

ANNUAL REPORT 2014



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

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TRANSPARENCY

EXPERTISE

SOLIDARITY



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This illustrated annual report supplements the very detailed 'statutory' reports published every year for Member Countries. It provides a summary of the OIE's numerous activities in 2014.

Interactive online version: www.oie.int/RA2014/EN



Meeting tomorrow's health challenges will require the coordinated mobilisation of public health and animal health stakeholders worldwide.

Since 1924, the OIE has been constantly striving to improve animal health

and welfare. During these 90 years, disease surveillance, prevention and control have undergone a transformation, and the links between the animal health, public health and environmental sectors have flourished under the umbrella of the 'One Health' concept, and are now the focus of numerous collaborative efforts.

There has been a string of recent successes in terms of animal health and welfare worldwide. The eradication of rinderpest (2011) is a perfect example of a long-term endeavour by the OIE, its partners and all its Member Countries to develop and implement global strategies to prevent and control animal diseases. In 2014, a new resolution was adopted with the aim of perpetuating this historic achievement. This success sends a message of hope in the fight against the major diseases still raging today, such as rabies, foot and mouth disease and peste des petits ruminants, and it is already serving as a model strategy.

The year 2014 was an opportunity to celebrate these many advances around the OIE's four core missions: standards, transparency, expertise and international solidarity. The Annual Report 2014 is built around these topics.

The OIE continued its normative work, including introducing new standards relating to antimicrobial resistance. This topic was in fact the central theme of a number of high-level international meetings, reaffirming the central role of veterinarians in combating this global threat to public health. It is also worth noting that for the first time a standard was adopted to facilitate the safe international movement of competition horses, based on the concept of a specially supervised high health status subpopulation.

The constant progress being made with the OIE World Animal Health Information System, WAHIS, is helping to optimise the surveillance of animal disease. In 2014, the system demonstrated its capacity to monitor outbreaks of Middle East

respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS CoV), avian influenza and porcine epidemic diarrhoea, and provided the basis for discussions among Member Countries on implementing immediate response measures.

These measures benefited from the OIE's scientific expertise. Through its network of excellence of nearly 300 Reference Centres in all five continents, the OIE is able to ensure the effectiveness of its actions. This scientific expertise and its widest possible transfer form the basis for good global governance of veterinary public health and for protecting both animal and human populations. This expertise supports all Member Countries, which increased in number to 180 in 2014, following approval of the accession of Liberia and South Sudan to the OIE.

In addition, programmes to enhance solidarity between countries are constantly being developed. The laboratory twinning programme, launched in 2006, has been expanding and promotes the exchange of competencies between OIE Reference Centres and candidate laboratories in developing countries. Building on this successful experience, since 2013 the OIE has also been developing twinning projects between Veterinary Education Establishments and between Veterinary Statutory Bodies.

The OIE's achievements over the past 90 years have made it a major world organisation in the health field, as acknowledged by the Directors General of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Dr Margaret Chan and Mr José Graziano da Silva, respectively, during the Opening Ceremony of the 82nd General Session of the Organisation.

Further proof of this is provided by the Global Health Security Agenda, proposed to the world by the United States of America, which cites the OIE PVS Pathway for improving the performance of Veterinary Services as one of the main tools for achieving a world that is healthy and secure for all.

The OIE is resolutely focused on the future and ready to face the global challenges ahead, in close collaboration with its vast network of national policy-makers, leading experts and partners.

I hope you enjoy reading the report.

Bernard Vallat
Director General of the OIE

1924–2014: 90 YEARS OF COMMITMENT TO ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

The year 2014 was an opportunity for the OIE to celebrate its 90 years of existence by looking back over the milestones that have marked its history and reaffirming its core values of transparency, scientific rigour and solidarity.

In 1920, rinderpest occurred unexpectedly in Belgium when infected zebu cattle from Southern Asia stopped in transit on their way to Brazil at the port of Antwerp. Following this sanitary event, which had such catastrophic economic repercussions, 28 States managed to reach an agreement, and on 25 January 1924 they signed an 'International Agreement' establishing the Office International des Épizooties (OIE), as it was known. Now, 90 years and a change of name later, the World Organisation for

Animal Health has 180 Member Countries and has extended its mandate to include the improvement of animal health and welfare worldwide.

During these nine decades there have been many landmarks for the OIE. Throughout 2014, wide ranging activities have helped to revisit these events, for example through a website specifically devoted to this anniversary, bringing together historic articles and monthly newsletters retracing the Organisation's successes.



In May 2011, the world was declared free from rinderpest by the OIE and FAO. This is first animal disease to have been eradicated from the face of the earth, and this historic success is a reminder of the events that triggered the creation of the OIE and sends out a message of hope in terms of the animal disease control challenges that lie ahead.



www.oie.int/rinderpest/EN



A website devoted to the 90th anniversary of the OIE with monthly newsletters accompanied the celebrations throughout the year.



www.90.oie.int/en



Celebrations to mark the 90th anniversary of the OIE during the 82nd General Session in May 2014.

1924
Creation of the Office International des Épizooties (OIE)



1945
Creation of the United Nations (UN)



1920
Introduction of rinderpest to Europe

1927
First General Session of the OIE

1959
First edition of OIE *Animal Health Statistics*

1924

1934

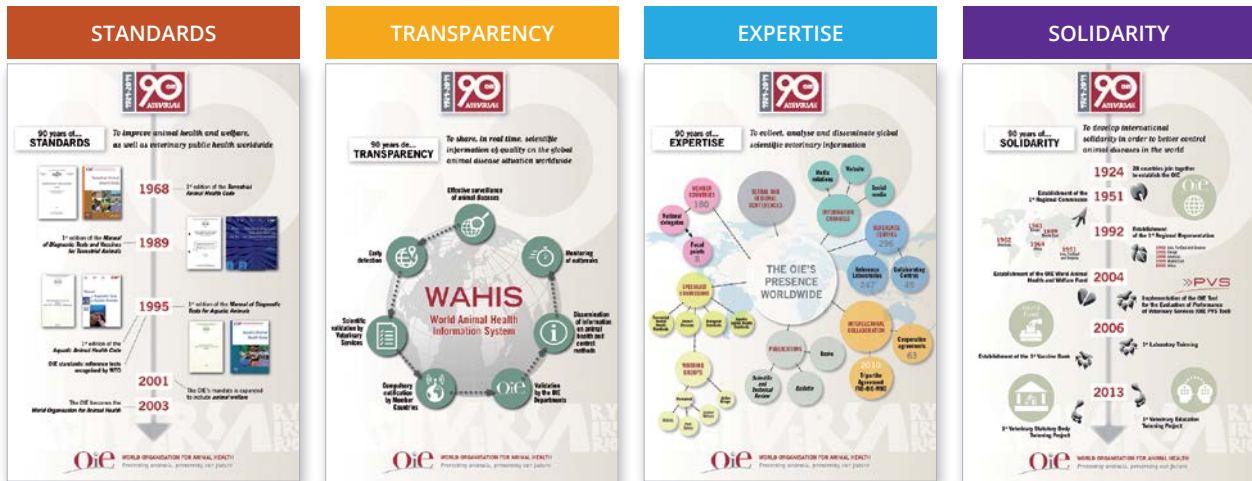
1944

1954

1964

90 YEARS OF STANDARDS, TRANSPARENCY, EXPERTISE AND SOLIDARITY

Four infographics illustrating the OIE's core missions can be accessed on the OIE website at www.oie.int/Info/EN.



To improve animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health worldwide

To share, in real time, reliable scientific information on the animal disease situation worldwide

To collect, analyse and disseminate veterinary scientific information worldwide

To develop international solidarity to achieve better control of animal diseases in the world

'The presence of the Directors General of the three main intergovernmental organisations in the field of animal health and public health underlines the ever-growing need for intersectoral collaboration to tackle the new global challenges relating to disease control at the animal-human-ecosystem interface'

Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, President of the OIE

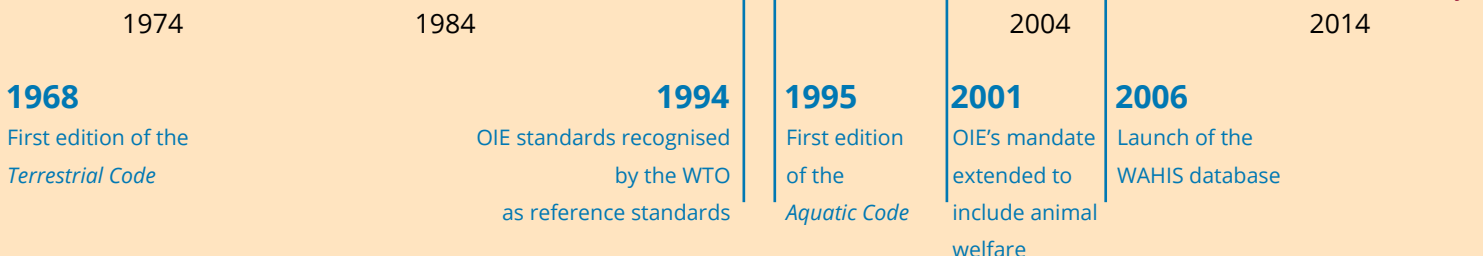


2003
New name: the Office International des Épidémiologies becomes the World Organisation for Animal Health

2011
Global eradication of rinderpest



The OIE celebrates its 90th anniversary





THE OIE IN BRIEF

The OIE is an intergovernmental organisation with 180 Member Countries, which have given it a mandate to improve animal health and welfare worldwide.

For the past 90 years, the Organisation has worked to achieve transparency in the world animal disease situation, including diseases transmissible to humans, to update and publish disease prevention and control methods and to ensure the sanitary safety of world trade in animals and animal products and the safety of food of animal origin during the primary production stage. The OIE also seeks to promote animal welfare. These actions are implemented through the adoption of intergovernmental standards, now recognised as reference standards by the World Trade Organization (WTO).

Protecting animals, Preserving our future

THE OIE, A CONSTANTLY EXPANDING GLOBAL NETWORK

The OIE relies on support provided by Regional and Sub-Regional Representations and Offices established in all five continents, scientific Reference Centres all over the world and permanent relations with numerous global and regional partner organisations.

National Delegates and Focal Points, Regional and Sub-Regional Representatives, experts at Reference Centres and the staff at Headquarters all help to make the Organisation a united, intercultural network, the only one of its kind, in the service of animal health and welfare.

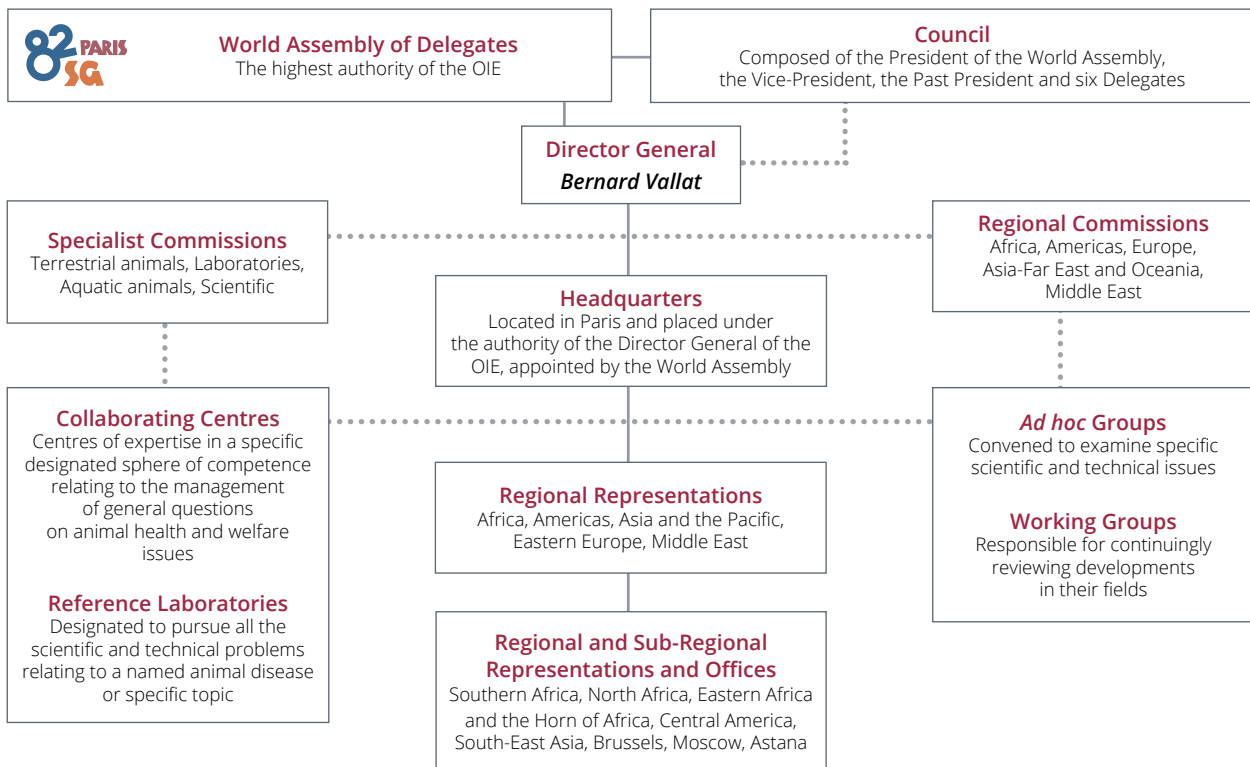


In May 2014, Liberia and South Sudan became Members of the OIE, following the approval of the World Assembly of Delegates.

See the OIE network
www.90.oie.int/en/Cartography

ADMINISTRATION

GENERAL ORGANISATION



THE OIE COUNCIL IN 2014

In 2014, the World Assembly of Delegates elected a new Vice-President of the Council, Dr Michael Modisane (South Africa), and a new member, Dr Nicholas Kauta (Uganda).

PRESIDENT



Dr Karin Schwabenbauer
(Germany)

VICE-PRESIDENT



Dr Botlhe Michael Modisane
(South Africa)

PAST PRESIDENT



Dr Carlos A. Correa Messuti
(Uruguay)

MEMBERS



Dr Evgeny Neplokonov
(Russia)



Dr Nicholas Kauta
(Uganda)



Dr Toshiro Kawashima
(Japan)



Dr Mark Schipp
(Australia)

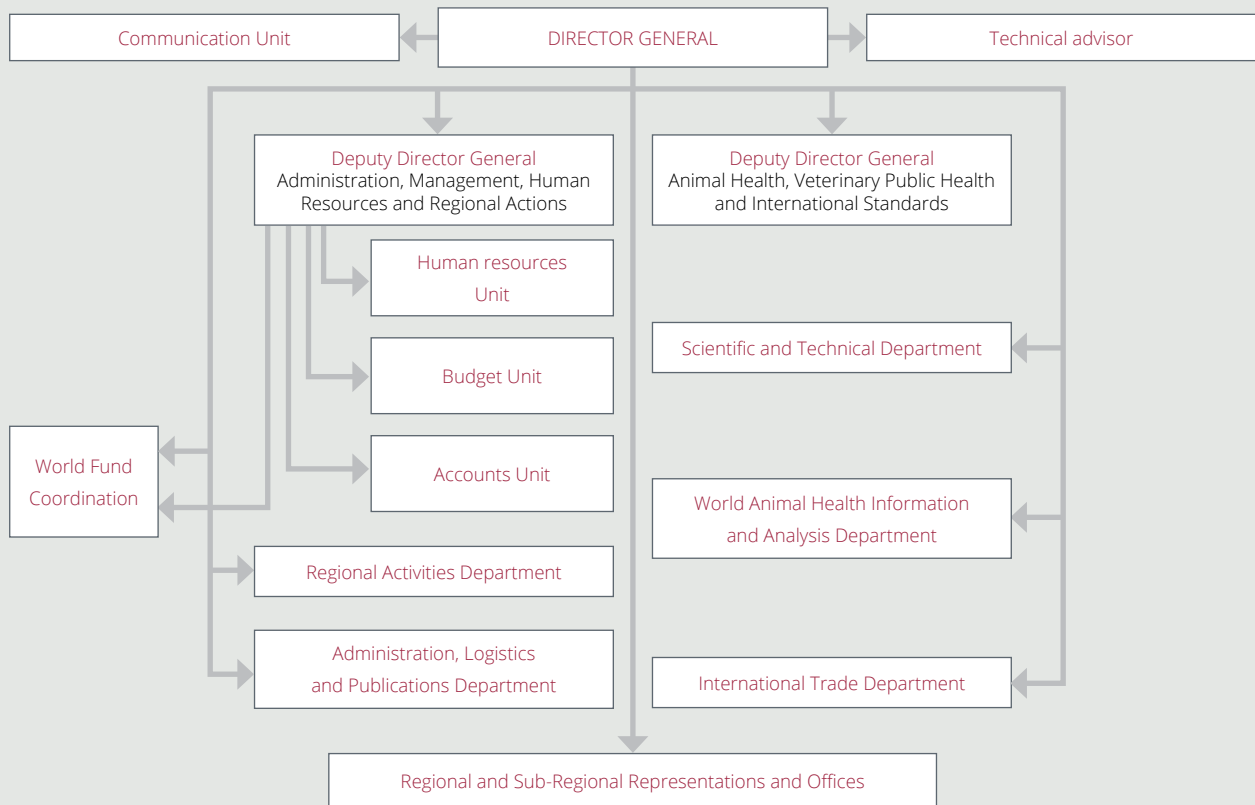


Dr Ali Abdullah Al Sahmi
(Oman)



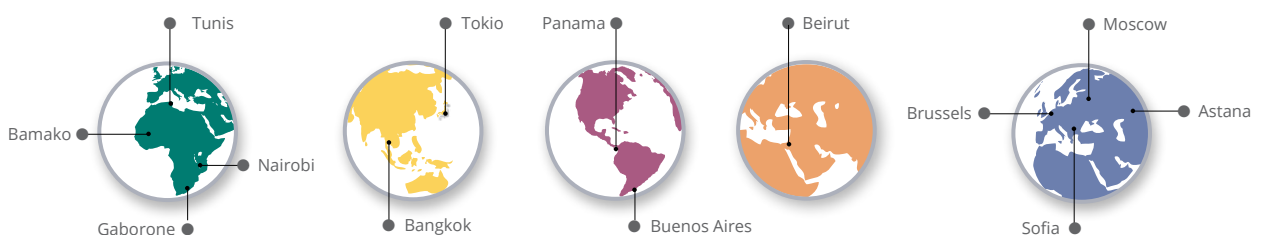
Dr John Clifford
(United States of America)

HEADQUARTERS



REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL REPRESENTATIONS

The 13 Regional and Sub-Regional Representations and Offices assist the OIE in its work of running a global network of animal health systems capable of combating emerging or re-emerging diseases, and especially zoonoses, wherever they may occur.



'Through the support they give to Delegates and national Focal Points, these thirteen Regional Offices act as a key relay for bringing Veterinary Services around the world into line with the international standards developed by the OIE'

**Dr Monique Eloit,
Deputy General of the OIE**

REGIONAL COMMISSIONS

The OIE has five Regional Commissions, considered to be fully fledged regional bodies, to take better account of the economic and cultural specificities of Member Countries in the different regions. Each Regional Commission meets every two years to propose relevant recommendations suitably adapted to the specific economic, cultural and epidemiological context of each of the regions. These recommendations are then submitted to the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE for endorsement, thereby making them officially operational.

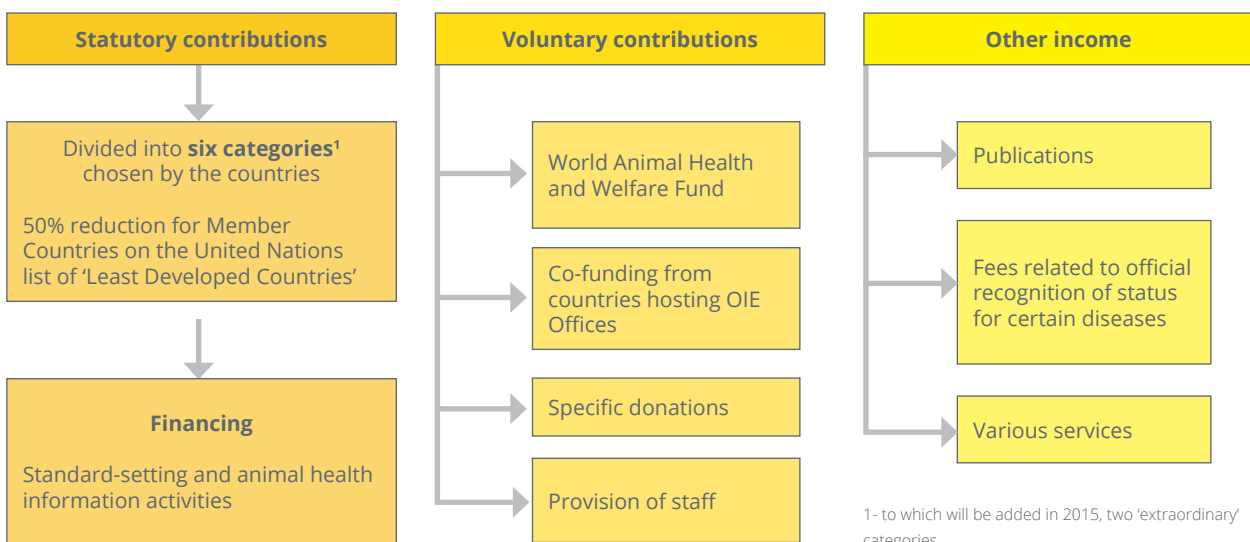
Conferences held in 2014

26th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Europe
23–26 September 2014
Bern (Switzerland)

22nd Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas
10–14 November 2014
Guadalajara (Mexico)

FINANCING THE OIE

The OIE's overall budget in 2014 totalled €22 million. The budget is made up of various types of contributions.



To these resources must be added the scientific and educational services provided by the 296 OIE Reference Centres free of charge, which represent a considerable non-budgeted contribution towards the fulfilment of the OIE's mandate.

OIE WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE FUND

The World Fund was created in 2004 and receives voluntary contributions from donors (Member Countries, international organisations, private foundations). The funds allocated to the World Fund complement the OIE's regular budget and are used to set up numerous activities to improve Member Countries' competencies in the field of animal health and welfare throughout the world and to achieve better sanitary governance.

For more information, see pages 38–39.



OIE World Fund brochure available upon request

THE OIE AND ITS PARTNERS

Meeting future challenges in the field of animal health will require global, coordinated mobilisation of all the different stakeholders.

In 2014, the OIE signed six new collaborative agreements with various public or private regional and global institutions, bringing the number of cooperation agreements in force to 67.

Some of these agreements are coupled with specific operational mechanisms. The most important of these are as follows:

FAO/OIE/WHO TRIPARTITE ALLIANCE



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



WORLD ORGANISATION
FOR ANIMAL HEALTH



World Health
Organization

The annual meeting of the Directors General and Deputy Directors General of the three Organisations was held in Geneva in February 2014. The participants reaffirmed their commitment to pursuing and strengthening their collaboration, notably by conducting joint advocacy and fundraising activities, including those in areas such as good governance of human and animal health systems, antimicrobial resistance, concerted naming of new human and animal diseases, and rabies control.

Convinced of the need for permanent intersectoral cooperation, the three organisations had, in 2010, strengthened their partnership with the publication of a Tripartite Concept Note entitled *The FAO–OIE–WHO Collaboration: Sharing responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal–human–ecosystems interfaces*.



In 2014, the Tripartite Alliance notably finalised tripartite fact sheets on rabies control and antimicrobial resistance.



Fact sheet Rabies
www.oie.int/TripRabies2014/EN



Fact sheet antimicrobial resistance
www.oie.int/TripAMR2014/EN



GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES (GF-TADs)



GF-TADs
GLOBAL FRAMEWORK FOR THE
PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF
TRANSBOUNDARY ANIMAL DISEASES



The OIE has maintained its active participation in a number of global programmes, such as GF-TADs, a joint OIE/FAO initiative set up in 2004. The

programme seeks to coordinate certain activities of the two organisations, in collaboration with WHO, at a global and regional level. The coordination mechanism provided within the framework of GF-TADs is designed to ensure that the Member Countries of each of the regions involved can coordinate the control of priority transboundary diseases more

effectively by strengthening local capacity and establishing specific regional control programmes for some of these diseases, in accordance with regional priorities.

The GF-TADs Regional Steering Committees report to a Global Steering Committee.



OIE/FAO NETWORK OF EXPERTISE ON ANIMAL INFLUENZA (OFFLU)

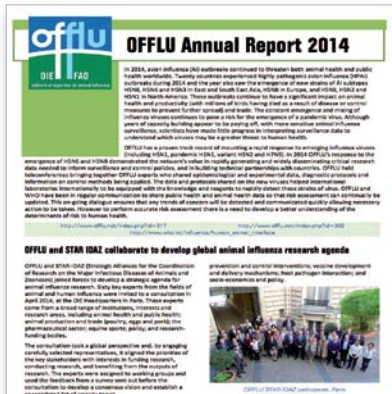
In 2014, the OIE Headquarters continued to host the Secretariat for the OFFLU platform and coordinate the network. Two meetings of the Steering Committee and the Executive Committee were held to provide strategic direction and to coordinate the various OFFLU technical activities.

Two new technical activities were initiated: an applied epidemiology group for risk assessment and surveillance and a wild bird influenza surveillance activity.

The network continues to grow in scope and size, engaging experts from equine, swine and avian influenza networks.

The formal agreement between the OFFLU network and WHO for collaboration on the process of human vaccine strain selection was renewed for a further five years. This led to joint work on the composition of human vaccines and the exchange of the sequences of several influenza virus strains of animal origin provided by the OIE's network of Reference Centres.

In April 2014, a partnership was also set up with STAR-IDAZ (Strategic Alliances for the Coordination of Research on the Major Infectious Diseases of Animals and Zoonoses) to develop strategic priorities for animal influenza research.



 Consult the OFFLU Annual Report 2014
www.offlu.net/fileadmin/home/en/publications/pdf/OFFLU_Annual_Report_2014.pdf

Also in 2014, millions of poultry were contaminated with highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N8 in less than 11 months: this new highly pathogenic strain appeared in the Republic of Korea in January, before spreading along migratory bird routes to China, Japan and then Europe.

The appearance of this new strain served as a reminder to the global community that avian influenza viruses are continuing to evolve and new strains are continuing to appear, posing a constant threat to public health, animal health and food security and the livelihoods of poor poultry producers, as well as trade and national economies.



KEY EVENTS IN 2014

INTERNATIONAL COMMITMENT



Summary of a speech by Dr Bernard Vallat at the White House to national and international policy makers during the 4th meeting of the GHTA programme, in the presence of the President of the United States of America, Barack Obama, and representatives of the governments of more than 40 countries.



Vidéo : www.oie.int/BVGHSA2014/EN

Launch of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHTA)

The GHTA is a joint initiative of the United States of America and more than 40 other countries, as well as organisations such as WHO, the OIE and FAO. It aims to accelerate progress towards a world that is under less threat from infectious diseases and to promote global health security as an international priority.

The OIE, as advisor to the GHTA Steering Group, has been contributing to this initiative since its launch in April 2014 and is recognised as one of the key players in achieving its objectives. At four high-level meetings held in 2014, a survey was conducted on activities to be carried out in 44 countries, focusing on the prevention and detection of, and adequate response to, sanitary events, incorporating aspects such as antimicrobial resistance.

In September, in Washington, DC, in the presence of the President of the United States of America, Barack Obama, and the Directors General of the OIE, FAO and WHO, special emphasis was placed on the key role of the OIE PVS Pathway in global sanitary security as a pre-eminent tool for this global strategy. The importance of OIE/WHO joint national workshops between animal health and public health services was also underlined. These activities are based on a joint guide developed by the two organisations and published in 2014 (see below).

JOINT PUBLICATIONS

*WHO-OIE
Operational
Framework for
Good governance at
the human-animal
interface: Bridging
WHO and OIE tools
for the assessment
of national
capacities*



This work was developed with the support of the World Bank and the European Union (Avian and Human Influenza Trust Fund, administered by the World Bank).

WHO/OIE joint guide

Global health is a shared responsibility of both animal health and human health authorities. It is a priority that requires international cooperation and an intersectoral approach.

This is why the OIE and WHO have developed a guide to assist national public health and animal health authorities, represented by the Veterinary Services. This document details methods to strengthen good governance of health systems throughout the world by helping

Member Countries to define better coordinated national programmes to address health risks at the human-animal interface.

The guide provides a comprehensive overview of all the tools available in the context of the WHO's International Health Regulations (IHR) monitoring framework and the OIE PVS Pathway and how to use them to create bridges and meet 'One Health' objectives, as actively promoted by WHO and the OIE.

FIGHTING ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

In 2014, the OIE continued to be heavily involved in the fight against antimicrobial resistance worldwide.

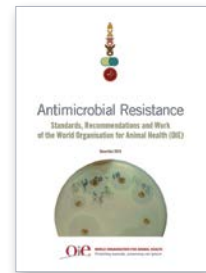
The process of constantly updating its intergovernmental standards on the subject continued, including the updating of the list of antimicrobial agents of veterinary importance.

A project to collect data on the use of antimicrobials in animal health is also under development in

collaboration with the national Focal Points of the 180 Member Countries.

Furthermore, 2014 was marked by the OIE's collaboration with WHO within the framework of the development of the WHO global action plan to combat antimicrobial resistance, due to be adopted in 2015.

This collaboration falls entirely within the framework of the priorities of the FAO/OIE/WHO Tripartite Alliance.



Antimicrobial Resistance: Standards, Recommendations and Work of the OIE



'One Health' Colloquium

18-19 December 2014, London (United Kingdom)

The OIE took part, alongside numerous international partners, in the 'One Health' Colloquium organised by the renowned think tank Chatham House on the subject of antimicrobial resistance. The report of this session, in accordance with the rules of that institution, will be published in 2015.

WORLDWIDE RECOGNITION

The OIE honours its experts

In 2014, as it has every year, the OIE granted honorary awards to eminent persons for outstanding services to the veterinary community and to the OIE.

The award winners received their medals at the Opening Ceremony of the 82nd General Session.



Dr Emilio Juan Gimeno (Argentina) was awarded the Gold Medal.



Dr Manuel Antonio González Cano (Panama) received the Meritorious Award.

World Veterinary Day Prize



The Veterinary Day Prize 2014, on the theme of animal welfare, was awarded to the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA).

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES IN 2014 (See page 32)



STANDARDS

The OIE's international standards on animal health and welfare are prepared and updated by recognised scientific experts and are democratically adopted at annual General Sessions of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE. Each national Delegate of the 180 Member Countries has one vote.

These standards are designed to prevent and control animal diseases, including zoonoses, ensure the sanitary safety of world trade in terrestrial and aquatic animals and animal products, and improve animal welfare. They are published in two *Codes* and two *Manuals*.

To improve animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health worldwide



82nd GENERAL SESSION OF THE WORLD ASSEMBLY OF DELEGATES OF THE OIE

25–30 May 2014

For its 82nd General Session, the World Assembly of national Delegates of the OIE met last May to examine and adopt new standards and intergovernmental guidelines, the application of which helps to improve animal welfare and health throughout the world. The Session was opened by Dr Karin Schwabenbauer, President of the World Assembly of Delegates and Delegate of Germany, and by Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE. This Session was marked by a celebration of the 90th anniversary of the founding of the OIE.

For this special year, the World Assembly was honoured by the presence of the Directors

General of WHO and FAO, Dr Margaret Chan and Mr José Graziano da Silva, respectively, who reaffirmed their commitment to support the tripartite collaboration established during the last decade under the umbrella of the 'One Health' concept.

Over 900 participants were present, including Her Royal Highness Princess Haya, OIE Goodwill Ambassador, as well as some 50 high-ranking political and institutional players, including numerous Ministers of OIE Member Countries.

At the end of the week, the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE adopted 40 resolutions.

 [Resolutions of the 82nd General Session of the OIE](http://www.oie.int/Reso82SG/EN)
www.oie.int/Reso82SG/EN

SPECIALIST COMMISSIONS AND WORKING GROUPS

The standards presented for adoption by the World Assembly of Delegates are developed by the Specialist Commissions, in liaison with Working Groups and ad hoc Groups convened by the OIE (see organisation chart on page 7).

4 Specialist Commissions

Code Commission <i>Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission</i>	Scientific Commission <i>Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases</i>
Laboratories Commission <i>Biological Standards Commission</i>	Aquatic Animals Commission <i>Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission</i>

Their role is to collect the latest scientific information in order to study the epidemiology of animal diseases and relevant control methods and the sanitary safety of international trade in animals and animal products, to elaborate or revise OIE standards and to address technical or scientific issues raised by Member Countries. They each met twice in 2014, as they do every year. The experts that are members of the Commissions are elected every three years by the World Assembly on the basis of their scientific excellence and a balanced geographical representation.

3 Permanent Working Groups

Wildlife
Animal Production Food Safety
Animal welfare

Through scientific meetings, seminars and training, they constantly monitor the latest advances in their field of competence and keep OIE Member Countries informed. They meet once a year.

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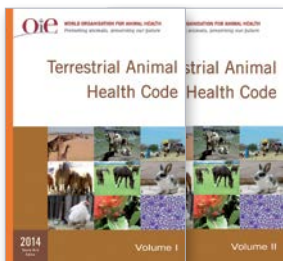
ad hoc Groups
in 2014

Porcine epidemic diarrhoea, diseases of Camelids, ...
(See details p. 32)

To keep animal health standards constantly up to date, the OIE convenes groups of international experts in their field who, through their scientific support, facilitate the elaboration of draft standards submitted to the Commissions and subsequently to the World Assembly.

STANDARDS ADOPTED IN 2014

As they do every year, the OIE Delegates adopted and revised numerous standards and guidelines on the prevention and control of terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases and on diagnostic methods and vaccine quality.



TERRESTRIAL CODE

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

The World Assembly adopted the revision of 25 chapters and the addition of two new chapters.

EXAMPLES

Antimicrobial resistance: continuation of work in progress

Three chapters were revised, including one on 'Risk assessment for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in animals' (Chapter 6.10.).

Brucella spp.: harmonisation of control measures

The three chapters on *Brucella* spp. were merged into a single chapter, covering the three pathogens *B. abortus*, *B. melitensis* and *B. suis* (Chapter 8.4.).

Infection with African horse sickness virus and disease status

This chapter was revised to make it compatible with applications from Member Countries for official recognition of their disease status (Chapter 12.1.).

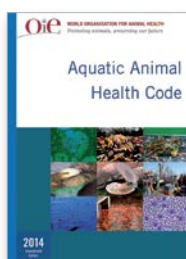


TERRESTRIAL MANUAL

Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals

- Twenty-four chapters were revised
- Seven new guidelines were approved.

The OIE is currently developing new standards on the quality of vaccines for porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome.



AQUATIC CODE

Aquatic Animal Health Code

The World Assembly adopted several new chapters, including those on:

- Infection with salmonid alphavirus (Chapter 10.5.)
- Criteria for listing species as susceptible to infection with a specific pathogen (Chapter 1.5.).

Guidance documents prepared by experts and giving examples of how to develop disease-specific surveillance systems for fish ('Surveillance for viral haemorrhagic septicaemia') and for molluscs ('Surveillance for infection with *Bonamia ostreae*') were made available on the OIE website.

AQUATIC MANUAL

Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals



- Three chapters were revised
- One new chapter was adopted.

FOCUS ON...

THE RINDERPEST POST-ERADICATION PHASE

In 2014, the World Assembly of Delegates adopted a legal framework, jointly developed and proposed by FAO and the OIE, for the approval of facilities still holding rinderpest virus. Following the global eradication of the disease in 2011, OIE Member Countries gave a commitment to destroy or safely store, in a minimum number of FAO- and OIE-approved secure holding facilities, all remaining stocks of rinderpest virus and vaccine.

More than 87% of OIE Member Countries no longer hold stocks of rinderpest virus

From 2013, Member Countries started reporting to the OIE on the stocks they held. By the end of 2014, the initiative was a resounding success: 97% of Member Countries had reported to the OIE. This is the first time that official data on stocks of rinderpest virus and vaccine have been collected at a global level.

Applications for accreditation to hold rinderpest virus-containing material

By the end of 2014, six institutes in five countries had already applied with a view to accreditation in May 2015.

A new research project has been launched

The project is aimed at sequencing the last remaining stocks of rinderpest virus before they are destroyed, so that important scientific information can be saved, in case it is needed for future research, and the remaining virus-containing material can be destroyed.

Furthermore, the Pirbright Institute (United Kingdom) is continuing work on a study to determine whether or not vaccines for peste des petits ruminants (PPR) could also confer protection from rinderpest. If this proves to be the case, rinderpest virus-containing vaccine banks would no longer be required, thus reducing still further the risk of a recurrence of the disease.

TOWARDS A WORLD 'FREE FROM PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR)'



In May 2014, the World Assembly adopted a resolution on a global control and eradication strategy for PPR, a strategy that is considered to be a global public good.

The distribution of PPR has expanded during the past ten years. The disease is now widespread in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. As PPR has devastating effects on the health of small ruminants, as well as on the viability of countless small family-run farms, the OIE sees it as a priority area for action, both now and in the future.

The Global PPR Control Strategy, developed within the framework of GF-TADs, a joint FAO/OIE initiative, will contribute to the alleviation of poverty and further the development of international trade

in animals and animal products. It will also include mechanisms to protect PPR-free countries.

Its official launch is planned for March 2015, at an OIE/FAO International Conference due to be held in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire. The successful strategy that led to the eradication of rinderpest in 2011 will serve as a model.



HHP CONCEPT: FACILITATING INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT OF COMPETITION HORSES

International movement of competition horses is now a widespread and common practice. Such movements are increasing as a result of the considerable expansion in equestrian events.

With the aim of harmonising current regulations and facilitating safe, temporary international movements, the World Assembly adopted, for the very first time, a standard defining the concept of a *high health status horse subpopulation* (HHP) (Chapter 4.16.) with specific health characteristics.

Detailed guidelines on biosecurity will soon be proposed to Member Countries. They will describe the management practices that need to be applied in order to implement the concept of HHP horses in their stables of origin, on-site at events and during transport. A specific model sanitary certificate is also being developed.



REGIONAL ANIMAL WELFARE PLATFORM FOR EUROPE

This platform, created in 2013, aims to harmonise the application of OIE standards on animal welfare within the 53 countries in the region. A first three-year action plan (2014–2016), focusing on the management of stray dog populations and conditions relating to the transport and slaughter of livestock,

was adopted at the end of 2013 by the Platform's Steering Committee.

Similar regional strategies exist in Asia (2012), the Americas (2013) and the Middle East (2014). In Asia and the Middle East, the main problems relate to the transport and slaughter of animals intended for human consumption.



An OIE training DVD on the welfare of cattle pre-slaughter and at slaughter (with and without stunning) has been produced and has been given to trainers and OIE Focal Points for Animal Welfare. (English version now available, Arabic version in preparation).

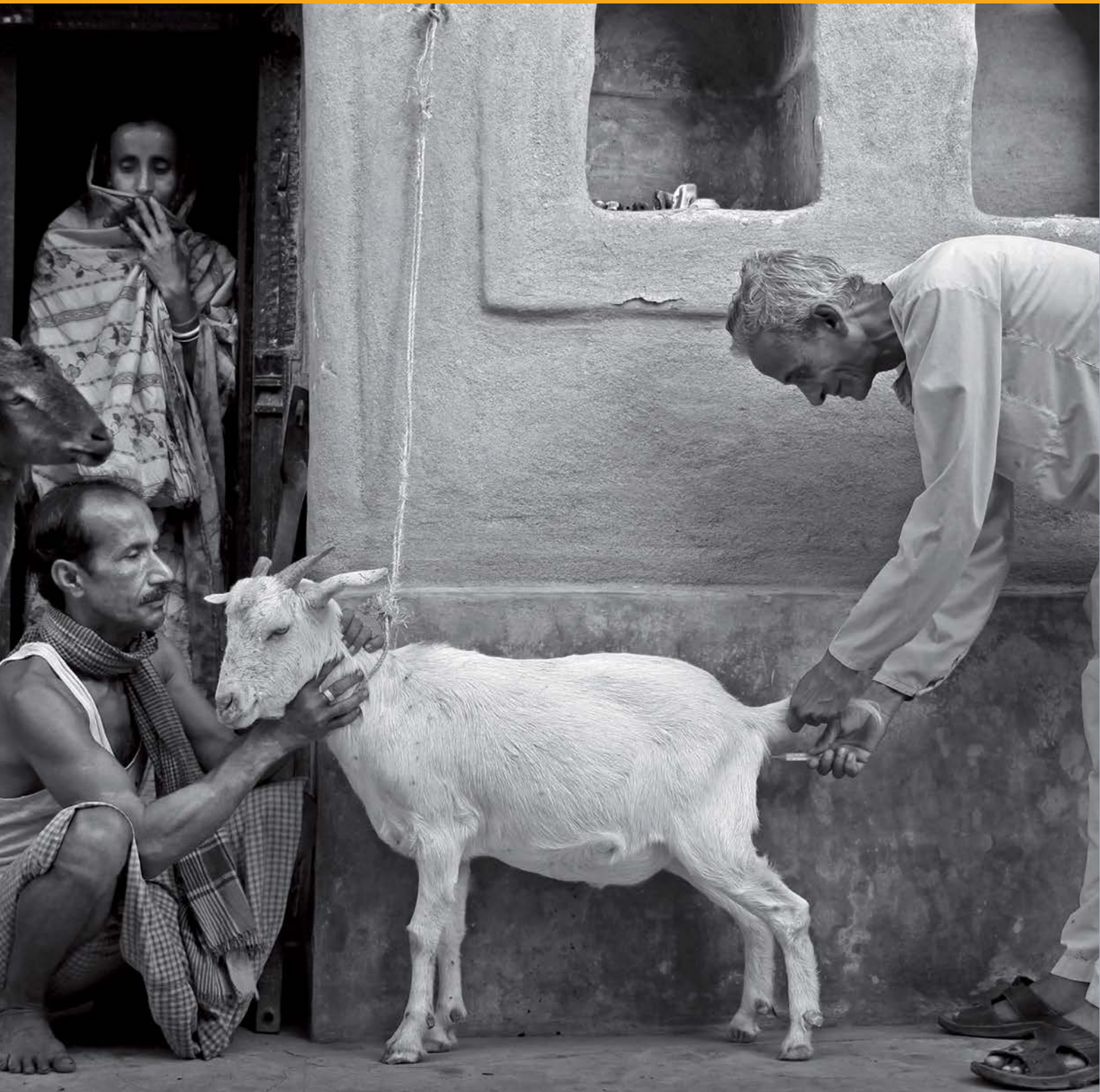
IMPROVED ANIMAL WELFARE PROGRAMME (IAWP)

In 2014, training sessions on conditions that comply with OIE standards (and with Halal precepts) applicable in pre-slaughter and slaughter were provided in many countries of Asia and the Middle East within the framework of the IAWP. Following their training, participants are now working to improve animal welfare, through various national follow-up programmes.

Within the context of the IAWP, workshops have been organised for key national players, with the

participation of academics, industry representatives, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other stakeholders. The purpose of these workshops is to facilitate future cooperation between recently trained trainers on the one hand, and veterinary education establishments and industry on the other hand.

In 2014, a total of 593 people from 12 countries were trained to become trainers in their own countries.



TRANSPARENCY

Nowadays, through the effects of globalisation, infectious diseases can often spread at lightning speed. 60% of the pathogens that affect humans are of animal origin. Effective surveillance, enabling early detection of these diseases at their source in animals, is therefore crucial so that they can be quickly controlled, thereby protecting animal and human populations.

Since its creation, one of the OIE's historic missions has been to ensure transparency and improve knowledge of the global animal disease situation, including zoonoses. This mission is fulfilled on a daily basis thanks to a unique tool, the OIE World Animal Health Information System, WAHIS.

To share, in real time, reliable information on the animal disease situation worldwide

ENSURING TRANSPARENCY OF WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION

WAHIS, the OIE World Animal Health Information System, is permanently accessible to the 180 Member Countries. The system is also open to non-member countries, and online consultation, via its public interface, is available to everyone.

COLLECTION OF OFFICIAL INFORMATION

On becoming an OIE Member, each country undertakes to report on the animal health situation (terrestrial and aquatic animals) within its territory in a timely and transparent manner.

1,048
immediate notifications
and follow-up reports



102
countries



62
diseases



2014

In addition to the notification of sanitary events eligible for immediate notification, the 180 OIE Member Countries are committed to report each semester on the presence of absence of the 116* priority diseases listed by the OIE for terrestrial and aquatic animals.

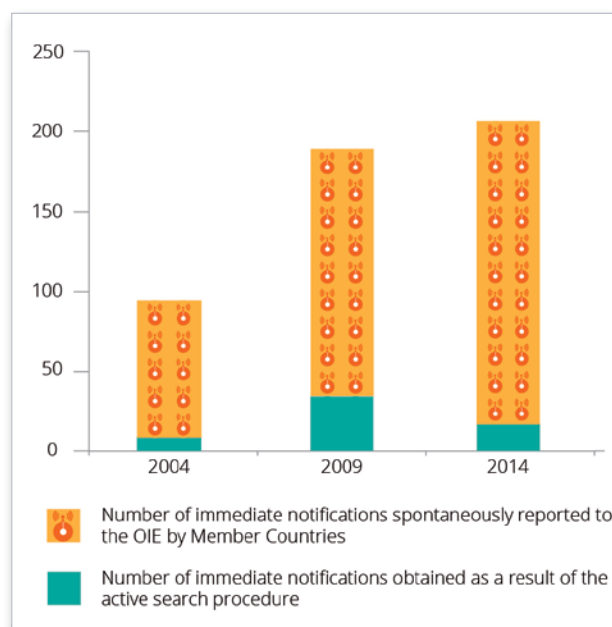
* The number of these priority diseases will rise to 119 from 1 January 2015.

ACTIVE SEARCH FOR UNOFFICIAL INFORMATION

Since 2002, to ensure that its knowledge of the world animal health situation is as exhaustive as possible, the OIE has been searching for and verifying unofficial animal health information and rumours. The OIE then corresponds with the national Delegates of the countries concerned to enable them to confirm or refute the information. Information obtained as a result of the active search procedure may then appear in immediate notifications and subsequent follow-up reports, six-monthly reports and annual reports.

Using the active search procedure for events that have not been officially reported is particularly effective. In 2014, it identified 46 events, 25 of which gave rise to an immediate notification or a follow-up report.

The active search procedure has important repercussions, for instance on notifications of emerging diseases occurring in 2014, most notably porcine epidemic diarrhoea (PED) and Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) in animals.



Growing commitment of Member Countries to transparency of animal disease information

The proportion of immediate notifications that were received only after the OIE had requested verification fell between 2007 and 2014. This indicates better notification of animal disease events on the part of countries, probably as a result of a greater awareness of their responsibilities.

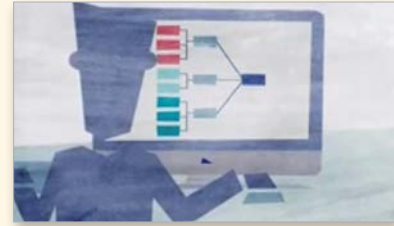
WAHIS, official source of animal health information

The system is used to process data on animal diseases of domestic animals and wildlife so that the international community can then be informed.

The information published in WAHIS is highly reliable. First of all, it is validated by the Veterinary Services of the reporting country,

then it is verified by specialist teams at the OIE and if necessary reconfirmed with the country concerned prior to publication. This unique tool improves the transparency, efficiency and rapidity with which animal health information is disseminated worldwide.

 www.oie.int/WAHISmov/EN

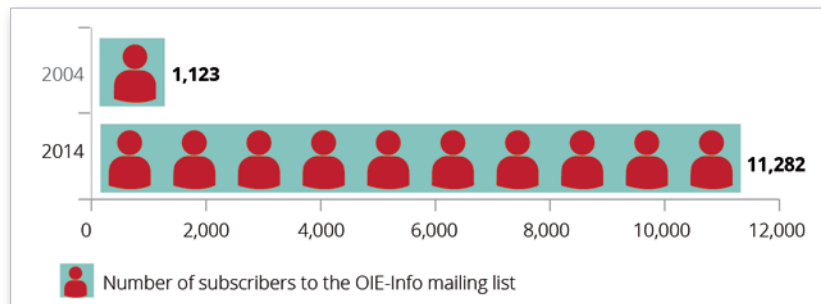


In 2014, the OIE produced a film explaining how WAHIS works. This 4-minute video animation can be accessed on the Internet and helps to raise public awareness of the importance of animal health surveillance.

DISSEMINATION OF ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION

Via the WAHIS online interface, anyone can access information on animal diseases, including zoonoses, present by country, by region, by month or by year, once it has been validated by the OIE.

Subscribers to the OIE-Info mailing list receive disease alerts and follow-up reports electronically.



SHARING OF ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION

To improve surveillance and prevent sanitary risks at the human-animal-environment interface, the OIE works closely, and on a continuous basis, with FAO and WHO through GLEWS, the Global Early Warning System. This platform combines the alert and response mechanisms of the three Organisations to coordinate procedures for verifying diseases present in the world.

GLEWS thus helps to prevent animal disease threats,

through information sharing, epidemiological analyses and joint field missions to assess and control outbreaks in both animals and humans. Improvements to make the system faster and better targeted are currently being developed. The new application GLEWS+ will provide a more effective mechanism for evaluating cross-sectoral risks and events involving wildlife and food safety.

Information on wildlife diseases

The 'WAHIS-Wild' interface, launched at the end of 2013, is used to disseminate information on wildlife diseases that are not OIE listed but are nevertheless of epidemiological significance. WAHIS-Wild in 2014, kept the general public informed on 53 diseases of wildlife, the information being collected by Member Countries on a voluntary basis.



WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH SITUATION

In 2014, the OIE deployed considerable resources responding to diseases it has been combating for many years but also to several new diseases, such as Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus (MERS-CoV) and porcine epidemic diarrhoea (PED).

RABIES IN AFRICA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA



 Rabies is everyone's concern: the time for mobilisation is now
www.oie.int/infographic/rabies/index.html

The OIE is mobilising against one of the world's most deadly zoonoses

On the occasion of World Rabies Day, the OIE invited the international community to join the fight against this disease and disseminated new communication tools.

The Organisation published its first ever interactive infographic, designed to help the public learn about, understand and combat the disease. It serves as a reminder that we all have a contribution to make in the global fight against rabies, a disease that each year kills tens of thousands of people worldwide.

On World Rabies Day, the OIE also unveiled its new rabies web portal, bringing together a wealth of information about the disease and the actions being taken worldwide to combat it.

'In addition to the OIE's missions of setting standards and promoting international solidarity in order to prevent and control rabies, it is essential to inform populations on the ravages brought about by this devastating disease. Rabies is a disease that is all too often underestimated, and it is imperative that everyone becomes aware of the fact that there are solutions. Vaccinating 70% of dogs in risk areas would make it possible to eliminate rabies in humans.'

MERS-CoV IN THE MIDDLE EAST



An emerging disease with zoonotic potential: the OIE's experts recommend the designation of an OIE Reference Centre

The coronavirus responsible for Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS-CoV) was first identified in humans in 2012, causing a severe respiratory disease. It is therefore a serious public health issue.

In 2014, at the request of its Specialist Commissions, the OIE convened a Group of scientific experts on public health and animal health to summarise the latest scientific data available, with particular reference to diagnostic tests, and to provide recommendations on prevention and control of the disease at the human–animal interface.

The experts recommended the designation of an OIE Reference Centre with specific expertise, with the aim of improving surveillance and research activities on the disease and providing OIE Member Countries with technical assistance.

PORCINE EPIDEMIC DIARRHOEA (PED) ON SEVERAL CONTINENTS



 [Technical information sheet on PED
www.oie.int/PEDv2014/EN](http://www.oie.int/PEDv2014/EN)

The OIE's experts recommend strict biosecurity measures and good farm management as the most effective measures

PED is a contagious disease of pigs caused by a coronavirus. It can cause high morbidity and mortality in populations newly exposed to the virus and thus can result in significant economic losses. Such events have been growing in number since 2011, with a rise in the number of cases, especially in 2013 and 2014, in several countries in the Americas and Asia.

In response to recommendations by the World Assembly of Delegates at the 82nd General Session, the OIE convened a high-level group of experts to monitor the development of the disease worldwide and suggest an appropriate response. Their conclusions were published in the form of a technical information sheet, providing details of epidemiological observations, routes of transmission, prevention and control methods and the results of research on the disease.

PED does not pose a risk to human health or to food safety. As some strains are considered to be an emerging disease with significant morbidity and mortality, OIE Member Countries are required to notify any cases to the OIE.

EBOLA VIRUS DISEASE EPIDEMIC IN WEST AFRICA



 [Technical information sheet
on Ebola virus disease
www.oie.int/Ebola2014/EN](http://www.oie.int/Ebola2014/EN)

The OIE urges the Veterinary Services of affected countries to remain vigilant and strengthen their surveillance of wildlife

Known in limited zones in Africa since 1976, the virus was reported again in humans in 2014, for the first time in several countries in West Africa, resulting in the largest outbreak of Ebola virus disease in history. In August 2014, WHO declared the outbreak an international health emergency.

Ebola virus disease is a severe contagious disease affecting humans and also non-human primates, such as gorillas, chimpanzees and some other monkeys. This zoonosis, spread mainly by human-to-human contact in the current outbreaks, poses a significant public health threat. As yet, there are no licensed medicines, and experimental drugs and vaccines for use in humans are being developed.

In 2014, the OIE published a technical information sheet outlining epidemiological observations and scientific data on the disease, including the suspected animal reservoir of the virus. This information sheet was prepared by international scientific experts, including experts from international Reference Centres and the OIE Working Group on Wildlife, and was approved by the OIE Scientific Commission.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE DISEASE STATUS OF OIE MEMBER COUNTRIES

Since 1998, the OIE has had a mandate from the World Trade Organization (WTO) to officially recognise disease-free areas of countries for trade purposes. The procedure for the official recognition of disease status by the OIE is voluntary.

OIE Member Countries may submit an application (dossier) to be included on the lists of countries with an officially recognised status for the following six diseases:

- bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE)
- foot and mouth disease (FMD)
- contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP)
- African horse sickness (AHS)
- peste des petits ruminants (PPR)
- classical swine fever (CSF), *from 1 June 2014*.

Member Countries may also, if they wish, apply for official endorsement of their national control programme for FMD and, as from 2014, PPR and CBPP.

Following the official declaration of the global eradication of rinderpest in 2011, the OIE no longer conducts the procedure for official recognition for this disease.



A total of 88 applications from countries were presented for adoption by the World Assembly in May 2014.

STATUSES GRANTED IN MAY 2014

- This year, for the first time, 48 countries were recognised as 'PPR free'
- 11 new countries were recognised as having 'a negligible BSE risk'
- The OIE endorsed the official control programme for FMD submitted by Ecuador, and four countries were recognised as being totally or partially 'FMD free'
- 14 new countries were recognised as 'AHS free'
- Argentina, Canada and Singapore were officially recognised as 'free from CBPP'.

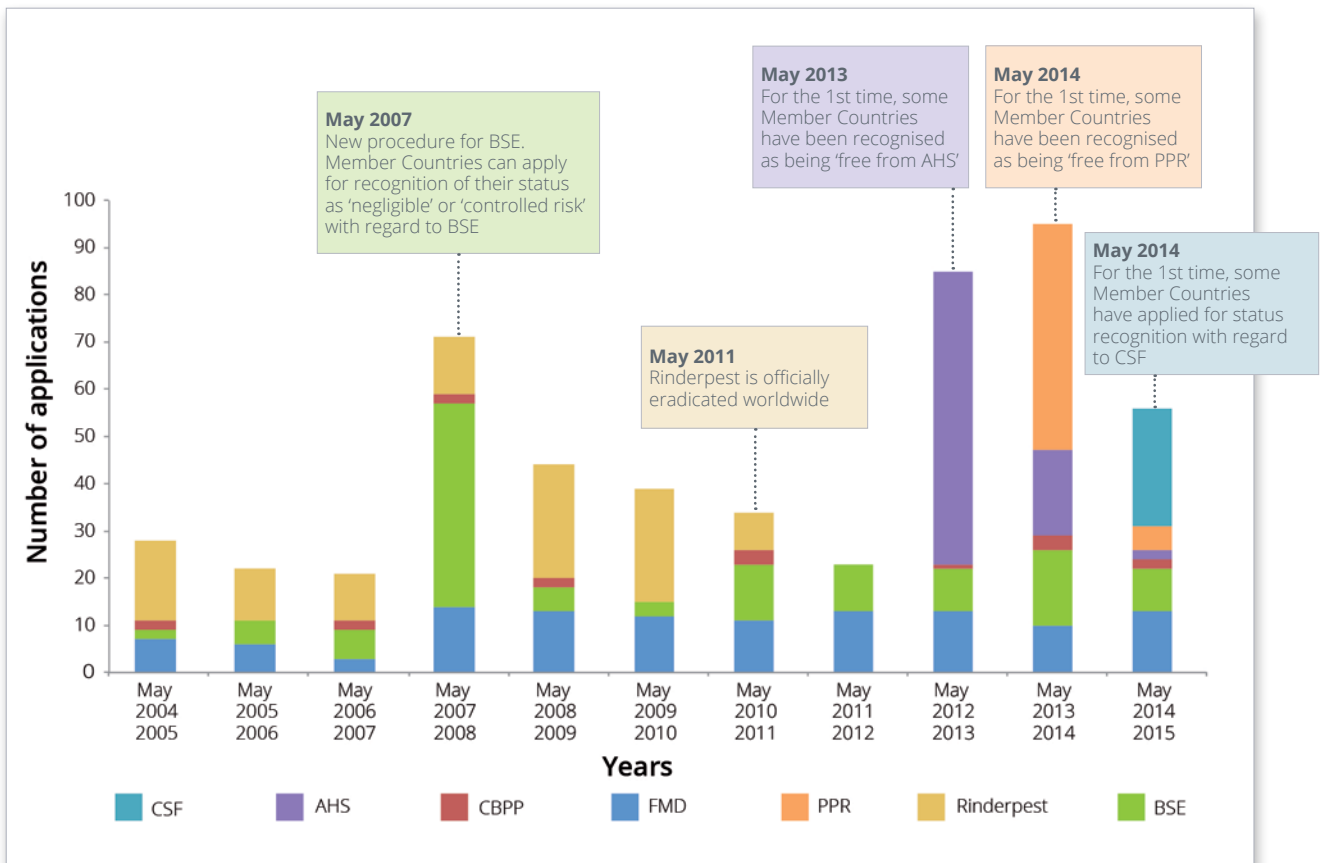


Examination of applications from Member Countries requesting to be included in the list of countries with a recognised disease status in terms of one of the priority diseases

The dossiers are first evaluated by the *ad hoc* Group responsible for evaluating the disease status of Member Countries with respect to the disease in question, and are then examined by the Scientific Commission with a view to their presentation to the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE for adoption. A similar procedure applies to the endorsement of Member Countries' official control programmes.

TREND IN THE NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY THE OIE FOR OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF DISEASE STATUS

The regular increase in the number of dossiers presented is evidence of the interest shown by Member Countries in obtaining an officially recognised disease status or endorsement of their official disease control programme for a specific disease.

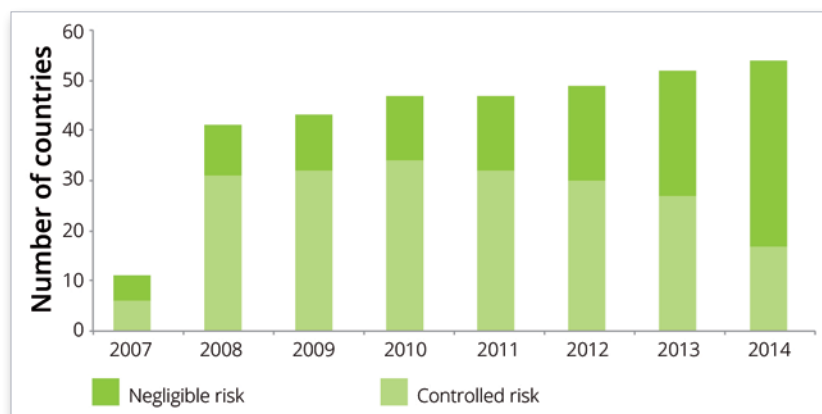


Number of applications submitted to the OIE for official recognition of disease status, by annual cycle of evaluations (from May of year N to May of year N+1).

TREND IN OFFICIAL STATUS WITH REGARD TO BSE, A PROMISING EXAMPLE

For BSE, Member Countries can apply to be recognised as having a ‘controlled BSE risk’ or a ‘negligible BSE risk’.

The graph clearly shows a strong overall increase in the number of statuses granted during the last seven years, as well as a growing number of countries with a ‘negligible BSE risk’.



Trend in the official status of OIE Member Countries in terms of BSE risk (June 2014).



EXPERTISE

The OIE collects and analyses the latest scientific information on prevention and control of animal diseases. This information is then made available to Member Countries so that they can apply the most effective methods.

The work of the OIE is supported by a worldwide network of expertise that has expanded and consolidated over the years. The regular expansion of national Focal Points and OIE Reference Centres, the permanent exchange of information and the constant strengthening of the scientific and technical competencies of the members of this network all help to ensure the scientific excellence of the OIE worldwide.

To collect, analyse and disseminate veterinary scientific information worldwide

THE OIE'S WORLDWIDE NETWORK OF EXPERTISE

OIE REFERENCE CENTRES

This network of Reference Centres supports the development and scientific relevance of the OIE's work, particularly with respect to the

standards, guidelines and recommendations that it publishes on animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health.

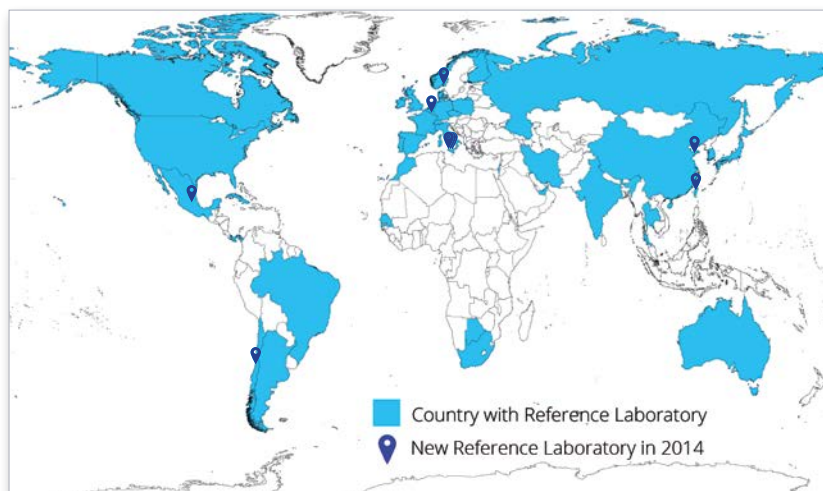


OIE Reference Centres are submitted to the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE for approval (or delisting) following examination of their candidature or their activity reports by the Specialist Commissions.

296
Reference Centres

9 NEW REFERENCE LABORATORIES IN 2014

These institutes are designated to monitor and follow up all scientific and technical problems relating to a specific disease.



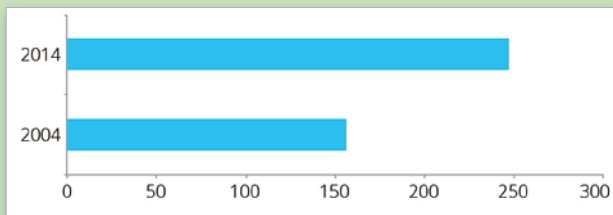
247
Reference Laboratories

117
Diseases or topics

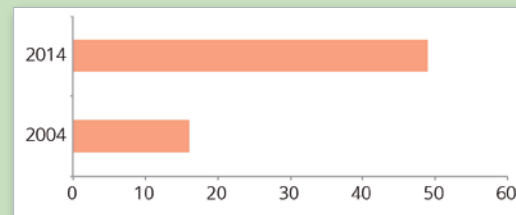
38
Countries

- **Avian chlamydiosis (*Chlamydia psittaci*)**
Laboratory for Immunology and Animal Biotechnology, Ghent University (Belgium)
- **Peste des petits ruminants**
National Diagnostic Center for Exotic Animal Diseases, China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center, Qingdao (People's Republic of China,)
- **Leishmaniosis**
Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale della Sicilia (IZSSI), National Reference Centre for Leishmaniosis (C.Re.Na.L.), Palermo (Italy)
- **Babesiosis**
IZSSI, National Reference Centre for Anaplasma, Babesia, Rickettsia, Theileria (C.R.A.Ba.R.T.), Palermo (Italy)
- **Theileriosis**
IZSSI, C.R.A.Ba.R.T., Palermo (Italy)
- **Rabies**
Centro Nacional de Servicios de Diagnóstico en Salud Animal, Tecámac, Estado de Mexico (Mexico)
- **Infection with infectious salmon anaemia virus**
Laboratorio de Patógenos Acuícolas, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso (Chile)
- **Infection with salmonid alphavirus**
National Veterinary Institute, Oslo (Norway)
- **White spot disease**
National Cheng Kung University (Chinese Taipei).

Number of Reference Laboratories



Number of Collaborating Centres



The network of OIE Reference Centres has grown considerably over the past ten years. Committed to making its expertise available to all countries of the world, this network of excellence has steadily consolidated, on a voluntary basis and free of charge, and its global scale is now unparalleled.

'The need for scientific expertise and advice is constantly increasing and so is the reliance on our network of excellence, unique in the world'

Dr Bernard Vallat

6 NEW COLLABORATING CENTRES AND 2 NEW CONSORTIA IN 2014

These centres of expertise are designated for a specific sphere of competence relating to animal health. These are cross-cutting topics, such as general epidemiology and veterinary medicinal products.

49

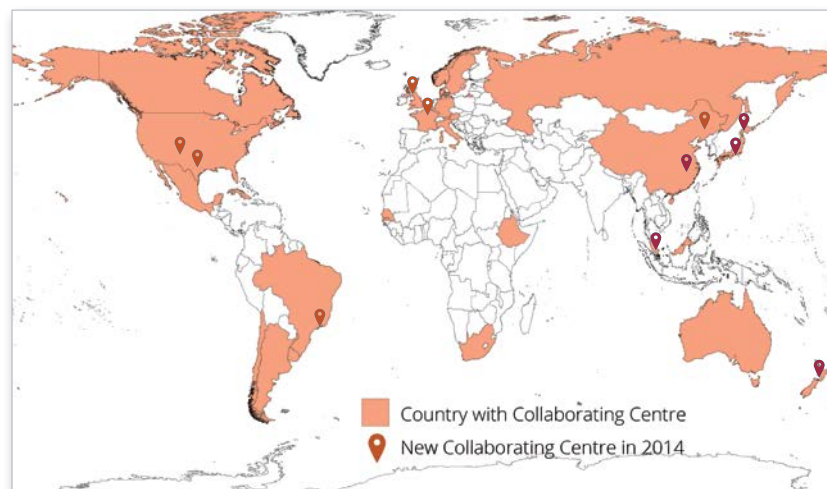
Collaborating
Centres

46

Topics

26

Countries



- Biological threat reduction**
 Institute for Infectious Animal Diseases (IIAD), College Station, Texas (United States of America)
- Food-borne parasites from the Asia-Pacific region**
 Institute of Zoonosis, Jilin University, China (People's rep. of)
- Food-borne parasites from the Europe region**
 Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l'alimentation, de l'environnement et du travail (ANSES), Maisons-Alfort (France)
- Food safety**
 Tri-partner consortium formed by the following:
 - Veterinary Public Health Centre (Singapore)
 - Division of Health and Environment Sciences, School of Veterinary Medicine, Rakuno Gakuen University (Japan)
 - Existing OIE Collaborating Centre at the Research Center for Food Safety, Graduate School of Agricultural and Life Sciences, University of Tokyo (Japan)
- Laboratory biorisk management**
 Sandia National Laboratories, International Biological Threat Reduction Program, New Mexico (United States of America)
- Veterinary epidemiology and public health**
 Consortium formed by:
 - China Animal Health and Epidemiology Centre (CAHEC), China (People's rep. of)
 - Current OIE Collaborating Centre at the mEpiLab, EpiCentre, Massey University (New Zealand)
- Veterinary public health**
 Pan American Centre for Foot and Mouth Disease (PANAFTOSA)/ Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)
- Viral genomics and bioinformatics**
 Medical Research Council, University of Glasgow Centre for Virus Research, Glasgow (United Kingdom).

AD HOC GROUPS CONVENED IN 2014

28 meetings of *ad hoc* Groups of experts were convened to develop draft standards or guidelines for validation by the OIE's three permanent Working Groups and/or the four Specialist Commissions, prior to adoption by the Assembly (see page 16).

They dealt with the following topics (some requiring several meetings):

Evaluation of official disease status of Member Countries

- Foot and mouth disease
- Classical swine fever
- Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
- Peste des petits ruminants
- Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
- African horse sickness

Aquatic animals

- Safety of products derived from aquatic animals
- Disinfection of aquaculture establishments

Terrestrial animal diseases

- Porcine cysticercosis
- Foot and mouth disease
- Tuberculosis
- African swine fever
- Control of *Salmonella* in pigs
- Control of *Salmonella* in cattle
- Diseases of camelids

Emerging diseases

- Porcine epidemic diarrhoea
- Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus infection in animals

Animal welfare

- Working equids

International movements of competition horses

- International movement of horses
- HHP health certificate and subpopulation management

Cross-cutting topics

- Disaster management and risk reduction in relation to animal health and welfare and veterinary public health
- Creation of a global database on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals
- Antimicrobial resistance

OIE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

The recommendations adopted at these conferences form the basis for future global policies to be applied within the framework of the subjects discussed.



'Strengthening national veterinary laboratory capacities, and thereby reinforcing the veterinary scientific community, is key to facing the animal health and welfare challenges of the future'

3rd GLOBAL CONFERENCE OF OIE REFERENCE CENTRES

14–16 October 2014, Incheon-Seoul (Korea [Rep. of.])

More than 300 international experts within the OIE scientific network represented the 296 Reference Centres located in the various regions of the world. During the Conference, these experts reaffirmed their commitment to constantly disseminate the latest scientific information relevant to OIE activities – and also to support the scientific accuracy and stringency of OIE publications through their own contributions and by acting as peer reviewers.

In addition to further fostering the networking of these Reference Centres, the Conference also focused on new tools for the advancement and exchange of knowledge. This approach is extremely useful for strengthening diagnostic capabilities worldwide and continually improving the response to current and



 **Recommandations**
www.oie.int/RecoRC2014/EN

future sanitary threats. In this context, the Conference launched a new strategy aimed at setting up a global platform for pathogen genotyping as well as a new mechanism for rapidly informing Member Countries of control methods for new diseases.

Oie



OIE-CIC JOINT INTERNATIONAL MEETING ON EARLY DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF AFRICAN SWINE FEVER (ASF) AND OTHER ANIMAL HEALTH ISSUES AT THE WILDLIFE-LIVESTOCK-HUMAN INTERFACE

30 June to 1 July 2014, Paris (France)



 **Recommandations**
www.oie.int/OIECIC2014/EN

60% of the pathogens that affect humans are of animal origin; this is also the case for three-quarters of emerging infectious diseases occurring for the first time. On average, one new animal disease is detected each year; in most cases they occur in wild animals and can also affect humans.

In this respect, the professionals in charge of surveillance of aquatic and terrestrial protected areas, as well as hunters and anglers, are important sentinels of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife. However, this essential function for health, environment and biodiversity is still poorly organised and coordinated throughout the world. The detection of emerging and re-emerging diseases in wildlife remains a serious issue.

The development of effective surveillance requires a collective awareness of the role of these animals and a well-structured organisation that includes formal coordination between public health authorities, the Veterinary Services and the environmental services. More ambitious training programmes are also needed. These requirements are especially relevant for diseases such as African swine fever.

'Animal producers, hunters, anglers and other users of the natural environment are also key players with whom it is important to cooperate'

CIC: International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation

2015

Global Conferences and other events

83rd General Session of the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE
 24–29 May 2015
 Paris (France)

Global Conference on Aquatic Animal Health – 'Riding the wave to the future'
 20–22 January 2015
 Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam)

FAO/OIE International Conference for the Control and Eradication of PPR
 31 March to 2 April 2015
 Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire)

Global Conference on Biological Threat Reduction
 30 June to 2 July 2015
 Paris (France)

Global Conference on Pastoralism
 October 2015
 Ulan Bator (Mongolia) –
to be confirmed

Global Conference on Rabies Control (FAO, GARC, OIE, WHO)
 10–11 December 2015, Geneva (Switzerland) – *to be confirmed*

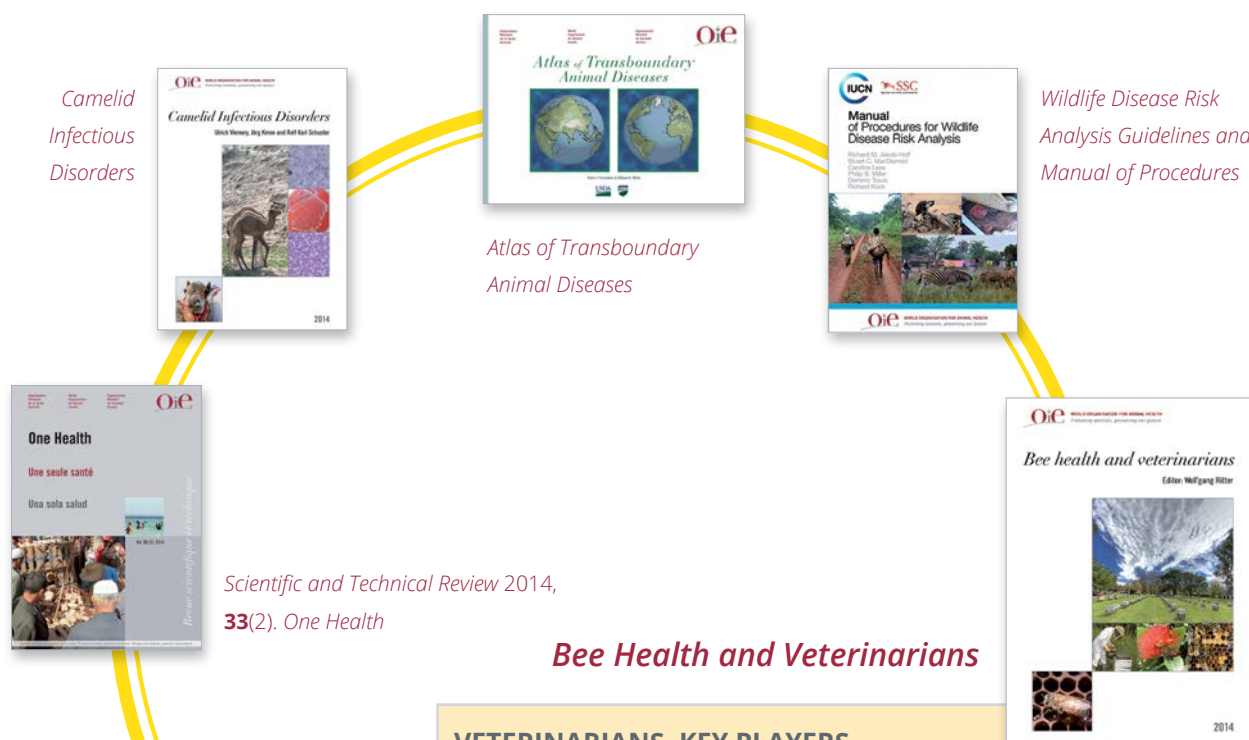
PUBLICATIONS

The OIE's publications are a valuable source of documentation for the international scientific community with an interest in animals and they support the advancement of veterinary medicine in the world. They cover all aspects of animal health and welfare and veterinary public health at a global level.

In addition to OIE international standards, many new titles were published in 2014, including serial publications, important thematic publications and the proceedings of international conferences. A catalogue in three languages is produced every year.

 [Link to the publications catalogue:](http://www.oie.int/catalogue/cat2015.html)
www.oie.int/catalogue/cat2015.html

BEST DISTRIBUTION IN 2014



VETERINARIANS, KEY PLAYERS IN PRESERVING BEE HEALTH

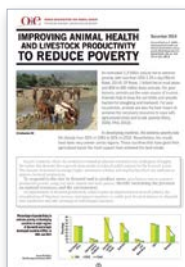
Preserving bee health is now a key concern for the agricultural sector and environmentalists. Veterinarians in both the public and the private sector have a crucial role to play in tackling this issue. With this new publication, the OIE offers them its full support.

Bee health and veterinarians consists of a compilation of articles by scientists internationally recognised in their field. The book is richly illustrated with charts, diagrams, graphs and numerous photographs, making it attractive and accessible to as wide an audience as possible.

FOCUS ON...

ANIMAL HEALTH, POVERTY REDUCTION, THE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Scientific and Technical Review, **33**(3).



Improving animal health and livestock productivity to reduce poverty

For poor farmers, livestock are often their main source of income. Animal diseases can result in considerable economic losses for these producers.

Investing in animal health is a crucial factor in poverty reduction: to achieve this, public sector support is crucial, especially in the poorest countries.

The complete text and summaries of these articles are now available



Better management of animal production to protect the environment and promote sustainable development

The estimated impacts of livestock on the environment have recently been revised downwards, a situation that seems to be strongly correlated with the level of exploitation of technological advances and increased productivity of livestock farming.



Order a publication from the Online Bookshop web.oie.int/boutique/index.php

THE OIE DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

The OIE Documentation Centre was created in the early 1990s with the aim of gathering together on one site all of the Organisation's publications and working documents. It constitutes a rich documentary of resources of more than 13,000 printed documents, indexed, classified

and referenced, using a bilingual thesaurus developed specifically to cover all of the OIE's areas of activity.

The number of documents is constantly growing, and the documentary resource is updated on a daily basis.

ALEXANDRIE, a documentary database accessible to all

This online database, freely available to all Internet users, currently includes more than 6,500 documents arising from the OIE's activities between 1924 and 2014, including the official publications and all the Resolutions and Recommendations adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates (formerly the International Committee) since 1924. Searches can be made by keyword (subject, language, source, year, author). The database is one of the most heavily used tools on the OIE website, with more than 2.5 million searches in 2014.

Access the OIE documentary database www.oie.int/doc/en_index.php



SOLIDARITY

The OIE supports its Member Countries and helps them strengthen and improve the structure of their national animal health systems in line with the Organisation's intergovernmental standards, notably by acting on the quality of the national Veterinary Services, diagnostic laboratories and veterinary education.

To help developing and emerging countries deal effectively with health threats, the OIE provides support through a range of programmes, notably within the framework of the PVS Pathway, aimed at consolidating national animal health systems by providing customised assistance. These programmes are partly financed from contributions received by the OIE World Fund.

To develop international solidarity to achieve better control of animal diseases in the world

OIE WORLD ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE FUND



In addition to the regular budget, funded by the statutory contributions of Member Countries, the OIE World Fund enables numerous donors to support programmes implemented by the Organisation. These resources are assigned, with the agreement of the donors concerned, to numerous activities aimed at helping all countries to implement OIE standards and to improving the governance of national animal health systems, and in particular Veterinary Services.

The World Fund co-finances numerous projects with the aim to:

Reinforce global, regional and national capacities

These activities are targeted (notably through the organisation of global, regional and sub-regional seminars and conferences) at training for Delegates and national Focal Points of Member Countries, and at the OIE PVS Pathway, a global programme to improve the performance of Veterinary Services.

Consolidate national veterinary scientific communities

In particular in developing countries, notably through twinning programmes for:

- OIE Reference Centres (since 2006)
- Veterinary Education Establishments (since 2013)
- Veterinary Statutory Bodies (since 2013)

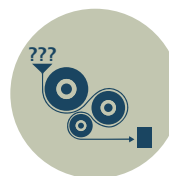
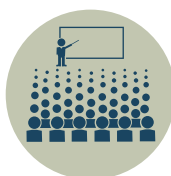
Modernise national veterinary legislations

With personalised assistance for countries at their own request.

Strengthen international solidarity

Through other actions of solidarity on behalf of developing countries, such as setting up regional vaccine banks and international studies.

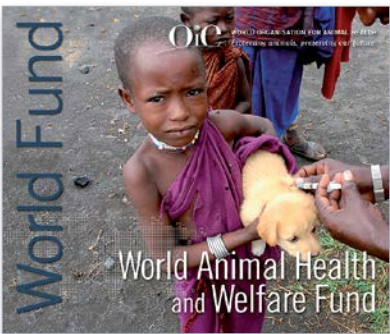
Implement communication activities



OIE WORLD FUND INCOME IN 2014

Between 2006 and 2014, average annual World Fund income was €10.7 million.

In 2014, the contributions paid into the World Fund totalled €11.7 million, making it the second highest year since the creation of the World Fund.



'The World Fund offers the international community an unprecedented opportunity to contribute to the improvement of animal health and welfare, public health and good governance of animal health systems worldwide'

Dr Alain Dehove,
Coordinator of the OIE World Fund

 [OIE World Fund brochure available upon request](#)

DONORS AND PARTNERS




DIAGNOSIS

PRESCRIPTION

TWINNING PROGRAMMES


SUPPORTING THE VETERINARY SERVICES TO IMPROVE SANITARY GOVERNANCE

Initiated in 2006, the PVS Pathway is aimed at strengthening the capacities and good governance of the Veterinary Services (VS) and the Aquatic Animal Health Services (AAHS) by bringing them into line with the quality standards adopted by the Member Countries of the OIE. Through the progressive implementation of the various stages of intervention, it contributes to the sustainable consolidation of national animal health systems.



Initial PVS Evaluation

Qualitative assessment of the performance of a country's VS and AAHS and their compliance with OIE intergovernmental standards in these fields.



PVS Gap Analysis

Key tool to help define national priorities, initiate a strategic plan for the VS and estimate the cost of its implementation.



Between laboratories
(launched in 2006)

Strengthening the capacity of laboratories, for instance on priority animal diseases, aimed at ensuring a more equitable, homogeneous geographical distribution worldwide.



Between Veterinary Education Establishments
(launched in 2013)

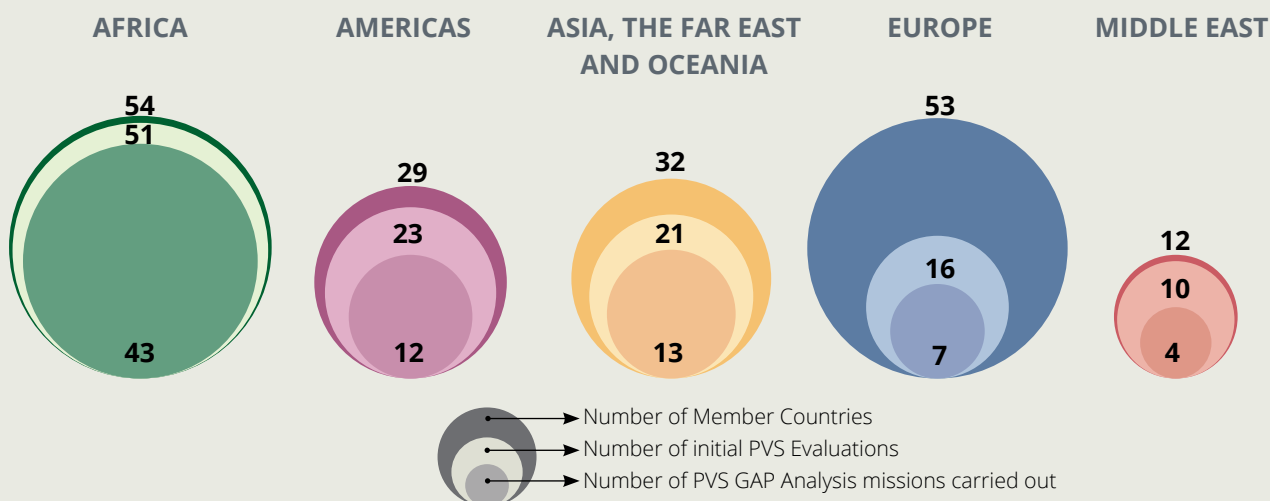
Through the exchange of teachers and students, aimed at achieving a more balanced geographical distribution of well-trained veterinarians.



Between Veterinary Statutory Bodies
(launched in 2013)

Development of competencies and capacities with the help of public-private partnerships, to enable them to fulfil their responsibilities under the Veterinary Authority.

A voluntary procedure implemented at the request of the national Veterinary Authorities, the PVS Pathway helps to identify, according to the priorities of the country in question, the priority actions and investments needed to improve national animal health system compliance with the aforementioned OIE intergovernmental standards of quality relating to good governance of the Veterinary Services.



TREATMENT

ASSISTANCE TOOLS

FOLLOW-UP

23 projects
completed

33 projects
underway

At least 13
candidate
projects due to start soon

5 projects
underway

4 projects
approved by the OIE

5 candidatures
received by the OIE

1 project
underway

2 projects
approved by the OIE

3 candidatures
received



Veterinary Legislation Support Programme

Assistance to help the VS modernise the national veterinary legislation, to bring it into line with OIE intergovernmental standards in this field.



PVS Laboratory Tool

Tool to help the VS identify the resources needed to sustainably and effectively strengthen the national network of laboratories.



PVS Pathway Follow-up Mission

A coherent mechanism for measuring the progress made with improving the VS after the initial PVS Evaluation and at other stages of the PVS Pathway.

PVS Evaluation missions – Aquatic animals

10 countries have already requested an evaluation within the framework of this programme, initiated in 2009.

31 PVS Pathway missions were carried out in 2014, at the request of OIE Member Countries. As at 31 December 2014:

- **73%** of Member Countries had requested a PVS Evaluation.
- **77%** of the Member Countries that had already undergone a PVS Evaluation had requested a PVS Gap Analysis mission.
- **53%** of Member Countries had requested a PVS Gap Analysis mission.
- **33%** of Member Countries had requested a 'veterinary legislation' mission (i.e. nearly half of the countries that had already undergone a PVS Evaluation mission).

DEVELOPMENT OF POST-TWINNING ACTIVITIES

As a number of twinning projects have now been completed, increasing attention is being given to post-twinning activities aimed at sustaining the benefits of the programme.

To date, five of the laboratories to have benefited from twinning projects (i.e. candidates) have already acquired the official status of OIE Reference Laboratories.



REGIONAL AND GLOBAL VACCINE BANKS

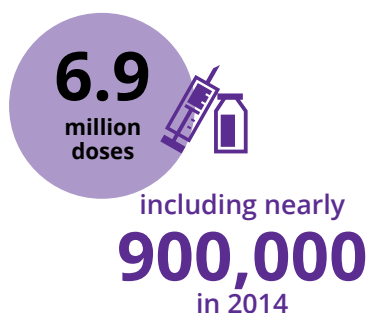
The OIE contributes to the success of control and eradication programmes for a number of diseases on a national and regional scale. This involves various targeted actions, such as setting up international studies aimed at prioritising, by means of specific tools, the actions of national or regional authorities, or supporting countries by providing the methodology for putting in place disease control programmes. The creation of vaccine banks is one of these support initiatives for Member Countries.

In 2014, OIE vaccine banks, with the support of donors, delivered tens of millions of vaccine doses to Africa and Asia. Furthermore, several Member Countries were able to purchase vaccines directly through OIE vaccine banks, in particular thanks to the financial support of the World Bank, enabling them to benefit from high-quality vaccines, delivered rapidly and at advantageous prices.

Total number of doses made available (at 31 December 2014)

RABIES

Asia and Africa



The Rabies Vaccine Bank for the vaccination of dogs has been in operation since 2012, initially for Asia, following the selection of two suppliers from an international call for tenders. It comprises injectable vaccines and oral vaccines intended for pilot projects in eligible countries. In 2014, it was also opened to African countries (eligible under the terms of the new grants received); the following countries have benefited so far: Afghanistan, Bhutan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, the Philippines, South Africa, Togo and Vietnam.

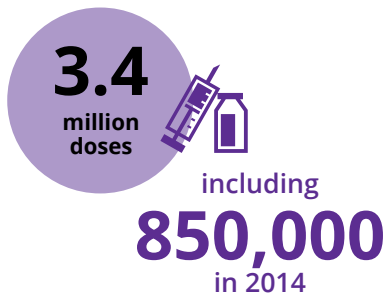
This regional vaccine bank received initial financial support from the European Union, and then additional support from the Australian Government and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, which enabled the purchase of additional vaccines (multi donor approach).

Member Countries and international organisations have also wished to benefit directly from the OIE vaccine bank: vaccine doses have thus been purchased by Singapore and by Switzerland (for a project in Mali). The WHO has also ordered doses of canine vaccine for the Philippines and South Africa through the OIE vaccine bank.



FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE

Asia



Since 2011, the FMD Regional Vaccine Bank for Asia has been composed of four core strains of antigens and seven optional strains, along with a pre-formulated FMD vaccine.

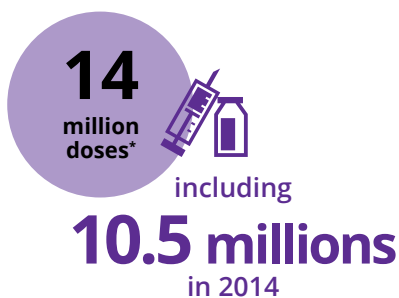
In 2014, the beneficiary countries were: Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos and Mongolia.

This regional vaccine bank received initial support from the European Union (HPED Programme), with additional financial support from Australia, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea and New Zealand, enabling the purchase of more vaccines (multi-donor approach).



PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS

Africa



*funded

The PPR Vaccine Bank for Africa was set up in 2013, within the framework of a project entitled 'Vaccine Standards and Pilot Approach to PPR control in Africa', financed by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. The project also has the aim of developing a pilot strategy to control and progressively eradicate the disease in two pilot countries in Africa.

In 2014, the beneficiary countries were: Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali and Togo. Financial support from the World Bank enabled Togo to purchase 4 million doses of PPR vaccine directly through the OIE PPR vaccine bank.



CAPACITY BUILDING FOR DELEGATES AND NATIONAL FOCAL POINTS

These activities are designed to facilitate the implementation of OIE standards in Member Countries and the participation of all Member Countries in the various consultation mechanisms prior to the adoption of standards.

Since May 2008, at the request of the World Assembly, the Delegates of Member Countries have each nominated national Focal Points to provide them with scientific and technical support, each Focal Point being responsible for one of the following eight topics:

- animal disease notification to the OIE
- animal welfare
- wildlife
- communication
- animal production food safety
- aquatic animals
- veterinary products
- veterinary laboratories.



With the aim of strengthening the capacities of the national Veterinary Services, 17 seminars gathering in average 40 participants were held in 2014 in the five regions for newly appointed Delegates or their national Focal Points, with the financial support of the OIE World Fund. The following topics were covered in the five OIE Regions:

Africa

- Wildlife
- Animal welfare

Americas

- Wildlife
- Veterinary products

Asia and the Pacific

- Animal production food safety
- Wildlife
- Animal welfare
- Veterinary products
- New Delegates

Europe

- Wildlife
- Communication
- Animal disease notification to the OIE
- Veterinary products
- New Delegates

Middle East

- Animal production food safety
- Animal welfare

Global/multi-regional training (Paris):

- Animal disease notification to the OIE
- New Delegates (the Americas and the Middle East)

Seminars for Focal Points are held on average every two years for each of the eight priority topics.

GLOSSARY

AAHS

Aquatic Animal Health Services

AVMA

American Veterinary Medical Association

ASF

African swine fever

BSE

Bovine spongiform encephalopathy

CIC

International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation

CSF

Classical swine fever

DEP

Porcine epidemic diarrhoea

FAO

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

FEI

Fédération Équestre Internationale

FMD

Foot and mouth disease

GARC

Global Alliance for Rabies Control

GF-TADs

FAO/OIE Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Diseases

GHSA

Global Health Security Agenda

GLEWS

OIE/FAO/WHO Global Early Warning System

GLEWS +

New version of GLEWS currently being developed

HHP

High health high performance horses

HPED

European Union-funded cooperation programme on highly pathogenic and emerging and re-emerging diseases in Asia

IAWP

OIE Improved Animal Welfare Programme

IFHA

International Federation of Horseracing Authorities

IHR

International Health Regulations

MERS-CoV

Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus

OFFLU

OIE/FAO Network of Expertise on Animal Influenza

OIE

World Organisation for Animal Health

PPCB

Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia

PPR

Peste des petits ruminants

PVS Pathway

Global programme for the sustainable improvement of the performance of national Veterinary Services

STAR-IDAZ

Global Strategic Alliances for the Coordination of Research on the Major Infectious Diseases of Animals and Zoonoses

VS

Veterinary Services

WAHIS

OIE World Animal Health Information System

WAHIS-Wild

OIE worldwide monitoring system for wild animal diseases, referring only to diseases that are not OIE listed

WHO

World Health Organization

WTO

World Trade Organization

Zoonoses

Diseases or infections naturally transmissible from animals to humans.



Link to a video



Link to an online document

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