OIE Activities and Vision for the 21st Century

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Amman, Jordan

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1. BACKGROUND ON THE OIE
The World Organisation for Animal Health

An intergovernmental organisation founded in 1924 preceding the United Nations

1924 | 1945 | 2003

Creation of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE)

Creation of the United Nations

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

in 2013:

OIE Headquarters in Paris (France)

5 Regional Representations

7 Sub-Regional Representations
178 Member Countries in 2013

Africa 52 – Americas 30 – Asia, the Far East and Oceania 36
Europe 53 – Middle-East 20

Some countries belong to more than one region
Financing of the OIE

Statutory contributions
- 6 categories of statutory contributions
- Member Countries on the United Nations’ list of “Least Developed Countries” benefit from a 50% reduction of their statutory contribution
- Part of the Members’ statutory contributions is compulsorily used to finance the Organisation’s Regional Representations operations

Voluntary contributions
- World Animal Health and Welfare Fund
- Funding by countries hosting OIE offices in support of their activities
- Specific donations e.g. grants to buy buildings
- Provision of staff (Headquarters, regional offices)

Various sources
- Publications, fees related to official recognition of some diseases, etc…
2. OIE CURRENT POLICIES
OIE Current Policies: Key concepts

- To improve animal health worldwide ensuring Food Security and Food Safety
  - ‘Public Good’ concept
  - ‘One Health’ concept
  - Good Veterinary Governance
  - Global, regional and national animal health strategies and diseases control and eradication programmes
Standard Setting

- OIE is the WTO reference organisation for science-based standards in international trade, disease surveillance and control methods, and quality of Veterinary Services;
- Animal welfare: OIE leadership since 2002
- Animal production food safety (liaison with Codex Alimentarius Commission)
OIE Current Policies: Key concepts (3)

- Quality of veterinarians
  - Veterinarians play an essential role in society
  - Good governance of public and private component of Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services
  - Standards for quality of veterinary education
  - Capacity building
  - Role of Veterinary Statutory Body
  - Public-private partnerships (private veterinarians, farmers, others.)
3. CURRENT GLOBAL CONTEXT
Global demand for food security

- Population growth: +1 billion people by 2050;
- Shift from poverty to middle-class;
- Increase in the number of daily meals and the protein intake of individuals;
- Many projections indicate that the demand for animal protein will increase by more than 50% in a near future;
- Focus on developing and transition countries.
World production

**Meat**

- East Asia
- Europe
- North America
- Other
- Central & South America

**Milk**

- East Asia
- W. Europe
- N. America
- Central & S. America
- Other
- E. Europe
- South Asia

**Eggs**

- East Asia
- Europe
- N. America
- Central & S. America
- Other

Source: FAOSTAT
Drivers of consumption and future trends

World demand for livestock food products since 1990:

- Milk +30%
- Meat +60%
- Eggs + 80%

+70% by 2050

- Population growth: +30% since 1990
  +30% or 9 billion people by 2050

- Income growth: +1.5%/year since 1980, +5 to 7%/year in Asia
  +2%/year by 2050

- Urbanization: 20% in 1900, 40% in 1990, >50% in 2010
  70% of urban people in 2050
Longer term perspective

Meat demand

Global meat output to reach 455 million tons

90% produced in developing countries

Developed

Developing

THE WORLD BANK
Globalisation

• Unprecedented movements of commodities and people, used by pathogens to colonize all the planet

• Nowadays, pathogens are transported around the world faster than the average incubation time of most animal diseases

• Climate changes and human behaviour allow colonisation of new territories by vectors and pathogens (e.g. bluetongue in Europe, RVF)
Animal diseases: a major problem for animal productions and human health
- Food security
- Rural development
- Small holders livelihoods
- Trade: domestic, regional, international
- Human health and well being

Repeated Crises

Globalisation

Disease Emergence
The importance of the zoonotic potential of animal pathogens

• 60% of human pathogens are zoonotic

• 75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic

• 80% of agents with potential bioterrorist use are zoonotic pathogens

• Veterinarians are on the front line to protect human health
Disease control benefits

- Impact of animal diseases on animal production/losses of animal products (~20% worldwide)
- Food shortages are also a public health problem, just like food safety
- Protection of goods (productive livestock = capital)
- Market access: local, regional and international
- Poverty alleviation (1 billion poor livestock producers)
4. USE OF GLOBAL PUBLIC GOOD CONCEPT
The ‘Global Public Good’ Concept

- The control and eradication of infectious diseases benefits all countries and all generations;
- Countries depend on each other – the failure of one endangers all;
- Animal health systems are not a strictly commercial or agricultural good. They are fully eligible for national and global public resources.

