
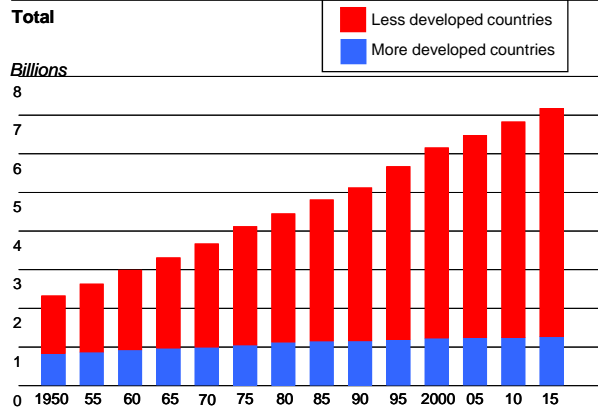


<p>Dr Patrick Bastiaensen, Programme officer.</p> <p>World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) Sub-Regional Representation for Southern Africa</p>	
<p>Global Veterinary Governance</p> <p>Regional Training Seminar for OIE Focal Points for Veterinary Products <i>November 23rd, 2010</i> <i>Johannesburg, South Africa</i></p> <p>1</p>	 

<p>Key factors</p> <p>2</p> 
--

Trends in Global population

Global Population: 1950-2015



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Source : Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta



Globalisation

Unprecedented movement of commodities
and people are used by pathogens to
colonise the entire planet

4



- ☞ Nowadays pathogens are transported around the world faster than the average incubation time of most epizootics.
- ☞ Climate changes and human behaviour allow colonisation of new territories by vectors and pathogens (*e.g.* bluetongue in Europe)

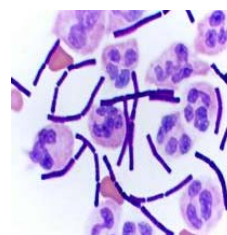
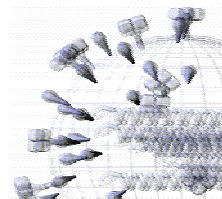


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Oie

The growing importance of the zoonotic potential of animal pathogens

- ◆ 60% of human pathogens are zoonotic
- ◆ 75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic
- ◆ 80% of agents with potential bioterrorist use are zoonotic pathogens



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Trends in animal protein consumption

Some projections towards 2030 indicate that the demand for animal proteins, in particular milk and eggs, will increase by 50%, especially in developing countries

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Trends in animal protein consumption

- Shift from poverty to middle-class
(+1 billion people expected)
- Increase in the number of daily meals
- More milk, eggs and meat in meals

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Which concepts to promote in order to protect countries and regions from emerging and re-emerging diseases

- The Global Public Good concept
- The «One Health » concept
- The Good Governance of Veterinary Services

9

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The Global Public Good Concept

Global public goods are goods whose benefits extend to all countries, people and generations.

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The Global Public Good Concept

- In relation to the control and eradication of infectious diseases, the benefits are international and inter-generational in scope.
- **Countries depend on each other**
- Animal health systems are not a commercial nor a strictly agricultural good. They are fully eligible for national and global public resources

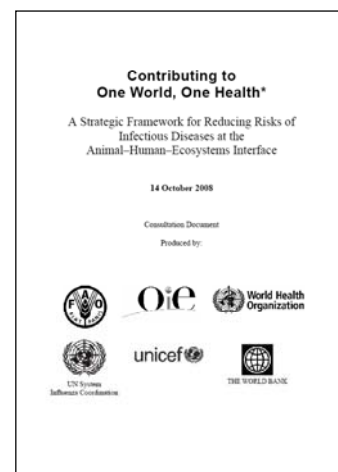
Failure of one country may endanger the entire planet

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The concept of "One Health"

A global strategy for preventing and managing risks at the human-animal interface



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Food security (within "One Health" concept)

- Food shortages are also a public health problem, just like food safety
- Impact of animal diseases on animal production/losses of animal products (20% worldwide)
- It is probably impossible to prevent the intensification of animal production worldwide
- Environmental cost/benefit studies are to be completed: milk versus meat, work, fertilisation, natural pastoral resources ...

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The public and private components
of Veterinary Services are in the front line regarding
these matters in all countries of the world

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The Good Governance

Requirements for all countries

Need for appropriate legislation and its efficient implementation through appropriate human and financial resources allowing national animal health systems to provide for:

- Appropriate surveillance, early detection, transparency
- Rapid response to animal disease outbreaks
- Biosecurity measures
- Compensation
- Vaccination when appropriate

Deregulation can be source of biological disasters

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Good Governance

Key elements:

- Building and maintaining efficient epidemiosurveillance networks and territorial meshing in the entire national territory, potentially for all of terrestrial and aquatic diseases

Supervision of all Governments

- Alliances between public and private sectors
- Use of the concept and standards of « Quality of Services » democratically adopted by all the OIE Members
- Veterinary education and research
- National chain of command

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Arguments to be used

The control of animal diseases contributes to:

- **Public health:** zoonoses, food safety and food security, "One Health" concept
- **Market Access:** local, regional and international
- **Poverty alleviation (1 billion poor livestock producers)**
 - Protection of goods (productive livestock = capital)
 - Increasing productivity and capital security
- **Animal welfare**

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Principles guiding the OIE in animal welfare

- Animal health is a key component of animal welfare
- **Scientific basis in any standard**
- Democratic adoption of standards
- **Key role of Veterinary Services in applying the OIE standards**



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Objectives of the OIE

1. To ensure transparency in the global **animal disease and zoonosis situation**
2. To collect, analyse and disseminate **scientific veterinary information**
3. To provide expertise and encourage international solidarity **in the control of animal diseases**
4. Within its mandate under the WTO SPS Agreement, to safeguard world trade by publishing **health standards** for international trade in animals and animal products
5. To improve the legal framework and resources of **national Veterinary Services**
6. To provide a better guarantee of the **safety of food of animal origin** and to promote **animal welfare** through a science-based approach

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Governance support tools used by the OIE

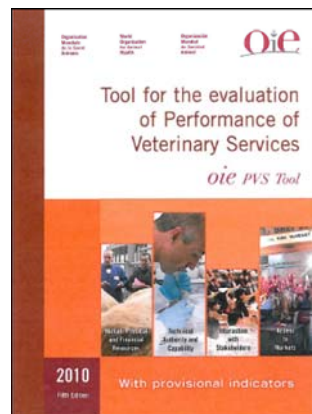
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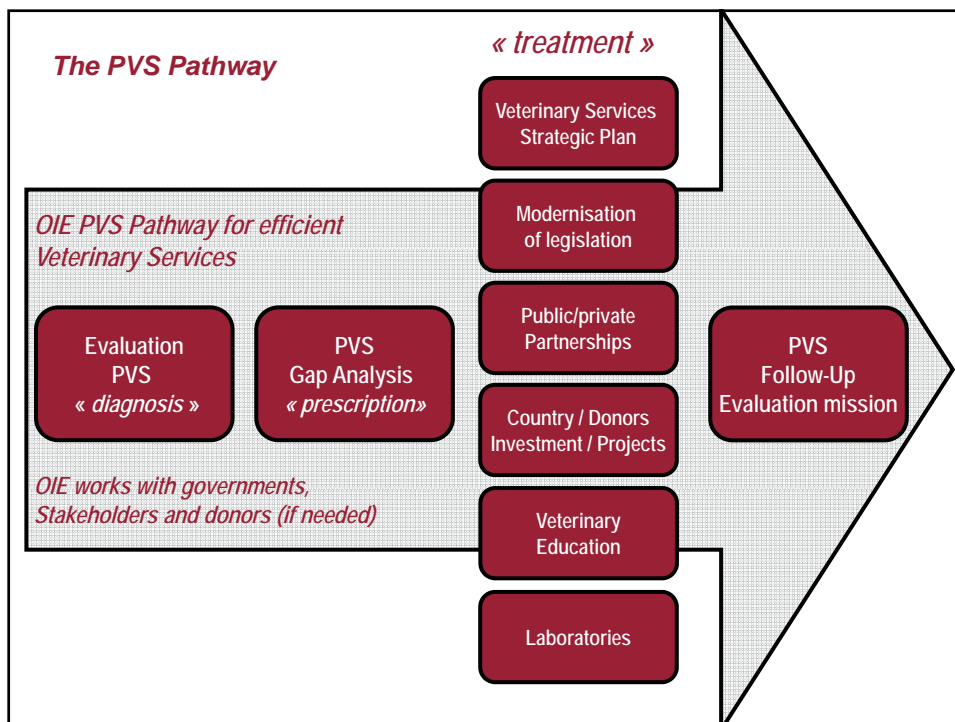
The OIE-PVS Tool

Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for the Good Governance of Veterinary Services



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Legal and financial basis of the PVS tool

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 3.1: Quality of Veterinary Services (public and private components)
- Chapter 3.2: Guidelines for the evaluation of Veterinary Services

OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund

- Development of the world fund to help finance the OIE in the application of the PVS tool and the setting up of regional capabilities.
- Participation of France alongside the European Commission, the World Bank, Canada, the USA, Australia, Italy, Switzerland and the United Kingdom

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Voluntary official procedure - PVS evaluation

- Training and certification of OIE experts
- Mission under the auspices of the OIE
- PVS preliminary draft report by country
- OIE peer review
- PVS final report by country
- Acceptance by the country +/- public dissemination
- Gap analysis and shortcoming and investment proposals (national and international donors)

100 countries already involved

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TWINNING LABORATORIES

- Priority diseases and regions
- Geographical coverage (special effort for developing countries and countries in transition)
- Better global disease surveillance
- Improvement in compliance with international standards (OIE)
- Access for more countries to carry out high-level diagnoses and expert valuations > high detection / rapid response
- Build and maintain a scientific community in beneficiary countries

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Initial veterinary training

- Consideration of the priority components of Global Public Good
- National meshing
- Adaptation to market demand
- World Conference of Deans
- National report on initial training

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OIE focal points

National Specialist focal points:

- Aquatic animal diseases
- Wildlife
- Sanitary information systems
- Veterinary medicinal products
- Animal Welfare
- Animal production food safety

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Conclusions

- Dangers of deregulation
- Public and private alliances
- Chain of commands / networks
- territorial meshing – Incentives (training, income, medicinal products ...)
- Initial and continuous training
- Applied research

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Thank you for your attention



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Animale

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Organisation
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Health

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