

Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale World Organisation for Animal Health

Dr Martín Minassian

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

Animal Health Regulation: Key aspects, best practices, recommendations, instruments to support governments (PVS)

WTO – IDB/INTAL Regional workshop on the agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures for Caribbean countries

Bridgetown, Barbados, July 26-29, 2011

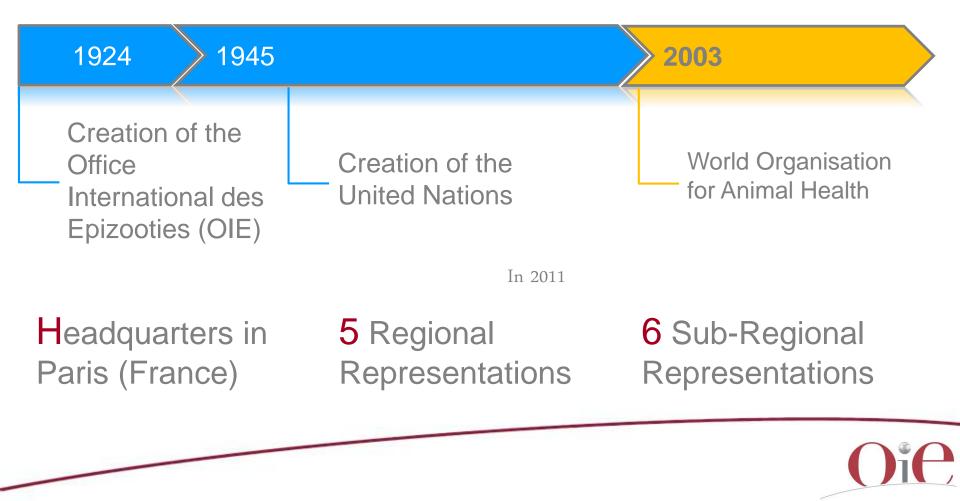
Technical Assistant - OIE Regional Representation for the Americas

THE OIE IN BRIEF

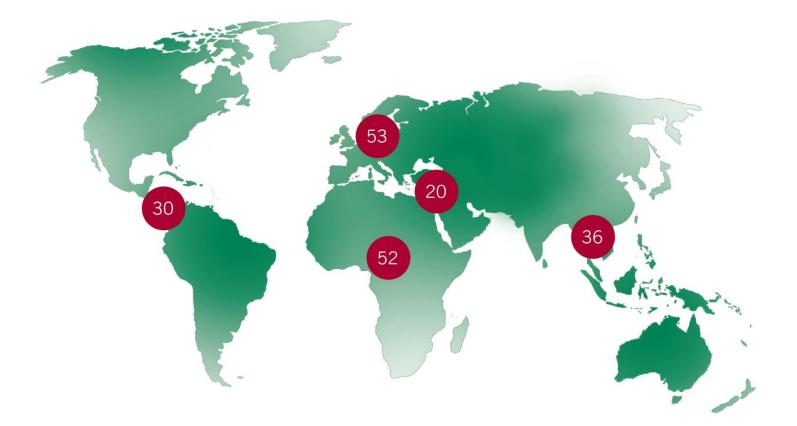


CHRONOLOGY

An intergovernmental organisation preceding the United Nations



178 Member Countries in 2011

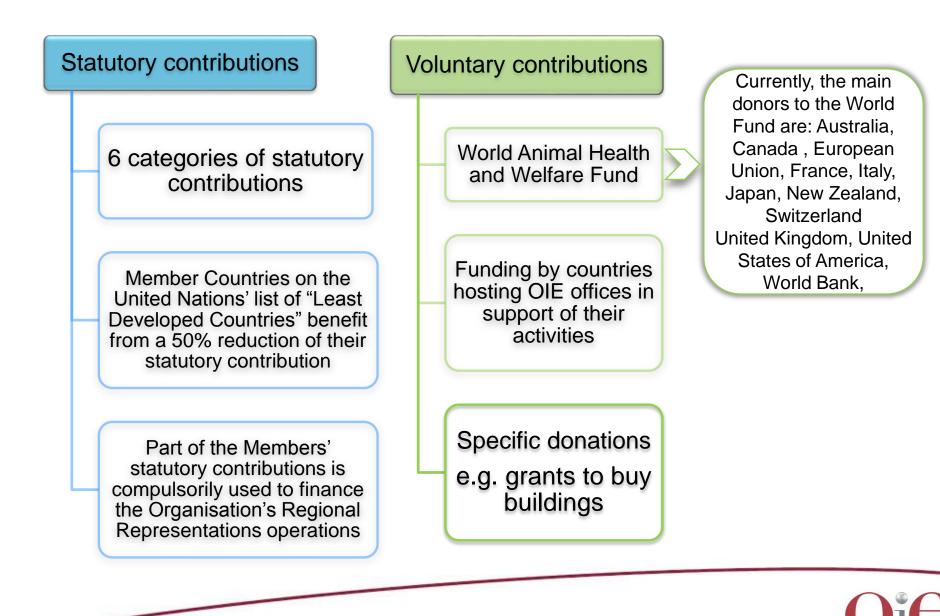


Africa 52 – Americas 30 – Asia, the Far East and Oceania 36 Europe 53 – Middle-East 20

Some countries belong to more than one region

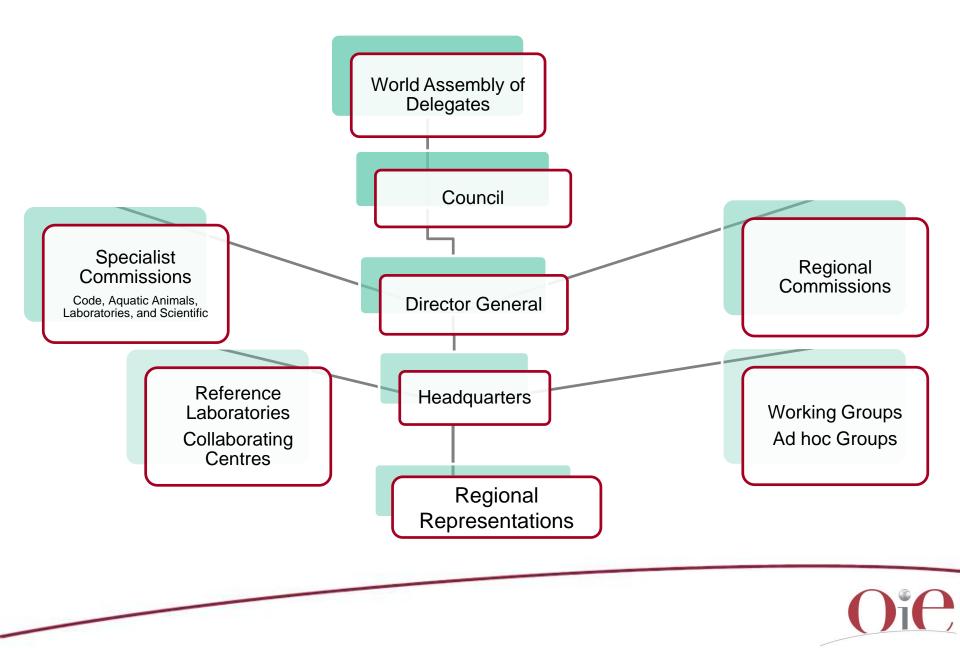


Financing of the OIE



STRUCTURE OF THE OIE





World Assembly of Delegates

- Highest authority of the OIE; formulates decisions by means of Resolutions
- Comprises all national Delegates
 to the OIE
- Meets at least once a year
- Elects the members of the OIE
 Council
- Elects the members of the Specialist Commissions

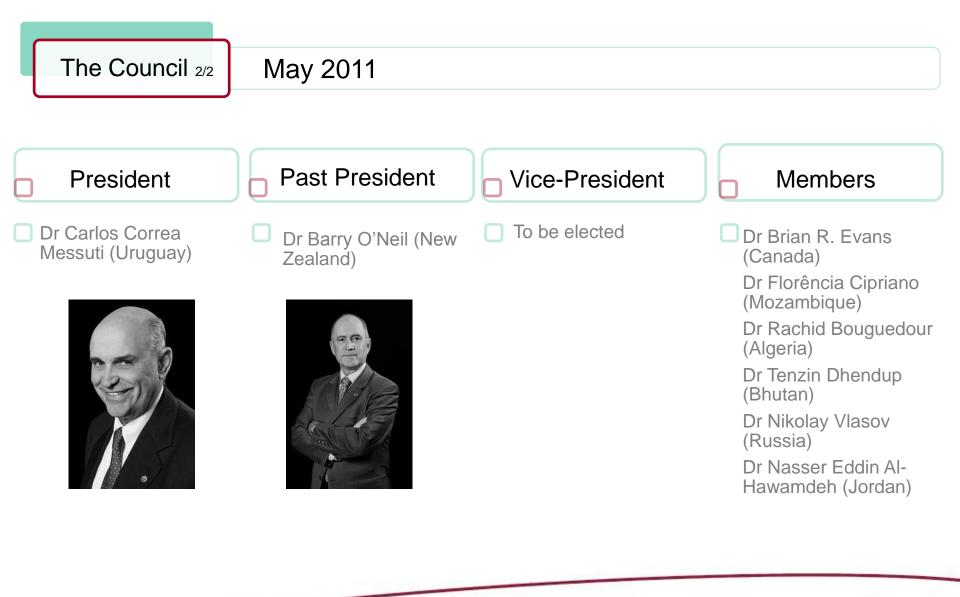
- Adopts the OIE standards published in the Codes and Manuals
- Approves the official disease status of Members and the list of OIE Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories
- Elects the Director General for a five-year term of office
 - » one Member = one vote



The Council 1/2

- Members of the Council are elected for a three-year term of office
- The current Council was elected for the period 2009 2012
- Represents the World Assembly of Delegates in the interval between General Sessions
- Examines technical and administrative items to be presented to the World Assembly of Delegates for approval:
 - Comments on the OIE technical programme of work
 - Approves the OIE provisional budget and its implementation



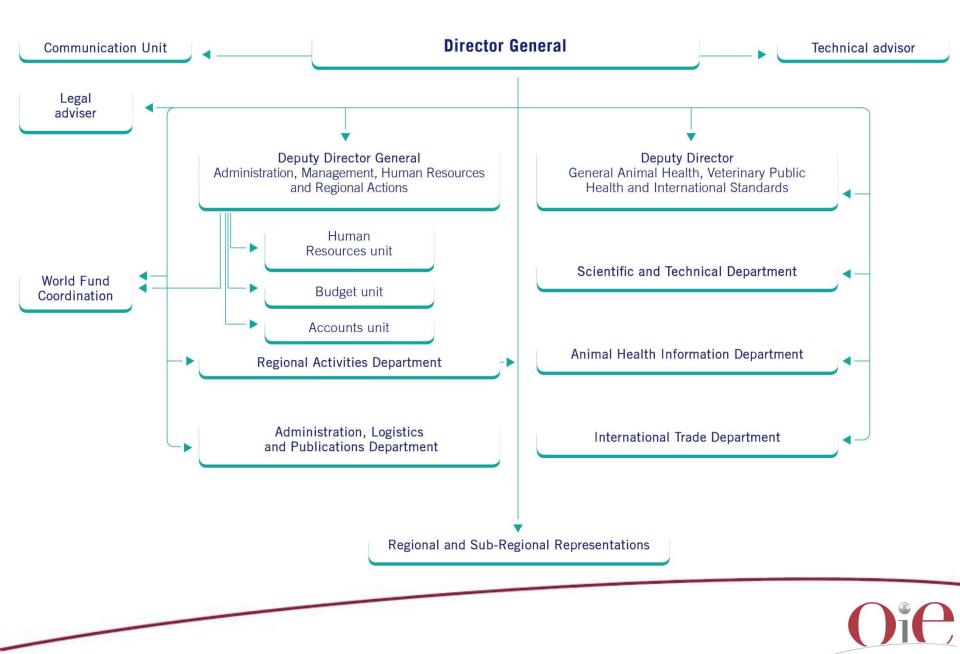


The Director General



The OIE is managed by the OIE Headquarters in Paris, placed under the responsibility of a Director General elected by secret ballot by the World Assembly of Delegates.

In 2010, Dr Bernard Vallat was elected Director General of the World Organisation for Animal Health for a third five-year term.





The Specialist Commissions are elected by the World Assembly of Delegates for a period of three years.

Their role is to use relevant scientific information to:

- study epidemiological issues, especially the prevention and control methods of animal diseases
- develop, update and propose OIE's international standards and guidelines for adoption by the World Assembly
- address scientific and technical issues raised by Members, with the exception of bilateral trade problems, for which the OIE has an inhouse mediation procedure should the relevant Members request it

Specialist Commissions

Governance structure of the OIE

Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission "Code Commission" Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases "Scientific Commission" Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission "Aquatic Animals Commission"

Biological Standards Commission "Laboratories Commission"

Responsible for updating the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* annually; proposes new standards for adoption by the World Assembly of Delegates.

Responsible for ensuring that the Code reflects current scientific information. Assists in identifying the most appropriate strategies and measures for the following:

- disease surveillance
- disease prevention and control
- examining Members' request regarding their official animal health status, for countries that wish to be included on the OIE official list of countries or zones free from certain diseases

Compiles information on diseases of fish, molluscs, crustaceans and amphibians and recommends appropriate prevention and control methods for these diseases.

Responsible for updating the Aquatic Animal Health Code and the Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals; and for proposing new standards for adoption by the World Assembly of Delegates. Establishes or approves methods for:

 diagnostic of diseases of mammals, birds and bees

• defining quality criteria of biological products such as vaccines, used for disease control purposes

Oversees production and adoptionof the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals.*

Advises the Director General in supervising the global network of OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres (227 worldwide in 2010).

Regional Commissions

The OIE has set up five Regional Commissions to express specific issues Members in the different regions face.

The Bureau of these Commissions counts four Delegates elected by the World Assembly of Delegates for a three-year term of office. It represents the Members between the Regional Commissions' meetings.

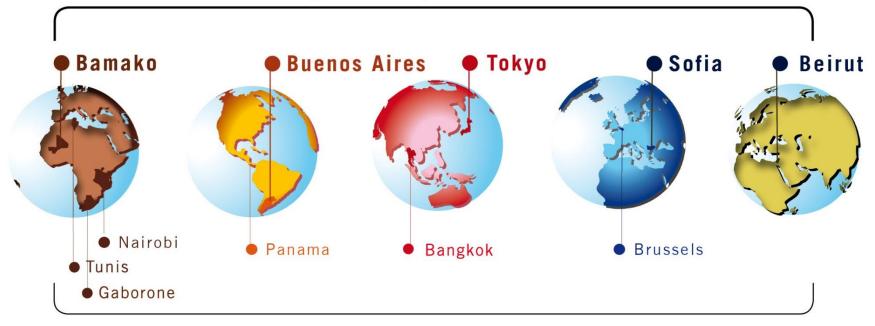
The following regions host Regional Commissions:

- Africa
- Americas
- Asia, the Far East and Oceania
- Europe
- Middle East

- Each Regional Commission holds a Conference every two years in one of the countries of the region. Each Commission also meets every year on the margin of the World Assembly of Delegates.
- The Conferences focus on technical items and on regional cooperation relating to animal disease control.
- » The Commissions can fully be considered as regional institutions.



Regional Representations



Sub-Regional Representations

These representations closely collaborate with Regional Commissions and are directly under the Director General's authority.



Working Groups

OIE Working Groups are responsible for constantly reviewing developments in their field of competence and for keeping OIE Specialist Commission and the Director General informed of current issues through scientific meetings.

The fields of competence are:

- Animal welfare
- Animal production food safety
- Wildlife

Their membership is submitted to the World Assembly of Delegates.

These Groups are set up by the Director General as and when needed:

- to prepare recommendations for submission to Specialist Commissions and Working Groups
- with internationally renowned scientists who often belong to OIE Reference Centres



Ad hoc Groups

The Delegate

- Nominated by his/her Government
- Usually the Chief Veterinary
 Officer of his/her country
- Member of the World Assembly of Delegates (which meets in General Session)
- National focal point for the OIE in the country
- Official national and international status

- Responsible for negotiating international veterinary standards on behalf of his/her country
 - Notifies the OIE of the animal disease situation in his/her country



National Focal Points

Focal Points are nominated by the Delegate for each of the following fields:

- Aquatic animal diseases
- Wildlife
- Animal disease notification
- Veterinary products

- Communication
- Animal welfare
- Animal production food safety

NB: It is planned to propose focal points for Veterinary Laboratories shortly.



The OIE's scientific network 1/4

Reference Laboratories 1/2

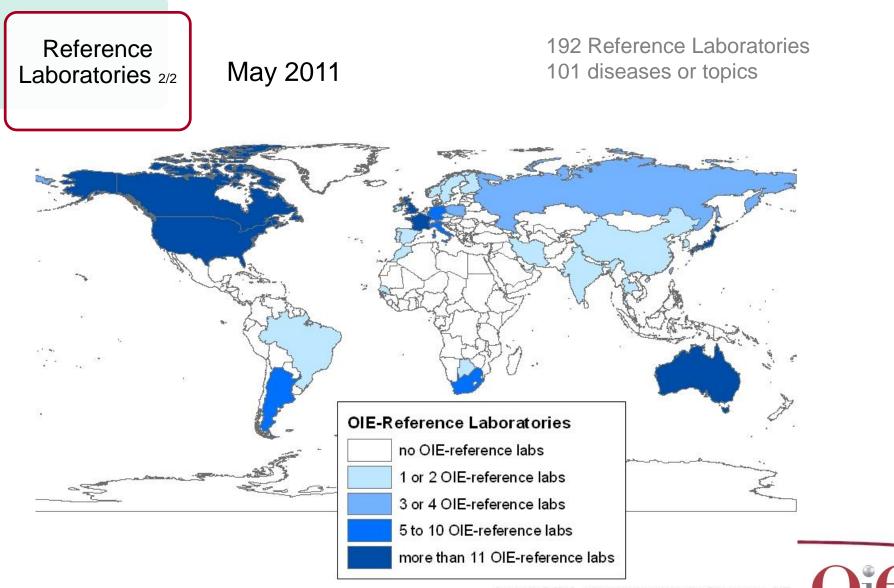
Expert centres for animal diseases

- Develop, perform and validate diagnostic tests
- Store and distribute reference reagents
- Organise laboratory proficiency testing of other Members' laboratories
- Coordinate scientific and technical studies

- Provide scientific and technical training to Members
- Are under the responsibility of an expert of reference
- The list of Reference Laboratories is validated by the World Assembly of Delegates annually



The OIE's scientific network 2/4



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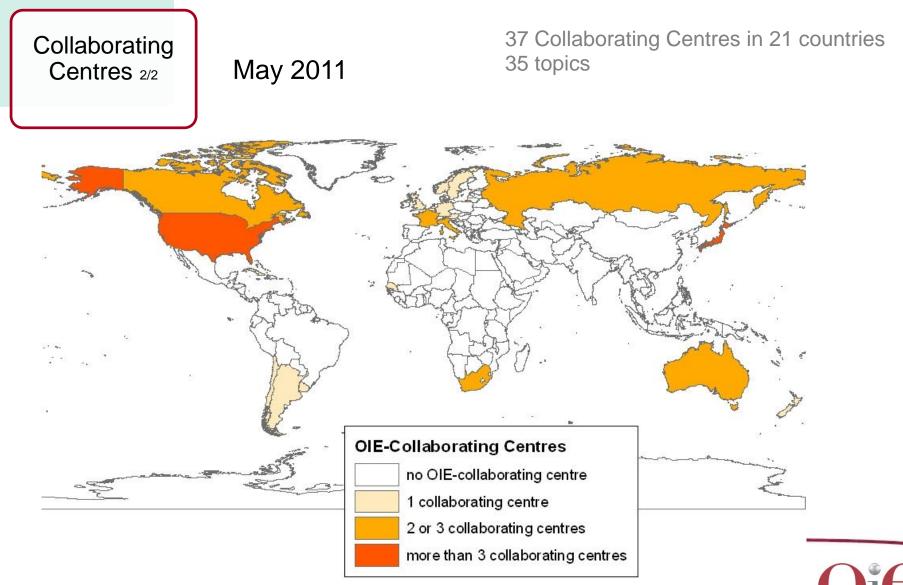
The OIE's scientific network 3/4



