THE OIE IN BRIEF

MANDATE

To improve animal health and welfare throughout the world

Since 1924, the OIE has been working to ensure transparency in the situation concerning animal diseases worldwide, including those transmissible to humans.

As the reference international standard-setting organisation according to the World Trade Organization (WTO), the OIE publishes prevention and control methods for these diseases. It also undertakes to guarantee the sanitary safety of global trade in animals and their products, and the safety of food of animal origin from production onwards.

2016 marks the first year of implementation of the OIE’s 6th Strategic Plan (2016-2020), which addresses three major priorities:

1. CONTROLLING ANIMAL HEALTH RISKS

2. ENSURING TRANSPARENCY IN COMMUNICATION

3. REINFORCING THE RESILIENCE OF ANIMAL HEALTH SYSTEMS

To achieve these objectives, the OIE is developing its operations and governing bodies, and works in close collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

We work to protect the health and welfare of animals globally, leading to economic prosperity as well as social and environmental well-being of populations.
In a context of globalisation, the existence of health measures that make it possible to prevent and control animal diseases is essential to stop them from spreading and to protect animal health and welfare, but also human health, the economy and the social well-being of populations.

Global strategies

- 3 global strategies for control and eradication adopted by the OIE Member Countries are in progress:
  
  - Rabies
    Since 2016
  
  - Peste des petits ruminants
    Since 2015
  
  - Foot-and-mouth disease
    Since 2012

- Almost 50 international standards adopted or revised
  The OIE’s international standards are adopted by its 180 Member Countries.
  Fields covered: performance of Veterinary Services, prevention and control of terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases, animal welfare, diagnostic methods and vaccine quality.

- In 2016, 102 OIE Member Countries had at least one official disease-free status or an endorsed control programme.

- The OIE Strategy on antimicrobial resistance and the prudent use of antimicrobials was published as an the extension to the Global action plan on antimicrobial resistance drawn up by the WHO, in collaboration with the OIE and the FAO.
Knowledge of the world animal health situation and the sharing of veterinary expertise are essential for effective management of animal diseases and the protection of populations. This is why the OIE works towards a constant improvement in its World Animal Health Information System, WAHIS, and towards the widespread dissemination of this knowledge.

Sharing animal health information, thanks to WAHIS

WAHIS is the reference global platform for animal health transparency. Member Countries notify outbreaks of animal diseases listed by the OIE or emerging diseases, as well as a large volume of data on animal populations and Veterinary Services.

- 3,000 people connected to the mobile app WAHIS Alerts
- 164 people from 152 countries were trained in notifying animal diseases
- 1,464 immediate notifications and follow-up reports from 114 countries

Helping Veterinary Services to communicate better

Knowing how to communicate to different audiences swiftly, clearly and credibly, by means of suitable, modern channels, is essential for Veterinary Services today.

In 2016,

- More than 60 national Focal Points for communication in the Americas and Africa regions were trained during regional seminars designed to help update their knowledge and skills.
- A network of regional communication correspondents was set up among OIE’s Representations.
The OIE continued to support the Member Countries in reinforcing national Veterinary Services, diagnosis laboratories and veterinary education, among other areas, through various programmes and tools to help them implement its international standards.

Improving the performance of Veterinary Services through the PVS Pathway

For ten years now, the OIE's PVS Pathway has helped to evaluate national Veterinary Services and analyse the resources to be used in order to optimise the policies and strategies designed to promote effective and sustainable veterinary governance.

- More than 130 countries have benefitted from PVS missions conducted since 2006
- 33 PVS missions conducted in 2016
- 10% of the average annual contributions received via the World Fund are invested in the implementation of the PVS Pathway every year

Training of national animal health players

- **714 Delegates and national Focal Points** trained in different areas of expertise by the OIE in the five regions.
- **36 Regional and Sub-regional meetings and training sessions** to reinforce capacities.
- The 4th OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education (June 2016) stressed the need to train **veterinary para-professionals**, who make an essential contribution to the implementation of strategies for the control of animal diseases.
The OIE’s governance and internal organisation have been revised within the framework of its 6th Strategic Plan. These revisions aim to improve the internal, administrative and budgetary performance of the Organisation, and to meet the expectations of its Member Countries, partners and donors.

Headquarters reorganisation
The organisation chart has been revised to ensure that it is in tune with the OIE’s strategic missions and clearer to its partners. Thus the two Deputy Directorates General have been reorganised and a Financial Directorate has been created.

In 2016, the OIE spent:

General budget
Institutional operation of the OIE
€10.6 M including €7.9 M of statutory contributions made by the countries for the year 2016

World Fund
Specific projects subsidised by donors
€12.5 M

Regional and Sub-regional Representations
Regional projects
€6 M

Funding
The activities of the OIE are supported by various financial sources. In order to justify in all transparency the use of the contributions made by the Member Countries as well as the funds received by donors, the OIE has combined the management of the general budget with the OIE World Fund within the Financial Directorate.
### THE OIE IN FIGURES

#### GLOBAL NETWORK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>180</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Member Countries</td>
<td>Headquarters (Paris, France)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>71</th>
<th>12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Partner organisations</td>
<td>Regional and Sub-regional Representations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### MONITORING, PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF ANIMAL DISEASES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>311</th>
<th>201</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reference Centres</td>
<td>Countries and territories notifying animal diseases to the OIE via WAHIS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>118</th>
<th>365</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listed diseases that must be notified (terrestrial and aquatic animals)</td>
<td>International standards on the quality of Veterinary Services as well as animal health and welfare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>