

WOAH activities in TADs

Workshop on the Surveillance, Diagnosis, Control and Prevention of Brucellosis in Arab Countries

Ahmad Almajali, DVM, PhD

WOAH Regional Representative for the Middle East
Professor of Infectious Diseases and Epidemiology

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Who we are



Who we are

About us

The World Organisation for Animal Health is the global authority on animal health.

We work to ensure the health of animals and their environments across the world, recognising that animal health impacts everyone's health and that the safety of our future depends on it.

We help policy makers and governments create a future in which humans and animals benefit and support each other, for a more sustainable ecosystem balance, so that livelihoods are transformed, economies are boosted and the world is safer and healthier for everyone.

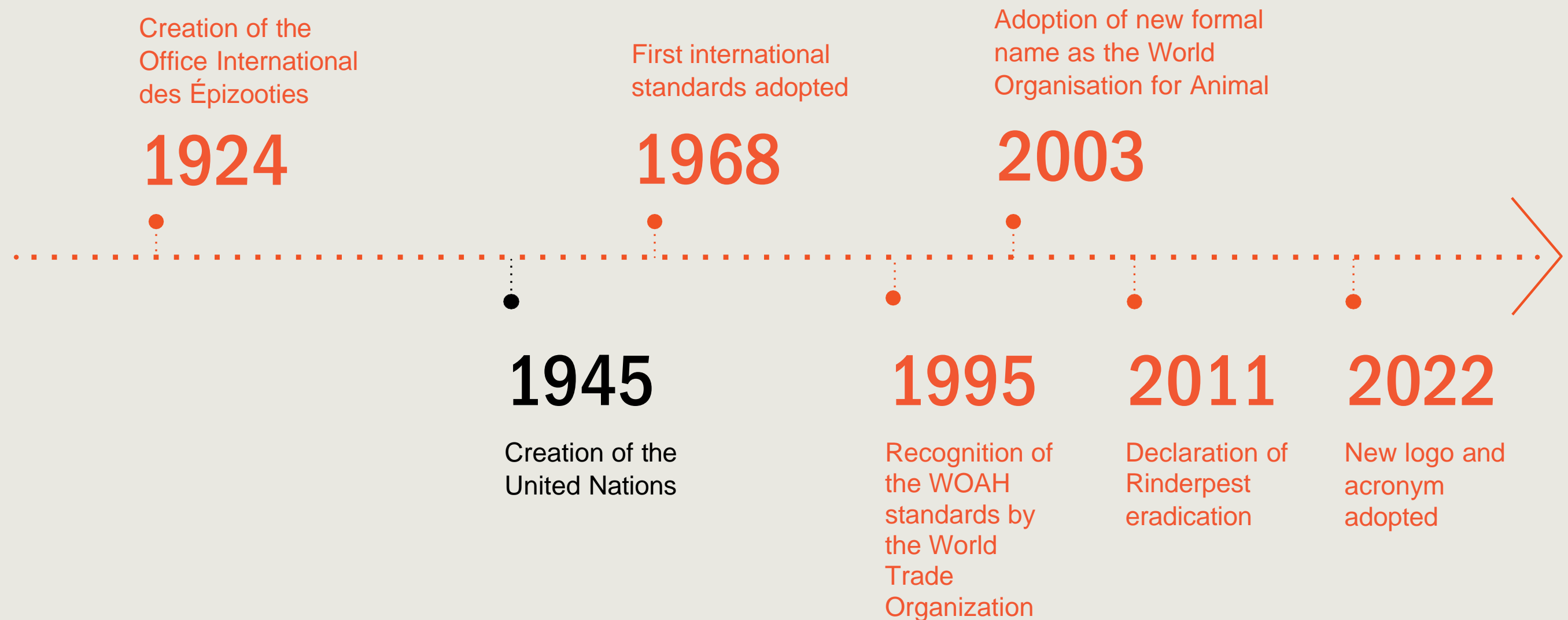
We do that by improving animal health, globally.



Who we are

Our history

We have been at the forefront of controlling animal diseases for over 100 years. Since 1924, we have focused on monitoring and disseminating knowledge about animal diseases, as well as on how to use scientific data to limit the negative effects of animal diseases on society.

