

RECOMMENDATIONS

**of Conferences of the OIE Regional Commissions
organised since 1st June 2018**

**Endorsed by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE
on 30 May 2019**

**28th Conference of the
OIE Regional Commission for Europe**

Tbilisi, Georgia, 17 to 21 September 2018

- [Recommendation No. 1:](#) Application of biosecurity in different production systems at individual, country and regional levels
- [Recommendation No. 2:](#) Importance of the prescription of antimicrobial agents and control of their distribution (with a possible e-tracking system) by the Veterinary Services for a proper implementation of the antimicrobial resistance strategy

Recommendation No. 1

**Application of biosecurity in different production systems at
individual, country and regional levels**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Biosecurity represents a key measure contributing to the prevention and control of all diseases of livestock and animal welfare, with private sector benefits at both the individual and commercial farming level, as well as public sector benefits at individual and collective, national and regional levels;
2. The current edition of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* has provisions only for *Biosecurity procedures in poultry production* (Chapter 6.5) and the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* has no provision on biosecurity;
3. Although non-commercial farms may be a dead end in terms of disease spread, backyard units can contribute to spread of diseases.

And considering that, based on the response to the questionnaire provided to the Delegates of the Regional Commission for Europe in preparation of this technical item:

4. The vast majority of the responding countries have a legal basis for the implementation of livestock biosecurity and have biosecurity plans that are enforced;
5. Biosecurity plans in the region mainly cover commercial poultry and pig farms and these have been strengthened in response to the recent epidemics of avian influenza and African swine fever;
6. The priority diseases that biosecurity requirements and plans cover are avian influenza, African swine fever, salmonellosis, tuberculosis, and aquatic animal diseases, among others;
7. Biosecurity plans in aquaculture appear to be of a high level where they exist;
8. Disease control tools such as vaccination, minimising contact at the wildlife interface, disease surveillance in both wildlife and at-risk domestic populations, and culling of wild animals are means enabling prevention, early detection, and reduced spread of diseases between wild and domestic animals;
9. The level of control of biosecurity, as a means to reduce the use of antimicrobial agents, is variable in the Region;
10. Farmers and hunters are the stakeholders with whom collaboration has most frequently been established to implement or improve biosecurity;
11. Awareness campaigns and capacity building activities are relevant tools for promoting the implementation of biosecurity at individual and collective, country and regional levels; and

12. Insufficient budget, difficulty in maintaining biosecurity over time, lack of human resources, and limited expertise are the main factors adversely affecting the ability of Veterinary Services and industry working together to apply biosecurity.

THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. Members' Veterinary Authorities advocate with their animal production industries, including small commercial farms, for increasing awareness for and investment in biosecurity;
2. Members' Veterinary Authorities consider establishing a unit or function to support the field implementation of biosecurity, when relevant;
3. Members' Veterinary Authorities encourage the establishment of a Collaborating Centre on biosecurity in the Region, which could provide support to and coordinate capacity-building activities on biosecurity to Members;
4. Members' Veterinary Authorities, in close collaboration with private sector, assess and share lessons learned and best practices on biosecurity, including activities targeting aquatic animals;
5. Members' Veterinary Authorities, in close collaboration with animal production industries, provide guidance to farmers regarding biosecurity and animal disease prevention and control, including in relation to good husbandry practices and vaccination, with a view to reduce the need for the use of antimicrobial agents, thus contributing to the prevention of antimicrobial resistance;
6. The Standing Group of Experts on ASF under the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), supported by the OIE Sub-Regional Representation in Brussels, pursue the activities undertaken, especially in relation to biosecurity in commercial and non-commercial farms, and in hunting grounds; the guidelines developed be largely publicise through appropriate channels and use, as appropriate, as background for other diseases;
7. The OIE develop further guidance on biosecurity aligned with the relevant sections of both *Terrestrial* and *Aquatic Codes* and consider the development of templates for biosecurity planning in collaboration with relevant partners;
8. The OIE include greater reference to biosecurity in the development of the 7th Edition of the PVS Tool (terrestrial and aquatic);
9. The OIE collect and publish on the regional website examples of best practices in biosecurity; and
10. The OIE and its Members, when developing communication materials and engaging dialogue with the industrial sector, consider the contribution of the relevant expertise needed to address the socio-cultural and socio-economical aspects of biosecurity.

(Adopted by the OIE Regional Commission for Europe on 21 September 2018
and endorsed by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019)

Recommendation No. 2

**Importance of the prescription of antimicrobial agents and control of their distribution
(with a possible e-tracking system) by the Veterinary Services
for a proper implementation of the antimicrobial resistance strategy**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Antimicrobial resistance (AMR) is a serious threat to human health, animal health and welfare, plant health, and also to the environment and food security throughout the world and cannot be successfully tackled without multi-sectoral cooperation;
2. The World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the World Health Organization (WHO) are working closely together with the Codex Alimentarius Commission to ensure the development and implementation of global strategies and measures designed to restrict the development and spread of AMR, and contribute to the fulfilment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals;
3. The Tripartite (FAO/OIE/WHO) alliance has recently been strengthened through the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding with a strong focus on tackling AMR;
4. Modern advances in information technology have led to the development of e-tracking systems that can be used to monitor the entire chain of antimicrobial agents' circulation;
5. The OIE provides its Members with standards, assistance and leadership with regard to their policies on strengthening and harmonising their surveillance systems on the use of antimicrobial agents in animals and it supports their efforts to implement science-based international standards;
6. OIE Members need to share their experience and work together to address the problem of combating AMR and promote the prudent use of antimicrobials in human and veterinary medicine; and
7. The OIE is organising the “Second Global Conference on Antimicrobial Resistance – *Putting Standards into Practice*”, to be held in Marrakesh (Morocco) from 29 to 31 October 2018.

THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. Members strengthen their national legislation with the aim of implementing the OIE Strategy on AMR and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials, adopted in the form of Resolution No. 36 by the OIE World Assembly of Delegates at the 84th General Session of the OIE in 2016;
2. Members develop, approve and implement national action plans for AMR in human and veterinary medicine under the “One Health” approach, taking into account multi-sectoral and multinational experience and aligned with the Global Action Plan developed by WHO and formally endorsed by OIE and FAO;

3. Members' Veterinary Authorities, in collaboration with other relevant Competent Authorities, foster awareness and understanding of the problem of AMR, strengthen knowledge and ensure, as much as possible, surveillance of all steps of antimicrobial use, including their manufacture, distribution, storage and application and the disposal of unused antimicrobials;
4. Members' Veterinary Services follow the recommendations in the OIE List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance, in particular regarding restrictions on the use of fluoroquinolones, third and fourth generation cephalosporins and colistin, and refrain the use of antimicrobial agents of critical importance as growth promoters in absence of risk assessment;
5. Members' Veterinary Authorities promote a strong collaboration between veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals, and farmers in order to implement the principles of good animal health/husbandry practices, including biosecurity, to reduce the need for antimicrobials and take steps to ensure that, when their use is unavoidable, they are used in a responsible and prudent manner in accordance with relevant international standards, including Chapter 6.10 of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and Chapter 6.2 of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code*;
6. Members' Veterinary Authorities implement the principles of good distribution practice to improve the monitoring of amounts of antimicrobial veterinary medicinal products (AVMPs) sold at national level, using, wherever possible, an e-tracking system or other forms of data collection in accordance with the requirements of the European Surveillance of Veterinary Antimicrobial Consumption (ESVAC) and the OIE Annual Report on Antimicrobial Agents Intended for Use in Animals;
7. Members' Veterinary Authorities pursue the implementation of a veterinary prescription-only based distribution system for antimicrobials, including those intended for use in both food-producing animals and companion animals, so as to improve or maximise as far as possible the traceability of antimicrobial distribution;
8. OIE Delegates nominate their national Focal Point for Veterinary Products if they have not already done so, encourage their Focal Point's active participation in OIE capacity-building activities, and take advantage of their expertise to support the implementation of national AMR-related activities in collaboration with all interested parties;
9. Members take advantage of the upcoming OIE Global Conference to update their knowledge and, in preparation for the OIE Seventh Strategic Plan, to contribute to the future work of the OIE on AMR;
10. The OIE collect and publish, on the OIE regional website, examples of AMR-related best practices, particularly on the use of e-tracking systems, and highlighting the consequences of overuse and misuse of antimicrobial agents;
11. The OIE, in the development of the model curricula for veterinary paraprofessionals, ensure that the role of veterinary paraprofessionals in the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents, be well addressed; and
12. In future activities undertaken under the PVS Pathway, the OIE provide its Members with tools and capacity-building activities with a greater focus on AMR.

