

PVS Pathway Evaluation of the Aquatic Animal Health Services (AAHS)

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Regional Workshop for WOAHP National Focal Points for Aquatic Animals
20 October 2023



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health
Founded as OIE

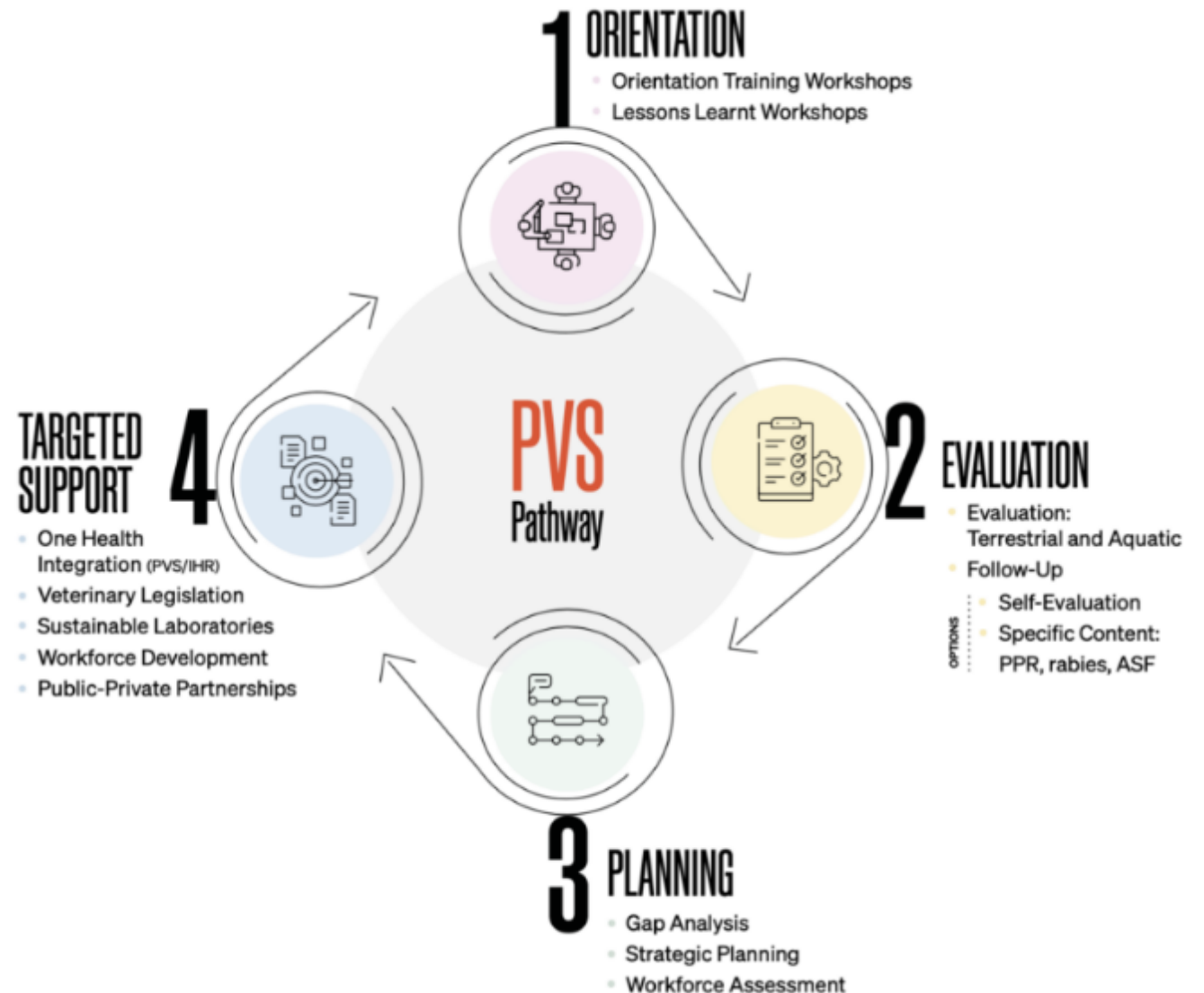
Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale
Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal
Fundada como OIE

What is the PVS Pathway?

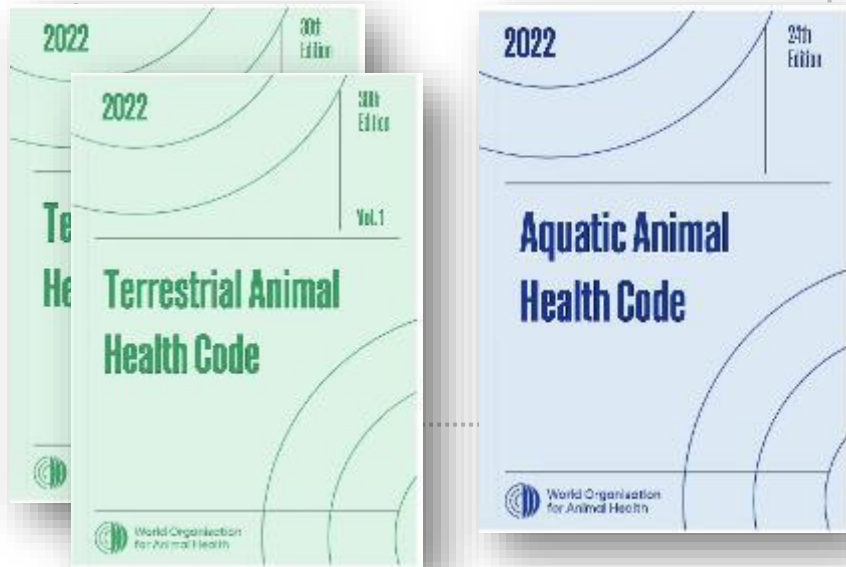


- Comprehensive, multi-staged process for **sustainable planning** and **improvement** of Veterinary Services' (VS) capacities
- Supports greater **compliance** with WOAHA International **Standards for** animal health and welfare
- Each step corresponds to specific **capacity-building** activities
- **Voluntary, country driven** process targeting internal systems and resources for sustainability
- **Strong uptake** – 142 countries, more than 500 reports





