainable control of these diseases.

Underestimating the rabies burden, competition with other health priorities and a lack of coordination among the various government Ministries and departments which may be responsible for different aspects of this disease have all contributed towards keeping rabies neglected for so long. This vicious

cycle needs to be broken. A high-level Technical Meeting, held in Mexico in November 2011, identified rabies as one example of a zoonosis in which intersectoral and cooperative approaches are vital to the success of any action plan. The OIE is currently collaborating with FAO and WHO in the development and implementation of approaches to rabies control that will attract high-level political commitment, trust and financial support, both at the national and international levels.

Rabies control can be improved across the globe, especially in the developing countries of Africa and Asia which carry the highest burden of the disease. The main reservoirs of rabies in these countries are their populations of infected stray dogs. For this reason, the OIE has developed standards for the effective management of stray dog populations, which – alongside effective vaccination campaigns – should become an essential component in controlling canine rabies in these countries.

The 'One Health' approach to rabies control can be successful if the OIE, FAO and WHO continue to work on cost-effective measures and interdisciplinary research that take full account of the resources available, as well as the specific epidemiological situations of the affected areas. Veterinary Services should improve their collaboration with other national authorities to achieve optimal health benefits for



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people, animals and the environment. Rabies control can provide useful lessons that will apply to other areas where animal health meets public health.



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*The OIE is a partner of the Global Alliance for Rabies Control and will take part in the next World Rabies Day, on 28 September 2012.

activities of reference laboratories & collaborating centres

OIE Collaborating Centre for Research, Diagnosis and Surveillance of Wildlife Pathogens

*Dr F.A. Leighton, Canadian
Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre,
Department of Veterinary Pathology,
University of Saskatchewan,
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
S7N 5B4, Canada*

May 2012 marked the fifth anniversary of the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre (CCWHC) as a Collaborating Centre of the OIE. The CCWHC was the first OIE Reference Centre with a focus on wildlife. The CCWHC programme and its expertise in wildlife disease surveillance, epidemiology and management in Canada have evolved in the 20 years since the organisation was founded in 1992; its association with the OIE has added welcome international dimensions to its activities. (For more information about the Centre, visit www.ccwhc.ca and www.healthywildlife.ca.)

The CCWHC is a distributed national wildlife health research institute in Canada with activity centres in each of Canada's five veterinary schools. In partnership with federal and provincial government agencies, it operates and coordinates Canada's national wildlife disease surveillance programme and undertakes a wide range of research and service activities in support of its government, university and non-

governmental organisation partners. Over the past two decades, it has accumulated considerable experience in the conduct of wildlife disease surveillance, in data management, in epidemiology and risk assessment and in disease management. It is this accumulated expertise and experience that the CCWHC brings to the OIE.

In fact, the CCWHC was contributing to OIE programmes for some time before becoming a Collaborating Centre. In 1998, the CCWHC was asked to assist the OIE to develop guidance for Member Countries on the assessment of health risks associated with the international movement of wild animals, and produced an online manual for this purpose (available at: www.ccwhc.ca/wildlife_health_topics/risk_analysis/rskguidintro.php). The director of the CCWHC has been an annual participant in the OIE Working Group for Wildlife Diseases since 1998 and also now serves as Canada's OIE Focal Point for Wildlife. Since the CCWHC became a





Collaborating Centre, its work with the OIE has increased.

The largest CCWHC project in partnership with the OIE has been the development and presentation of two cycles of training workshops for OIE Focal Points for Wildlife. The first workshop was a general introduction to wildlife diseases and their relevance to domestic animals, public health and wildlife populations. It was presented during 2009 and 2010 in each OIE region, in Panama, Tanzania, France, Mali and Thailand. The Training Manual developed for this workshop is now available from the OIE in the three official languages, French, English and Spanish (www.oie.int/en/international-standard-setting/specialists-commissions-groups/working-groups-reports/working-group-on-wildlife-diseases). The second cycle of workshops provided practical information on carrying out

surveillance for wild animal diseases. It was presented between 2011 and 2012 at the regional seminars held in Kenya, Argentina, Botswana, Bulgaria and Sri Lanka. The Training Workbook developed for this workshop will also soon be available on the OIE website.

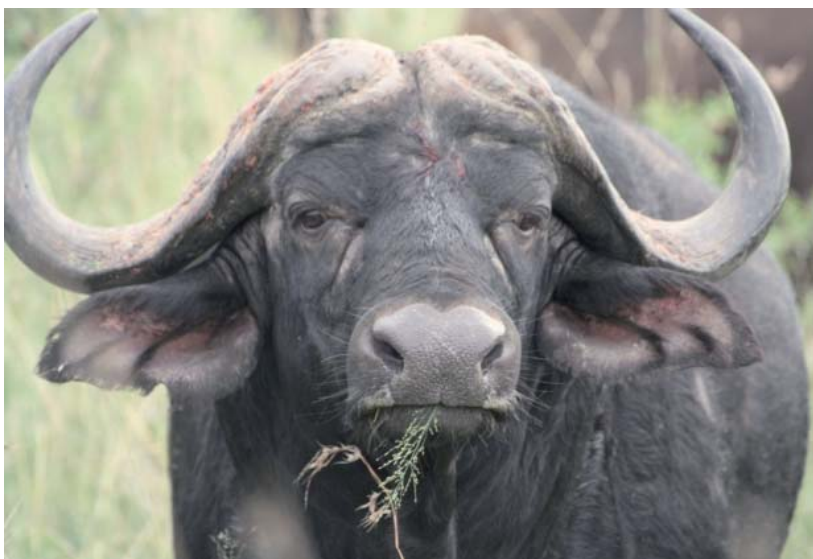
Additional activities of the CCWHC in its role as an OIE Collaborating Centre include an institutional collaboration with the Sri Lanka Wildlife Health Centre, to enhance Sri Lanka's capacity to assess and manage wild animal health, and the presentation of a Workshop on Capacity Development for Wildlife Health Management in Low- and Middle-Income Countries for the 61st International Conference of the Wildlife Disease Association (in France, 2012). An important new development is a formal association between the CCWHC and the National Wildlife Health Centre of the United States (Department of Interior)

to function together as a single OIE Collaborating Centre on wildlife health issues in the Americas. The two institutions have already undertaken several joint projects and look forward to mutual enrichment and further opportunities to support OIE programmes from this new formal association.

OIE Collaborating Centre for Training in Integrated Livestock and Wildlife Health and Management

**Prof J.A.W. Coetzer, Deputy Dean
Research, Postgraduate Studies and
Internationalisation, Faculty of
Veterinary Science, University of
Pretoria, Private Bag X04,
Onderstepoort 0110, South Africa**

Infectious diseases of livestock pose major constraints on the expansion of the agricultural sector and sustainable rural development in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, and other parts of Africa. High-impact transboundary animal diseases, such as foot and mouth disease and Rift Valley fever, have an economic impact through their effects on trade in animal products and the movement of live animals, while other diseases, such as bovine tuberculosis and brucellosis, may affect both human health and animal health and production. Tick-borne diseases are also a major constraint to productivity in endemic areas. The situation in the SADC region and other parts of Africa is exacerbated by the presence of reservoir hosts for many of these pathogens among the rich wildlife fauna, resulting in a complex epidemiology at the interface between wildlife, livestock and human populations, and the need for novel, innovative approaches to disease control, founded on the principles of 'One Health'. Both agriculture and conservation are important to rural economies, and have been identified as major drivers for regional economic development. The establishment of Transfrontier Conservation Areas across the SADC region (the so-called 'peace parks') thus brings both opportunities and challenges as these parks bring wildlife, livestock and people into greater contact. Therefore, effective diagnosis and control of infectious diseases at the wildlife/livestock/human interface require innovative approaches.



One of the major roles of the OIE Collaborating Centre for Training in Integrated Livestock and Wildlife Health and Management is to assist the OIE in developing and offering online training opportunities for veterinarians and para-professionals in the management and health of livestock and wildlife, with special emphasis on sub-Saharan Africa. The training follows an integrated approach, linking animal and human health, animal production, marketing and trade of animals and their products, land-use options, rural





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development, conservation and environmental or ecosystem health. An online Continuing Professional Development (CPD) platform and a modular, primarily web-based, MSc (Animal/Human/Ecosystem Health) have been developed. Both the online CPD platform and the new MSc will be implemented during 2012. These training opportunities support the building of capacity of a new generation of professionals to meet the challenges and issues at the livestock/wildlife/human/ecosystem interface (the One Health approach).

A regional training workshop was conducted for OIE Wildlife Focal Points in English-speaking African and Middle East countries. The workshop took place from 16 to 19 March 2010 at Naura Springs Hotel in Arusha, Tanzania. The overall goal for this training workshop was to provide OIE Focal Points on Wildlife with the necessary information, updates and skills to better assume their

responsibilities and obligations towards their national OIE delegates in their respective countries, and thus strengthen their interactions with the OIE. This training workshop was conducted in close collaboration with the OIE Collaborating Centre on Research, Diagnosis and Surveillance of Wildlife Pathogens, based at the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre (Canada).

Under the umbrella of the OIE Collaborating Centre, a scientific programme on Integrated Livestock and Wildlife Health and Management was organised as part of the 30th World Veterinary Congress (WVC), held in Cape Town from 10 to 14 October 2011. The sessions included: One Health, training and research opportunities, emerging and re-emerging diseases, wildlife health and management, zoonoses, ecosystem/environmental health and food safety and security.



news from Member Countries

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.

Self-declaration by Mauritius of regaining its freedom from African swine fever



Self-declaration submitted to the OIE on 23 April 2012 by Dr Deodass Meenowa, Delegate of Mauritius to the OIE, Chief Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agro-Industry, Food Production and Security, Reduit, Mauritius

Background information

Mauritius reported the first occurrence of African swine fever (ASF), an OIE-listed disease, on 19 October 2007 with three outbreaks. On 3 March 2009, six additional outbreaks were reported between 5 May 2008 and 12 July 2008, making a total number of nine outbreaks. composed of 1,472 susceptible animals and 132 cases, with 681 animals dead and 1,389 destroyed. The source of the outbreaks was undetermined and the following control measures were applied: stamping out, quarantine, movement control inside the country and zoning. No pork or pork products were allowed to leave Mauritius. Special measures were taken to prevent ASF from reaching Rodrigues Island. This event was considered as resolved on 12 July 2008.

Determination of ASF-free status of Mauritius

CONSIDERING THAT:

1. African swine fever is notifiable in the whole of Mauritius and all clinical signs suggestive of ASF are subjected to appropriate field and laboratory investigations;
2. an ongoing awareness programme is in place to encourage reporting of all cases suggestive of ASF;
3. the Veterinary Authority has current knowledge of, and authority over, all domestic pigs in Mauritius;
4. the Veterinary Authority has current knowledge about the species, population and habitat of wild pigs in Mauritius;

MOREOVER,

- a) there has been no new outbreak of ASF during the past three years after the resolution of the event on 12 July 2008;
- b) no evidence of ASF virus infection has been found during the past twelve months;
- c) surveillance has been in place for domestic pigs for the past twelve months;
- d) imported domestic pigs comply with the requirements in Article 15.1.5. or Article 15.1.6. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*;

And,

Based on surveillance, ASF infection has been demonstrated not to be present in any wild pig population in Mauritius or zone, and

- e) there has been no clinical evidence nor virological evidence of ASF in wild pigs during the past twelve months;
- f) no seropositive wild pigs have been detected in the age class of 6 to 12 months during the past twelve months;
- g) no wild pigs are authorised for importation into Mauritius;

the Veterinary Services of Mauritius are complying with the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 3.2. of the *Terrestrial Code* and with the provisions of the chapter on African swine fever, Chapter 15.1. of the *Terrestrial Code* (2011), as quoted above, and the *Terrestrial Manual* (2011).

Therefore, and considering the abovementioned information, the Delegate of Mauritius declares to the OIE that his country has regained its status of freedom from African swine fever as of 23 April 2012.

Self-declaration from Germany on the recovery of its bluetongue-free status

Background information

After bluetongue occurred in bovine animals and small ruminants for the first time in central Europe in 2006, the outbreak was subsequently characterised by a rapid and nationwide spread of the disease in Germany. Germany was successful in eradicating this disease through the fast introduction of mandatory vaccination with inactivated vaccines. Here is an overview of the course of the disease and the official measures undertaken.



Self-declaration submitted to the OIE on 15 February 2012 by Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, Delegate of Germany to the OIE, Chief Veterinary Officer, Directorate Animal Health, Animal Welfare, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, Bonn, Germany

Characterisation of the event

On 12 August 2006, the bluetongue virus serotype 8 (BTV-8) was detected in Germany for the first time. The Veterinary Authorities submitted to the OIE an immediate notification on 21 August 2006. After this, and starting from the North-Rhine Westphalia Land, the disease rapidly spread over large parts of Germany. In the end, the entire federal territory was declared a BTV-8 restricted zone. Following a nationwide vaccination campaign, the disease was considerably reduced by 2008. The total number of reported outbreaks, involving cattle, sheep, goats and buffalo, reached 24,811 in the course of the disease. The disease event was resolved by 17 November 2009. No further cases of bluetongue have been detected since 17 November 2009.

The geographic distribution of bluetongue cases during the years 2006 to 2009 is shown in Figure 1.

The cause of the introduction of bluetongue virus into Central Europe is not clear. However, entomological tests found that the biting-midge species known to carry the virus (*Culicoides obsoletus*, *C. pulicaris*, etc.) were present in Germany; it was also possible to prove that they were present all year round.

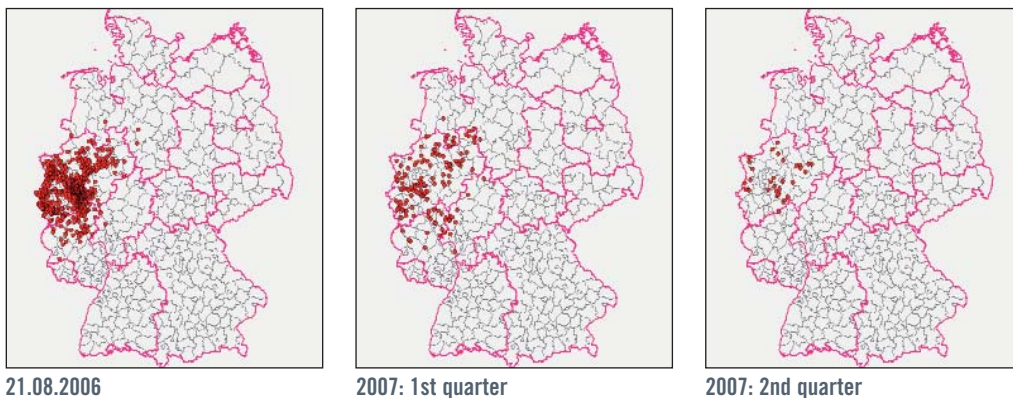


Fig. 1. Epidemiological situation (BTV between 2006 and 2009)

21.08.2006

2007: 1st quarter

2007: 2nd quarter

Legal provisions

Measures against bluetongue in Germany are regulated by the following rules of the European Union veterinary acquis (accumulated legislation):

- Council Directive 2000/75/EC of 20 November 2000 laying down specific provisions for the control and eradication of bluetongue
- Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1266/2007 of 26 October 2007 on implementing rules for Council Directive 2000/75/EC as regards the control, monitoring, surveillance and restrictions on movements of certain animals of susceptible species in relation to bluetongue and **these national provisions:**

- the Animal Disease Act of 22 June 2004
- the Ordinance on protection against bluetongue of 22 March 2002 (implementing the directive mentioned above)
- the Ordinance on the implementation of Community law as regards measures for the control, monitoring and surveillance of bluetongue (EC Bluetongue Control Measures Implementing Regulation) of 31 August 2006, as respectively amended.

Official measures

In the years 2008 and 2009, Germany vaccinated with inactivated vaccines against BTV-8.

Cattle, sheep and goats were subject to compulsory vaccination. Farmed wild ruminants were

subject to voluntary vaccination. On 1 January 2010, compulsory vaccination was lifted. Voluntary vaccination of the abovementioned species was still allowed.

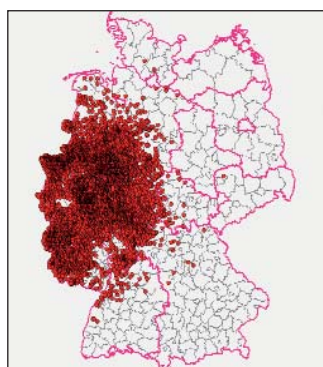
Within the framework of a monitoring programme established in 2007, comprehensive examinations were carried out through enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay and polymerase chain reaction on cattle, sheep and goats and, to a lesser degree, on wild ruminants. In 2010 and 2011, monitoring was conducted with the objective of re-establishing BTV-free status. In a total of 100,000 samples, no evidence for circulation of the bluetongue virus was found.

Lessons learned from the outbreak

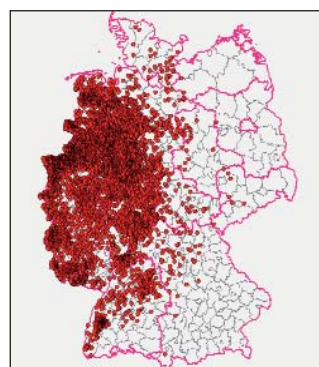
The occurrence of a disease formerly known only to occur in regions warmer than Germany and the detection of BTV-8 in domestic vectors have increased awareness of 'exotic' disease outbreaks among all those involved in the outbreak, such as animal owners and competent authorities. Germany might also have to anticipate other diseases so far considered 'exotic'.

The consistent application of a national vaccination strategy has quickly eradicated bluetongue in Germany. However, monitoring tests will be conducted on susceptible animals in the future, in order to maintain Germany's bluetongue-free status and to be able to react fast in case of another occurrence of the disease.

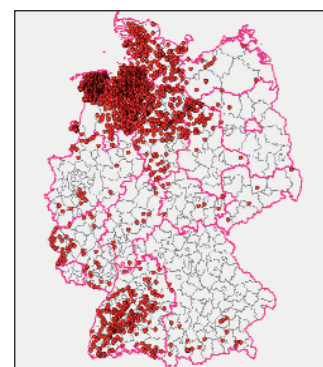
Fig. 1. (cont.)
Epidemiological
situation (BTV Between
2006 and 2009)



2007: 3rd quarter



2007: 4th quarter



2008

special events

Germany regains its bluetongue-free status

Therefore, considering the abovementioned information, the fact that more than two years have elapsed since the last case of bluetongue was detected on 17 November 2009, and that the monitoring programme for bovines and small ruminants has not shown any evidence of bluetongue virus circulation, and in accordance with Article 8.3.3 of Chapter 8.3. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (2011), the Delegate of Germany to the OIE declares that her country has regained its bluetongue-free status, as of 15 February 2012.



Last case on 17.11.2009

Regional Conference on Glanders

Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 23-25 April 2012



The Middle East Region has experienced a re-emergence of glanders over the past few years, with four countries (Bahrain, Kuwait, Lebanon and Afghanistan) having notified the OIE of the disease and three of them having subsequently put eradication programmes in place. Concern about the possible further spread of this zoonotic transboundary disease and the need for a better understanding of the situation in other countries of the region led the OIE to organise this conference. OIE Delegates and equine disease experts from all the countries in the region, as well as experts from outside the Middle East, were invited to share their experiences in controlling this disease and to discuss the way forward to an appropriate prevention and control strategy. This meeting was made possible by the generous assistance of the host country, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), with additional sponsorship from the Emirates Arabian Horse society, the Emirates Racing Authority and the Emirates Equestrian Federation.

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Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE during the opening ceremony

Fourteen countries from the Middle East, along with representatives from Brazil, the European Union (EU) and India; as well as the International Federation for Equestrian Sports (FEI) and National Equestrian Federations from Jordan, Egypt, Iraq, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and the UAE, attended the conference. In total, 97 people took part. The meeting was officially opened by the Minister of Environment and Water, H.E. Dr Rashed Ahmad Bin Fahed, and H.R.H. Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein, President of the FEI, accepted patronage of the conference.

Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE, gave a keynote address in which he described the OIE concept of 'disease freedom', and the various ways in which to achieve it, e.g. by establishing disease-free zones or compartments, and by following the guidelines of Chapter 1.6. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, and providing the OIE with a 'self-declaration of freedom' from disease. Examples such as the Equine Disease-Free Zone (EDFZ), which was established for the Asian Games and the Beijing Olympics, were given, as well as Kuwait's declaration of freedom from glanders, which was submitted for publication in the *OIE Bulletin*. Dr Vallat added that glanders may, in future, be considered by the OIE for

inclusion in the list for 'official disease status'.

Dr Vallat also described the concept of 'sub-populations' for particular groups of high-health, high-performance horses. The aim is to develop specialist guidelines for their international movement, as already happens with registered horses in the EU. In close collaboration with the FEI, the OIE is currently working to develop such guidelines and to identify the conditions that must be fulfilled, in terms of registration, biosecurity and veterinary certification.

The main part of the conference was dedicated to presentations from the participating countries. Bahrain, Kuwait, Lebanon, Iraq, Iran and Turkey described how they deal with this disease, while the host country, UAE, gave a detailed explanation on the preventive measures that it had put in place to maintain its glanders-free disease status. The EU representative explained the approach that the EU had taken to eradicate the disease, while India and Brazil described their surveillance systems and the way that their countries had dealt with glanders 'hot spots'.

Additional presentations were given by experts from the OIE Reference Laboratories on the diagnostic methods available for glanders and the recommended strategies for using them. While the complement fixation test (CFT) is the OIE prescribed test, as a result of its extensive validation over a long period of time, new tests are available, such as the competitive enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (c-ELISA) and the Western blot, which can be used in addition or complementary to the CFT.





The conference came up with a summary of key recommendations addressed to the OIE, the FEI and OIE Member Countries. They were, in order of priority:

- a) that the OIE, in collaboration with its Member Countries and other international organisations, should develop a 'roadmap' for the eradication of glanders in the Middle East, and should include it in its Action Plan for 2012–2016
- b) that participants should advocate more transparency to their governments in the reporting of notifiable diseases, such as glanders, to the OIE, so that more confidence can be placed in veterinary certification
- c) that closer collaboration should be established with the two OIE Reference Laboratories for glanders, to aid in training and testing for surveillance; and that the latter should be funded by inter-governmental support
- d) that the OIE, in collaboration with the FEI, should further develop the concept of 'sport horse sub-populations'
- e) that countries should make more use of the concept of 'zonal freedom' and the possibility of making a 'self-declaration of freedom from disease', including equine diseases
- f) that, finally, countries should consider the use of effective identification and traceability systems for equines.



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In conjunction with this conference, the participants had a unique opportunity to visit the Dubai Camel Dairy Farm, which produces, on average, 4,000 litres of camel milk in a top-range dairy plant, for use in milk powder, yoghurt, fresh and sour milk, chocolate and ice cream. The on-farm laboratory is accredited by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and capable of testing for all potential disease risks to the animals and to the dairy products.



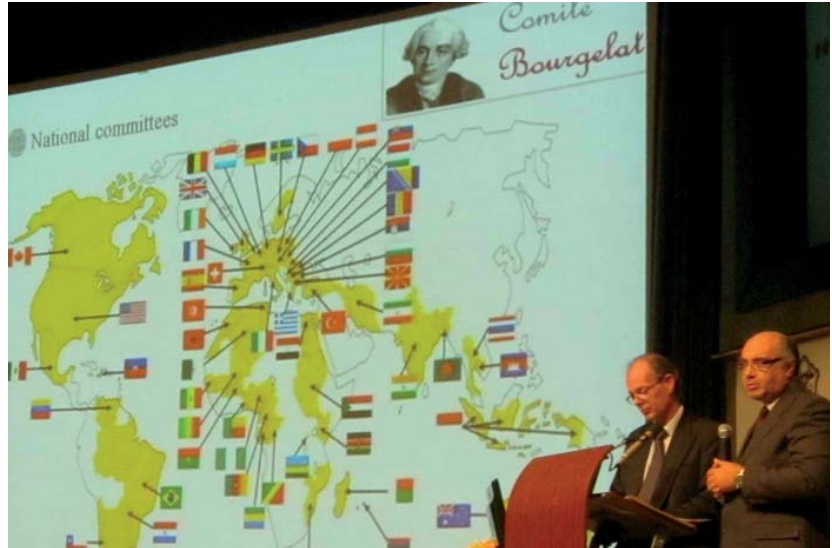
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Visit to the Dubai Camel Dairy Farm

World Veterinary Day 2012 coincides with the 100th anniversary of the first veterinary school in Iran

World Veterinary Day is celebrated on 28 April each year to highlight the importance of the veterinary profession. World Veterinary Day is a global event, involving everyone from world leaders to the general public, which focuses on the huge range of activities undertaken by veterinarians across the globe. It is an opportunity to promote the many ways, familiar and unfamiliar, that veterinarians help to protect the health and welfare of both animals and people.

Each year a different theme is selected, emphasising a priority animal health concern. However, this year Iran had a special reason to celebrate. The first veterinary school in Iran was founded in Tehran in 1912, meaning that 2012 marks the centenary of its establishment. More remarkably, the guiding hand behind



Mr Karl Leifland (left), from the Swedish Embassy, speaks of the ties between Sweden and Iran at the opening ceremony of the 17th Iranian Veterinary Congress, while his colleague Mr Rahgozar (right) translates his speech

the school was a Swedish vet, Konard Hill, DVM.

In the opening years of the 20th Century, Persia (as it was then) had immense resources, a large

agricultural base and extensive animal husbandry. However, there were no organised Veterinary Services and essentially no veterinary care. The country was ruled by the Shah but there were many other rivals and powerful families who also laid claim to power, authority and wealth in the region. The government was frequently in disorder and not known for its efficiency.

At that time, the two principal powers in the region were Imperial Russia and Britain, which controlled India, including what is now modern Pakistan. Both Britain and Russia were interested in establishing an efficient and professional veterinary and health care system, and both sought help from different quarters. Italy and Austria were approached, but with little success. Lastly, the





**Swedish veterinarian and army officer
Konard Hill was awarded the Gold Medal for
Valour in Combat by Persia**

choice fell on Sweden, a small and rather distant country. Konard Hill was a military official with the Royal Swedish Hussars and came originally from Småland, an area in the south of Sweden, full of luxuriant forests and plenty of lakes. In 1912, Hill signed a three-year contract with the Government of Persia to set up a veterinary care system in this country. He was also charged with 'performing other responsibilities for which he was suited'. During this period, and assisted by a farrier, Konard Hill trained 200 local people to shoe horses.

Hill then decided to establish a veterinary school in Iran. The length of the course was to be two years and only eight students were accepted in the first intake. In collaboration with Abutalib Khan, a general practitioner who had studied medicine in Austria and worked in Tehran, Hill began training students in the practice and theory of veterinary medicine. Khan helped Hill in compiling and translating veterinary and scientific terms. This photograph shows the graduation ceremony of the first eight students, accompanied by Konard Hill and Abutalib Khan.

As it was not possible for an army officer to serve two countries at the same time, Hill had been forced to resign his commission in the Swedish military. However, since he assumed his duties in his new country with great passion, he was soon promoted to the rank of Major in the Persian Gendarmerie. Just one year after his

arrival, Konard Hill had already managed to establish a veterinary hospital for the horses, mules and camels of the Gendarmerie and Army. While the hospital was modest, it was very modern and standards-based. Later, Hill was further promoted to Colonel.

One specific problem that Konard Hill encountered was the large number of stray dogs in the suburbs and city centre of Tehran. The dogs spread various diseases, including cutaneous leishmaniosis, which is the most common form of leishmaniosis. This infection usually produces ulcers on the exposed parts of the body, such as the face, arms and legs. There may be a large number of lesions which can cause serious disability and, when the ulcers heal, they leave permanent scars. Fortunately the disease has now been eradicated.

In the summer of 1914, Hill was posted to the city of Bouroujerd,



The first students to graduate from the first veterinary school in Iran, with Konard Hill and Abutalib Khan

which had been overrun by bandits and brigands. There, he also won fame as a very able soldier. Since the Gendarmerie had no doctor at this post, Hill was forced to perform that duty as well, and helped tend the wounded from the fighting.

Konard Hill thus earned a reputation as a man of duty and of action, and was richly decorated by his adopted country with medals and commendations. On the completion of his mission in Persia, he was awarded the highly prestigious Gold Medal for Valour in Combat, becoming one of the rare Swedes to receive that decoration.

With all these accomplishments, it is scarcely surprising that the National Committee of Vet2011 and the National Committee of IBC (International Bourgelat Committee) in Iran decided to organise an event to commemorate World Veterinary Day that also celebrated the life of Konard Hill, DVM. They enlisted the assistance of Mr Karl Leifland, Minister Counsellor of the Swedish Embassy in Tehran; the Iranian Veterinary Association and UNESCO. The aim was to create a project that would work towards achieving the principal goal of the IBC: the inventory and preservation of the tangible and intangible scientific and cultural heritage of veterinary medicine and its promotion to the widest possible public. This valuable heritage includes the following:

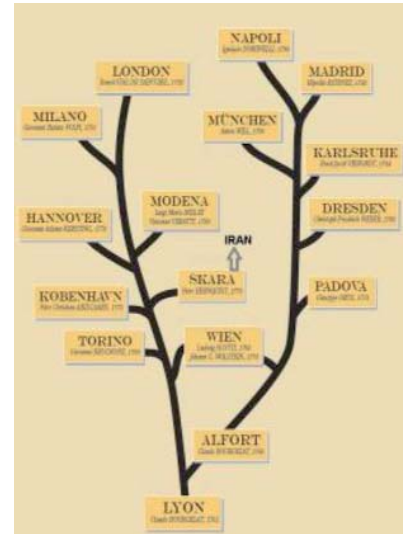
- the creation of veterinary education, the veterinary profession, veterinary science and ethics, and the invention of the concept of comparative biopathology by

