

## **RAPPORT DE MISSION/ MISSION REPORT**

Dr Bernard Vallat, Directeur général

Vancouver (Canada)

Dates de la mission/Dates of the meeting : 26 – 31 juillet 2008

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

- Conduire la délégation de l'OIE participant au Congrès Mondial Vétérinaire.

### **Autres participants / Other participants:**

- Dr Alejandro Thiermann, Président du Code sanitaire pour les animaux terrestres,
- Dre Sarah Khan, Chef du Service Commerce International de l'OIE,
- Mme Maria Zampaglione, Chef de l'Unité de Communication de l'OIE,
- Mme Annie Souyri, Adjointe au Chef du Service des Publications de l'OIE,
- Dr Barry O'Neil, Président de l'OIE,
- Dr José Oreamuno, Représentant sous-régional de l'OIE pour l'Amérique Centrale,
- Dr Robert Thwala, Président de la Commission régionale de l'OIE pour l'Afrique,
- Dr Patrick Dehaumont, Centre Collaborateur de l'OIE, Fougères (France),
- Dre Eva-Maria Bernoth, Présidente de la Commission des Normes sanitaires pour les animaux aquatiques,
- Membres des Groupes de Travail et des Groupes ad hoc de l'OIE : Dr Abdul Rahman, Dr Herbert Schneider, David Wilkins, Jeff Mariner.

### **Résumé / Summary :**

Le Congrès Mondial Vétérinaire a lieu tous les trois ans. Il est organisé sous l'égide de l'Association Mondiale Vétérinaire représentée par son Comité Directeur, mais le pays hôte du Congrès joue un rôle très important dans les modalités et le contenu de la manifestation.

Ainsi le Canada avait décidé de donner un rôle et une visibilité très forts à l'OIE, sur proposition du Dr Brian Evans, Délégué du Canada auprès de l'OIE.

J'ai ainsi fait une intervention en séance plénière d'ouverture en tant que 1er speaker (voir présentation power point en annexe). La subvention du CFIA a permis de financer les voyages des experts désignés par l'OIE ainsi que le stand. L'OIE a pris en charge les frais de participation des agents du Bureau central, du Dr Thwala et Dr Oreamuno.

Environ 2 000 personnes participaient à l'événement. Le stand de l'OIE était très bien situé et a été très visité. Il était géré par Mme Annie Souyri avec l'appui de Melle Jennifer Koemann.

Les autres interventions de l'OIE ont été effectuées dans des ateliers parallèles, mais elles ont été très bien suivies. Elles ont porté sur le rôle de l'OIE en matière de surveillance (Dr O'Neil, présentation power point annexée), la compartimentation (Dr Thiermann) et le bien-être animal (Dre Sarah Kahn). Le Dr Dehaumont du Centre Collaborateur de Fougères a traité de l'antibiorésistance et le Dr Schneider, Président du Groupe ad hoc sur la qualité des Services vétérinaires de la bonne gouvernance et du concept « One Health ».

Grace à ces interventions, l'influence de l'OIE sur les concepts relevant des activités vétérinaires se fait de plus en plus forte à un niveau mondial à la fois sur les secteurs public et privé.

Le Prix OIE/AMV récompensant le pays ayant le mieux organisé la Journée Mondiale Vétérinaire ayant lieu le dernier samedi d'Avril chaque année a été remis lors du dîner de gala clôturant le Congrès au Dr Christophe Wanga, Président de l'Association Vétérinaire du Kenya. Le Vice-ministre du Kenya en charge de l'élevage était également présent ainsi qu'une délégation nationale de 11 personnes.

L'OIE a pris en charge les coûts ci-après :

- fabrication du trophée,
- billets d'avion et frais de visa du Dr Wanga
- frais de participation du Dr Wanga à la cérémonie de remise du Prix.

L'AMV a pris en charge les frais d'hôtel du Dr Wanga ainsi que le paiement du Prix de 1 000 US\$. Ce partenariat OIE/AMV dans l'organisation et la remise de ce Prix confère une très bonne visibilité à l'OIE vis-à-vis du secteur vétérinaire privé et doit être poursuivi (discours du Directeur général annexé).

L'AMV a également voté la nomination de son nouveau Bureau. Le nouveau Président est le Dr Tjeerd Jorna des Pays-Bas (ex Président de FVE). Le Dr Faouzi Kechrid est réélu comme Vice-président. Le représentant du Canada est également élu comme Vice-président. Il est à noter que le représentant de Taiwan était candidat à la Présidence et bénéficiait du soutien des Etats-Unis et de leurs satellites mais qu'il n'a pas été élu car sa participation à la Session générale annuelle de l'OIE pour représenter l'AMV aurait déclenché des polémiques avec la délégation chinoise. Le problème aurait également été beaucoup plus grave avec la FAO et l'OMS.

Le prochain Congrès aura lieu en Afrique du Sud en 2011, la Turquie étant candidate pour le suivant en 2014.

Le Secrétariat de l'AMV, actuellement hébergé par l'Association Nationale Vétérinaire danoise, fait l'objet d'un appel d'offres pour une nouvelle localisation. Du fait de l'élection du nouveau Président hollandais et de ses anciennes fonctions de Président de la Fédération des Vétérinaires Européens (FVE), il y a fort à parier que le Secrétariat actuel de la FVE, qui dispose d'une équipe permanente à Bruxelles devienne à terme le futur Siège de l'AMV.

#### **Suites à donner / Follow-up:**

- Revoir le mode de gestion des réservations d'hôtel lorsqu'une équipe de l'OIE se rend à un événement. D'abord choisir des hôtels à des prix abordables. La chambre de l'hôtel sélectionné coûtait plus de 300\$US par nuit (avec les taxes) alors que d'autres hôtels très corrects et beaucoup moins chers se trouvaient à la même distance du centre de conférences (DCh).
- Faire en sorte que l'équipe de l'OIE (Bureau Central et Bureaux régionaux) soit groupée au même hôtel quelque soient les demandes individuelles que les agents concernés puissent formuler. Des instructions claires doivent être données dans ce sens aux personnes responsables de ces questions au Bureau Central (JLA, DCh).
- Des sponsors devront être recherchés pour la participation de l'OIE au Congrès de 2011 en Afrique du Sud car il n'y aura sûrement pas de soutien financier du pays hôte comme cela avait été le cas aux Etats-Unis et au Canada (ATh, JLA).
- L'attribution annuelle d'un prix OIE/AMV pour la Journée Mondiale Vétérinaire devra se poursuivre. Il faut lancer dès septembre la campagne d'information pour le Prix qui sera remis en mai 2009 à la Session générale de l'OIE (MZ).
- Les présentations faites pendant le Congrès sur le PVS vont générer de nombreuses demandes d'accréditation d'experts. Le Dr Funes devra ouvrir une base de données et établir un modèle de réponse type en annonçant un stage possible vers la fin 2009 (GF).

**P.J** : Présentations power point du Directeur général et du Président de l'OIE  
Discours du Directeur général pour la remise du Prix OIE/AMV  
Rapport de mission d'Annie Souyri concernant le stand 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

**29th World Veterinary Congress:  
complément au rapport de mission du Directeur Général concernant le stand des Publications**

Nom du rédacteur : Annie Souyri

Date et lieu du déplacement : **Vancouver, 27-31 July 2008**

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**Objet de la mission /Aim of the meeting**

Tenue du Stand et promotion de l'OIE et de ses publications

**Résumé / Summary :**

Très bonne visibilité du stand placé juste en face de l'entrée, donc un passage maximum, surtout le dimanche 27 à l'ouverture de la Conférence où les participants étaient invités au cocktail. J'estime entre 400 et 500 le nombre de personnes qui sont passées au stand.

**Commentaires / Comments :**

Passage intense durant toute la conférence : un grand intérêt pour les bulletins, les DVD et toute information sur l'OIE. On m'a beaucoup parlé de la séance inaugurale avec le Dr Vallat qui a suscité la curiosité des participants et voulaient en connaître plus sur l'OIE. Egalement beaucoup de demande sur la possibilité de faire un stage.

