



Organisation
Mondiale
de la Santé
Animale

World
Organisation
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Health

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Animal

AN OIE NETWORK TO PROMOTE COLLABORATION ON THE ANIMAL-HUMAN-ECOSYSTEM-PATHOGEN INTERFACE

**14th International Symposium of the World Association of
Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians
Madrid, 19 June 2009**

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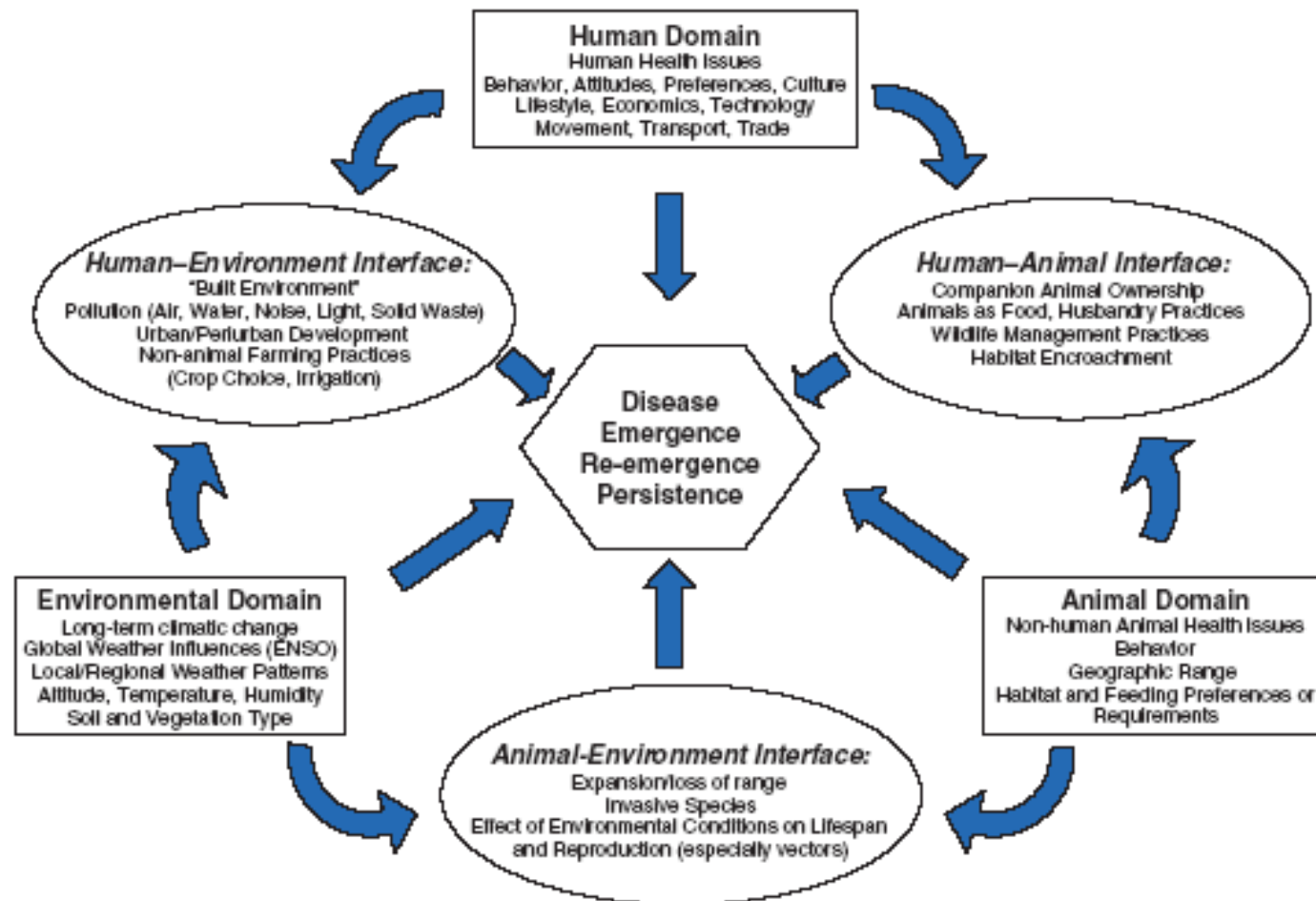


“One World, One Health”™

2004 : Manhattan Principles of the Wildlife Conservation Society

It is clear that no one discipline or sector of society has enough knowledge and resources to prevent the emergence or resurgence of diseases in today's globalized world... Only by breaking down the barriers among agencies, individuals, specialties and sectors can we unleash the innovation and expertise needed to meet the many serious challenges to the health of people, domestic animals, and wildlife and to the integrity of ecosystems...We are in an era of "One World, One Health" and we must devise adaptive, forward-looking and multidisciplinary solutions to the challenges that undoubtedly lie ahead.

Human-Animal-Ecosystem Domain Interface



Treadwell, 2008. In: Achieving Sustainable Capacity for Surveillance and Response to Emerging Diseases of Zoonotic Origin: Institute of Medicine Workshop Summary. National Academies Press

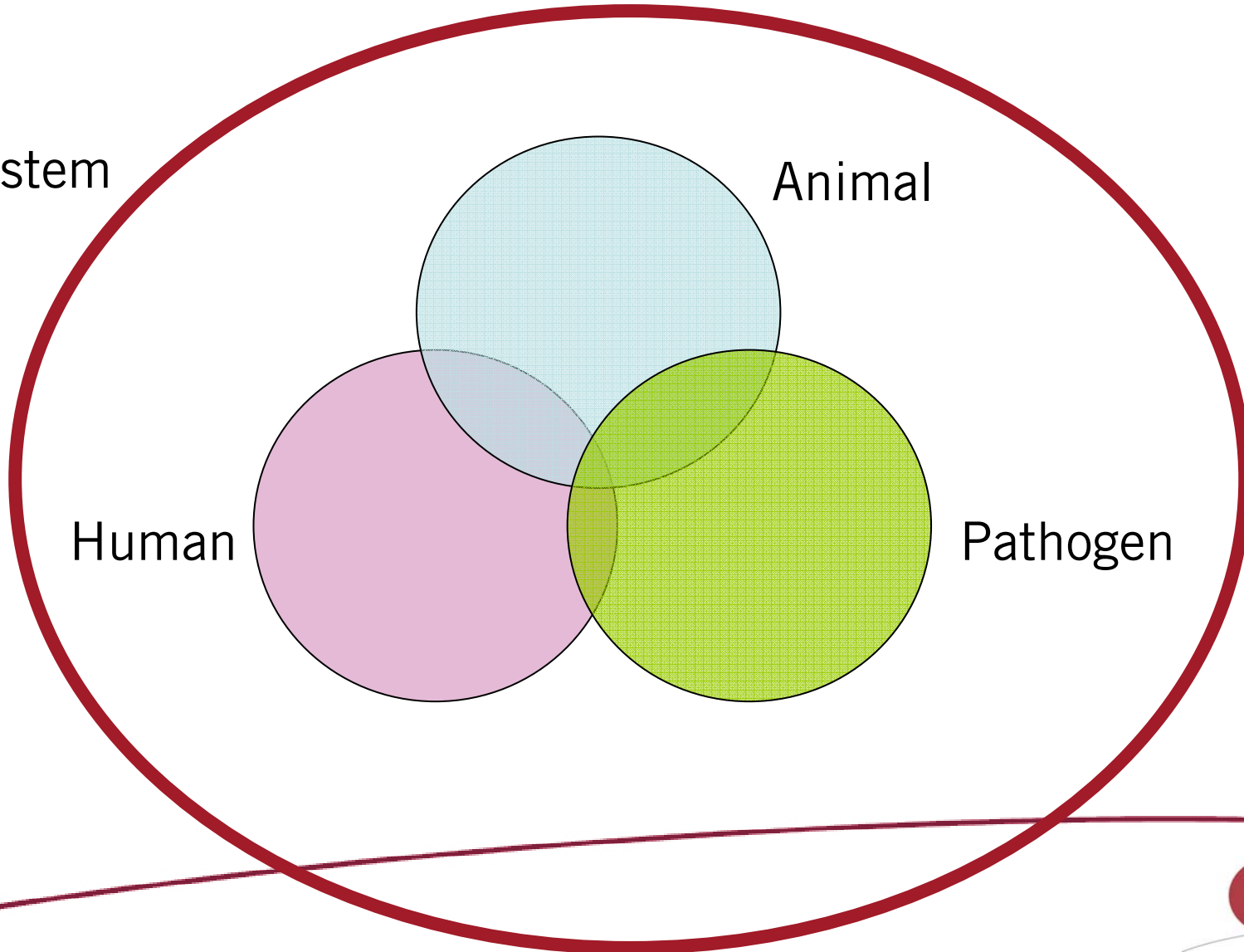
Animal-Human-Pathogen-Ecosystem Interfaces

Ecosystem

Animal

Human

Pathogen



**Contributing to
One World, One Health***
**A Strategic Framework for Reducing Risks of
Infectious Diseases at the
Animal–Human–Ecosystems Interface**
14 October 2008



