Training workshop for OIE National Focal points for Veterinary products.

20 - 22 March 2012.


OIE Sub-regional Representation for Eastern and the Horn of Africa.
Training workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products.

20 - 22 March 2012.

Mombasa, Kenya.

Report of the workshop.

April 2012

Regional seminar co-funded by the OIE, the European Union (European Commission) in the framework of DG SANCO BTSF - Africa “Better training for safer food” and the Food and Drug Administration of the United States of America (FDA).
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Address by the Dr Yacouba Samake, the OIE Regional Representative for Africa during the opening of the OIE Sub Regional Conference for Veterinary Products on 20th March 2012

Honourable Minister,
Dear brother Walter,
The representative of the European Union in Nairobi,
Invited Speakers,
Dear Participants,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the OIE, I would like to join my brother Walter Masiga, the OIE Sub Regional Representative for Eastern and the Horn of Africa, to welcome you to Mombasa, Kenya. I believe you had an enjoyable journey to Mombasa.

I would also like through you, Honourable Minister, on behalf of the OIE Director General and all African Members of the OIE, to very sincerely thank the Government and the people of Kenya for agreeing to host this important Seminar, and to you in particular, Honourable Minister, for availing your time to grace this occasion.

I would also like to thank everybody here present for sparing time despite your busy schedule to come to this seminar which, in my view, is one of the milestones in OIE activities in Africa.

May I also thank the organizers of this seminar for a job well done.

I would also like, on behalf of the OIE Director General, to thank, very sincerely, the European Union and the FDA of USA for funding this advanced regional seminar. I wish, in addition, to emphasize that the European Union finances many activities in Africa in the reinforcement of the capacities of the Veterinary Services.

May I, at this juncture, on behalf of the OIE, thank the European Union specifically for sponsoring the BTSF program. This programme has funded many seminars for Delegates and Focal Points to assist them better comply with the international standards of the OIE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Allow me to make a short historical background on the OIE contribution to a better management of the problems of the veterinary products in our continent.

After the seminar on the registration of the veterinary products, held in Bamako in December 1992, OIE organized the seminar in Dakar in December 1999, the recommendations of which are
as follows:

- The establishment of a Regional office in charge of authorization of marketing veterinary products,
- The establishment of quality control national laboratories network,
- The adoption of legislative texts and regulations, emphasizing clearly dissociation between the functions of wholesale and retailing.

The 14th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa in Arusha, Tanzania, in January 2001, also made a recommendation on antibiotic resistance, while the 17th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa, in Asmara, Eritrea, in March 2007, made the recommendation relating to the harmonization of the registration and the quality control of the veterinary products in Africa.

Within the framework of the OIE contribution to a better management of the problems of the veterinary products, I would like to underline the OIE International Conference on the veterinary products in Africa “harmonization and improvement of the registration, the distribution and the quality control” in Dakar in March 2008, which was attended by 160 participants from 50 countries.

Ladies and Gentlemen,
The Veterinary Services are a World Public Good. Good governance of Veterinary Services denotes the establishment and the strengthening of capacities of all the stakeholders involved, in particular, in the responsible use of veterinary products.

The present seminar is at an advanced level and it is the continuation of the OIE efforts, within the framework of the implementation of BTSF program, for capacity reinforcement for OIE National Focal Point, in order to be able to play their roles fully. It is about an advanced training, which complements a basic training that was organized in South Africa, in December 2010.

Finally, may I wish you a pleasant stay in Mombasa and a successful seminar.

Thank you for your attention.

Address by the Hon. Minister for Livestock Development, Dr Mohamed Abdi Kuti EGH, MP during the opening of the OIE Sub Regional Conference for Veterinary Products on 20th March 2012 given by Dr IthondeKA DSV Kenya

Dr. Samaké Yacouba, OIE Regional Representative for Africa.
Dr. Masiga Walter, OIE Sub-Regional Representative for Eastern and Horn of Africa.
The Representative of the European Union in Kenya.
OIE focal points for veterinary products.

Distinguished guests.

Ladies and Gentlemen.

I am once again greatly honoured to officiate yet at another milestone of the OIE Sub Regional Office for Eastern and the Horn of Africa, the Regional Seminar for OIE National Focal points for
Veterinary products. This follows on the Official Opening of the OIE Sub Regional Representation for Eastern and Horn of Africa in June 2011 in Nairobi. It is instructive that this conference zeroes in on veterinary products encompassing diagnostics, vaccines and veterinary drugs that are vital in detection, prevention and control of animal diseases.

In this regard, may I reiterate that my Ministry remains cognizant of the Resolution No. 25 on Veterinary Products adopted at the 77th OIE World Assembly of Delegates in May 2009 in Paris. At the meeting, it was resolved to promote and enhance veterinary governance in respective countries through effective implementation of adequate and appropriate legislation. This in itself covers all aspects of veterinary products and their use, including:

- registration, quality control, distribution and final use;
- promotion of the responsible and prudent use of veterinary medicinal products, particularly the use of antimicrobials in veterinary medicine,
- and the monitoring of the potential existence or development of antimicrobial resistance.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

On market authorization and drug registration, it is opportune to mention that my Ministry has relentlessly pursued improved veterinary drugs governance through the review of policy and legislation. In this regard, the regulation of veterinary and human drugs in Kenya has been exercised by the Pharmacy and Poisons Board under CAP 244 of the Laws of Kenya. Recently, a Veterinary Medicines and Poisons Bill, 2010 was passed in Parliament to address deficiencies in the enforcement and administration of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act.

This action was informed by provisions in the Kenya National Drugs Policy of 1994 which approved the creation of a “Pharmaceutical Inspectorate” comprising “staff of from the Ministry of Health and from Divisions of Veterinary Services” to take into account the unique nature and consideration of veterinary medicines. The Kenya Livestock Policy also specifically allowed the separation of the regulation of veterinary medicines from that of human medicines.

My Ministry concurs that the regulation of medicines and poisons involves many stakeholders and is not the purview of any one authority. The Veterinary Medicines and Poisons Bill therefore proposes the establishment of a Veterinary Medicines and Poisons Board with collaboration with other professionals such as pharmacists, medical practitioners, food safety experts and environmentalists.

The Bill is in compliance with Article 3.2.9.4 of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code that requires veterinary authorities of members states to “demonstrate the existence of effective controls over the manufacture, importation, export, registration, supply, sale and use of veterinary medicines, biologicals and diagnostic reagents, whatever their origin”. The Bill also incorporates international norms that govern animal and human health, global commerce and environment including Codex Alimentarius Commission, World Health Organization (WHO) and the Cartagena Protocol.

The New Veterinary Medicines and Poisons Bill will therefore create harmony and synergy with other veterinary legislation covering animal disease control, control of veterinary drugs, and regulation of the veterinary profession and the control of animal feeds.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In furtherance of improved veterinary governance, Kenya implemented the OIE PVS Pathway, a global program for the sustainable improvement of Veterinary Services in compliance with OIE standards. Kenya carried out the OIE PVS Gap Analysis in July 2011, an exercise that provided a quantitative evaluation of the country’s needs and priorities based on the outcome of independent external evaluation of the country’s Veterinary Services. Kenya has also undertaken a pilot PVS “One Health” Evaluation Mission conducted by OIE experts to assess areas and strengths of collaboration between Veterinary and Public Health services. The results of the assessment will be used to identify deficiencies and bring the one health approach by veterinary services in Kenya in line with international recommendations.
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I recognize that the OIE aims to foster these very ideals through the institutional framework of National Focal Points on Veterinary Products. May I extol you to play your requisite roles including pharmacovigilance so as to strengthen monitoring of drug safety, efficacy, extra label use, misuse and abuse. May I also recognize the important role played by various regional bodies in veterinary products governance. In particular, I wish to single out:

- The AU/ Pan African Veterinary Vaccine Centre of African Union, in Debre Zeit, Ethiopia, which has continued to provide international independent quality control of veterinary vaccines;
- The Southern and Eastern African Veterinary Drug Regulatory Affairs Conference that brings together Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe and;
- The International Cooperation on Harmonization of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products (VICH), a trilateral (EU-Japan-USA) program aimed at harmonizing technical requirements for veterinary product registration.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

May I finally wish you all very fruitful deliberations. It is my earnest desire that over and above the rigorous conference schedule, you will also take time off to sample and enjoy the Kenya’s Coastal city of Mombasa. This city provides many tourism attractions including beautiful beaches right out here.

I wish now to declare this conference officially open.

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**Summary of the presentations.**

**General Presentation of the OIE Y. Samaké, OIE Regional Representative of the OIE for Africa.**

Dr. Yacouba Samake gave the very first presentation which was focused on the general organization of the OIE. He described the mandate of the organization, gave historical information, informed the audience about the two future member states (Liberia and South Sudan), presented the OIE administrative structure component by component (Headquarters, World Assembly of Delegates, Council, specialized commissions, regional commissions, the scientific network, etc.). He defined the OIE Delegate and his role, the OIE reference laboratories and collaborating centers and the status of the financial contributions of Member States. He also outlined the cooperation between the OIE and partners. He, then, specifically detailed the 5th strategic plan including the reinforcement of veterinary governance, communication, the new activities (one health approach, veterinary education, climate change and impact on livestock). Finally, he gave some information on publications available at the OIE.

**Objectives of the workshop. Role of the focal points and activities. E. Erlacher-Vindel, OIE Deputy Head of the scientific and technical department at the OIE Headquarters.**

Dr Elisabeth Erlacher-Vindel focused her presentation on two main topics: the objective of the workshop and the OIE national focal points and their precise role.

In the first part of the presentation, the training program put in place by the OIE for focal points for veterinary products organized in two cycles was presented. The first cycle was held in
Johannesburg in December 2010. During this first cycle participants recommended to emphasize the use of veterinary products (residues and antimicrobial resistance) and the control of drugs and quality vaccine in future workshops. The second cycle was build on the first cycle and was organized in three similar seminars in Africa so as to have more interaction with Delegates. The aim of the seminar in Mombasa, dedicated to English speaking Delegates of Africa, is to better comply with the OIE standards and understand countries’ need for training and support. In the second part of her presentation, she detailed the role of focal points and their terms of reference, indicating that the ToR can be downloaded from the website of the OIE.

**Overview of governance of veterinary medicinal products. S. Vaughn, FDA Collaborating Centre.**
Dr Steve Vaughn gave an overview of the regulation of veterinary drugs. He first detailed the objectives of laws and regulations related to veterinary medicinal drugs. He then explained four critical standards: Safety of products for human, animal and environment; Effectiveness which requires substantial evidence; The necessity to have quality manufactured product and Properly labeled product. He stressed the importance of having a consistent legal framework. A system of evaluation of veterinary drugs prior to their introduction into commerce (pre-market approval process) and a post-approval monitoring of veterinary drugs have to be put in place. He gave practical information to emphasize the importance to work with veterinary drug manufacturers, which is of crucial importance in this field and on the way to prevent illegal activity related to veterinary products.

**Overview of governance of veterinary medicinal products. R. Hill, USDA Collaborating Centre.**
Dr Rick Hill defined the biological products according to the OIE standards and to the US regulations. He also highlighted the importance to have a regulatory framework. He took the opportunity to discuss an example like the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act of 1913 (U.S.). He reminded the participants of the responsibility of OIE Members in transparency or in good governance related to veterinary products. He explained that tests to monitor the quality of veterinary products should comply with the OIE manuals. National regulations should include standards on quality of products and they should be implemented. He explained that basic biologics marketing authorization requirements must include data to demonstrate purity of products, safety, potency and efficacy. He concluded his presentation by listing the main challenges related to the good governance such as lack of veterinary infrastructure, regulatory gaps, changing technology, emerging diseases, differing registration mechanisms, authorities, and procedures, laboratory testing capacity and limitations and violations of laws/ regulations.

**Overview of governance of veterinary medicinal products. M. Smith, FDA Collaborating Centre.**
Dr Merton Smith gave a presentation on the governance of veterinary medicinal products focused on the need to leverage resources. He first presented the role of the four OIE Collaborating Centers in the governance of veterinary medicinal products. He then listed all OIE Focal Points for veterinary products workshops organized worldwide to date.
He emphasized the need for an oversight of veterinary medicine registration and use. Authorization of veterinary medicines around the world almost universally requires premarket clearance and is based on veterinary legislation and regulation, but, he added that implementation of this regulatory model by each country is often inconsistent. He explained that there is a worldwide diversity of approaches to regulating veterinary medicines. To be more accurate, he presented three types of regulations: (i) Authorities that review all (or some) safety, efficacy and quality data before products can be registered or licensed, (ii) Authorities that pool their regulatory resources to review and monitor products and (iii) Authorities that want to know the basis for approvals in other countries.
He explained that there is a need for veterinary medicine regulatory infrastructures because some countries have no significant regulatory programs for controlling veterinary medicines, some countries have diffuse, non-harmonized controls at state or local levels or some countries have a critical need to identify a government focal point and build information-sharing networks.

He emphasized the critical need to better effectively share veterinary product information: Sharing information to synergize efforts and best utilize limited resources or sharing data in real time by utilizing available information technologies: premarket product reviews and regulatory standards, adverse drug events, GMP/GLP/GCP inspection results, recalls, and others.

Regarding regional harmonization, he described the European Union way of harmonizing regulations, the joint initiative between UK and Ireland and the unilateral approach put in place by Switzerland. To the question to know if “harmonization can work well in other countries?”, he gave a list of advantages to harmonise regulations between countries.

**VICH: structure and organisation, presentation of the elaboration of a guideline, and global outreach. M. Smith, FDA Collaborating Centre.**

Dr Merton Smith presented the International Cooperation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products (VICH). VICH is a trilateral (EU-Japan-USA) programme aimed at harmonising technical requirements for veterinary products registration, officially launched in April 1996. He presented the structure, its goals, the process in 9 steps to design guidelines, its achievements (44 guidelines are ready, few others are under revision, to be accurate he took the example of the genotoxicity testing guideline), the current and future work. He then explained what is the VICH Global Outreach Initiative. He concluded his presentation by listing what VICH can offer (opportunity to exchange scientific regulatory information of mutual interest, transparent process for development of harmonized standards based on principles of sound science and public health and animal health protection, practical efficiencies for both regulatory authorities and industry, process that will help assure that veterinary medicinal products available to promote livestock and companion animals' health and well-being).

**Support for OIE Member Countries: twinning programme, PVS /Gap analysis, veterinary legislation missions, Reference Laboratories. A. Maillard, OIE, technical assistant at the OIE sub-regional Representation for Eastern and the Horn of Africa.**

Dr Antoine Maillard explained during his presentation that the OIE support to countries encompasses the following three components: (i) To provide countries with expertise. He described the role of OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centers and their support to OIE Member States. (ii) To improve the governance of veterinary services. (iii) And to provide countries with other supports and information resources. Practical examples were given for each component to highlight the explanations.

**OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Manuals. S. Munstermann, OIE programme officer in the scientific and technical department at the OIE Headquarters**

Dr. Suzanne Munsterman gave an overview of the two manuals of the OIE: Manual of diagnostic tests and vaccines for terrestrial animals and Manual of diagnostic tests for aquatic animals (only available in English). She presented their organization, content, etc. She explained that the code and the manual are interrelated.

**Control of Biologics: Inspection System, Monitoring Plans, Monitoring of Distribution, and Compliance. R. Hill, USDA Collaborating Centre.**

Dr Rick Hill gave an overview of the control of biologics. He emphasized the necessity to have a good governance for ensuring quality of veterinary biologics. The control of biologics requires comprehensive regulations. At each stage of the regulatory process, control, inspection, and monitoring are necessary.

He first defined an inspection system, discussed what inspection authorities should be included/
listed in the legislation, described briefly the main components of inspection systems, drew the scope of inspection and monitoring. Distribution systems were detailed. He emphasized the importance of good distribution practices. He detailed the storage conditions and transportation of products required.

The consequences of distribution violations were explained: ineffective product/ vaccine failure, fraudulent products, impact on animal health, human health, environment and economic losses.

He finally explained that compliance and sanctions must be defined by law and regulation and provide for legal actions for the most serious violations.

**Control of drugs and vaccines counterfeiting. S. Vaughn, FDA Collaborating Centre.**

As far as the control of drugs is concerned, Dr Steeve Vaughn gave a presentation of the issue of counterfeiting which is a worldwide issue.

It is estimated that in Africa counterfeit human drugs may exceed 50% of all drug sales. Many counterfeit human drugs are smuggled into countries as animal feeds. FAO and the WHO indicate that at least 80% of veterinary products sold in Africa do not meet international standards.

He gave lots of example to demonstrate that this is a global concern.

As far as the veterinary authorities are concerned, the objective is to control sale and distribution from manufacturing to use to be capable of verifying whether a medicine is genuine and properly stored at any point or not.

Fortunately, to deal with this issue strategies are in place: (i) an active pharmacovigilance reporting system which collects reports adverse drug experiences and veterinary drug product quality issues; (ii) inspection of manufacturers, distributors and retailers; (iii) testing of veterinary drug samples collected during inspections and (iv) collaboration among government and pharmaceutical industry to curb illegal veterinary drugs.

Knowing that fake medicines undermine animal health, food security, new drug standards will be of great assistance.

He detailed the impacts of counterfeiting in Africa. According to estimates, the value of the official market for veterinary drugs in Africa runs around $400 million a year. The trade in sub-standard and non-registered drugs is just as large and is worth $400 million in addition to legitimate, over-the-table sales.

He concluded his presentation by highlighting the importance empowering national animal health authorities.

**Responsible use of veterinary products MRL concept, withdrawal period concept, residue monitoring plan. B. Walters, FDA Collaborating Centre.**

Dr Bettye Walters informed the audience that, regarding residues, MLR and use of veterinary products, pertinent international resources exist (OEDC, Codex Alimentarius, OIE).

She detailed the general principles for evaluating safety of compounds in food producing animals. Residue, MLR, marker residue were defined. She gave several examples on what is done in the EU like, for instance, food borne surveillance, the FDA veterinary drug approval process. Regarding human food safety evaluation, it is necessary to answer the question: “When are the edible tissues from an animal treated with a drug safe for humans to consume?”. To answer this question, she described the organizational structure of the US Center for veterinary medicines and the way human food safety evaluation is carried out and the fact that VICH safety guidelines are commonly used.

She gave information on MLRs, showing criteria for JECFA to recommend MRLs, explaining where are MRLs found, detailing the way to define residue limits in tissue according to a depletion residue study. She defined and explained what is a withdrawal period and a milk discard time.

She concluded her presentation by detailing programmes for the control of residues of veterinary drugs in foods.
Responsible use of veterinary products determination of a withdrawal period by using a software. G. Moulin, ANSES Collaborating Centre.
Dr Gérard Moulin used a free software online for the determination of the withdrawal period. He illustrated the method through several practical examples.

OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes. A. Maillard, OIE, technical assistant at the OIE sub-regional Representation for Eastern and the Horn of Africa.
Dr A. Maillard presented the terrestrial animal and aquatic animal health codes. He stated that the OIE specialized commissions initiate new or revised standards. He discussed the procedure to validate new standards. He detailed the two codes, their overall organization, their content by listing the main chapters, the list of diseases of each code, etc. He explained the way to download PDF versions of the code. He gave many examples on the practical use of the codes so as to demonstrate that they can be daily working tools.

Dr Moulin explained that chapter 6.7 of the code (Harmonisation of antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes) and chapter 6.8 (Monitoring of the quantities of antimicrobials used in animal husbandry) are currently being updated (also for aquatic animals). For each chapter, he detailed their content with objectives, purposes, general information, sampling, etc.

A specific section dealt with veterinary pharmacy in Africa. Four presentations were given as follows:

Veterinary pharmacy in Africa : Harmonisation of regulations related to veterinary products in EAC. Dr William Olaho Mukani, EAC, Tanzania.
Dr Olaho Mukani gave preliminary information on the East African Community (EAC) such as its vision and mission, Partner States and animal population. He reviewed national medicines or drug regulations authorities in EAC Partner States. He discussed the aims of harmonization of medicines and drugs at the EAC. He detailed the drug harmonization initiatives at the EAC, the achievements and gaps. He concluded his presentation by giving his vision on the way forward. For instance, he said that harmonization of veterinary products regulations in the EAC should be hastened as this will facilitate their national use and could promote growth of the local pharmaceutical industries in the region and ensure sustainability and access to essential medicines. On the other hand, drug regulation harmonization processes should address both human and veterinary drugs.

Veterinary pharmacy in Africa : Regulation of pharmacy, manufacture and trade in drugs and poisons: role of Pharmacy and Poisons Board of Kenya (PPBK). Dr Ochieng, Kenya.
Dr Ochieng presented the Pharmacy and Poisons Board of Kenya, its organisation, roles of the different directorates. He gave information of current issues the Board must tackle such as a legal framework which needs to be reviewed to accommodate new challenges in the regulation of the pharmaceutical industry, substandard and suspected counterfeit medicines, irrational use of medicines, over-reliance on unproven traditional medicines, a highly centralized regulatory system.

Veterinary pharmacy in Africa : Veterinary products (registration, inspection and control of the distribution network) in Zimbabwe. W. Wekwete, Zimbabwe.
Dr Wekwete presented the legal definition of medicine in Zimbabwe. He reviewed the legal framework for regulation of medicines in Zimbabwe. He explained the mandate of the Medicines Control Authority. He gave its organogramme, detailed the role of the veterinary committee and of
the evaluation and registration unit. He concluded by listing the challenges the Control of Medicines in Zimbabwe faces.

**Veterinary pharmacy in Africa : Regulation of veterinary products in South Africa. V. Naidoo, South Africa.**

Dr Vinny Naidoo from the University of Pretoria and Department of Health in South Africa described the regulation of veterinary products in South Africa. He detailed the products that require authorisation, gave a review of the two control acts, presented the organisation of the control of veterinary products as far as safety, quality or efficacy are concerned and the technical dossier required to register a product. Finally, Dr Naidoo listed some deficiencies in the control system such as the lack of experts or an insufficient Inspectorate.

**Strategy of the OIE regarding Veterinary products. E. Erlacher-Vindel, OIE Deputy Head of the scientific and technical department at the OIE Headquarters.**

Dr Erlacher-Vindel described in detail the resolution n°25 on Veterinary Products adopted by the OIE Member Countries at the 77th OIE General Session in May 2009 which promotes a coherent strategy related to veterinary products and strengthens OIE involvement in this field.

She explained that the OIE 5th strategic plan contains the need to (i) develop and update standards, guidelines and recommendations on diagnostic tests, vaccines and veterinary drugs including antimicrobials, (ii) to strengthen collaboration with relevant international and regional Organisations on technical and legal issues related to veterinary products including legislation, registration and control and monitoring of use. The 5th strategic plan highlights the importance of Focal Points for the OIE.

Finally, she developed the OIE strategy regarding veterinary products which will be based on complementary approaches. The strategy will include the following : (i) development and updating of international standards and guidelines, (ii) support to Veterinary Services and laboratories, (iii) modernisation or updating of national legislation, (iv) OIE procedure for the validation of diagnostic assays, (v) collaboration with international organisations and (vi) communication and capacity building.

**Workshop 1**

The first workshop of the seminar was divided in two practical sessions.

A practical exercise using VICH guidelines (quality guidelines on stability testing) was organised. During this exercise, participants were issued with a draft VICH guidelines. Four questions were asked to participants so as to help them analyse the guidelines.

