

## One Health approach and perspectives of WOAH

Hirofumi Kugita

WOAH Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific

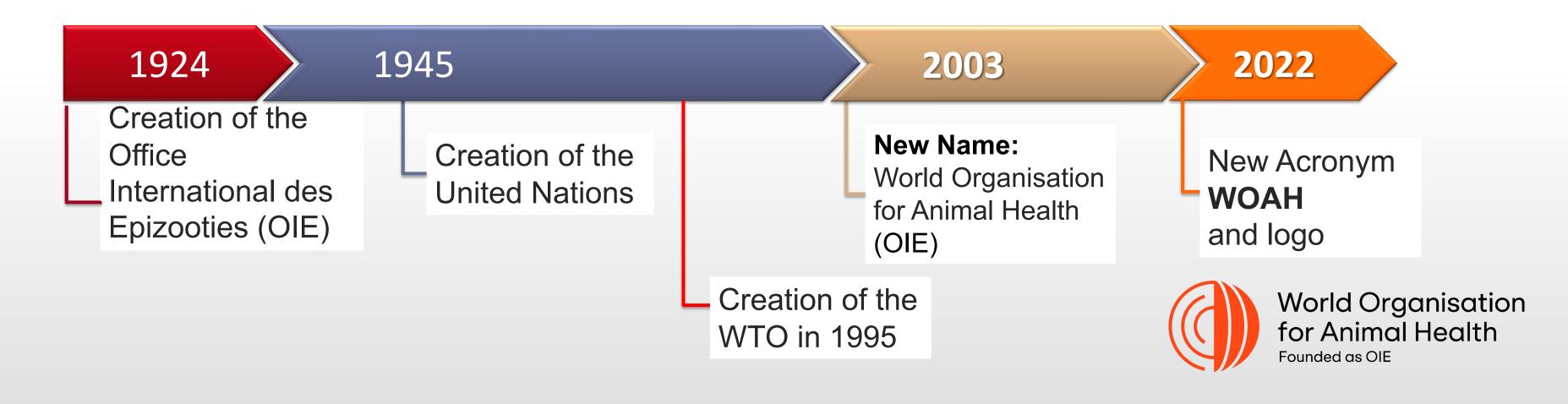
## Outline: One Health approach and perspectives of WOAH

- Brief Introduction to the WOAH: Hirofumi Kugita
- Quadripartite
- Rabies -Zero by 30-: Kinzang Dukpa
- Wildlife Health: Lesa Thompson (video)
- Preventing AMR together: Nahoko leda
- PVS Pathway: Ami Kitagawa
- WOAH Communication: Basilio Valdehuesa
- Wrap-up



## History

# An intergovernmental organisation established 20 years before the United Nations



- Headquarters in Paris (France)
- ◆ 5 Regional Representation
- ♦ 8 Sub-Regional Representations

**♦ 182 Members** 



## The OIE Delegates and Focal Points

In each of the 182 Member Countries:













- Animal disease notification
- Animal production and food safety
- Animal welfare
- Aquatic animals
- Communication
- Laboratory
- Veterinary Products
- Wildlife

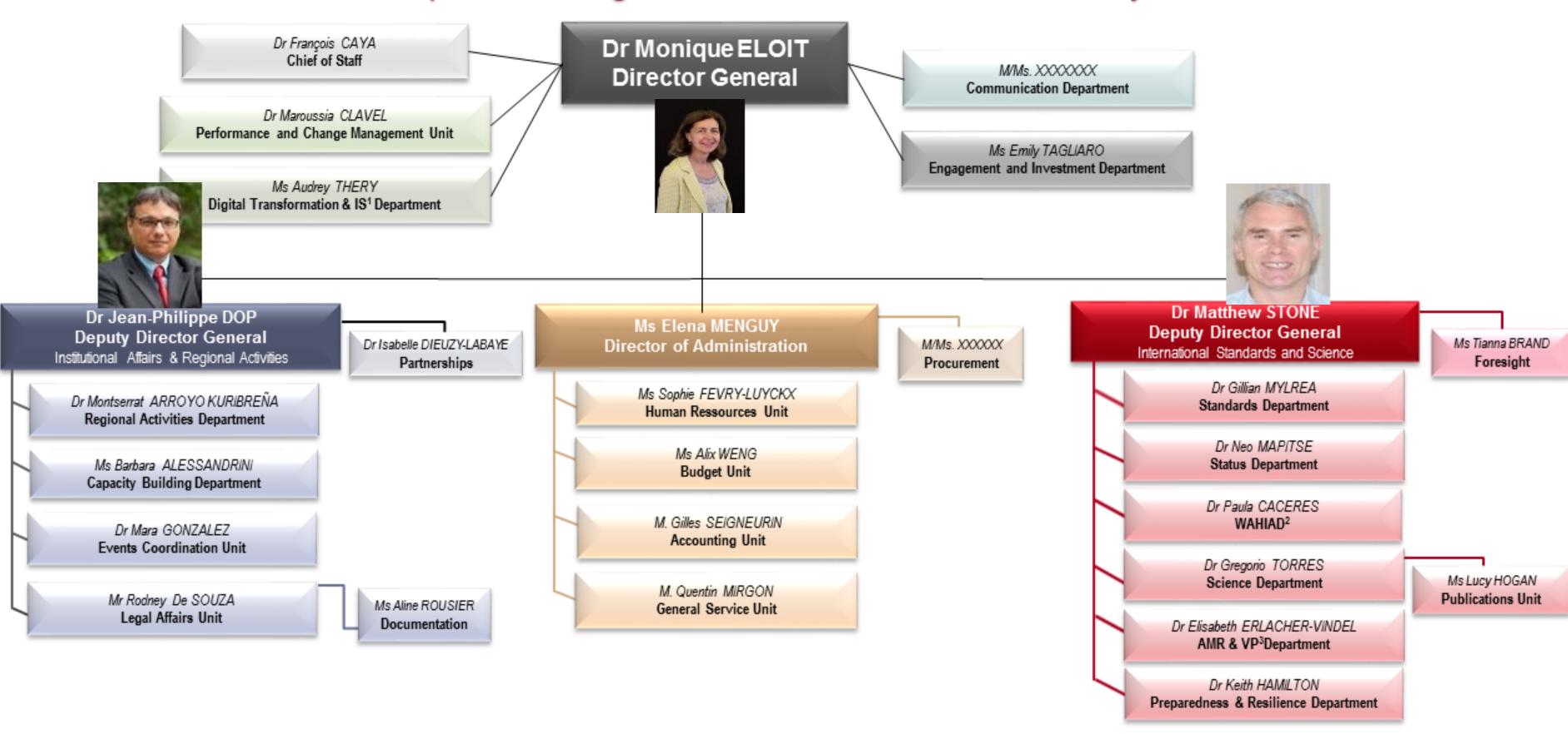
All Delegates
worldwide
meet once a year
(General Session)



1 Member = 1 vote



#### OIE Headquarters Organisational chart – 1st January 2020





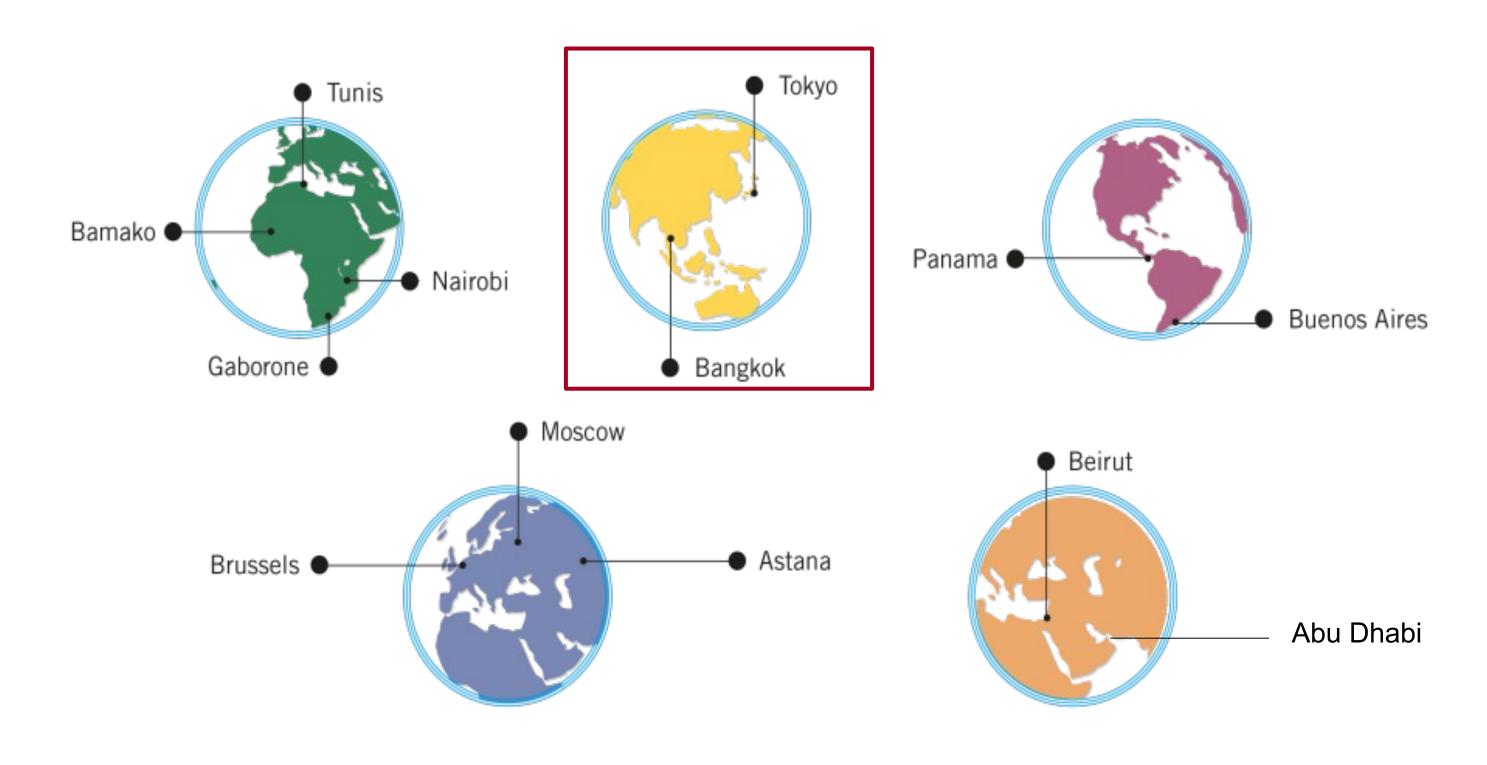
<sup>2:</sup> World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department



