



The PVS Tool

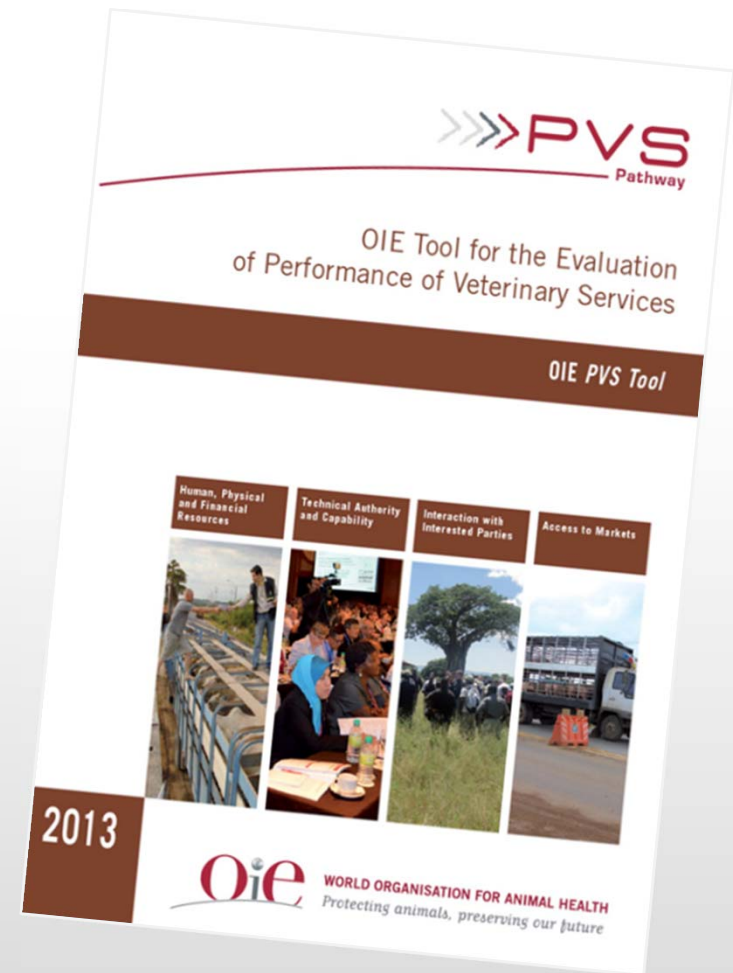
Introduction to the concept of Fundamental Components and Critical Competencies

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OIE PVS Pathway Orientation Training Workshop for Africa
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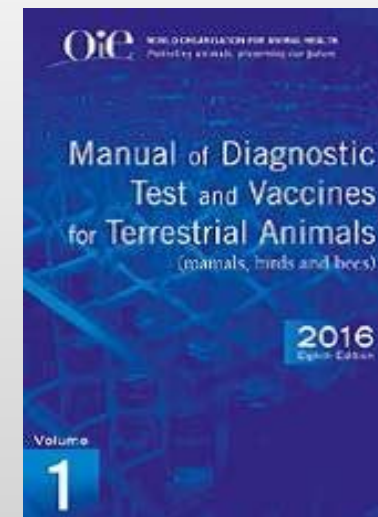
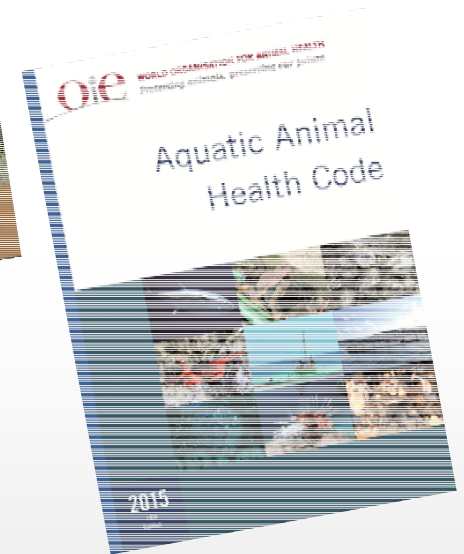
The PVS Tool

- The OIE PVS Tool is designed to assess the performance of the VS by:
 - > Evaluating the VS against TAHC standards
 - > Identifying gaps and weaknesses in complying with OIE standards
 - > Working with interested parties to develop a shared vision
 - > Identifying strategic initiatives and establishing priorities



OIE standards

- TAHC, AAHC and other codes/manuals provide standards for animal health and welfare
- Also set criteria for
 - > Quality of Veterinary Services
 - > Quality Standards for VS
 - > Evaluation of the VS



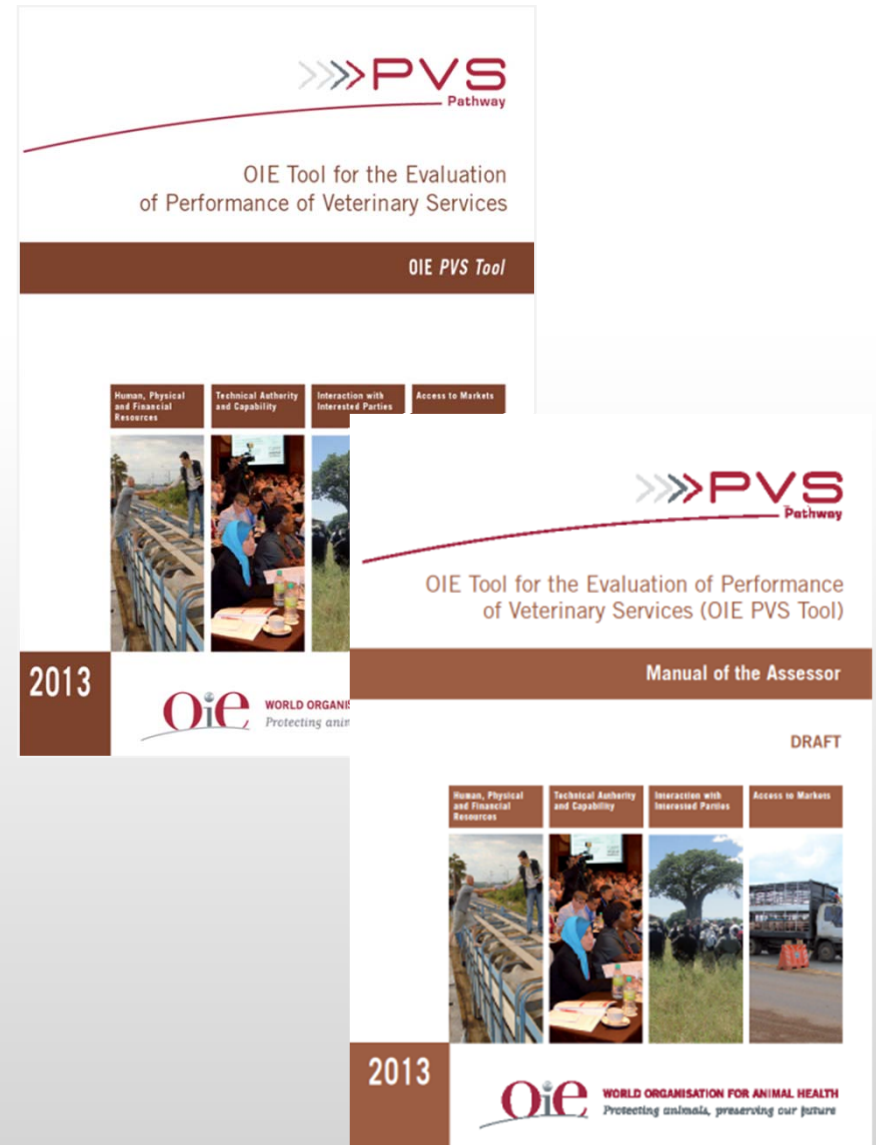
Why use the PVS Tool?

- **Independent evaluation**
 - › Provides national and international support of the VS
 - › Performed using OIE experts
- **Bilateral negotiations**
 - › Evaluate an exporting country's VS to assist in trade negotiations
 - › Undertaken by mutual agreement
- **Self-evaluation**
 - › Assess country's own VS performance
 - › By internal experts with input by OIE if requested



PVS Tool – approach

- A standardised methodology
 - Reliable
 - Accurate
 - Comparable
 - Over time
 - Between countries
- Manuals
 - The Tool
 - For the Assessor



What is evaluated?