**World Health
Organization**



UN System
Influenza Coordination



THE WORLD BANK

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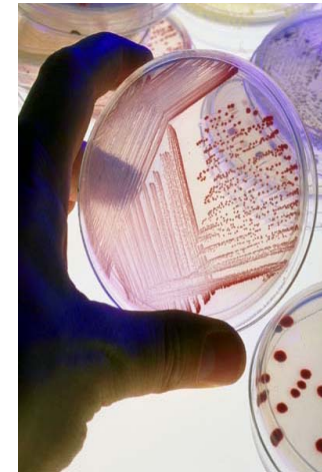
Contributing to One World, One Health™

A Strategic Framework for Reducing Risks of Infectious Diseases at the Animal–Human–Ecosystems Interface

- ... build on the existing approaches and mandates of international institutions and other partners to form a flexible network...
- ...a network that is expected to be nimble enough to be able to adapt, form new coalitions, and respond rapidly to any new health emergencies
- Internationally, this network would be built on a number of structures and mechanisms that have been already established by agencies such as FAO, OIE, WHO and UNICEF

OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres

- Reference Laboratories
 - 187 laboratories in 36 Member Countries or Territories
 - Expertise on 100 named disease(s) on the OIE lists
 - Identified international expert
- Collaborating Centres
 - 35 centres from 20 Member Countries or Territories on 33 topics
 - Expertise in a specific designated sphere of competence (epidemiology, risk analysis)



<http://photos.news.wisc.edu>



<http://www.oie.int>

OIE Collaborating Centre

Mandate:

- to operate as a centre of research, expertise, standardisation and dissemination of techniques within their sphere of competence
- to propose or develop any procedure which will facilitate harmonisation of international regulations applicable to the surveillance and control of animal diseases
- to place expert consultants at the disposal of the OIE

OIE Collaborating Centre

Additional activities:

- within their sphere of competence, provide scientific and technical training to personnel from OIE Members
- organise scientific meetings on behalf of the OIE
- coordinate scientific and technical studies in collaboration with other laboratories or organisations
- publish and disseminate any information in their sphere of competence which may be useful to OIE Members

Current OIE Networks

- Using this network of expertise, OIE is currently involved in formal laboratory networks that have been developed for specific diseases
 - OIE/FAO Foot-and-Mouth Disease Reference Laboratory Network
 - OIE Bluetongue Reference Laboratories Network
 - OFFLU, the OIE/FAO Network of Expertise on Animal Influenza

OIE Network Expansion

- Call to OIE for more support for formal networks
 - More diseases would benefit from similar networks
 - Need to expand the network concept by crossing the borders between scientific communities of different backgrounds
- No OIE mechanism/framework for formally establishing OIE networks

Creating a Network of Collaborating Centres Concentrating on Animal-Human-Pathogen Interface

- Transition from the emergency response to HPAI to creating and sustaining infrastructures capable of early detection and rapid response to emerging health crises
- The members of the network will focus on objectives identified in the OWOH Strategic Framework:
 1. trying to stop the disease at its source
 2. promoting cooperation across sectors to enhance effectiveness
 3. supporting faster and better coordination in a crisis
 4. building upon existing and new collaboration among international specialized agencies

Pilot Network Members

- New and Emerging Diseases: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation - Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL)
- Emerging and Re-emerging Zoonotic Diseases: US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) - National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-borne, and Enteric Diseases
- Diseases at the Animal-Human Interface: Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale delle Venezie (IZSve)
- Why these initial members?
 - diversity of expertise at the animal-human-pathogen ecosystem interface
 - geographically representative
 - expressed interest

Network Development

- First formal meeting as an OIE *ad hoc* Group
 1. In the context of the OIE “One World One Health” agenda, develop consensus on the major goals of the network.
 2. Review proposed and draft consensus terms of reference for the network.
 3. Identify potential initial network activities (short-, mid-, long-term) with timelines.
 4. Develop a process to transition from a pilot network to include participation of other interested OIE Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories.
 5. Define how the network will develop relationships with other existing networks in which OIE participates, such as OFFLU, and international partner organisations, including FAO and WHO

Future Potential

Enhance technical guidance and available expertise used between veterinary and human diagnostic laboratories toward overall disease prevention and control efforts

- harmonizing diagnostic methodologies or approaches (e.g., genetic characterization, antimicrobial resistance);
- promoting sharing reagents, materials, and strains of emerging, including zoonotic, pathogens
- developing and conducting joint trainings to increasing the overall capacity of the joint level of preparedness for a future zoonotic disease outbreak
- an efficient and effective way to provide OIE technical expertise and share it with existing partners such as FAO, WHO, and wildlife organisations

Next Steps

- Ensure cohesion of network and progress on activities
 - Aligned with OWOH meetings – satellites
 - Rotating meetings at Collaborating Centres' sponsoring organisations
- Longer Term
 - Contribute to process for network development within OIE
 - Ensure sustainability and ongoing contribution/necessity of networks
 - Assess needs and benefits of other OIE networks

**Thank you for your
attention**

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