

Case Example

PVS Evaluation (Aquatic Animal Health)





Inland water resources

Content of a PVS Evaluation mission

Fundamental components



OIE PVS Evaluation

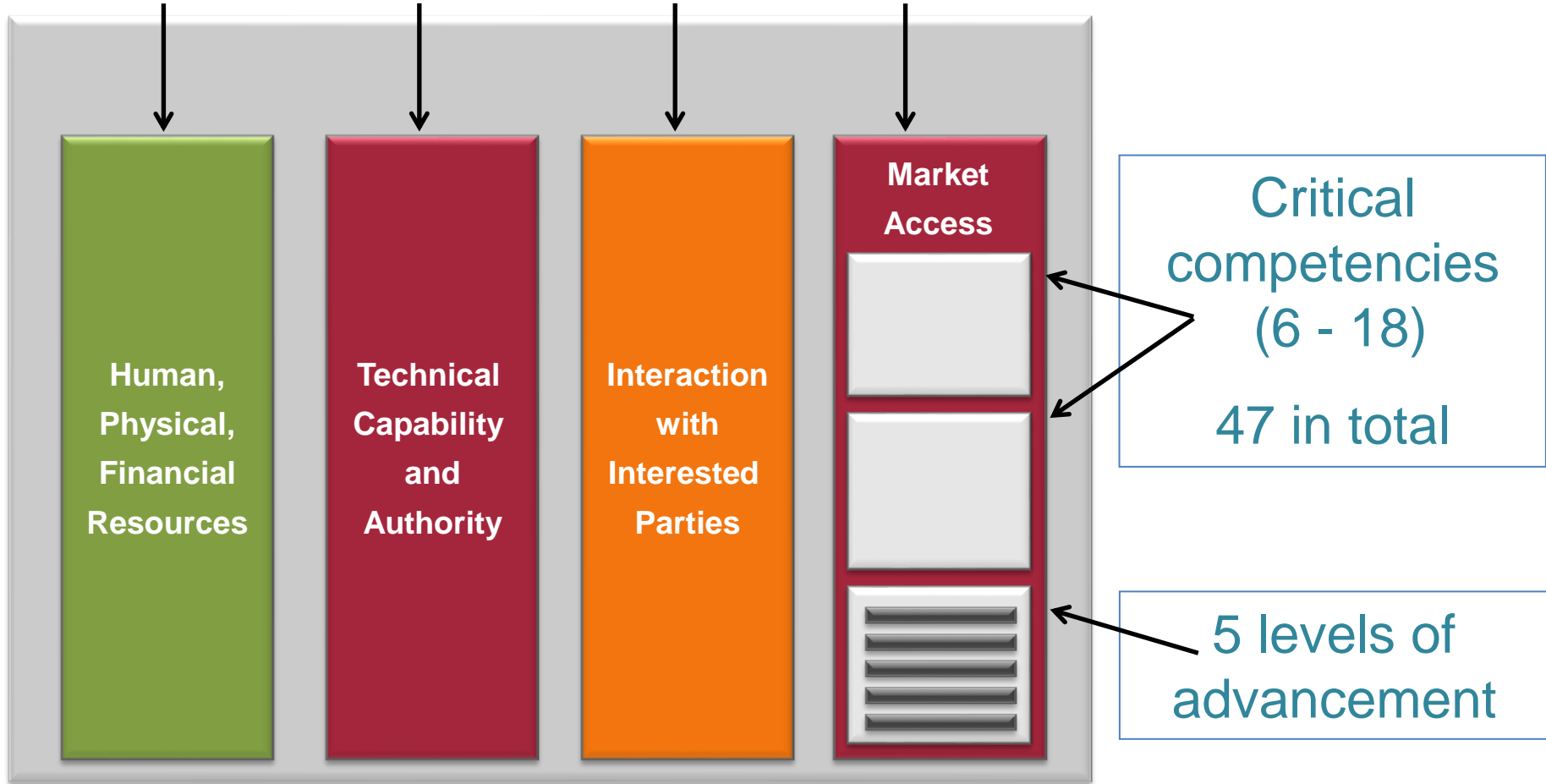
> Code Article 3.2.1: General considerations

- > The evaluation should demonstrate that the '*Veterinary Services have the capability for effective control of the sanitary and zoosanitary status of animals and animal products*'.

- > Key elements to be covered:
 - > Adequacy of resources;
 - > Management capability;
 - > Legislative and administrative infrastructures;
 - > Independence in the exercise of official functions;
 - > History of performance, including disease reporting.

OIE PVS Evaluation

4 fundamental components



HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Institutional and financial sustainability as evidenced by the level of professional / technical physical and financial resources available.

Critical competencies:

Section I-1	Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services or Aquatic Animal Health Services
Section I-2	Competencies of veterinarians or Aquatic animal health professionals and other technical personnel
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 or Aquatic Animal Health 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

I-2 Competencies of veterinarians

Levels of advancement

I-2. Competencies of Veterinarians or aquatic animal health professionals, and other technical personnel

The capability of the VS or AAHS to carry out their Veterinary or aquatic animal health professional practices and technical functions; measured by the qualifications of their personnel.

A. Professional competencies of Veterinary or aquatic animal health professionals (university qualification) including the OIE Day 1 competencies for Veterinarians

Levels of advancement

1. The Veterinarians' or aquatic animal health professionals' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a variable standard that usually allow for elementary clinical and administrative activities of the VS or AAHS.
2. The Veterinarians' or aquatic animal health professionals' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a uniform standard that usually allow for accurate and appropriate clinical and administrative activities of the VS or AAHS.
3. The Veterinarians' or aquatic animal health professionals' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking all professional/technical activities of the VS or AAHS (e.g. epidemiological surveillance, early warning, public health, etc.).
4. The Veterinarians' or aquatic animal health professionals' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking specialized activities as may be needed by the VS or AAHS.
5. The Veterinarians' or aquatic animal health professionals' practices, knowledge and attitudes are subject to regular updating, international harmonisation or evaluation.

