



The PVS Tool

Introduction to the concept of Fundamental Components and Critical Competencies

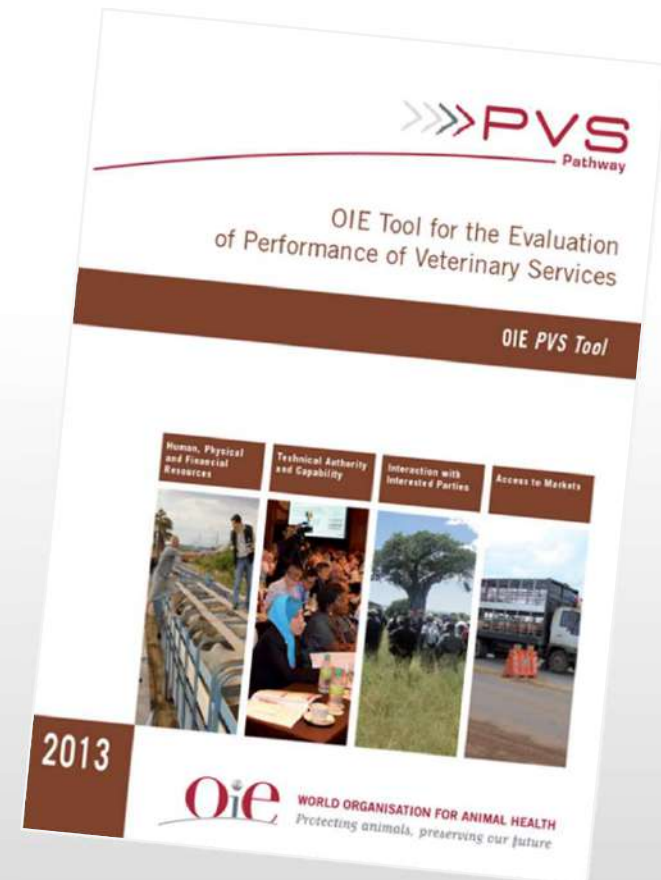
Dr J Weaver

OIE PVS Pathway Training Workshop for South Asia and Mongolia
Bhutan, 12 – 15 February, 2019



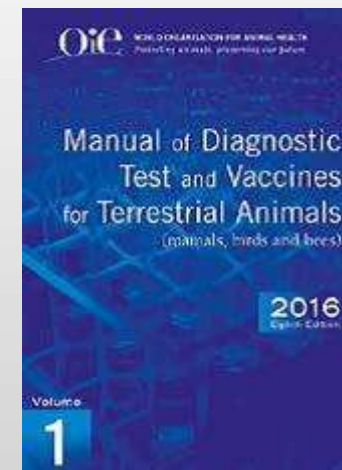
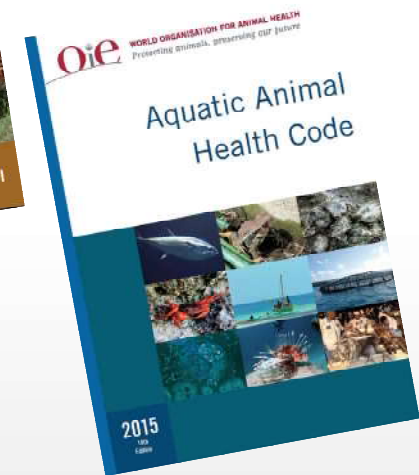
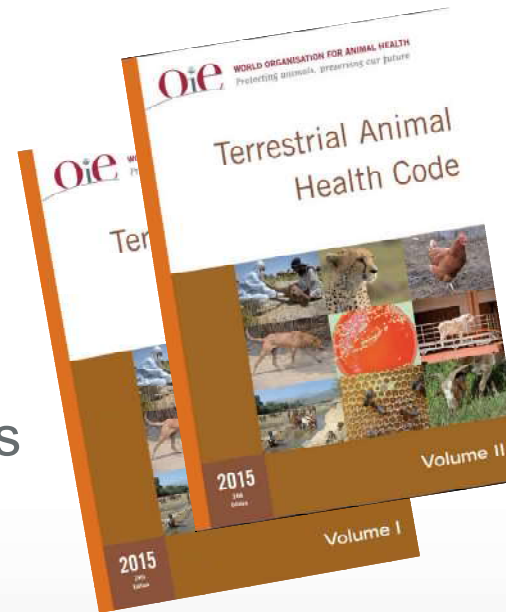
The PVS Tool

- The OIE PVS Tool is designed to assess the performance of the VS by:
 - > Evaluating the VS against TAHC standards
 - > Identifying gaps and weaknesses in complying with OIE standards
 - > Working with interested parties to develop a shared vision
 - > Identifying strategic initiatives and establishing priorities



OIE standards

- TAHC, AAHC and other codes/manuals provide standards for animal health and welfare
- Also set criteria for
 - > Quality of Veterinary Services
 - > Quality Standards for VS
 - > Evaluation of the VS



Why use the PVS Tool?

- **Independent evaluation**
 - › Provides national and international support of the VS
 - › Performed using OIE experts
- **Bilateral negotiations**
 - › Evaluate an exporting country's VS to assist in trade negotiations
 - › Undertaken by mutual agreement
- **Self-evaluation**
 - › Assess country's own VS performance
 - › By internal experts with input by OIE if requested



PVS Tool – approach

- A standardised methodology
 - Reliable
 - Accurate
 - Comparable
 - Over time
 - Between countries

