ANIMAL HEALTH

A multifaceted challenge

OIE

Rabies

Biodiversity

Aquatic animals

Animal welfare

Human population growth

World demand for animal proteins

Antimicrobial resistance

Bioterrorism

One Health

World Animal Health

OIE's mandate

Global Public Good

Good governance

Public-private alliances

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Public Good

A Global Public Good benefits all countries and all generations to come. Prevention and control of animal diseases constitute a Global Public Good.

Efficient prevention and control of animal diseases relies on appropriate legislation and animal disease early detection and rapid response mechanisms. This is part of Good Veterinary Governance.

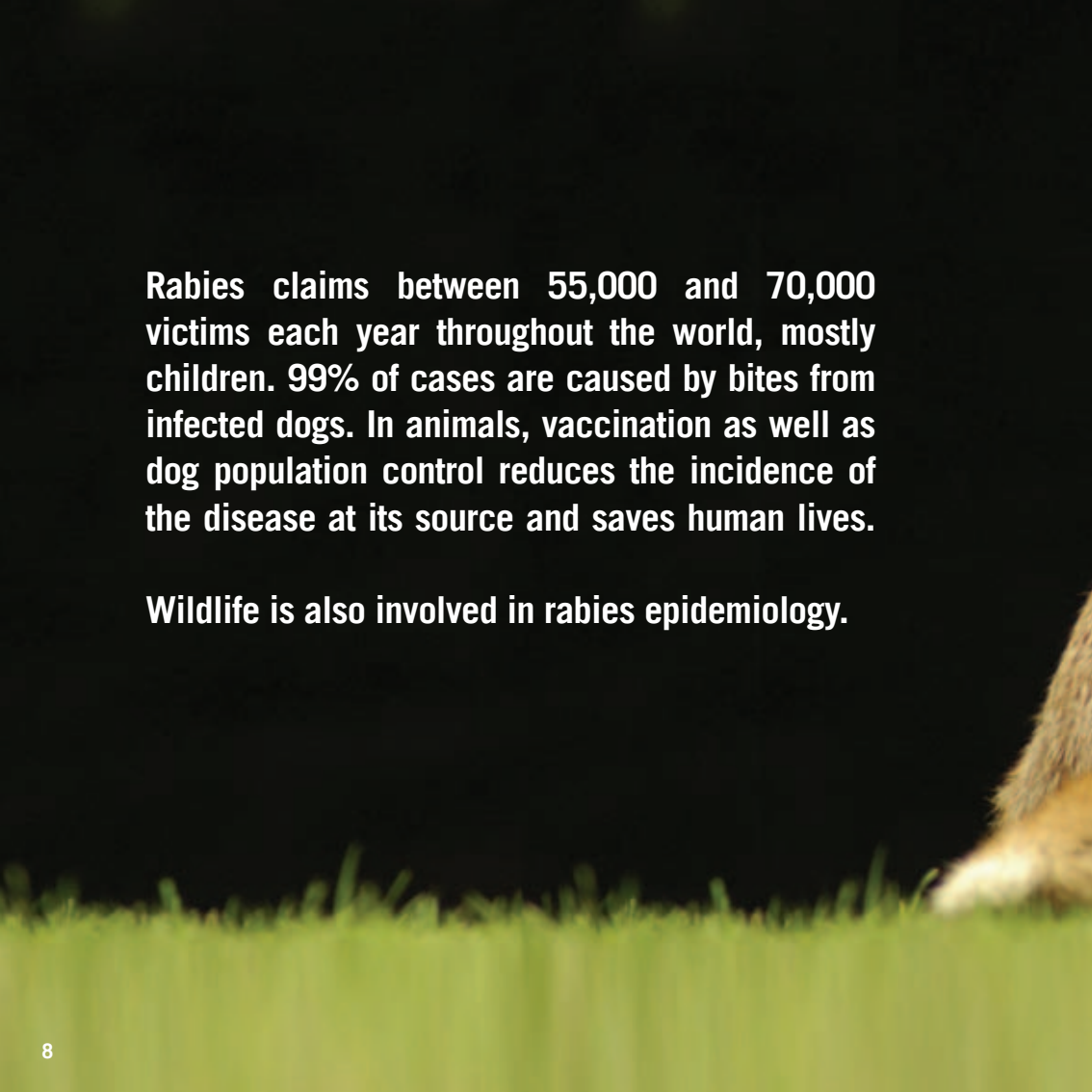
It is the responsibility of all governments to ensure appropriate public and private alliances allowing better animal disease control.
Alliances between farmers, official veterinarians and private veterinary practitioners are key.

The OIE collects and analyses information on diseases of animal origin emerging everywhere on the planet.

60% of human pathogens are of animal origin.

75% of emerging animal diseases can be transmitted to humans.

One emerging disease occurs every eight months.



Rabies claims between 55,000 and 70,000 victims each year throughout the world, mostly children. 99% of cases are caused by bites from infected dogs. In animals, vaccination as well as dog population control reduces the incidence of the disease at its source and saves human lives.

Wildlife is also involved in rabies epidemiology.

Three quarters of the world's crops require an active pollination: bees are the main insect pollinator. Arthropod parasites such as *Varroa* mites, virus and bacterial infections as well as the irresponsible use of pesticides are all causes of a worldwide decrease in bee populations.

Bees disappearance would have tremendous negative effects on international agriculture and biodiversity.

The OIE provides standards limiting bee disease spread worldwide.

Half of world fish production comes from aquaculture.

2010: fish consumption reached an unprecedented record (17 kg per person on average).

Aquatic animal diseases are a major constraint to production.

The OIE provides standards for aquatic animal disease control.

In the wild amphibian populations are declining almost everywhere in the world. About 1/3 of the world's amphibian species are considered threatened. Global trade in exotic species used as ornaments or pets is a factor since it provides a major route for disease spread.

The OIE provides standards for amphibian disease control and safe international exchanges.

Animal welfare is an essential component of animal health and a growing concern for many consumers. Since 2000 OIE develops the only international standards in this field, which include conditions for transport, slaughter and production.

Humankind relies on agriculture and animal husbandry for food. Still, today over 20% of animal production losses are linked to animal diseases.

By 2050 the world's population will have reached 9 billion people.