En ce qui concerne la communication, c'est très positif. En ce qui concerne les ventes, je n'ai eu que deux commandes mais beaucoup préfèrent commander en ligne. J'ai précisé qu'il était possible de bénéficier de 10 % de remise pour les commandes passées pendant la Conférence pour les motiver. A suivre....

Tous les colis sont arrivés à temps mais il faut réduire la quantité. Le nombre estimé pour les Bulletins était parfait, ils sont tous partis car ils plaisent beaucoup. Les catalogues aussi sont bien partis. La quantité des documents concernant uniquement la communication était bien trop importante mais Jennifer a récupéré les petits dépliants dernièrement imprimés. Ces derniers ont suscité beaucoup d'intérêt sur la forme et le contenu mais comme ils avaient été mis dans les sacs des participants, il n'était pas nécessaire d'en avoir autant sur le stand.

Il faut éviter d'envoyer de trop grosses quantités, car j'ai eu plus de 30 colis à bouger pour l'installation du stand le dimanche dont certains cartons beaucoup trop lourds. D'autre part, j'ai dû utiliser la deuxième table pour mettre les documents et faire un montage avec les cartons pour installer le stand. Pour les événements importants, il faudrait peut-être investir un peu plus (étagères, par exemple...).

Il y aura une facture pour le retour du stand et 6 colis de Vancouver à Ottawa (Dr Jennifer, Canadian Food Inspection Agency) par la société Mendelssohn (Livingston). Il faudrait vraiment prévoir un contrat avec une société de transport quant on est à l'étranger car même pour cet envoi, il m'a été impossible d'avoir une estimation et l'exposition fermait les portes donc je n'avais pas d'autre choix que de passer par cette société. J'ai dû signer un bon de commande sans avoir aucune indication de ce que cela allait coûter. Ce que Jennifer n'a pu emporter je l'ai laissé comme convenu sur place (les anciennes brochures sur les missions de l'OIE et de vieilles versions des DVD de présentation de l'OIE).

*N.B.* : M. Zampaglione a suggéré de revoir le design du stand qui lui a paru manquer de visibilité par rapport aux autres (couleurs trop claires...). Le stand de Jennifer est très abîmé par les nombreux voyages, il faudrait songer pour l'année prochaine à le remplacer.

## **WORLD VETERINARY CONGRESS**

### **CEREMONY OF THE WORLD VETERINARY DAY AWARD**

**30 JULY 2008**

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Distinguished Guests,

I am very happy to be here with all of you tonight to celebrate the veterinary profession and to highlight the benefits it provides to society.

On behalf of the OIE and on my personal behalf, I would like to congratulate our Canadian colleagues and the President and Vice-President of the World Veterinary Association for the perfect organisation and the warm welcome we received in your beautiful country.

We have had an intensive and fruitful exchange during these days at the 29<sup>th</sup> World Veterinary Congress and I am particularly pleased to participate in the closure of this important event with another special event, the celebration of the World Veterinary Day Award.

World Veterinary Day was instigated by the World Veterinary Association in 2000 to be celebrated annually on the last Saturday of April. The WVA and the OIE agreed on the creation of the World Veterinary Day Award for rewarding the most successful celebration of the Day by national veterinary associations, alone, or in cooperation with other veterinary bodies.

The veterinary profession must increase its recognition and visibility worldwide and the World Veterinary Day is a unique opportunity to highlight and illustrate the different roles veterinarians play and the challenges they face today within our society. I strongly encourage each of you who is joining us tonight to spread the information to make the celebration of the World Veterinary Day a major event in all parts of the world, while celebrating our diversity which is the wealth of our profession.

This year's theme of the Award was meant to be in accordance with the overall theme of the World Veterinary Congress. And I am happy to say that the Kenya Veterinary Association (KVA) best met the criteria of the Award by celebrating the diversity of the profession with excellent coverage of different subjects such as the regulatory aspects of the profession, clinical and rural practice, wildlife, food safety, food security, animal health and animal welfare.

I am now very pleased to present the First World Veterinary Day Award to the Kenya Veterinary Association represented here by its Chair, Dr Christopher Wanga.

Dr Wanga, thank you very much for your outstanding commitment and that of all KVA.

I would like now to give the floor to Prof Leon Russell, who will also be addressing some words. Thank you.

