



Organisation	World	Organización
Mondiale	Organisation	Mundial
de la Santé	for Animal	de Sanidad
Animale	Health	Animal

Sub-regional training seminar on diseases of honeybees for OIE national focal points

14 – 17 June 2011 Ezulwini Swaziland





Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres

GENERAL INTRODUCTION





Layout

- Definition
- Geographical spread
 - Globally
 - Africa Region
- Their Mandate and Objectives
- OIE Laboratory Twinning Program
- Regional Examples
- Conclusion



In the OIE Network of Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres

	Reference Laboratories	Collaborating Centres	Total
Number	225	40	265
Countries	37	21	42 *
Diseases or Topics	111	38	149
Experts	166	40	206
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OIE Reference Laboratories

- Are designated to pursue all the scientific and technical problems relating to a named disease or specific topic
- The role of a RL is to function as a centre of expertise and standardisation of diagnostic techniques for its designated disease.

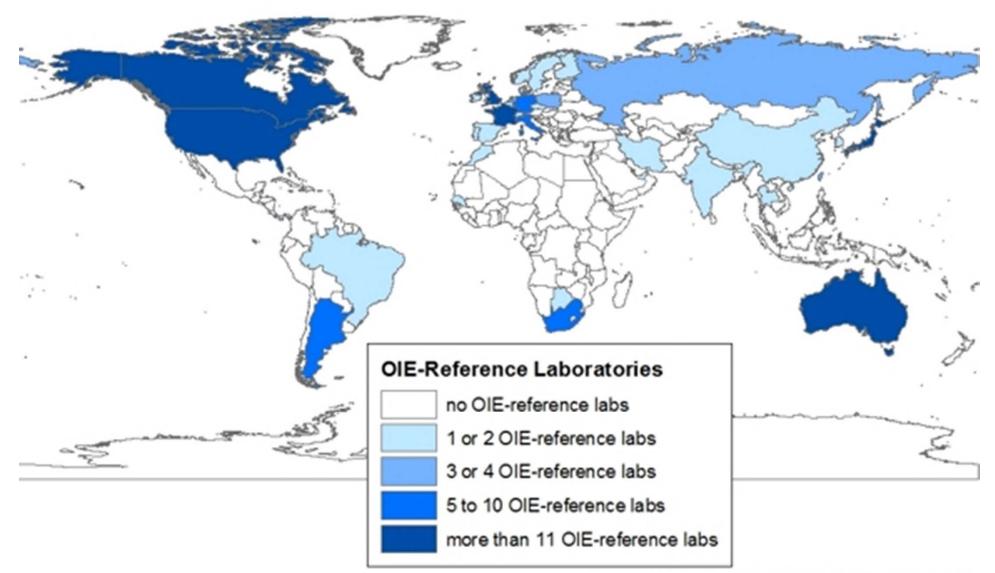




REGION	Number of Labs	No. of countries hosting
Africa	11	4*
The Americas	65	6
Asia, Far East & Oceania	41	7
Europe	105	18
Middle East	3	2
TOTAL *BW, RSA, Maroc, Senegal	225	37
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Principal Mandate of RL

- Centre of expertise and standardisation for a designated disease(s) or topics;
- Store and distribute to national labs biological reference products and any other reagents;
- Develop new procedures for diagnosis and control of the designated disease(s) or topics;
- Gather, process, analyse and disseminate epizootiological data relevant to their speciality;
- to place expert consultants at the disposal of the OIE.





Mandate (contd)

They may also contribute to:

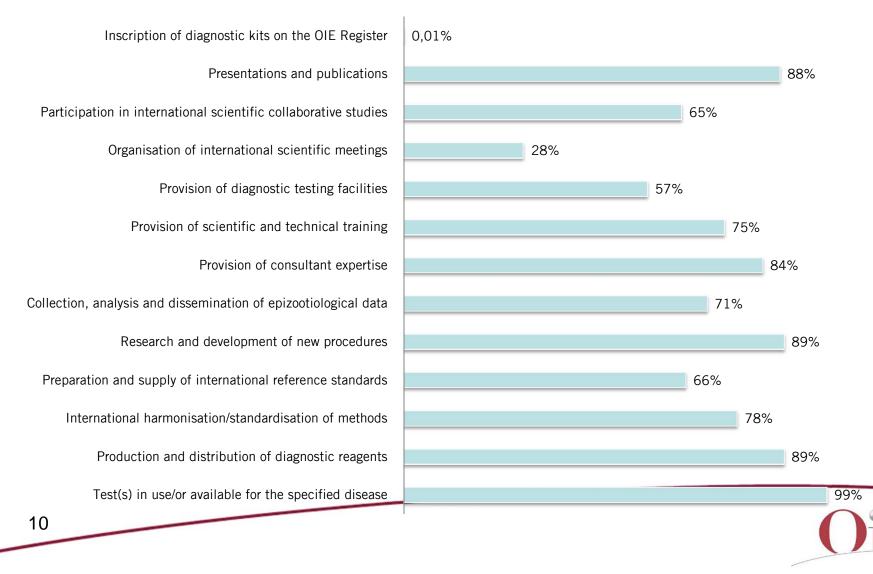
- Provision of scientific and technical training;
- Provision of diagnostic testing facilities: for confirmed positive results or diseases that are reportable to OIE, the RL immediately inform the OIE Delegate of the source Member Country or as well as the OIE Headquarters;
- Organisation of scientific meetings on behalf of the OIE;
- Coordination of scientific and technical studies in collaboration with other laboratories or organisations;
- publication and dissemination of information.





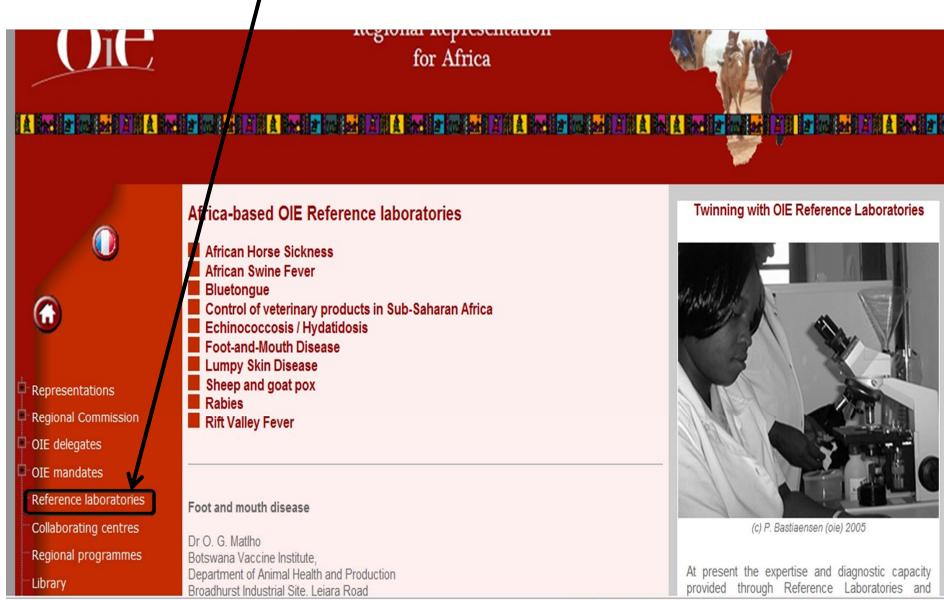
Percentage of RLs carrying out these activities

Percentage of Laboratories carrying out these activities (2010)





Reference Laboratories





COLLABORATING CENTRES



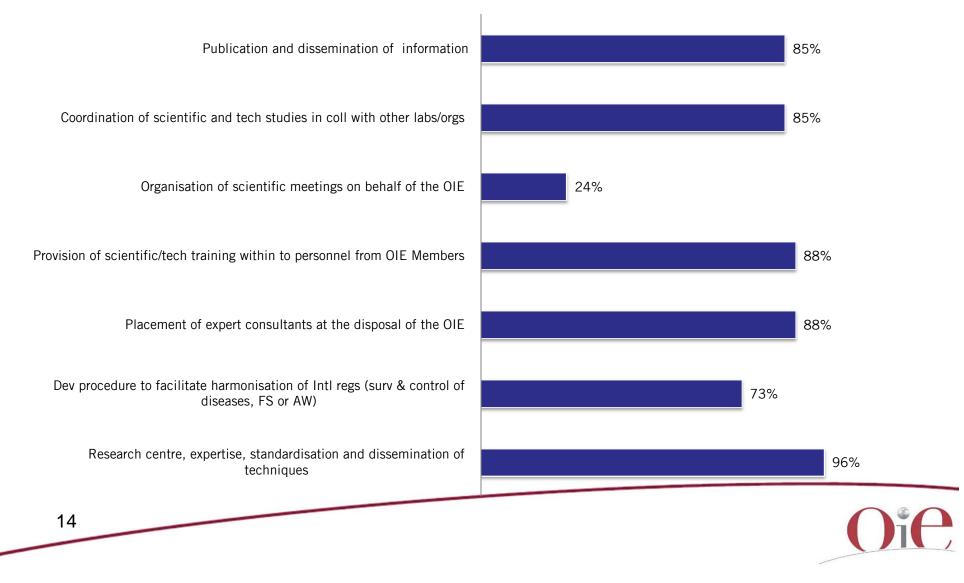


Collaborating Centres

- Centres of expertise in a specific designated sphere of competence relating to the management of general questions on animal health issues (for example epidemiology, risk analysis, training vet officials, veterinary drugs etc.)
- In its designated field of competence, they must provide their expertise internationally









