



Patrick Bastiaensen

Programme Officer

Sub-Regional Representation for Eastern Africa

World Organisation for Animal Health

**Uptake of OIE PVS Pathway mission
recommendations by a selection of
African countries to date**

22nd Conference of the OIE Regional Commission for Africa

Swakopmund, Namibia

20 - 24 February 2017

Agenda

- Preliminary comments on the scope of this survey
- The sample of countries, reports and recommendations available for scrutiny and gross tendencies
- What does uptake mean ? A few examples...
- Tremendous ! But is it always ? A few examples...
- Some preliminary, cautious conclusions....

Chapter 1

Preliminary comments on the scope of this survey

The question

- How much of the recommendations (evaluations) or action points (gap analysis) emanating from OIE PVS Pathway missions have been taken up by countries in recent years ?

What this is....

- A first attempt at measuring impact of PVS Pathway missions;
- A way to develop a methodology and identify critical factors to conduct such enquiries in the future;
- A limited, non-representative sample of countries which have benefited from a series of PVS Pathway missions, allowing for some degree of change to be measured.

What this *isn't* ...

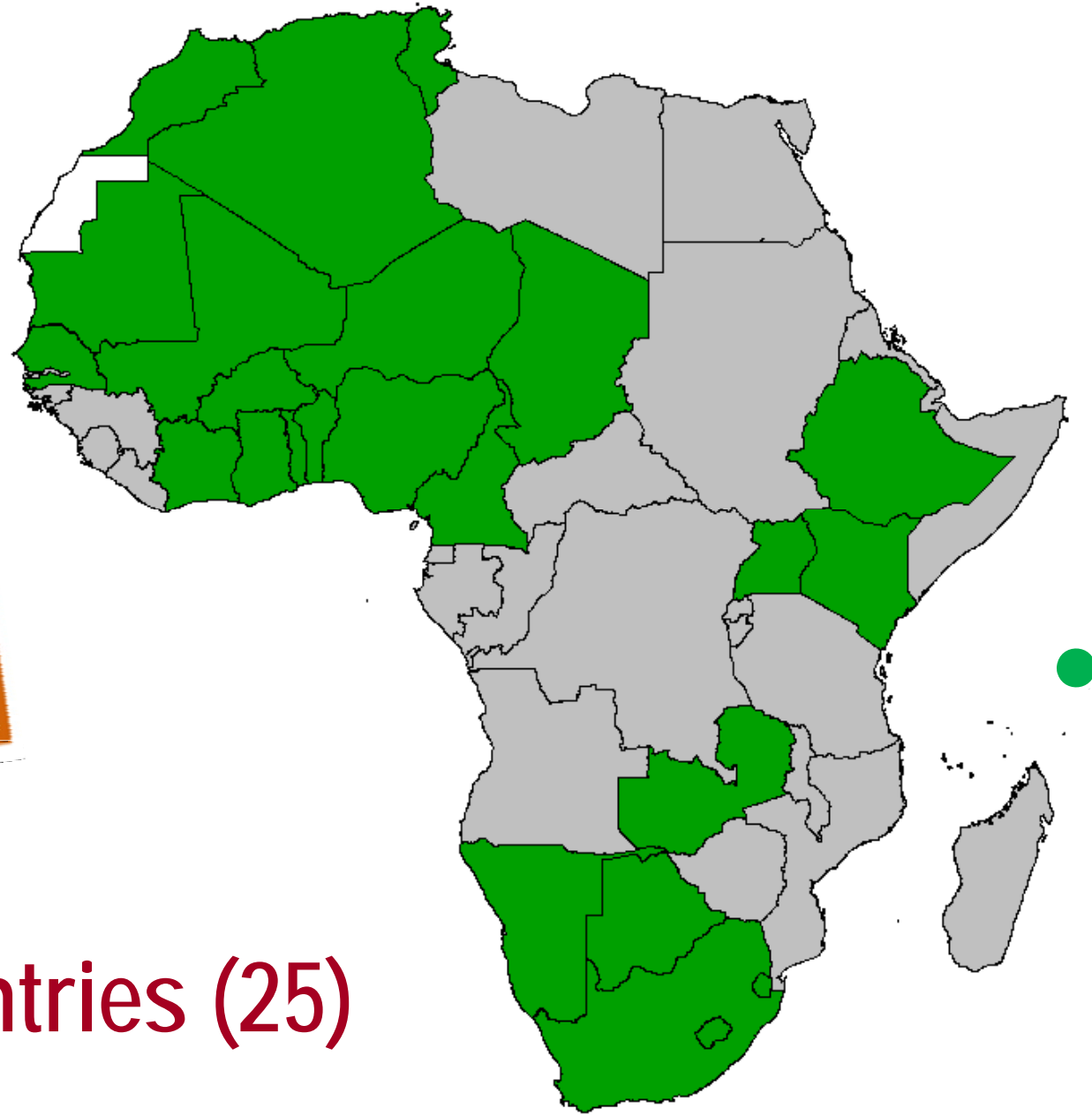
- A once-off, comprehensive, statistically robust study....

and therefore...

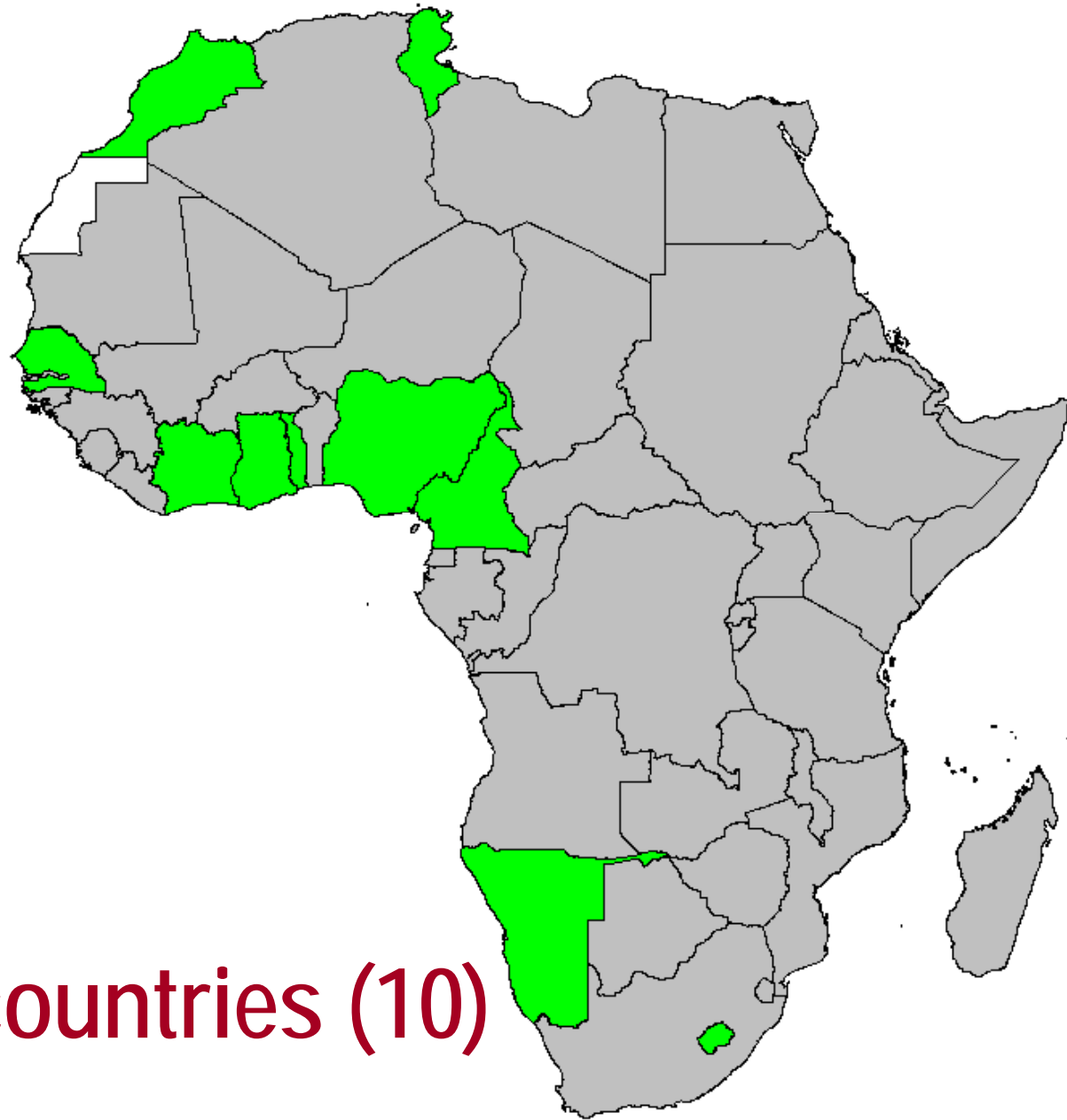
- Trends and conclusions presented here are – at best - preliminary and will have to be confirmed as more reports will be included in the dataset in the future.

Chapter 2

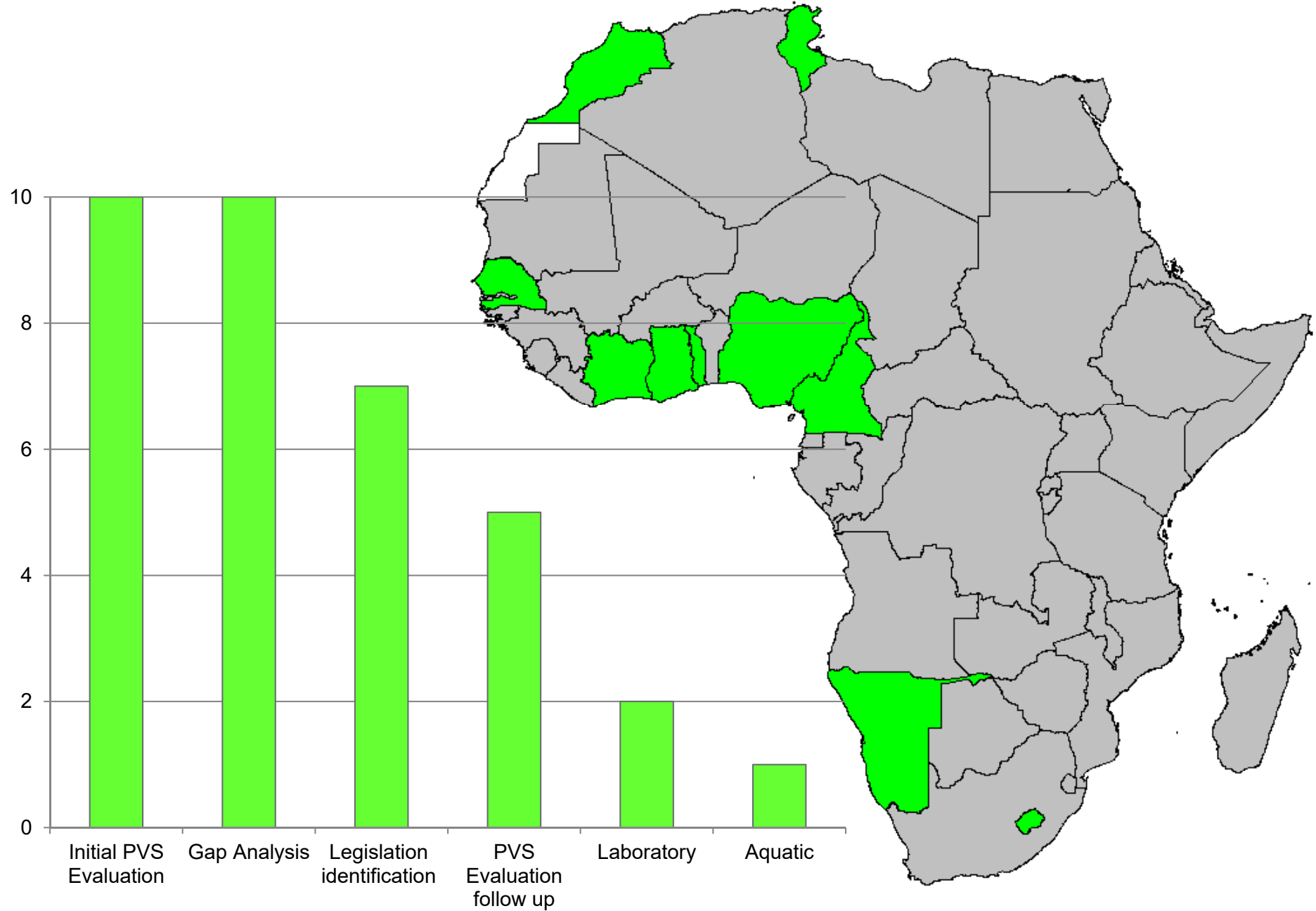
The sample of countries, reports and recommendations available for scrutiny and gross tendencies

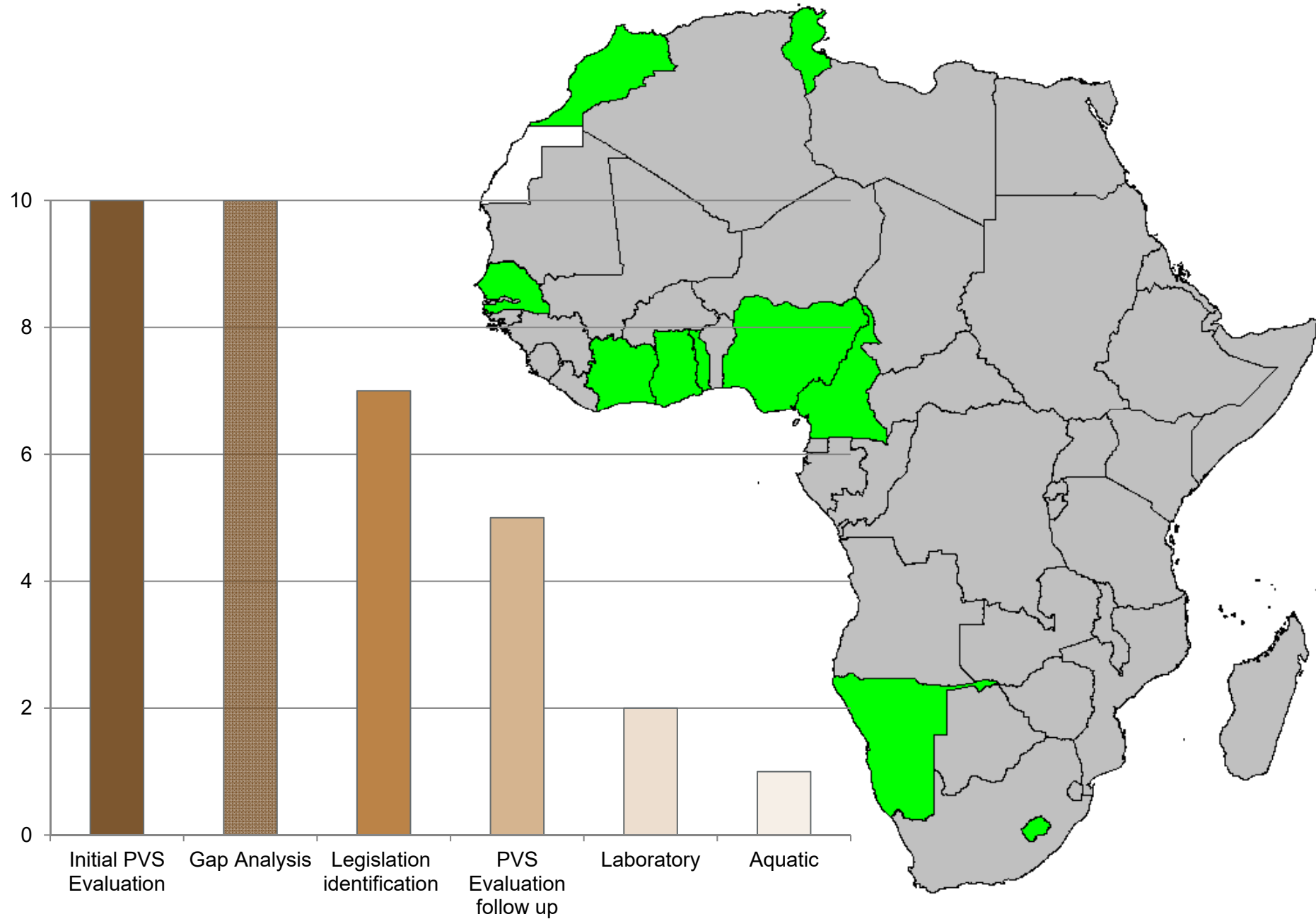


Selected countries (25)

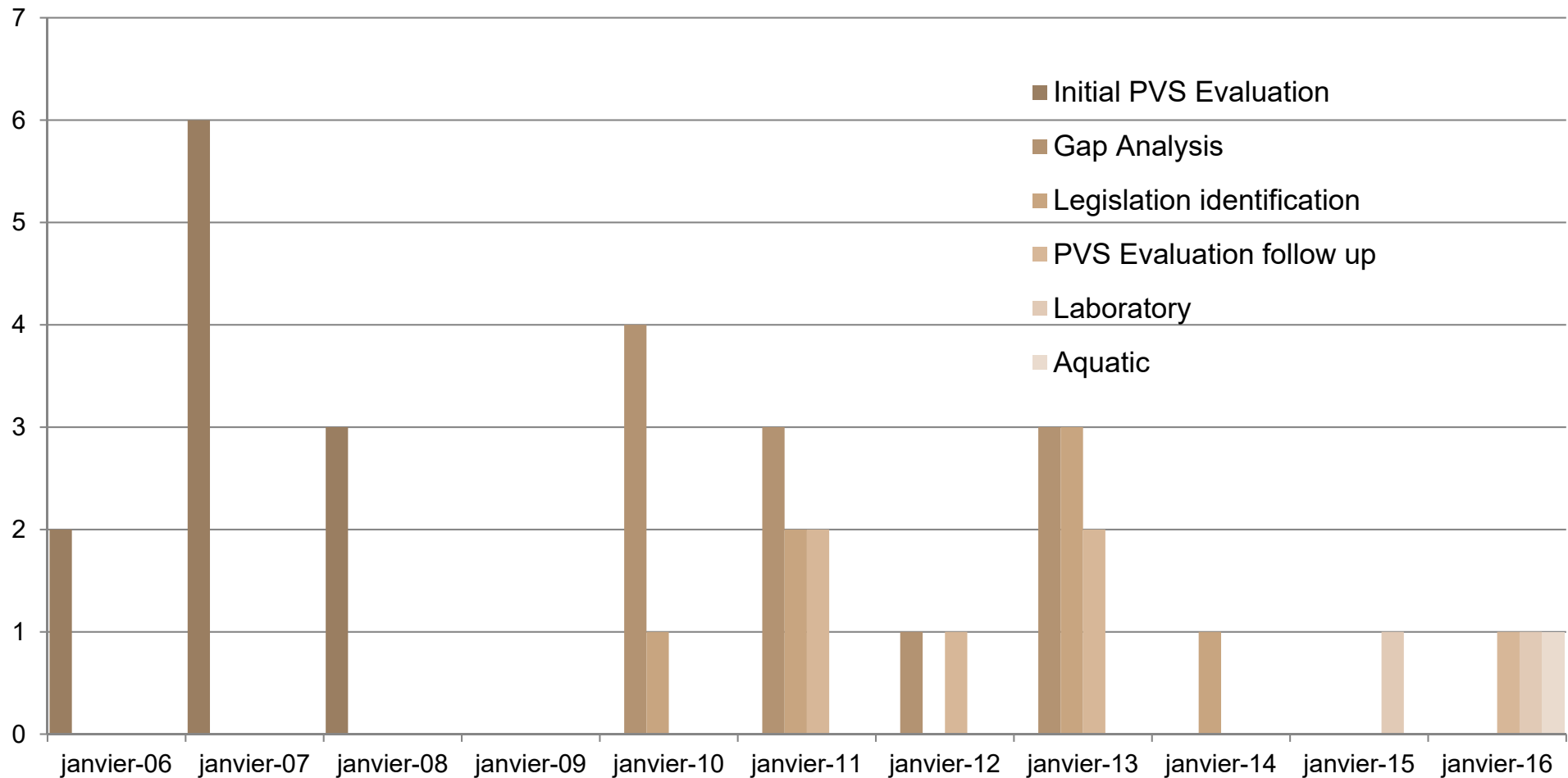


Respondent countries (10)