## **Veterinary activities:**

### **Global public good and need for international coordination**

29<sup>th</sup> WORLD VETERINARY CONGRESS  
VANCOUVER, 28 JULY 2008

Bernard Vallat  
Director General



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## **OUTLINE**

- The Global Public Good concept
- The One World One Health (OWOH) concept
- The Good governance concept
- How to improve Veterinary International coordination
- The way forward



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## **The Global Public Good Concept**

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



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## The Global Public Good Concept

Animal health systems are a Global Public Good



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## The Global Public Good Concept

- In the case of control and eradication of infectious diseases, the benefits are international and inter-generational in scope.
- Countries depend on each other
- Inadequate action by a single country can jeopardize others
- Failure of one country may endanger the planet.

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## The concept of One World-One Health (OWOH)

A global strategy for managing risks at the human-animal interface



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**OIE's international engagement on the concept of OWOH**

Our global partners:

FAO

WHO

UNICEF

World Bank: if they accept to recognize the key role of Veterinary Services



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**Zoonotic potential of animal pathogens**

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



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**The Veterinary profession must play a key role in protecting the society**



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## Food security

Projections toward 2020 indicate that the demand for animal protein will increase by 50%, especially in developing countries

Food security is a key public health concern

Need for supply of **safe food**



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## Food security

### HOW?

Healthy animals ensure food security and food safety



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## The Good Governance concept of Veterinary Services

### Requirements for all countries

Need for appropriate legislation and implementation through national animal health systems providing for:

- Appropriate surveillance, early detection, Transparency, Notification
- Rapid response to animal disease outbreaks
- Biosecurity
- Compensation
- Vaccination when appropriate



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## Good Governance of Veterinary Services

### Key elements:

- Building and maintaining efficient epidemiosurveillance networks and territorial meshing in the entire national territory, potentially for all terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases...
- a responsibility of Governments
- Alliances between public and private sectors
- Concept of 'Quality of Services' adopted by all OIE Members
- Use of the global OIE evaluation tool (PVS)



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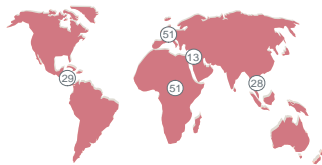
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## Veterinary International Coordination The OIE : a few key facts

- Established in 1924
  - Intergovernmental organisation
  - Five permanent Regional Representations: Bamako, Buenos Aires, Tokyo, Sofia and Beirut
  - Four Sub-regional Offices: Bangkok, Gaborone, Panama, Brussels
  - Five Regional Commissions: Africa, America, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Middle East
- **172 Members in 2008**



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## OIE mandate



Historical: 'To prevent animal diseases from spreading around the world'

*The 4th Strategic Plan 2006/2010 extends the OIE's global mandate to:*

**'The improvement of animal health all around the world'**



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## OIE OBJECTIVES 1

### *ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION*

to ensure transparency in the global animal disease and zoonosis situation

to collect, analyse and disseminate scientific veterinary information



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## OIE OBJECTIVES 2

### *INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS*

to promulgate health standards for the safety of international trade in animals and animal products

and animal disease surveillance methods (within its WTO mandate)

to contribute to food safety and food security and to promote animal welfare, through a science-based approach



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## OIE OBJECTIVES 3

### *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

The PVS concept



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## The OIE and animal welfare: a strategic engagement

Animal welfare has been identified as a strategic priority for the OIE since 2001, under the mandate granted by all Members

Through its strategic engagement, the OIE is recognised globally as the leader in setting international animal welfare standards



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## OIE Guiding Principles in animal welfare

- ❑ Animal health is a key component of animal welfare
- ❑ Scientific basis for any standards
- ❑ Democratic adoption of standards
- ❑ Key role of Veterinary Services for OIE standard implementation



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## Veterinary International Coordination

### World Veterinary Day

World Veterinary Association (WVA) and OIE Award for:

rewarding the most successful celebration of the veterinary day by national veterinary associations, alone, or in cooperation with other veterinary bodies



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## Veterinary International Coordination

- Veterinary education
- Respect for Veterinary diploma
- OIE global Deans Conference



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## Veterinary International Coordination

