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SELF-DECLARATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA AS A COUNTRY FREE FROM NEWCASTLE DISEASE IN POULTRY.

Declaration sent to the OIE on 4 April 2021 by Dr Deyanira Barrero Leon, OIE Delegate for Colombia, General Manager, Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario (ICA), Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural

1. INTRODUCTION

Through this document, the General Manager of the Colombian Agricultural Institute - ICA - Dr. Deyanira Barrero León, in her capacity as Delegate to the World Organisation for Animal Health - OIE and the veterinary health authority of the country, respectfully and formally presents the intention that the OIE - publishes the self-declaration of the entire Colombian territory as free from Newcastle disease with vaccination in poultry.

Colombia, as an OIE Member, submits official documentation demonstrating that all the provisions of Chapters 1.1., 3.1. and 10.9. of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)*, as well as the other provisions of the *Terrestrial Code* and *Terrestrial Manual* Chapters relevant to Newcastle disease in poultry are applied in the whole national territory.

Based on the history of presentation of the disease and considering that Colombia applies the provisions of Chapter 1.4. and Article 1.4.6. of the *Terrestrial Code* on epidemiological surveillance of Newcastle virus in the national territory, the publication of the self-declaration on absence of disease is requested.

The start date of self-declaration was formalised within the country as of 31 March 2021 by Resolution 94488 (Annex 1), taking into account that the last outbreak of the disease was detected through passive epidemiological surveillance in a backyard premises located in the municipality of Malambo, Department of Atlántico - Colombia, on 20 September 2019, where all the activities for the control and eradication of the virus were activated, as well as the epidemiological surveillance measures around it, achieving its effective control 90 days after the episode. Therefore, it is considered that at least 16 months have elapsed since the last date when the presence of the disease in poultry was effectively controlled and eliminated in the country and 20 months since the last positive diagnosis of the disease.

2. DISEASE SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

- a) **Evidence that it is a notifiable disease:** The High Virulence Newcastle disease in poultry is duly regulated in Colombia through Law 1255 of 2008 (Annex 2) and ICA Resolution 3654 of 2009 (Annex 3), as well as the declaration of Newcastle disease as an officially controlled and notifiable disease in ICA Resolution 3714 of



2015 (Annex 4). Also, according to Law 576 of 2000 article 18 (Annex 5), the national code of professional ethics for veterinarians and zootechnical veterinarians establishes notification as a mandatory national responsibility.

- b) History of freedom or eradication of the disease in the country:** The last outbreak of the disease was detected by the ICA on 20 September 2019 following a notification (complaint) of a clinical picture compatible with the disease in a backyard farm with a population of 200 fattening birds without biosecurity. The following activities were carried out: quarantine of the premises with restriction of entry or exit of new birds for marketing or any other purpose during the following 90 days, no stamping out or vaccination of birds was carried out since all the animals in the backyard premises died of the disease, the disposal of carcasses in compost was supervised as well as the cleaning and disinfection of the premises (including facilities, equipment and utensils used for handling the birds), epidemiological surveillance and peri-focal vaccination within a radius of 5 km, epidemiological monitoring and tracing of the origin of the birds in backyard premises in the municipality of Malambo, Department of Atlántico, in which a normal health situation was found with healthy birds and absence of clinical signs compatible with the disease. Therefore, the hypothesis of origin was handled as an infection of the birds in the affected premises (viral recirculation) due to inadequate biosecurity measures, cleaning and disinfection of facilities, equipment and utensils in the premises. Historically, the Department of Atlántico has had outbreaks of the disease in recent years in municipalities such as Polonuevo affecting a population of 220 poultry with a morbidity of 9%, Baranoa involving 65 poultry with a morbidity of 49% and finally Galapa in a backyard flock with 76 birds and a morbidity of 13%.

For further details and graphical information, maps are presented (Annex 6 - Complementary Information, point 2 historical presentation of the disease pages 14 to 16) detailing the geographical location of the last outbreak in Colombia and the respective areas addressed, nearby risk establishments and premises intervened during the implementation of surveillance, vaccination, control and eradication activities in 2019.

3. SURVEILLANCE AND EARLY DETECTION SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

- a) Population:** According to information from the Livestock Census for the year 2020, the poultry population in the country is distributed in 469,140 farms, of which 463,113 (98.7%) are backyard farms and the remaining 6,027 (1.3%) are technified farms. Production on technified farms reached 982,895 tons of eggs and 1,619,784 tons of chicken for the country in the previous year (2020). The total number of animals counted amounted to 201,600,918 birds, an increase of 7.5% compared to the previous year, of which 95.4% are poultry from technified farms and the remaining 4.6% are backyard poultry. Of the country's total poultry population, 71.6% is concentrated in five departments: Santander (24.0%), Cundinamarca (18.2%), Valle del Cauca (16.9%), Cauca (6.7%) and Antioquia (5.8%). (Annex 7)
- b) Vaccination:** The vaccination strategy in poultry that Colombia implements jointly and periodically by the poultry association FENAVI and the veterinary health authority ICA which is composed of three strategies:
- Mandatory vaccination established by Resolution of all commercial poultry subpopulations (broiler chicken, laying hens, rearing birds, grandparent/breeder genetics birds and fighting birds), which is carried out by the owners on the farms and supervised by the ICA through certification visits, re-certification and IVC (Inspection, Surveillance and Control) in which POES (Standard Operating Procedures) are reviewed, as well as good vaccination practices and aspects inherent to the application of the biological product in the field, monitoring this type of establishments in the country (please see the list of relevant legislation in the Annex II).
 - Peri-focal vaccination in backyard premises around outbreaks of the disease: this strategy has been implemented by Colombia since 2015, and was successfully managed as a timely and adequate containment measure in the spread of the disease during the last few years in which outbreaks with confirmed diagnosis of Newcastle disease occurred, and is currently included in the contingency plan for the management of an outbreak in case of occurrence in the country.
 - Systematic strategic vaccination in backyard and fighting breeds sub-populations in Colombia: this strategy was decided to be implemented this year as a result of the self-declaration as a country free of the disease and in response to the epidemiological risk of circulation of the disease in these farms and birds in which there is no biosecurity and infrastructure measures in place due to the number of animals present in each epidemiological unit and factors inherent to the peculiarity of the country (cultural, economic, social and other factors). The inclusion criteria for the selection of properties and/or areas to



be systematically vaccinated in the future is based on a random selection of districts and secondary factors such as areas with high poultry density, establishment at risk to be in contact with wild birds, marketplaces with live birds or establishments located close to marketplaces, establishments benefiting from food security programmes, and establishments located in border areas. The summary of the planned activities currently under joint ICA-FENAVI implementation schedule for systematic strategic vaccination in backyard and fighting breed sub-populations in Colombia are presented in Annex III.

For the development of perifocal vaccination in disease outbreaks and systematic strategic vaccination, the following considerations apply:

- i. Periodicity: Six-monthly
- ii. Cycles: 2 Cycles per year (I Cycle in the first semester and II Cycle in the second semester of the year).
- iii. Biological products used: Live inactivated virus vaccine La Sota strain (which takes into account the considerations established by the OIE and in its manufacture does not use/contain strains with an intra-cerebral pathogenicity index (ICPI) higher than 0.7).
- iv. Dose: 1 drop per animal.
- v. Route of administration: Ocular.
- vi. Method of application: Capture and individual application.
- vii. Bird trapping methods: Announcement to farmers (1 day before), pre-feeding deprivation (12 to 8 hours before), confinement (overnight before), offering food (at the time of application) for individual and/or mass trapping (bird-by-bird or multi-bird trapping net).

c) Active Epidemiological Surveillance: Colombia has had active epidemiological surveillance studies specifically for Newcastle disease since 2014. A summary of the sampling design during 2020 is provided below. The sampling frame was the population of technified poultry establishments (fattening, laying and genetic material farms), backyard, marketplaces and coops in Colombia. Sampling design and sample size calculation: Stratified sampling was carried out in two stages proportional to the number of technified establishments, backyard farms, coops and marketplaces at country level. The first stage corresponds to the selection of the farm or establishment and the second stage to the selection of the number of birds to be sampled. The sampling unit is the farm or establishment. The choice of premises or establishments to be sampled considered the following risk factors. It is important to note that the choice of establishments to be sampled has considered the following inclusion criteria, in order of priority:

- Poultry establishments with a history of NCD outbreaks or in a village in a municipality within the last 3 years.
- Technified breeding poultry establishments (understood as the reception of birds over one day old and reared until they are sent for slaughter).
- Technified establishments (more than 200 birds) located in areas of high poultry density (≥ 5 commercial flocks/km²).
- Establishments with birds at risk of contact with wild birds (radius ≤ 3 km from wetlands).
- Market places with live poultry or flocks located within a radius of ≤ 3 km.
- Establishments (poultry houses) with fighting birds or establishments with birds located around poultry houses within a radius ≤ 10 km.
- Establishments with birds located within a radius of 3 km in relation to poultry centres.
- Backyard poultry establishments benefiting from food security programmes.

Study parameters: Stratified sampling in two stages proportional to the number of technified establishments, backyard farms, coops and marketplaces.

- Technical: between-flock prevalence: 1%, within-flock prevalence: 10%; Diagnostic sensitivity: 99.99%. Confidence level: 95%.
- Backyard poultry, coops and marketplaces: between-flock prevalence: 2%, within-flock prevalence: 30%; Diagnostic sensitivity: 99.99%. Confidence level: 95%.

In order to provide a detailed summary with sufficient evidence that surveillance in poultry in Colombia complies with the requirements of Article 10.9.25 of the OIE *Terrestrial Code*, the following table is provided and is supported by the diagnostic results supported by the official veterinary diagnostic laboratories of the



ICA.

Table 1 – Summary of active epidemiological surveillance for Newcastle disease Colombia 2020

YEAR	TYPE OF SURVEILLANCE	SAMPLE OBTAINED	DIAGNOSTIC TEST	NUMBER OF FARMS SAMPLED	NUMBER OF BIRDS SAMPLED	NUMBER OF POOLED SAMPLES (POOLS)	TYPE OF PROPERTY	OFFICIAL RESULTS
2020	Active	Cloacal Swabs	RT-PCR / VIRAL ISOLATION AND SEQUENCING	298	8.940	1.788	Fattening	Negative to Newcastle disease
2020	Active	Cloacal Swabs	RT-PCR / VIRAL ISOLATION AND SEQUENCING	287	8.610	1.722	Laying hens	Negative to Newcastle disease
2020	Active	Cloacal Swabs	RT-PCR / VIRAL ISOLATION AND SEQUENCING	135	4.050	810	Genetic	Negative to Newcastle disease
2020	Active	Cloacal Swabs	RT-PCR / VIRAL ISOLATION AND SEQUENCING	349	3.490	698	Backyard Birds near wetlands	Negative to Newcastle disease
2020	Active	Cloacal Swabs	RT-PCR / VIRAL ISOLATION AND SEQUENCING	316	3.160	632	Backyard Poultry near Genetic farms	Negative to Newcastle disease
2020	Active	Cloacal Swabs	RT-PCR / VIRAL ISOLATION AND SEQUENCING	336	3.360	672	Birds of prey	Negative to Newcastle disease
2020	Active	Cloacal Swabs	RT-PCR / VIRAL ISOLATION AND SEQUENCING	153	1.530	306	Market Places with live poultry trade	Negative to Newcastle disease
2020	Active	Cloacal Swabs	RT-PCR / VIRAL ISOLATION AND SEQUENCING	160	1.600	320	Agricultural stores with poultry trade	Negative to Newcastle disease
2020	Active	Cloacal Swabs	RT-PCR / VIRAL ISOLATION AND SEQUENCING	35	350	70	Non-conventional sites	Negative to Newcastle disease

d) Passive epidemiological surveillance: The ICA has established a protocol for dealing with suspicions of clinical signs (neurological, respiratory, unusual mortality or alteration of production parameters) compatible with Newcastle disease in poultry in Colombia, which is in operation throughout the national territory (Annex 15a).

