Dr. Patrick Bastiaensen Sub-Regional Representation for Southern Africa (OIE)

Good Governance of Veterinary Services

The OIE PVS Pathway: initial PVS evaluations - PVS Gap Analysis Veterinary Legislation - PVS follow-up evaluations to monitor progress made

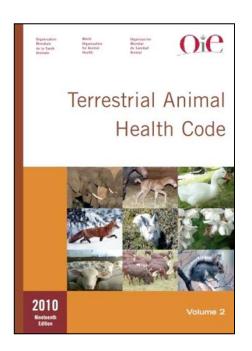
Veterinary Legislation Gaborone, November 1, 2011



PVS evaluation of Veterinary Services the diagnosis



OIE International Standards



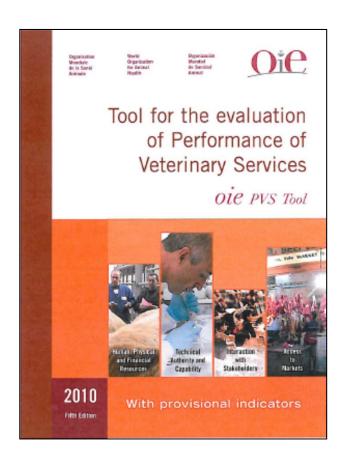
Official reference of the World Trade
Organisation SPS Agreement
Adopted by consensus of OIE Members

Terrestrial Animal Health Code
mammals, birds and bees
http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm

- Section 3: Quality of Veterinary Services
 - Chapter 3.1. Veterinary Services
 - Chapter 3.2. Evaluation of Veterinary Services



The OIE PVS Tool



Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services



OIE PVS Tool

- Several critical competencies in each fundamental component
- The fifth edition (released in 2010) includes critical competencies for:
 - management of national animal health systems;
 - animal welfare; and
 - evaluation of Aquatic Animal Health Services (as part of a PVS evaluation of Veterinary Services, or as an independent exercise).
- Now 46 critical competencies in total



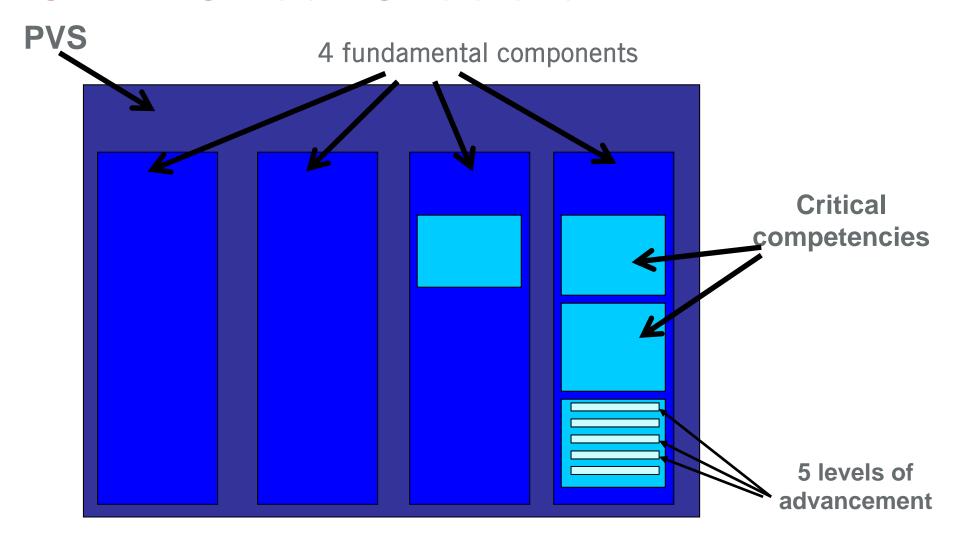
The OIE PVS Tool

4 Fundamental Components

- Human, physical and financial resources
- Technical authority and capability
- Interaction with stakeholders
- Access to markets



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



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

Section III-6 Participation of producers and other

stakeholders in joint programmes



CHAPTER IV - ACCESS TO MARKETS

Section IV-1 Preparation of legislation and regulations, and implementation of regulations

Section IV-2 Implementation of legislation and regulations

and stakeholder compliance

Section IV-3 International harmonisation

Section IV-4 International certification

Section IV-5 Equivalence and other types of sanitary

agreements

Section IV-6 Transparency

Section IV-7 Zoning

Section IV-8 Compartmentalisation



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



OIE PVS Tool: Harmonised approach

- Manual of the Assessor Volume 1: Guidelines for conducting an OIE-PVS Evaluation;
- Manual of the Assessor Volume 2: Guidelines for writing an OIE-PVS Evaluation Report
- OIE-PVS Tool with Provisional Indicators (now 2010 (5th) Edition)

All above documents are given to OIE PVS Assessors

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



OIE PVS Evaluation Teams

- Team Leader + Expert(s) + Observer(s)/Facilitator(s)
- ~ 150 OIE certified PVS experts trained so far (May 06; July 06; Feb. 07 and Feb. 08),
 - incl. FAO, EC staff (FVO staff incl.) and EUMS experts
- Five operating languages: English, French,
 Spanish + Russian and Arabic
- Geographical balance
- Missions financed through the OIE World Fund



OIE PVS Approach

- External independent evaluation (objectivity)
 - Experts trained and certified by the OIE
 - Based on facts & evidence, not impressions
- Upon request of the country (voluntary basis)
- To assess:
 - Compliance with OIE Standards
 - Strengths / Weaknesses
 - Gaps / areas for improvement
- Recognised by international donors
- Not an audit
- Country property (confidentiality of results)



Steps of an OIE-PVS Evaluation

- 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

- Country PVS reports are either:
 - Confidential (very few);
 - Available for transmission to Donors and Partners (72 reports to date);
 - In the public domain : Belize; Bolivia; Botswana, Brazil; Guinea-Bissau; Namibia; Panama; Paraguay; Uruguay; and Vietnam

http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/en_oie_pvs_eval_reports.htm?e1d2



PVS Evaluation missions: progress (2011)

	OIE Members	PVS Evaluations requests received	PVS Evaluations missions implemented	Draft PVS Evaluations reports received	Reports available for (resrtricted) distribution to Donors and Partners	Publication on the OIE website
Africa	52	50	45	43	35	3
Americas	29	22	20	20	16	7
Asia, the Far East and Oceania	32	18	15	14	11	1
Europe	53	14	13	13	10	0
Middle East	12	12	11	11	5	1
TOTAL	178	116	104	101	77	12



The global diagnostic

- Insufficient national chain of command
- Weakness of private sector organizations
- Few compensation mechanisms
- Limited ability to control livestock movements
- Constraints to implement biosecurity measures
- Difficulty of implementing appropriate vaccination
- Failures in the control of veterinary drugs threaten human health, market access and the development of private sector veterinary services



The global diagnostic

- Competition for national and international resources
- Weakness of national Veterinary Services (legislation, human and financial resources)
- Veterinary services need to improve their ability to present financial information and cost/benefit arguments to support their missions



PVS Gap Analysis the prescription



PVS Gap Analysis

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



PVS Gap Analysis mission

- A PVS Gap Analysis mission facilitates the definition of country's Veterinary Services' objectives in terms of compliance with OIE quality standards, suitably adapted to national constraints and priorities.
- The country PVS Gap Analysis report includes an indicative operational budget for 5 years and an exceptional budget (necessary investments) when relevant.



PVS Gap Analysis mission

- In practice, this means:
 - defining, together with the Veterinary Services, and in accordance with national priorities and constraints, 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 of the OIE PVS tool which are relevant to the national context;
 - determining the activities to be carried out in order to achieve the expected results for the priority critical competencies of the OIE PVS Tool which are relevant to the national context;

(...)



PVS Gap Analysis mission

(...)

 determining, with the help of information, data or interviews, the tasks and human, physical and financial resources required to implement these activities to enable the Veterinary Services to function appropriately.



Steps of a PVS Gap Analysis

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

= two important conditions

- 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 PVS Gap Analysis Tool

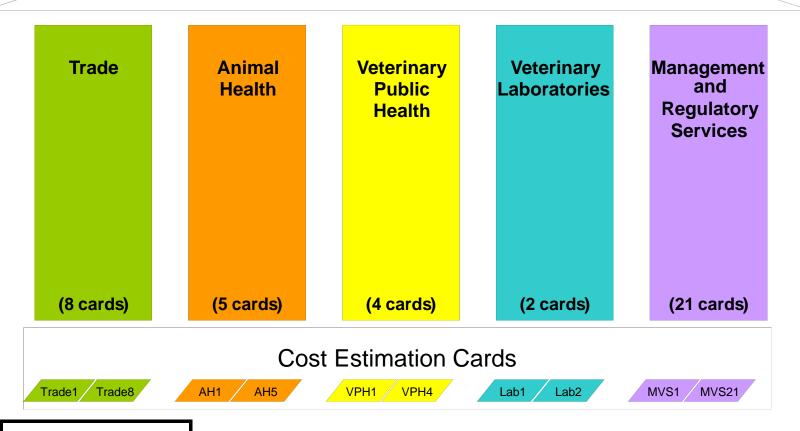




Total Budget

Analysis of the Budget

PVS Gap Analysis - Budget -



Inputs

Unit Costs



The PVS Gap Analysis Manual

- ► Volume I: Guidelines for conducting a mission, (PDF) includes appendices on:
 - Indicative guidelines for Border Inspection Posts
 - Guidelines for the Animal Health Tool
 - Indicative guidelines for Laboratories
 - Guidelines for the other tools
- Volume II: Guidelines for Writing a PVS Gap Analysis report (PDF)



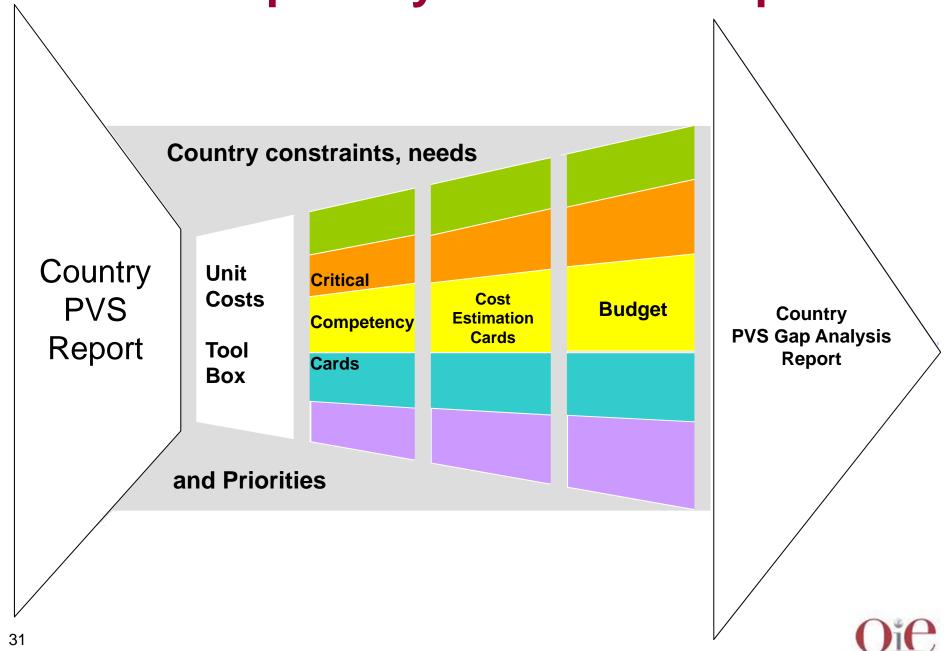
The PVS Gap Analysis (main) Tool

Templates for letters, reports and presentations

- Budget (Excel), includes
 - Unit costs and
 - Cost Estimation Cards
 - Analysis of the Budget



PVS Gap Analysis – Main Steps



The PVS Gap Analysis Tool Box

- ► Tool 1 Border posts 🙉
 - Estimation of human and physical resources for Border posts
- Tool 2 Animal Health
 - Field Veterinary Network for Animal Health
 - Estimation of human and physical resources for Animal Health



The PVS Gap Analysis Tool Box

- Tool 3 Veterinary Public Health
 - Estimation of human and physical resources for Veterinary Public Health
- Tool 4 Full time equivalent
 - Full time equivalent simulation (Human resources)



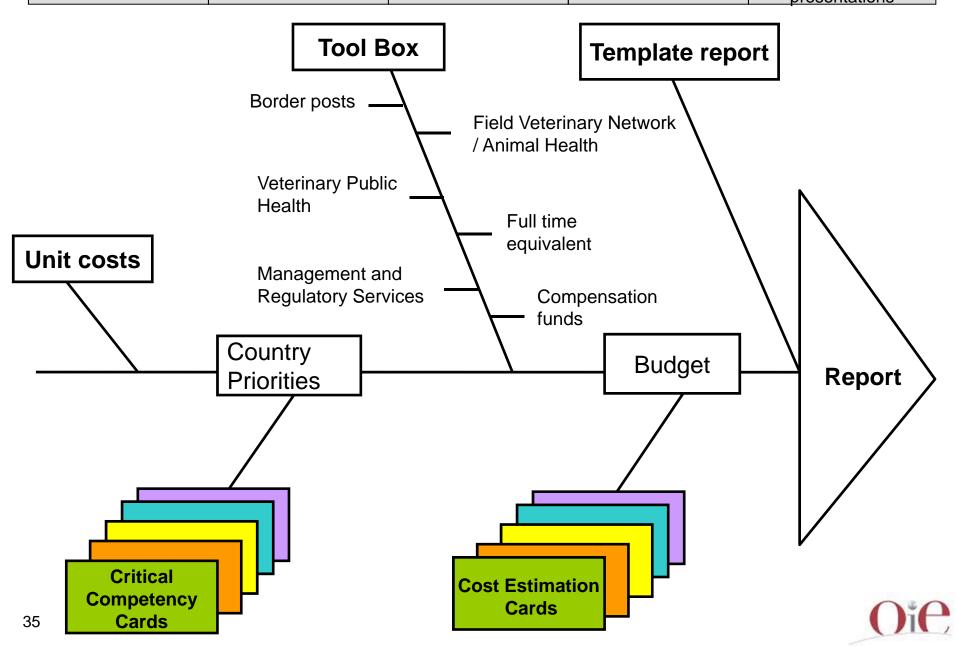
The PVS Gap Analysis Tool Box

- ► Tool 5 Management of Veterinary Services
 - Resources needed for Management and Regulatory Services
- Tool 6 Compensation funds
 - Simulation of Compensation funds



Guidelines for conducting a mission and writing a report

Template letters Laboratories Border Posts Guidelines/tools Template presentations



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

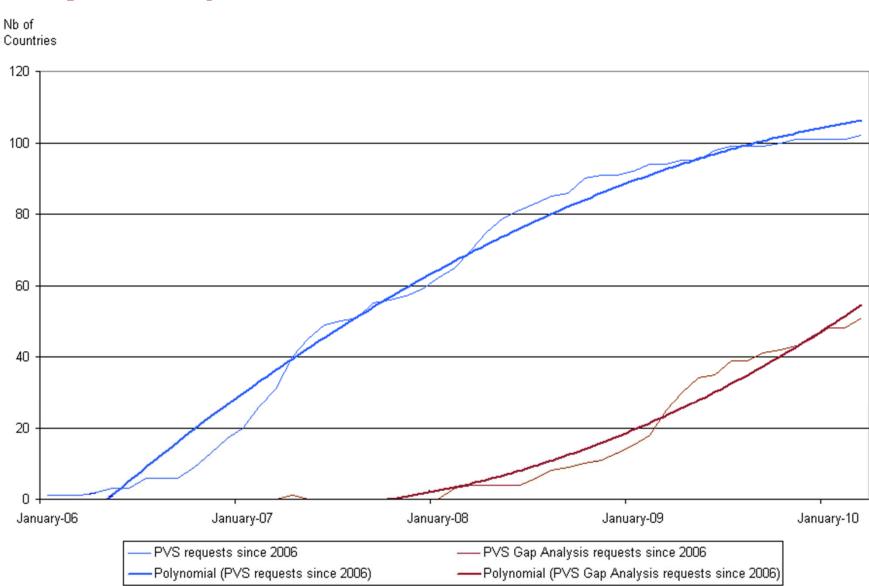


Using the PVS Gap Analysis

- 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; and of national or international investments



Country PVS and PVS Gap Analysis requests, since 2006

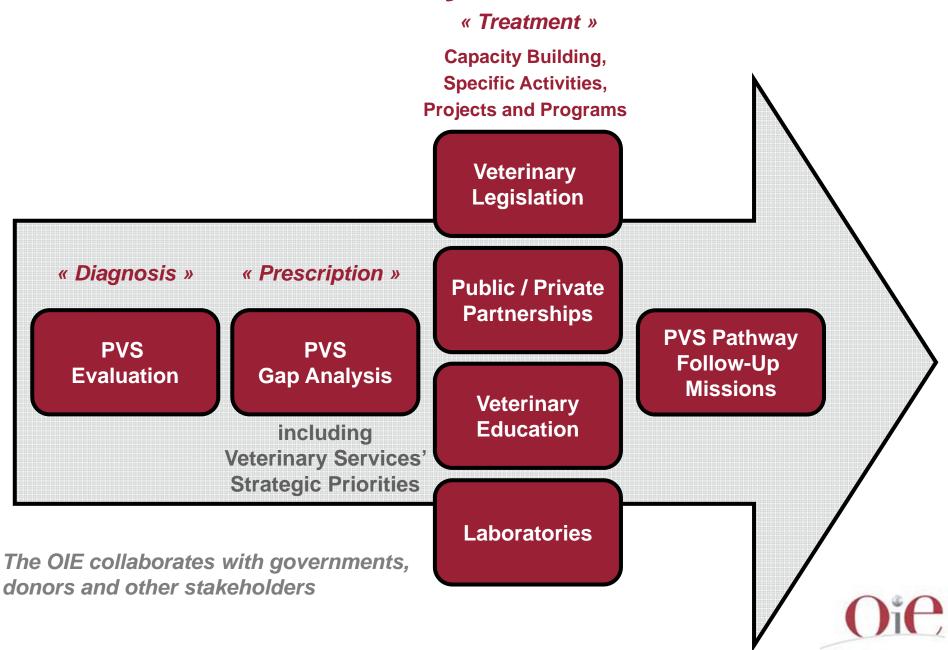


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Americas	29	11	6	5	1
Asia, the Far East and Oceania	32	12	8	6	4
Europe	53	6	5	4	1
Middle East	12	8	2	2	0
TOTAL	178	68	42	36	14



The OIE PVS Pathway



Thank you for your attention



Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale

World Organisation for Animal Health

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

