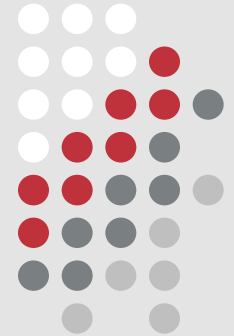


The role of the World Organisation for Animal Health to Support Biodiversity – the need of Good Governance for managing Natural Resources



Regional workshop on biodiversity and health for Africa
2-5 April 2013
Maputo [Moçambique]

Dr Florência M. Cipriano
OIE Regional Representation for Africa

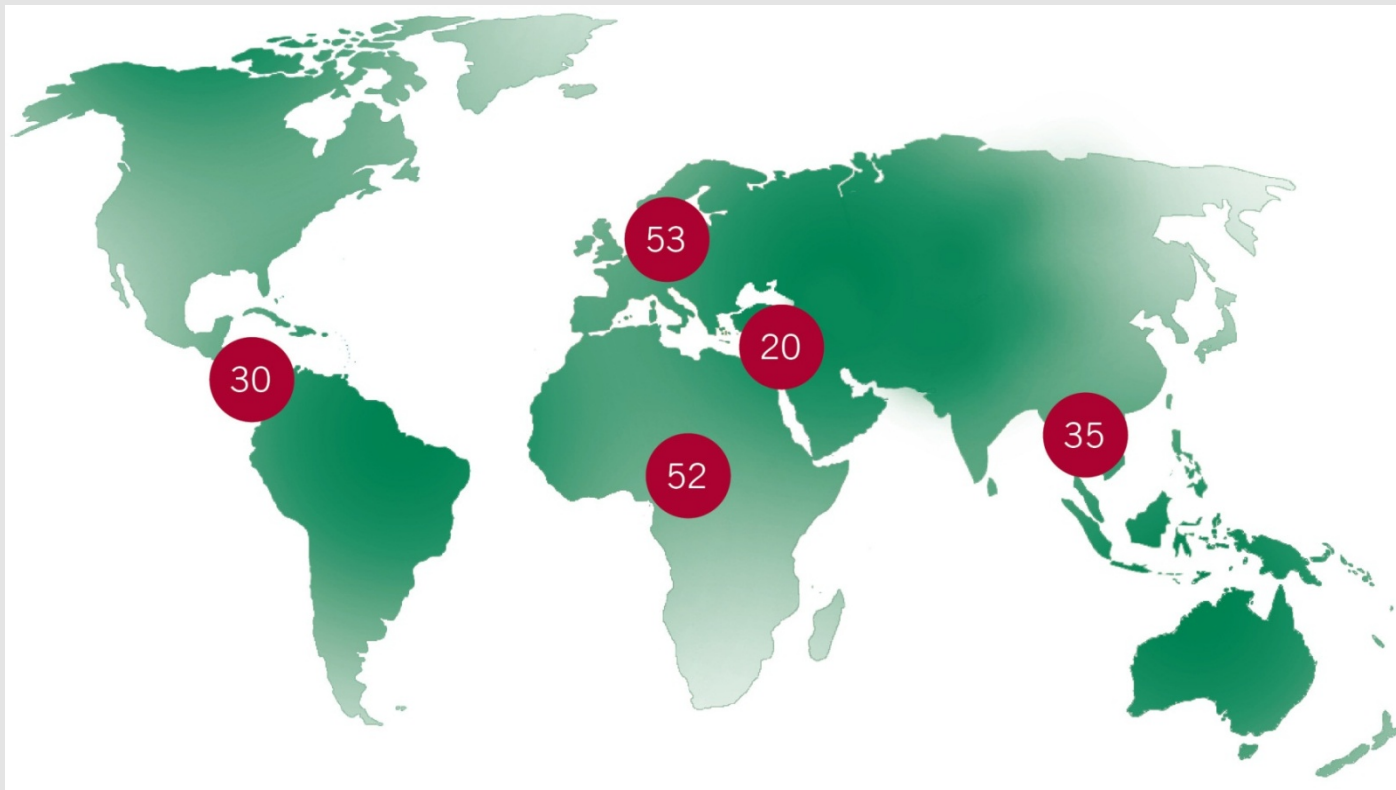
World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) 178 Member Countries in 2012