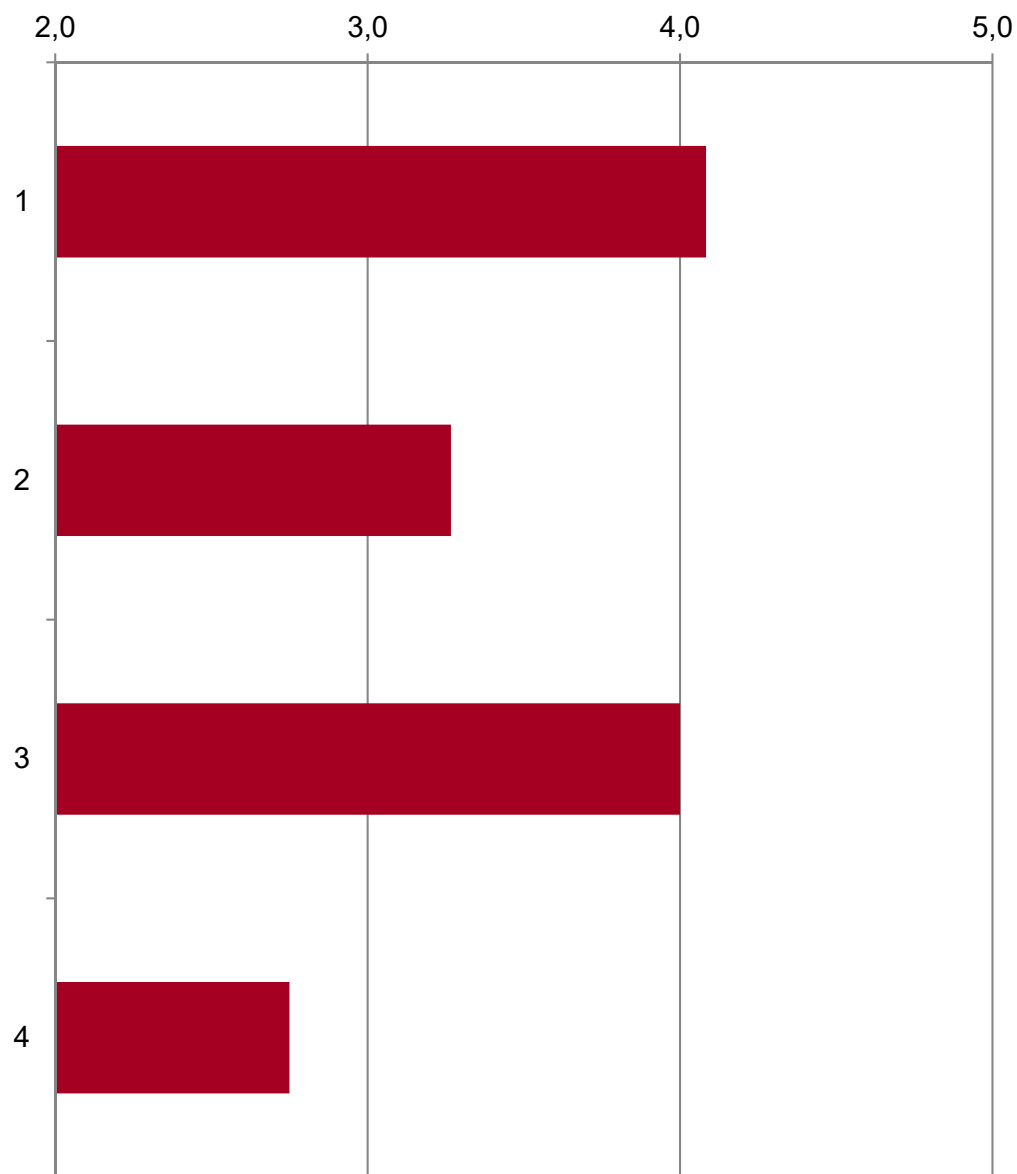
Timeline of selected PVS Pathway missions



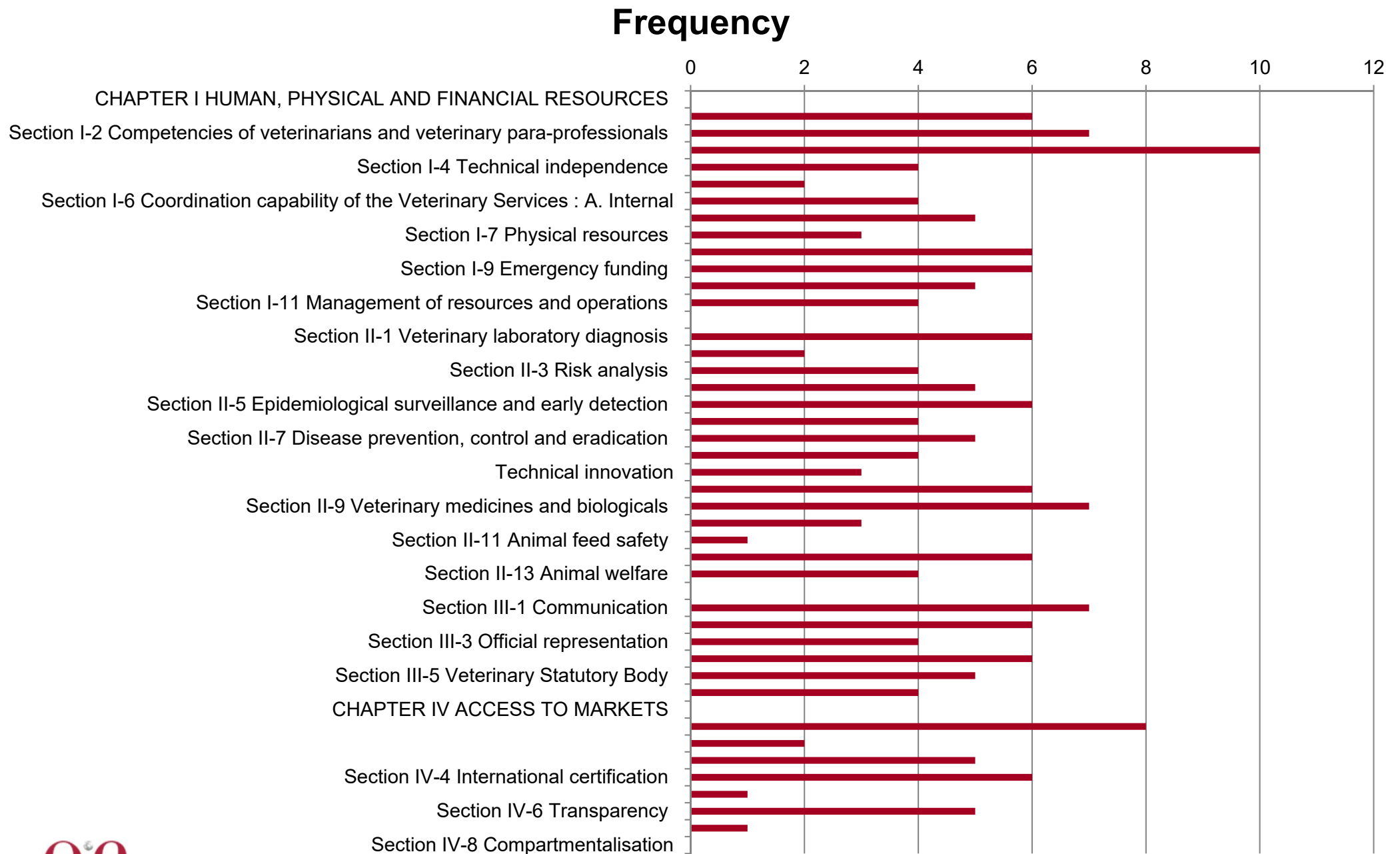
Uptake per fundamental component

Frequency > 2 (out of 10 countries)

- I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES
- II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY
- III. INTERACTION WITH INTERESTED PARTIES
- IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS

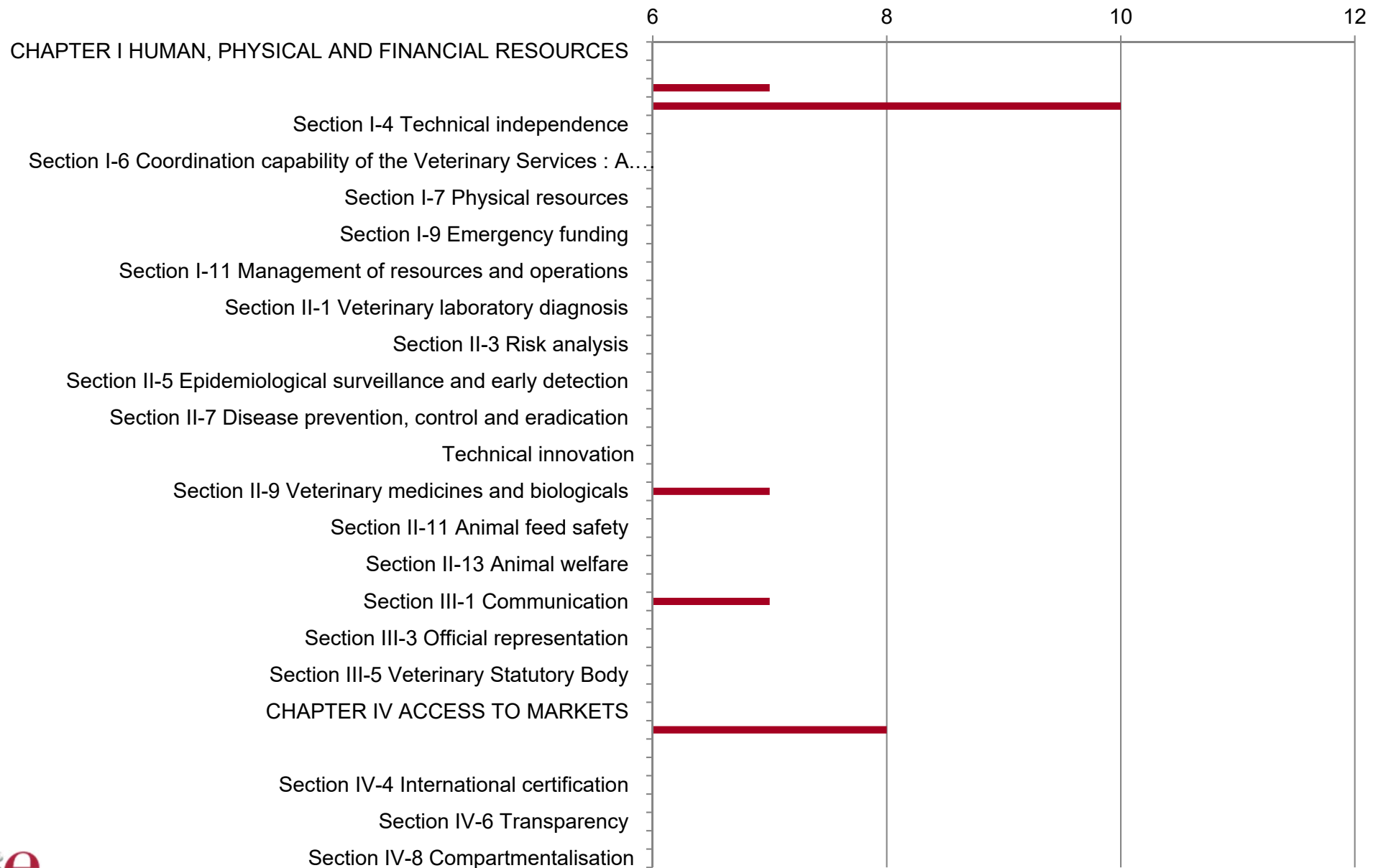


Uptake per critical competency (CC)



Uptake per critical competency (CC)

Frequency > 6

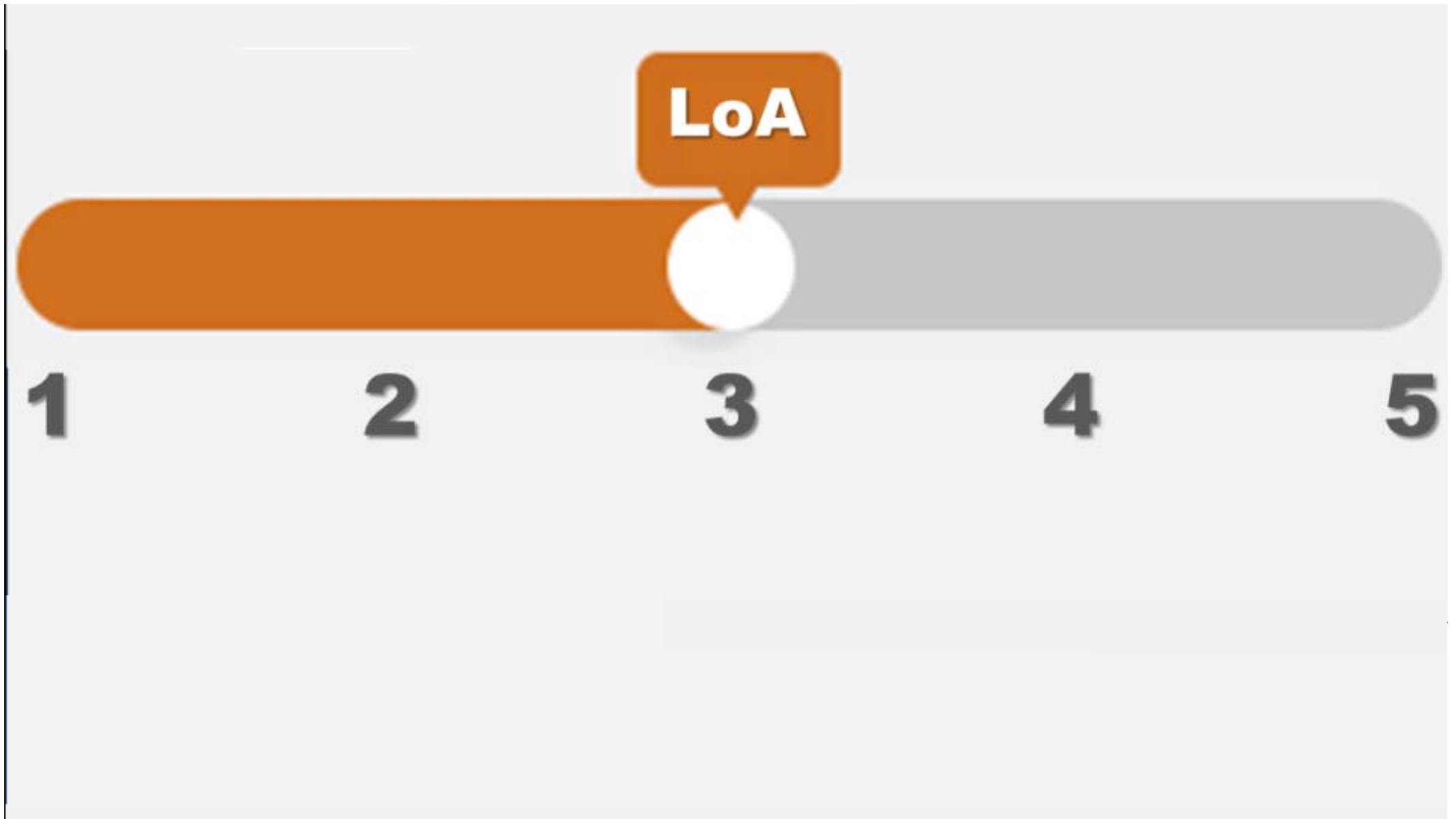


Uptake per critical competency (CC)



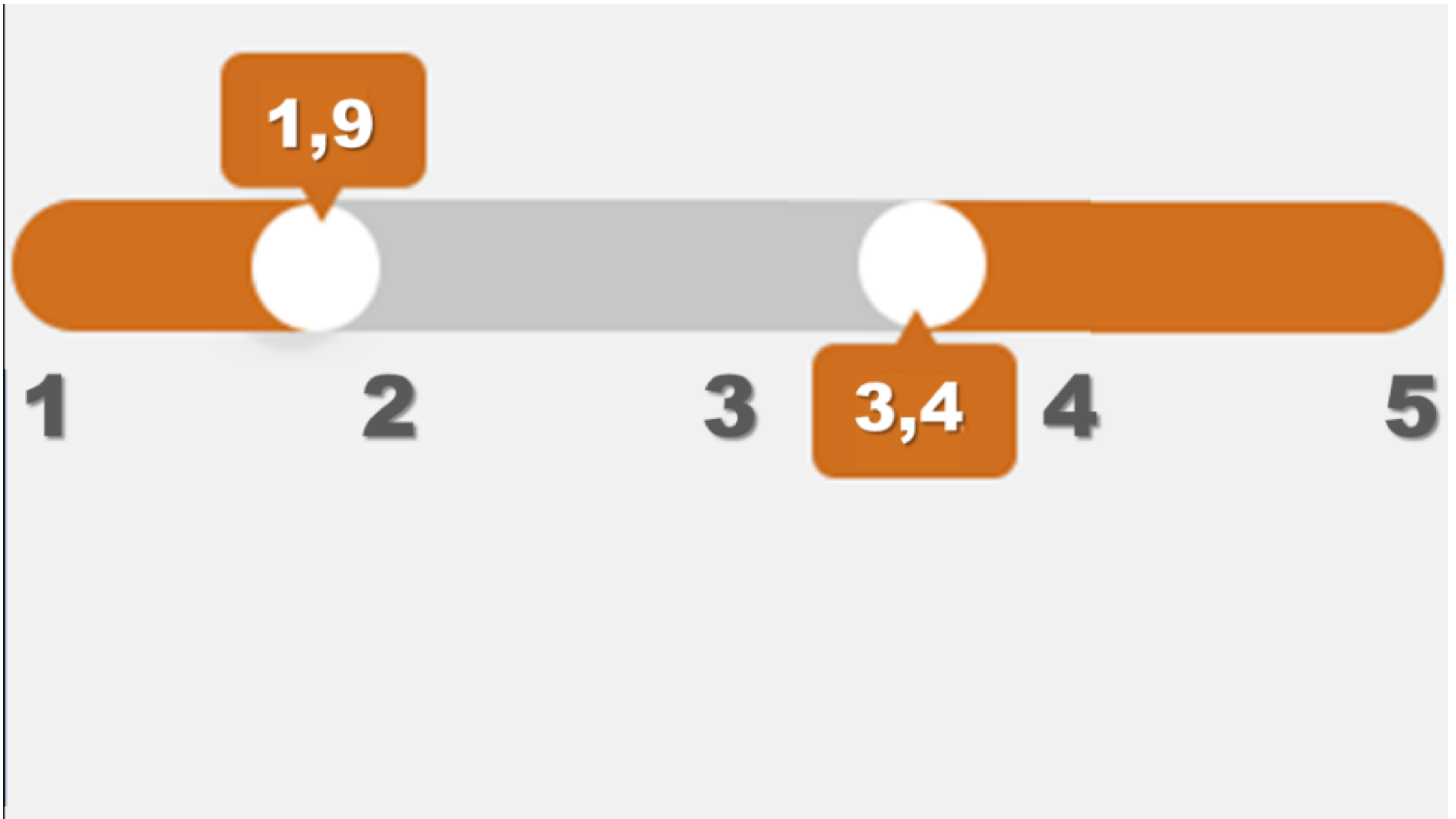
What about Levels of Advancement (LoA)

Uptake per critical competency (CC)



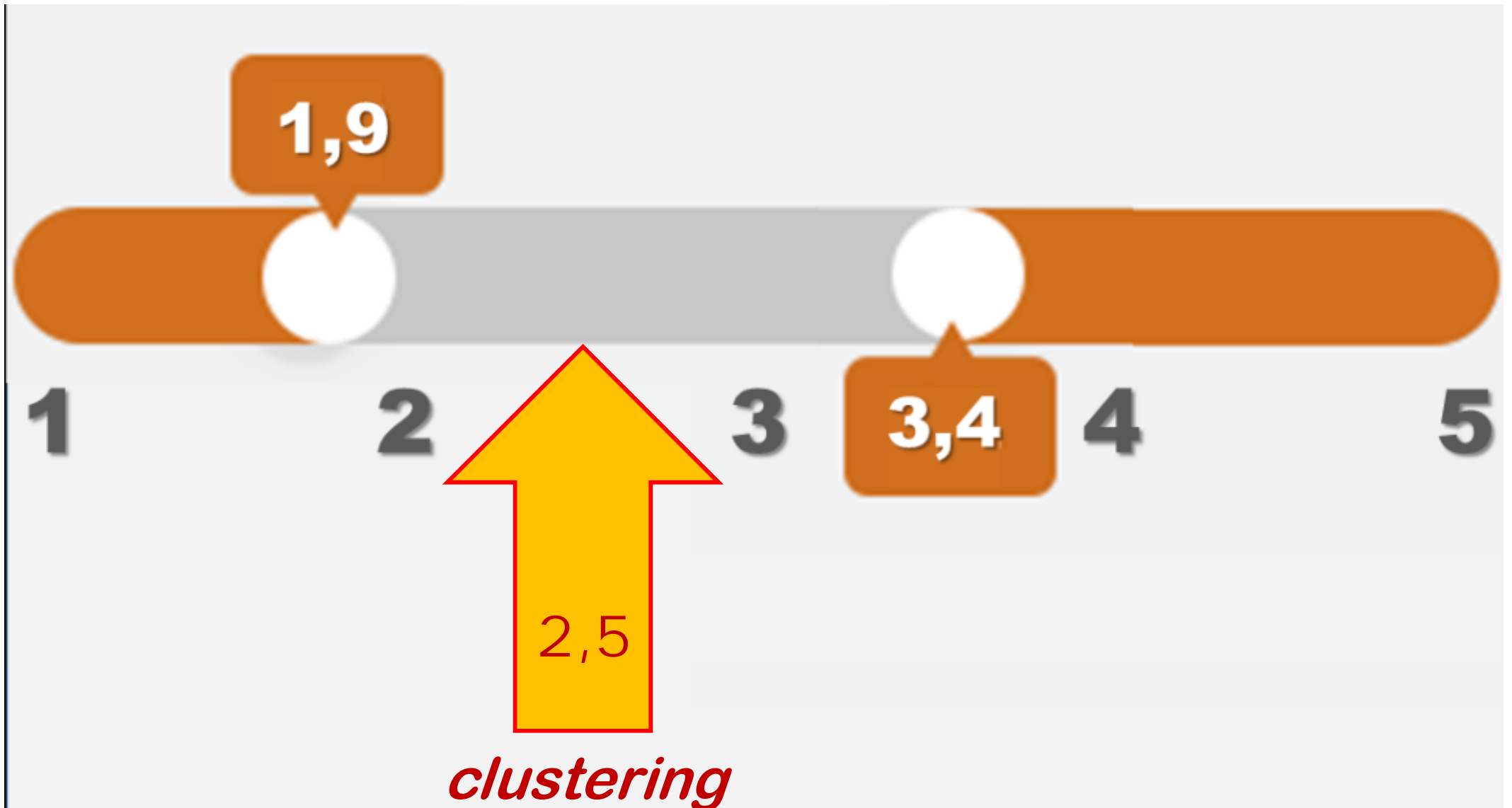
What about Levels of Advancement (LoA)

Uptake per critical competency (CC)



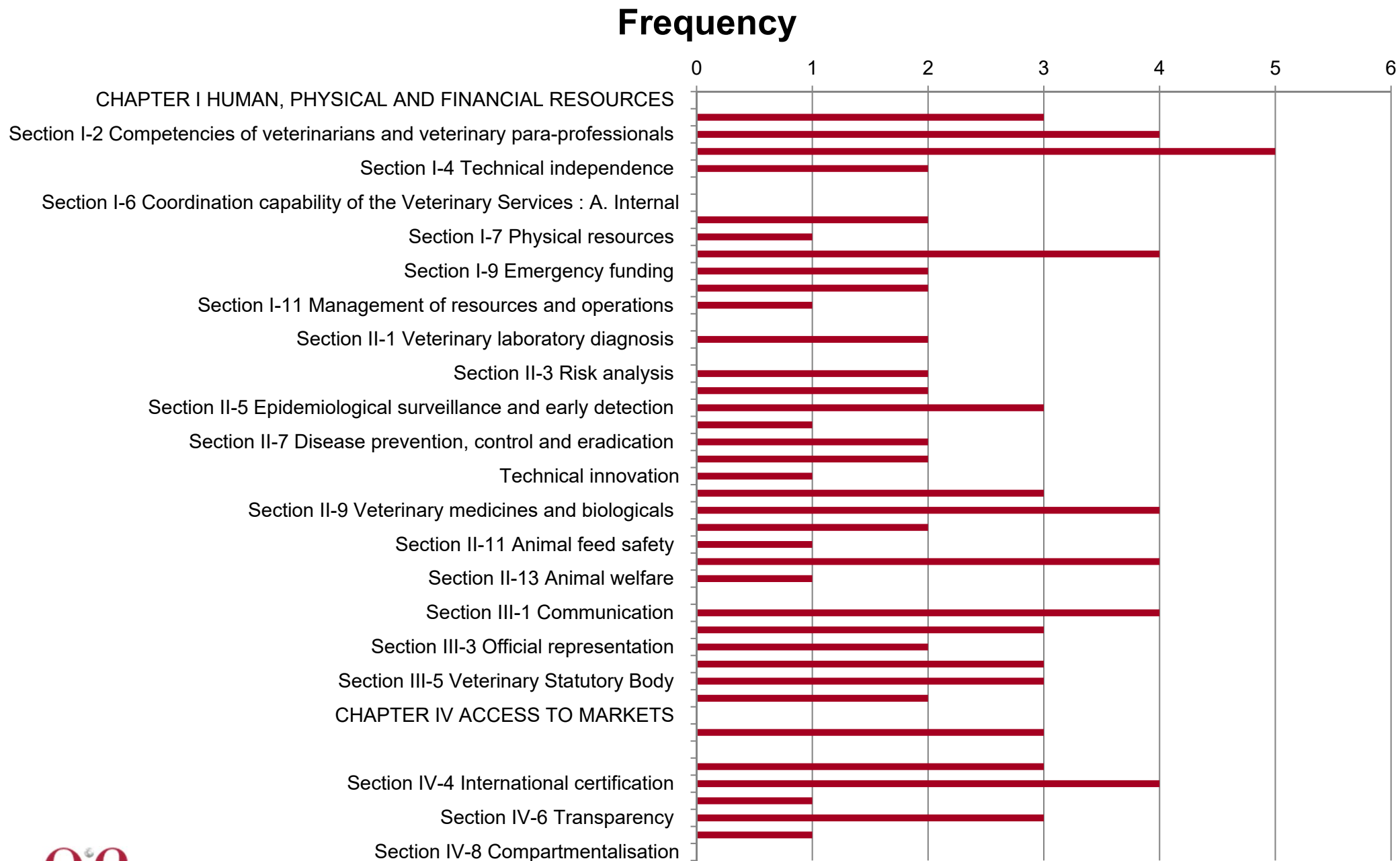
What about Levels of Advancement (LoA)

Uptake per critical competency (CC)



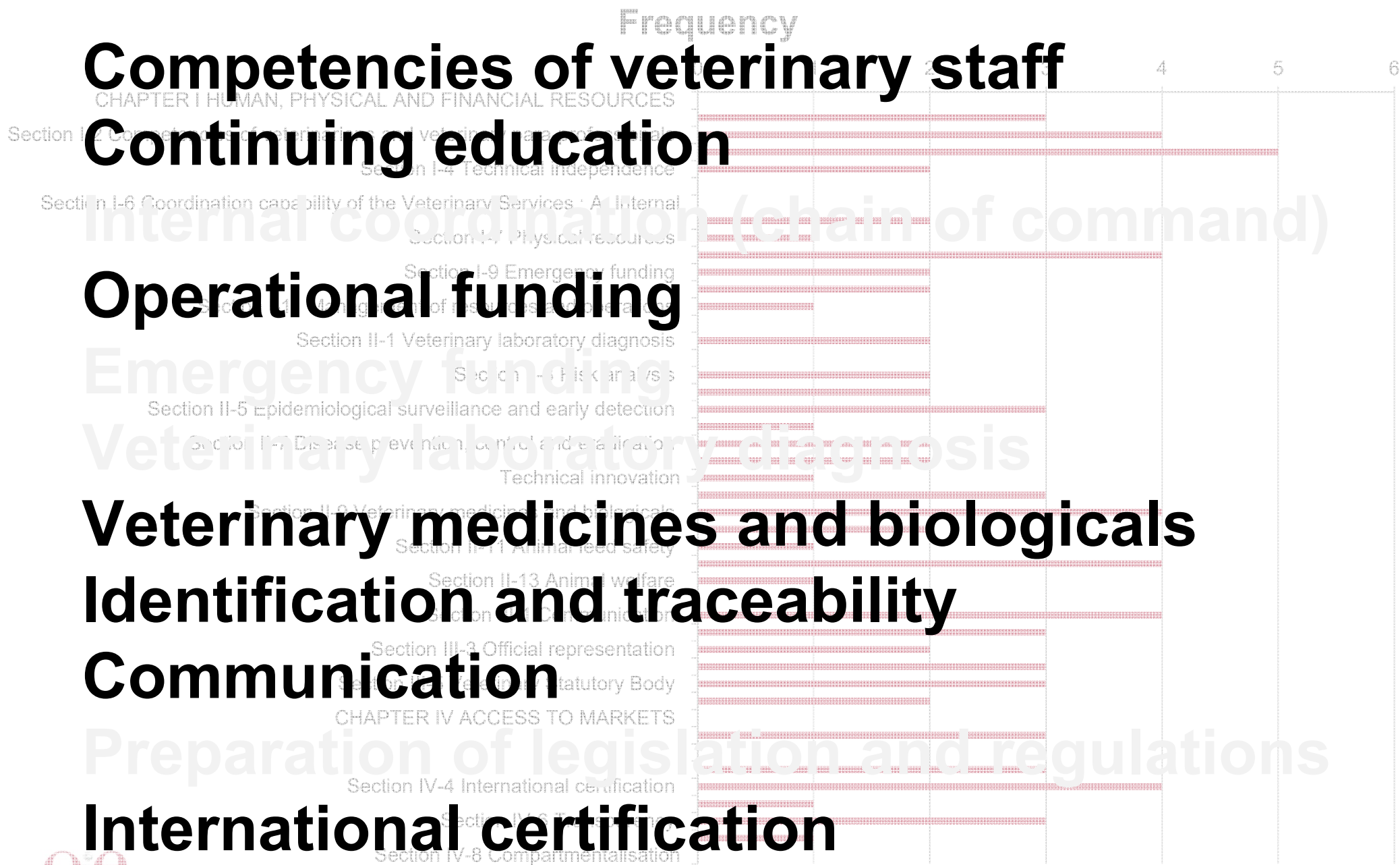
Clustering of countries by LoA

> 2,5



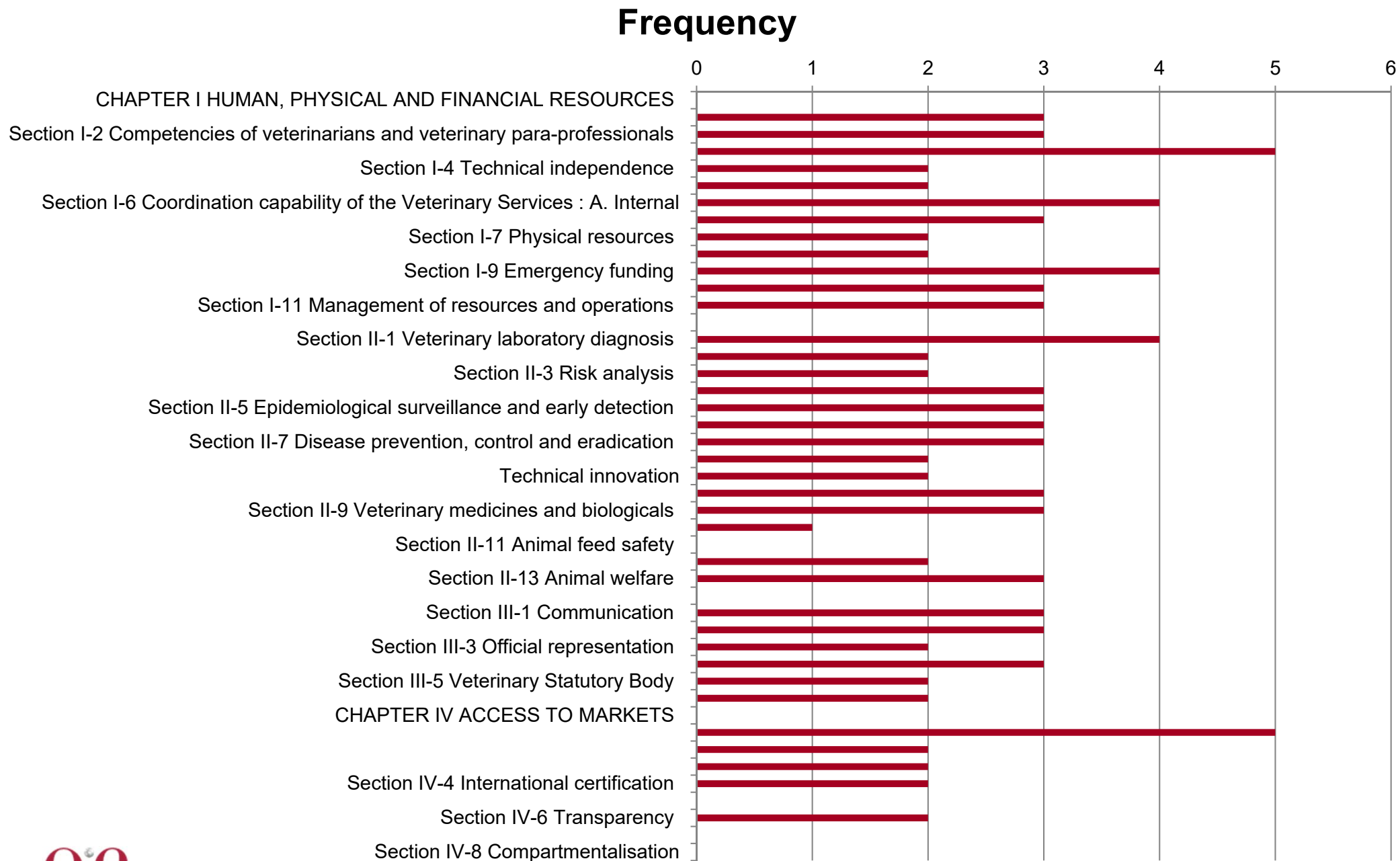
Clustering of countries by LoA

> 2,5



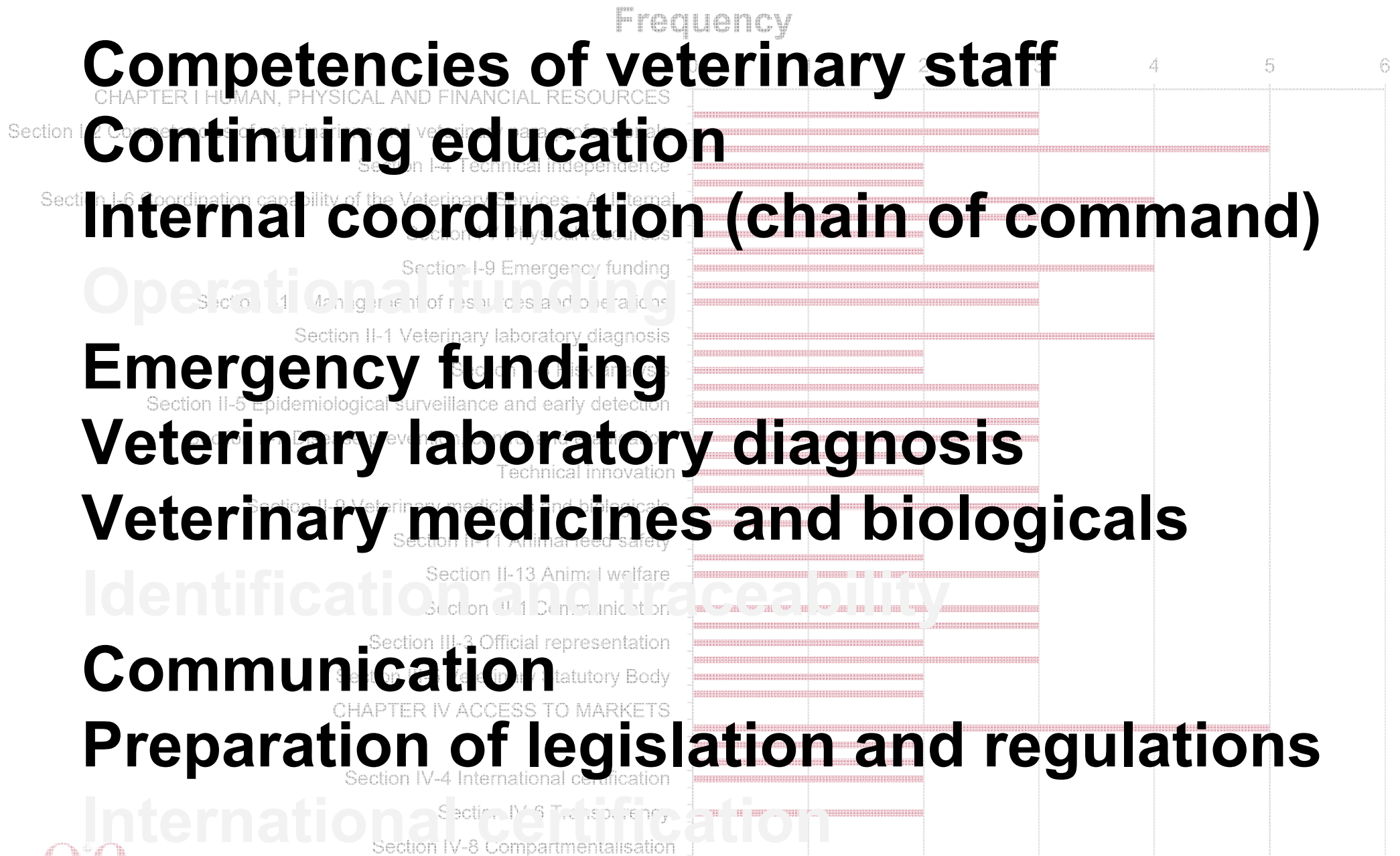
Clustering of countries by LoA

< 2,5



Clustering of countries by LoA

< 2,5



Uptake per critical competency (CC)



Chapter 3

What does uptake mean ?
A few examples....

Choice of words

to keep it simple....

- DVS : Department of Veterinary Services
- VSB : Veterinary Statutory Body
- Line-Ministry : Ministry entrusted
with animal health and welfare

Human, physical and financial resources

Fundamental component 1

■ I.1. Professional and technical staffing of VS

2008 : The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at central and state/provincial levels.

2

Recommendation : Recruitment and targeted assignment of veterinarians for the strengthening and / or implementation of planning and monitoring (at the central level) and (regional) control / inspection assignments in animal health and veterinary public health (including fishery products). Recruitment of specialized veterinarians for the strengthening of laboratories responsible for animal disease surveillance and analyses of food of animal origin.

2013

- Recruitment of 18 veterinarians, 10 animal scientists, 50 veterinary para-professionals

2016

- Recruitment of 40 veterinarians, 40 animal scientists, 160 veterinary para-professionals, 8 food scientists, 8 economists

Human, physical and financial resources

Fundamental component 1

■ I.1. Professional and technical staffing of VS

2008 : The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at local (field) levels.

3

Recommendation : Must make bigger efforts to train and recruit additional veterinarians. Current efforts, while commendable are clearly not sufficient.

2014

- Following the restructuring of the DVS, the organogramme foresees 85 instead of 66 veterinarians to account for the expansion of activities (+30%). 63 positions are filled so far (74%), but 13 recent graduates are currently working as interns and will sit board exams in 2017. Twenty-three (23) students are currently studying veterinary medicine abroad. The country has opened a national veterinary school with an annual intake of 26 schools.

Human, physical and financial resources

Fundamental component 1

■ 1.2. Competencies of veterinarians

2008 : The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking all professional/technical activities of the VS (e.g. epidemiological surveillance, early warning, etc.).

3

Recommendation : Finance in-service training for 4 veterinarians at the University to undertake the “Field epidemiology and laboratory training course” under the “One Health” concept (duration 20 months). International specialised training in the field of VPH to be undertaken, 2 veterinarians (duration 10 months).

2016

- Three (3) additional PhD and 12 MSc staff, generated by existing staff.

Human, physical and financial resources

Fundamental component 1

■ I.4. Technical independence

2013 : The technical decisions are made and implemented in general accordance with the country's OIE obligations (and with the country's WTO SPS Agreement obligations).

4

Recommendation : Develop a national strategy for the strengthening of the VS in order to maintain and strengthen their technical independence.

2016

- The Central Services of the DVS have been certified ISO/9001 (2008) by the national certification agency AFNOR/MI; This is a recognition of the quality of internal organisation and management and will trickle down from the central level services to the regional services

Human, physical and financial resources

Fundamental component 1

■ 1.8. Operational funding

2008 : Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, but is inadequate for their required base operations (i.e. disease surveillance, early detection and rapid response, etc.)

2

Recommendation : The establishment of a unit at the central level for the preparation of the budget in consultation with the regional inspectors, based on actual needs, in line with the scheduled missions (technical and administrative activities, maintenance, etc.)

2007 - 2017

- The budget increased from EUR 230,000 per year to 1,53 million (7-fold increase in 10 years). 90% of this budget is earmarked for epidemiological surveillance, mandatory vaccination and selected tsetse control operations. 10% is reserved for veterinary public health.

Human, physical and financial resources

Fundamental component 1

■ 1.8. Operational funding

2007 : Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, but is inadequate for their required base operations (i.e. disease surveillance, early detection and rapid response, etc.)

2

Recommendation : Analytical accounting elements should be put in place to assess the true cost of veterinary actions with a view to propose sufficient and stable budgets for the construction of medium-term actions,

2007 - 2017

- Between 2007 and 2017, the budget increased from EUR 24,500 per year to 480,000 (20-fold increase in 10 years).

Human, physical and financial resources

Fundamental component 1

■ 1.9. Emergency funding

2007 : No funding arrangements exist and there is no provision for emergency financial resources.

1

Recommendation : The creation of legal mechanisms to guarantee the funding of emergency actions would allow the legitimate triggering of emergency measures, without prior approval from the financial authority.

2010

- Establishment of a EUR 153,000 compensation fund, dedicated to, and administered by, the DVS.

Human, physical and financial resources

Fundamental component 1

■ I.9. Emergency funding

2008: Funding arrangements with limited resources have been established; additional resources for emergencies may be approved but approval is through a political process.

3

Recommendation : Initiate discussions with relevant authorities including Ministry of Finances to agree on an appropriate mechanism that enables the DVS to access immediate emergency funds with a clear channel by which additional funding can be accessed as required..

2015

- Government releases EUR 250,000 for compensation of farmers and on November 5th, 2015, “*25 poultry farmers receive compensation for losing farms to bird flu*” (local press)

Technical authority and capability

Fundamental component 2

■ II.1. Veterinary laboratory diagnosis

2007 : For diseases of zoonotic or economic importance not present in the country, but known to exist in the region and/ or that could enter the country, the VS have access to

4

Recommendation : Procurement procedures and bookkeeping continue to be cumbersome and the delays in supply can become a constraint in terms of shelf life of certain reagents. Personnel management seems to create some tensions and the lack of career advancement could harm the motivation of some staff. This point must be integrated within the framework of the quality system, which could otherwise be weakened. In addition, wages are the responsibility of the State (...) General restrictions on public employment could have an impact on functioning.

Technical authority and capability

Fundamental component 2

■ II.1. Veterinary laboratory diagnosis

2014 (PVS Laboratory Support mission)

- at the level of the DVS : establish two full time positions to cover epidemiological surveillance and laboratory services > one position has been confirmed (gazetted) in 2015
- at the level of the line-Ministry :
 1. develop the concept of national reference laboratory > drafting of secondary legislation which defines reference laboratories, laboratories accredited for official controls and means of internal quality-control (to be finalised in 2017);
 2. develop mechanisms for the establishment of revolving funds generated by commercial services, based on sound assessment of the genuine cost of production > establishment of 2 accounting units in two national laboratories, as pilot projects towards national accreditation (including relevant executive orders/decrees) to be finalised in 2017;
 3. avoid technical competition between laboratories and resulting over-investment > through memoranda of understanding, the DVS defines the scope of service for each laboratory MoU signed and validated by the line-Minister) to be completed by 2018;
 4. strictly separate the commercial services aspects from the research aspects

Technical authority and capability

Fundamental component 2

■ II.3. Risk analysis

2013 : The VS compile and maintain data and have the capability to carry out risk analysis. The majority of risk management measures are based on risk assessment.

3

Recommendation : Ensure that risk analysis is taken into account at central level (...) according to needs, and that the methodological approach of risk analysis is generally applied, even when no formal risk analysis procedure is used. More systematically document, formalize and archive risk analyses.

2015

- Establishment of a new Department within the overarching Agency, entrusted with risk analysis (*“Department of risk analysis and legal affairs”*) which includes a *“Division for the assessment of sanitary and phyto-sanitary risks”*.

Technical authority and capability

Fundamental component 2

■ II.5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance

2011 : The VS conduct passive surveillance for some relevant diseases and have the capacity to produce national reports on some diseases.

2

Recommendation : Roll-out a systematic passive surveillance system for CBPP, BTB, hydatidosis and cysticercosis in all slaughter houses / slabs.
Produce a risk map for anthrax.

2016

- Passive and active surveillance of CBPP, bovine tuberculosis, hydatidosis and cysticercosis ongoing in all slaughterhouses and slaughter slabs. Passive and active surveillance of anthrax by the laboratory.

Technical authority and capability

Fundamental component 2

■ II.5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance

2012 : The VS conduct passive surveillance in compliance with OIE standards for some relevant diseases at the national level through appropriate networks in the field (...) disease reporting system.

3

Recommendation : Define the diseases under surveillance, produce the surveillance protocols, and disseminate these protocols to the stakeholders.

2015

- Executive order No. 001 / MIRAH / CAB of February 2015, listing priority diseases of terrestrial animals under surveillance

Technical authority and capability

Fundamental component 2

■ II.7. Disease prevention, control, eradication

2012 : The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with little or no scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.

2

Recommendation : Annual vaccination campaign against PPR, with a vaccination coverage of 80% of 2,6 million animals (i.e. 2 million).

The farmers contribute financially, at a reasonable level.

Communication with farmers, coordination with local authorities.

2015 and 2016

- Commissioning of two studies, one on the review of the small ruminant sector and one on the PPR control and eradication strategy
- Establishment of a working group for the drafting of the national PPR control and eradication strategy, aligned with the global strategy
- PPR vaccination (400,000 doses in 2015 and 325,000 doses in 2016).

Technical authority and capability

Fundamental component 2

■ II.8.A. Regulation, ... of establishments

2013 : Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments are undertaken in conformity with international standards in some of the major or selected premises (e.g. only at export premises).

2

Recommendation : avoid double standards between establishments approved by the VS and establishments operating under a simple administrative authorisation....

2016

- Currently, about 70% of such establishments have an authorisation or accreditation issued by the DVS, in accordance with Law 28-07 on Food Safety.
- A review of the Food Safety Law is under way.

Technical authority and capability

Fundamental component 2

■ II.8.B. Ante- and post mortem inspection....

2011 : Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.

1

Recommendation : Provide the DVS with the mandate and capacity to undertake ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information in conformity with international standards. Line-Ministry to speed up the enactment of the draft meat inspection legislation (2004)

2016

- The draft Meat Inspection Regulations (2004) are ready for presentation to Parliament

Technical authority and capability

Fundamental component 2

■ II.8.B. Ante- and post mortem inspection....

2013 : Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards only at export premises.

2

Recommendation : Consider delegating certain areas to private veterinary practitioners, e.g. inspection of part-time slaughter in small-scale slaughter facilities, inspections in the processing sector, etc.). An adapted financial circuit is to guarantee the technical independence of the VS and....

2016

- All necessary regulations to this effect have been put in place, including an executive order of the Minister of Agriculture (...) n° 490-16 (29 February 2016) defining the model of veterinary inspection mandate and the procedure for granting, renewal and withdrawal of the mandate. Will be applied from early 2017.

Interaction with interested parties

Fundamental component 3

■ III.4. Accreditation/authorisation/delegation

2008 : The public sector of the VS has neither the authority nor the capability to accredit/authorise/delegate the private sector to carry out official tasks.

1

Recommendation : The DVS should consider a closer link with private veterinarians in an attempt to establish specific accreditation programmes to benefit from their professional talent and presence in the field.

2014

- The DVS issued *Standardised Operating Procedures* (SOP) for the health accreditation of private veterinarians to conduct some government functions through Circular V9/2014 of 31 July 2014. This allows them to participate in state veterinary work under the supervision of a state vet.

2016

- Four private veterinarians were engaged by the DVS to assist with disease surveillance and awareness creation during the 2015 FMD outbreak

Interaction with interested parties

Fundamental component 3

■ III.5.A. VSB Authority

2007 : The VSB regulates functions and competencies of veterinarians in all relevant sectors and veterinary para-professionals according to needs.

4

Recommendation : Develop a legal framework for registration of veterinary para-professionals by the VSB

2015

- The Veterinary Surgeons decree has been sent to the National Assembly for amendment. This will include issues of registration and supervision of veterinary para-professionals too. Registration for now is not mandatory. To date some 320 VPP are registered.

Interaction with interested parties

Fundamental component 3

■ III.6. Participation ... in joint programmes

2012: Producers and other interested parties are informed of programmes and assist the VS to deliver the programme in the field.

2

Recommendation : Assess the scope of, and legal bases for the practice of farmers' associations for health protection or "*groupements de défense sanitaire*" (GDS). Repositioning of regional DVS in the facilitation of these associations.

2015

- Executive Order n° 034 / MIRAH / CAB of 28 December 2015, regulating the establishment of such GDS
- Six GDS in the pig sector have been established.



It's going to
be HUGE!

Unbelievable!

Tremendous!

Greatest
ever seen!

A massive
succes!





But is it always ? A few examples....



PVS Evaluation (2008)

■ I.1. Professional and technical staffing of VS

A. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals

4

B. The majority of technical positions at local (field) levels are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications

3



PVS Evaluation (2008)

■ I.1. Professional and technical staffing of VS

A. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals

4

Recommendation : Establish a procedure for offering contracts to retired but still active veterinarians with specialist skills and valuable experiences

Recommendation : Resolve the issue of the moratorium (employment freeze) that is withholding funding from the training of new veterinarians

Recommendation : Consider strategies such as contracting-out specified VS tasks, as a means of improving the financial environment for private veterinarians to supply services in the rural areas



PVS Gap Analysis (2011)

■ I.1. Professional and technical staffing of VS

A. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals

4

Strategy : The VS carries out an assessment of the situation of veterinarians and other professionals in the country in consultation with the VSB and progressively applies relevant procedures to manage the staff.

Tasks (chronological) : Undertake an assessment of the situation of veterinarians and other professionals in the public VS, develop SOPs for all aspects related to the management of the human resources, develop a human resources plan to address the inadequate staffing of veterinarians in some regions and districts and to anticipate the coming retirements,....



PVS Gap Analysis (2011)

■ I.1. Professional and technical staffing of VS

A. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals

4

proposed LoA after 5 years (2016) :

A. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals

4



PVS Evaluation follow-up (2016)

- I.1. Professional and technical staffing of VS

A. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals

4

B. The majority of technical positions at local (field) levels are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications

3



PVS Evaluation follow-up (2016)

- I.1. Professional and technical staffing of VS

A. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at central and state / provincial levels.

2

183 vacant positions

B. The majority of technical positions at central and state / provincial levels are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications.

2

583 vacant positions

PVS Evaluation (2008)

■ I.4. Technical independence

A. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.

4

Recommendation : Revise the system under which VSD staff are administered at field level to enshrine the principle of a direct (vertical) line of technical authority from National to Regional to District level with direct two way communications and provide VSD staff access to sufficient resources, particularly transport, to enable full and effective functionality in compliance with OIE Code provisions



PVS Gap Analysis (2011)

■ I.4. Technical independence

A. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.

4

Strategy : To maintain the technical independence of the VS, it will be necessary to (i) maintain and improve the competence of VS staff and (2) to improve the level of remuneration of public veterinarians and other veterinary staff.

PVS Gap Analysis (2011)

■ I.4. Technical independence

A. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.

4

proposed LoA after 5 years (2016) :

A. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.

4

PVS Evaluation follow-up (2016)

■ I.4. Technical independence

A. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.

4

2010 - 2016

- Level of remuneration for veterinary professionals have improved from 40 - 50 %

PVS Evaluation follow-up (2016)

■ I.4. Technical independence

A. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.

4

2010 - 2016

- Level of remuneration for veterinary professionals have improved from 40 - 50 %

Great !

PVS Evaluation follow-up (2016)

■ I.4. Technical independence

A. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.

4

2010 - 2016

- Level of remuneration for veterinary professionals have improved from 40 - 50 %

Great ! Or is it ?

PVS Evaluation follow-up (2016)

■ I.4. Technical independence

A. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.

4

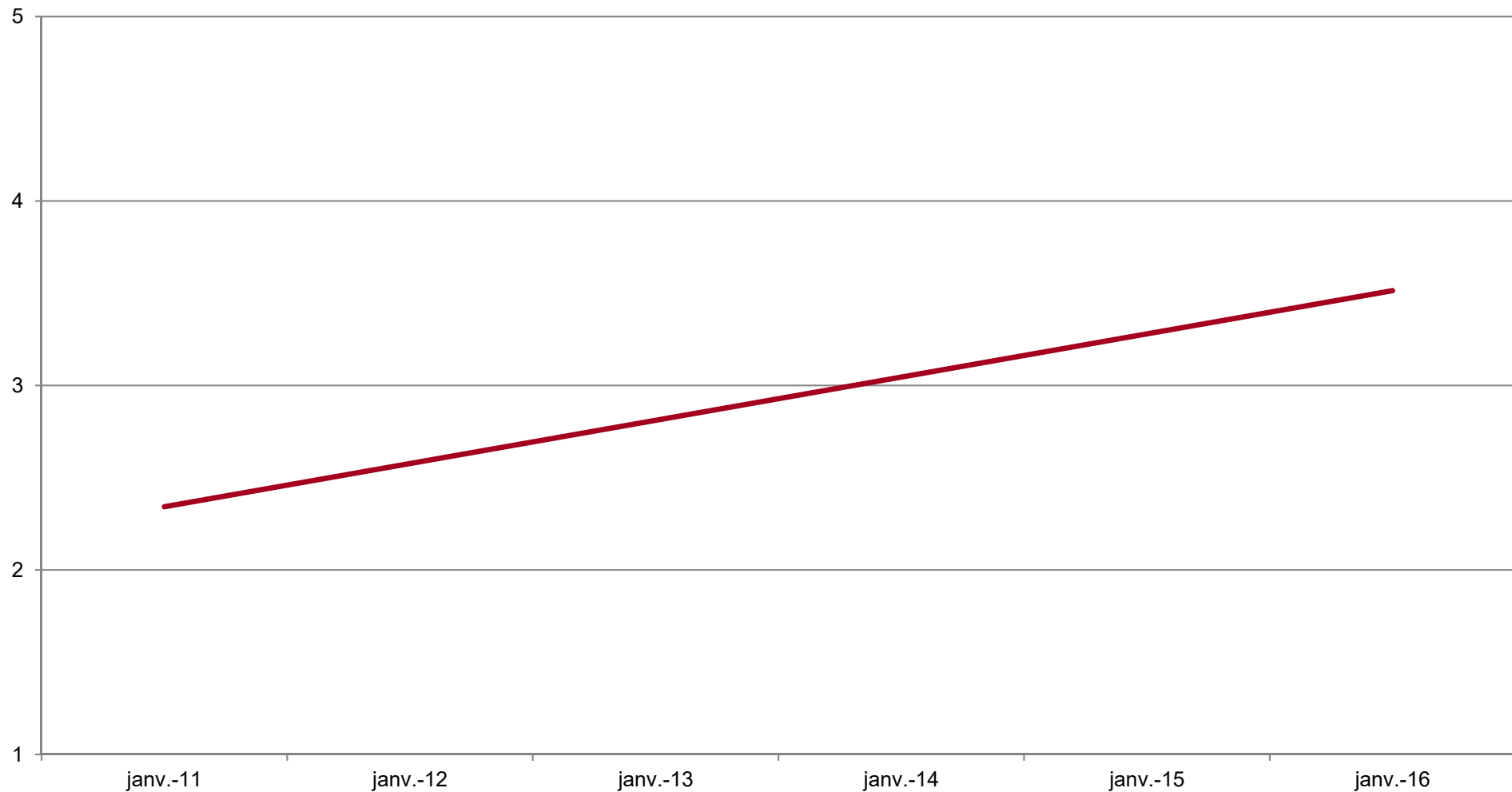
Consumer Price Index increased from 82 (in 2010) to 184 (in 2016) : **124 %**

National currency lost value against the USD from 1,5 (in 2010) to 4,2 (in 2016) : **180 %**

Gap Analysis : 5-year Action Plan (projection)

PVS Gap Analysis (2011)

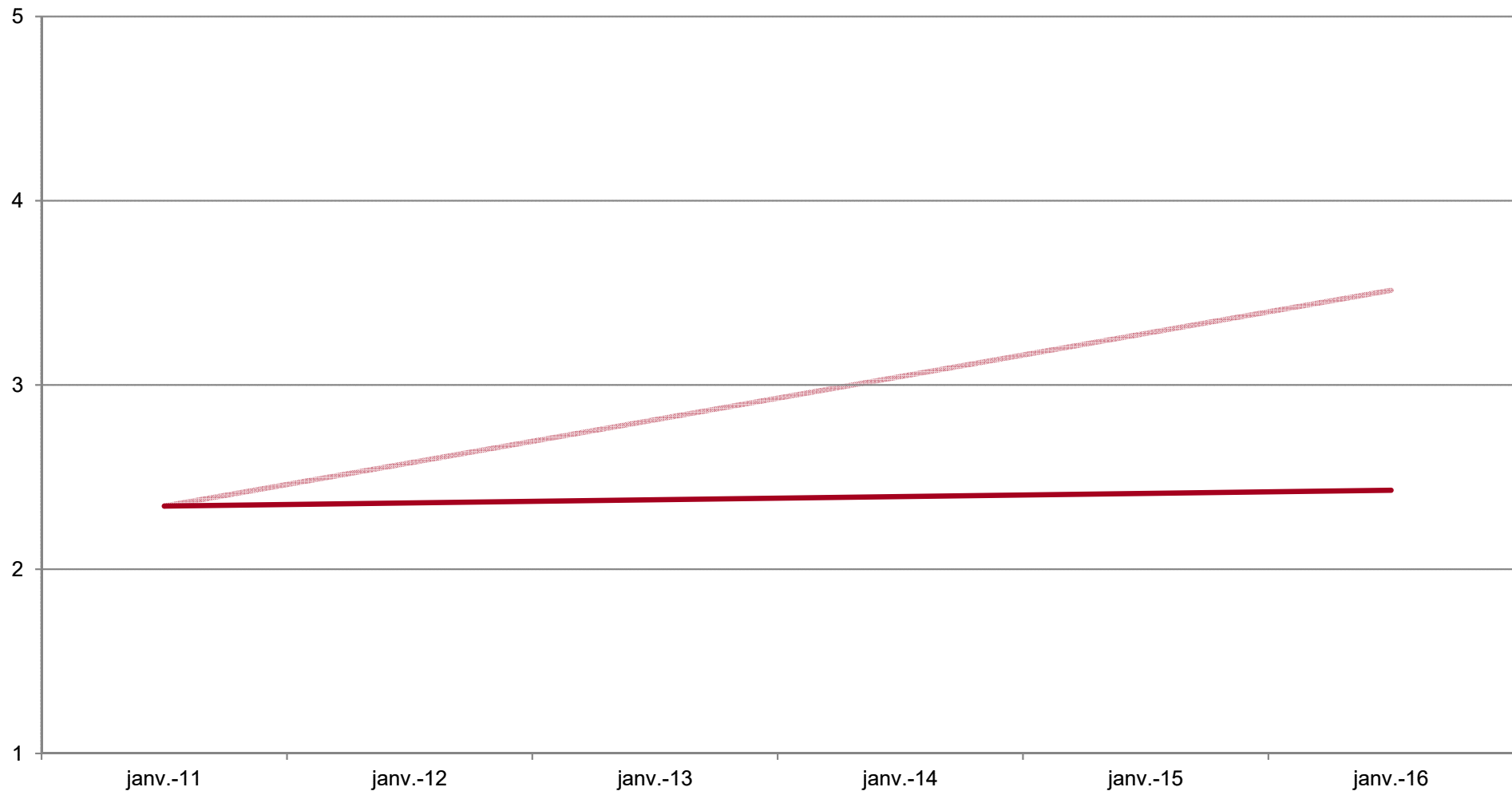
5 year projection (2011 - 2016)



« Alternative facts » : What actually happened

PVS Evaluation follow-up (2016)

"Alternative fact": what actually happened



Chapter 5

Some preliminary, cautious conclusions....

Issues being addressed by countries

- Many countries focus on the improvement of fundamental components 1 and 3 mostly, less so the technical capabilities and capacities and much less so market access;
- Recurring critical competencies that are the focus of improvements are the **competencies of veterinary staff, continuing education, veterinary medicines and biologicals, communication, and the preparation of legislation and regulations;**

Issues being addressed by countries

- Where countries score higher on average (more than 2.5), other critical competencies that are being addressed include **operational funding, identification and traceability** and **international certification**;
- In budgetary terms, *progress* is a relative concept;
- Some of the achievements seem to be donor-funded and independent of the PVS process.

Issues *not* being addressed by countries

- Shouldn't we focus more on the recommendations and action points that have not been addressed and why this is so ?

and therefore....

Applications for PVS Evaluation ***follow-up*** missions are key to understand the dynamics !

Thank you for your attention



Dr. Patrick Bastiaensen

p.bastiaensen@oie.int

www.rr-africa.oie.int m.africa.oie.int

Oie WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France
www.oie.int
media@oie.int - oie@oie.int

