Angot, J.-L., Mylrea, G. E. & Bastiaensen, P.

OIE : the World Organisation for Animal Health

Veterinary Education in Southern Africa : matching supply and demand
Arusha i Tanzania
September 2 – 4th, 2009

174 Member Countries (May 2009)

San Marino
Federal Rep. of Micronesia

Americas: 29 – Africa: 50 – Europe: 52 – Middle East: 13 – Asia: 30

Contributions

Ordinary
- 6 categories of countries
  (€ 17,250 – € 143,750)

Voluntary
- financing of specific activities
  (regional representations)...

The OIE’s objectives

The historical objectives
ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION:

- to ensure transparency in the global animal disease and zoonosis situation
- to collect, analyse and disseminate scientific veterinary information

The new objectives

ACTIVITIES OF VETERINARY SERVICES

- to provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases
- to improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services

Common name adopted by the International Committees on May 2007
**The OIE’s objectives**

**The new objectives**

**INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS**

- within its WTO mandate, to safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals and animal products
- to provide a better guarantee of the safety of food of animal origin, and to promote animal welfare, through a science-based approach

**The OIE International Committee**

- the highest authority of the OIE
- comprises all the OIE Delegates
- meets at least once a year
- principle of ‘one country, one vote’
- elects the members of the OIE governing bodies
- elects the members of the Specialist Commissions
- elects the Director General for a 5-year term

**The OIE Delegate**

- usually the Chief Veterinary Officer of his/her country
- member of the International Committee (World Assembly)
- focal point for the OIE in his/her country
- responsible for harmonising his/her country’s import regulation with OIE standards and/or basing them on scientific risk analysis
- informs the OIE of the animal disease situation of his/her country

**The OIE focal points**

National subject matter specialists on:
- Animal welfare
- Aquatic animal diseases
- Animal diseases notification
- Veterinary medicinal products
- Wildlife diseases
- Animal Production Food Safety

**The Council of the OIE (formerly Admin. Comm.)**

- board of management
- represents the International Committee during interval between World Assemblies (form. General Sessions)
- examines technical and administrative matters to be presented to International Committee for approval:
  - OIE technical work programme
  - OIE budget
- elected for a 3-year term (with the exception of the former President)
- meets twice a year in Paris
The OIE Specialist Commissions

Their role is to use current scientific information to:
- study epidemiologic issues especially the prevention and control of animal diseases
- develop and revise OIE’s international standards
- address scientific and technical issues raised by Member Countries

- if requested by Member Countries, OIE may act as ‘mediator’ to help resolve differences on a particular technical issue
  - science, not legal-based, process
  - voluntary
  - outcomes not binding, unless agreed at start
- OIE experts discuss issues and make recommendations
- can be alternative or precursor to WTO process (panel)

The OIE Specialist Commissions

Official recognition of disease freedom / freedom of infection (nation-wide or area-wide) for:
- rinderpest
- contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- foot-and-mouth disease
- bovine spongiform encephalopathy

The OIE Regional Commissions

Five (5) regional commissions
- AFRICA
- AMERICAS
- ASIA, FAR EAST and OCEANIA
- EUROPE
- MIDDLE EAST
Particular effort to integrate developing and in-transition countries into the international market place by lifting non-tariff trade barriers

Institutional cooperation

World Bank

Set up, when needed, with world renowned scientists to prepare recommendations to the Specialist Commissions, Working groups and the International Committee

The OIE Working Groups

Wildlife Diseases
Animal Production
Food Safety
Animal Welfare

The OIE Ad-hoc Groups

The OIE Headquarters (formerly Central Bureau)

Director General
Administrative and Management Systems Department
Regional Activities Department
Publications Department
International Trade Department
Scientific and Technical Department
Animal Health Information Department

The OIE Working Groups

The OIE Ad-hoc Groups

The OIE Headquarters (formerly Central Bureau)

The OIE Regional Representations

Central Bureau
Publications Department
International Trade Department
Scientific and Technical Department
Animal Health Information Department

The OIE Working Groups

The OIE Ad-hoc Groups

The OIE Headquarters (formerly Central Bureau)

The OIE Regional Representations

The OIE Regional Representations

International relationships

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
- WB World Bank
- CABI CAB International
- ILRI International Livestock Research Institute
- WCO World Customs Organization (May 2009)
**GLEWS : Global Early Warning System**

- Joint OIE / FAO / WHO initiative
- Animal disease and zoonoses tracking
- Emergency response
- Trends analysis predictions
- Capacity building of Veterinary Services for surveillance and early warning and response (animal sector)
- List of priority animal diseases, zoonoses and emerging diseases

---

**PVS : Quality of Vet Services**

- Performance of Veterinary Services
- Implemented since 2006
- Followed by gap-analysis

---

**The OIE Reference Laboratories**

- 177 Laboratories,
- 932 Countries,
- 952 Diseases,
- 154 Experts.
The OIE “twinning programme”

Reference Laboratories

Collaborating Centers

GF-TAD’s Agreement

Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases
- Implemented since 2003
- FAO + OIE
- Led to the establishment of Regional Animal Health Centers

The OIE Publications

- Bulletin: every 3 months
- Scientific and Technical Review: every 4 months
- World Animal Health: every year
- Technical items, Newsletters, Specialised books: variable
The OIE Website

www.oie.int

- 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
- Editorials from the Director General

The OIE Website

New developments & challenges: global

New challenges: demographic growth

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta
New challenges: animal welfare

New challenges: private standards

New challenges: trade of exotic species
- 4 million birds
- 640,000 reptiles
- 40,000 primates
- Illegal//clandestine trade?
  Nobody knows - estimates $4-6 billion

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

New developments & challenges: local

New developments & challenges: local

Access to international markets

- Animal health and zoonoses 40%
- Food safety 27%
- Plant health 29%
- Other concerns 4%
New developments & challenges: local

- Access to international markets
- Novel trade – facilitating issues: zoning, compartmentalisation, containment, commodity-based trade
- Role of wildlife and its influence on disease status in domestic animal species
- Historical freedom of diseases challenged
- Quality of veterinary drugs & biologicals

New developments & challenges: local

- Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy 'mad cow'
- Foot-and-Mouth Disease
  - vaccination
  - wildlife
  - commodity-based strategies
- African Swine Fever
- Veterinary workforce (quantity and quality)