<sup>3:</sup> Antimicrobial Resistance & Veterinary Products Department

#### Regional (RR) and Subregional (SRR) Representations

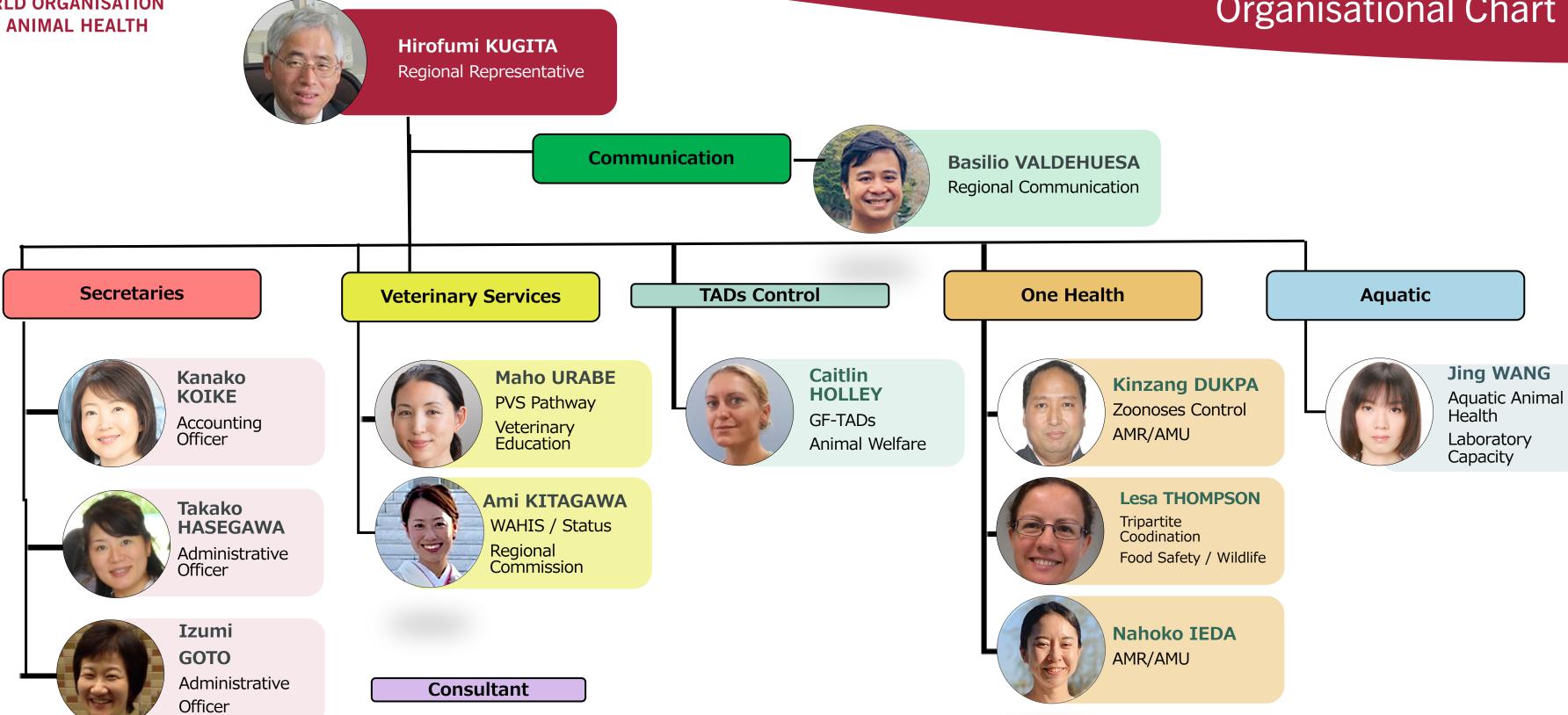
Under the direct authority of the Director General Collaborate closely with regional Commissions





# Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific

**Organisational Chart** 



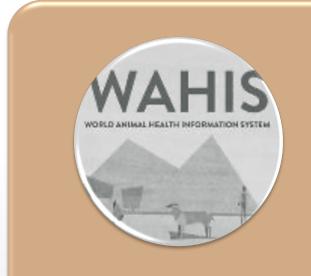
**Pasang** 

**TSHERING** 

To be updated

## The four pillars of the OIE

#### Improving animal health and welfare worldwide



TRANSPARENCY
of the world animal disease situation



for international trade of animals and animal products

**STANDARDS** 



Collection and dissemination of veterinary scientific information

**EXPERTISE** 



SOLIDARITY
between countries to strengthen capacities worldwide

# Transparency

- Warld Animal Health Information System -



### WAHIS/WAHID

182 countries online Home - WOAH - World Organisation for Animal Health

**Early Information from Monitoring** warning the Annual system system reports Immediate notification Six monthly report **Annual report** Follow-up & Final report

- Alert messages for specific epidemiological events & for emerging diseases
- Follow-up of outbreaks notified
- Information for 118 **OIE-listed diseases** twice a year (including their presence or absence)
- Veterinary Services' capabilities
- Vaccine production
- National laboratories' capabilities
- Animal population figures
- Human cases for zoonoses

# Standards - OIE Code and Manual -



#### THE "3 SISTERS"

#### Standard-setting organisations



**Codex = Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission** 

**OIE = World Organisation for Animal Health** 

IPPC = International Plant Protection Convention (FAO)

WTO SPS Agreement recognises OIE as a reference organisation for international standards on animal health including zoonoses

#### THE OIE STANDARDS



#### **CODES**

Health standards for trade in animals and animal products



#### **MANUALS**

Biological standards for diagnostic tests and vaccines



- ☐ Standards to improve health and animal welfare, and veterinary public health
- □ Adopted by OIE Member Countries during General Session each May by consensus
- ☐ This is the only way for adoption

## **OIE Listed Diseases (2021)**

#### **Terrestrial Animal**

Total	88
<ul><li>multiple species</li></ul>	24
● cattle	13
●sheep/goat	11
●equine	11
●swine	6
●avian	13
●lagomorph	2
●bee	6
●others	2

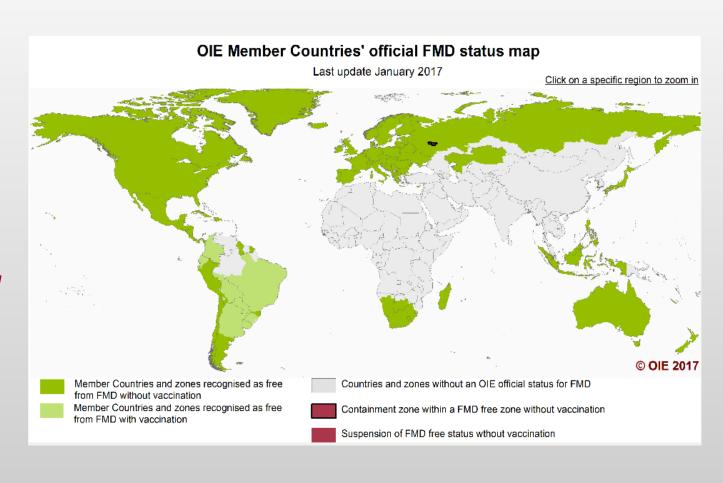
### **Aquatic Animal**

Total	29
● fish	10
• molluscs	7
• crustaceans	9
<ul><li>amphibians</li></ul>	3

OIE Listed Diseases 88+29= 117

#### **Official Disease Status**

- Since 1998, the OIE has the mandate from the WTO to officially recognise disease-free areas of countries for trade purposes.
- The procedure for the official recognition of disease status by the OIE is voluntary and applies currently to six diseases:
  - African horse sickness
  - Foot and mouth disease
  - Bovine spongiform encephalopathy
  - Peste des petits ruminants
  - Classical swine fever
  - Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
  - Rinderpest



## Official Disease Status (2019)

Disease	sease Official status		Number of OIE Members			
Disease	Official Status	World		Asia		
	Free, w/o vaccination (zone)	68 (11)	9 (1)	Aust. Brunei, Indonesia, Philippines. Japan, NC, NZ, Singapore. Vanuatu, (Malaysia)		
FMD	Free, with vaccination (zone)	2 (7)	0 (1)	(Chinese Taipei)		
	Official control programme	6	4	China, India, Mongolia, Thailand		
BSE	Negligible BSE risk (zone)	49 (2)	6 (1)	Australia, India, Japan, Ro Korea, NZ, Singapore, (PR China)		
	Controlled BSE risk	6 (1)	1	Chinese Taipei		
СВРР	Free	18 (1)	5	Aust, PR China, India, NC, Singapore		
	Official control programme	1	0			
AHS	Free	69	12	Aust, China, C. Taipei, India, Japan, RP Korea, Malaysia, NC, NZ, Philippines, Singapore. Thai,		
PPR	Free (zone)	57 (1)	8 (0)	Aust, Chinese Taipei, Ro Korea, NC, NZ, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand		
CSF	Free (zone)	36 (3)	3 (0)	Australia, NC, NZ		

Figures in parentheses denote those recognised as having free zone(s) with relevant status

# Expertise

- Scientific Network -



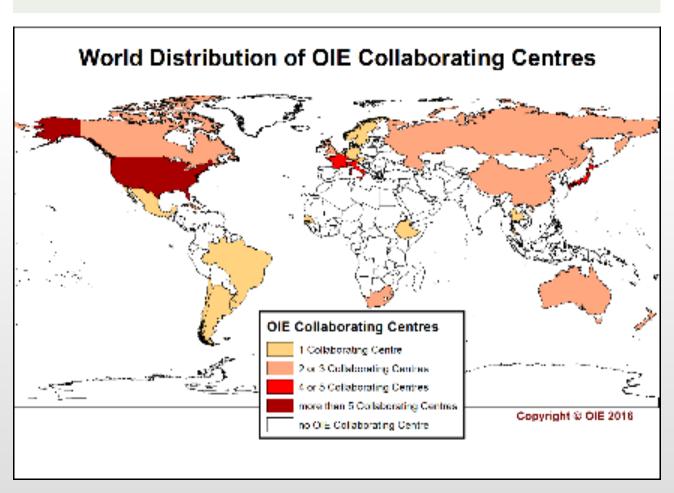
## **OIE Reference Centres**

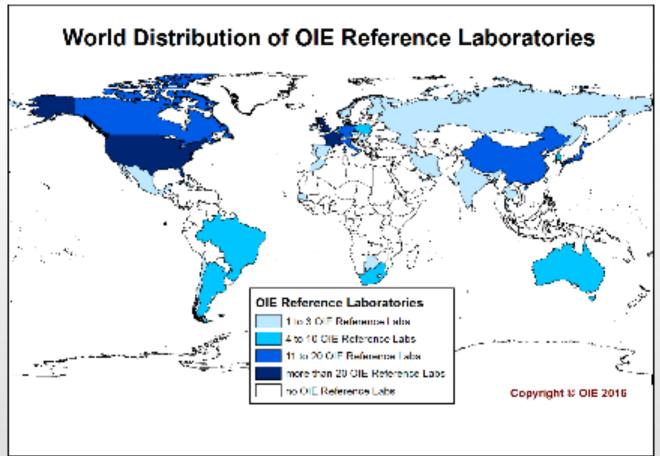
#### **Collaborating Centre**

#### **Reference Laboratory**

World centre of research, expertise, standardization of techniques and dissemination of knowledge on a specialty

World reference centre of expertise on designated pathogens or diseases





	World	Asia
CC	51	11
Topic	46	11
Country	26	5

	World	Asia
RL	260	48
Disease	119	38
Country	39	8



## Solidarity

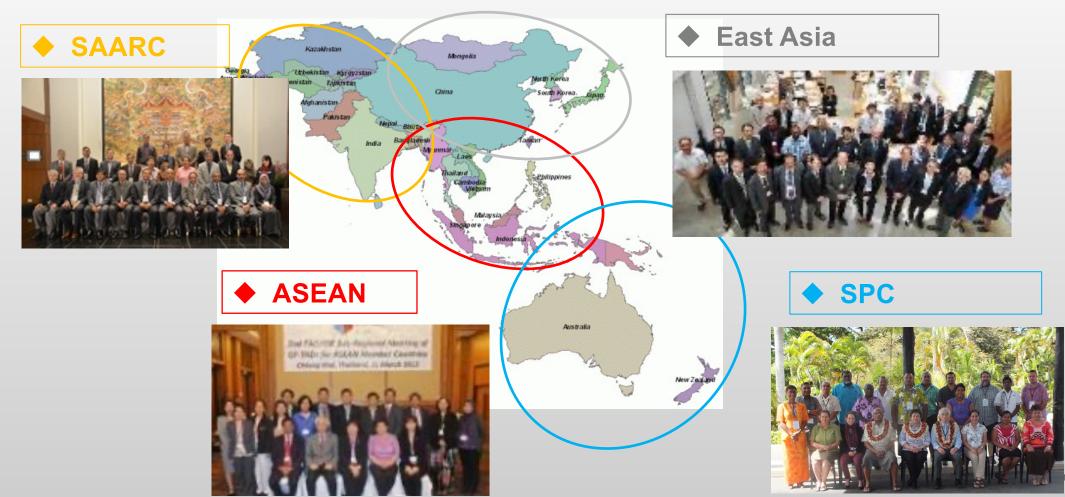
- Global & Regional Initiatives for TADs Control -



#### Global Framework for Progressive Control of Transboundary animal diseases (GF-TADs)

- OIE RRAP serves as the secretariat of the Steering Committee
- Regional Steering Committee Meetings & Subregional Meetings of GF-TADs
- 5-year Action Plan 2012-2016
- Each sub-region defines priority diseases (ASEAN, SAARC, SPC and East Asia)

	ASEAN	SAARC	SPC	E. Asia
FMD	0	0		0
HPAI	0	0		0
Swine diseases (CSF, PRRS, PED, ASF)	0		Preventa tive activities	0
PPR		0		0
Rabies	0	0		0