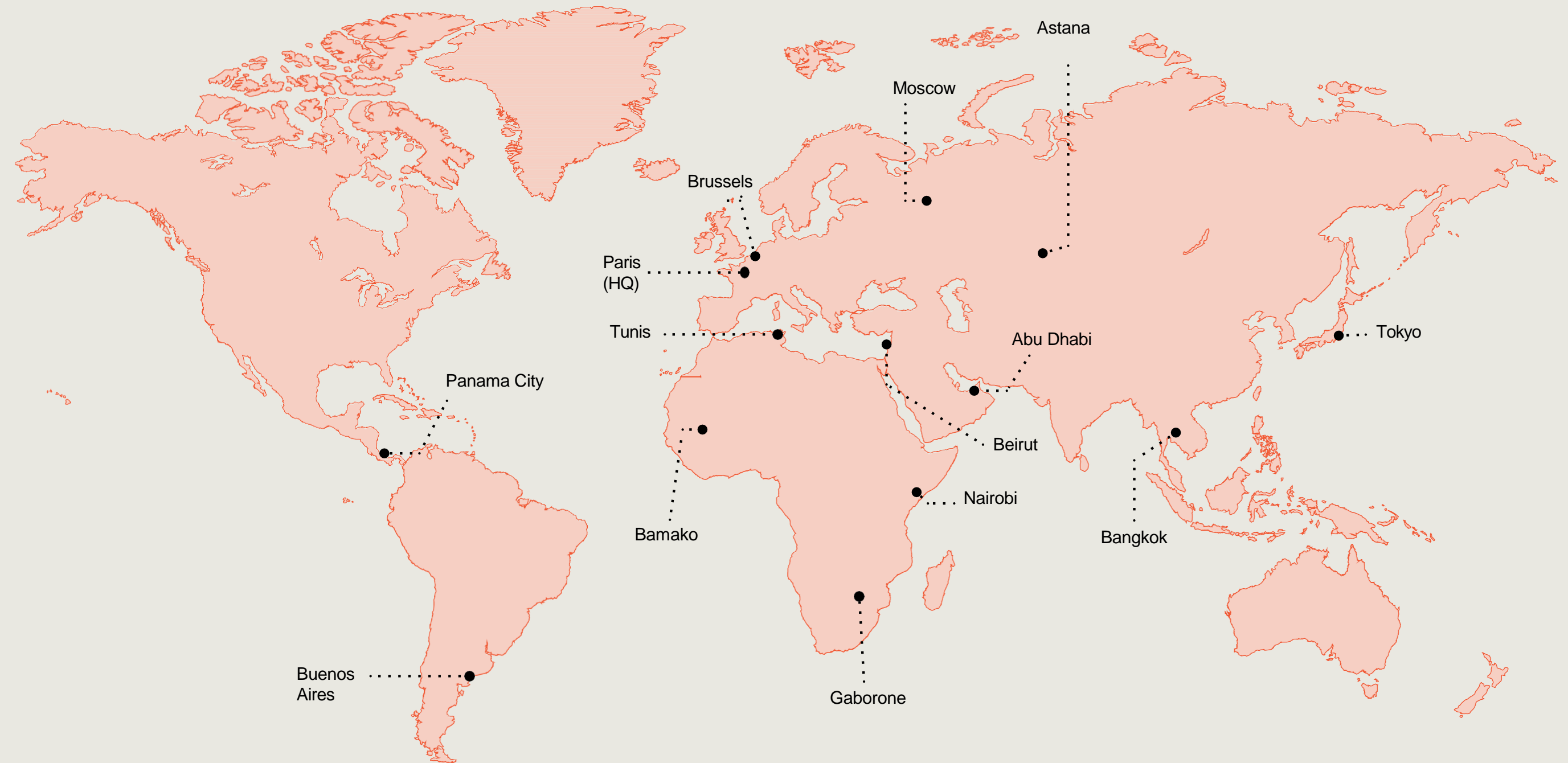




Who we are

Our global presence

We work with **183 countries and territories**, our Members, to protect the health of animals.



.....● Regional and subregional representations



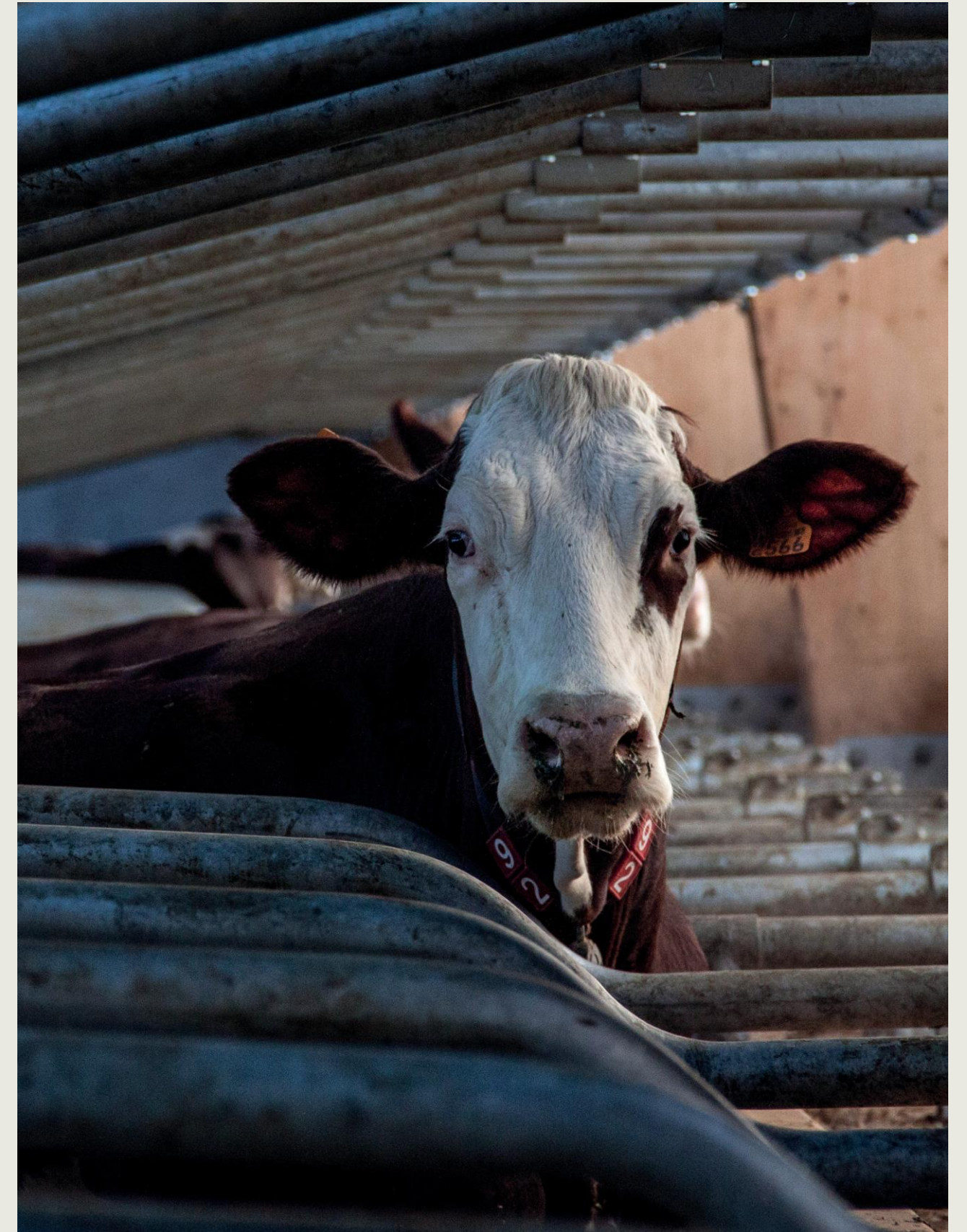
Who we are

Our global presence

Our mission is to improve animal health globally, thereby ensuring a better future for all.

We believe that animal health is essential to our future.

**Animal health
is our health.
It's everyone's
health.**





Who we are

Our mission

We focus on:



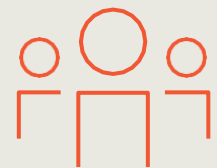
TRANSPARENCY

Management of animal health information



STANDARDS

Development of international standards and the monitoring of their implementation



CAPACITIES

Capacity building for animal health professionals



GLOBAL INITIATIVES

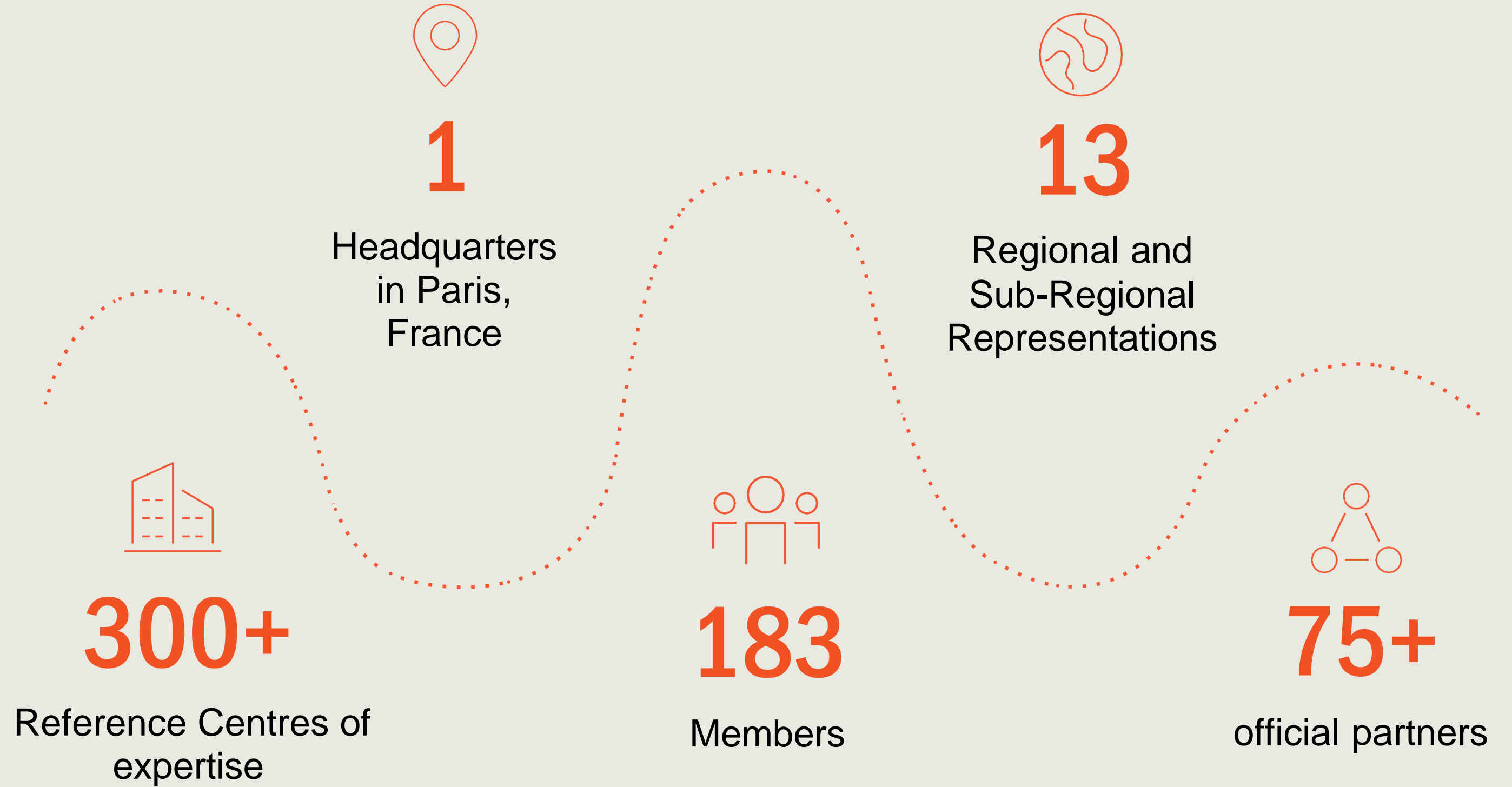
Development of global strategies and in country support to roll-out

INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION



Who we are

Key figures





Our strategy

We have 5 Strategic Objectives

S01 Scientific expertise

S02 Data governance

S03 Responding to Members' needs

S04 Collaboration with partners

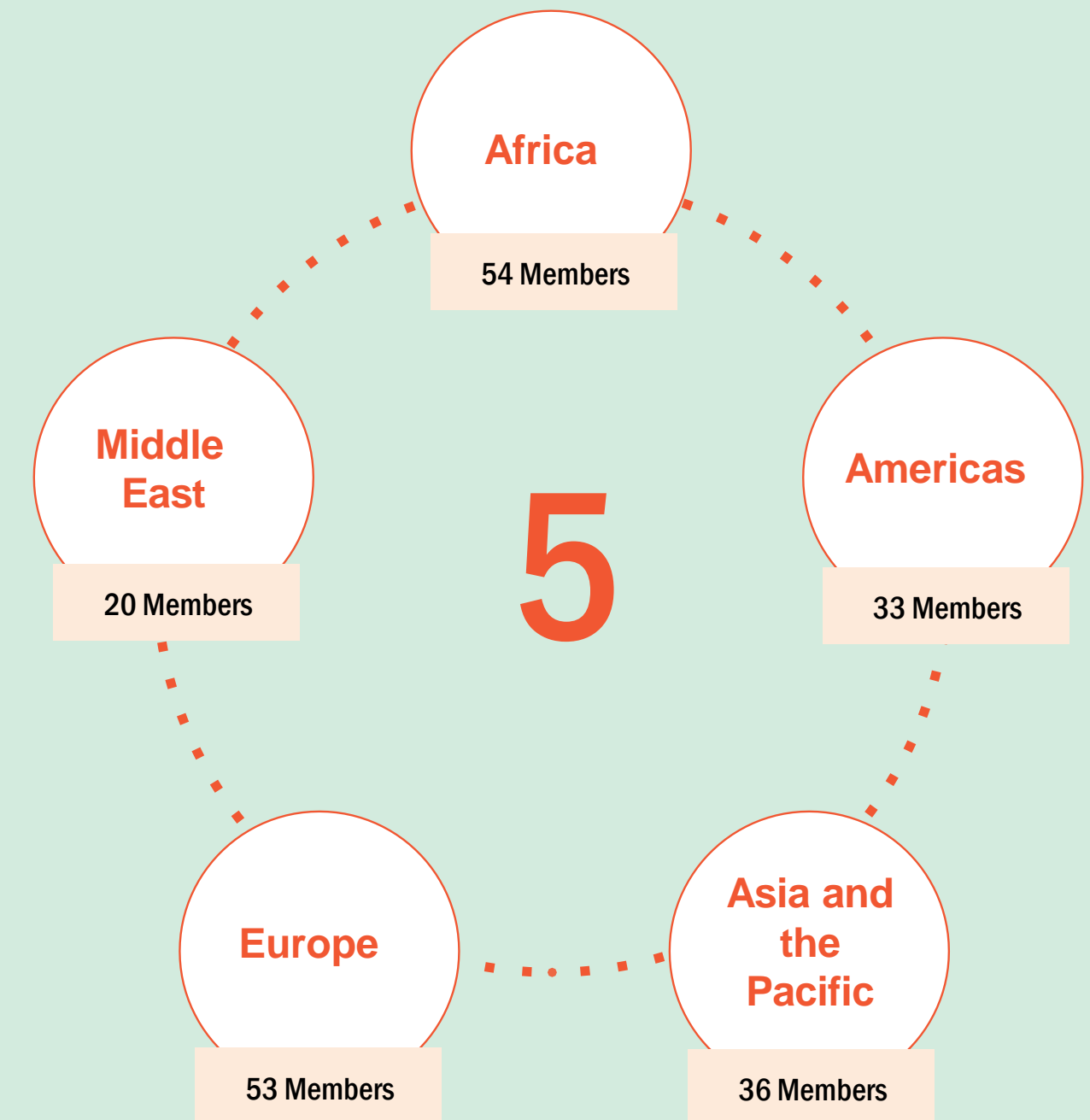
S05 Efficiency and agility



Regional Commissions

Address specific local issues

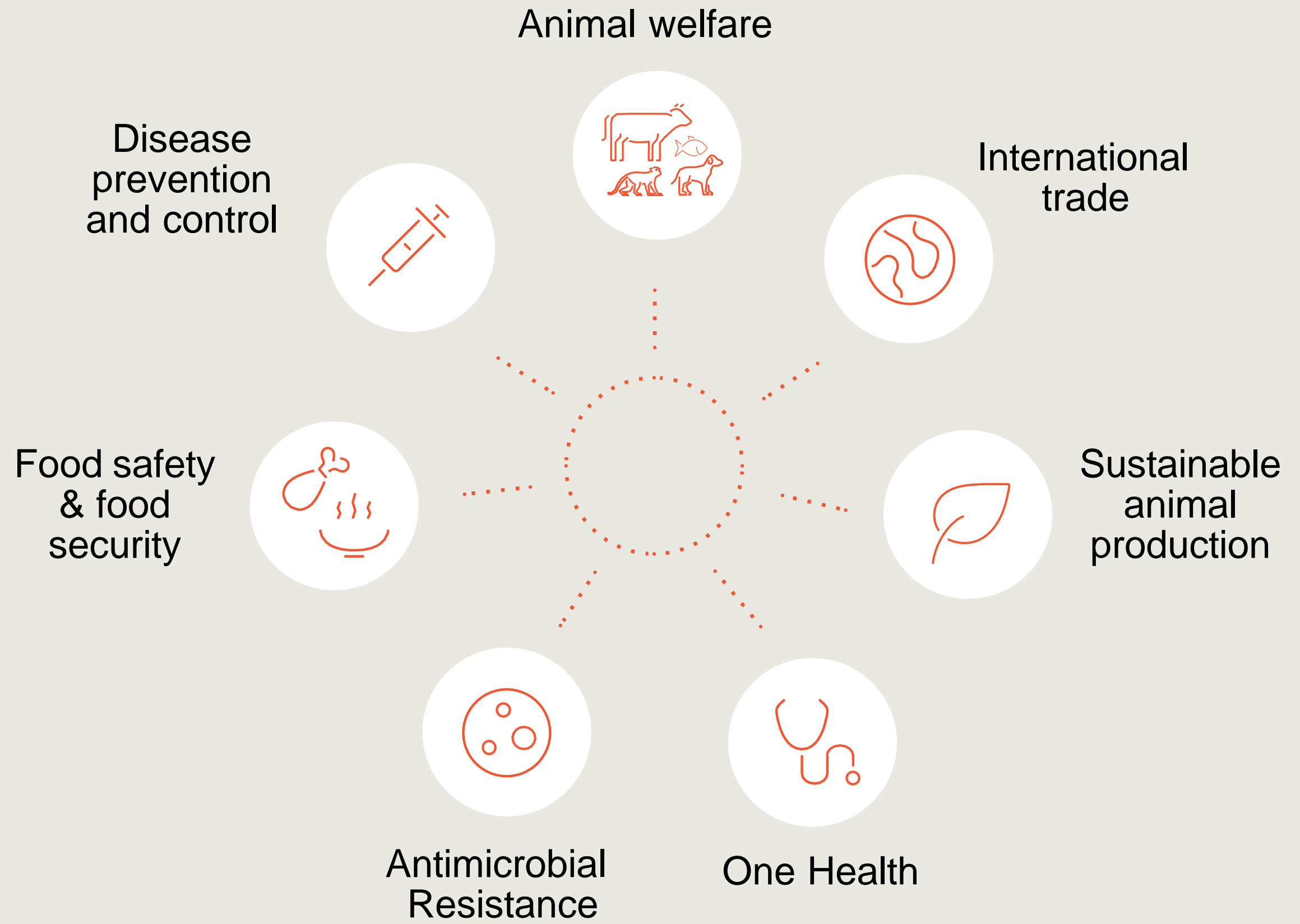
- Can be fully considered as **regional institutions**
- Bureau composed of **4 Delegates** elected for a **3-year term** of office by the World Assembly
- Regional Commission Conferences
 - Every 2 years
 - In one of the countries of the region
- **Recommendations** submitted to the World Assembly for approval and implementation
- Meet annually during the World Assembly





Who we are

Our main working areas

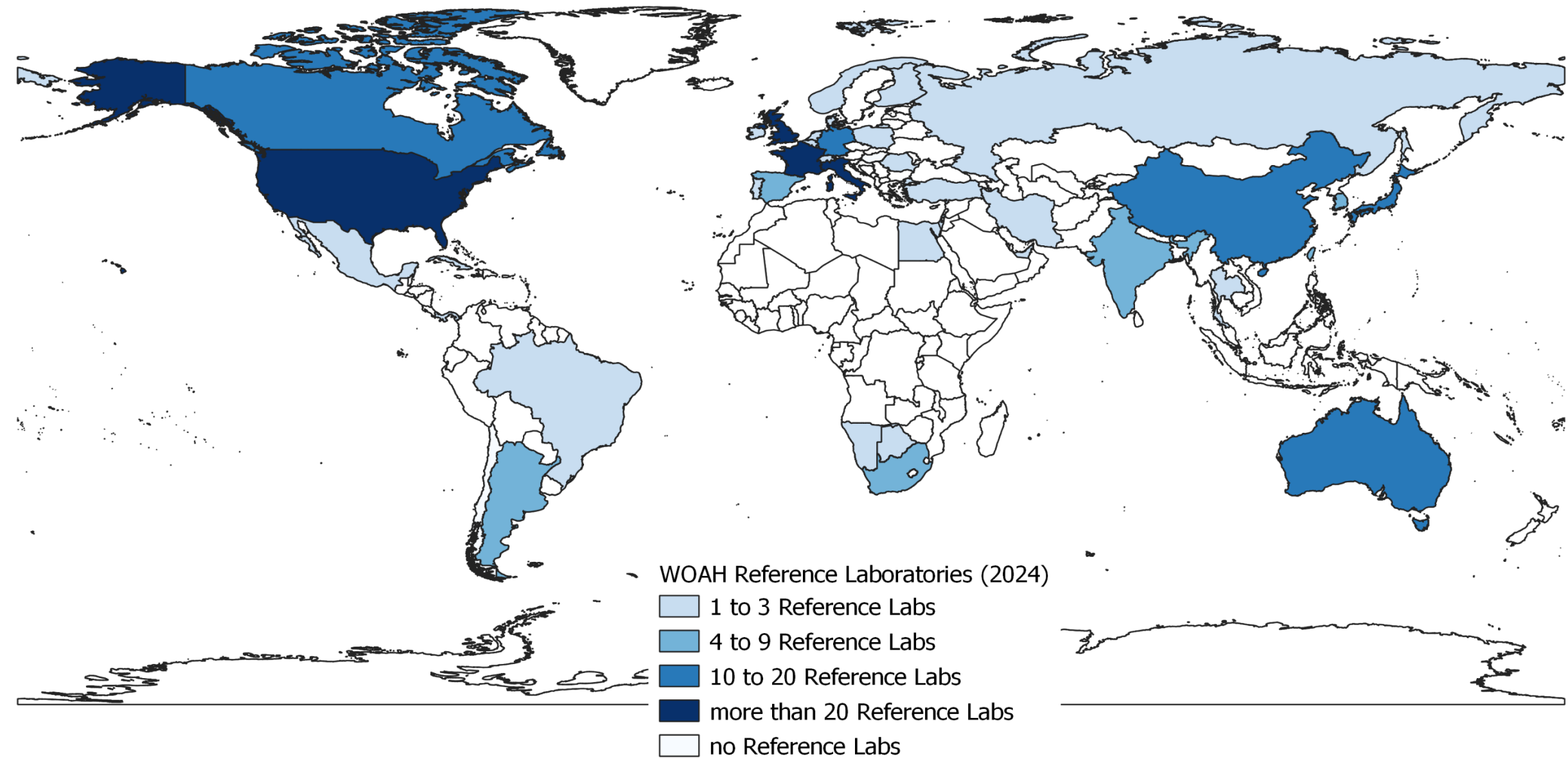




270 Reference laboratories for **108** diseases in 39 countries

Reference Laboratories

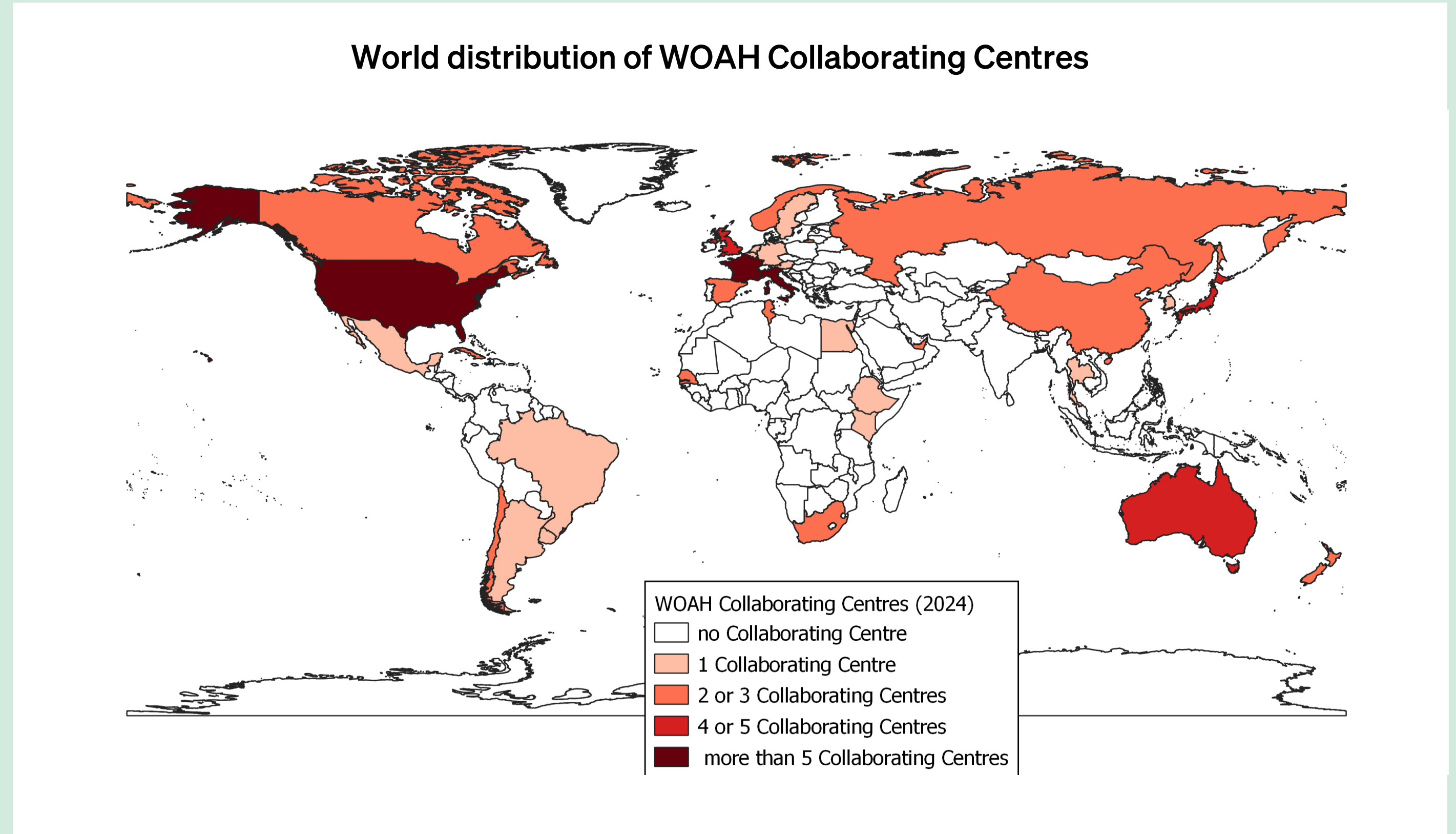
World distribution of WOAH Reference laboratories