An intergovernmental organisation, founded in 1924

Headquarters in Paris, France

5 Regional offices, 6 Regional sub offices



*Africa 52 – Americas 30 – Asia, the Far East and Oceania 35 –
Europe 53 – Middle-East 20*

Note: Some countries belong to more than one region

Veterinary services are global public goods

poverty alleviation

food security

market access

food safety



protecting animal health;
including aspects of **wildlife**
(and biodiversity)

protecting public health

protecting animal welfare

biological threat reduction

OIE International Standards

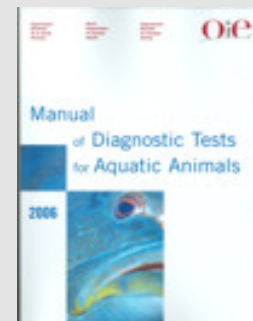
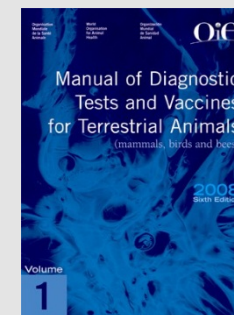
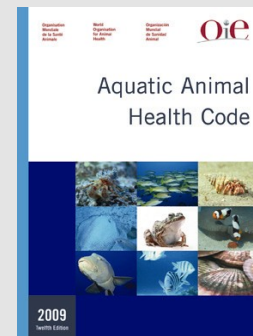
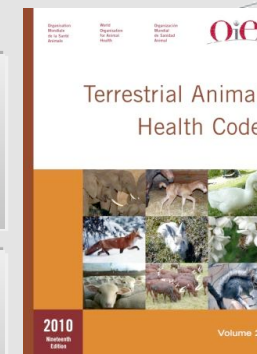
*Terrestrial Animal Health Code –
mammals, birds and bees*

*Aquatic Animal Health Code – fish,
molluscs and crustaceans*

*Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines
for Terrestrial Animals*

*Manual of Diagnostic Tests for
Aquatic Animals*

*OIE Quality Standard and Guidelines for
Veterinary Laboratories: Infectious
Diseases*



Available in 3 languages and on the OIE website

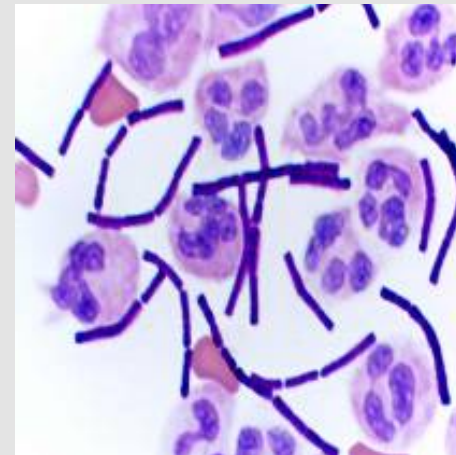
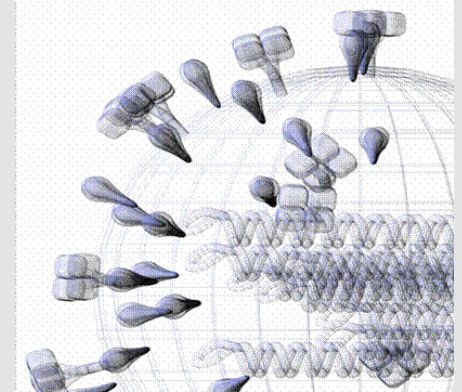
The growing importance of zoonotic animal pathogens

- 60% of human pathogens are zoonotic or of animal origin

- 75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic – and most likely Transboundary nature