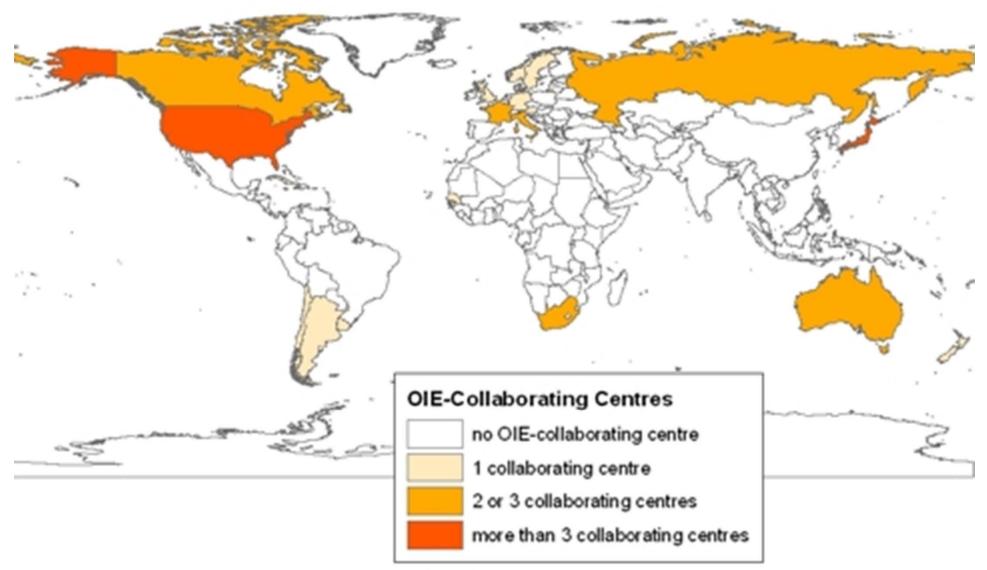
Collaborating Centres

REGION	No. of Centres	No. Countries hosting
Africa	3	2**
The Americas	15	6
Asia, Far East & Oceania	7	3
Europe	15	10
Middle East	-	-
TOTAL **RSA, Senegal	40	21
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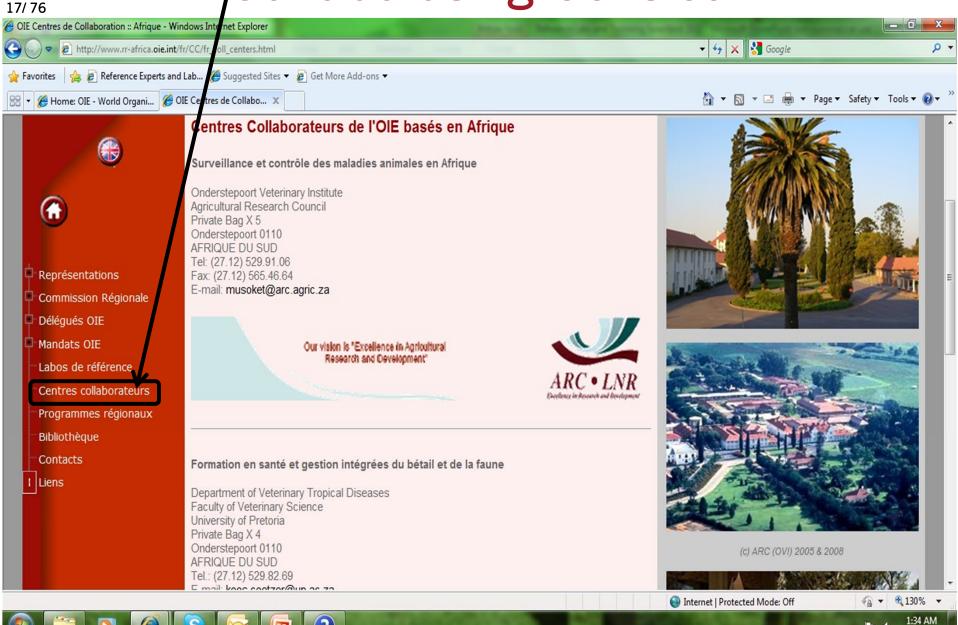


World Distribution of the OIE- Collaborating Centres





Collaborating Centres



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TWINNING ORATORIES





WHY A LABORATORY TWINNING PROGRAMME?

Networking & Expertise





Aims and objectives - networking

- Provide better global geographical coverage of OIE expertise for priority diseases in priority areas such as developing and transition countries
- •To form long and lasting links between the institutions
- •Strengthen global disease surveillance networks
- •Strengthen national, regional, and international scientific networks
- •Create collaborative research opportunities improve sharing, and advance science





Aims and objectives - expertise

- Improve compliance with OIE standards (surveillance and control)
- Improve access to high quality diagnostics and technical assistance for more OIE Members for early detection and rapid response
- •For some Candidates to apply for 'OIE reference' status
- •Help more countries enter scientific debate on an equal footing with others





- Engaging with the international scientific community
- •Engaging with regional and global networks
- •Supporting neighbouring countries
- Pursuing opportunities for joint research
- •Applying for OIE Reference Laboratory status when ready





A young programme

- Concept launched at 1st OIE RL/CC Conference in Florianopolis in Dec '06
- OIE Resolution adopted in May '07
- Twinning manual published in Dec '07
- Inaugural project started in Feb '08
- First project completed Sept '09