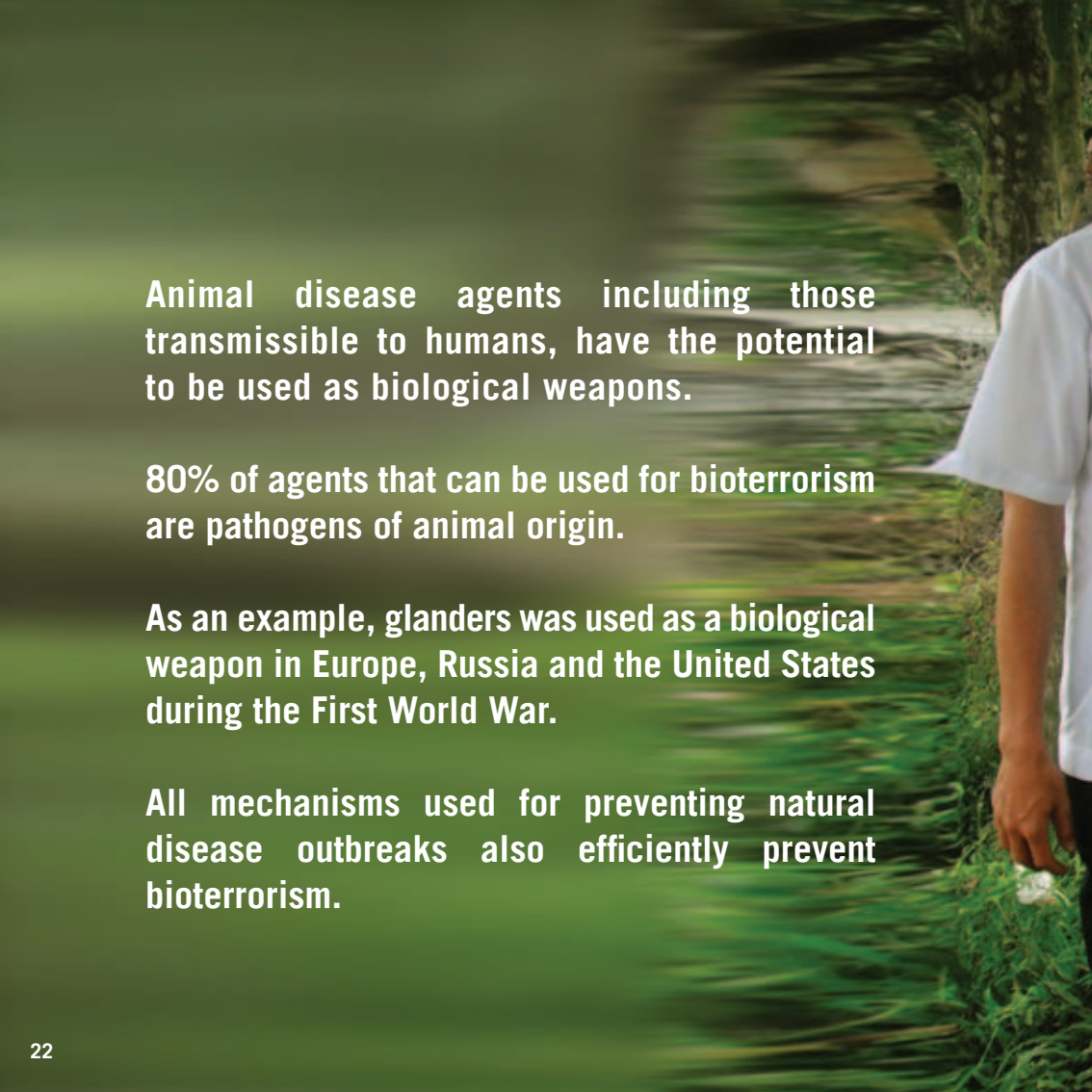
+50%: the leap in world demand for animal protein expected between now and 2030. It will result in part from emerging middle classes in developing countries and their new consumer habits.

The subsequent increase of animal production will create new challenges including in the field of disease control.

Antimicrobial agents are medicines used to treat infections in both humans and animals. Their misuse in human medicine like in animal husbandry may lead to the emergence of resistant microorganisms.

By reducing the effectiveness of treatment, antimicrobial resistance (AMR) jeopardizes the control of animal and human infectious diseases. Only well-trained veterinarians should administer antimicrobial agents to animals.

The OIE prepares and publishes standards on the prudent use of antimicrobials.

