

# How to Improve Animal Health Worldwide

Evolving Veterinary Education for a Safer World  
Paris, October, 12-14, 2009

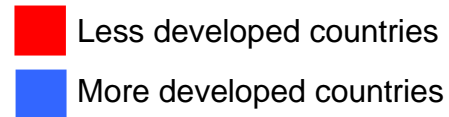
**Bernard Vallat**  
**Director General**

# Key messages

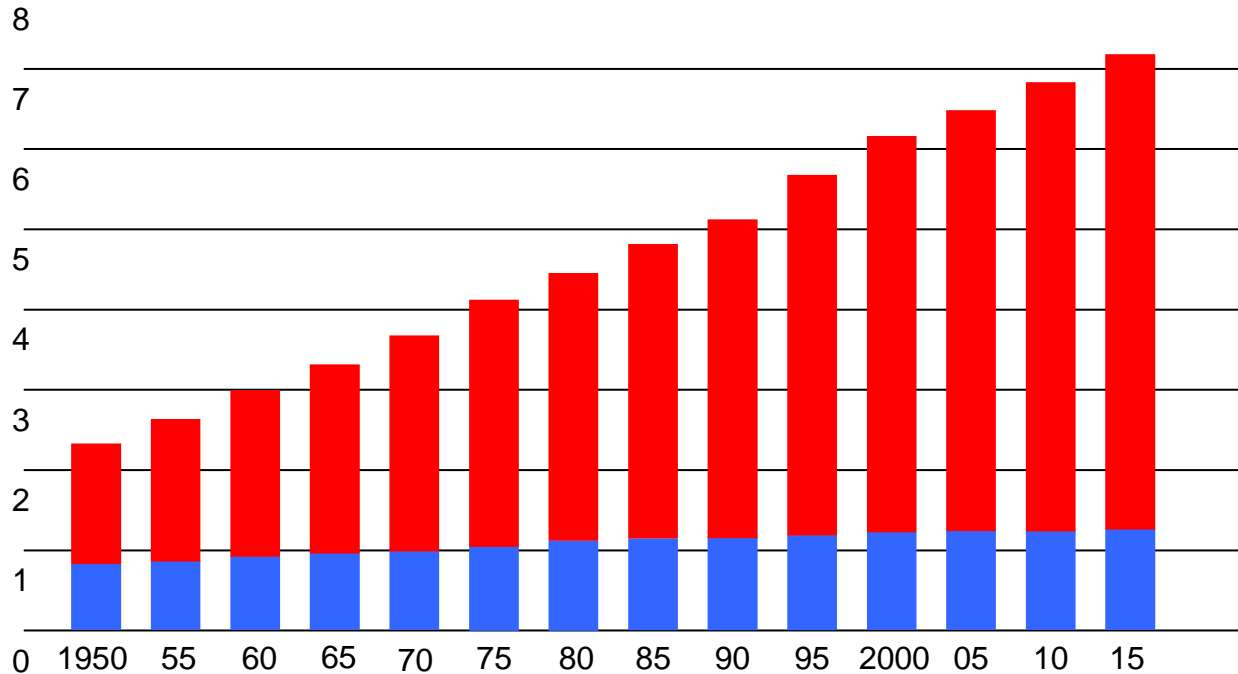
# Trends in Global Population

## Global Population: 1950-2015

Total



Billions



Source: US Bureau of the Census

# Trends in animal protein consumption

- Shift from poverty to middle-class (1 billion people expected)
- Increase of number of daily meals
- More milk, eggs and meat in meals
- Some projections toward 2020 indicate that the demand for animal protein will increase by 50%, especially in developing countries.

# Globalisation

- Unprecedented movements of commodities and people, used by pathogens to colonise all the planet and to increase their aggressiveness
- There is no where in the world from which we are remote and no one from whom we are disconnected

- Nowadays pathogens are transported around the world faster than the average incubation time of most epizootics.
- Climate changes and human behaviour allow colonisation of new territories by vectors and pathogens (*e.g* bluetongue in Europe)



# Animal health is a key component of food security, food safety and public health

- **1 billion** poor farmers and workers survive thanks to livestock
- Impact of animal diseases on losses on animal production (and on animal products) worldwide exceed 20%
- Strong links between animal health, food security and public health
- Animal proteins are crucial for humans
- Global intensification of animal production cannot be avoided at global level
- We need to be ready

# Zoonotic potential of animal pathogens

- 60% of human pathogens are zoonotic
- 75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic
- 80% of agents having a potential bioterrorist use are zoonotic pathogens





# Solutions

- Which concepts to promote for protecting countries and regions from current and emerging threats for animal and humans?

# Outline

- The Global Public Good concept
- The Good governance concept
- The « One World, One Health » concept
- Horizontal and peace time approach
- OIE available tools

# The Global Public Good Concept

Global public goods are goods whose benefits extend to all countries, people and generations.

# The Global Public Good Concept

- In the case of control and eradication of infectious diseases, the benefits are international and inter-generational in scope.
- **Now countries depend on each other**
- Animal health systems are not a commercial nor a strictly agricultural good. They are fully eligible to national and global public resources
- **Failure of one country may endanger the entire planet**

# Main benefits linked with improvement of animal health systems

Control of animal diseases contributes to:

- ✓ Food Security: strong link with Public Health
- ✓ Public Health: zoonoses, food safety
- ✓ Market Access: local, regional and international
- ✓ Poverty Alleviation
  - Securing assets (animal capital)
  - Increasing productivity and food production
- ✓ Animal health is a key component of **ANIMAL WELFARE**

# Main benefits linked with improvement of animal health systems (contd)

- ✓ Animal health systems improve food security and food safety
- ✓ Food Security is a key public health concern
- ✓ Food security is a key component of poverty reduction

**is veterinary education a Global Public Good?**

# The Good Governance

## Requirements for all countries

Need for appropriate legislation and its efficient implementation through appropriate human and financial resources and government's supervision allowing national animal health systems providing for:

- Appropriate surveillance, early detection, transparency, notification
- Rapid response to animal disease outbreaks
- Biosecurity measures
- Compensation
- Vaccination when appropriate
- Research

**Appropriate initial and continuing veterinary education?**

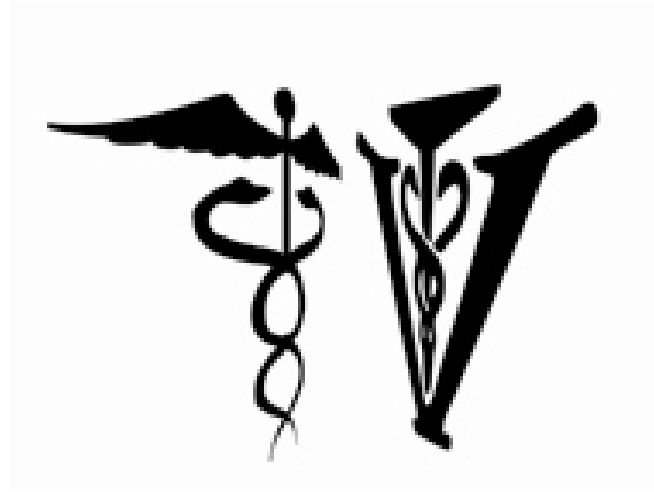
# Key elements for efficient Veterinary Services

- Supervision of all Governments
- Building and maintaining efficient epidemiosurveillance networks and territorial meshing in the entire national territory, coordinated by an efficient national chain of command
- Alliances between public and private sectors (veterinarians, farmers)
- Use of concept and standards of 'Quality of Services' democratically adopted by all OIE Members, **including efficient Veterinary Statutory Bodies**
- **Appropriate** veterinary education and research
- **Quality of staff including veterinarians and para-professionals. Basic requirements for curriculum?**



# The concept of “One World-One Health” (OWOH)

A global strategy for preventing and managing risks at  
the human-animal interface



Cooperation is important particularly for predictions,  
prevention and response

# “One World-One Health” (contd)

- Controlling animal disease in their source must be led by public and private components of Veterinary Services
- Non-zoonotic diseases must be also considered as priorities (for food security purposes)

# NEXT STEPS

- Improve animal health governance (legislation, budget...)
- Demonstrate economic and social justification
- More investments in Veterinary Services (in both public and private components)
- Horizontal approach (investment in peace time and in systems versus crisis treatment) like defence or firemen systems
- Crucial importance of initial and continuous training
- Research
- Cooperation with public health policy makers

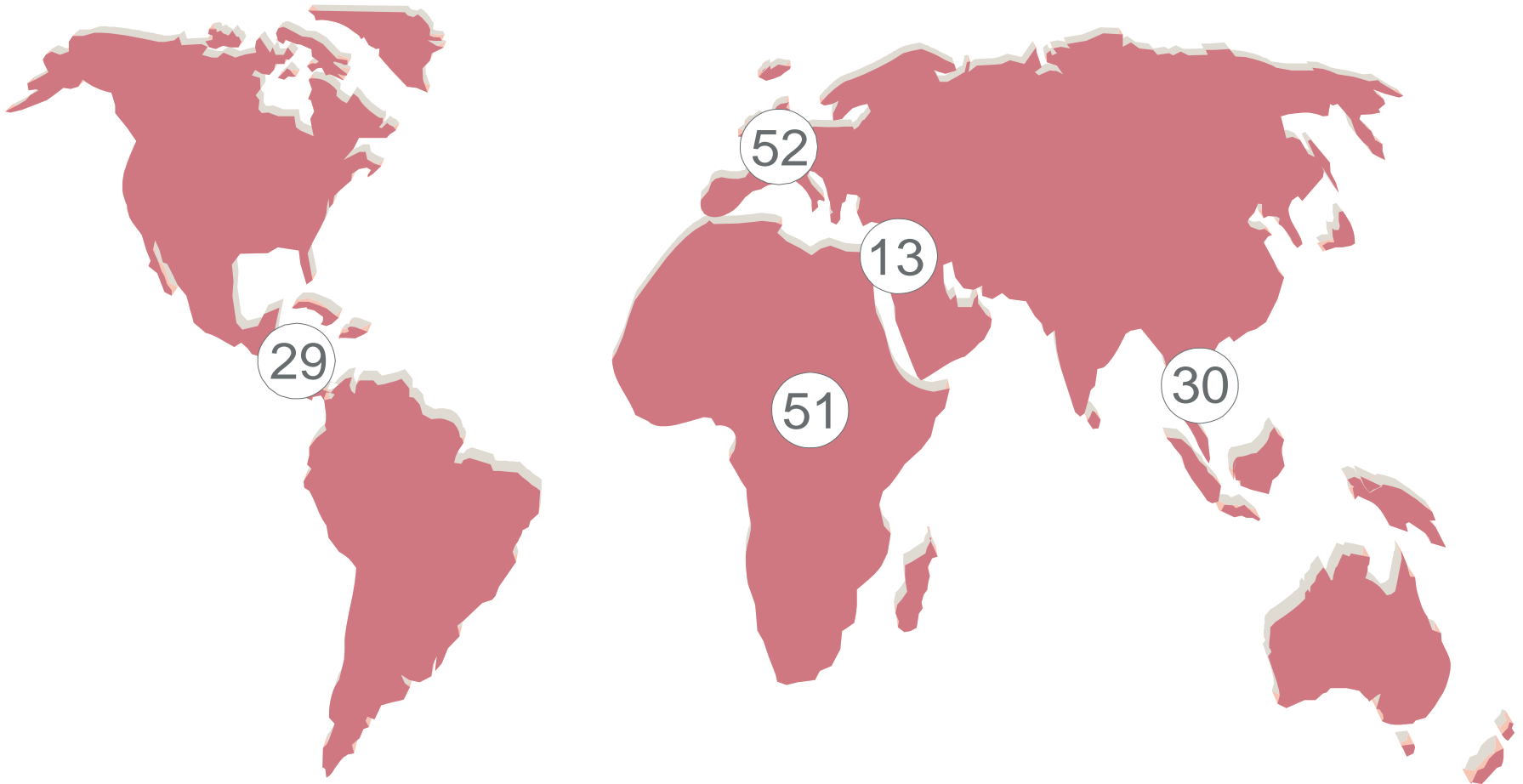
- an intergovernmental organisation
- founded in 1924 by 28 countries
- created before the U.N.



- World Organisation for Animal Health
- *Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale*

Common name adopted by  
the International Committee  
on May 2003

# 175 Members (September 2009)



**America : 29 – Africa : 51 – Europe: 52 – Middle-East : 13 – Asia/Pacific: 30**

# Resources

## ➤ Ordinary

- 6 categories

➔ allocated to standard setting

## ➤ Voluntary

➔ financing of specific activities or programmes (Regional/ sub-Regional Representations)...

## ➤ Word for Animal Health and Welfare Fund

➔ allocated for improving governance

➔ relevant for veterinary education support?

# The Objectives of the OIE

# The OIE's objectives

- to ensure transparency in the global animal disease and zoonosis situation
- to collect, analyse and disseminate scientific veterinary information and disease control methods
- to provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases
- to improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services (and veterinary education?)



# The OIE's objectives (contd)

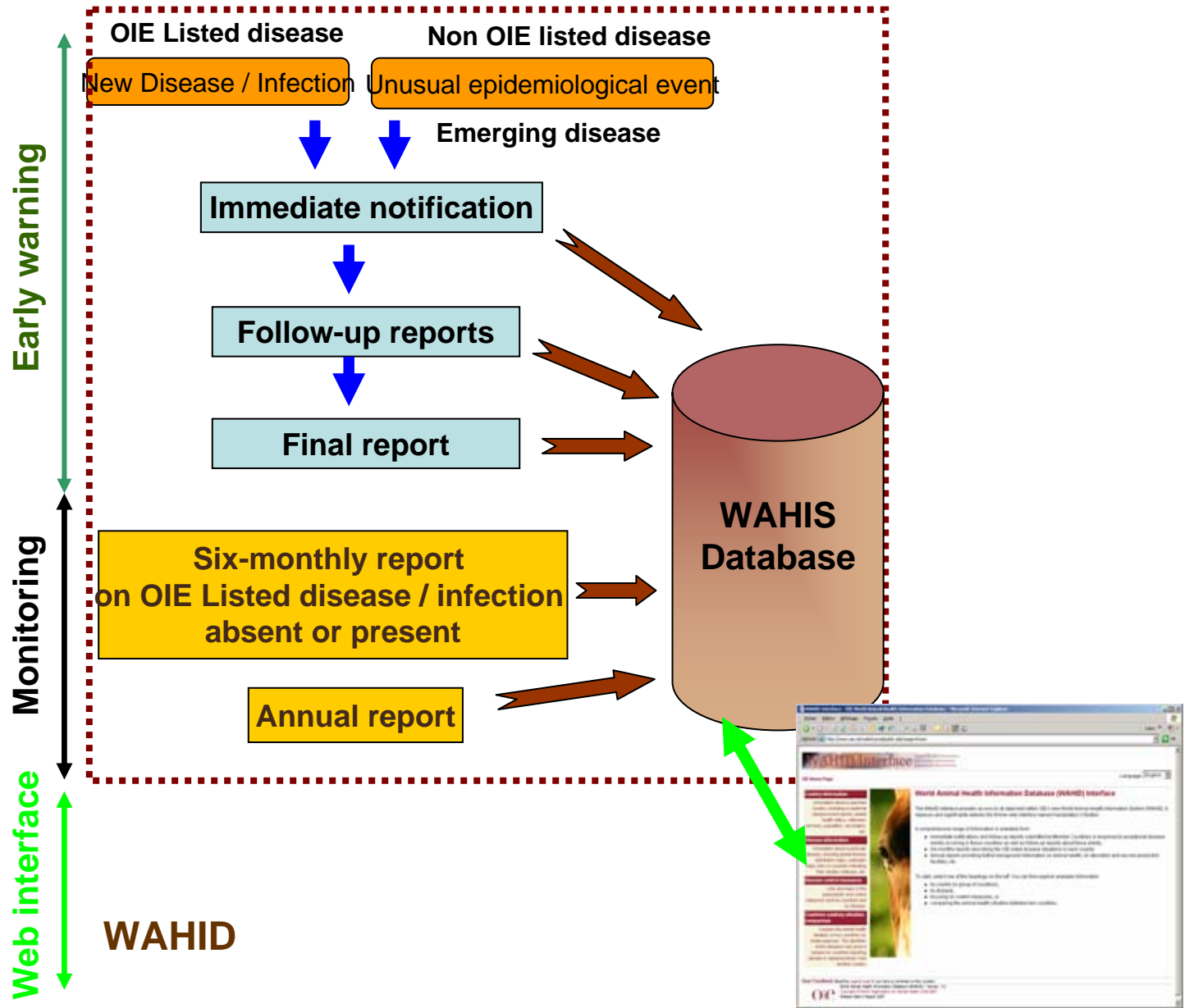
within its WTO mandate, to ensure sanitary safety of the global trade of animals and animal products while avoiding sanitary barriers, by publishing health standards

- to provide a better guarantee of the safety of food of animal origin at farm level,  
*and* to promote animal welfare, through a science-based approach

# OIE Information System

↪ Promote transparency in  
and knowledge of  
global animal disease situation

# WAHIS – Secure Access system



must work in parallel with WHO-IHR Agreement

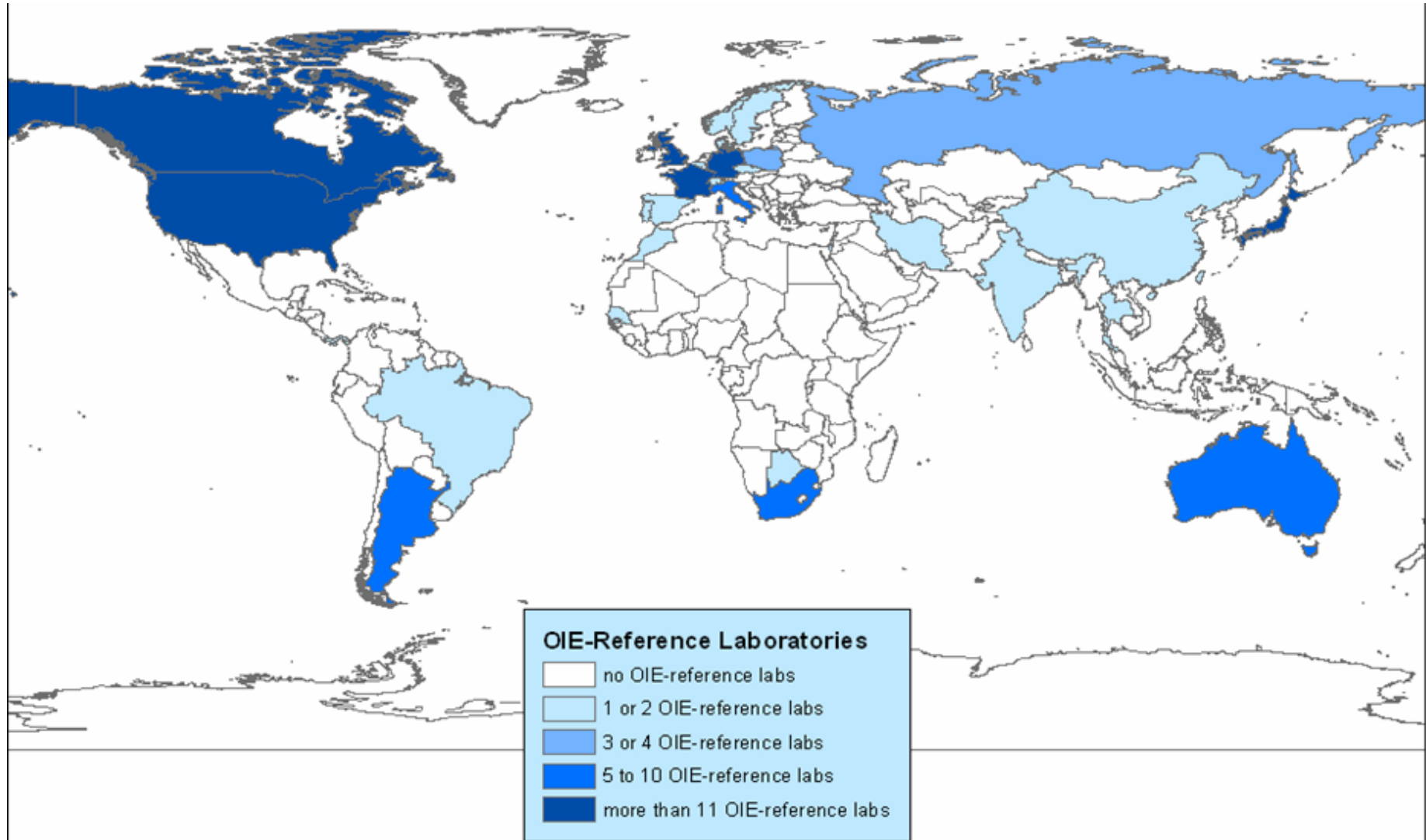
**Reference Laboratories**

**Collaborating Centres**

# Reference Laboratories

- 187 Reference Laboratories
- in 36 Countries
- covering 100 diseases

# World Distribution of OIE Reference Laboratories (as of May 2008)



# Reference Laboratories (contd)

## Expert Centres for worldwide standardisation

- Store and distribute reference reagents
- Develop / conduct / validate diagnostic tests
- Coordinate technical and scientific studies
- Provide technical and scientific training
- Organise laboratory proficiency testing

# Collaborating Centres

- 35 Collaborating Centres
- in 20 Countries
- covering 33 topics



# Collaborating Centres (contd)

## Expert Centres on horizontal subjects, for the OIE and Member Countries and Territories

- Assist in the elaboration of procedures to harmonise animal disease regulations / international standards
- Coordinate collaborative studies
- Provide technical training
- Organise and host scientific meetings for the OIE

# Laboratory Twinning Program

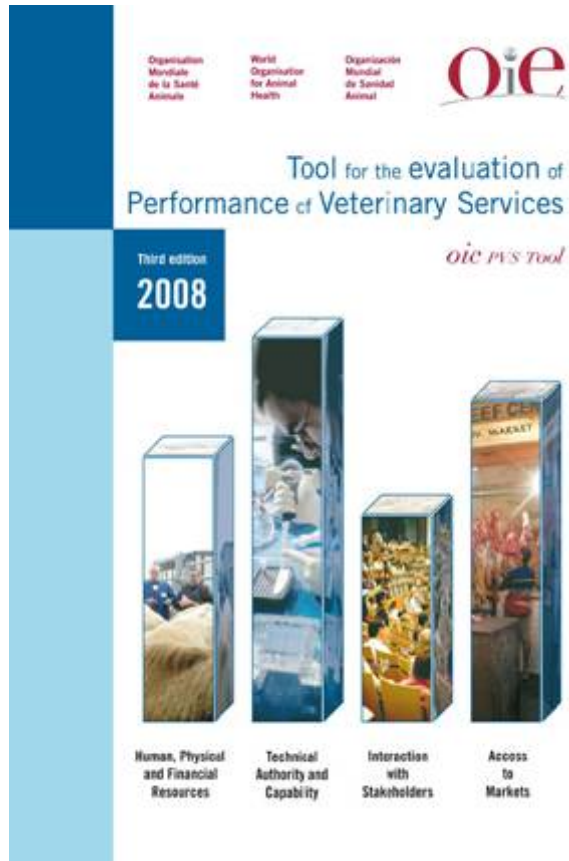
Each OIE Laboratory Twinning Project...

- Is a link between OIE Reference Laboratory or Collaborating Centre (Parent) and national laboratory (Candidate)
- Aims to improve expertise and diagnostic capacity with eventual aim of reaching OIE standards - Optimal goal is to achieve OIE Reference Laboratory designation
- Should be sustainable once the project is over

# Extending the network of OIE capacity, expertise and standards through Laboratory Twinning

- To provide regional support with better geographical coverage for diseases and topics that are a priority in a given region
- Improved access for more countries to high quality diagnostics and expertise
- Better scientific expertise allows members to:
  - To debate OIE scientific justification for standards on an equal footing with other Members (better representation)
  - To contribute to build a veterinary scientific community worldwide
- **Eligible mechanism for Veterinary Education Establishments?**

# The OIE-PVS Tool



## Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services

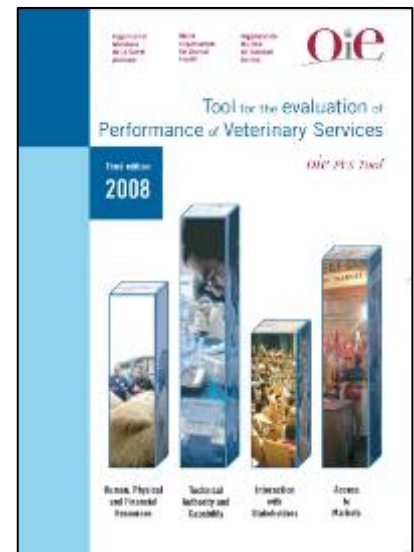
97 countries already evaluated by the OIE on a voluntary basis

# OIE-PVS Assessment Procedure

- Official request from the Country (voluntary basis)
- Proposal of dates and PVS Expert Team trained and accredited by the OIE
- Acceptance by the Country
- Preparation of the mission between country and Team Leader
- PVS Mission / visit to the country /Peer review
- Dialogue and report release

# PVS Evaluations and PVS Gap Analysis

- PVS and PVS Gap Analysis Trainings
- PVS evaluation of performance of Veterinary Services *(using the OIE-PVS Tool)*
- PVS Gap Analysis
- PVS follow-up missions

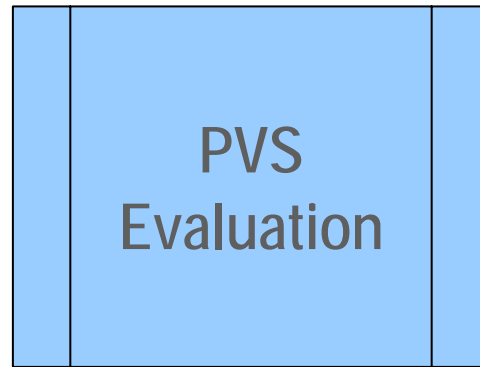


# Example

## PVS – Chapter II – Technical Authority and Capability

- 4 Fundamental Components – 40 Critical competencies, of which:
- The authority and capability of the VS to develop and apply sanitary measures and science-based procedures supporting those measures
  - Section II-1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis
  - Section II-2 Laboratory quality assurance
  - Section II-3 Risk analysis
  - Section II-4 Quarantine and border security
  - Section II-5 Epidemiological surveillance
  - Section II-6 Early detection and emergency response
  - Section II-7 Disease prevention, control and eradication

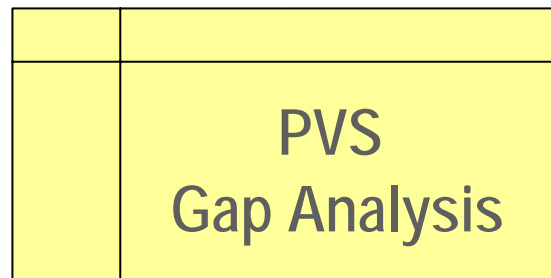
# PVS Gap Analysis process



Qualitative evaluation of the performance on 40 critical competencies

Specific Objectives of the Country

→ Prioritization of the critical competencies and of related needs



Could be adapted for veterinary education!



# PVS Gap Analysis process

- Gap identification and PVS Gap Analysis
  - National use for self improvement and national budget applications (Ministry of Finance; Parliament)
  - External use for financial support (Donor investment programs), if needed
- PVS Gap Analysis field visits
  - Dialogue with the country
  - Country appropriation/internal consultations
  - Validation of choices and priorities with the country concerned
- Eligible for veterinary education?

# Global Programme

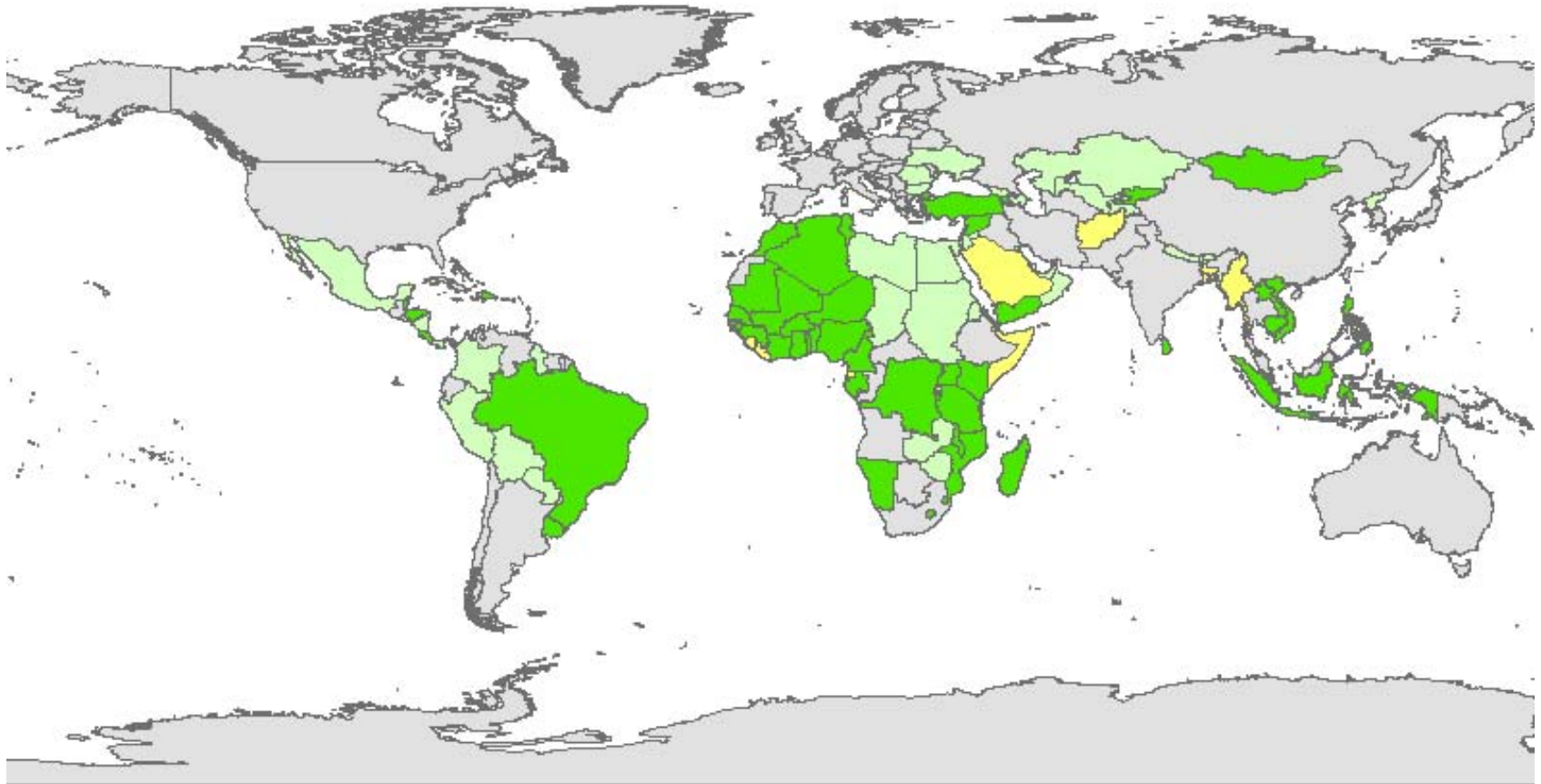
## State of play PVS – 21 September 2009

OIE Regions	OIE Members	PVS Requests received	PVS Missions done	Reports available
Africa	51	43	38	28
Americas	28	17	17	5
Asia & Pacific	31	14	12	7
Europe	52	12	12	3
Middle East	13	12	10	2
Total	175	98	89	45

# OIE-PVS missions: Countries

- Africa: **Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.**
- Americas: **Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Rep., El Salvador, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.**
- Asia & Pacific: *Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Fiji Island, Indonesia, DPR Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Vietnam.*
- Europe: **Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.**
- Middle East: *Afghanistan, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian A.T., Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates and Yemen.*

# OIE-PVS missions Map



Official requests

Missions completed

Report's confidentiality lifted

# Global Programme

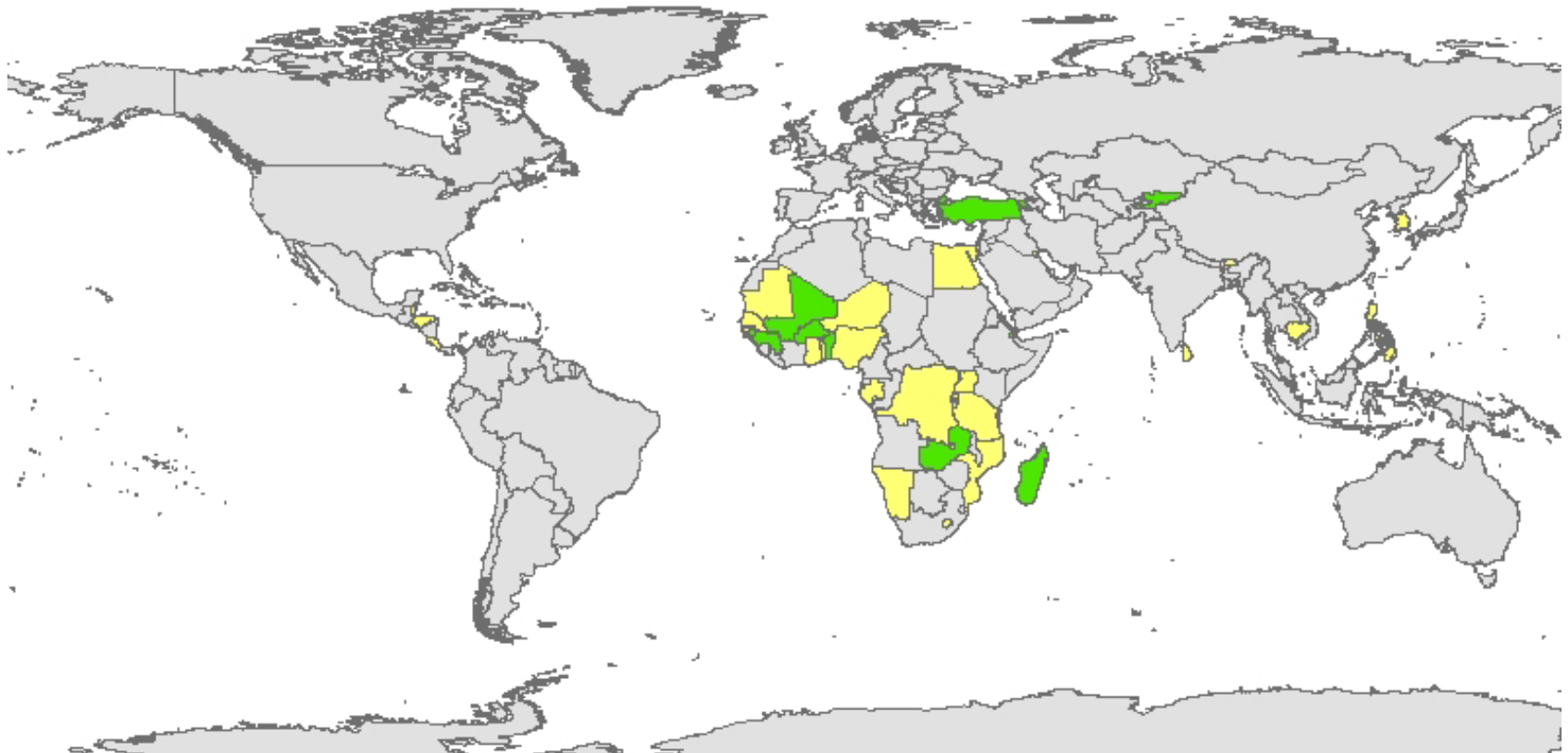
## State of play Gap Analysis – 21 September 2009

OIE Regions	OIE Members	Gap Analysis Requests received	Gap Analysis Missions done
Africa	51	24	8
Americas	28	4	0
Asia & Pacific	31	6	0
Europe	52	3	3
Middle East	13	2	0
Total	175	39	11

# Gap Analysis missions: Countries

- **Africa:** **Benin, Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.**
- **Americas:** *Barbados, Belize, Costa Rica and Honduras.*
- **Asia & Pacific:** *Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, DPR Korea, Philippines and Sri Lanka.*
- **Europe:** **Armenia, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey.**
- **Middle East:** *Kuwait and Lebanon.*

# Gap Analysis missions Map



Official requests

Official requests + Missions completed

# Veterinary Education

- ✓ Appropriate initial and continuous Veterinary Education is a key tool for global governance
- ✓ The current quality of veterinary education is not acceptable in many countries. It is a risk for everybody



# Veterinary Education (contd)

## Need for:

- Minimum requirements on curriculum
- Involvement of Veterinary statutory body
- Public and private resources
- International donors
- Cooperation tools. Twinnings
- Transboundary movements

# Thank you for your attention



Organisation mondiale  
de la santé animale

World Organisation  
for Animal Health

Organización Mundial  
de Sanidad Animal