



Organisation
Mondiale
de la Santé
Animale

World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

General presentation of the OIE

**Workshop for OIE Focal Points for Africa and the Middle East
on Animal Production Food Safety
4-6 april 2011 Hammamet Tunisia**

Dr Ghazi Yehia

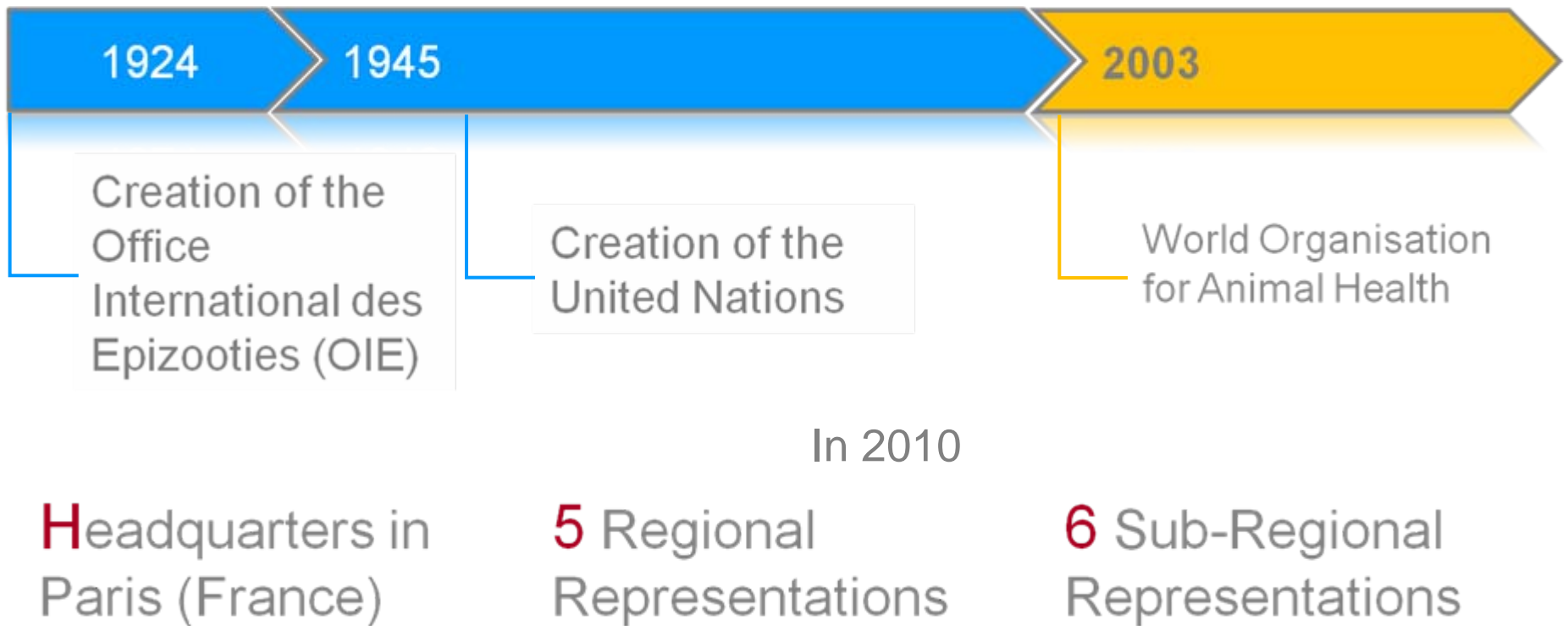
OIE Regional Representative for the Middle East



