Inception meeting of the OIE/JTF Project for Controlling Zoonoses in Asia under the One Health Concept

Tokyo, Japan
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Global policy and technical meetings

- **Global policy meetings (selected)**
  - 2005-2010: International Ministerial Conferences on Avian and Pandemic Influenza (IMCAPI)
  - 2011 FAO-OIE-WHO High Level Technical Meeting to Address Health Risks at the Human-Animal-Ecosystems Interface (Mexico City)

- **Global level technical meetings (selected)**
  - 2009 One World, One Health: From Ideas to Action (Winnipeg, Canada)

A progressive move from influenza > pandemic preparedness > broader systems approach (rather than disease-focused) to reducing health risks
Countries depend upon each other to conduct a successful campaign against current and emerging zoonoses.

Failure of one country may endanger the entire planet.

National animal and public health systems must have the capacity to detect, prevent and control pathogenic organisms, and efficiently coordinate their actions.
…sharing of responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystem interfaces,

…preventing animal and public health risks attributable to zoonoses and animal diseases impacting food security.
1. The Tripartite: value and approach

2. Shifting the focus: strengthening national health systems

3. Tripartite progress on the 3 high priority One Health issues
   - Rabies
   - AMR
   - Zoonotic Influenza
“Added value” of the Tripartite

- Leadership, convening power
- Technical expertise
- Direct relationships with national ministries responsible for human and animal health
- International standards/guidelines/recommendations/regulations
GLEWS+
The Joint FAO–OIE–WHO Global Early Warning System for health threats and emerging risks at the human–animal–ecosystems interface
GLEWS: Global Early Warning System for Major Animal Diseases (including zoonoses)

- Formal FAO/OIE/WHO Initiative – integrates the work of their different technical areas
- Animal and public health early warning system for emerging infectious diseases
- Share disease information, surveillance and epidemiological analyses to initiate appropriate action
“GLEWS+” evolved to:

- support alignment and collaboration in the agencies’ risk assessments and communication activities
- enhance food safety and wildlife aspects
GLEWS to GLEWS+

- data sharing and demonstrating the value of cross-sectoral collaboration
- systematically link to areas such as wildlife health, food and biological threats
- identifying risks and communicating them early
- driving continuous joint risk assessment
- identifying and prioritizing areas for advanced risk assessment and forecasting
- providing support to the response mechanisms of the partners
- contribute to developing best practices for surveillance, preparedness, prevention and control
- provide more opportunities for participation by a broader range of stakeholders
GLEWS+ Objectives

i. Improve sensitivity of surveillance systems and detection of health events of potential concern

ii. Undertake joint risk assessments to inform rapid action on health events of potential international concern

iii. Undertake joint risk assessments that help predict changes in endemic or seasonal disease, to inform prevention and preparedness activities

iv. Ensure timely, coordinated and relevant risk communication about high-impact health events of potential concern

i. Within and between the three partners, with Member countries and with the public and the international community

**Guiding disease surveillance, response and action through risk assessment**
‘One Health’ approaches dramatically reduce costs and human health risks

Adapted from IOM (2009)
Health systems strengthening

• Addressing health threats at the human-animal-environment interface has historically been:
  – disease by disease
  – in response to events
  – often donor-driven (not based on national priorities)

• WHO, OIE and FAO have been shifting the focus towards good governance and national health systems strengthening to enhance countries’ abilities to respond to challenges and emerging challenges
OIE and WHO: global institutions responsible for animal and human health intergovernmental standards and strengthening disease surveillance, early detection, reporting and rapid response capacity

May 1995, decision to revise the IHR

May 2005, adoption of IHR(2005)

June 2007, entry into force of IHR

May 2005, adoption of IHR(2005)
Purpose of the IHR

“to prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, and which avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade” (Article 2)

A commitment of 194 States Parties
The IHR (2005) provide a framework for WHO to implement strategic actions “…to prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease.”

**STRENGTHEN NATIONAL CAPACITY**

| Strengthen national disease surveillance, prevention, control and response systems | Each country assesses its national resources in disease surveillance and response and develops national action plans to implement and meet IHR (2005) requirements, thus permitting rapid detection and response to the risk of international disease spread. |

**WHO tools, guidance and support** for IHR State Parties to assess national ability to meet IHR core capacities for surveillance and response, and to develop an action plan to achieve these goals.
Setting international standards

International standard setting organisations

OIE international standards, guidelines and recommendations for animal health (including zoonoses)

Including standards on quality of Veterinary Services and/or Aquatic Animal Health Services
OIE provides international standards, guidelines and recommendations pertaining to animal health and zoonoses.

