The veterinary profession: its growing role and responsibilities

OIE Director General lecture for the seminar organised by the OIE Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific
10 September 2011

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Director General
Key messages
Trends in Global Population


Total

Billions

Source: US Bureau of the Census
Shift from poverty to middle-class (1 billion people expected)

Increase of number of daily meals

More milk, eggs and meat in meals

Some projections toward 2030 indicate that the demand for animal protein will increase by 50%, especially in developing countries.
Globalisation

- Unprecedented movements of commodities and people, used by pathogens to colonize all the planet
- There is no where in the world from which we are remote and no one from whom we are disconnected
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)
Animal health is a key component of food security, food safety and public health

- 1 billion poor farmers and workers survive thanks to livestock
- Impact of animal diseases on losses on animal production (and on animal products) worldwide exceed 20%
- Strong links between animal health, food security and public health
- Animal proteins are crucial for humans
- Global intensification of animal production cannot be avoided at global level
- We need to be ready
Zoonotic potential of animal pathogens

- 60% of human pathogens are zoonotic
- 75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic
- 80% of agents having a potential bioterrorist use are zoonotic pathogens
Solutions

- Which concepts to promote in order to demonstrate the growing role of veterinarians for the benefit of the society?
Outline

• The Global Public Good concept
• The Good governance concept
• The «One Health » concept
• Horizontal and peace time approach
• Global and regional eradication programmes
The Global Public Good Concept

Global public goods are goods whose benefits extend to all countries, people and generations.
The Global Public Good Concept

- In the case of 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 to national and global public resources

- **Failure of one country may endanger the entire planet**
Main benefits linked with improvement of animal health systems

Control of animal diseases contributes to:

- Food Security: strong link with Public Health
- Public Health: zoonoses, food safety
- Market Access: local, regional and international
- Poverty Alleviation
  - Securing assets (animal capital)
  - Increasing productivity and food production
- Animal health is a key component of ANIMAL WELFARE
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 providing for:

- Appropriate surveillance, early detection diagnostic capacity, transparency, notification
- Rapid response to animal disease outbreaks
- Biosecurity measures
- Compensation
- Vaccination when appropriate
- Education and research
Key elements for efficient Veterinary Services

- Supervision of all Governments
- Building and maintaining efficient epidemiosurveillance networks and territorial meshing in the entire national territory, coordinated by an efficient national chain of command
- Alliances between public and private sectors (veterinarians, farmers)
- Use of concept and standards of ‘Quality of Services’ democratically adopted by all OIE Members
- Veterinary education and research
- If needed, use of the global OIE evaluation tool (PVS)
The concept of “One Health”

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

Cooperation is important particularly for predictions, prevention and response
The FAO-OIE-WHO Collaboration

Sharing responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces

A Tripartite Concept Note
Controlling animal disease in their source must be led by public and private components of Veterinary Services.

Non-zoonotic diseases must be also considered as priorities (for food security and economic purposes).
NEXT STEPS

- Improve animal health governance (legislation, budget...)
- Demonstrate economic and social justification
- More investments in Veterinary Services (in both public and private components)
- Horizontal approach (investment in peace time and in systems versus crisis treatment) like defence or firemen systems
- Crucial importance of initial and continuous training
- Research
- Cooperation (not subordination) with public health policy makers
OIE Information System

Promote transparency in and knowledge of global animal disease situation
Early warning

Monitoring

Monitoring on OIE Listed disease / infection absent or present

Immediate notification

Follow-up reports

Final report

Six-monthly report on OIE Listed disease / infection absent or present

Annual report

WAHIS Database

WAHIS – Secure Access system

OIE Listed disease

Non OIE listed disease

New Disease / Infection

Unusual epidemiological event

Emerging disease

TT

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must work in parallel with WHO-IHR Agreement
Standards-setting organisations

- **food safety**
  - CODEX

- **animal health including zoonoses**
  - OIE

- **Plant health**
  - IPPC

**Codex** = Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission
**OIE** = World Organisation for Animal Health
**IPPC** = International Plant Protection Convention (FAO)
Reference Laboratories

Collaborating Centres
Reference Laboratories

- 225 Reference Laboratories
- in 37 OIE Members
- covering 111 diseases
World distribution of the OIE-Reference Laboratories

OIE-Reference laboratories
- 1 or 2 OIE-reference labs
- 3 or 4 OIE-reference labs
- 5 to 10 OIE-reference labs
- more than 10 OIE-reference labs
- no OIE-reference lab

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Expert Centres for worldwide standardisation

- Store and distribute reference reagents
- Develop / conduct / validate diagnostic tests
- Coordinate technical and scientific studies
- Provide technical and scientific training
- Organise laboratory proficiency testing
Collaborating Centres

- 40 Collaborating Centres
- in 21 OIE Members
- covering 38 topics
Expert Centres on horizontal subjects, for the OIE and OIE Members

- Assist in the elaboration of procedures to harmonise animal disease regulations / international standards
- Coordinate collaborative studies
- Provide technical training
- Organise and host scientific meetings for the OIE
Laboratory Twinning Program

Each OIE Laboratory Twinning Project...

- Is a link between OIE Reference Laboratory or Collaborating Centre (Parent) and national laboratory (Candidate)

- Aims to improve expertise and diagnostic capacity with eventual aim of reaching OIE standards - Optimal goal is to achieve OIE Reference Laboratory designation

- Should be sustainable once the project is over
PVS evaluation of Veterinary Services

the “diagnosis”
The OIE-PVS Tool

Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services

116 countries already applied to be evaluated by the OIE on a voluntary basis
OIE PVS Approach

▪ External independent evaluation (objectivity)
  ▪ Experts trained and certified by the OIE
  ▪ Based on facts & evidence, not impressions
▪ Upon request of the country (voluntary basis)
▪ To assess:
  ▪ Compliance with OIE Standards
  ▪ Strengths / Weaknesses
  ▪ Gaps / areas for improvement
▪ Recognised by international donors
▪ Not an audit
▪ Country property (confidentiality of results)
Steps of an OIE-PVS Evaluation

- Official request from the OIE Delegate
- OIE proposes team of experts and dates
- Preparation of the mission
- Evaluation mission (2 – 3 weeks)
- Draft Report
- Peer review
- Country agreement/comments on PVS report
- Final report confidential until this stage

...for release only if agreed
Country PVS Reports

- Country PVS reports are either:
  - Confidential (very few);
  - Available for transmission to Donors and Partners (72 reports to date);
  - In the public domain (13% to date): Belize; Bolivia; Brazil; Guinea-Bissau; Namibia; Panama; Paraguay; Uruguay; and Vietnam

http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/en_oie_pvs_eva...
## PVS Evaluation missions: State of play

29/08/2011

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<th>OIE Members</th>
<th>PVS Requests received</th>
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Aquatic PVS missions: Maldives, Mozambique, Seychelles, Vietnam
The global diagnostic

- Insufficient national chain of command
- Weakness of private sector organizations
- Few compensation mechanisms
- Limited ability to control livestock movements
- Constraints to implement biosecurity measures
- Difficulty of implementing appropriate vaccination
- Failures in the control of veterinary drugs threaten human health, market access and the development of private sector veterinary services
The global diagnostic

- Competition with other priority sectors for national and international resources

- Weaknesses of national Veterinary Services (legislation, human and financial resources)

- Veterinary services need to improve their ability to present financial information and cost/benefit arguments to support their missions

- Veterinary initial and continuing education programmes do not comply with the global needs.
PVS Gap Analysis

the “prescription”
PVS Gap Analysis

- To identify specific activities, tasks and resources required to address “gaps” identified through the country PVS evaluation
- To determine and confirm country priorities
- Estimation of costs
- Preparation of a budget
- Support to preparation of investment programmes
A PVS Gap Analysis mission

- A PVS Gap Analysis mission facilitates the definition of country’s Veterinary Services’ objectives in terms of compliance with OIE quality standards, suitably adapted to national constraints and priorities.

- The country PVS Gap Analysis report includes an indicative operational budget for 5 years and an exceptional budget (necessary investments) when relevant.
# PVS Gap Analysis: State of play

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PVS Gap Analysis missions

Asia

- Afghanistan
- Bhutan
- Brunei
- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Korea (DPR)
- Laos

- Mongolia
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Philippines
- Sri Lanka
- Vietnam

In red: missions completed
The PVS Pathway

.. and the “treatment”
The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders
OIE Guidelines on Veterinary Legislation
The guidelines will be used to update their legislation where gaps are identified in the course of an OIE PVS Evaluation.


All experts will use the same OIE Veterinary Legislation Manual (under finalisation).
OIE Assistance on Veterinary Legislation

- Country PVS report available (*sine qua non* condition)
- Specific Country request to the OIE
- OIE proposal to the country for an initial mission (identification of scope and context)
- Technical Assistance Convention with the Country
- OIE preparatory questionnaire to the country
- Country Veterinary Legislation Task Force
- Country work
## Veterinary Legislation: State of play

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Veterinary Education

- Trends and risks
- Deans conference and experts groups
- Core curriculum
- Expected events
Links between animal production systems, climate change and emerging diseases

› Great complexity of the issue

› Need to assess carefully any statement

› Need to explain benefits linked with domestic animals (not only on the negative aspect)

Benefits linked to domestic animals

› Conversion of solar energy and recycling of plants

› Silvopastoral systems (sequestration of carbon and nitrogen derivatives, biodiversity, management of water in side basins)

› Organic fertiliser production versus synthetic fertilisers
Benefits linked to domestic animals (contd)

- Food security, precious nutrients
- Non-food products (wool, leather)
- Services (draught power)
- Non substitutable mean of subsistence for 700 million people worldwide
Inconveniences

‣ Greenhouse gas emission
‣ Water consumption
‣ Public health risks

**Solution:** Research & good Veterinary Services
Rinderpest eradication

Great victory for the veterinary profession during the 250\textsuperscript{th} birthday of its creation!
OIE Global Conferences - 2011

OIE Global Conference on Wildlife
Animal Health and Biodiversity – Preparing for the Future
Paris (France), 23-25 February 2011

Aquatic Animal Health Programmes
t heir benefits for global food security
(Panama), 27-29 June 2011

Global Conference on Rabies Control
Seoul (Republic of Korea)
7-9 September 2011
OIE Global Conferences – 2012-2013

June 2012 : FMD (Thailand)

November 2012: ANIMAL WELFARE (Malaysia)

March 2013: ANTIMICROBIORESISTANCE (Paris)
Disease candidates for global eradication

- Foot and Mouth Disease
- Rabies in dogs
- Peste des petits ruminants (PPR)

Veterinary profession will be in the front line
Thank you for your attention