The OIE Standards on the quality of Veterinary Services and The OIE PVS Pathway
**Context - Evolution of animal diseases**

Current acceleration of emergence/re-emergence of unexpected epidemiological events:

- A new disease / year
- Most emerging disease have an animal origin
- Most of them have a zoonotic potential
- Emerging zoonoses have an unprecedented extent, importance and impact

60% of human pathogens are zoonotic
75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic
80% of agents with potential bioterrorist use are zoonotic pathogens
Context - Evolution of animal diseases

Increasing opportunities for emerging diseases and vulnerability to them

- Globalisation
- Climate change
- Demography / Urbanisation
- Rising demand for food
- Resistance to drugs
- Synthetic biology
- Political instability
- Weak animal health care systems
Context - Impact of animal diseases

- Public health (zoonoses; food safety)
- National and households economies
- Environmental cost/benefit (gas emission vs traction, ploughing, fertilisation, natural pastoral resources)
- Food security
- Poverty
- Political and social stability
The emergence and re-emergence of animal diseases have potentially serious impacts in terms of public health, food security and poverty. We need to reconsider our animal and public health policies and preparedness.

The public and private components of Veterinary Services are in the front line regarding these matters in all countries of the world.
The Good Governance

Requirement for all countries to provide for:

- Appropriate surveillance
- Early detection and rapid response to animal disease outbreaks
- Transparency
- Biosecurity measures
- Compensation
- Vaccination when appropriate

Deregulation can be source of biological disasters
The Good Governance

Key elements:

• Appropriate legislation and its effective implementation
• Adequate financial and human resources
• Building and maintaining efficient epidemiomonitoring networks throughout the entire national territory
• Alliances between public and private sectors
• Use of the concept and standards of «Quality of Services» democratically adopted by all the OIE Members
• Veterinary education and research
• National chain of command

A responsibility of all governments
(25.) As far as public health, animal health and plant health are concerned, we stress the importance of strengthening international and regional networks, international standard setting taking into account national and regional differences, information, surveillance and traceability systems, good governance and official services, since they ensure an early detection and a rapid response to Evolution of animal diseases, facilitate trade flows and contribute to global food security. (,,,)}
OIE International Standards

OIE international standards are recognized by WTO as reference international sanitary rules, under its SPS Agreement.

OIE Codes are a key part of the WTO legal framework for international trade.
OIE International Standards

Quality of Veterinary Services

- Chapters on the evaluation of Veterinary Services and guidelines for the evaluation of Veterinary Services developed late 1990s and refined since
- Section 3 (quality of Veterinary Services) added in the 17th edition (2008)
- Current edition (2012):
  - TAHC (Veterinary Services):
    - Chapter 3.1 (VS)
    - Chapter 3.2 (evaluation of VS)
  - AAHC (AAHS):
    - Chapter 3.1 (quality of AAHS)
Quality of Veterinary Services depends on set of factors, including fundamental principles of an ethical, organisational and technical nature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethical Nature</th>
<th>Organizational/technical Nature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Professional judgment</td>
<td>General organisation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Independence</td>
<td>Quality policy</td>
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<td>Impartiality</td>
<td>Procedures and standards</td>
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<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Information, complaints and appeals</td>
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<td>Objectivity</td>
<td>Documentation</td>
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<td>Self-evaluation</td>
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<td>Communication</td>
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<td>Human / financial resources</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
OIE International Standards
Quality of Veterinary Services

- Applicable to Veterinary Services in all regions
  - Veterinary Services should conform to these principles, regardless of political, economic or social situation
- OIE definition of Veterinary Services comprises public and private sector veterinarians and vet para-professionals
- Conformance important to credibility
  - For health status claim
  - For international health certification
- Quality of Veterinary Services can be measured through an evaluation
Evaluation of VSB
VSB compliant to the provisions of the TAHC are essential to the good gov. of VS

• Chapter 3.2 on the evaluation of VS, article 3.2.12 of the TAHC deals specifically with their organization and roles. In particular, VSB should be:
  • established by law,
  • autonomous and independent with regard to national political and commercial interests, and
  • have a democratically elected membership representing the whole spectrum of the profession.
Article 3.2.12.

Evaluation of veterinary statutory body

1. Scope

In the evaluation of the veterinary statutory body, the following items may be considered, depending on the purpose of the evaluation:

a. objectives and functions;

b. legislative basis, autonomy and functional capacity;

c. the composition and representation of the body’s membership;

d. accountability and transparency of decision-making;

e. sources and management of funding;

f. administration of training programmes and continuing professional development for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

2. Evaluation of objectives and functions

The veterinary statutory body should define its policy and objectives, including detailed descriptions of its powers and functions such as:

a. to regulate veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals through licensing or registration of such persons;

b. to determine the minimum standards of education (initial and continuing) required for degrees, diplomas and certificates entitlement the holders thereof to be registered as veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals;

c. to determine the standards of professional conduct of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals and to ensure these standards are met.

3. Evaluation of legislative basis, autonomy and functional capacity

The veterinary statutory body should be able to demonstrate that it has the capacity, supported by appropriate legislation, to exercise and enforce control over all veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals. These controls should include, where appropriate, compulsory licensing and
Evaluation of Veterinary Services

Purpose of evaluation: To assist

- A national authority in the decision-making process regarding priorities to be given to its own Veterinary Services (self-evaluation)
- The process of risk analysis in international trade in animals and animal-derived products to which official sanitary and/or zoosanitary controls apply.
Objective: the evaluation should demonstrate that the ‘Veterinary Services have the capability for effective control of the sanitary and zoosanitary status of animals and animal products’.

Key elements to be covered:
- Adequacy of resources
- Management capability
- Legislative and administrative infrastructures
- Independence in the exercise of official functions
- History of performance, including disease reporting.
Evaluation of Veterinary Services

- Evaluation should be conducted in accordance with Code Chapter 3.2.
  - In applying Chapter 3.2 in an evaluation, the OIE-PVS tool should be used for guidance.
CAPACITY BUILDING FOR NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICES

**Objective:** Strengthen the capacity of Members’ Veterinary Services to achieve the improvement of animal health, veterinary public health and animal welfare, while improving their ability to participate in the development of international standards and guidelines on these matters; and strengthen their ability to apply these standards and guidelines.

=> strengthening the good governance of VS
The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders
The OIE PVS Pathway

« Treatment »
Capacity Building, Specific Activities, Projects and Programs

1. Veterinary Legislation
2. Public / Private Partnerships
3. Veterinary Education
4. Laboratories
5. PVS Pathway Follow-Up Missions

« Diagnosis »
- PVS Evaluation

« Prescription »
- PVS Gap Analysis

including Veterinary Services’ Strategic Priorities

The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders
The OIE PVS Pathway
The OIE PVS tool

Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

- a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services

- applicable to veterinary services in all regions
- vet services comprise public and private sector veterinarians and vet para-professionals
The OIE PVS Pathway
The OIE PVS tool - Structure

PVS

4 fundamental components

46 Critical competencies

5 levels of advancement

OIE-PVS Tool (public document)
http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/A_2010_PVSToolexcludingindicators.pdf
The OIE PVS Pathway
The OIE PVS tool - Structure

4 Fundamental Components

- the human, physical and financial resources
- the technical capability and authority
- a sustained interaction with stakeholders
- the ability to access markets
The OIE PVS Pathway
The OIE PVS tool - Structure

CHAPTER I – Human, Physical and Financial Resources

Section I-1  Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services
Section I-2  Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
Section I-3  Continuing education
Section I-4  Technical independence
Section I-5  Stability of structures and sustainability of policies
Section I-6  Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services
Section I-7  Physical resources
Section I-8  Operational funding
Section I-9  Emergency funding
Section I-10 Capital investment
Section I-11 Management of resources and operations
The OIE PVS Pathway
The OIE PVS tool - Structure

CHAPTER II - Technical authority and capability

Section II-1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis
Section II-2 Laboratory quality assurance
Section II-3 Risk analysis
Section II-4 Quarantine and border security
Section II-5 Epidemiological surveillance
Section II-6 Early detection and emergency response

Section II-7 Disease prevention, control and eradication
Section II-8 Food safety
Section II-9 Veterinary medicines and biologicals
Section II-10 Residue testing
Section II-11 Emerging issues
Section II-12 Technical innovation
Section II-13 Identification and traceability
Section II-14 Animal welfare
CHAPTER III - Interaction with Stakeholders

Section III-1  Communications
Section III-2  Consultation with stakeholders
Section III-3  Official representation
Section III-4  Accreditation / authorisation / delegation
Section III-5  Veterinary Statutory Body
  CC III-5.A – VSB Authority
  CC III-5.B - VSB Capacity
Section III-6  Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes
The OIE PVS Pathway
The OIE PVS tool - Structure

VSB Related CCs:

- CC III.5 A = Authority of VSB
- CC III.5.B = capacity of VSB

- Other CC of the PVS also relate directly or indirectly to the VSB such as:
  - CC I.1.A and B (professional staffing),
  - CC I.2.A and B (competencies),
  - CC I.3 (continuing education),
  - CC I.4 (technical independence);
  - CC III.4 (official deleg).
# The OIE PVS Pathway

## The OIE PVS tool - Structure

**CHAPTER IV – Access to Markets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section IV-1</th>
<th>Preparation of legislation and regulations, and implementation of regulations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Section IV-2</td>
<td>Implementation of legislation and regulations and stakeholder compliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section IV-3</td>
<td>International harmonisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section IV-4</td>
<td>International certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section IV-5</td>
<td>Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section IV-6</td>
<td>Transparency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section IV-7</td>
<td>Zoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section IV-8</td>
<td>Compartmentalisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The OIE PVS Pathway
The OIE PVS tool - Structure

- 5 levels of advancement (qualitative) for each critical competency

- A higher level assumes compliance with all preceding levels

Level 1
no compliance

Level 5
full compliance

with OIE standards
The OIE PVS Pathway

The OIE PVS tool – Example of CC

III-5 Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB)

A. VSB authority
The VSB is an autonomous authority responsible for the regulation of the veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals. Its role is defined in the Terrestrial Code.

<table>
<thead>
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</table>

Terrestrial Code reference(s):
- Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation.
- Point 9 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations.
- Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.
The OIE PVS Pathway
Use of the OIE PVS tool

- **Self-evaluation** performed by internal and/or OIE experts for the purpose of assessing VS performance
- An evaluation relevant to **bilateral negotiations** between trading countries, by mutual agreement
- An **independent evaluation** that provides a strong legitimization of a request for national and/or international financing
The OIE PVS Pathway
The OIE PVS tool - Missions

- Team Leader + Expert(s) + Observer(s)/Facilitator(s)
- ~150 OIE certified PVS experts
- Five operating languages: **English, French, Spanish** + Russian and Arabic
- Geographical balance
- Missions financed through the OIE World Fund

- Manual of the assessors (Volumes 1 and 2)
- Tools with indicators
The OIE PVS Pathway
The OIE PVS tool - Steps

- Official request from the OIE Delegate
- OIE proposes team of experts and dates
- Preparation of the mission
- Evaluation mission (2 – 3 weeks)
- Draft Report
- Peer review by another PVS expert not having participated in the mission
- Country agreement/comments on PVS report
- Final report confidential until this stage
  …for release only if agreed by the country
Country PVS reports are either:

- Confidential (very few)
- Available for transmission to Donors and Partners (majority)
- In the public domain (13% to date): Belize; Bolivia; Brazil; Guinea-Bissau; Namibia; Panama; Paraguay; Uruguay; and Vietnam

http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/en_oie_pvs_eval_reports.htm?e1d2
The OIE PVS Pathway

The OIE PVS tool – State of Play

*(as of 15/11/2012)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OIE Members</th>
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<td>Americas</td>
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<td>Europe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>178</strong></td>
<td><strong>120</strong></td>
<td><strong>111</strong></td>
<td><strong>83</strong></td>
</tr>
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</table>

* Asia, the Far East and Oceania
Overview of PVS Evaluation missions
Results of the PVS Evaluation missions conducted in Europe

• Out of the 14 missions conducted, 11 were carried out before or in 2009

• Out of the 14 national Veterinary Services evaluated, 10 countries did not have a VSB, confirming the global trend highlighted by the OIE in 2009:
  • 1/3 of OIE Member countries having a PVS Evaluation do not have a VSB
  • 1/4 of OIE Member countries evaluated in which there is a VSB, it does not have the authority or capability to implement its functions

• The OIE engaged its resources to improve this situation:
  • Bamako Conference (April 2011)
  • Asthana Conference (December 2012)
  • VSB Twinnings
Evaluation of Aquatic Animal Health Services

- Since 2010

- as part of a PVS evaluation of Veterinary Services, or as an independent exercise

- Reference: Chapter 3.1 of the Aquatic Code on the Quality of AAHS
The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders

The OIE PVS Pathway

« Treatment »
Capacity Building, Specific Activities, Projects and Programs

PVS Pathway Follow-Up Missions

Veterinary Legislation

Public / Private Partnerships

Veterinary Education

Laboratories

« Diagnosis »
PVS Evaluation

« Prescription »
PVS Gap Analysis

including Veterinary Services Strategic Priorities
The OIE PVS Pathway
The PVS Gap Analysis

- To determine and confirm **country priorities** (country involvement)
- To identify specific activities, tasks and resources required to address “gaps” identified through the country PVS evaluation
- Estimation of costs (collaboration with Partners and Donors)
- Preparation of an estimated budget
- Support to preparation of investment programmes
In practice, this means:

- Defining the **expected result** (level of advancement defined in the OIE PVS tool) at the end of the five-year period for the priority critical competencies
- Determining the **activities** to be carried out in order to achieve the expected results
- Determining the **human, physical and financial resources** required to implement these activities to enable the Veterinary Services to function appropriately.
The PVS Gap Analysis Tool

PVS Gap Analysis - Budget -

Trade
(8 cards)

Animal Health
(5 cards)

Veterinary Public Health
(4 cards)

Veterinary Laboratories
(2 cards)

Management and Regulatory Services
(21 cards)

Cost Estimation Cards

Inputs
Unit Costs

Outputs
Total Budget
Analysis of the Budget

The PVS Gap Analysis Tool
Ill-5 Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB)

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What does it imply in terms of:
- Human Resources
- Physical Resources
- Financial Resources
The OIE PVS Pathway

The PVS Gap Analysis - Steps

Two important conditions:

- Country PVS Evaluation completed and **Country PVS report finalized**
- Official request from the OIE Delegate

- OIE proposes team of experts and dates
- Preparation of the mission / OIE / Team leader / Country contact person(s)
- PVS Gap Analysis mission
- Draft Report / Documents
- Quality check
- Country agreement / comments on the PVS Gap Analysis documents
- Final report confidential until this stage …for release only if agreed
The OIE PVS Pathway
The PVS Gap Analysis – Using the outcomes

- **In country discussions** with the relevant Minister, other Ministries, Ministry of Finance, Prime Minister, Head of State, National Parliament, depending on the context of the country

- **Round tables**, in the country, with Donor Agencies and International Organisations, incl. FAO

- **Preparation of the country Veterinary Services estimated Budget**; and of national or international investments
The OIE PVS Pathway
The PVS Gap Analysis – State of Play
(As of 15/11/2012)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>PVS Gap Analysis requests received</th>
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<td><strong>77</strong></td>
<td><strong>62</strong></td>
<td><strong>60</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Asia, the Far East and Oceania
Overview of PVS Gap Analysis missions
The OIE PVS Pathway

The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders
The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders.
The OIE PVS Pathway
‘Treatment’ phase – Veterinary legislation

- In numerous countries, outdated and inadequate veterinary legislation
- Chapter 3.4 (2012) provides the essential elements to be covered in veterinary legislation:
  - To be used to update the legislation where gaps are identified in the course of an OIE PVS Evaluation
  - OIE Veterinary Legislation Manual (under finalisation)
- Any Member that has undertaken an OIE PVS Evaluation may request a mission dedicated to advice and assistance in modernizing the national veterinary legislation.
Veterinary Legislation Support Programme

**Request for Legislation Support**
OIE Conducts a Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission

**Country request long term support**
OIE propose to enter an Agreement

**3 Month Preparatory Phase**
- OIE Designates an Expert to work with the country to prepare the framework of the agreement
- The designated expert advise OIE about the feasibility

**Agreement**
OIE and the country sign a one-year agreement
The OIE PVS Pathway

‘Treatment’ phase – Veterinary legislation

- Country PVS report available (important condition)
- Official country request to the OIE
- OIE proposal to the country for an initial mission (identification of needs and context)
- Technical Assistance Convention with the country
- OIE preparatory questionnaire sent to the country
- Creation of a Country Veterinary Legislation Task Force
- Country work linked with OIE experts
The OIE PVS Pathway
‘Treatment’ phase – Veterinary legislation
State of Play as of 15/12/2012

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>OIE Members</th>
<th>PVS Legislation mission requests received</th>
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* Asia, the Far East and Oceania
Overview of Agreements on Veterinary legislation

Signed Agreements
The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders.
The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders

The OIE PVS Pathway

- Diagnosis
  - PVS Evaluation
  - PVS Gap Analysis
  - including Veterinary Services Strategic Priorities

- Prescription
  - Veterinary Legislation
  - Public / Private Partnerships
  - Veterinary Education
  - Laboratories
  - PVS Pathway Follow-Up Missions

- Treatment
  - « Diagnosis »
  - « Prescription »
  - « Treatment »
Initial and continuous Veterinary Education is a key tool for global governance.

The current quality of veterinary education is not acceptable in many countries.
The OIE PVS Pathway
‘Treatment’ phase – Veterinary Education

Need for:

- minimum requirements
- harmonisation of curriculum
- quality control and recognition procedures
- more involvement of Veterinary statutory body
The OIE PVS Pathway
‘Treatment’ phase – Veterinary Education

- World Conferences of Deans (October 2009 / May 2011)
- OIE day-1 competences (2012)
- Model of core curriculum (under development)
- Post-graduate and continuing education for graduate veterinarians (to assure ongoing delivery of high-quality national VS)

OIE recommendations on the Competencies of graduating veterinarians (‘Day 1 graduates’) to assure National Veterinary Services of quality
The OIE PVS Pathway
‘Treatment’ phase – Veterinary Education

Twinning programmes for VEE:

- On the model of lab twinning
- Parent / candidate VEE
- Day-1 competencies / core curriculum model as references
- Guide under development
- Funded through World Fund

(Under development)
The OIE PVS Pathway

- **Diagnosis**
  - PVS Evaluation
- **Prescription**
  - PVS Gap Analysis (including Veterinary Services Strategic Priorities)
  - Veterinary Legislation
  - Public / Private Partnerships
  - Veterinary Education
  - Laboratories
  - PVS Pathway Follow-Up Missions

The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders.
OIE Reference Laboratories
The OIE PVS Pathway
‘Treatment’ phase – Laboratory

OIE Laboratory Twinning programme

Objectives: Extending the network of Reference Laboratories and Collaborating Centres

- To priority regions and for priority diseases
- Better global geographical coverage of expertise, focused on developing and transition countries
- Improved global disease surveillance
- Access for more countries to high quality diagnostics and expertise essential for early detection and rapid response
- Build and strengthen veterinary scientific communities
The OIE PVS Pathway
‘Treatment’ phase – Laboratory

Each Twinning Project is:

• A link between an OIE Reference Laboratory or Collaborating Centre (Parent) and a National Laboratory (Candidate)

• Should be sustainable

• Needs full support of Vet Services
The OIE PVS Pathway
‘Treatment’ phase – Laboratory

- Compliance with OIE International Standards
- Ultimate aim to become an OIE Reference Laboratory or an OIE Collaborating Centre
- Develop mutually beneficial and collaborative research opportunities
- Benefits should be there long after the project has been completed
The OIE PVS Pathway
‘Treatment’ phase – Laboratory

• 4 projects complete, 31 underway, 4+ on the way

  ✓ Lists on-going projects – to ensure coordination
  ✓ Provides guidance on principles of twinning and application process
  ✓ Promotes outputs of twinning projects and workshops

• Twinning guide (updating)
Lab Twinning Projects to date

- Twinning: parent reference centers
- Twinning: candidate centers and laboratories
The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders

The OIE PVS Pathway

« Diagnosis »

PVS Evaluation

« Prescription »

PVS Gap Analysis

including Veterinary Services’ Strategic Priorities

« Treatment »

Capacity Building, Specific Activities, Projects and Programs

Veterinary Legislation

Public / Private Partnerships

Veterinary Education

Laboratories

PVS Pathway Follow-Up Missions
One Health Missions
Activities since last RR/SRR meeting

- Pilot missions
  - Costa Rica
  - Kenya Oct/Nov 2011
  - Philippines Sept 2012
- Advancement of methodology
  - Conceptual shift from evaluation → treatment
  - Draft PVS OH mission manual
### One Health Missions Methodology

#### PVS critical competencies reviewed in PVS One Health

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Next Steps

• Feedback meeting (November, OIE HQ)

• New missions
  • Approach to requesting/accepting requests for missions
  • Challenge - treatment plan vs capacity building
Need more information? www.oie.int
Thank you for your attention