(Adopted by the OIE Regional Commission for Europe on 21 September 2018
and endorsed by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019)

**24th Conference of the
OIE Regional Commission for the Americas**

Punta Cana, Dominican Republic, 19 to 23 November 2018

Recommendation

CONSIDERING THAT

1. The Veterinary Authorities (commonly referred as Official Veterinary Services) were originally established to ensure the control and, where possible, eradication, of specific diseases (rinderpest as from the late 19th century and, in the Americas, foot and mouth disease);
2. As emerging issues present a threat to animal, human and environmental health, this initial vision must now be broadened to respond to complex global health, political, sociocultural, technological and diversity-related situations;
3. The Veterinary Services need the necessary financial or human resources to meet these new demands properly. That makes it necessary to innovate and find the best way to tailor animal health and food safety management, at primary production level, to each country's individual circumstances;
4. One of the main missions of the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) is the promotion of Veterinary Services to improve their legal framework and resources, with the primary aim of establishing quality Veterinary Services, as defined in the Chapter 3.1 of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* which provides details on the provisions relating to the quality of the Veterinary Services and their fundamental principles of quality;
5. The OIE has a proven record of supporting the strengthening of Veterinary Services and, since the establishment of its flagship programme, the OIE PVS Pathway, it has continued to affirm that for the Veterinary Services to fulfil their mission and generate a global public good, they require sustainable investment;
6. The PVS Pathway missions conducted over the past decade have shown that Veterinary Services are chronically under-resourced in many countries, leading to sub-optimal organisation and staffing of Veterinary Services, thereby jeopardising animal health and welfare nationally, regionally and globally, with consequences on public health;
7. According to the definition of *Veterinary Services* in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, the provision of veterinary services involves a variety of governmental and non-governmental organisations, ranging from the *Veterinary Authority* to authorized private veterinary care providers (veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals or aquatic animal health professionals) and also including various types of private sector organisations;
8. The Veterinary Services, as per defined by the OIE, play a significant role in delivering public good and achieving several United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), including: ending poverty, ending hunger and ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all;
9. The private sector, including producers and industry, plays a very important role in partnership with the Veterinary Authority, as it provides them with support to enable them to fulfil their mandate more effectively; and that, in addition;
10. Private veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals can also play a key role in partnership with the Veterinary Authority, either as individuals or working as part of a veterinary service company, or in a production, or supply company;

11. The OIE PVS Evaluation contains a section where countries evaluate performance with respect to their Veterinary Authority's relationship with the private sector;
12. Public-private partnerships (PPPs) and consideration and appreciation of the work of private veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals as well as other private sector partners are an intrinsic part of modern public administration, and that they exist both in the region and across the world, provide an animal health management vision that focuses on improved effectiveness and efficiency (better use of resources) and can be tailored to countries' individual circumstances;
13. Countries in the region are interested in strengthening collaboration between the public and private sectors, including through PPPs, as demonstrated by the high number of responses from the region to a global survey conducted by the OIE in 2017 and also by the adoption of Resolution no. 39 regarding "*Public-Private Partnerships: expectations of private sector partners for international animal health and livestock sector development programmes and the implications for the OIE*" by the OIE Members at the 85th General Session in May 2017;
14. In several countries in the region, public-private interaction has been key in implementing disease prevention, control, and eradication programmes and achieving countries' current animal health status;
15. Collaboration with the private sector on matters relating to the Veterinary Authority may differ in nature, scope and outreach. It may cover animal health, animal welfare, food safety at primary production level, trade or related areas. It may be established for one or more species, one or more diseases or hazards of interest to public health, or one or more territories within a country;
16. The analysis of the answers⁶⁴ from countries in the region to a global survey conducted by the OIE in 2017 as part of its *Public-Private Progress* initiative, highlights that:
 - the principal reason for most countries in the region to establish PPPs in the first place was to control or eradicate foot and mouth disease. However, in recent years, PPP initiatives have increasingly been established in other areas, such as poultry and swine health, and bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis control;
 - most PPP initiatives identified in the region were largely driven by the private sector, with a focus on exports;
 - the experience was assessed as good to excellent in terms of impact, although no mention was made of it having been subject to a formal evaluation;
 - most of the PPP proposals have been on-going for several years and aspired to become permanent, demonstrating their sustainability.
17. The OIE has done a large amount of work over the past months to design a better tailored PVS Pathway more aligned with the national and regional needs;
18. The OIE is in favour of the development of impactful PPPs in the veterinary domain in order to strengthen national Veterinary Services in a sustainable manner.

THE OIE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE AMERICAS

RECOMMENDS THAT

1. The OIE Delegates raise the awareness of decision makers about the key role played by the Veterinary Services and the importance of providing them with sufficient financial and human resources to guarantee that their performance is sound (in compliance with OIE standards) and sustainable;

⁶⁴ Analysis done by the author of the Technical Item 1 to complete the work done to developing his report.

2. Members support the OIE work in advocating to resource partners to invest in the OIE PVS Pathway;

THAT THE VETERINARY AUTHORITIES OF THE MEMBERS:

3. Work to build their capacity, including the application of concepts of economics of animal health, enabling them to prioritise activities according to their economic and social impact, and to design efficient intervention strategies that help them to identify sources of public and private funding;
4. Consider the participation of veterinarians or veterinary paraprofessionals in activities deemed relevant by the Veterinary Authority in order to generate greater benefits;
5. Consider the principles of economics to define and share responsibilities between the public and private sectors, as well as financing and delivery mechanisms;
6. Support the establishment of impactful and sustainable PPPs in the veterinary domain, based on the guidelines for PPPs to be developed by the OIE in 2019 for use by both the public and private sectors, while always complying with the responsibilities of the Veterinary Authority;
7. Establish formal, representative and ongoing platform of dialogue with private sector organisations, including veterinary associations and veterinary paraprofessionals, producer associations and private companies, to define a strategy of collaboration with the private sector, including PPP initiatives, that is geared to the challenges faced and the situation in each country;

AND THAT THE OIE

8. Help Delegates, via the development of advocacy material, to sensitize decision makers on the value of sustainable Veterinary Services and the potential benefits of collaborating with the private sector to improve the quality and sustainability of their activities;
9. Lead a practical training programme for its Members for the development and implementation of sustainable PPPs, using the guidelines under development by the OIE;
10. Maintain an up-to-date database, containing PPP experiences, in a format that makes it easy to disseminate to serve as a motivation for other countries;
11. Support the development of methodologies and tools for the technical and socioeconomic evaluation of collaborative initiatives with the private sector, to complement the guidelines for PPPs to be published in 2019; and
12. Support, together with the Veterinary Authorities, the development and implementation of new technologies either through PPPs or through agreements with private providers, universities and technology centres, all with the aim of strengthening the Veterinary Services.

(Adopted by the OIE Regional Commission for the Americas on 23 November 2018
and endorsed by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019)

**23rd Conference of the
OIE Regional Commission for Africa**

Hammamet (Tunisia), 25 February - 1 March 2019

- [Recommendation No. 1:](#) Veterinary paraprofessionals: their governance and role in improving animal health and welfare in Africa
- [Recommendation No. 2:](#) The PVS Pathway as an advocacy tool for increased investment in Veterinary Services in Africa

Recommendation No. 1

**Veterinary paraprofessionals: their governance and role
in improving animal health and welfare in Africa**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. In many Member Countries, particularly those without enough numbers of veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals (VPPs) are called upon to provide a wide range of activities and services in the areas of animal health, veterinary public health and laboratory diagnosis and their participation can be essential to the performance of the National Veterinary Services;
2. The OIE recognises the important role that VPPs can play within strong National Veterinary Services and commits to a better definition of the role of veterinary paraprofessionals, including their education and training;
3. The OIE had developed the Competency Guidelines for Veterinary Paraprofessionals for three tracks of VPPs, namely Animal Health, Veterinary Public Health and Laboratory Diagnosis and is currently working on the publication of model curricula for the same three categories;
4. Chapter 3.4 of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* indicates that a Member Country's veterinary legislation should provide a basis for the regulation of veterinarians and VPPs and suggests the creation of a regulatory entity, the veterinary statutory body (VSB), to carry out that regulation;
5. The OIE PVS Tool for the evaluation of Veterinary Services contains Critical Competencies for assessing Members' performance with respect to VPPs;
6. The OIE is providing support to its Members to explore, plan and implement Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) in the delivery of Veterinary Services and will soon publish guidelines for Public- Private Partnerships in the Veterinary Domain (the «OIE PPP Handbook») to provide practical advice to its Members and relevant private sector stakeholders, including VPPs;
7. The outcomes of the OIE Regional Conference on the role of veterinary para-professionals in Africa held in Pretoria in 2015, in collaboration with the African Veterinary Technicians Association (AVTA) and GALVmed catalysed the work of the OIE on VPPs;

And considering that, based on the responses to the questionnaire provided to the Delegates of the Regional Commission for Africa in preparation of this Technical Item:

8. Countries indicated that the role fulfilled by VPPs is either “very important” or “important”, and as such, they make an important contribution towards veterinary service delivery in Africa;
9. Countries identified disease prevention, surveillance and control and eradication as the most important contributions made by VPPs;
10. VPPs experience numerous challenges including, but not limited to, lack of job opportunities, lack of resources, lack of formal recognition and lack of training;

11. VPPs are present in both the private and public sector, with the animal health category being the most widely recognised VPP group within both sectors;
12. On average, more than enough VPP training facilities are available in Member Countries and the duration of the formal training they provide differs widely between countries ranging from 6 to 36 months according to the country's specific needs and availability of resources;
13. Most of the activities carried out by VPPs are done under the supervision of a veterinarian;
14. Most of the countries indicated that VPPs are regulated, but less than half of them are regulated by a Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB);
15. VSBs are mostly involved in assessing the curriculum, while they are involved to a lesser extent in setting exit examinations, continuous professional development activities and the placement of students for internships;
16. The majority of the Member Countries do not allow VPPs from other countries to work within their country; and
17. The majority of Members indicated the presence of Community-based Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) usually trained for less than a month with no regulatory oversight of their work.

THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

RECOMMENDS THAT MEMBERS

1. Actively use the OIE Competency Guidelines and the OIE Curricula Guidelines for Veterinary Paraprofessionals as advocacy documents to engage a dialogue with educational authorities and training institutions in order to stimulate the development and/or upgrading of VPPs education;
2. Undertake human resource needs assessments to determine the number and types of VPPs needed to fulfil the responsibilities of the Veterinary Services and use the OIE Competency and Curricula documents to help define the job responsibilities and relevant training required for additional VPPs;
3. Establish a Veterinary Statutory Body or make sure, whenever possible, existing VSBs' mandates include recognising the different categories of VPPs, identifying their prerogatives and activities and defining their training requirements for licensure or registration;
4. Take advantage of the PVS Pathway mission reports and implement the recommendations related to VPPs and VSBs;
5. Request the undertaking of an OIE Veterinary Legislation Agreement with a focus on VSB-related legal reform when relevant;

AND THAT THE OIE

6. Continue to provide support to Members through the PVS Pathway, especially through the Veterinary Legislation Support Programme;

7. Organise sub-regional workshops for creating an enabling environment for the effective identification of human resource needs for VPPs in the VS as well as their training and utilisation;
 8. Provide access to experts for undertaking curriculum review and reform efforts with VPP training institutions;
 9. Through its work on public-private partnerships and the development of the OIE PPP Handbook, work with Members and VPP associations to facilitate the use of private sector VPPs and veterinarians to fulfil the responsibilities and obligations of the VS with regard to animal health and welfare, veterinary public health and laboratory diagnosis; and
 10. Undertake a partnership with the *École inter-États des sciences et médecine vétérinaires* of Dakar, and any other relevant institutions, aiming at developing quality VPP training activities in Africa.
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(Adopted by the OIE Regional Commission for Africa on 1 March 2019
and endorsed by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019)

Recommendation No. 2

**The PVS Pathway as an advocacy tool for increased investment
in Veterinary Services in Africa**

CONSIDERING THAT

1. Livestock performance, incorporating animal health, has a major impact on economies and livelihoods in Africa given the high contribution of livestock production to agricultural gross domestic product (GDP) and the high contribution of agricultural GDP to national GDP, particularly in the poorer countries of Africa;
2. A combination of a focus on cropping, institutional weaknesses and failed historical approaches has resulted in chronic under-resourcing of the livestock and Veterinary Services sectors during the 70's and 80's, especially in proportion to their influence on economies and livelihoods, from both national governments and international donors;
3. Multi-lateral African government initiatives such as the Maputo Declaration on agriculture and food security expenditure (Maputo, 2003), the Malabo Declaration on Accelerated Agricultural Growth and Transformation for Shared Prosperity and Improved Livelihoods (Malabo, 2014), the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), and the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa 2015-2035 – LiDeSA (2015), are attempting to reverse this by promoting solidarity in increasing African government investments in agriculture and livestock respectively, and that one of the four strategic objectives of LiDeSA is to enhance animal health and increase production, productivity and resilience of livestock production systems;
4. Some key OIE resource partners are also attempting to boost support to the livestock sector, citing its indispensable and growing role in agricultural and rural development, income generation, food security and nutrition, public health, national and international trade, and the environment;
5. Livestock contributes directly to 8 of the 17 United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals, and indirectly to all 17;
6. There is also a growing awareness of the major role animal health and production can play, particularly in its pastoral dimension, in the prevention and mitigation of organised crime in certain parts of Africa;
7. The market for livestock products in Africa is growing rapidly with, for example, annual per capita consumption of meat and milk expected to approximately double by 2050; with the population expected to also double over this period, demand could quadruple; and
8. The livestock sector faces high economic impact diseases continuing to devastate livestock populations across Africa, with many of these diseases also posing public health risks as zoonoses.

THE REGIONAL COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

RECOMMENDS THAT MEMBERS

1. Actively engage with the evolved PVS Pathway and take ownership of its outputs as a means to advocate for both increased and better targeted resourcing of animal health and veterinary public health as a key contribution to livestock sector development in Africa;
2. Use the messaging as provided in the PVS Pathway Advocacy One Pager and detailed in the PVS Pathway Business Case, to advocate for resourcing to strengthen Veterinary Services and therefore the livestock sector within their governments, particularly at Ministerial levels;
3. Advocate for stronger Veterinary Services by using integration of PVS Pathway findings and recommendations as a way to promote their strategic planning and funding proposals within the agricultural sector;
4. Use PVS Pathway mission report findings and recommendations in dialogue with relevant technical and financial partners to increase and better target support available to strengthen Veterinary Services and the livestock sector based on national needs and development strategies;
5. Utilise the PVS Pathway to also support advocacy and investment targeting animal health issues affecting species other than livestock such as aquatic animals, companion animals (e.g. rabies), wildlife and bees;
6. Consider an update via requesting a PVS Evaluation Follow Up where any existing PVS Evaluation report is greater than five years old, or where significant changes to the Veterinary Services have occurred;
7. Tailor PVS Pathway engagement based on governance or technical needs via the new opportunities presented by PVS Pathway evolution; including options to receive training, conduct PVS Self-evaluation, supplement PVS Evaluation missions with specific content on PPR or rabies, and receive PVS Pathway Strategic Planning support to integrate findings in a national strategic plan to strengthen Veterinary Services;
8. Consider engaging in established PVS Pathway targeted support in One Health, veterinary legislation and veterinary laboratories, and newer forms of targeted support in veterinary and veterinary paraprofessional education and public-private partnerships;
9. Make their existing and future PVS Pathway reports publicly available, or, at a minimum, available to official OIE technical and financial partners, given their usefulness in guiding the provision of development support;

AND THAT RELEVANT TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL PARTNERS

10. Strengthen and formalise the value and use PVS Pathway outputs to inform the design of, investment in, and monitoring of relevant development strategies and projects, and financial and technical support, to strengthen Veterinary Services and the livestock sector in Africa, in close partnership with the OIE and Members concerned;

AND THAT THE OIE

11. Continue to advocate at the global level on the importance of Veterinary Services and investing in the livestock sector, including by refining messages, and accessing and providing robust supporting data and reports;
 12. Continue to provide support to Members through the PVS Pathway, especially the support to integrate findings and recommendations within national strategic plans as a mechanism to enhance country ownership and sustainability, and increase investment; and
 13. Continue to advocate and coordinate with other relevant international, regional and national technical and financial partners, to collaborate in the implementation and use of the PVS Pathway, based on complementary institutional mandates and relative strengths.
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(Adopted by the OIE Regional Commission for Africa on 1 March 2019
and endorsed by the World Assembly of Delegates of the OIE on 30 May 2019)