

RAPPORT DE MISSION/ MISSION REPORT

Dr Bernard Vallat, Directeur général

Dar-Es-Salaam (Tanzanie)

Dates de la mission/Dates of the meeting : 30 septembre – 1er octobre 2007

Objet de la mission / aim of the meeting:

- Représenter l'OIE à l'atelier de travail organisé par le STDF sur les expériences d'accès au marché menées au Kenya, en Tanzanie et en Ouganda.
- Représenter l'OIE à la Conférence « Mobilizing Aid for Trade – Focus on Africa » co-organisée par l'OMC, les Nations Unies et la Banque Africaine de Développement.
- Contacter les autorités tanzaniennes chargées des relations avec l'OIE.

Résumé et conclusion / Summary and conclusion:

Mission financée par la Banque Africaine de Développement à la demande de l'OMC.

L'atelier STDF a été ouvert par Pascal Lamy, Directeur général de l'OMC, qui m'a ensuite donné la parole en tant que « key speaker » (présentation annexée).

Plusieurs organisations internationales et régionales étaient représentées (FAO, UNIDO, AU-IBAR, Commission européenne/DG DEV, DFID ..) ainsi que des représentants de haut niveau du secteur privé des 3 pays concernés (secteurs de la pêche, de l'horticulture et des supermarchés).

Les discussions qui ont suivi ont appuyé les préconisations de l'OIE. J'ai particulièrement insisté sur l'appui de l'OIE au thème « Commodity Approach », à la condition que les Pays Membres remplissent leurs obligations en matière de surveillance sanitaire du territoire, détection précoce et réponse rapide. Le verbatim de l'atelier ainsi que les conclusions seront prochainement disponibles au Secrétariat du STDF (contacter Michael Roberts).

La Conférence « Aid for Trade-Africa » a convié plusieurs centaines de participants à un niveau ministériel (Pays Membres de l'Union Africaine). Elle a été ouverte par Pascal Lamy, par le nouveau Président de la Banque Mondiale (en vidéo) et par la Commissaire de l'Union Africaine en charge du Commerce. Un grand nombre de donateurs multi et bilatéraux était également présent. L'objectif de la Conférence était de définir les conditions d'un meilleur accès de l'Afrique (tous produits confondus) au Commerce international. Rien de très original n'a été dit, mais il a été possible de diffuser les résultats de l'atelier de la veille pour

sensibiliser les Ministres présents à l'intérêt de l'outil STDF, le rapport incluant les principaux messages délivrés par l'OIE.

Une opération majeure de communication OIE aurait pu être faite, mais malheureusement elle n'a pas été décidée par manque d'information, de temps et de disponibilité (le Délégué de la Tanzanie auprès de l'OIE n'était pas non plus au courant ni de la Conférence ni de mon arrivée dans son pays). Il conviendrait de discuter de ces questions en interne pour trouver les solutions appropriées en matière de répartition des responsabilités.

Conclusions et suites à donner / Conclusions and Follow-up:

- Réclamer à Michael Roberts et diffuser en interne les documents de l'atelier STDF (DS, AD).

P.J : 1 présentation power point

Diffusion :Directeurs généraux adjoints, Chefs de Service et adjoints, A. Dehove, Chargé(e)s de mission, S. Bègue, C. Bruschke, M. Teissier, M. Zampaglione, Représentants régionaux et sous-régionaux, R. Abila, S. Forman, C. Planté, A. Thiermann

"One Health" The Importance of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Systems
STDF Workshop - Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)
30 September 2007

Diapositive 1

Diapositive 5

OIE Codes and Manuals, animal disease policy and the SPS Agreement

- Art. 3.4 and 3(b) of Annex A to the WTO / SPS Agreement:
The OIE is the International Standard Setting Organization for standards, guidelines and recommendations on animal health and zoonoses / with respect to all sanitary measures

Diapositive 2

OIE Codes and Manuals, animal disease policy and the SPS Agreement

Diapositive 6

Conditions for OIE to comply with SPS objectives

- To ensure accurate collection and transparency in reporting on animal health globally.
- Under the WTO-SPS mandate, to establish standards for animal health and zoonoses for the safety of the world international trade.
- To collect, analyse and disseminate scientific veterinary information for surveillance and control of animal diseases and zoonoses.

Diapositive 3

What is a standard?

By convention for this presentation:

- **"standard"** is linked with SPS
- **"national measure"** is linked with national legislation
- **"technical requirement"** is linked with private "standard" ("Cahier des charges" in French)

Diapositive 7

Conditions for OIE to comply with SPS objectives (cont)

- To provide technical expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control and eradication of animal diseases.
- To improve the competencies and legal framework of Veterinary Services (PVS).
- To provide a better guarantee of the safety of food of animal origin.

Diapositive 4

Membership (July 2007)

	Countries	of which African Countries
WTO	151	40
IPPC	164	39
Codex	175	44
OIE	170	51

Need that we promote each others in all countries

Diapositive 8

Scientific basis: OIE Reference Laboratories network

Diapositive 9

Standard setting procedure

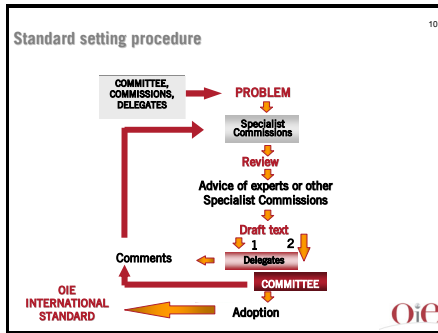
- OIE International Committee
- National Delegates appointed by Governments
- Open and democratic procedure
- Partner organisations & stakeholders participation
- Standard adoption by consensus

Diapositive 14

The way forward

- Commodity approach as a transitory approach;
- More bridges with WTO and Sisters;
- Common standards with Codex;
- Exchange of views with IPPC;
- Capacity building;
- Participation in standards setting process;
- Building scientific community in developing countries.

Diapositive 10



Diapositive 15

Global Public Good Concept

According to Kaul and al., public goods include "non-rival goods" kept or made non-exclusive, such as norms and standards; and "pure public goods" which include communicable diseases controlled or eradicated/spreading which are both in the global public domain.

Diapositive 11

OIE main International Standards

- Trade standards (Codes)
- Biological standards (Manuals)
- Terrestrial Animal Health Code – mammals, birds and bees
- Aquatic Animal Health Code – fish, molluscs and crustaceans
- Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals
- Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals

Diapositive 16

Global Public Good (cont)

Global public goods are goods whose benefits extend to all countries, people, and generations.

Diapositive 12

OIE International standards

- International standards help to ensure fairness in trade;
- Transparency; OIE WAHIS and WAHID helps Members to be more transparent in reporting;
- Harmonisation and standards on surveillance methods;
- Unprecedented events: globalisation, climatic changes;
- Emerging and re-emerging diseases present new challenges to animal production and human health - and to standard-setting organisations;
- Necessity to update standards permanently.

Diapositive 17

Global Public Good (cont)

- In the case of eradication of infectious diseases, the benefits have international and inter-generational spillovers.
- Countries are depending from one another and an inadequate action by one nation can jeopardize all the others.
- If one country fails, it may endanger the entire planet.

Diapositive 13

International standards (cont)

- Emergence of private standards and role of private sector (e.g. labeling for organics);
- Risk assessment in the field of animal diseases;
- Government responsibility on official certification in animal health; legal issues in case of biological disaster;
- Standards in animal welfare.

Diapositive 18


Global Public Good (cont)

- Unprecedented movements of commodities and pathogens worldwide.
- Genetic opportunities for pathogens linked with international trade.
- Safety of international trade is not a commercial (or agricultural) good.
- Global animal diseases eradication (including zoonoses and animal diseases with major economical impact) can benefit to every country and no one can be prevented from this benefit.

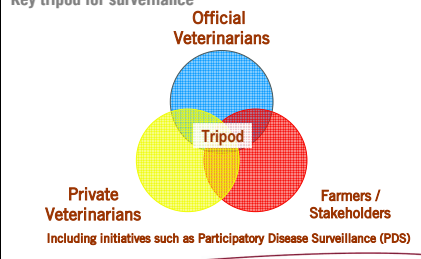

Diapositive 19

Global Public Good (cont) 19

- Benefits of animal diseases eradication are conferred both on the present and future generations.
- SPS/OIE standards are clearly supporting this goal, including when dealing with trade.



Key tripod for surveillance 24

Diapositive 24

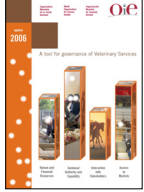
Diapositive 20

Global Public Good (cont) 20

- Standards provide obligations for surveillance and free status = strong incentive even for non exporting countries;
- The central issue for health-related global public goods is how best to ensure that the collective action necessary for health is taken at the international level.



The OIE-PVS Tool 25



Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services

(last updated in July 2007)



Diapositive 25

Diapositive 21

Activities of Veterinary Services (public and private components) 21


It is an **International Public Good** with beneficial effects on:

- Poverty Alleviation
 - Securing assets (Capital-Animal)
 - Increasing productivity
- Market Access (local, regional and internat.)
- Public Health, including Food Safety and Food Security



What is PVS? 26

- Need of standards on Quality and Evaluation of Veterinary Services in order to avoid animal pathogens and zoonoses spreading worldwide including through international trade
- Chapter 1.3.3.: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
- Chapter 1.3.4.: Guidelines for the Evaluation of Veterinary Services




Diapositive 26

Diapositive 22

Good Governance of Veterinary Services 22


Basic requirements for all countries

- Crucial need for appropriate legislation and strict implementation through appropriate national animal health systems allowing:
 - **Early detection, Transparency, Notification**
 - **Rapid response** to animal disease outbreaks
 - Biosecurity
 - Compensation
 - Vaccination when necessary



Outputs of PVS procedure 27

- Gap identification and analysis (legitimacy of the request and leverage effect):
 - National use for investment and reorganization;
 - External use for financial support;
 - Use for international / bilateral Trade including commodities inspection (eg. in slaughterhouses) and laboratories quality for biological analysis.




Diapositive 27

Diapositive 23


Good Governance of Veterinary Services 23

- Building and maintaining efficient (epidemiology) surveillance networks and territorial meshing covering the entire national territory, potentially for all animal diseases, including zoonoses and emerging diseases, is a **responsibility of all Governments** including developed countries,
- Concept of quality of Services adopted by all OIE Member Countries,
- Parallel with WHO/IHR



Use of PVS 28

- An evaluation performed as part of strong legitimization of a **national and an international financing** / legislative / re-organization / public-private partnership / request(s)
- Donor agencies, **notably the World Bank**, have accepted the use of the OIE criteria in the evaluation of the quality of VS, to help countries make a request for investment



Diapositive 28

Diapositive 29

OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund 29

- **This OIE Fund is directed to Good Governance**
- **Approx. 70 PVS evaluations funded to date**
 - OIE programme of 105 evaluations over 3 years (35 / year; ~ 3 a month)
 - To date: 51 requests received (37 PVS done + 14 scheduled)
 - 25 requests from African countries (19 done)

Diapositive 32

The way forward (cont) 32

- The OIE will continue to develop text in the Terrestrial Code for trade in 'safe commodities' regardless of the disease status of the country/zone
- Compartmentalisation to enable trade from compartments free of specific pathogens (based on surveillance) despite pathogens in wild animals/birds
- A specific analysis of the scope for developing 'commodity based' conditions in the Code is under way while maintaining control of pathogens at sources which is a crucial and sustainable approach.

Diapositive 30

The way forward 30

- Increase opportunities for developing countries to participate in standard-setting work and governance processes of the OIE
 - Provide financial support for attendance by appropriate participants from developing countries
 - STDF approach (train the trainers at technical level)
 - Interministerial procedures
 - Better involvement of technical ministries and farmers representatives

Diapositive 33

OIE Laboratory Twinning Concept 33

Rationale:

- Build national scientific communities in the South, ready to prepare and negotiate standards (appropriation versus rejection)
- Have more reference laboratories in the South
- Top-down programs do not function in this field > prefer direct cooperation between peers with the scientific backing of the OIE
- No participation of countries to standard setting without a robust scientific community

Diapositive 31

The way forward (cont) 31

- The OIE will continue undertaking projects to support VS, including:
 - Development of model national veterinary legislation (e.g. Animal Health Act) in both French and English-speaking countries
- Capacity Building of national policy makers from public and private sector (at regional level)
- and, in collaboration with STDF :
 - Project on compartmentalisation in the poultry sector
 - Train the trainers

Diapositive 34

Thank you for your attention

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Animale

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Health

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de Sanidad
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