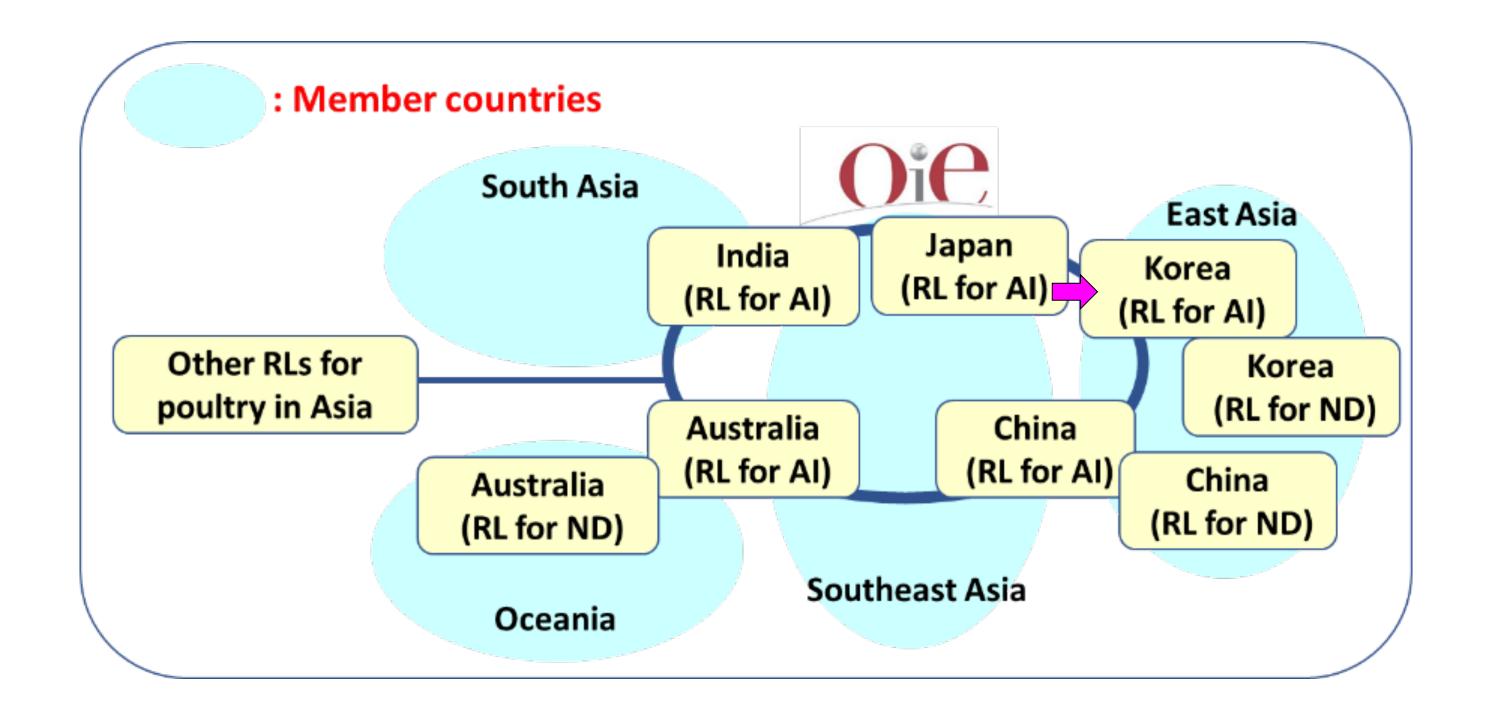








#### Avian disease laboratory network in Asia and the Pacific



## "One Health" Concept

A global strategy for managing risks at the

**Animal – Human - Ecosystems** interface







**Tripartite agreement of 3 Directors General** 

**3** Priorities





Zoonotic influenzas

⇒OFFLU, OIE/FAO expertise network on animal influenza

Antimicrobial resistance

⇒OIE closely participated to the elaboration of the WHO Global Action plan

Rabies
Global control of canine rabies

⇒Next WHO-OIE
Global conference in

Dec. 2015





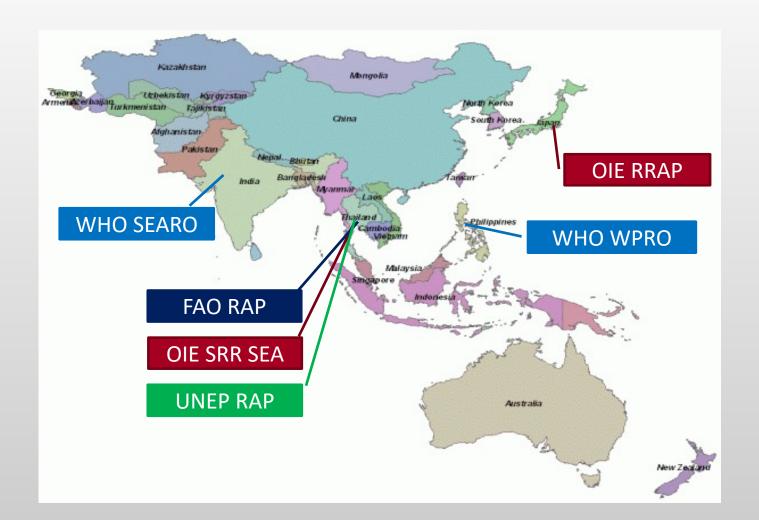
## One Health Global Plan of Action 2022-2026

Working together for the health of humans, animals, plants and the environment

The four international agencies, FAO, WOAH, UNEP and WHO, have signed an agreement to strengthen cooperation to sustainably balance and optimize the health of humans, animals, plants and the environment, on 17 March 2022.

## Regional Tripartite for Asia-

- Asia-Pacific Regional Tripartite Organizations
  - OIE RRAP and SRR SEA
  - WHO SERO and WPRO
  - FAO RAP
  - UNEP-AP (invited to join Regional Tripartite in 2021)
- Since 2010, Regional Tripartite has been organised a joint workshop regularly.
- Secretariat hosted on a rotational basis
- **Joint Statement of Intent** to Coordinate (2020) to strengthen One Health implementation in the Region









STRONGER TOGETHER: FAO-OIE-WHO STEP UP COORDINATION EFFORTS IN ASIA-PACIFIC REGION TO MANAGE AND PREVENT HEALTH THREATS AT THE ANIMAL-HUMAN-FCOSYSTEMS INTERFACE

One Health approach key to saving and protecting lives and livelihoods today and in the future

#### JOINT STATEMENT OF INTENT TO COORDINATE

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO)\*, called the Tripartite, is committed to work with Members through multi-sectoral coordination efforts across the Asia-Pacific Region.

COVID-19, MERS, zoonotic influenza and rabies are examples of diseases which cross species and also infect humans causing many infections and deaths across the globe while at the same time incurring serious socio-economic implications. Health threats such as these provide an opportunity to reassess and renew support to countries to also prevent and manage future health threats with the aim of protecting the health of animals and people, avoiding economic disruptions and saving livelihoods.

The Tripartite has also identified the importance of close coordination and communication between human, animal, plant, aquaculture, and environment sectors through a One Health approach to address rapidly increasing antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and food safety threats. The regional representatives of FAO, OIE and WHO are strongly committed to partner with Members and strengthen coordinated efforts to fight all these health

In line with global efforts<sup>2</sup> to strengthen the coordination between FAO, OIE and WHO, we, the regional representatives, commit to establish and support the Tripartite One Health Coordination Group for Asia and the Pacific. The Coordination Group consolidates the multi-sectoral work carried out over many years in the Asia-Pacific Region, including the eight regional workshops on multisectoral collaboration at the animal-human-ecosystems interfere.

To this end, each of our organizations will in turn act as the informal secretariat for this Coordination Group. The Secretariat switched to OIE from FAO in July 2020 (in 2022 it will pass on to WHO). Practical arrangements are in place to ensure that Members in the Asia-Pacific Region can draw upon our unified support to operationalise One Health and assist Members on topics of common interest across sectors.

- 1 FAO has one regional office for the whole Asia Pacific Region (FAORAP) based in Bangkok, OIE hat two offices in the region Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific (DIE RRAP) in Tokyo, an Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia (OIE SRR-SEA) in Bangkok. WHO has two Region Offices in the Asia Pacific Regional Office for South-East Asia (WHO-SEARO) in New Delhi an Bangkok and Coffice and Asia Regional Office of South-East Asia (WHO-SEARO) in New Delhi and Bangkok and Coffice and Asia Regional Office of South-East Asia (WHO-SEARO) in New Delhi and Bangkok and Coffice and Coffic
- 2 In 2018, the Director Generals of FAO, OIE and WHO signed a Memorandum of Understanding to









Regional representatives from FAO, OIE and WHO signed the Statement of Intent to Coordinate









# THANK YOU

#### Address

Other information

