Evaluation of National Veterinary Services using the OIE PVS Tool

World Bank video-conference seminar
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SOME KEY FACTS

• Established in 1924: 172 Members
• Intergovernmental Organisation – predates the UN
• 5 Permanent OIE Regional Representations: Bamako (Mali), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Tokyo (Japan), Sofia (Bulgaria) and Beirut (Lebanon)
• 4 OIE Sub-Regional Offices: Bangkok (Thailand), Gaborone (Botswana), Panama, Brussels (Belgium)
• 5 OIE Regional Commissions: Africa, Americas, Asia-Pacific, Europe and Middle East
OIE MANDATE

Historical: ‘To prevent animal diseases from spreading around the world’

The 4th Strategic Plan 2006/2010 extends the OIE’s global mandate to:

‘The improvement of animal health all around the world’
OIE OBJECTIVES

ANIMAL HEALTH INFORMATION

- to ensure transparency in the global animal disease and zoonosis situation
- to collect, analyse and disseminate scientific veterinary information
OIE OBJECTIVES

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

to promulgate health standards for the safety of international trade in animals and animal products and animal disease surveillance (within its WTO mandate)

to contribute to food safety and food security and to promote animal welfare, through a science-based approach
OIE OBJECTIVES

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
Official references of the World Trade Organisation SPS Agreement

Adopted by consensus of OIE Members

Terrestrial Animal Health Code
mammals, birds and bees - Available at:
http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm

- Chapter 1.3.3. - Evaluation of Veterinary Services
- Chapter 1.3.4. - Guidelines for the Evaluation of VS
Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services
from Article 1.3.4.1.

The purpose of evaluation may be

– to assist a national authority in the decision-making process regarding priorities for its own Veterinary Services (self-evaluation)

– to assist the process of risk analysis in international trade… to which official sanitary and/or zoosanitary controls apply.
USE OF OIE-PVS Tool

✓ Self-evaluation performed by internal and/or OIE experts for the purpose of assessing the performance of Veterinary Services... process reviewed on a regular basis to monitor improvements
USE OF OIE-PVS Tool

✓ An independent evaluation that provides a strong legitimization of a request for national and/or international financing or other requests (e.g. legislative / re-organisation / public-private partnerships)
USE OF OIE-PVS Tool

Major donors have accepted the use of the OIE PVS Tool and the criteria in the Code on the evaluation of performance and priorities of VS, as a prerequisite and a key guide in helping countries make requests for investment.
OUTPUT OF OIE-PVS Tool

✓ Gap identification and Gap Analysis (legitimacy of the request and leverage effect):

... national use for self improvement and national budget applications;

... external use for financial support;

... use for credibility in international trade.
OIE PVS TOOL

OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services
OIE PVS TOOL

PVS

4 fundamental components

critical competencies
(6 - 12)

5 levels of advancement
OIE PVS TOOL

- 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
6 to 12 critical competencies in each fundamental component

overall 41 critical competencies

i.e. 205 possible indications on levels
4 FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS

I - Human, physical and financial resources

II - Technical authority and capability

III - Interaction with stakeholders

IV - Access to markets
Critical competencies

1. Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services
2. Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
3. Continuing education
4. Technical independence
5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies
6. Coordination capability of the sectors and institutions of the Veterinary Services
7. Physical resources
8. Funding
9. Contingency and compensatory funding
10. Capability to invest and develop
Critical competencies

II - TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY

1. Veterinary laboratory diagnosis
2. Laboratory Quality Assurance
3. Risk analysis
4. Quarantine and border security
5. Epidemiological surveillance
6. Early detection and emergency response
7. Disease prevention, control and eradication
8. Veterinary public health and food safety
9. Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals
10. Residue testing
11. Emerging issues
12. Technical innovation
Critical competencies

III - INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

1. Communications
2. Consultation with stakeholders
3. Official representation
4. Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation
5. Veterinary Statutory Body
6. Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes
Critical competencies

IV - ACCESS TO MARKETS

1. Preparation of legislation and regulations, and implementation of regulations
2. Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations
3. International harmonisation
4. International certification
5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements
6. Traceability
7. Transparency
8. Zoning
9. Compartmentalisation
Critical competency II-4
Quarantine and border security

Definition:
‘The authority and capability of the VS to prevent the entry and spread of diseases and other hazards of animals and animal products’
1) The VS cannot apply any type of quarantine or border security procedures for animal or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners.

2) The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures; however, these are generally based neither on international standards nor on a risk analysis.
3) The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities relating to the import of animals and animal products.

4) The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.
5) The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish, apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.
### Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Disease diagnosis is almost always conducted by clinical means only, with laboratory diagnostic capability being generally unavailable.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>For major zoonoses and diseases of national economic importance, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>For other zoonoses and diseases present in the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>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 and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>In the case of new and emerging diseases in the region or world, the VS have access to and use a network of national or international reference laboratories (e.g. an OIE Reference Laboratory) to obtain a correct diagnosis.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
OIE PVS APPROACH

✓ External independent evaluation
✓ Upon request of the country
  – according to its context
✓ To assess
  – Compliance with OIE Standards
  – Strengths / Weaknesses
  – Gaps / areas for improvement
✓ Not an audit, not an inspection
OIE PVS APPROACH

- Harmonised training of PVS experts
  (May 06; July 06; Feb. 07 and Feb. 08)
- 190 PVS experts trained to date
- 66 have done at least one PVS evaluation
- Geographical balance
- Four languages: EN; FR; SP + Russian
- All using same PVS procedure, Manual of the Assessor, PVS Tool and Indicators
OIE PVS APPROACH

✓ 66 PVS experts have done at least one PVS evaluation, of which:
  - 14 experts from Africa;
  - 17 from Americas;
  - 6 from Asia;
  - 26 from Europe;
  - and 3 from the Middle East.
OIE PVS APPROACH

✓ Experts trained and certified by the OIE

✓ Assessment based on facts & evidence, not impressions

✓ Donors have accepted the OIE PVS official procedure in the evaluation of the performance of Veterinary Services

✓ A prerequisite and a guide in helping countries request national and/or international financial support needed to make improvements
PVS Teams composed of experts recognized by the OIE:

- One PVS Team leader
- 1 or 2 PVS Expert(s)
- Possibly 1 Observer / Facilitator
STEPS IN THE OIE-PVS EVALUATION

✓ Official request from the OIE Delegate to the OIE (*sine qua non* condition)
✓ Proposal of dates and PVS Team
✓ Acceptance of mission by the Country
✓ PVS Evaluation mission
✓ Draft PVS Country Report
✓ OIE Peer review (PVS experts)
STEPS IN THE OIE-PVS EVALUATION

✓ Country agreement/comments on the draft report
✓ Final PVS Country report confidential until this stage
  ... for release only if agreed
✓ PVS Gap Analysis
✓ Preparation of investment programmes (national and international channels)
## 50 OIE PVS Evaluations (to date)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OIE Regions</th>
<th>OIE Members</th>
<th>Country Requests received</th>
<th>PVS Missions done</th>
<th>Draft Reports received</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>26</td>
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<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>Asia &amp; Pacific</td>
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<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>172</strong></td>
<td><strong>67</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
50 OIE PVS Evaluations (to date)  
Financed by the OIE World Fund

- ✓ Africa: 26 countries
- ✓ Americas: 8 countries
- ✓ Asia-Pacific: 6 countries
- ✓ Europe: 7 countries
- ✓ Middle East: 3 countries
16 (+ 3) OIE PVS Reports available (to date)

- Africa (9): Algeria; Benin; Burundi; Côte d’Ivoire; Guinea; Lesotho; Madagascar; Malawi; Uganda
- Americas (2): Brazil; Costa Rica
- Asia (3): Laos; Mongolia; Vietnam
- Europe (1): Kyrgyz Republic
- Middle East (1): Yemen
Main Gaps identified (to date)

(i) Overall, legislations and regulations related to animal disease prevention and control are very often outdated, very incomplete, obsolete or even non-existent in some cases. This undermines any programme directed towards early detection and rapid response mechanisms;
Main Gaps identified (to date)

(ii) Public-Private partnerships are often still in their infancy, if not non-existent. Complementarities and synergies between official veterinarians, private practitioners and farmers represent a field of improvement to improve implementation of early detection and rapid response;
Main Gaps identified (to date)

(iii) Sustainable operational budgets for Veterinary Services are insufficient and very far below the pro rata contribution of animal farming activities to the national GDPs or inadequate when compared to the livestock population of the country;
Main Gaps identified (to date)

(iv) **Staff resources and staff education and training** (initial training as well as continuing education) are a source of concern in almost every country evaluated. In some countries the length of initial veterinary education is less than 2 years (world standards ~6 years).
Main Gaps identified (to date)

(v) Laboratory capacity is also a weak point, both at national and at regional (sub-continental) level. Conditions of collection and of shipment of biological samples to the laboratories are a limiting factor working against early detection and confirmation of animal diseases.
“Regarding animal health issues, two aspects need to be differentiated:
(i) those referring specifically to Veterinary Services that will be analyzed by an expert certified by OIE and
(ii) those involving all other aspects of livestock and animal health that will be addressed by the FAO-livestock specialist in collaboration with an expert from AU-IBAR”
The OIE-certified expert will be responsible for the assessment of Veterinary Services, using the PVS tool, particularly in relation to the country’s preparedness and capacity to respond to and control an avian influenza outbreak."
AI Rapid Assessments
Financed by the WB

✓ *Congo B.* (?)

✓ Niger (PVS)

✓ Malawi (PVS Report)

✓ Zambia (PVS)

✓ *Mauritania* (with INAP) (PVS done)

(PVS status)
AI Rapid Assessments / INAPs
Financed by the WB - AHI Facility

✓ Liberia  
✓ Mozambique  
✓ Sierra Leone  
✓ Uganda

(PVS status)

(PVS done)

(PVS Report)
AI Rapid Assessments / INAPs
Financed by the ALive Platform

✓ Benin (PVS Report)
✓ Burkina Faso (PVS done)
✓ Eritrea -
✓ Guinea C. (PVS Report)
✓ Lesotho (PVS Report)
✓ Madagascar (PVS Report)
✓ Sudan (PVS)
✓ Senegal (PVS done)
✓ Togo (PVS done)
Good Governance of Vet Services

OIE/FAO programme on Good Governance

(last updated in September 2007)
Any questions?

Thank you for your attention