A world without foot and mouth disease - the role and vision of the OIE and the use of communication
The global objective of the OIE

The OIE was created in 1924 to prevent animal diseases from spreading around the world.

The 4th Strategic Plan 2006/2010 extended the OIE’s global mandate to

“the improvement of animal health all over the world”
The OIE – independent intergovernmental organisation

UN

1945

W.H.O.

1948

1963

Codex Alimentarius Commission

1945

F.A.O.

1924

1951

IPPC
OIE OBJECTIVES

1. Transparency
2. Scientific information
3. International solidarity
4. Global trade standards
5. Veterinary services
6. Food safety & animal welfare
The challenge for OIE objectives to address the needs

- What have changed in terms of the global situation in animal diseases?
- What should our priorities be?
- How can we create a win-win situation globally?
- What do we need to initiate and maintain a convincing communication strategy?
- What should we do to maintain the acceptance of veterinary service as a public good in the post Avian Influenza awakening?
ANIMAL HEALTH IS a KEY COMPONENT of FOOD SECURITY and FOOD SAFETY

- 1 billion poor farmers survive thanks to livestock
- Impact of animal diseases on animal production worldwide exceed 20%
- Strong links between animal health, food security and public health
- Animal proteins are crucial for humans
- Global intensification of animal production
Veterinary services – a global public good

- Safe animal production
- Alleviation of poverty
- Animal and public health
- Food security
- Market access

[Diagram showing the relationships between the mentioned concepts]
Abundant and safe high quality food always begins with healthy animals

Animal health is a key component of animal welfare
Factors of emergence and re-emergence of animal diseases and zoonosis

- International travel and commerce: 77%
- Globalization of agriculture and trade: 70%
- Microbial adaptation: 66%
- Climate and weather: 57%
- Changing ecosystems: 49%
- Changing host susceptibility: 43%
- Poverty: 38%
- Economic development: 32%
- Technology: 20%
- Intent to harm: 18%

Dr Lonnie King, CDC, Atlanta
Pathogen spread

- Pathogens are transported around the world faster than the average incubation time of most epizootics.

- There is no place in the world from which we are remote and no one from whom we are disconnected.
Wildlife/domestic animal interface
Bioterrorism and agroterrorism
Priority concepts for OIE approach to global animal health and disease control and trade facilitation

- International Public Good
- Good governance and veterinary legislation
- Well functioning infrastructure and resources of Veterinary Services
- Public/Private partnerships
- Early detection and rapid response
- Surveillance, transparency, consistency, pathogen confinement
TERRESTRIAL ANIMAL HEALTH CODE and MANUAL

- To allow trade in animals and products while avoiding unjustified trade barriers

- To support countries in the control, prevention and diagnosis of animal diseases
Provisions of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code for freedom from foot and mouth disease

- Generic to all FMD freedom classifications
  - *Disease is notifiable*
  - *Surveillance*
  - *Regular reporting*
  - *Proof of absence from infection/virus circulation*
  - *Separation of animals from different health status*
  - *Application of health measures to prevent introduction of FMDV*
Provisions of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code for freedom from foot and mouth disease

- Historical freedom
- Free country without vaccination
- Free country with vaccination
- Free zone without vaccination
- Free zone with vaccination
- Containment zone
- **Free compartment with vaccination**
- Trade in safe commodities
Official allocated disease free status by OIE (FMD)

- 64 Members free without vaccination
- 1 Members free with vaccination
- 5 Members having free zones with vaccination
- 10 Members having free zones without vaccination

But ...
100 countries still endemically or sporadically infected
Veterinary services: In the front line to implement OIE objectives

- Poverty alleviation
- Food security
- Market access
- Food safety
- Protecting animal health
- Protecting public health
- Protecting animal welfare

A global public good
THE GLOBAL PUBLIC GOOD CONCEPT

• Animal health is a global public good

• Global public goods are goods whose benefits extend to all countries, people and generations.
THE GLOBAL PUBLIC GOOD CONCEPT

- In the case of control and eradication of infectious diseases, the benefits are international and inter-generational in scope.
- Countries depend on each other
- Inadequate action by a single country can jeopardize others
- Failure of one country may endanger the planet.
The GOOD GOVERNANCE
CONCEPT of VETERINARY SERVICES

Requirements for all countries:
Need for appropriate legislation and implementation through national animal health systems providing for:

- Appropriate surveillance, early detection, transparency, notification
- Rapid response to animal disease outbreaks
- Biosecurity
- Compensation
- Vaccination when appropriate
GOOD GOVERNANCE of VETERINARY SERVICES

Key elements:

- Building and maintaining efficient epidemiomosurveillance networks and territorial meshing in the entire national territory,
- A responsibility of Governments
- Alliances between public and private sectors
- Concept and standards of ‘Quality of Services’ adopted by all OIE Members
- If needed, use of the global OIE evaluation and gap analysis tool (PVS)
- Initial and continuous training
The OIE-PVS Tool

Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services
a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services

Objective: 120 Countries

This global tool provided by the OIE will have a great impact on the promotion and improvement of Veterinary Services worldwide.
79 Missions realized
(As of 09 April 2009)
23 Gap Analysis requests
(As of 09 April 2009)
The OIE - a global partner in the promotion of animal health and food security

[Logos of various organizations such as FAO, OIE, World Bank, UNICEF, GF-TADS, etc.]
OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund (World Fund)

*Created in 2004 (Resol. XVII OIE IC)*

‘For the purpose of projects of international public utility related to the control of animal diseases, including those affecting humans and the promotion of animal welfare and animal production food safety’

Good governance of animal health mechanisms
OIE complementary assistance

- Animal Health and Veterinary Public Health legislation generic model (specific missions)
- Laboratory twinning process
- OIE Vaccine Bank support (AI, next FMD, rabies, other HPED for some regions)
- Regional training programmes for OIE Delegates and focal points
- National seminars on request
- Cost/Benefits studies on Veterinary Services

Prevention cheaper than crisis
Priorities of the IV\textsuperscript{th} Plan (2006-2010)

Consolidation of 3 missions from the former Strategic Plan

- To ensure \textit{transparency} in the \textit{global animal disease situation}

- Publishing scientific based \textit{standards}, especially with reference to the WTO

- Publishing guidelines for the prevention, control and eradication of \textit{animal diseases, including zoonosis}; acknowledgement of \textit{Members health status}
New Strategic Plan
Continuation of current activities

Influence on global governance of animal health

- Development of OIE’s communication strategies

- pursue lobbying of multi and bi-lateral organisations to persuade them that investing in animal health and Veterinary Services is a real national and global public good and a global priority

- Strengthening the OIE’s global and regional influence about governance policies handling animal health and prioritization within scientific research policy

- PVS evaluation, gap analysis and follow-up
New Strategic Plan
Continuation of current activities: influence on national policies

- Convince Governments of the importance of the OIE Delegate’s position

- **Capacity building** for Delegates and Focal points

- Convince Governments that they **should invest more in monitoring and preventing animal diseases**, as a low cost insurance compared to high-cost outbreak crisis and organisation of global economic studies to demonstrate that prevention is cheaper than crisis
New Strategic Plan
Continuation of current activities: influence on national policies

- Convince countries free of disease that it is a **win-win action** to help infected poor countries.

- Support **Delegates from developing Countries to participate actively** in standard-setting and in SPS and Codex meetings.

- Organisation of **national seminars** on request.
What are the challenges to create a win-win situation?

- Accept the continuous change in the global epidemiology of animal disease threats
- Accept the challenge to move towards global control of FMD using appropriate arguments
- Accept the need for supportive good veterinary governance
- Accept the need for further research (vaccines, diagnostics)
- Accept the obligation as partners for delivering a global public good
- Accept that if we do not communicate we will remain a silent partner
Without Good Governance of Veterinary Services…

- No early detection,
- No rapid response,
- No biosecurity measures,
- No food safety / food security,
- No reliability of export certification, and ..

No global freedom from FMD
Thank you for your attention

Organisation mondiale de la santé animale
World Organisation for Animal Health
Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

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