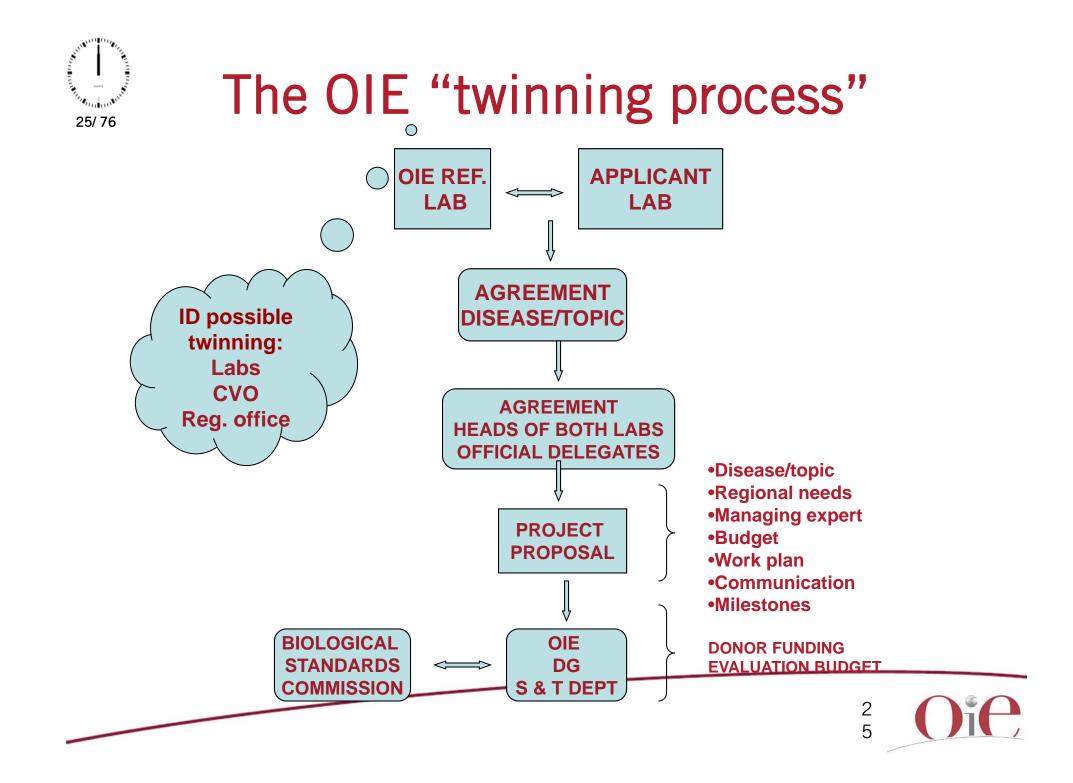


Guidelines

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/A_Twinning_ Guide_2010.pdf

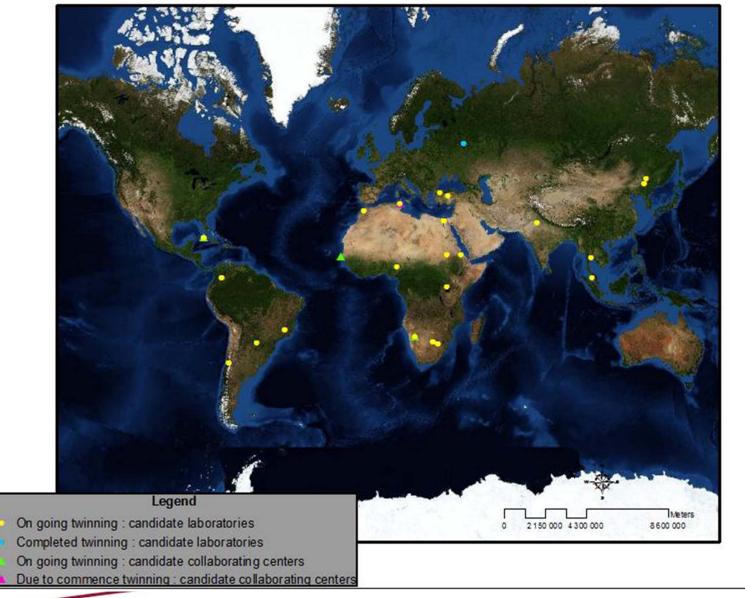
- Background
- How to apply/proposal
- **Basic project management**
- **Project plan (objectives, stage**
- **Regular monitoring**
- **Facilitates efficient application**
- **Formalises agreement**

TWINNING		Oi
	-	ATORIES
A Guide to OIE La	DOR	atory Twinning Projects
Contents		Introduction to Twinning
the second of the second se		The rapid cross continental spread and wi occurrence of major animal diseases, such
Introduction to Twinning		highly pathogenic avian influenza OKPA
OIE Standards (the Codes and Manuals)		bluetongue and foot and mouth disease h
Scope of the Twinning project		highlighted the need for a global approach Transboundary Animal Disease (TAD) diagnostic
Principles for selecting Parent and Candidate Laboratories		surveillance, and control. It is clear that, with t
Roles of the Parent Laboratory, Candidate	4	current levels of global movements and trade, outbreak of a TAD - in any one country - can by threat to the whole international communi
Submission of proposals for OIE-supported		Successful containment and control of TADs a
Twinning projects	- *	widely disseminated diseases will only be achiev through a global rapid response.
Project plan. Exception report	- 4	
Exception report	- *	For control to be effective it is essential the through accurate diagnosis, disease is detect
Budget request		early, promptly reported to the internation
OrE laboratory Twinning without OrE financial support	7	community, and that standardised, international
Assessment of laboratory material needs	_	approved control measures are appli- appropriately with minimum delay.
Guidance for training		and the second se
Monitoring		Accurate and early disease detection allow measures to be implemented at a time when th
Reporting requirements		disease situation is more amenable to control
Financing amangements and payments		ensuring that resources are used more efficient
Verification of expenditure		and that direct losses are kept to a minimum. Ea warning of a possible risk situation allow
Premature termination of project		reighbouring regions to be vigilant and ultimate
Project closure		reduces the risk of further disease spread.
Post-project review	10	On a regional level, early detection and effectiv
Annesas		control depends on access to expertise and reliab laboratory diagnostic facilities. On a global sca there is a need for such facilities and expertise
Annex 1. Mandatory documents		be distributed evenly so that all countries an
Annex 2: Project plan		territories can readily access it.
Annex 3: Budget template		To allow safe trade in animals and animal product
Annex 4: The final project report	- 13	trading countries must have confidence
Annex 5: Timeline for Twinning projects		surveillance programmes and testing regimes use





TWINNING : CANDIDATE LABORATORIES AND COLLABORATING CENTERS





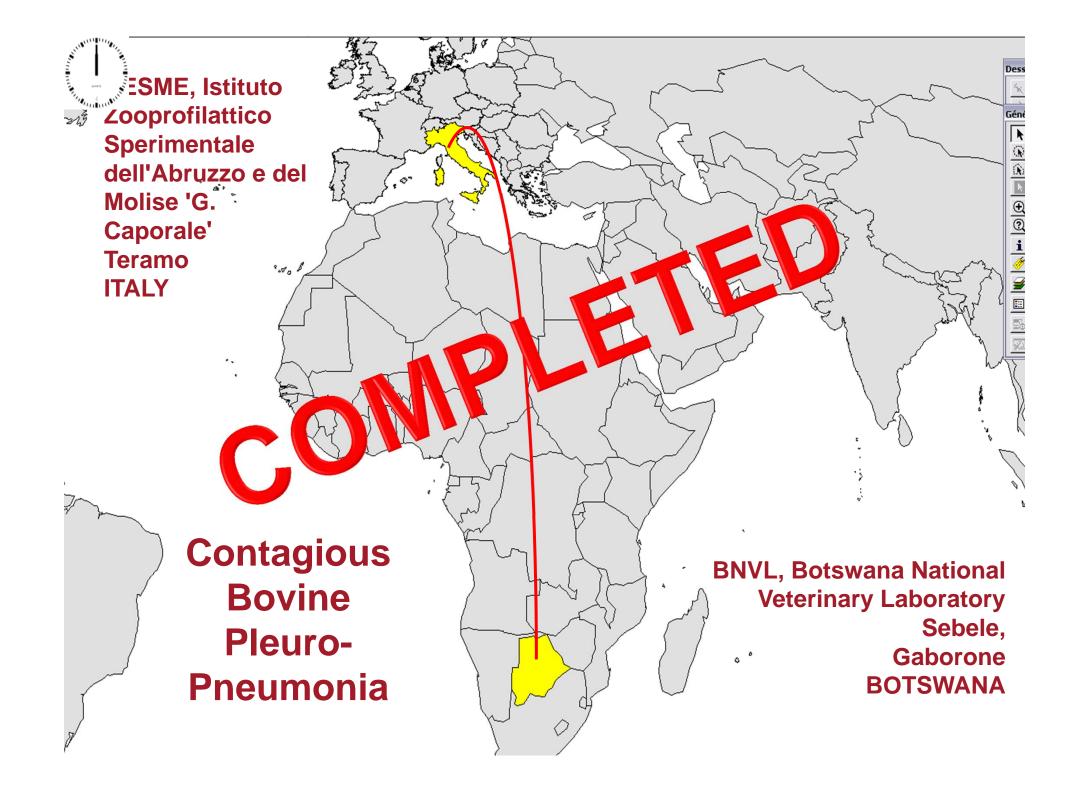
Current Status of Twinning Projects (5/2011)

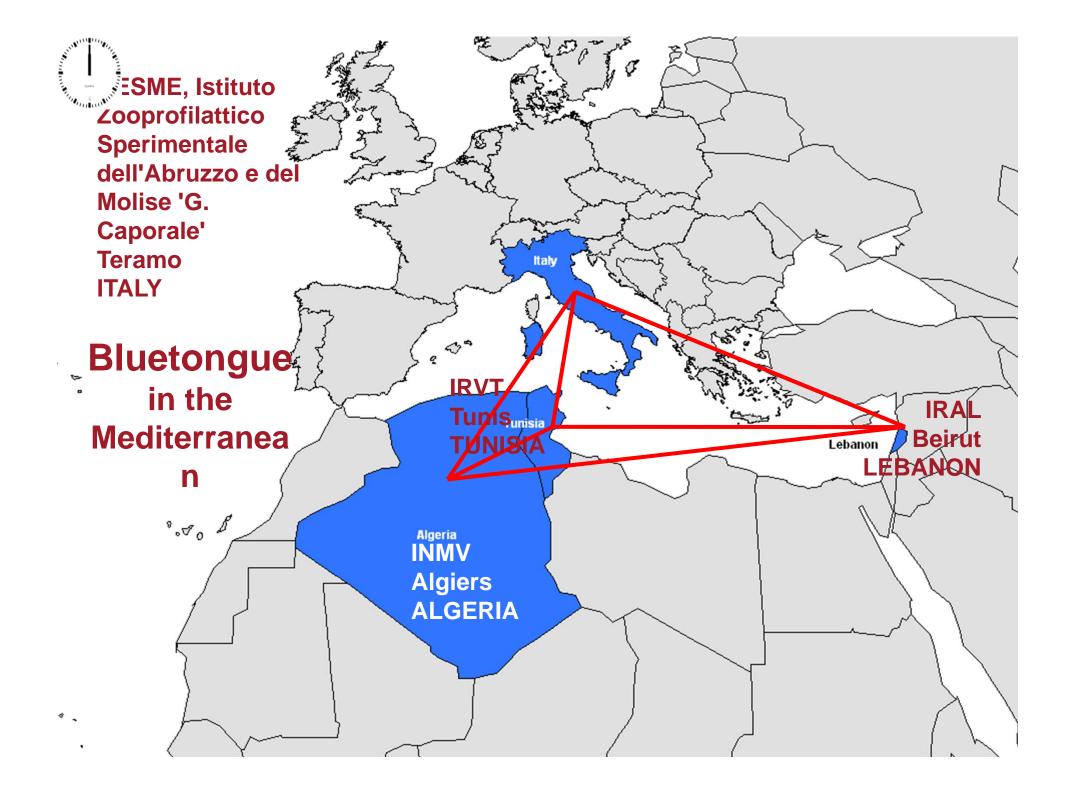
Twinning Projects	Global	Africa Region
Completed	3	1
Approved and underway	29	12
Approved and due to commence	6	3
Total	38	16

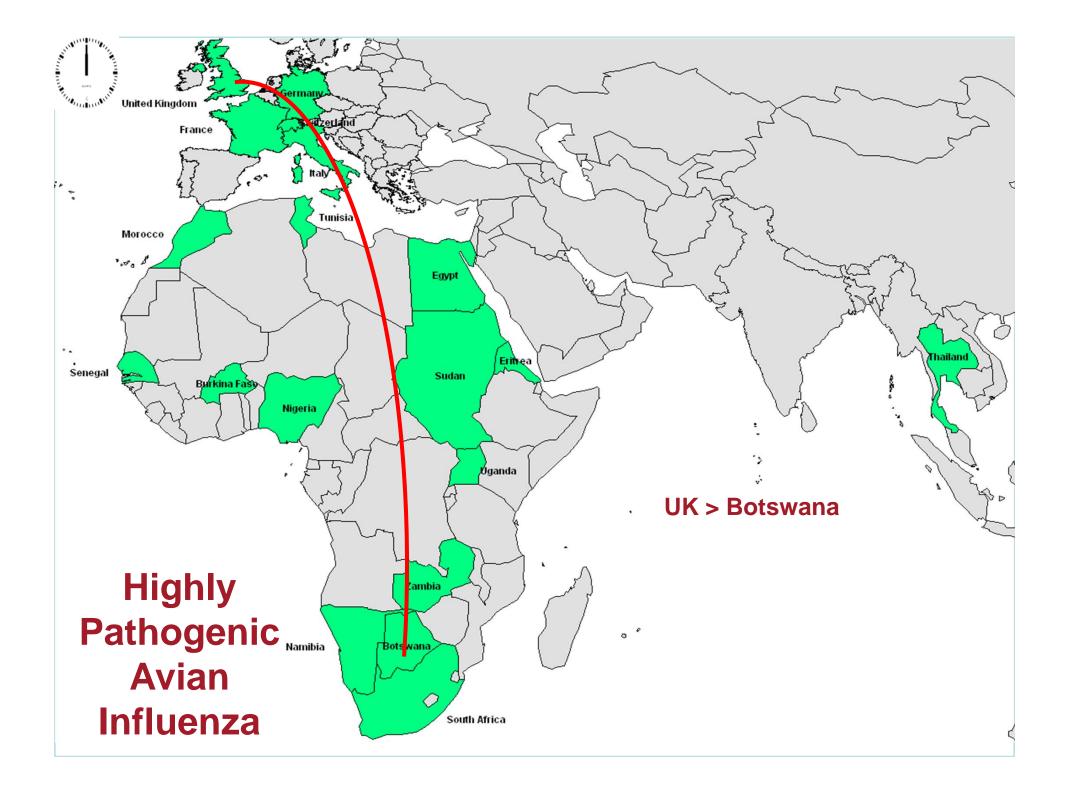
http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/projects_completed_underway.pdf

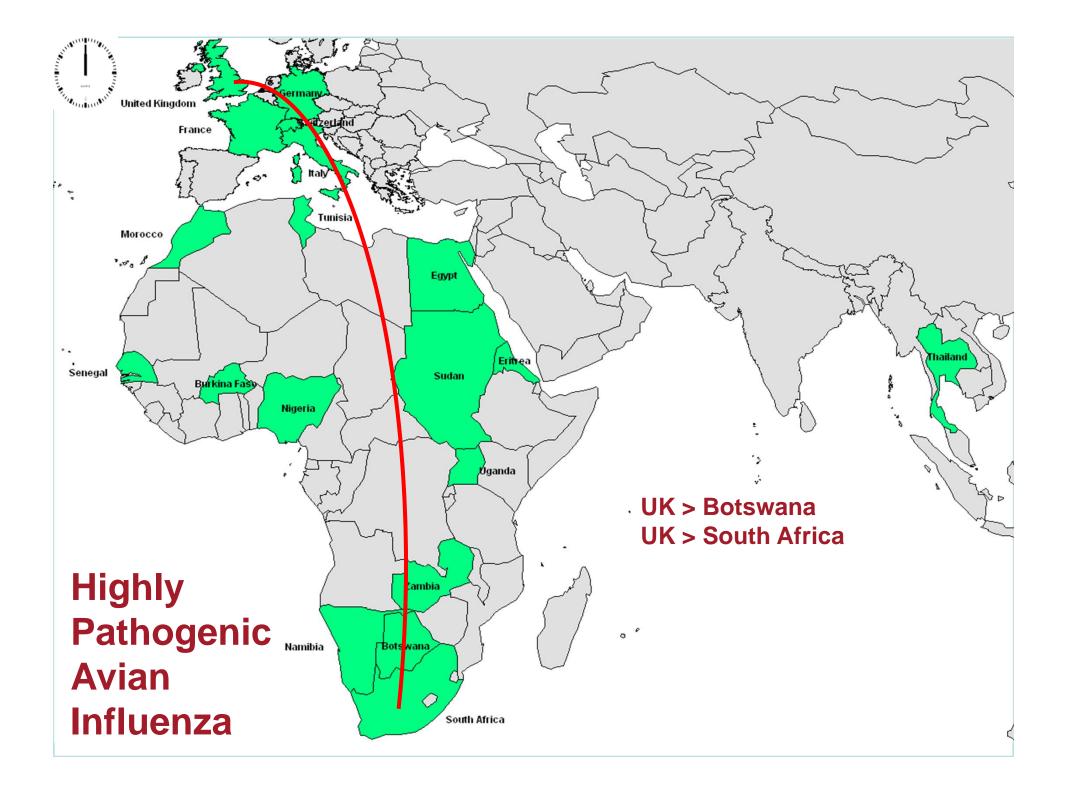
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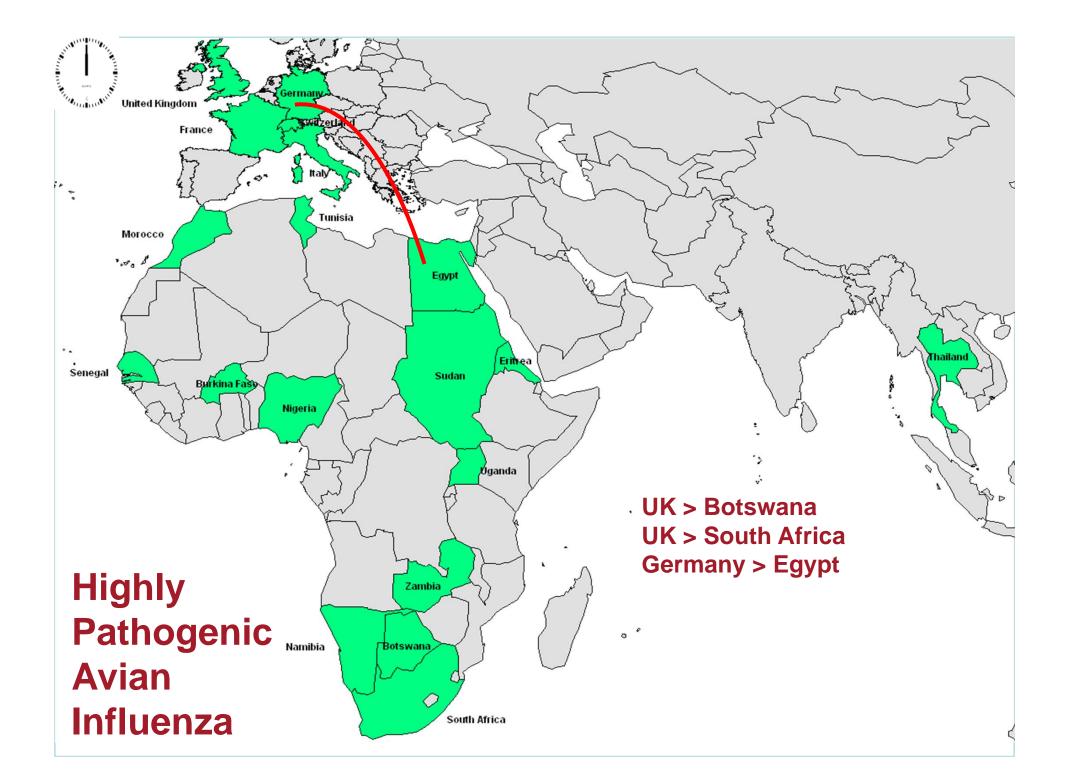
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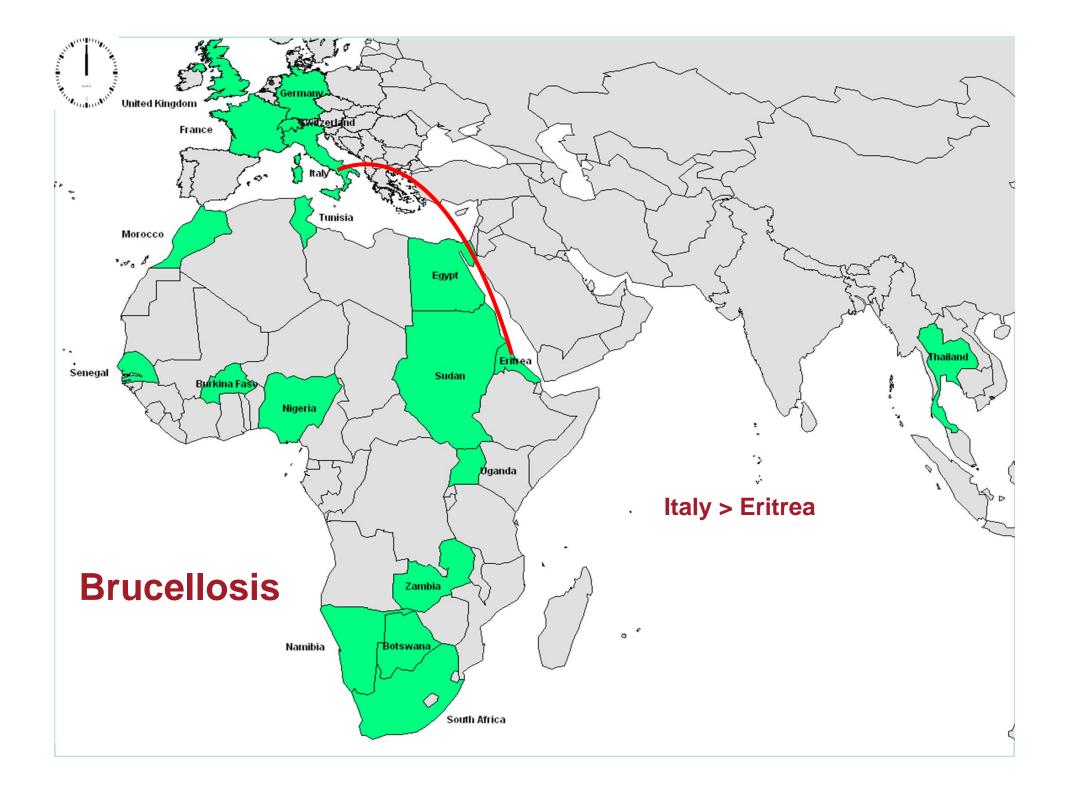


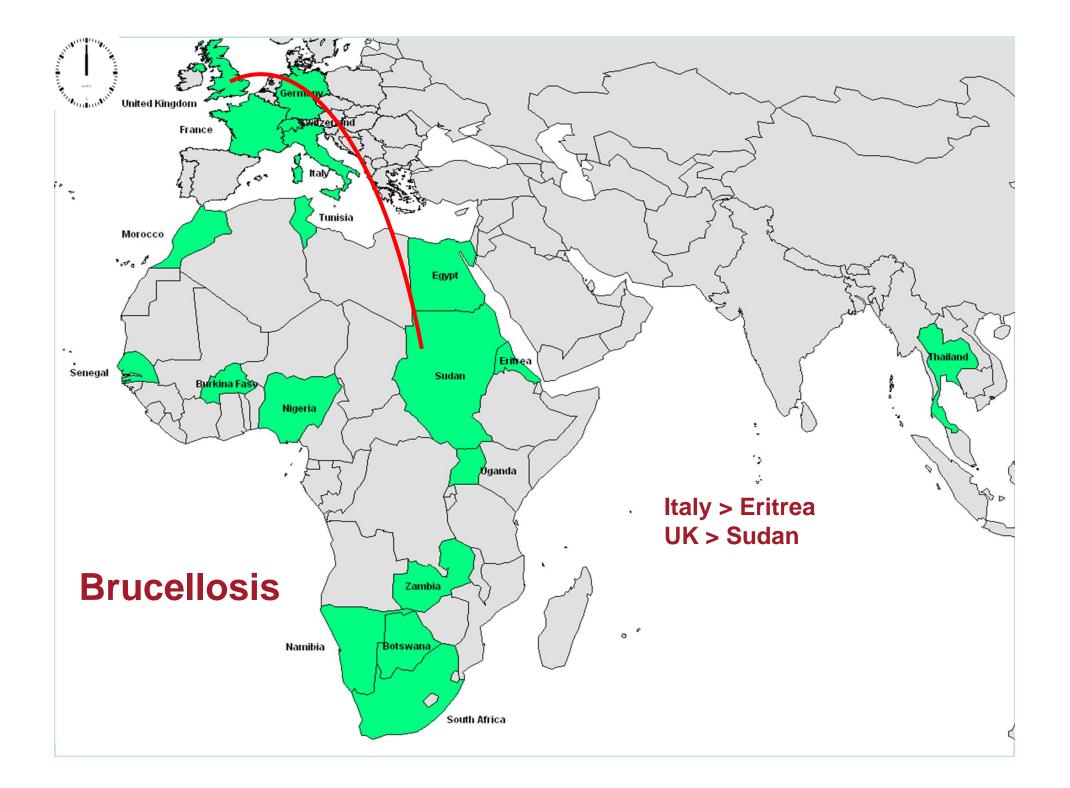


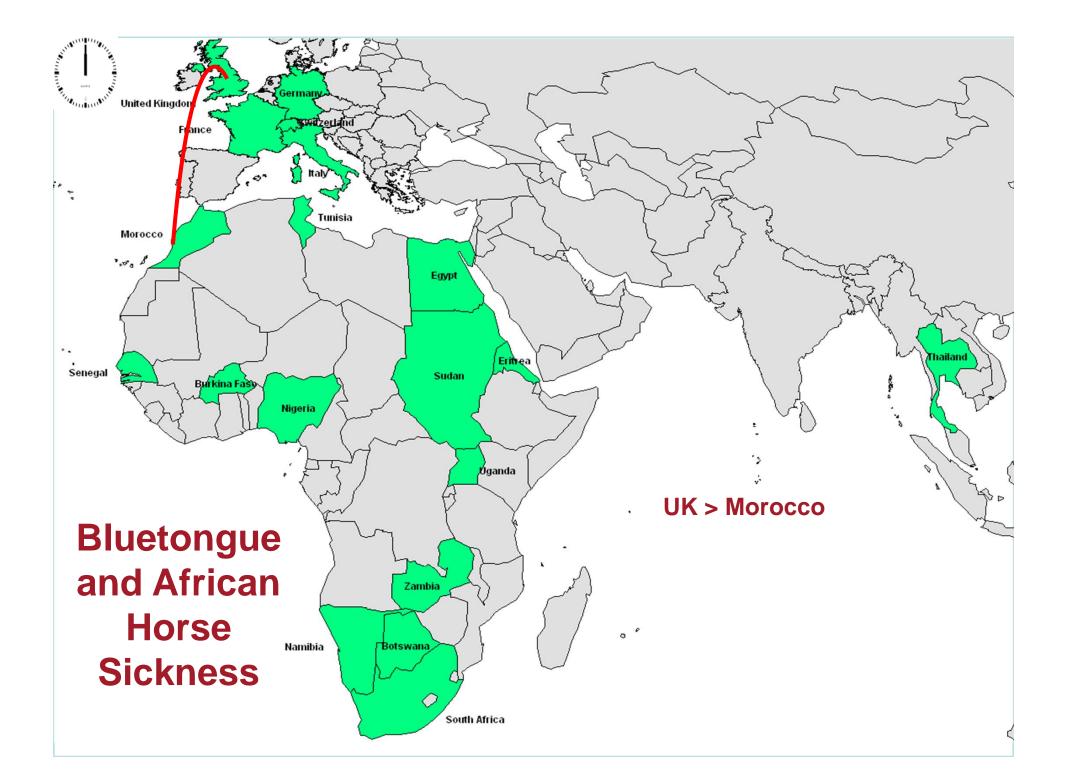


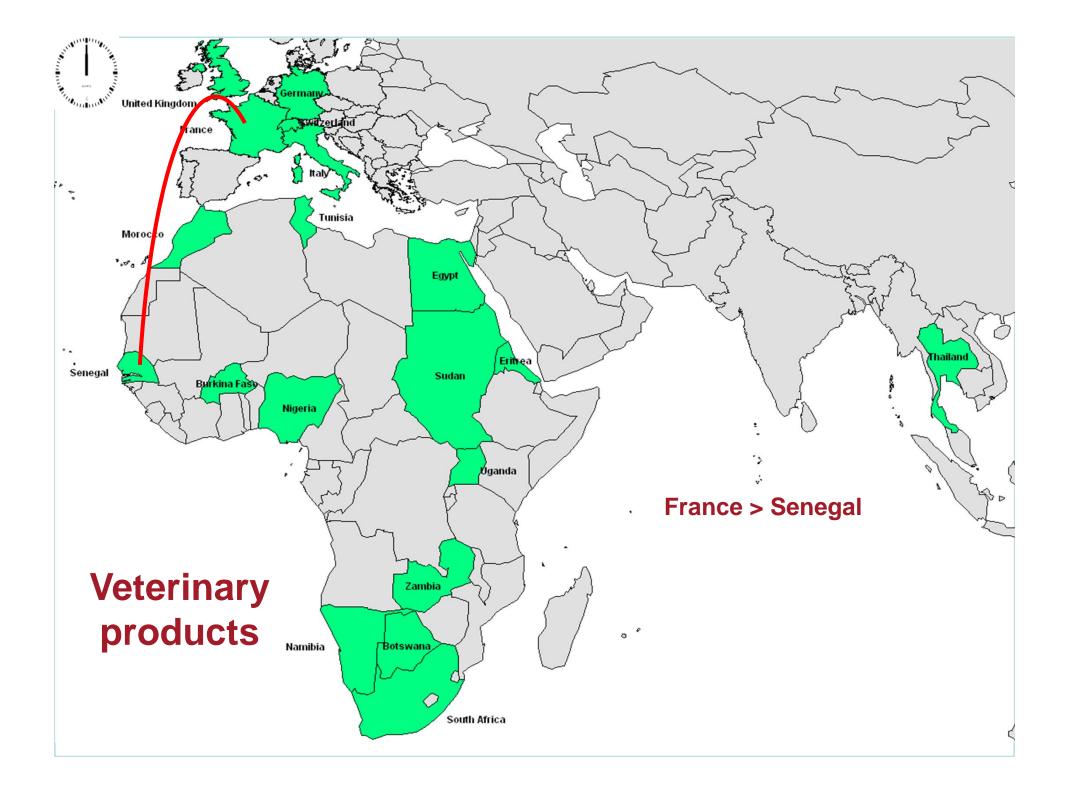


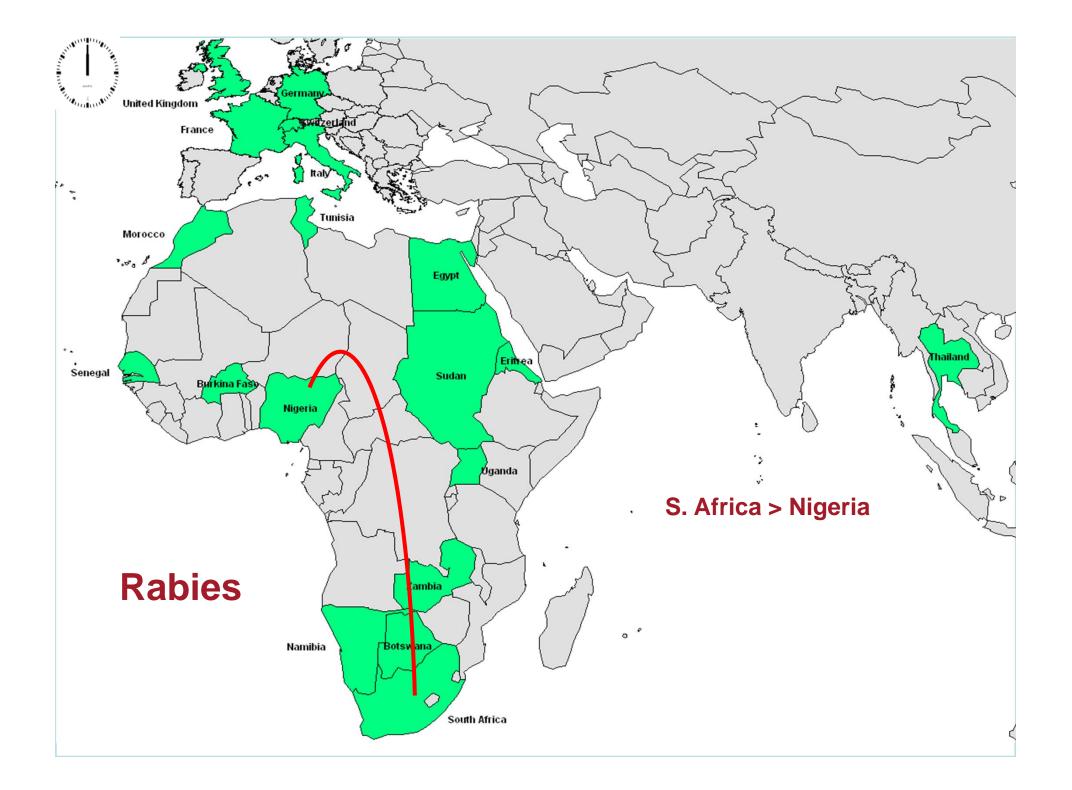


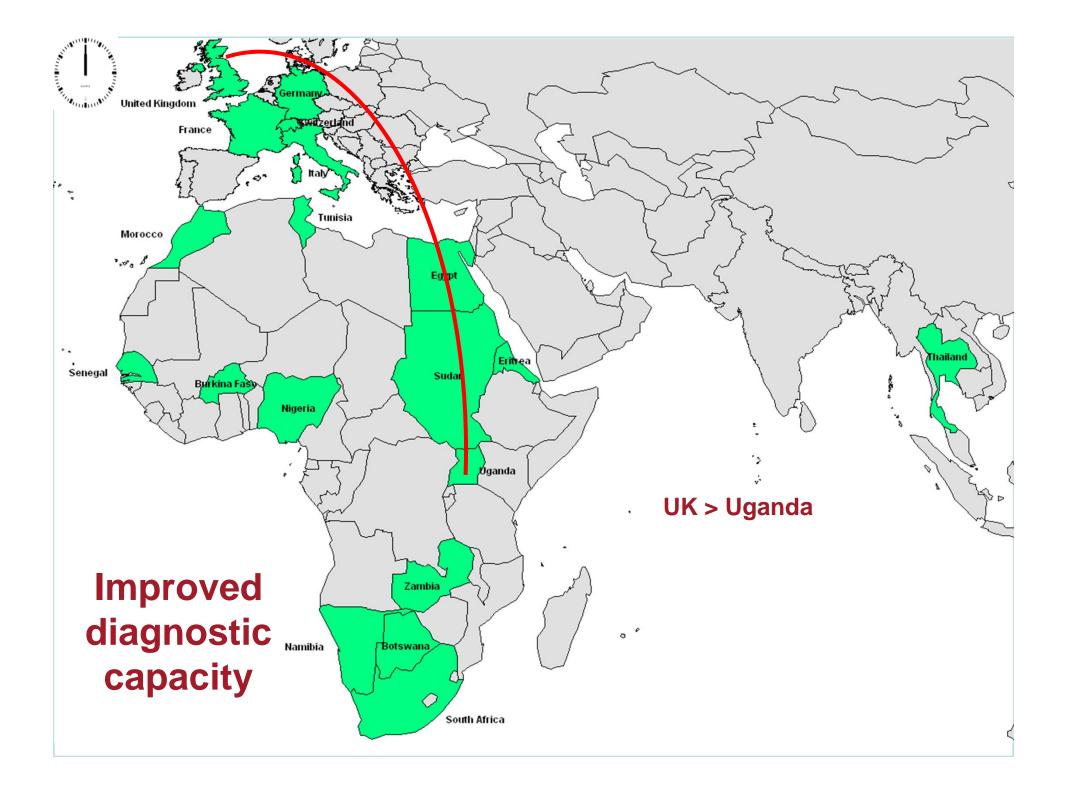


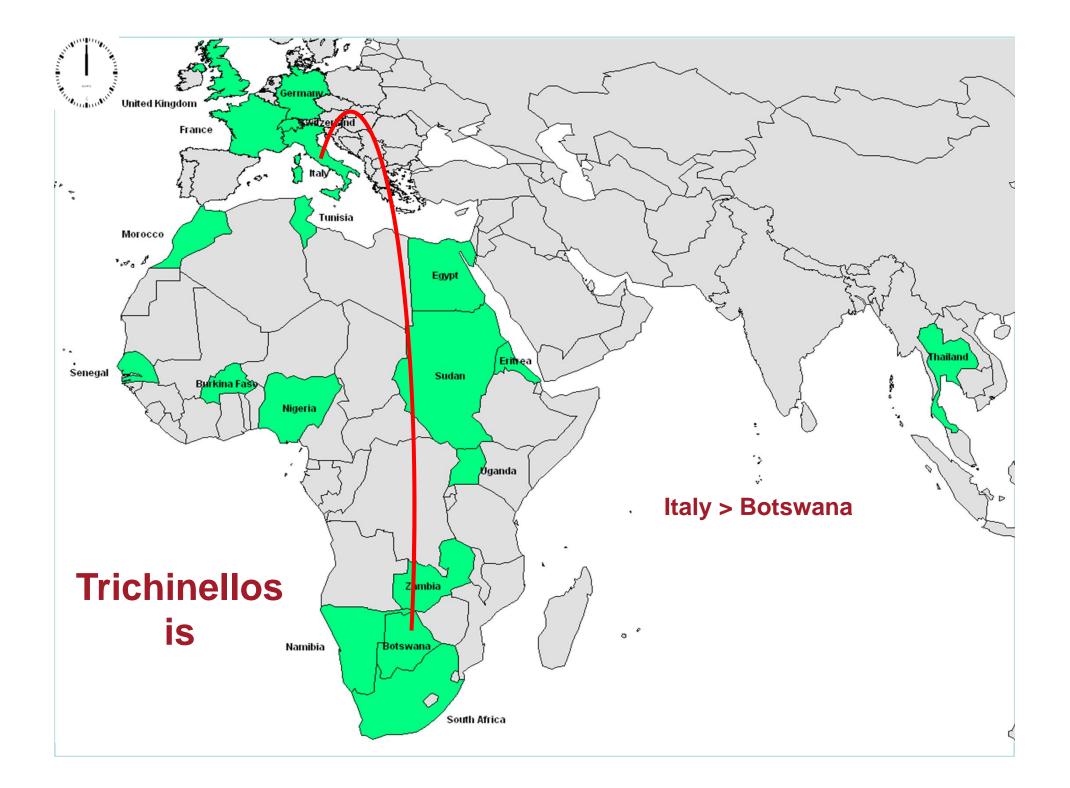


