

Dr Keith Hamilton

World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

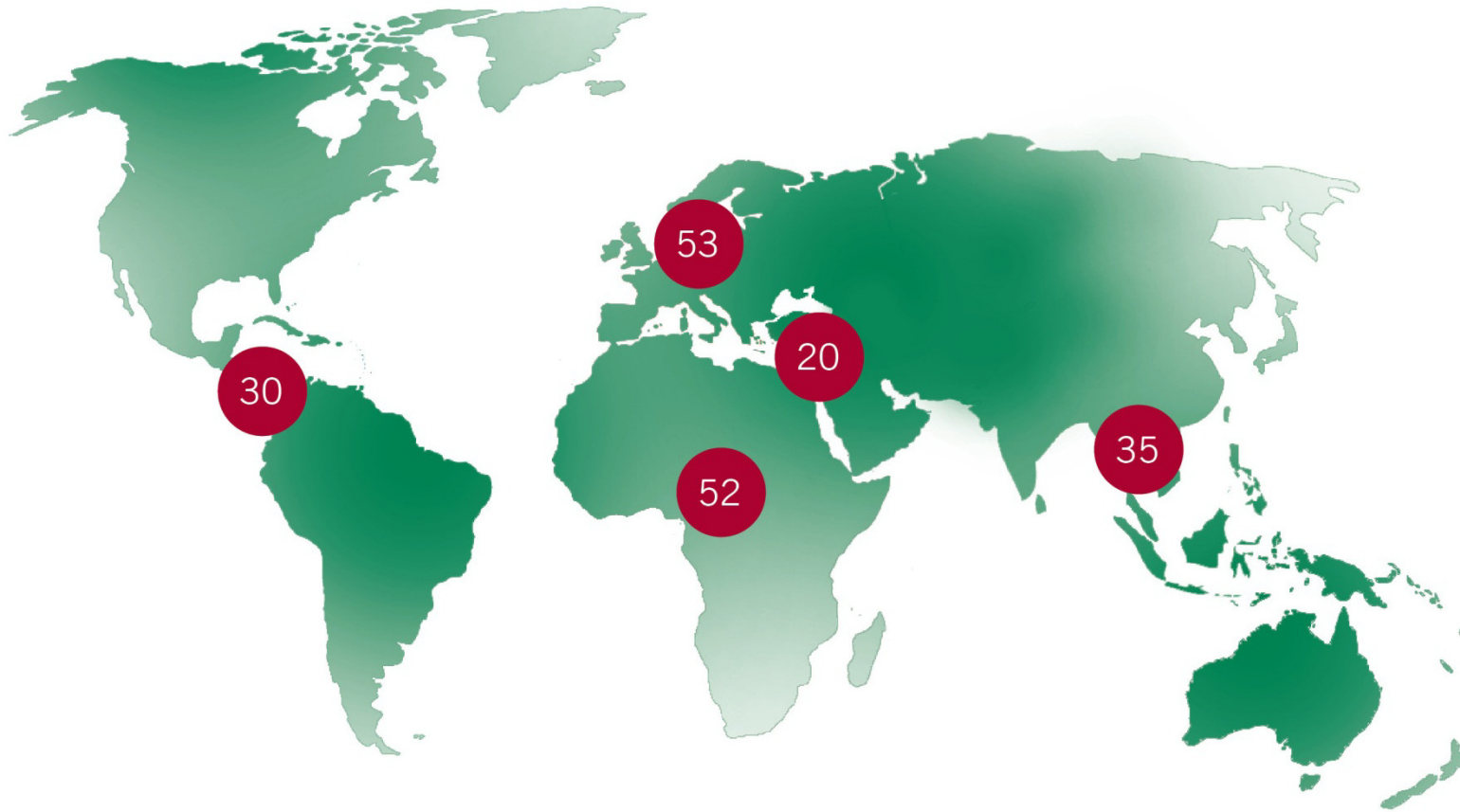
Strengthening biological security worldwide

Global Partnership (GP)

Washington, 24 – 25 January 2012



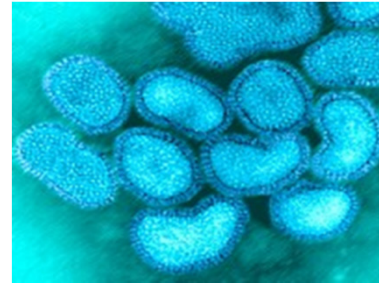
178 Member Countries in 2012



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

Animal disease agents as bio weapons



- Global vulnerability (food, globalisation, climate)
- Impact – public health, animal health, economics
- Cheap
- Relatively easy to acquire, engineer, smuggle, propagate, and deliver

Anthrax.... Glanders.... Influenza.... Rinderpest.... FMD....

OIE's vision

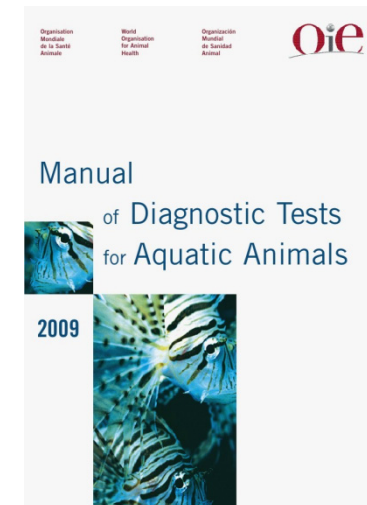
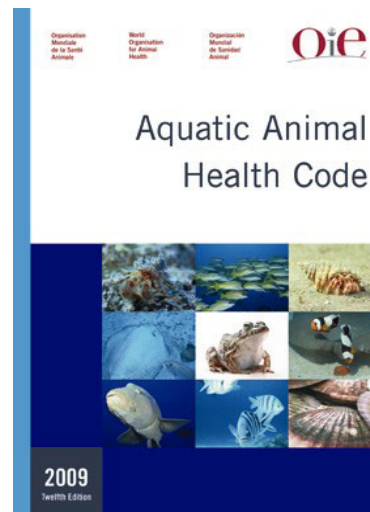
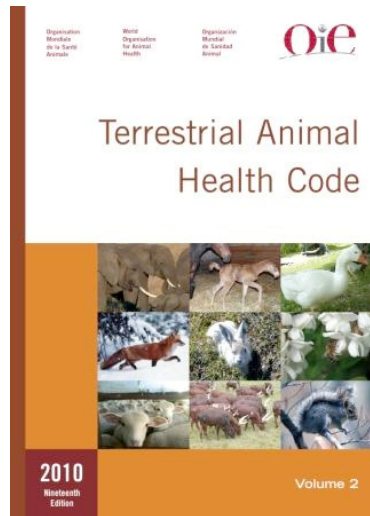
“A world that is safe and secure from the accidental or deliberate release of animal pathogens, including zoonoses”

Reducing biological threats by strengthening, enhancing, and cross-linking existing health systems

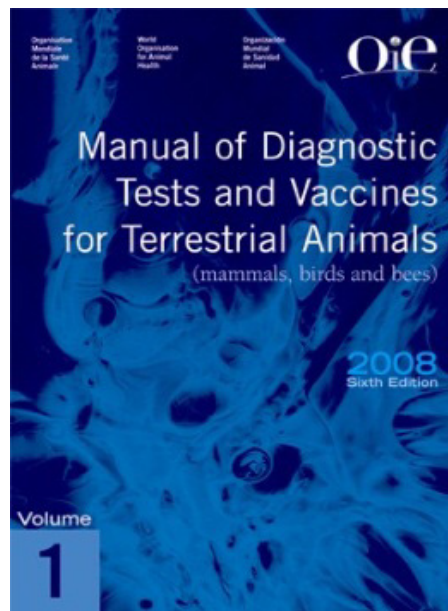
What is the OIE doing?

Setting International Standards

OIE international standards, guidelines & recommendations for animal health and zoonoses



including for laboratories



Collecting disease intelligence

OIE Member Countries must notify important disease information to OIE



Tracking disease with WHO and FAO



Global Early Warning and Response System (GLEWS)
for Major Animal Diseases, including Zoonoses

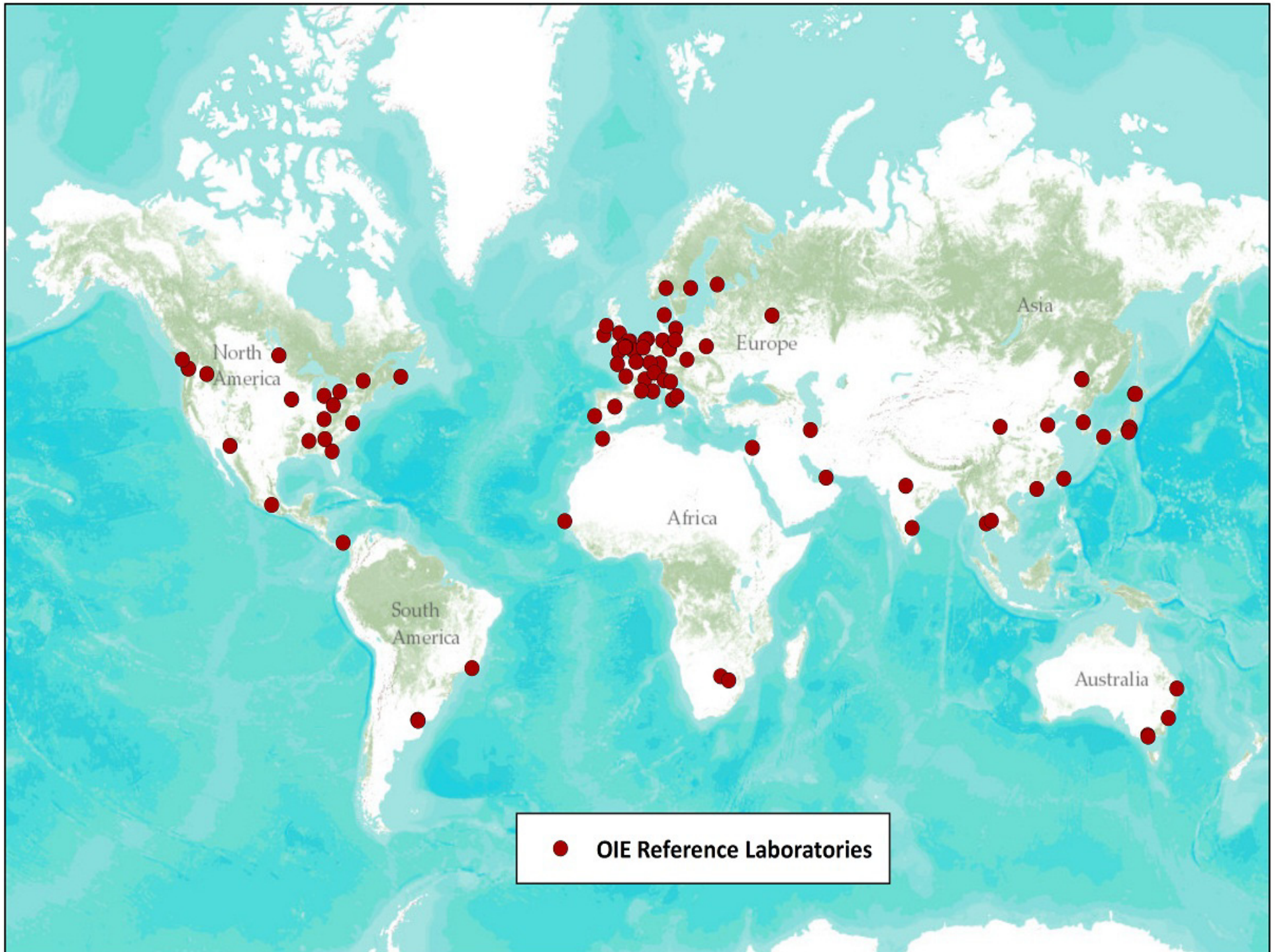
Animals are biosensors

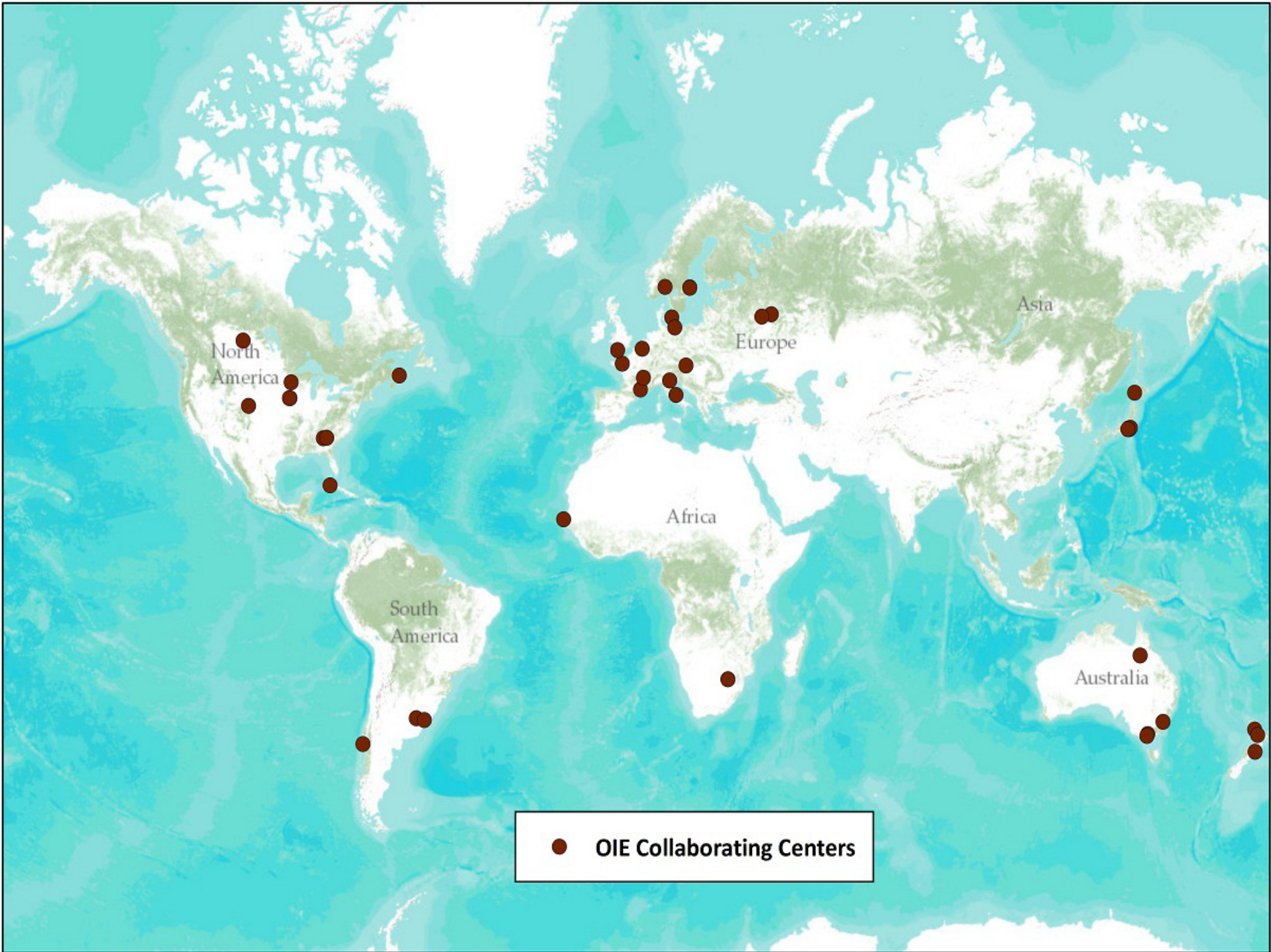


Natural events, environmental changes, emerging diseases, deliberate and accidental releases

- Requires effective field surveillance, early detection, rapid reporting (WAHIS) and implementation of control measures including on farm biosecurity
- Rapid response is essential for effective control

Maintaining global intelligence and expertise





● OIE Collaborating Centers

Extending scientific expertise

TWINNING LABORATORIES

- To priority areas for priority topics
- Enhancing biosafety and biosecurity
- 30+ projects on all continents including
Afghanistan, Egypt, Eritrea, Turkey, Russia, India,
Turkey, China, Uganda, Nigeria, Botswana, Tunisia,
Vietnam, Chile, Senegal, Malaysia, Brazil, Cuba

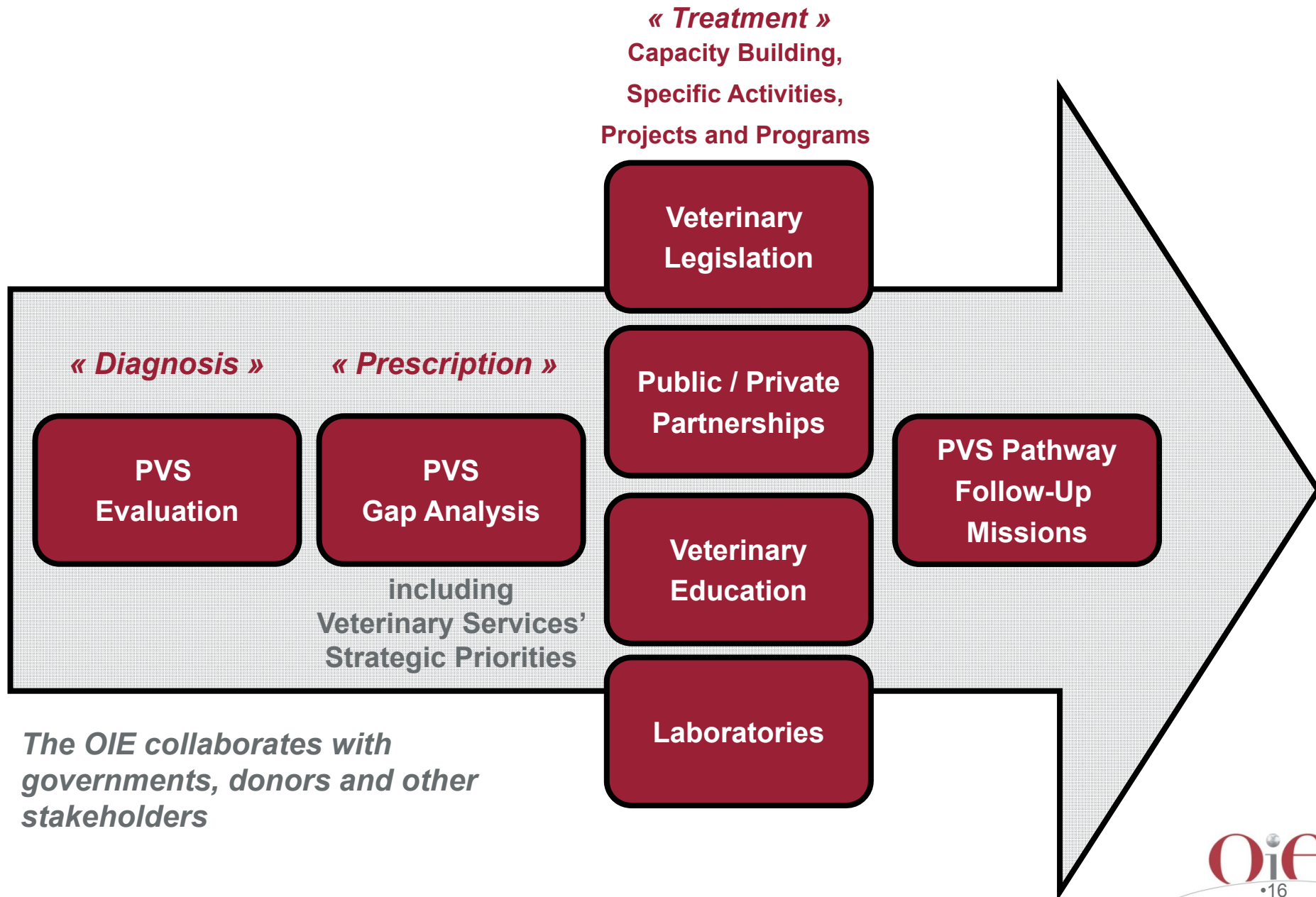
Securing remaining stocks of rinderpest virus



- Declaration of global freedom
- Implementing OIE Resolution (May 2011)
- Destruction and sequestration of virus
- Vigilance and preparedness

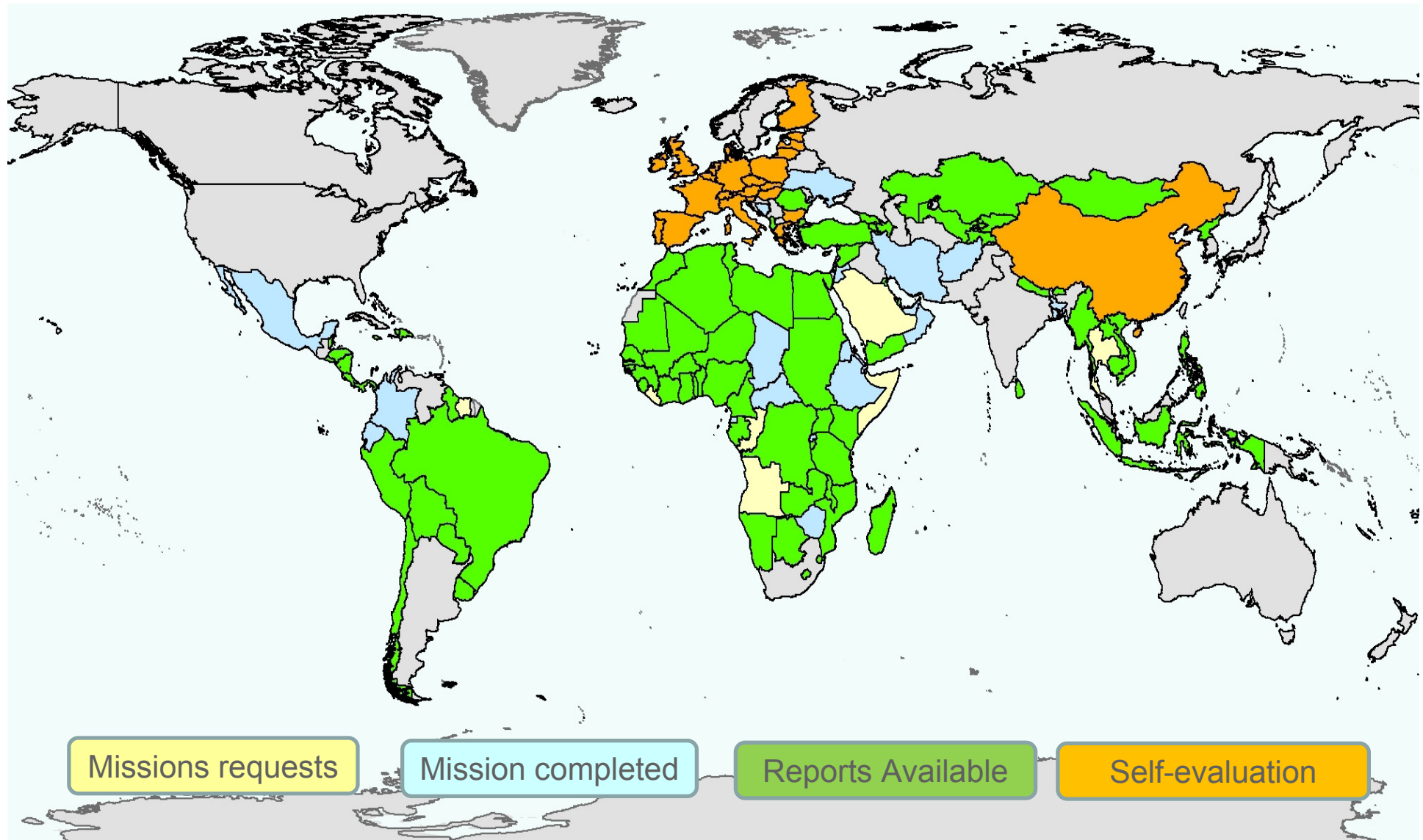
Improving the strength and governance of Veterinary Services

PVS Evaluation missions



Overview of PVS Evaluation missions

as of 05/01/2012



Strengthening of functional and sustainable networks

- OIE National Focal Points – disease reporting, laboratories, food safety, wildlife

- Disease networks



- OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres

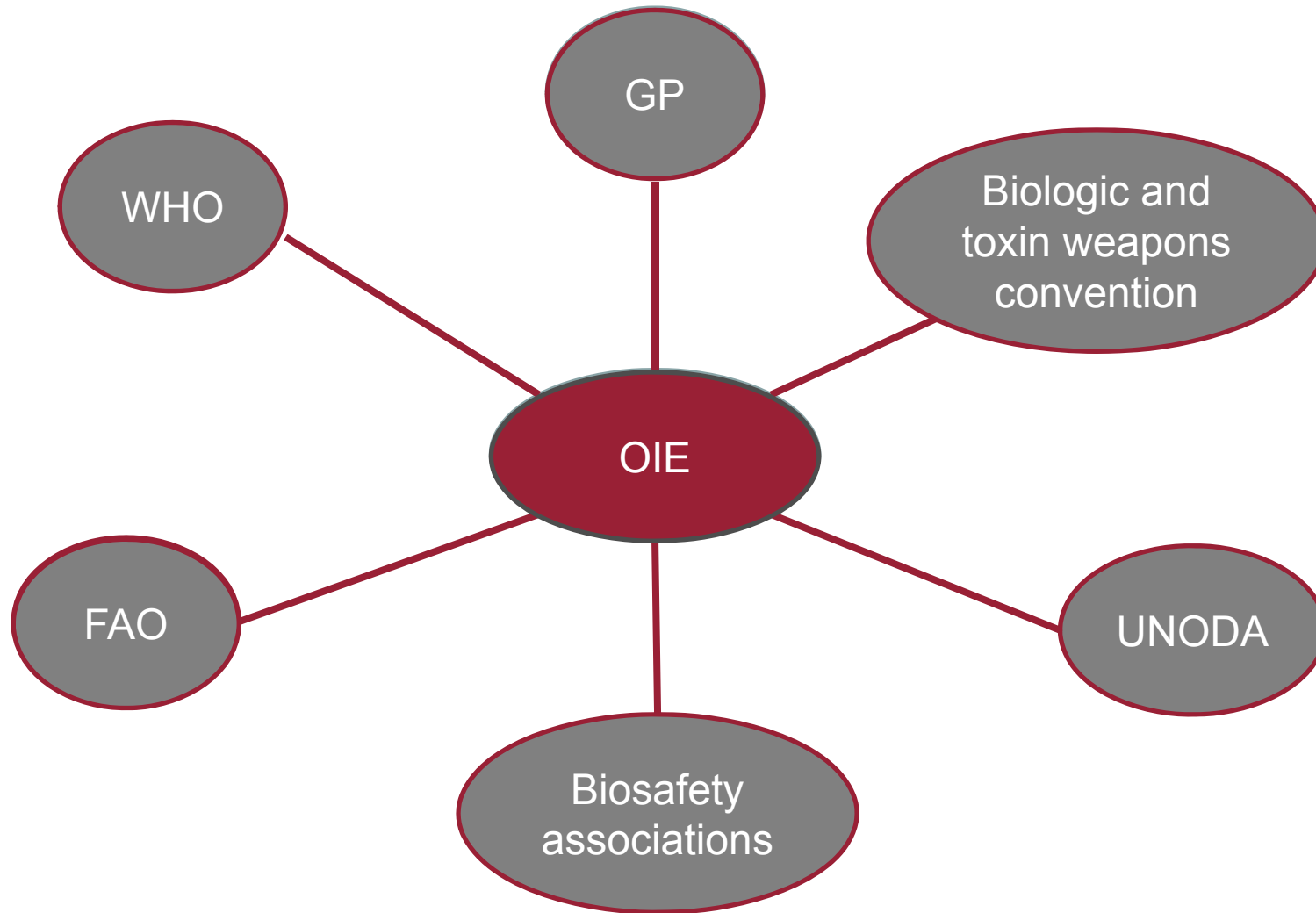
Brucellosis project

AHVLA (UK) – PCVI (Turkey)

- Regional need – human and animal health
- Twinning project (2008)
- Post twinning (2011)
 - Regional meeting for Middle East and Central Asia
 - Coordination with 2 additional twinning projects (Afghanistan, Kazakhstan)
 - Regional laboratory proficiency testing
- Improved capacity and regional Coordination



Engaging and coordinating with others



G20 Ministerial Declaration

Meeting of G20 Agriculture Ministers, June 2011

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.

Oie

OIE Biological Threat
Reduction Strategy
– *Strengthening Global
Biological Security* –

V1 • January 2012 | World Organisation for Animal Health