

Annual Report 2011

Editorial

Message from the Director General



2011 was a landmark year for the veterinary profession which, 250 years after it was created in Lyons by a decision of King Louis XV of France, has progressively gained societal recognition for the benefits it provides. Over and above their well known function as animal doctors, veterinarians have amply demonstrated their capacity to develop prevention and control programmes for infectious diseases, including those transmissible to humans. The veterinary profession's vital contribution to public health is now universally recognised.

The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) played a leading role in celebrations to mark the year 2011 since, throughout the world, the veterinary profession is in the front line when it comes to implementing our organisation's policy objectives in areas such as animal health and welfare, the prevention of natural or deliberate biological hazards (including those affecting food safety), the safety of world trade, the security of food animal production, poverty alleviation, and scientific research.

Through the OIE PVS Pathway we have been working tirelessly to sustainably improve national Veterinary Services' compliance with OIE standards regarding their quality. This is a key factor in improving animal and public health worldwide and ensuring that

the standards in the World Trade Organization's SPS Agreement are implemented more effectively at a national, regional and international level. The activities of Veterinary Services are in fact a global public good and as such are eligible for national or international public funding. The quality of training for those involved is a prerequisite for improving global governance in our field of activity and we are therefore launching a global programme to improve the quality of veterinary education.

Our efforts were encouraged by the declaration issued by the G20 Agriculture Ministers in 2011, which unambiguously recognised the importance of strengthening good veterinary governance, and thus the Veterinary Services, since "they ensure an early detection and a

rapid response to biological threats, facilitate trade flows and contribute to global food security."

2011 also saw the OIE officially recognise that all countries in the world with rinderpest-susceptible animal populations are now free of this dreaded disease, which for centuries had such devastating effects. This is the first time an animal disease has been eradicated worldwide, just as smallpox is the only human disease to have been eradicated by the medical profession. This historic achievement is ample proof that animal disease control programmes can succeed if all countries are resolute in their scientific, technical, political and economic commitment. Using a similar approach, we will continue to work in conjunction with the Food

and Agriculture Organization (FAO) (as was the case with rinderpest) to prepare new strategies that in the years ahead will allow us to make progress with the global control of other major diseases, such as foot and mouth disease, rabies and peste des petits ruminants, while at the same time fulfilling the many other missions set out in our Fifth Strategic Plan currently being implemented.

Bernard Vallat
Director General of the OIE

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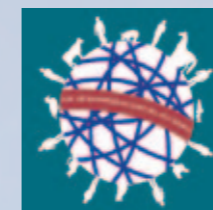
New activities and major developments



The PVS Pathway confirms its worldwide success

TYPE OF MISSION	Number of national official requests to date	Number of missions carried out to date
PVS Evaluation	116	108
Gap Analysis	71	52
Legislation	36	23

World Veterinary Year



The OIE actively supported World Veterinary Year, which was officially launched in France on 24 January 2011 at the Palace of Versailles, where King Louis XV instructed Claude Bourgelat, the founder of veterinary medicine, to create the world's first veterinary school in Lyons.

OIE/EC communication campaign



The European Commission (EC) and the OIE worked together to launch the “Vets in your daily life” campaign to mark the 250th anniversary of the creation of the veterinary profession. As part of the campaign, and to raise awareness of the different benefits to society associated with the activities of veterinarians, a series of events unfolded throughout 2011, which was declared “World Veterinary Year”. The OIE and the EC developed six TV spots, available in 23 languages, describing the day-to-day work of veterinarians, ranging from scientific research to crisis management, and including such aspects as food safety and care of animals. Intended to inspire future generations of veterinarians, World Veterinary Year was also celebrated at the two largest European trade fairs devoted to food and animals: International Green Week (Internationale Grüne Woche) in Berlin (Germany) and the International Agricultural Show (Salon International de l'Agriculture) in Paris (France).

Eradication of rinderpest



On 25 May 2011, the national Delegates of the 178 Member Countries of the World Organisation for Animal Health declared that rinderpest, one of the deadliest diseases of cattle, had been eradicated from the surface of the earth. At the Organisation's 79th General Session in Paris (France), OIE Member Countries unanimously adopted Resolution 18/2011, which officially recognised, after thorough control by the OIE with the support of FAO, that all 198 countries and territories in the world with rinderpest-susceptible animals were free of the disease.

G20



The agriculture ministers of the G20 countries acknowledged the role of animal health policies and OIE international standards in global food security. They adopted an “Action Plan on food price volatility and agriculture” to be submitted to world leaders and a declaration strongly encouraging the OIE, FAO, WHO, the Codex Alimentarius Commission and the IPPC to continue their efforts in the fields of public health, animal health and plant health.

International Conferences in 2011



Around 600 people, representing OIE Member Countries and intergovernmental (FAO, WHO, World Bank, WTO, etc.), regional and national organisations, attended the annual General Session of the World Assembly of OIE Delegates. High-ranking officials, including the President of the Republic of Paraguay and numerous government ministers of OIE Member Countries, were also present. Two Technical Items on key issues of interest to the international community in the field of animal health and welfare were debated during the Session:

- The contribution of veterinary activities to global food security for food derived from terrestrial animals;
- Implementation of a global strategy for FMD control.

The World Assembly of Delegates adopted numerous new standards and passed a Resolution declaring the global eradication of rinderpest.



During the Conference, some 400 participants from 116 countries examined the increasing threat of the proliferation of emerging and re-emerging pathogens originating in both wild and domestic animals. An analysis of interactions between the health of wildlife, domestic animals and humans, and their relationship with the environment has revealed the need to strengthen cross-sector cooperation to ensure a coordinated approach to the management of risks at the interface between humans, wild animals, domestic animals and ecosystems, and to cooperate more closely with parties involved, such as fishermen, hunters and wardens of protected areas.



The Conference demonstrated the important contribution of aquatic animal health policies and programmes to world food security and identified practical steps to manage health risks related to aquaculture. Several key issues were dealt with, including strengthening good governance in the aquatic animal production and health sector, better training on aquatic animal health, and raising awareness of the importance of the prudent use of veterinary products in aquatic animals.



With 99% of rabies cases in humans being due to bites by infected dogs, the Conference stressed the need to control the disease at its source in animals and concluded that Veterinary Services are best placed to do this. Furthermore, the Conference emphasised that donors, governments, local communities and dog owners must be made aware of the advantages of preventing rabies at source in animals, especially through vaccination and the control of stray dog populations throughout the world. The Conference also highlighted the crucial need for greater efforts to be made to improve and implement international standards and guidelines on rabies control, since this will lead to thousands of human and animal lives being saved.

World awards

World Veterinary Day Prize



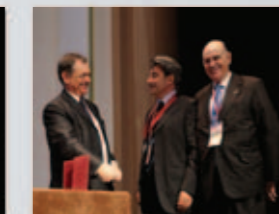
The World Veterinary Day Prize 2011 was presented to the Veterinary Association of Myanmar at the World Veterinary Congress held in South Africa in October 2011.

The OIE honours its experts

Every year, the OIE grants honorary awards to members of the veterinary community for outstanding services to veterinary science and to the OIE.



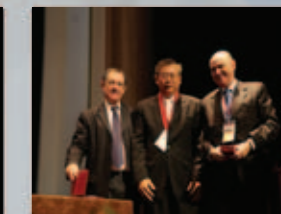
Dr Barry O'Neil (New Zealand) received the Gold Medal.



Dr Franck Berthe (France) received the Meritorious Service Award.



Mrs Gill Dilimitis received the Meritorious Service Award on behalf of Dr Stuart Hargreaves (Zimbabwe).



Dr Yukol Limlamthong (Thailand) received the Meritorious Service Award.

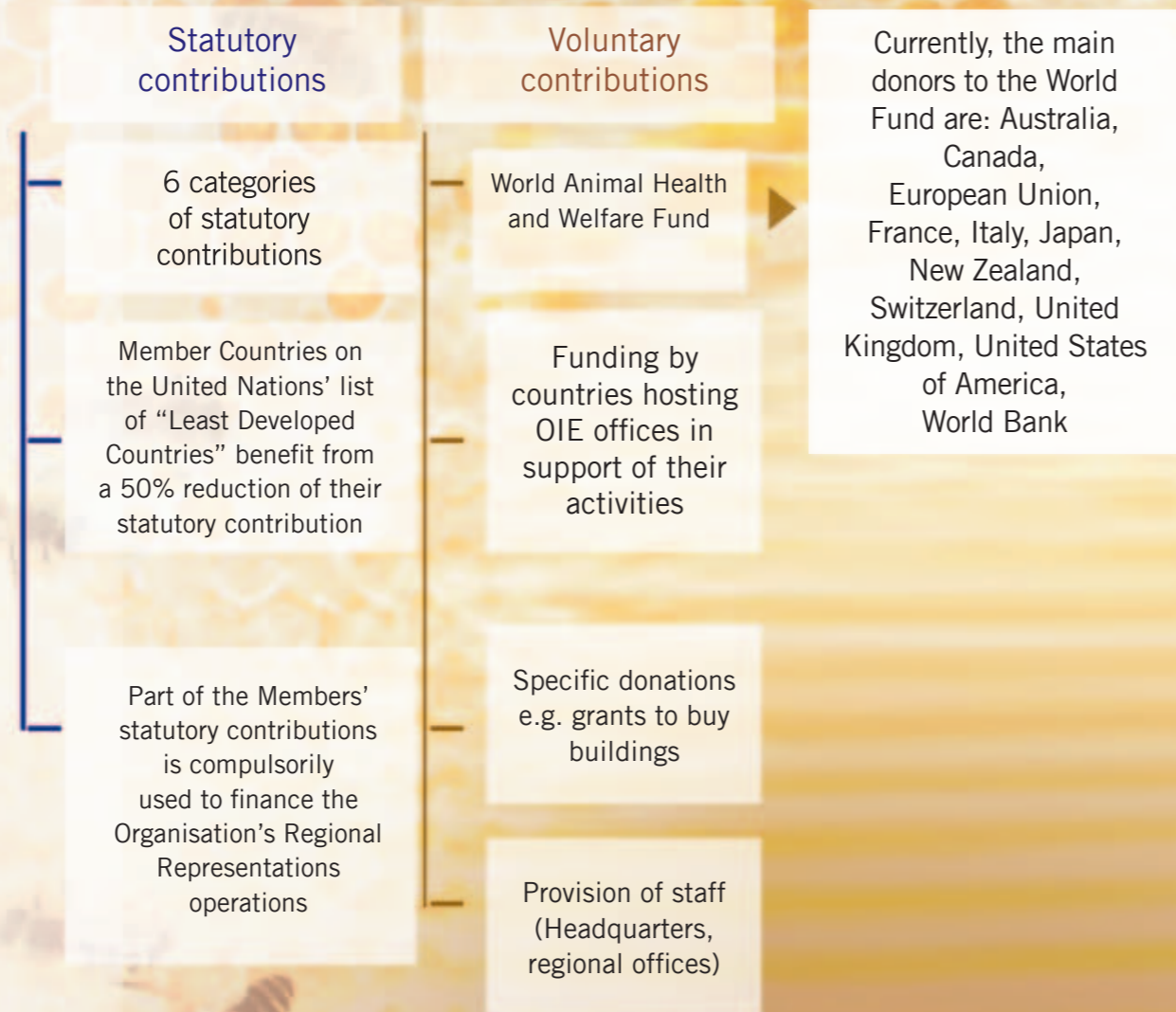
Financial matters

In 2011 the OIE's consolidated budget totalled 18.204 million euros and included:

- Member Countries' statutory contributions
- Member Countries' voluntary contributions
- subsidies paid into the World Fund by various donors.

The OIE's resources also include contributions in kind provided by Members, such as:

- the provision of buildings free of charge to house regional and sub-regional offices;
- the provision of experts and members of staff remunerated by Member Countries;
- the considerable yet unpaid scientific and educational services provided by the OIE's 265 Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres around the world.



OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund

The World Animal Health and Welfare Fund (the World Fund) is used first and foremost to co-finance global, regional and national **capacity-building** activities, with priority being given to the provision of training for national Veterinary Services, especially the Delegates to the OIE and their close collaborators designated as OIE National Focal Points in the following areas: animal disease notification, wildlife, aquatic animals, veterinary products, animal production food safety, animal welfare, and communication. In 2011, the World Fund co-financed 21 regional workshops and seminars for a total of 416 participants (i.e. approx. 1,500 persons per day; see page 27).

The fund also helps to finance:

- **the strengthening of national veterinary scientific communities** in developing countries through the programme of twinning with OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres (35 twinning projects have been validated; see page 23) and,
- **the quality of veterinary education** (preparation and dissemination of a basic core curriculum by veterinary education institutions).
- **Support for Veterinary Statutory Bodies.**
- **Certain types of communication activities.**



The World Fund also finances all activities relating to the PVS Pathway (see page 27).

Furthermore, in 2011, at the request of the European Commission, the OIE organised training for experts from 24 European Union (EU) Member States and experts from the European Commission (including from the Food and Veterinary Office) on using the OIE PVS Tool to carry out PVS self-evaluations in EU Member States. Experts from Croatia and Switzerland also took part in the training, which brought together more than 70 experts in Brussels (Belgium).

Sixth meeting of the World Fund Advisory Committee

The sixth meeting of the World Fund Advisory Committee, held in Paris on 13 December 2011, highlighted the OIE Biological Threat Reduction Strategy and the launch of the FMD vaccine bank for Asia, which has been in operation since the end of November 2011. Participants were also presented with the other activities and programmes carried out in the different regions of the world relating to animal disease surveillance and control, capacity-building for Veterinary Services and education.

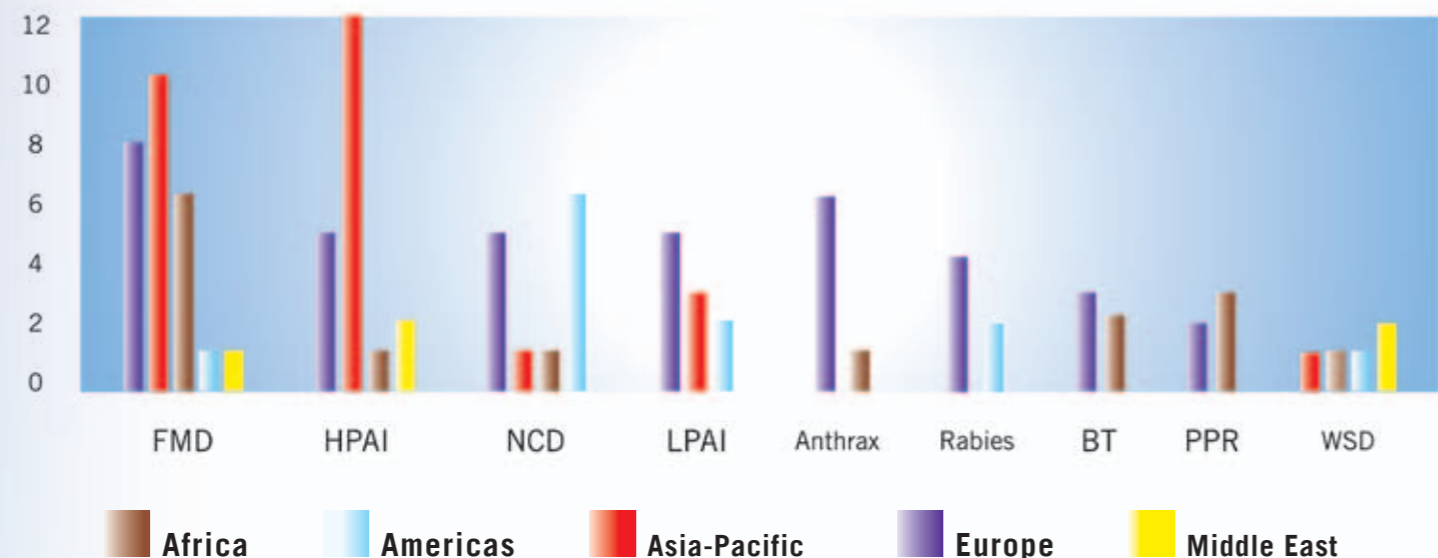
The meeting brought together 40 high-level participants, including representatives of donors such as Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America (USA), the World Bank and the European Union, and of several specialised agencies in the United States of America, such as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). The meeting was also attended by the Chief Veterinary Officers of five countries (Australia, Brazil, France, Germany and Spain) and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of four countries (Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America). Also present were senior representatives of the World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and FAO as well as representatives of the private sector (a consortium of multinational companies: Supply of Safe Affordable Food Everywhere - SSAFE). For the first time, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Brazil and Spain were also present, as observers.

World animal health information

Up to 31 December 2011,
173 notifications relating
to 53 different diseases from
70 countries had been published.



The world's most notified diseases* in 2011 (i.e. immediate notifications)



BT: bluetongue

FMD: foot and mouth disease

HPAI: highly pathogenic avian influenza

LPAI: low pathogenic avian influenza

NCD: Newcastle disease

PPR: peste des petits ruminants

WSD: white spot disease

* diseases notified at least 3 times in a single region

Highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1

Geographical distribution of the disease



The number of countries that reported H5N1 virus subtype in poultry remained stable in 2011 compared to 2010.

- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Bulgaria
- Cambodia
- China
- Hong Kong
- India
- Israel
- Japan
- Laos
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Romania
- Russia
- South Korea
- Vietnam

2010



- Bangladesh
- Cambodia
- China
- Hong Kong
- India
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Israel
- Japan
- Mongolia
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Palestine
- South Korea
- Vietnam

2011

In 2011, as in 2010, highly pathogenic avian influenza H5N1 was considered endemic in Egypt and Indonesia.

Tracking information from non-official sources

An OIE team is dedicated to the processing of animal disease notifications and reports submitted by Member Countries, but it also actively searches for information on epidemiological events reported by the media, by members of the public, on private networks, on the Internet or from any other non-official source. In 2011, the active search for non-official information led to 107 items of information being processed, as a result of which 49 official notifications were received from the national Delegates concerned in response to the OIE's enquiries on the subject.

The OIE shares this information with its partners, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO) on the OIE/WHO/FAO joint platform GLEWS (Global Early Warning System).

OIE standards

The OIE prepares, democratically adopts (one country – one vote) and publishes international animal health standards designed to prevent and control animal diseases, including zoonoses, and ensure the sanitary safety of world trade in terrestrial and aquatic animals and their products.

These standards are published in two codes and two manuals.

Inter-agency collaboration at international level

The OIE continued to work closely with other international organisations, including the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (the SPS Committee), the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

This collaboration helps to identify synergies and avoid duplication, gaps and contradictions in the development of sanitary standards.

Communication

At the request of national Animal Health Services, the OIE provides guidance on the management of information and communication. A significant step forward was made in 2011 with the adoption, at the 79th General Session of the OIE, of the first Code chapter on communication. The first training workshop for national Focal Points on Communication was for the Europe Region, and was held in Prague (Czech Republic) in September 2011.

Animal welfare, prevention and control of rabies worldwide

Dr Sarah Kahn, Head of the OIE International Trade Department, explains why controlling rabies is a priority for the OIE and how the Organisation updates its international standards.



Why are the prevention and control of rabies a priority for the OIE?

The disease still claims 55,000 to 70,000 human victims every year, many of whom are children in developing countries. Ninety-nine percent of human cases are the result of bites by infected dogs, which means that canine species remain the main risk factor. Consequently, the OIE advocates preventing and controlling rabies at its animal source, thereby breaking the link between animal and human infections and avoiding human deaths. At the OIE Global Conference on Rabies Control (7-9 September 2011, Seoul, Republic of Korea), rabies was identified as a priority model for the application of the “One Health” concept by countries and intergovernmental organisations.

What does “controlling rabies at its animal source” mean?

Bats, including ‘vampire’ bats, foxes and stray dogs can act as reservoirs and vectors for the disease. Dog bites are largely responsible for rabies transmission to humans. Controlling rabies at its animal source therefore means eliminating the disease in the animal hosts, and especially in stray dogs, which would provide humans with almost complete protection from the disease. We know that about 10% of the financial resources currently used for post-bite treatment in humans would be more than enough for the national Veterinary Services to eradicate the disease in stray dogs, as in owned dogs, thereby avoiding practically all cases of human rabies.

What are the best ways to achieve this objective?

Successful rabies eradication programmes combine control measures for stray dog populations and vaccination of all dogs that can be approached. Vaccinating dogs against rabies is an essential tool in the veterinarian’s arsenal and also the only cost effective way of sustainably protecting humans from the disease. It is important for Veterinary Services to understand the need for a global approach to the control of dog populations. In 2010, the OIE published a study that established a link between countries’ level of development and the severity of problems related to stray dogs. The study showed that the poorer the country the more severe the problem with stray dogs. Unfortunately, many poor countries also have other problems to contend with (such as refugees, armed conflict and famine) and cannot consider the issue of stray dogs as a priority.

What are the animal welfare implications?

In 2009, during the 77th General Session of the OIE, a new *Terrestrial Code* chapter on stray dog population control was unanimously adopted by OIE Members. In countries where rabies is endemic, animal welfare is frequently ignored. The seriousness of the health problem for humans, coupled with a lack of awareness of the recommended control methods for the disease, can lead to unnecessary animal suffering. Euthanasia, where necessary, should be applied in an appropriate and humane manner, but in practice it is often associated with serious animal welfare problems. That is why the OIE Working Group on Animal Welfare recommends a global approach to stray dog population control, comprising vaccination against rabies and public awareness campaigns to encourage responsible dog ownership.

The OIE procedure for developing and updating the standards that it issues is flexible and fast, thus enabling texts to be continually improved as soon as new scientific information becomes available. The texts contained in the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*, the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* and the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals* were updated again in 2011.

Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission

The OIE, in conjunction with FAO, has established an official control programme for FMD, a new mechanism aimed at achieving worldwide eradication of FMD in the long term. Following on from the success of the procedure for rinderpest, the OIE has decided to adopt a comparable model for global control of FMD, which complements the existing provisions of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* concerning official OIE recognition of FMD status.

Within the framework of these new provisions for the *Terrestrial Code*, countries that wish to develop a national control programme for FMD will be able to submit a dossier. On the basis of this dossier the OIE will, if appropriate, give its official endorsement in the form of a vote by the World Assembly of Delegates.

The OIE’s support for this programme will help to reduce the impact of FMD throughout the world, especially thanks to the strengthening of the capacities of Veterinary Services, and, in so doing, will give the countries concerned better access to international markets, improve the livelihood of small producers and reduce poverty worldwide.

Food safety

Active cooperation with the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) is continuing, with the emphasis now on foodborne parasitic diseases, especially trichinellosis and other zoonotic parasitic diseases.

Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission

In accordance with the mandate to constantly update the normative framework for aquatic animal health, the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE adopted new or revised chapters during the 79th General Session. The new texts for inclusion in the 2011 edition of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* cover topics such as the use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals.

The OIE *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (2011) now describes principles for the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals and provides an introduction to recommendations on the control of antimicrobial resistance. In the field of animal welfare, new chapters adopted in 2011 relate to the welfare of farmed fish during transport and welfare aspects of stunning and killing of farmed fish for human consumption.

The OIE network of scientific expertise

Scientific and technical activities



The Laboratories Commission

This Commission oversees the production of the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (the “*Terrestrial Manual*”), recognised as an international standard text by the SPS Agreement of the World Trade Organization. The Commission also selects candidates for the status of OIE Reference Laboratory for diseases of terrestrial animals and checks that laboratories that have already been awarded this status are fulfilling their mandate.

The Commission promotes the preparation and distribution of high-quality reagents and vaccines that meet OIE standards.

OIE Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres are known collectively as OIE Reference Centres. A new official method of counting OIE Reference Laboratories was introduced in May 2011. A few OIE Reference Laboratories were originally designated for several diseases; however, it has been decided that each disease should be considered separately and that the laboratories in question should therefore submit a separate annual report for each disease. For example, Reference Laboratories for both avian influenza and Newcastle disease will be counted as two distinct Laboratories and must submit separate reports. This new method of counting has resulted in an increase in the number of OIE Reference Laboratories.

14 new Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres in 2011

The OIE now has 265 sites in its worldwide network of scientific expertise.

11 applications for the status of OIE Reference Laboratory were accepted in 2011, bringing the total number of OIE Reference Laboratories to 225.

These laboratories are as follows:

- ▶ **Anaplasma spp. and Babesia spp**
Centro Nacional de Servicios de Constatación en Salud Animal (CENAPA), Morelos, Mexico.
- ▶ **Equine infectious anaemia**
Harbin Veterinary Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Harbin, People's Republic of China.
- ▶ **Equine influenza and Equine rhinopneumonitis**
Institute of Virology, Veterinary Medicine, Free University of Berlin, Berlin, Germany.
- ▶ **Foot and mouth disease**
Lanzhou Veterinary Research Institute, Gansu Province, People's

Republic of China.

- ▶ **Swine influenza**
National Veterinary Services Laboratories, Ames, Iowa, United States of America.

- ▶ **Spring viraemia of carp**
Shenzhen Exit & Entry Inspection and Quarantine Bureau, AQSIQ, Shenzhen, People's Republic of China.

- ▶ **White spot disease and Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis**
Maricultural Organism Disease Control and Molecular Pathology Laboratory, Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute (YSFRI), Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences, People's Republic of China.

- ▶ **Infection with abalone herpes-like virus**
Australian Animal Health Laboratory (AAHL), CSIRO Livestock Industries, Australia.

3 new OIE Collaborating Centres were approved by the World Assembly of Delegates at the 79th General Session, bringing the total number to 40.

- ▶ OIE Collaborating Centre for Veterinary Drug Regulatory Programmes, Center for Veterinary Medicine (CVM), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Maryland, United States of America.
- ▶ OIE Collaborating Centre for Research and Diagnosis of Emerging and Existing Pathogens of Wildlife, U.S. Department of the Interior, U.S. Geological Survey, National Wildlife Health Center, Wisconsin, United States of America, in association with the Collaborating Centre in Saskatoon (Canada).
- ▶ OIE Collaborating Centre for Epidemiology and Diagnosis of Emerging, Re-Emerging and Transboundary Diseases of Animals in the Caribbean and Central America, Centro Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria (CENSA), Cuba.

The worldwide laboratory twinning programme

Thirty twinning projects were in progress in 2011 (several of which were due to be completed before the end of the year) and at least ten other projects were in preparation. A further eight projects have been approved and are due to begin soon. Also in 2011, the OIE audited three twinning projects and organised a twinning feedback workshop at the OIE Headquarters to review the achievements up to that point and to consider ways to improve the programme.

The Laboratory Twinning initiative provides for twinning between existing OIE Reference Laboratories or Collaborating Centres and candidate laboratories in developing and in-transition countries. This initiative is intended to achieve a more balanced geographical distribution of OIE Reference Laboratories and give developing and in-transition countries easier access to scientific and diagnostic expertise. It also seeks to strengthen the scientific excellence of the veterinary scientific communities in these countries to facilitate their participation in the scientific preparation of OIE standards.

The OIE Scientific Commission and official recognition of OIE Members' animal disease status

Founded in 1946, the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases is tasked with identifying the most appropriate strategies and measures for disease prevention and control. It is also responsible for examining applications from Members requesting to be included in the list of Members with a recognised disease status in terms of one of three priority diseases: foot and mouth disease, bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) and contagious bovine pleuropneumonia (CBPP). The feasibility of including other animal diseases (African horse sickness, classical swine fever) in this list is currently being examined.

Rinderpest

OIE Resolution 18/2011 officially recognised that all of the 198 countries in the world with rinderpest-susceptible animal populations are now free of the disease. This official declaration also marked the start of the post-eradication phase, managed jointly with FAO, which focuses on regulating the management of the remaining rinderpest virus stocks held in laboratories.

BSE, FMD and CBPP

In 2011 the OIE recognised Denmark and Panama as having a "negligible BSE risk" status, these two countries having previously been recognised as having a "controlled BSE risk" status. Japan, Botswana, the Philippines, Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay were recognised as "free of FMD, with or without vaccination, for all or part of their territory". The People's Republic of China was recognised as free from CBPP.

“One Health” – The interface between humans, animals and the environment

The OIE is focusing increasing attention on health problems occurring at the interface between animals, humans and ecosystems. The OIE has worked hard to establish active cooperation between public health experts, animal health experts and environmental experts and make them aware that a coordinated response is an important step forward in the control of emerging animal diseases, including those transmissible to humans.

- At the OIE Global Conference on Rabies Control (Seoul, Republic of Korea), participants representing numerous countries and intergovernmental organisations identified rabies as a priority model for the application of the One Health concept. Rabies was also one of the three issues identified as starting points for intersectoral collaboration initiated by WHO, FAO and the OIE (the other two being antimicrobial resistance and animal influenza viruses). This gave rise to detailed discussions at the High-

Level Technical Meeting to Address Health Risks at the Human-Animal-Ecosystems Interfaces co-organised by WHO, FAO and the OIE (Mexico City, Mexico, 15-17 November). Rabies is a convincing example of how intervention at the animal source in the form of vaccination can prevent all cases of human infection: 10% of the resources currently used for post-bite treatment in humans would be sufficient to carry out programmes designed to eradicate rabies in dogs, thereby preventing 99% of human cases. Vaccination of dogs is the most efficient way of controlling and eliminating rabies in humans, especially since effective veterinary vaccines are widely available.

- 2011 was a prolific year and one in which renowned international experts studied all aspects of the One Health concept. The Global Conference on Wildlife, organised by the OIE, the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) and the EcoHealth Alliance, in collaboration with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the

World Health Organisation (WHO), which was held in Paris (France) on 23-25 February 2011, examined the growing threat from emerging and re-emerging pathogens and interactions between wildlife, domestic animals and humans (over 400 participants from 116 countries).

- Lastly, to promote and support intersectoral collaboration at a national level, the OIE has also set up PVS pilot missions that fully integrate the One Health concept. The aim and scope of PVS pilot missions of this type is to evaluate the quality of national Veterinary Services against the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, with special emphasis on criteria of Veterinary Services' quality that relate to public health (13 criteria out of 46). These missions are being conducted in collaboration with WHO. A link has been created between the OIE and WHO to try to coordinate more effectively the activities of the two organisations on behalf of the WHO International Health Regulations and the OIE PVS programme.

Biological threat reduction

In 2011, the OIE developed its **Biological Threat Reduction Strategy**, which was presented at the meeting of the States Parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention in Geneva (Switzerland) in December 2011. This strategy involves the strengthening, improvement and development of surveillance, early detection and rapid notification and response systems for biological events of animal origin.

It also implies stronger collaboration between the OIE and WHO, the Biological Weapons Convention and the G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.

Antimicrobial resistance

The OIE, in conjunction with its three Collaborating Centres in France, Japan and the United States of America, has developed a training programme for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products. The aim of the programme is to give senior national officials guidance and expertise in areas such as veterinary drug registration, controls on importation, distribution and use of veterinary products, and application of OIE standards on prudent use of antimicrobials.

The OIE/FAO network of expertise on animal influenza (OFFLU)



In addition to its regular work on animal influenzas, OFFLU set up a Swine Influenza Group to coordinate global surveillance for influenza in swine. The Group, comprising renowned international experts on swine influenza, held its first meeting at the OIE Headquarters in April 2011.

The OFFLU group on epidemiology drafted and published a strategic document on surveillance of animal influenza, providing guidance on surveillance in various categories of animals, including pigs, horses, poultry and wild birds. OFFLU has also compiled an inventory of the avian influenza control measures that were applied in OIE Member Countries between 2002 and 2010. This inventory was based on a worldwide survey, carried out with

the support of Delegates, to identify measures that proved successful and those that worked less well, with particular emphasis on vaccination. The results have been published in several scientific journals, including the OIE Scientific and Technical Review.

At the OFFLU technical meeting in November 2010, experts specialising in pigs, birds and equids decided to draw up a list of current research priorities on animal influenza. A 'research agenda', the first of its kind in the animal health sector, was published at the beginning of 2011 to help to point animal influenza research in the right direction and emphasise the advantages for public health and animal health.

Regional activities

The OIE's regional activities include providing the logistics for capacity-building programmes for national Veterinary Services and their collaborators throughout the world for the benefit of all Member Countries. Through the programmes it carries out in the field, the OIE creates a network of national decision-makers to ensure that its standards and guidelines are applied worldwide.

The Regional Activities Department provides support for the process of bringing national Veterinary Services

into line with the OIE's standards of quality, the overall aim being to improve sanitary governance worldwide. In addition, at the request of individual countries, the OIE offers to carry out a Gap Analysis and prepare a national strategic plan to strengthen the Veterinary Services' compliance with OIE standards of quality and to provide Member Countries with support for the preparation of investment programmes to be presented to their governments and, if necessary, to interested donors.

PVS Pathway missions conducted between 1 January and 1 December 2011

TYPE OF MISSION	Number of official requests from countries in 2011	Total number of missions conducted as at 01/12/2011
PVS Evaluation	7	9
Gap Analysis	11	22
Legislation	7	10

After five years of activity of the PVS Pathway, over 100 countries have undergone a first diagnosis of their status, carried out by independent OIE-certified experts using the PVS Tool. By the end of 2011, 71 countries that had already undergone a PVS Evaluation had asked the OIE to carry out a PVS Gap Analysis mission and 36 had already submitted a formal request for support with modernising their legislation.

Two 'One Health' pilot missions have taken place in countries identified as having a formal procedure for coordinating actions between the Veterinary Services, the Public Health Services and the Services responsible for managing ecosystems.

On-boarding of new Delegates through training

The OIE also places special emphasis on training newly appointed national Delegates by regularly organising seminars to explain the rights and obligations of OIE Members, the role of Delegates in the Organisation and the OIE's objectives and missions. Three such seminars were organised in 2011 for 28 new Delegates.

National Focal Points on 8 key topics

In May 2008, during the 76th General Session of the OIE, the World Assembly of Delegates requested that all Member Countries designate national Focal Points for the following topics: notification of animal diseases, wildlife diseases, animal production food safety, veterinary products, animal welfare, communication, legislation and aquatic animals. Training workshops for Focal Points are held every two years for each topic in each of the five OIE regions. In 2011, the Regional Activities Department arranged 22 such workshops for these key collaborators of national Delegates. Worldwide, more than 400 participants have benefited from these workshops (approx. 1500 persons per day).

Regional Representations



Sub-Regional Representations

The OIE has continued to take part in various global programmes:

- The implementation of agreements: the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), with FAO, and GLEWs, with FAO and WHO, were actively pursued, including the development of disease surveillance policies, strategies and methods and the sharing of scientific and epidemiological information.
- The ALive platform in Africa in collaboration with FAO, AU-IBAR and interested donor agencies.

The Regional Commissions

The OIE has five Regional Commissions, considered as fully-fledged regional bodies, to address specific issues facing Member Countries in the different regions and to take better account of their economic and cultural specificities.

The Regional Commissions meet regularly to ensure that recommendations to be presented to the World Assembly of OIE Delegates are suitably adapted to the specific economic, cultural and epidemiological context of each region.

Each Regional Commission holds a plenary Conference every two years and issues recommendations which are then submitted to the World Assembly of Delegates for approval and subsequent implementation.

In 2011, the Regional Commissions for Africa and the Middle East, and the Regional Commission for Asia, the Far East and Oceania each held a conference:

- **19th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa**, held in Kigali (Rwanda) on 14-18 February 2011;
- **11th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for the Middle East**, held in Beirut (Lebanon) on 3-7 October 2011;
- **27th Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Asia**, the Far East and Oceania, held in Teheran (Iran) on 19-23 November 2011.

Publications



In 2011, the OIE actively pursued its policy of maintaining a strong and high-profile presence on the publishing scene by releasing a number of scientific works on topics related to animal health and welfare.

In 2011, the best-selling publications were the following:

- *Atlas of Transboundary Diseases*
- *Handbook on Import Risk Analysis for Animals and Animal Products: Introduction and qualitative risk analysis*
- *Review 30 (1): The spread of pathogens through international trade*
- *Review 30 (2): Models in the management of animal diseases*

Most OIE publications can be found online on the website (<http://www.oie.int/en/>). The introduction of the Online Bookshop has simplified the process of purchasing printed copies of OIE publications (<http://web.oie.int/boutique/index.php?lang=en>).

Redesign of the OIE website:

The OIE completely overhauled its institutional website and launched the new version at the end of January 2011. Website navigation has been reorganised to facilitate access to animal health information, especially the latest alerts and the animal disease situation worldwide, while also offering more multimedia and interactive content.

The new website also provides an Online Bookshop for OIE publications and gives free access to a database of around 5,250 indexed documents in digital form. This document database has been built up since 1993 and now includes new resources following a massive digitisation programme. Among the many items available are all the resolutions and recommendations made by the Organisation since it was created and the main reports, articles, conference proceedings and other documents recording the activities of the OIE.

Digitising of the OIE archives:

The documents resulting from the process of digitising the OIE's historical archives, which began in 2010 and continued in 2011, are being incorporated into the OIE document database and to date they include: all the articles of the Scientific and Technical Review since 1981, all OIE resolutions from 1921 to 2011, all OIE recommendations from 1963 to 2011, the editions of the *Terrestrial Code* from 1971 to 2011, the editions of the *Aquatic Code* from 1995 to 2011, and the digitised archives of World Animal Health from 1981 to 1995. The reports of the Conferences of the Regional Commissions since 1952 (1st Asia Conference) and the statistics on animal diseases (or the animal health situation) in Member Countries published in the Bulletin from 1927 to 1981 are currently being incorporated into the database.

Administration

New Member Countries

Following the accession of Timor-Leste, the OIE had 178 Members at the end of 2011.

The OIE Council in 2011

Members of the Council

President of the World Assembly of Delegates



Dr Carlos A. Correa Messuti (Uruguay)

Vice-President



Dr Karin Schwabenbauer (Germany)

Immediate Past President



Dr Barry O'Neil (New Zealand)

Member



Dr Brian R. Evans (Canada)

Member



Dr Florência Cipriano (Mozambique)

Auditor



Dr Rachid Bouguedour (Algeria)

Member



Dr Tenzin Dhendup (Bhutan)

Member



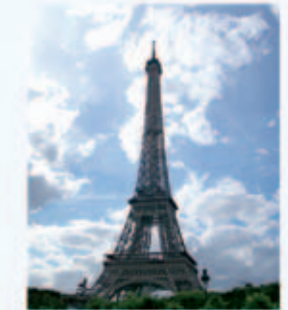
Dr Nikolay Vlasov (Russia)

Auditor



Dr Nasser al Hawamdah (Jordan)

Headquarters



31 nationalities are currently represented at the OIE Headquarters in Paris (France).

OIE Working Groups

Working Group on Animal Welfare

Working Group on Wildlife Diseases

Working Group on Animal Production Food Safety

Ad hoc Groups that met in 2011

AD HOC GROUP ON EVALUATION OF RINDERPEST DISEASE STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES;

AD HOC GROUP ON SCIENTIFIC PARTNERSHIPS AMONG OIE REFERENCE LABORATORIES AND COLLABORATING CENTRES;

AD HOC GROUP ON EVALUATION OF CONTAGIOUS BOVINE PLEUROPNEUMONIA (CBPP) DISEASE STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES;

AD HOC GROUP ON EPIDEMIOLOGY;

AD HOC GROUP ON VACCINE QUALITY RELATED TO FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE;

AD HOC GROUP ON RABIES;

AD HOC GROUP ON VALIDATION OF DIAGNOSTIC TESTS FOR WILDLIFE;

AD HOC GROUP ON PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR);

AD HOC GROUP ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE;

AD HOC GROUP ON EVALUATION OF FMD DISEASE STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES;

AD HOC GROUP ON DISEASES OF HONEY BEES;

AD HOC GROUP ON OFFICIAL DISEASE STATUS RECOGNITION OF CLASSICAL SWINE FEVER (CSF);

AD HOC GROUP ON BRUCELLOSIS;

AD HOC GROUP ON BIOSAFETY AND BIOSECURITY IN VETERINARY LABORATORIES;

AD HOC GROUP ON ASSESSING THE CRITERIA FOR LISTING AQUATIC ANIMAL SPECIES AS SUSCEPTIBLE TO INFECTION WITH A SPECIFIC PATHOGEN;

AD HOC GROUP ON EVALUATION OF BOVINE SPONGIFORM ENCEPHALOPATHY (BSE) RISK STATUS OF MEMBER COUNTRIES;

AD HOC GROUP ON RIFT VALLEY FEVER;

AD HOC GROUP ON THE OIE LIST OF AQUATIC ANIMALS DISEASES (FINFISH TEAM);

AD HOC GROUP ON SAFETY OF PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM AQUATIC ANIMALS;

AD HOC GROUP ON PATHOGEN DIFFERENTIATION FOR AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASE;

AD HOC GROUP ON ANIMAL WELFARE AND BEEF CATTLE PRODUCTION SYSTEMS;

AD HOC GROUP ON VETERINARY LEGISLATION;

AD HOC GROUP ON LABORATORY ANIMAL WELFARE;

AD HOC GROUP ON VETERINARY EDUCATION;

AD HOC GROUP ON ZOO NOTIC PARASITES;

AD HOC GROUP ON RESPONSIBLE USE OF ANTIMICROBIALS IN AQUATIC ANIMALS.

COMPETENCE-BUILDING

Seminars for Delegates and National Focal Points organised by the OIE in 2011

Seminars for recently appointed Delegates:

Africa (with the Middle East)

Nairobi (Kenya), 7-9 June

Americas

Paris (France), 21 May

Training workshops for Focal Points:

Animal production food safety

Africa (with the Middle East)
Hammamet (Tunisia),
4-6 April

Europe
Brescia (Italy),
7-10 November

Wildlife

Africa
Amboseli (Kenya),
4-7 October

Americas
Buenos Aires (Argentina),
15-17 November

Animal welfare

Asia and the Pacific
Tokyo (Japan),
1-2 December

Aquatic animal diseases

Africa
Grahamstown (South Africa),
20-23 September

Asia and the Pacific
Ho Chi Minh City (Vietnam),
19-21 April

Veterinary products

Africa
Dakar (Senegal),
20-22 September

Asia and the Pacific
Siem Reap (Cambodia),
28 June-1 July

Middle East (with Africa)
Casablanca (Morocco),
6-8 December

Communication

Europe
Prague (Czech Republic),
28-30 September

Animal disease notification

Middle East
Beirut (Lebanon),
25-27 January

Africa
Bamako (Mali),
8-10 March
Ezulwini (Swaziland),
14-17 June
Gaborone (Botswana),
29 November – 1 December

Asia and the Pacific
Beijing (China),
12-14 April

Europe
Vladimir (Russia),
15-17 June

Americas
Buenos Aires (Argentina),
5-7 July

Legislation

Africa
Gaborone (Botswana),
31 October-2 November

Total:
1,500 persons per day of training
for national elites.

Glossary

AU-IBAR

African Union – Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources

BWC

Biological Weapons Convention

CAC

Commission of the joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme

FAO

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

GF-TADs

Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases

GLEWS

OIE/FAO/WHO Global Early Warning and Response System

Global Partnership

G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction

IPPC

International Plant Protection Convention

OFFLU

OIE/FAO Network of expertise on animal influenza control

PVS Pathway

OIE programme for strengthening the quality of Veterinary Services

SPS Agreement

WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

WAHID

OIE World Animal Health Information Database on animal diseases, including zoonoses

WAHIS

OIE World Animal Health Information System

WHO

World Health Organization

WTO

World Trade Organization

Zoonoses

Animal diseases transmissible to humans

Organisation
Mondiale
de la Santé
Animale

World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

