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# The way forward to responding to HPAI H5N1, other influenza viruses and other zoonotic diseases

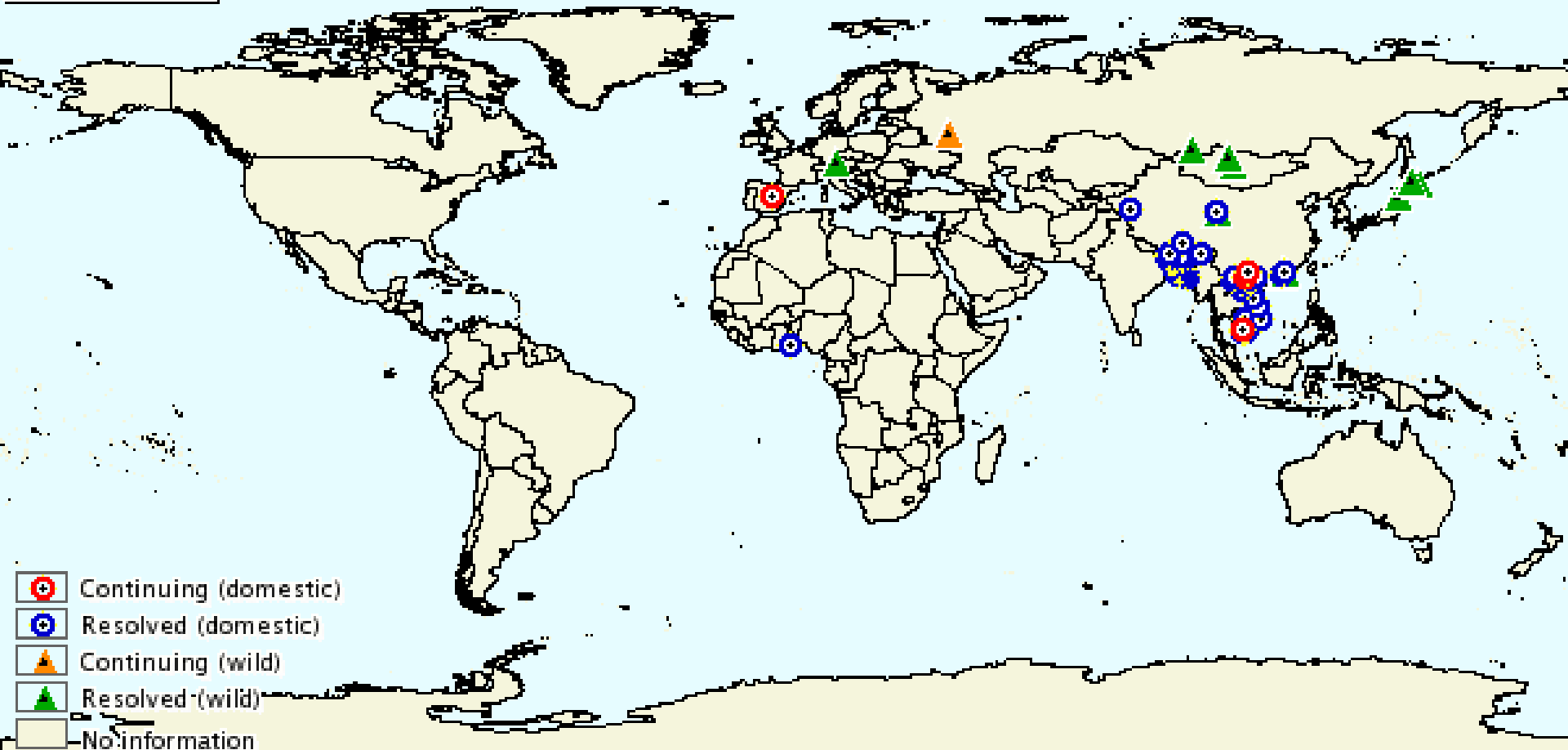
## Need for better Veterinary Governance

