REPIVET- RESEPSA workshop: epidemiology and surveillance of animal diseases

1-2 December 2015 (Tunisia)

GOOD GOVERNANCE AND OIE GUIDELINES FOR ANIMAL DISEASES CONTROL
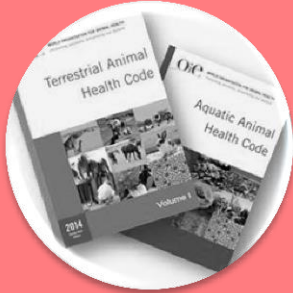

WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

Protecting animals, preserving our future

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The four pillars of the OIE
Improving animal health and welfare worldwide

Standards

of international trade of animals and animal products

Transparency

of the world animal disease situation

Expertise

Collection and dissemination of veterinary scientific information

Solidarity

between countries to strengthen capacities worldwide

under the mandate given by the WTO

including zoonoses

animal disease prevention and control methods

Capacity building tools and programmes

OTHER PRIORITY MISSIONS

1 Food Security and Safety

2 Animal welfare

3 Good Governance of Veterinary Services

4 Capacity building

5 Scientific excellence

6 Improve animal health management worldwide

7 Improve national policies

8 PVS Pathway

9 Communication

Good Governance of Veterinary Services

❑ Develop **suitable veterinary legislation** and ensure its effective implementation in national animal health systems in accordance with OIE standards and with appropriate financial and human resources

❑ Guarantee surveillance, early detection and rapid response to disease outbreaks through, the resources available to Veterinary Services, a **clear national chain of command** and effective **early diagnosis capacities**

Good Governance of Veterinary Services

❑ Promote partnerships between public and private sectors

    ✓ Farmers, private veterinarians, consumers

❑ Utilise the OIE **PVS Tool**

    ✓ Evaluate country compliance with international standards

❑ Provide initial and continuing **veterinary education** in accordance with OIE guidelines

❑ Conduct applied research programmes

OIE RECOMMENDATIONS ISSUED TO VETERINARY SERVICES

❑ Compliance with an appropriate legislation;

❑ Creation of a network throughout a country for surveillance monitoring and controlling animal diseases (based on a 'tripod' for effective surveillance, composed of official veterinarians, private veterinarians and animal owners);

❑ Early detection of diseases, transparency and immediate outbreak notifications;

❑ Rapid response to animal disease outbreaks, including any necessary vaccinations or culling of sick or in-contact animals if appropriate;

❑ Application of biosecurity and biocontainment measures when outbreaks have been detected;

❑ Conception of strategies to provide farmers with financial compensation mechanisms in the event of sanitary measures affecting livestock producers

GOOD GOVERNANCE/SURVEILLANCE

KEY FACTS

❑ Effective surveillance, early detection, transparency and rapid response mechanisms are key to prevent and control animal diseases

❑ Good governance of Veterinary Services is crucial to improve animal health worldwide

❑ The OIE publishes standards and guidelines for the prevention and control of terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases in its Codes and Manuals as well as in its various scientific publications

EFFECTIVE SURVEILLANCE

❑ Development and implementation of a specific disease control programme that includes objectives, policies and strategies adapted to the full range of national needs;

❑ Specific outputs of this process will include the rationale for establishing a disease control programme, strategic goal and objectives, a control programme plan and implementation

Figure 1 – Steps for establishing a disease control programme

EFFECTIVE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

It is at least required:
- [ ] clear case definition
- [ ] outbreak investigation
- [ ] response procedures
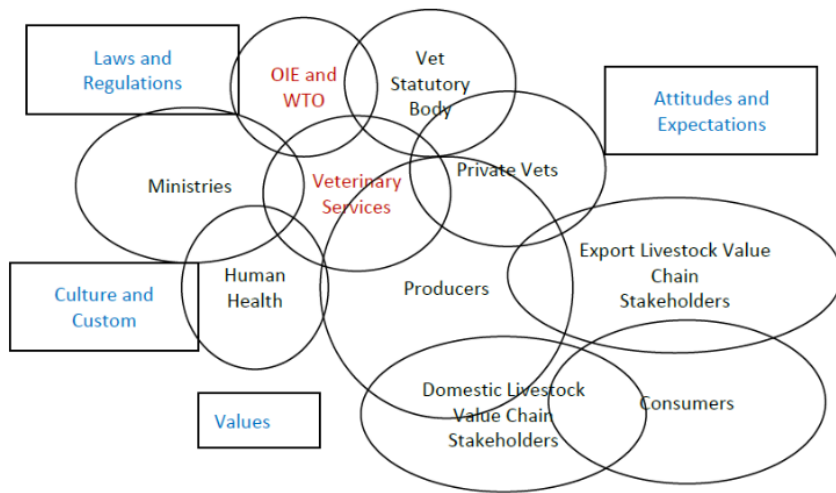

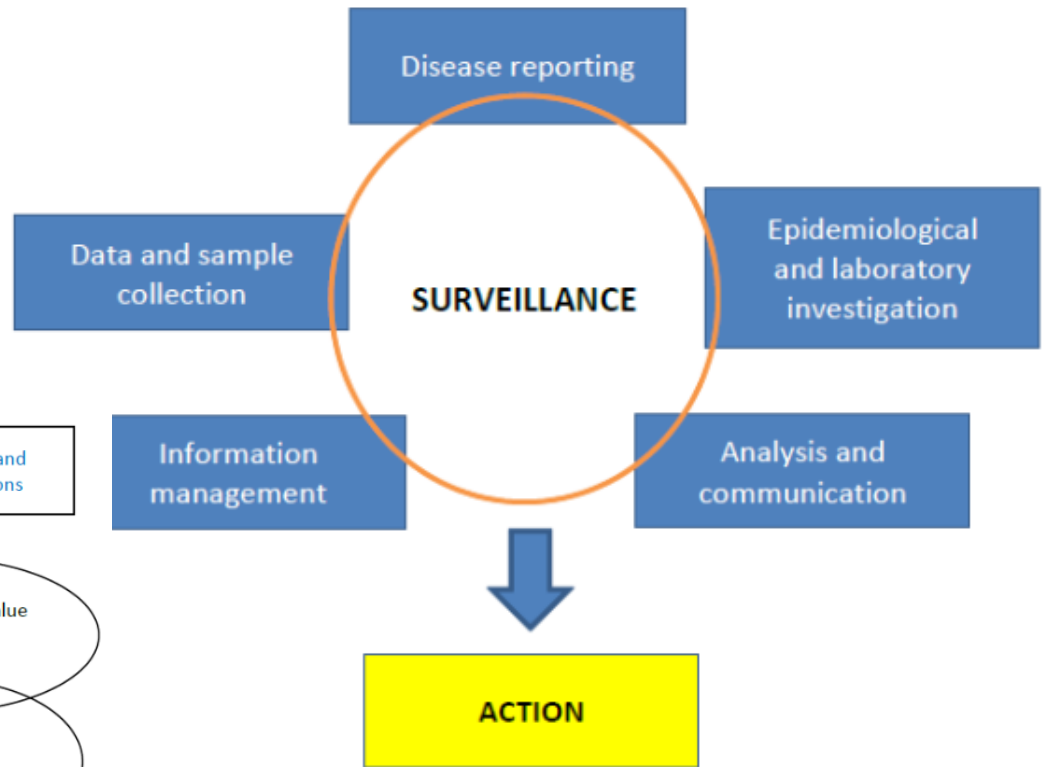Figure 2 – An example of an institutional map concerning animal health

