



OIE Sub-Regional Training Course on Diseases of Fish  
DIFS, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa  
September 19, 2011  
Presented by Dr. Patrick Bastiaensen



**Overview of the tools pertaining to aquatic animal management, the quality of veterinary services (VS) and aquatic animal health services (AAHS) and legislation**

*P. Bastiaensen & Gillian Mylrea*



**What tools and services can OIE provide ?**

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Reference laboratories           | 8. Publications : aquatic code and manual |
| 2. Collaborating centres            | 9. Publications : guidelines              |
| 3. Twinning programme               | 10. Publications : factsheets             |
| 4. Ad-hoc groups                    | 11. Publications : others                 |
| 5. Aquatic Commission               | 12. Publications : online                 |
| 6. Conferences and general sessions | 13. Capacity building                     |
| 7. WAHIS and WAHID                  | 14. PVS pathway                           |



**What tools and services can OIE provide ?**

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Reference laboratories           | 8. Publications : aquatic code and manual |
| 2. Collaborating centres            | 9. Publications : guidelines              |
| 3. Twinning programme               | 10. Publications : factsheets             |
| 4. Ad-hoc groups                    | 11. Publications : others                 |
| 5. Aquatic Commission               | 12. Publications : online                 |
| 6. Conferences and general sessions | 13. Capacity building                     |
| 7. WAHIS and WAHID                  | 14. PVS pathway                           |



**Publications : OIE international**



<http://web.oie.int/boutique>



**Publications : OIE diseases fact sheets**



<http://www.oie.int/en/for-the-media/>



## Publications : OIE regional



<http://www.rr-africa.oie.int/>



## Capacity-building :



## Capacity-building :



1. OIE International standards, a lever for growth in the aquaculture and fisheries sectors in Southern Africa (Maputo, Mozambique, June 2008)



## Capacity-building :



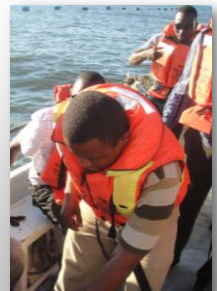
## Capacity-building :



1. OIE International standards, a lever for growth in the aquaculture and fisheries sectors in Southern Africa (Maputo, Mozambique, June 2008)
2. OIE Training of aquatic animal diseases focal points on notifications using WAHIS (Lilongwe, Malawi, April 2009)



1. OIE International standards, a lever for growth in the aquaculture and fisheries sectors in Southern Africa (Maputo, Mozambique, June 2008)
2. OIE Training of aquatic animal diseases focal points on notifications using WAHIS (Lilongwe, Malawi, April 2009)
3. OIE Regional Training of aquatic animal diseases focal points (Swakopmund, Namibia, July 2010)





## Capacity-building :



1. OIE International standards, a lever for growth in the aquaculture and fisheries sectors in Southern Africa (Maputo, Mozambique, June 2008)
2. OIE Training of aquatic animal diseases focal points on notifications using WAHIS (Lilongwe, Malawi, April 2009)
3. OIE Regional Training of aquatic animal diseases focal points (Swakopmund, Namibia, July 2010)
4. OIE Training of aquatic animal diseases focal points on notifications using WAHIS (Gaborone, Botswana, August 2010)



## Capacity-building :



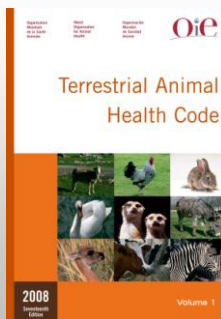
1. OIE International standards, a lever for growth in the aquaculture and fisheries sectors in Southern Africa (Maputo, Mozambique, June 2008)
2. OIE Training of aquatic animal diseases focal points on notifications using WAHIS (Lilongwe, Malawi, April 2009)
3. OIE Regional Training of aquatic animal diseases focal points (Swakopmund, Namibia, July 2010)
4. OIE Training of aquatic animal diseases focal points on notifications using WAHIS (Gaborone, Botswana, August 2010)
5. OIE Training course on diseases of finfish (Grahamstown, South Africa, September 2011)



## PVS pathway



## PVS pathway

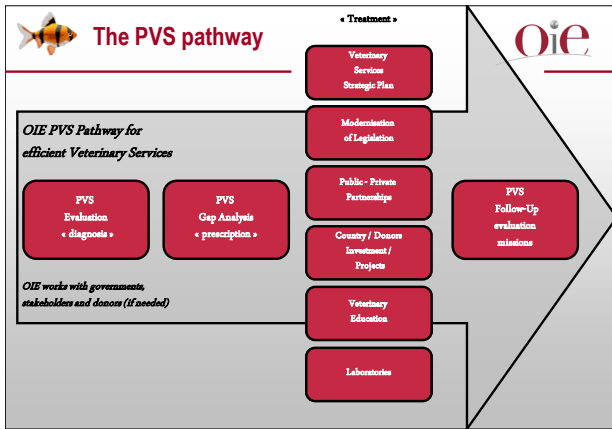


## Implementation : the PVS pathway



# Performance of Veterinary Services





**Implementation : the PVS tool - chronology**

1. Initial PVS evaluation
2. PVS Gap Analysis
3. Investment programmes
4. PVS follow-up evaluations

**Implementation : the PVS tool - chronology**

1. Initial PVS evaluation
2. PVS Gap Analysis
3. Investment programmes
4. PVS follow-up evaluations

**Implementation : the PVS pathway**

**OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services**

**Fundamental components (4)**

- Human, physical and financial resources
- Technical authority and capability
- Interaction with stakeholders
- Market access

**Critical competencies (46) : example**


**Technical authority and capability**


- Laboratory disease diagnosis
- Laboratory quality assurance
- Risk analysis
- Quarantine and border security
- Epidemiological surveillance
- Early detection and emergency response
- Prevention, control and eradication of diseases
- Veterinary public health and food safety
- Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals
- Residue control
- Emerging issues
- Technical innovation

 **Critical competencies : example** 

**Quarantine and border security**

- A. Definition : *The authority and capability of the VS to prevent the entry and spread of diseases and other hazards of animals and animal products.*
- B. Levels of advancement



 **Critical com**

**Quarantine and border security**

- Level 1
- Level 2
- Level 3
- Level 4
- Level 5

The Veterinary Service cannot apply any type of quarantine and border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners

The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures; however, these are generally based, neither on international standards, nor on a risk analysis.



The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities relating to the import of animals / animal products.

The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.


The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish , apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.

Number of border posts	The Veterinary Service cannot apply any type of quarantine and border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners
<b>AND</b>	
Documented evidence of quarantine measures taken	The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures; however, these are generally based, neither on international standards, nor on a risk analysis.
<b>AND</b>	
Documented evidence of legislation complying with international standards	The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities relating to the import of animals / animal products.
 <b>INDICATORS (cumulative)</b>	The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.
	The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish , apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.



 **Implementation : the PVS tool - chronology** 

1. Initial PVS evaluation
2. PVS Gap Analysis
3. Investment programmes
4. PVS follow-up evaluations

 **Critical com**

**Quarantine and border security**

- Level 1
- Level 2
- Level 3
- Level 4
- Level 5

The Veterinary Service cannot apply any type of quarantine and border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners

The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures; however, these are generally based, neither on international standards, nor on a risk analysis.

The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities relating to the import of animals / animal products.

The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.

The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish , apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.

**Critical comment** The Veterinary Service cannot apply any type of quarantine and border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners

**Quarantine and border security:**

- Level 1 The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures; however, these are generally based, neither on international standards, nor on a risk analysis.
- Level 2
- Level 3 The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities relating to the import of animals / animal products.
- Level 4
- Level 5 The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.

The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish, apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.

**Critical comment** The Veterinary Service cannot apply any type of quarantine and border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners

**Quarantine and border security:**

- Level 1 The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures; however, these are generally based, neither on international standards, nor on a risk analysis.
- Level 2
- Level 3 The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities relating to the import of animals / animal products.
- Level 4
- Level 5 The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.

The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish, apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.

**Critical comment** The Veterinary Service cannot apply any type of quarantine and border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners

**Quarantine and border security:**

- Level 1 The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures; however, these are generally based, neither on international standards, nor on a risk analysis.
- Level 2
- Level 3 The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities relating to the import of animals / animal products.
- Level 4
- Level 5 The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.

The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish, apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.

**Critical comment** The Veterinary Service cannot apply any type of quarantine and border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners

**Quarantine and border security:**

- Livestock development objectives
- Animal health objectives The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures; however, these are generally based, neither on international standards, nor on a risk analysis.
- Veterinary public health objectives The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities relating to the import of animals / animal products.
- Veterinary services objectives The VS can establish and apply quarantine or border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.

The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish, apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.



 Implementation : the PVS tool - chronology 

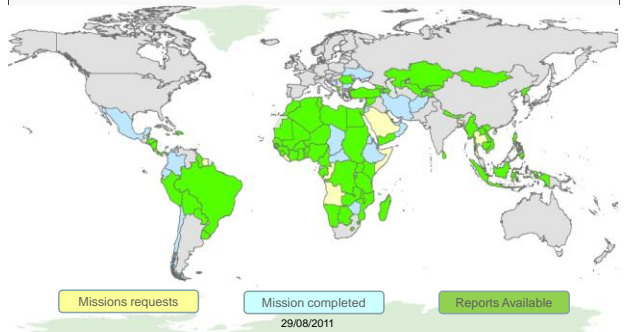
1. Initial PVS evaluation
2. PVS Gap Analysis
3. Investment programmes
4. PVS follow-up evaluations



 Progress (global programme) : PVS 

OIE Regions	OIE Members	PVS Requests received	PVS Missions done	Reports available
Africa	52	50	45	35
Americas	29	22	20	16
Asia & Pacific	32	18	15	11
Europe	53	14	13	10
Middle East	12	12	11	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>77</b>

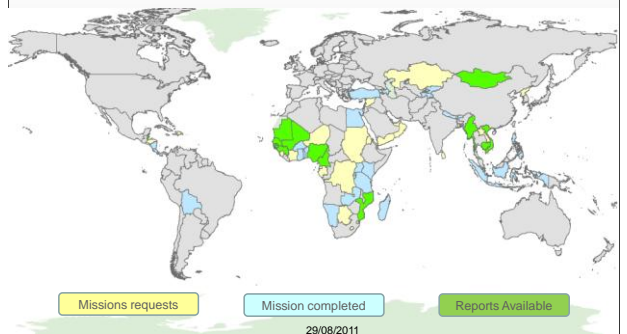
 Progress (global programme) : PVS 



 Progress (global programme) : Gap 

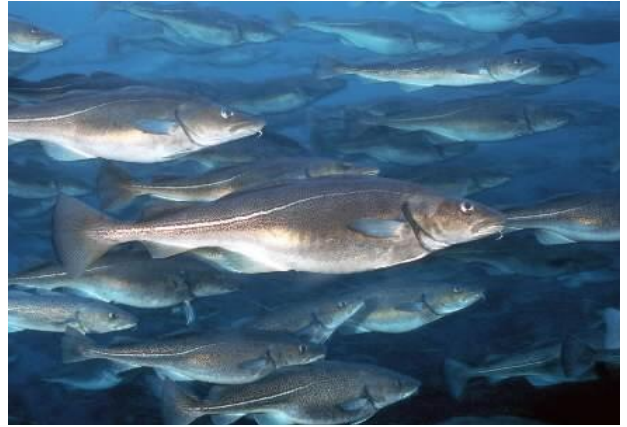
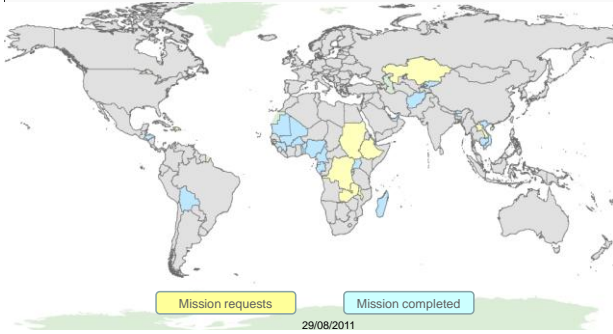
OIE Regions	OIE Members	G.A requests received	G.A. missions done	
Africa	52	31	21	.
Americas	29	11	6	16
Asia & Pacific	32	12	8	11
Europe	53	6	5	10
Middle East	12	8	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>42</b>	

 Progress (global programme) : Gap 





## Progress (global programme) : legislation



## Why include AAHS in OIE PVS activities ?

- Aquatic animal health has been part of the OIE mandate for over 50 years.
- Aquatic animal production based on aquaculture is growing exponentially, and has during the past 5 -10 years already surpassed catch-fisheries measured in volume in many countries world-wide.
- Aquatic animal production from aquaculture represents an essential asset to the income of developing and in-transition countries world wide.



## Why include AAHS in OIE PVS activities ?

- Aquatic animal health is a relatively new veterinary field and therefore new and emerging diseases are being discovered at a very rapid rate (approx. 30 shrimp diseases during just 30 years!).
- Good management of aquatic animal health requires a competent AAHS.
- OIE considers the strengthening of both aquatic animal health services and classical veterinary services as a global priority.



## What has been done so far ?

- Legal basis text added to Aquatic Code (Ch. 3.1. Quality of AAHS)
- A few aquatic animal health veterinarians have passed the OIE PVS evaluator course



## What has been done so far ?

Aquatic Animal Health Code

[Contents](#) | [Index](#)    ?

**PDF**

### CHAPTER 3.1. QUALITY OF AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH SERVICES

#### Article 3.1.1.

The quality of *Aquatic Animal Health Services* depends on a set of factors, which include fundamental principles of an ethical, organisational, legislative, regulatory and technical nature. The *Aquatic Animal Health Services* shall conform to these fundamental principles, regardless of the political, economic or social situation of their country.

Compliance with these fundamental principles by a Member's *Aquatic Animal Health Service* is important in the establishment and maintenance of confidence in its *aquatic animal health status* and *international aquatic animal health certificates* provided by the *Aquatic Animal Health Service* of other Members.

These fundamental principles are presented in Article 3.1.2. Other factors to consider when evaluating *Aquatic Animal Health Services* are described in the *Aquatic Code* (notification, principles of certification, etc.).

The ability of *Aquatic Animal Health Services* to deliver appropriate services, monitor and control *aquatic animal diseases* based on Member's *aquatic animal health legislation* and regulations, can be measured through an evaluation or audit whose general principles are described in Articles 3.1.3 and 3.1.4.

A procedure for evaluating *Aquatic Animal Health Services* by OIE experts, on a voluntary basis, is described in Article 3.1.5.



 Referential : The Code ▲▼ Chapter 3.1. 



◆ Art. 3.1.1. “...The quality of the **Veterinary Services** depends on a set of factors, which include fundamental principles of an ethical, organisational and technical nature. The **Veterinary Services** shall conform to these fundamental principles, regardless of the political, economic or social situation of their country.

Compliance with these fundamental principles by the **Veterinary Services** of a Member Country is important to the establishment and maintenance of confidence in its **international veterinary certificates** by the **Veterinary Services** of other Member Countries...”

 Referential : The Code ▲▼ Chapter 3.1. 



◆ Art. 3.1.1. “...The quality of the **Aquatic Animal Health Services** depends on a set of factors, which include fundamental principles of an ethical, organisational and technical nature. The **Aquatic Animal Health Services** shall conform to these fundamental principles, regardless of the political, economic or social situation of their country.

Compliance with these fundamental principles by the **Aquatic Animal Health Services** of a Member Country is important to the establishment and maintenance of confidence in its **aquatic animal health status** and **international aquatic animal health certificates** provided by the **Aquatic Animal Health Services** of other Member Countries...”

 Referential : The Code ▲▼ Chapter 3.1. 



◆ Art. 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality **Aquatic Animal Health Services** should comply with the following principles to ensure the quality of their activities :

1. Professional judgement
2. Independence
3. Impartiality
4. Integrity
5. Objectivity

 Referential : The Code ▲▼ Chapter 3.1. 



◆ Art. 3.1.3. *For the purposes of the Aquatic Code, every Member should recognise the right of another Member to undertake, or request it to undertake, an **evaluation of its Aquatic Animal Health Services** where the initiating Member is an actual or prospective importer ...*

*A Member has the right to expect that the evaluation of its **Aquatic Animal Health Services** will be conducted in an **objective and transparent manner**. A Member undertaking an evaluation should be able to justify any measure taken as a consequence of its evaluation.*

 Critical competencies : differences 

...with the Terrestrial PVS

- I-1 Staffing professional level of staff must be considered without reference to veterinarians (though not excluding these)
- I-2 Professional competence competence of aquatic animal health professionals must be described, we have yet to define a “standard”, most veterinary curricula do not include aquatic diseases
- II-2 Veterinary laboratories Aquatic animal health laboratories may be separate from veterinary laboratories



 Critical competencies : differences 

...with the Terrestrial PVS

- III-5 Veterinary Statutory Body not relevant in most countries where aquatic animal health professionals are as yet not regulated and veterinarians not competent in aquatic animal health
- Definitions: Must align with definitions from Aquatic Code, including more precise terms relating to surveillance and control of aquatic animal diseases
- Evaluator must have some understanding of aquatic production systems and their limitations





## Testing, testing...



- A Pilot PVS evaluation of a Member's AAHS was conducted in Nov 2009 (Vietnam)
- A new PVS Tool for AAHS was developed based on the experiences gained...
- Contents essentially unchanged from Terrestrial version, but includes adjustment of some Critical Competencies, references to the Aquatic Code, AAHS, and Aquatic Code definitions.



## Swimming, swimming...



- Members are encouraged to request PVS evaluations of their *aquatic animal health services*.
- Mozambique and the Seychelles already applied
- OIE to train more evaluators experienced in aquatic animal health.
- OIE to work with funding institutions to require results of OIE PVS be applied to aquatic animal health services before projects receive new funds.



Pictures courtesy of :

Peter Roeder (FAO)      Nicolas Denormandie (OIE)  
 Giles Guidot (ENSV)      Patrick Bastiaensen (OIE)  
 (WSPA) (FAO) (IFAD)  
 Herbert Schneider (AGRIVET)      Eric Fernet-Quinet  
 Piergiuseppe Facelli (SANITA)



Organisation  
 Mondiale  
 de la Santé  
 Animale  
 World  
 Organisation  
 for Animal  
 Health  
 Organización  
 Mundial  
 de Sanidad  
 Animal

12 rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France - [www.oie.int](http://www.oie.int) - [oie@oie.int](mailto:oie@oie.int)