- Assist in the development of procedures to update and promote international standards and guidelines on animal health and welfare
- Coordinate scientific studies
- Organise training seminars
- Organise and host technical meetings in collaboration with the OIE



The OIE's scientific network 4/4





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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS



Permanent institutional cooperation with public global partner organisations 1/2



WHO - World Health Organization



FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS International Food Standards



WTO - World Trade Organization



IPPC - International Plant Protection Convention



- World Bank
- CABI CAB International
- ILRI International Livestock Research Institute



Public global partner organisations 2/2



ICMM – International Committee of Military Medecine



WMO – World Meteorological Organization



WIPO - World Intellectual Property Organization



WCO – World Customs Organization



ICES – International Council for the Exploration of the Sea



ICLAS – International Council for Laboratory Animal Science



UNEP – United Nations Environment Programme



CBD – Convention on Biological Diversity

BTWC – Biological and Toxins Weapons Convention



Technical and scientific cooperation with global private sector bodies 1/2

| | IMS | International Meat Secretariat |
|---|-------|--|
| A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER | IDF | International Dairy Federation |
| FEI | FEI | Fédération Equestre Internationale |
| Integrating Food Safety with Animal and Plant Health | SSAFE | Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere initiative |
| (IEC) | IEC | International Egg Commission |
| Reposed to the Animal Health Industry | IFAH | International Federation for Animal Health |
| FIEA LEAP | IFAP | International Federation of Agricultural Producers |

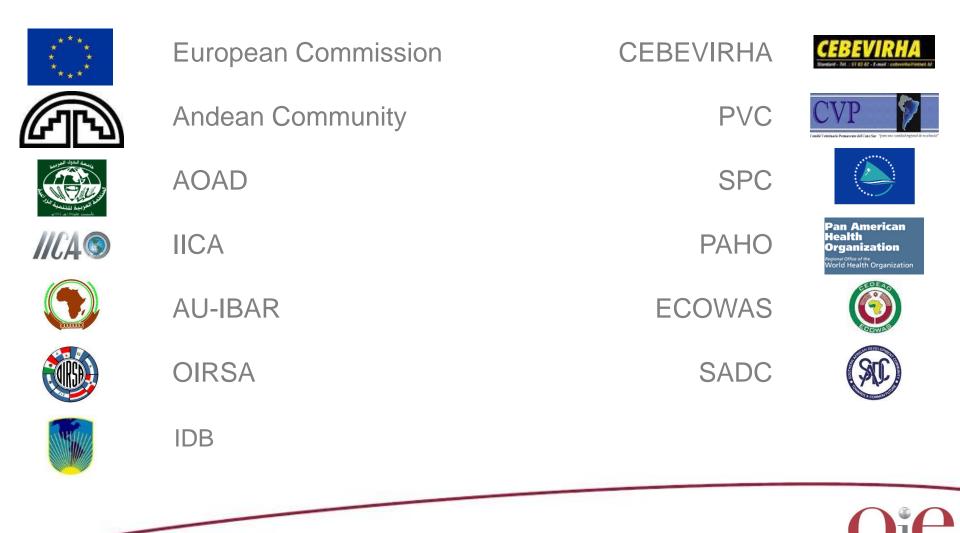


Global private sector bodies 2/2

| IABS | IABs | International Association for Biologicals |
|---|-------|---|
| | WVA | World Veterinary Association |
| | WAVLD | World Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians |
| I | IPC | International Poultry Council |
| | IATA | International Air Transport Association |
| World Society for the Protection of Animals | WSPA | World Society for the Protection of Animals |
| | | |



Technical and scientific cooperation with regional public organisations 1/2



Regional public organisations 2/2



ASEAN - Association of the South East Asian Nations



SAARC - South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation



WAEMU - West African Economic and Monetary Union



SEAFDC - Southeast Asian Fisheries Development Center



FIFTH STRATEGIC PLAN 2011 - 2015



A mandate far wider than when the OIE was created

The OIE was created in 1924

To prevent the spread of animal diseases throughout the world

The 4th Strategic Plan 2006-2010 extended the OIE's mandate to worldwide"



Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

First, continuing to consolidate major objectives of the 4th Strategic Plan

Transparency of world animal disease situation (including zoonoses) Collect and publish veterinary scientific information, notably animal disease prevention and control methods

Sanitary safety of international trade in animals and their products under the mandate given by the WTO

Improve animal health and welfare worldwide



Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

Improve animal health, veterinary public health, animal welfare, and consolidate the animal's role worldwide



Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015 New actions



One Health

A worldwide strategy for managing risks at the animal-human interface ecosystems



Veterinary education

International recognition of veterinary qualifications and promotion of professional excellence throughout the world OIE Worldwide Conference of Deans of veterinary education establishments and permanent follow-up



Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015 New actions

Relation between animal production and the environment New sanitary and environmental risks need to be anticipated

> Impact of climate and environmental change on the emergence of animal diseases

Relationship between animal production systems and climate change



The Strategic Plans implemented through the Director General's work programme will continue to show that, since 1924

OIE activities are a global public good

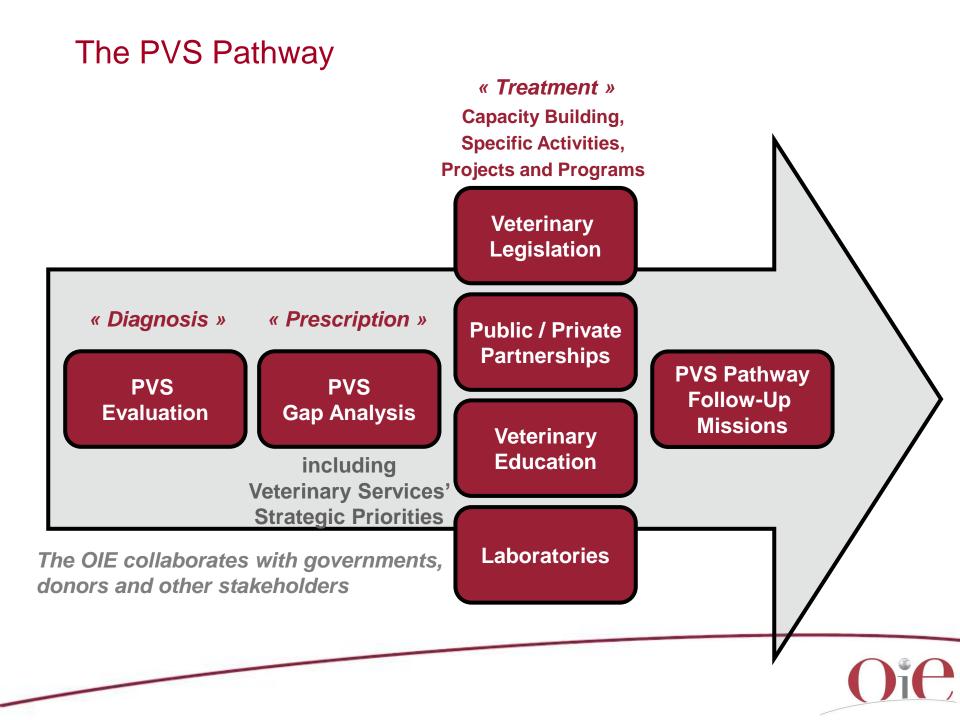
for the International Community, and that the cost to Members is negligible compared to the services it provides



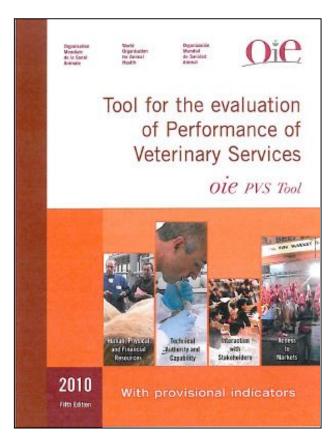
THE PVS PATHWAY IN THE AMERICAS

State of play - as at 6 June 2011





The OIE PVS Tool - Evaluation



Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services



OIE PVS Tool

- Several critical competencies in each fundamental component
- The fifth edition (released in 2010) includes critical competencies for:
 - management of national animal health systems;
 - animal welfare; and
 - evaluation of Aquatic Animal Health Services (as part of a PVS evaluation of Veterinary Services, or as an independent exercise).
- Now 46 critical competencies in total



The OIE PVS Tool

4 Fundamental Components

- Human, physical and financial resources
- Technical authority and capability
- Interaction with stakeholders
- Access to markets



OIE PVS Approach

- External independent evaluation (objectivity)
 - Experts trained and certified by the OIE
 - Based on facts & evidence, not impressions
- Upon request of the country (voluntary basis)
- To assess:
 - Compliance with OIE Standards
 - Strengths / Weaknesses
 - Gaps / areas for improvement
- Recognised by international donors
- Not an audit
- Country property (confidentiality of results)



PVS Gap Analysis

- To identify specific activities, tasks and resources required to address "gaps" identified through the country PVS evaluation
- To determine and confirm country priorities (country involvement)
- Estimation of costs (collaboration with Partners and Donors)
- Preparation of an estimated budget
- Support to preparation of investment programmes



PVS Gap Analysis mission

- A PVS Gap Analysis mission facilitates the definition of country's Veterinary Services' objectives in terms of compliance with OIE quality standards, suitably adapted to national constraints and priorities.
- The country PVS Gap Analysis report includes an indicative operational budget for 5 years and an exceptional budget (necessary investments) when relevant.

PVS Evaluation missions

| Requests received | Missions completed | Reports available |
|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 22 | 20 | 16 |

Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.

Purple: completed Blue: report available online Black: not completed



PVS Gap Analysis missions

| Requests received | Missions completed |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 11 | 5 |

Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Rep., El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama.

Purple: completed Blue: report available online Black: not completed



Legislation missions

| Requests received | Missions completed |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 4 | 2 |

Bolivia, Dominican Rep., Haiti, Honduras.

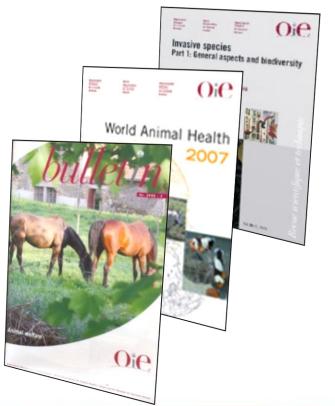
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OIE PUBLICATIONS AND WEB SITE



Publications

- Scientific and Technical Review every 4 months
- Terrestrial animal Health code once a year
- Aquatic Animal Health Code once a year
- Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals
- Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals.
- World Animal Health once a year
- Bulletin every 3 months
- Technical Items, information brochures, thematic publications variable frequency



On the OIE website www.oie.int



Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale

World

Organisation

for Animal

Health

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

- Disease alerts
- Global animal disease situation
- International Standards on Animal Health and Welfare (*Codes*, Manuals), Guidelines, Recommendations, etc.

- General and scientific information on OIE activities
- Editorials from the Director General, press releases
- Media Resources
- Scientific and Technical Review



Thank you for your attention



Organisation mondiale de la santé animale

World Organisation for Animal Health

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

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