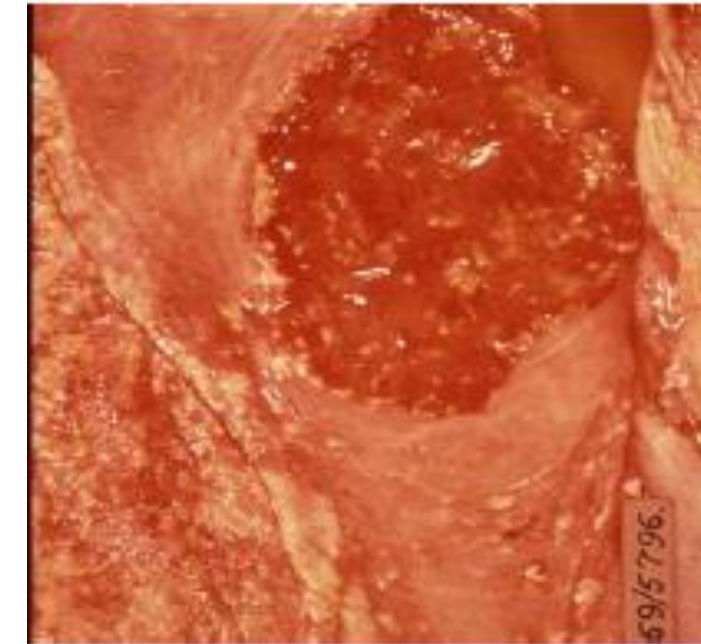


72 Collaborating Centres for 45 diseases in 32 countries

**Collaborating
Centre**



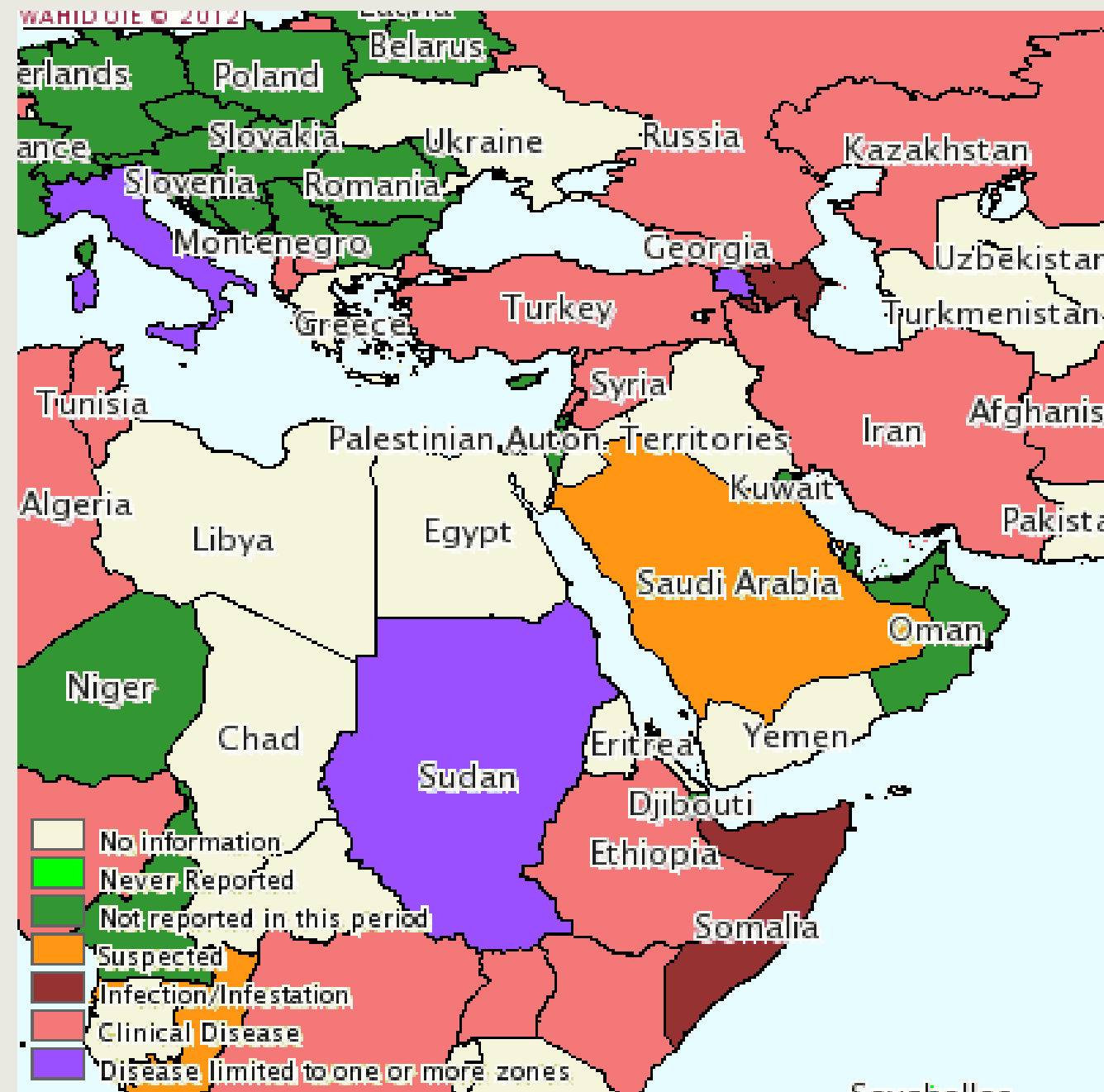
BRUCELLOSIS



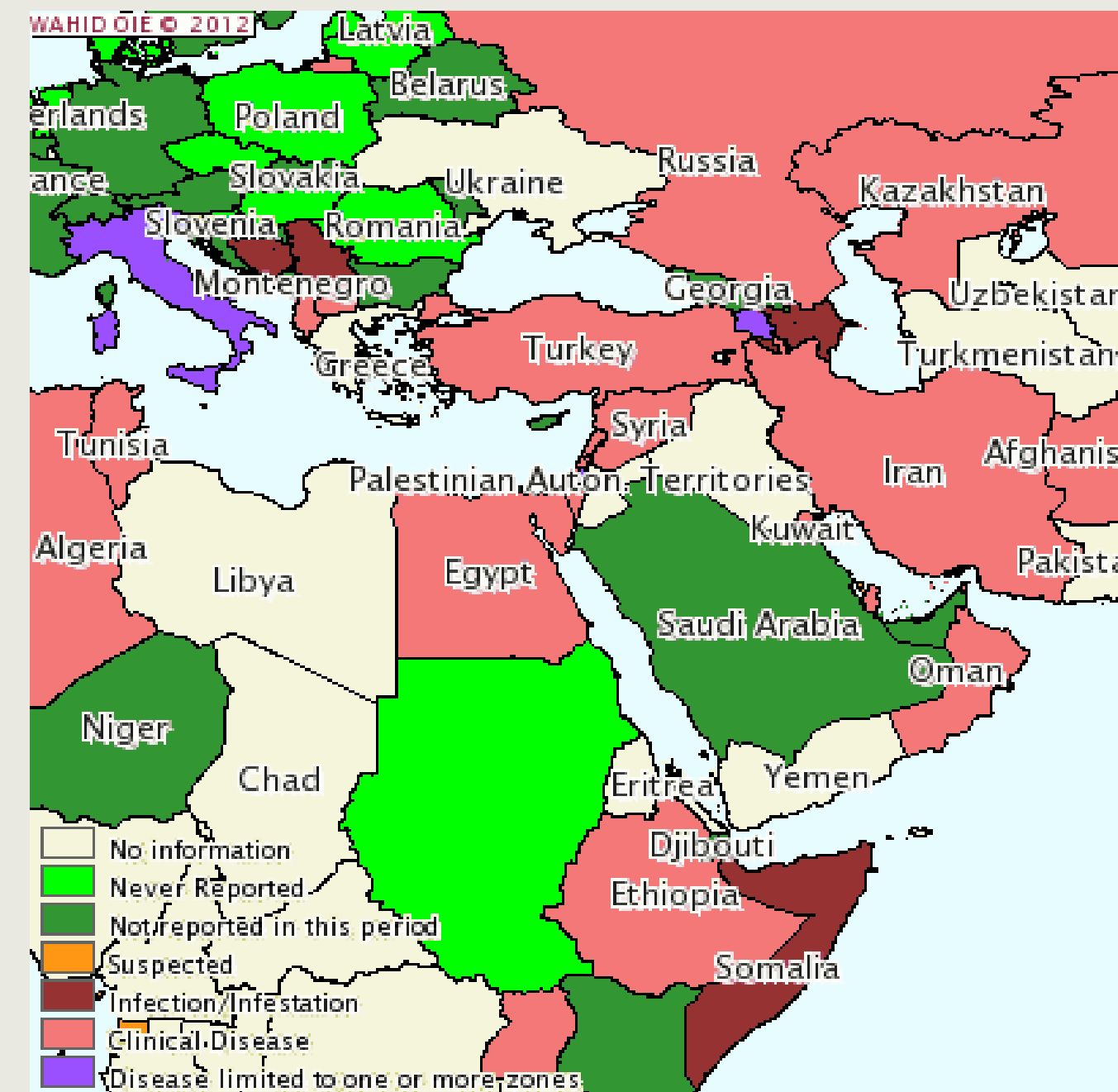
- ❑ Currently considered the most important zoonoses in the region