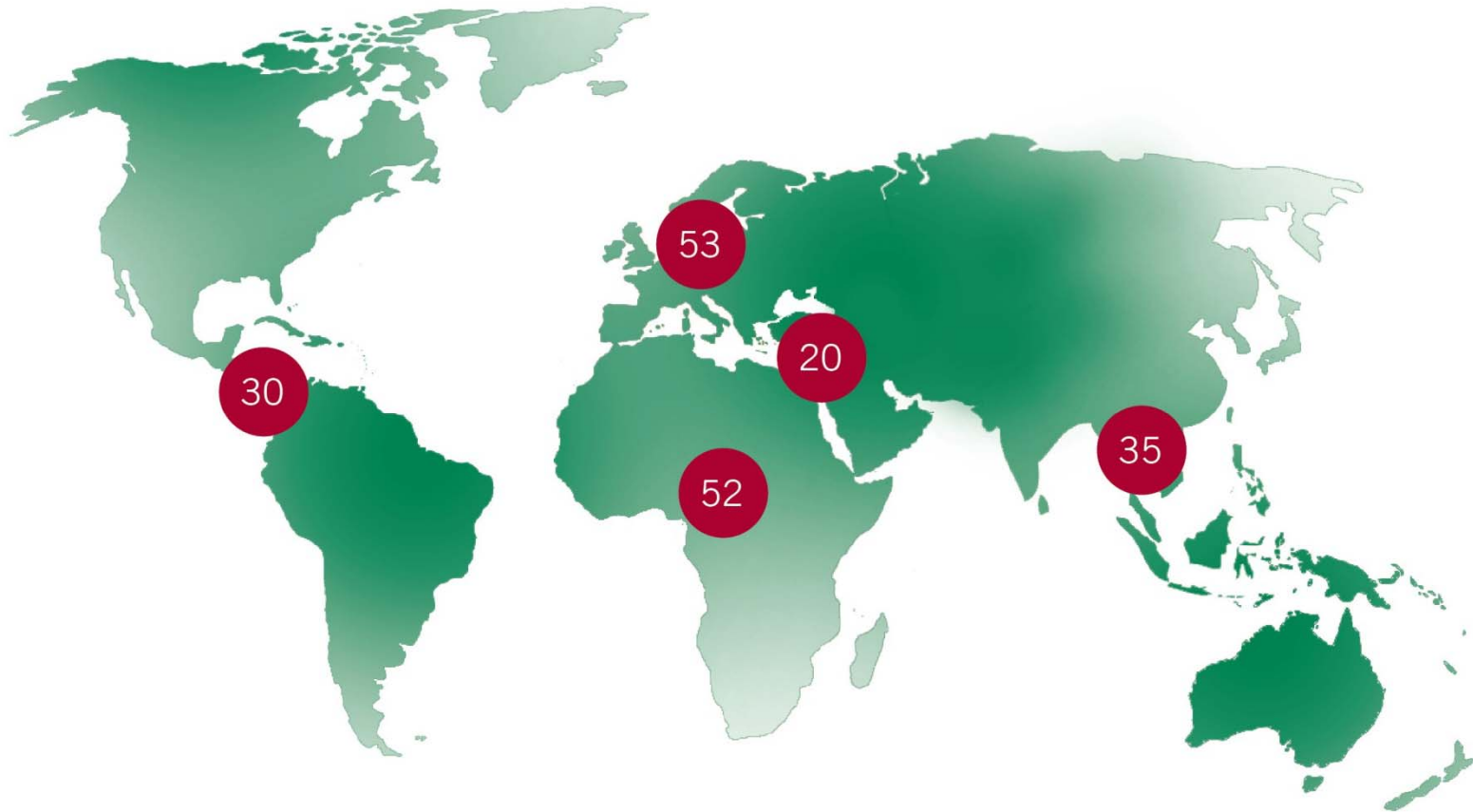
THE OIE IN BRIEF

CHRONOLOGY

An intergovernmental organisation preceding the United Nations



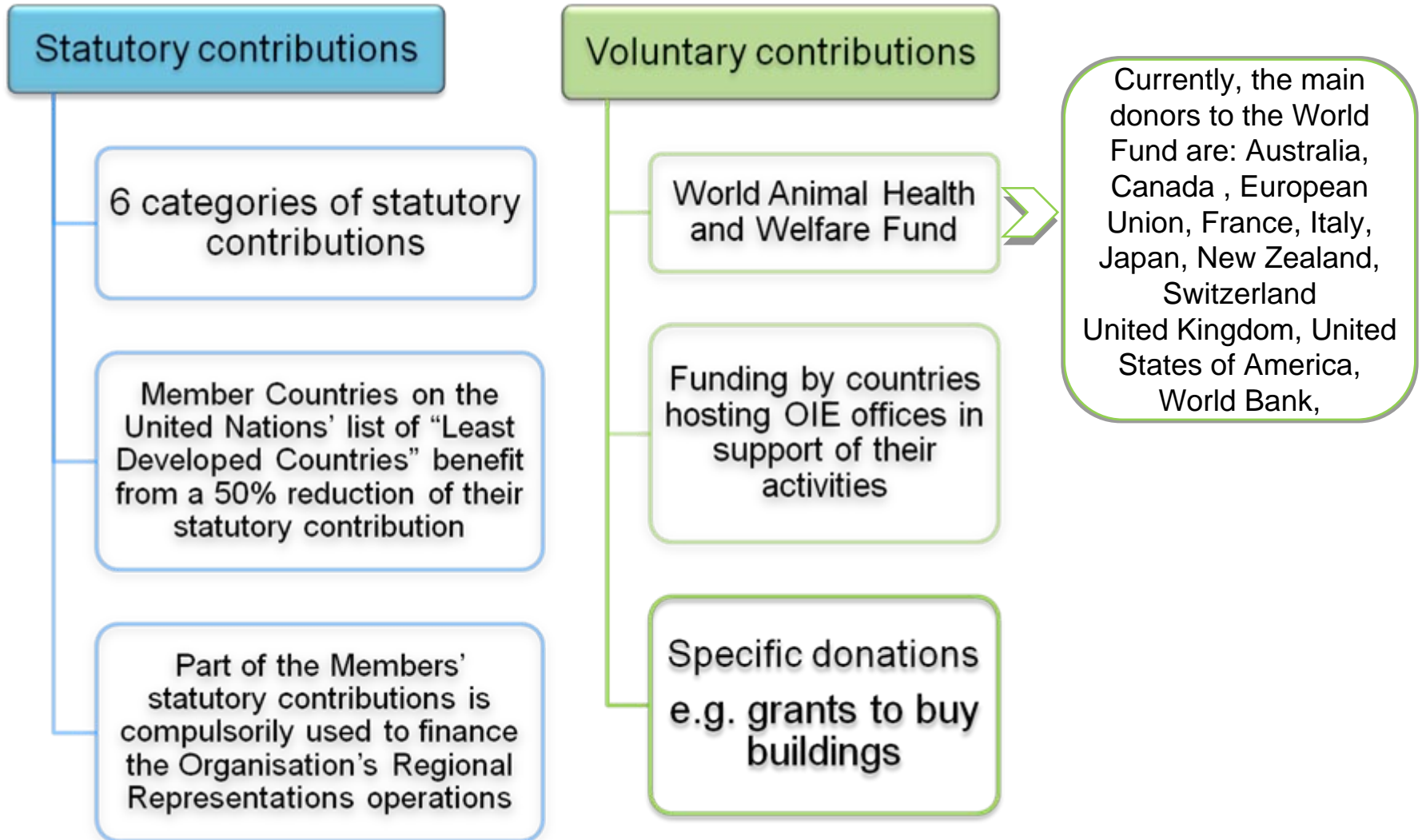
177 Member Countries in 2010



Africa 52 – Americas 30 – Asia, the Far East and Oceania 35
Europe 53 – Middle-East 20

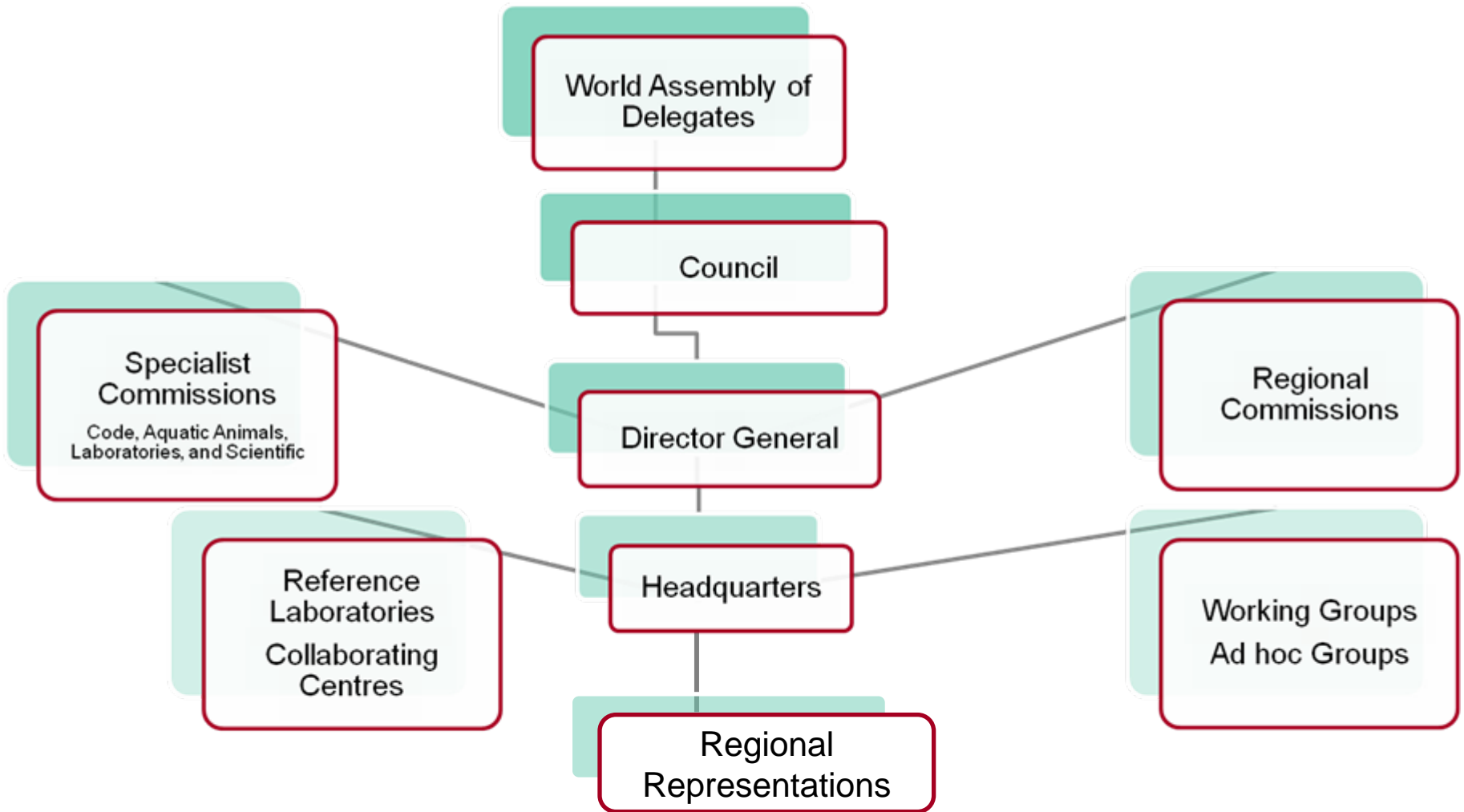
Some countries belong to more than one region

Financing of the OIE



STRUCTURE OF THE OIE

Governance structure of the OIE 1/13



Governance structure of the OIE 2/13

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

Governance structure of the OIE 3/13

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

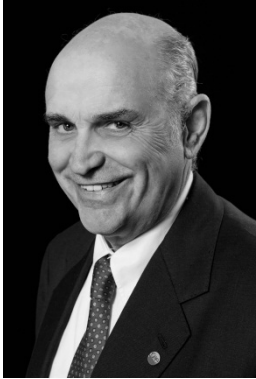
Governance structure of the OIE 4/13

The Council ^{2/2}

May 2010

President

Dr Carlos Correa
Messuti (Uruguay)



Past President

Dr Barry O'Neil (New
Zealand)



Vice-President

To be elected

Members

Dr Brian R. Evans
(Canada)
Dr Florência Cipriano
(Mozambique)
Dr Rachid Bouguedour
(Algeria)
Dr Tenzin Dhendup
(Bhutan)
Dr Nikolay Vlasov
(Russia)
Dr Nasser Eddin Al-
Hawamdeh (Jordan)

Governance structure of the OIE 5/13

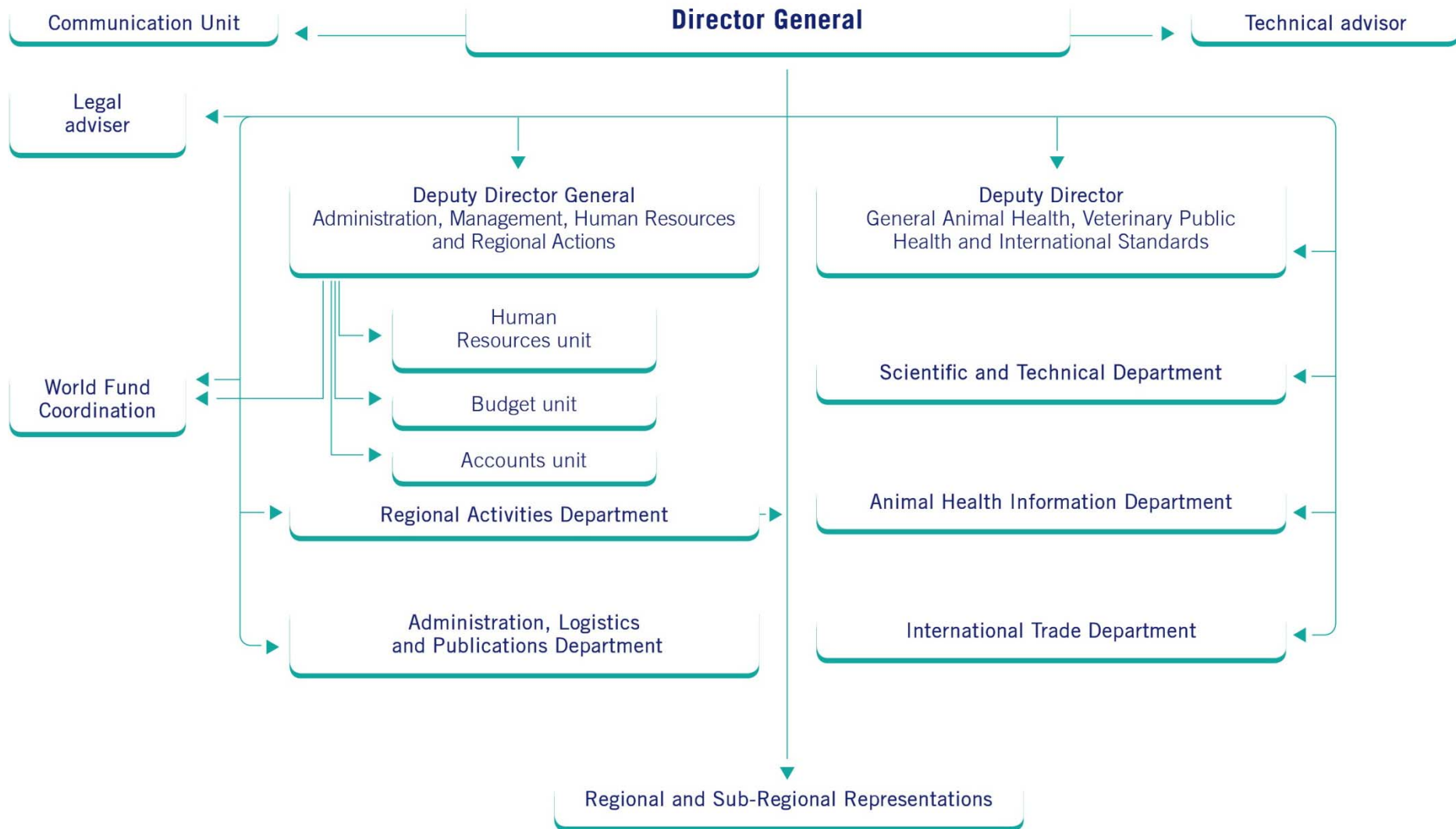
The Director General



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.

Governance structure of the OIE 6/13



Governance structure of the OIE 7/13

Specialist Commissions 1/2

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 in-house mediation procedure should the relevant Members request it

Specialist Commissions

2/2

Governance structure of the OIE 8/13

Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission “Code 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.

Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases “Scientific Commission”

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

Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission “Aquatic Animals Commission”

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.

Biological Standards Commission “Laboratories Commission”

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 adoption of 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.

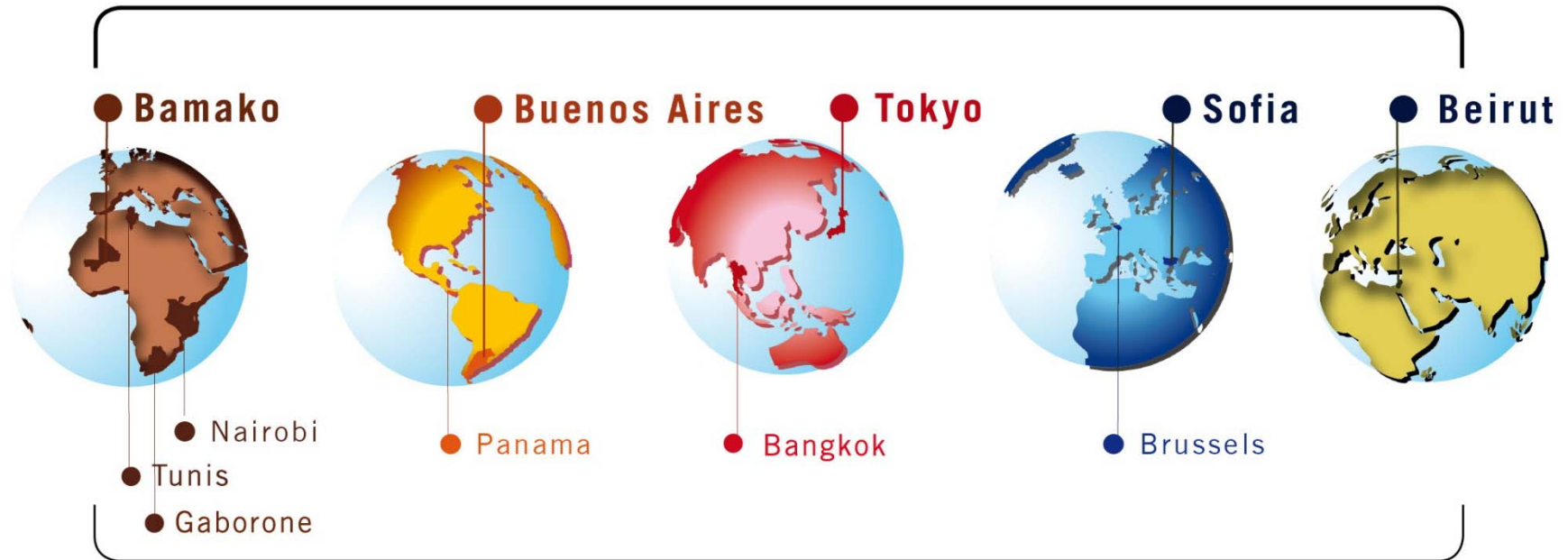
The following regions host Regional Commissions:

- 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.

Governance structure of the OIE 10/13

Regional Representations



Sub-Regional Representations

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

Governance structure of the OIE 11/13

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.

Ad hoc Groups

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

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

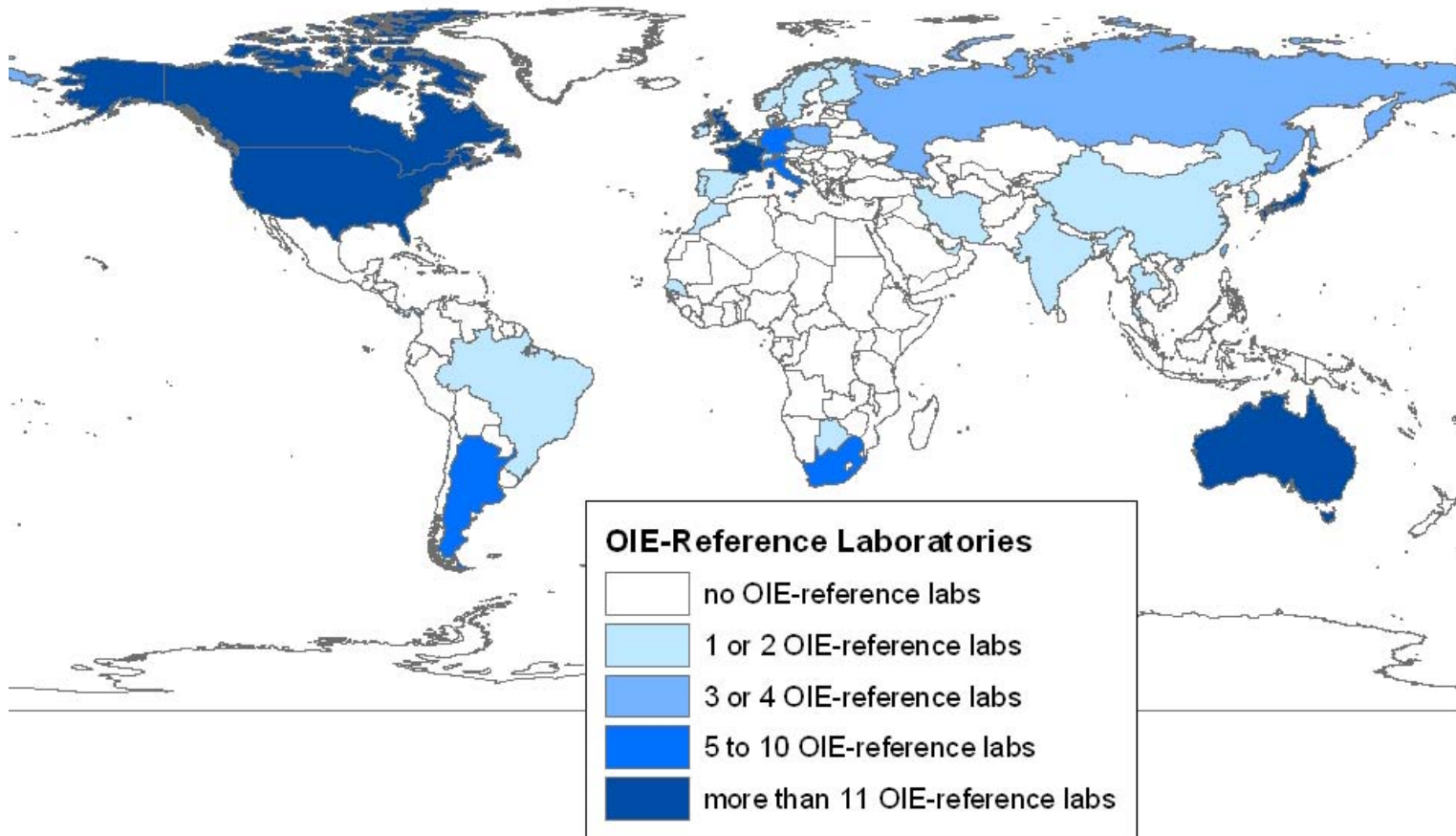
- Develop, perform and validate diagnostic tests
- Store and distribute reference reagents
- Organise laboratory proficiency testing of other Members' laboratories
- Coordinate scientific and technical studies
- Provide scientific and technical training to Members
- Are under the responsibility of an expert of reference
- The list of Reference Laboratories is validated by the World Assembly of Delegates annually

The OIE's scientific network 2/4

Reference
Laboratories 2/2

May 2010

190 Reference Laboratories
101 diseases or topics



The OIE's scientific network 3/4

Collaborating
Centres ^{1/2}

Centres of excellence on horizontal topics

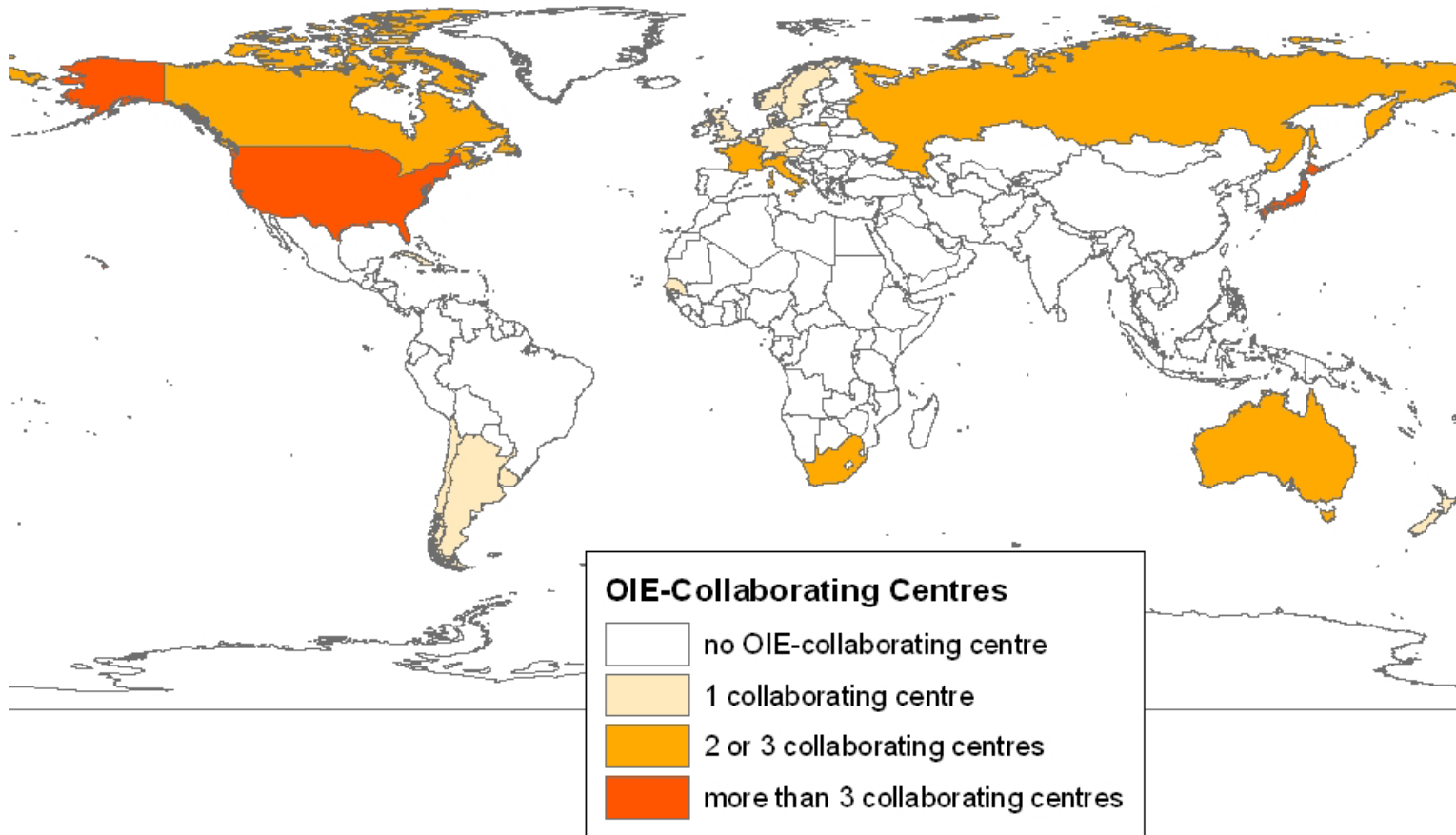
- Assist in the development of procedures to update and promote international standards and guidelines on animal health and welfare
- Coordinate scientific studies
- Organise training seminars
- Organise and host technical meetings in collaboration with the OIE

The OIE's scientific network 4/4

Collaborating
Centres 2/2

May 2010

37 Collaborating Centres in 21 countries
35 topics



INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Permanent institutional cooperation with public global partner organisations ^{1/2}

In 2010



WHO - World Health Organization



FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization

C O D E X A L I M E N T A R I U S
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 Medicine



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



IDF International Dairy Federation



FEI Fédération Equestre Internationale



SSAFE Safe Supply of Affordable Food Everywhere initiative



IEC International Egg Commission



IFAH International Federation for Animal Health



IFAP International Federation of Agricultural Producers

Global private sector bodies 2/2



IABs International Association for Biologicals



WVA World Veterinary Association



WAVLD World Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians



IPC International Poultry Council



IATA International Air Transport Association



WSPA World Society for the Protection of Animals

Technical and scientific cooperation with regional public organisations 1/2



European Commission

CEBEVIRHA



Andean Community

PVC



AOAD

SPC



IICA

PAHO



AU-IBAR

ECOWAS



OIRSA

SADC



IDB

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 1/14

The OIE was created in 1924



To prevent the spread of animal diseases throughout the world

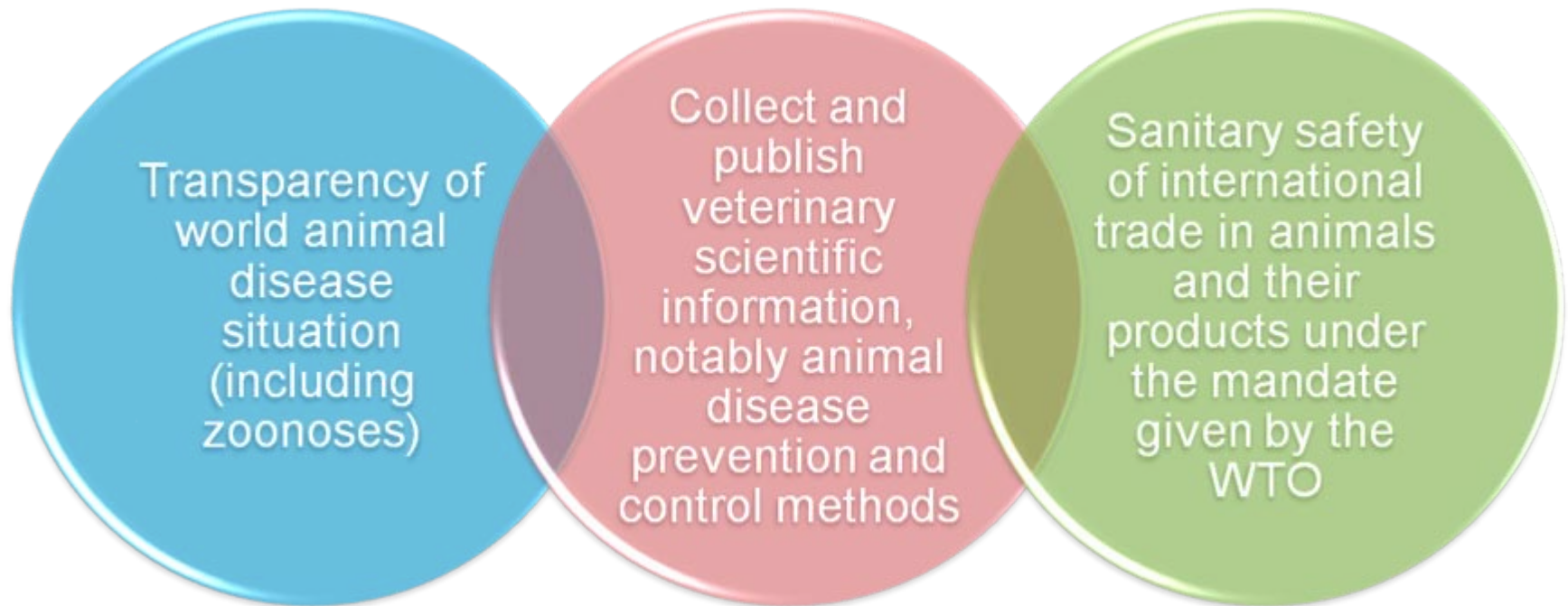
The 4th Strategic Plan 2006-2010 extended the OIE's mandate to



“The improvement of animal health worldwide”

Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015 ^{2/14}

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



Improve animal health and welfare worldwide

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

Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

Reinforcing priority missions 4/14

Food security

- Food security (from quantitative and qualitative perspective) is a key public health concern
- Healthy animals guarantee food security and food safety



Food safety

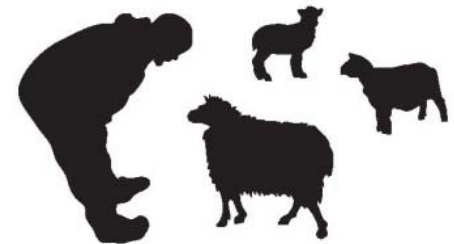
- Need for a global supply of safe food
- The Veterinary Services must play a key role in protecting consumers

Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

Reinforcing priority missions 5/14

➤ Animal welfare: a strategic commitment by the OIE

- Animal health is a key component of animal welfare
- The OIE is recognised worldwide as the leader in developing international standards on animal welfare



Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

Reinforcing priority missions 6/14

Good governance of Veterinary Services

- Need for suitable legislation and its implementation through effective national animal health systems
- Need to guarantee surveillance, early detection and rapid response to disease outbreaks thanks to a national chain of command and good diagnostic capacities
- A responsibility of governments
- Alliances between the public and private sector (farmers, private veterinarians, consumers) are key
- Support to the quality of Services through the use of OIE PVS tool (evaluation and gap analysis of international standards)
- Initial and continuing veterinary education
- Applied research

Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

Reinforcing priority missions 7/14

Capacity building

- The Delegates and their competent team in particular the **national focal points**
- The Regional Representations
strengthening of teams, to organise support to Delegates and focal points
- Developing relations between the Regional Representatives and the elected Bureaux of the Regional Commissions
- Continuing with the capacity building programmes for Delegates and focal points through a global permanent calendar of meetings organised by the OIE and its regional and sub-regional offices

Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

Reinforcing priority missions 8/14

Scientific excellence

- Strengthening of OIE Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories networks
- Developing laboratory twinning schemes and specific laboratory support projects to extend the OIE network, especially in developing countries
- These schemes contribute to reinforcing the veterinary scientific community in developing countries in order to facilitate their involvement in controlling animal disease worldwide and in negotiating the continuous up-date of international standards of the OIE and Codex Alimentarius

Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

Reinforcing priority missions 9/14

Influence on animal health management worldwide

- development of ambitious OIE communication strategies
- continued efforts to persuade multilateral and bilateral organisations that compliance of Veterinary Services with OIE quality standards is a real public good at a national and world level and a global investment priority
- strengthening the OIE's regional and global influence on animal health governance policies and promoting scientific research and veterinary education policies
- Global use of the PVS pathway

Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

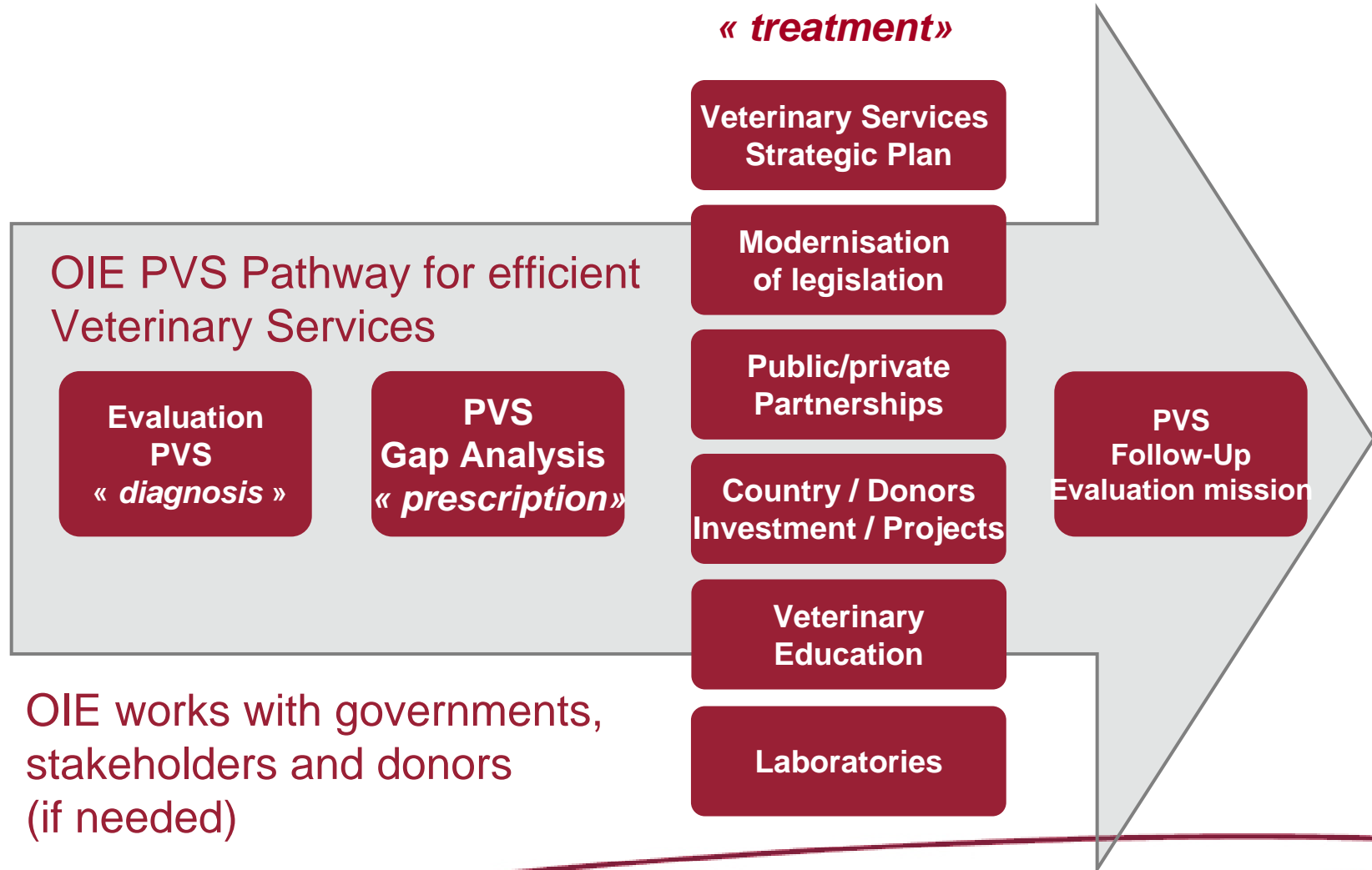
Reinforcing priority missions 10/14

Influence on national policies

- Convincing governments of the importance of the OIE Delegate
- Convincing governments that they should invest more in animal disease surveillance and prevention, since this represents a low-cost form of insurance compared with the high costs linked with the management of sanitary crisis
- Carrying out economic studies at a worldwide level, to demonstrate that prevention is cheaper than crisis management
- Helping the Delegates of developing countries to increase their participation in the standard-setting process and in meetings of the WTO SPS Committee, of the Codex Committees and of the OIE
- Organisation of regional and national seminars for the training of Veterinary Services and their partnerships with the private sector

Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

Reinforcing priority missions 11/14



Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

Reinforcing priority missions 12/14



- ✓ Promote animal and veterinary public health policies
- ✓ Develop and spread an international communication strategy
 - on OIE objectives
- ✓ Reinforce Veterinary Services capacities in the field of communication
- ✓ Send appropriate messages to the general public, decision-makers and OIE partners

Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

New actions 13/14



One Health

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



Veterinary education

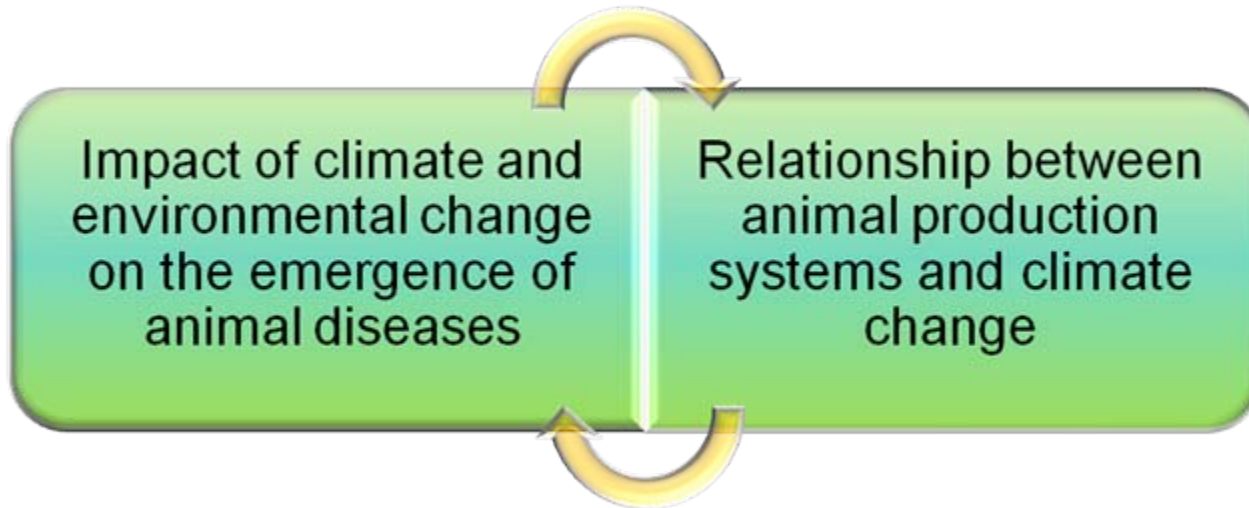
International recognition of veterinary qualifications and promotion of professional excellence throughout the world
OIE Worldwide Conference of Deans of veterinary education establishments and permanent follow-up

Fifth Strategic Plan 2011-2015

New actions 14/14

Relation between animal production and the environment

New sanitary and environmental risks need to be anticipated



Conclusion

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

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



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- Disease alerts
- Global animal disease situation
- International Standards on Animal Health and Welfare (*Codes, Manuals*), *Guidelines, Recommendations, etc.*
- *Scientific and Technical Review*
- General and scientific information on OIE activities
- Editorials from the Director General, press releases
- Media Resources

Thank you for your attention

Organisation mondiale
de la santé animale

World Organisation
for Animal Health

Organización Mundial
de Sanidad Animal