

Organisation Mondiale de la Santé Animale World Organisation for Animal Health Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

State of play of PVS evaluations and Gap analysis carried out in Europe Feedback from experience gained

Third Meeting of the Regional Steering Committee of the GF-TADs for Europe

European Commission, Brussels, 24-25 February 2010

Dr Mara Gonzalez-Ortiz
Deputy Head of the Regional Activities Department



Topics

➡The PVS Pathway

State of play of PVS evaluations and Gap analysis carried out in Europe

⇒ Feedback from experience gained



PVS Pathway

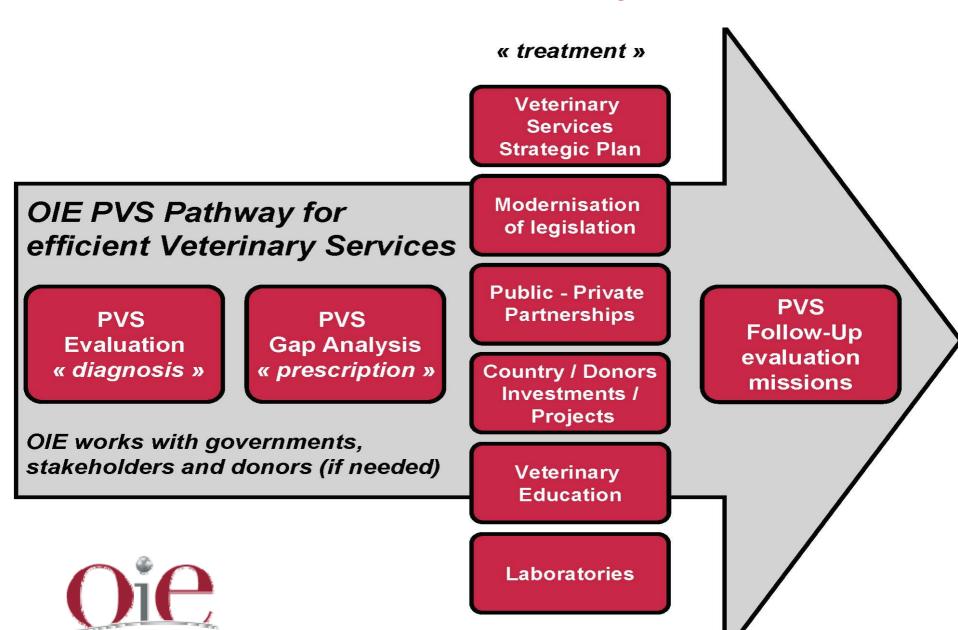


Veterinary Services → Global Public Good

 The OIE considers VS to be a Global Public Good and their bringing into line with international standards (in terms of legislation, structure, organisation, resources, capacities, the role of the private sector and paraprofessionals) as a public investment priority.



The PVS Pathway



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

- PVS evaluations provide a framework to assess the compliance of VS with the quality standards set out in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, in particular in the chapters 3.1. and 3.2.
- The objective is to identify gaps and weaknesses in the performance of VS, to recommend actions that could improve performance in critical areas, and to develop investment projects which could draw on national resources or attract international donors to make significant investments with the overall objective of strengthening the VS.



PVS-Gap Analysis

 For those countries that have been evaluated, the OIE recommends the conduct of a follow up mission, so-called 'PVS-Gap Analysis' also based on the use of the OIE-PVS Tool, to determine priority activities to consider among the different PVS critical competencies, to define concrete actions to remedy these gaps and to quantify the needs and investments.

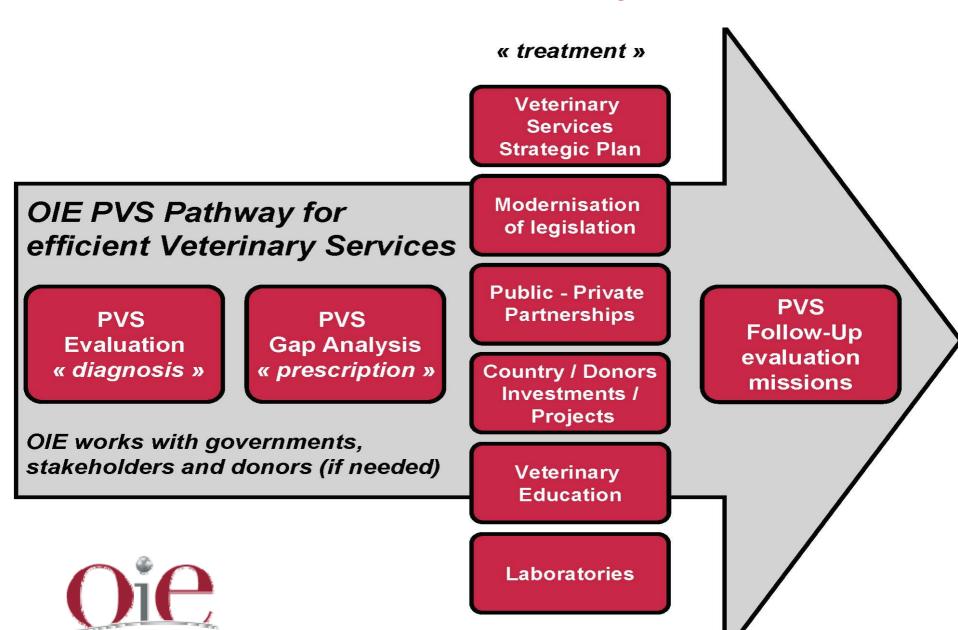


PVS update in the European Region

 OIE HQ and OIE Regional Representation for Europe strongly and permanently encourage the countries of the region to send a request of evaluation mission to the OIE to benefit from this program.



The PVS Pathway



State of play of PVS evaluations and Gap analysis carried out in Europe



Global Programme State of play PVS – 19/02/2010

OIE Regions	OIE Members	PVS Requests received	PVS Missions done	Reports available
Africa	51	44	39	31
Americas	28	17	17	15
Asia & Pacific	31	16	13	10
Europe	52	11	11	6
Middle East	13	13	11	4
Total	175	101	91	66



Global ProgrammeState of play Gap Analysis – 19/02/2010

OIE Regions	OIE Members	Gap Analysis Requests received	Gap Analysis Missions done
Africa	51	24	12
Americas	28	7	1
Asia & Pacific	31	9	1
Europe	52	3	2
Middle East	13	3	3
Total	175	46	19



OIE-PVS missions

• Europe:

Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine and Uzbekistan

In grey: Authorization to realise confidentiality of PVS reports to OIE partners and donors



OIE-PVS missions Country without PVS request

Europe

EU member countries (except Bulgaria and Romania), Andorra, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Moldavia, Montenegro, Norway, Russia, San Marino, Serbia, Switzerland and Turkmenistan



Gap Analysis missions

Europe

 Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey

In Grey: pending



Global ProgrammeState of play Legislation – 19/02/2010

OIE Regions	OIE Members	Legislation Requests received	Legislation Missions done
Africa	51	13	4
Americas	28	/	/
Asia & Pacific	31	3	3
Europe	52	2	1
Middle East	13	4	1
Total	175	22	9



Legislation missions

Europe:

Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan*

*done.



Feedback from experience gained



OIE PVS Feedback meeting

• 9-10 December 2009 OIE HQ, Paris

58 PVS participants

 Most participants were PVS experienced experts



Agenda

- Collection and feedback from PVS assessors (Africa, America, Asia, Europe and Middle East)
 - Experience applying PVS tool and Manual
 - For responding questions:
 - What was good?
 - What could be improved?
 - What should be improved?



Agenda

Animal welfare

- How to incorporate animal welfare in the PVS
- Developments with the terrestrial code
- Other initiatives

Legislation guidelines

- Current state of play
- What has been learned from missions
- Future developments of OIE veterinary legislation initiative

Aquatic governance

 Use of the PVS tool for the evaluation of aquatic Animal Health Services



Agenda

- Economics: Link with gap analysis
 - Investing in VS
 - OIE economic studies
 - Link with OIE PVS Gap Analysis
- Management
 - How to incorporate management in the PVS
- Education
 - As a key element in PVS evaluation
 - What have we learned to date?
 - How to improve in the future?



Meeting on the ad hoc group on evaluation of Veterinary Services

- 11 December 2009. OIE HQ, Paris
- Objectives of the meeting

 - Undertake revision of PVS Tool to produce a fifth edition (2010)
- Considerations
 - PVS Tool and procedure are well accepted as support of major donors.
 - The legal base for the PVS Tool is the Terrestrial Animal Health Code and new competencies should only be included where there are relevant standards in the Code



Outputs of ad hoc group on evaluation of Veterinary Services

Recommendations relevant to OIE PVS Experts

- Provide further training to PVS certified experts:
- To refresh training of experienced evaluators.
- Training of new evaluators that have the knowledge and experience to conduct evaluations of aquatic animal health services.



Recommendations on new competencies

Animal welfare

- To include in Chapter II Technical Authority and Capability.
- Under the technical authority of VS
- Considered with caution as food security and human health have highest priority for developing countries and have the primary target for support by donors in the context of investment in VS.

VS Management

- To include in Chapter I.
- To include human and financial resource management,



Recommendations on the Evaluation of Aquatic Animal Health Services (AAHS)

 To develop a modified PVS Tool for use in the evaluation AAHS.



- Technical independence
 - Text was not modified as current wording adequately covers 'in a manner contrary to the provisions of the OIE (and of the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable)'
- Stability of structures and sustainability of policies
 - Too much emphasis on stability in the organisational structure of VS and it is necessary to consider flexibility and modernisation.



- Coordination capability of the sectors and institutions of the Veterinary Services
 - Add sub point to deal with capability of the VS to coordinate with other Ministries and organisations within government.
 - Add sub point to deal with capability of the VS to coordinate with veterinary associations, private veterinarians and farmers



- Competencies relating to financial resources (Funding, Contingency and compensatory funding; and Capability to invest and develop)
 - Capabilities for financial management and budgeting should be addressed in more detail dealing with VS Management
 - To address VS funding through national sources and availability of donor contributions as an important source of resources to the VS in developing countries.
 - In many cases VS do not have a mandate for 'investment and development' therefore the absence of this capacity should not be treated as a significant gap.

Veterinary laboratory diagnosis

 Small countries with limited numbers of livestock do not need to have their own laboratory, and decision on classification should be based on common sense and experience, and arrangements for access to the laboratory



Quarantine and border security

To divide this competence in two separate elements

Veterinary public health and food safety

- To add a specific competency in relation to VS controls in slaughtering and processing facilities
- To address coordination with other government officials
- To address not only food borne disease but all zoonoses (OIE engagement with key international partners in 'One World, One Health')



Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals

 To consider the chain of command and procedures for the approval and prudent use of veterinary products including import, export, manufacture and GMP, labeling, sale, prescription

Consultation with stakeholders

 To include references to veterinary professional associations as they are important stakeholders

Traceability

- To move this competency to Chapter 2 (Technical Authority and Capability), considering the relevance of traceability for disease surveillance and control
- As identification and traceability are distinct functions and may be best separated.



Thank you for your attention



Organisation mondiale de la santé animale

World Organisation for Animal Health

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

