

What has changed? Practical implications of the 2015
Changes in the FMD Chapter of the OIE Terrestrial
Animal Health Code, for beef producers in northern
Botswana

Presented at a workshop on

**WILDLIFE FRIENDLY BEEF: WORKING TOWARDS A
WIN-WIN SOLUTION FOR LIVESTOCK AGRICULTURE
AND WILDLIFE CONSERVATION IN NGAMILAND**

by

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WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH *Protecting animals, preserving our future*

Slide Layout

- Background Information on the OIE
- Standard Setting Process
- FMD Situation Worldwide
- Changes in the 2015 edition of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code – the FMD Chapter
- Work-in Progress ----FMD
- Conclusion

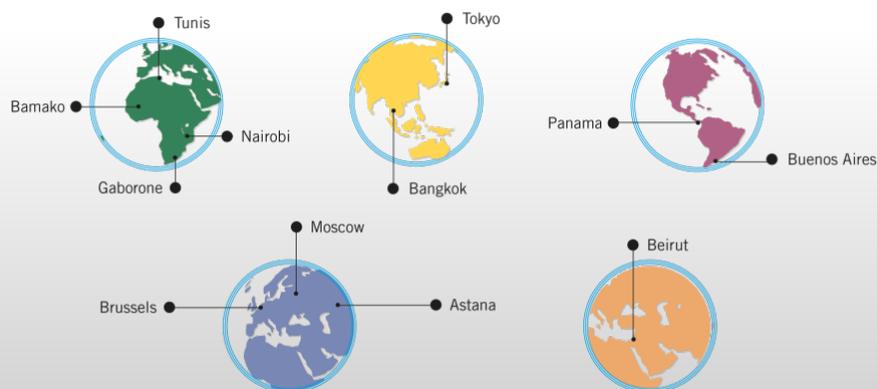
The OIE logo, consisting of the letters 'Oie' in a stylized font with a small globe icon above the 'i'.

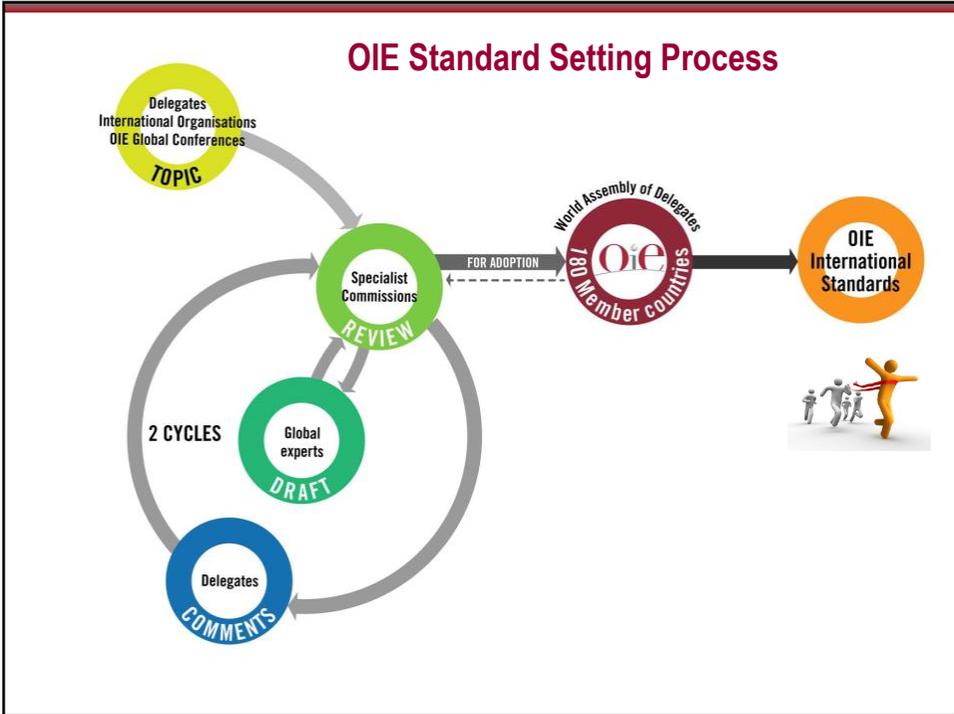
Background Information – World organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

- Formed in 1924 as the *Office International des Epizooties* (OIE) – to fight TADs (Rinderpest)
- In 2003 became the World Organisation for Animal Health, but retained acronym “OIE”
- Responsible for Animal Health, Welfare and Veterinary Public Health – **sets science based Standards for these**
- Recognised by the WTO as a reference body for this mandate
- Currently 181 member countries (represented by their Directors of Veterinary Services – OIE Delegate)
- Operates through a network of Regional/Sub-Regional Offices & Reference Centres (= Ref Labs + Collaborating Centres)
- **OIE is not EU!!**



Background Information – World organisation for Animal Health (OIE)





OIE Standards

CODES

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic

MANUALS

- Terrestrial
- Aquatic

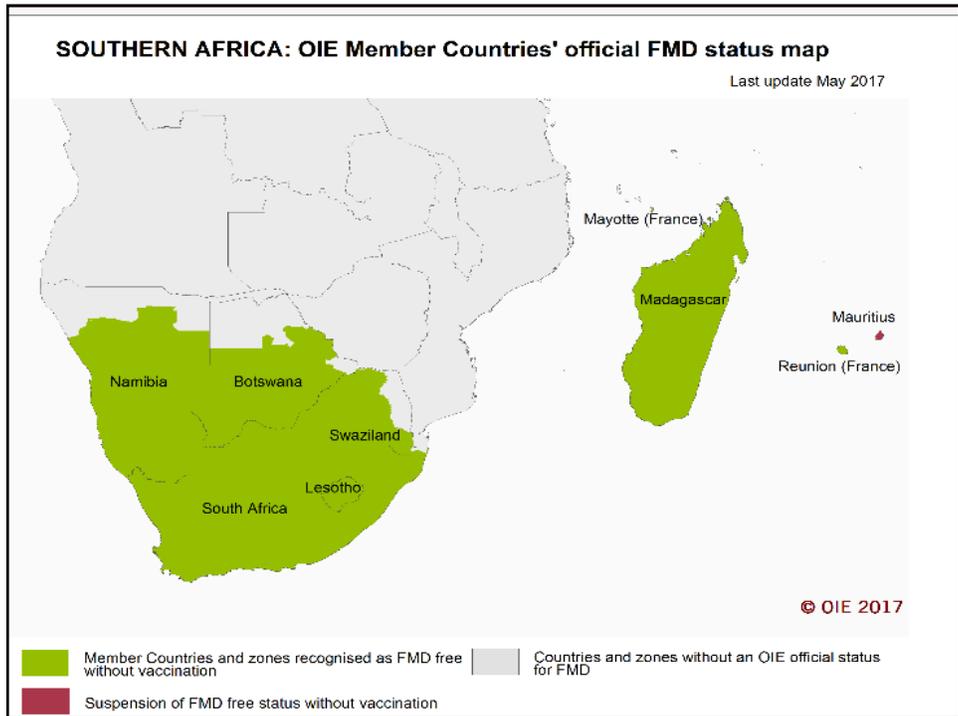
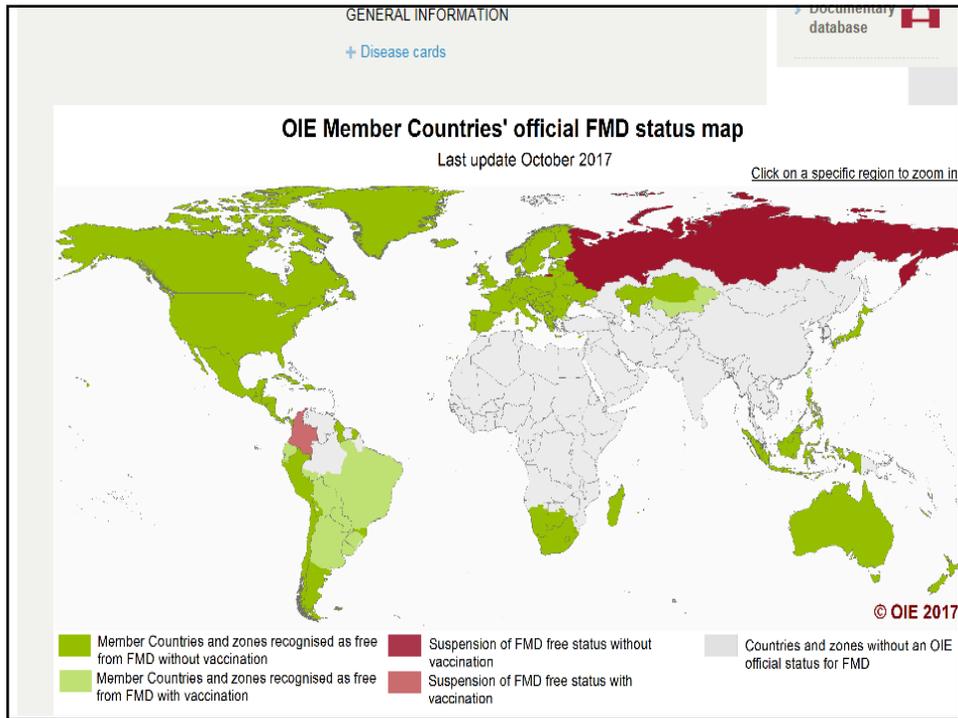
Terrestrial Animal Health Code
2015
Volume I

Aquatic Animal Health Code
2015

Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals
2012
Volume 1

Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals
2012

Codes and Manuals available on the OIE website
www.oie.int



Suspension of “country having an FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised” status

Russia

Following an immediate notification received from the OIE Delegate of Russia on an outbreak of FMD in Respublika Bashkortostan, the “country having an FMD free zone where vaccination is not practised” status for Russia, as recognised by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates in terms of Resolution No. 22 in May 2017, is suspended with effect from 30 September 2017.

Suspension of “FMD free zone where vaccination is practised” status

Colombia

Following an immediate notification received from the OIE Delegate of Colombia on an outbreak of FMD in Arauca Department, the “FMD free status where vaccination is practised” for a zone of Colombia resulting from the merge of five distinct zones designated by the Delegate of Colombia in documents addressed to the OIE Director General in January 2003, in December 2004 (two zones), in January 2007 and in January 2009, and as recognised by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates in terms of Resolution No. 19 in May 2009, is suspended with effect from 11 June 2017.

Suspension of “FMD free country where vaccination is not practised” status

Mauritius

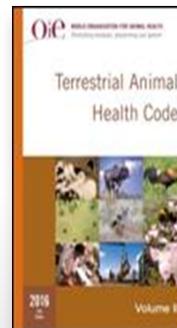
Following a notification received from the OIE Delegate of Mauritius on outbreaks of FMD in his country, the “FMD free country where vaccination is not practised” status for Mauritius, as recognised by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates in terms of Resolution No. XVII in May 2001, is suspended with effect from 7 July 2016.

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Review and amendment of Chapter 8.8 (FMD Chapter)

- Review commenced January 2012 following Member Country requests
- finally comments reviewed by;
 - Ad Hoc Group in a special meeting
 - Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (SCAD)
 - Code Commission
- Changes adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates in May 2015
- *(NB: e.g. standards setting/amendment process - exhaustiveness, lengthy, open, transparent)*



Important Definitions

- 1. Establishment** - means the premises in which [animals](#) are kept.
- 2. Quarantine Station** - means an establishment under the control of the [Veterinary Authority](#) where [animals](#) are maintained in isolation with no direct or indirect contact with other [animals](#), to ensure that there is no transmission of specified pathogen(s) outside the establishment while the [animals](#) are undergoing observation for a specified length of time and, if appropriate, testing and treatment.



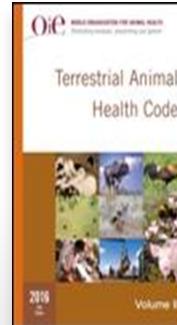
Important Definitions

- 3. Official Control Programme** - means a programme which is approved, and managed or supervised by the [Veterinary Authority](#) of a Member Country for the purpose of controlling a [vector](#), pathogen or [disease](#) by specific measures applied throughout that Member Country, or within a [zone](#) or [compartment](#) of that Member Country.
- 4. OIE Endorsed Official Control Programme** - Official Control program formally endorsed by the OIE (*FMD, PPR & CBPP*)
- 5. OIE Disease Status Recognition (or OIE Recognised Disease Status)** - Country/zone with a disease free status formally recognised by the OIE (*FMD, PPR, CBPP, AHS, CSF, BSE & "Rinderpest"*)



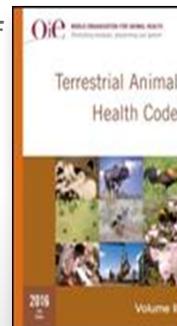
Review and amendment of Chapter 8.8 (FMD Chapter)

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Review and amendment of Chapter 8.8

- Added *quarantine* as risk mitigation if an *establishment* in an infected country/zone cannot guarantee no contact between cattle/infected cattle/buffalo (Articles 8.8.12 and 8.8.22)
- More **clarity on susceptible species** for purpose of Code - African buffalo only animal identified with persistent infection
- Several issues identified by Member Countries still **pending and currently under discussion**



Chapter 8.8: Most noticeable changes related to livestock-wildlife interface

Articles 8.8.12 and 8.8.22

Article 8.8.12: Recommendations for importation from FMD infected countries or zones where an *official control programme exists*: For domestic ruminants and pigs

Article 8.8.22: Recommendations for importation from FMD infected countries or zones where an *official control programme exists*: For fresh meat of cattle and water buffaloes (*Bubalus bubalis*) (excluding feet, head and viscera)



Main change to accommodate possible contact with buffalo

- *Common to articles 8.8.12 and 8.8.22*:
“.....were kept for the past 30 days in an establishment, and that FMD has not occurred within a 10 kilometre radius of the *establishment* during that period, **or the establishment is a quarantine station;**”

Main change to accommodate possible contact with buffalo

- Accepted that 10km “no cases” where there are free ranging buffalo cannot be guaranteed
- Introduced “*Quarantine*” alternative to *establishment*



Main change to accommodate possible contact with buffalo

- For Article 8.8.12 , additionally, serological and virological tests should be done while animals are in quarantine
- *Other requirements of these articles maintained (with more clarity added):* i.e.
 - 30 days quarantine,
 - Country of origin must have an *official control program* for FMD
 - vaccination,
 - post-slaughter risk mitigations, (maturation, deboning, deglanding, etc.).
- **Other changes made are not specific to the current topic**



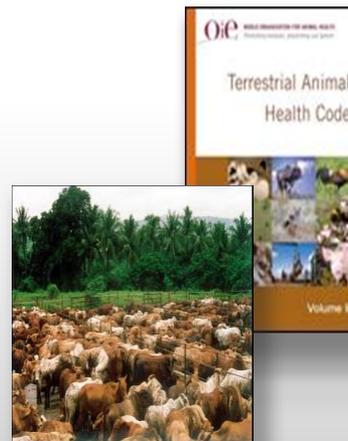
Main change to accommodate possible contact with buffalo

- Option of quarantine offers more flexibility where close contact with buffalo cannot be avoided
- Still requires vigilant pre- and post slaughter risk mitigation – applying HACCP principles
- Would in effect resemble a compartment with vaccination
- Could offer more opportunities for marketing and harmonising livestock-wildlife interface



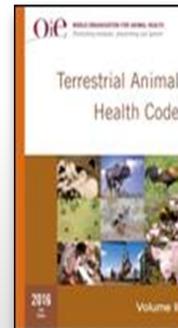
Concepts in development

- Compartment with vaccination
- Limitation of the impact of stray buffalo incursion in free area
- Larger containment zone with active outbreaks
- Export of pig meat from an infected zone – same as for cattle – but other proposed provisions
- Establishment of temporary protection zone in case of threat
- Movement of vaccinated cattle to free zone without vaccination



Current work of interest related to trade from infected areas

- Revision of Chapter 4.3. on Zoning and compartmentalisation, circulated for comments and proposed for possible adoption in **May 2018**
- Further revision of Chapter 8.8. on FMD. Objective: adoption in **May 2019.**



What has the 2015 Changes in the FMD Chapter of the OIE Code brought for cattle producers in northern Botswana

- Trade in live animals and their products from *high risk* areas (Ngamiland) is possible – in accordance with OIE Standards
- Requirement of an Official Control Program – i.e. Veterinary Authorities has to know what is happening
- Addition of *Quarantine station*
- Opportunity to influence future amendment of Standards through the ongoing review process

In a Nutshell! – risk mitigation at all levels from farm to slaughter

- i. Good cattle management
- ii. Separation of infected from Cattle
- iii. Robust vaccination regime with efficacious vaccines
- iv. Effective surveillance
- v. Movement control
- vi. Quarantine
- vii. Thorough abattoir ante- & postmortem inspection
- viii. maturation
- ix. Deboning & Deglanding



Conclusion

- standards are dynamic, influenced by the emergence of new scientific information
- Member Countries should participate fully in the standard setting process
- The OIE is committed to continuous improvement of the standards based on new scientific information



Thank you for your attention!!



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