- Support to WVA
- Communication policies based on:
  - Public good concept
  - OWOH concept
  - Economic and social benefit of veterinary activities for the society



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## Main benefits linked with veterinary activities

Control of animal diseases contributes to:

- **Public Health:** zoonoses, food safety and food security, OWOH concept
- **Market Access:** local, regional and international
- **Poverty Alleviation**
  - Securing assets (capital, animal)
  - Increasing productivity
- **Animal welfare**



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**The veterinary profession must be involved**

- In urban and rural practices
- In agri-food industries
- In wildlife surveillance and protection
- In slaughterhouses
- In research and drug/vaccines companies
- In Government Services
- In international organisations



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**The alliance WVA/OIE is important for the promotion of veterinary benefits for the society.  
We must do more together.**



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**Thank you for your attention**



Organisation  
Mondiale  
de la Santé  
Animale  
World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health  
Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal



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Organisation  
Mandate  
de la Santé  
Animale

World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health

Organización  
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de Sanidad  
Animal

## Responsibilities of the veterinary profession in surveillance

WORLD VETERINARY CONGRESS  
Vancouver, 27-31 July 2008

Dr Barry O'Neil  
President of the OIE International Committee



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### OUTLINE

- Obligations of OIE Members for surveillance and reporting of animal diseases and zoonoses
- Role of veterinarians
- Current key issues
- Future challenges



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### OIE's normative role

- The OIE is recognised as one of the three standard setting organisations under the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement).
- Disease surveillance and reporting is an important function in terms of the SPS obligations of WTO Members.



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## **SURVEILLANCE OBJECTIVES**

Surveillance is needed to

- Provide data to support the conduct of a risk analysis, as relevant to animal health, food safety, international trade
- Satisfy SPS obligations i.e. to provide the scientific basis for sanitary measures
  - and other principles of the SPS Agreement



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## **SURVEILLANCE OBJECTIVES**

In terms of the OIE mandate, surveillance is essential for:

- Early detection of disease/infections
- Monitoring epidemiological trends
- Control of endemic and prevention/control of exotic diseases
- Certification of freedom from disease or infection



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## **REPORTING TO THE OIE**

Since its foundation in 1924 the OIE has maintained a strong focus on transparency.

Introduction of the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) has greatly increased the ease and speed of sharing information amongst OIE Members



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## REPORTING TO THE OIE

- Requirement is to notify the OIE regarding outbreaks of listed diseases/infections and unusual epidemiological events
  - Immediate report
  - Weekly reports (follow up)
  - Final reports (outbreaks have ended or disease becomes endemic)
- Six-monthly report (routine)
- Annual report (routine) - includes reporting on veterinary infrastructure, etc.



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## GLOBAL SURVEILLANCE

Implementation of the World Animal Health Information Database (WAHID) provides for sharing of epidemiological information on a global basis.



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## ROLE OF THE VETERINARIAN

- The role of the veterinarian is to conduct clinical inspection and tests as needed to confirm or rule out the existence of diseases of interest, and to report findings in accordance with the national regulatory framework.
- This provides the basic inputs, at national level, that support global sharing of information on animal diseases, including zoonoses, and of relevant epidemiological information.

- Private Sector Veterinarians
- Public Sector Veterinarians



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## PRIVATE SECTOR

- Through their involvement in animal health programs, prophylaxis and veterinary treatment, veterinarians are in the front line for recognition and reporting of disease events.
- Preparation of animals for export, including testing and inspection
- Export certification
  - according to authority delegated by the Veterinary Authority and subject to verification by the VA
- Involvement in private sector activities related to animal health, e.g. veterinary medicinal products and research.



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## PRIVATE SECTOR

- Involvement with stray animals/shelters (private practice and/or work with NGOs)
- Specialist veterinarians, working with wildlife and zoos, marine mammals, exhibitions etc
- Laboratory animal science: involvement of veterinarians in animal ethics committees at public and private institutes.



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## PRIVATE SECTOR

- In all these areas of activity, private veterinarians play an important role in raising awareness and educating animal owners and industry players on disease issues, and
- In protection of animal health and public health via control of zoonotic diseases and provision of professional advice.
- Front line role in the detection and reporting of listed diseases and infections, in accordance with domestic legislation.



