

# Implementation of WOAAH Standards in Africa (Observatory)

14 May 2024



World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health

Organisation  
mondiale  
de la santé  
animale

Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal



## What is The Observatory

### Implementation of Standards: Focus on AFRICA region

1. Veterinary Services' workforce and resources
2. Disease detection, surveillance and diagnosis
3. Transparency of Veterinary Services
4. Antimicrobial use and antimicrobial resistance



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- **Members are encouraged to participate in the standard-setting process and eventually adopt the standards.**
- **But do we know if and how Members implement standards once they are adopted?**

The adoption of the **Resolution N°36** by the World Assembly of Delegates at the 2018 General Session.  
The Assembly recommends that:  
*“The OIE develop an Observatory to monitor the implementation of its international standards, to increase transparency and to identify constraints and difficulties faced by Members”*



Gather data and insights regarding the implementation of WOAH standards

Identify areas where the implementation of WOAH standards falls short and provide recommendations and calls for action

Disseminate information, while preserving confidentiality

**Overarching goal:** Improve effectiveness and use of WOAH standards

## Monitoring report

Existing datasets are used

A wide range of standards are reviewed

A high-level assessment of the level of implementation of these standards is performed

The main deliverables are published every 5 years

## Thematic studies

New, ad hoc data is collected

A small set of standards on a specific topic of interest are reviewed

The barriers and/or success factors to the implementation of these standards are assessed

Deliverables are published at least once a year



First Edition  
2022

## Implementation of WOAAH standards: the Observatory Annual Report



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<https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/observatory/implementation-of-standards-the-observatory-annual-report/>



**Next edition 1st  
semester 2025!**

## 12 sections about the following topics:

01. Governance and Performance of Veterinary Services
02. Veterinary Services' workforce and resources
03. World Trade Organization (WTO) notifications
04. Disease detection, surveillance and diagnosis
05. Transparency of Veterinary Services
06. Self-declarations of animal health status
07. Movement control inside countries/territories and precautions at borders
08. Zoning and compartmentalisation
09. Emergency preparedness
10. Antimicrobial use and antimicrobial resistance
11. Implementation of the One Health approach
12. Animal Welfare



Governance and Performance of Veterinary Services

[Discover](#) →



Veterinary Services' workforce and resources

[Discover](#) →



World Trade Organization (WTO) notifications

[Discover](#) →



Disease detection, surveillance and diagnosis

[Discover](#) →



Transparency of Veterinary Services

[Discover](#) →



Self-declarations of animal health status

[Discover](#) →



Movement control inside the country/territory and precautions at border

[Discover](#) →



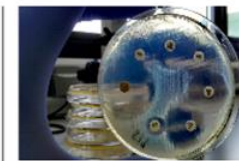
Zoning and compartmentalisation

[Discover](#) →



Emergency preparedness

[Discover](#) →



Antimicrobial use and antimicrobial resistance

[Discover](#) →



One Health

[Discover](#) →



Animal welfare

[Discover](#) →





	Use, challenges and impact of <b>zoning</b> three selected diseases	Use, challenges and impact of <b>compartments</b> 1 disease	<b>Animal welfare</b> transport by land & sea implementation and challenges faced
<b>Target</b>	Vet. Services of Members	Vet. Services of Members Private sector (companies + national/regional associations)	Vet. Services of Members
<b>Methods</b>	Questionnaire to all Members	- Questionnaire to all Members & Industry - Focus groups	- Questionnaire to all Members - Qualitative consultation of a selection of Members
<b>Expected deliverables</b>	Descriptive report; factsheet; (dashboard; scientific paper)		
<b>Expected date of publication</b>	January 2024 <a href="#">Zoning thematic study</a>	2025	2024



# Thematic study on zoning

- **65%** of WOAH Members completed at least one of the three questionnaires, **47%** completed all three questionnaires

## • Main findings:

- Zoning used primarily for disease control
- Positive impact on disease control and on trade
- Amongst WOAH Members using zoning,

- 1/4 of legislation
- 1/3 of the practice

have not integrated WOAH standards

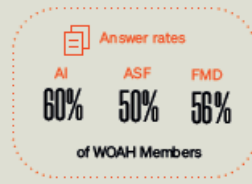
- Took more than 2 years for the zone to be recognised by trade partners for 1/2 of the requests (AI and ASF free zones).

Factor analysis

### OBSERVATORY THEMATIC STUDY • KEY FINDINGS

## Insights on Members' zones for avian influenza, African swine fever and foot and mouth disease

The international standards of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) on zoning support Members to prevent and control disease spread and contribute to ensuring the safe trade of animals and their products. However, the effective implementation of zoning standards remains challenging, and Members' capacity remains limited, as previous work shows. WOAH's Observatory monitors the implementation of WOAH standards and has therefore decided to focus its first thematic study on zoning. A survey was launched as a first step to assess the use of zoning for avian influenza (AI), African swine fever (ASF) and foot and mouth disease (FMD) and the associated challenges and benefits in WOAH Members from 2018 to 2022.



#### Zoning was used by:



#### The top challenges for implementing zoning are:



#### Zoning has a positive impact on the control of:



Members should better integrate WOAH standards in to their legislation and practices. The survey reported that:



#### Acceptance of zones by trading partners

• can take up more than two years, e.g. in half of the acceptance requests related to AI or ASF

• is mainly driven by transparency and trust in the certification system from both an importer's and exporter's perspective

World Organisation for Animal Health	Members
<p><b>RECOMMENDATIONS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue to advocate for the need to allocate both human and financial resources to support Veterinary Services</li> <li>• Explore ways and partnerships for the development of cost-benefit analysis capacity within Veterinary Services, to support decision making in zoning approach</li> <li>• Continue to advocate for the proper use of zoning-related WOAH standards for international trade</li> <li>• Continue to develop capacity building activities aimed at fostering sound national assurance systems, based on high quality Veterinary Services and robust veterinary certification</li> <li>• Consider organising inter-regional forums to share Members' practical experiences and develop a «toolbox» containing potential approaches they may adopt</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that all the prerequisites (e.g. surveillance, identification and traceability system) are in place before considering establishing zones</li> <li>• Assess if they have the capacity and resources required to effectively implement and maintain zoning and perform cost-benefit analyses</li> <li>• Integrate zoning-related WOAH standards into their legislative framework and practices</li> <li>• Invest and prioritise the development/maintenance of robust certification systems and transparency to build trust with trading partners</li> <li>• Raise challenges they face at WOAH forums, share experience with other Members and seek support and capacity building, when needed</li> </ul>

Further analysis of the data collected through this survey will be carried out in the near future. This will be followed by a second study focused on compartmentalisation for AI.





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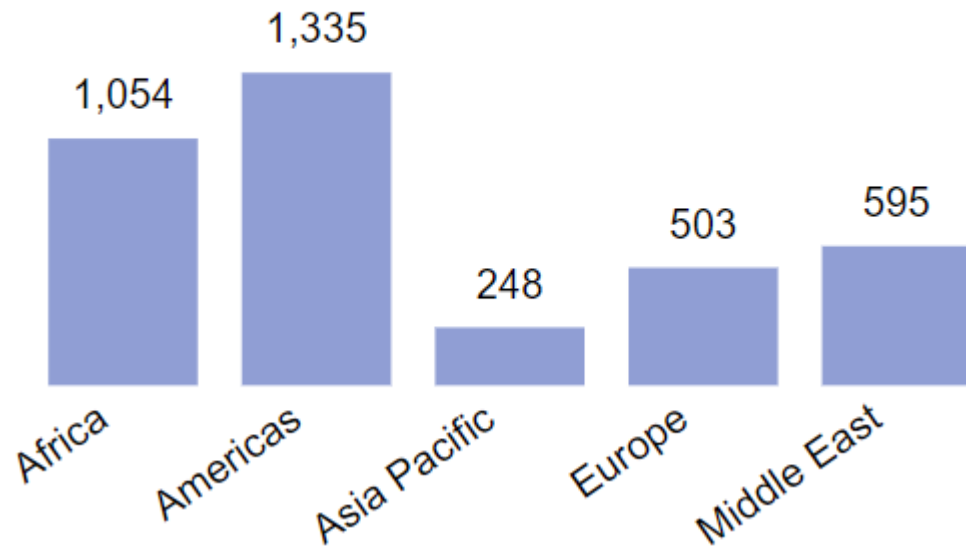
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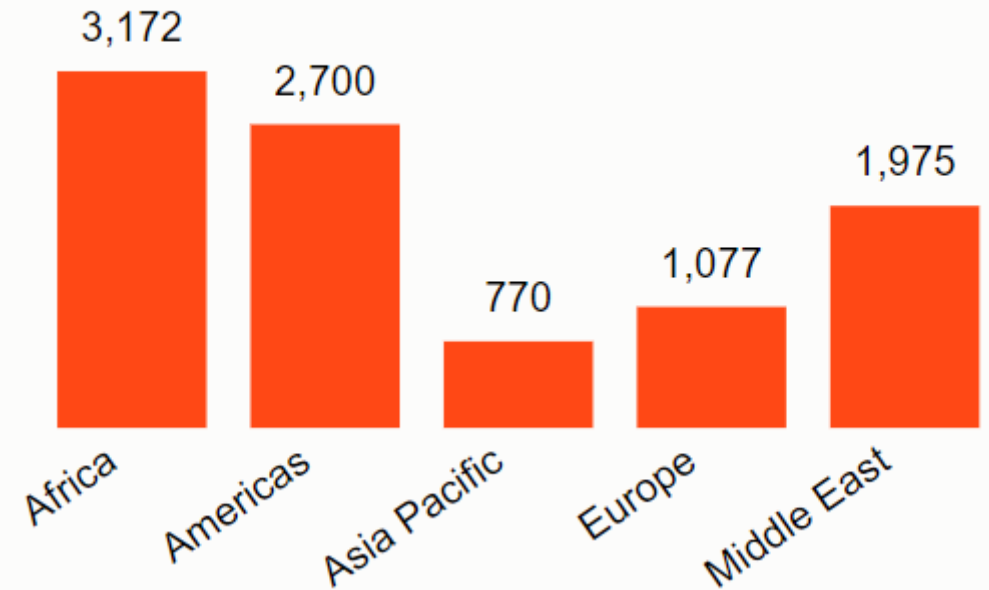
## Contexts – Veterinary Work Force per region

**Tonnes of animal biomass per workforce unit by WOA region**



**Animal biomass** estimates the size of the animal population in tonnes. The biomass figure presented in this section is the biomass of terrestrial animals (excluding bees, dogs and cats) and refers to 2019.

**VLUs per workforce unit by WOA region**



**VLU** is an equivalence unit for the estimate of veterinary cost and care (workload). This unit establishes equivalence between species. The formula to calculate the VLUs is given in PVS Gap Analysis reports.

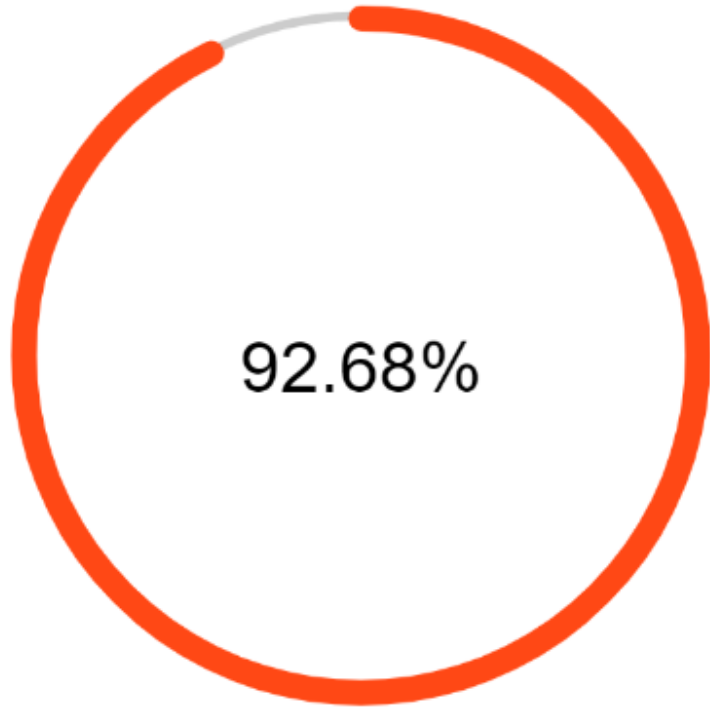


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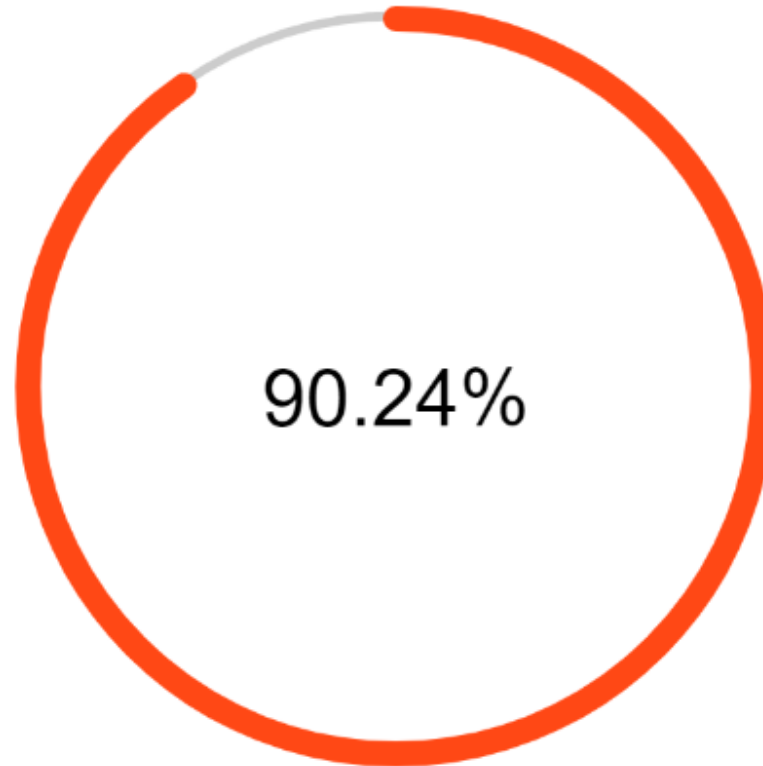
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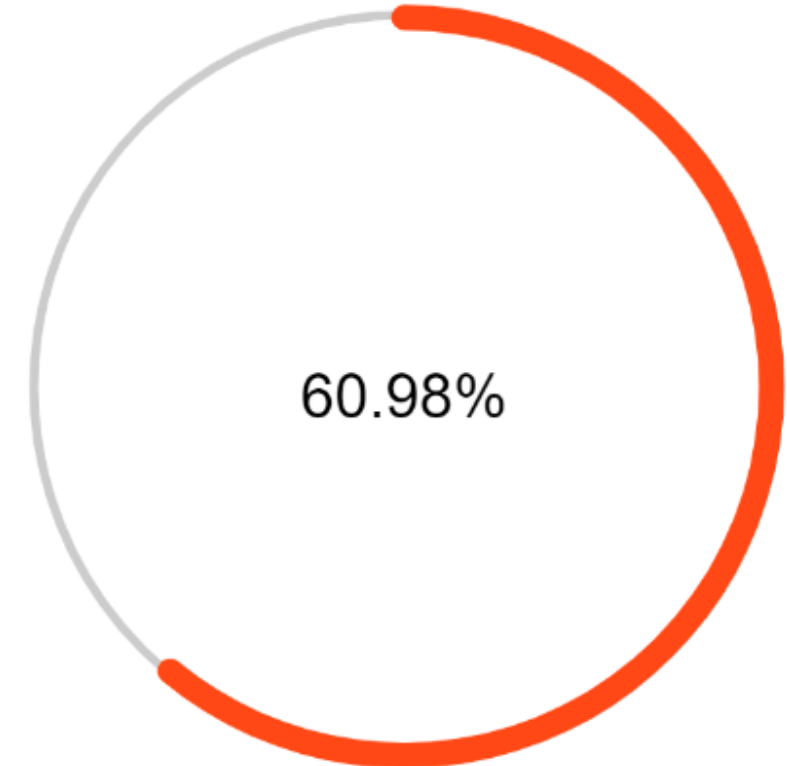
% Members in Africa who reported PPR as **notifiable at national level**



% Members in Africa who reported PPR as **notifiable at national level** + having **surveillance system**



% Members in Africa who reported PPR as **notifiable at national level** + having **surveillance system** + having **national reference lab**



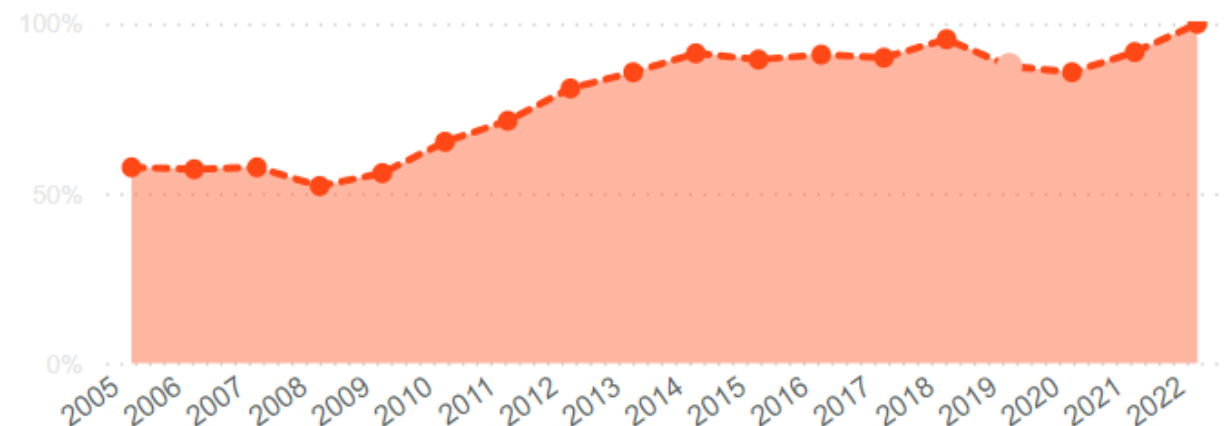
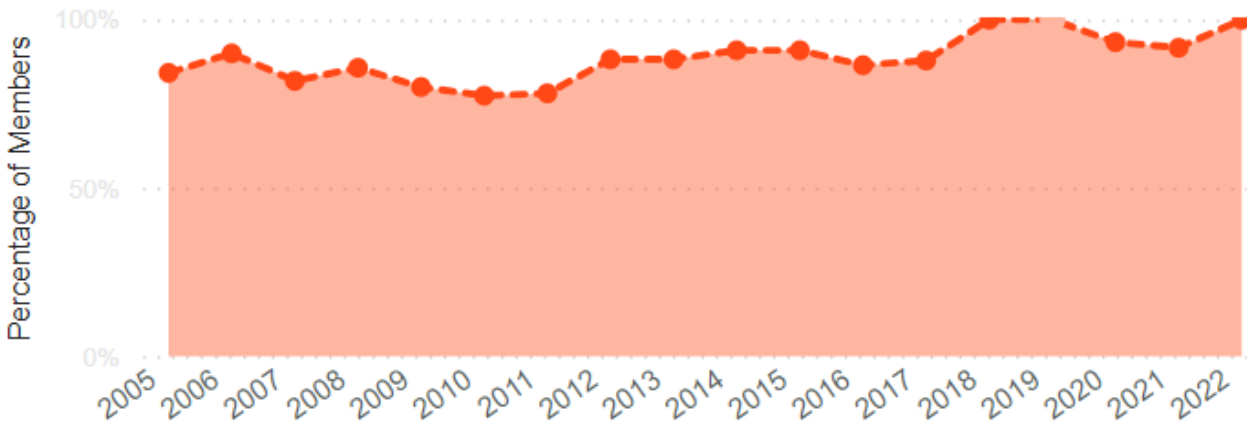


## Percentage of Members reporting undertaking at least one type of **surveillance for PPR** in at least one relevant domestic animal species, by year

Genral surveillance, targeted surveillance, monitoring, ante or post mortem inspection and/or screening

In the Members in Africa where PPR is **present/suspected**.

In the Members in Africa where PPR is **absent**.



**The measures have been stable.**

**More awareness of the disease and improved surveillance.**



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Between 2005 and 2023, WOAHA received **549** immediate notifications of epidemiological events\* from **49** Members.

For each event, the time elapsed between disease confirmation by the WOAHA Member and the submission of a report to WOAHA – called the ‘reporting gap’ – was measured.

\* An **‘event’** means ‘a single outbreak or a group of epidemiologically related outbreaks of a given listed disease or emerging disease that is the subject of a notification’ (WOAHA Codes).

**0**

minimum reporting gap (days)

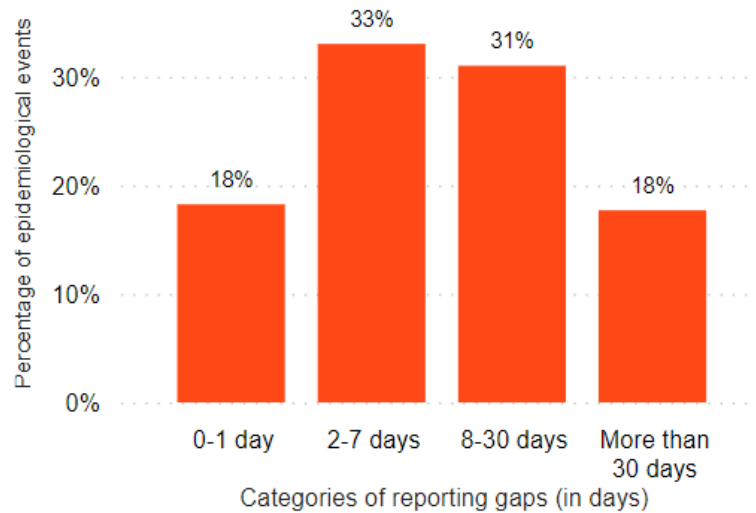
**7**

median of reporting gap (days)

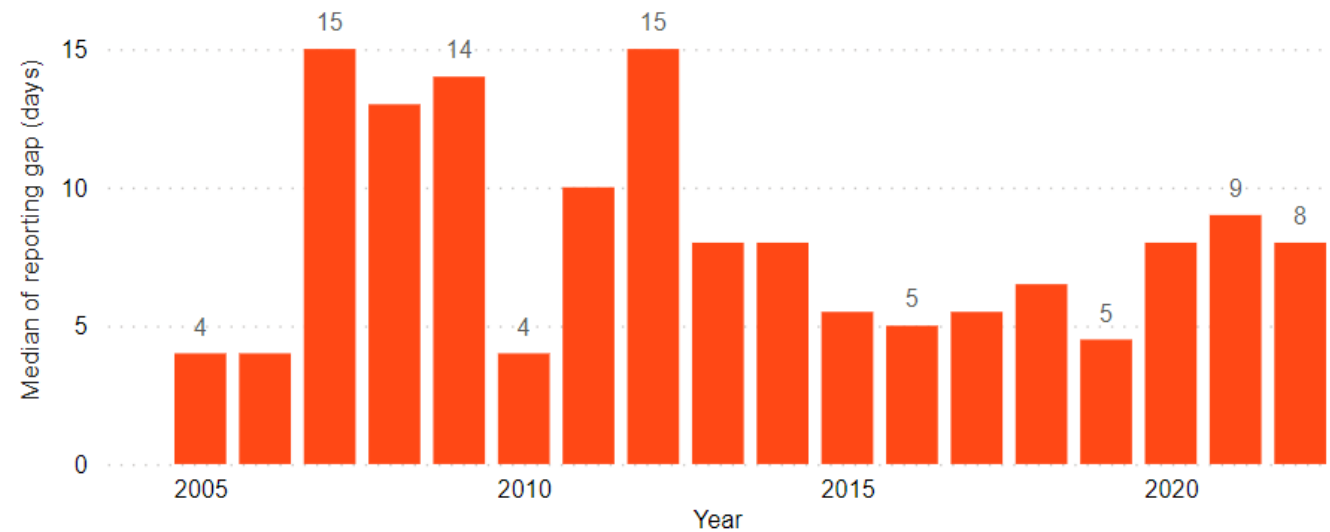
**252**

maximum reporting gap (days)

Distribution of all epidemiological events (2005–2023) with regard to the ‘reporting gap’



Median of ‘reporting gap’, in days, by year



Between 2005 and 2023, WOAAH received **24** immediate notifications of epidemiological events\* from **8** Members.

For each event, the time elapsed between disease confirmation by the WOAAH Member and the submission of a report to WOAAH – called the 'reporting gap' – was measured.

\* An **'event'** means 'a single outbreak or a group of epidemiologically related outbreaks of a given listed disease or emerging disease that is the subject of a notification' (WOAH Codes).

**1**

minimum reporting gap (days)

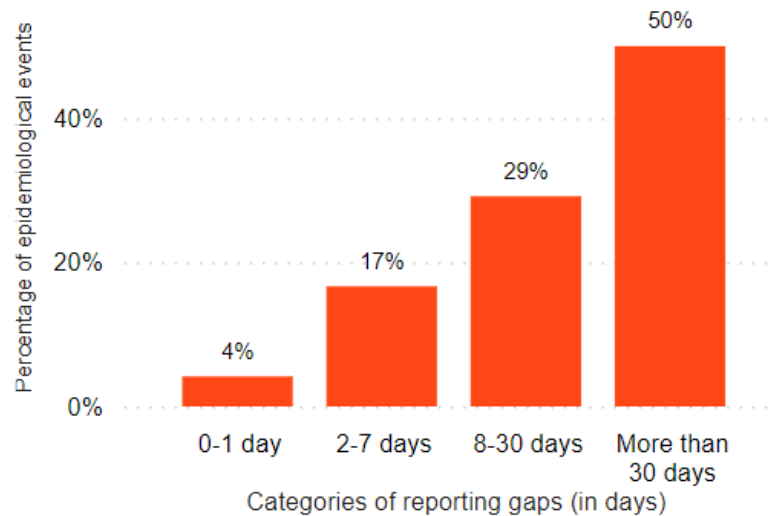
**35**

median of reporting gap (days)

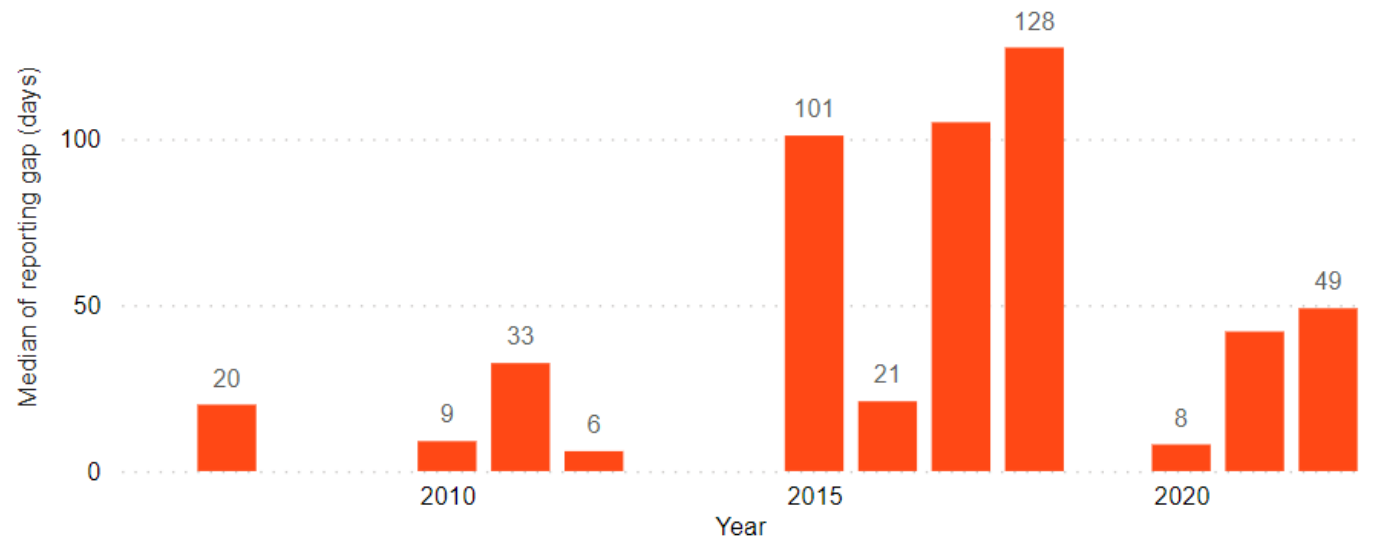
**235**

maximum reporting gap (days)

Distribution of all epidemiological events (2005–2023) with regard to the 'reporting gap'



Median of 'reporting gap', in days, by year



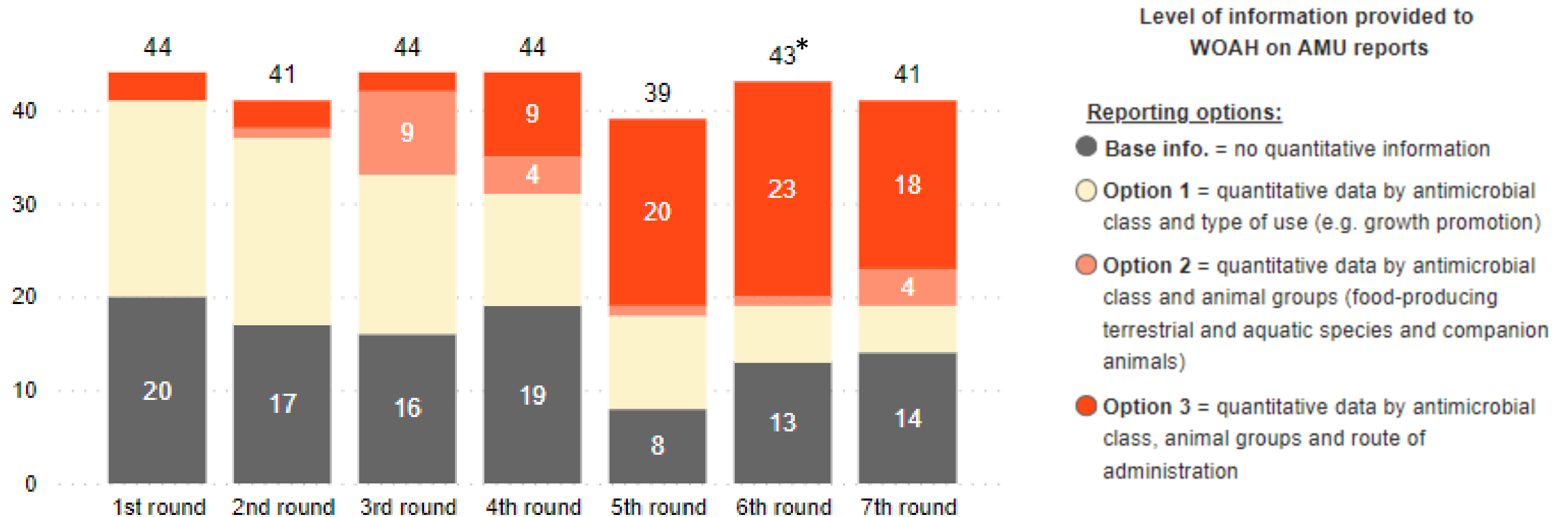


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Number of Members using each reporting option, by round



Source: Observatory 2023 Dashboard

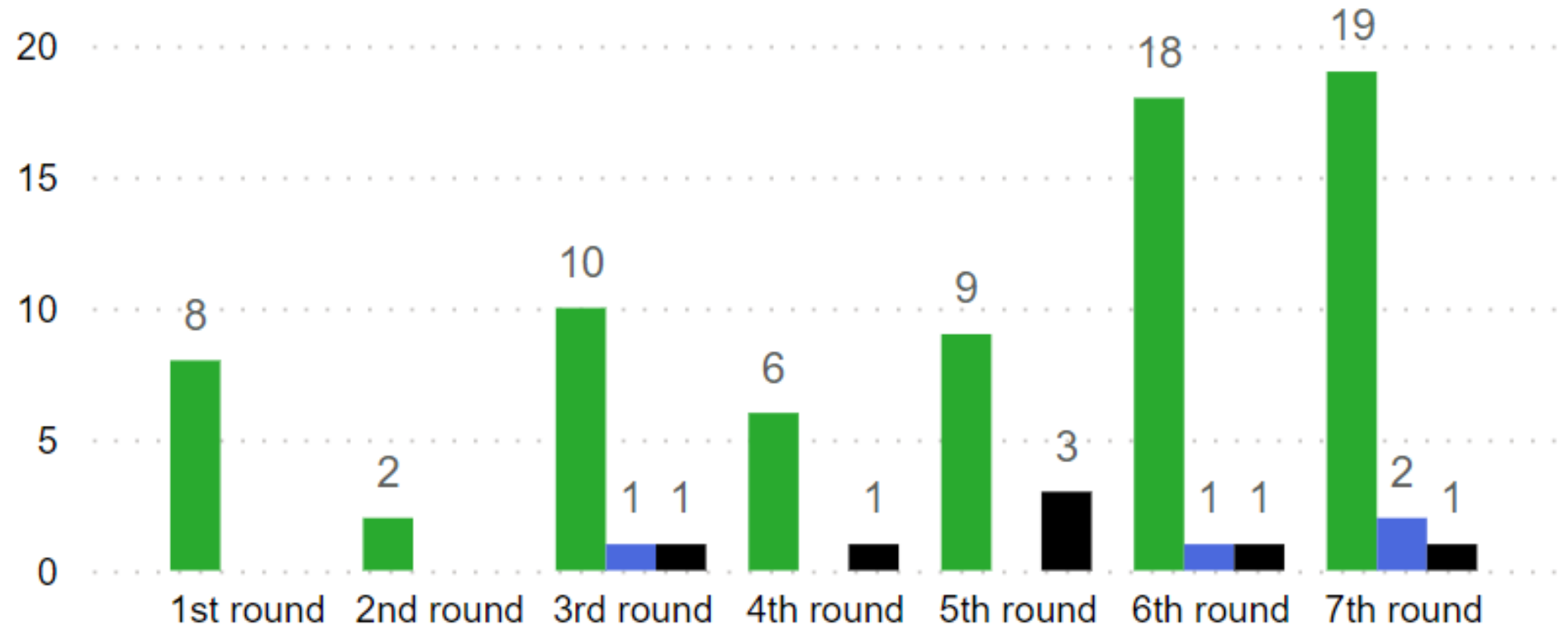
(\* total number of participation may differ from the latest ANIMUSE database, due to the late submission of the AMU data during following years.



