Present and Future Developments
World Organisation for Animal Health

- an intergovernmental organisation
- founded in 1924 by 28 countries
- created before the UN

adopted by the International Committee on May 2003
The OIE’s global objective

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’s global objective

The 5th Strategic Plan 2011/2015
adopted in May 2010 covers:

“the improvement of animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare world-wide”
OIE Objectives

- To ensure transparency on the global animal disease and zoonosis situation
- To collect, analyse and disseminate veterinary scientific information
- To provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases
- Within its mandate under the WTO SPS Agreement, to safeguard world trade by publishing sanitary standards for international trade in animals and animal products
- To improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services
- To better guarantee the safety of food of animal origin and to promote animal welfare through a science-based approach
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

TODAY:

- 176 Members

- Headquarters in Paris, France
  12 + 14 Rue de Prony

- 5 Regional offices
  ➢ 6 Regional sub-regional offices
Members
176 Members (June 2010)

Americas: 29 – Africa: 52 – Europe: 53 – Middle-East: 20 – Asia: 35

Some Members belong to more than one Region
Contributions

**Ordinary**
- 6 categories of Members
- Special amount for poor countries
- 10% for the Regions

**Voluntary**
- financing of specific activities (Regional and Sub-Regional Representations)...
- World Fund for Animal Health and Welfare
- Current main donors of the World Fund: European Union, World Bank, Japan, France, Italy, Australia, Canada, USA, United Kingdom, Switzerland
Structure
OIE World Assembly of Delegates

- The highest authority of the OIE
- Comprises all the OIE national Delegates
- Meets at least once a year
- Principle of ‘one member, one vote'
- Elects the members of the governing bodies of the OIE
- Elects the members of the Specialist Commissions
- Elects the Director General for a 5-year term
OIE Delegate

- usually the **Chief Veterinary Officer** of his/her country
  
  - member of the World Assembly of Delegates (meets at the General Session)

- **focal point for the OIE** in his/her country

- **responsible** for harmonising his/her country’s **import regulation** and animal welfare health/policies with OIE standards

- **informs** the OIE of the **animal disease situation** of his/her country

- relations with OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres

- specific national and international status
Focal Points

National specialist focal points:

✓ Aquatic animal diseases
✓ Wildlife
✓ Animal health information systems
✓ Veterinary products
✓ Animal welfare
✓ Animal production food safety
The Council

► President
  Dr Carlos Correa Messuti (Uruguay)

► Vice-President
  Dr Carlos Agrela Pinheiro (Portugal)

► Past President
  Dr Barry O’Neil (New Zealand)

► Members
  Dr Brian Evans (Canada)
  Dr Florência Cipriano (Mozambique)
  Dr Rachid Bouguedour (Algeria)
  Dr Tenzin Dhendup (Bhutan)
  Dr Nikolay Vlasov (Russia)
  Dr Nasser Eddin Al-Hawamdeh (Jordan)
The Council (cont.)

- board of management in the limit of its mandate
- represents the **World Assembly of Delegates** in the interval between General Sessions
- examines **technical and administrative matters** to be presented for approval to the **World Assembly of Delegates**
  - programme of OIE technical work
  - OIE budget
  - Endorsement of nomination or deletion of OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres
- elected for a **3-year term** (with the exception of the former President)
Specialist Commissions

Role is to use current scientific information to:

- **study epidemiological issues** especially the prevention and control of animal diseases

- develop and revise OIE’s **international standards and guidelines**

- **address scientific and technical issues** raised by Members

  - but not bilateral trade problems (OIE may address these through the provision of scientific advice and through informal mediation)
Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission
"Code Commission"

- Responsible for updating the **Terrestrial Animal Health Code** annually
- Responsible for ensuring it reflects **current scientific information**
- Provides « **horizontal** » and « **vertical** » standards
Assists in identifying the most appropriate strategies and measures for:

- disease surveillance
- disease prevention and control methods

Examines Members’ submissions regarding their animal health status for those countries that wish to be included on the OIE official list of free countries and zones for certain diseases (currently BSE, FMD, PPCB, Rinderpest; possible extension to additional diseases)
Establishes or approves methods for diagnosing diseases of mammals, birds and bees

testing biological products, such as vaccines, used for control purposes

Oversees production of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals*

Oversees and advises the Director General on the OIE global network of Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres
Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission
"Aquatic Animals Commission"

Compiles information on diseases of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and amphibians, and on methods used to control these diseases.


Oversees and advises the Director General on the network of Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres for aquatic animals.
Regional Commissions

- AFRICA
- AMERICAS
- ASIA, FAR EAST and OCEANIA
- EUROPE
- MIDDLE EAST

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OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations

Africa
- Bamako, Mali
- Gaborone, Botswana
- Tunis, Tunisia
- Nairobi, Kenya

Americas
- Buenos Aires, Argentina
- Panama City, Panama

Asia, Far East and Oceania
- Tokyo, Japan

Regional coordination Unit for the Southeast Asia FMD Campaign
- Bangkok, Thailand

Europe
- Sofia, Bulgaria
- Brussels, Belgium

Middle East
- Beirut, Lebanon
The Working Groups

Wildlife Diseases

Animal Production Food Safety

Animal Welfare
The *ad hoc* Groups

Set up, *when needed,*

- with *world renowned scientists*
- *to prepare recommendations* to the Specialist Commissions, Working groups and the World Assembly of Delegates
- A majority of experts are provided by OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres
- It is a crucial contribution to the OIE
Reference Laboratories

- From 160 in 2006 to **190 in 2010**
- in **36 Countries**
- covering more than **100 diseases / topics**
From 160 in 2006 to 190 in 2010 in 36 Countries covering more than 100 diseases/topics by 163 experts (team leaders)
Collaborating Centres

From 20 in 2006 to 37 in 2010

in 21 Countries

covering 35 topics
World Distribution of the OIE- Collaborating Centres

- From 20 in 2006 to 37 in 2010 in 21 Countries covering 35 topics
- 37 experts (team leaders)

OIE-Collaborating Centres
- no OIE-collaborating centre
- 1 collaborating centre
- 2 or 3 collaborating centres
- more than 3 collaborating centres

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New policies Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres

- Twinning
- Networking
- Specific projects
- OIE influence on research and surveillance for national, regional and global policies

Will be detailed during the conference
International Relationships
International Relationships

Permanent institutional cooperation with

- **WHO**  World Health Organization
- **FAO**  Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
- **WTO**  World Trade Organization
- **CAC**  Codex Alimentarius Commission
- **IPPC**  International Plant Protection Convention
- **World Bank**
- **CABI**  CAB International
- **ILRI**  International Livestock Research Institute
Technical and scientific cooperation with more than **20 regional organisations** and **international industry and professional associations**

### Regional Intergovernmental Organisations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Andean Community Commission</th>
<th>European Commission</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AOAD</td>
<td>IICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AU-IBAR</td>
<td>OIRSA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEBEVIRHA</td>
<td>PVC</td>
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<tr>
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<td>PAHO</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECOWAS</td>
<td>SADC</td>
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International Relationships (cont.)

World industry and professional organisations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Organisation Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMS</td>
<td>International Meat Secretariat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDF</td>
<td>International Dairy Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEI</td>
<td>International Equestrian Federation</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICCM</td>
<td>International Committee of Military Medicine</td>
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<tr>
<td>IEC</td>
<td>International Egg Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAH</td>
<td>International Federation for Animal Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFAP</td>
<td>International Federation of Agricultural Producers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IABs</td>
<td>International Association for Biologicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WVA</td>
<td>World Veterinary Association</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAVLD</td>
<td>World Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many new agreements are in the pipeline.
OIE Publications & Web Site
Publications of the OIE

**Bulletin** *every 3 months*

**Scientific and Technical Review** *every 4 months*

**World Animal Health** *every year*

**Technical items, Newsletters, Specialised books** *variable*

**Key contribution from the Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres**
On the OIE Web Site…

- WAHIS/WAHID
- Early warning
- Weekly Disease Information
- International Standards (Codes, Manuals, etc.)
- Scientific and Technical Review (contents and abstracts)
- Scientific and general information on OIE activities
- Animal diseases and zoonoses policies
- Editorials from the Director General
OIE 5th Strategic Plan 2011-2015
Trends in Global Population


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Population Billions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>5.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta
Trends in animal protein consumption

- Shift from poverty to middle-class (expected 1 billion people)
- Increase in number of daily meals
- More milk, eggs and meat in meals
- Some projections toward 2030 indicate that the demand for animal protein will increase by 50%, especially in developing countries
Animal health is a key component of food security, food safety and public health

- 1 billion people have an economic activity linked to livestock
- 700 million of them meet the criteria to be classified as poor
- animals provide them with crucial proteins (milk, egg, meat) particularly for children
- work power (transport, ploughing, irrigation)
- cash income
- fertiliser
- leather and wool, etc.
Veterinary Services

Poverty alleviation

Protecting animal health

Food security

Protecting public health

Market access

Protecting animal welfare

Food safety

are a global public good

This includes Veterinary Laboratories
The Global Public Good Concept

- In relation to the control and eradication of infectious diseases, the benefits are international and intergenerational in scope.
- Countries depend on each other
- Animal health systems are not a commercial nor a strictly agricultural good. They are fully eligible for national and global public resources

Failure of one country may endanger the entire planet

Support to poor countries is a win win concept
5th Strategic Plan
Key concepts (1)

- Animal Health systems are a global public good
  - Global public goods are goods whose benefits extend to all countries, people and generations

- One World-One Health (OWOH)
  - A global strategy for managing risks at the animal-human interface
A global strategy for preventing and managing risks at the human-animal interface

FAO/OIE/WHO concept note on health risks at human-animal interface
Food Security & Food Safety
- Need for supply of safe food
- Food security (animal protein) is a key public health concern
- Healthy animals ensure food security and food safety
- Veterinary Services play a key role in protecting society

Animal welfare: an OIE strategic engagement
- Animal health is a key component of animal welfare
- OIE is recognised globally as the leader in setting international animal welfare standards

Relation between livestock and environment
- Need to control pollution from animals
Veterinary education

- Recognition of veterinary diploma and professional excellence
- OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education (and follow up)

Good Governance of Veterinary Services

- Need for appropriate legislation and implementation through national animal health systems
- A responsibility of Government
- Alliances between public and private sectors (farmers, consumers)
- Quality of Services: use of OIE evaluation and gap analysis tool (PVS)
- Initial and ongoing veterinary education
Capacity building

- **Ongoing capacity-building: training** of Delegates and relevant staff, in particular national focal points (relationship with the OIE, disease information system, aquatic animals, wildlife, veterinary products, animal welfare)
5th Strategic Plan
Continuation of current activities

Influence on global governance of animal health including research

➡ Development of OIE’s communication strategies

➡ 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 on governance policies for animal health and prioritization of scientific research and related policy

➡ PVS Evaluation, gap analysis, legislation missions etc
5th Strategic Plan
Continuation of current activities

Scientific advice

- audit and strengthen the networks of OIE Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories

- development of twinning projects and of specific projects supporting laboratories and extension of the OIE network, especially in developing countries

- address growing concerns about zoonotic diseases

- modernisation of the mandate of the Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres
The OIE Network of Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres

Crucial role for OIE and its Members

- Worldwide expertise
- Essential role in prevention, detection and control of animal diseases
- Supports OIE in the establishment of standards
- Strengthens OIE capability to respond to the new challenges
- One of the pillars of Good Veterinary Governance
- International solidarity to help developing countries
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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