

Dr. Alejandro Thiermann

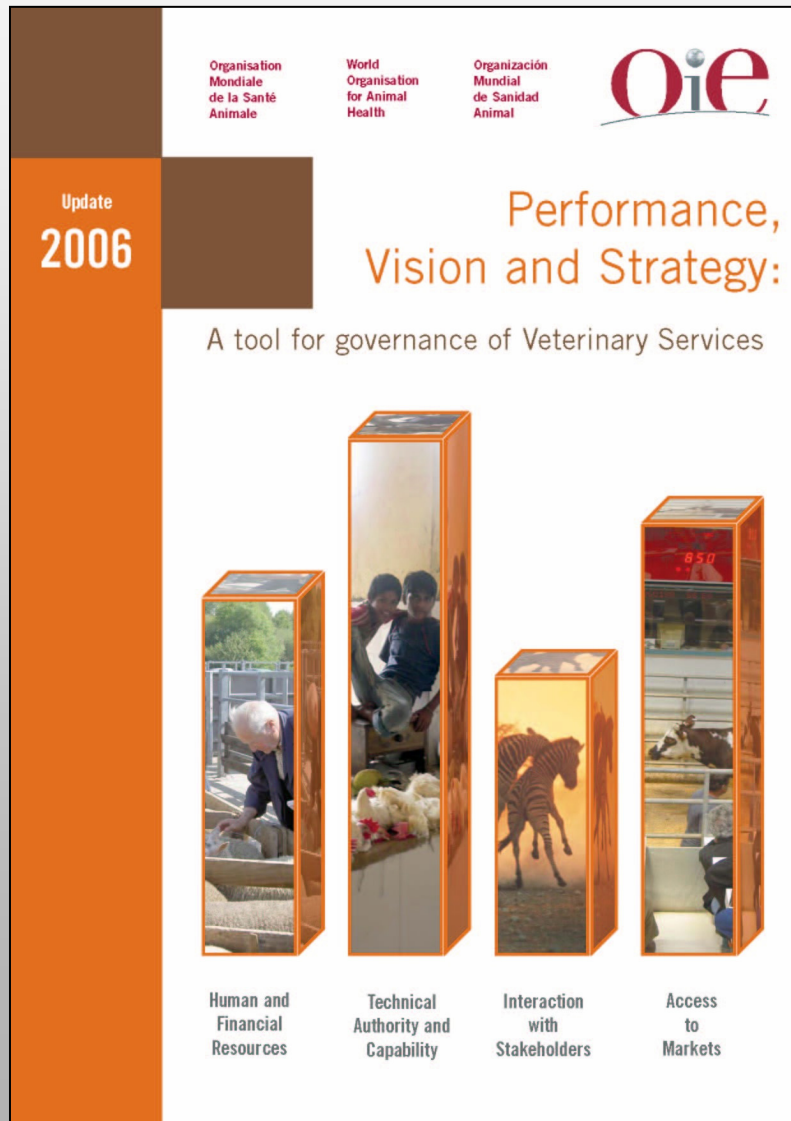
**President,
Terrestrial Animal Health Code Commission
World Organisation for Animal Health**



The OIE-PVS: a tool for good Governance of Veterinary Services

**Global Animal Health Initiative
The Way Forward
Washington DC, October 2007**

The OIE-PVS Tool



OIE-PVS

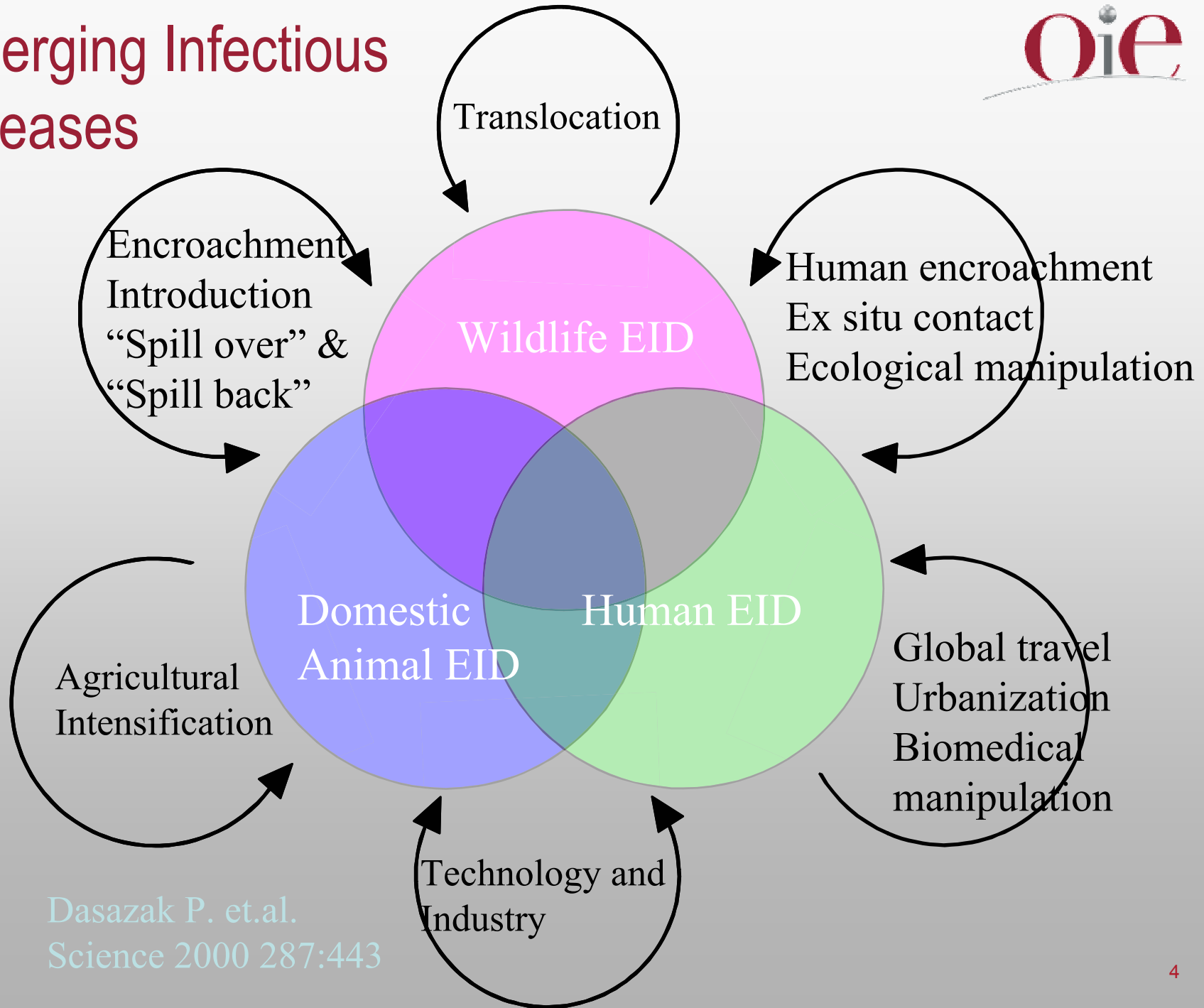
a tool for
Good Governance
of Veterinary Services

New challenges: New solutions



- Emerging diseases rapidly increasing in numbers and frequency
- 60% of human pathogens are zoonotic
- 80% of animal pathogens are multi-species
- Need global ability for early detection and rapid response
- We are as safe from emerging TAD as is the weakest veterinary infrastructure

Emerging Infectious Diseases



Daszak P. et.al.
Science 2000 287:443

Good Governance: Vet Services

- Crucial need for appropriate legislation and strict implementation through appropriate national animal health systems allowing for:
 - ✓ early detection, transparency, notification
 - ✓ rapid response to animal disease outbreaks
 - ✓ Implementation of biosecurity measures
 - ✓ control and compensation (stamping-out)
 - ✓ applying vaccination, when appropriate

Good governance:



not only for trade

- Credible export certification
- Product safety, while not disease free country
- Enforcement of zoning and compartmentalization
- Food safety and food security
- Guardian of animal, public and environmental health
- Improve production efficiency

What is the OIE-PVS?

- An assessment tool on level of compliance with international standards on Quality and Evaluation of Veterinary Services
- Chapter 1.3.3.: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
- Chapter 1.3.4.: Guidelines for the Evaluation of VS

Good Governance is crucial



- the efficiency and credibility of veterinary services is slowly gained and can be rapidly lost
- weak veterinary infrastructures in one or more countries, weaken the global ability to response to emerging diseases, therefore a public good
- it is essential to have an accurate diagnosis of needs before embarking in strengthening of veterinary services

Use of PVS

- **Self evaluation** with internal/OIE experts:
For the purpose of assessing the performance of the Veterinary Services.
As an iterative process on a regular basis to monitor improvements in line with established plans between private and public sector

Use of PVS

- An evaluation in relation to **bilateral negotiations** between trading countries:
it may be performed at the request of either country

An exporting country cannot refuse an audit from an importing country according to OIE and SPS (Art. 4) rules

Best when done by mutual agreement

Use of PVS

- An evaluation performed as part of strong legitimization of an **international financing request**

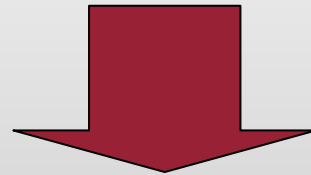
Donor agencies, **notably the World Bank**, have accepted the use of the OIE criteria in the evaluation of the quality of VS, as a prerequisite in helping countries make requests for investment

Outputs of PVS

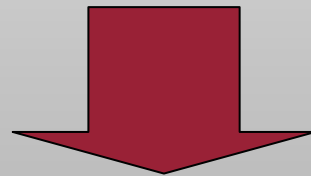
- Gap identification and analysis
(legitimacy of the request and leverage effect):
 - ✓ National use for self improvements;
 - ✓ External use for financial support;
 - ✓ Use for credibility in international trade.

Applying the PVS Tool

Fundamental Components



Critical competencies

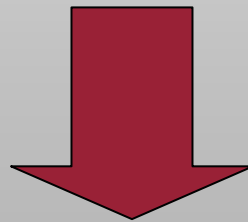


Level of advancement

How to evaluate?

Each **critical competency**
has 5 levels of advancement

level 1.... Non compliance



level 5.... Well advanced

Fundamental Components

- I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES
- II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY
- III. INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS
- IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS

Critical competencies

I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

1. Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services
2. Competencies of veterinarians & 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 VS
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

Critical competencies

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 / stakeholders in joint programs

Critical competencies

IV: ACCESS TO MARKETS

1. Preparation of legislation and regulations, and their implementation
2. Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations
3. International harmonization
4. International certification
5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements
6. Traceability
7. Transparency
8. Zoning
9. Compartmentalization

PVS Expert Assessors

- ~ 70 OIE certified PVS experts trained so far
(May 06; July 06 and Feb. 07; next in Feb. 08)
- Four operating languages : EN, FR, SP & RU
- Seeking geographical balance

PVS Teams

- Composed of OIE experts:
 - ✓ One Team leader
 - ✓ 1 or 2 Team Expert (s)
 - ✓ Possibly 1 Observer / Facilitator

Tools for the Assessor

- PVS instrument
- Indicators for each critical competency
- Manual of the Assessor

PVS Assessment Procedure

- Official request from the Country
(OIE *sine qua non* condition)
- Proposal of dates and PVS Expert Team
- Acceptance of mission by the Country
- PVS Mission / visit to the country

PVS Assessment Procedure

- Draft PVS Country Report
- OIE Peer Review
- Final PVS Country Report
- Acceptance by the Country

PVS evaluations conducted*

Total Member countries	170
Country requests	51
PVS conducted	37

*as of 26 September 2007

PVS evaluations made by regions

Region	OIE Member countries	Country requests	PVS Missions conducted ¹
Africa	51	26	19
America	29	8	6
Asia and Pacific	27	6	5
Europe	50	5	5
Middle East	13	6	2
TOTAL	170	51	37

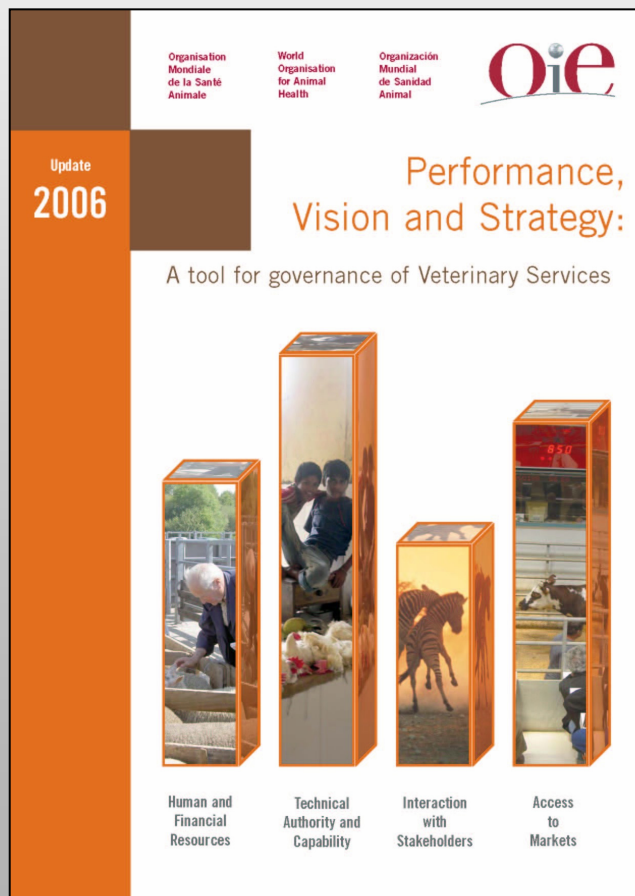
¹ As of September 26, 2007

PVS evaluations made by regions

Africa (19)	America (6)	Asia and Pacific (5)	Europe (5)	Middle East (2)
Algeria Benin Cameroon Chad Cote d'Ivoire Congo (DR) Djibouti Egypt Gabon Guinea Kenya Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Morocco Nigeria Swaziland Tunisia Uganda	Brazil Colombia Costa Rica Jamaica Mexico Panama	Cambodia Indonesia Laos Mongolia Vietnam	Kyrgyzstan Ukraine Armenia Uzbekistan Kazakhstan	Turkey Yemen

As of 26/09/2007

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