

Ensuring that the World Remains Free from Eradicated Diseases- Rinderpest

Junaidu Maina

Chair

FAO-OIE Rinderpest Joint Advisory Committee (JAC)

Rinderpest activities post-eradication

- 2001 - Last reported case of rinderpest
- 2011 - Declaration of global freedom from rinderpest
- Revised OIE code and Manual
- OIE and FAO entrusted with oversight of post eradication activities
- 2011 – FAO and OIE Member Countries agreed to:
 - Destroy rinderpest virus containing material or store it in one of a minimum number of approved facilities
 - Prohibit research involving rinderpest (unless approved by OIE/FAO)
 - Report annually to OIE on stocks of virus held in their country

Rinderpest Joint Advisory Committee (JAC)

- Convened by FAO and OIE - June 2012
- Technical advice to OIE and FAO on rinderpest - post eradication:
 - applications for rinderpest holding facilities
 - research proposals
 - international preparedness plan
 - ad hoc technical issues
- Twice yearly meetings



Designated Rinderpest Holding Facilities

- A minimum number of approved facilities to store vaccine and virus
 - Greater number of facilities = Greater risk
- Must meet a specific mandate, including
 - Store material safely and securely on behalf of international community
 - Report to OIE and FAO annually
- Facility categories:
 - Category A: storing rinderpest virus
 - Category B: storing vaccine
- Approval and Conditions
 - For OIE, approved by passing of a Resolution
 - FAO approval following the Director General bulletin and notification to membership
 - Re-evaluated after 3 years
 - Can be suspended if not meeting mandate

Approval of facilities

- Based on
 - **review of applications by the joint advisory committee**
 - Supporting documents:
 - Letter of support from government
 - Biocontainment certificate
 - Biosafety manual
 - Country contingency plan
 - Staff credentials
 - **site inspections to the facilities**
- Approved in 2015
 - **Five facilities (in 4 countries) approved at OIE General Session**
 - **Awaiting official designation letters to be signed by FAO, OIE and the Institute**

Virus Destruction and Sequestration

FAO questionnaires on status of rinderpest in laboratories in 2010 & 2011

44 laboratories in **35** countries storing virus, some under insufficient conditions of biosecurity

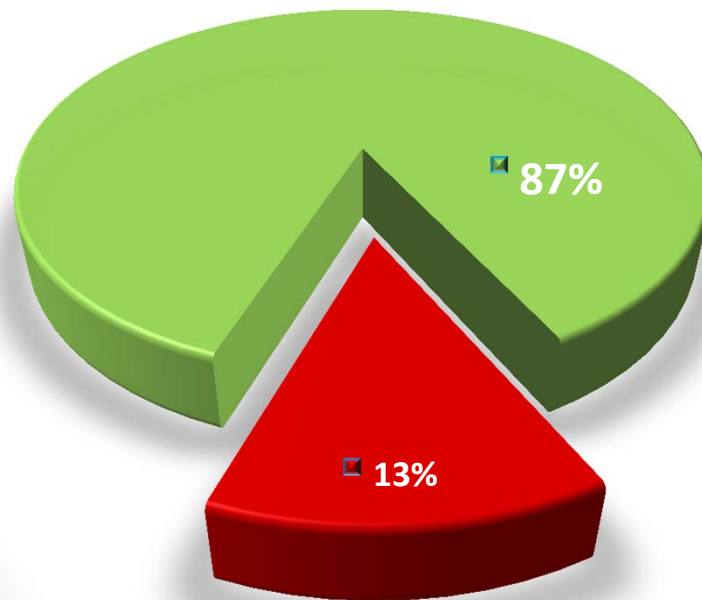
Published in a peer-reviewed journal

Fournie, G., Beauvais, W., Jones, B.A., Lubroth, J., Ambrosini, F., Njeumi, F., Cameron, A and Pfeiffer, D. (2103) Rinderpest virus sequestration and use in posteradication era. *Emerging and Infectious Diseases* **19**: 151-153

Virus Destruction and Sequestration

OIE Member Countries reporting on RVCM – 2014
(100% reporting)

Country status for Rinderpest virus containing material - 2014



■ 156/180 OIE Member Countries not holding rinderpest material

■ 24/180 OIE Member Countries holding rinderpest material

Annual OIE rinderpest report : To monitor progress with destruction and sequestration of Rinderpest virus (RPV)

	2013	2014
Number of <u>COUNTRIES</u> holding RPV-containing material	23	24
Number of <u>INSTITUTES</u> holding RPV-containing material	28	27
Number of <u>COUNTRIES</u> that destroyed <u>some</u> RPV	4	5
Countries indicated <u>intention to destroy</u> some RPV	3	3
Countries indicated <u>intention to transfer RPV</u> to an approved rinderpest holding facility	5	4
Countries <u>requesting advice with destruction</u> or to transfer RPV	4	3
Number of countries <u>performed some research or manipulation</u> of RPV without OIE-FAO approval	1	3
OIE Member Countries participated in the survey at least once	100%	

Approved research

- Must make a positive contribution to food security, health or maintaining global freedom from rinderpest
- Two projects approved
 - Assess whether PPR vaccines protect against rinderpest infection
 - Sequence and destroy remaining stocks of virus

FAO Support to Maintain Global Freedom from Rinderpest

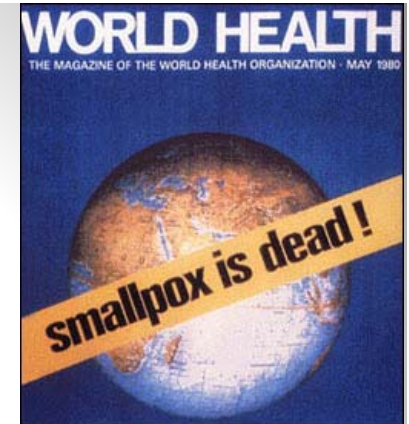
- Raise regional institutional awareness and compliance to destroy and sequester RPV stocks:
 - two regional meetings (Africa and Asia) in 2015
- Reducing virus stocks:
 - provide in country assistance and technical consultation to destroy and sequester RPV stocks
- Raise public and community awareness:
 - for government, livestock owners, animal health professionals and wildlife managers
 - for at least 10 countries in 2015-2016
- Disease surveillance systems at national, regional and global levels:
 - detect and report any emergence of rinderpest

The Importance of Oversight

- Accidents can happen
 - The last case of smallpox was *after* eradication – a laboratory accident in 1978
 - Viable variola samples discovered at US FDA, in 2014
- “the risk of an animal accidentally becoming infected with rinderpest virus originating from a laboratory cannot be considered negligible, and must be highly uncertain”
 - Beauvais, W., et al. 2013. *Preventive Veterinary Medicine* 112: 248-256

A Bigger Picture

- Smallpox repositories
 - Only 2
 - Both report annually to WHO
- Other diseases will be eradicated
 - Polio; Peste des petit ruminants
 - How many different repositories are advisable?
- Eradicated diseases are a special hazard
 - OIE, FAO, WHO and Member States must develop the way to contain them



FAO AND OIE INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE FOR THE
**CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF
PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR)**
ABIDJAN, CÔTE D'IVOIRE
31 MARCH – 2 APRIL 2015





Thank you for your
attention



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