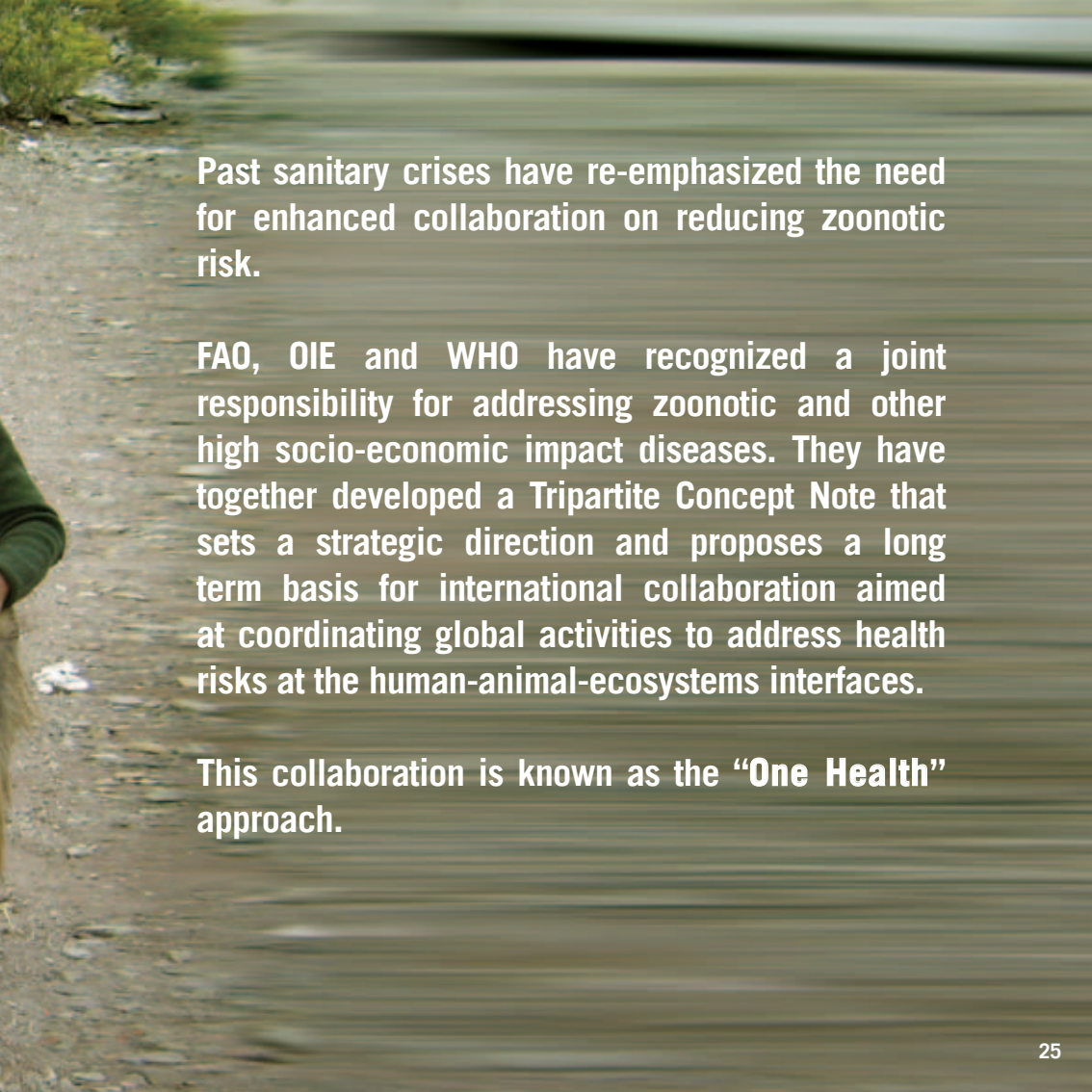


Animal disease agents including those transmissible to humans, have the potential to be used as biological weapons.

80% of agents that can be used for bioterrorism are pathogens of animal origin.

As an example, glanders was used as a biological weapon in Europe, Russia and the United States during the First World War.

All mechanisms used for preventing natural disease outbreaks also efficiently prevent bioterrorism.



Past sanitary crises have re-emphasized the need for enhanced collaboration on reducing zoonotic risk.

FAO, OIE and WHO have recognized a joint responsibility for addressing zoonotic and other high socio-economic impact diseases. They have together developed a Tripartite Concept Note that sets a strategic direction and proposes a long term basis for international collaboration aimed at coordinating global activities to address health risks at the human-animal-ecosystems interfaces.

This collaboration is known as the **"One Health"** approach.

The 178 OIE Member Countries have a legal obligation to provide the OIE with real time information on any relevant animal disease, including zoonoses. All provided data is made public through the OIE's web interface named World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS).

Each year OIE releases a publication named "World Animal Health" which provides a synthesis of animal health information from both OIE Members and non-Members. It is a publication of reference and a unique global tool for all those involved in animal health matters.

25 January 1924: the Office International des Epizooties was created over 20 years before the United Nations of which it remains independent.
2003: the Office International des Epizooties became the World Organisation for Animal Health, while keeping its historic acronym "OIE".

OIE is recognised as a reference organisation by the World Trade Organization (WTO).

2011: OIE and FAO officially declared the world free from rinderpest, achieving the first eradication of an animal disease in history.
Only one similar example is recorded to date: the eradication of smallpox in humans under the auspices of World Health Organization (WHO).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