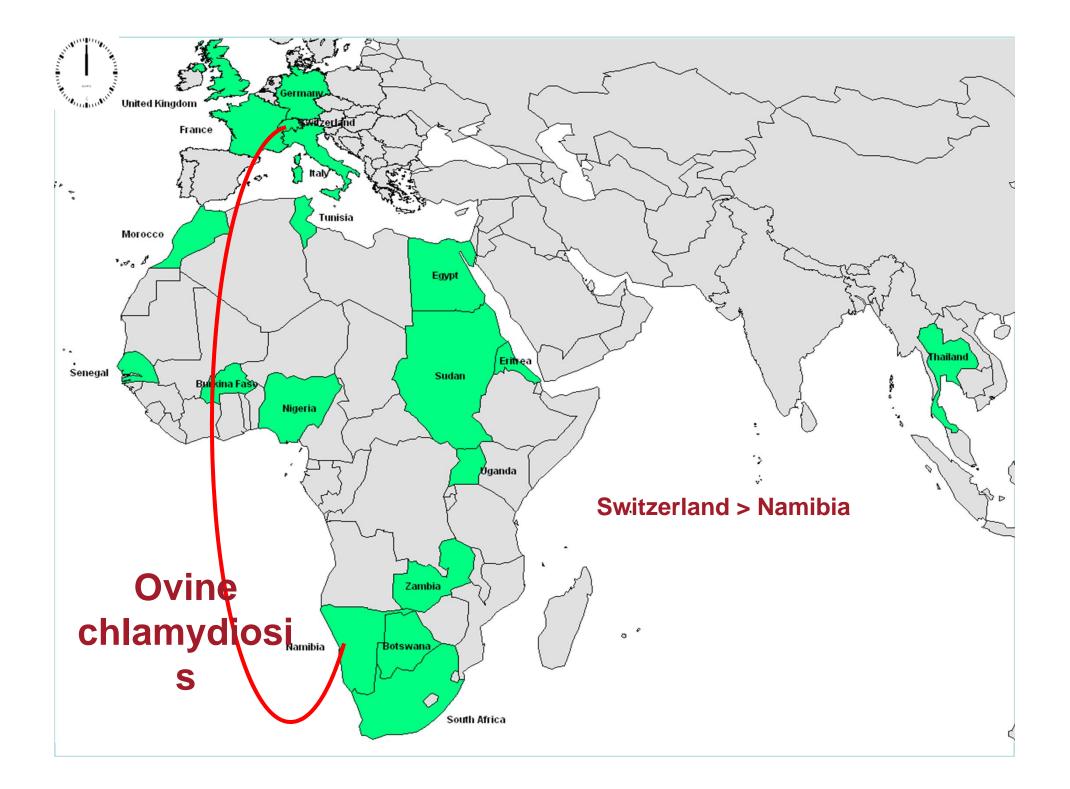


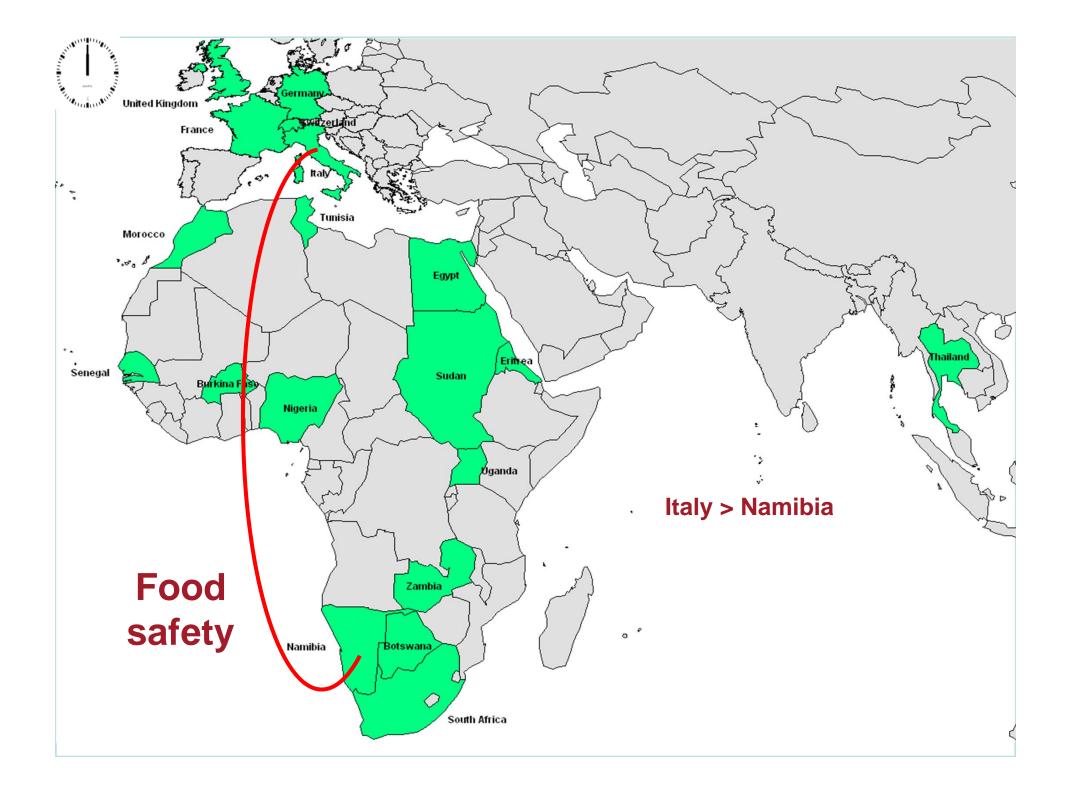


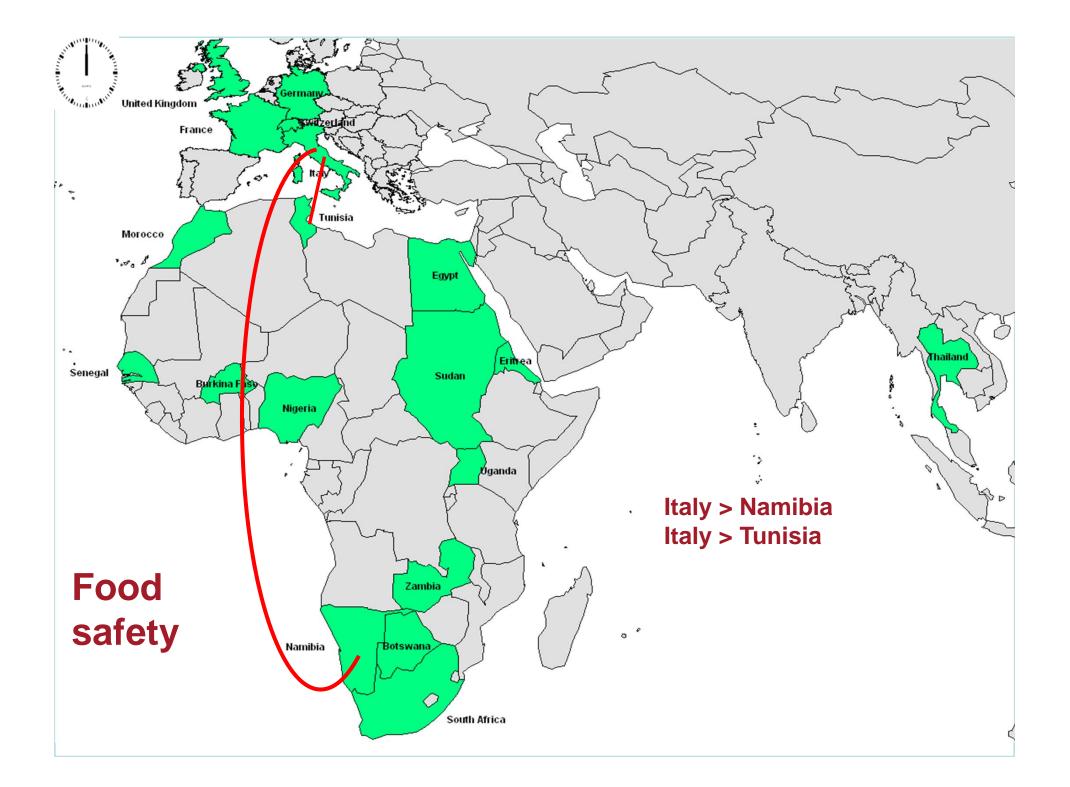


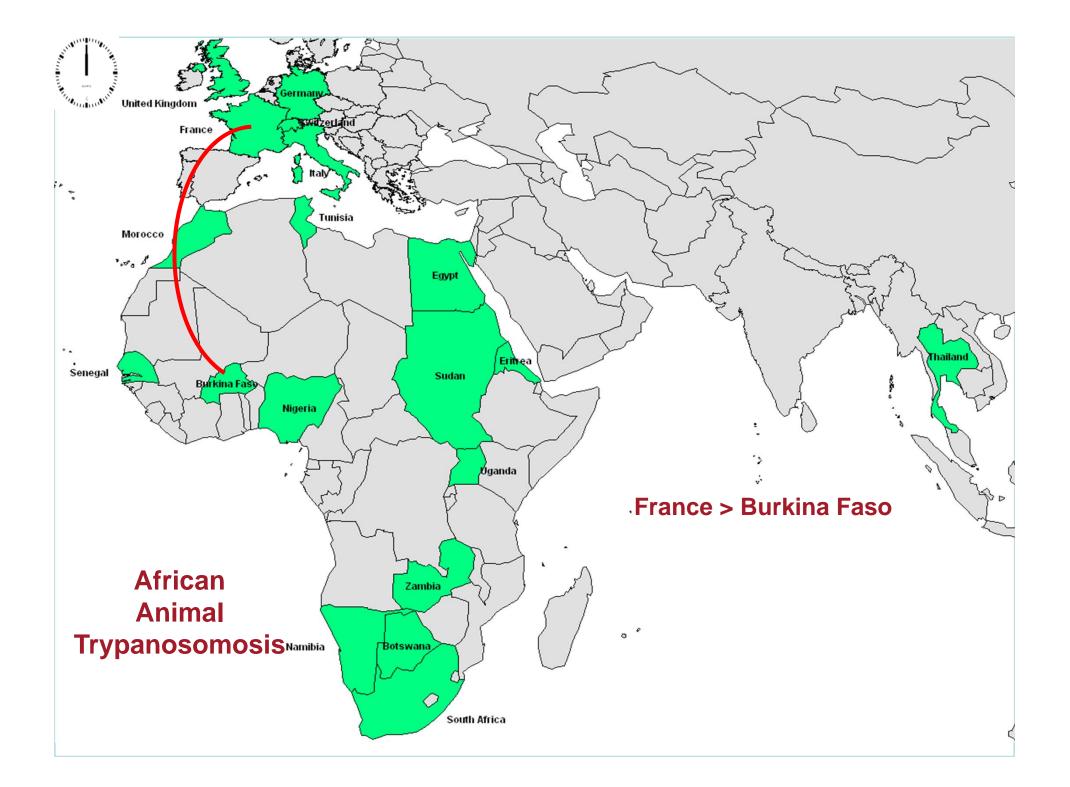


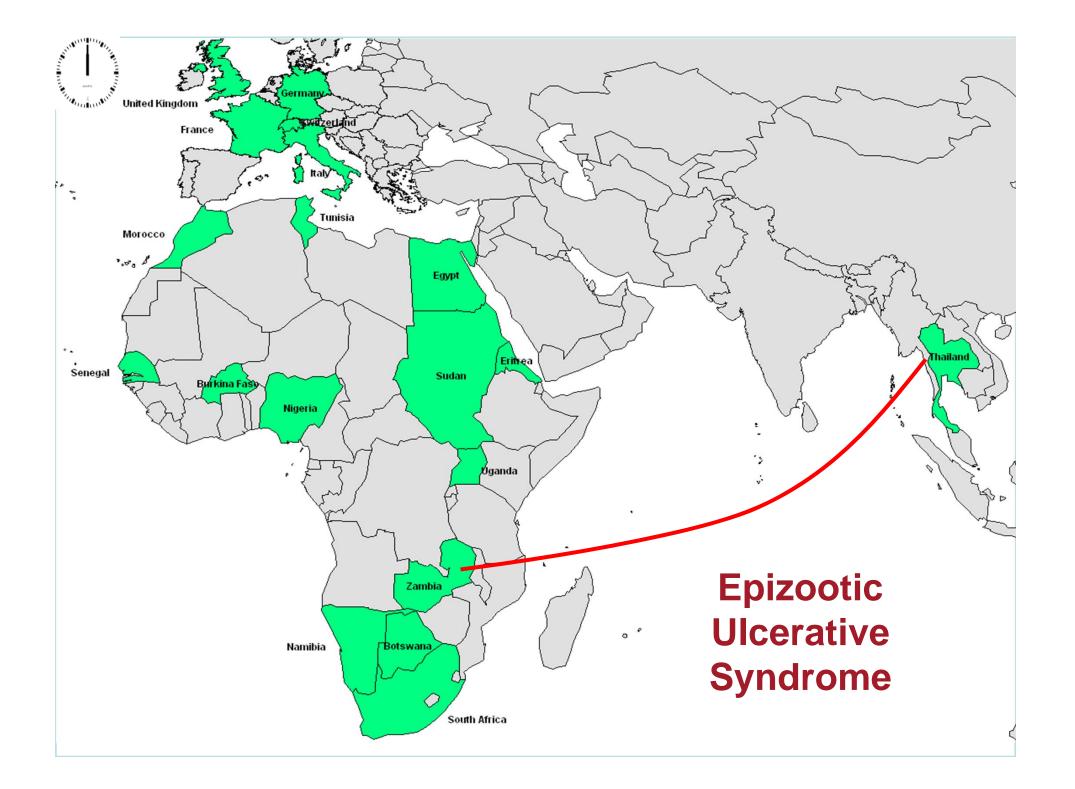














Conclusion

- Diseases of honey bees are increasingly becoming important and veterinary services have to develop institutional capacity to conduct surveillance, early disease identification and rapid response.
- Twinning candidate institution(s) within southern Africa should be identified and a programme initiated with the parent lab to develop this capacity which is under demand





Thank you for your attention

World Organisation for Animal Health

Organisation mondiale de la santé animale

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

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