**PVS Pathway:** a continuous process using **tools, guidance and support** to sustainably improve the compliance of Veterinary Services with international standards.
With support of the World Bank, OIE and WHO are currently investigating a more harmonised approach in national capacity assessment for zoonotic disease management using the PVS and IHR frameworks - assessment tools and indicators
Assessment tools and bridges

Identification of synergies and opportunities:

- Mapping of overlapping and of specific outcomes of OIE PVS & WHO IHR
- PVS Gap Analysis (PVS Costing Tool) – IHR Costing Tool
- PVS Laboratory Tool – IHR Laboratory Assessment Tool
- Implementation of joint OIE/WHO workshops in countries at regional level
- Increased awareness of existing tools (observers in missions and specific trainings)
Set **international goal** to reduce pandemic risk (global public good) -- and generate significant co-benefits. For instance:

- **By 2030**, at least 70% of all countries have public veterinary and human health systems meeting international standards
- By 2040, at least 90% of all countries have such systems
- **By 2050**, all countries’ systems meet international standards – no weak links left.

Result: Global system is robust, grounded in robust country systems. Poverty reduction, shared prosperity, health, global economy are more secure.

OIE-WHO oversight and TA, to ensure standards, link to global mechanisms, including global risk assessments
Zoonotic organisms must be effectively controlled at their animal source
Three ‘flagship’ topics for frameworks, collaboration and communication:

- Rabies
- Antimicrobial resistance (AMR)
- Zoonotic influenza

Development of a proactive plan to collaboratively address risks at the animal-human-ecosystem interfaces
Seoul, Korea 2011
OIE “Global Conference on Rabies Control: Towards Sustainable Prevention at the Source”

The OIE, WHO and FAO should consider rabies a priority and should encourage international solidarity and donor support for countries in need of funding to initiate and sustain control programmes for rabies
Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)

A global concern…

Antimicrobial agents are essential to ensure human health, animal health and welfare, and food security.

- AMR challenges control of infectious diseases
- AMR increases care costs
- AMR compromises health security and damages economies
- Historical lack of coherent global approaches to prevention / containment

The human, animal and plant sectors have a shared responsibility to prevent or minimise the development of antimicrobial resistance by both human and non-human pathogens: this requires effective stewardship.
Since initiation of AMR expert groups in 2003, WHO, FAO and OIE have maintained a continuing collaboration:


Tripartite Recommendations (selected):

- …develop…**harmonised national system** for collecting data on the monitoring of antimicrobial resistance in relevant animal pathogens and quantities of antimicrobial agents used in food producing animals…..

- To nominate, support and maintain national OIE Focal Points for Veterinary Products in their tasks and to **ensure close contact with relevant WHO, FAO and Codex Alimentarius Contact Points**
Antimicrobial Resistance

Since initiation of AMR expert groups in 2003, WHO, FAO and OIE have maintained a continuing collaboration:

• Updated **OIE standards related to AMR**

• **Updating of Antimicrobial Lists:**
  
  • **WHO:** List of Critically Important Antimicrobials (CIA) for Human Health

  • **OIE:** Lists of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance

  **2013 update:** some **Veterinary Critically Important Antimicrobial Agents** (VCIA): antimicrobial agents also critically important to human health – these agents, such as fluoroquinolones and cephalosporins – are *not to be used as a first-line treatment in animals unless specifically justified.*
Zoonotic pathogens have issued clear warnings that protectors of global health must form a collaborative defence.

**2003:** H5N1 - a new strain of highly pathogenic avian influenza spread through Asia, Africa and Europe.

**2009:** Novel H1N1 influenza virus pandemic.

WHO, OIE and FAO quickly coordinated complex avenues for cooperation between authorities and agencies at local, national, regional and global levels.
Zoonotic Influenza

Technical Expertise & Joint Meetings

- FAO, OIE and WHO provide policy advice, strategy design, risk assessment and technical assistance for the control and eradication of influenza in animals and humans.


- FAO & OIE contribute health data to WHO vaccine composition meetings for pandemic preparedness.

Prevention & Control at source:
OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Poultry production **biosecurity** procedures (Chapter 6.4).
- Guidelines for **Surveillance** for Avian Influenza (Article 10.4.27).
- **Rapid confirmation** in terrestrial animals of suspects (Chapter 2.3.4).
Joint Influenza initiatives

OFFLU:
Joint OIE/FAO Network of Expertise for Animal Influenza

Established to bring together leading animal influenza experts to protect the health of animals and humans from influenza viruses.

- Develops and shares scientific tools, advice & training
- Exchanges scientific data & biological materials (including virus strains)
- Collaborates with WHO on issues at human-animal interface, including pandemic preparedness
- Promotes & coordinates influenza surveillance & research needs
1. **Cross-sectoral collaboration** paramount for reducing public health threats at the human-animal-ecosystems interface

2. Focus shifting towards **national health systems strengthening** and detection and control of zoonotic pathogens at their animal source
   - Good governance – better compliance with international standards & regulations
   - Surveillance / early detection / rapid response
   - Data collection, risk assessment, risk management, risk communication

3. Strong **public health** systems need to be **coordinated and better aligned** with strong **animal health** systems – Tripartite is further developing tools and mechanisms to better work together

4. Successful collaborations in **rabies, AMR and influenza** provide viable **frameworks and models** to apply to other diseases and issues
Thank you for your attention

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