The second practical session dealt with the adverse drug experience reporting system put in place in the US.

At the end of every practical session there were plenary discussions.

**Workshop 2**

The second workshop was also divided in two practical sessions : (i) A practical exercise on the establishment of a residue monitoring plan, (ii) a practical exercise on the establishment of an antimicrobial resistance monitoring system.

Working group 2 reports are contained in Appendix 3 and 4.
Appendix 1: Agenda of the seminar.

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<td>Registration of Participants.</td>
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<td>09:00-09:30</td>
<td>Opening Ceremony.</td>
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<td>Minister for Livestock Development</td>
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<td>09:30-10:00</td>
<td>General Presentation of the OIE</td>
<td>Y. Samaké, OIE</td>
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<td>10:00-10:30</td>
<td>Overview of governance of veterinary medicinal products.</td>
<td>M. Smith; S. Vaughn;</td>
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<td>R. Hill, USDA</td>
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<td>(Collaborating Centres)</td>
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<td>10:30-11:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>11:00-11:20</td>
<td>Objectives of the workshop. Role of the focal</td>
<td>E. Erlacher-Vindel,</td>
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<td>points and activities</td>
<td>OIE</td>
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<td>11:20-12:00</td>
<td>VICH: structure and organisation, presentation of the</td>
<td>M. Smith, FDA</td>
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<td>elaboration of a guideline, and global outreach</td>
<td>(Collaborating Centre)</td>
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<td>12:40-13:00</td>
<td>Questions &amp; Answers, discussion</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
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<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>14:00-16:30</td>
<td>VICH: Workshop and presentation of guidelines (2 groups)</td>
<td>M. Brown, FDA</td>
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<td>o Pharmacovigilance: practical exercise using a VICH</td>
<td>G. Moulin, ANSES</td>
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<td>guideline on stability study</td>
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<td>16:30 - 17:00</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
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<td>17:00 - 17:20</td>
<td>Support for OIE Member Countries: twinning programme,</td>
<td>A. Maillard, OIE</td>
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<td>PVS /Gap analysis, veterinary legislation missions,</td>
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<td>Reference Laboratories.</td>
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<td>17:20-17:30</td>
<td>Questions &amp; Answers, discussion</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
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Day2 : Wednesday 21 March 2012

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<td>09:00-09:20</td>
<td>OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Manuals</td>
<td>S. Munstermann, OIE</td>
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<td>09:20-10:20</td>
<td><strong>Control of drugs and vaccines</strong></td>
<td>R. Hill, USDA</td>
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<td>o Inspection system, monitoring plan, monitoring of</td>
<td>S. Vaughn, FDA</td>
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<td>distribution of vaccines (cold chain)</td>
<td>(Collaborating Centres)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o Counterfeiting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20-10:30</td>
<td><strong>Questions &amp; Answers, discussions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:30 –</td>
<td>Coffee Break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:15-12:00</td>
<td><strong>Responsible use of veterinary products</strong></td>
<td>B. Walters, FDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>o MRL concept, withdrawal period concept, residue</td>
<td>G. Moulin, ANSES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>monitoring plan; determination of a withdrawal period</td>
<td>(Collaborating Centres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>by using a software</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00-13.00</td>
<td><strong>Workshop 1:</strong> Practical exercise: Establishment of</td>
<td>2 Working Groups in parallel FDA; ANSES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>a residue monitoring plan.</td>
<td>(Collaborating Centres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00 –</td>
<td>Reporting by Working Groups to Plenary</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:20 –</td>
<td>OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes</td>
<td>A. Maillard, OIE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:40 –</td>
<td><strong>Questions &amp; Answers, discussions</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:00 -</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>15:30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:00 -</td>
<td>Chapters 6.7 and 6.8 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal</td>
<td>G. Moulin, ANSES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16:45 -</td>
<td>Health Code on antimicrobial resistance: detailed</td>
<td>(Collaborating Centre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:00 -</td>
<td>presentation, implementation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:30</td>
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<tr>
<td>19:00-21:00</td>
<td><strong>Official Cocktail</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Theme</td>
<td>Speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:45-09:00</td>
<td>Presentation day 3</td>
<td>OIE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:00-09:20</td>
<td>Harmonisation of regulations related to veterinary products in EAC.</td>
<td>T. Wesonga, EAC, Tanzania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:20-09:40</td>
<td>Regulation of pharmacy, manufacture and trade in drugs and poisons:</td>
<td>K. Oguta, Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>role of Pharmacy and Poisons Boars of Kenya (PPBK)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>09:40-10:00</td>
<td>Distribution and quality of veterinary products in Kenya</td>
<td>P. Mwaniki, Kenya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:00-10:20</td>
<td>Veterinary products (registration, inspection and control of the</td>
<td>W. Wekwete, Zimbabwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>distribution network) in Zimbabwe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:20-10:45</td>
<td>Regulation of veterinary products in South Africa</td>
<td>V. Naidoo, South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:45-11:30</td>
<td>Discussion on the possibility for countries to promote a regional</td>
<td>Plenary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>approach to registration of Veterinary Products</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:30-12:00</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:00 - 12:10</td>
<td>Strategy of the OIE regarding Veterinary products</td>
<td>E. Erlacher-Vindel, OIE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:10-12:30</td>
<td>Evaluation of the seminar (questionnaire).</td>
<td>OIE SRR Nairobi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:30-13:00</td>
<td>Conclusions and closing ceremony.</td>
<td>OIE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:00-14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Field visit:** Pharmaceutical plant, control of the quality insurance plan.
Appendix 2 : List of participants.

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Appendix 3: Workshop 2: Establishment of antimicrobial resistance monitoring and quantities of antimicrobials used in animals

Countries of Group 2
1. Botswana
2. Ethiopia
3. Ghana
4. Liberia
5. Mauritius
6. Mozambique
7. Nigeria
8. Rwanda
9. Seychelles
10. Sierra Leone
11. South Africa
12. Swaziland

Chair: Edinton Baipoledi
Rapporteur: Seklau Wiles

Is there a system in place to monitor quantities of antimicrobials used in animals?
Systems are in place in all countries to monitor quantities of antimicrobials sold or placed on the market but countries need to establish systems to monitor quantities of antimicrobials used in animals

Is there a plan to monitor antimicrobial resistance?
A permanent system is not in place, but there are cases of isolated studies conducted in 3 out of the 12 countries in food and at the slaughterhouses

Importance of livestock
Cattle and poultry are the two most important, with goat, porcine, and ovine running second and rabbit and alternative meats last.

Importance of Consumption
Countries responded the same as to the importance of livestock. On whether data was available on number of heads, weight of slaughtered animals, and if the source of data was available nationally or with FAO, the response was that although this information is available in countries, it was not compiled in any one place but available at various entities (ex. Ministries of Health, Commerce, and Finance & Vet Services)

Data on antimicrobials
Are antimicrobials allowed as drugs or growth hormones?
All countries allow antimicrobials mainly as drugs, and some as growth promoters especially if involved in poultry production.

Source of data on drug/growth factors
Data is generated from market authorization and importation information, and different entities in the various countries have the responsibility to collect this information.
On whether, information was available on,

- Drug name
- Quantitative composition in antimicrobials
- Presentation for sale
  - Pharmaceutical form
  - Route of administration
  - Target species
  - Dosage
  - Treatment time
- Most of this information will be on the market authorization and/or the importation document.

**Data on the quantities of antimicrobials**
Data on the quantities of antimicrobials is available in both paper and/or electronic forms.

**Laboratory capable of performing antimicrobial susceptibility testing**
All the countries have labs that have the capacity for isolation, identification and antimicrobial susceptibility testing of bacteria but all, with the exception of Ghana need improvements.

After answering the questions, it was concluded that almost all of the countries had the needed information available but needed to organize it and then analyze. It was suggested that perhaps working along with the universities this exercise could be a research project (graduating seniors etc.) in an effort to build databases.

**On whether the group should consider the possibility of setting up at the national or regional level**
- a. A system for monitoring antimicrobial resistance
- b. A system for monitoring of quantities of antimicrobials used in animals,

It was agreed by all that a national approach was the way of choice, beginning with the identification of our priorities, and what we want to do, but also considering the regional level at some point.

We can use labs within countries between ministries, at the national levels.
Appendix 4 : Workshop 2: Establishment of antimicrobial resistance monitoring and quantities of antimicrobials used in animals

Countries of Group 2
13. Botswana
14. Ethiopia
15. Ghana
16. Liberia
17. Mauritius
18. Mozambique
19. Nigeria
20. Rwanda
21. Seychelles
22. Sierra Leone
23. South Africa
24. Swaziland

Is there a system in place to monitor quantities of antimicrobials used in animals?
Systems are in place in all countries to monitor quantities of antimicrobials sold or placed on the market but countries need to establish systems to monitor quantities of antimicrobials used in animals.

Is there a plan to monitor antimicrobial resistance?
A permanent system is not in place, but there are cases of isolated studies conducted in 3 out of the 12 countries in food and at the slaughterhouses.

Importance of livestock
Cattle and poultry are the two most important, with goat, porcine, and ovine running second and rabbit and alternative meats last.

Importance of Consumption
Countries responded the same as to the importance of livestock.
On whether data was available on number of heads, weight of slaughtered animals, and if the source of data was available nationally or with FAO, the response was that although this information is available in countries, it was not compiled in any one place but available at various entities (ex. Ministries of Health, Commerce, and Finance & Vet Services).

Data on antimicrobials
Are antimicrobials allowed as drugs or growth hormones?
All countries allow antimicrobials mainly as drugs, and some as growth promoters especially if involved in poultry production.

Source of data on drug/growth factors
Data is generated from market authorization and importation information, and different entities in the various countries have the responsibility to collect this information.

On whether, information was available on,
Drug name
Quantitative composition in antimicrobials
Presentation for sale
Data on the quantities of antimicrobials
Data on the quantities of antimicrobials is available in both paper and/or electronic forms.

Laboratory capable of performing antimicrobial susceptibility testing
All the countries have labs that have the capacity for isolation, identification and antimicrobial susceptibility testing of bacteria but all, with the exception of Ghana need improvements.

After answering the questions, it was concluded that almost all of the countries had the needed information available but needed to organize it and then analyze. It was suggested that perhaps working along with the universities this exercise could be a research project (graduating seniors etc.) in an effort to build databases.

On whether the group should consider the possibility of setting up at the national or regional level
  
  c. A system for monitoring antimicrobial resistance
  
  d. A system for monitoring of quantities of antimicrobials used in animals,

It was agreed by all that a national approach was the way of choice, beginning with the identification of our priorities, and what we want to do, but also considering the regional level at some point.
Appendix 5: Assessment of the seminar.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall assessment of the event</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Mode</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Content (Quality, up to date, relevant information, technical level)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure / Format (Duration, timetable, activities, working plan)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organisation (Logistics, venue, resources, assistance)</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**How would you rate the impact this event had or will have on:**

- your technical knowledge on the subject | 4   | 3   | 4    |
- your professional activities | 5   | 3   | 4    |
- strengthening regional / international networks | 6   | 3   | 4    |
- improving the work of your service / department / unit | 7   | 2   | 4    |

**Logistics**

- Invitations received in due time | 8   | 3   | 4    |
- Flight travel arrangements (if applicable) | 9   | 2   | 4    |
- Hotel arrangements (if applicable) | 10  | 2   | 4    |
- Registration procedures | 11  | 3   | 4    |
- Conference room | 12  | 3   | 4    |
- Coffee breaks | 13  | 3   | 4    |
- Cocktail | 14  | 3   | 4    |
- Working documents | 15  | 2   | 4    |
- Quality / speed of the computers and internet connection | 16  | 2   | 4    | 3
### Content

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Mode</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Presentation of the OIE</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overview of governance of veterinary medicinal products</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives of the workshop. Role of the focal points and activities</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VICH: structure and organisation, presentation of the elaboration of a guideline, and global outreach</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pharmacovigilance: practical exercise using a VICH guideline.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical product: practical exercise using a VICH guideline on stability study.</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for OIE Member Countries: twinning programme, PVS/Gap analysis, veterinary legislation missions, Reference Laboratories.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
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**Presentation / Format** (méthodology, use of time, clarity of didactic material)

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I/ In your view, what were the main strengths of this training seminar?

For the majority of participants, the main strengths of the training seminar is the opportunity to hear about and discuss critical issues such as veterinary products, antimicrobial residues, drugs regulation, antimicrobial regulation and, but not the least, OIE guidelines with regards to veterinary products. The issues above should be addressed nationally and regionally. One important point is the fact that they all notices progress made from cycle 1 (Johannesburg, December 2010) to cycle 2.

Participants were fully satisfied with presenters, who were experienced, and guided discussion in a professional manner. Topics were very relevant and the resource persons tackled theses topics very well.

As far of the usefulness of this seminar for participants is concerned, the main strength was to improve knowledge and update the focal points on antimicrobial resistance monitoring, quantities of antimicrobial used in animals and the establishment of a monitoring plan for residues of veterinary products. This kind of seminar gives the opportunity for participants to obtain crucial information on veterinary products from experts, to share views and experiences, to establish networks and to increase awareness in OIE standards in veterinary services.

The seminar was well organised, a good timetable and excellent venue and accommodation.

II/ In your view, what were the main weaknesses of this training seminar?

For some participants, no major weaknesses were noted. Others complained about the fact that there was no clear way forward for developing their national capacities. Some participants stated that some presentations had already been given during the first seminar and that there were no presentation of country situations.

III/ What suggestions would you make to improve future training seminars?

The suggestions can be organised in three points:

For future seminars, participants recommended that the frequency of training should increase. Other seminars are necessary to explain OIE standards. To this end, the OIE should organise training in order to build the capacity of veterinarians in member countries.

As far as the content of future seminars, it was suggest to concentrate more on technical discussions to include registration of veterinary medicines and their harmonization. Also, aspects related to regional and in-country collaboration should be included in the future seminars.

Some participants expressed the view that presentations should be distributed before the seminar so as to enhance discussion.