CONTENTS

• Founding intergovernmental mandate for ensuring transparency

• OIE: 94 years experience in disease data collection and sharing

• World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

• WAHIS helps deny or confirm rumours
OIE History: we came a long way ..... 

Infected Zebu cattle spread rinderpest in Belgium and other countries in Europe and the Americas
An international conference was held in May 1921 in Paris. It called for the establishment of an international office for the control of infectious animal diseases.
One of the main missions of the OIE is to ensure transparency of worldwide animal disease situation including zoonosis.

Obligation for all Member Countries to report to the OIE.
OIE List of notifiable diseases for terrestrial and aquatic animals
(available online)

Terrestrial Animal Health Code:

Chapter 1.2: Criteria for the inclusion of diseases, infections and infestations in the OIE list
Chapter 1.3: Diseases, infections and infestations listed by the OIE

→ In 2018: 88 diseases

Aquatic Animal Health Code:

Chapter 1.2: Criteria for listing aquatic animal diseases
Chapter 1.3: Aquatic Diseases listed by the OIE

→ In 2018: 29 diseases
Access only available to authorised countries' official representatives

An access (login, password) given to each Delegate

He/she has the possibility to create access for his/her nominees

URL address: www.oie.int/wahis
The Delegate

National Representative for the OIE

- Responsible for negotiating international veterinary standards
- Notification to the OIE of the national animal disease situation
- National representative with international status

Appointed by the national government

(most frequently, the country’s Chief Veterinary Officer)
Roles of the Focal Points for animal disease notification to the OIE

- Different FPs involved in **different areas**
- Ensure the optimal **collection of data**
- Ensure the **submission of information** on animal diseases
- Act as a **direct contact point** with the OIE World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department on matters related to information on animal diseases
CONTENTS

• Founding intergovernmental mandate for ensuring transparency

• OIE: 94 years experience in disease data collection and sharing

• World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

• WAHIS helps deny or confirm rumours
94 years experience in disease data collection and sharing

Governments notify by telegram the first cases of Rinderpest and foot and mouth disease to the OIE

All Member Countries are connected online to a central server (WAHIS)

Annual summary of the animal world health situation

TRANSPARENCY, EFFICIENCY, SPEED
94 years experience in disease data collection and sharing

INCREASED TRANSPARENCY, EFFICIENCY, SPEED

1920s

28

TODAY

206

NUMBER OF REPORTING COUNTRIES AND TERRITORIES
94 years experience in disease data collection and sharing

+ Emerging diseases

INCREASED TRANSPARENCY, EFFICIENCY, SPEED

1920s 1920s

TODAY

NUMBER OF OIE-LISTED DISEASES

9 117
CONTENTS

• Founding intergovernmental mandate for ensuring transparency

• OIE: 94 years experience in disease data collection and sharing

• World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

• WAHIS helps deny or confirm rumours
WAHIS

- WAHIS provides a platform for collection, submission & access of all data provided by Member Countries
- An official OIE disease reporting format for clear & concise exchange of information
- Focal points, under the responsibility of the National Delegate, can submit information to the OIE
WAHIS

Access to WAHIS allows users from Member Countries, namely Delegates or their nominees, to electronically submit notification reports:

- Immediate notifications
- Follow-up reports
- Monthly reports (since 2012)
- Six-monthly reports
- Annual reports
- Wild annual reports (since 2012)
WAHIS

VALIDATION OF ANIMAL DISEASE INFORMATION

Early warning system

Monitoring system

Information from the Annual reports

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Alert messages for exceptional epidemiological events & for emerging diseases

Information for 117 OIE-listed diseases twice a year

- Veterinary Services capabilities
- Vaccine production
- National labs capabilities
- Animal population figures
- Human cases for zoonoses
Key indicators for reporting through WAHIS

✓ **MONITORING SYSTEM:** 206 countries/territories reporting monitoring information

✓ **EARLY WARNING SYSTEM:** More than 300 exceptional events (alerts) notified last year & about 1,700 follow-up reports
Key indicators for dissemination of information through WAHIS

✓ **WAHIS OFFICIAL NETWORK**: > 200 Delegates and Chief Veterinary Officers make political and commercial decisions based on WAHIS information

✓ **SUBSCRIBERS**: > 25,000 subscribers to the WAHIS Info-List in 2017 and WAHIS-alert application, in addition to WAHIS official network

✓ **WAHIS Web Interface**: > 4,000 visitors every day
CONTENTS

• Founding intergovernmental mandate for ensuring transparency

• OIE: 94 years experience in disease data collection and sharing

• World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

• WAHIS helps deny or confirm rumours
WAHIS helps deny or confirm rumours

Rumours are circulating

WAHIS captures the rumours

OIE verifies with Delegate

Rumours confirmed

Rumours denied

No unjustified economic losses

Immediate notification submitted in WAHIS
Neighbouring countries and trading partners can protect themselves against the disease entering in their countries
A major specificity of WAHIS: active search of unofficial information

More than 380 news items tracked by month
Basics

- Whenever an important epidemiological event occurs in a Member Country, the Member Country must inform the OIE by sending an Immediate Notification (terrestrial and aquatic animals) which includes the reason for the notification, the name of the disease, the affected species, the geographical area affected, the control measures applied and any laboratory tests carried out or in progress.

- The system consists in two components:
  - an early warning system to inform the international community, by means of “alert messages”, of relevant epidemiological events that occurred in OIE Member Countries, and
  - a monitoring system in order to monitor OIE Listed Diseases (presence or absence) over time.
Thank you for your attention