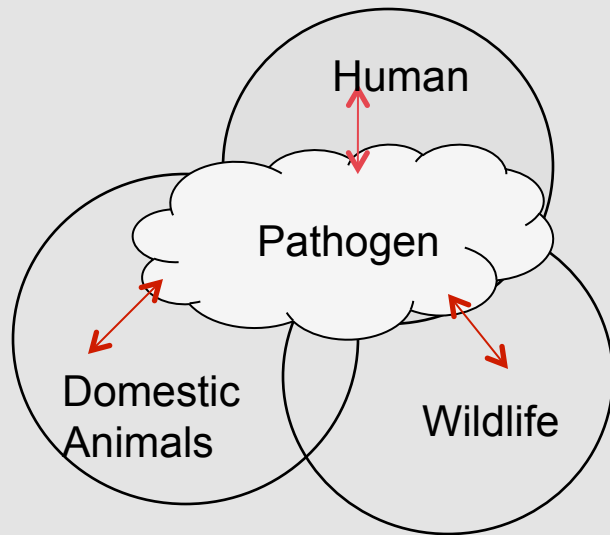
- 1 emerging disease occurs every 8 months

1 emerging disease occurs



Biodiversity

Background Knowledge



- Emerging and re-emerging diseases are transmissible among wildlife, domestic animals and humans

- Societal and economic value of diverse and healthy wildlife populations

- Increased need for animal protein worldwide

- Changes in land use and management often lead to new interfaces that may favor disease transmission and loss of biodiversity

Why protecting Biodiversity –some reasons:

- Biodiversity is crucial both for animals and humans
- Increased movement of goods, animals and people – together with the pathogens and invasive species
- Climate change

OIE Role - Based on its mandate:



Improve animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare worldwide

- **Together with other international organizations has a key role**
- **Protecting diversity is a platform for intersectoral collaboration;**
- **Need development/reinforcement of collaboration animal and human health and environmental health under « One Health » initiatives**

Consistent with OIE' s mandate – support and safeguard biodiversity:



- Science based standards : detection; prevention control, safe trade measures – harmonize policies for disease risks at the interfaces wildlife-domestic animals-humans;
- Supports and update notification mechanisms through WAHIS and WAHIS-wild;
- Continues to develop and update OIE strategies and policies on wildlife and biodiversity

OIE Guidelines for assessing the risk of non-native animals becoming invasive

- *Not OIE standards, but part of OIE's technical support activities*
- *Published on the OIE website*
- *Developed in collaboration with CBD and WTO*

OIE Standards

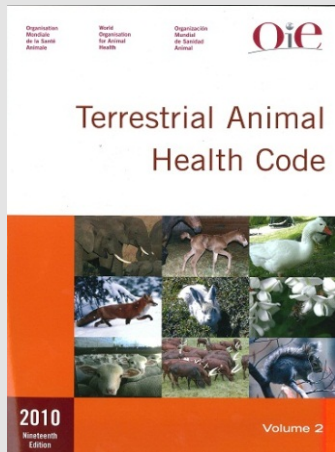
Terrestrial Animal Health Code

Chapter 1.2. Criteria for listing diseases (adopted at 80th GS in May 2012)

Article 1.2.2

3. c) Wildlife diseases were added :

The disease has been shown to... that it would cause significant morbidity or mortality in wild animal populations



OIE Guidelines for assessing the risk of non-native animals becoming invasive



Scope:

● Risk Analysis (RA) for non-native animals other than pathogen (complementary to OIE standards on RA of disease pathogen)

Objective:

● To provide recommendations and principles for conducting RA for importation of non-native animal species including hitchhiker organisms

Specific OIE's experts work on Invasive Animals and biodiversity



GUIDELINES FOR ASSESSING THE RISK OF NON NATIVE ANIMALS BECOMING INVASIVE

www.oie.int – Nov 2011



Key considerations

- Biodiversity and ecosystems services contribute to health
- Need to increase the capacity of all countries worldwide to conduct surveillance, early detection, and response to diseases in wildlife
- Responsibilities of VS and their government partners to protect and improve animal health, including aspects related to wildlife and biodiversity

Recommendations, e.g.

- Continue developing science-based standards on disease detection, prevention, and control as well as safe trade measures to harmonize the policies related to disease risks at the interfaces between wildlife, domestic animals, and humans.
- To continue supporting and updating the notification mechanisms of wildlife diseases through the global information systems OIE WAHIS and WAHIS-Wild
- To assist Members to strengthen their VS to protect animal health including aspects related to wildlife and biodiversity (e.g., OIE PVS Pathway)

Full recommendations at:

http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Conferences_Events/docs/pdf/recommendations/Recommendation_wild.pdf



« Treatment »

Capacity Building,
Specific Activities,
Projects and Programs

Veterinary
Legislation

Public / Private
Partnerships

Veterinary
Education

Laboratories

PVS
Evaluation

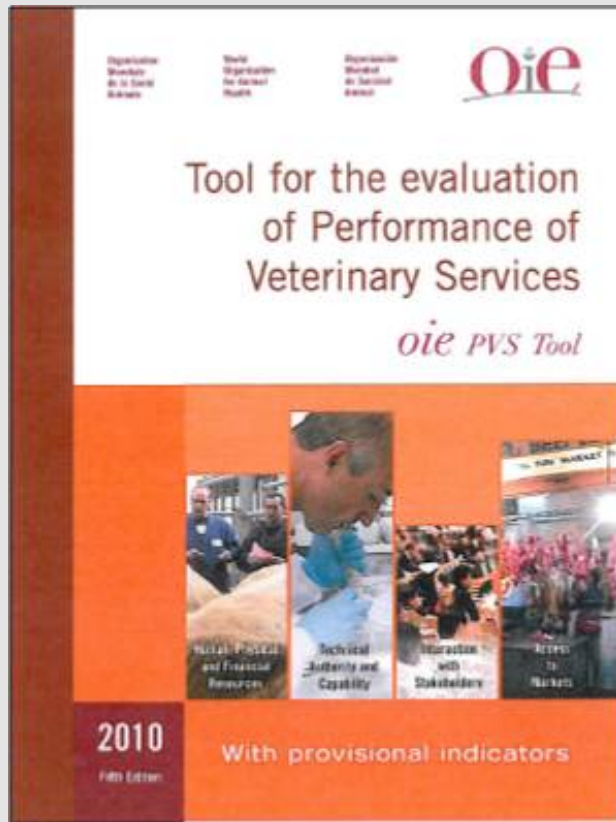
PVS
Gap Analysis

including
Veterinary Services'
Strategic Priorities

PVS Pathway
Follow-Up
Missions

The OIE collaborates with governments,
donors and other stakeholders

The OIE PVS Tool



Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services

- Assess 46 critical competencies (CC's) categorised in 4 fundamental components ('diagnosis')

4 Fundamental Components

- Human, physical and financial resources
- Technical authority and capability
- Interaction with stakeholders
- Access to markets

G20 Ministerial Declaration

Meeting of G20 Agriculture Ministers, June 2011

Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture

As far as **public** health, **animal** health and **plant** health are concerned, we stress the importance of **strengthening** international and regional **networks**, international standard setting taking into account national and regional differences, information, surveillance and traceability systems, **good governance and official services**, **since they ensure an early detection and a rapid response to biological threats, facilitate trade flows and contribute to global food security (...)**

We encourage international organizations, especially FAO, the World Health Organization (WHO), **the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)**, the Codex Alimentarius Commission (Codex), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and WTO to continue their efforts towards enhancing interagency cooperation.

Development of an OIE-WHO Collaboration on Governance



- Two governance systems/assessment processes (veterinary services, public health)
 - OIE International standards – PVS Pathway
 - WHO International Health Regulations – Implementation Framework
- Common areas of interest
 - Beneficial for countries through increased understanding of how the outcomes of both assessment processes relate at the national level
 - Opportunities to harmonize capacity building in support of critical competencies/core capacities

OIE – CBD Agreement = Formal collaboration (February, 2013)



Aim: to facilitate and strengthen cooperation and
Collaboration vs areas:

- conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity,
- improvement of animal health and welfare;
- promotion of the “One Health” approach to manage the risks presented by animal diseases and zoonoses at the animal-human-ecosystem interface.

Conclusion



- OIE will continue to develop and update OIE strategies and policies on wildlife and biodiversity – work Scientific Commission, Working group on wildlife diseases; network with OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres
- Continue to defend biodiversity by promoting Good Governance

Acknowledgements



- Scientific and Trade Departments - (OIE Headquarters, Paris
(OIE SRR Gaborone)



Organisation
Mondiale
de la Santé
Animale

*Thank you for
your attention*

World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

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Animal

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