Lunch Debate

Protecting Human Health by Improving Animal Health

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Hosted by Marc Tarabella, co-hosted by Sophie Auconie and Jan Mulder

With the participation of Dr. Kazuaki Miyagishima
Director of Food Safety and Zoonoses Department in the World Health Organization

November 26, 2013 from 13.00 to 15.00
1. The OIE in a nutshell
2. Feeding the World better
3. Animal Health, a route out of poverty
4. Being prepared for the unknown
5. Success stories
6. Current and forthcoming challenges for the OIE
The OIE in a nutshell

An intergovernmental organisation founded in 1924 preceding the United Nations

- Creation of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE)
- Creation of the United Nations
- World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
The OIE in a nutshell

OIE Headquarters in Paris (France)

5 Regional Representations

8 Sub-Regional Representations and Regional Offices

- Tunis
- Nairobi
- Bamako
- Gabarone
- Brussels
- Sofia
- Moscow
- Astana
- Bangkok
- Tokyo
- Panama
- Buenos Aires
- Beirut
The OIE in a nutshell

178 Member Countries in 2013 (one Member = one vote)
The OIE in a nutshell

Core mandate and missions

- **Transparency** of world animal disease situation (including zoonoses)
- **Collect and publish** veterinary **scientific information** (notably animal disease prevention and control methods)
- **Sanitary safety** of international trade in animals and their products (under the mandate given by the WTO)

Encourage **international solidarity** for OIE standards implementation (To provide technical support to Member Countries requesting assistance)
The OIE in a nutshell

International standard Setting organisations

- Animal Health
- Food Safety
- Plant Health

OIE is the WTO reference organisation for international trade and surveillance and control of animal diseases and zoonoses
The OIE in a nutshell

- OIE is also
  - the reference organisation for **animal production food safety** (links with WHO/FAO Codex Alimentarius Commission)
  - the leading **standard-setting** organisation for **animal welfare**, animal health being a key component of animal welfare
The OIE in a nutshell

- **Standards impact**

  - Standards on conditions of trade have impact on:
    - conditions of production (biosecurity, drugs, animal welfare)
    - surveillance and transparency obligations for Member Countries
    - good governance of national animal health system
The OIE in a nutshell

OIE Vision
Objectives of the Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

Improve animal health, veterinary public health, animal welfare, and consolidate the animal’s role worldwide
The OIE in a nutshell

OIE Key Concepts

- ‘Public Good’ concept
- Good Governance
- ‘One Health’ concept
- Solidarity
- Global, regional and national animal health strategies and programmes
Feeding the World better

**Context → Global demand for food**

- +1 billion people by 2050, with a shift to middle-class
- Demand for animal protein, notably milk and eggs will increase by more than 50%
- Focus on developing / transition countries
- Impact of diseases on animal production: at least 20% losses globally

**Global Population: 1950-2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Billions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1.5</td>
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<td>1960</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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<td>1970</td>
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<td>1990</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>4.5</td>
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</tbody>
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*Source: US Bureau of the Census*
World production

**Meat**

**Milk**

**Eggs**

Source: FAOSTAT
Feeding the World better

Context → Global demand for meat

Increase in meat consumption, by region between 2010-12 and 2022

Source: OECD and FAO Secretariats.
Feeding the World better

OIE response → Support to the ‘livestock revolution’

- Facilitation of **safe** trade of animal and animal products and sustainable investment on production

- **Codes of conduct** for animal production intensification

- **Cost – Benefit studies** on the animal-human relations: milk vs. meat; work power; natural fertilisation; use of natural resources; poverty reduction, etc…
Animal Health, a route out of poverty

Context → 1 billion poor people dependent on livestock

Map: density of poor people dependant on livestock
Animal Health, a route out of poverty

OIE response → Solidarity towards Developing countries

- Global Strategies (HPAI; FMD; PPR)
- Global and regional Programmes (HPED; Vet Gov)
- Regional meetings (FMD roadmaps meetings)
- Regional tools: vaccines banks (FMD, rabies, PPR)
- Advocacy: pastoralism, a key to development
Being prepared for the unknown

**Context → Globalisation**

- Unprecedented movements of commodities and people, used by pathogens to colonize all the planet
- Climate changes and human behaviour allow colonisation of new territories by vectors and pathogens

« The 5 Ts »
- Trade
- Travel
- Transport
- Tourism
- Terrorism
4 Being prepared for the unknown

**Context** → Importance of the zoonotic potential of animal pathogens

- 60% of human pathogens are zoonotic
- 75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic
- 80% of agents with potential bioterrorist use are zoonotic pathogens
Being prepared for the unknown

Context → Cost of crises

Figure showing the cost of various crises from 1991 to 2006. The crises include:
- SARS (China, Hong Kong, Singapore, Canada) - $30-50 bn
- Foot & Mouth, UK - $25-30 bn
- Classical Swine Fever, Netherlands - $2.3 bn
- Nipah, Malaysia - $350-400 m
- HPAI, Italy - $400 m
- BSE, Japan - $1.5 bn
- Avian flu, NL - $500 m
- BSE, Canada - $10-15 bn
- Avian Flu, Asia
- BSE, US - $3.5 bn
- Foot & Mouth, Brazil - $1 bn+

Figures are estimates and are presented as relative size.
Being prepared for the unknown

OIE response \(\rightarrow\) ‘Prevention is better than cure’

- The sustainable reinforcement of Veterinary Services: the OIE PVS Pathway
- One Health agenda: together with WHO and FAO
- Bioterrorism: OIE is engaged into the G8/Global Partnership
Being prepared for the unknown

OIE response → The OIE PVS Pathway

Capacity building
Specific activities
Projects and programs

Veterinary Legislation
Public / Private Partnerships
Veterinary Education
Laboratories
PVS Pathway Follow-Up Missions

PVS Evaluation
PVS Gap Analysis
including Veterinary Services’ Strategic Priorities

The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders
OIE response → One Health

- A Tripartite Agreement

- Definition of a One Health agenda, together with WHO and FAO
  - 3 flagship topics:
    - Antimicrobial resistance
    - Rabies
    - Zoonotic influenza
Being prepared for the unknown

OIE response ➔ The human-animal interface

- The human-animal interface: WHO-IHR and OIE-PVS implementation

WHO IHR Monitoring
4 Being prepared for the unknown

OIE response → Reduce biological threats

- Bioterrorism: OIE is engaged into the G8/Global Partnership
- Sequestration and destruction of Rinderpest virus
Success stories

Global freedom from Rinderpest: First animal disease eradicated

- Long term vision
- Commitment of governments
- Support of the international community and regional organisations
- Dedicated international platforms for coordination
- Efficient tools for control and eradication
Success stories

Avian Influenza: An intersectoral success
To be continued and enhanced

- H5N1
  - 2006 Launching of Intersectoral cooperation that lead to the One Health approach and tripartite agreement 2010
  - Global mobilisation of all stakeholders and donors for better surveillance, better national health and veterinary services

- H1N1
- H7N9
Current and forthcoming challenges for OIE and partners

Antimicrobial resistance

- Very few resistance in humans comes from the inappropriate use of antimicrobials in animals
- Decoupling of prescription and delivery is not a global solution
- However, responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in animals is a must
- OIE as the spearhead: standards, trainings, legislation support, more than 120 countries do not care or cannot take care on antimicrobial resistance prevention and control
- Several developed countries still allow risk practices
Current and forthcoming challenges for OIE and partners

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**Rabies**

- More than 95% of human rabies cases are transmitted by dogs
- Vaccination of just 70% of a dog population in developing countries at risk
  - elimination of rabies in dogs
- Global dog vaccination campaign
  - funded with just a small fraction of the funds currently used in post-exposure prophylaxis in humans
Take home message

The activities of the OIE and of National Veterinary Services correspond to a **Global Public Good**, whose benefits extend to all countries, people and generations.
Thank you for your attention

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