Claude Bourgelat at the end of the 18th Century

- all the many veterinary scientific contributions to animal and human health and welfare
- the founding concepts and fundamental values enshrined in the veterinary profession
- recognition of veterinarians as benefactors of humanity and particular acknowledgement of those veterinarians renowned for their outstanding achievements in many different spheres
- all veterinary schools and faculties, along with their libraries, museums and historic collections
- all the veterinary associations and other institutions that have been active for more than 50 years, and especially the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), created in 1924.

This event gave participants the opportunity to create a platform for dialogue between Iran and Sweden, and to further their collaboration in the field of veterinary science. Among the keynote speakers were Mr Karl Leifland, Minister Counsellor of the Swedish Embassy in Tehran; Mr Noroozian of the Iranian Veterinary Association and Mr Hamidreza Mahmoudi, Head of the National Committee of Vet2011 and the IBC in Iran. The speakers emphasised the importance of antimicrobial resistance (the theme of World Veterinary Day 2012), as well as describing the contribution of Swedish vet, Konard Hill, founder of the first veterinary school in Iran.

It took place on the last night of the 17th Iranian Veterinary Congress,



Family tree of veterinary education

which was held from 28 to 30 April in the International Razi Hall. Earlier, during the opening ceremony of the Congress, Mr Karl Leifland spoke about the life and achievements of the Swedish vet from Småland who played such an important role in the development of Iran's veterinary education system.

agenda

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

12th Conference of the OIE Regional commission for the Middle-East

**September
Amman (Jordan)**

regactivities.dept@oie.int

November

28th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania

**November
Philippines**

regactivities.dept@oie.int

Regional (Africa) Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Communication

**18-22 November
Niamey (Niger)**

regactivities.dept@oie.int

Regional (Africa) Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Communication

**25-29 November
Nairobi (Kenya)**

regactivities.dept@oie.int

September

31st World Veterinary Congress and 150th anniversary of the World Veterinary Association (WVA)

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Regional (Africa) Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Communication

**25-29 November
Nairobi (Kenya)**

regactivities.dept@oie.int

November

3rd OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare
**6-8 November
Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)**

www.oie.int/eng/AW2012/intro.htm

Resistance to antibiotics: a therapeutic impasse? National and international implications

**21 November
Paris (France)**

www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Conferences_Events/docs/pdf/other_events/Programme-antibioV12.pdf

21st Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas

**26-29 November
Barbados**

regactivities.dept@oie.int

2013

February

International Meeting on Emerging Diseases and Surveillance (IMED 2013)

**15-18 February
Vienna (Austria)**

www.isid.org/imed/index.shtml

20th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa
**18-22 February
Lome (Togo)**

regactivities.dept@oie.int

March

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

4-8 March

Mexico

regactivities.dept@oie.int

OIE Global Conference on the Prudent Use of Antimicrobial Agents for Animals

**13-15 March
Paris (France)**

i.arias@oie.int

[www.oie.int/eng/A_](http://www.oie.int/eng/A_AMR2013/venue.htm)

[AMR2013/venue.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/A_AMR2013/venue.htm)

Regional (Asia-Pacific) Seminar for OIE National Focal Points on Communication

25-27 March

People's. Rep. of China

regactivities.dept@oie.int

2012

October

SPS Committee (Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures)

**15-18 October
Geneva (Switzerland)**

trade.dept@oie.int

Global Symposium LFDA / GRID Animal rights

**18-19 October
OIE Headquarters
Paris (France)**

www.rwi.uzh.ch/lehreforschung/postdocs/animallaw/Links/Registration.pdf

6th International Conference on Antimicrobial Agents in Veterinary Medicine (AAVM 2012)

**23-26 October
Washington D.C. (United States of America)**

aavm@targetconf.com

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Good governance and financing of official Veterinary Services

Scientific and Technical Review
Vol. 31 (2)

This *Review* on 'Good governance and the 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.

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www.oie.int/eng/AW2012/intro.htm



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International Solidarity to Fight against Antimicrobial Resistance

Paris (France), 13-15 March 2013

i.arias@oie.int

www.oie.int/eng/A_AMR2013/venue.htm