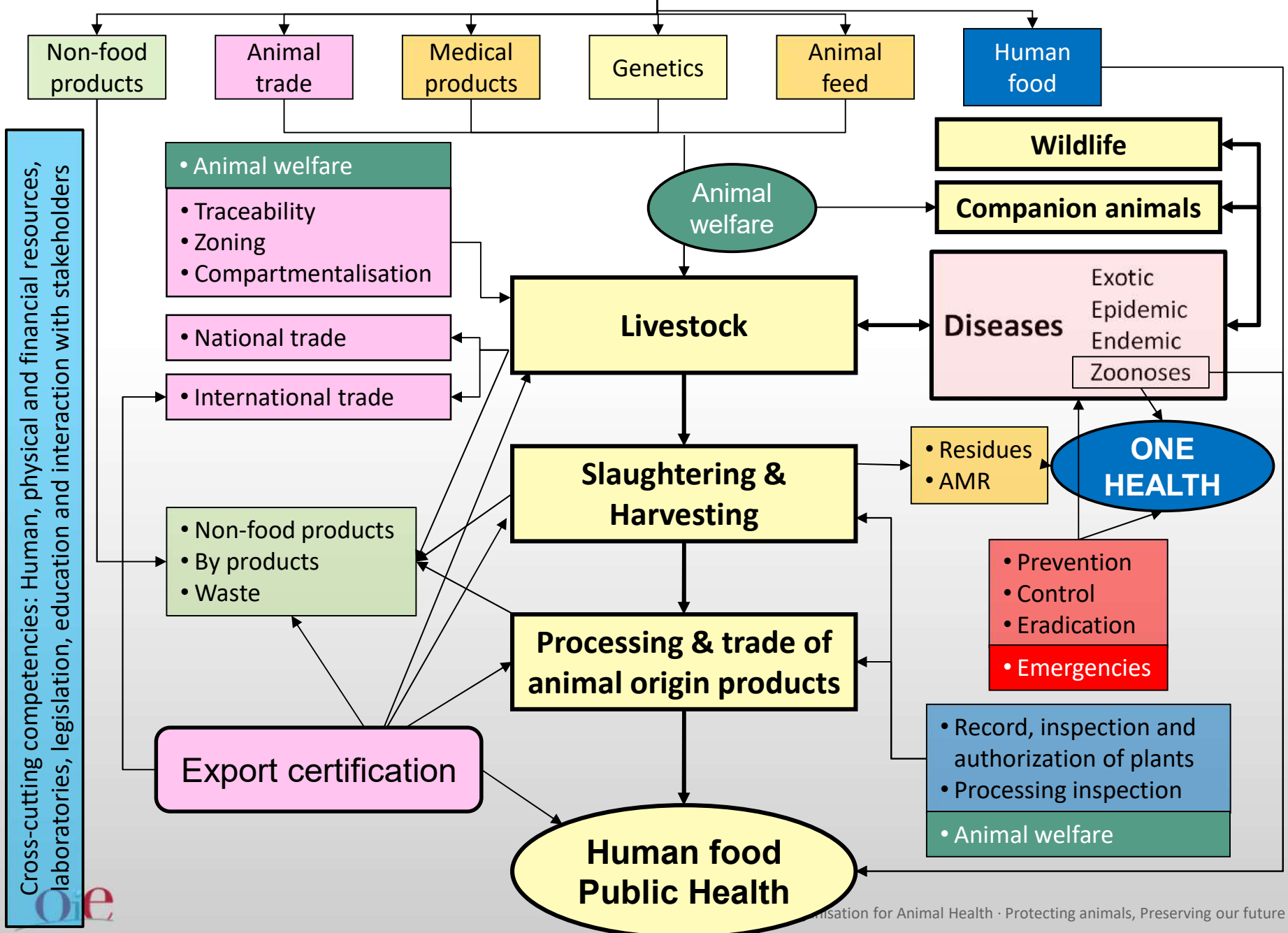
- Manuals
 - The Tool
 - For the Assessor



What is evaluated?

The whole ‘Veterinary Domain’!

Border inspection (for imported). Record, inspection and authorization (for imported and national)



Definitions of the VS

Veterinary Services*

Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisations that implement

- Animal health and welfare measures
- Other standards and recommendations, as in the TAHC and AAHC
- Are under the overall control and direction of the Veterinary Authority
- Private sector veterinarians and organisations including:
 - Veterinary para-professionals
 - Aquatic animal health professionals
 - Normally accredited by the Veterinary Authority

* As defined in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

Definitions of the VS

Veterinary Authority*

The Governmental Authority with responsibility for

- The implementation of animal health and welfare
- International veterinary certification
- Other standards and recommendations of the TAHC and AAHC

Competent Authority*

The Veterinary Authority, or other Authority, with responsibility for

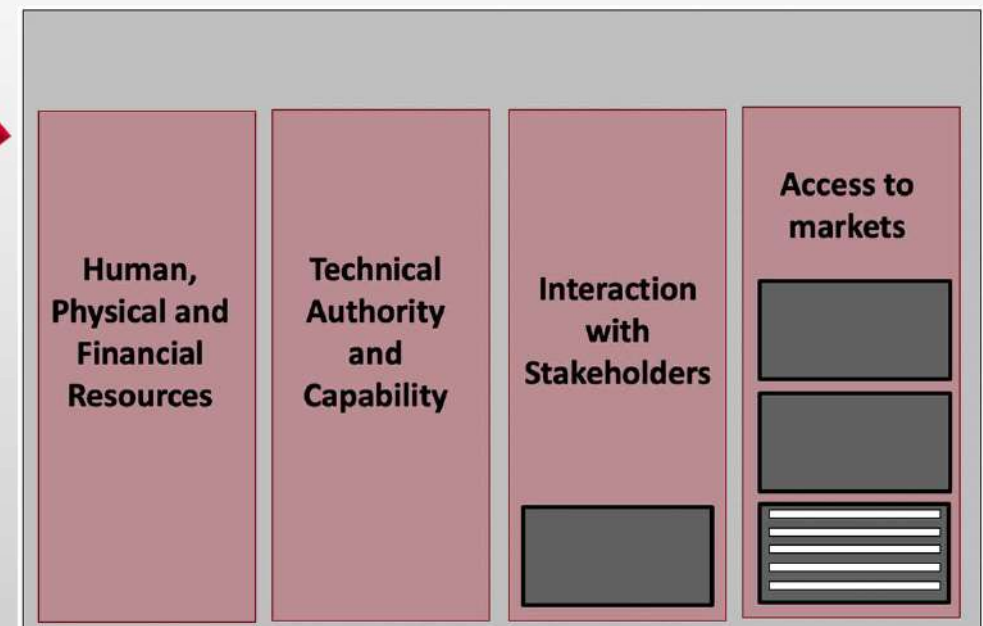
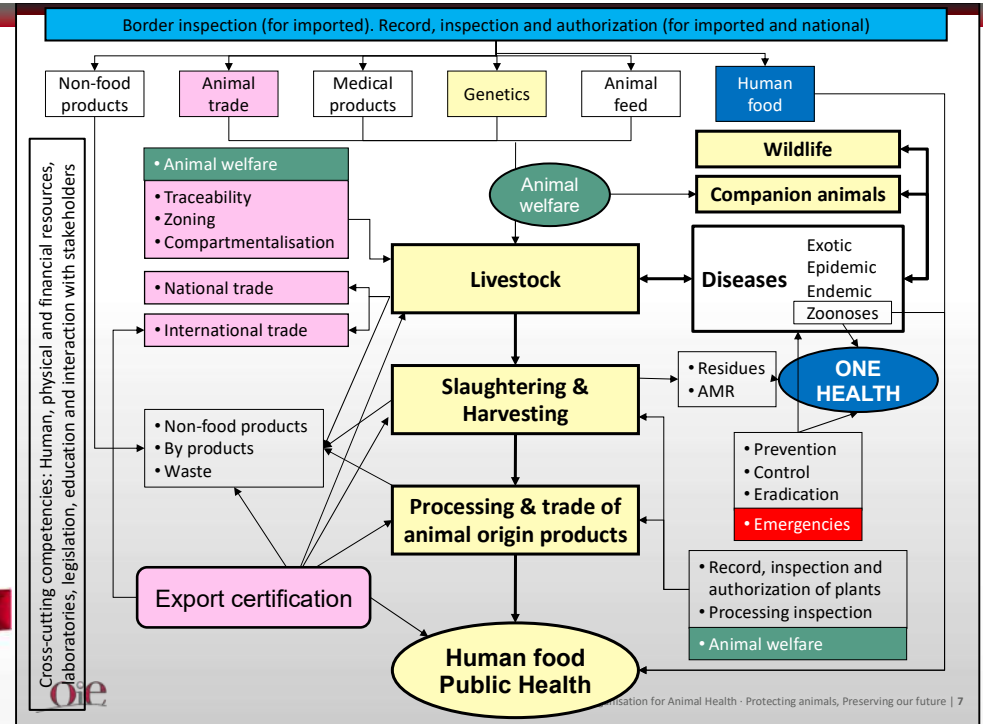
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- International veterinary certification
- Other standards and recommendations of the TAHC and AAHC