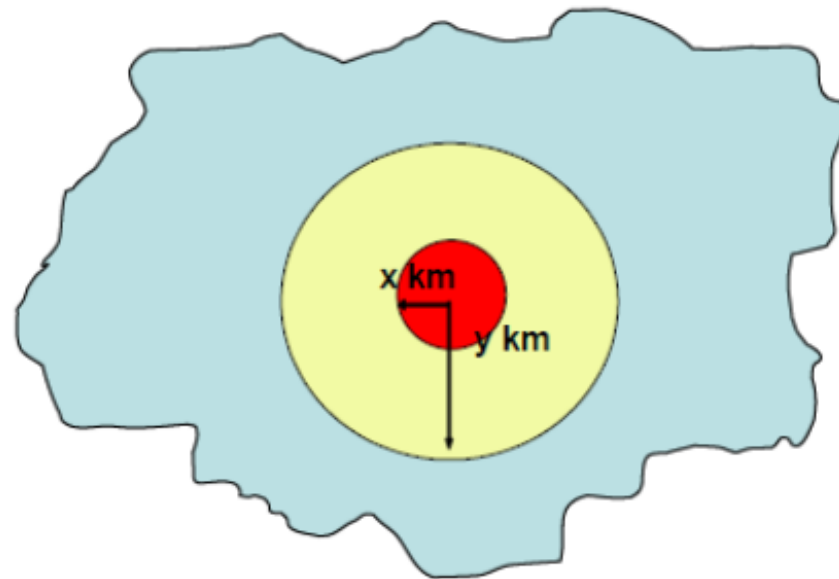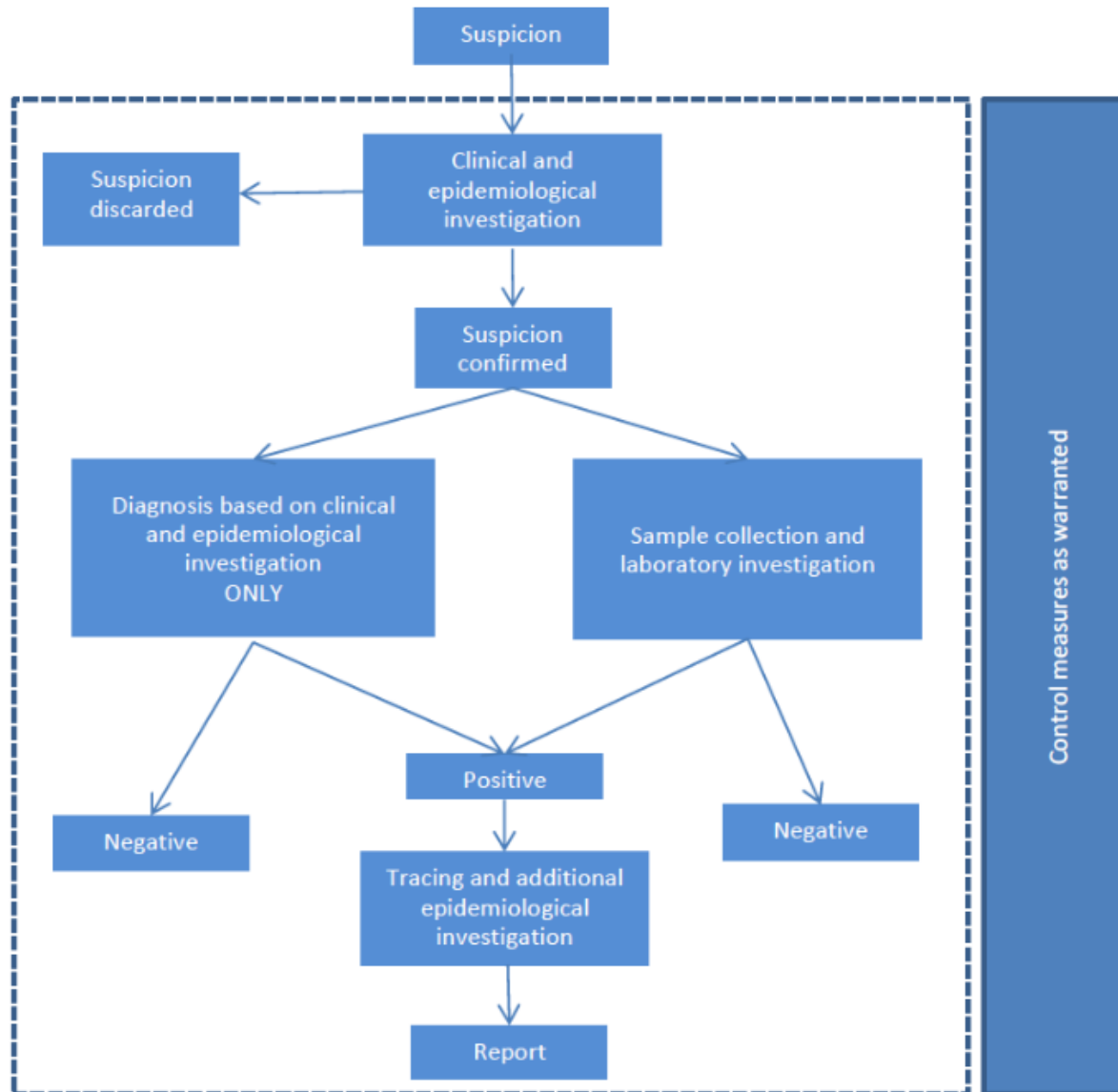Figure 3 – Essential components of a surveillance system

Figure 5 – Illustration of movement control areas centred on a disease outbreak indicating an infected zone around an outbreak

OUTBREAK INVESTIGATION

CRUCIAL PARTNERSHIPS

❑ Private sector veterinarians and farmers are the most likely persons to early detect the presence of diseases in livestock and epidemiological surveillance is strongly dependent upon their contribution

❑ The efficiency and efficacy of an epidemiological surveillance system depends on the level of knowledge of all the participants

❑ A **public-private partnership** requires a good co-operation between private and public sectors as well as it is crucial a **partnership between the private veterinarians and farmers**

❑ Continuous training and awarness campaings......

SOME DOCUMENTS/LINKS

❑ Chapter 1.4. Animal health surveillance
http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmfile=chapitre_surveillance_general.htm
❑ Chapter 1.5. - Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases
http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmfile=chapitre_surveillance_vector.htm
❑ Chapter 4.3. - Zoning and compartmentalisation
http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmfile=chapitre_zoning_compartment.htm
❑ Guidelines for animal disease control
http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Our_scientific_expertise/docs/pdf/A_Guidelines_for_Animal_Disease_Control_final.pdf

Gracias, Merci and Thanks!

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