

# OIE capacity building activities

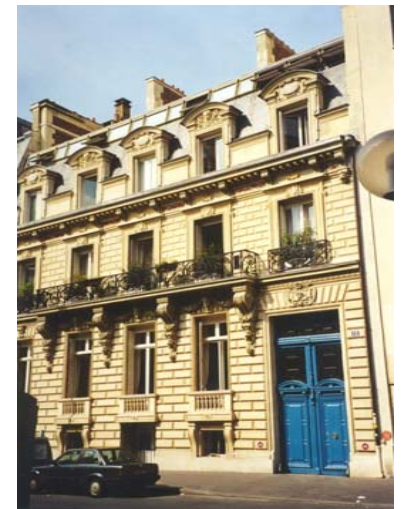
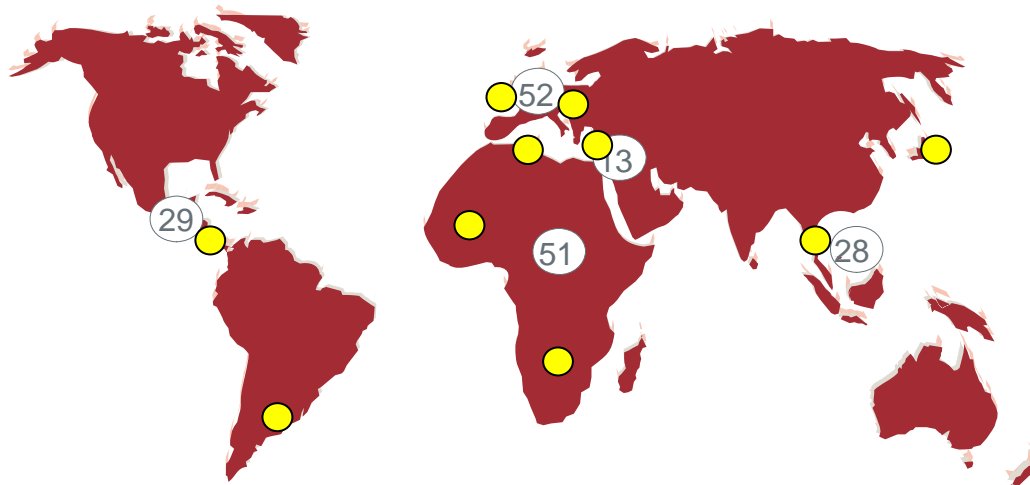
## Support to OIE Members to comply with international standards

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

**Africa**

***Bamako, Mali***

*Gaborone, Botswana  
Tunis, Tunisia  
Eastern Africa (2009?)*

**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***

*Beijing, China?*

**Europe**

***Sofia, Bulgaria***

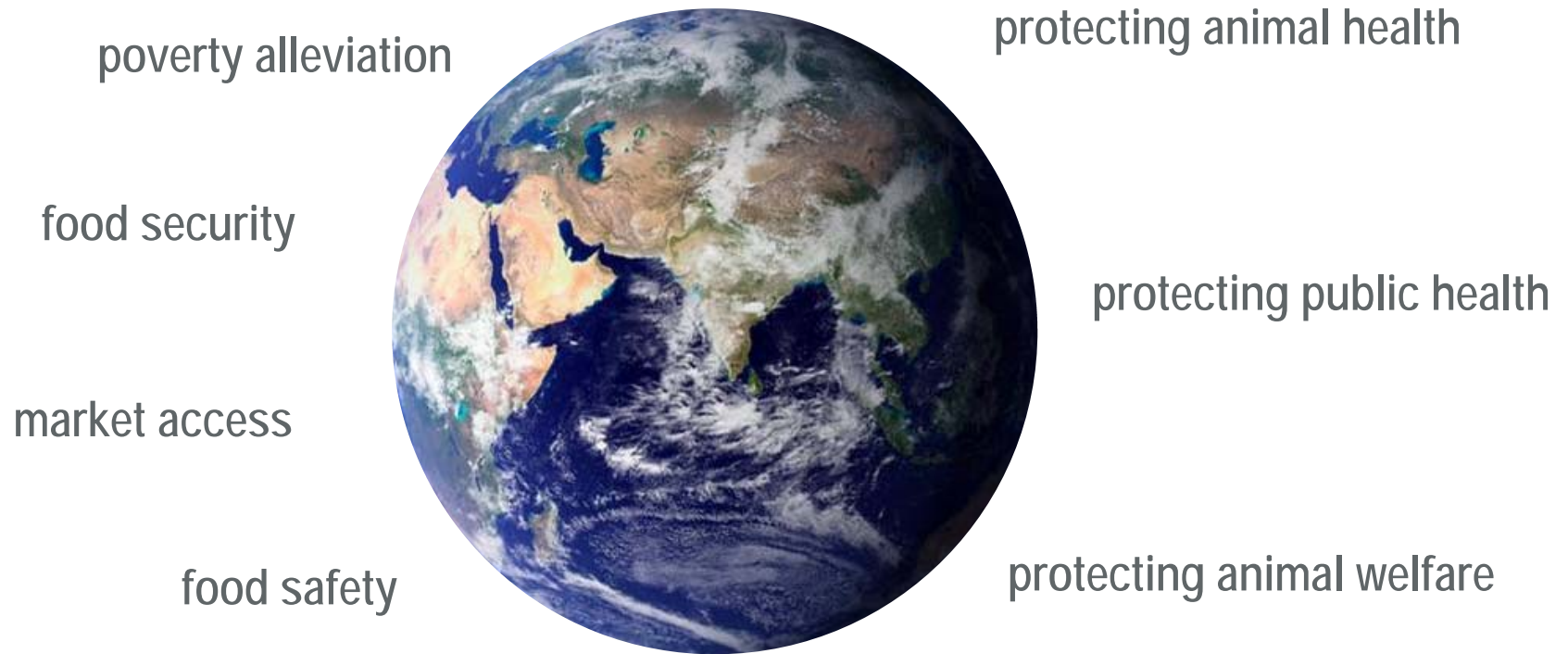
*Brussels, Belgium*

**Middle East**

***Beyrouth, Lebanon***

# Veterinary services

Are in the front line to implement OIE objectives



are a global public good



FAO/OIE  
GF-TADs

GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF  
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES

# Global Framework for the Progressive Control of TADs

OIE / FAO - COMPLEMENTARITIES and SYNERGIES

May 2008



Animal Health Standards and Guidelines setting and Adoption	Standards and Guidelines Setting
Good Farming Practices Guidelines and Strategies	Good Farming Practices & Strategies
Animal Disease Information and Intelligence	Official Disease Information
	Disease Tracking
	Disease intelligence
Expertise on Animal Health worldwide	Expertise
Expertise for Development Programs on Animal Health	Expertise for Development Programs on Animal Health
Animal Health Publications	Technical and Scientific Publications
Capacity Building Programs on Animal Health on standards and guidelines implementation	Global
	Regional
	National
Development programs on Animal Health	Global
	Regional
	National

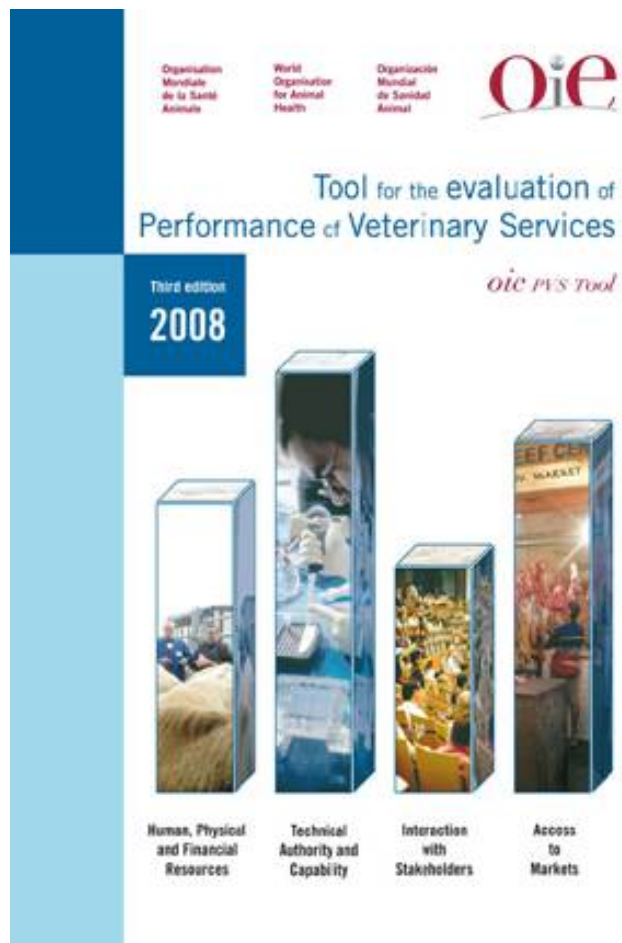
# OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund (World Fund)

