



WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future



Introduction to the PVS Pathway

**DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE
PARTNERSHIPS TO SUPPORT
VETERINARY SERVICES**

Dr François Caya

Head of the Regional Activities Department, OIE


Rabat
Morocco

16 February
2015

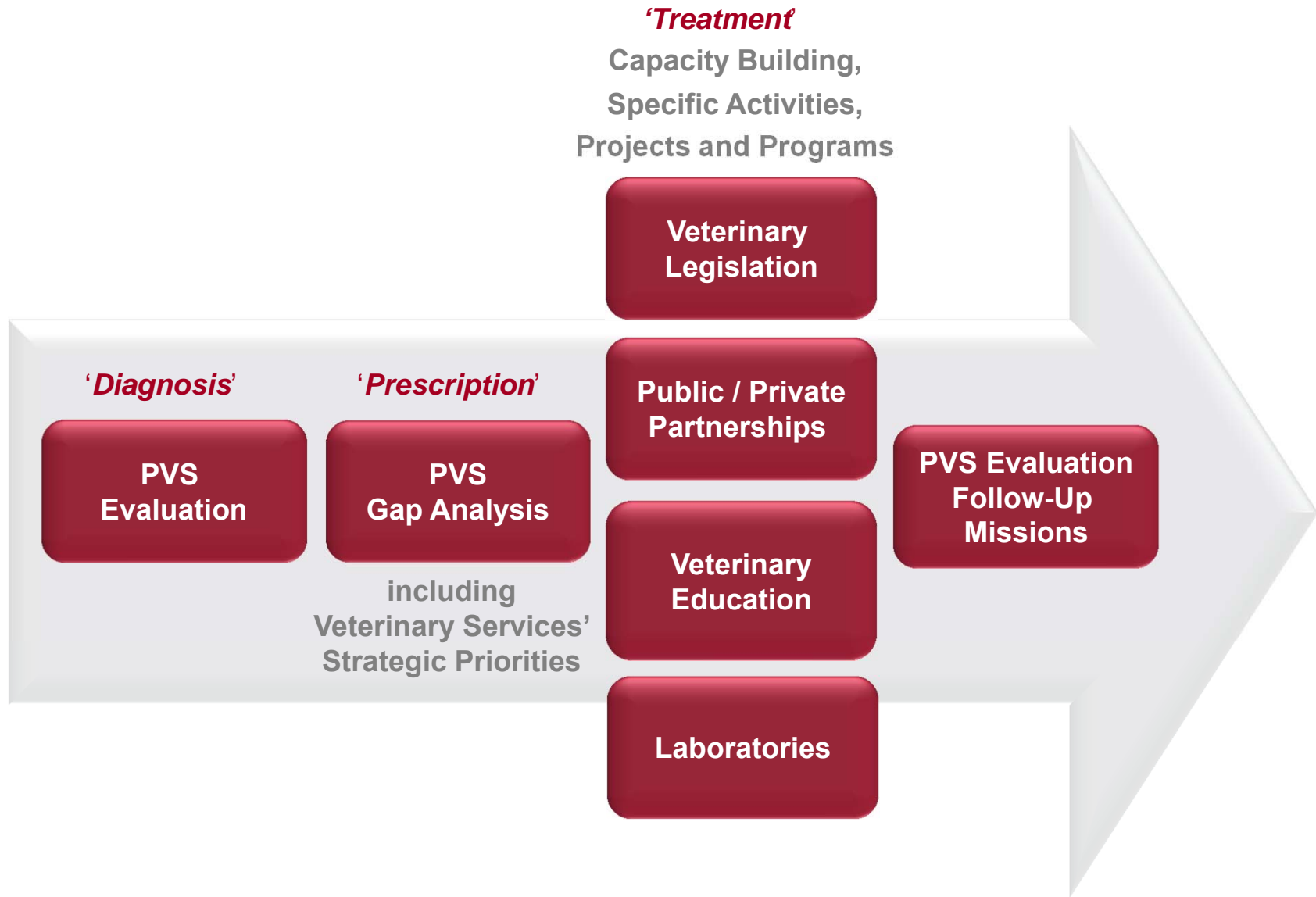


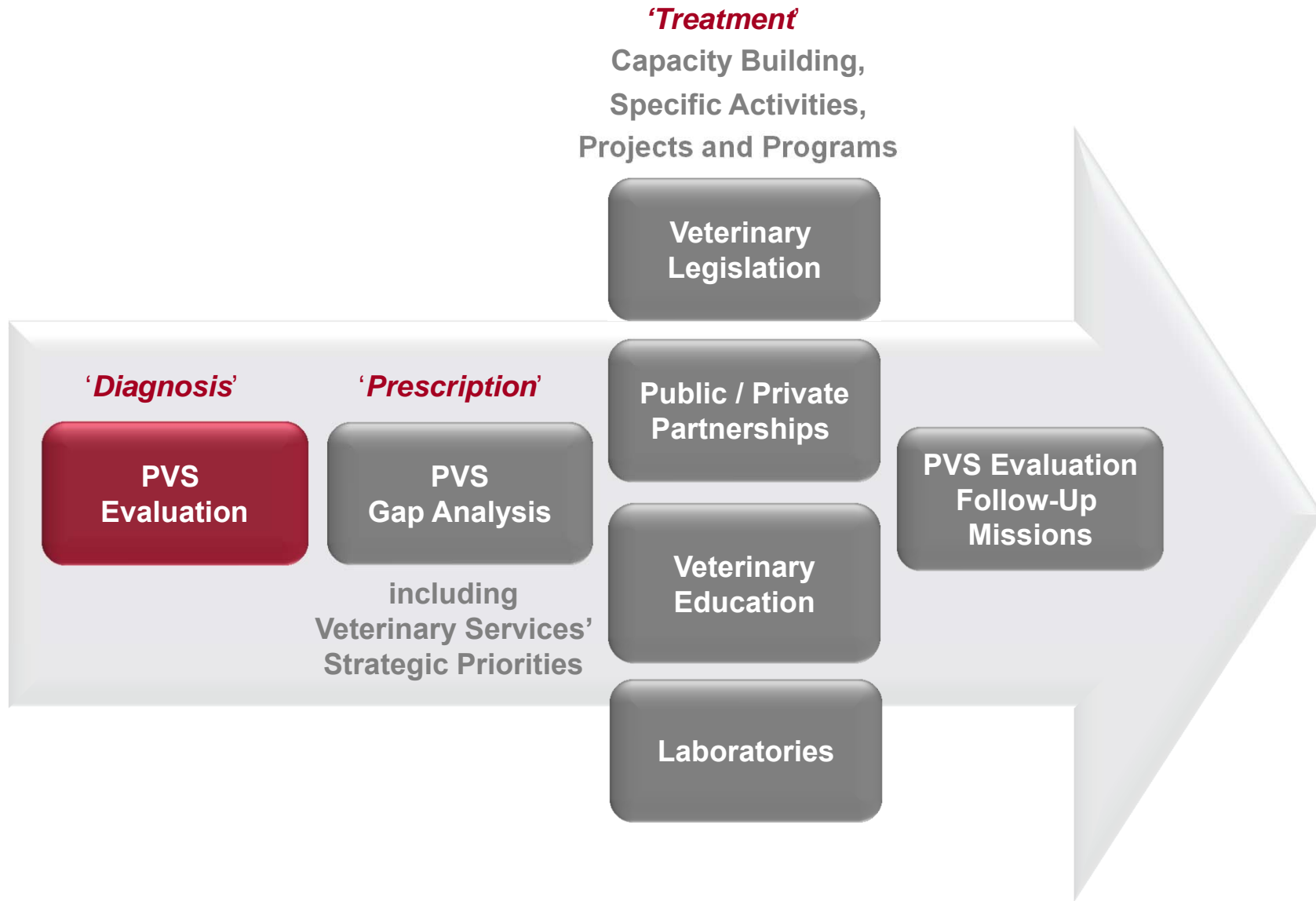
CONTENT

- PVS Pathway State of Play
- Support to other initiatives
- Capturing Success Stories
- Conclusion

- 
- **PVS Pathway State of Play**
 - Support to other initiatives
 - Capturing Success Stories
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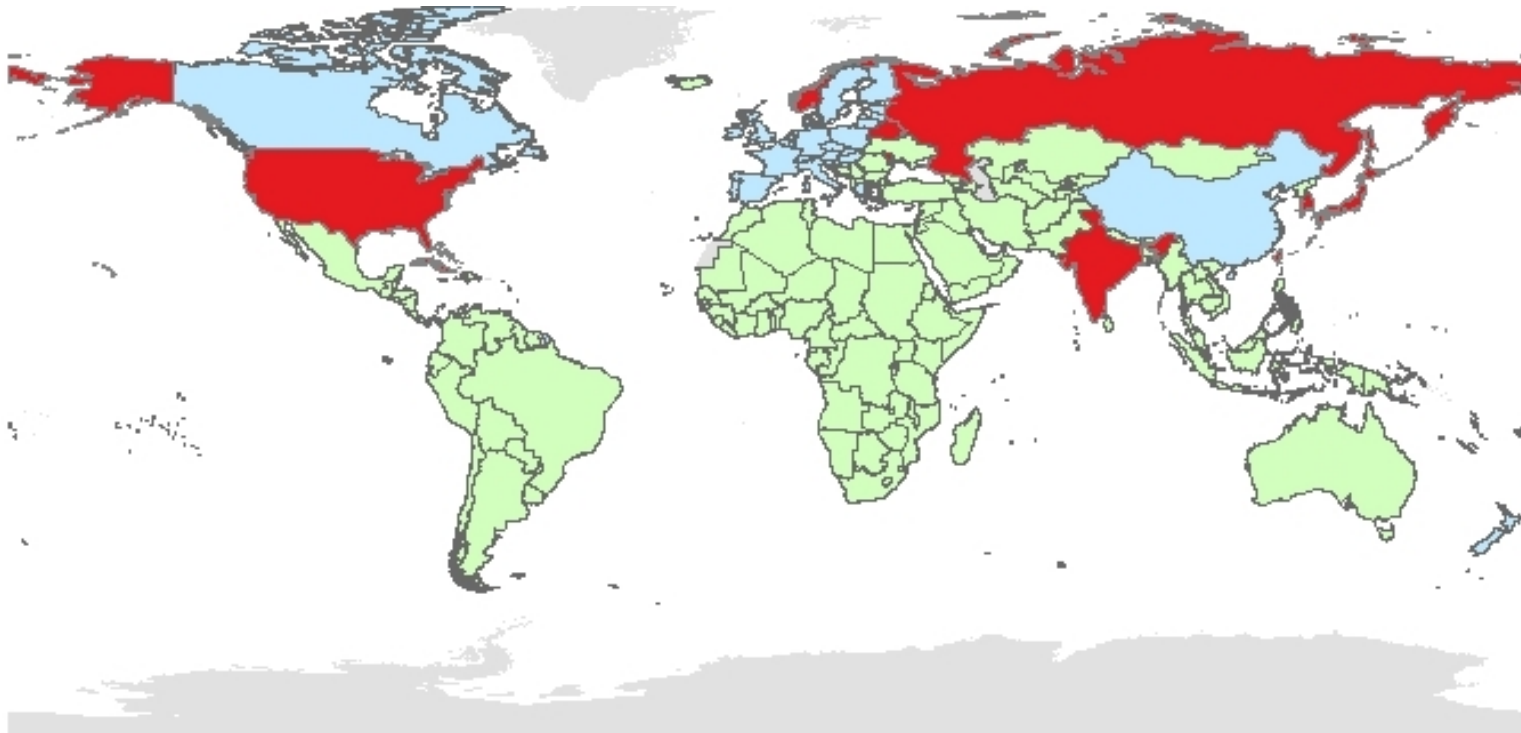
*The **OIE PVS Pathway**
is a continuous process aiming to
sustainably improve the compliance of
Veterinary Services with **international
standards.***





PVS Evaluation – Terrestrial

2 February 2015



No request

Mission requested

Special approach

PVS Evaluation - Aqua

Mission requests

Africa

- Lesotho
- Mozambique
- Seychelles

America

- Belize
- Brazil
- Nicaragua
- Panama

Asia

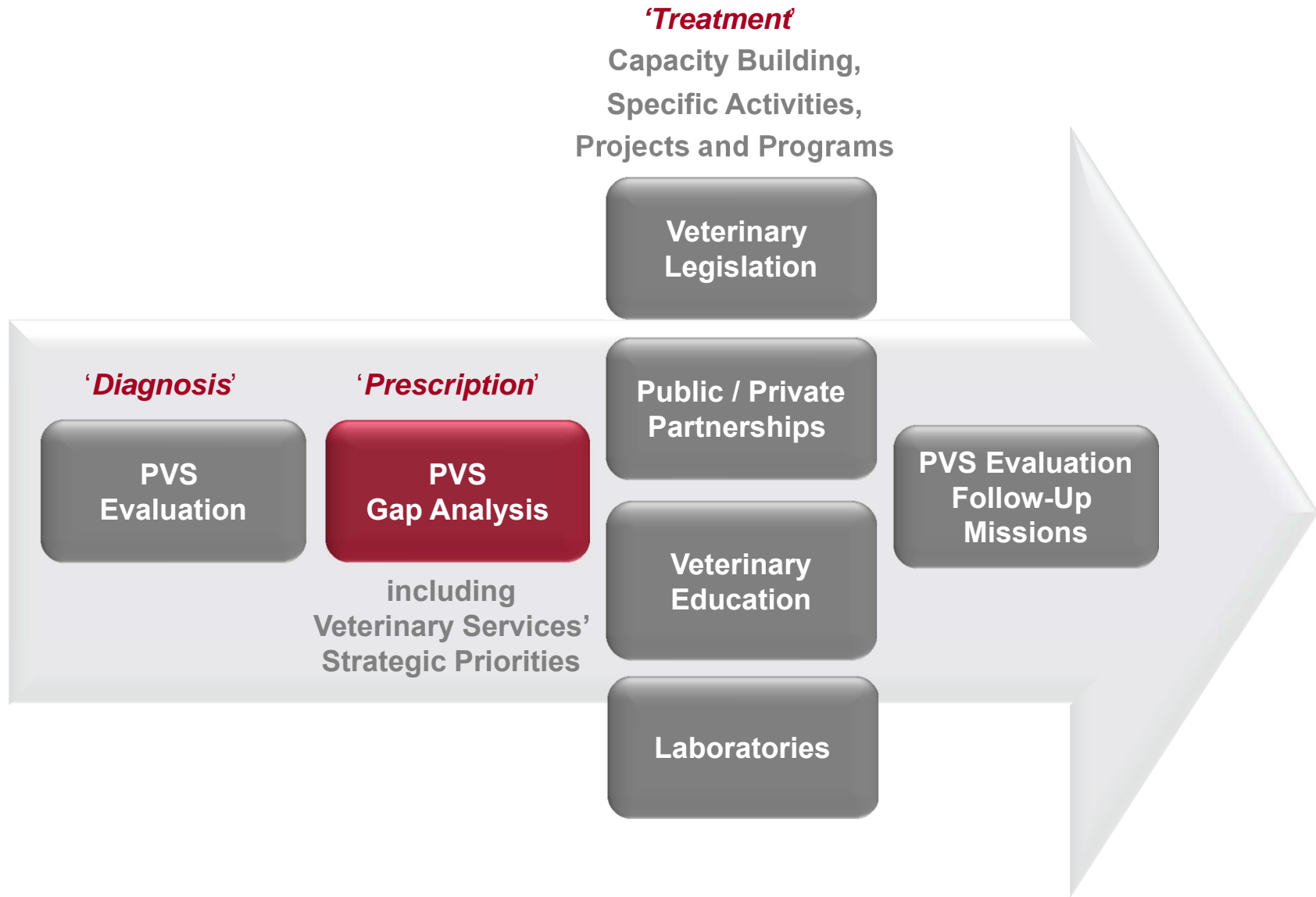
- Maldives
- Philippines
- Vietnam



Mission requested

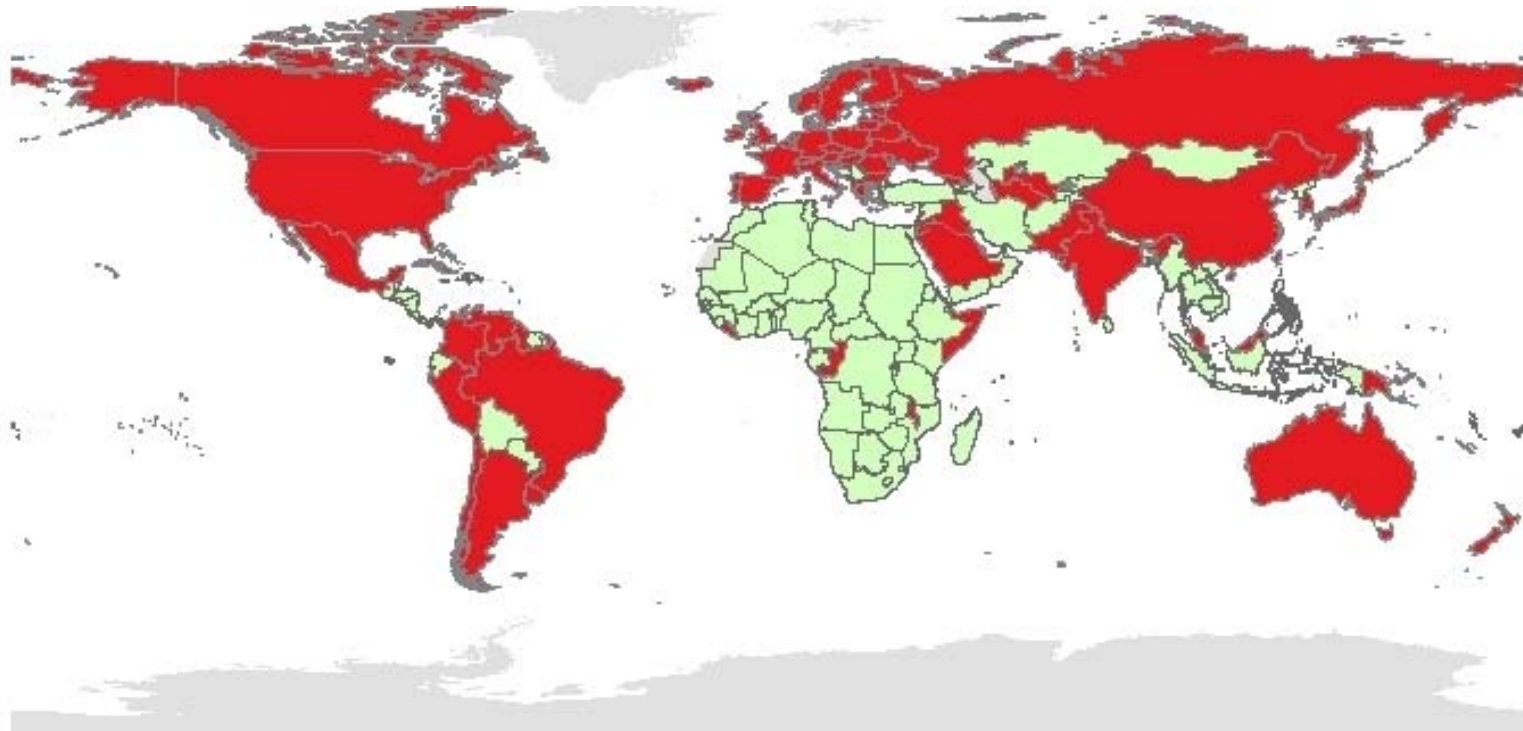
Mission completed

Report Available



PVS Gap Analysis (PVS Costing Tool)

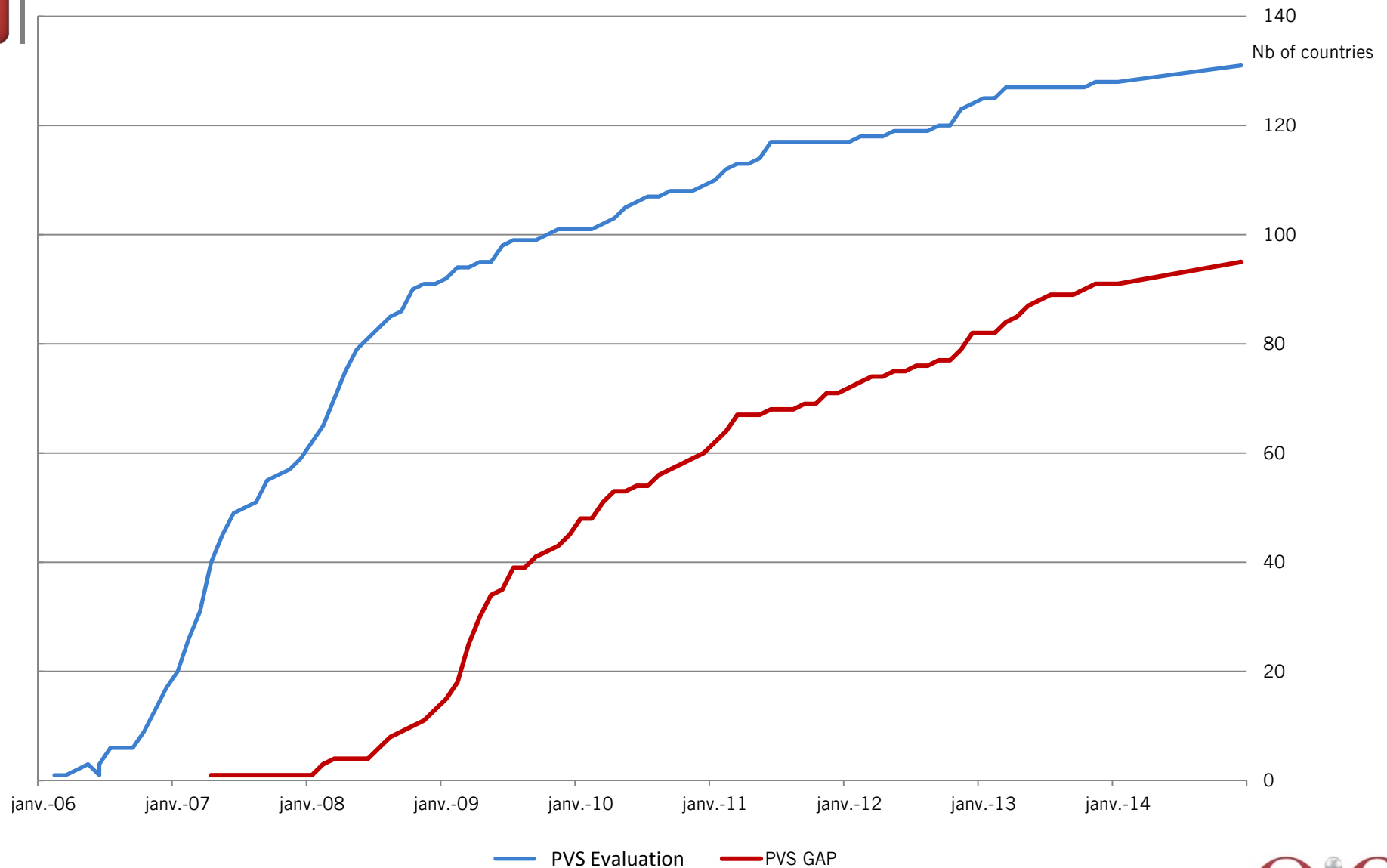
2 February 2015

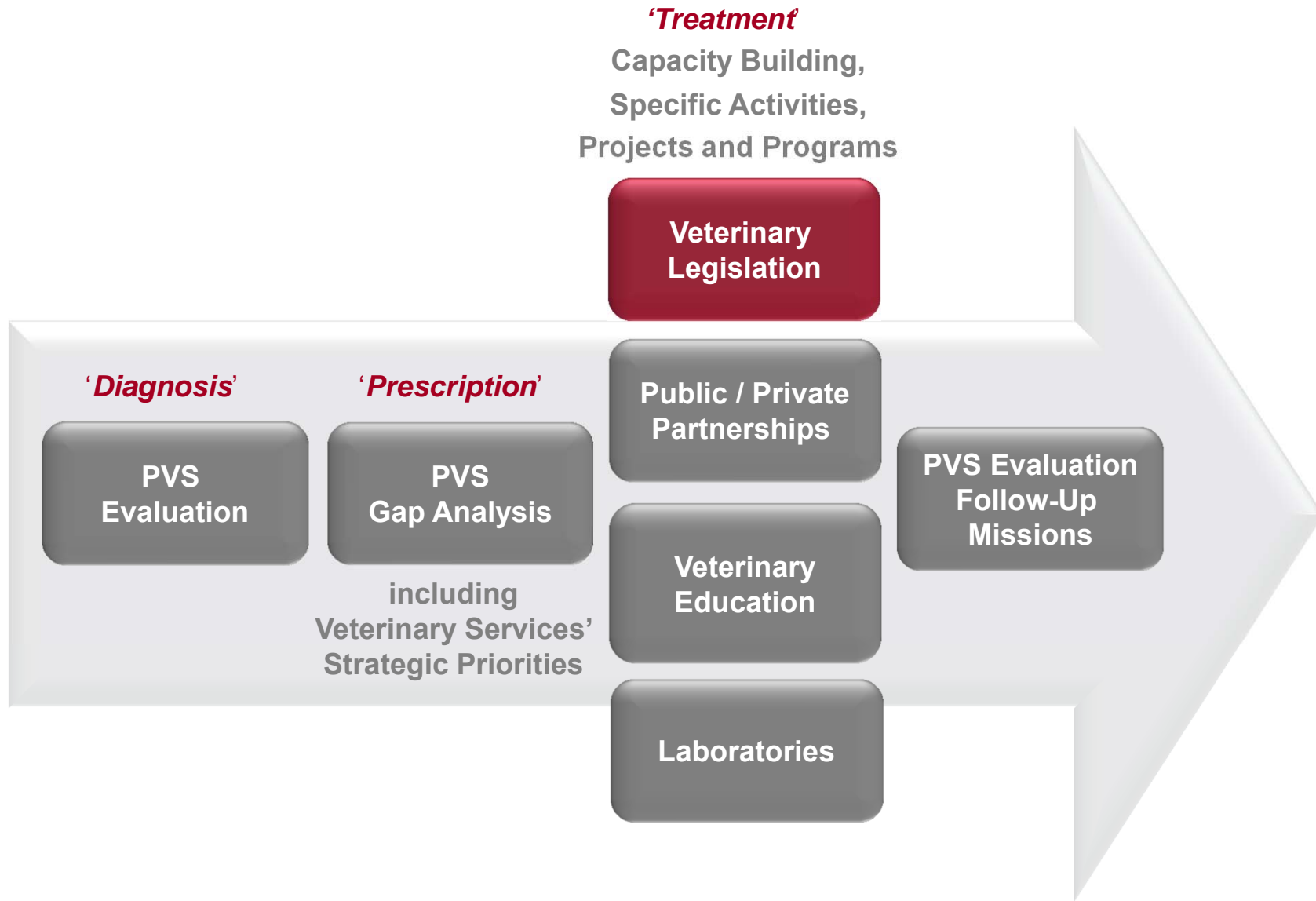


No request

Mission requested

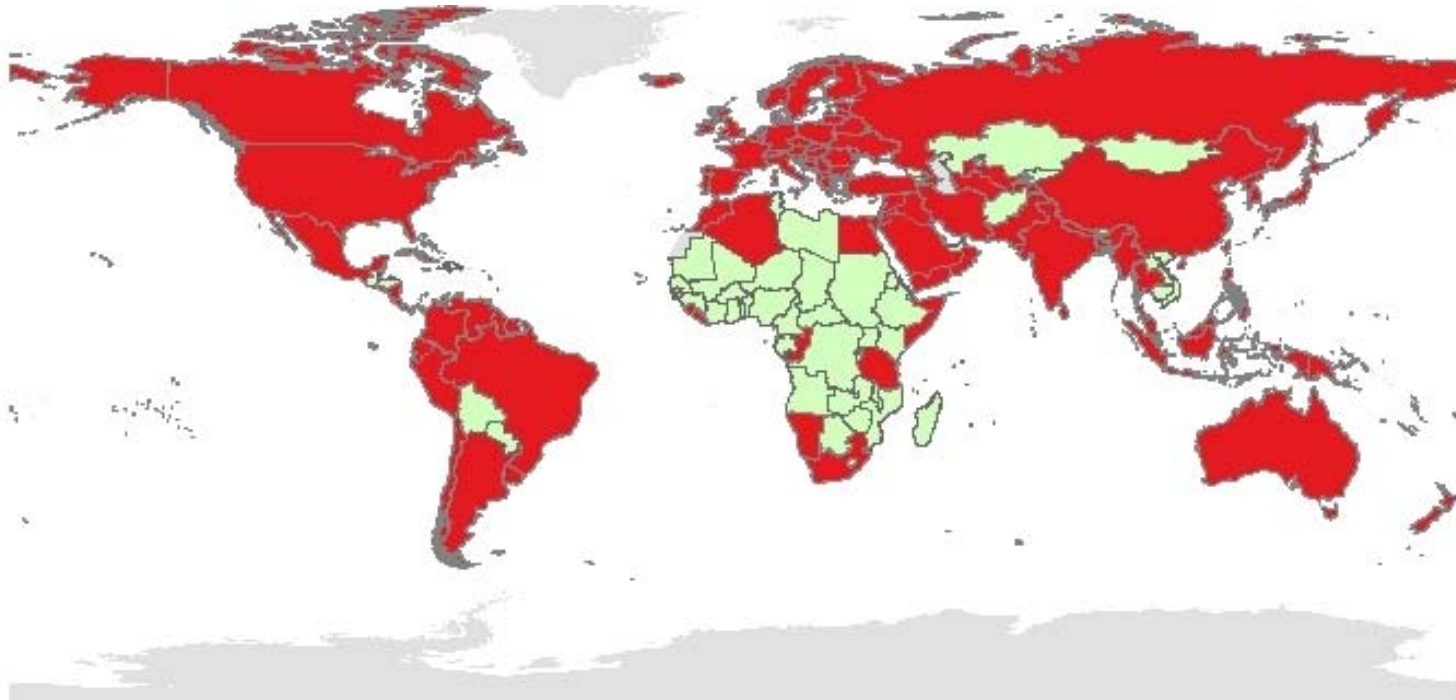
Country PVS Evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis requests since 2006





Veterinary Legislation Identification

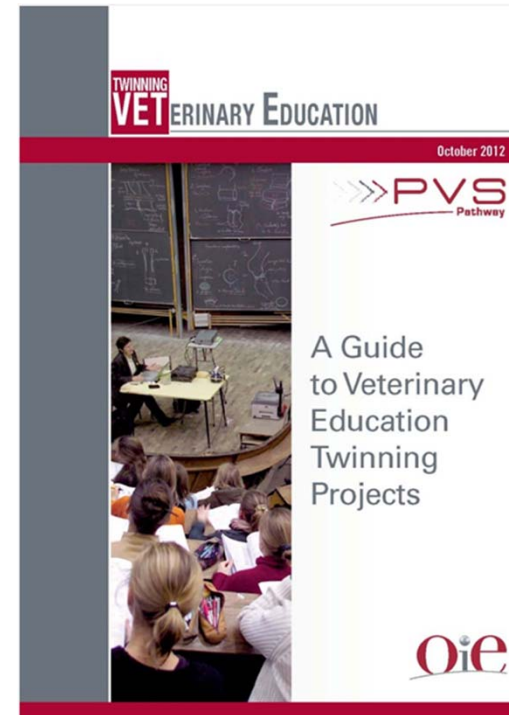
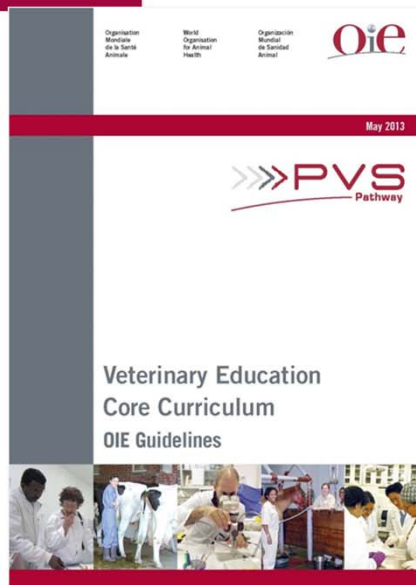
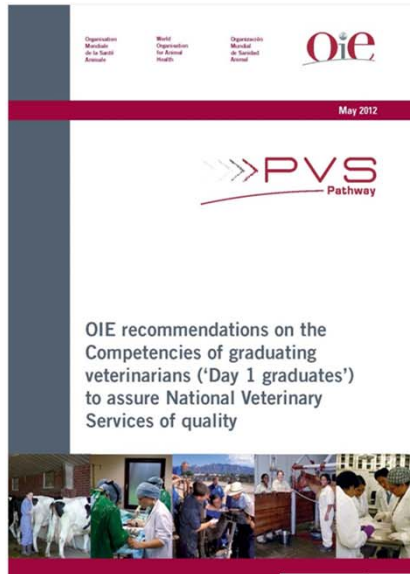
2 February 2015



No request

Mission requested

Veterinary Education



VEE Twinning Projects

> **Projects underway (with funding through the OIE):**

- USA (UMN) - Thailand (CMU)
- France (ENVT) – Kazakhstan (KazNAU)
- USA (TCSVM) – Bangladesh (CVASU)
- UK (RVC) – Jordan (JUST)

> **Projects endorsed by the OIE (without funding through OIE):**

- New Zealand (Massey) – Sri Lanka (Peradeniya)

> **Expressions of interest received by the OIE:**

Probable:

- France – Ukraine
- Australia – Vietnam
- USA – Ethiopia

To be confirmed:

- France – Madagascar
- West Indies – Nepal
- USA – East Africa (VEE to be determined)
- USA – Georgia
- Japan – Cambodia

Veterinary Statutory Bodies



- > Veterinary Statutory Bodies (VSB) assist in regulating veterinarians (and veterinary para-professionals)



VSB Twinning Projects

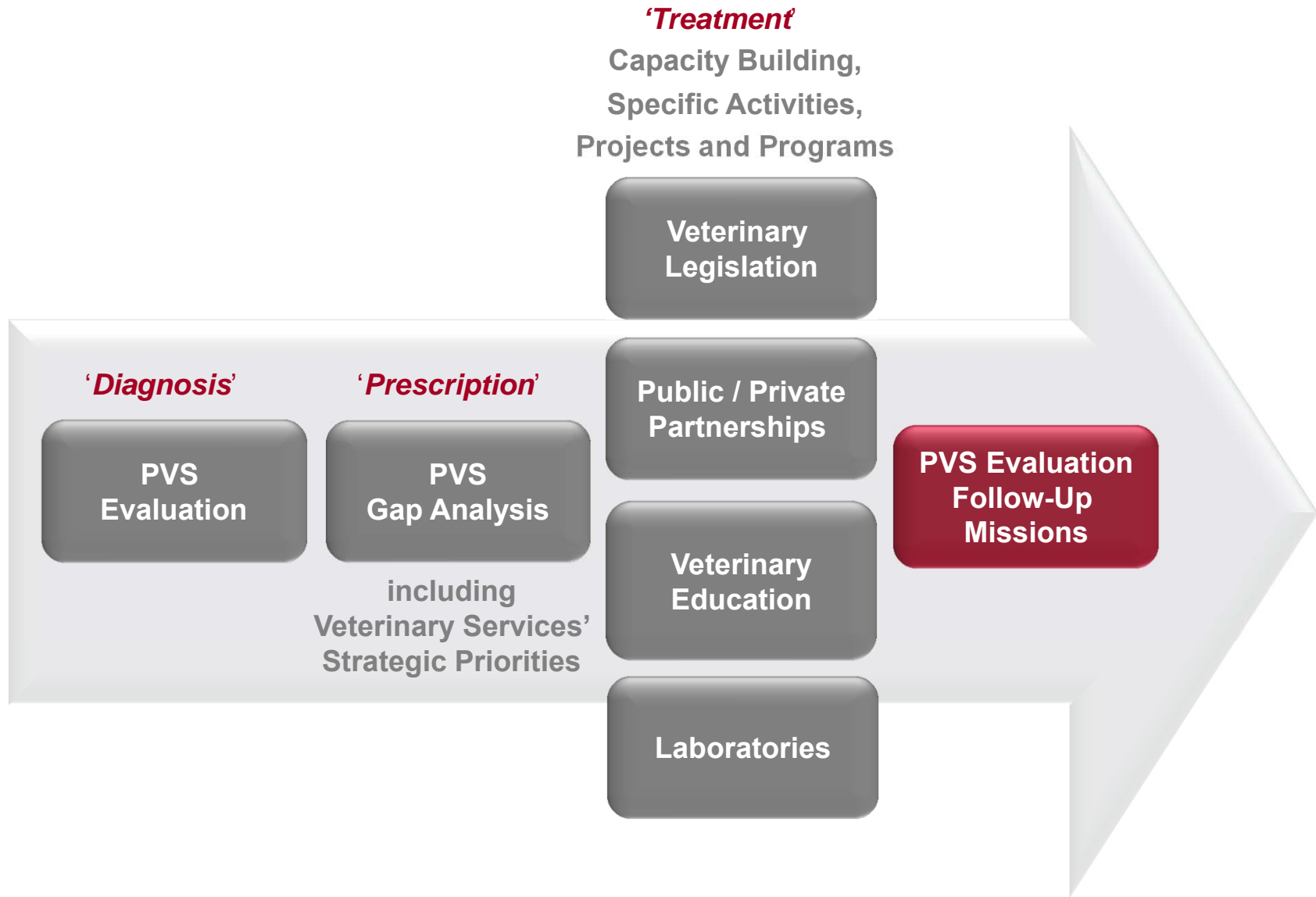
Projects

› Underway:

- France – Russia

› Expressions of interest:

- South Africa – Tanzania
- New-Zealand – Vietnam
- Italy – Cuba
- Kyrgyzstan – Parent VSB yet to be established
- Thailand - Parent VSB yet to be established



PVS Evaluation Follow-Up – A monitoring tool



This is a full PVS mission
(Veterinary Services HQ and field missions)
with last edition of PVS Tool available

Comparison between:

1) Initial Level of Advancement

→ Consider the PVS Evaluation mission report

2) Desired Level of Advancement

→ Weigh against the priorities and goals
established during the PVS Gap Analysis

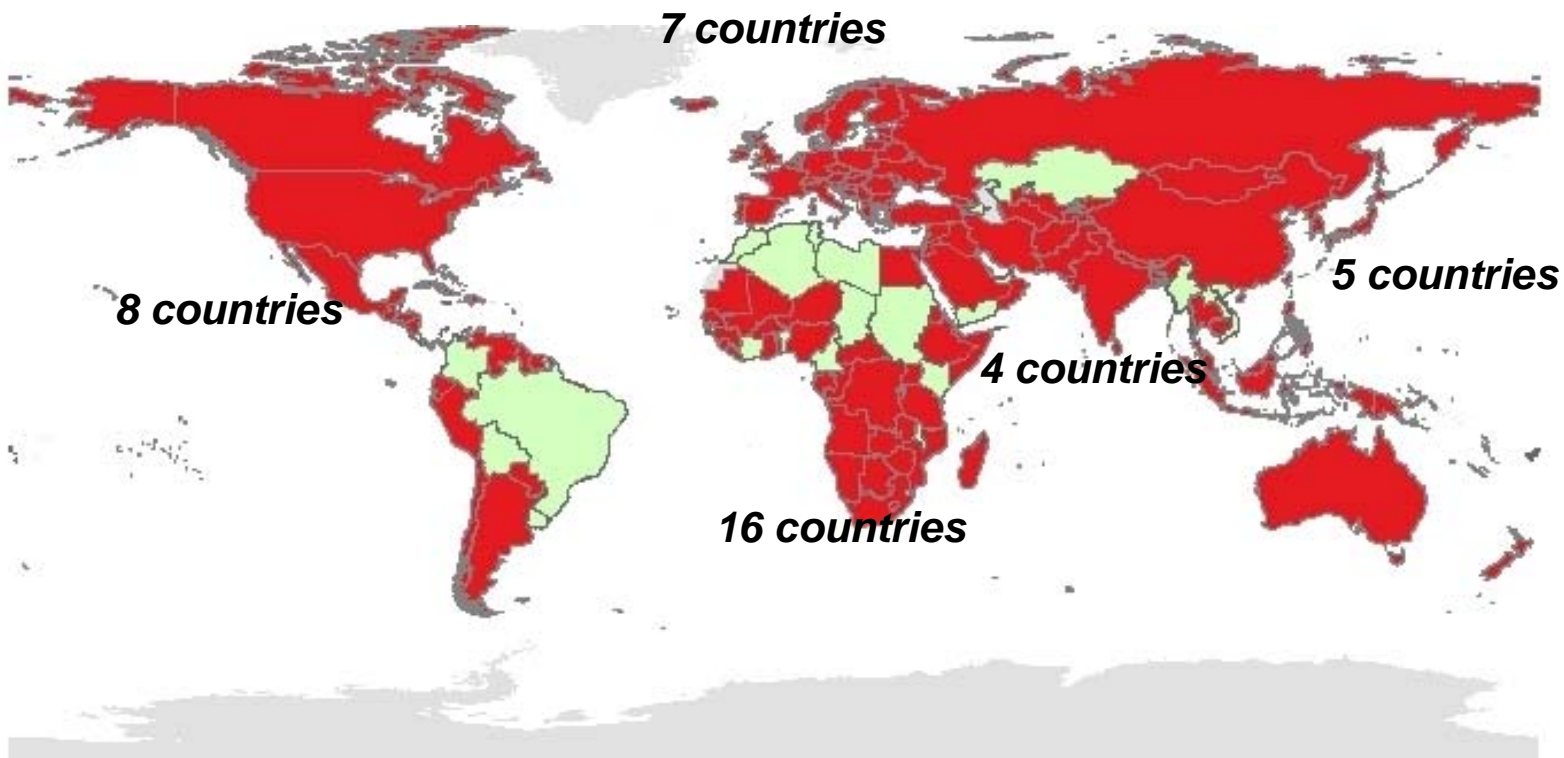


Has anything changed?
What has changed?
What has worked and why?
What needs to be done?




PVS Evaluation Follow-Up

2 February 2015



No request

Mission requested

- 
- PVS Pathway State of Play
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Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA)



Home • Briefing Room • Statements & Releases

The White House
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release September 26, 2014

FACT SHEET: Global Health Security Agenda: Getting Ahead of the Curve on Epidemic Threats

The Ebola epidemic in West Africa highlights the urgency for immediate action to establish global capacity to prevent, detect and rapidly respond to biological threats like Ebola. Beginning in his 2011 speech at the United Nations General Assembly, the President has called upon all countries to work together to prevent, detect, and respond to outbreaks before they become epidemics.

The Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) was launched on February 13, 2014 to advance a world safe and secure from infectious disease threats and to bring together nations from all over the world to make new, concrete commitments, and to elevate global health security as a national leaders-level priority. The G7 endorsed the GHSA in June 2014, and Finland and Indonesia hosted commitment development meetings to spur action in May and August.

On September 26, President Obama, National Security Advisor Rice, Assistant to the President for Homeland Security and Counterterrorism Monaco, and Secretaries Kerry, Hagel, and Burwell will meet with Ministers and senior officials from 44 countries and leading international organizations to make specific commitments to implement the GHSA and to work toward a commitment to assist West Africa with needed global health security capacity within 3 years.

Commitments to Action

In 2014, countries developed 11 lines of effort in support of the GHSA – known as Action Packages. The Action Packages are designed to outline tangible, measurable steps required to prevent outbreaks, detect threats in real time, and rapidly respond to infectious disease threats —whether naturally occurring, the result of laboratory accidents, or an act of bioterrorism. The Action Packages include specific targets and indicators that can be used as a basis to measure how national, regional, and global capacities are developed and maintained over the long-term. Since February, countries have made over 100 new commitments to implement the 11 Action Packages. For its part, the United States has committed to assist at least 30 countries over five years to achieve the objectives of the GHSA and has placed a priority for our actions on combating antibiotic resistant bacteria, to improve biosafety and biosecurity on a global basis, and preventing bioterrorism. www.cdc.gov/globalhealth/security

Excerpt from White House Press release

‘... This includes the implementation of internationally agreed standards for core capacities, such as the World Health Organization International Health Regulations, the World Organization for Animal Health Performance of Veterinary Services Pathway, and other global health security frameworks.’

26/09/2014



National Workshops on Good Governance at the human-animal interface



NATIONAL WORKSHOP

Country perspectives on IHR/PVS assessments and roadmap for better intersectoral collaboration among animal and human health sectors
28–29 January, 2014, Baku, Azerbaijan



BTQPVS çiyimləndirilməsində ölkənin perspektivləri, heyvan və insan sağlamlığı sektorləri arasında əməkdaşlığın gücləndirilməsi barədə yollar xəritəsi barədə MİLLİ SEMİNAR
18-19 mart 2014, Bakı, Azərbaycan, Golden Coast Hotel
1-2 mart - 19 Mart 2014

08:00-09:00 Səhər yeməyi

09:00-09:30 **Səhər 1. Toplantı (ara Dövlət Fəxrətinin Fəramanı ilə)**
Açılış mərasimi
• Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezident Administrasiyasının Növbədarı
• Azərbaycan Respublikasının Kənd Təsərrüfatı Nazirliyinin Növbədarı
• Azərbaycan Respublikası Səhiyyə Nazirliyinin Növbədarı
• Dr. M. Elus, BEB-in Baş Direktorunun müavini
• OSHNGEGOR-in direktoru, Dr. I. Nutsal adından Dr. Rəşad Səfərov

09:30-10:15 Toplantının kateqoriyası və gündəlik məzəni
• BEB - OIE əməkdaşlığı və perspektivləri
• Gündəlik məzəni təqdimatı
Dr. M. Elus, BEB
Dr. Y. Bayqun, OIE

10:15-10:30 Təqdimatın təqdimatı
Dr. Y. Bayqun, OIE

10:30-10:45 Azərbaycan Respublikası Dövlət Bəyətliq Komitəsinin təqdimatı
Dr. S. Rəisəliyeva, KTN, OSHNGEGOR-in müavini, BEB-in Növbədarı

10:45-11:00 Azərbaycan Respublikası Səhiyyə Nazirliyinin təqdimatı
Dr. V. Qəmərov, SN

11:00-11:15

11:15-11:45 **Səhər 2. Milli perspektivlərin məzəni və əməkdaşlığın gücləndirilməsi barədə yollar xəritəsi**

11:45-12:00 Məzəni
Dr. T. Nəfisiyeva, OSHNGEGOR

12:00-12:30 OIE-ün BTQPVS Monitoring Çərçivəsi və əlaqədar sənədlərə giriş
Dr. T. Nəfisiyeva, OSHNGEGOR

12:30-13:00 BEB-in PVS Yolu xəritəsi
Dr. N. Ləvəli, SAR, BEB

13:00-14:00 Səhər

ANI FACILITY
Asian & Human Influenza



NATIONAL WORKSHOP
Country perspectives on IHR/PVS assessments and roadmap for better intersectoral collaboration among animal and human health sectors
26-27 March 2014, Bangkok, Thailand



NATIONAL WORKSHOP
Country perspectives on IHR/PVS assessments and roadmap for better intersectoral collaboration among animal and human health sectors
26-27 March 2014, Bangkok, Thailand
1-2 Mart 2014

08:00-09:00 Səhər yeməyi

08:30-09:00 **Səhər 1. Şəhər 1. Ümumi Fəxrətinin Fəramanı ilə**
Açılış mərasimi
• Azərbaycan Respublikası Prezident Administrasiyasının Növbədarı
• Azərbaycan Respublikasının Kənd Təsərrüfatı Nazirliyinin Növbədarı
• Azərbaycan Respublikası Səhiyyə Nazirliyinin Növbədarı
• Dr. M. Elus, BEB-in Baş Direktorunun müavini
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13:00-14:00 Səhər

ANI FACILITY
Asian & Human Influenza

WHO-OIE Operational Framework for Good Governance at the human-animal interface



- 
- PVS Pathway State of Play
 - Support to other initiatives
 - **Capturing Success Stories**
 - Conclusion

Special highlight on “PVS Pathway Success Stories” in OIE Bulletin



bulletin
No. 2014 - 3

Rabies still kills

What are we waiting for to act?

OIE

Protecting animals, preserving our future • World Organisation for Animal Health

A practical approach to the implementation of recommendations from an OIE PVS Evaluation in Afghanistan

T.L. Dennison
2016/04/04, Cambridge, MA, USA (Invited)

The PVS report and success in this report are those of the authors only and do not necessarily reflect the views of the institutions or those of the OIE.

Background

The national Veterinary Services in Afghanistan were established in 1953. However, between 1979 and 2001, the various conflicts which occurred in the country destroyed its physical infrastructure, such as regional veterinary laboratories, as well as its institutional systems, processes, knowledge and manpower. With the arrival of aid money in 2001, some a priori interest in supporting the development of the livestock sector, which in 2003 was estimated to include 3.7 million cattle, 8.8 million sheep, 7.8 million goats, 1.6 million donkeys, 180,000 camels, 140,000 horses and 12.2 million poultry (1). Up to 90% of the population of approximately 30 million Afghans live

to the Directorate of Animal Health (DAH), formerly the National Veterinary Services in the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL). Two other projects, aimed at veterinary services delivery in the private sector, were funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID): the Rebuilding Agricultural Markets Program (RAMP, 2004-2006) and the Accelerating Sustainable Agriculture Program (ASAP, 2007-2011). These consecutive projects focused on the development of the delivery of prophylactic and therapeutic animal health services to farmers and herders through the creation of private, district-based Veterinary Field Units (VFLUs). It has recently been confirmed that there are 759 active VFLUs, approximately 10% of which are staffed by graduate veterinarians (with a university degree), 9% by veterinary assistants (two years of training at a government training institution), and 81% by paraveterinarians (six months' training by an NGO) (2).

While there has been considerable donor funding of animal health projects since 2001, there has been comparatively little overall coordination of these projects and Afghanistan finds itself with a public-private framework for veterinary services provision that uses an implementation model largely defined by donors.

Facial Points, four national advisors and six international advisors. The first part of the workshop included information about the OIE, the PVS Pathway and the PVS Evaluation mission, with time allowed for discussion, mainly in Dari and Pashto (the national languages of Afghanistan), relating to the participants' interests and opinions on Afghanistan's engagement with the OIE. Each Head of Section then presented progress to date on the report's recommendations in their area. Recommendations which had not progressed were recorded. Following this, the remaining recommendations (the majority of which related to administrative and management issues) were discussed, and divided into those which specific staff members in DAH would be able to take forward and those which would require support at a higher level within MAIL.

The workshop took the form of a platform for information sharing and dissemination and was extremely participatory. Once staff had had a chance to become familiar with all the PVS Evaluation recommendations and the progress made to date, they were then asked to collaboratively plan actions to implement those recommendations which they would focus on during the remainder of 2014, ensuring that they would have sufficient time and resources (staff, budget, management support, etc.) to carry them out. To maintain a certain level of flexibility in planning and to generate discussion, each recommendation had been printed out before the workshop on a colour-coded piece of paper (e.g. light green for epidemiology, blue for laboratory, white for non-technical, etc.) and placed on the wall (see photo). Recommendations could then be moved out of those which would be addressed in 2014, those which would be delayed for the future and those which would be shared

with other stakeholders, e.g. change management project teams working at MAIL, to solicit their support. One added benefit of this approach was that, following the workshop, many Section Heads decided to take their recommendations back to their offices and place them on their own walls, as a constant reminder of the areas on which they should be focusing.

5. Implementation of action plans
6. Institutionalisation of recommendations for sustainability

As far as possible, the PVS recommendations were 'mapped' against activities already included in the ANDP project log framework. It was found that there was a large degree of cross-overlap. One such overlapping PVS recommendation/ANDP activity, for example, was the establishment of an effective surveillance/monitoring system to identify, control and prevent diseases from which Afghanistan is at risk. Another was the development of comprehensive veterinary legislation for effective regulation of the veterinary domain. This mapping exercise meant that, instead of the DAH staff working on action points for PVS and action points for ANDP, plus their own government mandated work and seeing each set of action points as separate activities for different project stakeholders, their new work in conjunction with ANDP/ANP activities, which may comply to DAH core functions. It is expected that this integrated document will be used as the basis of an overall DAH strategy for the Afghan Veterinary Services. Other PVS Evaluation recommendations which did not have a comparable ANDP activity – for example, ensuring that MAIL has a 'bottleneck' of interest, policy and the development of systems for pharmacovigilance – were noted for inclusion in future DAH strategic planning for the Veterinary Services.

Added benefits of PVS recommendations and related collaboration

Although some of the recommendations identified in the PVS Evaluation were already being implemented, with support from the ANDP and other projects (e.g. an OIE Laboratory Training Project and the development

of legislation to include provisions for animal welfare), these activities were often being implemented by a single section of the DAH, e.g. Laboratory, Customising Veterinary Public Health. However, many of the recommendations made in the PVS Evaluation require collaboration among a number of factors, such as those relating to disease prevention and control, which in Afghanistan require input from the Laboratory, Epidemiology, Sanitary Measures, Veterinary Public Health, and Monitoring and Evaluation of Veterinary Services sections of the DAH. The workshop highlighted a number of important issues which need to be addressed and encouraged staff to identify how they could work together to implement these findings.

Examples of PVS Evaluation recommendations (in italics, below), for which collaborative work began after the workshop, include the following:

- Risk analysis is carried out on a routine basis – training on risk analysis is planned for staff from Veterinary Public Health and Epidemiology
- Systematically integrate laboratory/office data into the animal disease reporting system – discussions on the development of an appropriate database and/or integration into an existing system, as well as methods for data collection, analysis and reporting, have begun between Veterinary Public Health and Epidemiology
- Veterinary Field Unit (VFLU) case-activity logs have columns for 'handy collector' and 'laboratory result' – discussions on the best way to do this have begun between staff from the Laboratory of Sanitary Measure departments and there are plans to involve the NGOs that support VFLUs, as many of these units are linked to an NGO.

Future activities, recommendations and lessons learned

The implementation of the PVS Evaluation recommendations is ongoing and is expected to continue for many years to come. It will, though, through continued communication with the OIE, that a review can be carried out of the progress made for each critical category and additional recommendations can be made, either through a PVS Gap Analysis or a future PVS Evaluation Follow-up Mission. The key lessons learned in Afghanistan, which may be useful to the OIE and others involved in the OIE PVS Pathway, especially those working in some of the less-developed countries, are as follows:

Lessons learned	Recommendations
Lessons were shared in Pashto and English in a way that all languages used at a government level in Afghanistan, such as Dari, Pashto, Uzbek or Russian, etc.	Ensuring the PVS report at the level of statement in the local language used at a government level in Afghanistan, such as Dari, Pashto, Uzbek or Russian, etc.
The translation, dissemination and explanation of results has a significant amount of time and resources (especially money) for itself.	Ensure that it is budgeted for in terms of both time and costs.
There is an ANDP plan to develop skills and competences, understanding and how with the OIE ANDP helped in the development and 'to identify' members of the PVS Evaluation recommendations.	Identify objectives and/or objectives with a guaranteed capacity process who may be able to help disseminate the results and support the Veterinary Services to plan and primarily integrate those recommendations into their plans.




PVS Pathway Questionnaire to Member Countries

Objective:

Soon!



To identify **impact**, measure **satisfaction** and capture **success stories** in order to document and **demonstrate the value that the PVS Pathway** has had for OIE Member Countries in raising the standards and performance of national Veterinary Services

- 
- PVS Pathway State of Play
 - Support to other initiatives
 - Capturing Success Stories
 - **Conclusion**



Conclusion

- The OIE is strongly dedicated to this programme. Tools are regularly updated to reflect this commitment and missions are implemented accordingly.
- Synergies with important partners are significantly increasing the profile of the PVS Pathway.
- The OIE invites Countries to progress on this Pathway, especially through PVS Evaluation Follow-up missions.
- It is important to capture success stories at national level and your participation in completing a questionnaire will help to capture those stories.

Donors and Partners



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World Health Organization



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Thank you for your attention!



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