Building Competence and Confidence

The OIE PVS Pathway
OIE Standards

- OIE International standards, guidelines and recommendations for animal health and zoonoses = in the WTO/SPS Agreement
- OIE standards integrate the outcome of a risk assessment and thus make additional risk assessments redundant
- A majority of OIE standards are now used for national disease control measures
OIE in brief – Main objectives of the OIE

1. To ensure transparency in the global animal disease and zoonosis situation
2. To collect, analyse and disseminate scientific veterinary information
3. To provide expertise and encourage international solidarity in the control of animal diseases
4. Within its mandate under the WTO SPS Agreement, to safeguard world trade by publishing health standards for international trade in animals and animal products
5. To improve the legal framework and resources of national Veterinary Services
6. To provide a better guarantee of the safety of food of animal origin and to promote animal welfare through a science-based approach
The Global Public Good Concept

▪ In relation to the control and eradication of infectious diseases, the benefits are international and intergenerational in scope.

▪ Countries depend on each other

▪ Animal health systems are not a commercial nor a strictly agricultural good. They are fully eligible for national and global public resources

Failure of one country may endanger the entire planet
Good Governance of Veterinary Services
Objectives presented

OIE/FAO programme on Good Governance of Veterinary Services
Good Governance of Veterinary Services (1/2)

Requirements for all countries

Need for appropriate legislation and its efficient implementation through appropriate human and financial resources allowing national animal health systems to provide for:

- Appropriate surveillance, early detection, transparency
- Rapid response to animal disease outbreaks
- Biosecurity measures
- Compensation
- Vaccination when appropriate

Deregulation can be source of biological disasters
Key tripod for good surveillance, early warning and rapid response

Livestock owners / hunters / rangers are the first to know
Key elements:

Building and maintaining efficient **epidemio-surveillance networks** and territorial meshing in the entire national territory, potentially for all of terrestrial and aquatic animal diseases

**Responsibility of Governments**

- Alliances between public and private sectors
- Use of the concept and standards of «Quality of Services» democratically adopted by all the OIE Members
- National chain of command
- Veterinary education and research
The so-called OWOH concept
“One World-One Health”

A global strategy for preventing and managing risks at the human-animal interface

Oct. 2008

More cooperation between veterinarians and medical doctors

(“integration” is not a recommended option)
A stronger collaboration between FAO, OIE and WHO

Sharing responsibilities and coordinating global activities to address health risks at the animal-human-ecosystems interfaces
Notification of animal and human diseases

To ensure a timely response, diseases must be immediately notified in a transparent manner.

It is under the mandates of the two global organisations responsible for the dissemination of disease information,

WHO for diseases of humans and the OIE for animal diseases, including zoonoses.
WAHIS: World Animal Health Information System

Initial PVS evaluation of Veterinary Services
- the baseline -
The OIE PVS Tool

Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services
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: Harmonised approach

- **Manual of the Assessor** – Volume 1: Guidelines for conducting an OIE-PVS Evaluation;
- **OIE-PVS Tool with Provisional Indicators** (now 2010 (fifth) Edition)

All above documents are given to OIE PVS Assessors

- **OIE-PVS Tool** (public document)
# Global Programme
## State of play / Country PVS Evaluations (07/02/2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OIE Members</th>
<th>PVS Evaluations requests received</th>
<th>PVS Evaluations missions implemented</th>
<th>Reports available for (restricted) distribution to Donors and Partners</th>
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PVS evaluation missions (07/02/2011)
The global diagnostic

- National and international competition for resources

- Weakness of many 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 objectives

  both internally (line Minister, Minister of Finance, national Parliament), and if needed, externally (Donors and international organisations)
PVS Gap Analysis

an indicative 5-year Budget
for the country’s Veterinary Services
PVS Gap Analysis

- A PVS Gap Analysis mission facilitates the definition of a 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 annual budget and one exceptional budget (for exceptional investments), when relevant, consolidated to propose an indicative budget for the country’s Veterinary Services.

5-year Budget for the country’s Veterinary Services
The PVS Gap Analysis
Experts’ Manual
The PVS Gap Analysis Experts’ Manual

- Volume I - Guidelines for conducting a mission (PDF)

- Volume II - Guidelines for writing a country PVS Gap Analysis Report (PDF)

- PVS Gap Analysis Tool & Tool Box (Excel)
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 (government funding) or shared with Donors and relevant International Organisations to prepare investment programmes
Using the PVS Gap Analysis

- In country discussions with line Minister, other Ministries, Ministry of Finance, Prime Minister Office, Head of State, National Parliament, depending on country context

- Preparation of country Veterinary Services Budget; and of national or international investments

- Round tables, in the country, with Donor Agencies and International Organizations, incl. FAO
## Global Programme
### State of play / Country PVS Gap Analysis (07/02/2011)

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PVS Gap Analysis missions (07/02/2011)
The PVS Pathway

a continuing process
The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders.

The OIE PVS Pathway

« Diagnosis »
- PVS Evaluation
- PVS Gap Analysis

« Prescription »
- Public / Private Partnerships
- Veterinary Education
- Laboratories

« Treatment »
- Veterinary Legislation
- PVS Pathway Follow-Up Missions

The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders.
Veterinary Legislation

- Veterinary legislation is an essential element of the national infrastructure that enables Veterinary Services to efficiently carry out their key functions,
- At the request of Members, the OIE has developed Guidelines on Veterinary Legislation, setting out the essential elements that should be covered by legislation to meet the OIE quality standards.

The OIE Veterinary Legislation Manual
PVS Pathway Follow-up missions

- Regular country PVS Evaluation missions are useful to assess, monitor and accompany progress made (change in legislation, structure, impact of national and international investments, technical capacities improved, etc.).

- Every [2 to 5] years

- Auto/Self-Evaluations are also possible
The vision

A world capable of preventing, detecting, containing, eliminating, and responding to animal and public health risks attributable to zoonoses and animal diseases (both domestic and wildlife) with an impact on food security through multi-sectoral cooperation and strong partnerships.
Thank you for your attention

a.dehove@oie.int