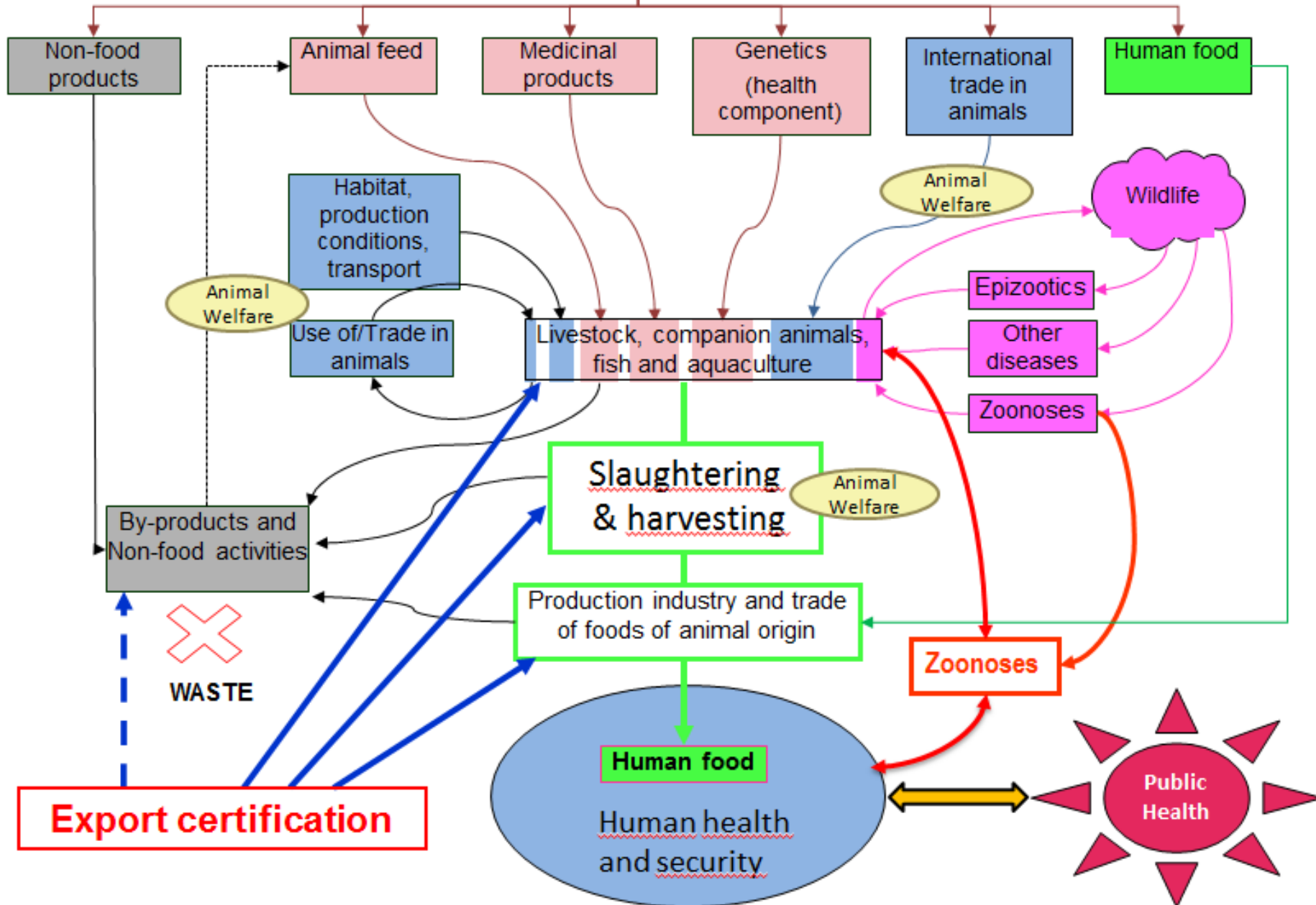
The Veterinary domain

Legislation

Border Inspection Posts

Cross Cutting Element: Quality Veterinary Education

Cross Cutting Element: Effective Laboratory Services



Cross Cutting Element: Adequate Human and Financial Resources

Definitions of the VS

Veterinary Services*

Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations that implement

- Animal health and welfare measures
- Other standards and recommendations, as in the TAHC and AAHC
- Are under the overall control and direction of the Veterinary Authority
- Private sector veterinarians and organisations including:
 - Veterinary para-professionals
 - Aquatic animal health professionals
 - Normally accredited by the Veterinary Authority

* As defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

Definitions of the VS

Veterinary Authority*

The Governmental Authority with responsibility for

- The implementation of animal health and welfare
- International veterinary certification
- Other standards and recommendations of the TAHC and AAHC

Competent Authority*

The Veterinary Authority, or other Authority, with responsibility for

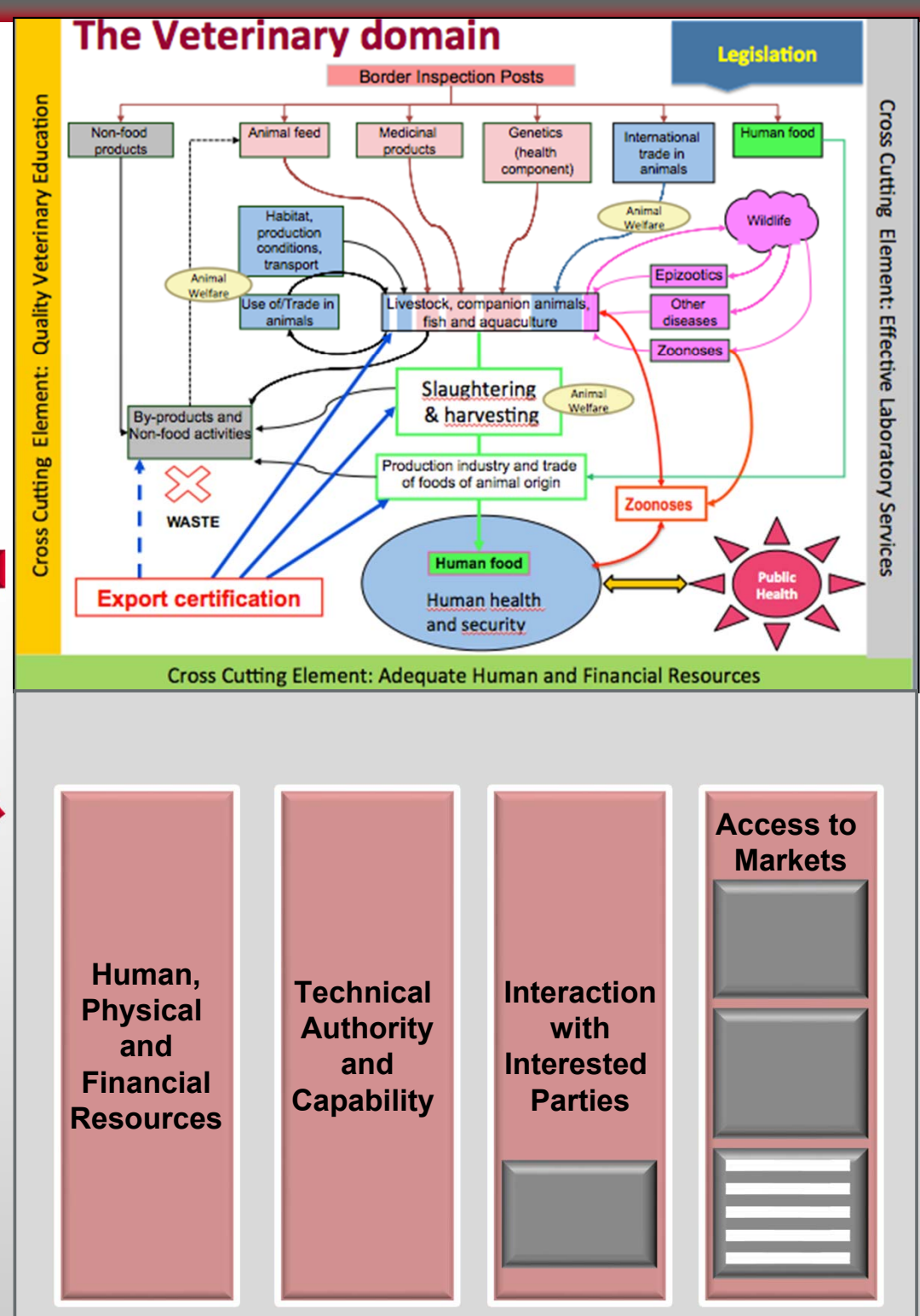
- The implementation of animal health and welfare
- International veterinary certification
- Other standards and recommendations of the TAHC and AAHC

* As defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

The PVS methodology

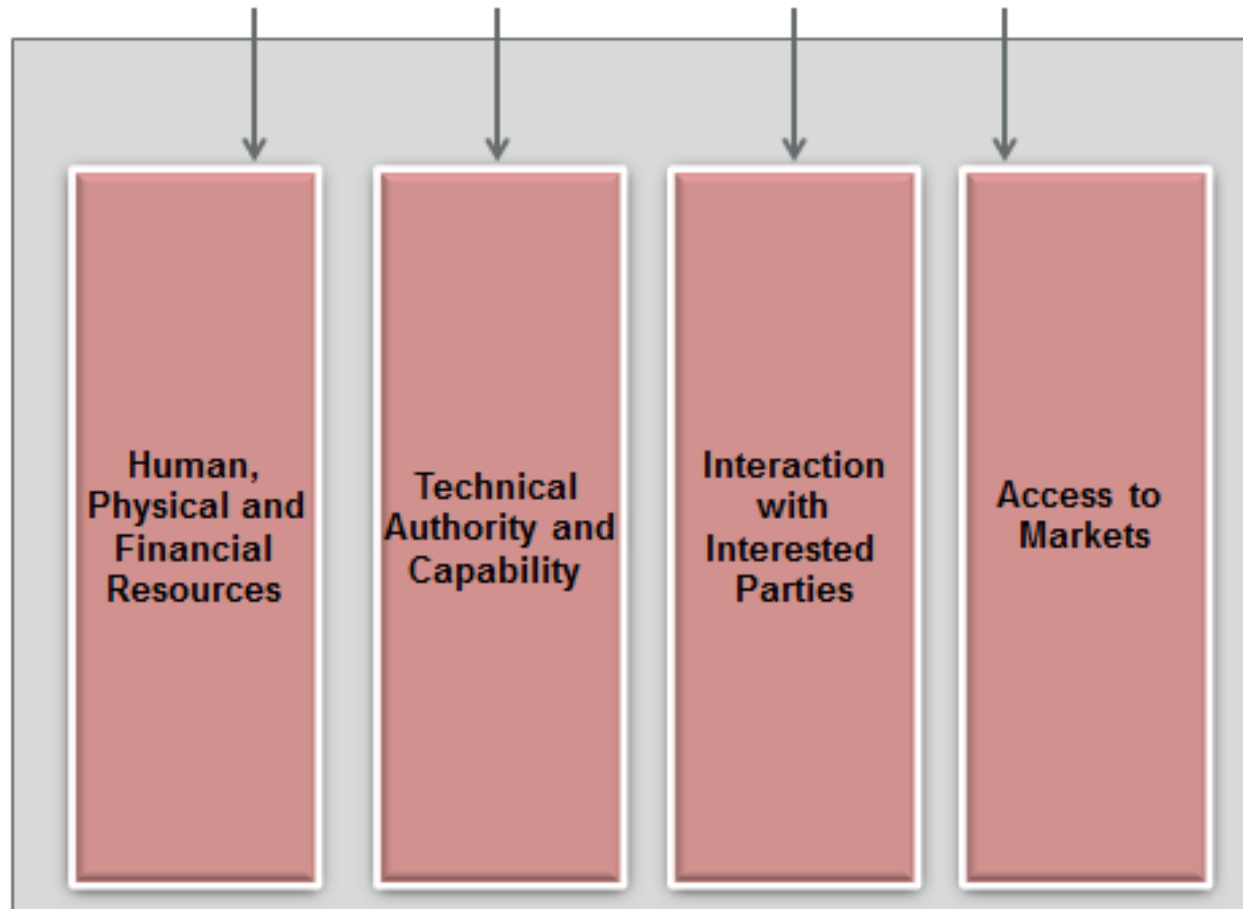
The task

- Complex
- Develop categories and assessment criteria for the ‘Veterinary Domain’
 - 47 ‘Critical Competencies’
 - 4 ‘Fundamental Components’



