GOOD GOVERNANCE OF VETERINARY SERVICES AND THE OIE PVS PATHWAY

Regional Information Seminar for Recently Appointed OIE Delegates

18 – 20 February 2014, Brussels, Belgium

WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Dr Mara Gonzalez
OIE Regional Activities Department
An intergovernmental organisation preceding the United Nations

1924

Creation of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE)

1945

Creation of the United Nations

2003

World Organisation for Animal Health

In 2013

Headquarters in Paris (France)

6 Offices

6 Sub-Regional Representations
OIE OBJECTIVES

• Animal health information
  ➢ to ensure transparency in the global animal disease and zoonosis situation
  ➢ to collect, analyse and disseminate scientific veterinary information

• International standards
  ➢ to promulgate health standards for the safety of international trade in animals and animal products (within its WTO mandate) and animal disease surveillance
  ➢ to contribute to food safety and food security and to promote animal welfare, through a science-based approach

• Activities of veterinary services
  ➢ to provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases
  ➢ to improve governance and the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services
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
Increasing opportunities for emerging diseases and vulnerability to them

• Globalisation → increases speed of animal disease transmission
• 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

- Food Security: strong link with Public Health
- Public Health: zoonoses, food safety
- Market Access: local, regional and international
- Poverty Alleviation
  - Securing assets (animal capital)
  - Increasing productivity and food production
  - National and households economies
- Political and social stability
- Environment
Veterinary services
Are in the front line to implement OIE objectives

poverty alleviation

food security

market access

food safety

protecting animal health

protecting public health

protecting animal welfare

Animal Health Systems are a

**global public good**
Context - Impact of animal diseases

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.
Global public goods are goods whose benefits extend to all countries, people and generations.

- In the case of control and eradication of infectious diseases, the benefits are international and intergenerational in scope.
- Countries depend on each other.
- Inadequate action by a single country can jeopardize others.
- Failure of one country may endanger the planet.
The CONCEPT of GOOD GOVERNANCE of VS

Key elements:

- Appropriate legislation and its effective implementation
- Adequate financial and human resources
- Building and maintaining efficient epidemiological surveillance networks throughout the entire national territory
- Rapid response to animal disease outbreaks thanks to: national chain of command, good diagnostic capacities and compensation
- Vaccination when appropriate and biosecurity measures and
- Alliances between public and private sectors
- Initial veterinary education and continuous training
- Comply with standards of ‘Quality of Veterinary Services’ adopted by all OIE Members
  - If needed, use of initial and follow-up OIE PVS Pathway

A responsibility of
**OIE OBJECTIVES**

**ACTIVITIES OF VETERINARY SERVICES**

- to provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases
- to improve governance and the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services

*is linked with these objectives*
The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders.
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.
The OIE PVS Tool

Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services

• Sixth edition 2013
• 47 critical competencies
• 4 fundamental components
• 5 levels of advancement

OIE-PVS Tool is a public document: at:
The OIE PVS Tool

4 fundamental components

- **Human, Physical & Financial Resources**
  - Critical competency
  - Critical competency
  - Critical Competency
  - Critical competency

- **Technical Authority Capability**
  - Critical competency
  - Critical competency
  - Critical competency

- **Interaction with Stakeholders**
  - Critical competency
  - Critical competency
  - Critical competency

- **Access to markets**
  - Critical competency

Critical competencies (6 - 14)

5 levels of advancement
OIE PVS Tool: Levels of Advancement

- 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
## I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I.1.A. Staffing: Veterinarians and other professionals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.1.B. Staffing: Veterinary paraprofessionals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.2.B. Competencies of veterinary paraprofessionals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-3. Continuing education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-4. Technical independence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-6.A. Internal coordination (chain of command)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-6.B. External coordination</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-7. Physical resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-8. Operational funding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-9. Emergency funding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-10. Capital investment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I-11. Management of resources and operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY & CAPABILITY

| II-1. Veterinary laboratory diagnosis |
| II-2. Laboratory quality assurance |
| II-3. Risk analysis |
| II-4. Quarantine and border security |
| II-5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance |
| II-5.B. Active epidemiological surveillance |
| II-6. Early detection and emergency response |
| II-7. Disease prevention, control and eradication |
| II-8.A. Ante and post mortem inspection |
| II-8.B. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution |
| II-9. Veterinary medicines and biologicals |
| II-10. Residue testing |
| II-11. Emerging issues |
| II-12. Technical innovation |
| II-13.A. Animal identification and movement control |
| II-13.B. Identification and traceability of animal products |
| II-14. Animal welfare |
### III. INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>III-1. Communications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III-2. Consultation with stakeholders</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III-3. Official representation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III-4. Accreditation/authorisation/delegation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III-5.A. Veterinary Statutory Body Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III-5.B. Veterinary Statutory Body Capacity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III-6. Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IV-1.</td>
<td>Preparation of legislation and regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-2.</td>
<td>Implementation of legislation and regulations and stakeholder compliance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-3.</td>
<td>International harmonisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-4.</td>
<td>International certification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-5.</td>
<td>Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-6.</td>
<td>Transparency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-7.</td>
<td>Zoning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV-8.</td>
<td>Compartmentalisation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## IV-1 Preparation of legislation and regulations

The authority and capability of the VS to actively participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations in domains that are under their mandate, in order to guarantee its quality with respect to principles of legal drafting and legal issues (internal quality) and its accessibility, acceptability, and technical, social and economical applicability (external quality).

