OIE PVS Pathway for Efficient Veterinary Services

OIE PVS Pathway Regional Seminar
14th February 2011
Kigali, Rwanda

Dr Alex Thiermann
Advisor and President of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (OIE)
OIE MANDATE

Historical: ‘To prevent animal diseases from spreading around the world’

The 5th Strategic Plan 2011/2015 extends the OIE’s global mandate to:

‘Improve animal health, veterinary public health, animal welfare, and consolidate the animal’s role worldwide’
OIE PVS Tool

The diagnosis
OIE International Standards

Official reference of the World Trade Organisation SPS Agreement
Adopted by consensus of OIE Members

- Section 3: Quality of Veterinary Services
  - Chapter 3.1. - Veterinary Services
  - Chapter 3.2. - Evaluation of Veterinary Services
OIE PVS Tool

- Several critical competencies in each fundamental component
- The fifth edition (released in 2010) includes critical competencies for:
  - management of national animal health systems;
  - animal welfare; and
  - evaluation of Aquatic Animal Health Services (as part of a PVS evaluation of Veterinary Services, or as an independent exercise).
- Now 46 critical competencies in total
The OIE PVS Tool

4 fundamental components

Human, Physical & Financial Resources

Technical Authority Capability

Interaction with Stakeholders

Access to markets

Critical competencies
(6 - 14)

5 levels of advancement
OIE PVS TOOL

✓ 5 levels of advancement (qualitative) for each critical competency

✓ A higher level assumes compliance with all preceding levels

Level 1
no compliance

Level 5
full compliance with OIE standards
Critical competency II-4

Quarantine and border security

Definition:

‘The authority and capability of the VS to prevent the entry and spread of diseases and other hazards of animals and animal products’
Levels of advancement

1) The VS cannot apply any type of quarantine or border security procedures for animal or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners.

2) The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures; however, these are generally based neither on international standards nor on a risk analysis.
Levels of advancement

3) The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities relating to the import of animals and animal products.

4) The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.
Levels of advancement

5) The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish, apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.
Country PVS Reports

- Country PVS reports are either:
  - Confidential (very few);
  - Available for transmission to Donors and Partners (72 reports to date);
  - In the public domain (13% to date): Belize; Bolivia; Brazil; Guinea-Bissau; Namibia; Panama; Paraguay; Uruguay; and Vietnam

http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/en_oie_pvs_eval_reports.htm?e1d2
PVS Evaluation missions
State of play (10 February 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OIE Members</th>
<th>PVS Evaluations requests received</th>
<th>PVS Evaluations missions implemented</th>
<th>Draft PVS Evaluations reports received</th>
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Overview of PVS Evaluation missions
The global diagnostic

- Weakness of national Veterinary Services (legislation, human and financial resources)
- Weakness of private sector organizations
- Few compensation mechanisms
- Limited ability to control livestock movements
- Constraints to implement biosecurity measures
- Difficulty of implementing appropriate vaccination
The global diagnostic

- Failures in the control of veterinary drugs threaten human health, market access and the development of private sector veterinary services

- Competition for national and international resources

- Insufficient national chain of command

- Veterinary services need to improve their ability to present financial information and cost/benefit arguments to support their missions
PVS Gap Analysis

The prescription
PVS Gap Analysis

- To identify specific activities, tasks and resources required to address “gaps” identified through the country PVS evaluation
- To determine and confirm country priorities (country involvement)
- Estimation of costs (collaboration with Partners and Donors)
- Preparation of an estimated budget
- Support to preparation of investment programmes
PVS Gap Analysis mission

- A PVS Gap Analysis mission facilitates the definition of 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 operational budget for 5 years* and an *exceptional budget* (necessary investments) when relevant.
PVS Gap Analysis mission

- In practice, this means:
  - defining, together with the Veterinary Services, and in accordance with national priorities and constraints, the expected result (level of advancement defined in the OIE PVS tool) at the end of the five-year period for the priority critical competencies of the OIE PVS tool which are relevant to the national context;
  - determining the activities to be carried out in order to achieve the expected results for the priority critical competencies of the OIE PVS Tool which are relevant to the national context;

(...
PVS Gap Analysis mission

(...)

- determining, with the help of information, data or interviews, the tasks and human, physical and financial resources required to implement these activities to enable the Veterinary Services to function appropriately.
PVS Gap Analysis Tool

Outputs
- Total Budget
- Analysis of the Budget

PVS Gap Analysis
- Budget

Inputs
- Unit Costs

Cost Estimation Cards
- Trade (8 cards)
- Animal Health (5 cards)
- Veterinary Public Health (4 cards)
- Veterinary Laboratories (2 cards)
- Management and Regulatory Services (21 cards)

PVS Gap Analysis Tool

- Trade
- Animal Health
- Veterinary Public Health
- Veterinary Laboratories
- Management and Regulatory Services

Inputs
- Unit Costs
PVS Gap Analysis Tool

- **Volume I**: Guidelines for conducting a mission, (PDF) includes appendices on:
  - Indicative guidelines for Border Inspection Posts
  - Guidelines for the Animal Health Tool
  - Indicative guidelines for Laboratories
  - Guidelines for the other tools

- **Volume II**: Guidelines for Writing a PVS Gap Analysis report (PDF)
PVS Gap Analysis Tool

- Templates for letters, reports and presentations

- **Budget** (Excel), includes
  - Unit costs and
  - Cost Estimation Cards
  - Analysis of the Budget

- PVS Gap Analysis 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 or distributed if necessary to Donors and relevant International Organisations to prepare investment programmes
Using the PVS Gap Analysis

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

- **Round tables**, in the country, with Donor Agencies and International Organisations, incl. FAO

- **Preparation of the country Veterinary Services estimated Budget**; and of national or international investments
# PVS Gap Analysis missions

## State of play (10 February 2011)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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Overview of PVS Gap Analysis missions
PVS Pathway

The treatment
OIE - PVS Pathway

« diagnosis »  « prescription »  « treatment »

- Veterinary Services Strategic Plan
- Modernisation of legislation
- Public/private Partnerships
- Country / Donors Investment / Projects
- Veterinary Education
- Laboratories
- PVS Follow-Up Evaluation mission

OIE - PVS Evaluation
PVS Gap Analysis
Approach for PVS Gap Analysis

• Establish objectives and strategies
  – National priorities
  – Target appropriate levels of advancement
  – Develop strategies for each critical competency

• The organisations concerned:
  – Lead organisation
  – Supporting partners

• Estimate resource needs over 5 years
  – An annual budget for animal health, veterinary public health, trade (including border inspections), laboratory support (not research) and general management
  – A separate budget for major investments amortized over more than 5 years
OIE Veterinary Legislation Support Programme
Veterinary Legislation Support Programme

- Veterinary legislation enables Veterinary Authorities to carry out their key functions, including surveillance, early detection and control of animal diseases and zoonoses, animal production food safety and certification of animals and animal products for export.

- In the face of increasing global trade, climate change and the emergence and reemergence of diseases that can rapidly spread across international borders, the Veterinary Services must be effectively covered by legislation in order to meet the OIE performance criteria of their functions.
Veterinary Legislation Support Programme

- The OIE is aware that in numerous countries veterinary legislation is outdated and inadequate to address the challenges of today and of the future.

- At the request of Members, the OIE has developed guidelines on all the essential elements to be covered in veterinary legislation.

- Any Member that has undertaken an OIE PVS Evaluation may request a follow up mission dedicated to advice and assistance in modernizing the national veterinary legislation.
OIE Guidelines on Veterinary Legislation

› The guidelines will be used to update the legislation where gaps are identified in the course of an OIE PVS Evaluation


› All OIE experts will use the same OIE Veterinary Legislation Manual (*under finalisation*)
Veterinary Legislation  
State of play (10 February 2011)

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Thank you for your attention