Good governance and OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway

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REGIONAL OIE ANIMAL PRODUCTION FOOD SAFETY FOCAL POINTS WORKSHOP, 12/10/10, HOLIDAY INN, SINGAPORE
Presentation Overview:
1. The Context – The need for stronger Veterinary Services
2. Key Concepts to Address Risks
3. The OIE and VS Advocacy
4. OIE PVS pathway to stronger VS and Animal Production Food Safety
5. Support from PSVS in South East Asia
1. The Context –
The need for stronger Veterinary Services
Importance of Stronger VS Global Public Good

- Market Access
- Animal Health
- Food Safety
- Food Security/Nutrition
- Animal Welfare
- Emerging Zoonoses
- Climate Change/Sustainability
- Poverty Alleviation

Food Safety
### Context A - Food Safety and Security:

#### Trends in Global Population

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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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**Source:** US Bureau of the Census

**Source:** Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta
Trends in animal protein consumption

- Shift from poverty to middle-class (1 billion people expected)
- Increased number of daily meals
- More milk, eggs and meat in meals
- Some projections toward 2020 indicate that the demand for animal protein will increase by 50%, especially in developing countries.
Animal health is a key component of food security

- 1 billion poor farmers and workers survive thanks to livestock = better animal health secures assets (animal capital) and increases access to markets

- Impact of animal diseases on livestock production losses (and livestock products) worldwide exceeds 20% = better animal health improves productivity

- Strong links between animal health, animal production food safety, food safety and public health

- Intensification of animal production cannot be avoided at global level

- We need to be ready........
Animal Production Food Safety and Veterinary Public Health

- Includes meat hygiene and inspection (ante and post mortem), residues and veterinary drug quality and distribution & animal product trade facilitation (import and export)
- Very large gap in many countries in Asia (PVS)
- Large impacts – Gastro-intestinal illness causes ongoing human suffering and lowered productivity, as well as secondary impacts such as on trade opportunities, tourism and investment
- Veterinarians cover important Critical Control Points generally up to the slaughterhouse, but sometimes beyond. External Coordination is a strong requirement.
Globalisation = Unprecedented movements of commodities and people

Nowadays pathogens are transported around the world faster than the average incubation time of most epizootics.

Climate change and habitat destruction allow colonisation of new territories by vectors and pathogens (e.g. bluetongue in Europe, Nipah in Malaysia)
Convergence Model

Genetic and Biological Factors

Physical and Environmental Factors

Social, Political, and Economic Factors

Ecological Factors

Animals

Humans

Wildlife

E I D

Source: Lonnie King, CDC, 2007
Disease Events

- Novel Pandemic Influenza A/H1N1
- H5N1 – continuing threat
- Rift Valley Fever in Africa
- Rabies – throughout region, not controlled
- Hyper-virulent PRRS – China, Vietnam; threatening the rest of Asia
- Ebola-Reston in Philippines
- Equine Influenza in Australia
- FMD in Japan and Korea
- And many more . . . . . .
2. Concepts To Address the Risk

OIE (with key partners such as FAO and WHO) have led in developing key policy concepts to promote for protecting from current and emerging global threats to animal and human health.
Outline

- The Global Public Good concept
- The Good Governance concept
- The One World, One Health concept
- Public/Private partnerships
- International collaboration
- Horizontal and peace time approach
The Global Public Good Concept

- The benefits of control and eradication of infectious diseases, in animals and animal products are international and inter-generational in scope – a global public good.
- Animal health systems are not a commercial nor a strictly agricultural good. They are fully eligible as national and global public resources.
- Countries depend on each other……..
- Failure of one country may endanger the entire planet
Concept of Good Governance

Requirements for all countries

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

- Appropriate surveillance, early detection, transparency, notification for animals and animal products
- Rapid response to animal disease / food safety outbreaks
- Biosecurity measures
- Compensation
- Vaccination when appropriate
- Education (initial and continuous) and research
- Appropriate utilisation and coordination of all veterinary resources
Vet Services are not just from Government

Public – Private Partnership:
Key tripod for Prevention / Surveillance / Control

Official Veterinarians

Private Veterinarians

Farmers / Stakeholders

Tripod
The concept of “One Health”

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

• Controlling zoonotic disease risks at source led by VS

• Cooperation with public health authorities is important particularly for prediction, prevention and response of emerging diseases, and in APFS.
International Collaboration
Without Good Governance of Veterinary Services...

