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**Good governance and the evaluation of
 Veterinary Services (OIE-PVS tool / PVS
 gap analysis) : the AQUA-PVS**

Regional Training Seminar for OIE Focal points on
 aquatic animal diseases
 Swakopmund | Namibia
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 Organisation
 Mondiale
 de la Santé
 Animale

 World
 Organisation
 for Animal
 Health


 Organización
 Mundial
 de Sanidad
 Animal

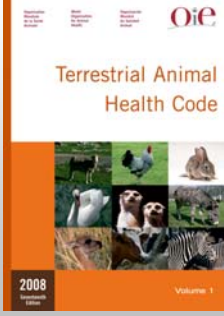
Mandates


ACTIVITIES OF VETERINARY SERVICES

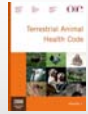

- To provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases
- To improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services

PVS concept linked with these objectives

Referential : The Code ▲▼ Chapter 3.1. 





Referential : The Code ▲▼ Chapter 3.1. 

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

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

Referential : The Code ▲▼ Chapter 3.1. 

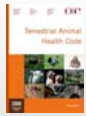


- Art. 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality

The Veterinary Services shall comply with the following principles to ensure the quality of their activities:

- Professional judgement**
- Independence**
- Impartiality**
- Integrity**
- Objectivity**

Referential : The Code ▲▼ Chapter 3.1.



● Art. 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality
The Veterinary Services shall comply with the following principles to ensure the quality of their activities:

- 6. General organisation
- 7. Quality policy
- 8. Procedures and standards
- 9. Information, complaints and appeals
- 10. Documentation
- 11. Self-evaluation
- 12. Communication
- 13. Human and financial resources

Referential : The Code ▲▼ Chapter 3.1.



- Art. 3.1.3.every Member Country should recognise the right of another Member Country to undertake, or request it to under-take, an evaluation of its Veterinary Services where the initiating Member Country is an actual or a prospective importer or exporter of commodities...
- Art. 3.1.4. A Member Country which intends to conduct an evaluation of another Member Country's Veterinary Services should give them notice in writing.
- Art. 3.1.5. Evaluation facilitated by OIE experts under the auspices of the OIE → PVS

Referential : The Code ▲▼ Chapter 3.2.



● Art. 3.2.2. In the evaluation of Veterinary Services, the following items may be considered, depending on the purpose of the evaluation:

- organisation, structure and authority of the Veterinary Services;
- human resources;
- material (including financial) resources;
- functional capabilities and legislative support;
- animal health and veterinary public health controls;

Referential : The Code ▲▼ Chapter 3.2.



- Art. 3.2.2. In the evaluation of Veterinary Services, the following items may be considered, depending on the purpose of the evaluation:
- formal quality systems including quality policy;
- performance assessment and audit programmes;
- participation in OIE activities and compliance with OIE Members' obligations.

To complement the evaluation of Veterinary Services, the organisational structure and functioning of the veterinary statutory body should also be considered.

Referential : The Code ▲▼ Chapter 3.2.



- Example :
- Art. 3.2.9. Veterinary public health controls
- Food hygiene
- Zoonoses
- Chemical residue testing programmes

Adequacy of controls over chemical residues in exported animals, animal products and feedstuffs should be demonstrated. Statistically-based surveillance and monitoring programmes for environmental and other chemical contaminants in animals, in animal-derived foodstuffs and in animal feedstuffs should be favourably noted. These programmes should be coordinated nationwide. Correlated results should be freely available on request to existing and prospective trading partner countries (...)

Implementation : the PVS tool



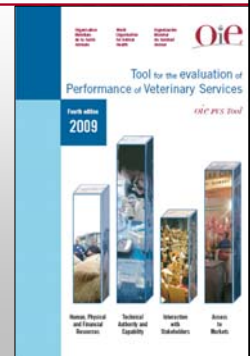
Performance
Vision
Strategy™



Performance of Veterinary Services™



OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services



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

- Initial country PVS Evaluations: *the diagnosis*
- PVS Gap Analysis: *the treatment proposed*
 - Support to identification of priority countries
 - Support to identification of priorities for the countries
- PVS follow-up Evaluations: *regular assessment of progress made after investments / legislative changes / reorganisation / strengthening of public-private partnerships, made in response to PVS evaluations and PVS Gap Analysis.*

1. Initial PVS evaluation
2. PVS Gap Analysis
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1. Initial PVS evaluation
2. PVS Gap Analysis
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Important basic principles



- The assessment is requested by interested countries.
- Free of charge, except for local transport / domestic flights.
- The assessment encompasses both public and private veterinary services.
- There is no threshold for satisfactory / poor veterinary services.
- There is no comparison between countries.



Important basic principles



- The draft report is peer-reviewed.
- The final report remains confidential until the country decides otherwise (in agreement with the OIE).
- PVS reports are limited to assessments of the current situation. If requested by the country under scrutiny, the PVS evaluation can be followed by follow-up PVS evaluations



Motivations



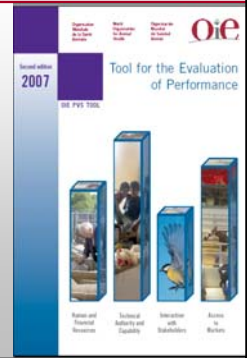
- Trade prospects (e.g. export to neighbouring countries,...)
- Regional integration (e.g. ASEAN, EU, ...)
- Funding / investment prospects (e.g. government, donors, development banks, ...)
- Self-evaluation (e.g. internal auditing of veterinary services, institutional reform,...)



Fundamental components (4)



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



Critical competencies (40) : example



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

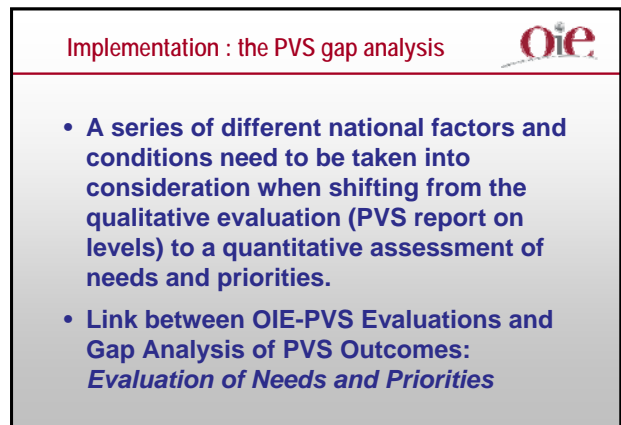
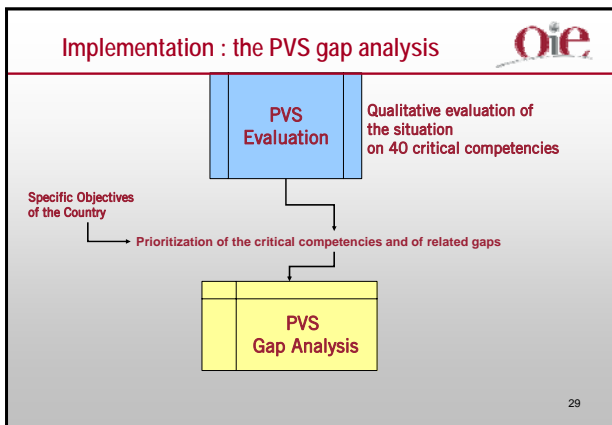
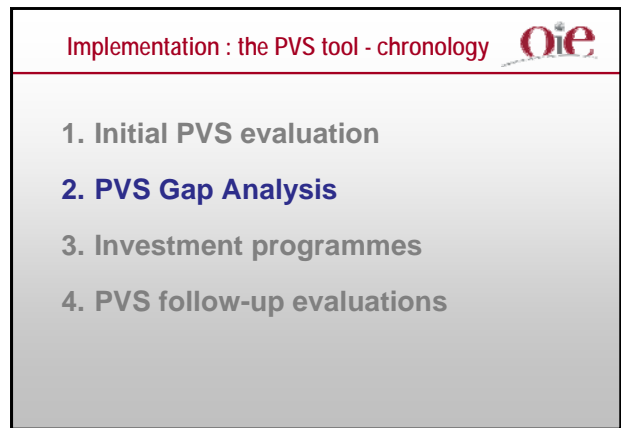
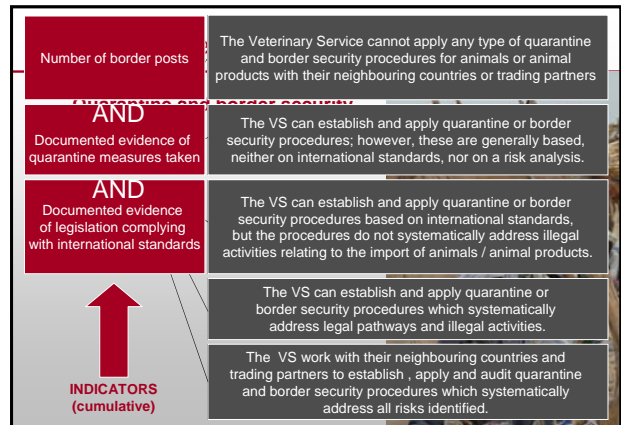
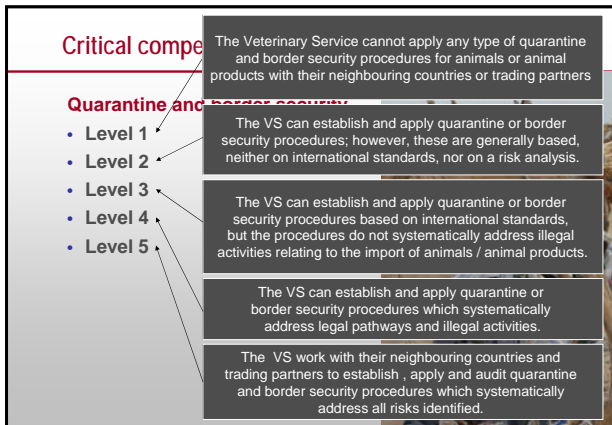


Critical competencies : example



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





Implementation : the PVS gap analysis



- Donors' investment programmes
- This will be used by the countries, in collaboration with Partners and Donors, in the preparation of investment programmes, aimed at reaching the determined level of improvement and directly linked to the OIE international standards on quality of veterinary services.

Gap-analyses : methodology



PVS evaluation report : PVS-based gap-analysis :

- Fundamental components → • General objective (4)
- Critical competencies → • Specific objective (40)
- Level of advancement → • Expected results
- Recommendations as a result of the evaluation → • Activities
- Indicators used → • Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)

Gap-analyses : methodology



PVS evaluation report :

- Fundamental components
- Critical competencies
- Level of advancement
- Recommendations as a result of the evaluation
- Indicators used

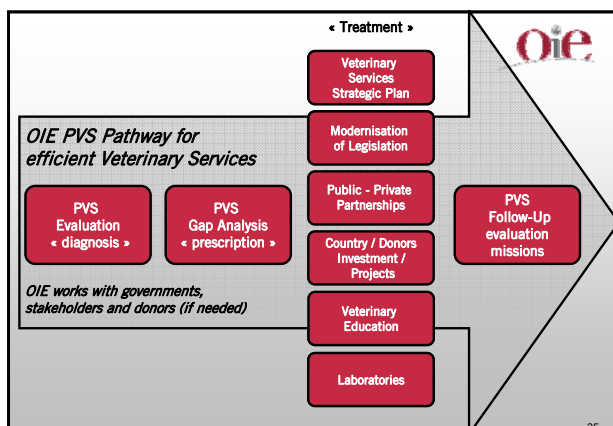
PVS-based gap-analysis :

- General objective (4)
- Specific objective (40)
 - Expected results
 - Activities
- Objectively verifiable indicators (OVI)

Gap-analyses : methodology



Logical framework (logframe)	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of verification	Hypotheses
General obj.			
Specific obj.			
Expected outputs			
	Means	Costs	Preconditions
Activities			



Progress (global programme) : PVS



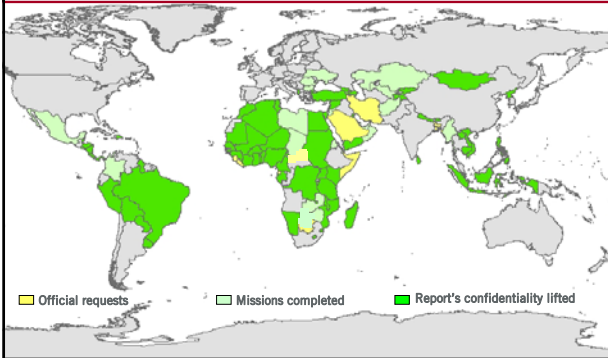
OIE Regions	OIE Members	PVS Requests received	PVS Missions done	Reports available
Africa	52	45	40	31
Americas	28	17	17	15
Asia & Pacific	31	16	13	10
Europe	52	11	11	6
Middle East	13	13	11	4
Total	176	101	92	66

Global programme : PVS (remaining countries)



- **Africa:** Angola, Cape Verde, Comoros, Rep. of Congo, Ethiopia, S&ao Tomé and Príncipe and South Africa
- **Americas:** Argentina, Canada, Chile, Cuba, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Surinam, Trinidad and Tobago, USA and Venezuela
- **Asia & Pacific:** Australia, Rep. of Korea, China, India, Japan, Malaysia, Micronesia, New-Caledonia, New-Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New-Guinea, Singapore, Taipei China, Thailand and Vanuatu
- **Europe:** EU (- Bulgaria and Romania), Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Moldavia, Montenegro, Norway, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkmenistan
- **Middle East:** Iraq

Global programme : PVS (status)

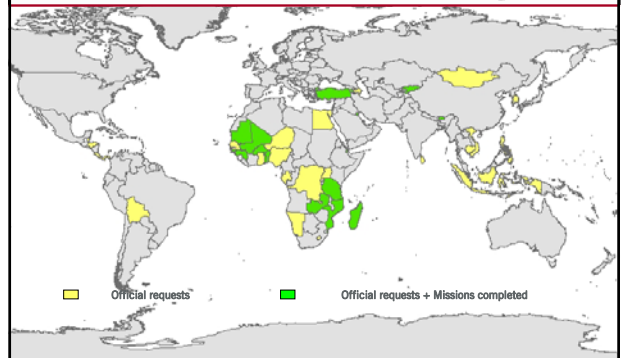


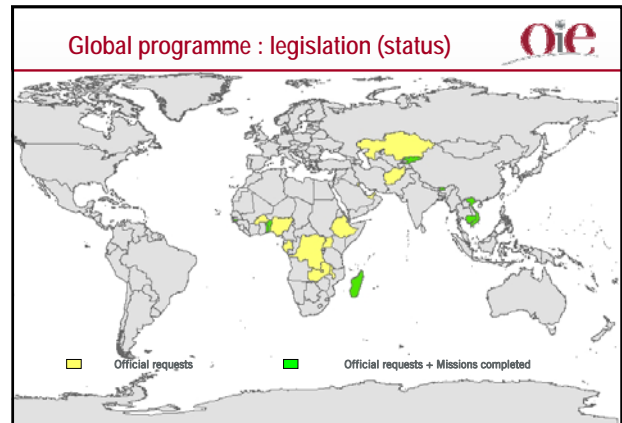
Progress (global programme) : gap analysis



OIE Regions	OIE Members	Gap Analysis Requests received	Gap Analysis Missions done
Africa	52	24	12
Americas	28	7	1
Asia & Pacific	31	9	1
Europe	52	3	2
Middle East	13	3	3
Total	176	46	19

Global programme : gap analysis (status)






Why include AAHS in OIE PVS activities ?

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


Why include AAHS in OIE PVS activities ?

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

OIE International Standards



Aquatic Animal Health Code



Manual of Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals

Official references of the World Trade Organisation SPS Agreement

Adopted by consensus of OIE Members

Why include AAHS in OIE PVS activities ?



- ✓ OIE Members are responsible for the implementation of OIE standards...this requires a competent AHHS

What has been done so far ?



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

Legal basis for PVS evaluations (Aquatic Code)



Article 3.1.3.

The purpose of an evaluation of AAHS:

- to assist a national authority in the decision-making process regarding priorities for its own AAHS (self-evaluation)
- to assist the process of risk analysis in international trade ... to which official sanitary and/or zoosanitary controls apply.

Aquatic Code : references to the OIE PVS tool



Article 3.1.5.

Independent evaluation facilitated by OIE experts

- ...procedures for the evaluation of AAHS upon request by Members,
- World Assembly endorses a list of approved experts,
- Experts facilitate the evaluation of AAHS of Members using the OIE PVS Tool Application to AAHS.

Differences when using the PVS Tool



Critical Competencies:

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

Differences when using the PVS Tool



Critical Competencies:

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

