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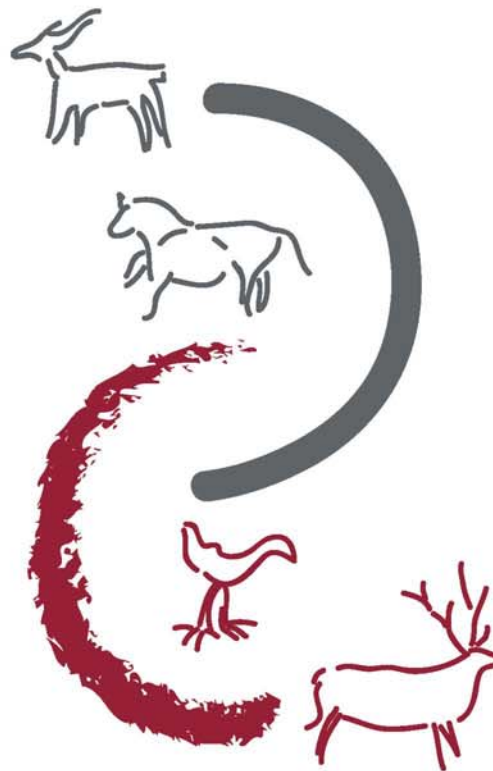
Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



Organisation
des Nations Unies
pour l'alimentation
et l'agriculture

Food
and Agricultural
Organization of the
United Nations

Ensuring Good Governance to Address Emerging and Re-emerging Animal Disease Threats



*Supporting the Veterinary Services
of Developing Countries
to Meet OIE International Standards on Quality*

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to Address Emerging
and Re-emerging Animal Disease Threats**

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ENSURING GOOD GOVERNANCE TO ADDRESS EMERGING AND RE-EMERGING ANIMAL DISEASE THREATS

**SUPPORTING THE VETERINARY SERVICES OF DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
TO MEET OIE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS¹ ON QUALITY**

BACKGROUND

Today, more than at any time in the past, outbreaks of certain animal diseases, especially zoonotic diseases², can cause considerable economic and social disruption and be a source of panic on an increasingly global scale. The recent sanitary crises involving bovine spongiform encephalopathy and foot and mouth disease are ample illustration of this new trend. The current avian influenza epizootic in Asia, Europe, the Middle East and Africa also shows the extent to which a serious sanitary event affecting the animal kingdom can have direct consequences both for the rural economy of a sub-continent and for the economy of world public health. Globalisation is conducive to the appearance of emerging diseases and greatly increases their impact.

Due to the present situation, the proposals contained in the present document apply in priority to those countries currently affected by avian influenza or at risk of becoming affected in the months ahead.

The Veterinary Services³ (VS) are the very core of the system for the prevention and control of animal diseases, including those transmissible to humans, and play a major role in every country as guarantors of animal health and associated public health issues. This essential mission is clearly demonstrated, for example, by their official mandates for the sanitary certification of animals and animal products and for the early detection and rapid response in the event of emerging or re-emerging animal diseases. This mission presupposes the existence of appropriate

¹ In this document, the term 'standards' refers to the international standards issued by the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) with the aim of controlling animal diseases worldwide. In the present circumstances, the proposals that follow are applicable to countries needing priority support in this field, namely those currently infected by avian influenza and the developing countries at greatest risk of the disease entering their territory.

² Animal diseases transmissible to humans

³ 'Veterinary Services' (VS) includes the Veterinary Administration, the Veterinary Authorities and all persons authorised, registered or licensed by the Veterinary Statutory Body, as defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Code*, of a country or group of countries to prevent and/or control animal diseases. They include both the public and private components of national mechanisms for the control and prevention of animal diseases.

governance and legislation and an official system to control the quality and reliability of their decisions and those of all their private sector partners helping them to fulfil their missions.

Indeed, as regards the sanitary certification of animals and animal products destined for cross-border trade or certification of the quality of public animal health services, all the importing countries of the world will accept certification only if it has been issued under the responsibility of the government of the exporting country.

The proposals presented below are aimed at helping those developing countries facing the greatest threats to have an effective VS, capable of detecting animal disease outbreaks as soon as they occur and responding rapidly to bring the diseases immediately under control, thereby achieving credibility in the eyes of the international community. These proposals are aimed at bringing the VS into line with international standards in terms of governance, organisation and functioning, and include an active partnership with the private sector. This project benefits from the political and technical support provided by the 167 Member Countries of the OIE⁴ to build a sustainable global, regional and national organisational framework for the VS.

The program will be implemented in partnership with FAO.

Bringing the quality of the VS into line with international standards will have a significant beneficial impact on the countries concerned and on the international community as a whole. This will impact not only in the fields of agricultural economy, public health (including food safety and the supply of animal protein) and access to international markets, but also local and global prevention of emerging and re-emerging diseases that present a danger to humans and are on the increase due to the effects of globalisation. For this reason the actions proposed hereafter can be considered eligible for the concept of **International Public Good**.

The project will be described along two main lines:

- Actions to be implemented, according to the degree of urgency (in the short term, medium term or long term);
- At the most appropriate levels of coordination for the different actions proposed (global, regional, national).

A preliminary very rough estimate of the costs is appended to the present document.

⁴ World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE). OIE standards are recognised as the reference by the WTO SPS Agreement

1. Actions to be implemented

1.1. Short-term actions

The actions to be taken in the short-term are emergency measures aimed essentially at rapidly controlling the regional and global spread of highly pathogenic avian influenza. They are designed to control the virus at its animal source and prevent its spread, using the methods described below. They can also be applied to several other emerging zoonoses (SARS is a recent example). They are to be designed in accordance with the recommendations of the WHO Strategic Plan for avian influenza on controlling the virus in animal populations (see 3.1.2.):

1.1.1. Preventing the disease from spreading among farmed bird populations, should a first outbreak occur in countries at risk but not yet infected, by immediately applying a classical sanitary policy, based on the subsidised culling of infected or in-contact animals and the introduction of strict movement restrictions for animals and humans. These actions target countries at risk that share borders with countries currently infected or are prone to become infected by migrating wild birds. At this level, it is fundamentally important for there to be immediate and fair compensation mechanisms for livestock producers (see 3.1.6.).

1.1.2. Support for disease control in countries that are still infected but have been unable to mobilise the necessary resources quickly enough to halt the progression of the disease on their territory. Temporary mass vaccination should in this case be used as a last resort before reverting to the classical sanitary policies referred to above. In Vietnam, for example, vaccination of poultry against avian influenza represents a cost of approximately USD 40 million.

The emergency measures to be implemented in the short term are covered by the strategies and programmes described in the FAO/OIE Strategic Plan for the eradication of avian influenza (see 3.1.1.), a plan that will have to be constantly updated to take into account developments in the disease worldwide. This strategic plan is directly based on the FAO/OIE general mechanism called 'GF-TADs' (see 3.2.3., 3.2.4., 3.2.5. and 3.2.6.).

The OIE and the FAO have also set up a worldwide network of laboratories and expertise specialised in avian influenza (OFFLU)⁵. The international community is being asked to provide funding to enable the

⁵ Provisional documents mentioned in the list of documents (see point 3.1.3.)

network's activities to be suitably implemented (see 4). This network is also responsible for providing, as soon as they have been obtained to the WHO Reference Laboratory, the animal virus strains to be used in the early preparation of human vaccines.

1.1.3. To limit the spread of newly emerging or re-emerging epizootic diseases, including avian influenza, there is a need to strengthen the capacity of States to develop the necessary tools to rapidly detect their presence and take the appropriate emergency actions to immediately eliminate the pathogen(s) in question. Immediately eradicating an emerging disease as soon as it occurs will reduce the cost of eradicating it by several logarithms. For this reason, steps must first be taken to ensure the efficacy of the specialised public services responsible for formulating the relevant legislation and effectively controlling its application.

In all countries of the world, the VS, with their public and private components, are specifically responsible for coordinating national animal disease prevention and control activities.

To ensure that these Services fulfil these missions eligible for the concept of Public Good in an effective, transparent and verifiable manner, the OIE has established a '*Terrestrial Animal Health Code*' instituting scientific, technical and organisational standards—voted (i.e. one country – one vote) by the representatives of its Member Countries—which these countries have undertaken to apply. Specific instruments are also available that enable States to carry out an internal evaluation of their VS to verify their compliance with the standards. In this respect, the audit procedure, entitled 'Performance, Vision and Strategy for Veterinary Services'⁶ (see 3.2.2.) is due to be the reference instrument approved by the Member Countries, complimentary to the standards published by the OIE⁷ (see 3.2.1. and 3.1.5.).

In the countries currently infected with avian influenza and in countries at risk, actions in the short-term will include an emergency partial audit of the VS for the following priority components:

1. Capacity for rapid preparation and implementation of emergency plans,
2. Confirmation of clinical and laboratory diagnoses,
3. Capacity and authority of the VS to prevent the entry and spread of diseases in the country,

⁶ Evaluation tool (questionnaire) to identify weaknesses in the Veterinary Services

⁷ OIE *Code* chapter on 'Quality and evaluation of Veterinary Services'

4. Ability of the VS to obtain the necessary financial resources to compensate livestock producers,
5. Capacity to conduct, where necessary, national vaccination campaigns (e.g. when and where the disease has become endemic),
6. Capacity to update national legislation, emergency plans and the control systems to verify their application in the aforementioned fields and to involve the private sector in prevention activities.

In May 2006, the countries infected with avian influenza (H5N1, Asia strain) in farmed birds were as follows: Vietnam, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, China, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Myanmar, Japan, Pakistan, India, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Egypt, Israel, Palestinian Autonomous Territories, Jordan, Russia, Kazakhstan, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, Albania, France, Germany, Denmark, Nigeria, Côte-d'Ivoire, Niger, Burkina Faso, and Cameroon.

1.2. Medium term actions

The actions to be taken in the medium term involve the restructuring of the Veterinary Services of developing countries, in association with their public and private sector partners.

The guidelines to be used in this process will first be established based on global and regional consultation and arbitration mechanisms (see 2.1. and 2.2.).

The action programme is in three stages:

- (i) thorough global evaluation of the VS and the actions needed to improve their governance and bring them into line with the standards,
- (ii) preparation of projects by training the participants and involving them in the economic feasibility and evolution of the programmes,
- (iii) implementation of projects.

1.2.1. Thorough evaluation of national Veterinary Services

Evaluation of the VS in the countries targeted by the project will begin by determining normative deficiencies in terms of governance, organisation, functioning and resources.

The thorough evaluation will notably measure the capacities of the VS in the following areas:

1. awareness of and compliance with international standards (including the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*);
2. recruitment and training procedures for public and private sector staff (initial training and continuing professional education);
3. independent and sustainable funding of activities;
4. conditions under which policies are implemented and their application monitored, including for laboratories;
5. independence from the political authority, notably in terms of the transparency of animal health status;
6. consultation and involvement of public and private sector partners that are beneficiaries of their actions, including consumers;
7. participation in the work of international bodies;
8. conditions for accreditation when delegating public services to partners who are private operators;
9. implementation of programmes in partnership with the private sector.

In the field of access to regional and international markets for animals and animal products, the capacity of the VS will be evaluated with respect to:

10. compliance of legislation with OIE standards;
11. quality and reliability of export certification;
12. equivalency agreements with countries that are trading partners;
13. measures relating to traceability of animals and animal products and their implementation;
14. application of the concepts of zoning and compartmentalisation.

Institutional and technical partners at the national level (e.g. scientific agencies responsible for risk evaluation, diagnostic laboratories) and private sector professionals involved in the management of animal health and veterinary public health (e.g. local veterinarians, livestock producers and their animal health organisations, etc.) will be involved in the evaluation procedure in their capacity as partners of the VS. Agri-food industry operators (e.g. processors, distributors, caterers) will also be party to the evaluation, notably due to their responsibility for the sanitary quality of food products, as partners of the official food inspection services (see above, point 10) and as major economic players.

Weaknesses in governance and normative deficiencies will be identified, recorded and prioritised, to enable remedial action to be taken, where necessary with the appropriate public and private investments.

In liaison with the various components of the private sector working in partnership with the VS, the required changes that have legislative or regulatory implications will be identified and proposed to the competent authorities, and the relevant public and private sector investments will be described and evaluated with a view to achieving compliance with the standards and to strengthen operational capabilities (logistic support, materiel, laboratories, etc.).

A contingency fund for use in the event of a sanitary crisis will be set up and managed jointly by the different partners.

1.2.2. Preparation of national projects

Once the phase of determining the normative deficiencies of the VS and their partners has been completed, national projects aimed at restructuring the aforementioned components of the VS and bringing them into line with OIE standards will be drawn up and submitted at the national level, and, where appropriate, to external funding agencies.

The private sector (livestock producers, veterinarians, processors, distributors, consumers, exporters), including the insurance sector, will be associated on a permanent basis with the preparation of projects, aimed at involving it in the entire process; private sector participation in carrying out and jointly financing some of the components will be sought, notably for a participation in the

activities and costs relating to sanitary policies, including insurance and financial compensation for livestock farmers in the event of a sanitary crisis.

Conditionalities with respect to compliance with international standards and private sector participation will be systematically established.

The OIE will be in charge of launching national seminars with Veterinary Administration and all relevant stakeholders.

1.2.3. Implementation of the projects

The projects will be implemented during a preliminary pilot phase in the following regions:

- Asia-Pacific
- Africa
- Middle East
- Eastern Europe
- Central and South America

These regions have permanent OIE regional offices, each of which provides the permanent regional secretariat for the regional Steering Committees of the FAO/OIE GF-TADs mechanism (see 3.2.3, 3.2.4, 3.2.5 and 3.2.6).

Developing and in transition OIE Member Countries have expressed an interest in receiving support to bring their VS into line with the standards. At least forty of these will require significant investments. The number of countries will therefore depend on the availability of external resources. As an indication, the present document is drawn up on the basis of 141 countries.

Actions to be undertaken that are eligible for external funding, as a counterpart to public and private national funding, will include:

- Implementation of the audit of compliance with standards, in preparation for the external (international) evaluation of the VS under the auspices of the OIE; which will be transparent and published by the OIE on a worldwide basis;
- Technical support for the preparation or upgrading of governance and legislation;

- Support for institutional and organisational restructuring and the training of the various players;
 - carrying out audit missions and consultations with key players in the beneficiary States and in regional and subregional organisations that have a proven interest in animal health;
 - holding training seminars and seminars to define regional and national veterinary health policies;
 - holding training seminars and workshops for relevant partners in the private sector (specifically private operators, livestock producers, agri-food firms and insurance firms);
 - carrying out studies to verify the economic and strategic justification (importance for national, regional and global public health) for the investments.
- The development of priority infrastructure (technical material, logistics and technical investments such as, for example, the modernisation of veterinary laboratories).

1.3. Longer-term actions

In the light of the results obtained, and the methods and resources used during the three years implementation of the first national projects, assessed after a preliminary evaluation, a permanent follow-up mechanism will be established between the OIE and beneficiary Member Countries.

2. Organisation of the different levels of coordination

This chapter deals with the way the short- medium- and long-term actions described above are to be distributed between the global, regional and national levels.

2.1. Global level

2.1.1. Mechanism

At the global level, a coordination mechanism will be managed by the OIE and the World Bank, with the participation of the FAO, the WHO, interested funding agencies, and representatives of world federations in the agri-food (livestock producers, processors, distributors, including the major catering groups) and insurance sectors (see 3.2.11. and 3.2.12.).

A global Service Centre to coordinate and promote the results of this mechanism will be set up jointly by the OIE and the World Bank.

The role of this coordination mechanism will be primarily to define and promote suitable governance mechanisms for veterinary health policies at the global level in accordance with the standards adopted by the international community. To this end, the coordinating group will have a fund at its disposal in order to define, evaluate and fine-tune these policies, where necessary with the help of technical consultants/assistants and to promote the output through communication activities. The OIE has created a World Animal Health Fund in accordance with a vote to this effect by its Member Countries in May 2004. The fund will notably provide the GF-TADs mechanism developed by the FAO and the OIE with the necessary resources to ensure the political (i.e. governance) and methodological influence necessary for its implementation (see 3.2.3., 3.2.4., 3.2.5. and 3.2.6). This fund will also enable policy promotion actions to be financed at the regional level (see 2.2. and 4), along the same lines as those proposed at the global level.

2.1.2. Priority actions

- Emergency actions: promotion of the appropriate global control policies for avian influenza (in animals) (see **point 1.1.** and 4) and of the OIE/FAO strategic plan concerning the global level.
- Definition and evaluation of veterinary health policies at the global level (see 4.)
- Coordination, support and monitoring of regional policies (see 4)

2.2. Regional level

2.2.1. Structures involved

Responsibility at the regional level will include the promotion of the relevant governance models, the capacity building programmes implementation as well as technical support for the preparation of projects aimed at bringing the within region national VS into line with standards. Capacity building will firstly be targeted at national public and private sector leaders in developing countries in each of the regions involved in the programme. This action will include

regular meetings between the ‘champions’ of both developed and developing countries in each region, for example the countries of North, Central and South America, and those of Western and Eastern Europe. Other seminars will be organised to define policies at the regional level for representatives of all the developing countries involved.

The structures responsible for regional coordination will consist of the OIE Regional Representations, which are already in place and will set up **Animal Health Regional Centres** to provide their Member Countries with technical support and evaluate national projects, backed up where necessary by OIE Collaborating Centres (see below) and outside consultants.

The regional coordination mechanisms will be entrusted to the OIE Regional Representations and offices listed below, which are also involved in the current formal partnership set up jointly by the OIE, the FAO and the WHO, and set out in the GF-TADs Agreement⁸ (see 3.2.3., 3.2.4., 3.2.5. and 3.2.6). The Animal Health Regional Centres will operate directly within the framework of the GF-TADs.

OIE Regional Representations and Sub-Regional Offices potentially involved:

- Asia-Pacific : Tokyo and Bangkok
- Africa : Bamako, Gaborone and Maghreb office
- North and South Americas : Buenos Aires
- Central America and Caribbean countries : San Salvador (OIRSA)
- Middle East : Beirut
- Eastern Europe : Sofia

Activities to strengthen the capabilities of national public and private sector ‘champions’ of all the developing countries involved will take the form of regional and sub-regional seminars, designed to achieve economies of scale and create synergies and harmonised approaches between countries.

⁸ Global Framework for the control of Transboundary Animal Diseases

With regard to the training of the various key national players who will be responsible for field activities in the pilot countries selected in each region (public sector Veterinary Service officials, private sector veterinarians, livestock producers and economic operators involved), the OIE Regional Representations will also have the permanent support of the OIE's global network of Collaborating Centres, each of which will be involved in the particular field covered by its mandate (e.g. OIE Collaborating Centre for Training of Official Veterinarians – École Nationale des Services Vétérinaires, France; and Collaborating Centres currently being set up in Minneapolis-Minnesota, USA; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates).

The Animal Health Regional Centres involved in training of leaders, evaluating the national VS, and preparing and formulating new projects will be under the authority of the OIE Regional Representations and will also benefit from the support of the OIE's worldwide Collaborating Centres. They will operate within the general framework of the FAO/OIE GF-TADs mechanism.

2.2.2. Priority actions

- Improvement of governance and capacity building for national public and private sector leaders of **all developing countries**, by means of regional seminars (see 4).
- Creation of Animal Health Regional Centres to provide the relevant countries with technical assistance (see 4).
- Institutional and organisational restructuring and training of key players in the pilot countries of each region (see 4).
- Technical and methodological support by the Animal Health Regional Centres to assist with the technical and economic preparation of projects for the two countries in each region that are the subject of pilot projects (see 4).

2.3. National level

2.3.1. Actions at the institutional level

In liaison with the global and regional levels of coordination and their Animal Health Regional Centres and Collaborating Centres, the national coordination bodies due to be set up in those countries in each of the regions and sub-regions, will be responsible for:

- 2.3.1.1. providing technical support for a self-evaluation of the VS, primarily based on tools provided by the OIE: the global mechanism described in point 2.1. the VS evaluation instrument “Performance, Vision and Strategy” and the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* standards (see 3.2.1. and 3.2.2.);
- 2.3.1.2. confirming the deficiencies and gaps in the VS requiring legislative and regulatory adjustments, and helping to identify the investments needed to modernise their infrastructure;
- 2.3.1.3. providing support for the definition of veterinary health policies, and for the organisation and functioning of the VS, so as to ensure rapid detection of emerging and re-emerging diseases, as well as a rapid response to outbreaks and effective control of food-borne pathogens, with the assistance of the private sector (livestock producers, private veterinarians, processors, distributors, etc.), and including the participation of insurance organisations (and reinsurance organisations at the regional and/or international level);
- 2.3.1.4. providing support for the technico-economic evaluation of national investment projects, with recourse to additional international resources where necessary, notably with the assistance of the Animal Health Regional Centres being set up at the level of the OIE Regional Representations and OIE Collaborating Centres;
- 2.3.1.5. suggesting technical assistance mechanisms where necessary, with for the FAO and/or other multilateral or bilateral external players playing a vital role, notably within the framework of the GF-TADs mechanism.

The utilisation of resources allocated at the national level will be managed directly by the recipient country.

Compliance of veterinary health policies with OIE standards at the national level and monitoring of investment programmes will be the subject of external audits under the auspices of the OIE.

The main conditionalities governing the external funding of national projects will be a commitment by the different States to

comply with international standards for the quality of VS and private sector involvement in support of the public sector.

The task of the OIE regarding activities at national level will be focused and limited on capacity building and alliances through national seminars with Veterinary Administration and stakeholders.

2.3.2. Priority actions and investments

- Support aimed at bringing national governance and veterinary health legislation into line with international standards
- Support for the definition of mechanisms of governance and for negotiations between Government, veterinarians, livestock producers, processors and distributors (including the distribution of missions)
- Preparation of emergency plans and systems for early detection, rapid response and surveillance for priority diseases^{9a} (especially emergency intervention teams)
- Support for the technical feasibility and ex ante economic evaluation of programmes (in liaison with the Regional Service Centres)
- Strengthening the capabilities of public and private national players
- Support for the organisation of producers and processors
- Creation of a compensation fund for livestock producers, if possible with the involvement of insurance firms
- Bringing diagnostic laboratories capabilities for diagnostic and confirmation of priority diseases^{9b} into line with international standards
- Support for the creation of the relevant vaccines and antigens national stocks.

A provisional estimate of the cost of these actions is given in the point 4, based on 141 countries.

^{9a}and ^{9b} The list of priority disease was voted by the Member Countries of the OIE. It is regularly updated.

3. Technical Appendices (CD Rom)

3.1. Short term actions

- 3.1.1. [FAO/OIE Strategic Plan: a Global Strategy for the Progressive Control of HPAI](#)
- 3.1.2. [WHO Strategic Plan: Responding to the avian influenza pandemic threat](#)
- 3.1.3. Worldwide OIE/FAO Laboratories and expertise network (OFFLU): basic documents
 - [Material Transfer Agreement OFFLU](#)
 - [OFFLU AI Network](#)
 - [Requirements for collaborators for OFFLU network](#)
 - [Minutes OFFLU Steering Committee](#), 13 March 2006
 - [Minutes OFFLU Scientific Committee](#), 14 March 2006
- 3.1.4. Recommendations of the Conferences
 - Recommendations of the OIE/FAO Conference on Avian Influenza, (Paris, 7-8 April 2005) ([Eng](#)) – ([Fra](#)) – ([Spa](#))
 - [Recommendations of the OIE meeting on control of HPAI in Europe](#) (Paris, 27-28 Feb 06)
 - [Recommendation on control of AI in Africa of the OIE/AU-IBAR/FAO Regional Seminar on Animal Health Policies, Evaluation of Veterinary Services and the Role of Livestock Breeders in the Surveillance of Animal Diseases](#) (N'Djamena, 13-15 Feb 06)
 - [Conclusions and recommendations of OIE Wildlife Working Group](#) (Paris, 21 Feb 06)
 - [Conclusions and recommendations of the scientific seminar on AI, environment and migratory birds](#) (Nairobi, 10-11 Apr 06)
 - [Recommendation on control of AI by the Special Meeting of the 12th Meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD in South East Asia on HPAI](#) (Chiang Mai, Thailand, 3 Mar 06)
- 3.1.5. Chapter of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* on avian influenza
 - [conditions for trade](#)
 - [guidelines for the surveillance of avian influenza](#)
 - [guidelines for the inactivation of the avian influenza virus](#)
- 3.1.6. Recommendations voted by OIE Members Countries on the prevention and control of avian influenza:
 - [Middle East: recommendation on Mitigation measures against AI in the Middle East](#)
 - [Middle East: recommendation on AI preparedness](#) (18-21 Apr 06)

- [Asia, the Far East and Oceania: recommendation on AI and emerging animal diseases](#) (15-18 Nov 05)

3.2. Medium term actions

- 3.2.1. OIE Standards on “Quality and Evaluation of Veterinary Services”
 - [Evaluation of Veterinary Services](#)
 - [Guidelines for the evaluation of Veterinary Services](#)
- 3.2.2. [Evaluation tool \(questionnaire\) for identification of weaknesses of Veterinary Services](#)
 - [Editorial: Veterinary Services core of global system](#) (15 March 06)
- 3.2.3. [FAO-OIE “GF-TADs” Agreement](#)
- 3.2.4. [Proceedings and recommendations of the GF-TADs for Asia and Pacific](#) (7-9 March 05)
- 3.2.5. [Proceedings and recommendations of the GF-TADs for America](#) (14-15 April 05)
 - [Strategic Plan of the GF-TADs for America \(Draft\)](#)
 - [Strategic GF TADs outlines for AI prevention in the America’s](#) (9-10 Feb 06)
- 3.2.6. [Proceedings and recommendations of the GF-TADs for Africa](#) (28 Apr 06)
- 3.2.7. [Résolution du Comité Exécutif ALive](#) (Bamako, 24-25 Apr 06)
- 3.2.8. Recommendations voted by regions on quality of Veterinary Services:
 - [Europe, meeting in Russia](#) (12-14 Sept 05)
 - [Middle East, meeting in Bahrain, recommendation No. 1](#) (26-29 Sep 05)
- 3.2.9. International Pledging Conference on Avian and Human Pandemic Influenza (Beijing, 17-18 Jan 06)
 - [Addressing Avian Influenza: the challenges of partnership](#)
 - [PowerPoint presentation: Global and regional perspective](#)
- 3.2.10. [G8 Health Ministers AI Statement](#) (Moscow, 28 Apr 06)
- 3.2.11. [Proceedings of Minneapolis Seminar on “Security of the food chain and protection of human health from animals’ diseases”](#)
- 3.2.12. [PowerPoint presentation, Minneapolis Seminar](#)

3.2.13. Fourth OIE Strategic Plan ([Eng](#)) – ([Fra](#))

3.2.14. Collaboration with other international organisations:

- [Conclusions of the 2nd FAO/OIE/WHO executive meeting](#) (Paris,1-2 Feb 06)

3.2.15 [PowerPoint presentation: The role of the OIE in Animal Health and Zoonosis. International Conference on Emerging Infectious Diseases \(ICEID\)](#) (Atlanta, 19-22 Mar 06)

3.2.16 [Summary of OIE missions/meetings](#)

4. Financial forecast and list of countries infected or at risk (following Table)

**Financing of an OIE 3 years action plan aimed at eradicating and/or controlling avian influenza
by improving quality of the Veterinary Services, through capacity building programmes,
by evaluating their compliance with international standards and by providing scientific expertise ⁽¹⁾**

26 December 2005

(euros)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total 3 years
1. Actions at global level: World Fund				
<i>Definition of World good governance policies</i>				
1 Technical Coordination Assistant (200 000 EUR grant obtained for 2006)		200 000	200 000	400 000
7 support missions of 15 days each to the Regions				
Travel 3 000 EUR X 7	21 000	21 000	21 000	63 000
Daily allowance 105 days x 130 EUR	13 650	13 650	13 650	40 950
Administrative support staff (1 full-time officer) - Year 1: DGF from World Bank -		50 000	50 000	100 000
Communication media leaflets DVDs)	150 000	100 000	100 000	350 000
Subtotal 1	184 650	384 650	384 650	953 950
2. Actions at regional level: Regional Representations and Sub-Regional Offices				
<i>Mirror actions defined by the global policies</i>				
2-1. Africa (OIE Regional Representation in Bamako)				
1 Technical Coordination Assistant (in post for 2006)		200 000	200 000	400 000
Organisation of 2 seminars (African decision-makers) 100 000 EUR x 2	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
4 support missions of 15 days each to the Regions				
Travel 3 000 EUR x 4	12 000	12 000	12 000	36 000
Daily allowance 20 days x 130 EUR	2 600	2 600	2 600	7 800
Office expenses	5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000
Subtotal 2-1	219 600	419 600	419 600	1 058 800
2-2. Africa (Gaborone OIE/SADC Sub-Regional Representation)				
Organisation of 2 seminars 100 000 EUR x 2	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
3 support missions of 5 days each in the Sub-Region				
Travel 1 500 EUR x 3	4 500	4 500	4 500	13 500
Daily allowance 15 days x 130 EUR	1 950	1 950	1 950	5 850
Office expenses	5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000
Subtotal 2-2	211 450	211 450	211 450	634 350
2-3. Africa (Maghreb OIE/UMA Sub-Regional Representation)				
1 Technical Coordination Assistant	150 000	150 000	150 000	450 000
Organisation of 2 seminars 100 000 EUR x 2	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
3 support missions of 5 days each in the Sub-Region				
Travel 1 500 EUR x 3	4 500	4 500	4 500	13 500
Daily allowance 15 days x 130 EUR	1 950	1 950	1 950	5 850
Office expenses	5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000
Subtotal 2-3	361 450	361 450	361 450	1 084 350
2-4. Eastern Europe (OIE Office to be open in Brussels)				
1 Technical Coordination Assistant	180 000	180 000	180 000	540 000
Organisation of 3 seminars 100 000 EUR x3	300 000	300 000	300 000	900 000
8 support missions of 5 days each in the Region				
Travel 2 000 EUR x 8	16 000	16 000	16 000	48 000
Daily allowance 40 days x 130 EUR	5 200	5 200	5 200	15 600
Administratif support staff (1)	50 000	50 000	50 000	150 000
Office expenses	5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000
Subtotal 2-4	556 200	556 200	556 200	1 668 600
2-5. Middle-East (OIE Regional Representation in Beirut)				
1 Technical Coordination Assistant	180 000	180 000	180 000	540 000
Organisation of 2 seminars 100 000 EUR x 2	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
8 support missions of 5 days each in the Region				
Travel 1 500 EUR x 8	12 000	12 000	12 000	36 000
Daily allowance 40 days x 130 EUR	5 200	5 200	5 200	15 600
Office expenses	5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000
Subtotal 2-5	402 200	402 200	402 200	1 206 600

	(euros)			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total 3 years
2-6. Asia (OIE Regional Representation in Tokyo)				
1 Technical Coordination Assistant	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
Organisation of 4 seminars 100 000 EUR x 4	400 000	400 000	400 000	1 200 000
10 support missions of 5 days each in the Region				
Travel 1 500 EUR x 10	15 000	15 000	15 000	45 000
Daily allowance 50 days x 130 EUR	6 500	6 500	6 500	19 500
Office expenses (y compris location locaux)	35 000	35 000	35 000	105 000
Subtotal 2-6	656 500	656 500	656 500	1 969 500
2-7. Asia (OIE/SEAFMD Sub-Regional Office in Bangkok)				
1 Technical Coordination Assistant (in post for 2006 et 2007)			180 000	180 000
Organisation of 2 seminars 100 000 EUR x 2	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
6 support missions of 5 days each in the Region				
Travel 1 500 EUR x 6	9 000	9 000	9 000	27 000
Daily allowance 30 days x 130 EUR	3 900	3 900	3 900	11 700
Office expenses	5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000
Subtotal 2-7	217 900	217 900	397 900	833 700
2-8. Americas (OIE Regional Representation in Buenos Aires)				
1 Technical Coordination Assistant	150 000	150 000	150 000	450 000
Organisation of 3 seminars 100 000 EUR x 3	300 000	300 000	300 000	900 000
6 support missions of 5 days each in the Region				
Travel 1 500 EUR x 6	9 000	9 000	9 000	27 000
Daily allowance 30 days x 130 EUR	3 900	3 900	3 900	11 700
Office expenses	5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000
Subtotal 2-8	467 900	467 900	467 900	1 403 700
2-9. Americas (Sub-Regional Office OIE/OIRSA for Central America and Carribean countries)				
1 Technical Coordination Assistant	150 000	150 000	150 000	450 000
Organisation of 2 seminars 100 000 EUR x 2	200 000	200 000	200 000	600 000
4 support missions of 5 days each in the Region				
Travel 1 500 EUR x 4	6 000	6 000	6 000	18 000
Daily allowance 20 days x 130 EUR	2 600	2 600	2 600	7 800
Office expenses	5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000
Subtotal 2-9	363 600	363 600	363 600	1 090 800
Subtotal 2	3 456 800	3 656 800	3 836 800	10 950 400
Subtotal 1+2	3 641 450	4 041 450	4 221 450	11 904 350
3. Réseau OIE/FAO OFFLU				
1 Technical Assistant to be provided by the FAO with French financing	-	-	-	
Office logistical support	5 000	5 000	5 000	15 000
Administrative support staff (1)	50 000	50 000	50 000	150 000
10 scientific missions of 2 people for 6 days in the infected or at-risk countries (Asia, Africa, Middle-East, Eastern Europe)				
Travel 3 000 EUR x 20	60 000	60 000	60 000	180 000
Daily allowance 60 days x 2 people x 130 EUR	15 600	15 600	15 600	46 800
Shipping of organ samples 15 x 4000 EUR	60 000	60 000	60 000	180 000
Subtotal 3	190 600	190 600	190 600	571 800
Subtotal 1 + 2 + 3	3 832 050	4 232 050	4 412 050	12 476 150
4. At national level: Actions in the infected and at-risk countries in conjunction with the FAO and the WHO				
4-1. Technical support for the preparation and launching of national projects and evaluation of Veterinary Services (47 countries/year=141)				
4-1-1. National evaluation and training seminars for public veterinarians (administration) and implementation of mechanisms for the national compensation fund for livestock producers 45 000 EUR x 47	2 115 000	2 115 000	2 115 000	6 345 000
4-1-2. National training seminars for livestock producers and private veterinarians and operators 45 000 EUR x 47	2 115 000	2 115 000	2 115 000	6 345 000

	(euros)			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Total 3 years
4-2. Support to the OIE Collaborating Centres for the elaboration of pedagogical material and support and participation in the seminars 10 000 EUR x 47 the 1st year + 8000 EUR x 47 for each of the subsequent years	470 000	376 000	376 000	1 222 000
Subtotal 4	4 700 000	4 606 000	4 606 000	13 912 000
Total 1 + 2 + 3 + 4	8 532 050	8 838 050	9 018 050	26 388 150
Total cost for 3 years				26 388 150
(1) Within the framework of strategies elaborated in common by OIE and FAO (2) Development Grant Fund attributed to the OIE by the World Bank (3) 141 countries (see map annexed) are involved within the 167 OIE Member Countries, Some countries will receive more than one support mission within the 3 years period of the programme (4) National Veterinary Services School (Ecole Nationale des Services Vétérinaires - Lyon (France). 2 other Collaborating Centres for the training of Veterinary Services are currently in creation (Minneapolis - USA and Buenos Aires - Argentina)				

NB: Resources for GLEWs Programme are presented by FAO and WHO and includes resources to be implemented by the OIE

Encl: list of countries

Annex
List of countries (141)

Africa (AFR) 47 countries	East Asia & Pacific (EAP) 16 countries	Europe & Central Asia (ECA) 20 countries	Latin America and the Caribbean (LCR) 31 countries	Middle East and North Africa (MNA) 19 countries	South Asia (SAR) 8 countries
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Angola - Benin - Botswana - Burkina Faso - Burundi - Cameroon - Cape Verde - Central African Rep - Chad - Comoros - Democratic Republic of Congo - Rep. of Congo - Côte d'Ivoire - Equatorial Guinea - Eritrea - Ethiopia - Gabon - Gambia - Ghana - Guinea - Guinea-Bissau - Kenya - Lesotho - Liberia - Madagascar - Malawi - Mali - Mauritania - Mauritius - Mozambique - Namibia - Niger - Nigeria - Rwanda - São Tomé & Príncipe - Senegal - Seychelles - Sierra Leone - Somalia - South Africa - Sudan - Swaziland - Tanzania - Togo - Uganda - Zambia - Zimbabwe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cambodia - China - Fiji - Indonesia - Kiribati - Korea DR - Lao PDR - Malaysia - Mongolia - Papua New Guinea - Philippines - Samoa - Thailand - Timor-Leste - Vietnam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Albania - Armenia - Azerbaijan - Belarus - Bosnia & Herzegovina - Bulgaria - Croatia - FYR Macedonia - Georgia - Kazakhstan - Kyrgyz Republic - Moldova - Romania - Russian Federation - Serbia & Montenegro - Tajikistan - Turkey - Turkmenistan - Ukraine - Uzbekistan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Antigua & Barbuda - Argentina - Barbados - Belize - Bolivia - Brazil - Chile - Colombia - Costa Rica - Dominica - Dominican Republic - Ecuador - El Salvador - Grenada - Guatemala - Guyana - Haiti - Honduras - Jamaica - Mexico - Nicaragua - Panama - Paraguay - Peru - St. Kitts and Nevis - St. Lucia - St. Vincent & the Grenadines - Suriname - Trinidad and Tobago - Uruguay - Venezuela 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Algeria - Bahrain - Djibouti - Egypt - Iran - Iraq - Jordan - Kuwait - Lebanon - Libya - Morocco - Oman - Qatar - Saudi Arabia - Syrian Arab Rep. - Tunisia - United Arab Emirates - West Bank and Gaza - Yemen 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Afghanistan - Bangladesh - Bhutan - India - Maldives - Nepal - Pakistan - Sri Lanka