Good Governance of Veterinary Services and the OIE PVS Pathway
Overview

Good Governance of Veterinary Services:
1. 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
5. PVS Pathway Success Stories in Southeast Asia
1. The Context

The need for stronger Veterinary Services
Importance of Stronger VS

GLOBAL PUBLIC GOOD

Market Access
Poverty Alleviation
Animal Health
Food Security/Nutrition
Food Safety
Animal Welfare
Climate Change/Sustainability
Emerging Zoonoses
Importance of Stronger VS

A: Food safety and security

B: Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases
Context A. Food Safety and Security:

Trends in Global Population


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Less developed countries</th>
<th>More developed countries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>1.60</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>2.65</td>
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<td>1970</td>
<td>3.70</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>4.75</td>
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<td>1.35</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>6.85</td>
<td>5.65</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>7.90</td>
<td>6.85</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: US Bureau of the Census

Source: Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Atlanta
Context A. Food Safety and Security

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, animal welfare, food safety/public health

- 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 welfare, food safety and public health

- Intensification of animal production cannot be avoided at global level

We need to be ready………
Context B: EID Risks

- 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 human behaviour allow colonisation of new territories by vectors and pathogens (e.g. bluetongue in Europe, Nipah in Malaysia)
Zoonotic potential of animal pathogens

- 60% of human pathogens are zoonotic
- 75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic
- 80% of agents having a potential bioterrorist use are zoonotic pathogens
Context B: EID Risks

Convergence Model

- Genetic and Biological Factors
- Physical and Environmental Factors
- Social, Political, and Economic Factors
- Ecological Factors
- Animals
- Humans
- Wildlife

Source: Lonnie King, CDC, 2007
Context B: EID Risks

Disease Events

- Novel Pandemic Influenza A/H1N1
- H5N1 – continuing threat
- Rift Valley Fever in Africa
- Rabies – throughout region, entering new territories
- Hyper-virulent PRRS – China, Vietnam; threatening the rest of Asia
- African Swine Fever – Eastern Europe
- Ebola-Reston in Philippines
- Hendravirus in Australia
- Schmallenberg virus in Europe
- And many more....
2. Concepts in Addressing 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.
Concepts in Addressing the Risk

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
Concepts in Addressing the Risk

The Global Public Good Concept

- The benefits of control and eradication of infectious diseases, 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
Concepts in Addressing the Risk

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 provide for:

- Appropriate surveillance, early detection, transparency, notification
- Rapid response to animal disease outbreaks
- Biosecurity measures
- Compensation
- Vaccination when appropriate
- Education (initial and continuous) and research
- Appropriate utilisation and coordination of all veterinary resources
Concepts in Addressing the Risk

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
Concepts in Addressing the Risk

Public-Private Partnerships

- Public-private partnerships focus on shared interests.
- Public-private partnerships are critical for addressing global animal health issues.
- Important for sustainability of animal health and public health sectors as well as the economic development and overall stability of countries.
Vet Services are not just from Government

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

Official Veterinarians

Private Veterinarians

Farmers / Stakeholders

Tripod
Concepts in Addressing the Risk

International Collaboration

[Image of various organizations' logos: OIE, FAO, WHO, CMC, GLEWS]
Concepts in Addressing the Risk

Use of 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

- **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). SEACFMD is a long term vertical program.
3. The OIE in Advocacy

Use Us to Help You
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 welfare.

- 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 around the world as a global public good for a safer secure world.
The OIE in Advocacy

Use Us to Help You

- The OIE, as an international standard setting organisation, 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.
4. The OIE PVS Pathway

The Pathway to Stronger Veterinary Services
The OIE PVS Pathway

Pathway to Stronger Veterinary Services

- PVS Evaluation
- PVS Gap Analysis
- Treatments
- PVS Follow-up Missions

More information: http://www.oie.int/support-to-oie-members/pvs-pathway/
The OIE PVS Pathway

« Diagnosis »
PVS Evaluation

« Prescription »
PVS Gap Analysis
including Veterinary Services’ Strategic Priorities

« Treatment »
Capacity Building, Specific Activities, Projects and Programs

Veterinary Legislation
Public / Private Partnerships
Veterinary Education
Laboratories
PVS Pathway Follow-Up Missions

The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders
The OIE PVS Pathway: PVS Evaluation

PVS Evaluation: a **qualitative assessment** of the performance and the compliance of VS in accordance with the OIE international standards on quality of VS.

The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders.
OIE International Standards

Official reference of the World Trade Organisation
SPS Agreement

Adopted by consensus of OIE Members


http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.html

Section 3: Quality of Veterinary Services :
  ‣ Chapter 3.1. - Veterinary Services
  ‣ Chapter 3.2. - Evaluation of Veterinary Services
Evaluate the Performance of VS against the OIE international standards.

- Assist VS to establish their current level of performance.
- Identify gaps and weaknesses in their ability to comply with OIE international standards
- Form a shared vision with stakeholders and establish priorities and carry out strategic initiatives

Download: http://www.oie.int/support-to-oie-members/pvs-evaluations/oie-pvs-tool/
PVS Evaluation Tool: Structure

- 4 fundamental components
- 46 Critical competencies
- 5 levels of advancement
PVS Evaluation Tool: Fundamental Components

4 Fundamental Components:

- Human, physical and financial resources
- Technical authority and capability
- Interaction with stakeholders
- Access to markets
46 critical competencies:

- Individual sub-components of the four fundamental components
- Several critical competencies in each fundamental component
- The fifth edition (released in 2010) includes critical competencies for:
  - 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).
PVS Evaluation Tool: Levels of Advancement

- 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
### I-2 Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals

The capability of the VS to efficiently carry out their veterinary and technical functions; measured by the academic qualifications of their personnel in veterinary, other professional and technical positions.

### B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Levels of advancement</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>The majority of veterinary para-professionals have no formal entry-level training.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a very variable standard and allows the development of only limited animal health competencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of only basic animal health competencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of some specialist animal health competencies (e.g. meat inspection).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard and is subject to regular evaluation and/or updating.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Terrestrial Code References (s):*
- Points 1-5 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / Independence / Impartiality / Integrity / Objectivity.
- Points 6 and 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Human and financial resources.
- Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources.
- Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.
- Points 1-2 and 5 of Article 3.2.14. on Organisation and structure of Veterinary Services / National information on human resources / Laboratory services.
**Strengths:**

- Most of the VS paraprofessionals have some level of formal education.

**Weaknesses:**

- There is no systematic planning of training. Training plan for each paraprofessionals should be based on needs of each position
- Absence of performance evaluations for the paraprofessionals.

**Evidence (references for documents or pictures listed in Appendix 6):** E1, H3

**General comments or recommendations:**

There are more than 5000 veterinary paraprofessionals with different levels of education providing veterinary services in Nepal (Animal Health Technicians, Assistant Animal Health Technicians, Veterinary Field Assistants, Village Animal Health Workers). VS does not seem to have any control or influence on formal education of veterinary paraprofessionals. Officially, they are supposed to be supervised by the veterinary officers but there is no evidence of performance evaluation of veterinary paraprofessionals.

**Recommendation:**

- A training plan for each paraprofessional needs to be developed and implemented; this plan should be based on needs of each position and not seniority or interest.
- Performance evaluations should be done on a yearly basis, at a minimum.
- Clear guidelines for correction or discipline of poor performance should be established.
Chapter I - Human, physical and financial resources

This component appraises the institutional and financial sustainability of the VS as evidenced by the level of professional/technical and financial resources available and the capacity to mobilize these resources. It comprises 14 CCs:

Section I-1 Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services
Section I-2 Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
Section I-3 Continuing education
Section I-4 Technical independence
Section I-5 Stability of structures and sustainability of policies
Section I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services
Section I-7 Physical resources
Section I-8 Operational funding
Section I-9 Emergency funding
Section I-10 Capital investment
Section I-11 Management of resources and operations
Chapter II - Technical authority and capability

This component appraises the authority and capability of the VS to develop and apply sanitary measures and science-based procedures supporting those measures. It comprises 17 CCs:

Section II-1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis
Section II-2 Laboratory quality assurance
Section II-3 Risk analysis
Section II-4 Quarantine and border security
Section II-5 Epidemiological surveillance
Section II-6 Early detection and emergency response
Section II-7 Disease prevention, control and eradication
Section II-8 Food safety
Section II-9 Veterinary medicines and biologicals
Section II-10 Residue testing
Section II-11 Emerging issues
Section II-12 Technical innovation
Section II-13 Identification and traceability
Section II-14 Animal welfare
Chapter III - Interaction with stakeholders

This component appraises the capability of the VS to collaborate with and involve stakeholders in the implementation of programmes and activities. It comprises 7 CCs:

Section III-1 Communications
Section III-2 Consultation with stakeholders
Section III-3 Official representation
Section III-4 Accreditation / authorisation / delegation
Section III-5 Veterinary Statutory Body
Section III-6 Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes
Chapter IV – Access to Markets

This component appraises the authority and capability of the VS to provide support in order to access, expand and retain regional and international markets for animals and animal products. It comprises 8 CCs:

- Section IV-1 Preparation of legislation and regulations, and implementation of regulations
- Section IV-2 Implementation of legislation and regulations and stakeholder compliance
- Section IV-3 International harmonisation
- Section IV-4 International certification
- Section IV-5 Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements
- Section IV-6 Transparency
- Section IV-7 Zoning
- Section IV-8 Compartmentalisation
PVS Evaluation Approach

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

- **Manual of the Assessor** – Volume 1: Guidelines for conducting an PVS Evaluation;
- **OIE-PVS Tool with Provisional Indicators** (now 2010 (5th) Edition)

All above documents are restricted to OIE PVS Assessors

- **OIE-PVS Tool** (public document)
  
PVS Evaluation: Main Steps

- Official request from the OIE Delegate
- OIE proposes team of experts and dates
- Preparation of the mission
- Evaluation mission (2 – 3 weeks)
- Draft Report
- Peer review
- Country agreement/comments on PVS report
- Final report confidential until this stage

...for release only if agreed
PVS Evaluation Teams

- Team Leader + Expert(s) + Observer(s)/Facilitator(s)
- Over 150 OIE certified PVS experts trained so far
- Five operating languages: English, French, Spanish, Russian and Arabic
- Geographical balance
- Missions financed through the OIE World Fund
Country PVS Evaluation reports are either:

- Confidential (very few);
- Available for transmission to Donors and Partners (67 reports to date);
- In the public domain (16% to date): Belize; Bolivia; Botswana; Brazil; Chile; Guinea-Bissau; Haiti; Namibia; Panama; Paraguay; Syria; Uruguay; and Vietnam

http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/en_oie_pvs_eval_reports.htm?e1d2
PVS Evaluation missions: State of play

As of 15th November 2011

Working in collaboration with major international donors, the number of PVS Evaluation missions is increasing. The current status of the PVS Evaluation missions is summarised in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OIE Region</th>
<th>Requests received</th>
<th>Missions completed</th>
<th>Reports available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Pacific</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle-East</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>116</strong></td>
<td><strong>108</strong></td>
<td><strong>78</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PVS Evaluation mission requests


Americas (22): Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, El Salvador, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay.


Europe (14): Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Georgia, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Romania, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Middle-East (12): Afghanistan, Bahrain, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian National Authority (not an OIE Member), Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.
The OIE PVS Pathway: PVS Gap Analysis

- **PVS Gap Analysis**: facilitates the definition of a country’s VS’ objectives in compliance with OIE quality standards, suitably adapted to national constraints and priorities.
To identify specific activities, tasks and resources required to address “gaps” identified through the PVS Evaluation

To determine and confirm country priorities

Estimation of costs

Preparation of a budget

The country PVS Gap Analysis report includes an indicative operational budget for 5 years and an exceptional budget (necessary investments) when relevant.
In practice, this means:

- defining, together with the VS, and in accordance with national priorities and constraints, the expected result at the end of the 5 year period for the 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 critical competencies of the OIE PVS Tool which are relevant to the national context;

- 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 VS to function appropriately.
OIE PVS Gap Analysis Tool

PVS Gap Analysis
- Budget -

Trade
(8 cards)
Animal Health
(5 cards)
Veterinary Public Health
(4 cards)
Veterinary Laboratories
(2 cards)
Management of Veterinary Services
(21 cards)

Cost Estimation Cards

Inputs
Trade1/Trade8
AH1/AH5
VPH1/VPH4
Lab1/Lab2
MVS1/MVS21

Unit Costs
OIE PVS Gap Analysis: Main Steps

Country PVS Report

- Unit Costs
- Tool Box
- Critical Competency Cards
- Cost Estimation Cards
- Budget

Country constraints
and Priorities

Country PVS Gap Analysis Report
OIE PVS Gap Analysis: Experts’ Manual

- **Volume I: (PDF)**
  Guidelines for conducting a mission

- **Volume II: (PDF)**
  Guidelines for writing a country PVS Gap Analysis Report

- **PVS Gap Analysis Tool & Tool Box (Excel)**
OIE PVS Gap Analysis:
Main Steps

- Country PVS Evaluation completed and **Country PVS report finalised**
- Official request from the OIE Delegate
- OIE proposes team of experts and dates
- Preparation of the mission / OIE / Team leader / Country contact person(s)
- PVS Gap Analysis mission
- Draft Report / Documents
- Quality check
- Country agreement/comments on its PVS Gap Analysis documents
- Final report confidential until this stage

...for release only if agreed
Using the PVS Gap Analysis report

- **How and What to finance** is a sovereign decision of the country

- Remain **confidential for internal use or shared with** Donors and relevant International Organisations to prepare investment programmes - the Country’s Government decision.

- **In country discussions** with line Minister, other Ministries (eg Ministry of Finance), Prime Minister Office, Head of State, National Parliament, depending on country context

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

- **Preparation of country Veterinary Services Budget; and of national or international investments**
OIE PVS Gap Analysis:
State of play

As of 15th November 2011

The current status of the PVS Gap Analysis missions is summarised in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OIE Region</th>
<th>Requests received</th>
<th>Missions completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Pacific</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle-East</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>70</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PVS Gap Analysis mission requests


**Americas (11)**: Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Rep., El Salvador, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama.


**Europe (6)**: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkey.

**Middle-East (8)**: Afghanistan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Palestinian N.A. (not an OIE Member), Syria, United Arab Emirates, Yemen.
Veterinary Legislation: is an essential element of the national infrastructure that enables Veterinary Authorities to carry out their key functions.
At the request of Members, the OIE has developed guidelines on all the essential elements to be covered by veterinary legislation to meet the OIE quality standards.

The guidelines will be used to update country’s Veterinary Legislation where gaps are identified through the PVS Evaluation.


The first OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Legislation, "Modernising Veterinary Legislation for Good Governance" was held in Djerba, Tunisia in December 2010.

http://www.oie.int/support-to-oie-members/veterinary-legislation/veterinary-legislation-resources/
Member countries participated in an OIE PVS Evaluation may request a **follow up mission** dedicated to the provision of advice and assistance in modernizing the national veterinary legislation.

An initial ‘identification’ mission could be followed by a **longer term collaboration** with the OIE upon the country request and under a formal agreement.

**OIE Veterinary Legislation Manual** is under finalisation for the use of all experts during the mission.

Missions are conducted by **Experts** trained and certified by the OIE.

**Mission reports** are confidential unless/until the country authorises release to Donors or other OIE partners.
Veterinary Legislation mission: Main Steps

- Country PVS Evaluation report available
- Specific Country request to the OIE
- OIE proposal to the country for an initial mission (identification of scope and context)
- Technical Assistance Convention with the Country
- OIE preparatory questionnaire to the country
- Country Veterinary Legislation Task Force
- Country work
Veterinary Legislation: State of play

As of 15th November 2011

The current status of the legislation missions is summarised in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OIE Region</th>
<th>Requests received</th>
<th>Missions completed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Americas</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asia/Pacific</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle-East</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table does not include the missions to Botswana and South Africa nor the first mission carried out in Zambia since the project was in pilot phase.

Legislation mission requests


**Americas (4):** Bolivia, Dominican Rep., Haiti, Honduras.

**Asia-Pacific (9):** Bhutan, Cambodia, Laos, Mongolia, Vietnam.

**Europe (3):** Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan.

**Middle-East (4):** Afghanistan, Kuwait, Lebanon, United Arab Emirates.
The OIE PVS Pathway: the Treatment

« Treatment »
Capacity Building, Specific Activities, Projects and Programs

Public/Private Partnerships

« Diagnosis »
« Prescription »

PVS Evaluation
PVS Gap Analysis
including Veterinary Services’ Strategic Priorities

Veterinary Legislation

Veterinary Education

Laboratories

PVS Pathway Follow-Up Missions

The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders
The OIE PVS Pathway: the Treatment

« Treatment »
Capacity Building, Specific Activities, Projects and Programs

Veterinary Legislation
Public / Private Partnerships
PVS Pathway Follow-Up Missions
Laboratories

« Diagnosis »
« Prescription »
PVS Evaluation
PVS Gap Analysis

including Veterinary Services’ Strategic Priorities

Veterinary Education

The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders
The OIE PVS Pathway: the Treatment

- **Diagnosis**
  - PVS Evaluation
  - PVS Gap Analysis
  - including Veterinary Services’ Strategic Priorities

- **Prescription**
  - PVS Pathway
  - Public / Private Partnerships
  - Veterinary Education

- **Treatment**
  - Capacity Building
  - Specific Activities
  - Projects and Programs

The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders
The OIE PVS Pathway: PVS Follow-up

- **PVS follow-up evaluations**: provide a way of measuring the progress that countries have made in sustainably improving their compliance with the OIE quality standards.

The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders.
5. The OIE PVS Pathway

Success Stories in Southeast Asia
Two candidates: Strategic planning implementing PVS pathway

Vietnam

October 2008
PVS evaluation mission

2009
1st PVS Aquatic evaluation mission

March 2010
PVS Follow Up Evaluation

June 2010
PVS Gap Analysis mission

September 2010
OIE PSVS Strategic Planning Mission

January 2011
Roadmap draft is commented by Ministries

October 2011
Submission of draft Roadmap to Prime Minister
Two candidates: Strategic planning implementing PVS pathway

Philippines

May 2008
PVS evaluation mission

December 2009
OIE consultation meeting on the PVS

July 2010
PVS Gap Analysis mission

Development of a new draft in veterinary legislation submitted to Congress

September 2010
OIE PSVS Strategic Planning Mission

December 2010
Formation of a dedicated Technical Writing Group to further develop the Strategic Plan
Vision

Philippines

“A Philippine Veterinary Services that is capable of integration globally, efficiently protecting human and animal health and welfare, instrumental in achieving security and livestock industry growth under a sustainable environment”

Vietnam

“Vietnam’s economy and the lives of its citizens benefit from having a well managed animal health (including aquatic animal health) status due to its effective and sustainable Veterinary Services”
### Mission

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<tr>
<th>Philippines</th>
<th>Vietnam</th>
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<td>“To deliver quality and affordable Veterinary Services through the application of modern veterinary technologies, effective implementation of animal production and health programs, with a strong legislation”</td>
<td>“To invest funding and efforts to elevate the status and management of Vietnam’s animal health, including aquatic animal health”</td>
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Good Governance of Veterinary Services:

1. 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
5. PVS Pathway Success Stories in Southeast Asia
Conclusion

• Veterinary services are very important to society; a global public good
• OIE in an organisation responsible for improving animal health worldwide and an important window to this is strengthening of VS
• Strengthening of VS is a continuing process that need support of all international and national stakeholders
• OIE should be utilised by Member countries both for its expertise, and international standards and reputation including for advocacy in the importance of strengthening VS
• The PVS Pathway is a framework with incorporating various tool to improve global veterinary services through evaluation and planning based on international standards

As OIE Delegate you are the key person so be aware and get involved!
Thank you for your attention