Capacity Building and Good Governance of the Animal Health System

Global Animal Health Initiative
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Background of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

• Founded in 1924 to contain emergency disease events (FMD & Rinderpest)
• More than 120 of OIE’s 170 Member Countries are developing or in-transition countries
• OIE is one of so called “3 sisters” mandated by World Trade Organisation
• New strategic direction of 2005 signaled revised focus for the organisation
OIE Objectives from 2005 strategic direction

- To ensure accurate collection of and transparency in reporting on animal health situation globally.
- Under the WTO-SPS mandate, to establish scientific standards for animal health and zoonoses to facilitate international trade.
- Scientific advice for the prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases, including zoonoses, and the determination of animal health status.
OIE Objectives continued

- In co-operation with partners, to strengthen the capacity of member countries to participate in the development and application of international standards for animal health & welfare.
- Policy design and governance of animal health services related to capacity building, research and the mediation of potential disputes.
170 Member Countries

Americas (29); Africa (51); Europe (50); Middle East (13); Asia (27)
Benefits of countries controlling animal diseases

- In the case of eradication of infectious animal diseases, the benefits have international and inter-generational spill overs, to many countries and their people.
- Countries are dependent on one another and inadequate action by one nation can jeopardise many others.
- Many examples of disease originating in developing and transition countries spreading to other Nations.
Current risks

• Globalisation & climate change are increasing the risks of events with emerging and remerging highly pathogenic animal diseases & zoonoses
  ➢ 2 billion passenger movements per year
  ➢ 40 new infectious diseases today that were unknown a generation ago
  ➢ Estimated that 75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic

• Critical that countries are prepared and committed (monitoring and able to respond in a timely manner)
Global Public Good

According to Kaul et al., public goods include “non-rival goods” kept or made non-exclusive, such as norms and standards; and “pure public goods” which include communicable diseases eradicated or controlled from spreading.

Global public goods are goods whose benefits extend to all countries, people, and generations.
How can we maximise the opportunity of a global Public Good?

- The crucial issue for animal health-related global public good is how best to ensure that the collective action necessary for good global animal health outcomes, is happening within specific countries.
- Requires leadership at the international level.
- OIE in collaboration with the FAO and the World Bank along with donors, is providing this leadership.
- Avian influenza has presented a unique opportunity to both reinforce the need for effective animal health services, and for donors to support capacity building activities.
Need for good governance

OIE/FAO programme on Good Governance

(last updated in September 2007)
Outcomes of effective Animal Health Service

Beneficial effects on:

• Poverty Alleviation
  ➢ Building assets (capital-animal)
  ➢ Increasing productivity
  ➢ Security of food supply

• Economic development (market access whether local, regional, or global)

• Public Health

• Food Safety
Good Governance of Veterinary Services involves:

- Appropriate legislation, adequate resources, and commitment to implementation (and quality improvements) allowing for:
  - Early detection, Transparency, Notification
  - Rapid response to animal disease outbreaks to eradicate or to control effectively including:
    - Biosecurity (borders and enterprise)
    - Compensation (stamping out)
    - Vaccination when necessary
Surveillance is the key to early detection, transparency and notification

- Building and maintaining efficient (epidemiological) surveillance networks covering the entire national territory are critical for good animal health outcomes
- Ability to cover all animal diseases, including zoonoses and emerging diseases
- Good Governance usually includes public/private alliances (important to have the understanding and support of livestock farmers and industries)
Trilogy of surveillance

- Official Veterinarians
- Private Veterinarians
- Farmers / Landowners

Diseases
Current and medium term focus

• Short term priorities mainly directed towards controlling Avian Influenza

• Medium-long term activities directed towards building capacity for the prevention and control of emerging and re-emerging animal diseases exacerbated by globalisation and climatic change
The way forward

- Strengthening Veterinary Services through PVS, especially critical infrastructure elements
  - The OIE will continue to deploy the PVS Tool, in collaboration with major Donors
  - Facilitate follow-up to support national VS
    - Assist Members with technical advice and training
    - Trained OIE Delegates (30% turnover) and
    - OIE national focal points on: (i) sanitary information systems, (ii) veterinary medicinal and biological products, (iii) aquatic animal diseases, (iv) animal welfare, (v) wildlife diseases.
    - development of model national veterinary legislation (e.g. Animal Health Act)
OIE Codes and Manuals, animal disease policy and the SPS Agreement

- Art. 3.4 and 3(b) of Annex A to the WTO / SPS Agreement:
  The OIE is the International Standard Setting Organisation for standards, guidelines and recommendations on animal health and zoonoses / with respect to all sanitary measures
OIE Codes and Manuals, animal disease policy and the SPS Agreement

International standard setting organisations

Codes and Manuals must be used in context with Codex Alimentarius and SPS Agreement
Standard setting procedure

OIE International Committee

- Open and democratic procedure
- Partner organisations & stakeholders
- Broad-based participation and consensus
Standard setting procedure

COMMITTEE, COMMISSIONS, DELEGATES

PROBLEM

Specialist Commissions

Review

Advice of experts or other Specialist Commissions

Draft text

1 2

Delegates

COMMITTEE

Adoption

Comments

OIE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD
Approach to OIE standard setting policy

- To prevent
- To detect
- To identify / diagnose
- To control / eradicate
- To communicate
- To obtain disease freedom in country / zone or compartment
- To trade
OIE International Standards

- Terrestrial Animal Health Code – mammals, birds and bees
- Aquatic Animal Health Code – fish, molluscs and crustaceans
- Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals
- Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals

Trade standards (Codes)
Biological standards (Manuals)
International standards

- International standards provide stability and certainty, and help to ensure fairness.
- Transparency is as important as disease prevalence (OIE WAHIS helps Members to be more transparent in reporting).
- Emerging and re-emerging diseases present new challenges to animal production and human health - and to standard-setting organisations.
- Quality of Veterinary Service is core to the ability to implement and comply with OIE standards.
The way forward

• The OIE will continue to develop text in the Terrestrial Code for trade in ‘safe commodities’ regardless of the disease status of the country/zone

• Compartmentalisation to enable trade from compartments free of specific pathogens (based on surveillance) gives opportunities for countries that are partially free of pathogen to still trade

• Need for continuation of sound research and world leading scientific advice to develop best standards possible
The way forward

- International standards that are more relevant and trade-facilitating
  - The OIE maintains close collaboration with the Codex Alimentarius Commission to prevent duplication & overlap and to address gaps in standards
  - A need to find ways to encourage and support developing countries to participate in standard-setting activities.
The way forward

• Initiatives to increase opportunities for developing countries to participate in standard-setting work and governance processes of the OIE
  ➢ Provide financial support for attendance by appropriate participants from developing countries
  ➢ Further strengthen OIE Regional Commissions for Africa, The Middle East, and Asia, to ensure that Members can develop their views on a Regional basis
  ➢ Ongoing OIE interaction with key regional organisations e.g. AU-IBAR; SADC; WAEMU (UEMOA) ASEAN,
  ➢ Encourage secondments within the OIE for periods of up to one year
OIE Reference Laboratories

181 in 30 countries covering 101 diseases
157 experts
OIE Laboratory Twinning Concept

Rationale:

• Build national centres of excellence in the South, able to provide scientific advice/support and to accurately diagnose animal diseases

• Ultimately to have more world standard OIE animal disease reference laboratories and expertise in the Southern hemisphere

• Top-down programs have not previously worked, so current approach is for direct cooperation between peers with the scientific backing of the OIE
OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund

• Vehicle for supporting member countries to control animal diseases including zoonoses, and for the promotion of animal welfare and animal production food safety
• Reliant on donors funding projects
• Legal basis established within OIE in 2004
• Separate management and advisory committee’s
• Has enabled PVS approach to be realised
OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund

Management Committee

• Establishes activity programme, monitors progress on all projects, and reviews way funds managed
  ➢ Chairman: President of the OIE International Committee
  ➢ 2 Representatives from the OIE Administrative Commission
  ➢ One representative from the Donors
  ➢ OIE-HQ (Bureau central)
  ➢ OIE elected external auditor
Advisory Committee

- Advises on how funds are, and can be best used
  - WTO, WHO, FAO, WB (Chair), & donors
  - SSAFE (Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere):
    - Unique forum on Animal Health with high level representatives from International Organizations; key Donors and the private sector
Investment Priorities

- Evaluation of legislation and Veterinary Services resources, using the PVS instrument adopted by all Member Countries
- Gap analysis to prioritise future national and international investments
- To increase capability for early detection, rapid response and preparedness (including compensation schemes)
### OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund

- **2006 - 2007 and beyond**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Contributions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World Bank (I &amp; II)</td>
<td>5 + 9 PVS in 3 Regions</td>
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<tr>
<td>USDA (I &amp; II)</td>
<td>10 + 10 PVS</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canada (CIDA)</td>
<td>25 PVS over three years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia (AusAID)</td>
<td>8 PVS over three years</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other Donors</td>
<td>(negotiations ongoing)</td>
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Achievements to date

- Over 70 PVS evaluations funded
- Programme of 105 evaluations over 3 years (35 / year; ~ 3 a month)
- To date: 51 requests received (37 PVS done + 14 scheduled)
- 26 requests from African countries (19 done)
Achievements to date

• Economic Studies on Animal Health systems

1. Worldwide economic studies on the cost/benefit analysis of public investments in public and private components of the national veterinary services, v. the cost of sanitary crisis;

2. A feasibility study on the setting up of a Global Emergency Response Fund for Animal Epizootics and Zoonoses in developing and in transition countries;

3. A Pre-Feasibility Study on Market-Based Insurance Products for Emerging and Re-emerging Animal Disease Losses not Covered by Public Compensation
Related achievements to date

- FAO/OIE - CMC (Crisis Management Centre)
- OIE/FAO/WHO – GLEWS (Global Early Warning System)
- OIE Emergency AI Vaccine Bank operational
- Laboratory Twinning programme (starting)
Conclusion

• OIE using PVS and World Animal health fund convinced of the real benefits of a global public good that effective animal health services provide

• Without an effective veterinary Service, significant risks to not only specific countries but to also to regions and even the whole world

• Need full international, political, farming industry and donor support, as significant needs (and real risks!)
Thank you for your attention

Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale

World Organisation for Animal Health

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal