

# RAPPORT DE MISSION/ MISSION REPORT

Dr Bernard Vallat, Directeur général

Philadelphie (Etats-Unis d'Amérique)

Dates de la mission/Dates of the meeting : 29 avril – 2 mai 2008

---

## Objet de la mission / aim of the meeting:

- Remise par l'Université vétérinaire de Pennsylvanie du Prix « Penn Vet 2008 ».

## Autres participants / Other participants:

- Melle Glaïeul Mamaghani, Adjointe à la Chef de l'Unité de Communication de l'OIE.

## Résumé / Summary :

Le Prix « Penn Vet 2007 » a été récemment créé grâce à un mécène privé qui a abondé un fonds destiné à honorer chaque année un vétérinaire ayant influencé la profession au niveau mondial dans un sens positif. Un jury de dix hautes personnalités américaines m'a désigné parmi une cinquantaine de prétendants, la plupart citoyens américains. Deux étudiants de l'Université locale ont également reçu des subsides pour des projets professionnels innovants.

Plusieurs cérémonies ont eu lieu :

- la remise solennelle du Prix dans le grand amphithéâtre en présence de personnalités nationales et locales,
- une conférence aux étudiants de l'Université (présentation power point annexée),
- une rencontre avec les enseignants (consultations en vue de la création d'un diplôme sur la production animale et l'économie de la santé animale),
- un dîner de gala dans la résidence du mécène.

L'événement a été bien couvert par les médias locaux et repris par la presse.

Le Prix se monte à 100 000 \$US et ne comporte pas de conditions spécifiques d'usage.

Tous mes frais de voyage, hôtel et restauration ont été pris en charge par l'Université.

Le voyage et les frais de séjour de Glaïeul Mamaghani ont été pris en charge pour moitié par l'OIE et pour moitié par moi-même compte tenu du fait que l'impact de cette cérémonie était profitable à l'image de l'OIE et à la communication qui pouvait être faite, mais qu'elle comportait aussi un aspect privé lié à la remise *intuitu personae* du Prix Penn Vet.

J'ai également accepté d'être membre du jury pour l'attribution du Prix pour les années à venir.

## Suites à donner / Follow-up:

- Communication pour susciter des candidatures pour le « Penn Vet » (MZ).

P.J : Présentation power point du Directeur général (également consultable dans la rubrique « Documentation : présentations power point de l'OIE »)

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

Dr Bernard Vallat  
OIE Director General



## Why is the Veterinary Profession a Global Public Good

Penn Veterinary Medicine  
University of Philadelphia  
30 April 2008, Philadelphia (USA)



---

---

---

---

---

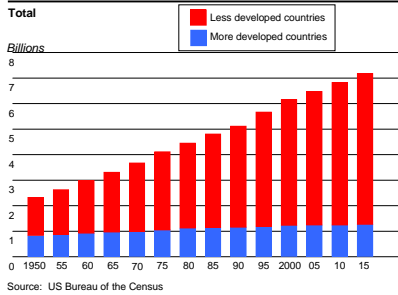
---

---

---

## Trends in Global Population

Global Population: 1950-2015



Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

*Last year, over 21 billion food animals were produced to help feed a population of over 6 billion people resulting in trillions of pounds of products distributed worldwide. Projections toward 2020 indicate that the demand for animal protein will increase by 50%, especially in developing countries.*

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Safe Food always begins with healthy animals



*Animal health is a key component of animal welfare*



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

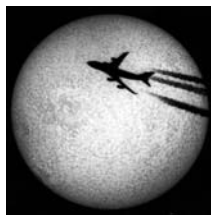
---

---

---

---

☞ Nowadays pathogens are transported around the world faster than the average incubation time of most epizootics.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Annual Global Trade in Exotic Animals

- ✓ 4 million birds
- ✓ 640,000 reptiles
- ✓ 40,000 primates
- ✓ Illegal trade unknown - estimate \$4-6 billion



OIE

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



OIE

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



## Socio-Economic Impacts of Transboundary/Emerging Diseases

- Strong negative impacts on animal productivity and animal resources (deaths), and economic losses (esp. significant economic impacts to smallholders)
- Increase of poverty
- Threats to human health (in case of zoonoses)
- Loss of trading opportunities in animals and animal products (because of animal health status)
- Increased uncertainty about the stability of production management
- Socio-economic confusion



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Current International Sanitary Governance in the Field of Animal Origin Pathogens

- World Animal Health Organization - OIE
- World Trade Organization - WTO
- United Nations:
  - FAO - WHO
  - Codex Alimentarius
  - Biological Weapon Convention
  - Others
- Regional Organizations



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## THE OIE'S GLOBAL OBJECTIVE



- the OIE was created in 1924 to prevent animal diseases from spreading around the world
- the 4th Strategic Plan is one step further and extends the OIE's global mandate to "the improvement of animal health all over the world"



---

---

---

---

---

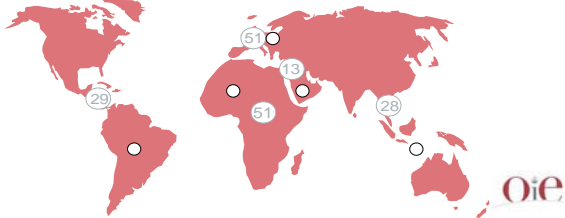
---

---

---

## World Organisation for Animal Health 172 Member Countries (February 2008)

- Five permanent Regional Representations: Bamako, Buenos Aires, Tokyo, Sofia and Beirut
- Four Sub-regional Representations: Bangkok, Gaborone, Panama, Brussels
- Five Regional Commissions: Africa, America, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Middle East




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Objectives of the OIE

1. To ensure transparency in the global **animal disease and zoonosis situation**
2. To collect, analyse and disseminate **scientific veterinary information**
3. To provide expertise and encourage international solidarity **in the control of animal diseases**
4. Within its mandate under the WTO SPS Agreement, to safeguard world trade by publishing **health standards** for international trade in animals and animal products
5. To improve the legal framework and resources of **national Veterinary Services**
6. To provide a better guarantee of the **safety of food of animal origin** and to promote **animal welfare** through a science-based approach




---

---

---

---

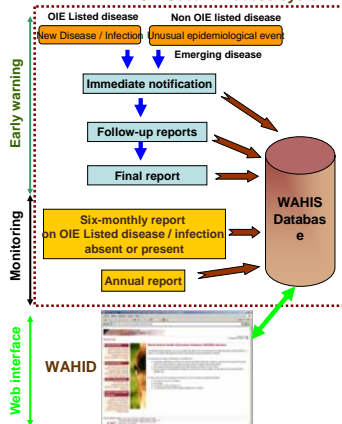
---

---

---

---

### WAHIS – Secure Access system




---

---

---

---

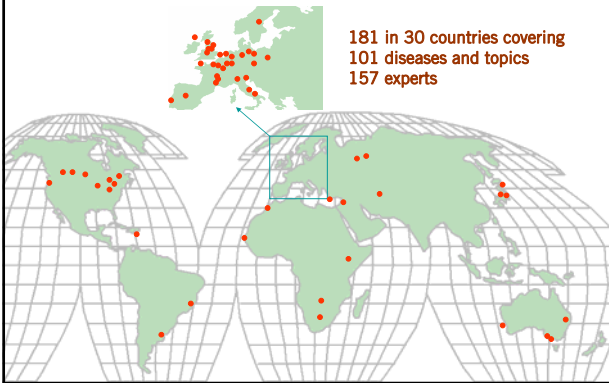
---

---

---

---

**Scientific basis: OIE Reference Laboratories network**



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**MAIN BENEFITS FOR THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY**

- To lessen poverty
- To improve Public Health by fighting against zoonotic diseases, including those that are food borne
- To improve the sanitary safety of international trade in animals and their products
- To facilitate access to regional and international markets for Member Countries



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

**NEW OIE STRATEGIC ITEMS**

- Capacities building: training of Delegates and their relevant staff, in particular national focal points (relation with the OIE, sanitary information system, aquatic animal diseases, wildlife, veterinary medicinal products... )
- Strengthening Veterinary Services and the Veterinary Profession using compliance with OIE standards on quality
- Strengthening all capacity building tools and activities directed to veterinarians and para-professionals



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### NEW OIE STRATEGIC ITEMS (cont.)

- Strengthening the OIE's influence on global, regional and national policies, about governance policies dealing with animal health and prioritisation within scientific research policy
- Strengthening of OIE as an adviser of Member Countries to settle their sanitary disputes
- Veterinary Education



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### How to minimize the Threat of Emerging Animal Diseases

- ✓ Surveillance mechanism of the entire national territory under governmental supervision
- ✓ Early detection
  - Awareness
  - High quality of public and private component of Veterinary Services
- ✓ Rapid and transparent notification
  - Appropriate national chain of command
- ✓ Parallel with WHO / IHR



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### How to minimize the Threat of Emerging Animal Diseases (cont)

- ✓ Rapid response
  - rapid confirmation of suspects
  - confinement and humane stamping out
  - use of vaccination if appropriate
- ✓ Governance, legislation, policies and resources, in compliance in all countries with OIE international standards on quality of national animal health systems democratically adopted by 172 Member Countries



---

---

---

---

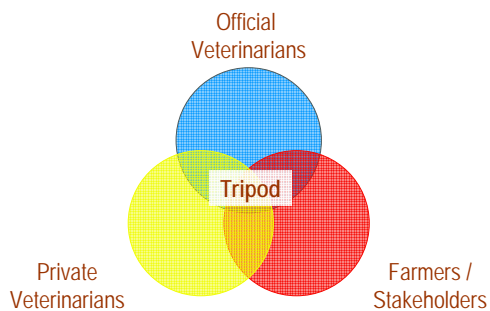
---

---

---

---

### Key tripod for early warning and rapid response



---

---

---

---

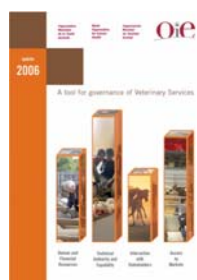
---

---

---

---

### The OIE-PVS Tool



Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services  
(last updated in July 2007)

70 countries already evaluated by the OIE on a voluntary basis



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

### The PVS background

#### OIE international standards:

- **Chapter 1.3.3:** Evaluation of Veterinary Services (which include public and private components)
- **Chapter 1.3.4:** Guidelines for the Evaluation of Veterinary Services
- Development of the OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund (to implement PVS and regional capacity building programs)



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## PVS Procedure

- Training and certification of OIE experts
- Draft PVS Country Report
- OIE Peer Review
- Final PVS Country Report
- Acceptance by the Country
- Gap analysis
- Investment preparation (national and international channels)



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Global Public Good Concept

- Global public goods are goods whose benefits extend to all countries, people, and generations.
- Animal Health Systems are a **Public Good**



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Global Public Good Concept (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.



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Conclusion

- Solidarity
- Early detection, transparency, networks
- Rapid response
- Laboratories
- Good Governance, obligations of OIE Members



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Conclusion (cont)

- Support to OIE standards
- Evaluation
- Role of the farmers
- Veterinary profession is essential
- Veterinary education needs to be updated



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Thank you for your attention

Organisation  
Mondiale  
de la Santé  
Animale

World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health

Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---