## RESOLUTION No. 32

# How external factors (e.g. Climate change, conflicts, socio-economics, trading patterns) will impact Veterinary Services and the adaptations required

# CONSIDERING THAT

- 1. Veterinary Services are a public good that contribute to the economic, environmental, social and health dimensions of their countries, and play a fundamental role towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
- 2. Veterinary Services will need to work with a broad range of partners in order for the world to strategically plan and attain economic, social, environmental and health security;
- 3. One of the three main objectives of the 6th Strategic Plan of the OIE is to strengthen the capacity and sustainability of National Veterinary Services, which would include their resilience against internal and external factors;
- 4. Several external factors, such as climate change, conflicts, socio-economics and trading patterns, have an impact on Veterinary Services and their performance in the mid- to long term;
- 5. Members and other stakeholders expect Veterinary Services to respond to these external factors and to help bring about a desired future;
- 6. Greater awareness of influential external factors and greater preparedness for their effects will help the Veterinary Services mitigate the risks that they pose and take advantage of the opportunities they offer;
- 7. The future impact of external factors on Veterinary Services can be assessed through systematic, participatory and multi-disciplinary approaches, such as Foresight, and the vulnerability of Veterinary Services can be reduced through adaptation and mitigation strategies based on planning and reactive adjustments to change;
- 8. Members are ultimately responsible for driving the adaptation of their Veterinary Services.

#### THE ASSEMBLY

## RECOMMENDS THAT

- 1. Members, in coordination with other stakeholders, should undertake a systematic process to consider how external factors might affect the performance of their Veterinary Services and how their Veterinary Services can contribute to building economic and social resilience as part of their national strategic planning;
- 2. Members should develop a system to register and monitor risks associated with external factors, which can affect the operations and performance of their Veterinary Services in the mid- to long term;

- 3. Members should explore the opportunities associated with external factors, such as those arising from technological progress, which can improve the capacity of Veterinary Services to influence, respond and adapt to change in the mid- to long term;
- 4. Members should consider how external factors may affect future performance of their Veterinary Services in key areas, such as finance, human resources, legal affairs and operations, and take appropriate measures to reduce institutional risks;
- 5. The OIE should establish and coordinate regional and global initiatives to evaluate how external factors, including climate change, may affect Veterinary Services in the mid- to long term, as well as how Veterinary Services can increase their influence to bring about a desired future with economic, social, environmental and health security;
- 6. The OIE should assist Veterinary Services to develop international, regional and national linkages with institutions and actors, both public and private, that are engaged in development and resilience planning;
- 7. The OIE should continue to make efforts to strengthen the resilience of Veterinary Services against the impact of external factors, such as climate change. This would include (i) encouraging continued discussion and analysis to support their understanding of these complex issues; (ii) developing best practice recommendations and guidelines, tools and training programmes to build their capacity in Foresight; and (iii) continuing to implement the Performance of Veterinary Services Pathway (PVS) to increase their management, planning and leadership skills.

(Adopted by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019 in view of an entry into force on 31 May 2019)