Pandemic Preparedness Forum  
6 May 2010, Bangkok, Thailand

To live with infectious uncertainty and  
strengthen systems  
so they can respond to  
unpredictable  
(human & animal) health risks

# HPAI in Poultry and Wild Birds, 2009

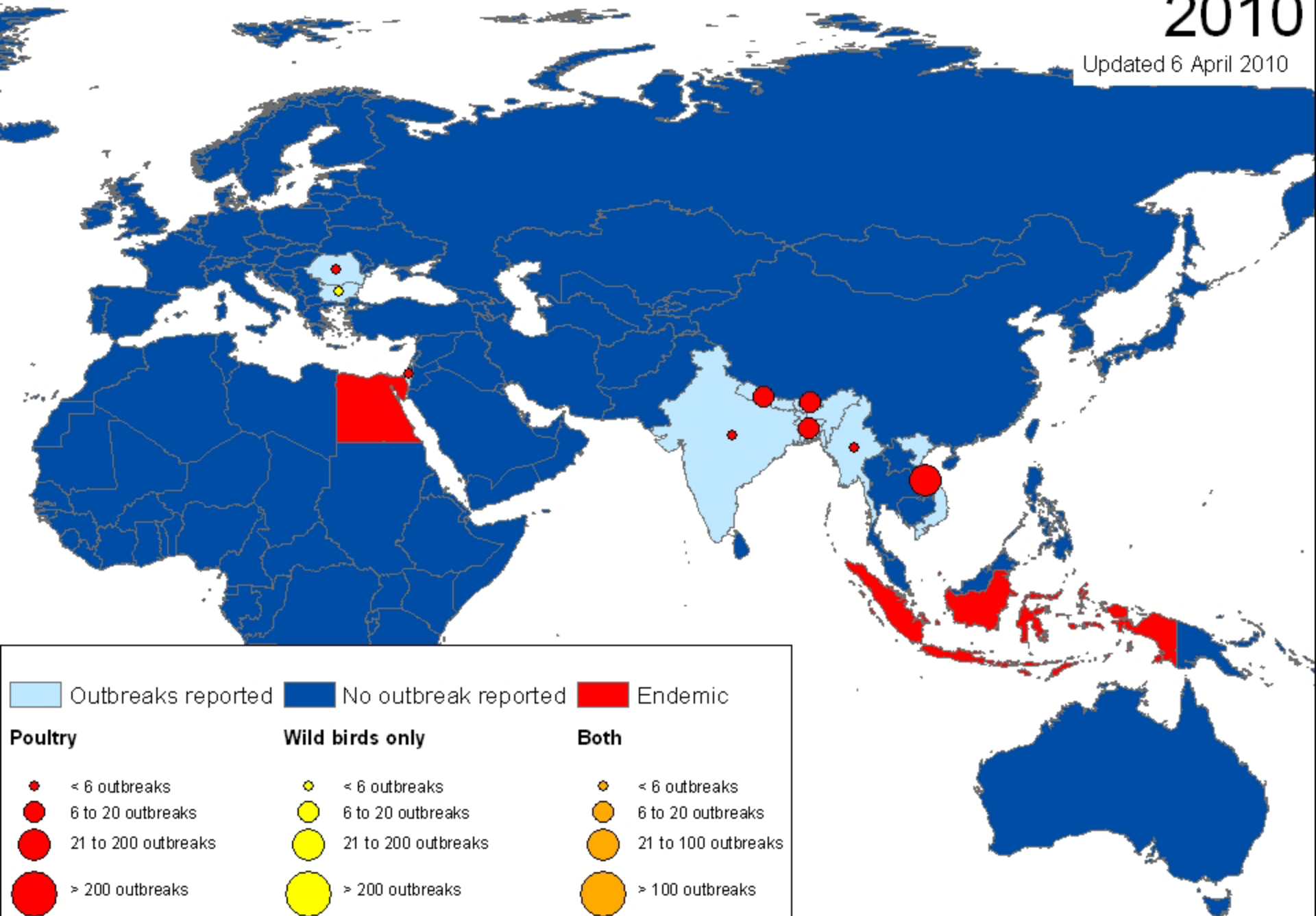
WAHID OIE © 2010



Data as of 12 April 2010

# 2010

Updated 6 April 2010



# The Pandemic Potential of HPAI H5N1 and Necessary Response Remain Unchanged

- HPAI H5N1 is highly infectious and causes severe mortality in poultry and other birds
- HPAI H5N1 infrequently infects humans but with high mortality rates
- HPAI H5N1 continues to be identified in birds and humans
- Control of HPAI H5N1 at the animal source is effective
  - ✓ Prevents further spread among animals
  - ✓ Decreases circulation of virus, therefore minimizing human exposure
  - ✓ Human cases not identified in the absence of animal disease

# Positive Trends – Efforts are Effective

- Many countries are able to detect and resolve outbreaks in animals quicker
- Early detection and rapid response has prevented establishment of disease in the majority of the infected countries
- Fewer countries affected; Fewer outbreaks in domestic poultry in most newly infected countries

# Challenges That Remain

- Delayed detection and response has led to entrenched disease in some countries
- Strong veterinary governance and efficient national chain of command are essential
- Vaccination can limit spread but used alone and without permanent monitoring it does not eliminate H5N1
- Any vaccination policy must include exit strategy

# Main constraints to HPAI control remain in some countries

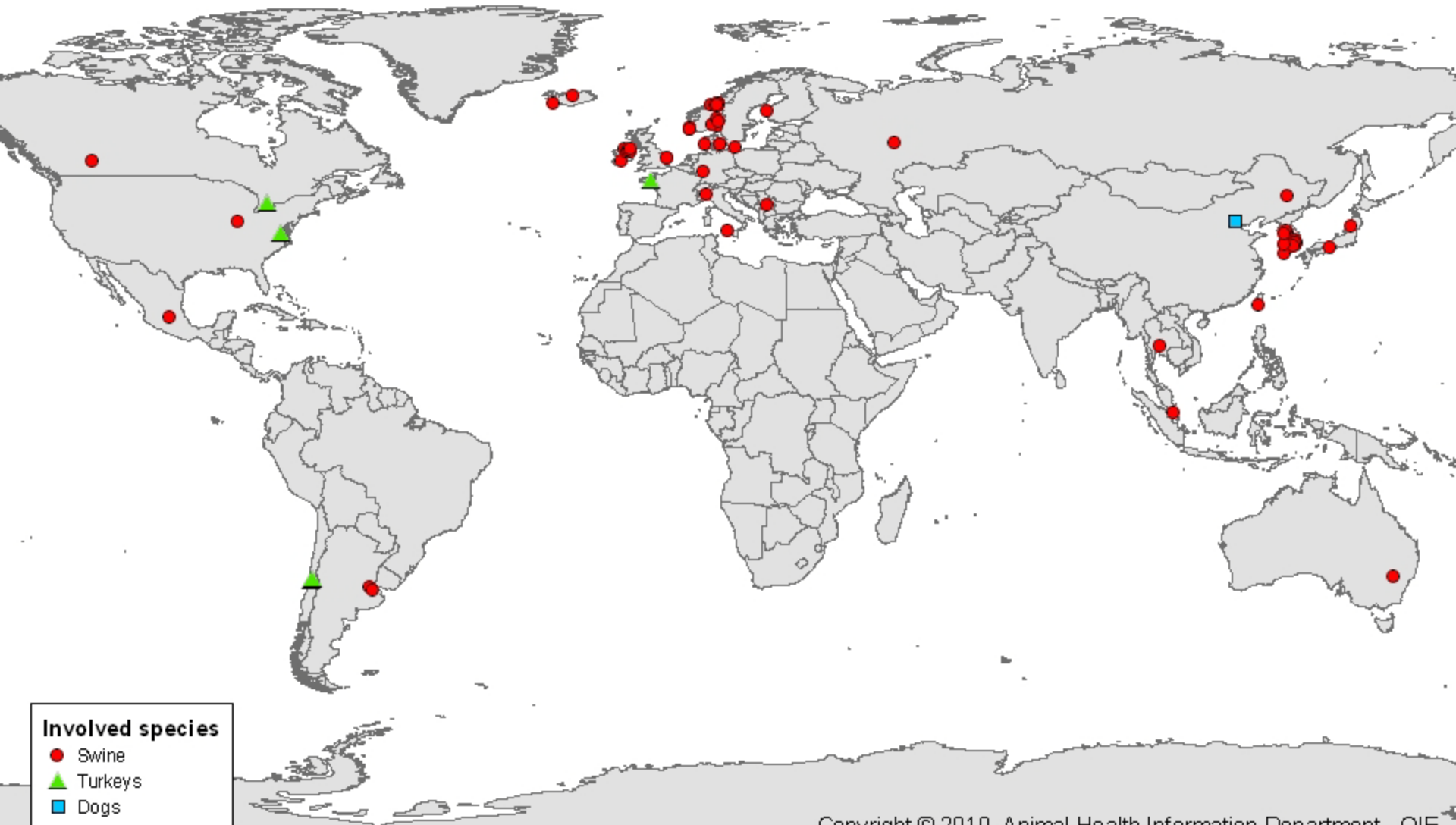
- Competition for resources
- Chain of command and decentralization
- Weakness of national Veterinary Services (legislation, human and financial resources)
- Weakness of private sector organisation
- No compensation mechanisms
- Limited ability to control livestock movements
- Constraints to implement biosecurity measures
- Difficulty of implementing appropriate vaccination

# Other Zoonotic Influenza Viruses

- Pandemic preparedness efforts put in place in response to H5N1 paid off facing the current H1N1 pandemic
- Pandemic H1N1 2009 – mixture of influenza genes previously identified in birds, humans, swine; all genes have been present in viruses able to infect pigs
  - ✓ Where and when the virus acquired all characteristics and genes to act as an human pandemic virus will likely never be known
  - ✓ New animal origin influenza virus strains will continue to occur

# Animals infected by humans

Pandemic (H1N1) 2009



# Other Zoonotic Influenza Viruses

- **Sporadic infections with reassorted influenza virus occur**
  - ✓ containing genes from influenza viruses of humans and/or animals
  - ✓ continue to occur in humans and animals
  - ✓ transmission does go from humans to animals
  - ✓ Persistent human-to-human transmission following infection with other zoonotic influenza viruses is very uncommon

# HPAI H5N1 and other influenza viruses are still national and global issues

- Understanding and controlling influenza viruses with human pandemic potential requires global intersectoral collaboration
- Control at the animal source requires a strong national Veterinary Services under a system of good governance
- Control of transboundary disease spread requires national, regional, and global coordination
- Strong Veterinary Services are a global public good

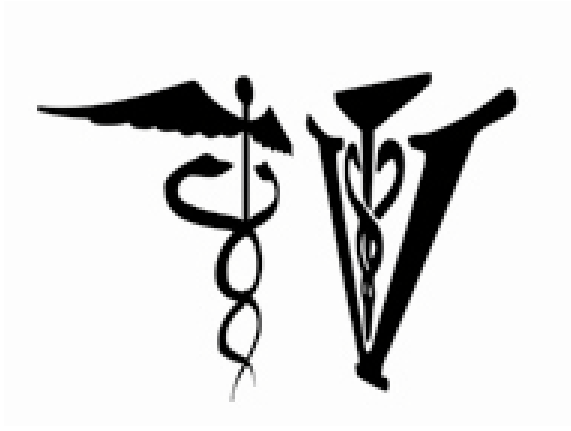
# Which concepts to promote in order to protect countries and regions from emerging and re-emerging diseases

- The Global Public Good concept (benefits to all countries, people and generation)
- The « One world, One health » concept
- The Good Governance of Veterinary Services

**All advocacy tools**

# The concept of “One World-One Health” (OWOH)

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



**A stronger collaboration  
between WHO, FAO and OIE**

**Contributing to  
One World, One Health\***

A Strategic Framework for Reducing Risks of  
Infectious Diseases at the  
Animal–Human–Ecosystems Interface

14 October 2008

Consultation Document

Produced by:



UN System  
Influenza Coordination



THE WORLD BANK

# 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

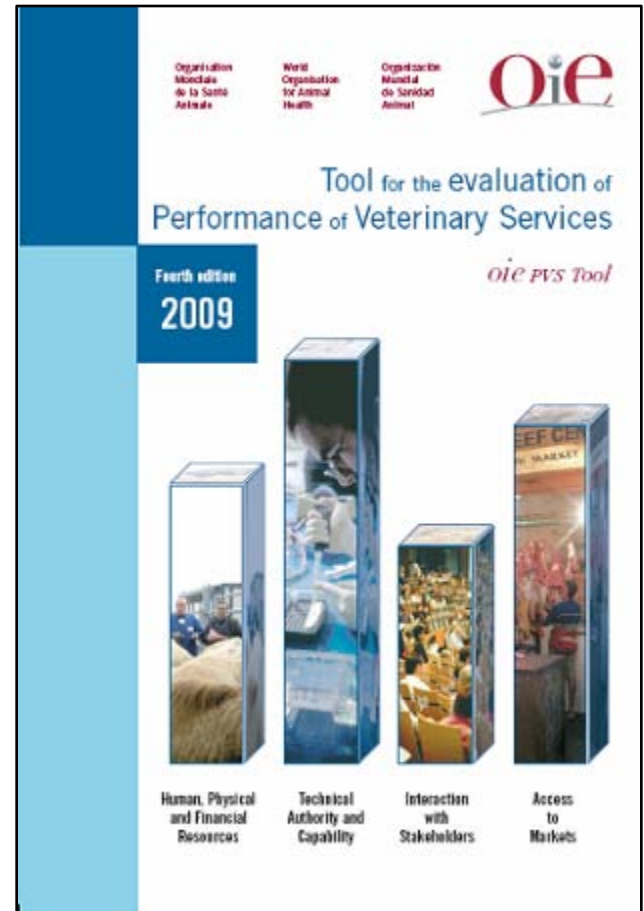


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# The OIE-PVS Tool

## Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for the Good Governance of Veterinary Services



# The PVS Pathway

« *treatment* »

*OIE PVS Pathway for efficient  
Veterinary Services*

Evaluation  
PVS  
« *diagnosis* »

PVS  
Gap Analysis  
« *prescription* »

*OIE works with governments,  
Stakeholders and donors (if needed)*

Veterinary Services  
Strategic Plan

Modernisation  
of legislation

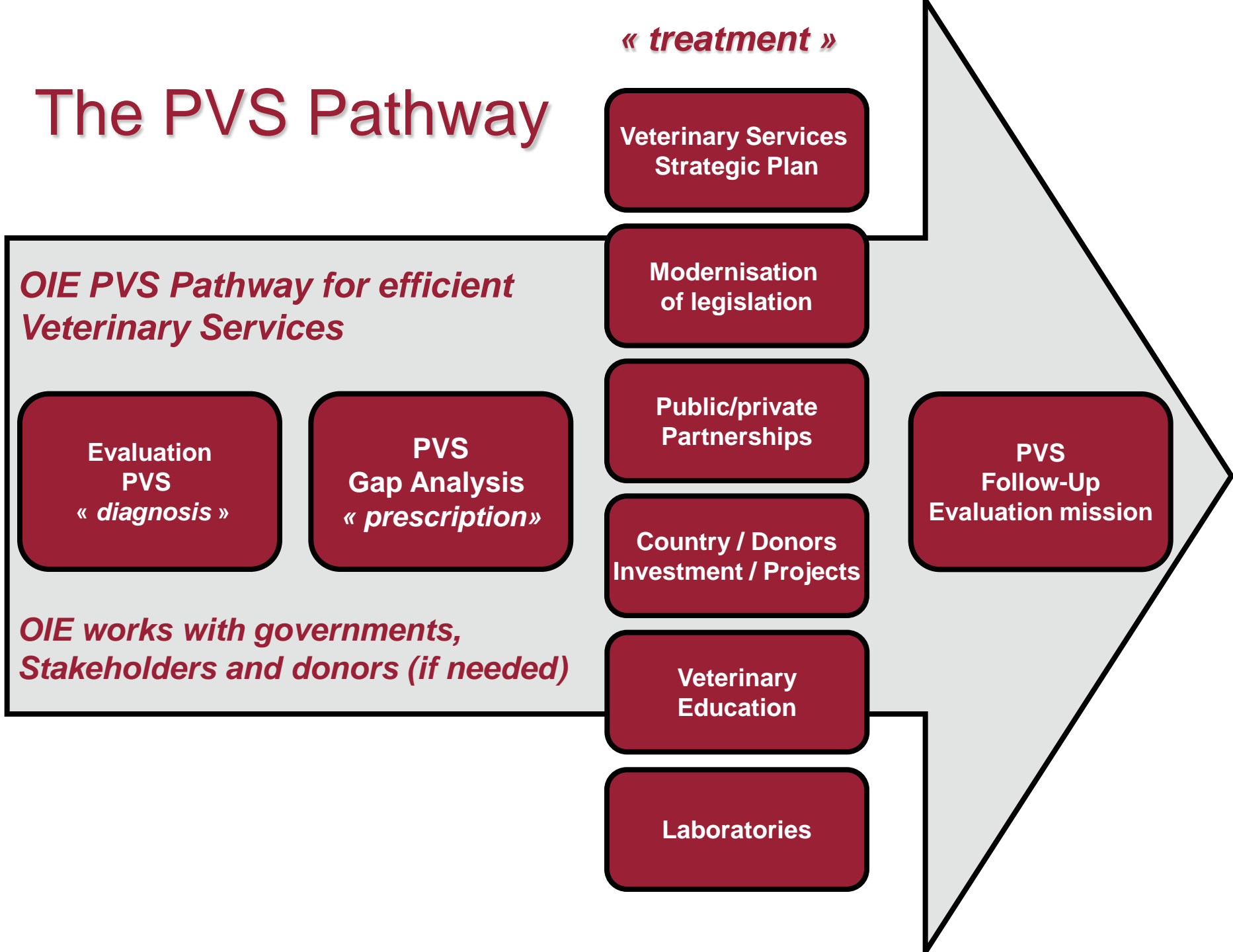
Public/private  
Partnerships

Country / Donors  
Investment / Projects

Veterinary  
Education

Laboratories

PVS  
Follow-Up  
Evaluation mission



# Global Programme

## State of play PVS – 14 April 2010

| OIE Regions    | OIE Members | PVS Requests received | PVS Missions done | Reports available |
|----------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Africa         | 51          | 45                    | 41                | 31                |
| Americas       | 28          | 17                    | 17                | 15                |
| Asia & Pacific | 31          | 16                    | 13                | 11                |
| Europe         | 53          | 12                    | 12                | 7                 |
| Middle East    | 12          | 12                    | 10                | 3                 |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>175</b>  | <b>102</b>            | <b>93</b>         | <b>67</b>         |

# Conclusions

- Dangers of deregulation
- Public and private alliances
- Chain of command / networks
- All encompassing territorial coverage – Incentives (training, income, medicinal products...)
- Initial and continuing training everywhere
- Applied research

# 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



April 2010



- Strategic directions for OIE / FAO / WHO
- Cross-sectoral collaboration
- Neutral platform for nations to share information and to engage in dialogue and negotiations
- Improvements in governance / infrastructure / capacity building
- Joint Standards when possible

# Thank you for your attention



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