- No early detection,
- No rapid response,
- No biosecurity measures,
- No food safety / food security,
- No reliability of export certification,
- No animal welfare provisions,
- ...OIE and Members Objectives can not be achieved.....
3. The OIE in Advocacy – Use Us to Help You

• The OIE is a technical, normative organisation with strong international standing, uniquely dedicated to animal health and animal production food safety

• Its hard earned reputation can be utilised effectively in national advocacy for Veterinary Services, such as through its messages/publications, & the OIE PVS pathway.

• This is consistent with the objectives of the OIE to strengthen VS as a global public good for a safer secure world.
The OIE in Advocacy –
Use Us to Help You

• As the relevant international standard setting organisation, the OIE can provide 3rd Party support to national efforts in advocating for stronger VS,
• Aligning your VS planning with OIE standards through an objective mechanism such as PVS is a useful message
• OIE sets standards for world trade, PVS assesses the VS which is the systems basis that delivers on these standards
• Aligning VS to OIE standards via PVS better enables countries to meet their global obligations to handle emerging infectious diseases in animals & their products
4. The OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway

“A systematic and standards based approach to supporting countries in; assessment, planning, resourcing and implementation for the sustainable strengthening of their national VS”

- includes Animal Production Food Safety
Horizontal Approaches that Recognise Ongoing Risks

**HORIZONTAL** - New long-term sustainable investments in peace time dedicated to capacity building of systems and institutions (VS) to handle any disease risks that may arise (including new or emerging) e.g. PVS pathway

**AND**

**VERTICAL** - Older usually shorter-term externally driven funding of emergency response activity focused on single disease outbreaks or threats (such as for HPAI H5N1 circa 2005). SEAFMD is a long term vertical program.
OIE International Standards

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

Terrestrial Animal Health Code
mammals, birds and bees
http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm

Section 3: Quality of Veterinary Services

• Chapter 3.1. - Veterinary Services
• Chapter 3.2. - Evaluation of Veterinary Services

Recognises VS as the foundation for competent and reliable delivery of all veterinary measures (disease and commodity based) of the Code
OIE PVS Pathway for efficient Veterinary Services

OIE works with governments, stakeholders and donors (if needed)

- PVS Evaluation «diagnosis»
- PVS Gap Analysis «prescription»
- Modernisation of legislation
- Public/private Partnerships
- Country / Donors Investment / Projects
- Veterinary Education
- Laboratories
- PVS Follow-Up Evaluation mission
Donor Interest in PVS

PARIS DECLARATION (2005) - “JOINT PROGRESS TOWARDS ENHANCED AID EFFECTIVENESS”

Ownership - Developing countries set their own strategies for poverty reduction, improve their institutions and tackle corruption.

Alignment - Donor countries align behind these objectives and use local systems.

Harmonisation - Donor countries coordinate, simplify procedures and share information to avoid duplication.

Results - Developing countries and donors/agencies shift focus to development results and results get measured.

Mutual Accountability - Donors and partners are accountable for development results.

Website link - http://www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_3236398_1_1_1_1_1,00.html
OIE PVS Pathway for efficient Veterinary Services

OIE works with governments, stakeholders and donors (if needed)

PVS Evaluation – “the diagnosis”
PVS Follow Up Eval’n – “the checkup”

« Treatment

Veterinary Services Strategic Plan
Modernisation of Legislation
Public - Private Partnerships
Country / Donors Investment / Projects
Veterinary Education
Laboratories

PVS Gap Analysis « prescription »

« »

PVS Evaluation « diagnosis »

PVS follow up Evaluation « check-up »
The OIE-PVS Tool

Evaluation of the Performance of Veterinary Services

a tool for Good Governance of Veterinary Services

Initial Objective (in 2006): 105 Countries

This global tool provided by the OIE is based on agreed international standards and has a great impact on the promotion and improvement of Veterinary Services worldwide.

OIE PVS Tool: Structure

4 Fundamental Components

- Human, physical and financial resources
- Technical authority and capability
- Interaction with stakeholders
- Access to market

5 Levels of Advancement:
- Level 1 = No compliance;
- Level 5 = Full compliance with OIE standards

A higher level assumes compliance with all preceding levels.

46 Critical Competencies, included in the 2010 edition:
- management systems;
- animal welfare;
- And evaluation of the performance of Aquatic Animal Health Services
  (as part of a PVS evaluation of Veterinary Services, or as an independent exercise).
OIE PVS TOOL

4 FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS

✓ Human, physical and financial resources
✓ Technical authority and capability
✓ Interaction with stakeholders
✓ Access to markets
Policy/Planning

1. RESOURCES (FC-1)
   The “ENGINE”

2. Policy Development & Decision making - Requires “Technical Authority and Capability” - FC2

3. Authorisation, Directives - Requires Internal Coordination “Chain of Command” or internal Communications/Consult’n

4. Field Implementation - Requires “Field Veterinary & Para-veterinary competency and stakeholder compliance”

5. Field Perspectives/Lessons Learnt/Accountability - Requires “Stakeholder Interaction” - FC3

Central Vet Services

Contributes to the quality & applicability of...

...which better legitimizes...

...to improve....

...and further refine....

Implementation/Delivery
Critical competencies

I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

1. Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services
2. Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
3. Continuing education
4. Technical independence
5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies
6. Coordination capability of the sectors and institutions of the Veterinary Services
7. Physical resources
8. Funding
9. Contingency and compensatory funding
10. Capability to invest and develop
Critical competencies

II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY

1. Veterinary laboratory diagnosis
2. Laboratory Quality Assurance
3. Risk analysis
4. Quarantine and border security
5. Epidemiological surveillance
6. Early detection and emergency response
7. Disease prevention, control and eradication
8. Veterinary public health and food safety
9. Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals
10. Residue testing
11. Emerging issues
12. Technical innovation
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels of advancement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Management, implementation and coordination are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose and for products that are distributed throughout the national market.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards for export purpose and for products that are distributed throughout the national and local markets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Management, implementation and coordination are undertaken in full conformity with international standards for products at all levels of distribution (throughout the national and local markets, and direct sales).</td>
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</table>

[Note: This critical competency primarily refers to inspection of unprocessed animal products (e.g. meat, milk and honey). It may in some countries be undertaken by an agency other than the VS.]

Terrestrial Code References:

Points 6 and 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Procedures and standards.
Points 1-5 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Food hygiene / Zoonoses / Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines/ Integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health.
Points 2, 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. on National information on human resources / Functional capabilities and legislative support / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
Chapter 6.2. on Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection.
General PVS Findings - Slaughterhouses

- Very poor standards of meat hygiene & inspection in almost all developing countries.
- APFS often falls through the cracks of agency responsibility – animal health, human health, local councils – poor coordination/oversight
- Export/Local & Rural/Urban divides
- Poor initial and continuing education
- Poor understanding of meat hygiene by workers
- Meat inspectors often working in isolation or very part time, have little authority, no career pathway
The authority and capability of the VS to regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels of advancement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The VS cannot regulate the usage of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. The VS has only limited capability to exercise administrative control (including registration) over the usage, including import and production, of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. The VS exercise quality control (technical standards) over the import, production and distribution of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The VS exercise complete control over registration, sale and usage of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The VS implement systems to monitor the use of veterinary medicines, veterinary biologicals and their side effects (pharmacovigilance).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Terrestrial Code References:

Points 6 and 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Procedures and standards. Points 1-5 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Food hygiene / Zoonoses / Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines/ Integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health. Points 2, 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. on National information on human resources / Functional capabilities and legislative support / Animal health and veterinary public health controls. Chapter 6.2. on Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection.
II-10 Residue testing

The capability of the VS to undertake residue testing programmes for veterinary medicines (e.g. antimicrobials and hormones), chemicals, pesticides, radionuclides, metals, etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels of advancement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. No residue testing programme for animal products exists in the country.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Some residue testing programme is performed but only for selected animal products for export.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and some for domestic use.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and/or internal consumption.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. The residue testing programme is subject to routine quality assurance and regular evaluation.</td>
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</table>

[Note: This critical competency may in some countries be undertaken by an agency or agencies other than the VS.]

Terrestrial Code References:

Point 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Procedures and standards.
Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines.
Sub-point a) ii) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health: “Assessment of ability of Veterinary Services to enforce legislation”.
Chapters 6.5. to 6.8. on Antimicrobial resistance.
General PVS Findings – Vet Drugs

• Some PVS evaluated countries have very little control over any aspects (import, production or use)
• Some countries have reasonable control over quality of production and imports, drug registration etc
• Very few countries have adequate controls over distribution and use (registered vets or vet paraprofessionals, withdrawal periods)
• Where they do, enforcement is a major issue
• Virtually none address pharmacovigilance
• No or inadequate residue testing in non exporting countries
III. INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

1. Communications
2. Consultation with stakeholders
3. Official representation
4. Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation
5. Veterinary Statutory Body
6. Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes
III-2 Consultation with stakeholders

The capability of the VS to consult effectively with stakeholders on VS activities and programmes, and on developments in animal health and food safety.

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<th>Levels of advancement</th>
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<tr>
<td>1. The VS have no mechanisms for consultation with stakeholders.</td>
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<td>2. The VS maintain informal channels of consultation with stakeholders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. The VS maintain a formal consultation mechanism with stakeholders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. The VS regularly hold workshops and meetings with stakeholders.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. The VS actively consult with and solicit feedback from stakeholders regarding proposed and current activities and programmes, developments in animal health and food safety, interventions at the OIE (and WTO SPS Committee where applicable), and ways to improve their activities.</td>
</tr>
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Critical competencies

IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS

1. Preparation of legislation and regulations, and implementation of regulations
2. Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations
3. International harmonisation
4. International certification
5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements
6. Traceability
7. Transparency
8. Zoning
9. Compartmentalisation
**IV-6 Traceability**

The authority and capability of the VS to identify animals and animal products under their mandate and trace their history, location and distribution.

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<th>Levels of advancement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The VS do not have the capability to identify animals or animal products.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. The VS can document the history of some animals and animal products.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. The VS have procedures in place to identify and trace selected animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes, in accordance with relevant international standards.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. The VS and their stakeholders have coordinated national procedures in place that can identify and trace animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. The VS, in cooperation with their stakeholders, carry out audits of their traceability procedures.</td>
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OIE PVS Approach

- Upon request of the country (voluntary basis)
- Not an audit
- External independent evaluation (objectivity)
  - Experts trained and certified by the OIE
  - 2-3 wks, based on facts & evidence, not impressions
- To assess:
  - Compliance with OIE Standards
  - Strengths / Weaknesses
  - Gaps / areas for improvement
- Country property (confidentiality of results)
- Recognised by international donors
PVS Reports

- Country PVS reports are either:
  - Confidential (very few);
  - Available for transmission to Donors and Partners (73 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
# Global Programme

## State of play / Country PVS Evaluation (30/06/2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OIE Regions</th>
<th>OIE Members</th>
<th>PVS Requests received</th>
<th>PVS Missions done</th>
<th>Reports available</th>
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<td>Africa</td>
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<td>Americas</td>
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<td>Asia &amp; Pacific</td>
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<td>Europe</td>
<td>53</td>
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<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>12</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>176</strong></td>
<td><strong>106</strong></td>
<td><strong>94</strong></td>
<td><strong>73</strong></td>
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OIE-PVS evaluation missions

- Official requests
- Missions completed
- Report available to partners/donors
PVS missions requested from ASIA, the FAR EAST and OCEANIA (30/06/2010)

- Afghanistan
- Bangladesh
- Bhutan
- Brunei
- Cambodia
- Fiji
- Indonesia
- Iran
- Korea (Dem. People’s Rep.)
- Laos
- Maldives
- Mongolia
- Myanmar
- Nepal
- Philippines
- Sri Lanka
- Vietnam

in bold: mission done
OIE-PVS evaluation missions ASIA, the FAR EAST and OCEANIA (30/06/2010)
Nearly 100 PVS assessments done; lessons learnt and what’s next?

- Continuous improvement of tool, now stable
- Identification and response to generic gaps (eg leg’n, educ’n)
- Good informal evidence of use - creating self awareness and influencing VS policy directions and donor projects
- Some countries (esp least developed) not sure how to progress…..
- How do they convert new knowledge and self-awareness into actual resourcing/implementation

Countries realise potential & want more…..OIE responded with…….
PVS Gap Analysis process

Specific objectives of the Country

Identification of activities, tasks and resources to fill the gaps

OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes

PVS Gap Analysis

PVS Evaluation
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
- Format is a bit different; 5 “pillars” (not 4 FCs)
- Establish Critical Competency Targets
- Identify specific strategies and tasks under each
- Estimation of costs (using national unit costs)
- Preparation of a budget
Global Programme
State of play / PVS Gap Analysis missions  (30/06/2010)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OIE Regions</th>
<th>OIE Members</th>
<th>Gap Analysis Requests received</th>
<th>Gap Analysis Missions done</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td><strong>24</strong></td>
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PVS Gap Analysis missions

- Official requests
- Missions completed
PVS Gap Analysis missions requested in ASIA, the FAR EAST and OCEANIA (17/05/2010)

- Bhutan
- Brunei
- Cambodia
- Indonesia
- Korea (Dem. People’s Rep. of)
- Mongolia
- Myanmar
- Philippines
- Sri Lanka
- Vietnam

in bold: mission done
OIE PVS Pathway for efficient Veterinary Services

- Evaluation PVS « diagnosis »
- PVS Gap Analysis « prescription »
- Modernisation of legislation
- Public/private Partnerships
- Country / Donors Investment / Projects
- Veterinary Education
- Laboratories
- PVS Follow-Up Evaluation mission

OIE works with governments, stakeholders and donors (if needed)
Treatment Activity: Veterinary Legislation missions

• At country request, OIE sends legislation expert(s) to work with countries on improving veterinary legislation based on OIE international guidelines.

• Consists of scoping mission, then option for longer term MOU with obligations on both sides for ongoing engagement and commitment.

• OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Legislation 7-9 December 2010

Veterinary Education

OIE held vet ed conference Oct 2009 in Paris
Over 400 Deans or Directors of veterinary teaching institutes in attendance.
Discussed:

- harmonisation of curriculum
- minimum requirements
- quality control and recognition procedures
- more involvement of Veterinary statutory body

Draft recommendations at-
http://www.oie.int/eng/A_DEANS2009/DEANS-CONCLUSION.html
Global network of OIE Expertise – Reference Labs and Collaborating Centres

- OIE Reference Laboratories – expertise in surveillance and control of a named disease

- OIE Collaborating Centres – expertise in a specific designated sphere of competence e.g. epidemiology, emerging avian diseases, zoonoses, veterinary medicinal products
World Distribution of the OIE's Collaborating Centres and Reference Laboratories

OIE's Collab. Centers & Ref. Labs

15

Collaborating Centres
Reference Laboratories
The reality of the transboundary animal disease situation

- More than 100 of the 174 OIE Members are from developing or in-transition countries
- More than 70% of OIE listed diseases occur in these countries
- Most of the most important TAD’s occur in these countries
- Most of the OIE RL’s or CC’s are not situated in these countries
- The mandate of OIE RL’s and OIE CC’s thus stretch beyond their own national borders
- Capacity building mechanism developed....
OIE Laboratory Twinning

- sustainable capacity building
Each Laboratory Twinning Project..

- A link between an OIE Reference Laboratory (Parent) and a National Laboratory (Candidate)
- Global geographical coverage of expertise
- Capacity building/knowledge transfer
- Mutually beneficial with collaborative research opportunities
- Based on compliance with OIE International Standards
- Ultimate aim for candidate to become an OIE Reference Laboratory
5. Support in South East Asia from PSVS

- Supporting the PVS Pathway in SE Asia through PSVS, with a focus on strategic planning, country & agency liaison
OIE PVS Pathway for efficient Veterinary Services

OIE works with governments, stakeholders and donors (if needed)
PVS vs PSVS

• Remember they are DIFFERENT!

• PVS = GLOBAL initiative of qualitative evaluation to OIE standards (PVS Tool) and quantitative planning for improvement (PVS Gap Analysis). Both short term missions conducted by 2-3 OIE experts.

• PSVS = SOUTH EAST ASIAN programme to SUPPORT PVS through longer term and deeper engagement with veterinary services.
PSVS supported PVS – five components

1. ADVOCACY - High Level (DG, Ministers, ASWGL, SOMAMAF)

2. ENGAGEMENT - National Seminars on PVS Pathways, formation of WGs, alignment with internal strategic planning

3. TRAINING - Specialist sub-regional workshops (legislation, comms, EM, laboratory, PVS)

4. CONSULTANCIES – strategic planning & economics

5. COORDINATION - Donor and international agency liaison (roundtables)
What does all this mean for you as Animal Production Food Safety Focal Points within your Veterinary Services?

• If you like the message, become an advocate of PVS within your government and using it in this way via the pathway

• Animal production food safety is an important part of PVS, use the PVS pathway to assist you with planning and advocacy for this vital VS function.
Conclusion

• Veterinary services are very important to society; a global public good, OIE help with advocacy

• OIE PVS aims to improve global vet services through evaluation and planning based on international standards, the PVS Pathway, this includes for APFS

• PSVS is an active program that supports PVS as a country owned pathway to attracting resources and building VS capacity.

• Animal Production Food Safety is an increasingly important component.......Get involved!
Thank you for your attention