- ❑ In most countries in the region, *B. abortus* and *B. melitensis* are notifiable
- ❑ Control programmes and general surveillance are not applied homogeneously

BRUCELLOSIS

(Brucella abortus)



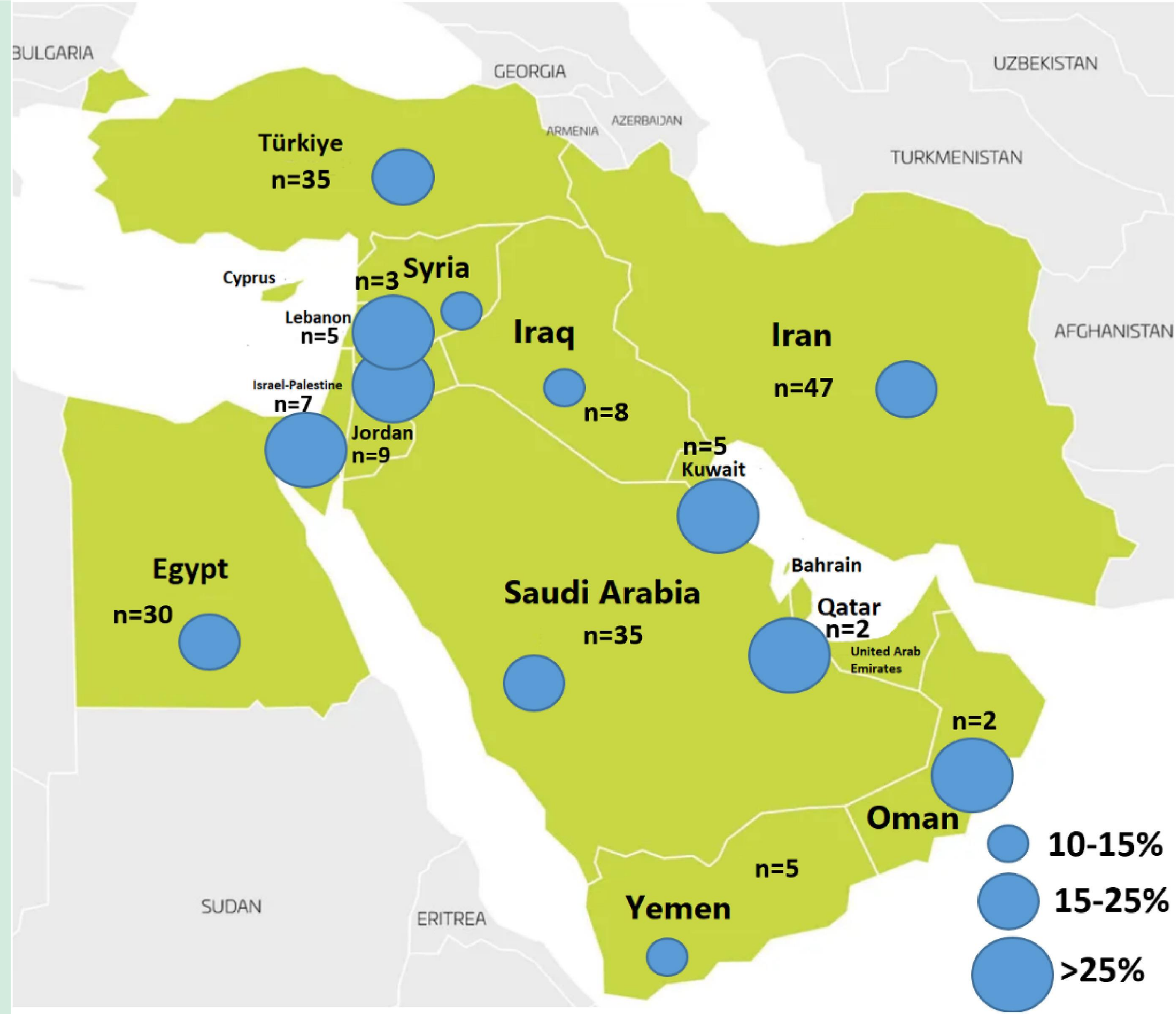
(Brucella mrlitensis)