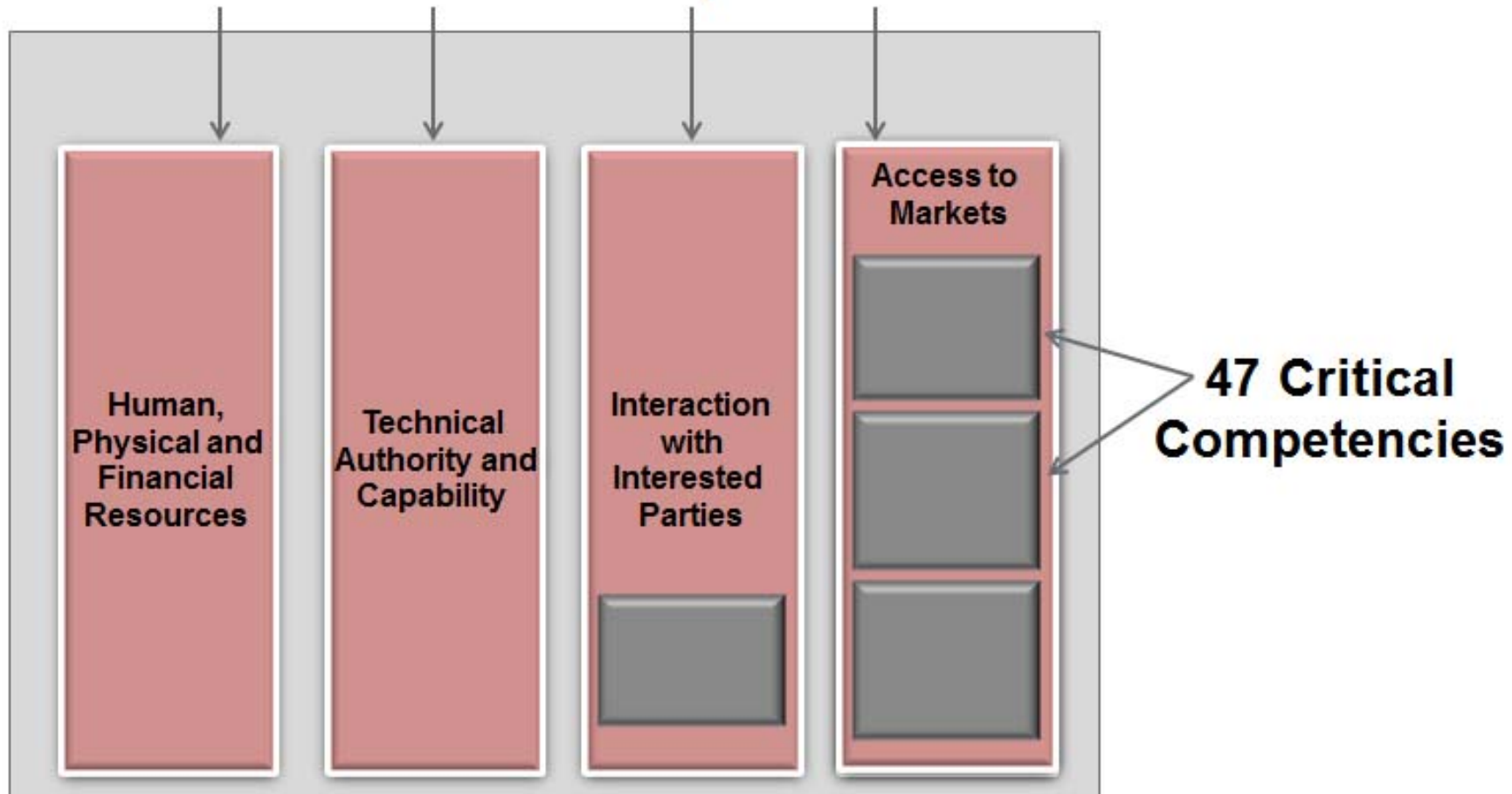
The PVS Tool

4 Fundamental Components



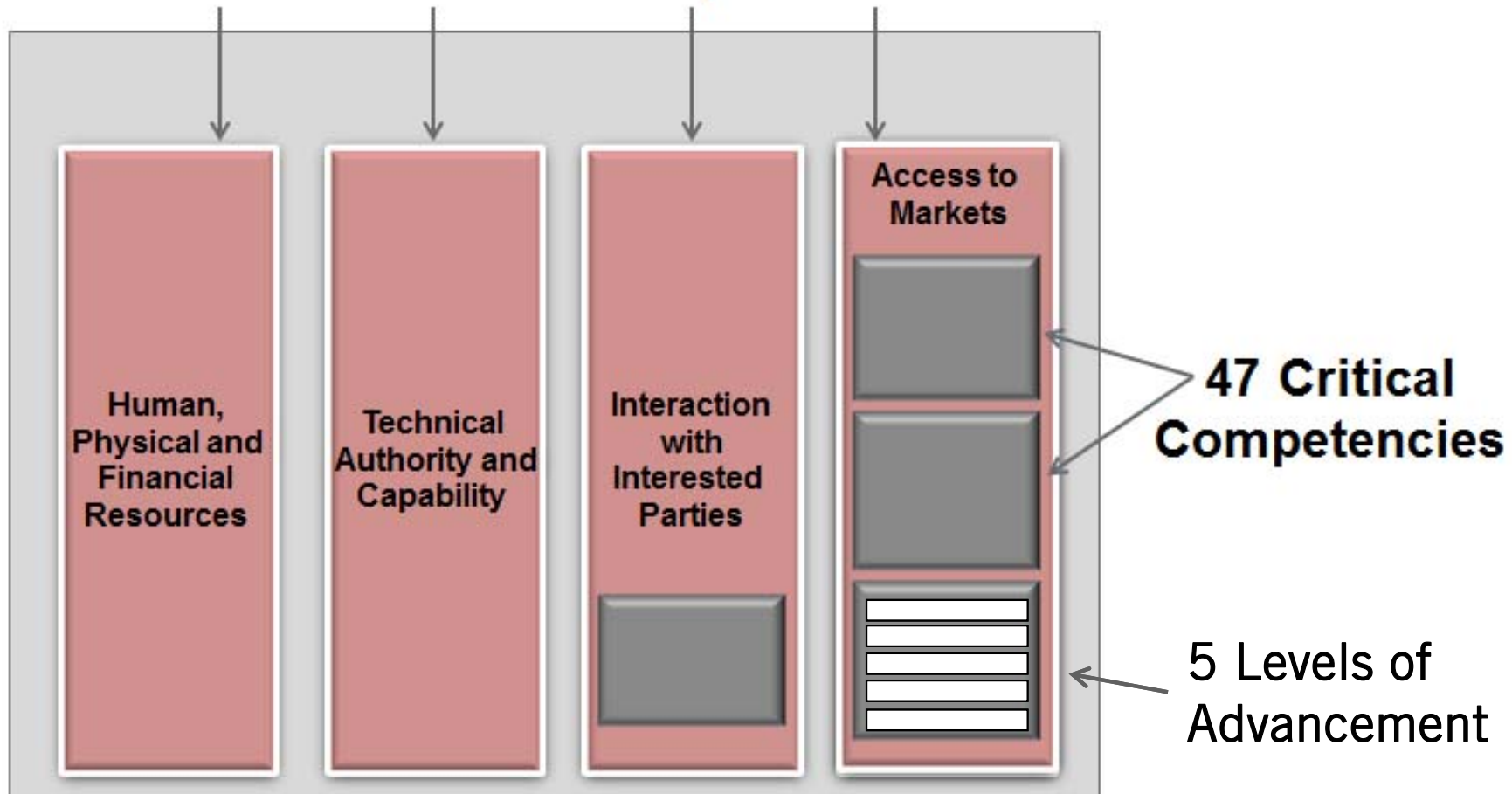
The PVS Tool

4 Fundamental Components



The PVS Tool

4 Fundamental Components



The Critical Competencies (CCs)

The **47** Critical Competencies cover:

- **Staffing** – veterinarians, technical and para-professionals
- **Resources** – facilities, transport, laboratories, funding
- **Management** – coordination, risk analysis and programme development
- **Programme delivery** – surveillance, disease control, emergency preparedness, food safety/veterinary public health, drug control, welfare, border control
- **Legislation and the VSB**
- **Communications** – consultations, delegations and joint programme development
- **International trade and market access** – certification, zoning, compartmentalisation

The Critical Competencies (CCs)

A Critical Competency (CC) is:

**‘a specific competency required for the VS
to comply with OIE standards’**

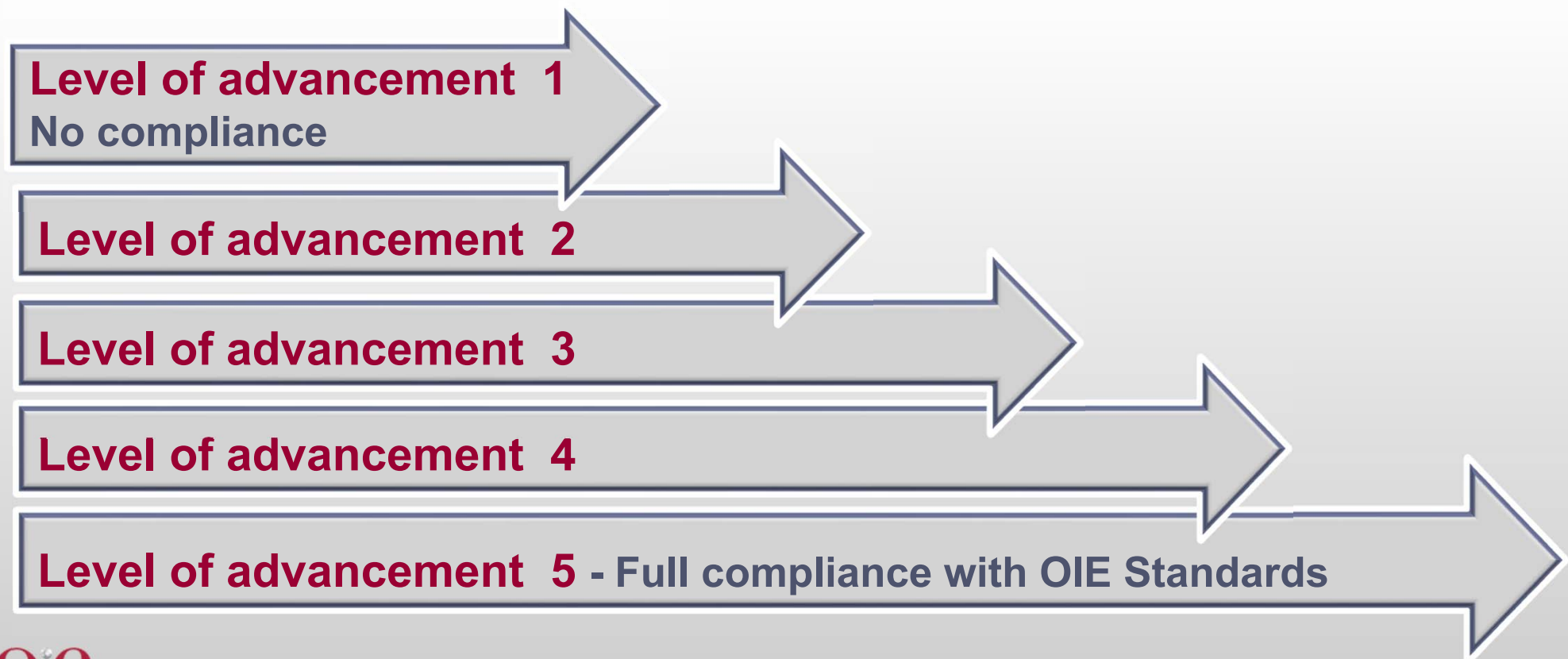
For example : 1.7 Physical resources

The access of the VS to relevant physical resources including buildings, transport, telecommunications, cold chain, and other relevant equipment (e.g. computers).



CCs – Levels of Advancement

- > **5 levels** of advancement for each Critical Competency
- > Progressive: a higher level assumes **compliance with all preceding levels**
- > Increasing compliance with OIE standards

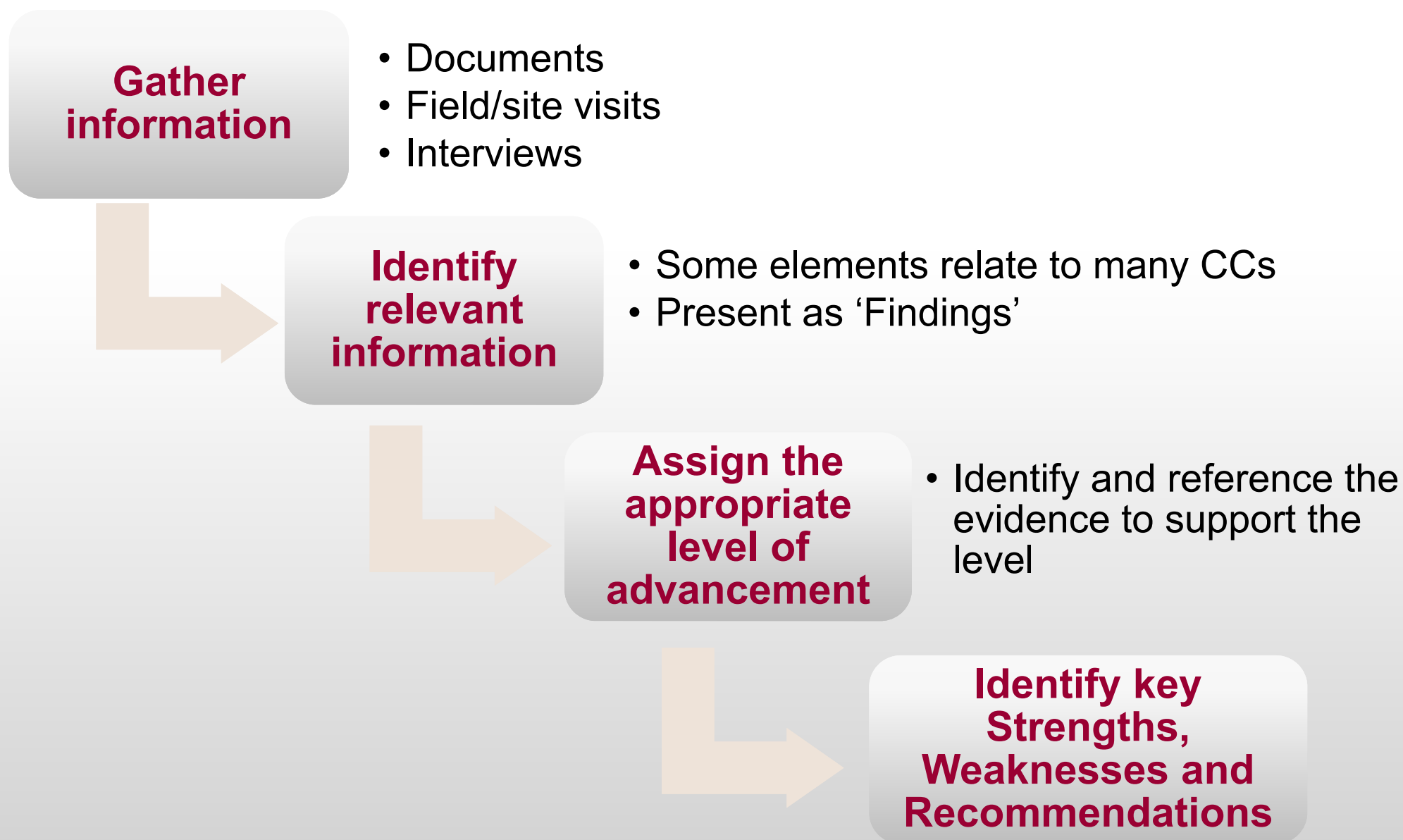


EXAMPLE

Level of advancement - example

I-7 Physical resources	Levels of advancement
<p>The access of the VS to relevant physical resources including buildings, transport telecommunications, cold chain, and other relevant equipment (e.g. computers).</p>	1. The VS have no or unsuitable physical resources at almost all levels and maintenance of existing infrastructure is poor or nonexistent.
	2. The VS have suitable physical resources at the national (central) level and at some regional levels, and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.
	3. The VS have suitable physical resources at national, regional and some local levels and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.
	4. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels and these are regularly maintained.
	5. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels (national, sub-national and local levels) and these are regularly maintained and updated as more advanced and sophisticated items become available.

Assessing a Critical Competency



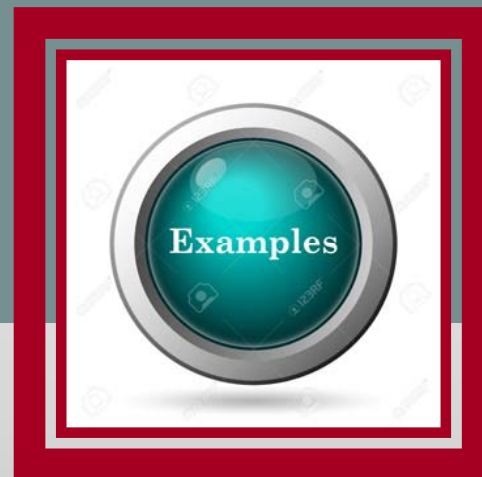
Critical Competencies – Evaluation report

- > Definition
- > Level of Advancement
- > Evidence
- > Findings
- > Strengths
- > Weaknesses
- > Recommendations

Country	Oie	OIE PVS Evaluation – Date
I-7. Physical resources <i>The access of the VS to relevant physical resources including buildings, transport telecommunications, cold chain, and other relevant equipment (e.g. computers).</i>	Levels of advancement	
	1. The VS have no or unsuitable physical resources at almost all levels, and maintenance of existing infrastructure is poor or non-existent.	
	2. The VS have suitable physical resources at national (central) level and at some regional levels, and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.	
	3. The VS have suitable physical resources at national, regional and some local levels and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.	
	4. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels and these are regularly maintained.	
	5. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels (national, sub-national and local levels) and these are regularly maintained and updated as more advanced and sophisticated items become available.	
<i>Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1</i>		
Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): E 17, 28-29, 33, 79-81; H15, 19-20, 58-60		
Findings: At the central level, a dedicated division is in charge of VS infrastructure. This division shares responsibilities with other divisions based on geographical distribution. In general, the VS enjoy a relatively good physical infrastructure. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Buildings are quite good and currently well maintained at all levels. Some Border Inspection Posts do not yet have offices. > Pick-up trucks are the standard vehicle for all field staff. The VS staff can access vehicles in the district fleet pool and maintenance is done under central authority. > Telecommunication is available at all levels. > Computers (usually with internet access) are limited to districts, sub-districts and some clusters. > Cold chain is available at district and sub-district levels with back-up generator if required. 		
Strengths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > DVS enjoys quite good physical resources at all levels > DVS benefits from a general good management of physical resources 		
Weaknesses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Physical resources depends exclusively on national budget allocations and has been impacted by the economic crisis 		
Recommendations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Reassess physical resource needs as part of the long term strategic plan for VS, to secure adequate maintenance with consideration of cost effective alternatives. > Consider the financial benefit of transferring the ownership or management of the physical resources to the private sector through official delegation of appropriate field veterinary activities to private veterinarians. 		

Critical Competencies (CCs)

EXAMPLES



CC I-7: Physical resources



Veterinary Clinic,
Dubai

CC I-7: Physical resources

I-7 Physical resources	Levels of advancement
<p>The access of the VS to relevant physical resources including buildings, transport telecommunications, cold chain, and other relevant equipment (e.g. computers).</p>	<p>1. The VS have no or unsuitable physical resources at almost all levels and maintenance of existing infrastructure is poor or non-existent.</p>
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CC I-7: Physical resources

Evidence such as:

- > Suitability of resources
- > Inventory of resources including buildings, IT/comms equipment, laboratory, transport, cold chain, etc.
- > Distribution of resources
- > Resources management
 - > including location, age
 - > maintenance, and replacement
 - > disposal
- > Advanced/sophisticated equipment



Animal Health Office,
Dili, Timor Leste

CC I-7: Physical resources

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
 - > Article 3.2.4: Evaluation criteria for quality system
 - > Article 3.2.6: Evaluation criteria for material resources
 - > Point 2. Administration
 - Accommodation: The VS premises are suitable
 - Communications: The VS should have effective communications systems, especially for animal health surveillance and control programmes.
 - Transport: The VS have sufficient reliable transport available

CC I-7: Physical resources

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
 - > Article 3.2.6: Evaluation criteria for material resources
 - > Point 3. Technical
 - Cold chain for laboratory samples and veterinary medicines
 - Diagnostic laboratories - updated, maintained, etc.)
 - Research
 - > Article 3.2.10: Performance assessment & audit programmes
 - > Point 3. Compliance
 - > Article 3.2.14: Self-evaluation/Evaluation of the VS
 - > Point 4. Administration details



CC II-13: Animal welfare



EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare

<p>II-13 Animal welfare</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to implement the animal welfare standards of the OIE as published in the <i>Terrestrial Code</i>.</p>	<p>Levels of advancement</p>
	<p>1. There is no national legislation on animal welfare.</p>
	<p>2. There is national legislation on animal welfare for some sectors.</p>
	<p>3. In conformity with OIE standards animal welfare is implemented for some sectors (e.g. for the export sector).</p>
	<p>4. Animal welfare is implemented in conformity with all relevant OIE standards.</p>
<p>5. Animal welfare is implemented in conformity with all relevant OIE standards and programmes are subjected to regular audits.</p>	

EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare



Sources of verification → Evidence

- Legislation and regulatory framework and standards
- Official programme
- Activity reports, documents and record keeping
- Resources and budget
- VS roles and responsibilities, 'Competent Authorities'
- Private sector role and engagement
- Knowledge of international standards
- Site visits and interviews – transporters, markets, abattoirs
- Audits and reports

EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare



EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare



EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare

Findings

- Animal welfare has become an important issue for the general public
- The VA has regulations for the commercial transport of animals, but much is informal
- Informal veterinary activities take place
- Religious considerations affect management of animal slaughter
- Animal Cruelty Law (1994) was established before the development of OIE guidelines. Some new regulations are aligned with current OIE standards
- The Animal Welfare Department has two veterinarians and one support staff – they work with municipal and district veterinary officers
- The Animal Welfare Department proposes and implements welfare regulations, responds to public complaints, inspects animal facilities and provides animal welfare information lectures to the public.

EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare

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EXAMPLE

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EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare

Strengths

- Active animal welfare programme
- High public awareness
- Animal welfare regulations and procedures for most sectors
- Two full-time veterinarians for animal welfare issues

Weaknesses

- Informal transport largely uncontrolled
- Informal 'veterinary' activities observed
- Slaughter not included in the animal welfare legislation - stunning only applied to pigs



EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare

Recommendations

- Develop an animal welfare programme to cover informal activities
- Take OIE guidelines into consideration when developing future animal welfare regulations





CC II-5: Epidemiological surveillance and early detection



EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

CC II-5: Epidemiological surveillance and early detection

This CC is divided into two sub-CC's:

- ➔ A. Passive epidemiological surveillance
- B. **Active** epidemiological surveillance

EXAMPLE

CC II-5A: Epidemiological surveillance and early detection - Passive



Sources of verification → Evidence

- Animal populations and distribution
- Disease lists and maps; database and information management
- Priority and notifiable disease lists
- Disease knowledge including zoonoses, epidemiology skills
- VS network and field services/officers; abattoirs, markets, etc.
- Private sector systems, reports, integration
- Reports/records of disease investigations, surveys, communications
- Sample collection and lab testing
- Legislation
- Animal ID and traceability
- Knowledge of OIE standards
- Audits, M&E

EXAMPLE

CC II-5A: Epidemiological surveillance and early detection - Passive

<p>II-5 Epidemiological surveillance and early detection</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations, including <i>wildlife</i>, under their mandate.</p> <p>A. Passive epidemiological surveillance</p>	<p>Levels of advancement</p>
	<p>1. The VS have no passive surveillance programme.</p>
	<p>2. The VS conduct passive surveillance for some relevant diseases and have the capacity to produce national reports on some diseases.</p>
	<p>3. The VS conduct passive surveillance in compliance with OIE standards for some relevant diseases at the national level through appropriate networks in the field, whereby samples from suspect cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis with evidence of correct results obtained. The VS have a basic national disease reporting system.</p>
	<p>4. The VS conduct passive surveillance and report at the national level in compliance with OIE standards for most relevant diseases. Producers and other interested parties are aware of and comply with their obligation to report the suspicion and occurrence of notifiable diseases to the VS.</p>
<p>5. The VS regularly report to producers and other interested parties and the international community (where applicable) on the findings of passive surveillance programmes.</p>	



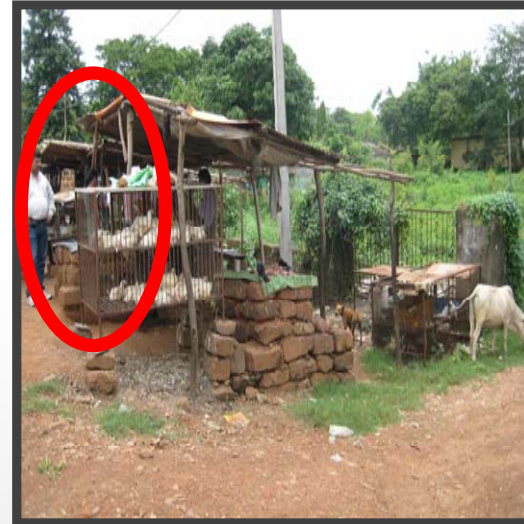
EXAMPLE

CC II-5A: Epidemiological surveillance and early detection - Passive

Waterfowl



Traders



Epi studies

Farm biosecurity



Wild birds



EXAMPLE

CC II-5A: Epidemiological surveillance and early detection - Passive

Findings

- Good animal population data and maps based on updated census
- List of notifiable diseases
- Epidemiologists with Masters/PhDs at HQ
- Field epi training courses run for all veterinary staff
- Passive surveillance data captured through SMS system from field officers
- Samples commonly collected and tested in labs; lab data combined with field data in AHIS
- Transport available and appropriate budget
- Few private vets; government officers at abattoirs and main markets
- Good awareness amongst livestock owners to report; reporting back to producers can be delayed; few reports on poultry disease
- Good information sharing with the human health services but no joint investigations

EXAMPLE

CC II-5A: Epidemiological surveillance and early detection - Passive

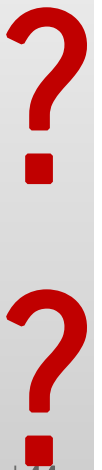
<p>II-5 Epidemiological surveillance and early detection</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations, including <i>wildlife</i>, under their mandate.</p> <p>A. Passive epidemiological surveillance</p>	<p>Levels of advancement</p>
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EXAMPLE

CC II-5A: Epidemiological surveillance and early detection - Passive

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<p>5. The VS regularly report to producers and other interested parties and the international community (where applicable) on the findings of passive surveillance programmes.</p>	



EXAMPLE

CC II-5A: Epidemiological surveillance and early detection - Passive

Strengths

- Passive disease surveillance programme with use of diagnostic testing
- Good support from private sector
- Good coordination with public health services
- Effective AHIS (animal health information system)
- Specialist epidemiologists available

Weaknesses

- Reporting back to producers is often lacking or delayed
- Limited information on the poultry industry or its health status



EXAMPLE

CC II-5A: Epidemiological surveillance and early detection - Passive

Recommendations

- Ensure the results of all samples tested are provided back to the owner/producer, in good time; the significance of these results should also be interpreted for the livestock owner
- Engage with the poultry industry and develop surveillance programmes of mutual benefit
- There is also the opportunity to work more closely with public health in joint investigations



EXAMPLE

CC II-5: Epidemiological surveillance and early detection

This CC is divided into two sub-CC's:

A. **Passive** epidemiological surveillance

 B. **Active** epidemiological surveillance

EXAMPLE

CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

This CC is divided into two sub-CCs:

A. **Internal** coordination (chain of command)

B. **External** coordination

EXAMPLE

CC I-6A: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

<p>I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services</p>	<p>Levels of advancement</p>
<p>A. Internal coordination (chain of command)</p>	<p>1. There is no formal internal coordination and the chain of command is not clear.</p>
<p>The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) with a clear chain of command, from the central level (the Chief Veterinary Officer), to the field level of the VS in order to implement all national activities relevant for OIE Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes).</p>	<p>2. There are internal coordination mechanisms for some activities but the chain of command is not clear.</p>
	<p>3. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for some activities.</p>
	<p>4. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command at the national level for most activities.</p>
	<p>5. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for all activities and these are periodically reviewed/audited and updated.</p>

