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Sub Regional Representation for North Africa

## **Support for OIE Member Countries :**

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

Reference laboratories and twinning

**Workshop for OIE National Focal Points on  
Veterinary Products - (2nd Cycle)**

Casablanca (Morocco), 6-8 December 2011



# 1- The OIE PVS Pathway:

- initial PVS evaluations
- PVS Gap Analysis
- Veterinary Legislation
- PVS follow-up evaluations to monitor progress made



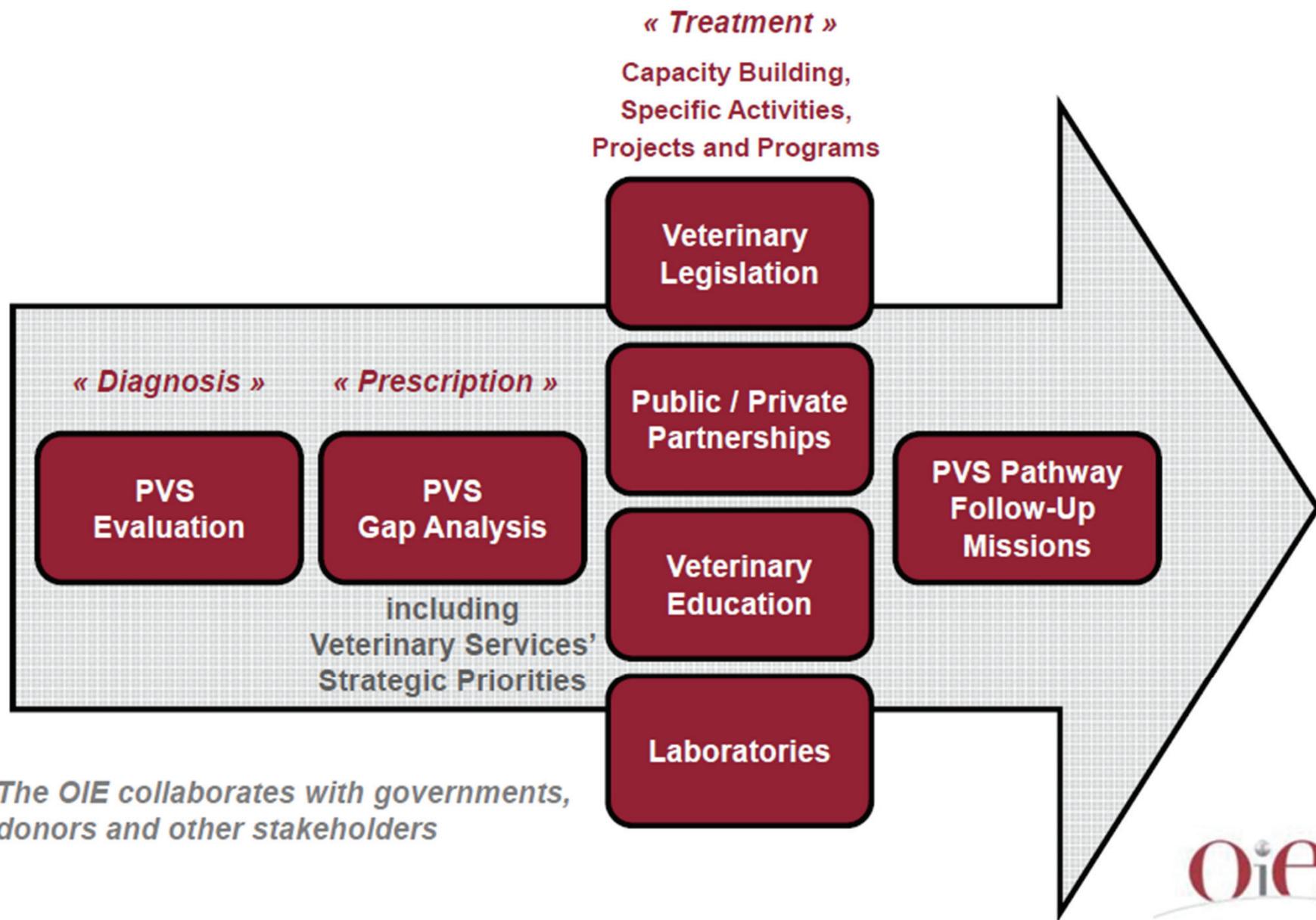
# Global objective of the OIE

The OIE was created in 1924 to prevent animal diseases from propagating all over the world

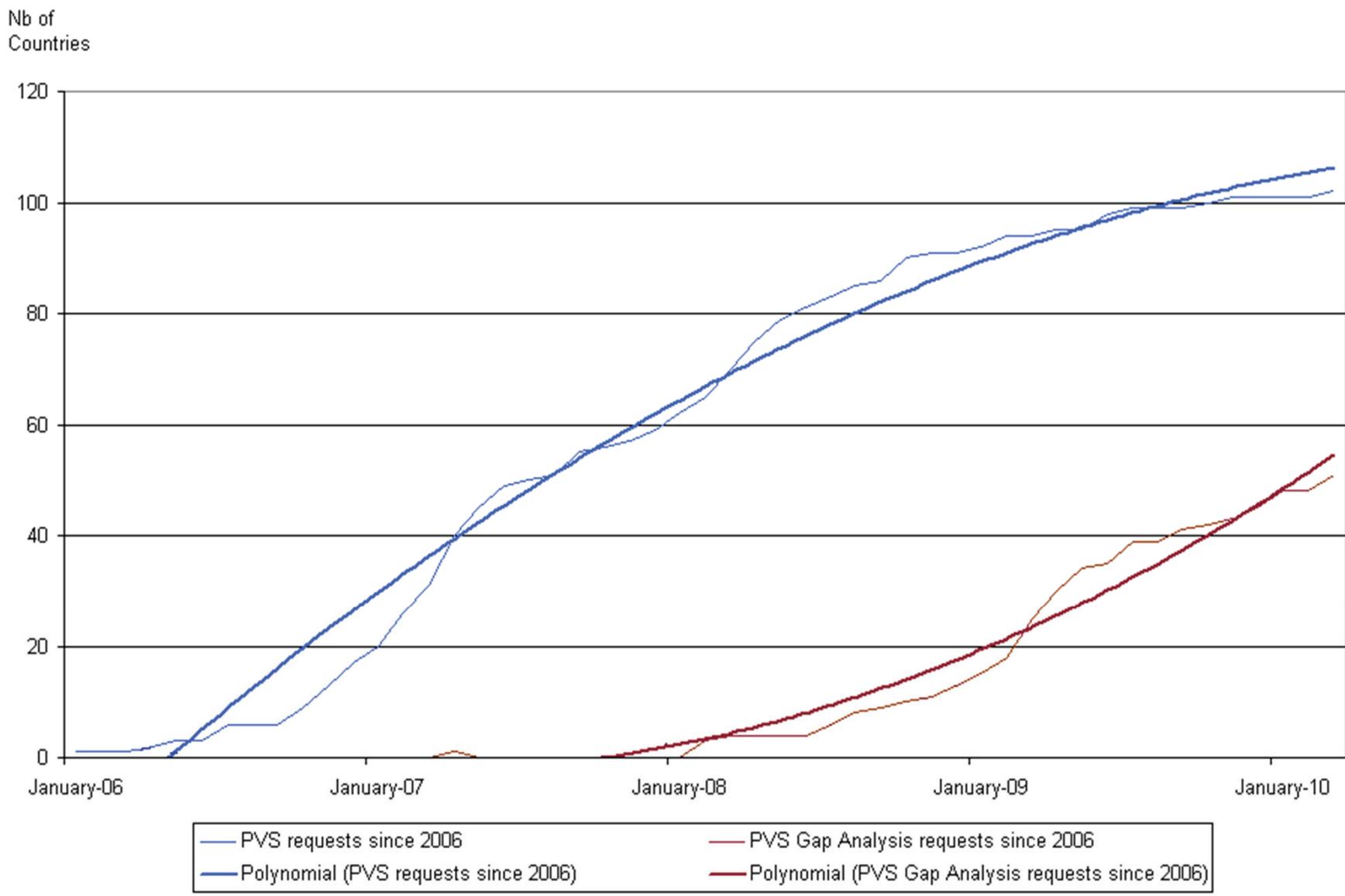
The **4th Strategic Plan 2006/2010** applies the mandate of the OIE to:

**« Improve animal health all over the world »**

# The OIE PVS Pathway

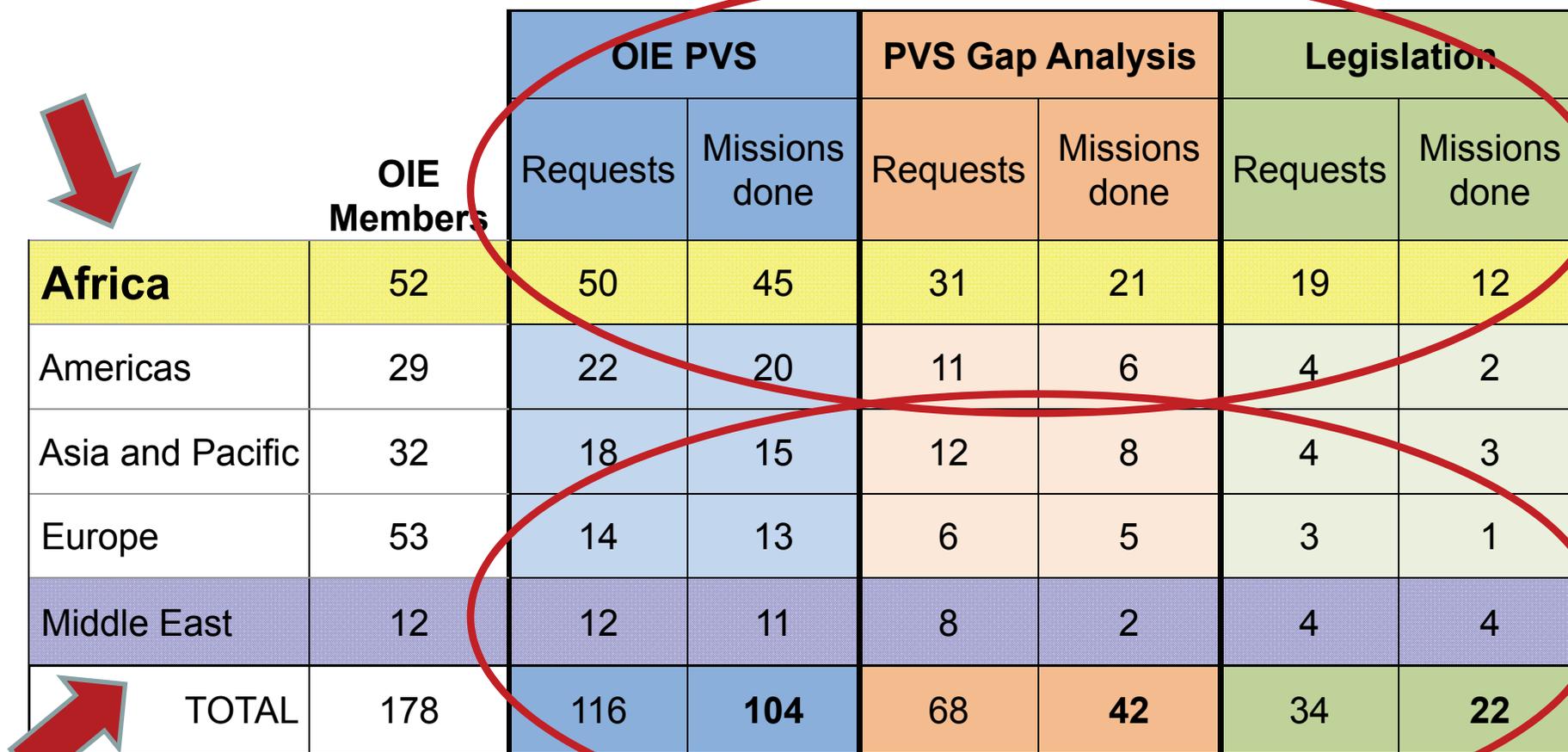


# Country PVS and PVS Gap Analysis requests, since 2006



# The OIE PVS Pathway.. ..state of play (29.08.2011)

(source: bulletin OIE N° 2011 – 3 [http://www.rr-africa.oie.int/docspdf/fr/Bulletin/Bull\\_2011-3-FRA.pdf](http://www.rr-africa.oie.int/docspdf/fr/Bulletin/Bull_2011-3-FRA.pdf))



	OIE Members	OIE PVS		PVS Gap Analysis		Legislation	
		Requests	Missions done	Requests	Missions done	Requests	Missions done
<b>Africa</b>	52	50	45	31	21	19	12
Americas	29	22	20	11	6	4	2
Asia and Pacific	32	18	15	12	8	4	3
Europe	53	14	13	6	5	3	1
Middle East	12	12	11	8	2	4	4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>22</b>



Australian Government  
Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry



Australian Government  
AusAID



Foreign Affairs and  
International Trade Canada

Affaires étrangères et  
Commerce international Canada



Canadian Food  
Inspection Agency



Canadian International  
Development Agency

**DFID** Department for  
International  
Development

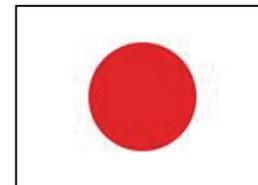


Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft  
Confédération suisse  
Confederazione Svizzera  
Confederaziun svizra

**afcd**  
AGENCE FRANÇAISE  
DE DÉVELOPPEMENT



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



**SSAFE**  
Safe Supply of Affordable  
Food Everywhere, Inc.



United States Department of Agriculture



*Ministero del Lavoro, della Salute e delle Politiche Sociali*

WORLD TRADE  
ORGANIZATION



World Health  
Organization

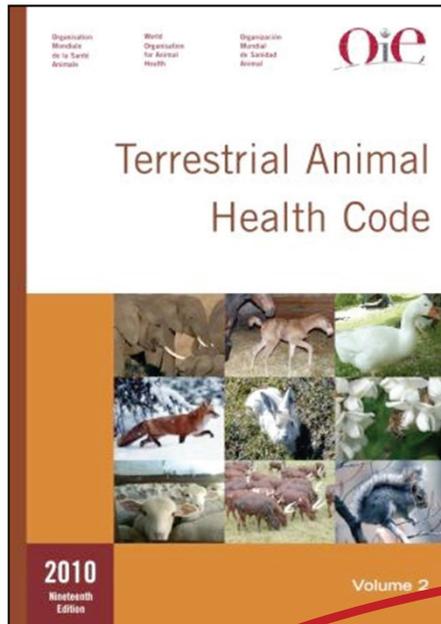


Oie

Oie

**PVS evaluation of  
Veterinary Services**  
*the diagnosis*

# OIE International Standards



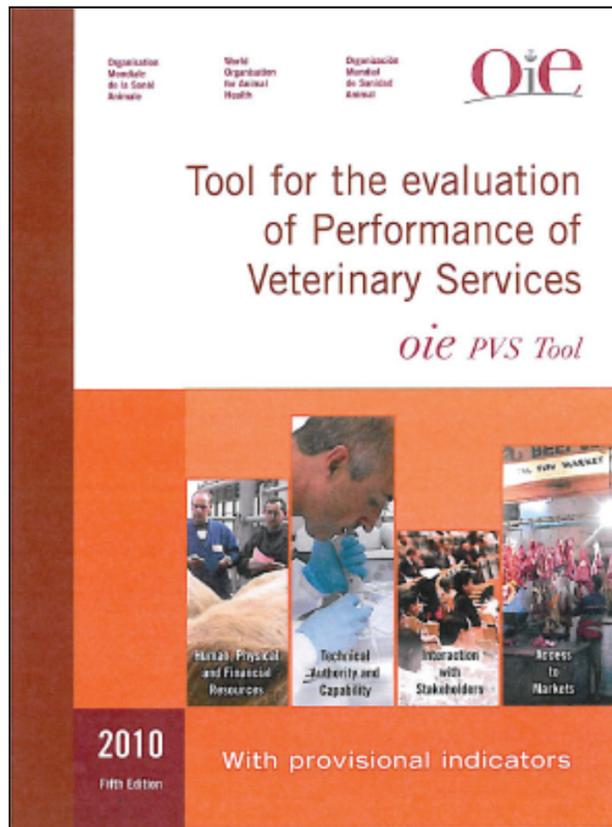
Official reference of the World Trade Organisation SPS Agreement  
Adopted by consensus of OIE Members

*Terrestrial Animal Health Code  
mammals, birds and bees*

[http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en\\_sommaire.htm](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

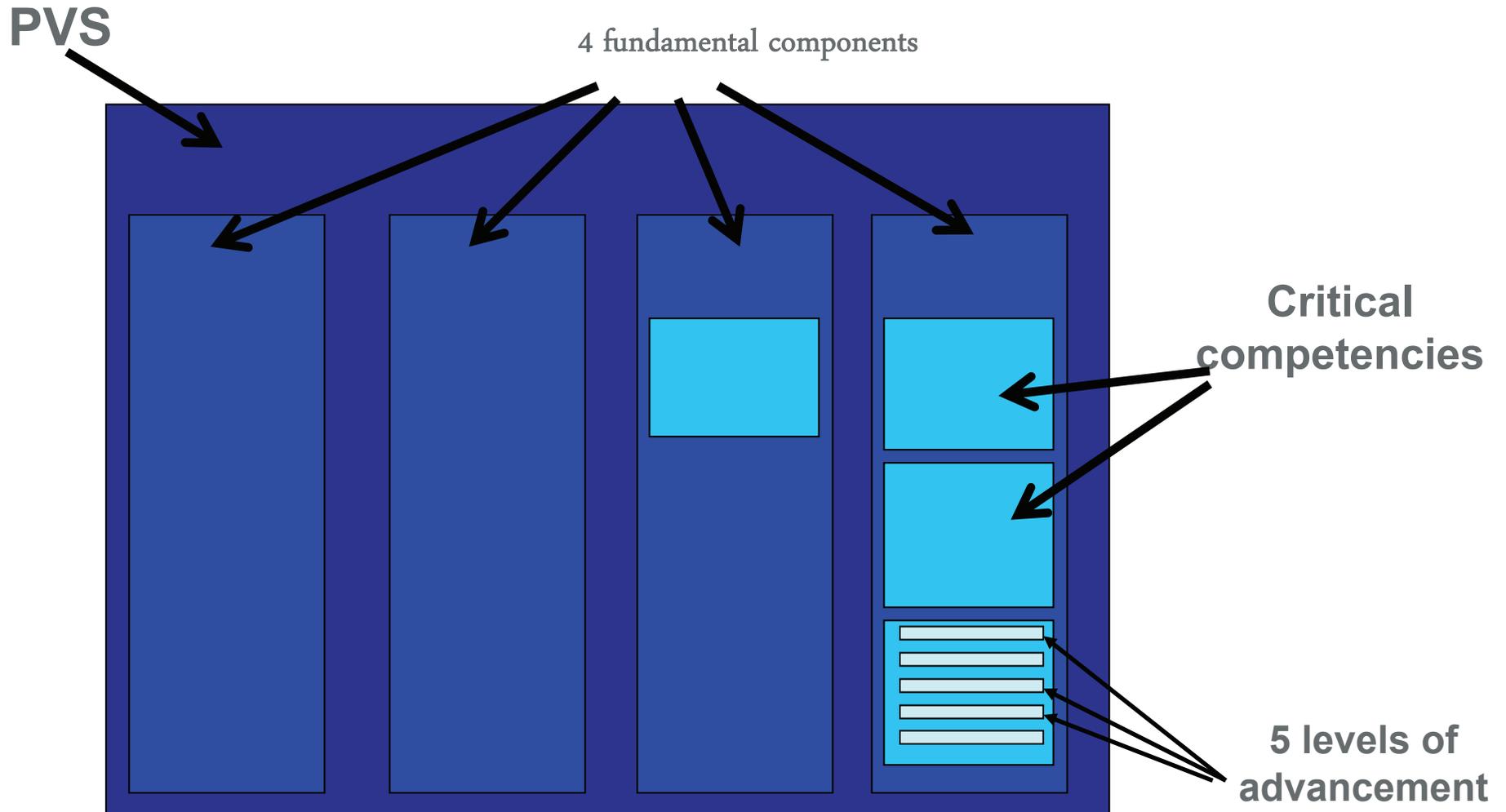
- ▶ Several critical competencies in each fundamental component
- ▶ The fifth edition (released in 2010) includes critical competencies for:
  - management of national animal health systems;
  - animal welfare; and
  - evaluation of Aquatic Animal Health Services (as part of a PVS evaluation of Veterinary 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

II-9 Veterinary medicines and biologicals	Levels of advancement
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals, i.e. the authorisation, registration, import, production, labelling, distribution, sale and use of these products.</p>	<p>1. The VS cannot regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.</p>
	<p>2. The VS have some capability to exercise administrative control over veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.</p>
	<p>3. The VS exercise effective administrative control and implement quality standards for most aspects of the regulation of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.</p>
	<p>4. The VS exercise comprehensive and effective regulatory control of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.</p>
	<p>5. In addition to complete regulatory control, the VS systematically monitor for adverse reactions (pharmacovigilance) and take appropriate corrective steps. The control systems are subjected to periodic audit of effectiveness.</p>

*Terrestrial code reference(s):* Chapters 6.6. to 6.10. on Antimicrobial resistance.

(...)

# 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

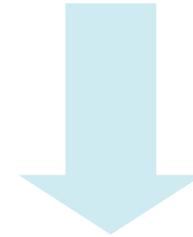
# CHAPTER IV - ACCESS TO MARKETS

- 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](http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/A_2010_PVSToolexcludingindicators.pdf)

# 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)

# 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

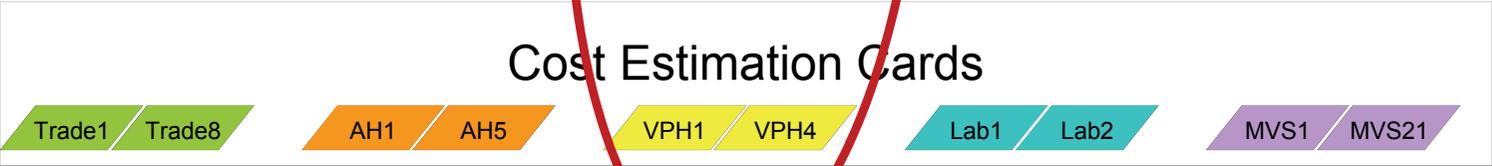
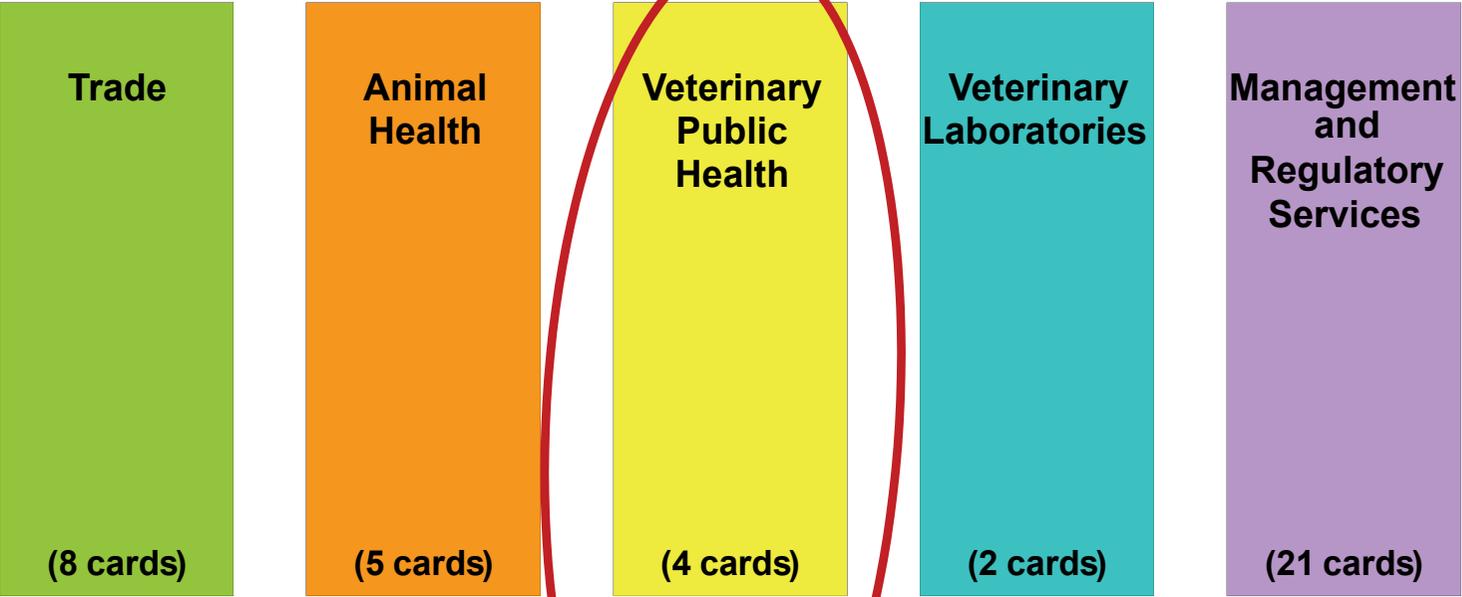
# PVS Gap Analysis mission

- ▶ 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.

# The PVS Gap Analysis Tool

<b>Outputs</b>
Total Budget
Analysis of the Budget

## PVS Gap Analysis - Budget -



<b>Inputs</b>
Unit Costs

# Guidelines for conducting a mission and writing a report

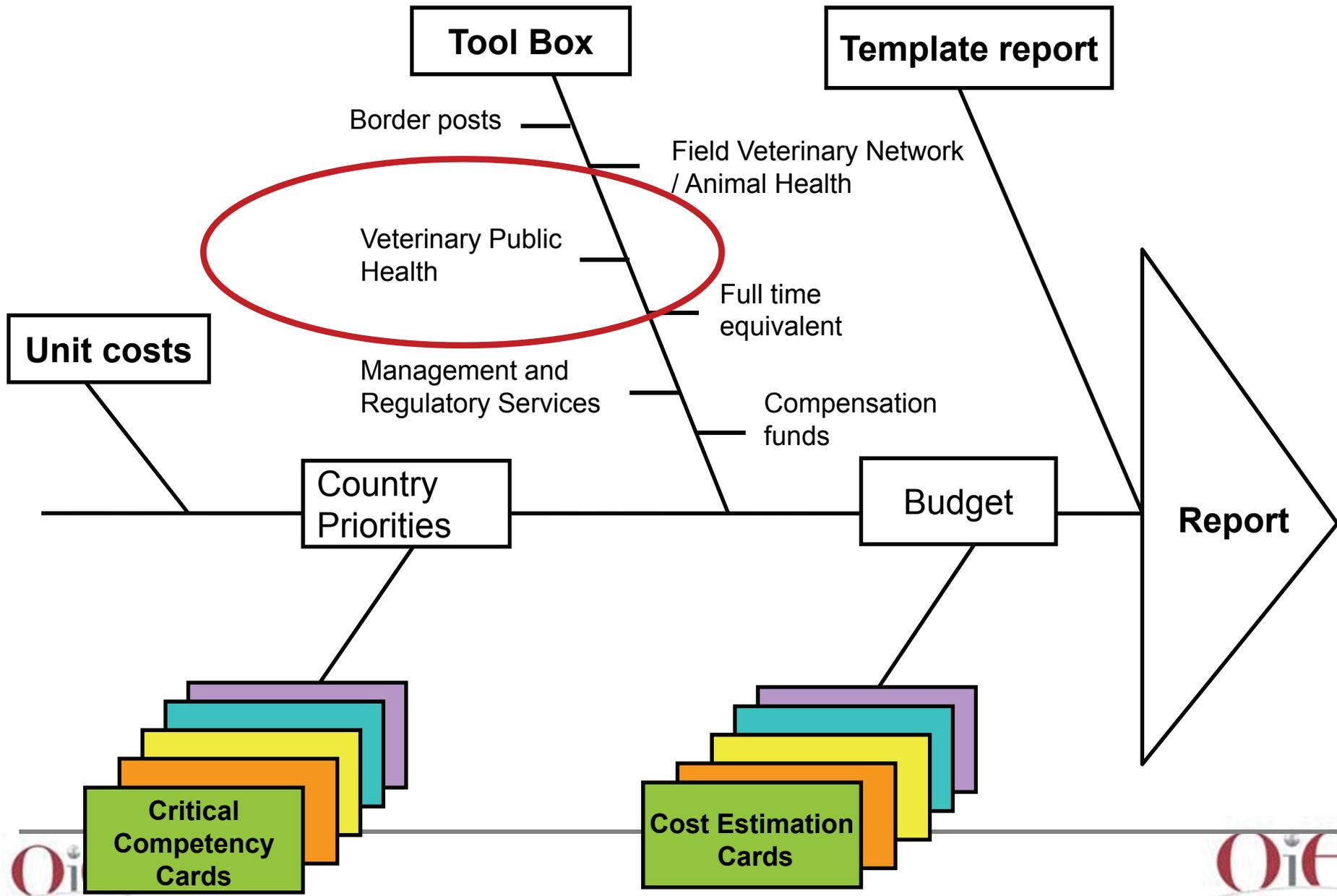
Template letters

Laboratories

Border Posts

Guidelines/tools

Template presentations



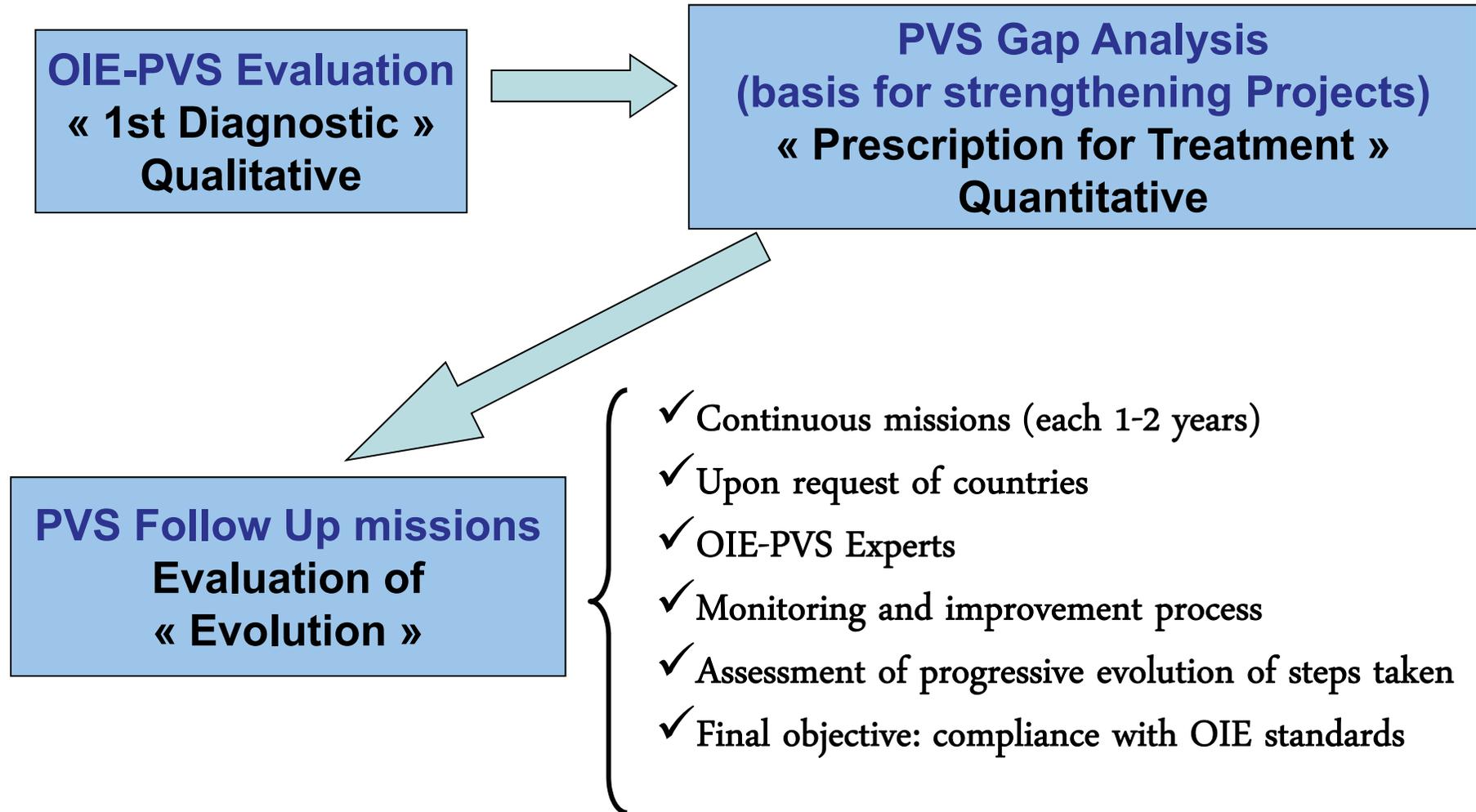
# Using the PVS Gap Analysis

- ▶ **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**

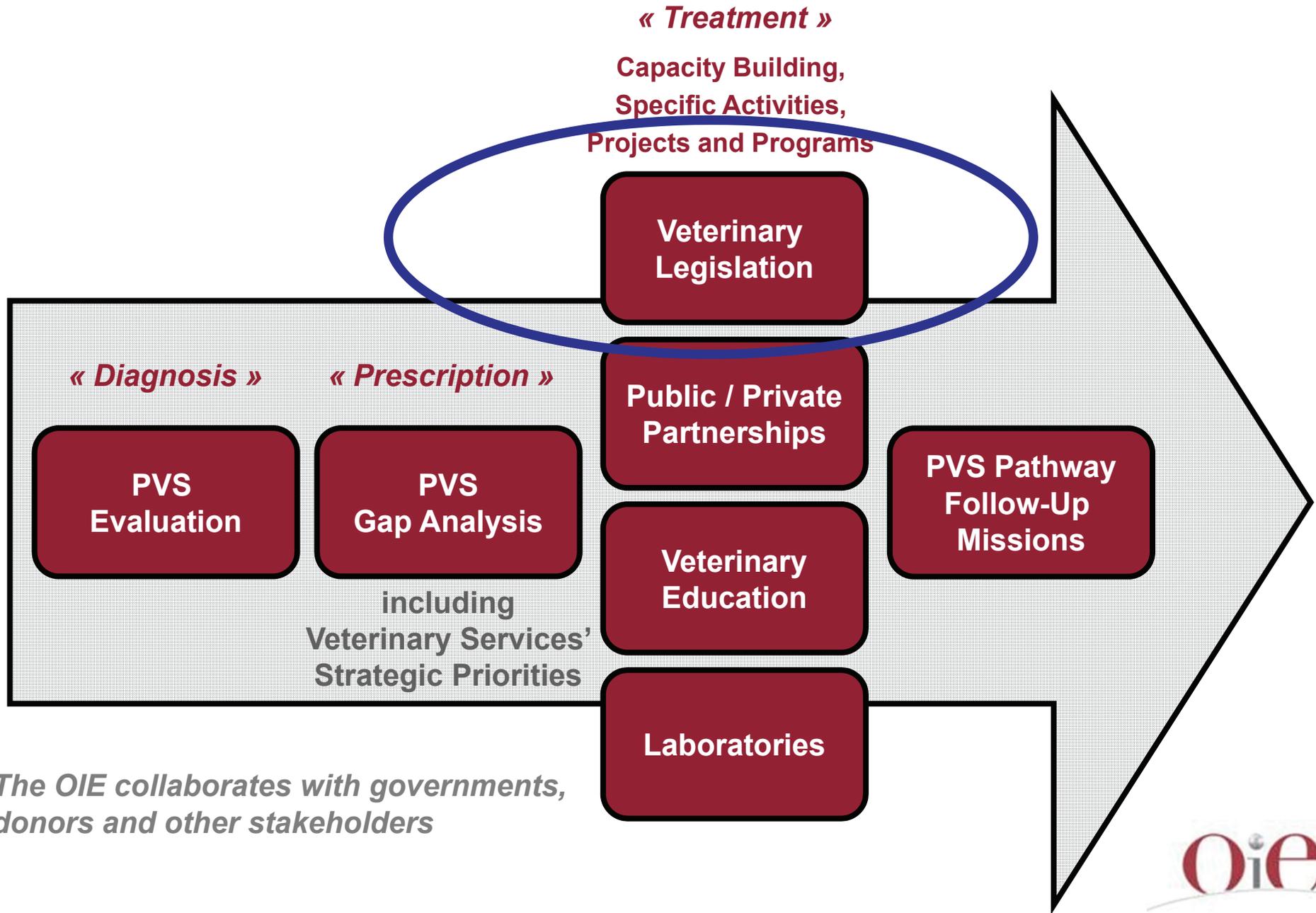
# After OIE-PVS evaluations: Next steps (summary)



# **Veterinary Legislation**

*OIE Guidelines and OIE Assistance*

# The OIE PVS Pathway



# OIE Guidelines on Veterinary Legislation

- ▶ The guidelines will be used to update the legislation where gaps are identified in the course of an OIE PVS Evaluation

[http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/A\\_Guidelines\\_Vet%20Leg.pdf](http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/A_Guidelines_Vet%20Leg.pdf)

- ▶ All OIE experts will use the same OIE Veterinary Legislation Manual

# OIE Legislation missions

## Prerequisites

- ▶ Country PVS report available (important condition)
- ▶ Official country request to the OIE

# OIE Legislation missions

- ▶ OIE proposal to the country for an **initial mission** (identification of needs and context)
- ▶ Based on the Identification Mission Report, the OIE and the Member Country decide on the following steps: MoU is prepared and signed / Organisation of Support missions as required
- ▶ Creation of a **Country Veterinary Legislation Task Force**
- ▶ Country work linked with OIE experts



## **OIE Reference Laboratory and Collaborating Centre : 1991**

The **biological standards commission** selected :

- 75 laboratories to be proposed for designation by the international committee as OIE reference laboratories and
- one to be proposed as OIE collaborating centre.

**Laboratories for diseases of aquatic animals were designated later.**

In 1993, **official mandates and rules** were formally adopted.

**In 2010 (May):**

**190 : OIE RL**

**37 : Countries**

**101 : Diseases**

**166 : Experts**

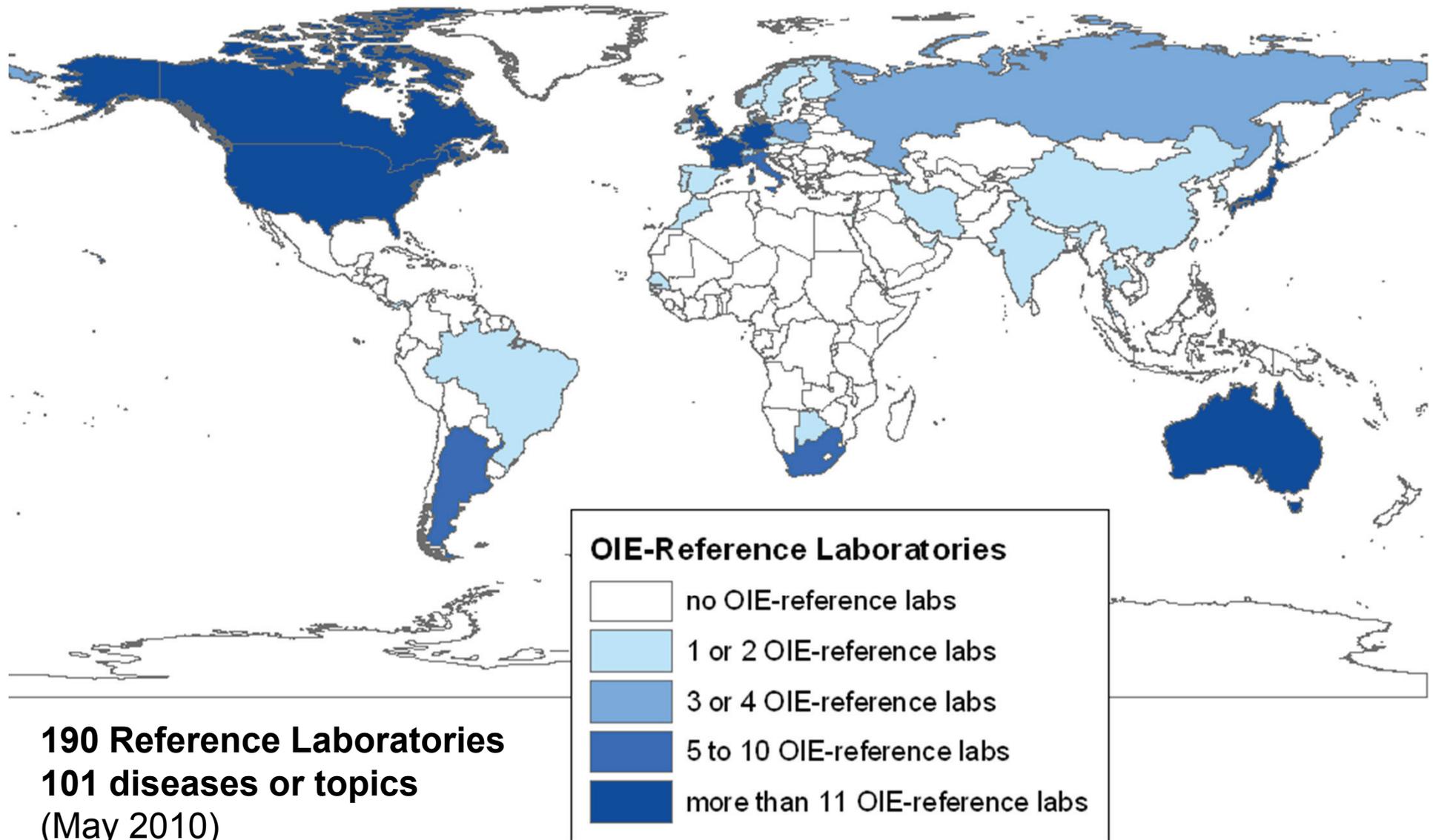
**In 2010 (May):**

**37 : OIE CC**

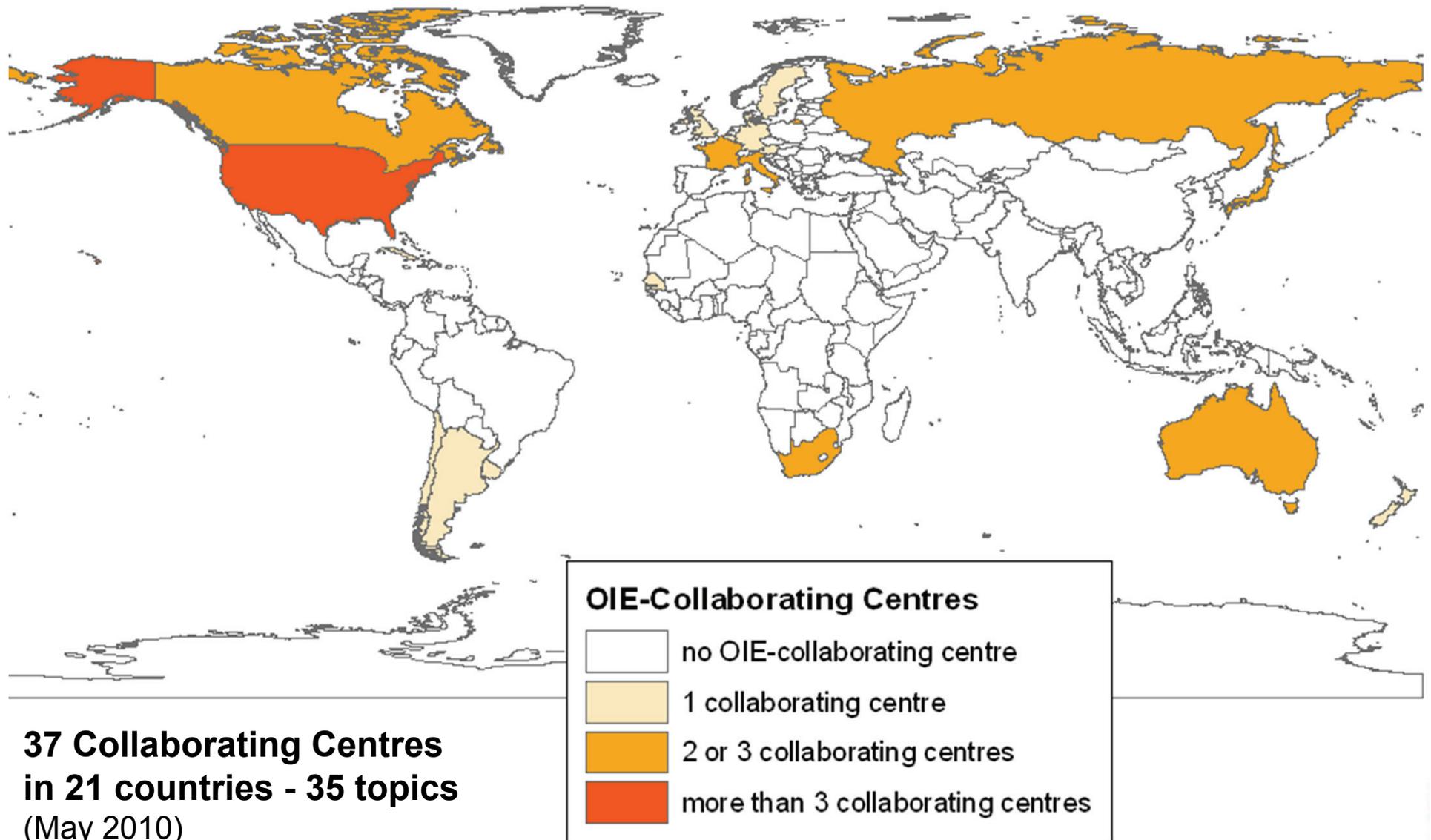
**21 : Countries**

**35 : Topics**

# World Distribution of the OIE- Reference Laboratories



# World Distribution of the OIE- Collaborating Centres



## List of OIE Reference Laboratories:

[http://www.oie.int/eng/OIE/organisation/en\\_listeLR.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/OIE/organisation/en_listeLR.htm)

## List of OIE CCs:

[http://www.oie.int/eng/OIE/organisation/en\\_listeCC.htm](http://www.oie.int/eng/OIE/organisation/en_listeCC.htm)



# Twining

Each project is a link between an **OIE Reference Laboratory or Collaborating Centre** ('parent') and a national laboratory wishing to improve capacity and expertise ('candidate') for an OIE listed disease or sphere of competence



# Prerequisites

- **Parent** must be an OIE Reference Laboratory or Collaborating Centre
- **Candidate** must have potential to provide support
- Project needs full support of Veterinary Services

# Aims and objectives

- Improve compliance with OIE standards
- Improve access to high quality diagnostics for more OIE Members
- Eventually for Candidates to apply for 'reference' status
- To help countries to enter scientific debate on an equal footing with others

## Aims and objectives (networking)

- To form long and lasting links between institutes
- Extend the OIE network of expertise **to provide better global geographical coverage** for priority diseases in priority areas
- Strengthen global disease surveillance networks
- To strengthen national scientific networks

# Support from OIE

- To facilitate transfer of technical capacity and expertise
- Support from OIE covers:
  - ✓ Flights, workshops, exchanges of experts, per diems
  - ✓ Meeting costs
  - ✓ Laboratory consumables directly related to training (up to a limit)
  - ✓ Assessment of Candidate's material needs
- Equipment, infrastructure, and bench fees are not covered

# A range of projects

- Multiple diseases  
(CSF/rabies; AI/ND; PPR/FMD/SGP)
- Topics – epidemiology, veterinary medicinal products, molecular diagnostics, food safety

# Ongoing updates to twinning guide

- Possibility of involving more than one Parent or Candidate in a twinning project
- Where possible develop synergies between twinings and other capacity building projects
- (...)

# The application process

- Expression of interest (Parent, Candidate, or both)
- Initial feedback from OIE
- Draft proposal (template provided)
- Comments from one of the OIE Standards Commissions (Aquatic or Biological)
- OIE clears administrative aspects
- Signed letters of support from OIE Delegate and Laboratory Directors
- Contract signed and project starts

# Progress

- Concept launched at Florianopolis in **2006**
- First project started in November 2007
- Situation in May 2011:
  - 3 projects completed.
  - 29 projects are underway.
  - 6 new projects have been approved.
- 32 countries involved

# CONCLUSION

## Support for OIE Member Countries :

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

=> **Reference laboratories and twinning**

## OIE Complementary Assistance

=> OIE Vaccine Bank support (AI, next FMD, Rabies, others)

=> Regional training programmes for OIE Delegates and focal points

# Thank you for your attention



Organisation mondiale  
de la santé animale

World Organisation  
for Animal Health

Organización Mundial  
de Sanidad Animal