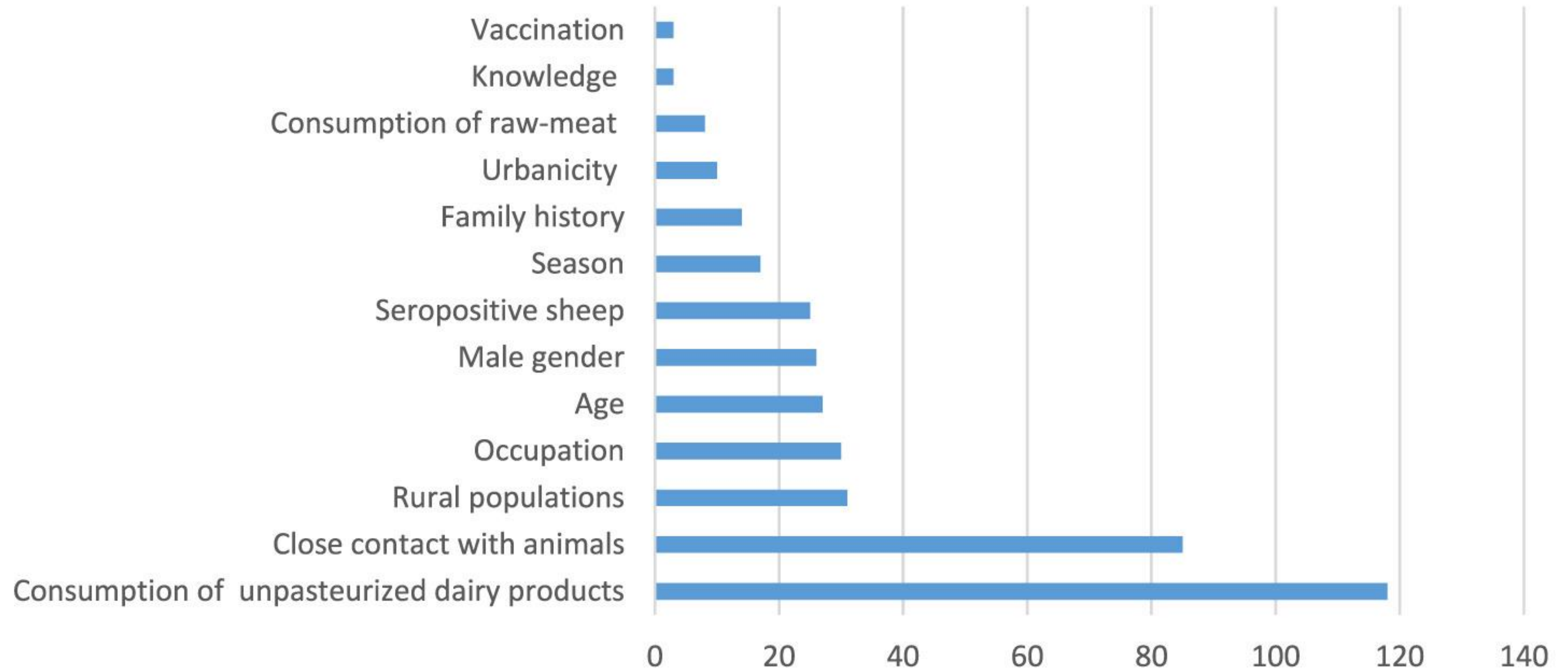
Middle East_ WAHIS reports



Middle East_ Human Reports WHO



Risk Factors influencing brucellosis prevalence



Prevalence of *Brucella* spp (%) in human based on occupation class, age and *Brucella* species subgroups.

Subgroups	Study	lower	Upper
Occupation	General population	18.54	25.06
	Livestock farmer	6.99	30.92
	Laboratory worker	2.86	10.31
	Slaughterers	6.05	19.47
	Butcher	1.05	54.48
	Rural communities	2.02	4.91
	NM***	20.42	49.07
	Non-animal related works	25.86	41.48
	Agriculture worker	0	76.2
	Veterinarians	4.71	29.33
	Abattoir worker	7.24	14.59
	Blood Donors	0.33	0.55
	Dairy factory worker	23.04	51.08
	Non-permanent job in livestock farm	51.41	69.38
Age (Year)	≥30	18.28	54.79
	30<	14.66	31.27
	ND	17.04	22.50
Sample species	<i>B. melitensis</i>	10.54	44.45
	<i>Brucella</i> spp.	21.59	44.83
	<i>B. abortus</i>	10.57	30.66
	<i>B. abortus</i> and <i>B. melitensis</i>	5.85	11.8
	ND	16.16	21.64

BRUCELLOSIS

CONTROL STRATEGY

- ❑ A unique control strategy applicable to all circumstances does not exist, but should be designed according to national and local conditions
- ❑ Historically, in Country where Brucellosis is endemic, effective and well organized use of vaccines complying to WOAHP standard usually is conducive to the decrease of both cases and infection load

- ❑ Minimum requirement for effective control are
 - ❖ *specific regulatory framework compliant to the WOAHP*
 - ❖ *well organized and trained veterinary service*
 - ❖ *competent laboratories*
 - ❖ *effective national and regional surveillance system*
 - ❖ *industry and small animal owners consensus*
 - ❖ *intersectoral collaboration framework*
 - ❖ *effective communication*

Thank you

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France
T. +33 (0)1 44 15 19 49
F. +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87

woah@woah.org
www.woah.org

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de la santé
animale
Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Organización
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