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## PUBLIC SECTOR

- Veterinarians in the public sector manage and participate in a wide range of activities relating to animal health and welfare and veterinary public health.
- The public sector is responsible for maintaining the regulatory framework for disease surveillance and reporting.
- The public sector includes facilities for training veterinarians and for conducting animal health research (some such facilities are in the private sector).



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## PUBLIC SECTOR

- Public sector veterinarians maintain close links with private sector veterinarians and are often involved in providing training and certifying competence of private veterinarians in regard to official programs and regulatory requirements.
- Public sector veterinarians are also directly involved in animal inspection and testing
  - In some animal health programs
  - At abattoirs and markets
  - In facilities for imported animals (i.e. quarantine) and
  - pre-export testing and certification of animals.



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## ZONING AND COMPARTMENTALISATION

- Establishing and maintaining disease free status of a whole country is difficult, especially for countries that lack resources. Disease surveillance is an important element of the ongoing cost.
- The OIE has adopted the SPS principle of regionalisation as a basis to facilitate disease control/prevention and trade.
  - Zoning
  - Compartmentalisation.



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## ZONING AND COMPARTMENTALISATION

- Successful application of this principle requires
  - effective surveillance of the zone/compartment
  - strict control of animal and product movements in and out of the zone/compartment
- The VA retains overall accountability and authority of the zone or compartment
- The capacity to monitor performance and maintain credibility is particularly important if the objective is to facilitate trade in animals/products from the distinct sub-population.



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## ZONING AND COMPARTMENTALISATION

- This approach allows countries to focus available resources on controlling the health status of sub-populations.
- This approach depends on strong veterinary services and effective partnerships between the public sector and the private sector (veterinarians and producers).
- Effective surveillance is key to maintain these sub-populations.



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## DIAGNOSTIC LABORATORIES

- Veterinarians working in diagnostic laboratories are directly involved in disease diagnosis and reporting, including reporting listed diseases to the VA.
- OIE reference laboratories are designated for many listed diseases and have a formal responsibility for reporting findings of OIE listed diseases to the OIE.
- Many diagnostic labs are also involved in disease surveillance programmes, research and dissemination of information relevant to the diagnosis and management of listed diseases.



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## VETERINARY CERTIFICATION

- Veterinary certification is a prerequisite for international trade in animals and many animal products.
- The credibility of certification depends on veterinary services meeting the criteria set out in the Code, including effective performance of disease surveillance and reporting.
- Key elements in the professional integrity and competence of the certifying veterinarian are described in the Terrestrial Code.



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## DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- Historically, there was an emphasis on centralized public veterinary services
- Due to climatic and geo-political issues, the rising cost of food, natural disasters and civil war (etc) many countries are seeing a decline in State veterinary services.
- Particular problems may be encountered at the level of the diagnostic facility, which may lack equipment, consumables and trained personnel.



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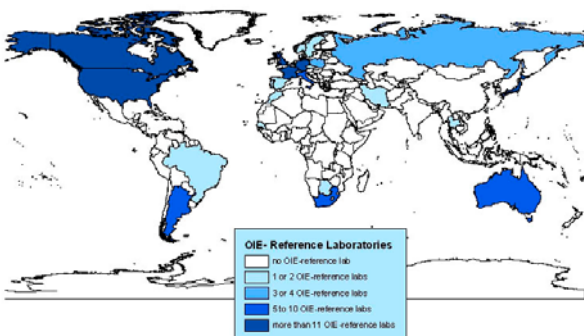
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World Distribution of the OIE-Reference Laboratories



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## DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- Veterinary services in many developing countries urgently need capacity building
- Sustainable investment of resources is needed to support disease surveillance and gain control of significant diseases that limit production.
- Some developing countries have advantages in animal production (e.g. grass fed cattle) and could be competitive exporters, with credible disease surveillance and support to the VS.



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## DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

- Veterinary Authorities may need to develop alternative approaches to surveillance, including the involvement of private veterinarians, veterinary para-professionals and community animal health workers.
- Regardless of the structure adopted, it is important to comply with OIE obligations for disease reporting to maintain credibility with trading partners.