Quantitative reporting  
by Africa for terrestrial  
/ aquatic animals

## Number of Members that provided quantitative information on AMU in terrestrial/aquatic animals, by round

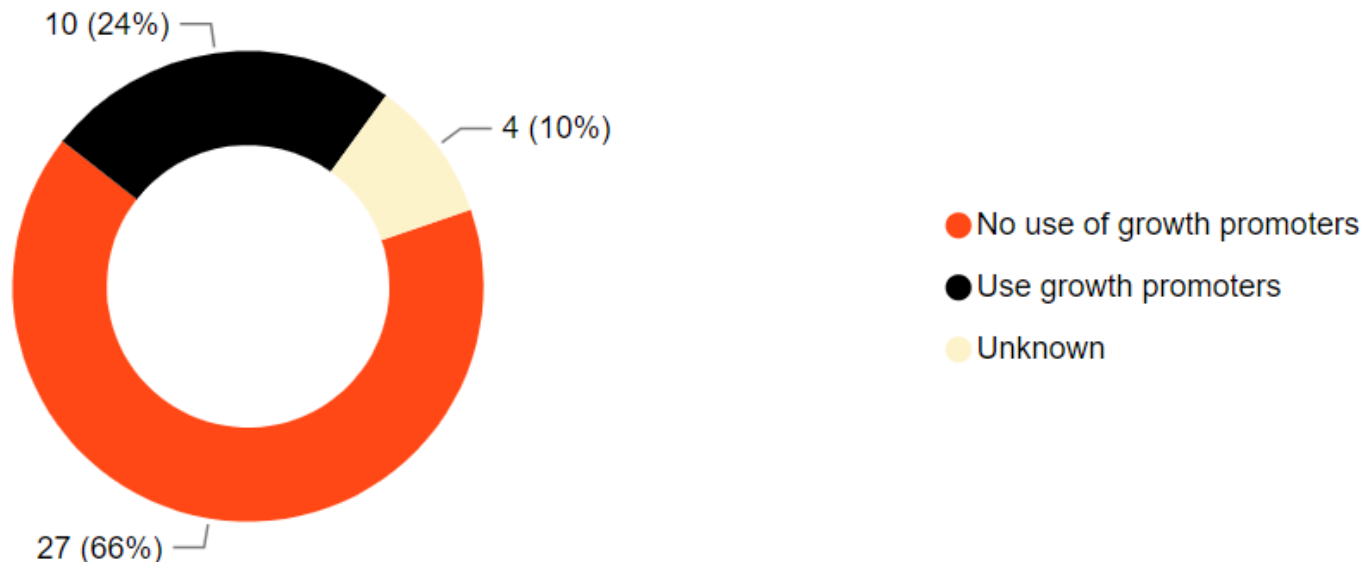
● Terrestrial ● Aquatic ● Members providing info combined



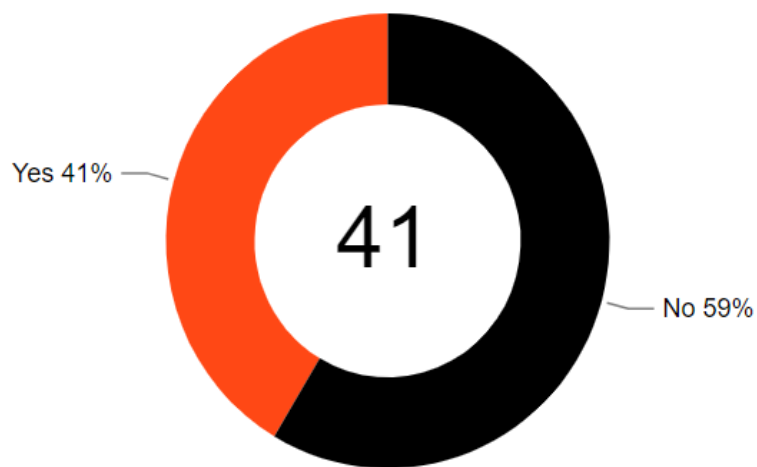


## Number and percentage of Members that reported using/not using antimicrobials as growth promoters

### Use of AGP in Africa



Percentage of respondent Members that have laws that prohibit the use of antibiotics for growth promotion in terrestrial animals in the absence of risk analysis (2022-2023)



Amongst those Members,

**35%**

reported using antimicrobials as growth promoters.