This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels of advancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to participate in the preparation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of national legislation and regulations, which result in legislation that is lacking or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is out-dated or of poor quality in most fields of VS activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>national legislation and regulations and can largely ensure their internal quality, but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the legislation and regulations are often lacking in external quality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>national legislation and regulations, with adequate internal and external quality in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>some fields of activity, but lack formal methodology to develop adequate national</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legislation and regulations regularly in all domains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>national legislation and regulations, with a relevant formal methodology to ensure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adequate internal and external quality, involving participation of interested parties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in most fields of activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The VS regularly evaluate and update their legislation and regulations to maintain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relevance to evolving national and international contexts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Terrestrial Code reference(s):**
- Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.
- Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection.
- Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities.
- Chapter 3.4.
The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders.

The OIE Pathway

« Diagnosis »
- PVS Evaluation
- PVS Gap Analysis

« Prescription »
- Public / Private Partnerships
- Veterinary Education
- Laboratories

« Treatment »
- Veterinary Legislation
- PVS Pathway Follow-Up Missions

- including Veterinary Services’ Strategic Priorities
PVS Gap Analysis

- To determine and confirm **country priorities** (country involvement)
- To define 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
- To identify specific **activities, tasks and resources** (human, physical and financial) 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**
### IV-1 Preparation of legislation and regulations

The authority and capability of the VS to actively participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations in domains that are under their mandate, in order to guarantee its quality with respect to principles of legal drafting and legal issues (internal quality) and its accessibility, acceptability, and technical, social and economical applicability (external quality).

This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels of advancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, which result in legislation that is lacking or is out-dated or of poor quality in most fields of VS activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations and can largely ensure their internal quality, but the legislation and regulations are often lacking in external quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with adequate internal and external quality in some fields of activity, but lack formal methodology to develop adequate national legislation and regulations regularly in all domains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with a relevant formal methodology to ensure adequate internal and external quality, involving participation of interested parties in most fields of activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The VS regularly evaluate and update their legislation and regulations to maintain relevance to evolving national and international contexts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Terrestrial Code reference(s):**
Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.
Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection.
Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities. Chapter 3.4.

**What does it imply in terms of:**
- Human Resources
- Physical Resources
- Financial Resources
Using the PVS Gap Analysis

› **How and what to finance** is a sovereign decision of the country

› The Country’s Government decides if this is kept **for internal** use or distributed if necessary to **Donors and relevant International Organisations** to prepare investment programmes
Using the PVS Gap Analysis

- **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** for national or international investments
The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders.
Veterinary Legislation Support Programme

› Veterinary legislation enables Veterinary Authorities to carry out their key functions: surveillance, early detection and control of animal diseases and zoonoses, animal production food safety and certification of animals and animal products for export.

› In the face of increasing global trade, climate change and the emergence and reemergence of diseases that can rapidly spread across international borders, the Veterinary Services must be effectively covered by legislation in order to meet the OIE performance criteria of their functions.
Recommendaitions for the OIE:

- To provide guidance to OIE Members wishing to update their legislation and secure the human and financial resources required to implement appropriate modern legislation.
- To propose the adoption Veterinary Legislation Guidelines as standards in the Terrestrial Code -> Chapter 3.4 “Veterinary Legislation”
- To continue providing the PVS Pathway for efficient and effective VS, including the Veterinary Legislation Support Programme.
- That Members who recognise an urgent need to modernise the veterinary legislation consider requesting an OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission and a PVS Gap Analysis.
# OIE PVS Pathway
## February 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OIE Members</th>
<th>PVS Evaluation</th>
<th>PVS Follow up</th>
<th>PVS Gap Analysis</th>
<th>Legislation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Requests</td>
<td>Missions</td>
<td>Requests</td>
<td>Missions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia, the Far East and Oceania</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>178</strong></td>
<td><strong>128</strong></td>
<td><strong>117</strong></td>
<td><strong>52</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OIE PVS evaluation
Good governance is essential to improve animal production, generate incomes and contribute to public health and poverty reduction.

The aim of OIE PVS Pathway is to support Member Countries in their efforts to ensure that their Veterinary Services comply with international standards.
Thank you for your attention!