Supporting Veterinary Services and animal health programmes: a national and global priority
Good Governance of Veterinary Services

Requirements for all countries: Need for legislation, and its efficient implementation through appropriate human and financial resources allowing national animal health systems providing for:

- Appropriate surveillance, early detection of natural and intentional events, diagnostic capacity, transparency, notification

- Building and maintaining efficient epidemiо-surveillance networks and territorial coverage of the entire national territory, coordinated by an efficient national chain of command

Responsibility of all Governments
Key elements for efficient Veterinary Services

- Early detection
- Rapid response to animal disease outbreaks
- Alliances between public and private sectors (veterinarians, VSBs, farmers)
- Biosecurity measures
- Vaccination when appropriate
- Compensation mechanisms
- National chain of command
- Education and research
Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture

(25.) As far as public health, animal health and plant health are concerned, we stress the importance of strengthening international and regional networks, international standard settings taking into account national and regional differences, information, surveillance and traceability systems, good governance and official services, since they ensure an early detection and a rapid response to biological threats, facilitate trade flows and contribute to global food security. (…)
(...). We encourage international organizations, especially FAO, the World Health Organization (WHO), the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and WTO to continue their efforts towards enhancing interagency cooperation. (...)

G20 Ministerial Declaration (2011)
A stronger collaboration between WHO, FAO and OIE

Sharing responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces
Main outcomes:

• **Strong governance structures** and aligned legal frameworks, building on existing mechanisms, are essential to achieving effective disease surveillance and response.

• Using intersectoral approaches to risk assessment and risk mitigation for health issues at the human-animal-ecosystems interfaces is important.

• Sharing information and strengthening collaboration among different sectors, including their public and private components, in disease surveillance and reporting, is crucial to ensuring **early detection and rapid response to health threats**.

• Rabies, zoonotic influenza and antimicrobial resistance are selected as priority topics for intersectorial approach.
H5N1 Avian Influenza

- Fewer contaminated countries
- Greater awareness, preparedness and commitment
- Improved transparency
- Stronger Veterinary Services with better mechanisms for early detection and rapid response
- Better understanding of epidemiology, causes and spread
Conclusions of H5N1 Crisis

Stronger Veterinary Services and control of diseases at source is the most effective way:

- To protect animal and human health
- To improve animal production everywhere
- To protect production systems in disease free countries from the introduction of highly contagious diseases.
OIE 79th General Session, May 2011

Resolution 18/2011 recognizes all 198 countries with rinderpest-susceptible animal populations in the world as free “global freedom from rinderpest”

Great victory of veterinary profession

FAO 37th Conference, Rome, June 2011

FAO’s 192 Member countries adopted a Resolution declaring rinderpest global freedom
Global RP Eradication Program: lessons learned

NEED FOR:
- A long term vision
- Commitment of governments
- Support of the international community and generous donors
- Support of global and regional organizations
- Dedicated international platforms for coordination (FAO, OIE)
- Efficient tools for control and eradication.
5. FUTURE CHALLENGES
What does the future hold?

- Emergence and re-emergence of new diseases, in the context of climate change and changing ecosystems;
- New risks arising at the wildlife – human – animal interface;
- Globalisation trade and tourism bringing new risks;
- Constant threat of bioterrorism
- Societal demand for more proteins, but also human health risk alleviation, animal welfare and environment preservation
Keys to success

Disease control at source is key for a better animal health and production, improved food security and mitigating poverty, in particular through:

✓ Surveillance, early warning, transparency reporting and rapid effective response

✓ Commitment to public-private partnerships

✓ Investment in VS and disease prevention and control programs as ‘global public goods’

✓ Good governance of public and private components Veterinary Services through compliance with OIE standards including national chain of command and appropriate human and financial resources
The role and responsibilities of the OIE and of National Veterinary Services correspond to a Global Public Good whose benefits extend to all countries, people and generations, that operate across the global food supply chain.

Sanitary crises, causing considerable economic losses and social burden, may be prevented at a reasonable cost by appropriate implementation of OIE standards on veterinary good governance by all those concerned.
Effective implementation however, cannot take place without:

- The political will and support of both rich and poor countries
- Providing or advocating effective financial and technical support to those who are not yet in a position to apply such international standards due to a lack of financial and human resources is a “win-win” investment
- Promoting appropriate alliances between private and public sectors at global, regional and national levels
- Promoting cross-cooperation between global organisations and relevant regional organisations
6. OIE SUPPORT TO GOOD GOVERNANCE
Strengthening Veterinary Services

Capacity building

- Independent evaluations (PVS Evaluations)
- Regular seminars for newly assigned OIE Delegates;
- Establishment of topic-specific national Focal Points in each OIE Member country – on-going seminars;
- Network of OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres;
- Laboratory, VSB, and education twinning initiatives => enhance technical capacity in the regions;
- OIE Scientific and normative publications.
The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders

http://www.oie.int/en/support-to-oie-members/pvs-pathway/
## OIE PVS Pathway – State of play

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12 August 2013
The OIE PVS Pathway is a continuous process aiming to sustainably improve the compliance of Veterinary Services with international standards and their sustainable efficiency.
OIE PVS Pathway - Update

• Constant update of the PVS Pathway related tools:
  • 6th edition of the PVS Tool - 2013
  • 2nd edition of the PVS Gap Analysis - 2013
  • New PVS Tool-Aquatic - 2013

• New “treatment” activities
  • OIE PVS Laboratory mission
  • Veterinary Education Twinning
  • Veterinary Statutory Body Twinning

• Improved methodology for PVS Evaluation Follow-Up missions
  • One Health approach
  • Wherever relevant, provisions for specific attention to:
    • international horse movements
    • wildlife
7. OTHER GLOBAL PROGRAMMES
Important OIE Initiatives

- Support FMD global control on the basis of the implementation of the recommendations of the last FAO/OIE Global Conference on FMD Control

- Towards Global Control and Eradication of FMD
The Progressive Control Pathway for Foot and Mouth Disease (PCP-FMD)

Tools

OIE
New articles in the Code

Laboratories
Vaccines

WAHIS
WAHID

The OIE PVS Pathway

- Treatment
  - Capacity Building,
    Specific Activities,
    Projects and Programs
- Diagnosis
  - PVS Evaluation
- Prescription
  - PVS Gap Analysis
- Veterinary Legislation
- Public/Private Partnerships
- Veterinary Education
- Laboratories
- PVS Pathway Follow-Up Meetings

The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders.
Standards and recommendations aiming at a global control of other diseases such as rabies and PPR;

Recommendation of the 5th Global GF TADs Steering Committee

Paris Oct 2012

N° 15. Taking into account the experience gained with the Global GF-TADs Working Group on FMD, the prerogatives and activities of the FMD WG be extended to PPR (same framework and procedures)

First meeting of the GF TADs WG on the 21st- 22nd January 2013
OIE headquarters, Paris
Overall objective of the Global PPR Control Strategy

• To contribute to poverty alleviation and improve the livelihoods in developing countries;

• To protect and further develop the global and regional trade in animals and animal products;

• Specific objective;

• To improve PPR and other TADs control in regions where diseases are endemic;

• Thereby protecting the advanced animal disease control status in other regions of the world.
The PPR Strategy will include several components such as:

1- Improving global PPR control;

2- Strengthening Veterinary Services;

3- Improving the prevention and control of other major diseases of livestock.
Other Global Programmes (cont.)

- New twinning projects for veterinary education establishments (VEE) and Veterinary Statutory Bodies (VSB);

- Implementation of the recommendations of previous Global Conferences; Rabies (Seoul September 2011), and Animal Welfare (Kuala Lumpur, November 2012);
Other Global Programmes (cont.)

- New international standards on FMD control programs, rabies, veterinary legislation, veterinary education, veterinary statutory bodies & use of antimicrobials in aquatic animals;
- OIE policy on disease surveillance and notification including in wildlife;
- Work on provision for official recognition of status for classical swine fever, African horse sickness, and PPR.
Key issues on international horse movement

- New Increasing number of equestrian events, particularly for FEI horses
- Well established circuit for race horses
- Leads to ever increasing number of international travel of horses, mainly by air
Key issues on international horse movement

- Regions / countries have not (yet) adopted principle of temporary importation and often request excessive sanitary measures, exceeding Code requirements

- The recognition by Veterinary Services of a “sub-population” of high health, high performance horses (HHP) is proposed by OIE

- Concept is based on existing OIE standards (e.g. compartment/zone; identification & traceability; health certification)
Preparation of the 6th OIE Strategic Plan

- Draft proposed by the Council with support from a consultant
- Consultation of Regional and Specialist Commissions
- Final adoption in May 2015 by the World Assembly
8. CONCLUSIONS
The OIE will continue to support Members by:

- Setting internationally recognised standards and guidelines in animal health, veterinary Public Health and animal welfare;
- Disseminating scientific and animal health information, particularly in diseases control methods;
- Recognising officially relevant disease free status of countries/zones;
- Providing technical and political support for good governance and Veterinary Services to all Member Countries using PVS Pathway and other capacity building activities;
- Mobilising potential donors for developing countries.
The OIE will continue to support Members by:

- Providing permanent support to Laboratory, VSB and Veterinary Education mechanisms;
- Supporting the improvement of the quality and organisation of the Veterinary profession;
- Influencing governments for better recognition of the key role of veterinarians in society.
Thank you for your attention!

Organisation mondiale
de la santé animale

World Organisation
for Animal Health

Organización Mundial
de Sanidad Animal