CODES

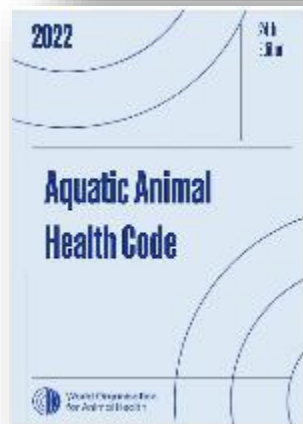
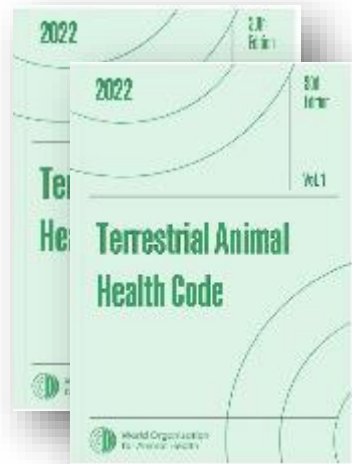


MANUALS



Standards to improve animal health and welfare
and veterinary public health

Tools for the Good Governance of Veterinary Services / Aquatic Animal Health Services



Section 3 of *Codes*

Quality of Veterinary
Services

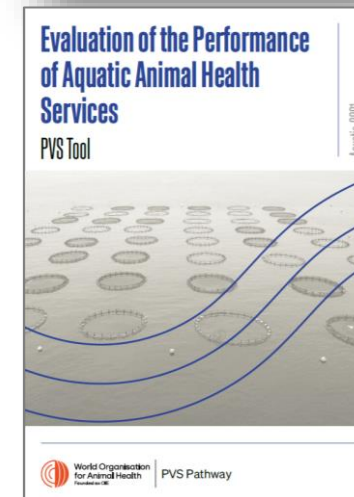
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Quality of Aquatic
Animal Health Services



2019,
Seventh Edition

Updated
PVS Tools



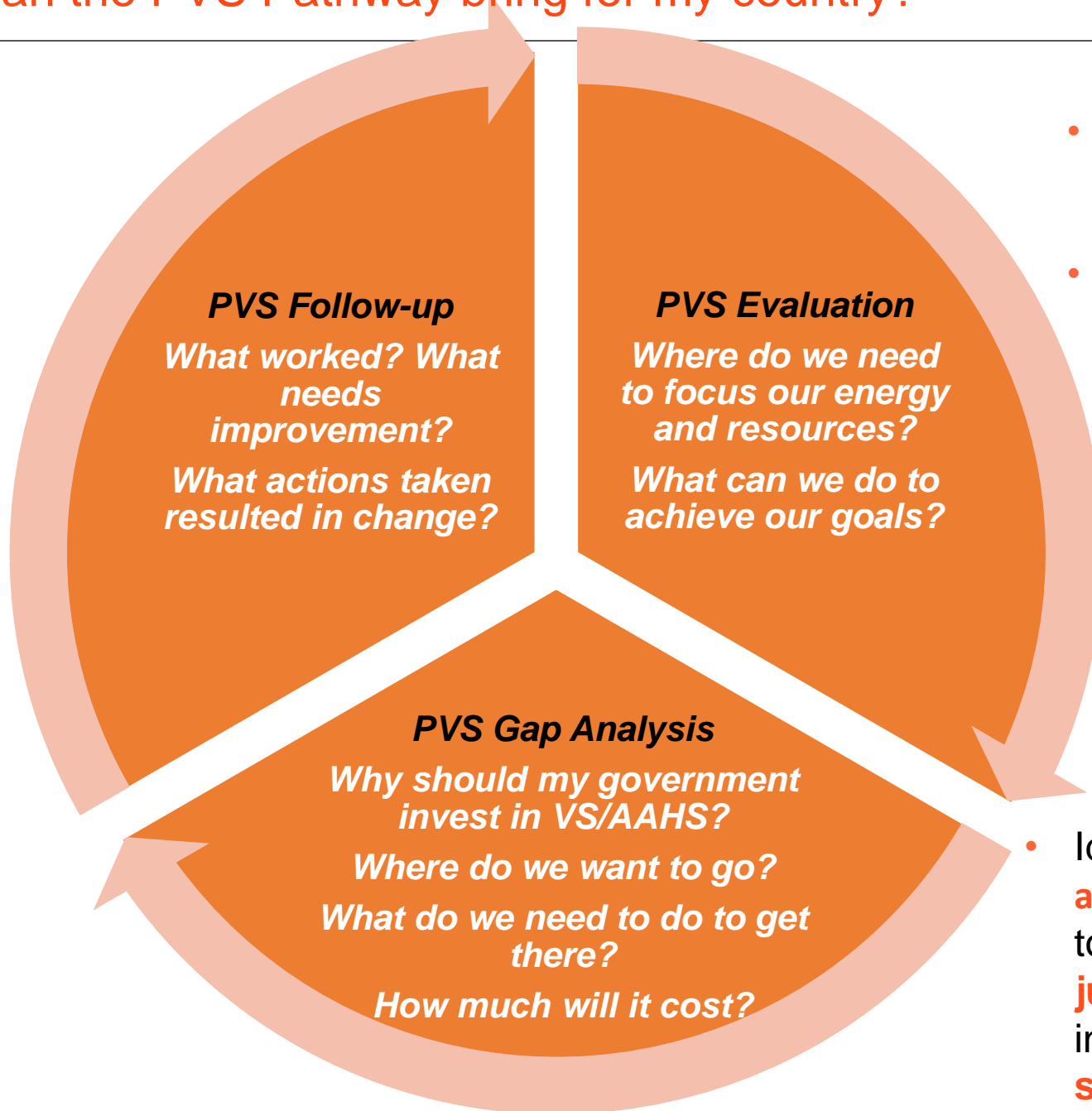
2021,
Second Edition

What are the benefits for Members who engage in the PVS Pathway?

More than a diagnostic instrument, the PVS Tool promotes a culture of **raising awareness, continuous improvement, internal and external constructive critique** and **good governance**



- Improve understanding of all sectors including other administrations
 - Develop national VS/AAHS strategic plans, establish priorities, commitment of public and private sectors



- Routine **monitoring** mechanism of performance over time, aiming for compliance with WOAHI International Standards

- Improved understanding of **strengths** and **weaknesses of VS/AAHS**
- High-quality **recommendations** to guide thinking and strategic planning

- Identify **priorities, targets, activities, and resources** needed to achieve goals and present **justifications** for internal/external **financial support**

Specific **capacity building** needs for which WOAHA can provide support: Laboratories, Legislation, Public Private Partnerships, Workforce Development, Veterinary Paraprofessionals...



Arguments presented **give voice** to challenges faced and resources needed by staff and stakeholders



Arguments presented give **credibility** to need for robust and functional national Veterinary and Aquatic Animal Health Services

Exposure to **international expertise** who have experience with different systems and their strengths and weaknesses gives mission participants opportunity to ask questions and advice



Improved **transparency** of sanitary status in view of intra-regional and **international trade**

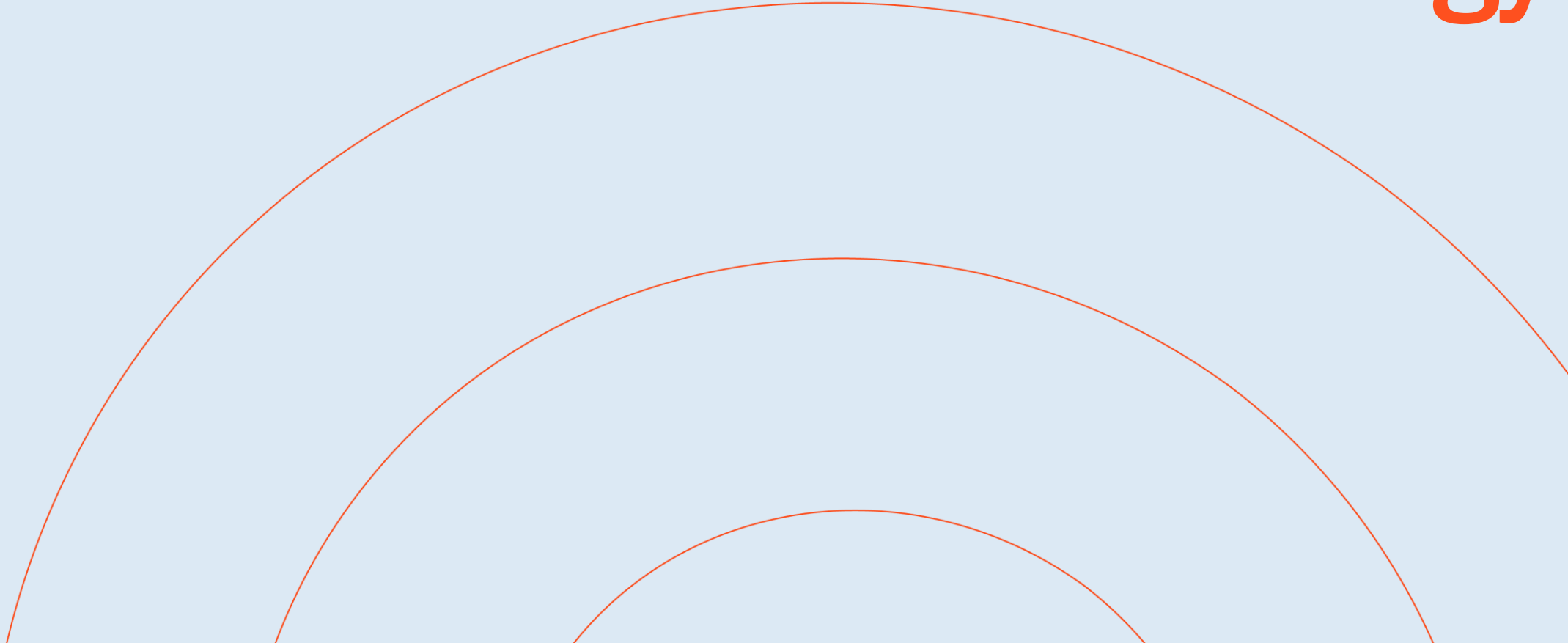


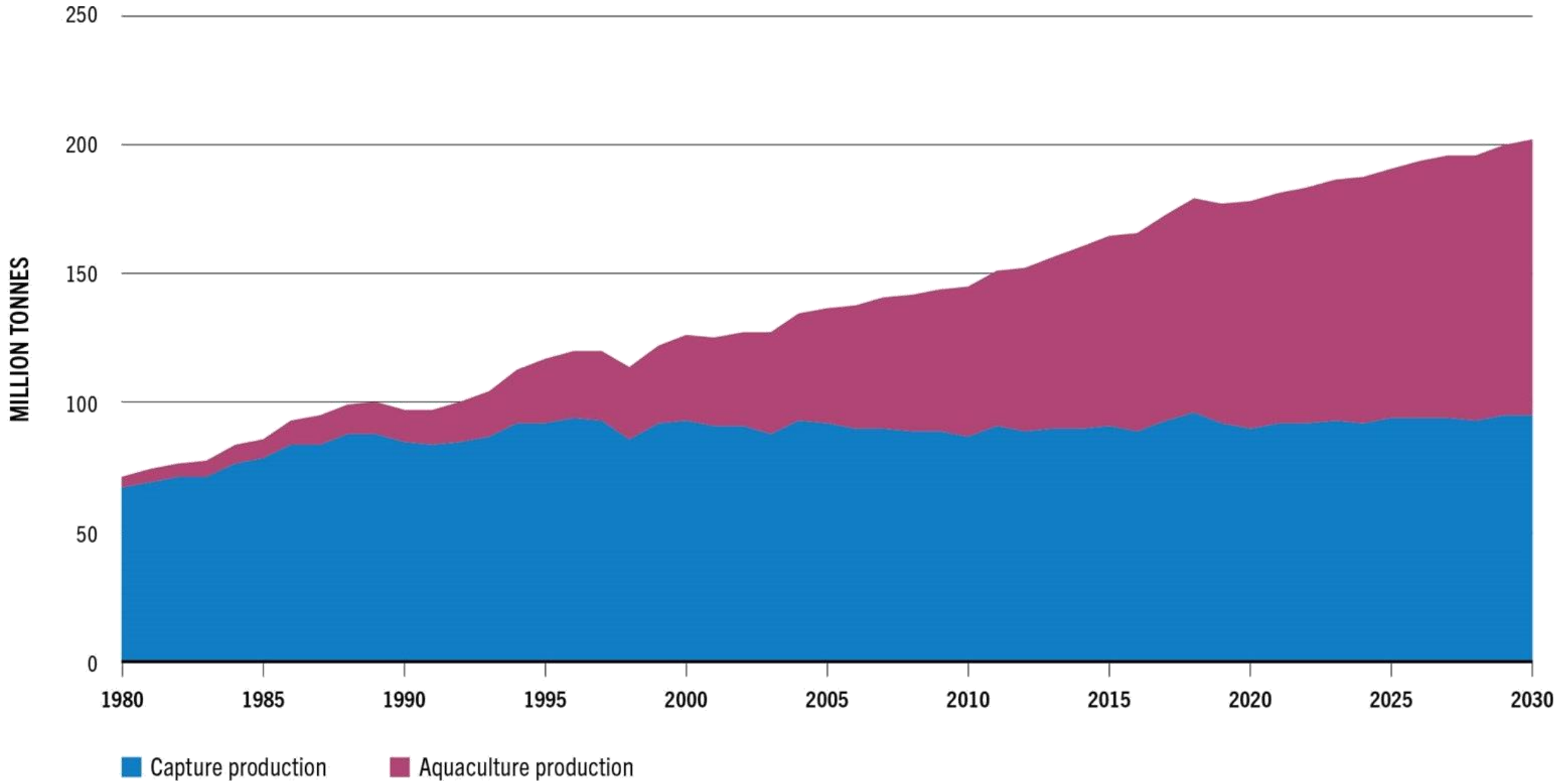
Risk identification & Mitigation: Allows identification of weaknesses and intervention before they become major problems



Biosecurity, Prevention, & Preparedness: Allows reflection on opportunities to prevent undesired outcomes and be ready if they arise

Capacity Building in the WOAHA Aquatic Animal Health Strategy

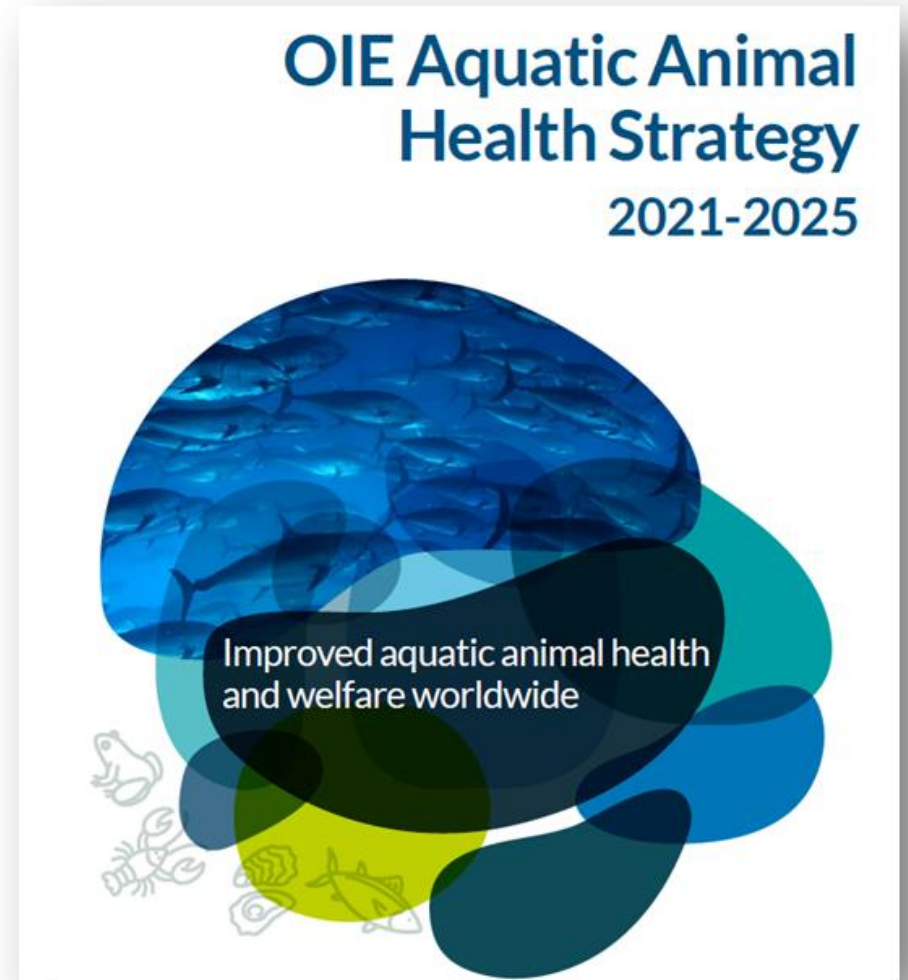




WOAH Aquatic Animal Health Strategy 2021-2025

Acknowledging the need to build more sustainable aquatic animal health systems, WOAH launched its first Aquatic Animal Health Strategy in May 2021, at the occasion of its 88th General Session.

This Strategy will improve aquatic animal health and welfare worldwide, contributing to sustainable economic growth, poverty alleviation and food security, thereby supporting the achievement of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).



WOAH Aquatic Animal Health Strategy 2021-2025

STANDARDS



CAPACITY BUILDING



IMPROVING
AQUATIC ANIMAL
HEALTH AND WELFARE
WORLDWIDE



RESILIENCE



LEADERSHIP



Objective 1 STANDARDS
Scientifically sound OIE international standards meet OIE Members' needs to manage risks, facilitate safe trade and improve aquatic animal health and welfare

| Activity | Activity |
|----------|--|
| 1.1 | Develop new OIE standards |
| 1.2 | Revise existing <i>Aquatic Code</i> standards |
| 1.3 | Review the scientific basis of existing animal welfare standards |
| 1.4 | Revise existing <i>Aquatic Manual</i> standards |
| 1.5 | Identify barriers to the implementation of standards |
| 1.6 | Increase the accessibility of standards |

Objective 2 CAPACITY BUILDING
OIE programmes support the strengthening of the Aquatic Animal Health Services of OIE Members

| Activity | Activity |
|----------|--|
| 2.1 | Support the implementation of standards |
| 2.2 | Increase the use of the OIE PVS Pathway |
| 2.3 | Develop public-private partnerships |
| 2.4 | Identify barriers to transparency in disease reporting |
| 2.5 | Develop a Disease Identification Guide for mobile devices |
| 2.6 | Support OIE Delegates and OIE Focal Points |
| 2.7 | Establish an OIE Global Aquatic Animal Health Scholarship scheme |
| 2.8 | Support small-scale aquaculture |

Objective 3 RESILIENCE
Responses to emerging aquatic animal health issues of regional or global concern are coordinated and timely

| Activity | Activity |
|----------|--|
| 3.1 | Formalise procedures for a coordinated OIE approach to disease emergencies |
| 3.2 | Provide support for early response at the national level |
| 3.3 | Develop guidelines for collaborative emergency response |
| 3.4 | Provide practical AMR guidance |

Objective 4 LEADERSHIP
OIE's capacity to provide global aquatic animal health and welfare leadership is strengthened

| Activity | Activity |
|----------|--|
| 4.1 | Further develop international partnerships |
| 4.2 | Develop the OIE's aquatic animal health and welfare capabilities |
| 4.3 | Engage OIE scientific networks |
| 4.4 | Establish forums for the OIE Community |
| 4.5 | Identify the highest-priority research areas |



Africa

Americas

Asia Pacific

Europe

Middle East

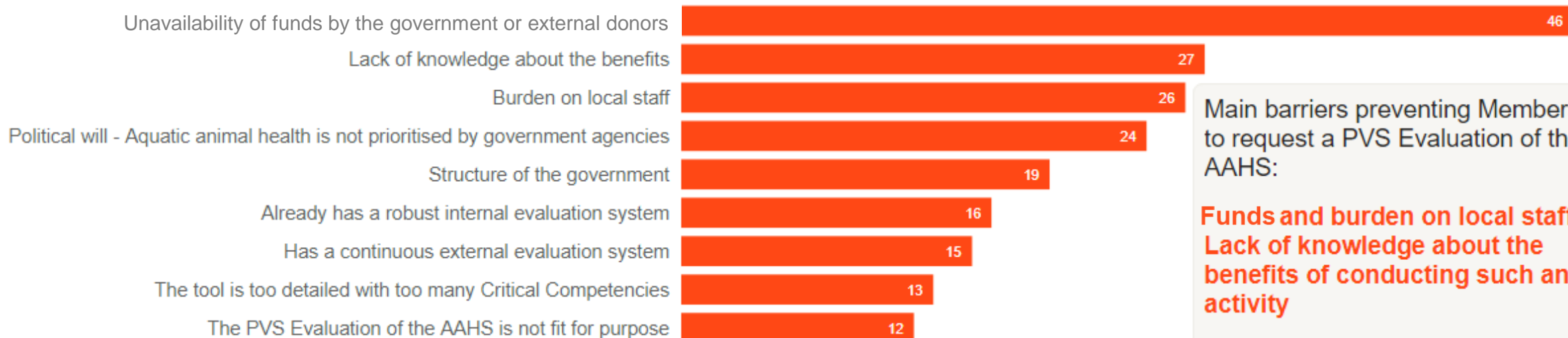
Proportion of Members feelings that WOAHA offers a sufficient range of tools and activities to support the strengthening of the AAHS



78% of Members....

Several suggestions to further improve WOAHA's offer to support strengthening the AAHS were received and will be explored and prioritised by WOAHA Capacity Building Department.

Main barriers to requesting a PVS Evaluation of the AAHS (number of Members that ranked them as blocking or high impact barriers)



Main barriers preventing Members to request a PVS Evaluation of their AAHS:

**Funds and burden on local staff
Lack of knowledge about the benefits of conducting such an activity**

The PVS Tool Aquatic

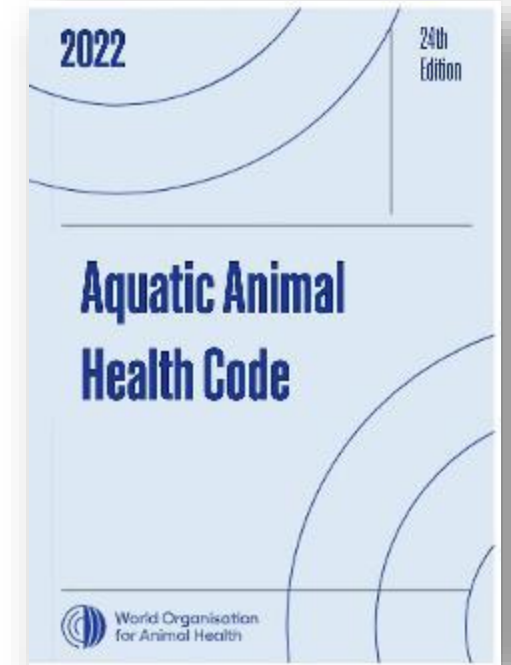
Overview of the Critical Competencies



WOAH References

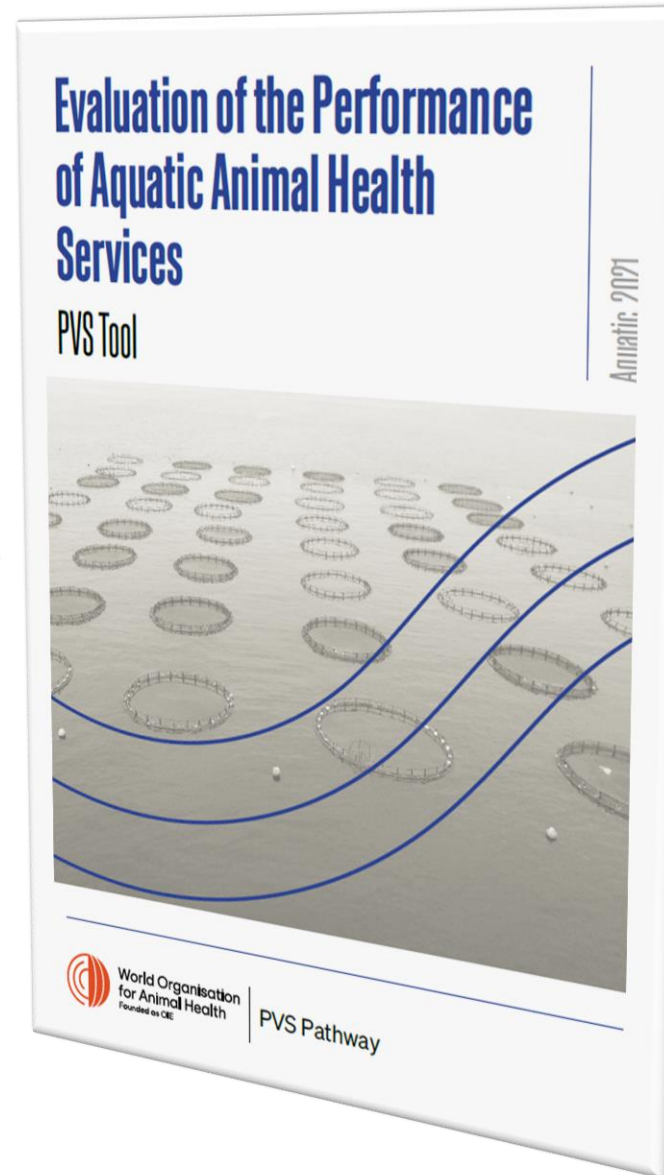
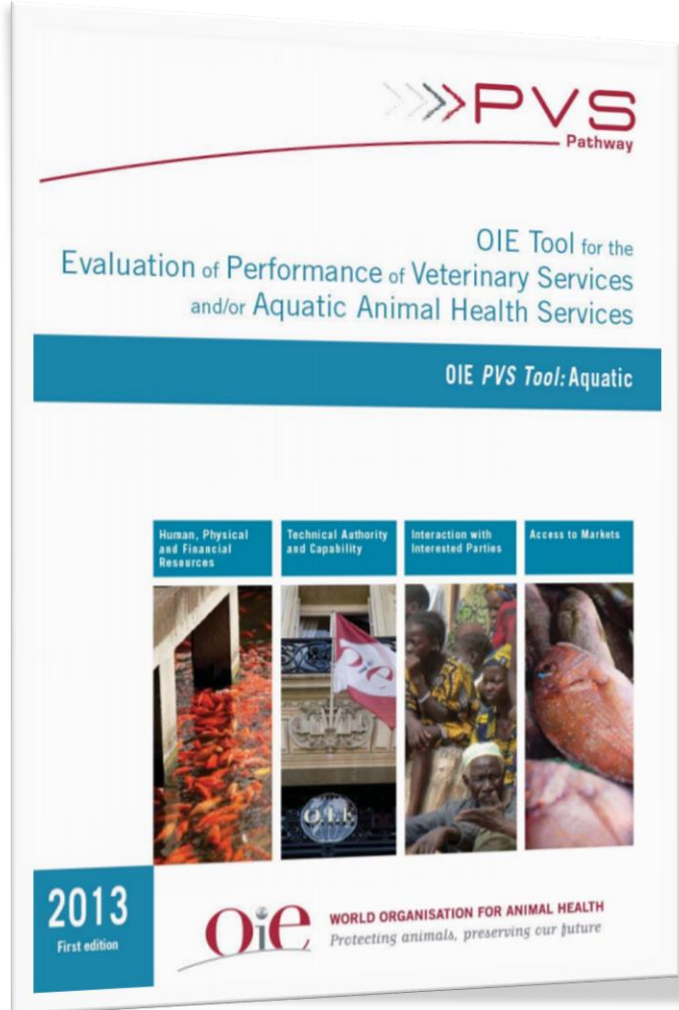
WOAH Aquatic Animal Health Code

- 23rd edition, 2021 (adopted in 88th GS of the World Assembly of WOAH Delegates), includes new and amended texts:
 - *Glossary;*
 - *Diseases listed by the OIE (Chapter 1.3.);*
 - ***Biosecurity for aquaculture establishments (New Chapter 4.1.)***



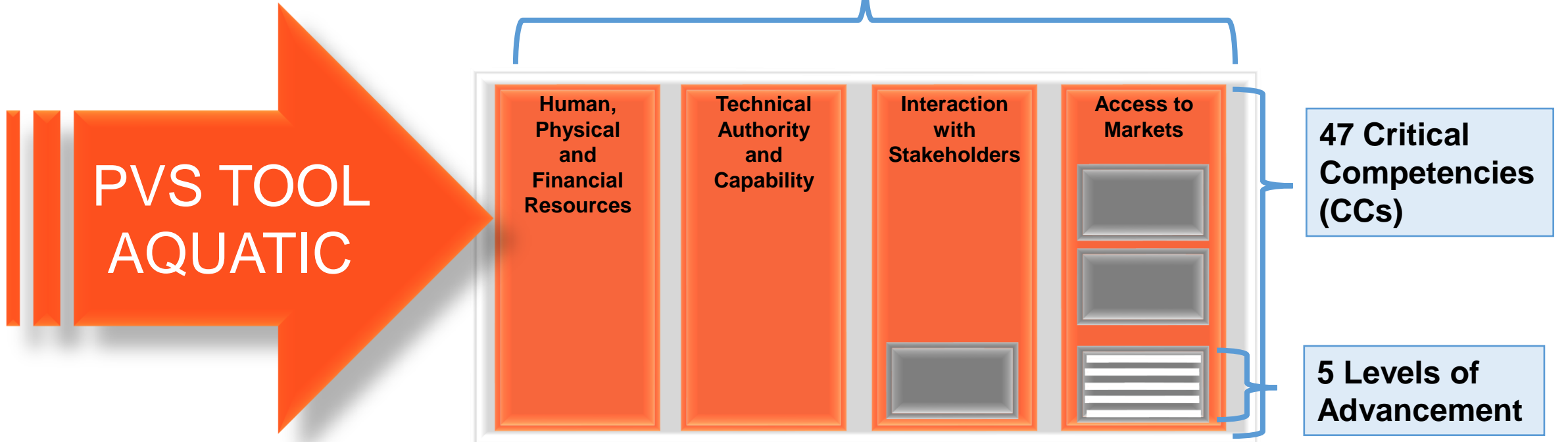
The WOAH Aquatic Animal Health Code (the Aquatic Code) provides standards for the improvement of aquatic animal health and welfare worldwide. These standards should be used by Aquatic Animal Health Services to set up measures for the prevention, early detection, reporting and control of pathogenic agents in aquatic animals (amphibians, crustaceans, fish and molluscs). Implementation of the recommendations in the Aquatic Code ensures the safety of international trade in aquatic animals and aquatic animal products, while avoiding unjustified sanitary barriers.

PVS Tool Aquatic 2nd edition 2021



- **Ad hoc Group in 2019**
- Aligned with the PVS (Terrestrial) Evaluation Tool 7th edit. 2019
- Clearer categorization and definition of CCs
- Integrated experience
- Improved coverage: AMR-AMU, OH approach, biothreat reduction, biosecurity, disease investigation, domestic trade, PPP

4 Fundamental Components



I-1 Professional and technical staffing of the Aquatic Animal Health Services

I-2 Competencies and education of veterinarians or aquatic animal health professionals, and other technical personnel

I-3 Continuing education

I-4 Technical Independence

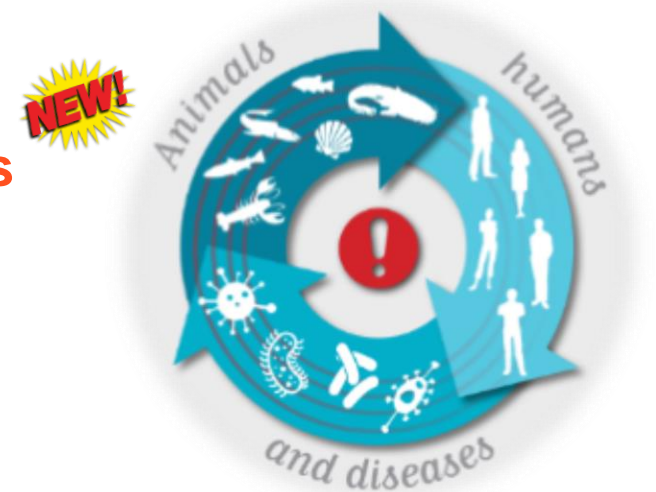
I-5 Planning, sustainability and management of policies and programmes

I-6 Coordination capability of the Aquatic Animal Health Services

I-7 Physical resources and capital investments

I-8 Operational funding

I-9 Emergency funding



II-1 Laboratory diagnosis

II-2 Risk analysis and epidemiology

II-3 Quarantine and border security

II-4 Surveillance and early detection

II-5 Emergency preparedness and response

II-6 Disease prevention, control and eradication

II-7 Aquatic animal production food safety



II-8 Veterinary medicines and biologicals for aquatic animals

II-9 Antimicrobial use (AMU) and antimicrobial resistance (AMR)



II-10 Residue testing, monitoring and management

II-11 Aquatic animal feed safety

II-12 Identification, traceability and movement control

II-13 Welfare of farmed fish

The 13 technical Critical Competencies are considered the “core” components

III-1 Communication

III-2 Consultation with stakeholders

III-3 Official representation and international collaboration

III-4 Accreditation/authorisation/delegation

III-5 Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB)

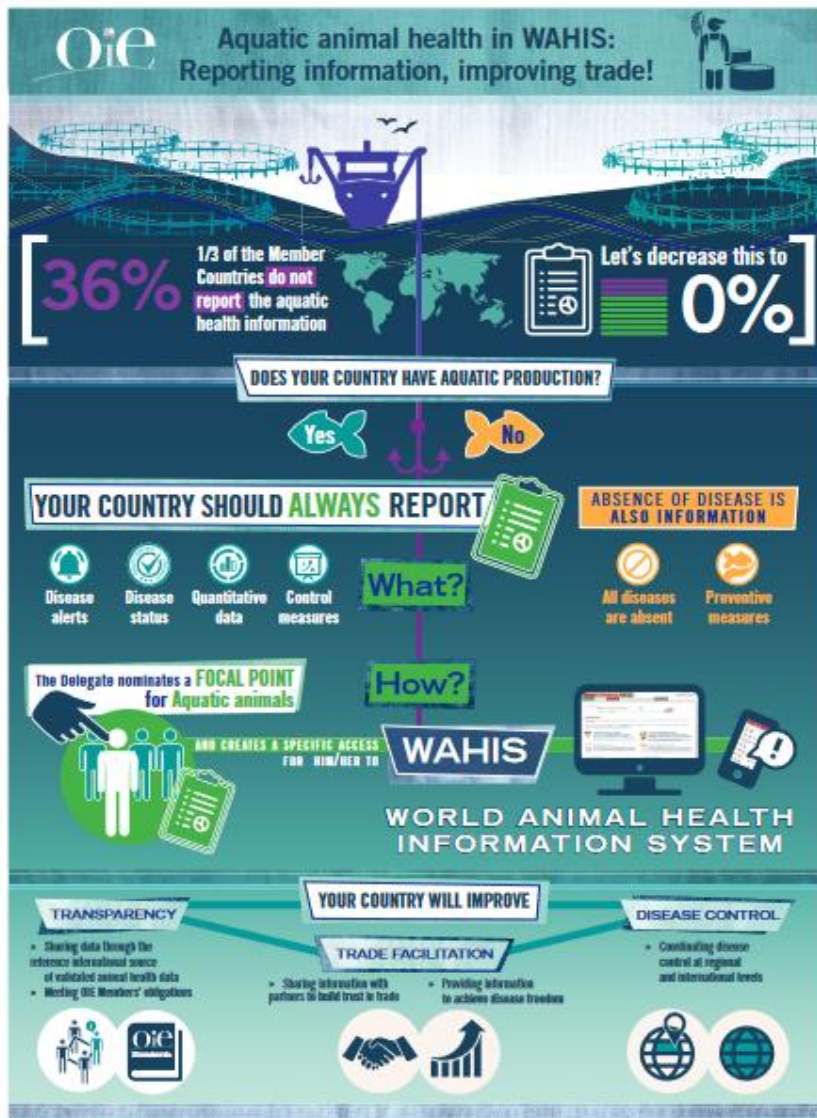
III-6 Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes

III-7 Aquatic animal health management and clinical services



NEW!





IV-1 Aquatic animal health legislation

IV-2 International harmonisation

IV-3 International certification

IV-4 Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements

IV-5 Transparency

IV-6 Zoning

IV-7 Compartmentalisation

Thank you

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