

Evaluation of Veterinary Services using the OIE-PVS Tool

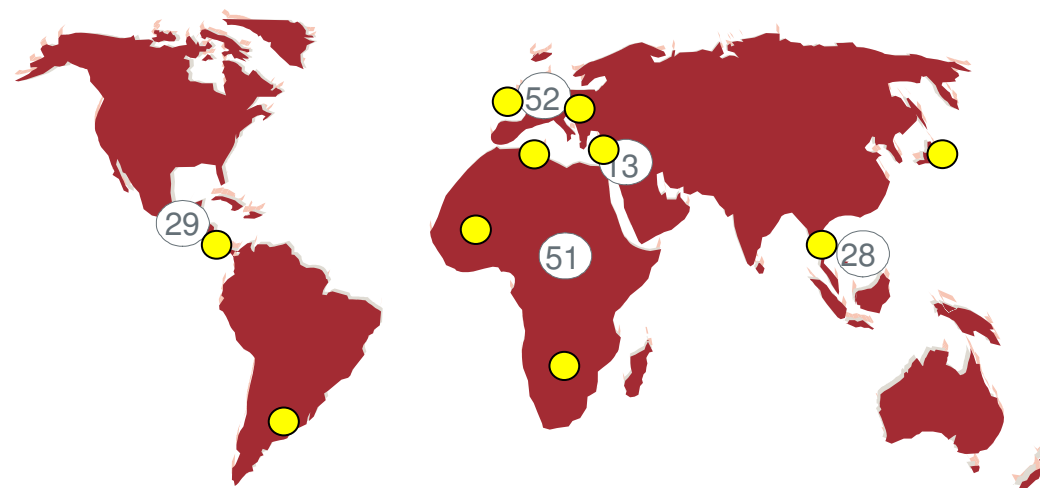


Curso de Auditoria no Sistema de Defesa Sanitária
MAPA Brasil, PANAFTOSA, OIE
Pirenópolis, Goiás (Brasil)
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Gastón Funes

SOME KEY FACTS

- **Established in 1924: 174 Members**
- **Intergovernmental organisation – predates the UN**
- **Permanent Regional Representations: Bamako (Mali), Buenos Aires (Argentina), Tokyo (Japan), Sofia (Bulgaria) and Beirut (Lebanon)**
- **Sub-regional Offices: Bangkok (Thailand), Gaborone (Botswana), Panama, Brussels (Belgium), Tunis (Tunisia)**
- **Regional Commissions: Africa, America, 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 Regional and Sub-Regional Representations

Africa

Bamako, Mali

*Gaborone, Botswana
Tunis, Tunisia
Eastern Africa (2009?)*

Americas

Buenos Aires, Argentina

Panama City, Panama

Asia, Far East and Oceania

Tokyo, Japan

Regional coordination Unit for the Southeast Asia
FMD Campaign



Bangkok, Thailand

Beijing, China?

Europe

Sofia, Bulgaria

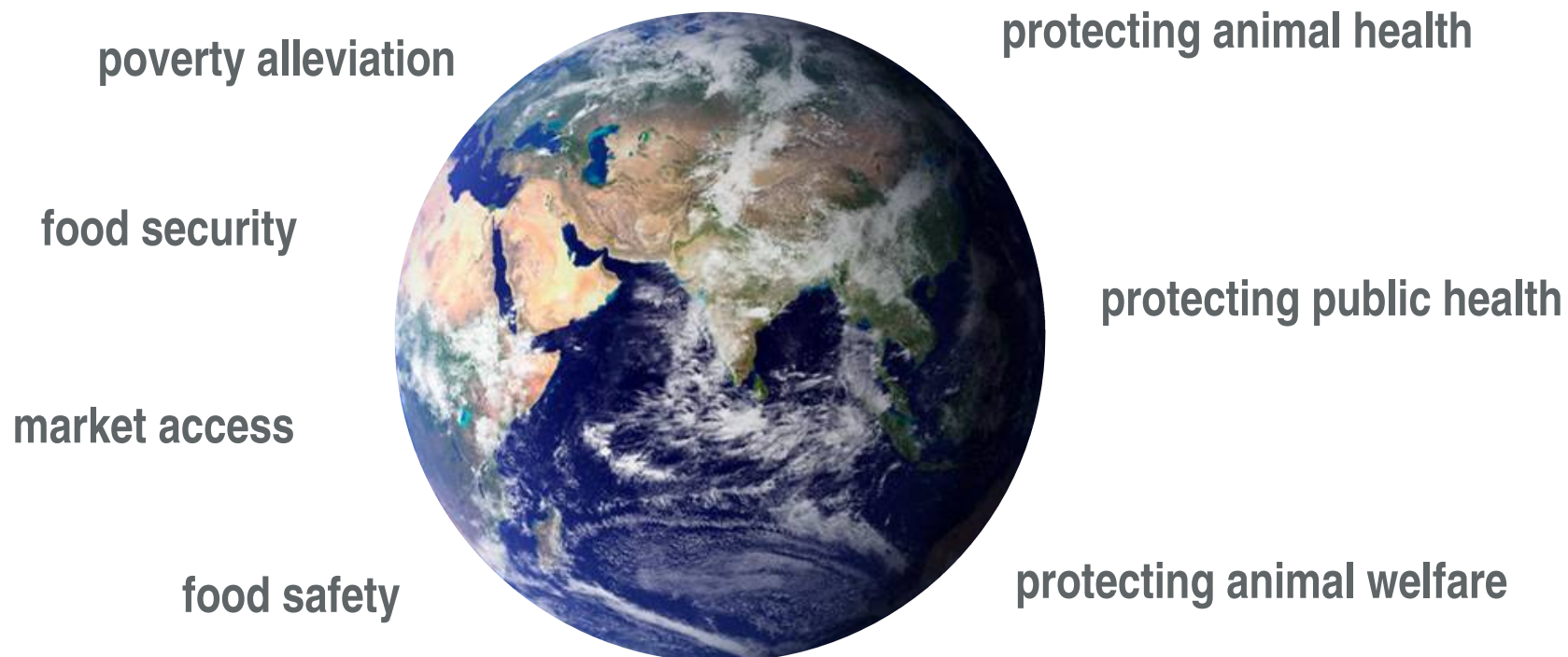
Brussels, Belgium

Middle East

Beyrouth, Lebanon

Veterinary services

Are in the front line to implement OIE objectives



are a global public good

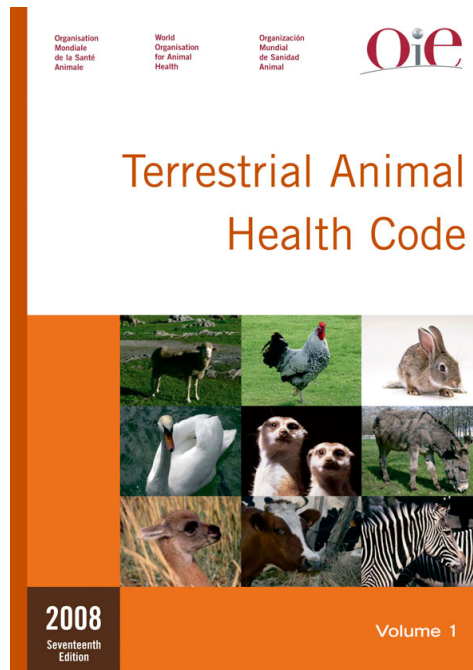
OIE World Animal Health and Welfare Fund (World Fund)

- Created in 2004 (Resol. XVII OIE IC)

« For the purpose of projects of international public utility related to the control of animal diseases, including those affecting humans and the promotion of animal welfare and animal production food safety »

- Good governance of animal health mechanisms

OIE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS



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

➔ **Section 3: Quality of Veterinary Services**

➔ **Chapter 3.1. - Veterinary Services**

➔ **Chapter 3.2. - Evaluation of VS**

Legal Basis (OIE Code)

from Article 3.2.1.

The purpose of evaluation may be

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

Legal Basis (OIE Code)

from Article 3.1.3.

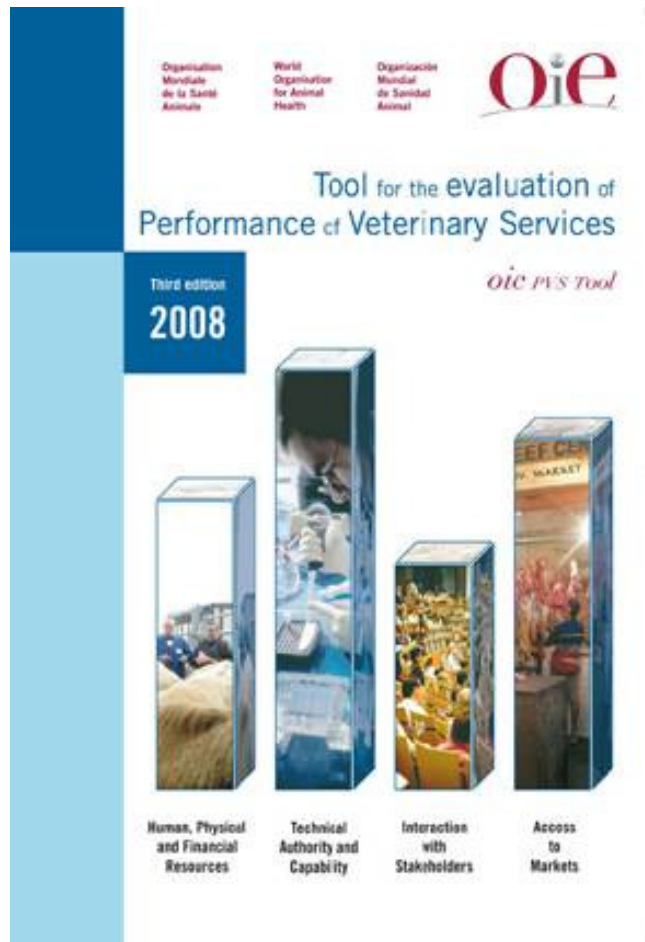
“Members should recognise the right of another Member to undertake, or request it to undertake, an evaluation of its VS where the initiating Member is an actual or prospective importer or exporter of commodities, and where the evaluation is to be a component of a risk analysis process which is to be used to determine sanitary measures to be applied to trade.”

OIE Code: Reference to OIE PVS-Tool:

from Article 3.1.5.

- **Evaluation facilitated by OIE experts under the auspices of the OIE**
- ...procedures for the evaluation of VS upon request by Members,
- International Committee endorses a list of approved experts....,
- Experts facilitate the evaluation of VS of Members based on the provisions in Chapter 3.2., using the **OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (OIE PVS Tool)**.

The OIE-PVS Tool



Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services

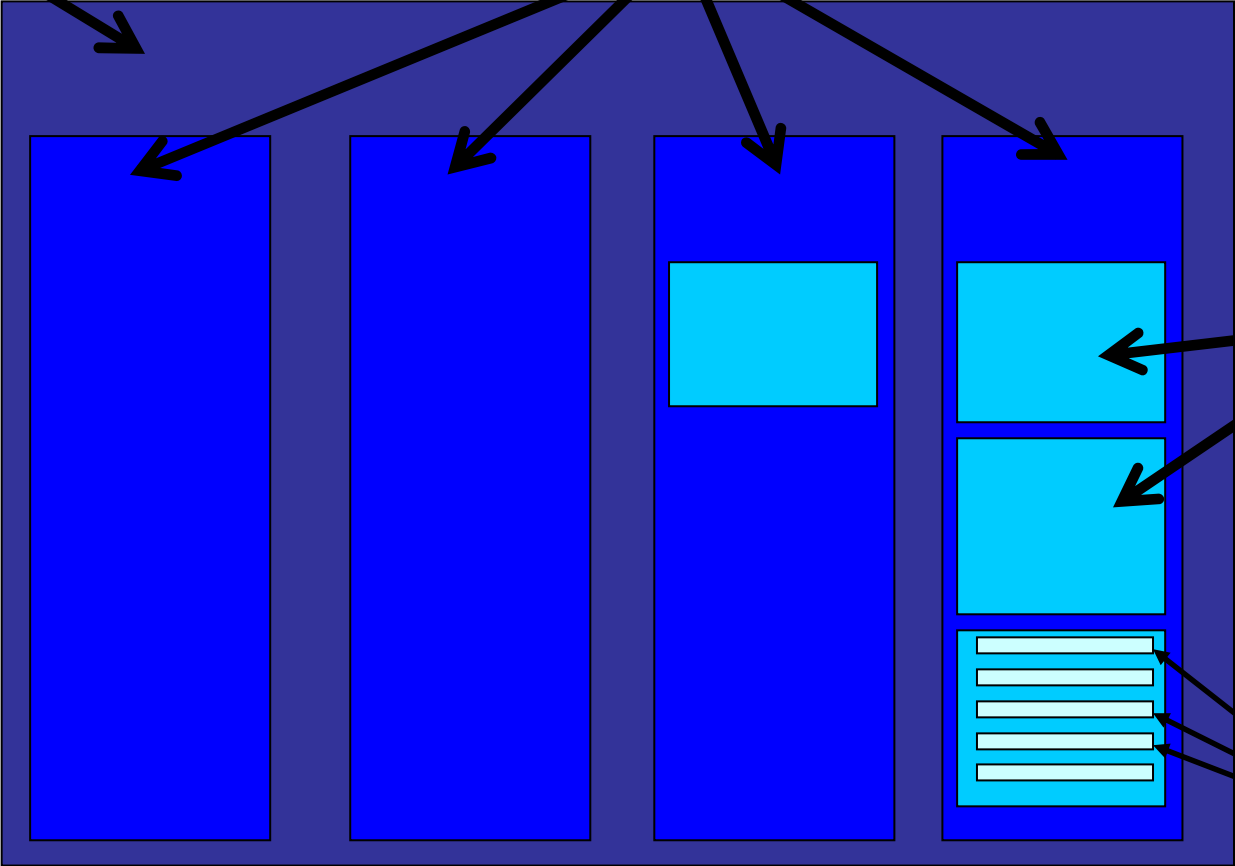
Objective: 120 Countries

This global tool provided by the OIE will have a great impact on the promotion and improvement of Veterinary Services worldwide

OIE PVS TOOL

PVS

4 fundamental components



Critical competencies (6 - 12)

5 levels of advancement

OIE PVS TOOL

4 FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS

- ✓ Human, physical and financial resources
- ✓ Technical authority and capability
- ✓ Interaction with stakeholders
- ✓ Access to markets

Example

Level				
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Disease diagnosis is almost always conducted by clinical means only, with laboratory diagnostic capability being generally unavailable.	For major zoonoses and diseases of national economic importance, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.	For other zoonoses and diseases present in the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.	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.	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.

Terrestrial Code References:

Point 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Procedures and standards.

Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical.

Point 5 of Article 3.2.14. on Laboratory services.

Article 3.2.14.

5. Laboratory services

Diagnostic laboratories (laboratories engaged primarily in diagnosis)

Descriptive summary of the organisational structure and role of the government veterinary laboratory service in particular its relevance to the field [Veterinary Services](#).

Numbers of veterinary diagnostic laboratories operating in the country:

government operated laboratories;

private laboratories accredited by government for the purposes of supporting official or officially-endorsed animal health control or public health testing and monitoring programmes and import/export testing.

Descriptive summary of accreditation procedures and standards for private [laboratories](#).

Human and financial resources allocated to the government veterinary [laboratories](#), including staff numbers, graduate and post-graduate qualifications and opportunities for further training.

List of diagnostic methodologies available against major [diseases](#) of farm livestock (including poultry).

Details of collaboration with external [laboratories](#) including international reference laboratories and details on numbers of samples submitted.

Details of quality control and assessment (or validation) programmes operating within the veterinary laboratory service.

Recent published reports of the official veterinary laboratory service which should include details of specimens received and foreign animal disease investigations made.

Details of procedures for storage and retrieval of information on specimen submission and results.

Reports of independent reviews of the laboratory service conducted by government or private organisations (if available).

Strategic and operational plans for the official veterinary laboratory service (if available).

Research laboratories (laboratories engaged primarily in research)

Numbers of veterinary research [laboratories](#) operating in the country:

government operated [laboratories](#);

private [laboratories](#) involved in full time research directly related to animal health and veterinary public health matters involving production animal species.

Summary of human and financial resources allocated by government to veterinary research.

Published programmes of future government sponsored veterinary research.

Annual reports of the government research [laboratories](#).

OIE PVS APPROACH

- ✓ External independent evaluation (objectivity)
- ✓ Upon request of the country (voluntary basis)
- ✓ To assess
 - Compliance with OIE Standards
 - Strengths / Weaknesses
 - Gaps / areas for improvement
- ✓ Recognised by international donors (prerequisite and key guide for investment requests)
- ✓ Not an audit
- ✓ Country property (confidentiality of results)
- ✓ Funded by OIE World Fund (except local costs)

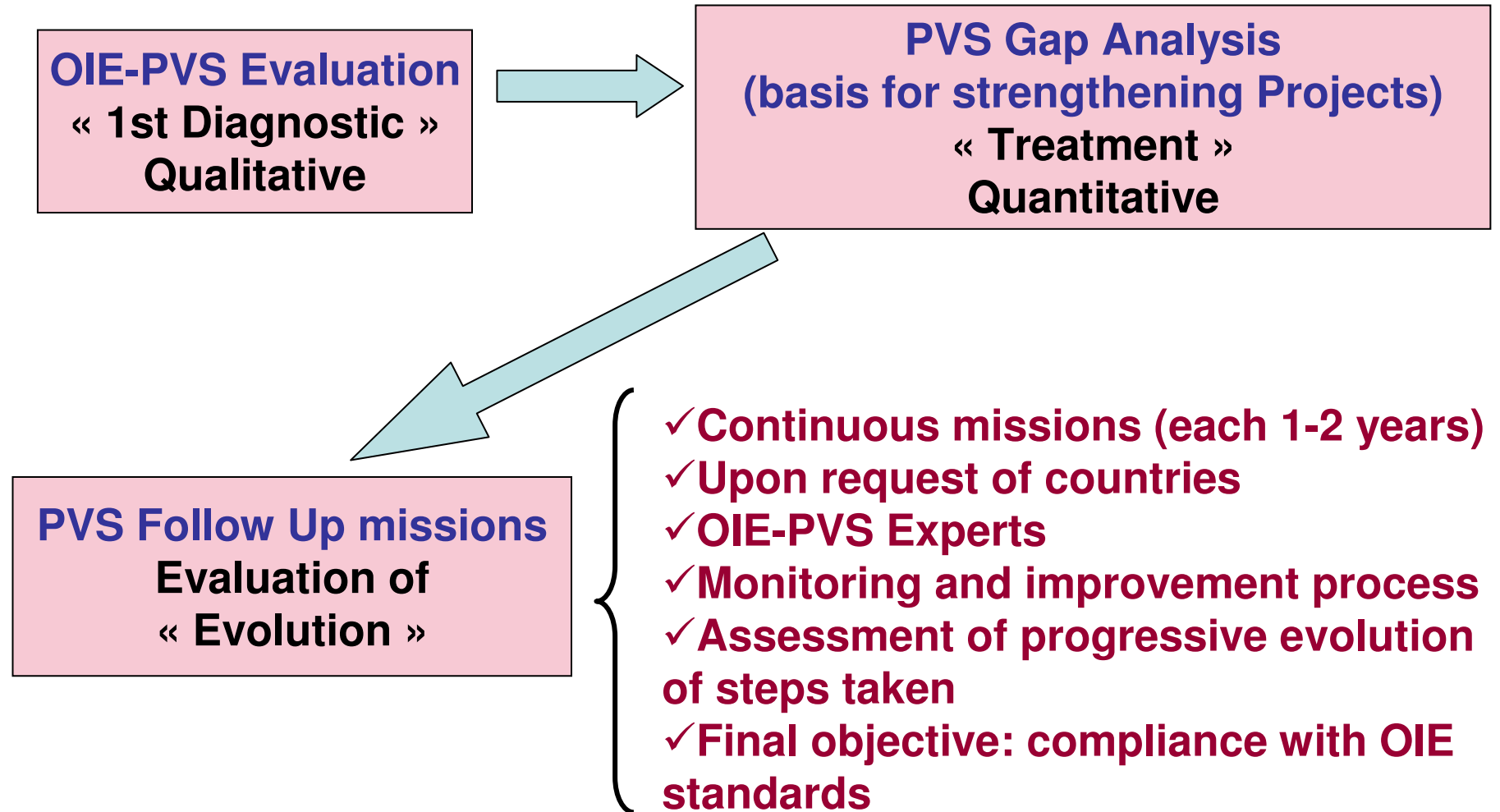
OIE-PVS Next Steps

After PVS evaluations...

PVS Gap Analysis process (quantitative)

- Basis for preparation of priority investment projects for supporting and funding requests :
 - by Governments (internal impact),
 - by partners and potential donors if requested (external impact)
- In collaboration with OIE partners and donors:
 - specific action plan: objectives, timeframe, activities, costs (Budget), identification of fund sources, etc.
 - additional expertise: economists, project managers, etc.
- Deep involvement of countries concerned:
 - priority setting process (national factors and conditions)

OIE-PVS Follow Up missions



PVS Evaluation Missions – (As at 17 March 2008)

REGION	Official requests from countries	Missions completed	Gap analysis requests
AFRICA	39	35	15
AMERICAS	17	14	1
ASIA/ PACIFIC	13	12	1
EUROPE	12	10	3
MIDDLE EAST	12	8	2
TOTAL*	93	79	22

AFRICA (39): Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Côte D'Ivoire, Congo (DR), Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia (non OIE Member), Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Swaziland, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Rwanda, Somalia, Zambia.

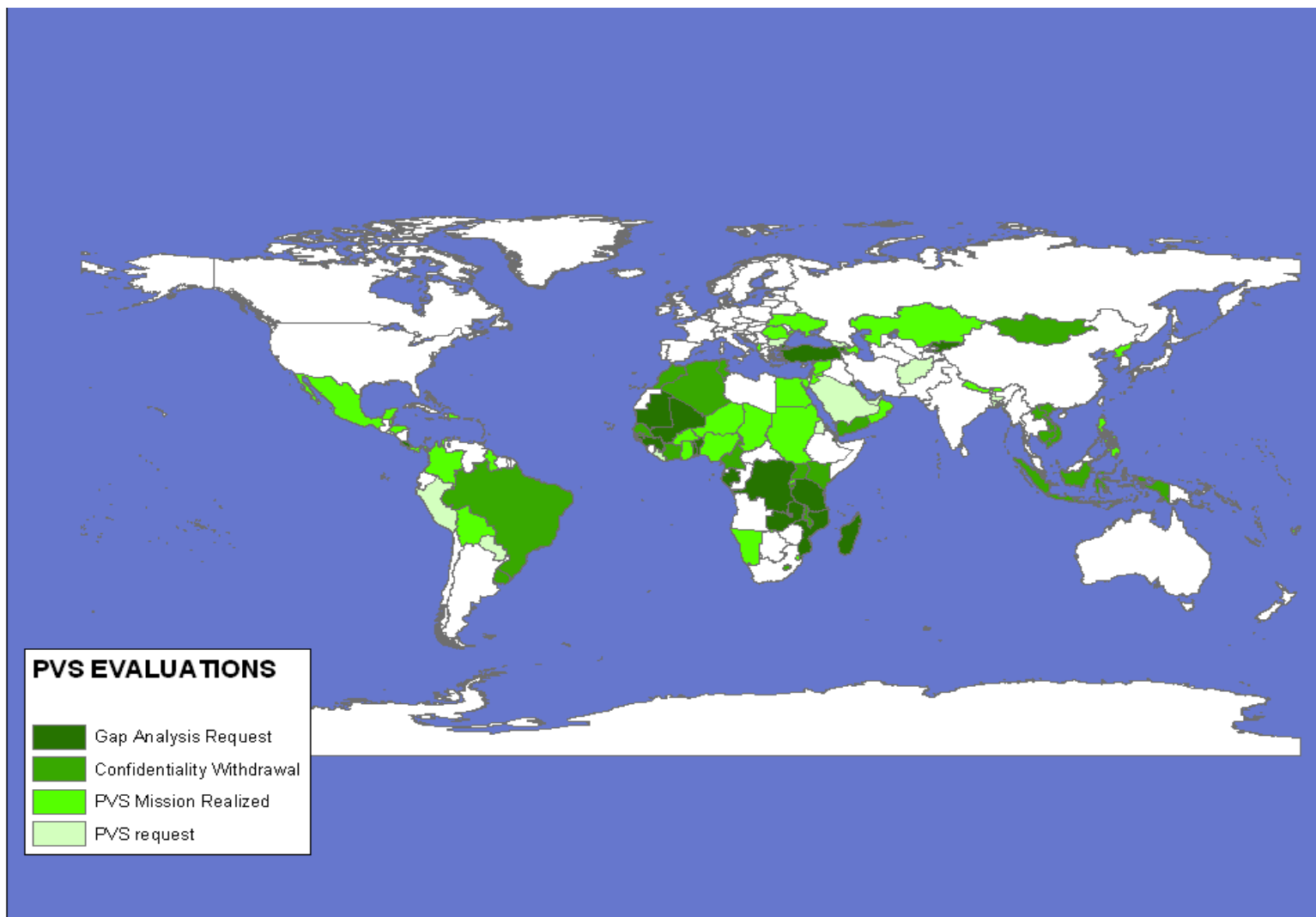
AMERICAS (17): Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Salvador, Uruguay.

ASIA/PACIFIC (13): Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Korea (PDR), Lao, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Vietnam.

EUROPE (12): Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

MIDDLE EAST (12): Afghanistan, Bahrain, Jordan, Lebanon, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Palestinian National Authority, , Oman, Syria, UAE, Yemen,

22 Gap Analysis requests (As of 17 March 2009)



OIE Complementary Assistance

- ✓ Sanitary Legislation generic Model (specific missions)
 - ✓ Laboratory twinning process
 - ✓ OIE Vaccine Bank support (AI, next FMD, Rabies, others HPED for some regions)
 - ✓ Regional training programmes for OIE Delegates and focal points
 - ✓ Cost/Benefits studies on Veterinary Services (Prevention cheaper than crisis)
-

« Without Good Governance of Veterinary Services...

- ✓ No early detection,
- ✓ No rapid response,
- ✓ No biosecurity measures,
- ✓ No food safety / food security,
- ✓ No reliability of export certification,

...OIE and Members Objectives
can not be achieved »

OIE-PVS Evaluation Brazil

March-April 2007

Recommended Action Plan:

18. “It is recommended to follow up this broad-based PVS Evaluation with individual PVS evaluations for each of the States. Such SVS PVS evaluations would greatly contribute to the harmonisation of animal and public health activities, identify state-specific gaps and provide for the establishment of common levels of competence”.

Thank you for your attention



Organisation mondiale
de la santé animale

World Organisation
for Animal Health

Organización Mundial
de Sanidad Animal