- 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**

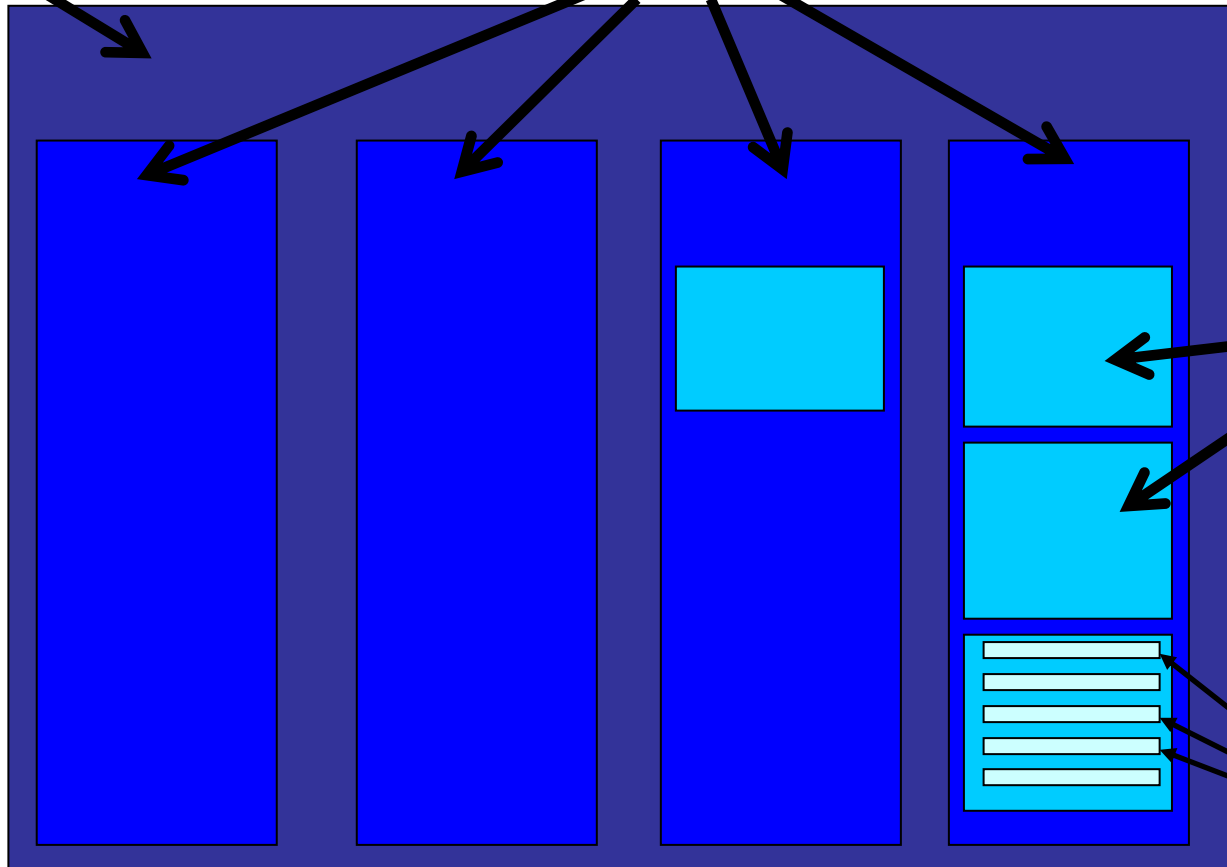
This global tool provided by the OIE will have a great impact on the promotion and improvement of Veterinary Services worldwide



# 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

# OIE-PVS Tool: Chapter IV – ACCESS TO MARKETS

## Critical Competency: TRACEABILITY

<p><b>IV-6 Traceability</b></p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to identify animals and animal products under their mandate and trace their history, location and distribution.</p>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. The VS do not have the capability to identify animals or animal products.
	2. The VS can document the history of some animals and animal products.
	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.
	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.
5. The VS, in cooperation with their stakeholders, carry out audits of their traceability procedures.	

*Terrestrial Code* reference(s):

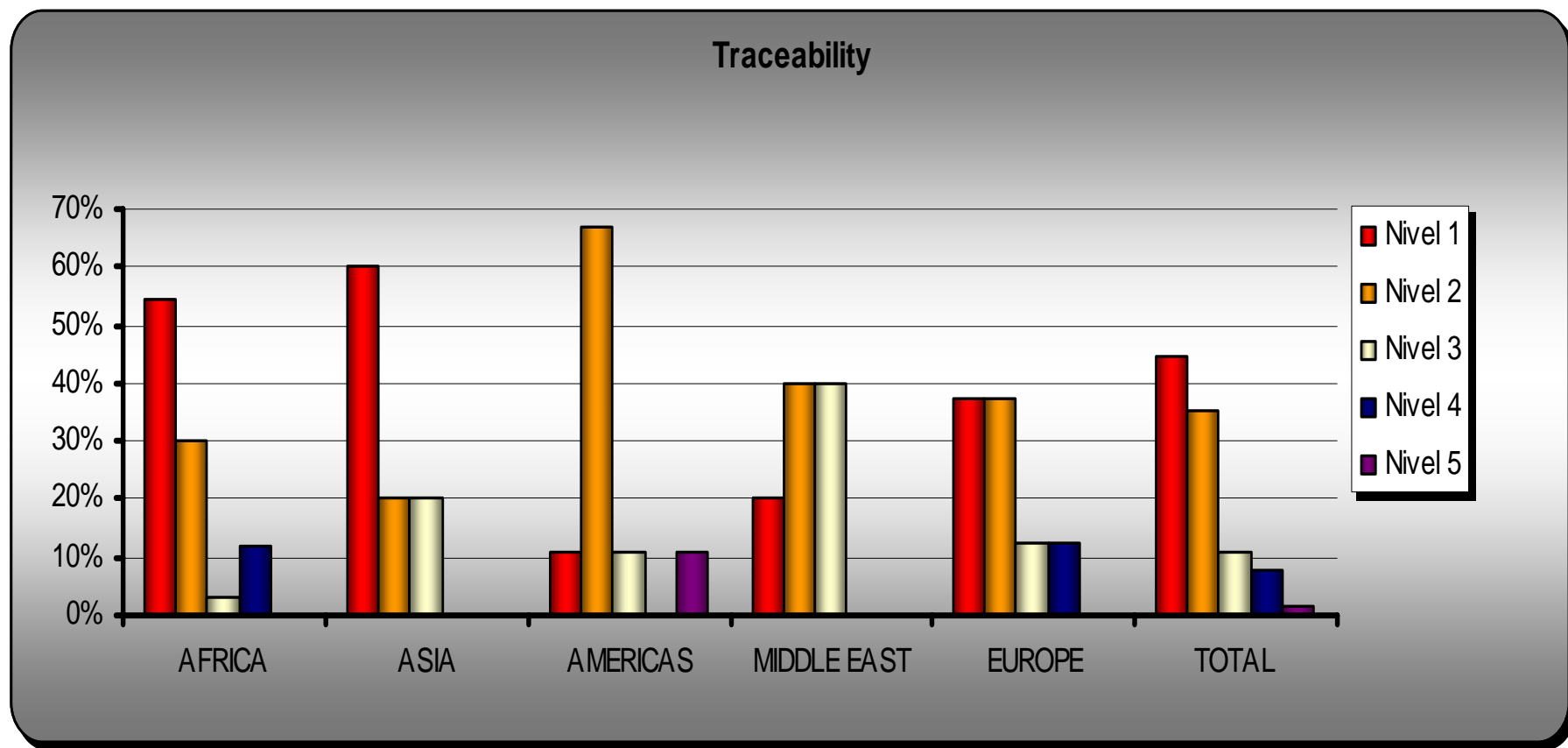
[Chapter 4.1](#). General principles on identification and traceability of live animals

[Chapter 4.2](#). Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability.

# OIE-PVS Tool: Chapter IV – ACCESS TO MARKETS

## Critical Competency: TRACEABILITY

### General Outputs per Region



# 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)

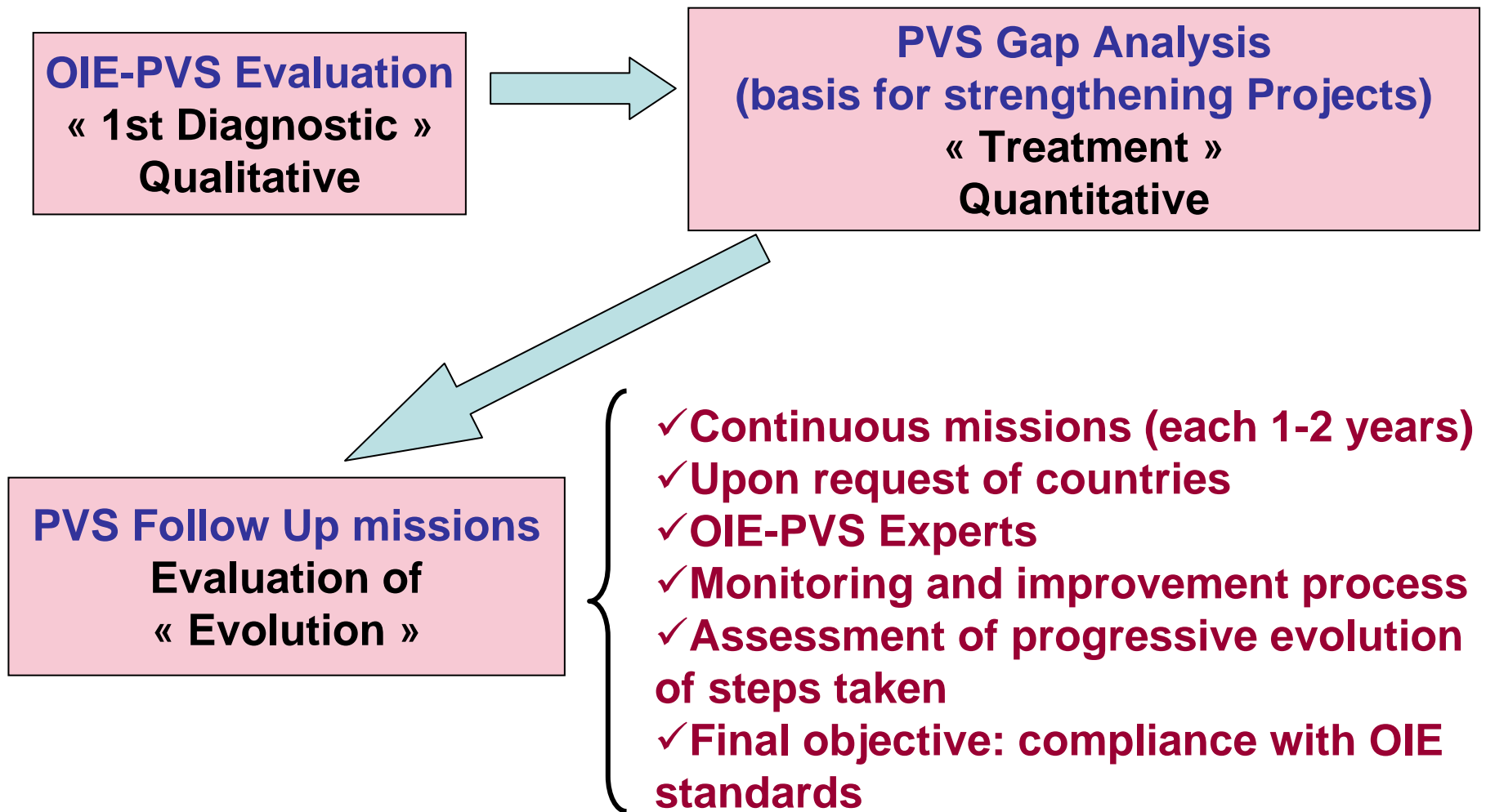
# OIE-PVS Next Steps

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



## PVS Evaluation Missions – (As at 17 March 2008)

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

**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.

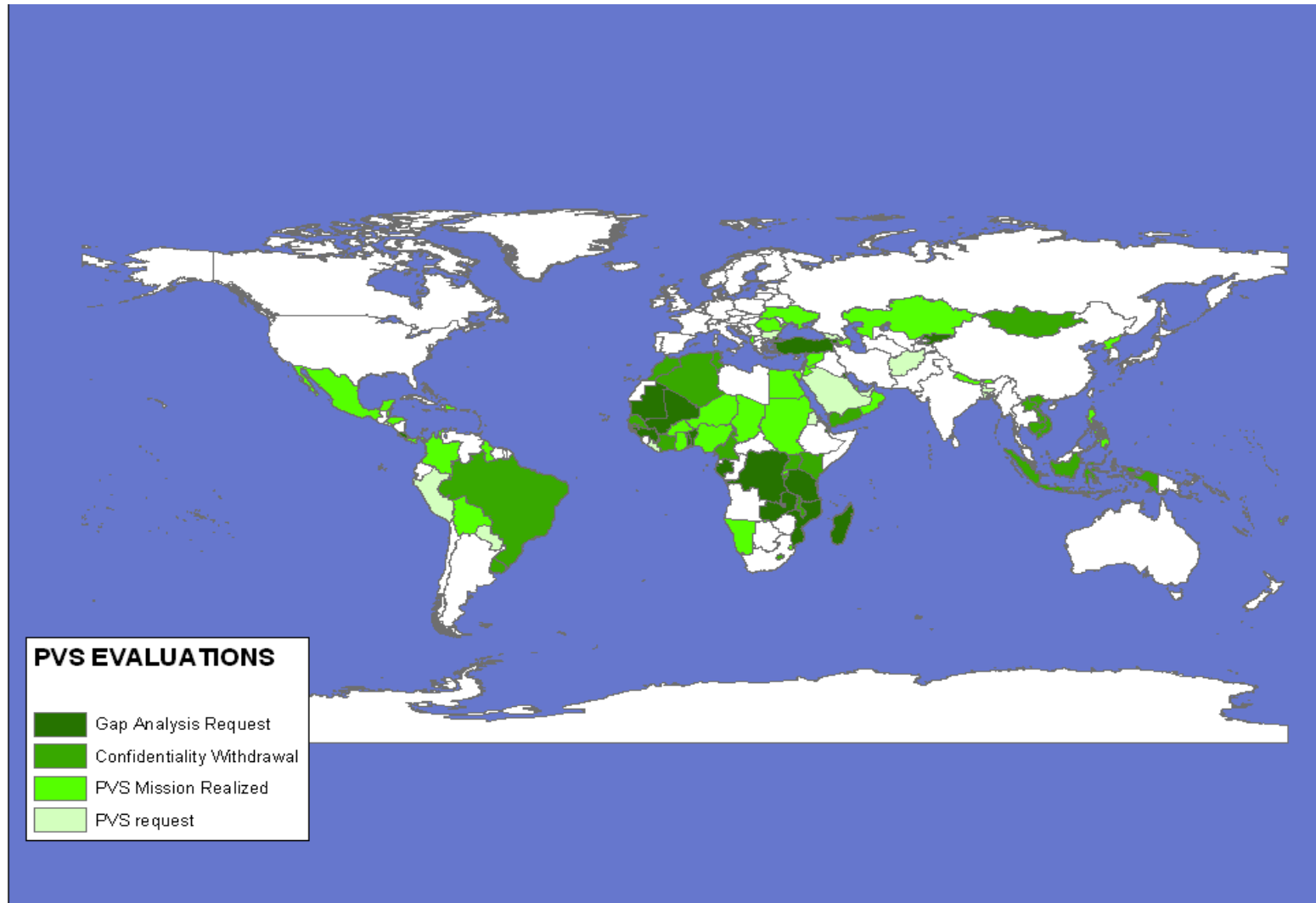
**MIDDLE EAST (12):** Afghanistan, Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Palestinian National Authority, , Oman, Syria, UAE, Yemen,







## 22 Gap Analysis requests (As of 17 March 2009)



# OIE Complementary Assistance

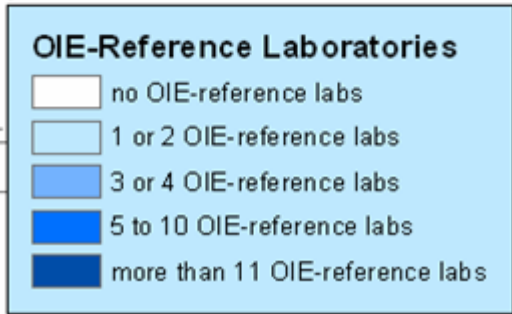
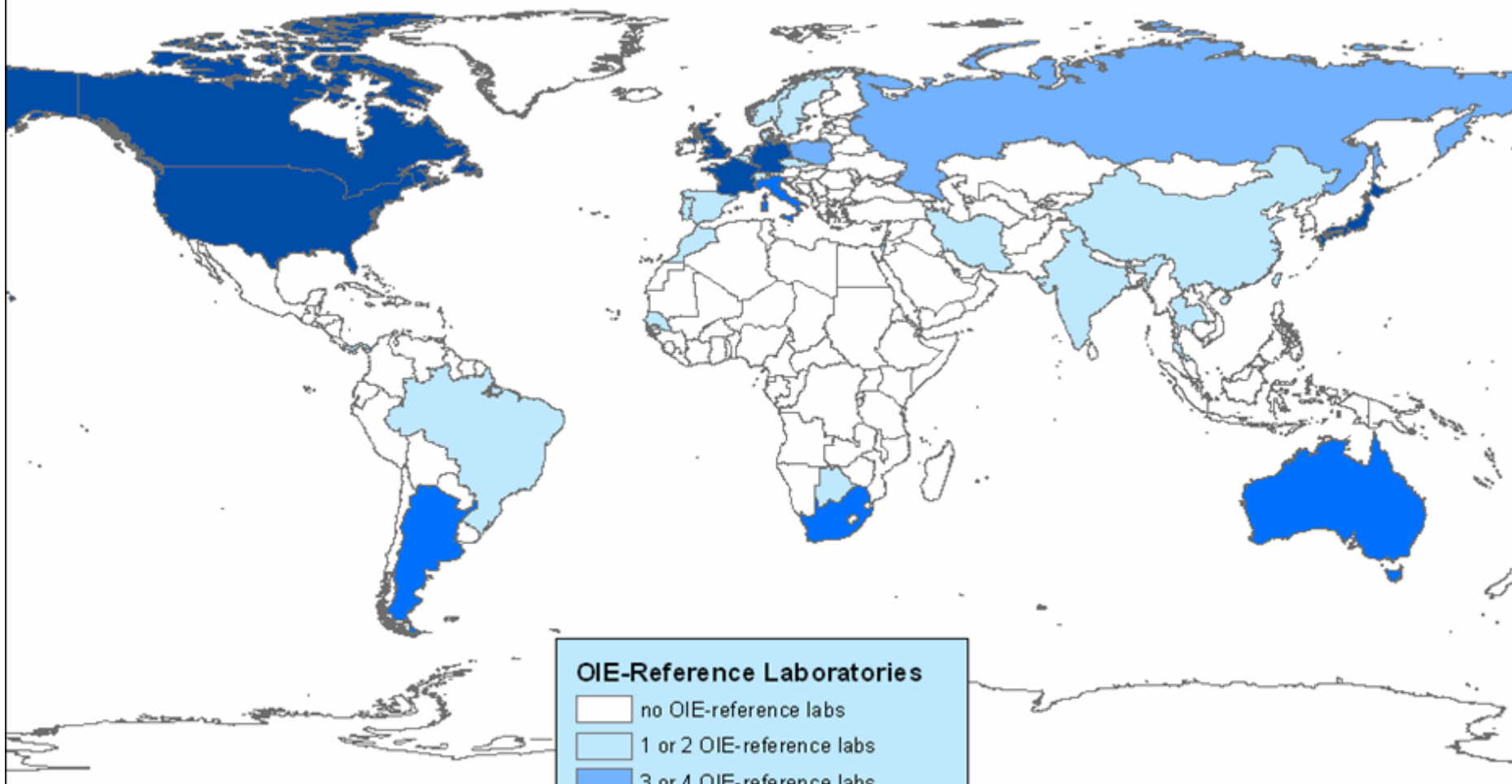
- ✓ Sanitary Legislation generic Model (specific missions)
  - ✓ Laboratory twinning process
  - ✓ OIE Vaccine Bank support (AI, next FMD, Rabies, others HPED for some regions)
  - ✓ Regional training programmes for OIE Delegates and focal points
  - ✓ Cost/Benefits studies on Veterinary Services (Prevention 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

## World Distribution of the OIE-Reference Laboratories

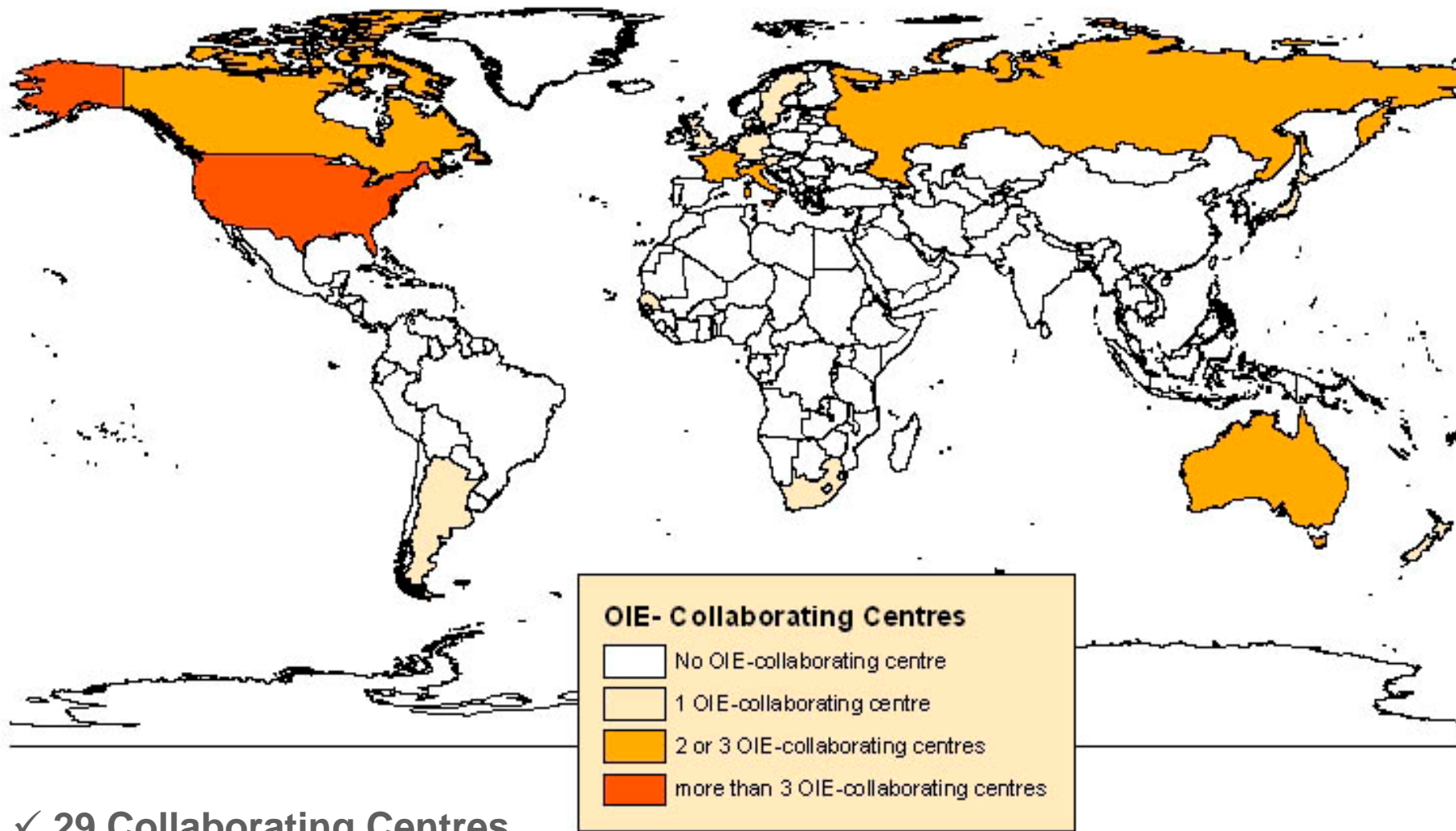


- ✓ 177 OIE Ref. Labs.,
- ✓ 32 Countries,
- ✓ 95 Diseases,
- ✓ 154 experts,

List of OIE Reference Laboratories:

[http://www.oie.int/eng/OIE/organisation/en\\_listeLR.htm](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](http://www.oie.int/eng/OIE/organisation/en_listeCC.htm)



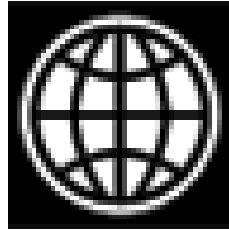
# Regional training programmes

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



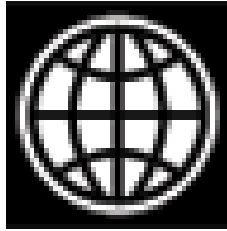
WORLD TRADE  
ORGANIZATION



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



WORLD TRADE  
ORGANIZATION



- **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