OIE capacity building activities

Support to OIE Members to comply with international standards

OIE International Conference on Animal Identification and Traceability, Buenos Aires, 23 – 25 March 2009

Gastón Funes
Head of Regional Activities Department
SOME KEY FACTS

• Established in 1924: 174 Members
• Intergovernmental organisation – predates the UN
• Permanent Regional Representations: Bamako (Mali), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Tokyo (Japan), Sofia (Bulgaria) and Beirut (Lebanon)
• Sub-regional Offices: Bangkok (Thailand), Gaborone (Botswana), Panama, Brussels (Belgium), Tunis (Tunisia)
• Regional Commissions: Africa, America, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Middle East
OIE MANDATE

Historical: ‘To prevent animal diseases from spreading around the world’

The 4th Strategic Plan 2006/2010 extends the OIE’s global mandate to:

‘The improvement of animal health all around the world’
### OIE Regional and Sub-Regional Representations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Representative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>Bamako, Mali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gaborone, Botswana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tunis, Tunisia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eastern Africa (2009?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>Buenos Aires, Argentina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Panama City, Panama</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, Far East and Oceania</td>
<td>Tokyo, Japan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bangkok, Thailand</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Beijing, China?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Sofia, Bulgaria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brussels, Belgium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>Beyrouth, Lebanon</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Veterinary services
Are in the front line to implement OIE objectives

- poverty alleviation
- protecting animal health
- food security
- protecting public health
- market access
- protecting animal welfare
- food safety

are a global public good
Global Framework for the Progressive Control of TADs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OIE / FAO - COMPLEMENTARITIES and SYNERGIES</th>
<th>May 2008</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal Health Standards and Guidelines setting and Adoption</td>
<td>Standards and Guidelines Setting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Farming Practices Guidelines and Strategies</td>
<td>Good Farming Practices &amp; Strategies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Disease Information and Intelligence</td>
<td>Official Disease Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disease Tracking</td>
<td>Disease Intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expertise on Animal Health worldwide</td>
<td>Expertise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expertise for Development Programs on Animal Health</td>
<td>Expertise for Development Programs on Animal Health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal Health Publications</td>
<td>Technical and Scientific Publications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Building Programs on Animal Health on standards and guidelines implementation</td>
<td>Global</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development programs on Animal Health</td>
<td>Global</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>National</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund (World Fund)

• Created in 2004 (Resol. XVII OIE IC)

« For the purpose of projects of international public utility related to the control of animal diseases, including those affecting humans and the promotion of animal welfare and animal production food safety »

• Good governance of animal health mechanisms
The OIE-PVS Tool

Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services

Objective: 120 Countries

This global tool provided by the OIE will has a great impact on the promotion and improvement of Veterinary Services worldwide
OIE PVS TOOL

- PVS
- 4 fundamental components
- Critical competencies (6 - 12)
- 5 levels of advancement
OIE PVS TOOL

4 FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS

✓ Human, physical and financial resources
✓ Technical authority and capability
✓ Interaction with stakeholders
✓ Access to markets
### IV-6 Traceability

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels of advancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The VS do not have the capability to identify animals or animal products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The VS can document the history of some animals and animal products.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The VS have procedures in place to identify and trace selected animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes, in accordance with relevant international standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The VS and their stakeholders have coordinated national procedures in place that can identify and trace animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The VS, in cooperation with their stakeholders, carry out audits of their traceability procedures.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Terrestrial Code reference(s):*

- Chapter 4.1. General principles on identification and traceability of live animals
- Chapter 4.2. Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability.
Critical Competency: TRACEABILITY

General Outputs per Region

Traceability

OIE-PVS Tool: Chapter IV – ACCESS TO MARKETS

AFRICA
ASIA
AMERICAS
MIDDLE EAST
EUROPE
TOTAL

Nivel 1
Nivel 2
Nivel 3
Nivel 4
Nivel 5
OIE PVS APPROACH

✓ External independent evaluation (objectivity)
✓ Upon request of the country (voluntary basis)
✓ To assess
  – Compliance with OIE Standards
  – Strengths / Weaknesses
  – Gaps / areas for improvement
✓ Recognised by international donors (prerequisite and key guide for investment requests)
✓ Not an audit
✓ Country property (confidentiality of results)
✓ Funded by OIE World Fund (except local costs)
OIE-PVS Next Steps

After PVS evaluations...

PVS Gap Analysis process (quantitative)

- Basis for preparation of priority investment projects for supporting and funding requests:
  - by Governments (internal impact),
  - by partners and potential donors if requested (external impact)

- In collaboration with OIE partners and donors:
  - specific action plan: objectives, timeframe, activities, costs (Budget), identification of fund sources, etc.
  - additional expertise: economists, project managers, etc.

- Deep involvement of countries concerned:
  - priority setting process (national factors and conditions)
OIE-PVS Follow Up missions

- **OIE-PVS Evaluation**
  - « 1st Diagnostic »
  - Qualitative

- **PVS Gap Analysis**
  - (basis for strengthening Projects)
  - « Treatment »
  - Quantitative

- **PVS Follow Up missions**
  - Evaluation of « Evolution »

- Continuous missions (each 1-2 years)
- Upon request of countries
- OIE-PVS Experts
- Monitoring and improvement process
- Assessment of progressive evolution of steps taken
- Final objective: compliance with OIE standards
## PVS Evaluation Missions – (As at 17 March 2008)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION</th>
<th>Official requests from countries</th>
<th>Missions completed</th>
<th>Gap analysis requests</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AFRICA</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMERICAS</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASIA/PACIFIC</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPE</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIDDLE EAST</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL*</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Africa (39): Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Côte D’Ivoire, Congo (DR), Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia (non OIE Member), Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Rwanda, Somalia, Zambia.

Americas (17): Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay.

Asia/Pacific (13): Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Korea (PDR), Lao, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam.

Europe (12): Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Middle East (12): Afghanistan, Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Palestinian National Authority, Oman, Syria, UAE, Yemen.
93 PVS Requests
(As of 17 March 2009)
79 Missions realized
(As of 17 March 2009)
22 Gap Analysis requests
(As of 17 March 2009)
OIE Complementary Assistance

✓ Sanitary Legislation generic Model (specific missions)

✓ Laboratory twinning process

✓ OIE Vaccine Bank support (AI, next FMD, Rabies, others HPED for some regions)

✓ Regional training programmes for OIE Delegates and focal points

✓ Cost/Benefits studies on Veterinary Services (Prevention cheaper than crisis)
OIE Twinning Process

Link between OIE Reference laboratory or Collaborating Centre (Parent) and national laboratory (Candidate).

- To provide better global geographical coverage.

- To provide regional support.
  - need for a new approach to international spread of diseases

- Improved access for more countries (better coverage in developing and transition countries) to high quality diagnostics and expertise.
  - for surveillance, negotiations, certifications

To build or reinforce veterinary scientific community in developing countries in order to participate better in the standard setting process.
177 OIE Ref. Labs.,
32 Countries,
95 Diseases,
154 experts,

List of OIE Reference Laboratories:
http://www.oie.int/eng/OIE/organisation/en_listeLR.htm
World Distribution of the OIE-Collaborating Centres

✓ 29 Collaborating Centres,
✓ 18 Countries,
✓ 27 Topics,
✓ 29 experts,

List of OIE CCs: http://www.oie.int/eng/OIE/organisation/en_listeCC.htm
Regional training programmes
Mainly addressed to OIE Delegates and Focal Points (30% turn over annually),

- Training of new Delegates (rights and obligations),
- Good Governance of Veterinary Services,
- WAHIS,
- Food Safety,
- Wildlife,
- Veterinary Products,
- Aquatic animals,
- Animal welfare,
- Communication,
- Laboratory capacity,
- Public / private sector alliances,
- SPS/WTO Agreement (with WTO),
STDF: Standards and Trade Development Facility

Global Programme in capacity building and technical co-operation (developing countries)

• to comply with international standards,
• to gain and maintain market access,
STDF: Standards and Trade Development Facility

- **STDF 13**: Strategy for selected African regions to comply with international standards in international trade of livestock and products
- **STDF 14**: Evaluation of national VS / OIE-PVS Tool
- **STDF 15**: Train the Trainers
- **STDF 105**: Compartmentalisation in Poultry in Brazil (STDF 265), and Thailand
Without Good Governance of Veterinary Services...

- No early detection,
- No rapid response,
- No biosecurity measures,
- No food safety / food security,
- No reliability of export certification,

...OIE and Members Objectives can not be achieved »
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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