III.2 Fundamental component II: Technical authority and capability

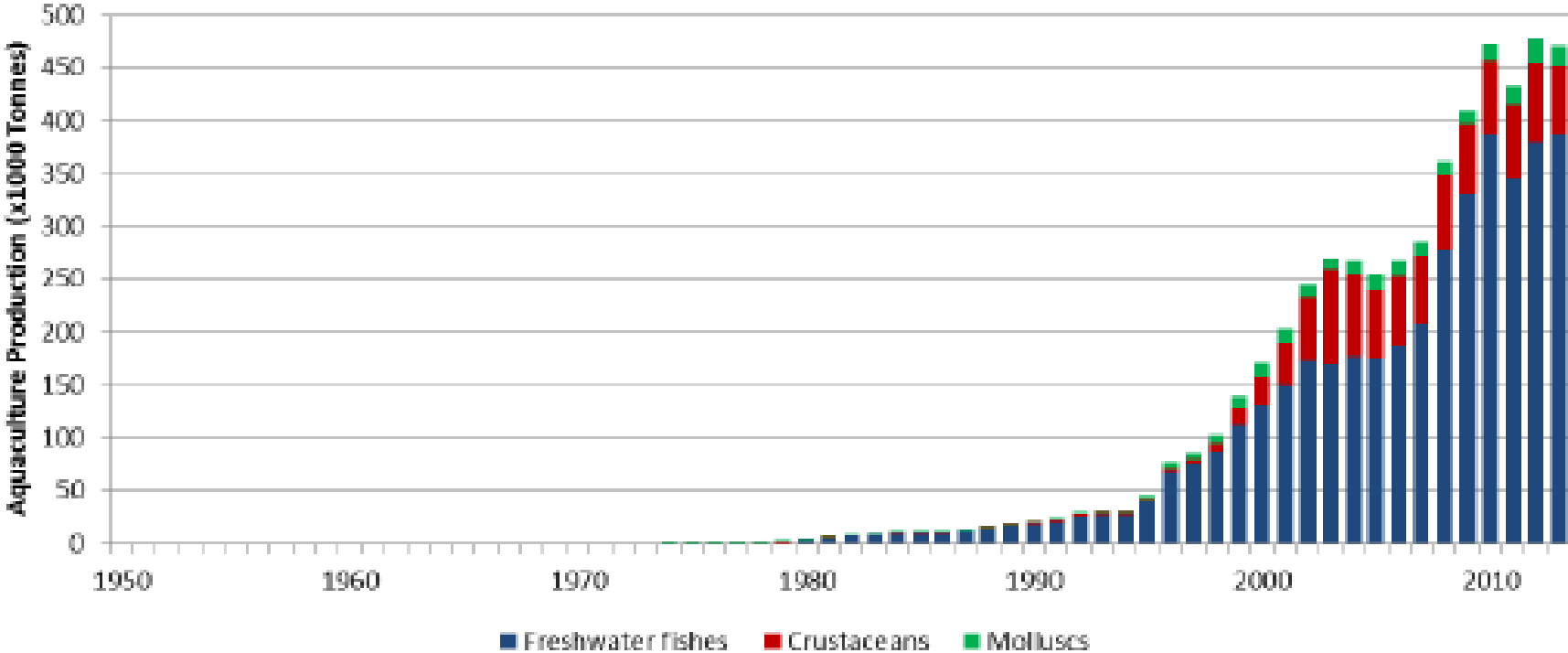
This component of the evaluation concerns the authority and capability of the VS or AAHS to develop and apply sanitary measures and science-based procedures supporting those measures. It comprises seventeen critical competencies

Critical competencies:

Section II-1	Laboratory diagnosis A. Access to laboratory diagnosis B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures
Section II-2	Laboratory quality assurance
Section II-3	Risk analysis
Section II-4	Quarantine and border security
Section II-5	Epidemiological surveillance and early detection A. Passive Epidemiological surveillance B. Active Epidemiological surveillance
Section II-6	Emergency response
Section II-7	Disease prevention, control and eradication
Section II-8	Food safety: A. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments B. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin
Section II-9	Veterinary medicines and biologicals
Section II-10	Residue testing
Section II-11	Aquatic animal feed safety
Section II-12	Traceability A. Aquatic animal movement control B. Traceability of products of aquatic animals origin
Section II-13	Welfare of farmed fish

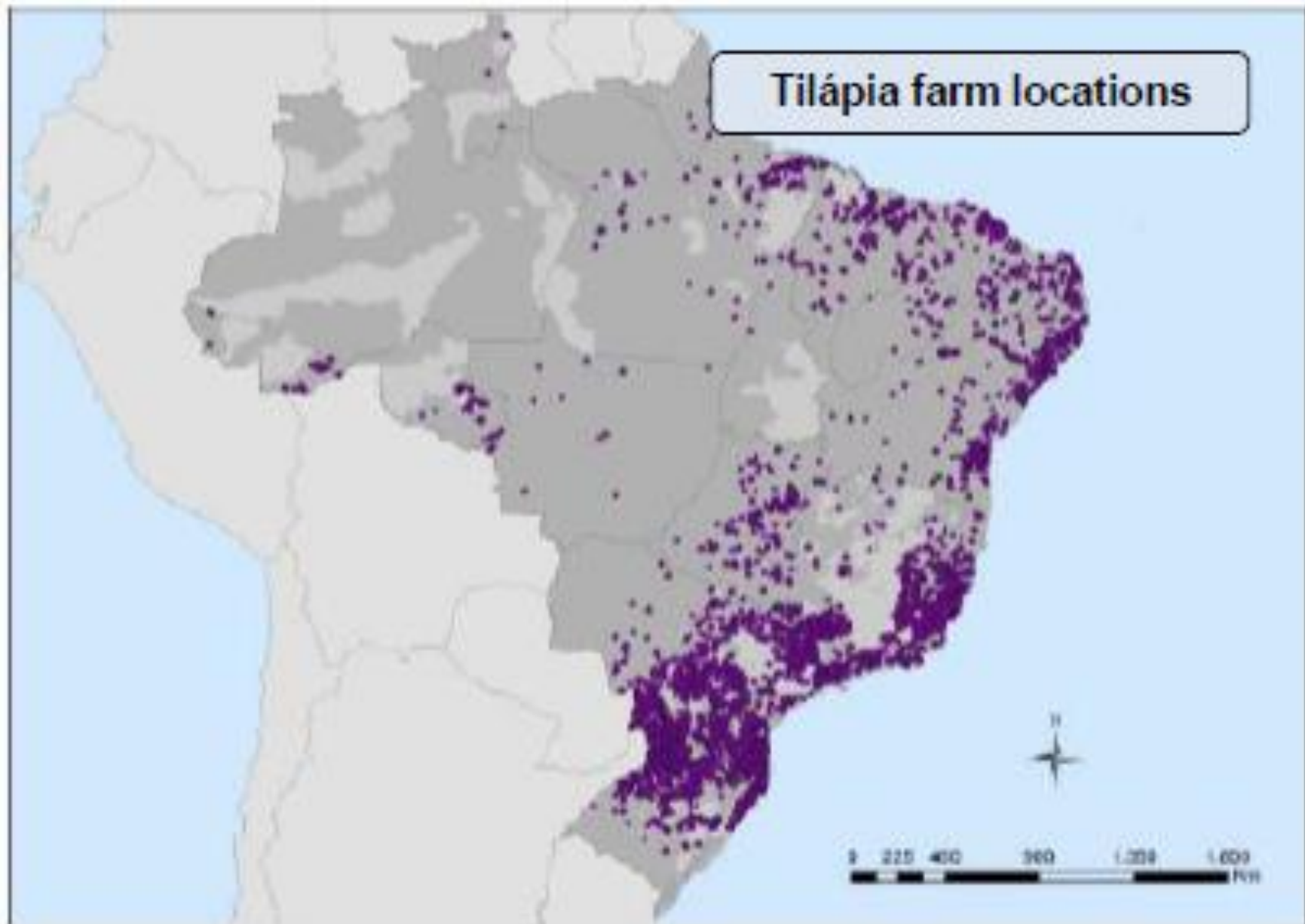
Brazil Aquaculture

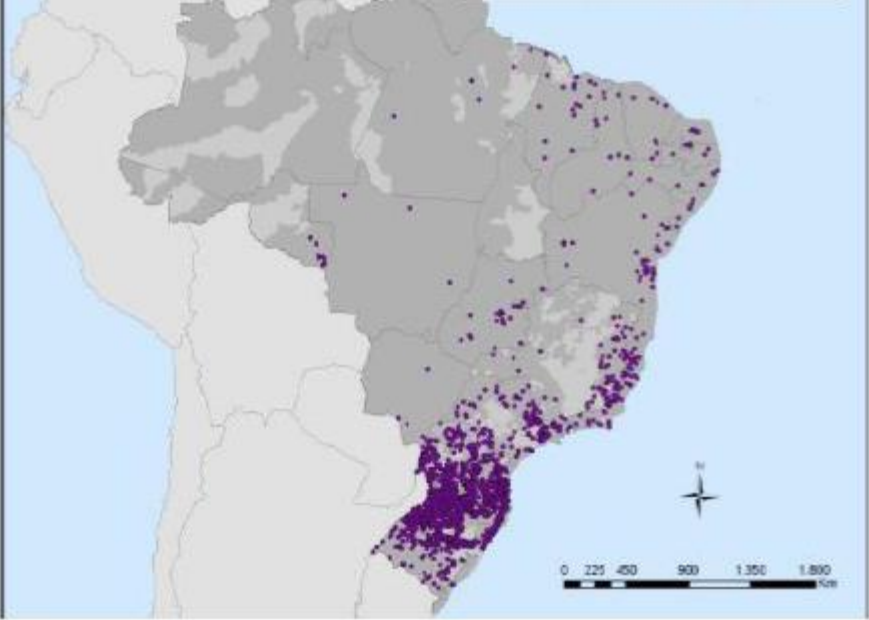
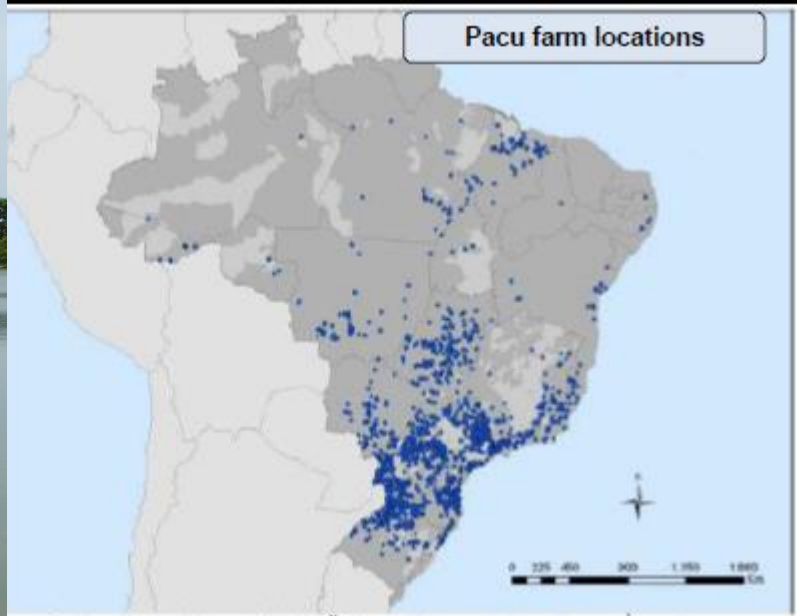
(excluding plants) FAO





Tilápia farm locations





I. Human, physical and financial resources

Human resources

- **Strengths**
 - Staff at the AAH coordination of MPA is competent and highly motivated
 - ...
 - ...

....

I. Human, physical and financial resources

Human resources

- Weaknesses

- Current number of staff probably won't be sufficient for the implementation of future aquatic animal health activities (farm inspection, surveillance programs)
- Most of the initial trainings does not comply with the OIE recommendation on competencies of “day one graduates”
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...

I. Human, physical and financial resources

Coordination

Physical Resources

Financial Resources

- Strengths
- Weaknesses

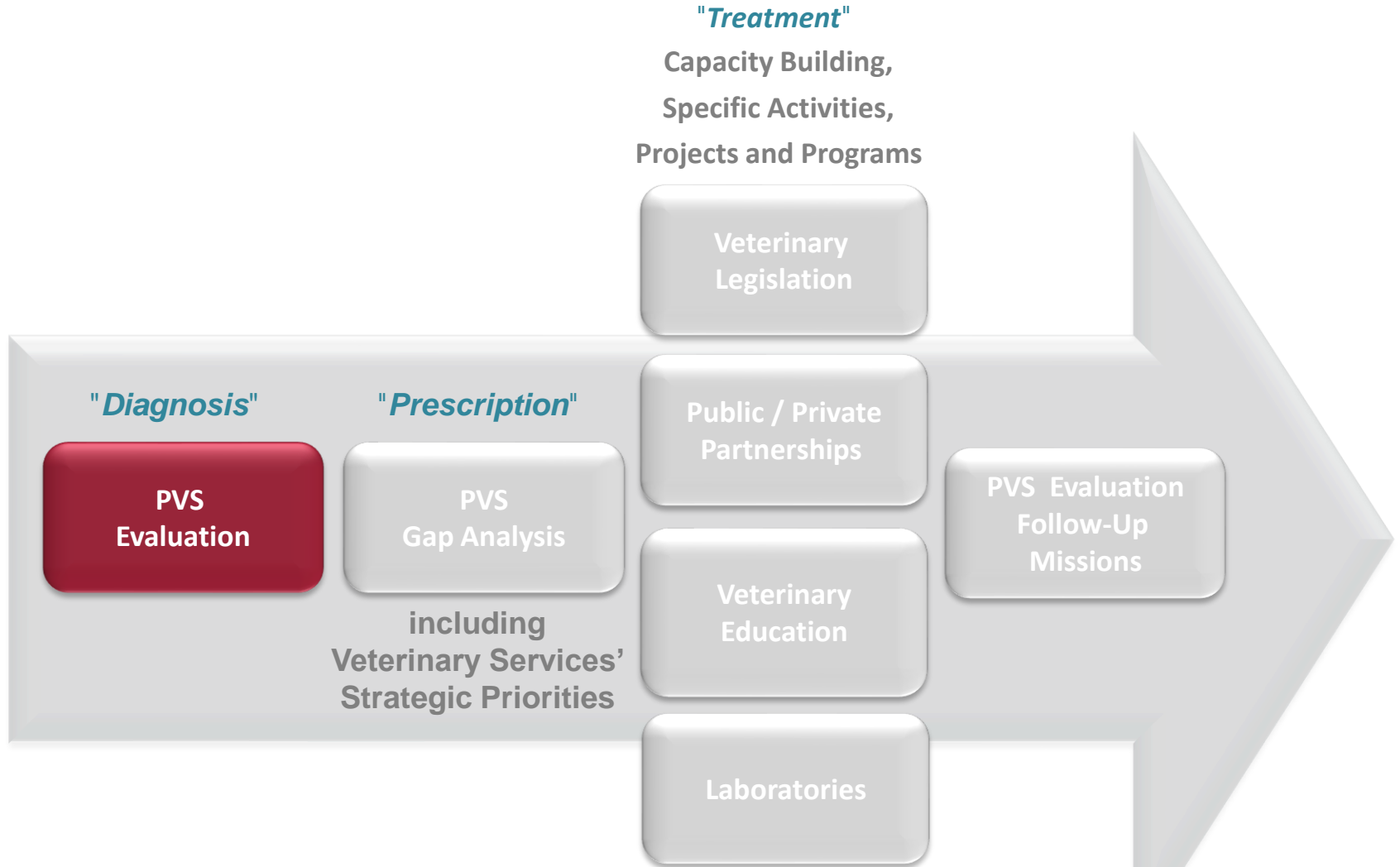
II. Technical authority and capability.....

B. Active epidemiological surveillance	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS/ AAHS have no active surveillance programme.
	2. The VS/ AAHS conduct active surveillance for some relevant diseases (of economic and zoonotic importance) but apply it only in a part of susceptible populations and/or do not update it regularly.
	3. The VS/ AAHS conduct active surveillance in compliance with

II-5. Epidemiological surveillance and early detection <i>The authority and capability of the VS or AAHS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the aquatic animal populations including wildlife under their mandate.</i> A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS or AAHS have no passive surveillance programme.
	2. The VS or AAHS conduct passive surveillance for some relevant diseases and have the capacity to produce national reports on some diseases.
	3. The VS or AAHS 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.
	4. The VS or AAHS 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.
5. The VS or AAHS regularly report to producers and other interested parties and the international community (where applicable) on the findings of passive surveillance programmes.	

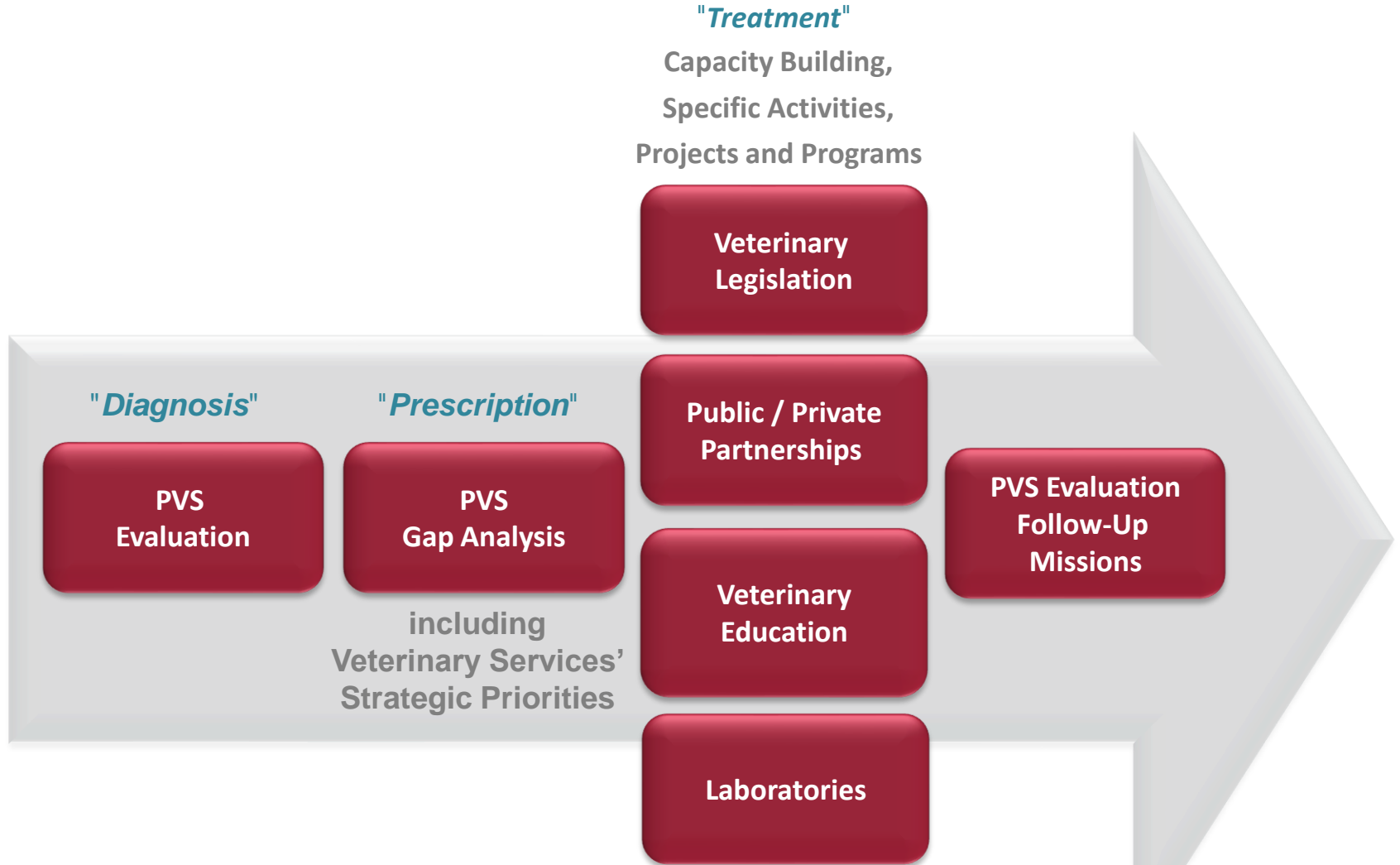
surveillance program will benefit the long-term health and improve the productivity of the sector.

The OIE PVS Pathway



The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders

The OIE PVS Pathway



The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders

