Governance and Performance of Veterinary Services

The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) runs a programme called the PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services) Pathway to support Members in evaluating their capacity against WOAH international standards. The **Observatory** presents a selection of data from the PVS Pathway that can help to better understand the strengths and weaknesses of national Veterinary Services.

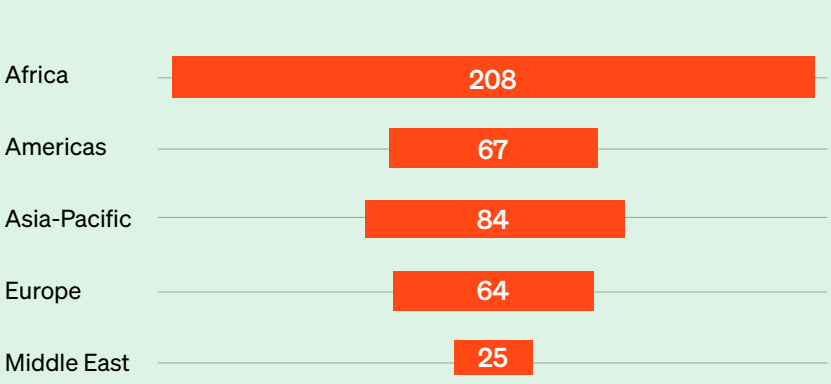
Members have been significantly engaged with the PVS Pathway over the years

448 activities were carried out

Of these, there were

135 PVS Evaluation missions and **111** PVS Gap Analysis missions

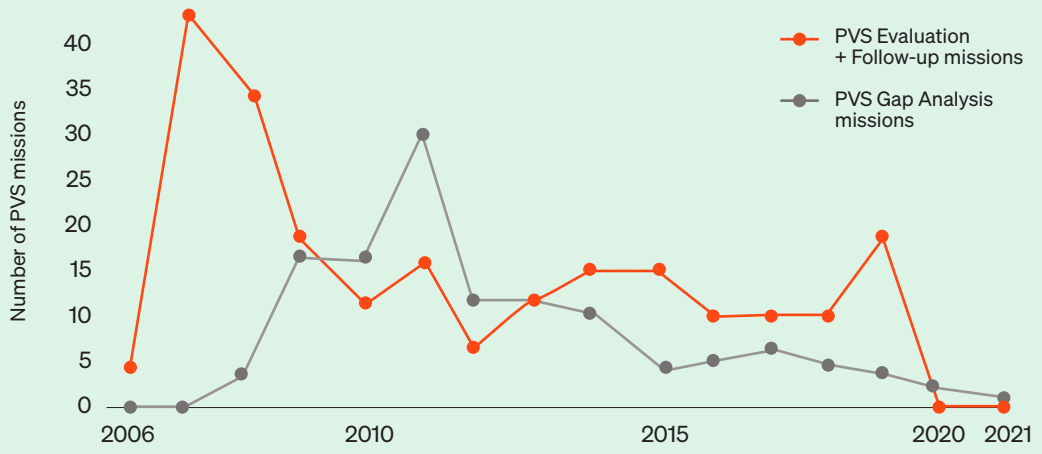
The geographical distribution of the activities was uneven.



Number of PVS activities conducted in WOAH regions
Source: PVS dataset, 2006-2021

However, data suggest that there is a decreasing interest in PVS Follow-up and Gap Analysis missions

This drop started prior to COVID-19 which prevented mission deployments for 18 months during 2020 and 2021. Considering the cyclic nature of the PVS Pathway, it was expected that the number of PVS Evaluation and Follow-up missions and the number of Gap Analysis missions would remain stable or at least present a cyclic trend over time.



Number of PVS Evaluation + Follow-up and PVS Gap Analysis missions undertaken
Source: PVS dataset, 2006-2021

Of the Members that engaged in the PVS Pathway,

23% undertook only one activity without further engagement.

68% had their last PVS Evaluation or Follow-up mission prior to 2016.

The capacity of Members varies depending on the Critical Competency considered

The average Level of Advancement per Critical Competency (CC) ranges from

1.2 CC II-13. related to animal welfare

to

3.7 CC IV-1. related to preparation of legislation and regulations

Each Critical Competency is assigned a Level of Advancement ranging from 1 to 5		
	Level 5 Level 4	High capacity
	Level 3	Minimal capacity
	Level 2 Level 1	Low capacity

Source: PVS Evaluation or Follow-up missions for 43 Members, 2016-2021 – Analysis of the Level of Advancement for multiple Critical Competencies from the 6th edition of the PVS Tool

Recommendations

World Organisation for Animal Health

- Develop the PVS Evaluation Database and Information System to ensure the automated collection of PVS data in a standardised framework.
- Explore the hurdles to continued engagement in the PVS Pathway and encourage Members to request PVS missions.
- Use the PVS outcomes to identify gaps and build tailored capacity-building activities.

Members

- Consider undertaking a PVS Follow-up mission if the last PVS Evaluation or Follow-up missions was conducted more than five years ago.
- Perform PVS self-evaluations using the new targeted support programme to monitor progress.

Access the full information here

Please consider the data limitations outlined in the full Annual Report when consulting this document.

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Veterinary Services' workforce and resources

To carry out their activities, Veterinary Services need an enabling environment where they can work to their optimal capacity and receive adequate training. The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) develops international standards to assist Veterinary Services in strengthening their capacity, both in terms of human and financial resources. Through its Annual Report, the **Observatory** intends to assess the uptake of these standards.

There is great variability in the workforce of Veterinary Services across regions

Global animal health workforce

9M
Veterinarians

10M
Veterinary paraprofessionals (including community animal health workers)

On average,

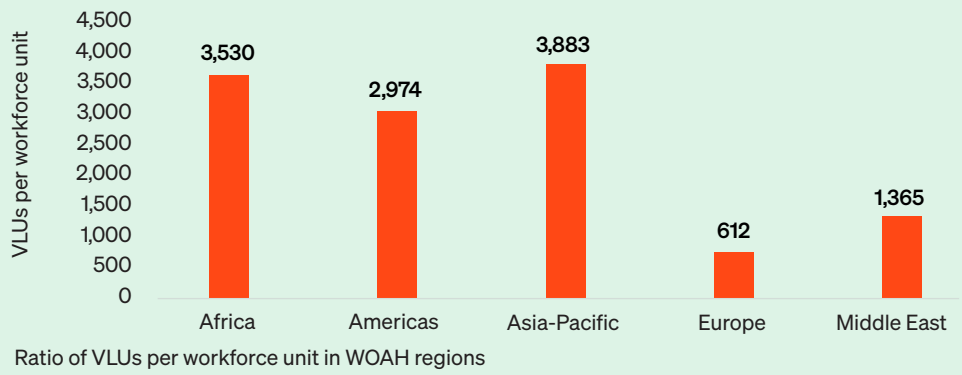
1 workforce unit is employed

for every

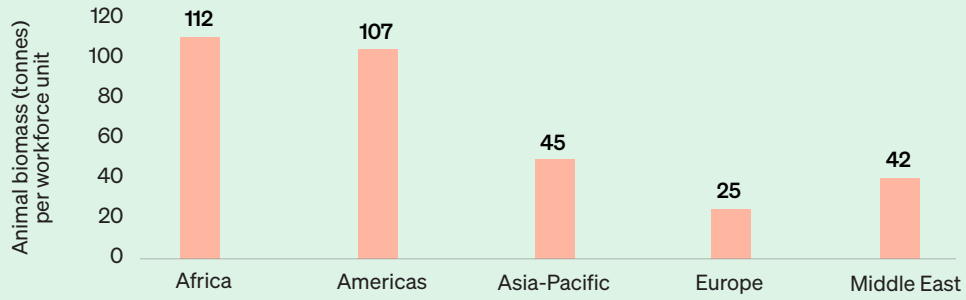
2,611 veterinary livestock units (VLUs)

and

55 tonnes of animal biomass



Ratio of VLUs per workforce unit in WOAH regions



Ratio of animal biomass per workforce unit in WOAH regions

Source: WAHIS annual reports, 2019

A limited number of Members have access to sufficient resources

Based on recent Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway missions, the percentage of Members which reached or exceeded the minimal capacity is as follows:

Staffing		Professional competencies			Funding		Veterinary Statutory Body	
Veterinarians and other professionals	Veterinary paraprofessionals and others	Veterinarians	Veterinary paraprofessionals	Physical resources	Operational	Emergency	Authority	Capacity
49%	56%	58%	67%	44%	42%	49%	47%	16%

Percentage of Members with a Level of Advancement of 3 or more for each of the 9 Critical Competencies relevant to workforce

Source: PVS Evaluation or Follow-up missions for 43 Members, 2016-2021 – Analysis of the Level of Advancement for Critical Competencies I.1.A., I.1.B., I.2.A., I.2.B., I.7., I.8., I.9., III.5.A., III.5.B. from the 6th edition of the PVS Tool

Only **7%** of these Members have overall sufficient workforce capacity

(i.e. reached or exceeded the minimal capacity for all 9 Critical Competencies related to workforce and resources)

Recommendations

World Organisation for Animal Health

- Explore the relevance of collecting disaggregated data to map the workforce dedicated to different categories of animals.
- Consider identifying an indicative workforce benchmark.
- Advocate for appropriate resourcing of Veterinary Services and develop tailored capacity building strategies.
- Monitor Members' progress with Critical Competencies over time as an indicator of the impact of WOAH's support.

Members

- Use the available tools (e.g. PVS Gap Analysis) to advocate for appropriate resourcing of Veterinary Services at the national level.
- Establish or strengthen Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) authority and capacity, in line with relevant standards.
- Consider taking part in the WOAH VSB Twinning Programme.

Access the full information here

Please consider the data limitations outlined in the full Annual Report when consulting this document.

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

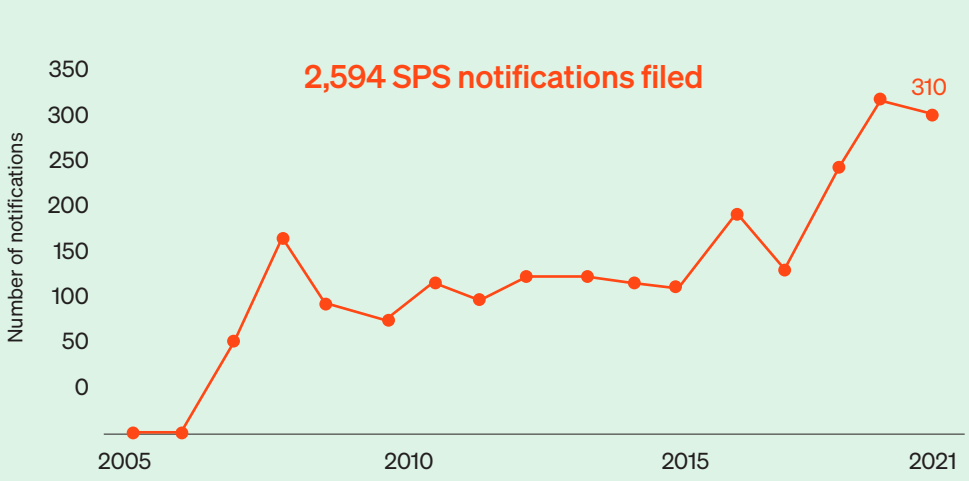
World Trade Organization (WTO) notifications

The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) is the WTO reference organisation for international standards related to animal health and zoonoses. The WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) defines the basic rules for the application of food safety and animal and plant health measures in international trade. Through its Annual Report, the **Observatory** intends to assess the uptake of the WOAH standards that relate to trade.

90% of WOAH Members are also WTO Members

WTO Members file SPS notifications with the WTO related to new or modified sanitary legislation that may have a significant effect on trade. These notifications can indicate whether or not the legislation conforms with WOAH standards.

WTO SPS notifications related to WOAH standards have seen an increase in recent years



Number of WTO SPS notifications related to WOAH standards filed per year
Source: WTO dataset, 2005-2021

Most WTO SPS notifications are filed by a small subset of WTO Members

77 WOAH Members filed WTO SPS notifications **between 2005 and 2021**

However, only 10 WTO Members were responsible for 60% of all notifications.

WOAH-related notifications account for just

6% of all WTO SPS notifications

83% of WOAH-related WTO SPS notifications claim that the referenced legislation conformed to WOAH standards.

97% **of WTO SPS notifications linked to WOAH standards relate to terrestrial animal diseases** and almost 1/3 to avian influenza.

Historically, very few trade disputes related to animal diseases have been filed with the WTO

Between 1995 and 2022, **612** **disputes** were brought to the WTO

Of these,

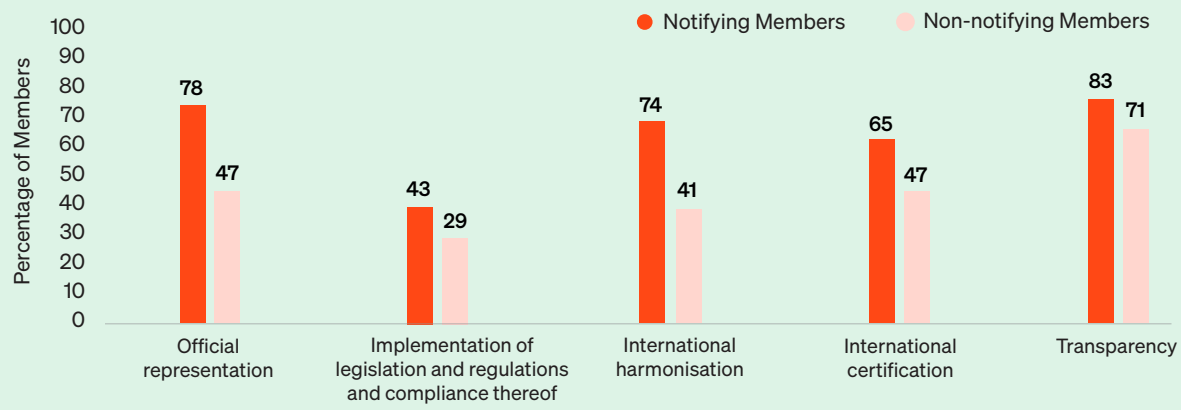
52 referred to the SPS Agreement

and only

8 involved **animal diseases**

WOAH Members that submit WTO notifications tend to have greater capacity to access trade and interact with stakeholders

Based on recent Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway missions, the percentage of Members which reached or exceeded the minimal capacity is as follows:



Percentage of Members with a Level of Advancement of 3 or more for 5 different Critical Competencies relating to access to markets and interaction with stakeholders

Source: PVS Evaluation or Follow-up missions for 43 Members, 2016-2021 – Analysis of the Level of Advancement for Critical Competencies III.3., IV.2., IV.3., IV.4., IV.6. from the 6th edition of the PVS Tool

Recommendations

World Organisation for Animal Health

- Search for additional indicators that assess the implementation of WOAH standards relating to trade.

Members

- File SPS notifications related to new or modified sanitary legislation that may significantly affect trade, as required by the SPS Agreement.

Access the full information here

Please consider the data limitations outlined in the full Annual Report when consulting this document.

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

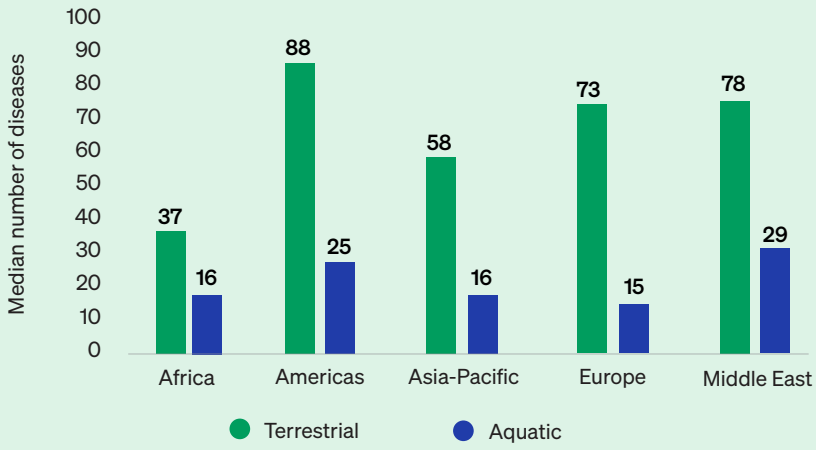
Disease detection, surveillance and diagnosis

Animal health surveillance is crucial to determine the absence, presence and distribution of animal diseases and detect emerging diseases as early as possible. The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) develops international standards related to the surveillance of animal diseases. Through its Annual Report, the Observatory intends to assess the uptake of these standards.

The implementation of disease surveillance systems varies across regions and diseases

Not all WOAH-listed diseases are subject to compulsory notification at national level

This raises questions about the ability of Members to fully comprehend the disease situation in their territories and comply with WOAH notification requirements.

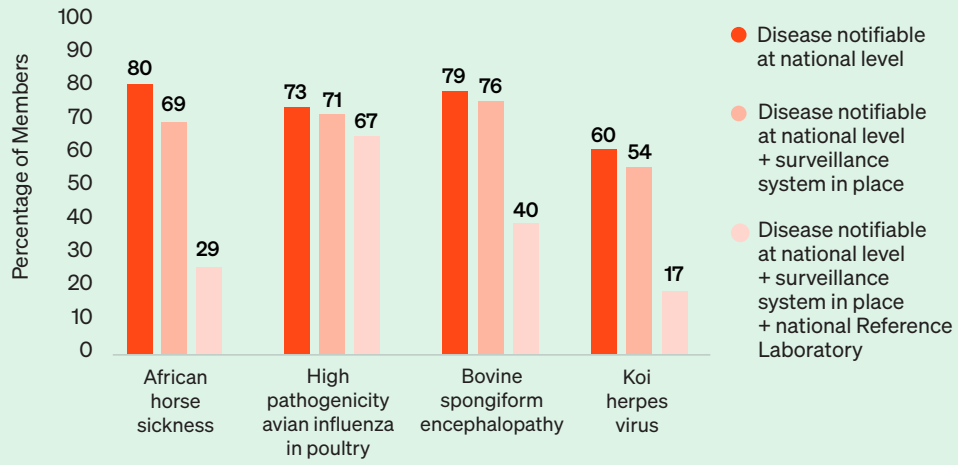


Median number of animal diseases notifiable at national level among the WOAH-listed diseases for terrestrial and aquatic animals

Source: WAHIS six-monthly reports, 2019

A limited number of Members meet all disease surveillance criteria

due to the limited percentage of Members with national Reference Laboratories. This raises questions about their diagnostic capacity.

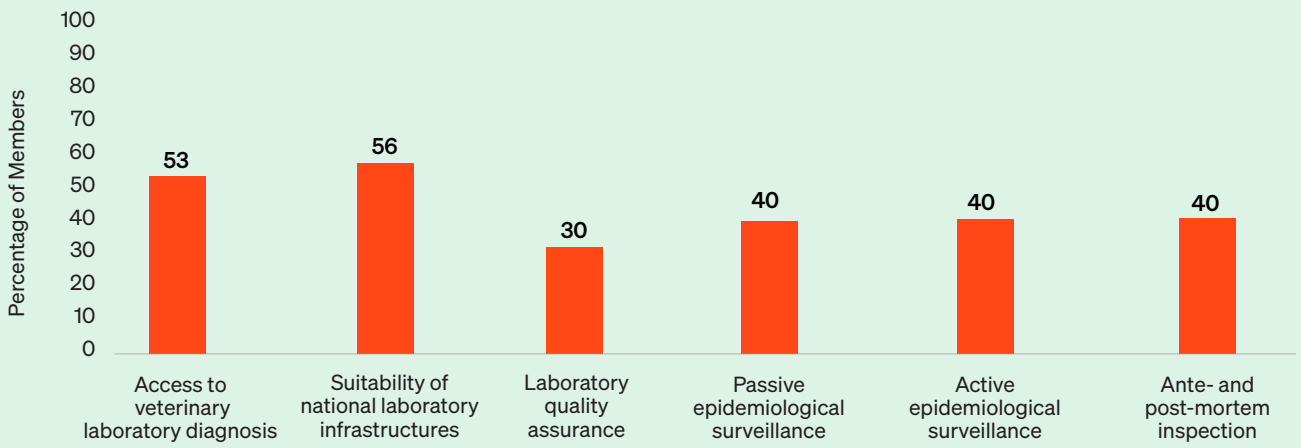


Percentage of Members meeting surveillance parameters for various animal diseases

Source: WAHIS six-monthly reports, 2019

Surveillance would benefit from further improvement

Based on recent Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway missions, the percentage of Members which reached or exceeded the minimal capacity is as follows:



Percentage of Members with a Level of Advancement of 3 or more for each of the 6 Critical Competencies relevant to surveillance

Source: PVS Evaluation or Follow-up missions for 43 Members, 2016-2021 – Analysis of the Level of Advancement for Critical Competencies II.1.A., II.1.B., II.2., II.5.A., II.5.B., II.8. from the 6th edition of the PVS Tool

35% of Members have overall sufficient surveillance capacity

i.e. reached or exceeded the minimal capacity
for all 6 Critical Competencies relevant to surveillance

Recommendations

World Organisation for Animal Health

- Clarify guidance for completing six-monthly reports in WAHIS.
- Monitor Members' progress with Critical Competencies over time as an indicator of the impact of WOAH's support.
- Explore how to collect more data about the performance of national Reference Laboratories.

Members

- Invest in training and resources, including diagnostic capacity, to boost national surveillance programmes for WOAH-listed diseases.
- Report the diagnosis of listed diseases to WOAH.
- Ensure that six-monthly reports are completed accurately.

Access the full information here

Please consider the data limitations outlined in the full Annual Report when consulting this document.

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Transparency of Veterinary Services

Transparency is important for Veterinary Services to effectively limit the spread of diseases, facilitate the safe trade of animals and animal products, and enable cooperation on global issues. The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) develops international standards related to transparency, including disease notifications. Through its Annual Report, the **Observatory** intends to assess the uptake of these standards.

The time between disease confirmation and notification (reporting gap) is often significant

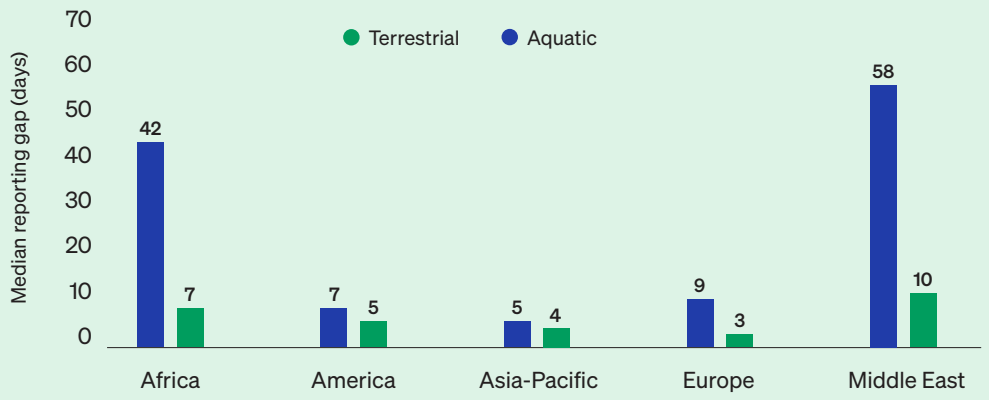
29% **of immediate notifications of listed diseases**

are submitted to WOAH within 24 hours of disease confirmation, as required by the standards.

59% are reported between **2 and 30 days** after disease confirmation

11% are reported **more than a month** after disease confirmation

The reporting gap, however, varies greatly across regions and disease types



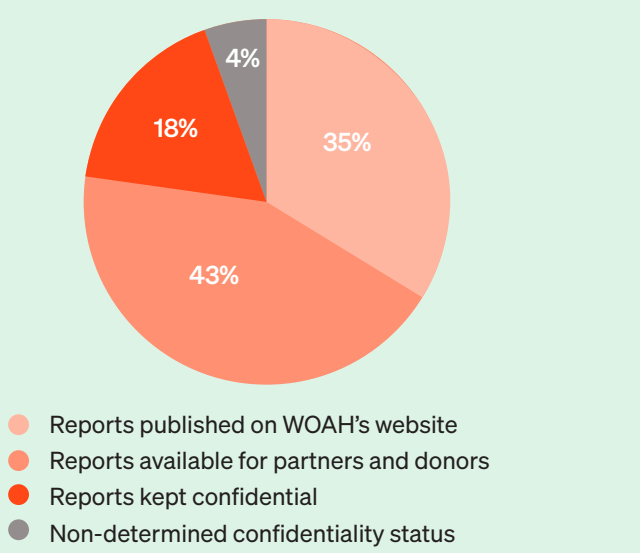
Median time between the confirmation and reporting of WOAH-listed terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases (reporting gap) by region

Source: WAHIS immediate notification dataset, 2005-2021

Most PVS mission reports are made available

78% **of PVS mission reports**

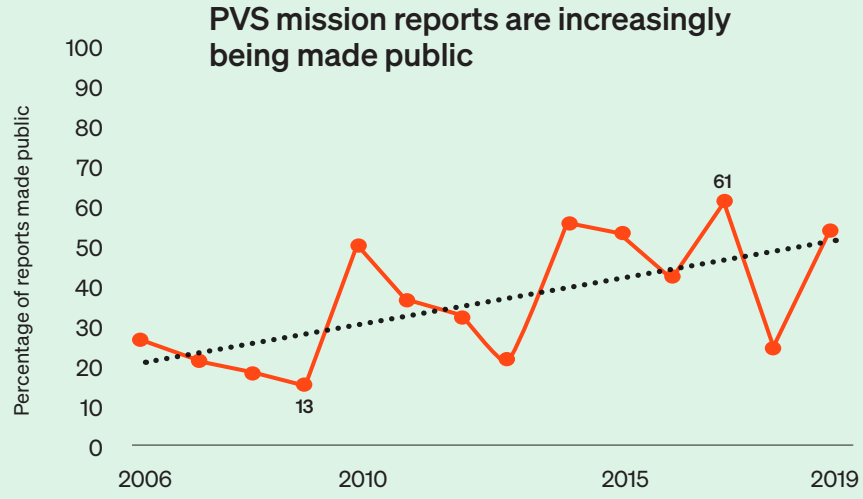
are either available to the public or to WOAH partners and donors



Percentage of PVS mission reports with different levels of accessibility

Source: PVS Evaluation and Follow-up mission reports, 2006-2021

PVS mission reports are increasingly being made public



Percentage of PVS mission reports that have been published on WOAH's website, and trend line (dashed line)

Source: PVS Pathway missions, 2006-2019

Most Members have adequate capacity related to transparency

Based on recent Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway missions,

76% **of Members** reached or exceeded the minimal capacity for the Critical Competency on transparency

Source: PVS Evaluation or Follow-up missions for 42 Members, 2016-2021 – Analysis of the Level of Advancement for Critical Competency IV-6. from the 6th edition of the PVS Tool

Yet, transparency about antimicrobial use (AMU) remains low

Only **29%** of Members that submit an annual report on AMU to WOAH also publish a national report on AMU

Source: annual reports on AMU submitted to WOAH between May 2016 and May 2021

Recommendations

World Organisation for Animal Health

- Encourage and support Members to notify diseases in a transparent and timely manner.
- Encourage increased transparency of PVS reports.
- Monitor Members' progress with Critical Competencies over time as an indicator of the impact of WOAH's support.

Members

- Reduce the time between the diagnostic confirmation of an outbreak and notification to WOAH.
- Consider making PVS reports publicly available, or alternatively, available to WOAH partners and donors.
- Advocate for increased transparency at the decision-making level.

Access the full information here

Please consider the data limitations outlined in the full Annual Report when consulting this document.

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

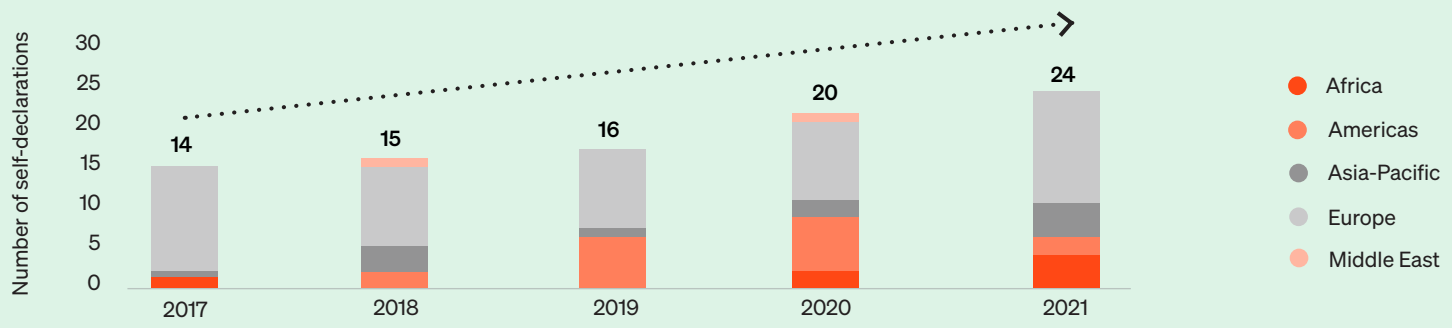
Self-declarations of animal health status

Members of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) can self-declare the animal health status of their territory (country, zone or compartment) in line with WOAH standards. They can have their self-declarations published on WOAH's website to increase their visibility. Yet, these self-declarations cannot relate to the six diseases subject to official status recognition. Through its Annual Report, the **Observatory** presents a selection of data that contributes to monitoring the uptake of these standards and the use of self-declarations by Members.

The use of self-declarations has increased in recent years

Between 2017 and 2021, the annual number of self-declarations increased by

71%



Number of self-declarations filed in WOAH regions
Source: self-declaration dataset, 2017-2021

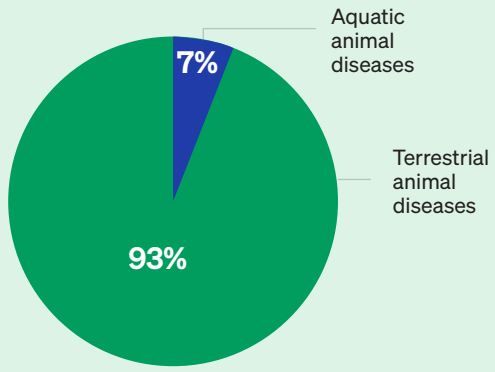
However, this service is not used to its full capacity

Around **40%** of Members submitted a self-declaration between 2000 and 2021

They published a total of **251** self-declarations.

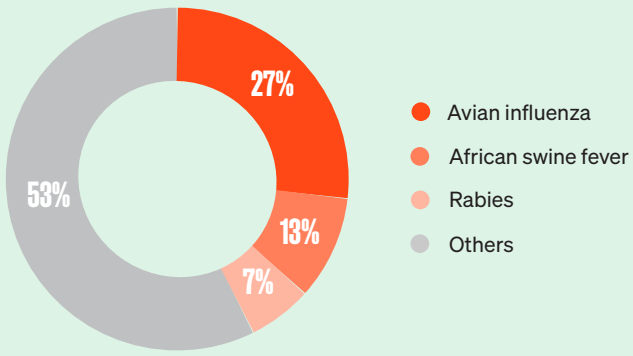
Over **60%** of these declarations were filed by Members of the European region.

Most Members self-declare country-wide freedom from terrestrial diseases



Percentage of published self-declarations by disease type
Source: self-declaration dataset, 2000-2021

The diseases with the highest number of self-declarations are avian influenza, African swine fever and rabies.



91% of self-declarations refer to country-wide disease freedom

Only **9%** of self-declarations relate to the animal health status of zones and compartments

A low percentage of Members that reported the absence of a disease also published a self-declaration

Rabies **26%**

African swine fever **25%**

Avian influenza **19%**

Source: self-declaration dataset and WAHIS six-monthly reports, 2nd semester 2019

After outbreaks, most Members did not submit new declarations to recover their self-declared animal health status

Between 2000 and 2021:

31% of self-declared animal health status were lost due to an outbreak

Just **37%** of these lost status were recovered after submission of another self-declaration

Source: self-declaration dataset and WAHIS six-monthly reports, 2000-2021

Recommendations

World Organisation for Animal Health

- Identify and address the challenges that prevent Members from using the self-declaration service to its full capacity.
- Continue to improve the process of managing, storing, displaying and tracking self-declarations.
- Promote the benefits of issuing self-declarations.

Members

- Engage with stakeholders and policymakers to increase the use of self-declarations.
- Consider submitting self-declarations for diseases absent from the territory, including aquatic animal diseases.
- Consider submitting self-declarations for zones and compartments.

Access the full information here

Please consider the data limitations outlined in the full Annual Report when consulting this document.

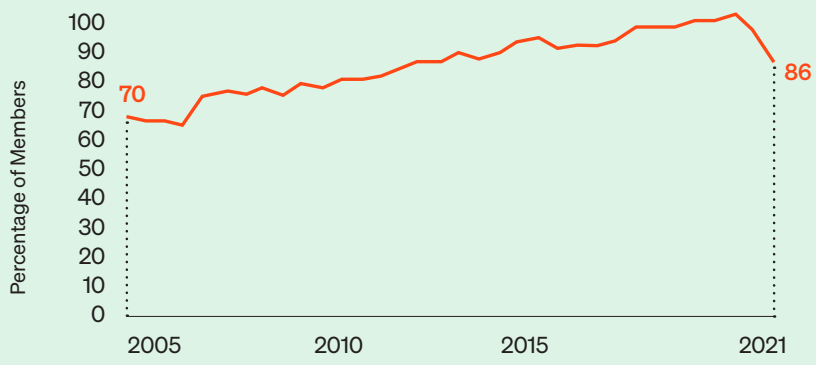
World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Movement control inside countries/territories and precautions at borders

The movement of animals and animal products is a major contributor to the spread of animal diseases. The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) develops international standards for movement management, including quarantine and border security measures. These are crucial to control the spread of diseases within a territory and across borders. Through its Annual Report, the **Observatory** intends to assess the uptake of these standards.

The implementation of movement control is increasing slowly but steadily

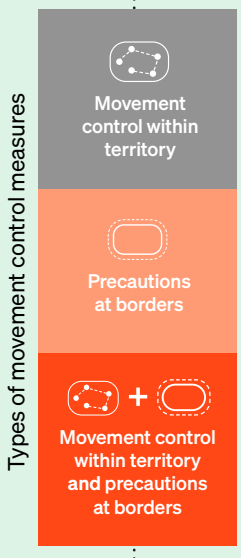
The percentage of Members implementing some form of **movement control measures has increased by** **23%** since 2005



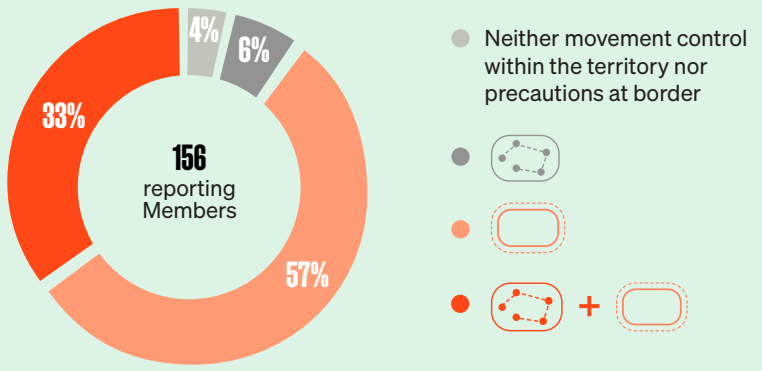
Percentage of Members implementing movement control within the territory and/or taking precautions at borders as a PPR control measure

Source: WAHIS six-monthly reports, 2005-2021

Case study: peste des petits ruminants (PPR)



However, nearly **60%** **of Members** only implement precautions at borders



Percentage of Members controlling movements within their territory and/or taking precautions at borders as a PPR control measure

Source: WAHIS six-monthly reports, 1st semester 2019

Overall, Members have limited capacity regarding movement control within and across their borders

Based on recent Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway missions, the percentage of Members which reached or exceeded the minimal capacity is:

37% Animal identification and movement control

49% Quarantine and border security

28% Animal identification and movement control + Quarantine and border security

Source: PVS Evaluation or Follow-up missions for 43 Members, 2016-2021 – Analysis of the Level of Advancement for Critical Competencies II-12. and II.4. from the 6th edition of the PVS Tool

Only **27%** **of Members reporting movement control implementation reached or exceeded the minimal capacity** related to movement control

Source: WAHIS six-monthly reports and PVS missions

Recommendations

World Organisation for Animal Health

- Better link PVS mission findings and WAHIS data to identify gaps and improve data quality.
- Promote movement control through advocacy and capacity building.
- Monitor Members' progress with Critical Competencies over time as an indicator of the impact of WOAH's support.
- Consider better describing the control measures and how some are interconnected (e.g. movement control as a prerequisite to zoning).

Members

- Further implement WOAH standards on movement control to better contain diseases.
- Combine several control measures for higher efficiency (e.g. zoning and movement control) and ensure their appropriate reporting in WAHIS, in accordance with the standards.

Access the full information here

Please consider the data limitations outlined in the full Annual Report when consulting this document.

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Zoning and compartmentalisation

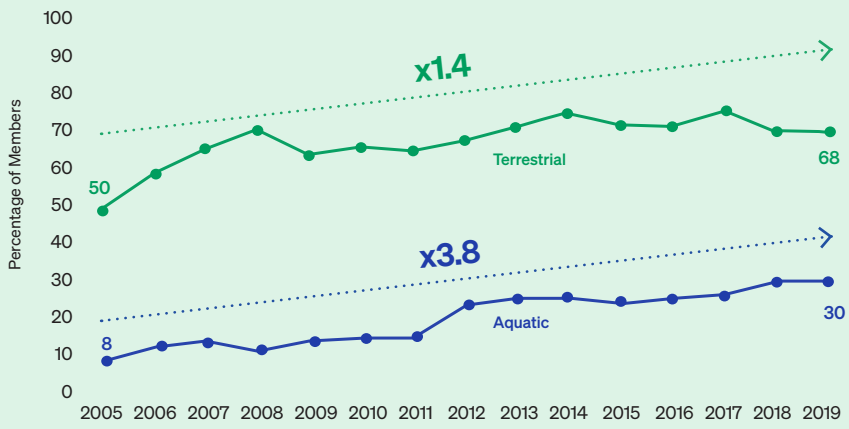
The international standards of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) for zoning and compartmentalisation support Members in preventing and controlling disease spread and contribute to ensuring safe trade of animals and related commodities. Through its Annual Report, the **Observatory** intends to assess the uptake of these standards.

A growing number of Members are reporting the application of zoning but effective implementation remains challenging

71% of Members report applying zoning for at least one disease,

notably to control high pathogenicity avian influenza, foot and mouth disease, Newcastle disease, African swine fever, classical swine fever and peste des petits ruminants.

Source: WAHIS six-monthly reports, 2019



Percentage of Members that report applying zoning for at least one disease
Source: WAHIS six-monthly reports, 2005-2019

On average, Members report applying zoning for

14 to 20

diseases per year with no major variations over time but some variability across regions.

Source: WAHIS six-monthly reports, 2005-2019

Some Members report the presence of a disease limited to one or more zones, yet they do not always report applying zoning to control it

Some Members report applying zoning without movement control measures despite movement controls being a prerequisite to the effective implementation of zoning

Some Members report applying zoning as a control measure for a disease despite reporting its absence from their territory

Case studies: African swine fever (ASF)

46% of Members that report the presence of ASF restricted to one or more zones also report applying zoning.

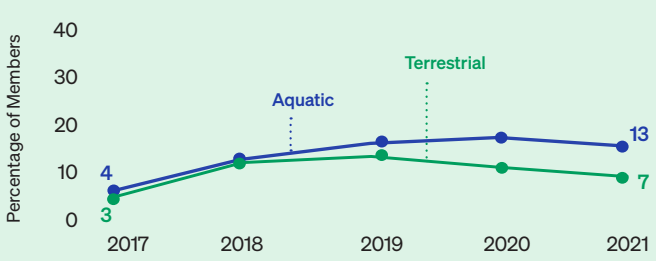
86% of Members that report applying zoning also report applying movement control to contain this disease.

Among the 38 Members that report applying zoning to control the disease,

49% reported its absence from their entire territory or never reported it.

Source: WAHIS six-monthly reports, 2nd semester 2019

A limited number of Members report applying compartmentalisation for at least one disease but there is a slight increasing trend



Percentage of Members that report applying compartmentalisation for at least one disease
Source: WAHIS six-monthly reports, 2017-2021

Members' capacity regarding zoning and compartmentalisation remains limited

Based on recent Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway missions, the percentage of Members which reached or exceeded the minimal capacity is:

29% Zoning

14% Compartmentalisation

Source: PVS Evaluation or Follow-up missions, 2016-2021 – Analysis of the Level of Advancement for Critical Competencies IV-7. and IV-8. from the 6th edition of the PVS Tool

Recommendations

World Organisation for Animal Health

- Further clarify that the absence of a disease from one or several zones should only be reported if zoning measures are in place.
- Monitor Members' progress with Critical Competencies over time as an indicator of the impact of WOAH's support.

Members

- Implement zoning together with movement control.
- Consider further implementing zoning and compartmentalisation standards.

Access the full information here

Please consider the data limitations outlined in the full Annual Report when consulting this document.

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

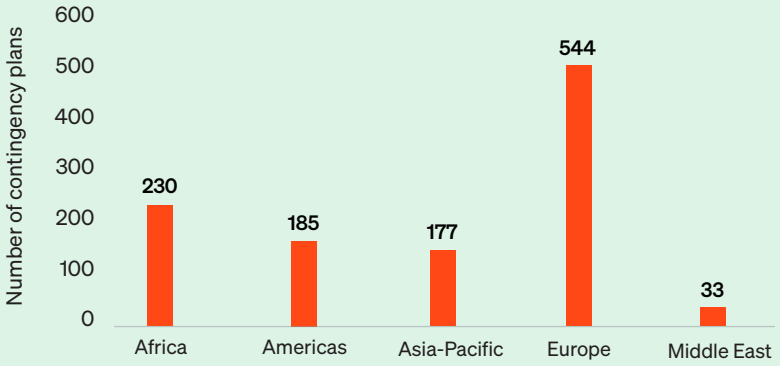
Emergency preparedness

When an animal health or welfare emergency occurs, the effectiveness of the response depends on the level of preparedness of the Veterinary Authority and relevant stakeholders. The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) develops international standards and guidelines for emergency preparedness, including contingency plans and simulation exercises. Through its Annual Report, the **Observatory** intends to assess the uptake of these standards.

The use of contingency plans varies across regions

87% of Members have a contingency plan for at least one disease

1,169 contingency plans were reported in 2018, with some regional variations



Number of contingency plans per region
Source: WOAH review, 2018

The reporting of simulation exercises is not yet a widespread practice

Only **45%** of Members reported having conducted a simulation exercise

Source: WOAH simulation exercise dataset, 2002-2021

408 simulation exercises were reported between 2002 and 2021

¾ of them were conducted in Europe and the Americas.

More than **95%** of contingency plans and simulation exercises relate to terrestrial animal diseases, mainly avian influenza, foot and mouth disease and African swine fever.

WOAH review, 2018; WOAH simulation exercises, 2002-2021

Emergency preparedness activities undertaken by Members could be improved

Not all Members with contingency plans conduct simulation exercises

African swine fever (ASF)

55% of the Members with a contingency plan have conducted a recent simulation exercise

Classical swine fever (CSF)

11% of the Members with a contingency plan have conducted a recent simulation exercise

Case studies

Disease-free status is not associated with having a contingency plan or reporting simulation exercises

African swine fever (ASF)

24% of the Members with an active self-declaration of ASF freedom have a contingency plan and conducted a recent simulation exercise

Classical swine fever (CSF)

29% of the Members with an official status have a contingency plan and conducted a recent simulation exercise

Sources: WOAH review, 2018; WOAH simulation exercise dataset, 2002-2021

Members' capacity regarding emergency preparedness is limited

Based on recent Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway missions, the percentage of Members which reached or exceeded the minimal capacity is as follows:

Emergency funding	Emergency response	+ Emergency funding Emergency response
49%	53%	40%

Source: PVS Evaluation or Follow-up missions for 43 Members, 2016-2021 – Analysis of the Level of Advancement for Critical Competencies II-9. and II.6. from the 6th edition of the PVS Tool

Recommendations

World Organisation for Animal Health

- Raise awareness on the importance of emergency preparedness.
- Offer dedicated capacity building activities.
- Monitor Members' progress with Critical Competencies over time as an indicator of the impact of WOAH's support.

Members

- Identify and invest resources to better prepare for animal health emergencies.
- Conduct regular simulation exercises, following the principles developed in WOAH Guidelines for Simulation Exercises.
- Report simulation exercises to WOAH to increase their visibility.

Access the full information here

Please consider the data limitations outlined in the full Annual Report when consulting this document.

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Antimicrobial use and antimicrobial resistance

As misuse and overuse of antimicrobials can lead to the development of antimicrobial resistance (AMR), the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) develops international standards on their responsible and prudent use in animals. Through its Annual Report, the **Observatory** intends to assess the uptake of these standards.

Critically important antimicrobials are still being used as growth promoters in animals

Antimicrobials listed as 'veterinary critically important antimicrobial agents' by WOAH

12%

Antimicrobials listed as 'highest priority critically important for human medicine' by the World Health Organization (WHO)

12%

Percentage of Members using critically important antimicrobials as growth promoters in animals

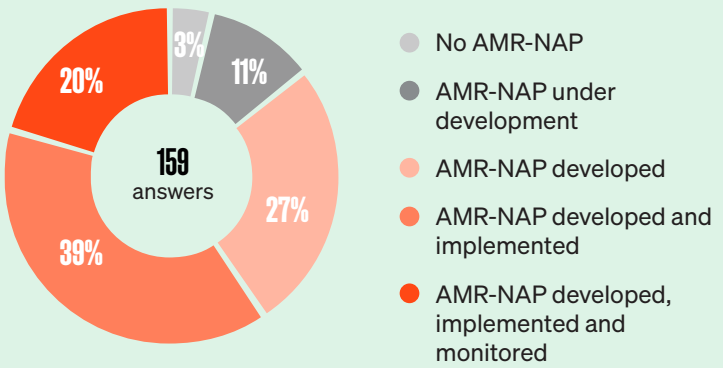
Source: ANIMUSE Global Database, 2020-2021

An increasing number of Members are implementing national strategies against AMR

Around **60%** of Members implement and/or monitor a National Action Plan on AMR (AMR-NAP) in the animal sector

x3 2021 / 2016

This figure is 3 times higher than it was in 2016, the year after the launch of the Global Action Plan on AMR



Percentage of Members with different levels of development of their AMR-NAP

Source: Tracking Antimicrobial Resistance Country Self-Assessment Survey (TrACSS), 2016-2021

AMR national surveillance systems need to be further developed

Almost **1/4** of Members do not have an animal AMR surveillance system

Other Members have surveillance systems at various stages of development.

For instance, **44% of them** conduct systematic data collection and monitor levels of AMR, with laboratories that follow quality assurance processes.

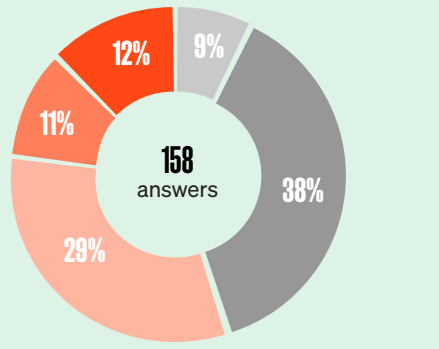
Less than half of Members have an integrated multisectoral surveillance system for AMR and antimicrobial use (AMU) in place

Members with no integrated multisectoral surveillance system	Members with an integrated multisectoral surveillance system
58%	42%

Source: TrACSS, 2020-2021

Training on AMR is widespread across Members

Over **90%** of Members provide training on AMR and AMU in the veterinary sector either through *ad hoc* courses, core curricula for graduating veterinary professionals or continuing professional training.



Members' AMR training and professional education in the veterinary sector

Data on AMU are available in the factsheet of the 6th *Annual Report on antimicrobial use in animals* published in June 2022.

Recommendations

World Organisation for Animal Health

- Advocate for the responsible use of antimicrobials by the private and public sectors.
- Reinforce capacity building activities on AMR and AMU.

Members

- Stop using antimicrobials as animal growth promoters if they are listed by WHO or WOAH as critically important.
- Members using other antimicrobials as growth promoters are encouraged to systematically accompany their use with a risk analysis, in line with WOAH's recommendations.
- Implement and monitor a National Action Plan on AMR and improve surveillance systems.
- Provide continuing professional training on AMR and AMU.

Access the full information here

Please consider the data limitations outlined in the full Annual Report when consulting this document.

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Implementation of the One Health approach

The 'One Health' approach recognises that human, animal and plant health are interdependent and bound to the health of the ecosystems they inhabit. The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) promotes this concept through its own work and initiatives with other international organisations. Through its Annual Report, the **Observatory** intends to provide an overview of the uptake of the One Health approach by WOAH Members.

A significant number of diseases notified to WOAH are zoonotic

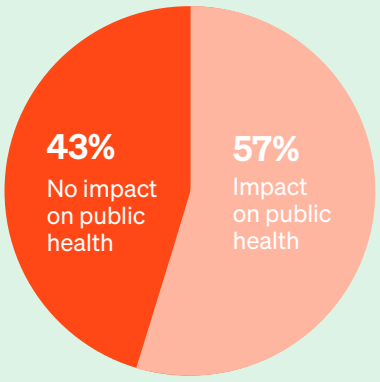
38% of all immediate notifications of WOAH-listed diseases are for zoonoses

The annual percentage between 2005 and 2021 ranges **from 25% to 47%**, with peaks coinciding with major episodes of avian influenza.

Source: WAHIS immediate notifications, 2005-2021

Almost 1/3 of WOAH-listed diseases are zoonoses

Most emerging diseases reported to WOAH are considered to have an impact on public health



Breakdown of the **166 immediate notifications of emerging diseases** reported between 2005 and 2021.

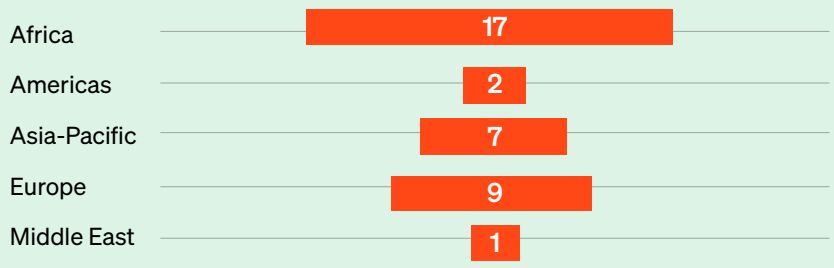
Source: WAHIS immediate notifications, 2005-2021

In 2021, all immediate notifications for emerging diseases with a public health impact were related to SARS-CoV-2 infections in animals.

Collaboration between the public health and animal health sectors has improved

1/5 of Members have organised IHR-PVS* National Bridging Workshops (NBW) between 2014 and 2021 to assess and enhance multisectoral collaboration

*IHR-PVS: International Health Regulations (WHO) – Performance of Veterinary Services (WOAH)



Number of IHR-PVS National Bridging Workshops organised in WOAH regions
Source: IHR/PVS NBW data, 2014-2021

Despite the COVID-19 pandemic, the annual number of workshops organised is increasing.

Members have capacity to coordinate resources and activities under the One Health approach

Based on recent Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway missions,

79% of Members reached or exceeded the minimal capacity for the Critical Competency related to **external coordination capability, including the One Health approach**.
This notably shows their capacity to work with other government authorities involved in the health sector.

Source: PVS Evaluation or Follow-up missions for 43 Members, 2016-2021 – Analysis of the Level of Advancement for Critical Competency II.6.B. from the 6th edition of the PVS Tool.

Recommendations

World Organisation for Animal Health

- Promote the need, interest and best practices to collect more information on the implementation of the One Health approach.
- Monitor Members' progress with Critical Competencies over time as an indicator of the impact of WOAH's support.

Members

- Progressively expand and implement the One Health approach and multisectoral coordination to all relevant activities.
- Understand the benefits of organising an IHR-PVS National Bridging Workshop to develop a national roadmap for intersectoral coordination.

Access the full information here

Please consider the data limitations outlined in the full Annual Report when consulting this document.

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Animal welfare

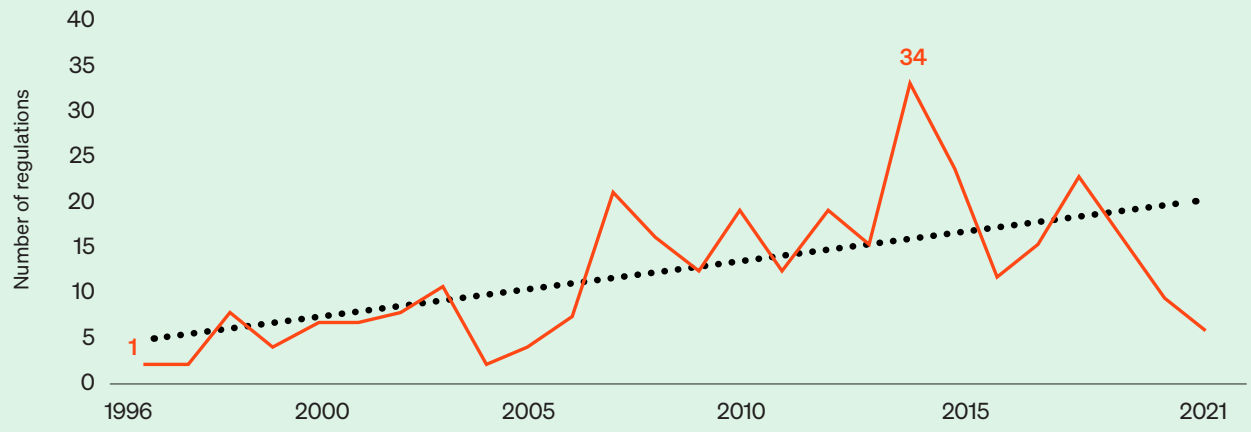
The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH, founded as OIE) develops international standards on animal welfare to support Members to improve how they handle terrestrial and aquatic animals on farm, during transport, slaughter, killing for disease control purposes, as well as in research and for specific topics such as dog population management. Through its Annual Report, the **Observatory** intends to assess the uptake of these standards.

An increasing number of national animal welfare regulations are being passed

336 regulations on animal welfare

originating from 58 Members were recorded between 1996 and 2021.

More than 75% of them came from the European region.



Number of regulations related to animal welfare and trend line (dashed line)

Source: FAO legislative database (FAOLEX), 1996-2021

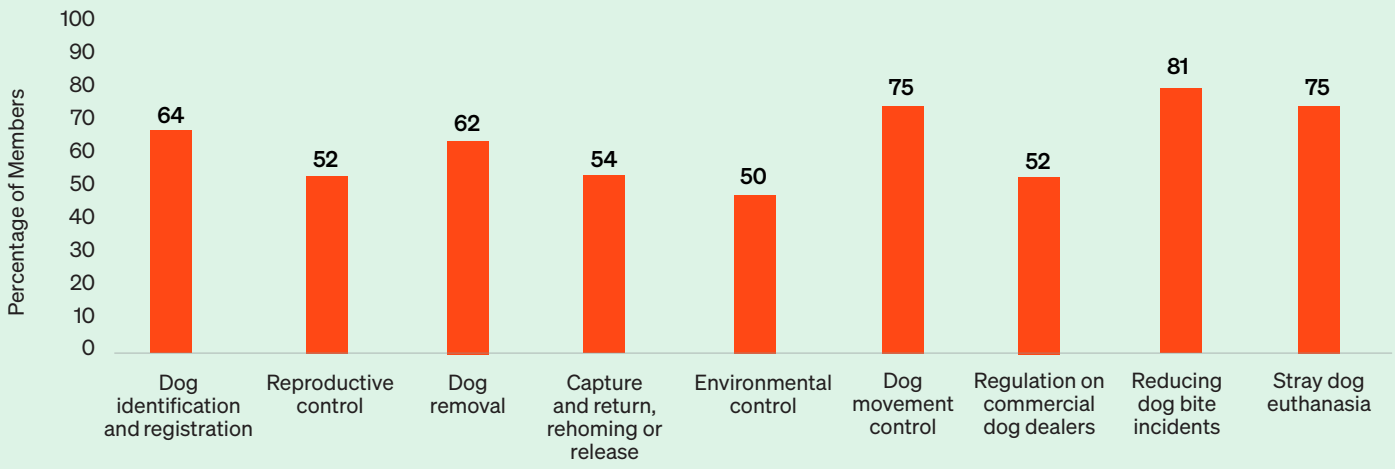
The implementation of standards on dog population management can be strengthened

70% of Members did not estimate the number of stray dogs according to surveys carried out in the European region and North Africa

68% of responding Members had dog population control programmes in place

69% of these programmes were monitored and evaluated

There is variability in the implementation of the different components of the standard on dog population management.



Percentage of Members implementing WOAH's recommendations related to stray dog management

Source: stray dog surveys from WOAH Animal Welfare Platform for Europe, 2015-2021, 21 participating Members from the European region and North Africa

The capacity of Veterinary Services regarding animal welfare needs to be further improved

Based on recent Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway missions, **26%** of Members have reached or exceeded the minimal capacity for the Critical Competency related to animal welfare

Source: PVS Evaluation or Follow-up missions for 43 Members, 2016-2021 — Analysis of the Level of Advancement for Critical Competency II.13. from the 6th edition of the PVS Tool

Recommendations

World Organisation for Animal Health

- Intensify efforts to collect animal welfare-related information to accurately assess Members' compliance with international standards.
- Understand the issues faced by Members when legislating and implementing animal welfare standards.
- Monitor Members' progress with Critical Competencies over time as an indicator of the impact of WOAH's support.

Members

- Address the issues that prevent the regulation and implementation of animal welfare standards.
- Establish and/or strengthen the monitoring and evaluation of dog population control programmes.

Access the full information here

Please consider the data limitations outlined in the full Annual Report when consulting this document.

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE