



Organisation  
Mondiale  
de la Santé  
Animale

World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health

Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal

# Capacity Building and Good Governance of the Animal Health System



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**Global Animal Health Initiative  
World Bank  
Washington  
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Dr Barry O'Neil  
President of OIE

# Background of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

- Founded in 1924 to contain emergency disease events (FMD & Rinderpest)
- More than 120 of OIE's 170 Member Countries are developing or in-transition countries
- OIE is one of so called "3 sisters" mandated by World Trade Organisation
- New strategic direction of 2005 signaled revised focus for the organisation



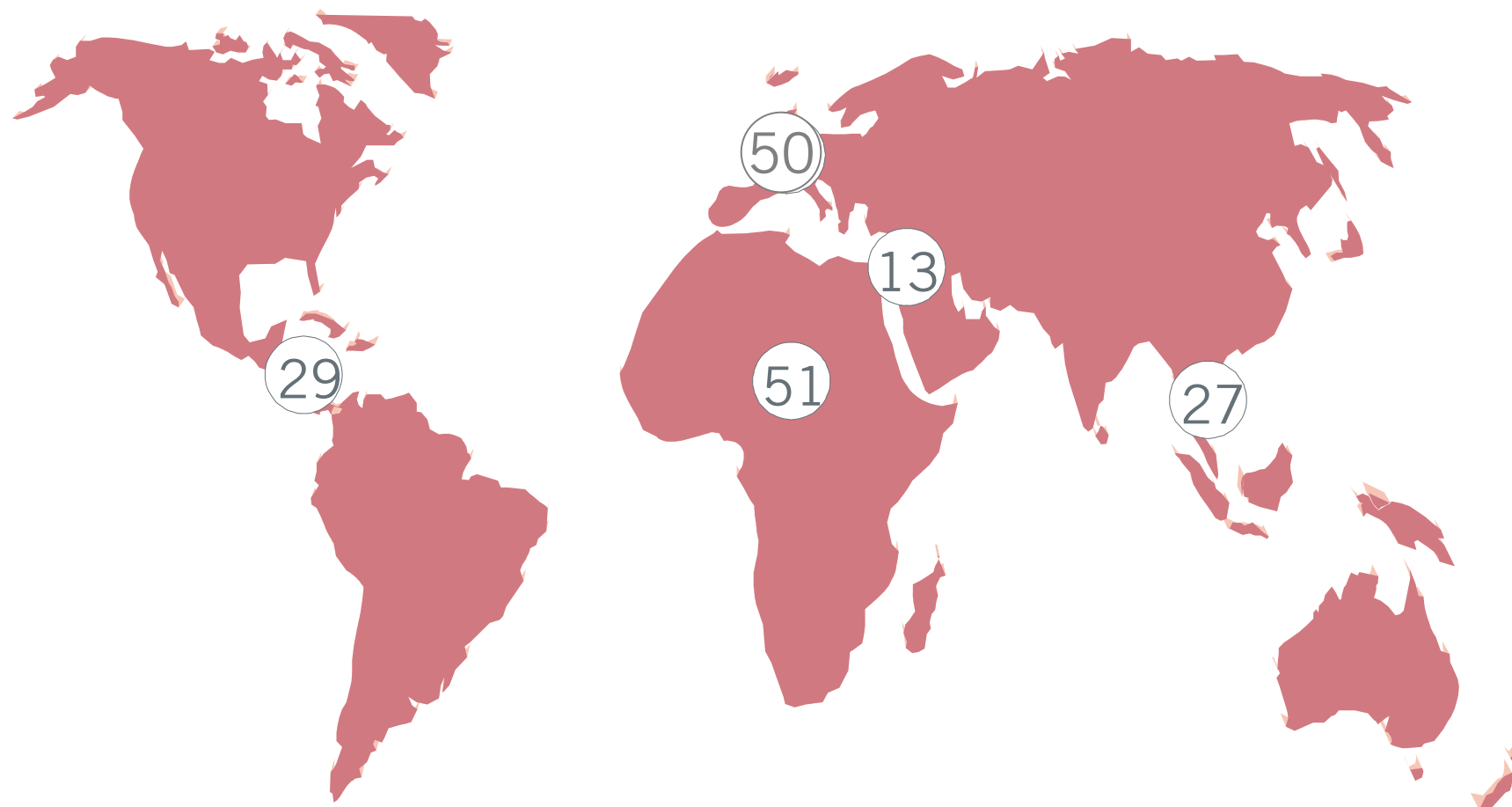
## OIE Objectives from 2005 strategic direction

- To ensure accurate collection of and transparency in reporting on animal health situation globally.
- Under the WTO-SPS mandate, to establish scientific standards for animal health and zoonoses to facilitate international trade.
- Scientific advice for the prevention, control and eradication of animal diseases, including zoonoses, and the determination of animal health status

## OIE Objectives continued

- In co-operation with partners, to strengthen the capacity of member countries to participate in the development and application of international standards for animal health & welfare.
- Policy design and governance of animal health services related to capacity building, research and the mediation of potential disputes

# 170 Member Countries



Americas (29); Africa (51); Europe (50); Middle East (13); Asia (27)

## Benefits of countries controlling animal diseases

- In the case of eradication of infectious animal diseases, the benefits have international and inter-generational spill overs, to many countries and their people
- Countries are dependent on one another and inadequate action by one nation can jeopardise many others.
- Many examples of disease originating in developing and transition countries spreading to other Nations

## Current risks

- Globalisation & climate change are increasing the risks of events with emerging and reemerging highly pathogenic animal diseases & zoonoses
  - 2 billion passenger movements per year
  - 40 new infectious diseases today that were unknown a generation ago
  - Estimated that 75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic
- Critical that countries are prepared and committed (monitoring and able to respond in a timely manner)

## Global Public Good

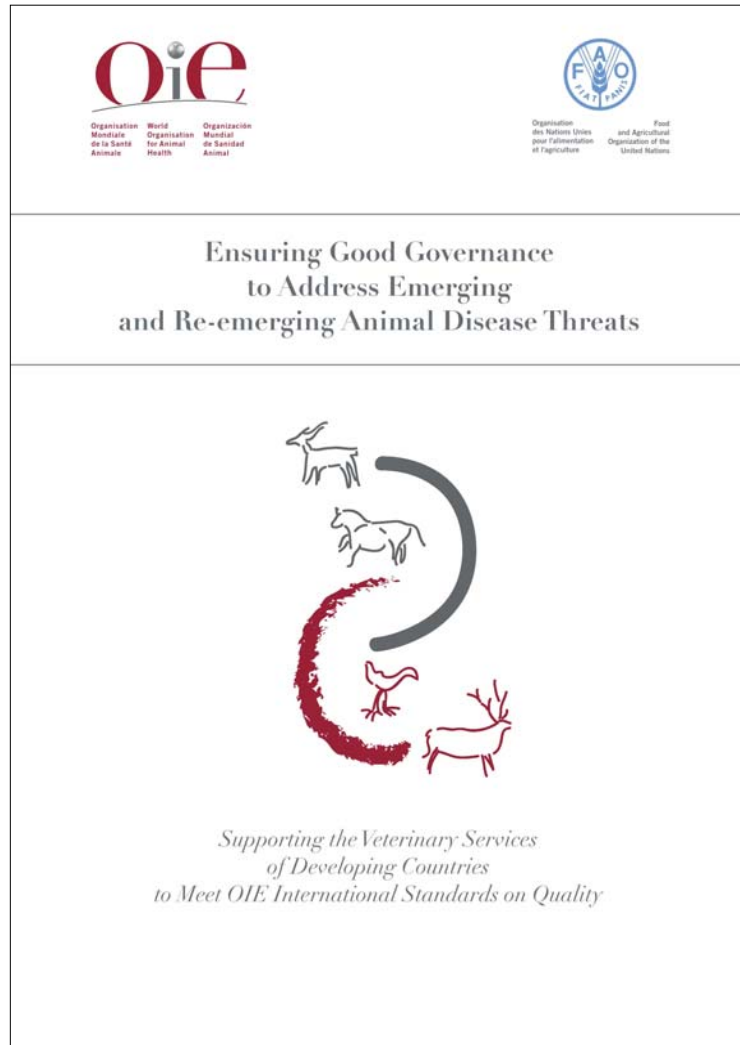
According to Kaul et al., public goods include “non-rival goods” kept or made non-exclusive, such as norms and standards; and “pure public goods” which include communicable diseases eradicated or controlled from spreading

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

## How can we maximise the opportunity of a global Public Good?

- The crucial issue for animal health-related global public good is how best to ensure that the collective action necessary for good global animal health outcomes, is happening within specific countries.
- Requires leadership at the international level.
- OIE in collaboration with the FAO and the World Bank along with donors, is providing this leadership.
- Avian influenza has presented a unique opportunity to both reinforce the need for effective animal health services, and for donors to support capacity building activities

# Need for good governance



OIE/FAO programme on

Good Governance

(last updated in  
September 2007)

# Outcomes of effective Animal Health Service

Beneficial effects on:

- Poverty Alleviation
  - Building assets (capital-animal)
  - Increasing productivity
  - Security of food supply
- Economic development (market access whether local, regional, or global)
- Public Health
- Food Safety

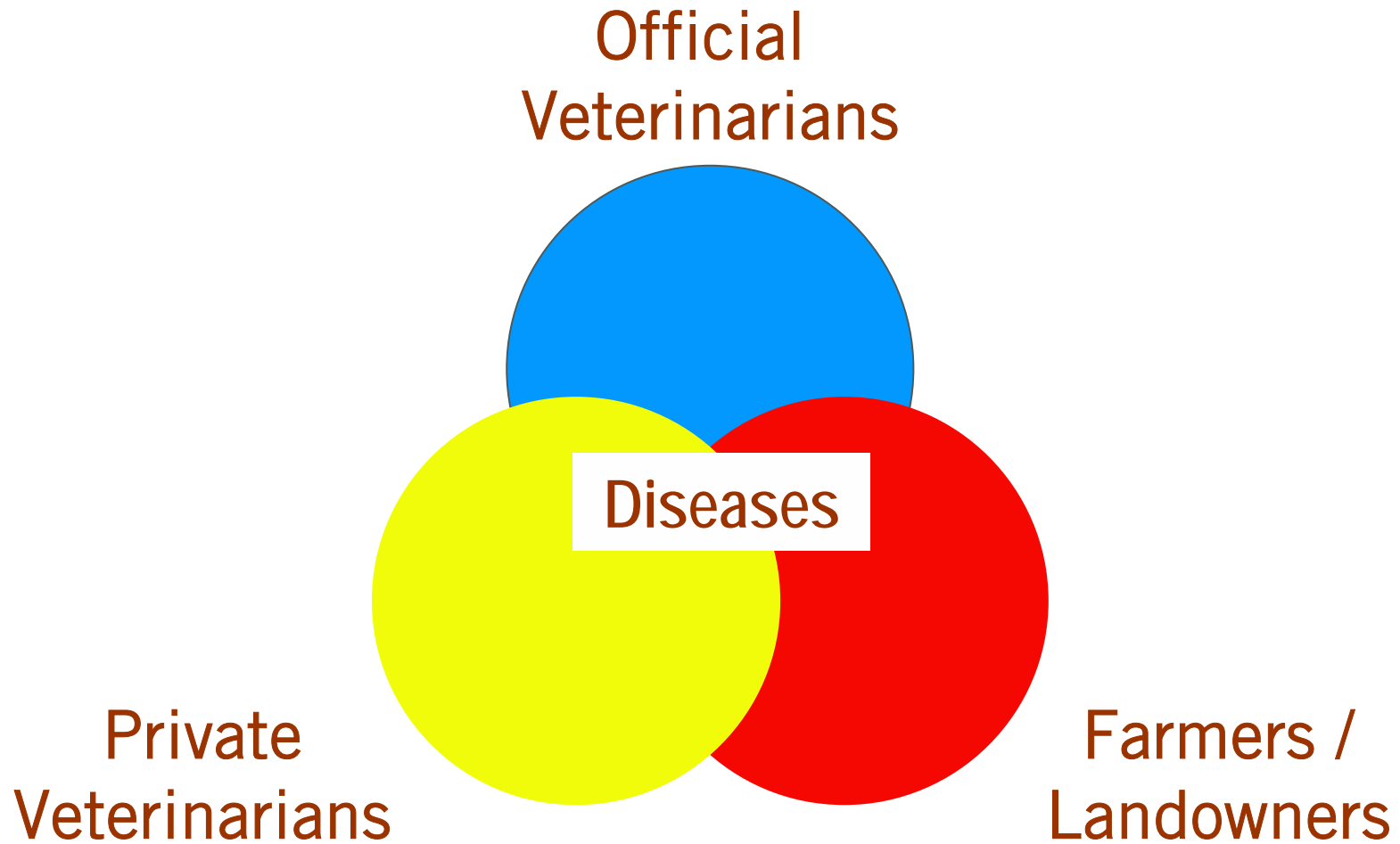
## Good Governance of Veterinary Services involves:

- Appropriate legislation, adequate resources, and commitment to implementation (and quality improvements) allowing for:
  - Early detection, Transparency, Notification
  - Rapid response to animal disease outbreaks to eradicate or to control effectively including:
    - ✓ Biosecurity (borders and enterprise)
    - ✓ Compensation (stamping out)
    - ✓ Vaccination when necessary

## Surveillance is the key to early detection, transparency and notification

- Building and maintaining efficient (epidemiological) surveillance networks covering the entire national territory are critical for good animal health outcomes
- Ability to cover all animal diseases, including zoonoses and emerging diseases
- Good Governance usually includes public/private alliances (important to have the understanding and support of livestock farmers and industries)

# Trilogy of surveillance



## Current and medium term focus

- Short term priorities mainly directed towards controlling Avian Influenza
- Medium-long term activities directed towards building capacity for the prevention and control of emerging and re-emerging animal diseases exacerbated by globalisation and climatic change

## The way forward

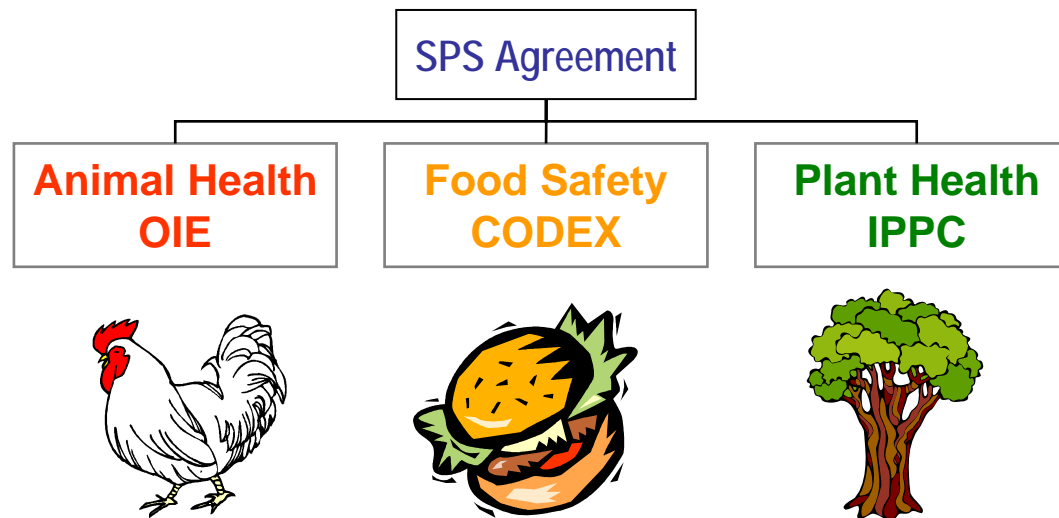
- Strengthening Veterinary Services through PVS, especially critical infrastructure elements
  - The OIE will continue to deploy the PVS Tool, in collaboration with major Donors
  - Facilitate follow-up to support national VS
    - ✓ Assist Members with technical advice and training
    - ✓ Trained OIE Delegates (30% turnover) and
    - ✓ OIE national focal points on: (i) sanitary information systems, (ii) veterinary medicinal and biological products, (iii) aquatic animal diseases, (iv) animal welfare, (v) wildlife diseases.
    - ✓ development of model national veterinary legislation (e.g. Animal Health Act)

## 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 Organisation for standards, guidelines and recommendations on animal health and zoonoses / with respect to all sanitary measures

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



International standard setting organisations



*Codes and Manuals  
must be used in context  
with Codex Alimentarius and SPS Agreement*



# Standard setting procedure

## OIE International Committee

- Open and democratic procedure
- Partner organisations & stakeholders
- Broad-based participation and consensus



# Standard setting procedure



## Approach to OIE standard setting policy

- To prevent
- To detect
- To identify / diagnose
- To control / eradicate
- To communicate
- To obtain disease freedom in country / zone or compartment
- To trade

# OIE 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**



## International standards

- International standards provide stability and certainty, and help to ensure fairness
- Transparency is as important as disease prevalence (OIE WAHIS helps Members to be more transparent in reporting)
- Emerging and re-emerging diseases present new challenges to animal production and human health - and to standard-setting organisations;
- Quality of Veterinary Service is core to the ability to implement and comply with OIE standards

## The way forward

- 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) gives opportunities for countries that are partially free of pathogen to still trade
- Need for continuation of sound research and world leading scientific advice to develop best standards possible

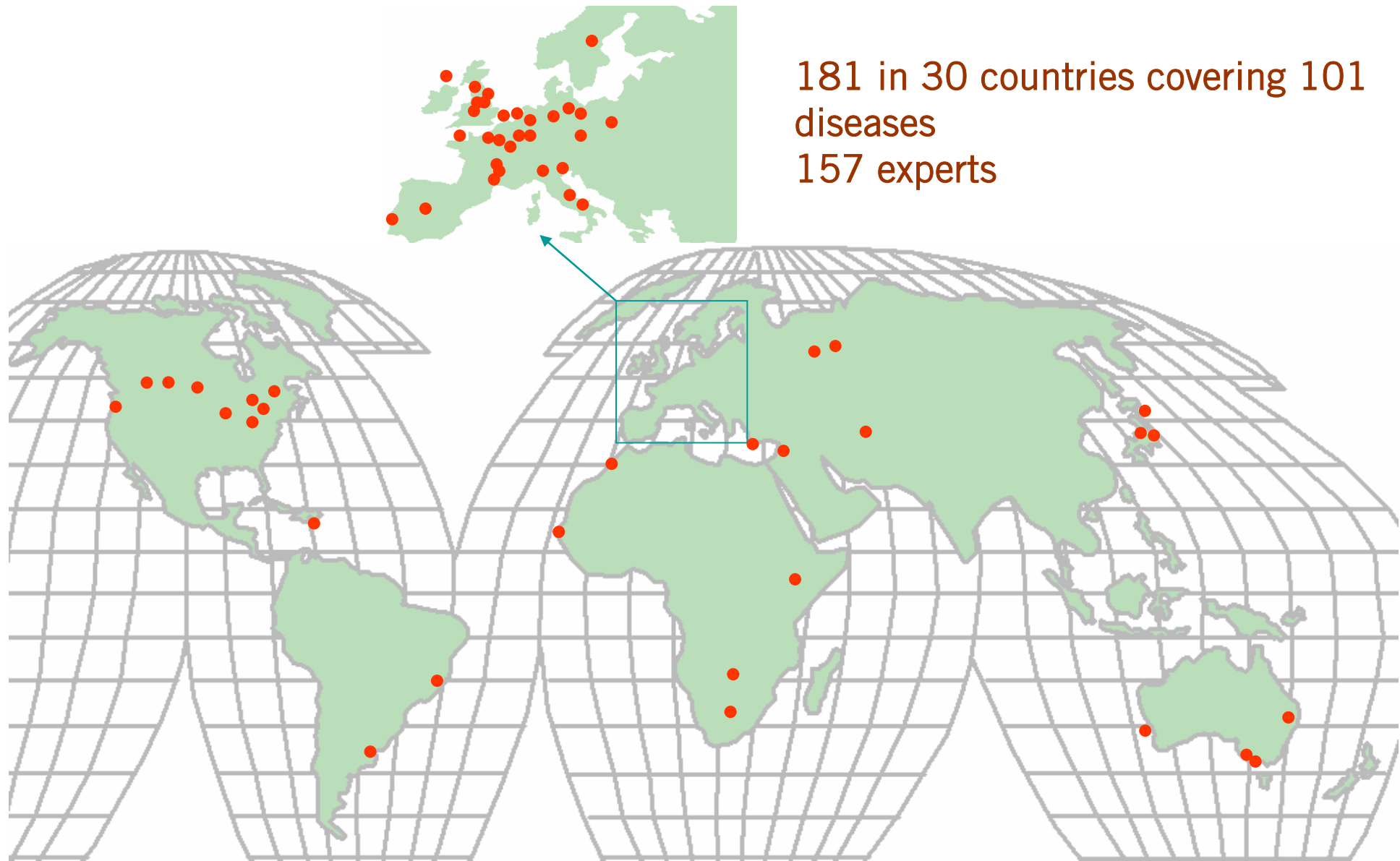
## The way forward

- International standards that are more relevant and trade-facilitating
  - The OIE maintains close collaboration with the Codex Alimentarius Commission to prevent duplication & overlap and to address gaps in standards
  - A need to find ways to encourage and support developing countries to participate in standard-setting activities.

## The way forward

- Initiatives to 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
  - Further strengthen OIE Regional Commissions for Africa, The Middle East, and Asia, to ensure that Members can develop their views on a Regional basis
  - Ongoing OIE interaction with key regional organisations e.g. AU-IBAR; SADC; WAEMU (UEMOA) ASEAN,
  - Encourage secondments within the OIE for periods of up to one year

# OIE Reference Laboratories



# OIE Laboratory Twinning Concept

## Rationale:

- Build national centres of excellence in the South, able to provide scientific advice/support and to accurately diagnose animal diseases
- Ultimately to have more world standard OIE animal disease reference laboratories and expertise in the Southern hemisphere
- Top-down programs have not previously worked, so current approach is for direct cooperation between peers with the scientific backing of the OIE

## OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund

- Vehicle for supporting member countries to control animal diseases including zoonoses, and for the promotion of animal welfare and animal production food safety
- Reliant on donors funding projects
- Legal basis established within OIE in 2004
- Separate management and advisory committee's
- Has enabled PVS approach to be realised

# OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund

## Management Committee

- Establishes activity programme, monitors progress on all projects, and reviews way funds managed
  - Chairman: President of the OIE International Committee
  - 2 Representatives from the OIE Administrative Commission
  - One representative from the Donors
  - OIE-HQ (Bureau central)
  - OIE elected external auditor

# OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund

## Advisory Committee

- Advises on how funds are, and can be best used
  - WTO,WHO,FAO, WB (Chair), & donors
  - SSAFE (Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere):
  - Unique forum on Animal Health with high level representatives from International Organizations; key Donors and the private sector

## Investment Priorities

- Evaluation of legislation and Veterinary Services resources, using the PVS instrument adopted by all Member Countries
- Gap analysis to prioritise future national and international investments
- To increase capability for early detection, rapid response and preparedness (including compensation schemes)

## OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund

- 2006 - 2007 and beyond

World Bank (I & II): 5 + 9 PVS in 3 Regions

USDA (I & II): 10 + 10 PVS

Canada (CIDA): 25 PVS over three years

Australia (AusAID): 8 PVS over three years

Other Donors (negotiations ongoing)

## Achievements to date

- Over 70 PVS evaluations funded
- Programme of 105 evaluations over 3 years (35 / year; ~ 3 a month)
- To date: 51 requests received (37 PVS done + 14 scheduled)
- 26 requests from African countries (19 done)

## Achievements to date

- **Economic Studies on Animal Health systems**
  1. Worldwide economic studies on the cost/benefit analysis of public investments in public and private components of the national veterinary services, v. the cost of sanitary crisis;
  2. A feasibility study on the setting up of a Global Emergency Response Fund for Animal Epizootics and Zoonoses in developing and in transition countries;
  3. A Pre-Feasibility Study on Market-Based Insurance Products for Emerging and Re-emerging Animal Disease Losses not Covered by Public Compensation

## Related achievements to date

- FAO/OIE - CMC (Crisis Management Centre)
- OIE/FAO/WHO – GLEWS  
(Global Early Warning System)
- OIE Emergency AI Vaccine Bank operational
- Laboratory Twinning programme (starting)

## Conclusion

- OIE using PVS and World Animal health fund convinced of the real benefits of a global public good that effective animal health services provide
- Without an effective veterinary Service, significant risks to not only specific countries but to also to regions and even the whole world
- Need full international, political, farming industry and donor support, as significant needs (and real risks!)

# Thank you for your attention

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