EXAMPLE

CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

<p>I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services</p> <p>B. External coordination</p> <p>The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) at all levels with other relevant authorities as appropriate, in order to implement all national activities relevant for OIE Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes).</p> <p>Relevant authorities include other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions.</p>	<p>Levels of advancement</p>
	<p>1. There is no external coordination.</p>
	<p>2. There are informal external coordination mechanisms for some activities, but the procedures are not clear and/or external coordination occurs irregularly.</p>
	<p>3. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements for some activities and/or sectors.</p>
	<p>4. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements at the national level for most activities, and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country.</p>
<p>5. There are national external coordination mechanisms for all activities and these are periodically reviewed and updated.</p>	

EXAMPLE

CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services



Sources of verification → Evidence

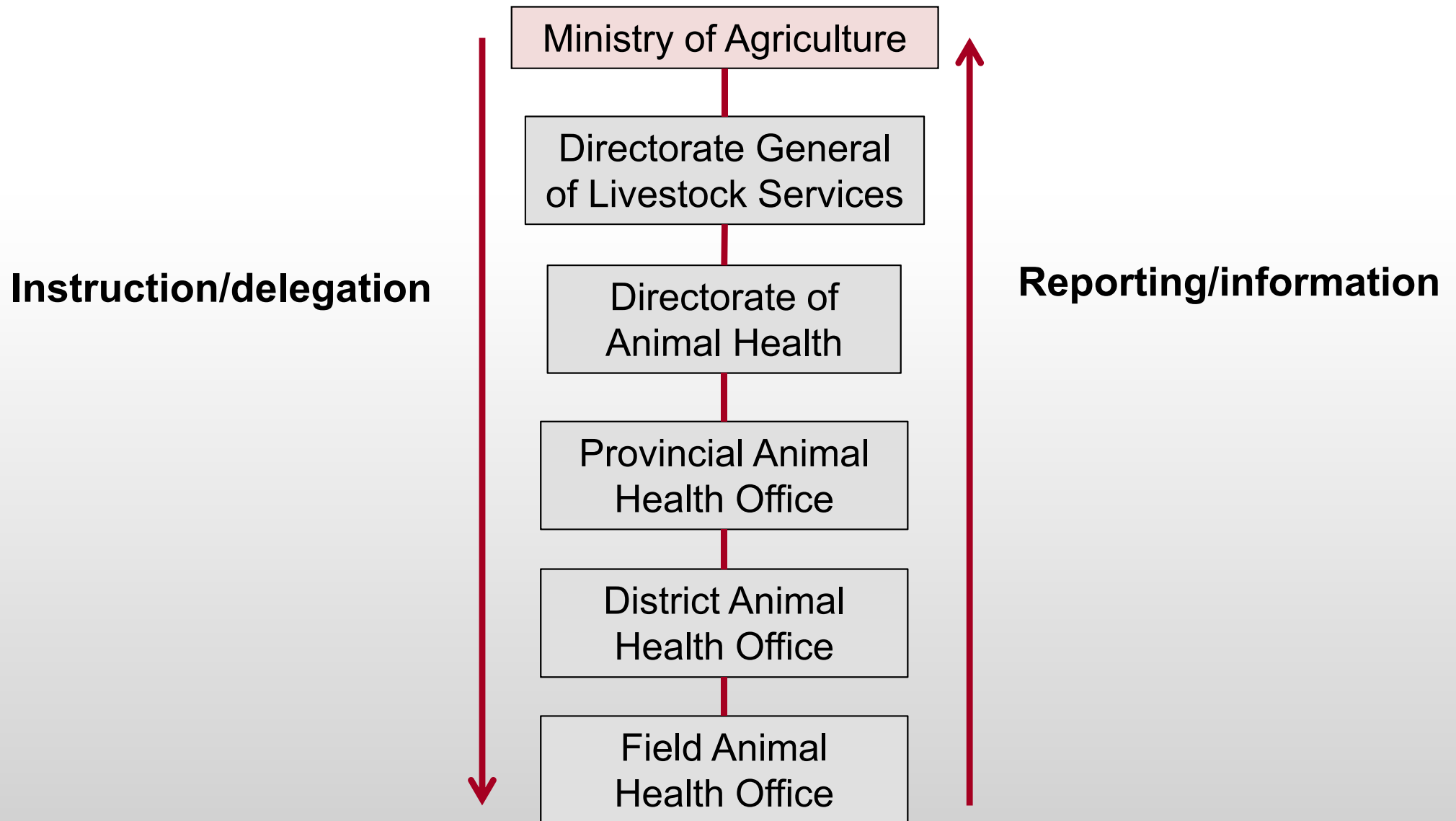
A. Internal

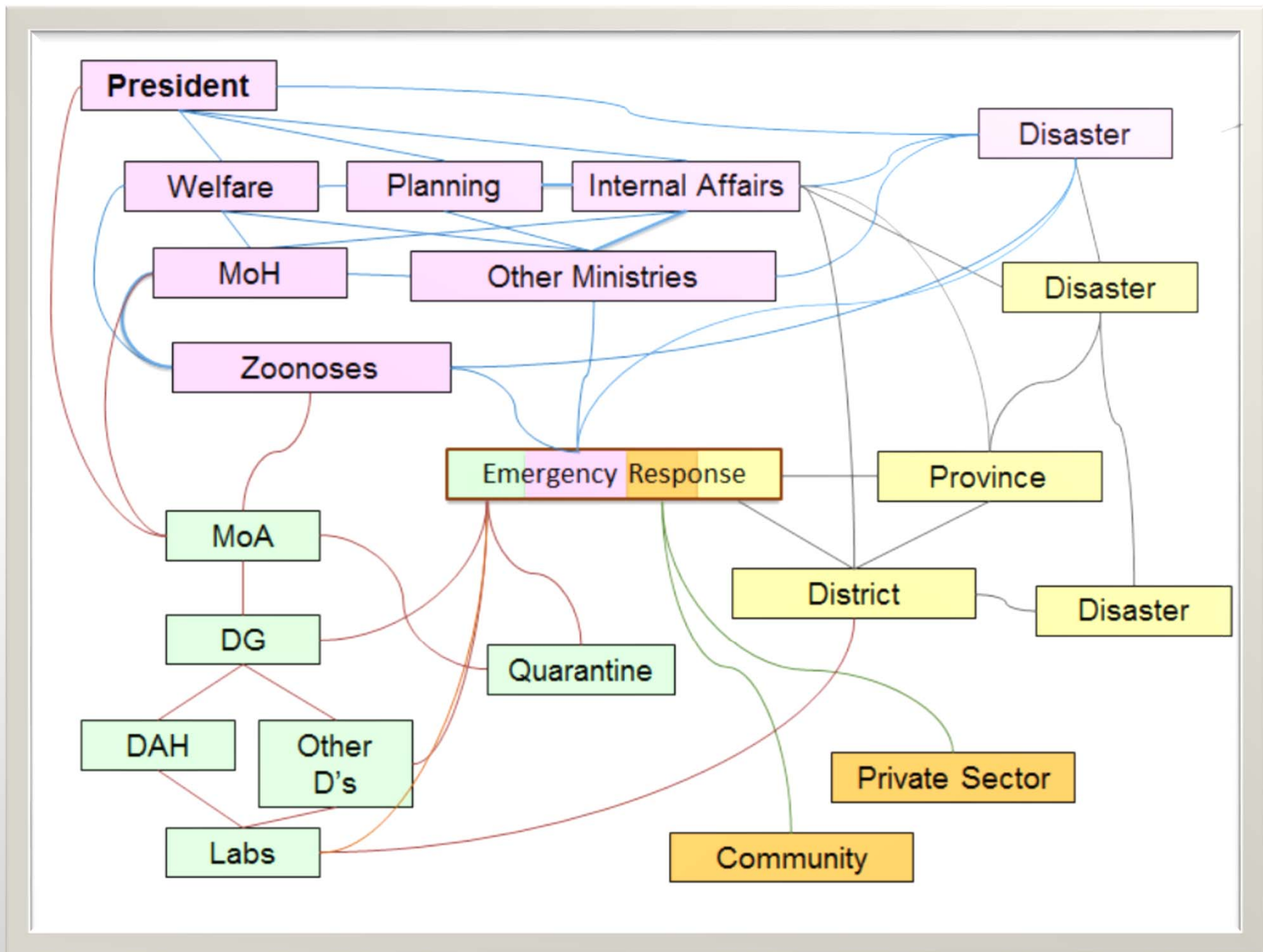
- Organisational charts
- Job descriptions/administration levels/roles & responsibilities
- Listed VS sectors and institutions
- Description of formal and informal coordination mechanisms
- Reports of reviews, updates on activities available