During the activities in response to notifications of clinical signs compatible with Newcastle and Avian Influenza diseases, a total of 195 reports were attended to in 2020, as well as 80 notifications so far in 2021 (Epidemiological Week 19) of which 9% (2020) and 6.25% (2021) corresponded to Low Virulence Newcastle. The remaining notifications (91%-2020 and 93.75%) were negative for High Virulence Newcastle and Avian Influenza. Please find the results of passive surveillance in Annex IV.

With regard to the procedure for a positive diagnosis of Newcastle disease that cannot be typed in any of the direct samples (cloacal swabs, tracheal swabs and tissues of target organs), it is entered in parallel for the viral isolation test; therefore, from that same sample in one or two passages maximum (7-14 days) a definitive diagnosis will be obtained. In view of the above, it is not assumed that the farm is negative without first having carried out the following steps for the complementary investigation of the suspicion:

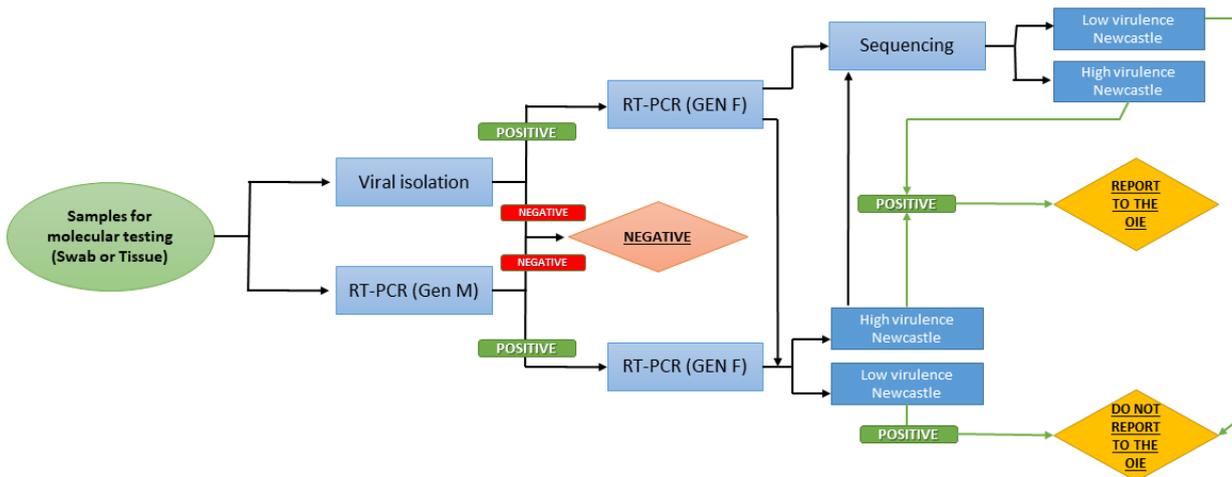
- A re-sampling of the birds on the premises is requested within 8-12 hours after obtaining the non-typable diagnosis in order to confirm or rule out the suspicion through a new RT-PCR of direct sample (this sample is also entered in parallel for viral isolation). Re-sampling shall correspond to at least the same number of original cloacal and tracheal swab pools (2 pools in backyard and 6 pools in commercial farms) and if possible, tissues from slaughtered (moribund or sick) birds shall be re-sampled according to the passive surveillance sampling protocol: one brain pool and one trachea-lung pool (1 to 3 recently slaughtered or dead birds).
- During the whole re-sampling process, the quarantine and isolation measures indicated in the current regulations and supervised by the ICA are maintained on the farm, guaranteeing that the established critical routes are followed.



If any of the samples obtained from the suspected premises (first sample or re-sampling) are positive for virus isolation, the virus isolated in allantoic fluid is sent to molecular biology for further RT-PCR within 4 to 6 hours to confirm the strain (high or low) and subsequent formalisation of the diagnosis through sequencing.

No results are attached as no typable results were presented due to the adjustment of the types and sizes in the number of samples brought forward for the year 2020.

- e) **Veterinary Diagnostics:** In the country there are official veterinary diagnostic equipment, tests and laboratories under the responsibility of the ICA that comply with all the requirements established by the OIE in Chapter 3.3.14. of the Terrestrial Manual for Newcastle disease. The diagnostic algorithm applied to the samples submitted for the diagnosis of the disease is done as presented in the following schematic figure:



- f) **Surveillance in Wild Birds:** Colombia carries out epidemiological surveillance of wild birds through the reports received by the veterinary service and for which it has structured a network of epidemiological sensors associated with the entities and establishments that manage wild bird species in the country.

During 2020, training in the Newcastle disease programme, diagnosis and sampling was provided to staff of zoos, national natural parks, universities, foundations, associations, regional autonomous corporations, among other bodies involved in wildlife management. This training focused on the operation of the early warning and epidemiological surveillance system with the aim of integrating them into this system as sensors so that they have the technical capacity and acquire the commitment to notify the Official Service of clinical signs compatible with the disease. On this occasion, the accreditation of 35 sensors from different national institutions in charge of wildlife management was voluntarily with the ICA.

Table 2. Epidemiological sensors for surveillance of wild birds formalised in Colombia 2020.

PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS	# OF PARTICIPANTS
Ministry of the Environment	1
Universities	5
National Parks	9
Regional Autonomous Corporations	1
Zoos	8
Theme Parks	3
Foundations	3
Associations	2
Independent veterinarians	1
Zoo-criaderos (Sanctuary)	2
TOTAL	35

Source: Technical Directorate for Epidemiological Surveillance ICA. Colombia 2020

Eight (8) episodes of suspected occurrence in wild birds have been dealt with through the passive epidemiological surveillance system in the country, obtaining to date a 100% negative diagnosis for Newcastle disease.



Table 3. Notifications of clinical signs compatible with Newcastle disease in wild birds. Colombia. 2018 - 2020

YEAR	DEPARTMENT	MUNICIPALITY	NOTIFICATIONS
2018	QUINDIO	ARMENIA_Q	1
2019	NORTE SANTANDER	VILLA CARO	1
	RISARALDA	PEREIRA	1
	VALLE	CALI	1
		GUADALAJARA DE BUGA	1
2020	GUAINIA	INÍRIDA	1
	VICHADA	PUERTO CARREÑO	1
	META	VILLAVICENCIO	1
TOTAL			8

Source: Dirección Técnica de Vigilancia Epidemiológica ICA. Colombia 2021

4. MEASURES IMPLEMENTED FOR DISEASE-FREE STATUS IN THE COUNTRY

- a) **Early Warning System with Epidemiological Sensors:** Through a strategy led by the ICA and with the support of the poultry industry through the National Federation of Poultry Farmers of Colombia (FENAVI), a system of poultry epidemiological sensors has been implemented with which, through constant training, informative material (Annex 16) and other field activities, it has been possible to increase the notification (reporting) of the presence of clinical signs compatible with Newcastle Disease in the country.
- b) **Biosecurity and Infrastructure of Commercial Poultry Farms:** In Colombia, there is a mandatory regulation in force for producers with two hundred birds or more to have a "Biosecurity Poultry Farm Certificate GAB". This regulation is segregated by production system and is working with the support of FENAVI seeking to achieve that 100% of national poultry establishments in production have the "Biosecure Poultry Farm Certificate GAB". The breakdown of the regulations is as follows: (Information on poultry farms registered and/or certified by the ICA to date Annex 17)
- ICA Resolution 3650 of 2014, for poultry genetics farms, importers and poultry hatcheries. (Annex 18)
 - ICA Resolution 3651 of 2014, for laying and rearing poultry farms. (Annex 19)
 - Resolution ICA 3652 of 2014, for fattening poultry farms. (Annex 20)
- c) **Surveillance and Control of Imports:** The ICA through the Border Protection Sub-Management carries out the respective epidemiological surveillance and control of all imports related to live birds and/or avian health risk material through the following strategies:
- Issuance of the Animal Health Import Document, which establishes the sanitary requirements for the entry of live birds and/or avian risk material into the country.
 - Risk assessments to determine the feasibility of allowing the entry of live birds or avian material into the country.
 - Surveillance at Colombian ports, airports and border crossings of all imports of live birds and/or avian health risk material.
 - Seroepidemiological sampling of imported live birds and/or avian health risk material.
 - Import quarantine through visual inspection and at least 3 visits to the farm of destination with 7 days intervals between each one, in order to inspect the behaviour of the imported animals and flocks and proceed to release the flock that has been previously tested at places of origin and destination (exporting country and Colombia).
- d) **Contingency plan for highly virulent Newcastle disease in Colombia:** Colombia has implemented measures on humane slaughter for the eradication of highly virulent Newcastle disease, which are aligned with the provisions of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code mentioned in Chapter 7.5 "Slaughter of Animals" and described in the annexes that refer to the control of outbreaks or Contingency Plan (Annex 21) which is composed of the Controlled Slaughter and Carcass Disposal Protocol (Annex 21.1), when the slaughter is carried out in an animal processing plant, the Protocol for the Mobilisation of Birds with Viral Excretion (Annex 21.2), the Protocol for Sanitary Depopulation, Sentinelisation and Restocking (Annex 21.3) and the Protocol for Cleaning and Disinfection (Annex 21.4) are applied. All the sanitary activities mentioned above in the protocols are compulsory after the application of stamping out and mortality disposal measures and are part of the contingency plan established, supervised and executed by ICA in the event of any outbreak of the disease (confirmed by laboratory diagnosis) within the national territory.



- e) **Drills and exercises in emergency situations:** Within the institute there is a policy of constant education and training of both field and office staff, in order to be prepared for a possible health emergency in the event of an outbreak of any of the officially controlled and notifiable avian diseases. Within the strategy, these activities are carried out periodically according to the updating needs of the officials, as well as the updates to which the protocols are subjected according to the methods available for the different field activities:
- Field simulations (the last one carried out for the avian species took place in the city of Tuluá, department of Valle del Cauca, in 2017). (Annexes 22-23).
 - Participation of central level officials in international training activities for emergency response in poultry or animal emergency management in order to provide the necessary skills and knowledge to address a real field situation (EPDR - Emergency Poultry Diseases Response 2018 and 2019 / Capacity Building Workshop to Respond to Animal Disease Emergencies 2020) always with the participation and sponsorship of USDA-APHIS. (Annex 24, 25 and 26)
 - Notifiable Newcastle disease risk communication plan that includes socialisation events with users, media campaign with capsules, media releases on social and digital networks, television programmes and press releases that are sometimes carried out jointly with the producers' association.
 - Training and knowledge updating plan for officials of the official veterinary services, which includes annual strengthening sessions on key issues for the proper development of field activities and are repeated each year with different officials of the regional level and the poultry guild working in the field such as: Formalisation of auditors in ICA standards of Avian Biosecurity (SGS), Fundamentals of Epidemiology applied to Poultry (CES), Update and practice in sampling and necropsy of poultry (ECAS).

5. CONCLUSIONS

- a) Colombia meets the requirements to proceed with the self-declaration of its entire territory as free from Newcastle disease, as it has evidence of absence of viral circulation for the last 20 months and has, within its national policies, additionally implemented the strategy of immediate eradication of any outbreak of the disease from the entry into force of Resolution No. 94488 of March 2021 (Annex 1) "Whereby Colombia declares itself as a country free from Newcastle disease".
- b) The epidemiological surveillance system of the country has the technical capacity to develop passive and active surveillance to ensure the maintenance of the country free from Newcastle disease.
- c) The ICA has expressed its interest in maintaining its self-declaration as a country free from Newcastle disease through full and transparent compliance with all protocols and procedures laid down in the OIE Terrestrial Code and Manual.
- d) The national poultry industry, represented by FENAVI, as well as the national poultry funds, both fiscal (National Budget of the Republic of Colombia) and parafiscal (National Poultry Fund) are committed to guarantee the annual maintenance of the country's status, not only as free of Avian Influenza since 2010 but also as free of Newcastle Disease as of March 2021, in order to ensure access of our poultry products to international markets and to comply with our national laws and mandates.
- e) In Colombia, the strength of the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) has made it possible to sign partnership agreements year after year, under which specific lines of work are carried out and developed that are vital for the maintenance of differentiated health status in poultry, working on the main lines of interest for the industry (epidemiological surveillance, strategic vaccination campaigns, institutional strengthening, education and communication strategies, training and continuous training of collaborators, acquisition of reagents, materials, elements, emergency funds and economic compensation, among others). These cooperation agreements with the country's poultry association have been in place since 2015 and their source of funding is leveraged by in-kind contributions made jointly by the national government and the parafiscal funds of the national poultry guild, the legality and agreement that occurs between the veterinary authority of Colombia and the producer guild, which is part of this PPP strategy, which guarantees the use of the resources collected through the payment of taxes on the marketing of chicks and day-old chicks in the country, making it a self-sustaining fund that is strengthened thanks to the reinvestment resources originating from the poultry activity itself.

The Delegate of Colombia to the OIE declares that the country fulfils the requirements for freedom from Newcastle disease as of 31 March 2021, in compliance with Chapters 1.1., 3.1., and 10.9. of the OIE *Terrestrial Code* (edition 2019) and consistent with the information provided in OIE-WAHIS.



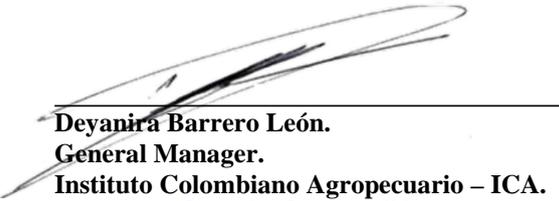
ANNEXES



Appendix I. Self-declaration Publication SOP version 1.3, approved on 18 February 2020 Declaration accompanying the self-declaration document.

I, the undersigned, Deyanira Barrero León. Delegate of Colombia to the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), take responsibility for the self-declaration of freedom from NEWCASTLE IN POULTRY.

Done on 27/04/2021 Signature of the Delegate:



Deyanira Barrero León.
General Manager.

Instituto Colombiano Agropecuario – ICA.
deyanira.barrero@ica.gov.co
April 22, 2021 – Bogotá D.C.

In the following link you can find all the annexes mentioned in the document, as well as the additional information prepared to the Status Department supporting the application of ICA Colombia for the publication of the whole national territory as free from High Virulence Newcastle disease with vaccination in poultry on the official OIE website.

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1knA1Q7ERuOD0kOAVkPFBqJ37oggQeod8?usp=sharing>



Annex II. Relevant regulations to vaccination in Colombia

- Resolution 3650 of 2014 Article 19, numeral 19.5 Apply at least 3 live vaccines and one oily vaccine against Newcastle Disease in breeding poultry and revaccinate at least every 10 weeks with live vaccine at the production stage. Under circumstances where there is technical support with antibody titre measurements, the time between vaccinations in production can be extended or reduced.
- Resolution 3650 of 2014 Article 20, numeral 20.10 Marketing chicks vaccinated against Newcastle disease with live vaccine and against Marek's disease.
- Resolution 3651 of 2014 Article 16, numeral 16.2, subnumeral 16.2.1 In poultry in the rearing stage, at least 3 live vaccines and one oil vaccine must be applied. In the adult stage, they must be revaccinated every 10 weeks with live vaccine and in case of using oil vaccine, revaccination shall be carried out every 6 months.
- Resolution 3651 of 2014 Article 16, numeral 16.2, subnumeral 16.2.2 In laying hens in the rearing stage, at least 3 live vaccines and one oil vaccine must be applied and revaccination in the production stage must be carried out at least every 10 weeks with live vaccine. Under circumstances where there is technical justification supported by measurement of antibody titres, the time between vaccinations in production may be extended or reduced.
- Resolution 3652 of 2014 Article 12, numeral 12.2 For the compulsory vaccination plan against Newcastle disease, at least two vaccines must be applied, of which one must be live attenuated and the other can be inactivated, vectored or live attenuated.



Annex III. Planned activities currently in the schedule for joint execution with ICA-FENAVI for the strategic vaccination in backyard and fighting subpopulations in Colombia

Table. 1 – Municipalities to be involved in strategic systematic Newcastle disease vaccination cycles Colombia 2021.

DEPARTMENT	NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES TO VACCINATE
Amazonas	1
Antioquia	1
Atlántico	2
Bolívar	1
Boyacá	3
Caquetá	1
Casanare	6
Córdoba	1
Cundinamarca	18
Huila	2
Meta	4
Norte de Santander	5
Quindío	3
Santander	1
Sucre	1
Tolima	9
Vaupés	1
TOTAL	60

Source : Dirección Técnica de Sanidad Animal, ICA 2021

Table. 2 – Estimated census of farms to be intervened per vereda in the Newcastle disease strategic systematic vaccination cycles. Colombia 2021.

DEPARTMENT	VEREDAS TO BE VACCINATED	ESTIMATED CENSUS OF BACKYARD POULTRY HOLDINGS TO VACCINATE
AMAZONAS	1	40
ANTIOQUIA	25	325
ATLANTICO	34	604
BOLÍVAR	2	60
BOYACA	25	325
CAQUETÁ	36	666
CASANARE	50	1278
CORDOBA	2	3
CUNDINAMARCA	252	31876
HUILA	17	153
META	14	132
NORTE SANTANDER	28	435
QUINDIO	9	45
SANTANDER	11	65
SUCRE	19	190
TOLIMA	109	5778
VAUPES	35	2415
TOTAL	669	44390

Source: Dirección Técnica de Sanidad Animal, ICA 2021



Annex IV. Results of the passive epidemiological surveillance in Colombia in 2020 and 2021.

Table 1: Results of passive epidemiological surveillance for Newcastle disease in Colombia 2020

OFFICIAL RESULTS	TYPE OF PRODUCTION CONCERNED					TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS ATTENDED
	FIGHTING BIRDS	FATTENING	LAYING HENS	Wild	BACKYARD	
NEG NEWCASTLE – AVIAN INFLUENZA	7	17	34	3	116	177
NEWCASTLE LOW VIRULENCE	0	6	1	0	11	18
TOTAL	7	23	35	3	127	195

Source: Dirección Técnica de Vigilancia Epidemiológica, ICA 2021

Table 2: Result of the passive epidemiological surveillance for Newcastle disease in Colombia 2021 (Epidemiological week 19).

OFFICIAL RESULTS 2021	TYPE OF PRODUCTION CONCERNED					TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS ATTENDED
	FIGHTING BIRDS	FATTENING	POSTURE	BREEDERS	BACKYARD	
NEG NEWCASTLE - INFLUENZA	4	5	12	2	52	75
NEWCASTLE LOW VIRULENCE	0	4	0	0	1	5
TOTAL	4	9	12	2	53	80

Source: Dirección Técnica de Vigilancia Epidemiológica, ICA 2021