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## Community Animal Health Workers - CAHW

- The OIE recognises that CAHW can have an important role in disease surveillance and management for communities
- CAHW are selected and supported in their role by the community
- Must receive training to enable them to provide selected animal health activities
- Veterinarians can play an important role in the education and support of CAHW.



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## SMALL FARMERS

- Make the most important contribution to livestock production on a global basis.
- Play a key role in national biosecurity
- Can be an important source of information relevant to disease surveillance.

At GS76 2008 the OIE adopted technical resolution XXXI on steps to support the participation of small farmers in animal health programs.



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## OIE PVS Tool

OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services



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## OIE-PVS Tool

- Developed as a mechanism to support OIE Members' veterinary services, based on an evaluation of their performance against the norms for VS performance in the Code.
- Use of the Tool can take the form of a self evaluation; a bilateral trade negotiation; or an external assessment to support financial investment by international donors.



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### OIE-PVS Tool

- An independent evaluation that provides a strong legitimization of a request for national and/or international financing
- Major donors have accepted the use of the OIE PVS Tool and the criteria in the *Code* in the evaluation of performance and priorities of VS, as a prerequisite and a key guide in helping countries make requests for investment



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### OIE-PVS Tool

- The PVS Tool addresses several elements of VS performance that are relevant to the conduct of disease surveillance and the role of veterinarians, including:
- Human resources, training and professional development
- Technical capability to conduct disease surveillance
- Capabilities of diagnostic laboratories
- Partnership with stakeholders.



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### OIE-PVS Tool

Epidemiological surveillance

**Definition:**

**'The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations under their mandate.'**



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### OIE-PVS Tool

- Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services:
- Veterinary services must be appropriately staffed by capable veterinarians to enable veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.



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### OIE-PVS Tool

- Continuing Education:
- The VS should be able to maintain and improve the competencies of personnel by the use of an annually reviewed training programme.



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### OIE-PVS Tool

- Veterinary laboratory diagnosis:
- The authority and capability of the VS to identify and record pathogenic agents, that can adversely affect animals and animal products.
- The quality of laboratories as measured by the use of formal QA systems



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### **SURVEILLANCE FOR AQUATIC DISEASES**

- Similar notification requirements exist for aquatic and terrestrial animals based on OIE listed diseases
- The history of intensive aquaculture production is relatively short and, traditionally, veterinary involvement has been minimal in most countries. Arrangements for disease diagnosis and surveillance are often not well developed, especially for wild fisheries.
- Previously unrecognized diseases/syndromes
- Practical difficulties in application of zoning/CMP.



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### **SURVEILLANCE FOR AQUATIC DISEASES**

- Drug provision should be under veterinary control, due to the food safety and other public health implications, as well as the need for effective veterinary treatment protocols.
- Veterinarians should develop relationships with producers of aquatic animals, raise awareness of disease management and reporting obligations, and reinforce food safety requirements.



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### **FUTURE CHALLENGES**

- Important trends and future challenges include:  
globalisation;  
ongoing geo-political events;  
bioterrorism;  
climate change;  
closer interaction of wildlife with livestock;  
the potential for the entry of invasive species,  
bringing with them new diseases/syndromes.



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## CONCLUSIONS

- Effective veterinary disease surveillance is key to combating these trends.
- New technologies, e.g. pen-side diagnostic tests, DIVA systems, mean that traditional approaches to surveillance must be modified.
- New technology must be supported by a well trained veterinary workforce
  - Including training in the support of para-veterinary professionals and CAHW networks.



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## CONCLUSIONS

- Training of veterinarians in the public and private sector will remain a high priority into the future.
- Considering the urgent need to strengthen Members' capacities to implement OIE standards and to contribute to its global mission of improving animal health worldwide, the OIE will hold:  
International Conference on Veterinary Education,  
Paris, 12-14 October 2009.



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## CONCLUSIONS

- Reinforcement of the performance of veterinary services, including in disease surveillance and reporting, through the use of the OIE PVS Tool, is an ongoing priority for the OIE and its Members.



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## Thank you for your attention

With thanks to Dr. Rebecca Jennings, intern at the  
OIE International Trade Department, Paris



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