

RAPPORT DE MISSION/ MISSION REPORT

Dr Bernard Vallat, Directeur général

Hanoi (Vietnam)

Dates de la mission/Dates of the meeting : 10 – 14 mars 2008

Objet de la mission / aim of the meeting:

- Participer à la 14ème réunion de la Sous-commission SEAFMD.
- Négociations bilatérales avec les autorités vietnamiennes :
 - Entrevue avec le Vice Premier Ministre et le Ministre de l'Agriculture.
 - Bilan de la coopération sur la maladie des langoustes.
 - Fourniture au Vietnam de vaccins contre la grippe aviaire.
 - Cérémonie de remise d'une décoration.
- Participation au Steering Committee du projet OIE/AusAid.
- Négociations bilatérales diverses (Australie, Commission européenne, Taiwan).

Autres participants / Other participants:

- Dr Gaston Funes, Chef du Service des Actions régionales,
- Dr Alain Dehove, Coordonnateur Fonds mondial,
- Dr Fujita, Représentant régional pour l'Asie et le Pacifique,
- Dr Gardner Murray, Président de la Sous-commission pour la Fièvre aphteuse en Asie du Sud-est et consultant OIE
- Dr Abila, Coordonnateur SEAFMD,
- Dre Tata Naipospos, OIE/AusAid.

Le Président de l'OIE, le Dr Barry O'Neil a également participé à la réunion SEAFMD.

Résumé / Summary :

SEAFMD

Fait l'objet d'un rapport spécifique détaillé préparé par le Dr Abila.

La réunion s'est parfaitement déroulée. Toutes les recommandations préparées par l'OIE ont été adoptées (voir en annexe discours du Directeur général et présentation power point).

Pendant la réunion, des consultants d'AusAid ont procédé à une évaluation des actions SEAFMD. Leurs conclusions sont positives. Néanmoins, ils semblent insister sur le renforcement du rôle technique de mise en œuvre par l'ASEAN à l'avenir, ce qui est irréaliste. Il s'agit probablement d'une instruction politique de façade qui ne sera pas suivie d'effet concret.

Projet OIE/AUsAid

Le Steering Committee du projet OIE/AusAid fait l'objet d'un rapport spécifique détaillé par le Dr Abila. Les positions défendues par l'OIE ont toutes été acceptées. Le Dr Fujita est devenu membre officiel du Comité.

Le projet se déroule normalement. La contribution du Dr Murray a ce projet est déterminante pour son succès.

Comme suite au lobbying exercé par l'OIE auprès de la Commission européenne depuis plusieurs années, les programmes de renforcement des Services vétérinaires initiés avec l'Australie vont bénéficier probablement début 2009 d'un appui financier très significatif de la part de la Communauté européenne, en y associant la FAO, l'OMS, l'ASEAN et le SAARC et en utilisant le mécanisme régional GF-TADs.

Il s'agit d'une avancée majeure et exemplaire dans le sens des objectifs de l'OIE.

OIE-Taiwan

En marge de la réunion SEAFMD a également eu lieu une rencontre avec une délégation taïwanaise conduite par le Secrétaire Général des Affaires étrangères, à laquelle assistait le Président de l'OIE. Il a été formellement déconseillé à cette délégation de se joindre à la réunion SEAFMD, réservée aux techniciens (il n'y a d'ailleurs eu aucun incident entre les délégations de Chine et de Taiwan).

Divers

D'autres négociations bilatérales se sont déroulées pendant la réunion SEAFMD avec :

- les représentants de l'Aus-Aid venus de l'Ambassade de Thaïlande, au sujet de la poursuite du financement SEAFMD, pour lequel des assurances positives ont été données,
- le Représentant de la Commission européenne (Dr Vandermissen) pour le montage de l'appui de l'Europe à l'OIE dans la région,
- Une rencontre avec la délégation japonaise a permis de discuter les derniers détails relatifs au nouveau projet d'appui japonais à la lutte contre la grippe aviaire dans la région qui devra comporter encore des fourniture d'équipements, mais aussi des programmes d'appui aux Services vétérinaires des pays éligibles par le Japon (y compris certains pays de la zone SAARC).

Il est à noter que quelques appuis japonais destinés à la FAO dans le domaine de la surveillance des oiseaux sauvages transiteront par l'OIE.

Négociations OIE-Vietnam

- Les négociations bilatérales avec le Gouvernement vietnamien se sont déroulées très cordialement. Elles ont porté sur :
 - l'expression de l'opinion de l'OIE sur la réforme en cours des Services de la production animale au Vietnam (avis négatif donné au Vice Premier Ministre et au Ministre de l'Agriculture sur certains aspects de la réforme lors des réunions de travail organisées à cet effet) :
 - une négociation sur la fourniture prochaine de vaccins contre la grippe aviaire provenant de la Banque de vaccins de l'OIE ;
 - les suites de l'intervention du Laboratoire de référence de l'OIE sur les maladies des crustacés (Dr Lightner, Laboratoire de l'Université d'Arizona) afin de trouver une solution à la mortalité massive des langoustes d'élevage. Une solution très satisfaisante (usage d'oxytetracycline injectable) a été trouvée et la crise a été résolue. L'image de l'OIE s'en est trouvée très renforcée au Vietnam. Une visite dans les sites d'élevage dans le centre du pays à Nha Trang a été organisée par l'Agence NAFIQUAVED pour constater les résultats très positifs enregistrés. L'établissement ultra moderne Nha Trang Sea Foods a également été visité à cette occasion.
 - l'OIE s'est également engagé à envoyer un expert pour proposer des solutions face au problème du PPRS dans l'élevage porcin.
 - Enfin le Ministre de l'Agriculture m'a remis très cordialement une décoration relative à la reconnaissance du Vietnam envers l'OIE pour son appui à l'agriculture et au développement rural.

Suites à donner / Follow-up:

- Suivi de l'obtention du financement SEAFMD (GF, JLA, G. Murray, R. Abila).
- Réponse au rapport d'évaluation AusAid/SEAFMD (GF)
- Suivi du projet OIE/AusAid (AD, GF, JLA).
- Suivi du nouveau projet japonais (AD, GF, JLA).
- Envoi des vaccins HPAI (AD).
- Envoi de l'expert PPRS (GKB).

P.J : Présentation power point du Directeur général (également consultable dans la rubrique « Documentation : présentations power point de l'OIE »)
Discours du Directeur général à la 14 ème Sous-Commission SEAFMD

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

**Speech of the OIE Director General for the Opening Ceremony
of the 14th Meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission for
Foot and Mouth Disease in South-East Asia**

**March 10-14, 2008
Hanoi, Vietnam**

Your Excellency, Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development of the Republic of Vietnam,

Dear Colleague and Delegate of Vietnam to the OIE,

Dr. O'Neil, Chairman of the OIE International Committee,

Dear OIE Delegates and National Representatives,

Dr. Gardner Murray, President of the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD in South-East Asia,

Dr. Fujita, OIE Representative for Asia and Pacific,

Your Excellencies,

Distinguished Guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

First of all I would like to express my gratitude to the Government of Vietnam for hosting this important meeting to review progress achieved in the SEAFMD Campaign and the progress made by the Member Countries.

I wish to express my gratitude to the various donors and governments for their support to SEAFMD Campaign, particularly Australia, the main Donor, New Zealand and France.

Let me also give my thanks to OIE Tokyo for continuously supporting the SEAFMD Campaign from the very start until today, the Government of Thailand for hosting the SEAFMD Regional Coordination Unit, and providing financial and in-kind support to the programme and FAO for their permanent technical support. But most of all, I would like to express my greatest thanks to the eight member countries of the SEAFMD Campaign – to Vietnam (our host for this year's meeting), Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, and Thailand – for your unwavering commitment to continue the programme which is considered as a model worldwide. Without your support, the SEAFMD Campaign is bound to fail.

The support and cooperation from neighbouring countries is essential and I welcome again the participation of our colleagues from several countries. I especially welcome this year two Chinese delegations coming from Beijing and a regional one coming from Yunnan.

The role of RCU is to facilitate regional co-ordination and harmonisation of strategies to control FMD in the region. It also tailors the regional disease control policies. Control and eradication of epizootic diseases cannot be achieved without regional common strategies, policies and practices. This regional policy adopted by Member countries of SEAFMD is essential to tailor the design of national programmes and to attract national budgets and international donors to fund such national programmes.

The biggest achievement of the SEAFMD Campaign has been the provision to member countries of a common vision and strategy in controlling the disease. The multi-pronged approach used by SEAFMD campaign has been very effective and is now being looked upon as a model by the international scientific community to control other transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses, especially Avian Influenza. The strong emphasis on international coordination, programme management, policy development, strengthening epidemiology and laboratory network, public awareness campaign, research and technology transfer and private sector integration, has been effective in bringing together member countries to act in unison to control FMD. National FMD control programmes were harmonised with the regional programme, ensuring closer collaboration among member countries. Several pilot projects such as those covering the Malaysia-Thailand-Myanmar (MTM) Peninsular Campaign, the Upper and Lower Mekong zones set up to implement progressive zoning and bring together countries sharing borders to work in close collaboration to control the disease in the designated zone have been particularly appreciated. Success achieved in these zones shall be replicated in other parts of the region until such time that FMD is brought under control.

FMD remains a major global epizootic which continues to inflict significant economic losses and cause major concerns particularly to smallholder farmers as well as governments. FMD inhibits agricultural production, and it severely restricts market access for livestock and livestock products within and outside the region. In Southeast Asia, livestock represents an asset and important source of income for individual farmers, villages, and national economies. Livestock, including working animals, play an important role in poverty alleviation and community development through employment and reduction in population drift, and is an important element of food security. Thus, the importance of controlling FMD in this part of the world remains a high priority.

Although FMD is still endemic in large areas of Southeast Asia, some countries are slowly gaining ground in their battle to get rid of the disease. When the programme started in

1997 it was only Indonesia that was recognised as an FMD Free country. Knowing the tenacious character of FMD the progressive zoning being implemented by SEAFMD Campaign is understandably the right approach to combat the disease. The OIE strongly supports the strategy of your roadmap leading to your region free of FMD with vaccination in 2020. This strategy is part of an OIE/FAO objective of the global control of FMD worldwide.

The success of any disease control and eradication programme relies heavily on the capacity of the country for early detection and rapid response. Complementary to an effective surveillance system, the veterinary services of the country must also have a robust public awareness campaign. Support is needed from farmers to report early any disease outbreak detected in their livestock. This support can only be achieved through a vibrant and effective communication campaign. Without the support from all the stakeholders, any disease control programme is bound to fail. I am indeed grateful that the SEAFMD Campaign has put great emphasis on this component.

Public awareness is part of the Good Governance of Veterinary Services which is essential to prevent and control any epizootic diseases, particularly FMD.

This is why the OIE is implementing from our Sub-Regional office in Bangkok a new parallel programme which provides support to SEAFMD Member Countries in the field of Good Governance and quality of Veterinary Services, using the PVS tool (Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services) based on assessment of compliance of Veterinary Services with International standards of quality, gap analysis and national capacity building programmes made for supporting countries to comply with standards after evaluation and analysis of weaknesses.

I would like to congratulate Vietnam for having requested this PVS evaluation and having been the first country worldwide to accept that the report be published in full transparency by the OIE.

The OIE would also like to congratulate again ASEAN Ministers of Agriculture for signing the agreement on the ASEAN Animal Health Trust Fund. Under that arrangement, the OIE will continue to provide technical and policy supervision to the programme through the maintenance of the OIE Sub-commission which serves as a platform to discuss scientific issues and formulate and implement strategic direction and activities for SEAFMD Campaign. The political umbrella of ASEAN is essential for SEAFMD to implement and achieve its objectives.

Finally, I would like to appeal to Donors to continue their support to the SEAFMD Campaign and the Good Governance of Veterinary Services.

I also think that the creation of a FMD vaccine bank will be essential for the success of the 2020 roadmap and I would like to convince potential Donors such as FMD free countries of the region to participate in the creation of this vaccine bank. This action would help infected countries to control the disease while contributing to the protection of free countries/zones.

So, there are many challenges ahead and OIE promises all its support to countries of the region to face those challenges.

On behalf of the OIE and in my own personal name, I wish you a fruitful meeting and every success in the control and subsequent eradication of FMD from South-East Asia.

Thank you for your attention.

14th Meeting of the OIE Sub-Commission for FMD
in South-East Asia

Addressing new threats: Good Veterinary Governance

Dr Bernard Vallat
Director General

Hanoi, Vietnam, March 10-14, 2008



Three components:

- ☞ why new strategies?
- ☞ which solutions?
- ☞ the OIE response

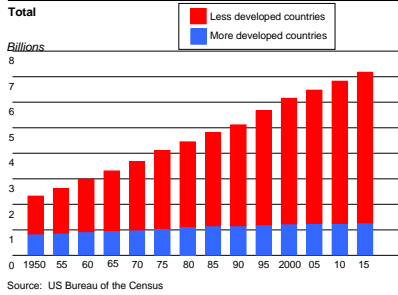


Why new appropriate Animal Health
Strategies became crucial?



Trends in Global Population

Global Population: 1950-2015



Last year, over 21 billion food animals were produced to help feed a population of over 6 billion people.

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

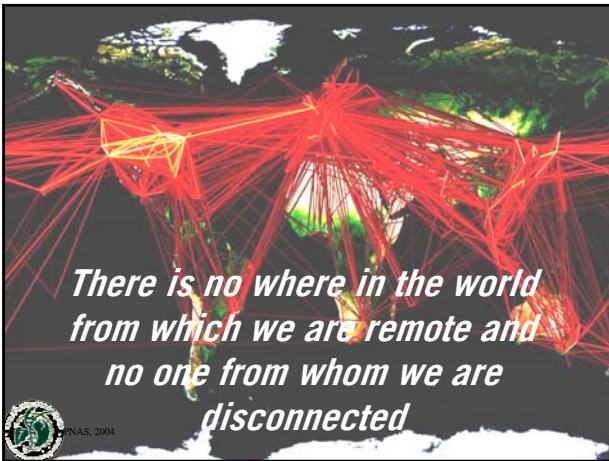


Safe Food begins with healthy animals



Animal Health is a strong component of Animal Welfare





*There is no where in the world
from which we are remote and
no one from whom we are
disconnected*

Global Trade in Animals and Animal Products

Animals can be sent in all parts of the world
in a time shorter than
the incubation periods
of main epizootic diseases



Annual Global Trade in Exotic Animals

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



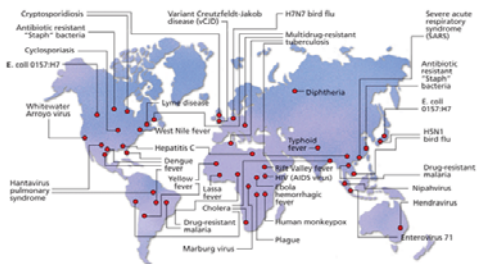


Current and Projected Importance of Factors Influencing new diseases emergence

FACTOR	2007	2017	2027
Human demographics and behavior	↑	↑↑	↑↑↑
Technology and industry	↑	↑↑	↑↑↑
Economic development and land use	↑	↑↑	↑↑↑
International travel and commerce	↑	↑↑	↑↑↑
Microbial adaptation and change	↑	↑	↑
Breakdown of public health measures	↑	↑	↑
Climate change and weather	↑	↑↑	↑↑↑
Changing ecosystems	↑	↑	↑
Poverty and social inequality	↑	↑↑	↑↑↑
War and famine	↑	↑	↑
Lack of political will	↑	↑	↑
Intent to harm	↑	↑	↑



Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases



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
- Nearly all emerging (new) human diseases originate from animal reservoirs
- Diseases can now spread faster across the world than the average incubation period of most diseases



OIE

Examples of Recent and Current Crisis

- BSE
- FMD in UK (2001)
- Avian Influenza in 3 continents (2003-2007...)
- NIPAH VIRUS in Malaysia (1999)
- West Nile Virus in N. America

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Socio-Economic Impact of Transboundary/Emerging Diseases

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

OIE

Which solutions?



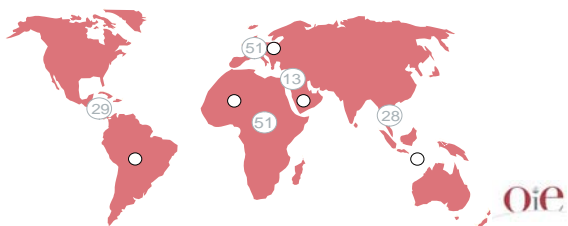
Current International Sanitary Governance in the Field of Animal Origin Pathogens

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



World Organisation for Animal Health (created in 1924) 172 Members (March 2008)

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

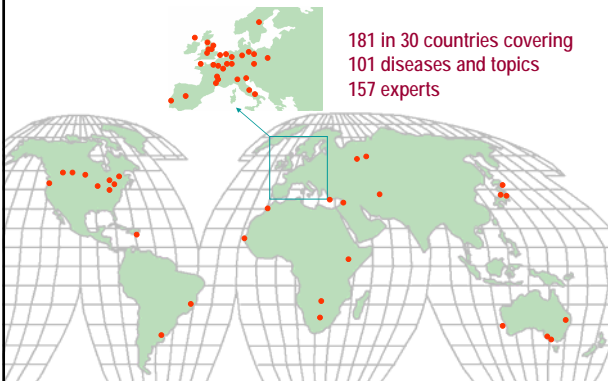


Objectives of the OIE

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



Scientific basis: OIE Reference Laboratories Network



Minimize Threat of Emerging Animal Diseases

- ✓ Surveillance
- ✓ Early detection
 - Awareness
 - High quality Veterinary Services
- ✓ Rapid and transparent notification
 - Appropriate national chain of command



Minimize Threat of Emerging Animal Diseases (cont)

- ✓ Rapid response
 - rapid confirmation of suspects
 - confinement and humane stamping out
 - use of vaccination when available and if appropriate

- ✓ Governance, legislation, policies and resources, in compliance with OIE international standards



Good Governance of Veterinary Services

Basic requirements for all countries

Crucial need for appropriate legislation and strict implementation through appropriate national animal health systems allowing:

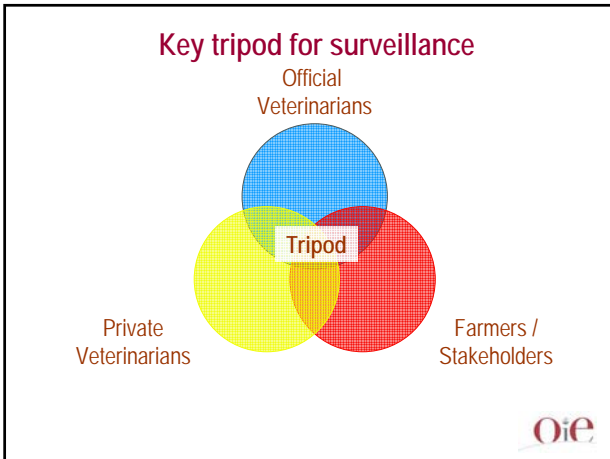
- ✓ Early detection, Transparency, Notification
- ✓ Rapid response to animal disease outbreaks
- ✓ Biosecurity
- ✓ Compensation
- ✓ Vaccination when necessary

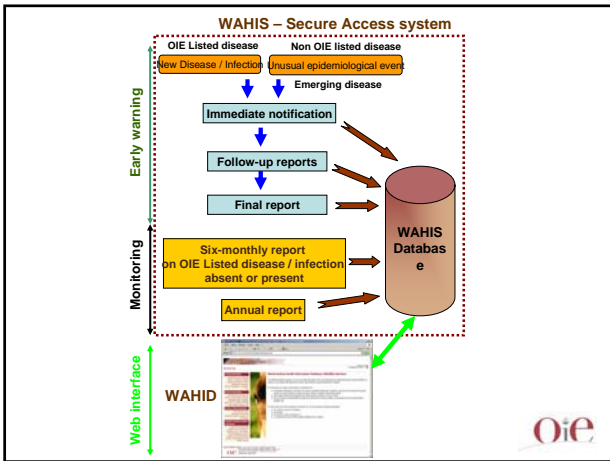


Good Governance of Veterinary Services (cont)

- Building and maintaining efficient (epidemiological) 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







The OIE-PVS Tool

OIE

Outil pour l'évaluation des performances des Services vétérinaires

septembre 2007

Ressources humaines, équipements et installations

Activité et efficacité vétérinaires

Intégration avec les services vétérinaires

Accès aux services vétérinaires

Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services

(last updated in July 2007)

OIE

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
- PVS Gap Analysis
- Investment preparation (national and international channels)



Global Public Good

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



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.



Activities of Veterinary Services (public and private components)

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

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



Focus on the South-East Asia Region

- OIE/AusAID Programme in parallel with the SEAFMD Campaign
- OIE-PVS Evaluations
- PVS Gap Analysis / National Capacity Building: Partnership with FAO
- PVS Follow-up activities
- OIE Regional Vaccine Bank



Conclusion

- Early detection, transparency, networks
- Rapid response
- Laboratories
- Good Governance, obligations of OIE Members
- Support to OIE standards
- Vaccines
- PVS Evaluations, Gap Analysis and Follow-up



Thank you for your attention

Organisation
Mondiale
de la Santé
Animale

World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal