



# Regional Priorities, OIE and PVS Pathway Support

PVS Pathway Orientation Training Workshop for South East Asia  
10-13 December 2019, Bangkok, Thailand

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# 1. Sub-regional situation with regard to PVS pathway

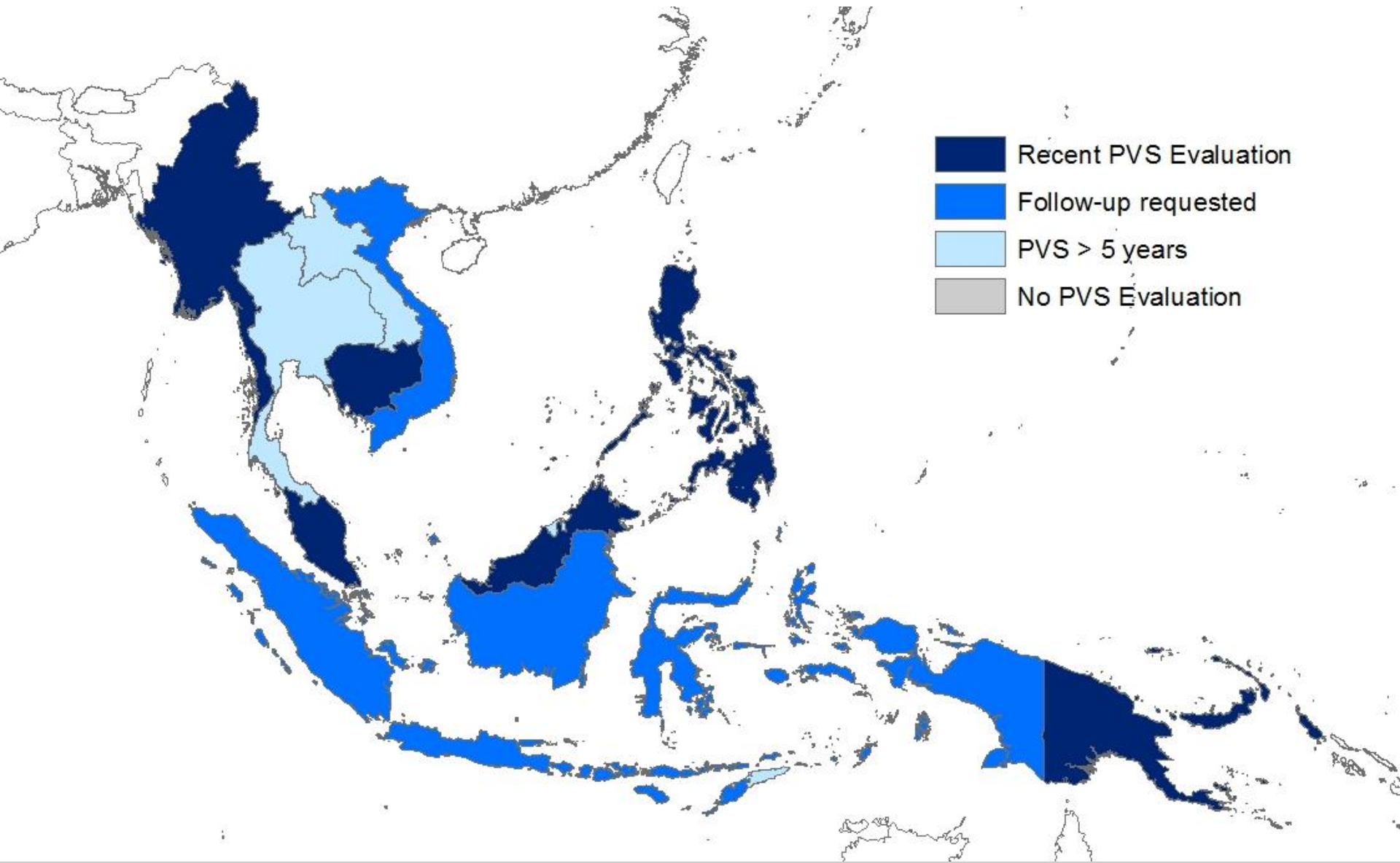
# Strong commitment to PVS Pathway

- 11 countries on 12 having had a PVS Evaluation and a Gap analysis
- Many have had a follow-up and some already asking for a 2<sup>nd</sup> follow-up
- Some interest as well for PVS Aquatics and Veterinary Legislation Support Programme
- 3 countries also had an IHR/PVS National Bridging Workshop, including to pilot to methodology.

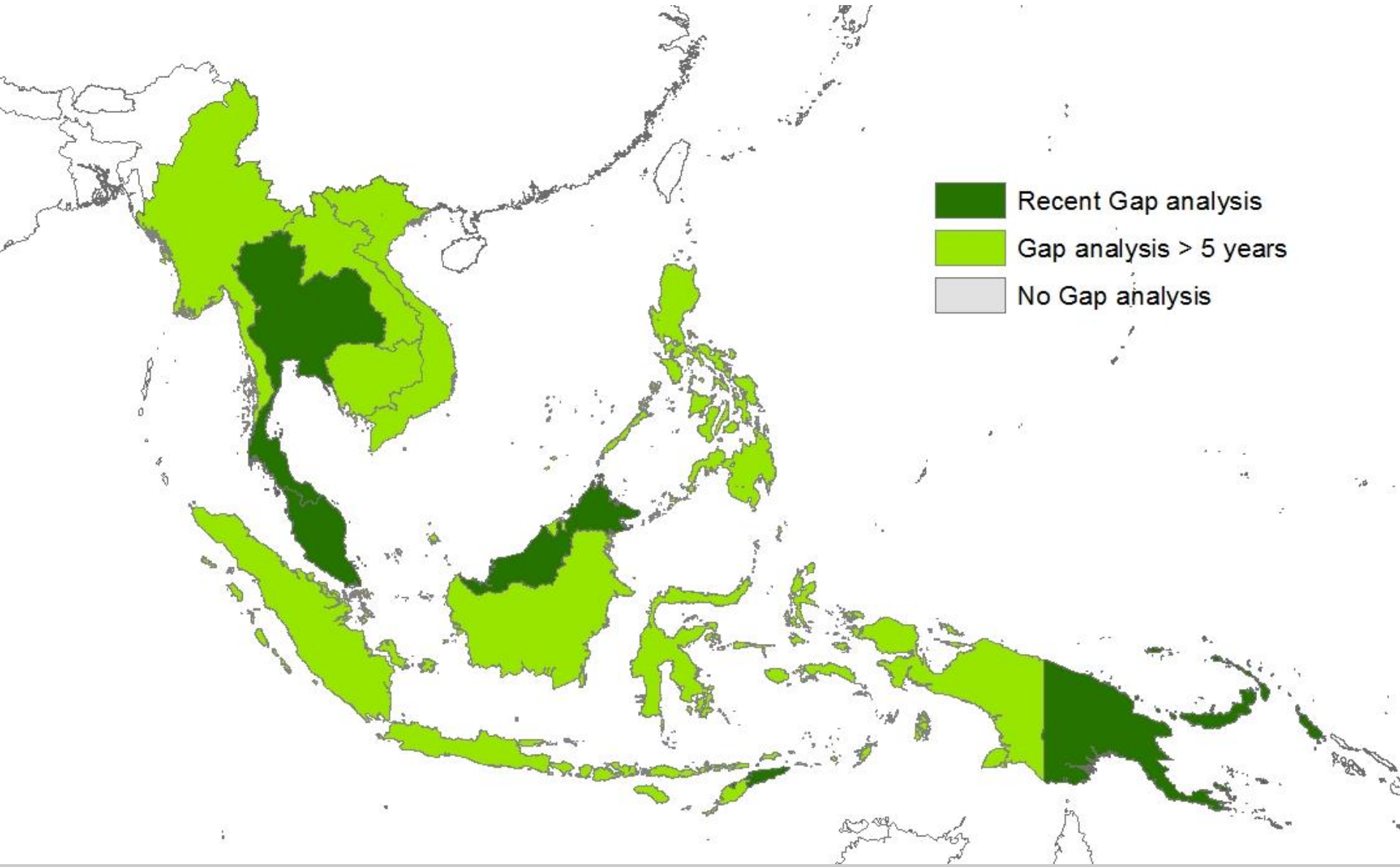
# But need for follow-up

- 5 on 11 PVS Evaluation or Follow-up have been conducted more than 5 years ago (some were conducted in 2007 or 2008)
- Similarly for 6 on 11 Gap Analysis

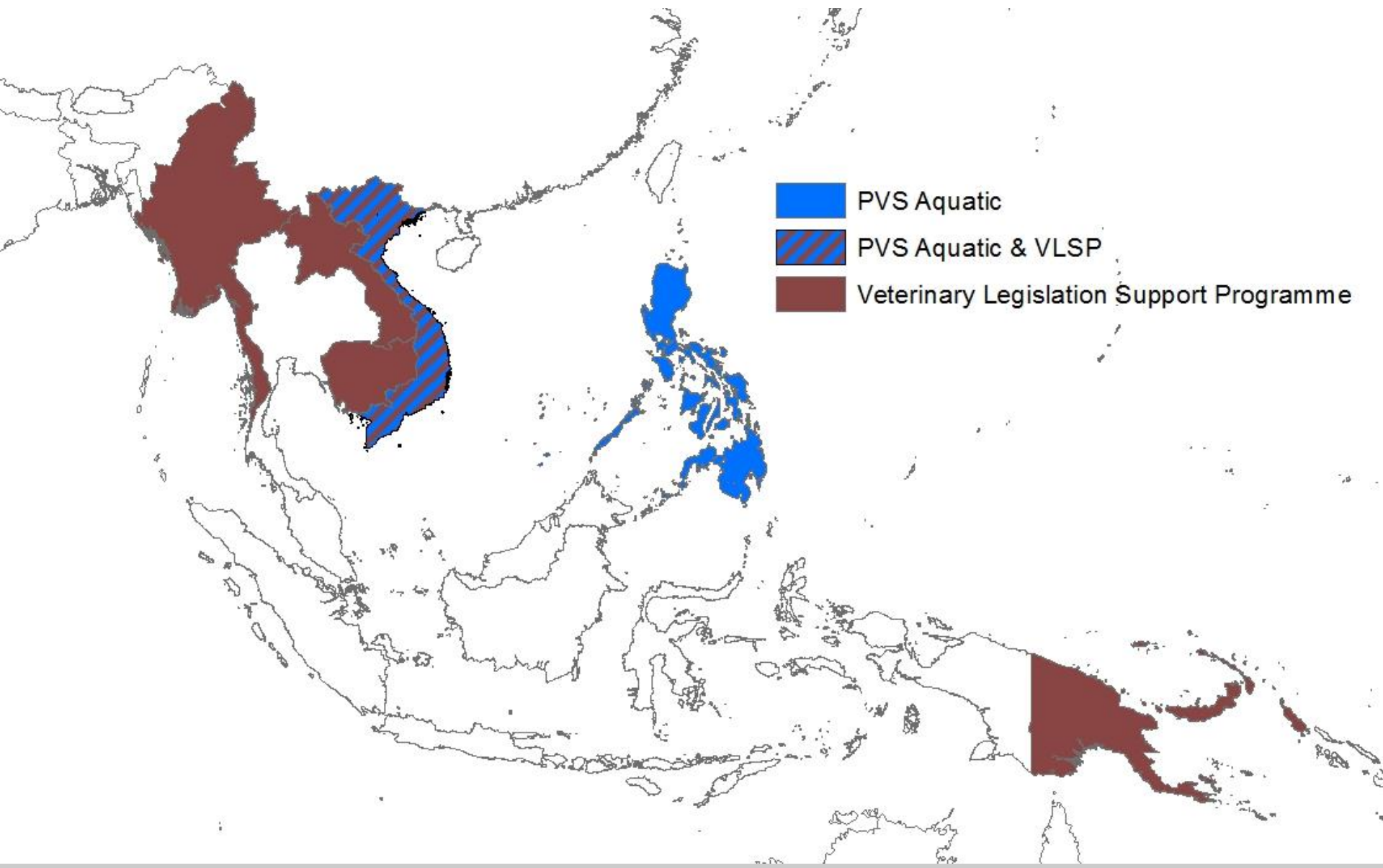
# PVS Evaluations & Follow-ups



# Gap Analysis

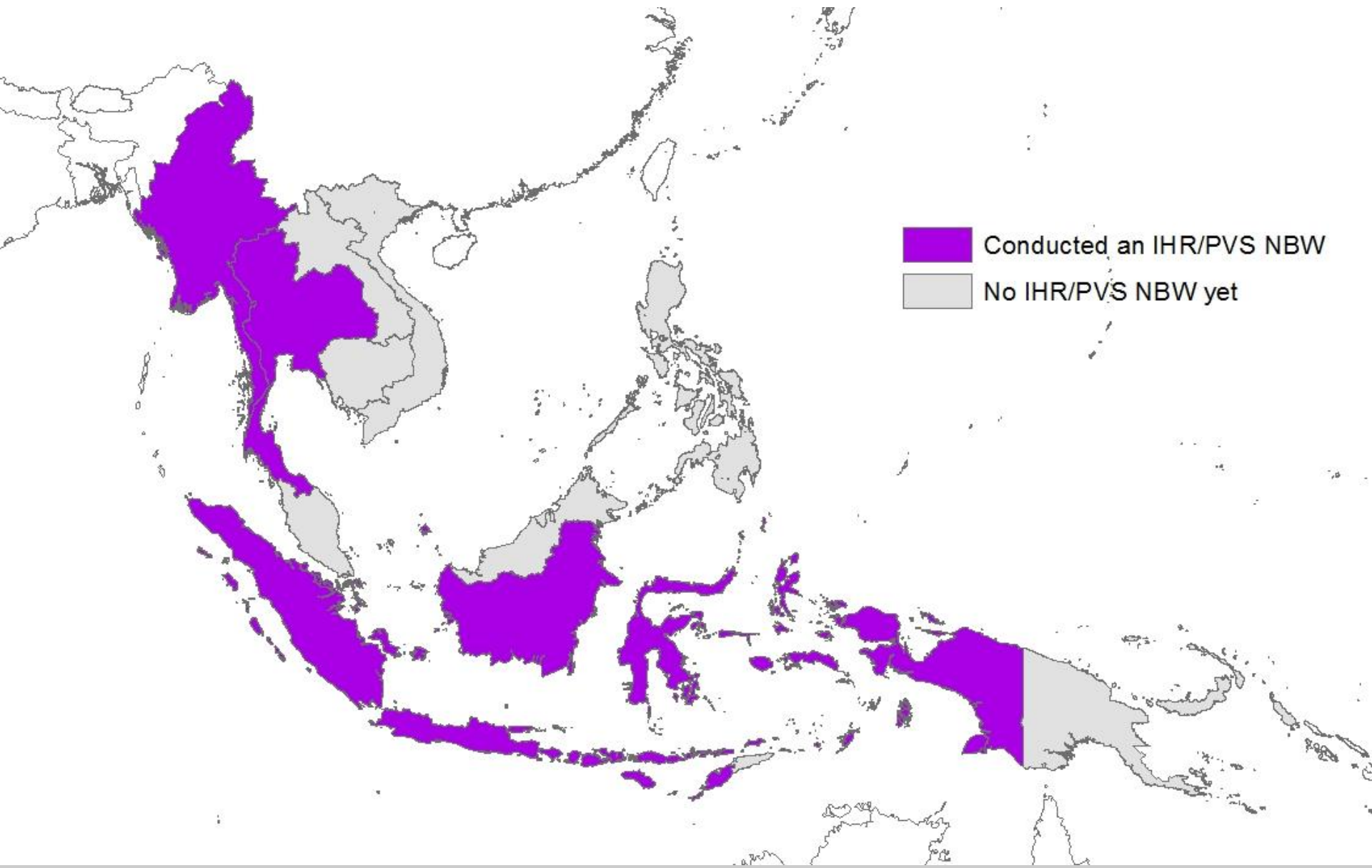


# PVS Aquatic & VLSP





# IHR/PVS National Bridging Workshops

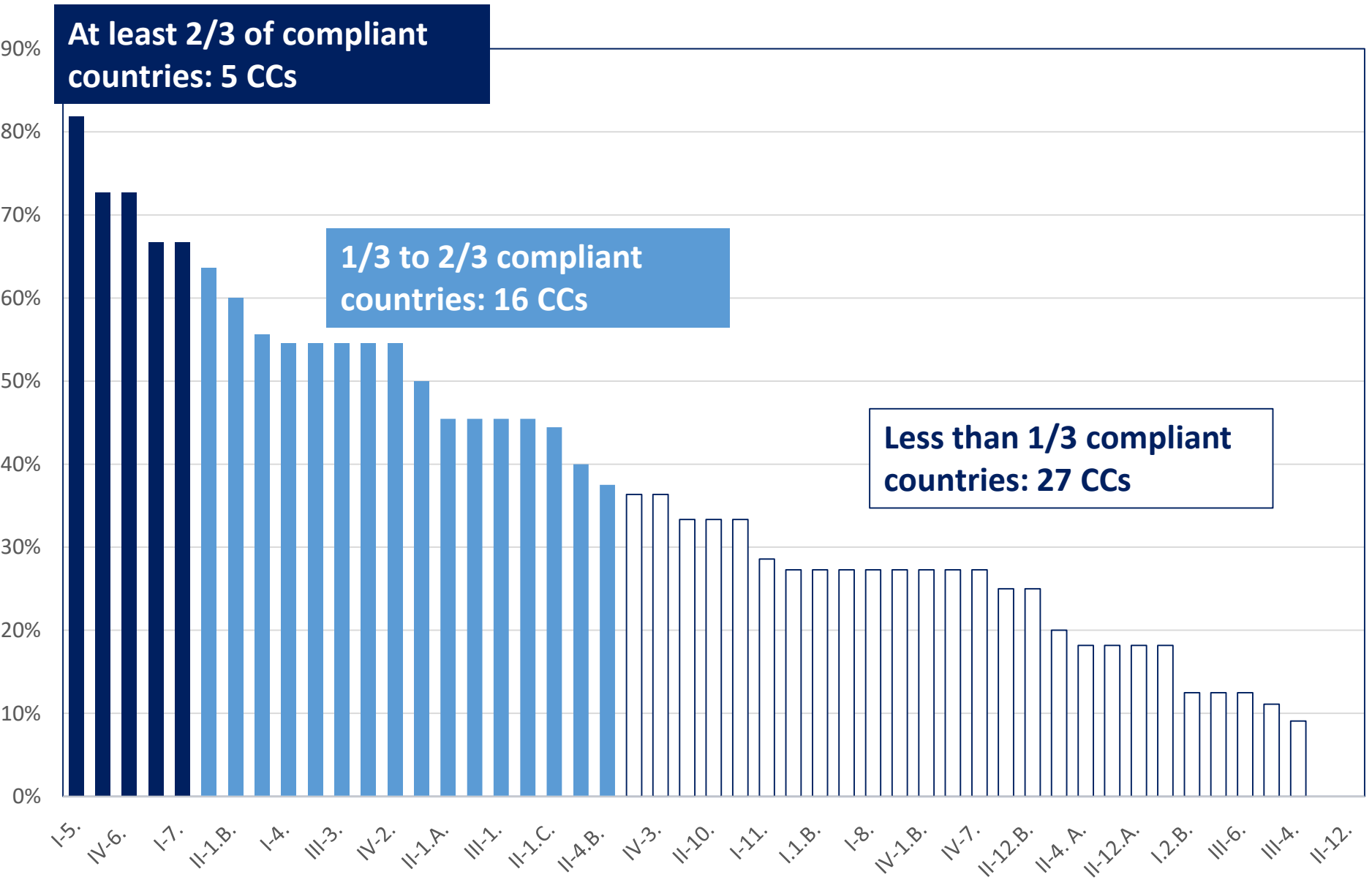


## 2. Use of PVS Evaluation and Follow-up reports

# PVS reports have been a key tool to support projects in SEA

- Analysis of PVS reports performed in:
  - 2011: all CCs, all SEA countries
  - 2014: all CCs, all SEA countries
  - 2018: Emergency preparedness (ASF) in Mekong countries
  - 2019: All SEA countries + PNG + TL – focus on technical capacity building

# Compliance (LoA $\geq$ 3)



# Example: Enhanced capacity of countries in South-East Asia to detect, control and prevent the spread of priority TADs

- 6 targeted countries: Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, PNG, the Philippines, Timor Leste
- Training, regional coordination activities, applied research and implementation of activities (amongst others) identified by the Veterinary Services in the target countries.
  - Risk analysis
  - Disease surveillance
  - Emergency preparedness and response
  - Disease prevention activities

# First Phase

- Literature review of inputs and recommendations from various fora, including PVS Pathway
- Stocktake and retrospective analysis of the trainings and workshops & studies
- Interviews with Veterinary Services
- Consultation

# Critical competencies selection

- **I-3. Continuing education**
- I-4. Technical independence
- I-6.A. Internal coordination (chain of command)
- I-6.B. External coordination
- I-7. Physical resources
- I-9. Emergency funding
- **II-1.A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis**
- **II-1.B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures**
- **II-3. Risk analysis**
- **II-4. Quarantine and border security**
- **II-5. A. Passive epidemiological surveillance**
- **II-5.B. Active epidemiological surveillance**
- **II-6. Emergency response**
- **II-7. Disease prevention, control and eradication**
- **II-8.B. Ante- and post mortem inspection at slaughter facilities and associated premises**
- **II-11. Animal feed safety**
- **II-12.A. Premises, herd, batch and animal identification, tracing and movement control**
- **II-12.B. Identification, traceability and control of products of animal origin**
- **III-1. Communications**
- III-2. Consultation with stakeholders
- III-6. Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes
- IV-1. Preparation of legislation and regulations
- IV-2. Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof

23 CCs

14 CCs on « technical matters »

# Need for technical capacity building identified via the PVS reports for a project

## ▪ **Epidemiology**

- principles of epidemiology,
- practical training on diseases investigation and field clinical diagnosis
- ToT epidemiology

## ▪ **Surveillance:**

- ante- and post mortem inspections & slaughterhouse surveillance

## ▪ **Development of surveillance/control programmes and M&E**

- Development of surveillance strategy / programme
- M&E of national surveillance programmes, including cost-effectiveness
- M&E of vaccination programme, control programme...

## ▪ **Data collection, storage, sharing, analysis...**

- Improve data collection, storage and sharing mechanisms
- Data analysis for national planning, risk assessment...
- Data management: computerized and networked for easy storage, retrieval, sharing and program analysis on multiple sites
- High quality annual reports of the VS should be prepared for the information of Minister of Agriculture and other senior staff and other government agencies

## ▪ **Risk analysis**

- Including for quarantine officer in risk assessment & management - Risk analysis and scientific evaluation / review of policies and practices
- ToT risk analysis

## ▪ **Laboratory:**

- laboratory management,
- sample handling and reporting,
- data collection, analysis and reporting
- how to develop/use a comprehensive laboratory information management system
- development of SOPs for priority processes (national lab network)

## ▪ **Emergency preparedness**

- response coordination
- simulation exercise

## ▪ **Communication**

- communication strategies to prevent pathogen entry
- annual reports addressing specific topics from VS activities (e.g. disease surveillance; residue testing; animal welfare etc.)
- development of budgeted communication plan
- development of formal programme of consultation and consultation mechanism



### Capacity building programme on biosecurity

Possible partners: FAO, AVSF, ILRI, OIE HQ

Targets veterinarians from VS, from border posts, field veterinarians, private sector → Training of trainers (ToT) when relevant

- Zoning: participation in the OIE inter-regional forum on zoning
- Compartmentalisation
- Identification/traceability (as part of other workshop(s))
- ToT practical workshop on biosecurity at border control and quarantine – development of a checklist
- ToT workshop on containment of outbreaks and 3D techniques:
  - Measures to contain an outbreak
  - Killing and animal welfare
  - Disinfection techniques
  - Disposal
  - Cases of water dumping
- Biosecurity at farm level – need for communication tools/ToT for central and local VS to reach farmers
- Communication on biosecurity

• **Study: feasibility study for disposal mechanisms**

• **Support the development of guidelines for pig compartments**

• **Possibly support the development of technical guidelines on zoning (following the inter-regional forum)**

### Capacity building programme on epidemiology

FAO, OIE Reference Centres in epidemiology, OIE Programmes Dept.

- Workshop 1: ToT - How to engage communities and conduct a participatory epidemiology study (for VS, VEE and field vets)
- Workshop 2: ToT - How to conduct routine ante- & post-mortem inspection at slaughterhouses and integrate results into national surveillance (for VS, VEE, slaughterhouse managers)
- Workshop 3: ToT – How to organise surveillance at livestock markets and integrate results into national surveillance (for VS, livestock market managers)
- Workshop 4: ToT - Necropsy from the field to the lab, including collection and reporting of epidemiological data
- Workshop 5: How to conduct surveillance for exotic diseases

#### Other activities:

- How to design a surveillance programme
- How to monitor and evaluate a surveillance programme
- How to conduct surveillance to substantiate disease freedom
- How to conduct field disease investigation
- Basic epidemiology

• Laboratory diagnostic capacity

• **PVS Pathway Laboratory mission for lab management improvements**

• **Support outbreak investigations when required and relevant**

FAO  
FETPV &  
LMT

AAHL...

### Capacity building programme on data management

OIE WAHIAD

Targets veterinarians from VS + field vets? + VPPs?

- Clarification of existing national systems
- Workshop on data collection and storage
  - Link to OIE-WAHIS
  - Include data quality check
- 1-2 workshops on data analysis, including how to use collected and analysed data, and disseminate information

• **Possible national consultation on information systems**

### Capacity building programme on communication

OIE Communication Unit; AVSF, ILRI; SGE-ASF...

Series of workshops to progressively build capacity with a common thread being to develop national communications material

A core team (OIE National Focal Points for Communications & person in charge of crisis management) would attend all workshops, with others attending specific topics – to be cascaded down to regional/local officers following a ToT approach:

- Workshop 1: Risk communication – how to raise awareness
- Workshop 2: Disseminate collected & analysed information (to field officers, to farmers, to high level decision-makers)
- Workshop 3: Communicate on risk of entry
- Workshop 4: Communicate on biosecurity

• **Support for adjusting OIE campaign to local context/language**

• **Financial support to finalise and print a communications campaign drafted during a workshop and finalised thereafter**

### Other relevant capacity building

OIE Status Dept, FAO

- Workshop 1: How to prepare a dossier for official status recognition – for FMD/PPR; for BSE (revised requirements)
- Workshop 2: How to conduct a socio-economic impact assessment
- Leadership skills training (Australia DFAT project)

• **Study on impact assessment of ASF / rabies / other diseases in selected countries**

#### LEGEND

Partners & OIE Dept to be considered  
Study

Other activities

----- Linkages between activities

### Capacity building programme on risk management

OIE Science Dept, FAO

Series of workshops to progressively build capacity

A core team of VS (from the risk assessment unit) would attend all events and other vets would attend specific topics – e.g. border officers. Some to be cascaded → ToT approach

Needs for prerequisites in epidemiology and surveillance

- Workshop 1: ToT - How to conduct a value chain analysis?
- Workshop 2: ToT - How to conduct a risk analysis? Focus on hazard identification and risk assessment
  - Focus on import risks, long distance spread
- Workshop 3: ToT - How to conduct a risk analysis? Focus on risk management
- Workshop 4: How to adjust import policies based on sanitary risks – How to assess a trade partner dossier before import
- Workshop 5: Risk communication

• **Study: value chain analysis for pigs / dogs**

• **Risk assessment for ASF, FMD, rabies, PPR, or other disease**

### Capacity building programme on emergency preparedness

FAO, EuFMD & OIE Programmes Dept

- Workshop 1: series of two workshops: How to develop/revise an emergency preparedness plan – Learning by doing with activities to be pursued between the workshops
- Workshop 2: Emergency management
- Workshop 3: How to conduct a simulation exercise
  - Modules online prior to event for theoretical knowledge
  - Practical training as much as possible
- Activity 4: Conduct a multi-national table-top simulation exercise (it is expected that all countries would have previously conducted a table-top simulation exercise)
- Activity 5: One field simulation exercise to which other countries would be invited

• **Regular review of the draft emergency preparedness plan (possible consultancy)**

• **Review of the simulation exercise report (national level)**

• **Support the development of a regional strategy for ASF/ PPR**

• **Support exchanges (Malaysia & Philippines already covered by another project; Indonesia, Papua New Guinea, Timor Leste & Brunei to be considered)**

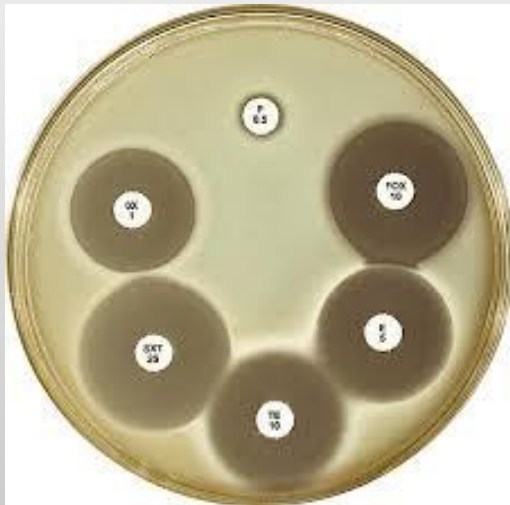


# 3. AMR, ASF & rabies different approaches

# AMR: A dedicated critical competency

Added in the 2018 edition to specify within the drug control CCs

CC II-9 Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use



# CC II-9: Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use

The authority and capability of the VS

- to manage AMR and AMU, and
- to undertake surveillance and control of the development and spread of AMR pathogens in animal production and animal origin food products,
- via a One Health approach.



## II-9. ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR) AND ANTIMICROBIAL USE (AMU)

| DEFINITION  | LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT  |
|---|--|
| <p>The authority and capability of the VS to manage AMR and AMU, and to undertake surveillance and control of the development and spread of AMR pathogens in animal production and animal origin food products, via a One Health approach<sup>16</sup>.</p> | <p>1. The VS cannot regulate or control AMR and AMU, and have not developed or contributed to an AMR action plan covering the veterinary domain.</p>   |
|   | <p>2. The VS are contributing or have contributed to a national AMR action plan. The action plan has initiated some activities to collect AMU/AMR data or control AMR e.g. awareness campaigns targeting <i>veterinarians</i> or farmers on the prudent use of <i>antimicrobial agents</i> (antimicrobials). The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion is discouraged.</p>  |
|   | <p>3. The VS have defined a national AMR action plan in coordination with the Public Health authorities and other stakeholders, and are implementing some AMU/AMR surveillance and regulations. The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion is prohibited.</p>  |
|   | <p>4. The VS are implementing a comprehensive AMR action plan based on risk, including AMR surveillance of the most important pathogens for animal health or food-borne diseases, the <i>monitoring</i> of AMU, and the prudent use of antimicrobials in <i>animals</i> (especially the use of critically important antimicrobials). The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion does not occur.</p>                        |
|   | <p>5. An effective national AMR action plan covering the veterinary domain is regularly audited, reviewed and updated by the VS with the Public Health authorities and other stakeholders, using the results of AMU/AMR surveillance. The scale and type of antimicrobial usage in <i>animals</i> poses minimal risk of AMR and alternative solutions for the control of diseases in <i>animals</i> are being implemented.</p> |

# CC II-9: Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use

## Looking for

- Legislation and regulatory framework
- VS organisation, Competent Authorities, 'chain of command'
- Official national programme
- Use as growth promoters banned?
- One Health coordination and information sharing
- Testing laboratory capacity and capabilities
- Reports on testing/monitoring
- National standards available
- Communication and awareness programme
- Compliance with OIE standards

# ASF & rabies

## PVS “specific content”

- Following the example of peste des petits ruminants, piloted in Afghanistan & Turkey
- Normal PVS mission which involves a PPR expert
- Normal report with an annex reporting on the specific disease of focus.
  
- Rabies, developed with WHO, GARC and FAO, to be piloted
- ASF-specific content being considered



# Thank you for your attention!



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