B. External

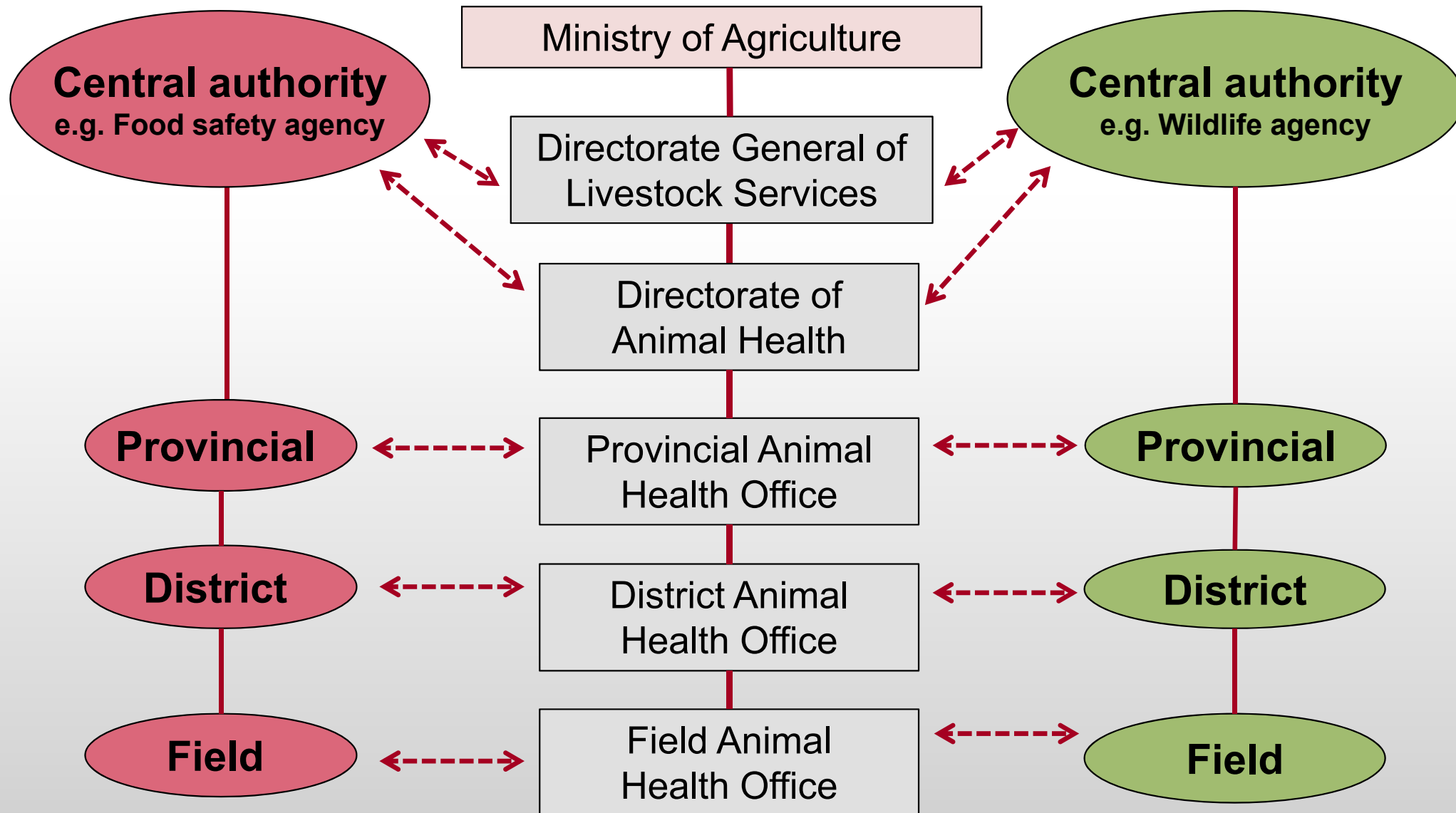
- List of non VA managed VS activities eg food safety, wildlife etc.
- List of Competent Authorities
- Description of formal and informal coordination mechanisms
- Communication links and data/information sharing
- Procedures, committees and their minutes

The perfect 'Chain of command'





External Coordination



EXAMPLE

CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

Findings

- Organisational charts available
- Clear chain of command within the VA with internal coordination mechanisms for all activities
- Matrix management at regional offices creates some confusion over authority to manage
- Field activities are well documented; good communication with DVOs allowing rapid flow of information to and from the central level
- Periodic review and update on programmes and programme delivery
- Chain of command between the VA and municipal veterinarians is poor – there is no direct flow of information or coordination

EXAMPLE

CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

This CC is divided into two sub-CCs:

- ➔ A. Internal coordination (chain of command)
- B. External coordination

EXAMPLE

CC I-6A: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - Internal

I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services	Levels of advancement
A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	1. There is no formal internal coordination and the chain of command is not clear.
The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) with a clear chain of command, from the central level (the Chief Veterinary Officer), to the field level of the VS in order to implement all national activities relevant for OIE Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes).	2. There are internal coordination mechanisms for some activities but the chain of command is not clear.
	3. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for some activities.
	4. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command at the national level for most activities.
	5. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for all activities and these are periodically reviewed/audited and updated.

EXAMPLE

CC I-6A: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - Internal

<p>I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services</p> <p>A. Internal coordination (chain of command)</p> <p>The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) with a clear chain of command, from the central level (the Chief Veterinary Officer), to the field level of the VS in order to implement all national activities relevant for OIE Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes).</p>	<p>Levels of advancement</p>
	<p>1. There is no formal internal coordination and the chain of command is not clear.</p>
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	<p>3. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for some activities.</p>
	<p>4. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command at the national level for most activities.</p>
<p>5. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for all activities and these are periodically reviewed/audited and updated.</p>	

EXAMPLE

CC I-6A: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - Internal

Strengths

- Well defined chain of command
- Field procedures are well understood, periodically reviewed and updated regularly
- Changes in animal health status or procedures are rapidly communicated to the field and supported by clear procedures; good reporting back from the field

Weaknesses

- Under the matrix management organisational structure is not always clear who is 'in charge'
- The official role of the VA over food safety inspection by municipal veterinarians is weak



EXAMPLE

CC I-6A: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - Internal

Recommendations

- Review the matrix management system and organisational chart
- Define and document the chain of command for all official activities
- Define management and coordination with municipal veterinarians



EXAMPLE

CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

This CC is divided into two sub-CCs:

A. **Internal** coordination (chain of command)

➔ B. **External** coordination

EXAMPLE

CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - External

Findings

- Coordination procedures with Customs for border security.
- Inter-ministerial committees (food safety, veterinary medicine registration) are well established and support VA decision making
- Regular formal coordination meetings with minutes (MoH and Customs)
- Effective coordination for emergencies with other institutions, including security forces, municipalities, MoH, etc.
- Good formal coordination with the Dairy and Poultry Boards
- Coordination in some areas (wildlife, food inspection) relies on personal relationships
- Lack of structured programmes in the field between the VA and Min of Environment (no surveillance of wildlife) and MoH (no coordination for inspection of food distribution or restaurants)

EXAMPLE

CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - External

<p>I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services</p> <p>B. External coordination</p> <p>The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) at all levels with other relevant authorities as appropriate, in order to implement all national activities relevant for OIE Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes).</p> <p>Relevant authorities include other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions.</p>	<p>Levels of advancement</p>
	<p>1. There is no external coordination.</p>
	<p>2. There are informal external coordination mechanisms for some activities, but the procedures are not clear and/or external coordination occurs irregularly.</p>
	<p>3. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements for some activities and/or sectors.</p>
	<p>4. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements at the national level for most activities, and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country.</p>
<p>5. There are national external coordination mechanisms for all activities and these are periodically reviewed and updated.</p>	

EXAMPLE

CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - External

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EXAMPLE

CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - External

Strengths

- Well documented external coordination with Inter-ministerial committees, Dairy and Poultry Boards, and during emergencies
- Regular formal meetings held with minutes available
- Personal interactions with public health and wildlife sectors

Weaknesses

- Lack of formal coordination at field level for public health and wildlife
- Over-reliance on personal relationships for wildlife and food safety



EXAMPLE

CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - External

Recommendations

- Establish clear formal external coordination procedures for all areas of the veterinary domain
- Maintain and develop personal relationships with other agencies





CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

III-4 Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation The authority and capability of the public sector of the VS to accredit / authorise / delegate the private sector (e.g. private veterinarians and laboratories), to carry out official tasks on its behalf.	Levels of advancement
	1. 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.
	2. The public sector of the VS has the authority and capability to accredit / authorise / delegate to the private sector, but there are no current accreditation / authorisation / delegation activities.
	3. The public sector of the VS develops accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes for certain tasks, but these are not routinely reviewed.
	4. The public sector of the VS develops and implements accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, and these are routinely reviewed.
5. The public sector of the VS carries out audits of its accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, in order to maintain the trust of their trading partners and interested parties.	

EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



Sources of verification → Evidence

- Legislation
- List of delegated tasks and the competencies required
- Training programmes for delegated tasks
- Lists of accredited establishments and the standards required – with facilities/equipment, staffing, SOPs and quality assurance/HACCP
- Lists of reviews of accredited, authorised, delegated activities/enterprises
- Procedures/staff managing these tasks/programmes
- Database of accredited personnel, facilities
- Documents on activities, reviews etc.
- Audits and revisions
- Site visits and interviews

EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 3.1: Veterinary Services
 - > Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principles of quality
 - > Point 9. The Veterinary Services should develop and document appropriate procedures and standards for all providers of relevant activities and associated facilities.
- > The Veterinary Services have the legal authority to accredit / authorise / delegate to the private sector defined functions and responsibilities
- > The accreditation / authorisation / delegation is clearly documented and includes procedures for cancellation/revision/modifications and control

EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of the Veterinary Services
 - > Article 3.2.14: The Veterinary Services should, for the purposes of an evaluation, provide detailed information on:
 - > private veterinarians authorised by the Veterinary Services to perform official veterinary functions
 - > describe accreditation standards, responsibilities and/or limitations applying to these veterinarians
 - > veterinary para-professionals in the private sector authorised to perform specific delegated functions (such as laboratory services / veterinary public health / surveillance / vaccinations)

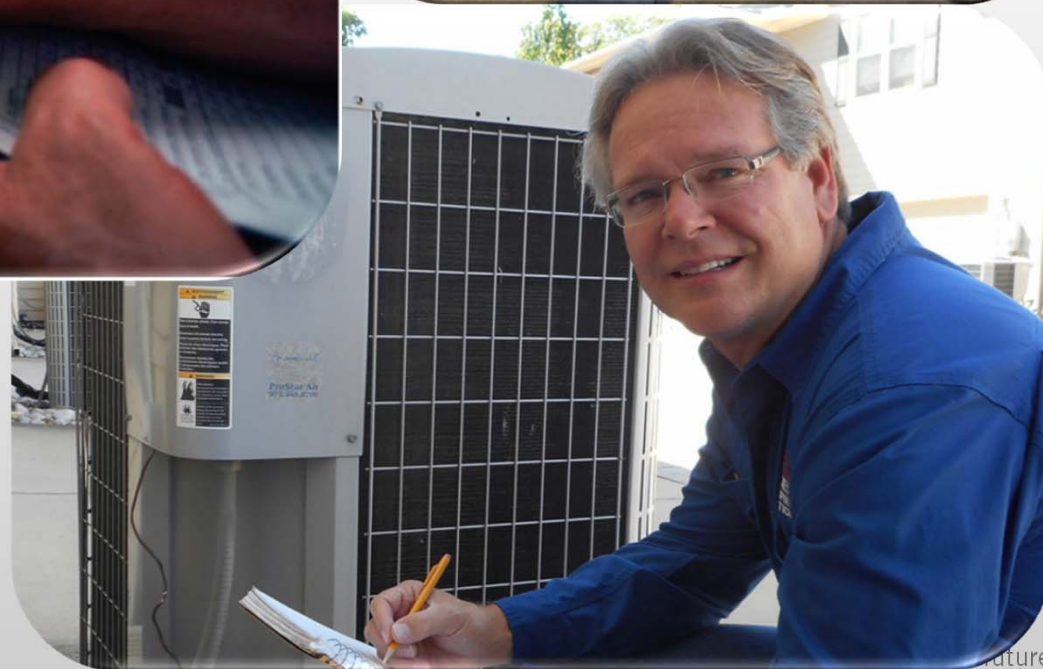
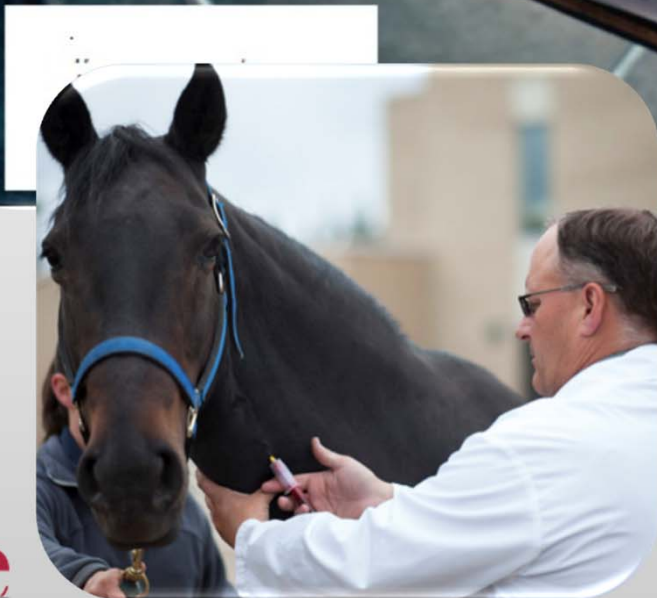
EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



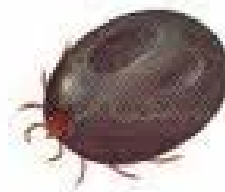
EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



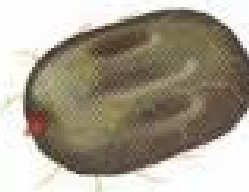
Report cattle ticks

Legs are dark red-brown and the first pair are close to the snout.



Bush tick

Legs are pale cream with a wide space between the first pair and the snout.



Cattle tick

Legs are close to snout; the first and last pair are brown and the second and third pair are pale.



Paralysis tick

EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

Findings

- Legislation and regulations in place
- List of accredited laboratories with authorised tests
- Programme contracting tasks to 'approved vets' with defined tasks, competencies and reporting; periodic reviews
- Good facilities and control at major entry points, authorised for animal/animal products with sophisticated scanners
- Programme for meat inspection using trained and accredited paravets; ongoing reviews and cross checks
- SOPs available
- The VA have a management team that monitor and review accreditations and delegations
- Export trade supported by accredited facilities and delegation of specified tasks

EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

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EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

Strengths

- Accreditation of laboratories and export slaughterhouses
- Delegation of tasks to specified trained personnel
- The database and management procedures are well established
- Accreditation and delegations are routinely monitored and reviewed
- Trading partners accept delegated activities

Weaknesses

- Documentation of some tasks is limited
- Some competency requirements are outdated
- Formal audits are infrequent



EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

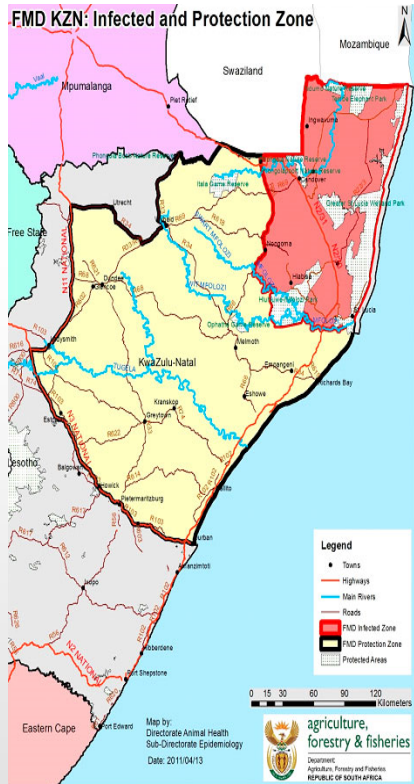
Recommendations

- Review and update accreditation/delegation documentation
- Review and update delegations and staff competencies
- Undertake routine formal audits regularly





CC IV-7: Zoning



EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

CC IV-7: Zoning

IV-7 Zoning	Levels of advancement
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free zones, as necessary and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).</p>	1. The VS cannot establish disease free zones.
	2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal subpopulations with a distinct health status suitable for zoning.
	3. The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	4. The VS collaborate with producers and other interested parties to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free zones and can gain recognition by trading partners that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

EXAMPLE

CC IV-7: Zoning

OIE definitions

> **Zone**

means a clearly defined part of a territory containing an animal subpopulation with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.

EXAMPLE

CC IV-7: Zoning

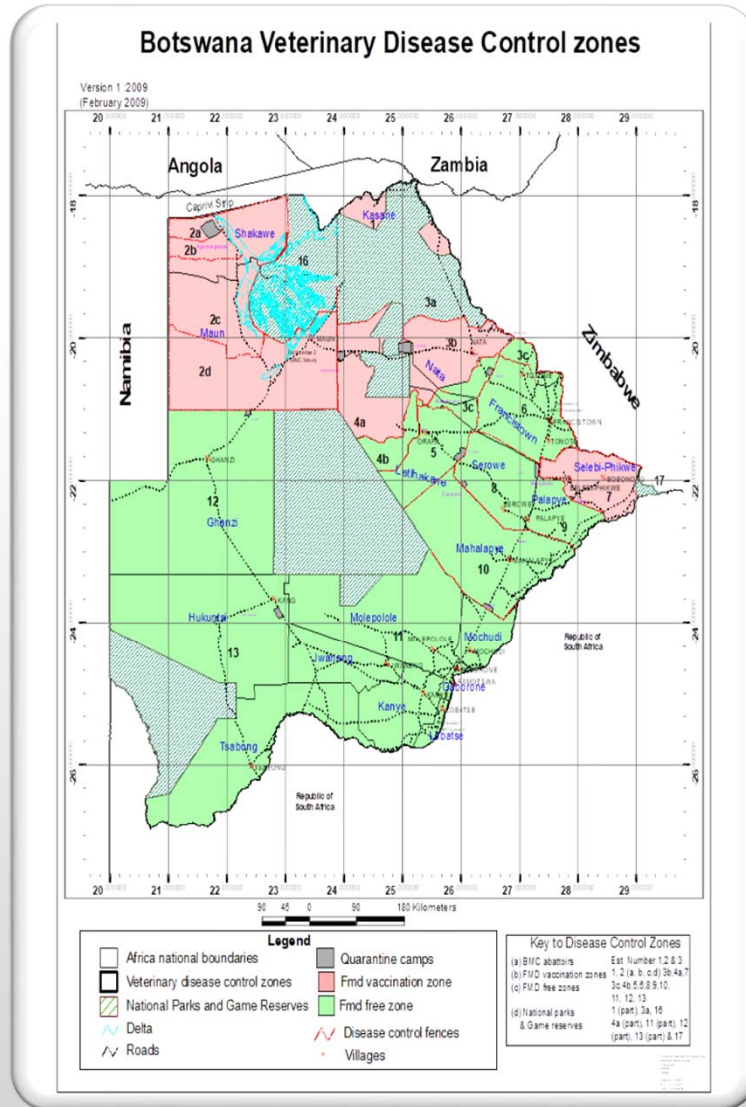


Sources of verification → Evidence

- Legislation
- Database of animal populations, premises, animal movements
- Surveillance programme with animal health records
- Epidemiology skills and risk analysis
- List of zones
- Resources – check points, staff, funding
- Stakeholder consultations and records
- Records of notifications to OIE, trading partners
- Stakeholder knowledge
- Staff interviews
- Audits and updates

EXAMPLE

CC IV-7: Zoning



EXAMPLE

CC IV-7: Zoning



Findings

- Strong political and industry support – zoning is critical in maintaining beef export markets
- Country is recognised for its zoning system based on extensive animal/wildlife control fences
- Designated zones monitored and animal movements managed
- Since 2000, beef from the FMD free without vaccination zone has been recognised by OIE and supported exports to the EU.
- FMD outbreaks contained in disease free zones with vaccination. Some progress towards FMD free-without-vaccination status after years of monitoring
- Consultation with stakeholders is infrequent – farmers complain of the economic impact of low prices for beef from the vaccination zones
- No recent epidemiological studies on vaccine effectiveness or the role of small ruminants and pigs

EXAMPLE

CC IV-7: Zoning

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EXAMPLE

CC IV-7: Zoning

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EXAMPLE

CC IV-7: Zoning

Strengths

- Zoning is well understood and applied with artificial barriers for more than 50 years
- Zoning for FMD is recognised by OIE and international trading partners
- Disease breakdowns are handled promptly and transparently

Weaknesses

- Insufficient consultation with farmers results in their discontent
- FMD circulation in wildlife has not been investigated since the 1990's
- Post vaccine sero-monitoring not done in FMD vaccination zones
- Virus circulation in small ruminants and pigs should be investigated to determine that they play no role in FMD virus circulation



EXAMPLE

CC IV-7: Zoning

Recommendations

- Zoning areas should evolve progressively on the basis of risk analysis and be supported with better consultation with stakeholders
- FMD virus circulation should be monitored in wildlife
- Post-FMD vaccination sero-monitoring should be carried out
- Investigate the epidemiological role of small ruminants and pigs in FMD transmission



Thank you for your attention!



Oie

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