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WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Activity Report of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) for 2021:

Our vision. Animal health is everyone's health

Who we are. Working towards a healthier world

Our impact on animal health systems

Helping research for better preparedness
Leveraging technology to support Veterinary Services
Innovating for wildlife health

Our response to health crises

Giving animal health a voice
Encouraging global cooperation
Tackling disease outbreaks

Our footprint beyond animal health

Preventing biothreats (interview)
Engaging for climate
Animal health through an economic lens

ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

WOAH

WOAH 2021 Activity Report

Animal health is everyone's health

KEYWORDS

#animal health, #One Health, #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

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Since 2006, the World Animal Health and Welfare Fund (World Fund), a multi-donor trust fund, has been supporting the work of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). The World Fund, through which WOAH collects voluntary contributions, and enables the Organisation to implement its vital programmes and deliver its mandate.

The World Fund Advisory Committee is made up of representatives of WOAH Members, intergovernmental organisations, philanthropic foundations, and the private sector, which also contributes to the World Fund. The Committee is a forum for partners to learn about WOAH's priorities and investment needs, and to share information on their own institutions' specific interests in animal health.

This year, more than 40 external participants attended the virtual meeting on 20 January 2022. Chaired by Dr Hans Wyss, Delegate of Switzerland to WOAH, the Committee reviewed the World Fund's performance in 2021 and learned about the Organisation's priorities in 2022 for implementation of its Seventh Strategic Plan.

> 2021 was the second-best year in the World Fund's history, in terms of total value and number of new grants signed, confirming continued interest in WOAH activities and in the management of the Fund

During the meeting, participants expressed strong support for WOAH's strategic outlook and emphasised the Organisation's long-standing role in international One Health leadership. Following a proliferation of One Health initiatives in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, WOAH must work to ensure that efforts are coordinated, well-targeted, and non-duplicating, taking advantage of the guidance provided by the One Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP).

The World Organisation for Animal Health values its partnerships with World Fund donors, and WOAH's Engagement and Investment Department is more than happy to arrange bilateral discussions with any partners interested in working with WOAH.

Thank you

ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

WOAH

WOAH holds the 16th annual World Fund Advisory Committee Meeting

KEYWORDS

#WOAH World Animal Health and Welfare Fund (WOAH World Fund), #One Health, #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

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In June 2021, after years of intense discussion, the FAO Conference, the supreme governing body of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, established the COAG's Sub-Committee on Livestock (1) *[1].*

The Sub-Committee on Livestock, with the acronym COAG:LI, is a statutory body reporting to the Committee on Agriculture (COAG) and through it to the Council and to the Conference. The sessions of the COAG:LI are biennial.

All members of the COAG are members of the COAG:LI, meaning 133 Member Nations out of a total of 194. The Sub-Committee is open to other UN agencies and key actors of the livestock sector. The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) was invited to participate in this first session as Observer, and contributed to three topics, One Health, peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and antimicrobial resistance (AMR). The WOAH delegation was led by Dr Jean-Philippe Dop, Deputy Director General for Institutional Affairs and Regional Activities. He underlined that 'Each of our organisations holds the pieces for making One Health a comprehensive illustration for sustainably balancing and optimising the health of people, animals and ecosystems'.

At the beginning of the session, the Bureau of the COAG:LI was nominated. It is chaired by HE Carlos Bernardo Cherniak, Permanent Representative of Argentina to the UN Rome-based agencies.

After three full days of in-depth exchanges, the Sub-Committee endorsed its report addressing the following items:

- sustainable livestock for food security, nutrition and poverty reduction, including agri-food systems, small-scale livestock producers, climate change and ecosystem services
- the One Health approach
- holistic and evidence-based reporting on the livestock sector
- the multi-year programme of the COAG:LI.

The session was closed by Ms Maria-Helena Semedo, Deputy Director-General of FAO, who emphasised the 'historical moment' of this first meeting of a UN global body entirely dedicated to the livestock sector.

For more detailed information please visit the website of the FAO Sub-Committee on Livestock

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(1) 'Livestock' refers to all terrestrial animals used for food and agriculture.

ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

PARTNERS

First session of the Sub-Committee on Livestock of the FAO Committee on Agriculture (COAG)

16–18 March 2022

KEYWORDS

#Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), #livestock sector, #One Health, #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

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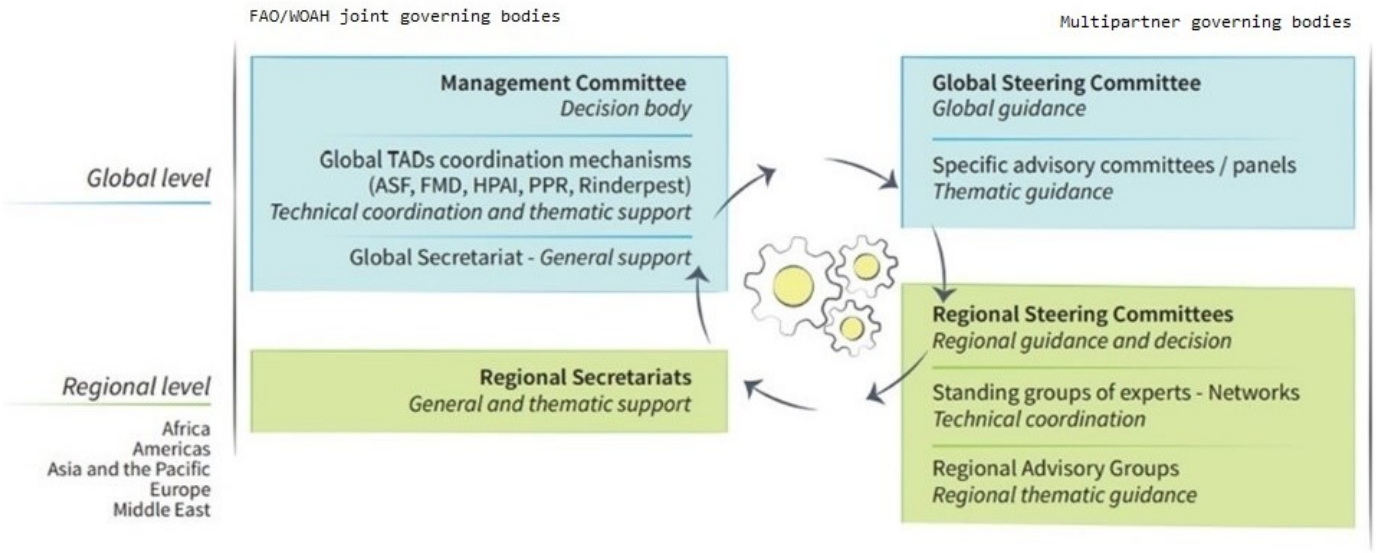
The Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF–TADs) deals with important infectious diseases such as African swine fever, foot and mouth disease (FMD) and peste des petits ruminants (PPR). It is governed by the Management Committee (MC), its decision-making body. The MC is co-chaired by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

Dr Jean-Philippe Dop leads the delegation from WOAH, accompanied by Dr Montserrat Arroyo and Dr Neo Mapitse. The FAO is represented by Dr Keith Sumption, who leads the delegation, in addition to Dr Madhur Dhingra and, until recently, Dr Berhe Tekola. The Global Secretariat assists in organising MC meetings and following up on recommendations, and consists of a mixed team from both FAO and WOAH: Dr Bouda Ahmadi and Dr José Urdaz from FAO and Dr Alexandre Fediaevsky from WOAH.



Schematic representation of the governing bodies of the GF–TADs

Since the COVID pandemic, the MC has changed from biannual, two-day, physical meetings to monthly, two-hour, virtual meetings, which have proven to be a very effective way to keep momentum and to allow the two delegations to build mutual trust, despite the absence of in-person contact. However, with the adoption of the GF–TADs strategy for 2021–2025, the MC is considering reducing the frequency of meetings to bimonthly, and will reintroduce one to two physical meetings per year.

The Management Committee guides the implementation of the GF–TADs strategy

The MC discussed the next steps for the implementation of the GF–TADs strategy for 2021–2025. First, a work plan will be developed in three steps. The first step will include the activities of TAD working groups and a regional GF–TADs platform; the second step will include activities conducted by FAO or WOAH in contexts other than GF–TADs but which nonetheless contribute to the strategy's outputs; and the final step will involve contributions made by external partners, particularly at the regional level.

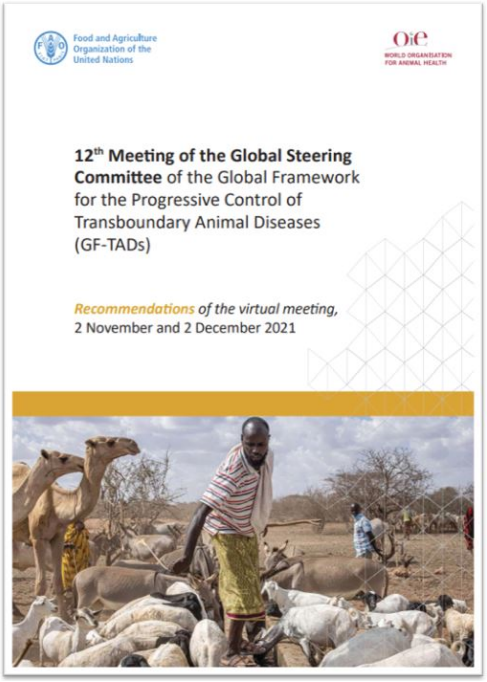
To accompany the implementation of the GF–TADs strategy and develop specific guidance, the MC decided to establish a Partnerships and Financing Panel (PFP) and has invited potential participants to answer an open call for

expressions of interest. The MC also provided recommendations on the work plans that should be developed and submitted by the Foot and Mouth Disease Working Group (FMD WG) and the Peste des Petits Ruminants Global Eradication Programme (PPR Secretariat) by the end of March 2022. The main recommendations included:

- connecting all the activities and expected outcomes of the global strategy and specific TADs strategies
- including all relevant activities of FAO and WOAH
- indicating which activities were undertaken by FAO or WOAH, and which were joint activities
- including timeline and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) components.

The MC followed up on the implementation of previous recommendations, in particular those that involved:

- updating the terms of reference of the joint PPR Secretariat
- the action plan to achieve the global absence of circulation of FMD serotype C
- the potential synergies between FMD and PPR groups, in particular regarding the provision of support experts to help countries to develop and assess their own national control programmes.



The MC also promotes the sharing of findings between groups. It held one such forum after the FMD Roadmap meeting in December 2021 for the Middle East, and organised another before a PPR sub-regional follow-up meeting in the Gulf countries and Yemen in January 2022.

The MC also discussed the possibility of organising an inter-regional meeting on lumpy skin disease between Europe and the Asia–Pacific region, and encouraged discussion of the development of an action plan for highly pathogenic avian influenza, according to recommendations from the 12th Global Steering Committee of the GF–TADs, to increase coordination and support for controlling this disease.

https://doi.org/10.20506/bull.2022.2.3322

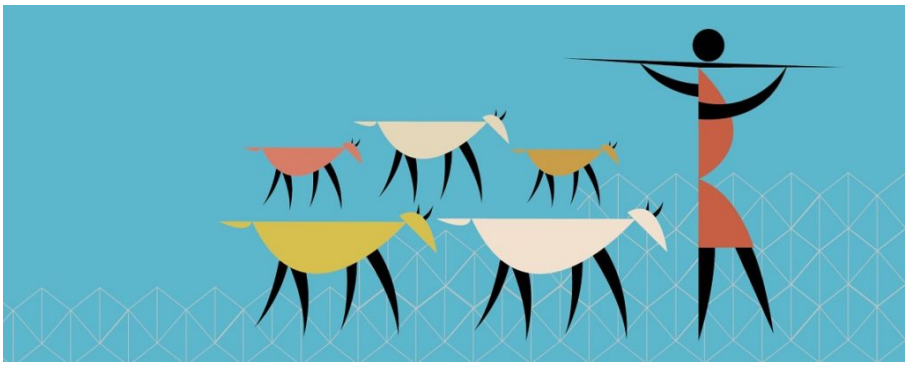
ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

PARTNERS

The GF-TADs Management Committee – a dynamic governing body

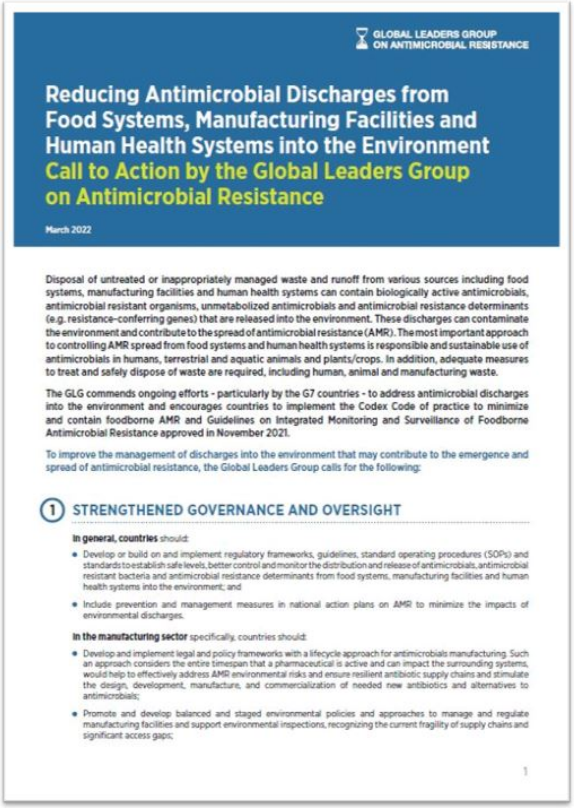
KEYWORDS

#Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), #foot and mouth disease (FMD), #Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF□TADs), #peste des petits ruminants (PPR), #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).



The Global Leaders Group (GLG) on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) was established in November 2020 following a recommendation of the Interagency Coordination Group on AMR to strengthen global political momentum and leadership on AMR [1]. The inaugural meeting of the GLG took place in January 2021.

The GLG consists of world leaders and experts from across sectors working together to accelerate political action on AMR. The mission of the GLG on AMR is to collaborate globally with governments, agencies, civil society and the private sector through a One Health approach, and to advise on and advocate for prioritised political actions for the mitigation of drug-resistant infections through responsible and sustainable access to, and use of, antimicrobials.



GLOBAL LEADERS GROUP ON ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE

Reducing Antimicrobial Discharges from Food Systems, Manufacturing Facilities and Human Health Systems into the Environment
Call to Action by the Global Leaders Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

March 2022

Disposal of untreated or inappropriately managed waste and runoff from various sources including food systems, manufacturing facilities and human health systems can contain biologically active antimicrobials, antimicrobial resistant organisms, unmetabolized antimicrobials and antimicrobial resistance determinants (e.g. resistance-conferring genes) that are released into the environment. These discharges can contaminate the environment and contribute to the spread of antimicrobial resistance (AMR). The most important approach to controlling AMR spread from food systems and human health systems is responsible and sustainable use of antimicrobials in humans, terrestrial and aquatic animals and plants/crops. In addition, adequate measures to treat and safely dispose of waste are required, including human, animal and manufacturing waste.

The GLG commends ongoing efforts - particularly by the G7 countries - to address antimicrobial discharges into the environment and encourages countries to implement the Codex Code of practice to minimize and contain foodborne AMR and Guidelines on Integrated Monitoring and Surveillance of Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance approved in November 2021.

To improve the management of discharges into the environment that may contribute to the emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance, the Global Leaders Group calls for the following:

1 STRENGTHENED GOVERNANCE AND OVERSIGHT

In general, countries should:

- Develop or build on and implement regulatory frameworks, guidelines, standard operating procedures (SOPs) and standards to establish safe levels, better control and monitor the distribution and release of antimicrobials, antimicrobial resistant bacteria and antimicrobial resistance determinants from food systems, manufacturing facilities and human health systems into the environment; and
- Include prevention and management measures in national action plans on AMR to minimize the impacts of environmental discharges.

In the manufacturing sector specifically, countries should:

- Develop and implement legal and policy frameworks with a lifecycle approach for antimicrobials manufacturing. Such an approach considers the entire timespan that a pharmaceutical is active and can impact the surrounding systems, would help to effectively address AMR environmental risks and ensure resilient antibiotic supply chains and stimulate the design, development, manufacture, and commercialization of needed new antibiotics and alternatives to antimicrobials;
- Promote and develop balanced and staged environmental policies and approaches to manage and regulate manufacturing facilities and support environmental inspections, recognizing the current fragility of supply chains and significant access gaps;

1

The GLG on AMR has, since its inauguration, issued several information notes, statements and calls to action, including a call to action on reducing antimicrobial discharges from food systems, manufacturing facilities and human health systems into the environment [2].

This call to action on discharges into the environment addresses the disposal of untreated or inappropriately managed waste and runoff from different sources such as human health systems, food systems and manufacturing facilities, because these can contain biologically active antimicrobials, antimicrobial-resistant organisms, unmetabolised antimicrobials and antimicrobial resistance determinants (e.g. resistance-conferring genes) that contaminate the environment.

The call to action is timely, as evidence builds on how this contamination of the environment can contribute to the spread of AMR. It highlights the necessity for strengthened governance and oversight, a fundamental requirement of activities to mitigate AMR. It points out the importance of *containing at source* and improving discharge management. Preventing environmental contamination is pivotal. The call to action emphasises surveillance, innovation and research across public and private sectors into cost-effective and greener waste management technologies.

https://doi.org/10.20506/bull.2022.2.3323

ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

PARTNERS

Antimicrobial resistance – reducing environmental contamination

KEYWORDS

#antimicrobial resistance (AMR), #environmental impact, #Interagency Coordination Group (IACG), #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

All pollution ends up in the marine environment. © Ólafur Valsson

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The Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund (AMR MPTF) was established in 2019 and has now raised more than US$ 26 million. The Fund strengthens the actions of the former 'Tripartite plus', now the 'Quadripartite', in the fight against antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

The Quadripartite, comprising the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE); World Health Organization (WHO); and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), supports the implementation of national action plans against AMR in Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Peru, Senegal, Tajikistan and Zimbabwe.

The AMR MPTF Steering Committee met on 9 February 2022 for the seventh time. As the Fund's decision-making body, the Committee agreed on the following:

- the inclusion of UNEP as a member of the AMR MPTF Steering Committee;
- approval of concept notes from the following countries: Bangladesh, Madagascar, Mongolia and Tunisia. These four countries will now develop project proposals to become future Fund beneficiaries;
- revision of the Fund's terms of reference and reflections on resource mobilisation and mid-term evaluation.

The AMR MPTF is a vital mechanism in putting the Quadripartite's decisions on AMR into action, and provides a unique opportunity for countries to access support through a One Health approach.

ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

PARTNERS

Antimicrobial Resistance Multi-Partner Trust Fund Steering Committee comes together for its Seventh Meeting

KEYWORDS

#antimicrobial resistance (AMR), #multi-partner trust fund, #One Health, #Quadripartite (FAO/WOAH/WHO/UNEP), #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

www.open.edu/openlearncreate

In 2020 and 2021, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) compiled a compendium of good practices for developing effective international instruments, i.e. legal instruments, and therefore, for the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), our standards. It compiles data on the experiences of international organisations that are part of the Partnership of International Organisations for Effective International Rulemaking, which is a partnership of around 50 standard-setting international organisations that has been in operation since 2017.

The original English version of the compendium was published in September 2021 under the title *Compendium of International Organisations' Practices – Working Towards More Effective International Instruments*. The World Organisation for Animal Health actively contributed to the development of this compendium and coordinated the drafting of Chapter 2, which looks at strengthening the implementation of international instruments.

To mark the launch of the French translation of the compendium, WOAH participated in a half-day study session co-organised by the OECD and the Institute of International Studies at the Université Panthéon-Assas in Paris, France. Dr Jean-Philippe Dop, Deputy Director General for Institutional Affairs and Regional Activities of WOAH, had discussions with representatives of other international organisations, academics and lawyers to take a critical look at the issues raised by the Compendium and at the future of international organisations. They also discussed the importance of dispute-management mechanisms for Organisations that develop technical standards, such as the standards of the World Trade Organization's Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement. The analyses developed during the event have contributed to reflections on current and future global environmental, geopolitical and health crises.

The World Organisation for Animal Health continues to be involved in the International Organisations Partnership and is working with the OECD to co-organise the 9th Annual Meeting of International Organisations, which will take place at WOAH Headquarters in December 2022.

ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

PARTNERS

Launch of the French translation of the *Compendium of International Organisations' Practices*

KEYWORDS

#international standard, #Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

Compendium of International Organisations' Practices
WORKING TOWARDS MORE EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS
OECD
Recueil de pratiques des organisations internationales
OEUVRER À L'ÉLABORATION D'INSTRUMENTS INTERNATIONAUX PLUS EFFICACES
OCDE

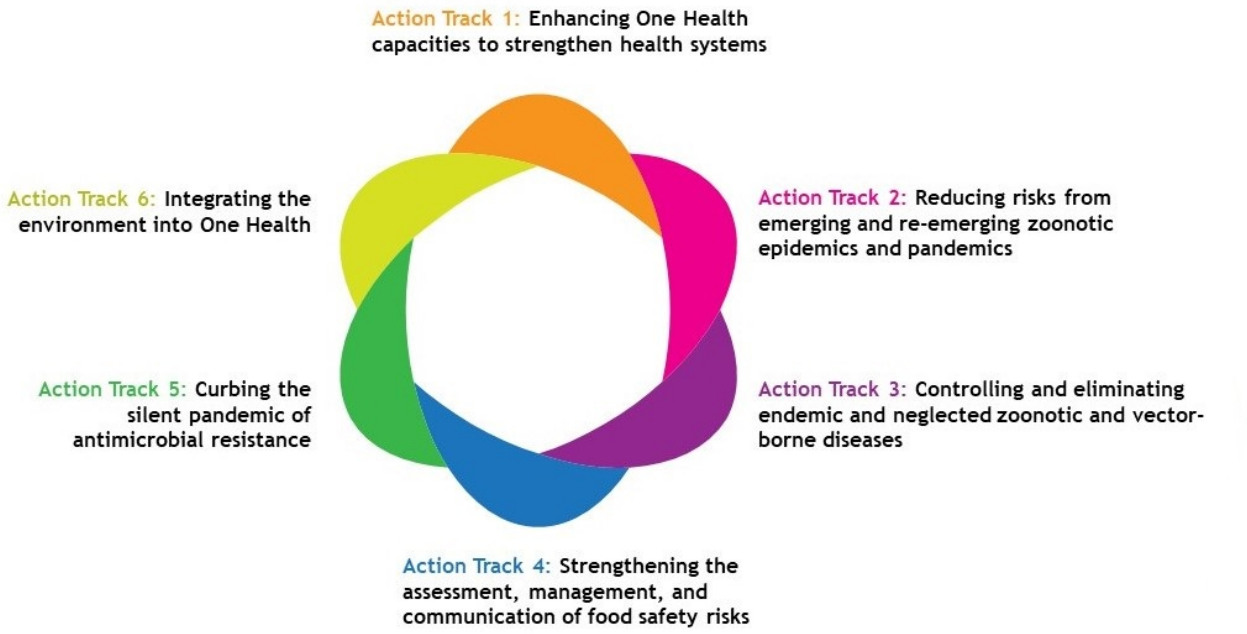
The Quadripartite[1] has developed the One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022–2026) (OH JPA) as a response to Members' requests to assist in preventing future zoonotic pandemics and to promote health sustainably through the One Health approach.

The OH JPA outlines the commitment of the four organisations to collectively advocate and support the implementation of One Health at all levels. It builds on, complements, and adds value to existing global and regional One Health initiatives aimed at strengthening capacity to address complex multi-dimensional health risks with more resilient health systems.

It provides a framework for action and proposes a set of activities to advance and sustainably scale up the One Health approach. It aims at strengthening collaboration, communication, capacity building, and coordination equally across all sectors responsible for addressing health concerns at the human–animal–plant–environment interface.

The objective of the OH JPA is to achieve a world better able to prevent, predict, detect and respond to health threats and to improve the health of humans, animals, plants, and the environment while contributing to sustainable development.

The OH JPA is built around six interdependent Action Tracks that collectively contribute to achieving sustainable health and food systems, reducing global health threats and improving ecosystem management. Each Action Track consists of a set of actions with specific activities, deliverables, and a timeline.



The next steps include organising information sessions for Members to share the plan and develop its implementation, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), and costing framework.

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(1) The Quadripartite is composed of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

https://doi.org/10.20506/bull.2022.2.3324

Contact person at the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH): Dr Chadia Wannous, One Health Global

Coordinator

ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

PARTNERS

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

One Health Joint Plan of Action (2022–2026)

KEYWORDS

#One Health, #pandemic, #Quadripartite (FAO/WOAH/WHO/UNEP), #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

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In coordination with its Quadripartite partners,[1] the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) has been actively engaged in the G20 Joint Finance–Health Task Force (JFHTF) of the Indonesia's G20 Presidency.

The G20 JFHTF brings together finance and health officials from G20 member or observatory countries as well as representatives of invited international organisations, with the aim of enhancing dialogue and global cooperation on issues related to pandemic prevention, preparedness and response. It also promotes the exchange of experiences and best practices, while developing coordination arrangements between Finance and Health Ministries, promoting collective action, assessing and addressing health emergencies that cross borders, and encouraging effective stewardship of resources for pandemic prevention, preparedness and response, all the while adopting a One Health approach.

In 2022, WOAH participated in the second (26 January 2022) and third (1 April 2022) meetings of the G20 JFHTF. At the third meeting, WOAH and the Quadripartite presented the One Health Joint Plan of Action, which was positively received and supported by the country representatives at the meeting. All participating countries agreed that the One Health approach should underpin frameworks for prevention, preparedness and response and that the Quadripartite is the relevant partnership to guide multisectoral approaches at the national, regional and global levels.

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(1) The Quadripartite is composed of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

PARTNERS

G20 Joint Finance–Health Task Force

KEYWORDS

#G20, #One Health, #pandemic, #Quadripartite (FAO/WOAH/WHO/UNEP), #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

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The Director General of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), Dr Monique Éloit, took part in the Eighth Global One Health Summit, which took place on 30 March 2022. The Summit was hosted by the World Veterinary Association (WVA) as part of its Annual Congress held in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates.

The Summit provided the opportunity to deliver an important message, urging the veterinary profession to engage with One Health issues, and highlighting the importance of public–private partnerships.

> In these times of extreme challenges, including wars and unrest, climate change and biodiversity loss, and of course the COVID-19 pandemic, it has become more evident than ever that we urgently need to work together to leave a better world for future generations.

Early disease detection, prevention and risk reduction are key in addressing these issues. The partnership between the WVA and WOAH is an asset for advocating this approach with high-level decision-makers and all concerned stakeholders.

The Summit was also the occasion for a bilateral meeting with the WVA President-elect, Dr Rafael Laguens, and WVA Immediate Past President, Dr Patricia Turner, to define more precisely the areas of mutual interest for collaboration. Among the areas mentioned were education and training for health professionals to strengthen the world's Veterinary Services, as well as antimicrobial resistance (AMR), including AMR in pets.

The Director General of WOAH also met the President of the Veterinary Association of the United Arab Emirates. An additional meeting with the Dean of the Veterinary College of Abu Dhabi, along with teachers and students, provided the chance to discuss career prospects and a wide range of professional opportunities. Areas of growing interest to which veterinary expertise can successfully contribute include camelid diseases, marine fauna and animal behaviour, among others.

ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

PARTNERS

The role of public–private partnership in preventing the next pandemic

8th Global One Health Summit, 30 March 2022

KEYWORDS

#conference, #One Health, #public–private partnership, #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), #World Veterinary Association (WVA).

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The One Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP) was launched in May 2021, with the support of the Governments of France and Germany within the framework of the Alliance for Multilateralism, to provide the Quadripartite[1] with evidence-based scientific and policy advice to address the challenges raised at the animal–human–environment interface using the One Health approach.

A thorough selection process choosing from more than 700 applicants led to the appointment of 26 international experts representing a broad range of disciplines and sectors relevant to One Health.

The Quadripartite welcomes the first OHHLEP annual report, which documents the work of the Panel over its first ten months of operation, according to the work plan agreed at the first OHHLEP meeting in May 2021. This includes the first key OHHLEP product, a comprehensive working definition of One Health.

The report also outlines OHHLEP priorities for 2022, which include analysis of scientific evidence on the **drivers contributing to spillover and subsequent spread of zoonotic diseases, and the development of a risk management framework**, a One Health **Theory of Change** to move One Health from concept to practice, and the proposal for an **optimised One Health surveillance system**, all of which will be used to improve systems to better prevent, predict, detect, and respond to global health threats at all levels.

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(1) The Quadripartite is composed of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Health Organization (WHO).

Contact person at the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH): Dr Chadia Wannous, One Health Global Coordinator

ACTIVITIES & PROGRAMMES

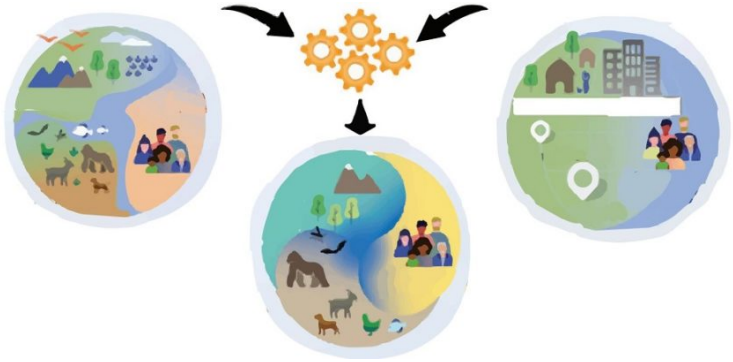
PARTNERS

Activities of the One Health High-Level Expert Panel

Annual Report 2021

KEYWORDS

#One Health, #Quadripartite (FAO/WOAH/WHO/UNEP), #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).



An extraordinary meeting of the Council of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) took place virtually on 7 December 2021. This meeting was held at the request of the Council members as a follow-up to the WOAH regular budget-related discussions of the previous meeting.

The WOAH Council was given a detailed and quantified presentation of strategies to ensure sustainable funding of the Seventh Strategic Plan from the WOAH regular budget from 2023. Among the various options proposed, the Council agreed that the most sustainable way to increase income to the regular budget was through a 30% increase of statutory contributions over the next three years. An explanatory note accompanied by the full minutes of the Council meeting was accordingly sent to all Delegates at the beginning of 2022.

During its virtual March meeting (8–10 March 2022), as is customary, the WOAH Council validated the various documents related to technical and administrative matters to be addressed by the World Assembly of Delegates during the 89th WOAH General Session, held in May 2022.

The Council met face-to-face for the first time in more than two years on 19 and 20 May 2022 at WOAH Headquarters in Paris. This meeting focused on fine-tuning preparations for the 89th General Session. As a first step, the Council agreed to propose an increase in statutory contributions for the year 2023.

OFFICIAL ACTS

COUNCIL

Activities of the WOAH Council

December 2021 – May 2022

KEYWORDS

#WOAH Council, #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

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The global authority on animal health unveils its new narrative, identity, and logo, providing more clarity to its critical mandate.

Since 1924, the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH; founded as Office International des Épizooties) has been at the forefront of tackling animal health challenges alongside its 182 Members worldwide. The Organisation works across borders to improve animal health and welfare globally, creating a safer future with its vast expertise, particularly in setting International Standards.

On 28 May 2022, the Organisation previously known as the OIE revealed a new brand image, which will allow the use of its full name, World Organisation for Animal Health, with the matching acronym WOAH (OMSA in French and Spanish).

As the interdependence of animal health systems with human health, livelihoods and ecosystems has never been more apparent, the rebrand comes at a crucial moment. The impacts of disease outbreaks have become more important and highly publicised. The need for international coordination and mobilisation is clear, not only to those working in the global health sector, but also increasingly to policymakers and the general public.

To continue carrying out its mandate effectively, WOAH endeavours to further increase awareness of its thematic work, expertise, and unique positioning by actively advocating for global animal health and welfare issues and providing science-based solutions. Collaboration is the key to achieving these goals, which is why WOAH strives to foster solidarity among all its Members, and create substantial networks of expertise with easy access to knowledge and data.

By improving animal health globally, livelihoods are transformed, economies are boosted, and the world becomes a safer, healthier place. WOAH seeks to be a leader in building a more sustainable world, one that fully embraces the interdependence of health systems.

Learn more...

OFFICIAL ACTS

COUNCIL

The World Organisation for Animal Health launches its refreshed brand identity

Press release

KEYWORDS

#communication, #press release, #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

Photo by Judith Fahner on Unsplash

- The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) signed a quadripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) regarding their cooperation to combat health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interface in the context of the One Health approach and including antimicrobial resistance. Through this MOU, the Tripartite includes UNEP as an equal partner and becomes **the Quadripartite**.

Photo credit: © FAO

Joint FAO/WOAH/WHO/UNEP press release dated 18 March 2022: UN Environment Programme joins alliance to implement One Health approach

- WOAH and the **International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL)** signed an MOU for an indefinite period of time.
- WOAH and **HealthforAnimals** renewed their MOU for a further four-year period.
- WOAH and the **International Coalition for Animal Welfare (ICFAW)** renewed their MOU for a further four-year period.

- WOAH and the Abu Dhabi Agriculture and Food Safety Authority (ADAFSA) amended and extended their initial agreement relating to hosting of the **WOAH Sub-Regional Representation in Abu Dhabi** until 31 December 2022.

Cooperation agreements between WOAH and other organisations

OFFICIAL ACTS

COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

New cooperation agreements

KEYWORDS

#agreement, #Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), #HealthforAnimals, #International Coalition for Animal Welfare (ICFAW), #International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL), #WOAH Representation, #Quadripartite (FAO/WOAH/WHO/UNEP), #United Arab Emirates, #United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), #World Health Organization (WHO), #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

In accordance with the Basic Texts of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), honorary awards can be made to members of the veterinary community for outstanding services to veterinary science and to the Organisation.

- The Gold Medal is granted to one person annually in recognition of their outstanding service in the field of veterinary science and their contribution to the scientific and technological development of the Organisation's activities.
- The Meritorious Service Award is granted annually to a maximum of three personalities in recognition of their scientific, technical and administrative contribution to the control of animal disease, animal welfare and/or to veterinary public health.

The World Organisation for Animal Health recognises the winners of the veterinary achievement awards in 2020. Due to the pandemic, the award ceremonies have been postponed and will resume once the annual General Sessions are held again in person. Until then, the Organisation's President Dr Hugo Federico Idoyaga Benitez and Director General Dr Monique Éloit would like to officially acknowledge the achievement of the four award recipients and commend the leading role they have played in animal and public health, which has enabled us to work towards a healthier and more sustainable world. The persons selected by the WOAH Council to receive the awards are the following:

- **Dr Gideon Brückner** (South Africa) for the **Gold Medal**
- **Prof. Dr Grace Chu-Fang Lo** (Chinese Taipei) for the **Meritorious Service Award**
- **Dr Jean-Luc Angot** (France) for the **Meritorious Service Award**
- **Dr Muhammad Afzal** (Pakistan) for the **Meritorious Service Award**

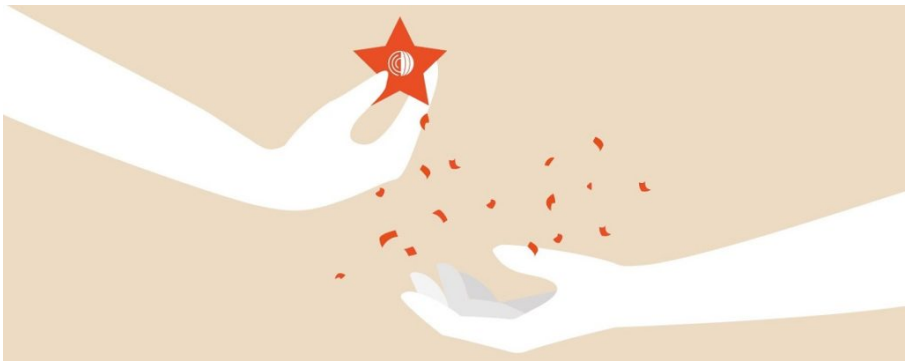
OFFICIAL ACTS

RESOLUTIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

WOAH honorary awards

KEYWORDS

#WOAH General Session, #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).



This article briefly describes the standard-setting activities of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Specialist Commissions during the first year of a new term (2021–2024).

WOAH International Standards

A core mandate of WOAH is the development of International Standards, the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (‘*Aquatic Code*’), the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (‘*Terrestrial Code*’), the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals* (‘*Aquatic Manual*’) and the *Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals* (‘*Terrestrial Manual*’). These Standards aim to facilitate international trade in aquatic and terrestrial animals and animal products, and to contribute to the improvement of animal health worldwide. The World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) recognises WOAH as the international standard-setting organisation for animal health and zoonotic diseases, and on which WTO Members should base their import requirements.

WOAH Specialist Commissions and the standard-setting process

WOAH regularly updates its international standards in accordance with its standard-setting process, based on the latest scientific knowledge. The Specialist Commissions play a key role in the standard-setting processes, working in collaboration with the WOAH Scientific Network and other relevant experts. The development and revision of the *Terrestrial Code* is led by the Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (TAHSC), in collaboration with other Specialist Commissions, in particular the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (SCAD). The development and revision of the *Terrestrial Manual* is led by the Biological Standards Commission (BSC), in collaboration with other Specialist Commissions. The development and revision of the *Aquatic Code* and *Aquatic Manual* is led by the Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission (AAHSC), in collaboration with other Specialist Commissions.

In 2021, at the annual WOAH General Session, elections were held for the six members of each of the four WOAH Specialist Commissions to serve a three-year term (May 2021 until May 2024).

The first meeting of each of the newly elected Specialist Commissions was held during September 2021. Specific to standard-setting work, each Commission continued to progress standard-setting work already in progress, to consider requests for new work, and review and re-prioritise respective work plans for its respective three-year term. New and revised draft texts were circulated for comments by Members and international partner organisations. *Ad hoc* Groups were convened or expert consultations conducted, at the request of Specialist Commissions, to inform its work.

At the February 2022 meeting of the AAHSC, BSC and TAHSC, each Commission reviewed comments received and agreed on final texts to be proposed for adoption.

During the 89th General Session, in May 2022, the World Assembly of Delegates discussed and adopted the new and revised texts proposed by the respective Specialist Commission. The adopted texts will be incorporated into the 2022 editions of the *Aquatic Code* and *Terrestrial Code* and the updated versions of the *Aquatic Manual* and the *Terrestrial Manual*, which are available on the WOAH website in August and July, respectively.

The standard-setting process will continue when the Commissions meet in September 2022.

Report of the meeting of the WOAH Biological Standards Commission (BSC) held from 7 to 11 February 2022.

Report of the meeting of the WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (Code Commission) held from 1

to 11 February 2022.

Report of the meeting of the WOAH Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (SCAD) held from 7 to 23 February 2022.

Report of the meeting of the WOAH Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission held on 24 and 27 January, and 16 to 23 February 2022.

More information about WOAH Specialist Commissions

EXPERT REPORTS

SPECIALIST COMMISSIONS

A year in the life of the WOAH Specialist Commissions standard-setting work

KEYWORDS

#WOAH Aquatic Animal Health Standards Commission, #WOAH Biological Standards Commission, #WOAH Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases, #WOAH Specialist Commission, #WOAH Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission, #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance

Founded in 2019, this Working Group was established to support the implementation of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials and the organisation's capacity to respond to global challenges according to its mandate.

- Report of the meeting of the WOAH Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance held from 26 to 28 October 2021.

Working Group on Wildlife

Founded in 1994, this Working Group informs and advises WOAH on all health problems relating to wild animals, whether in the wild or in captivity. It has prepared recommendations and oversees numerous scientific publications on the surveillance and control of the most important specific wildlife diseases.

- Report of the meeting of the WOAH Working Group on Wildlife held from 15 to 18 June 2021.

More information about WOAH Working Groups

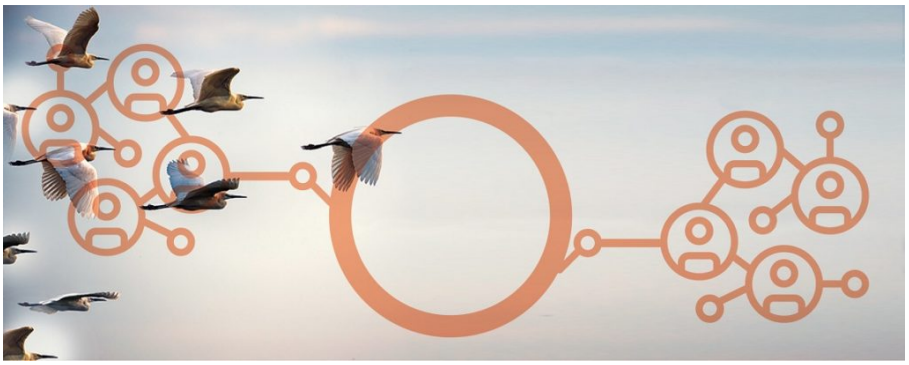
EXPERT REPORTS

WORKING GROUPS

Activities of WOAH Working Groups

KEYWORDS

#antimicrobial resistance (AMR), #wildlife, #wildlife disease, #wildlife health, #WOAH Working Group, #WOAH Working Group on Antimicrobial Resistance, #WOAH Working Group on Wildlife, #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).



Ad hoc groups are convened to support the work of World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) Specialist Commissions.

Meeting calendar and reports are available here.

EXPERT REPORTS

AD HOC GROUPS

Activities of *ad hoc* groups

KEYWORDS

#WOAH Ad hoc Group, #WOAH Specialist Commission, #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

Following an immediate notification received from the Delegate of Kazakhstan to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) on an outbreak of foot and mouth disease (FMD) in Shetskiy, Qaraghandy, the 'FMD-free zone where vaccination is not practised' status of Zone 5 of Kazakhstan including central and eastern parts of Karaganda region and southern parts of Akmola and Pavlodar regions as recognised by the WOAH World Assembly of Delegates in terms of Resolution No. 13 in May 2021, is suspended with effect from 3 January 2022.

In addition, following a letter received from the Delegate of Kazakhstan informing WOAH about the start of vaccination against FMD, the 'FMD-free zone where vaccination is not practised' status of Zone 1 (consisting of West Kazakhstan, Atyrau, Mangystau and south-western part of Aktobe region), Zone 2 (including north-eastern part of Aktobe region, southern part of Kostanay region and western part of Karaganda region), Zone 3 (including northern and central parts of Kostanay region, western parts of North Kazakhstan and Akmola regions) and Zone 4 (including central and eastern parts of North Kazakhstan region and northern parts of Akmola and Pavlodar regions) as recognised by the World Assembly of Delegates in terms of Resolution No. 11 in May 2022, is suspended with effect from 9 June 2022.

Updated information

Contact: WOAH Status Department

ANIMAL HEALTH

OFFICIAL DISEASE STATUS

Kazakhstan – Suspension of 'FMD-free zone where vaccination is not practised' status

KEYWORDS

#disease status, #FMD-free zone, #foot and mouth disease (FMD), #Kazakhstan, #vaccination, #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

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Following an immediate notification received from the Delegate of Indonesia to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) on an outbreak of foot and mouth disease (FMD) in Mojokerto, Sidoarjo, Gresik, and Lamongan districts in the province of Jawa Timur, the 'FMD-free country where vaccination is not practised' status of Indonesia as recognised by the WOAH World Assembly of Delegates in terms of Resolution No. 13 in May 2021, is suspended with effect from 12 April 2022.

Updated information

Contact: WOAH Status Department

ANIMAL HEALTH

OFFICIAL DISEASE STATUS

Indonesia – Suspension of 'FMD-free country where vaccination is not practised' status

KEYWORDS

#disease status, #foot and mouth disease (FMD), #Indonesia, #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

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After careful consideration of information provided by the Delegate of Kazakhstan to the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) to the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission) to assess the country's compliance with the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (*Terrestrial Code*) provisions for the maintenance of its 'classical swine fever (CSF)-free' status, the Scientific Commission concluded that Kazakhstan does not fully comply with the requirements of Article 15.2.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*. The 'CSF-free' status of Kazakhstan as recognised by the World Assembly of Delegates in terms of Resolution No. 18 in May 2022, is suspended with effect from 14 June 2022.

Updated information

Contact: WOAH Status Department

ANIMAL HEALTH

OFFICIAL DISEASE STATUS

Kazakhstan – Suspension of 'CSF-free' status

KEYWORDS

#classical swine fever, #disease status, #Kazakhstan, #World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH).

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OFFICIAL ACTS

NEW DELEGATES

7 September 2022

KUWAIT

Dr Waleed Eissa Al-Oud

Director of Animal Health Department, Animal Wealth Sector, Public Authority of Agriculture Affairs and Fish Resources (PAAF)

31 August 2022

ECUADOR

Dr Wilson Patricio Almeida Granja

Director Ejecutivo de Agencia de Regulación y Control Fito y Zoosanitario, Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería

22 August 2022

MALAWI

Dr Julius Lufeyo Chiwanga Chulu

Chief Veterinary Officer, Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development

2 August 2022

GREECE

Dr Sofia Boutsini

Head of Animal Health Directorate, Ministry of Rural Development and Food

1 August 2022

MOLDOVA

Dr Alexandru Manciu

Deputy Director General, Agenţia Naţională pentru Siguranţa Alimentelor

22 July 2022

KYRGYZSTAN

Dr Ashirbai Zhusupov

Director of the Veterinary Service, Ministry of Agriculture

18 July 2022

MALAYSIA

Dr Akma binti Ngah Hamid

Director General, Department of Veterinary Services, Minister of Agriculture and Food Industries

6 July 2022

KUWAIT

Dr Yousef S N S SH Al Azemi

Head, Epidemiology and Zoonotic Diseases Section, Animal Health Department, Public Authority of Agriculture Affairs and Fish Resources

20 June 2022

ZAMBIA

Dr Geoffrey Muuka

Acting Director, Department of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock

10 June 2022

PANAMA

Dr Cecilia Maricris Gonzalez de Escobar

Directora Nacional de Salud Animal, Ministerio de Desarrollo Agropecuario

30 May 2022

CHAD

Dr Mahamat Nour Mallaye Abakar

Directeur général des Services vétérinaires, Ministère de l'élevage et des productions animales

12 May 2022

KUWAIT

Dr Waleed Eissa Al-Oud

Director of Animal Health Department, Animal Wealth Sector, Public Authority of Agriculture Affairs and Fish Resources (PAAF)

9 May 2022

TüRKIYE

Dr Durali Koçak

Director General of Food and Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

3 May 2022

NEPAL
Mr Ram Nandan Tiwari
Director General, Department of Livestock Services

1 May 2022
VIETNAM
Mr Long Nguyen Van
Acting Director General, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

24 April 2022
SUDAN
Mr Elamir Mohamed
Undersecretary, Ministry of Animal Resources

19 April 2022
ALGERIA
Dr Fairouz Bendahmane
Directrice des Services vétérinaires, Ministère de l'agriculture et du développement rural

13 April 2022
CHILE
Mr Carlos Orellana Vaquero
Jefe de la División de Protección Pecuaria del Servicio Agrícola y Ganadero (SAG)

8 April 2022
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Dr Étienne Nguertoum
Directeur général des Services vétérinaires, Ministère de l'élevage et de la santé animale

31 March 2022
TUNISIA
Dr Chedia Seghaier
Chargée de la gestion de la Direction générale des Services vétérinaires, Ministère de l'agriculture, des ressources hydrauliques et de la pêche

16 March 2022

NIGERIA

Dr Maimuna Abdullahi Habib

Director, Veterinary Services, Department of Veterinary and Pest Control Services, Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development

10 March 2022

BOLIVIA

Dr Javier Ernesto Suárez Hurtado

Director General Ejecutivo, Servicio Nacional de Sanidad Agropecuaria e Inocuidad Alimentaria (SENASAG)

9 March 2022

GUINEA

Dr Mohamed Idriss Doumbouya

Directeur national des Services vétérinaires, Direction nationale des Services vétérinaires (DNSV), Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage

1 January 2022

SOUTH SUDAN (REP. OF)

Dr Agol Kwai

Director General of Veterinary Services and Chief Veterinary Officer, Directorate of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries

OFFICIAL ACTS

NEW MEMBERS COUNTRIES

OFFICIAL ACTS

NEW REFERENCE CENTRES

NEW OIE REFERENCE LABORATORIES

African swine fever

Dr Zhiliang Wang
National Surveillance and Research Center for Exotic Animal Diseases
China Animal Health and Epidemiology Center (CAHEC)
369 Nanjing Road
Qingdao 266032
PEOPLE'S REP. OF CHINA
Tel.: +86 532 85 63 91 66
E-mail: wangzhiliang@cahec.cn

This new OIE Reference Laboratory focuses mainly on diagnosis, surveillance and research on African swine fever (ASF), running under a quality assurance system accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2005. The laboratory applies multiple tools to its activities, including PCR, genotyping, genome sequencing, virus isolation and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays for ASF. The laboratory drafted and modified the national diagnostic standards and the national plan for the prevention and control of ASF and is therefore able to provide training courses on diagnosis, surveillance and field investigation for ASF. It can also provide assistance to OIE Members in capacity building for these purposes. Finally, the laboratory has animal biosafety level 3 facilities, which can be used for in-vivo studies or vaccine development.

Avian influenza

Dr Abdelsatar Arafa
Reference Laboratory for Veterinary Quality Control on Poultry Production
Animal Health Research Institute
Agricultural Research Center

Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
7 Nadi El-Said Street
P.O. Box 12618
Dokki, Giza
EGYPT
Tel.: +20 2 33 37 09 58 / +20 2 33 37 09 57 / +20 2 33 38 01 21
E-mail: araby85@hotmail.com

This new OIE Reference Laboratory will receive samples and provide diagnostic testing services for avian influenza. The laboratory will provide training in the diagnosis of avian influenza in response to requests from OIE Members. It can also support OIE Members through scientific and technical consultations on disease diagnosis and laboratory examinations. Finally, the laboratory will supply diagnostic materials to OIE Members for disease detection and serotyping.

Bovine viral diarrhoea

Dr Kerstin Wernike
Institute of Diagnostic Virology
Friedrich-Loeffler-Institut
Federal Research Institute for Animal Health
Südufer 10
17493 Greifswald – Insel Riems
GERMANY
Tel.: +49 38351 7 1212
E-mail: kerstin.wernike@fli.de

This new OIE Reference Laboratory focuses on diagnosis and research related to bovine viral diarrhoea virus and other ruminant pestiviruses. It can perform diagnostic investigations involving genome detection, subtyping, sequencing, antigen detection, virus isolation and serology. This laboratory also organises inter-laboratory proficiency tests. The Reference Laboratory has extensive experience in the eradication of bovine viral diarrhoea and in the determination of freedom from the disease. It also provides technical consultations on the prevention and control of bovine viral diarrhoea.

Brucellosis (*Brucella abortus*, *B. melitensis*)

Dr Mahmoud Hamdy
Department of Brucellosis Research
Animal Health Research Institute
Agricultural Research Center
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
7 Nadi El-Said Street
P.O. Box 12618
Dokki, Giza
EGYPT
Tel.: +20 1 222 28 14 76
E-mail: merhamdy@ahri.gov.eg

This new OIE Reference Laboratory is devoted to surveillance, diagnosis, research and control programmes for brucellosis (*Brucella abortus* and *B. melitensis*). A variety of standard serological tests in addition to bacteriological/polymerase chain reaction identification of *Brucella* to the species/biovar level are undertaken. Diagnostic testing is performed under a quality assurance system certified to ISO/IEC 9001:2015 and accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017. The laboratory provides reference reagents, as well as consultation/training via an accredited training and consultation centre. The Reference Laboratory has the capacity to perform *in-vivo* studies on brucellosis in a biosafety level 3 animal house facility.

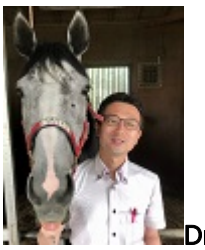
Contagious equine metritis

Dr Sandrine Petry
ANSES – Laboratoire de santé animale, site de Normandie
Unité de physiopathologie et d'épidémiologie des maladies équines
Goustranville
14430 Dozulé
FRANCE
Tel.: +33 2 31 79 22 76
E-mail: sandrine.petry@anses.fr

This new OIE Reference Laboratory, which is also the European Union Reference Laboratory for equine diseases (other than African horse sickness), including contagious equine metritis, has the expertise and resources for laboratory diagnostics and research on contagious equine metritis. Diagnostic tests are based on bacteriology, immunofluorescence and real-time PCR methods, which are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:2017. This laboratory provides anti-*Taylorella equigenitalis* serum for the slide agglutination test and identifies strains of the genus *Taylorella*. It is also able to organise inter-laboratory testing and can provide scientific and technical assistance, and

training, in the diagnosis of contagious equine metritis.

Equine influenza



Dr Manabu Nemoto
Equine Research Institute
Japan Racing Association
1400-4 Shiba, Shimotsuke, Tochigi 3290412
JAPAN
Tel.: +81 285 44 0090
E-mail: nemoto_manabu@equinst.go.jp

This new OIE Reference Laboratory provides diagnosis, consultation and research for the prevention and control of equine influenza. The Equine Research Institute is owned by the Japan Racing Association, which is the horse racing authority in Japan. The laboratory has provided the **OIE Expert Surveillance Panel on Equine Influenza Vaccine Composition** with information on antigenic analysis using horse antisera. Additionally, the laboratory can supply horse antisera against H3N8 equine influenza virus for serological testing and positive controls for reverse-transcription PCR.

NEW OIE COLLABORATING CENTRES

Economics of animal health

Centre of Excellence for Sustainable Food Systems
Global Burden of Animal Diseases (GBADs) Programme
Institute of Infection, Veterinary and Ecological Sciences
University of Liverpool
UNITED KINGDOM
Tel. +44 151 794 61 13
E-mail: j.rushton@liverpool.ac.uk
Website-1: www.liverpool.ac.uk/centre-for-sustainable-food-systems/
Website-2: www.liverpool.ac.uk/infection-veterinary-and-ecological-sciences/

This multi-national OIE Collaborating Centre will include participation from the following institutions:

Norwegian Veterinary Institute
P.O. Box 750 Sentrum
0106 Oslo
NORWAY
Tel. +47 91 61 85 87
E-mail: edgar.brun@vetinst.no

Website: www.vetinst.no

Department of Population Health Sciences
Utrecht University
THE NETHERLANDS
Tel. +31 30 253 10 91
E-mail: j.a.stegeman@uu.nl
Website:
www.uu.nl/en/organisation/faculty-of-veterinary-medicine/about-the-faculty/department-population-health-sciences/

The OIE Collaborating Centre for Economics of Animal Health will focus on the systematic use of and training in methods related to the economics of animal health with outcomes that are aligned with the Global Burden of Animal Diseases (GBADs) programme. Therefore, the Collaborating Centre will specialise in the following three areas:
– improving methods to estimate animal disease and health burdens, including information on where they occur, who is affected, and the causes and risk factors;
– improving access to and standardisation of animal disease and health burden information through the development of a shared, cloud-based knowledge engine;
– improving the capacity to interpret and use information on animal diseases and health burdens.

This will be achieved by a multi-disciplinary team of economists, epidemiologists, veterinary clinicians, computer scientists and educators. The team will include early career researchers and provide PhD opportunities as it aims to increase expertise in the discipline of animal health economics.

Good beekeeping management practices and biosecurity measures in the apiculture sector

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Lazio e della Toscana
Via Appia Nuova 1411
00178 Roma
ITALY
Tel. +39 06 79 09 91
E-mail-1: giovanni.formato@izslt.it
E-mail-2: segreteriadir@izslt.it
Website: www.izslt.it/apicoltura/

The *Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale del Lazio e della Toscana* (IZSLT) is one of ten Italian Governmental Institutes working within the Ministry of Health network to perform laboratory analysis, research, epidemiological surveillance and international cooperation activities in animal and public health, food safety, and livestock health and production.

The Centre supports the OIE by assisting its Members in various activities related to the application of good

beekeeping management practices and biosecurity measures in the apiculture sector. The Centre aims to increase the quality of hive production by encouraging the proper and prudent use of medicines in beekeeping, in line with the OIE 6th Strategic Plan.

The main focus area of this OIE Collaborating Centre[1] is **animal health management**, including:
– bee diseases
– good beekeeping practices
– biosecurity measures in beekeeping
– early detection of bee diseases
– monitoring bee health
– innovation in the prevention and control of bee diseases, including sustainable approaches
– coordination of experimental activities and field trials in different countries to monitor innovative approaches
– diagnosis of bee diseases in the field
– proper use of antimicrobials in bees and antimicrobial resistance.

It also focuses on aspects of bee diseases that have a potential impact on humans:
– infant botulism
– allergies and intoxications caused by plant alkaloids (pollen)
– aspergillosis
– residues in hive products
– epidemiology, monitoring and surveillance of honey bee diseases
– risk assessment.

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(1) List of main focus areas and specialties for OIE Collaborating Centres

The OIE is an international organisation created in 1924 with a mandate from its 182 Member Countries to improve animal health and welfare. Its activities are permanently supported by 301 centres of scientific expertise and 12 regional offices with a presence on every continent.

Follow the OIE: www.oie.int

@OIEAnimalHealth

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World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

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