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The PVS methodology

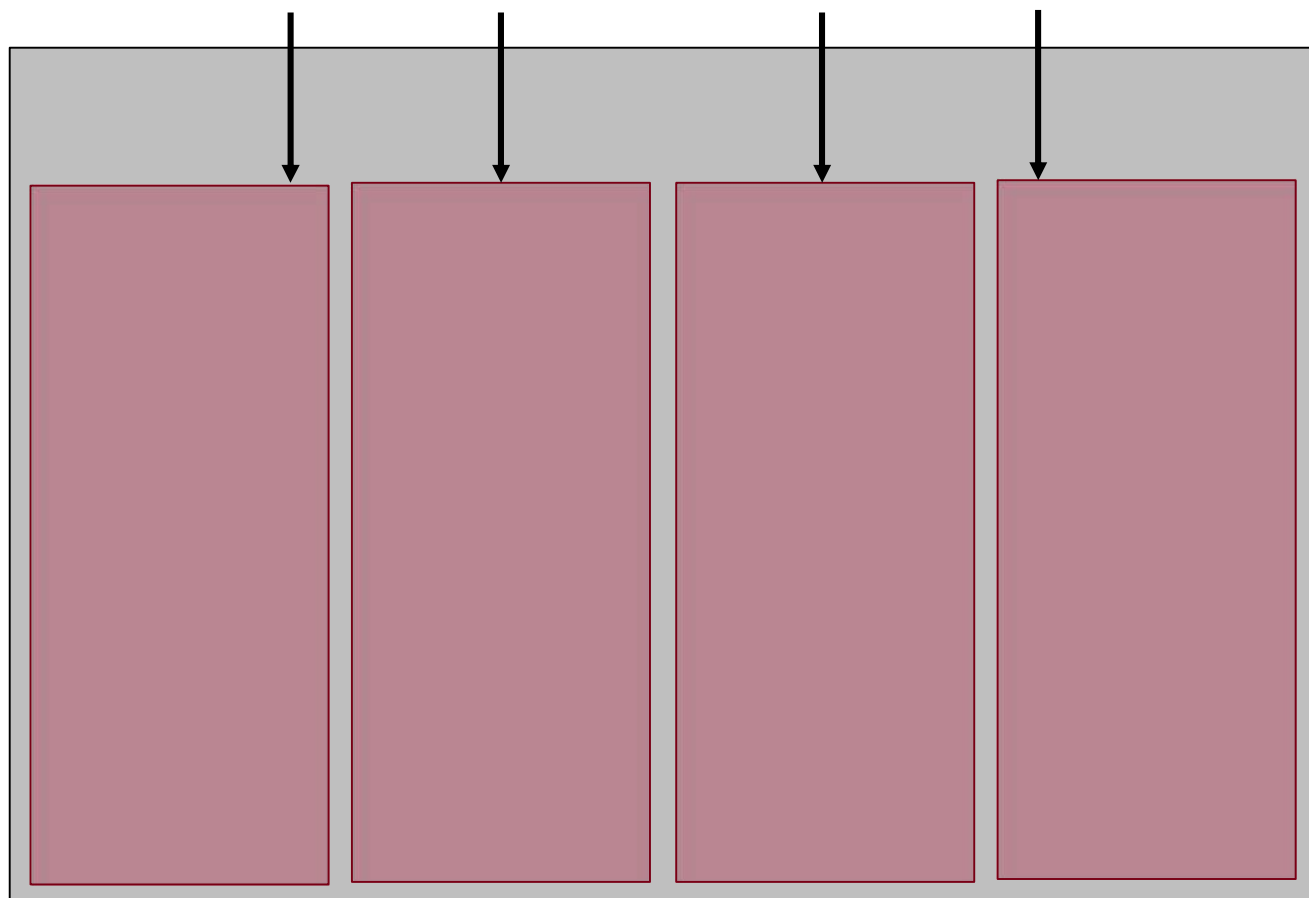
The task

- Complex
- Develop categories and assessment criteria for the ‘Veterinary Domain’
 - 45 ‘Critical Competencies’
 - 4 ‘Fundamental Components’



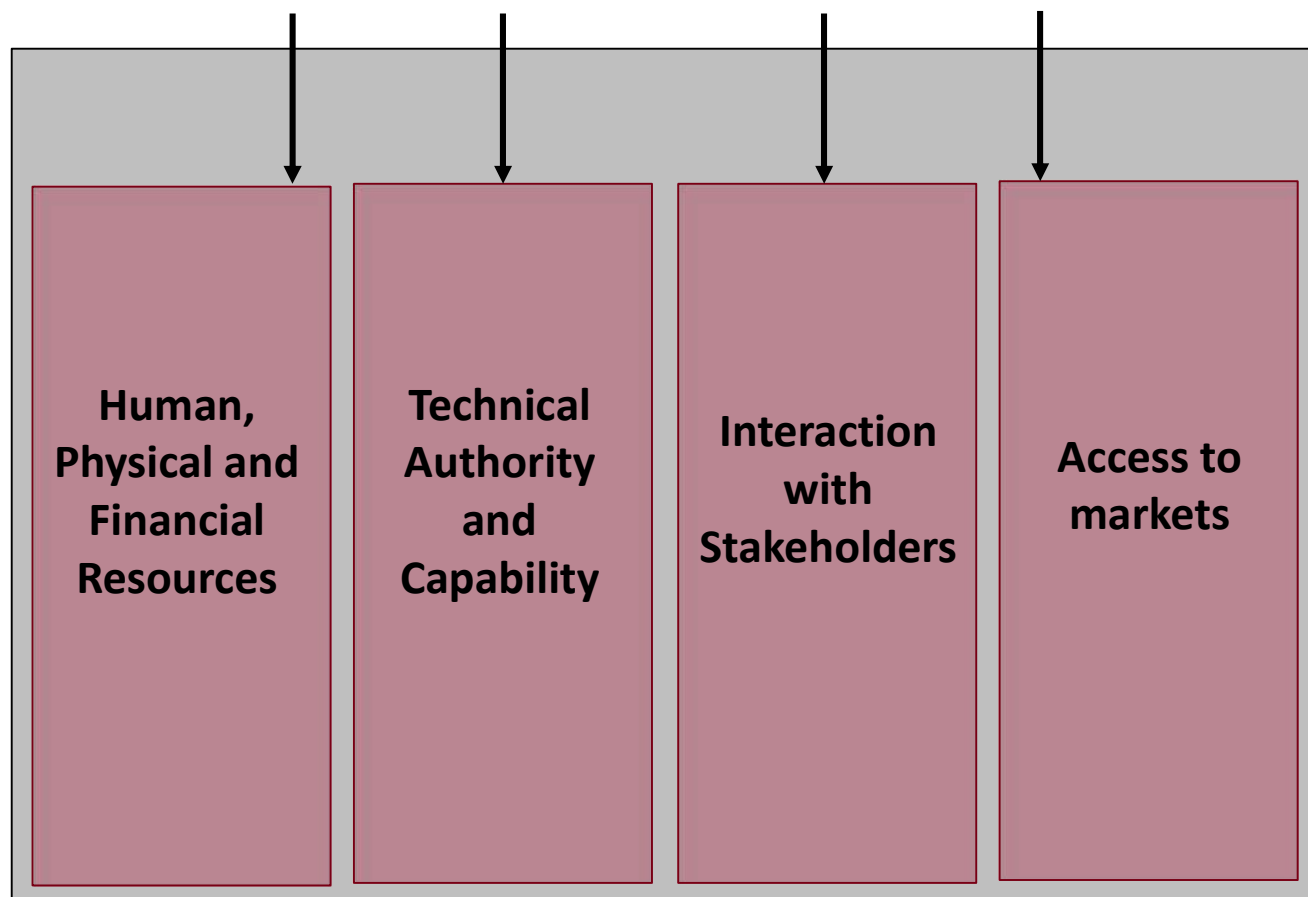
The PVS Tool

4 Fundamental Components



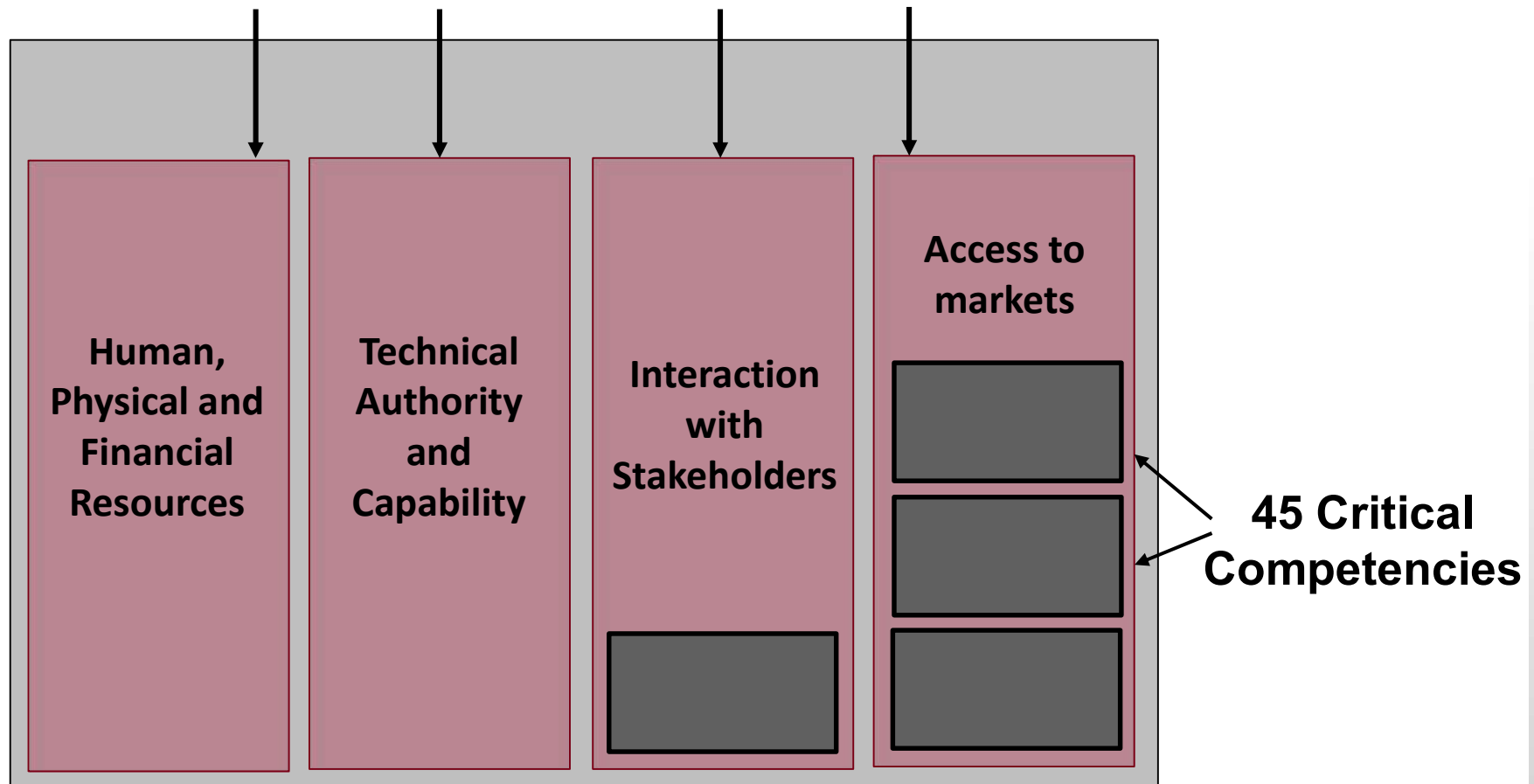
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4 Fundamental Components



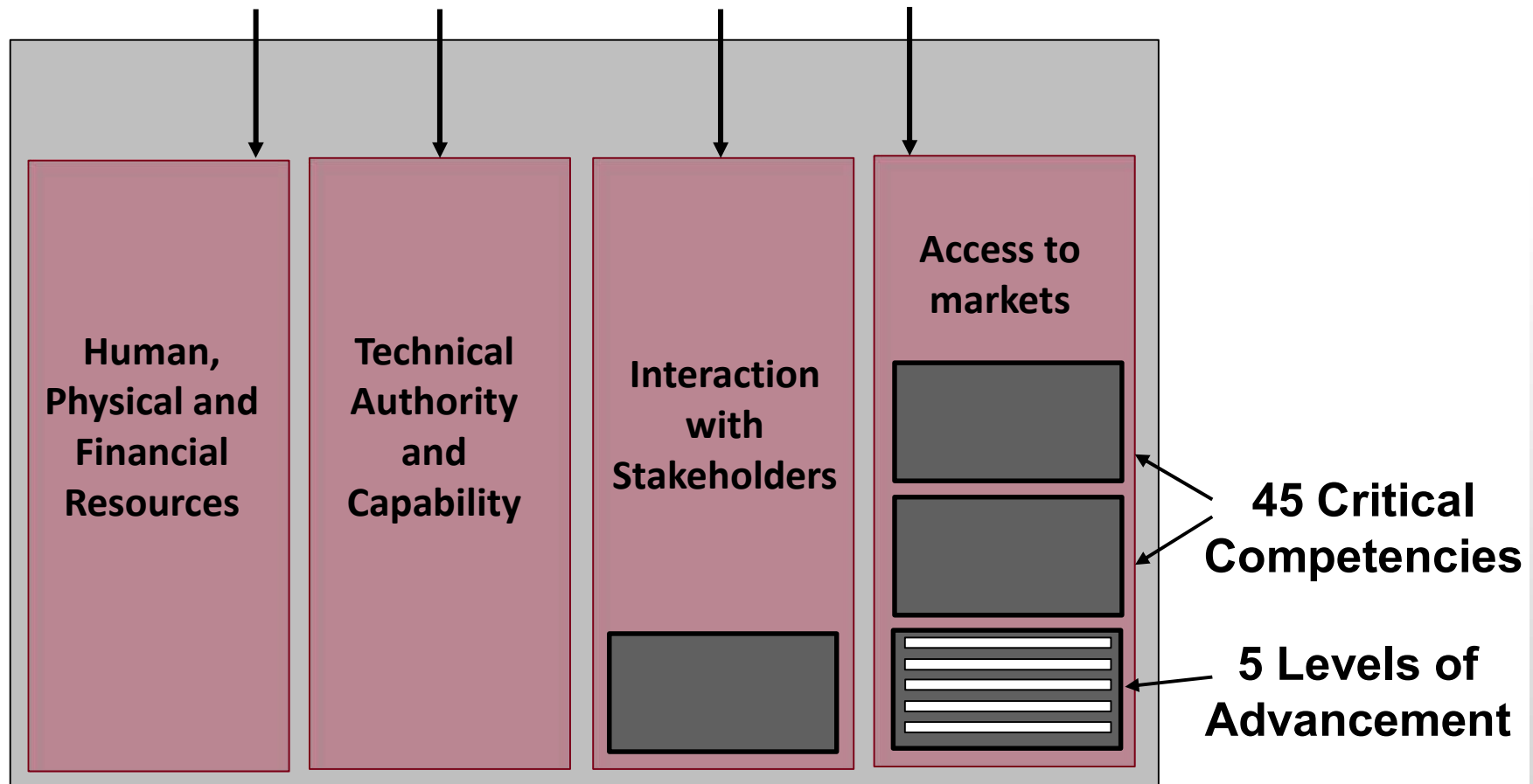
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4 Fundamental Components

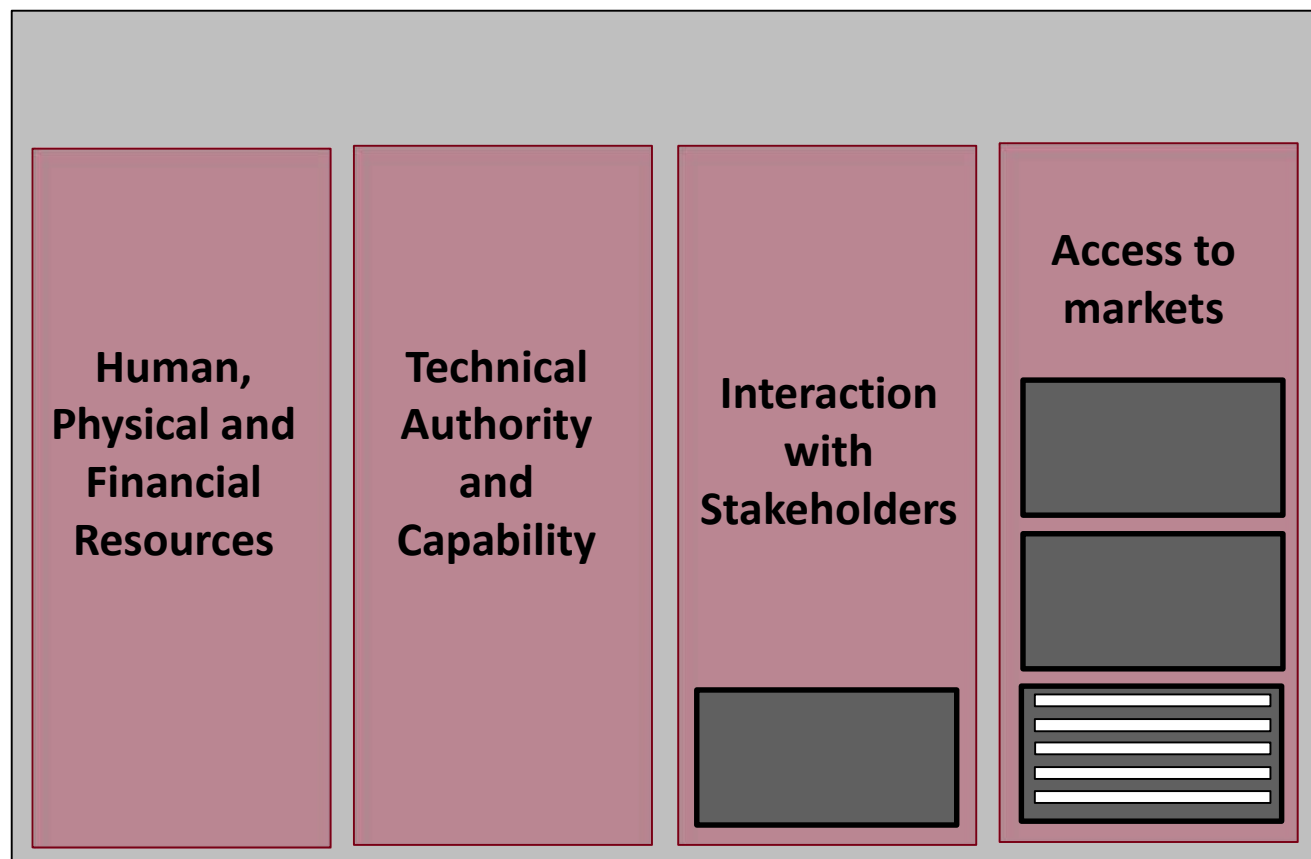


The PVS Tool

4 Fundamental Components



The PVS Tool



The Critical Competencies (CCs)

The **45** Critical Competencies cover:

- **Staffing** – veterinarians, technical and para-professionals
- **Resources** – facilities, transport, laboratories, funding
- **Management** – coordination, policy and programme development
- **Programme delivery** – laboratories, risk analysis, border control, surveillance, disease control, emergency preparedness, food safety/veterinary public health, drug control, welfare
- **Legislation and the VSB**
- **Communications** – consultations, delegations and joint programme development
- **International trade and market access** – certification, zoning, compartmentalisation

The Critical Competencies (CCs)

A Critical Competency (CC) is:

‘a specific competency required for the VS to comply with OIE standards’

For example : 1.7 Physical resources and capital investment

The access of the VS to functional and well-maintained physical resources including buildings, transport, information technology (e.g. internet access), cold chain, and other necessary equipment or structures. This includes whether major capital investment is available.



CCs – Levels of Advancement

- > **5 levels** of advancement for each Critical Competency
- > Progressive: a higher level assumes **compliance with all preceding levels**
- > Increasing compliance with OIE standards

Level of advancement 1
No compliance

Level of advancement 2

Level of advancement 3

Level of advancement 4

Level of advancement 5 Full compliance with OIE Standards

EXAMPLE

Level of advancement - example

I-7 Physical resources and capital investment	Levels of advancement
<p>The access of the VS to functional and well-maintained physical resources including buildings, transport, information technology (e.g. internet access), cold chain, and other necessary equipment or structures. This includes whether major capital investment is available.</p>	1. The VS have no or unsuitable physical resources at almost all levels and maintenance of existing infrastructure is poor or non-existent.
	2. The VS have suitable physical resources at national (central) level and at some state/provincial levels, but maintenance, as well as replacement of obsolete items, occurs rarely.
	3. The VS have suitable physical resources at national, state/provincial and some local levels but maintenance, as well as replacement of obsolete items, occurs irregularly.
	4. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels and these are regularly maintained. Major capital investments occur occasionally to improve the VS operational infrastructure over time.
	5. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels (national, state/provincial and local levels) and these are regularly maintained and updated as more advanced items become available. Major capital investments occur regularly to improve the VS operational capability and infrastructure.

Assessing a Critical Competency

Gather information

- Documents
- Field/site visits
- Interviews

Identify relevant information

- Some elements relate to many CCs
- Present as 'Findings'

Assign the appropriate level of advancement

- Identify and reference the evidence to support the level

Identify key Strengths, Weaknesses and Recommendations

Critical Competencies – Evaluation report

- > Definition
- > Level of Advancement
- > Previous PVS results
- > Findings
- > Key changes
- > Strengths
- > Weaknesses
- > Recommendations
- > Evidence

Xxxx		OIE		OIE PVS Evaluation Follow-Up – 20xx	
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Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1					
Results from previous PVS missions:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PVS Evaluation (20xx) – Level 2 • PVS Gap Analysis (20xx) – Level 3 (5 year target) • PVS Evaluation Follow-Up (20xx) – Level 1 					
Findings:					
xxx					
Key Changes from PVS Follow-up mission (2015)					
➤ Xxx					
Strengths:					
➤ Xxx					
Weaknesses:					
➤ Xxx					
Recommendations:					
➤ Xxx					
Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):					
xxx					

Critical Competencies (CCs)

EXAMPLES



CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment



Veterinary Clinic,
Dubai

CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

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CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment



Sources of verification → Evidence

- > Suitability of resources (visual)
- > Inventory of resources including buildings, IT/comms equipment, laboratory, transport, cold chain, etc.
- > Distribution of resources
- > Resources management
 - > including location, age
 - > maintenance and replacement
 - > disposal
- > Advanced/sophisticated equipment
- > Capital investment plans and budget

EXAMPLE



Animal Health Office,
Dili, Timor Leste

CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

EXAMPLE

Findings

- Good office space at headquarters with back up power – good cold stores/vaccine storage rooms; have an inventory system but not with maintenance schedules; cluttered with poor archiving of old files
- Provincial offices variable: some co-located with ag departments and in reasonable repair; others in stand alone facilities are less good; cold stores some with power back up; programme of upgrading in place
- District and township offices poor – fridges available but no power back up; all need maintenance and refurbishment;
- National laboratory has received upgrading from donors in recent years but has only limited space; some new laboratory equipment but quantities of old, disused, broken equipment still in lab rooms
- Computers in headquarters and provincial offices but internet variable; no national information systems; no computers/internet at border posts
- Transport (cars) available to veterinary officers and some motorbikes for others; many field staff use own motorbikes

CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

EXAMPLE

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CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

EXAMPLE

Strengths

- HQ has good facilities that are well maintained
- Vehicles available for Veterinary Officers
- Recent upgrade of the national laboratory with new equipment provided
- Computers available at HQ and provinces
- Cold chain available at HQ and provinces

Weaknesses

- Poor district and township offices
- No maintenance schedules
- Old equipment being retained in labs
- HQ filing/archiving system poor



CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

EXAMPLE

Recommendations

- Upgrade inventory management to include maintenance and replacement schedules
- Develop capital investment plan to refurbish/rebuild district and township offices
- Develop system for archives and removal of old/unused equipment



CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

EXAMPLE

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
 - Article 3.2.4: Evaluation criteria for quality system
 - Article 3.2.6: Evaluation criteria for material resources
 - Point 2. Administration
 - Accommodation: The VS premises are suitable
 - Communications: The VS should have effective communications systems, especially for animal health surveillance and control programmes.
 - Transport: The VS have sufficient reliable transport available

CC I-7: Physical resources & capital investment

EXAMPLE

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of Veterinary Services
 - > Article 3.2.6: Evaluation criteria for material resources
 - > Point 3. Technical
 - Cold chain for laboratory samples and veterinary medicines
 - Diagnostic laboratories - updated, maintained, etc.)
 - Research
 - > Article 3.2.10: Performance assessment & audit programmes
 - > Point 3. Compliance
 - > Article 3.2.14: Self-evaluation/Evaluation of the VS
 - > Point 4. Administration details



CC II-13: Animal welfare



EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare

II-13 Animal welfare	Levels of advancement
<p><i>The authority and capability of the VS to legislate and implement the animal welfare standards of the OIE as published in the Terrestrial Code.</i></p>	1. There is no national legislation or regulations on <i>animal welfare</i> .
<p><i>This requires consultation and coordination with Competent Authorities, non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders, as appropriate.</i></p>	2. There is limited national legislation or regulations on <i>animal welfare</i> covering some of the OIE standards, with limited stakeholder or public awareness.
	3. The national legislation and regulations on <i>animal welfare</i> cover most OIE standards, with some awareness programmes and implementation, but are in conformity with international standards in only some sectors (e.g. for the export sector).
	4. <i>Animal welfare</i> programmes, supported by suitable legislation and regulations, are being implemented in conformity with relevant international standards and are applied to most sectors and species with stakeholder and public awareness. Documented compliance programmes, including consequences for non-compliance are available.
	5. <i>Animal welfare</i> programmes, supported by suitable legislation and regulations, are being implemented in conformity with relevant international standards. Comprehensive national programmes are applied to all sectors and species with the active involvement of stakeholders. The <i>animal welfare</i> programmes, including non-compliance issues, are subject to regular audit and review, with documented cases of responding effectively to non-compliance.

EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare



Sources of verification → Evidence

- Legislation and regulatory framework and standards
- Official programme
- Activity reports, documents and record keeping
- Resources and budget
- VS roles and responsibilities, 'Competent Authorities'
- Private sector role and engagement
- Knowledge of international standards
- Site visits and interviews – transporters, markets, abattoirs
- Audits and reports

EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare



EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare



EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare

Findings

- Animal welfare has become an important issue for the general public
- The VA has regulations for the commercial transport of animals, but much is informal
- Informal veterinary activities take place
- Religious considerations affect management of animal slaughter
- Animal Cruelty Law (1994) was established before the development of OIE guidelines. Some new regulations are aligned with current OIE standards
- The Animal Welfare Department has two veterinarians and one support staff – they work with municipal and district veterinary officers
- The Animal Welfare Department proposes and implements welfare regulations, responds to public complaints, inspects animal facilities and provides animal welfare information lectures to the public.

EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare

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EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare

Strengths

- Active animal welfare programme
- High public awareness
- Animal welfare regulations and procedures for most sectors
- Two full-time veterinarians for animal welfare issues

Weaknesses

- Informal transport largely uncontrolled
- Informal 'veterinary' activities observed
- Slaughter not included in the animal welfare legislation - stunning only applied to pigs



EXAMPLE

CC II-13: Animal welfare

Recommendations

- Develop an animal welfare programme to cover informal activities
- Take OIE guidelines into consideration when developing future animal welfare regulations





CC II-4: Surveillance and early detection



EXAMPLE

CC II-4: Surveillance and early detection

This CC is divided into two sub-CC's:

- ➔ A. **Passive** surveillance, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation
- B. **Active** surveillance and monitoring

EXAMPLE

CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection - Passive



Sources of verification → Evidence

- Animal populations and distribution
- Disease lists and maps; database and information management
- Priority and notifiable disease lists
- Disease knowledge including zoonoses, epidemiology skills
- VS network and field services/officers; abattoirs, markets, etc.
- Private sector systems, reports, integration
- Reports/records of disease investigations, surveys, communications
- Sample collection and lab testing
- Legislation
- Animal ID and traceability
- Knowledge of OIE standards
- Audits, M&E

EXAMPLE

CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection

Passive

EXAMPLE

<p>II-4 Surveillance and early detection</p> <p><i>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of their animal populations, including wildlife, in a timely manner.</i></p> <p>A Passive surveillance, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation</p> <p><i>A surveillance system based on a field animal health network capable of reliably detecting (by clinical or post mortem signs), diagnosing, reporting and investigating legally notifiable diseases (and relevant emerging diseases) in a timely manner.</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Levels of advancement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The VS have very limited passive surveillance capacity, with no formal disease list, little training/awareness and/or inadequate national coverage. Disease outbreaks are not reported or reporting is delayed. 2. The VS have basic passive surveillance authority and capacity. There is a formal disease list with some training/awareness and some national coverage. The speed of detection and level of investigation is variable. Disease outbreak reports are available for some species and diseases. 3. The VS have some passive surveillance capacity with some sample collection and laboratory testing. There is a list of notifiable diseases with trained field staff covering most areas. The speed of reporting and investigation is timely in most production systems. Disease outbreak investigation reports are available for most species and diseases. 4. The VS have effective passive surveillance with routine laboratory confirmation and epidemiological disease investigation (including tracing and pathogen characterisation) in most animal sectors, and covering producers, markets and slaughterhouses. There are high levels of awareness and compliance with the need for prompt reporting from all animal owners/handlers and the field VS. 5. The VS have comprehensive passive surveillance nationwide providing high confidence in the <i>notifiable disease</i> status in real time. The VS routinely report surveillance information to producers, industry and other stakeholders. Full epidemiological disease investigations are undertaken in all relevant cases with tracing and active follow up of at-risk establishments.
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CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection – Passive – risk factors...

EXAMPLE

Waterfowl



Traders

Epi studies

Farm
biosecurity



Wild birds

CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection - Passive

EXAMPLE

Findings

- Good animal population data and maps based on updated census
- List of notifiable diseases
- Epidemiologists with Masters/PhDs at HQ
- Field epi training courses run for all veterinary staff
- Passive surveillance data captured through SMS system from field officers
- Samples commonly collected and tested in labs; lab data combined with field data in AHIS
- Transport available and appropriate budget
- Few private vets; government officers at abattoirs and main markets
- Good awareness amongst livestock owners to report; reporting back to producers can be delayed; few reports on poultry disease
- Good information sharing with the human health services but no joint investigations

CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection

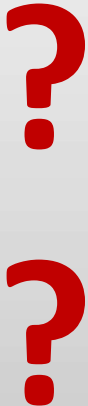
Passive

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CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection - Passive

EXAMPLE

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CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection - Passive

EXAMPLE

Strengths

- Passive disease surveillance programme with use of diagnostic testing
- Good support from private sector
- Good coordination with public health services
- Effective AHIS (animal health information system)
- Specialist epidemiologists available

Weaknesses

- Reporting back to producers is often lacking or delayed
- Limited information on the poultry industry or its health status



CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection - Passive

EXAMPLE

Recommendations

- Ensure the results of all samples tested are provided back to the owner/producer, in good time; the significance of these results should also be interpreted for the livestock owner
- Engage with the poultry industry and develop surveillance programmes of mutual benefit
- There is also the opportunity to work more closely with public health in joint investigations



CC II-4: Surveillance and early detection

This CC is divided into two sub-CC's:

A. **Passive** surveillance, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation

 B. **Active** surveillance and monitoring

EXAMPLE

CC II-4B: Surveillance and early detection

Active

<p>II.4B Active surveillance and monitoring</p> <p><i>Surveillance targeting a specific disease, infection or hazard to determine its prevalence, measure progress in disease control or support the demonstration of disease freedom (with passive surveillance), most often in the form of pre-planned surveys with structured sampling and laboratory testing.</i></p>	<p>Levels of advancement</p>
	<p>1. The VS have no active surveillance programme.</p>
	<p>2. The VS conduct active surveillance for one or a few <i>diseases, infections</i> or <i>hazards</i> (of economic or zoonotic importance), but the surveillance is not representative of the population and the surveillance methodology is not revised regularly. The results are reported with limited analysis.</p>
	<p>3. The VS conduct active surveillance using scientific principles and OIE standards for some <i>diseases, infections</i> or <i>hazards</i>, but it is not representative of the susceptible populations and/or is not updated regularly. The results are analysed and reported to stakeholders.</p>
	<p>4. The VS conduct active surveillance in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards for some <i>diseases, infections</i> or <i>hazards</i> which is representative of all susceptible populations and is updated regularly. Results are routinely analysed, reported and used to guide further surveillance activities, disease control priorities, etc.</p>
<p>5. The VS conduct ongoing active surveillance for most significant <i>diseases, infections and hazards</i> and apply it to all susceptible populations. The results are routinely analysed and used to guide disease control and other activities. The active surveillance programmes are regularly reviewed and updated to ensure they meet country needs and OIE reporting obligations.</p>	

CC II-4A: Surveillance and early detection - Active



Sources of verification → Evidence

- Animal premises, populations and distribution
- Disease control programmes and information management
- Resources to run surveys: design, technical and field staff, equipment, materials
- Risk analysis used for survey design/targeting populations
- Private sector communications and support, joint programmes
- International support
- Evidence of surveys undertaken –annual, sporadic
- Survey reports
- Knowledge of OIE standards
- Audits, M&E and critical review

EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

This CC is divided into two sub-CCs:

- A. **Internal** coordination (chain of command)
- B. **External** coordination

EXAMPLE

CC I-6A: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services I.6A. Internal coordination (chain of command) <i>The capability of the Veterinary Authority to coordinate their mandated activities with a clear chain of command, from the central level (the Chief Veterinary Officer or equivalent), to the field level of the VS, as relevant to the OIE Codes (e.g. surveillance, disease control, food safety, emergency preparedness and response).</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. There is no formal internal coordination and the chain of command is not clear.
	2. There are internal coordination mechanisms for some activities but the chain of command is not clear.
	3. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for some activities, such as for export certification, border control and/or emergency response.
	4. There are formal, documented internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for most activities, including surveillance (and reporting) and disease control programmes.
5. There are formal and fully documented internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for all activities, and these are periodically reviewed/audited and updated to re-define roles and optimise efficiency as necessary.	

EXAMPLE

CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

<p>I.6B. External coordination (including the One Health approach)</p> <p><i>The capability of the Veterinary Authority to coordinate its resources and activities at all levels with other government authorities with responsibilities within the veterinary domain, <u>in order to</u> implement all national activities relevant to the OIE Codes, especially those not under the direct line authority of the Chief Veterinary Officer (or equivalent).</i></p> <p><i>Relevant authorities include other ministries and Competent Authorities, such as government partners in public health (e.g. zoonoses, food safety, drug regulation and anti-microbial resistance), environment (e.g. wildlife health), customs and border police (e.g. border security), defence/intelligence (e.g. bio-threats), or municipalities/local councils (e.g. local slaughterhouses, dog control).</i></p>	<p>Levels of advancement</p>
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EXAMPLE

CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services



Sources of verification → Evidence

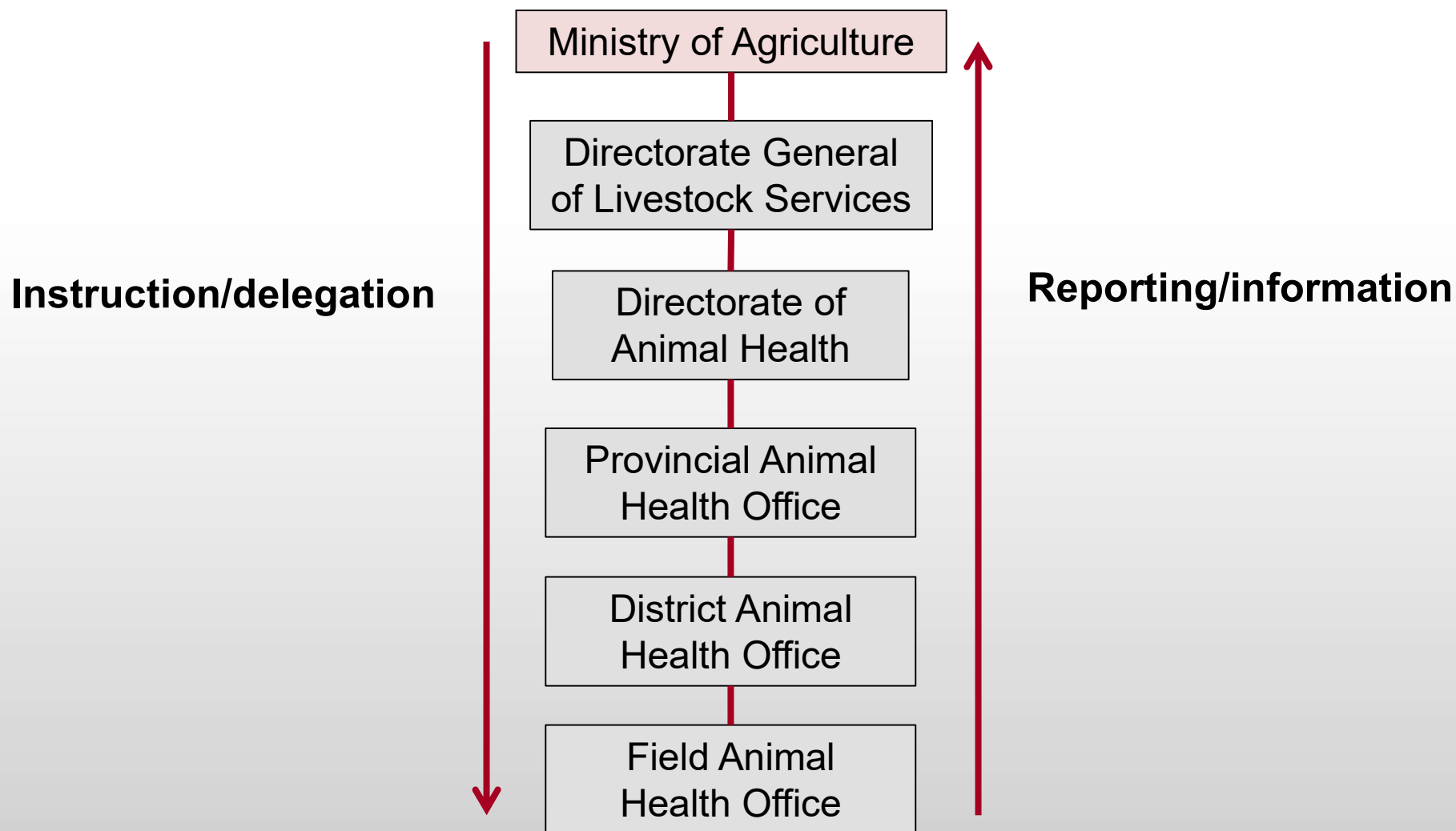
A. Internal

- Organisational charts
- Job descriptions/administration levels/roles & responsibilities
- Listed VS sectors and institutions
- Description of formal and informal coordination mechanisms
- Reports of meetings, reviews, updates on activities available

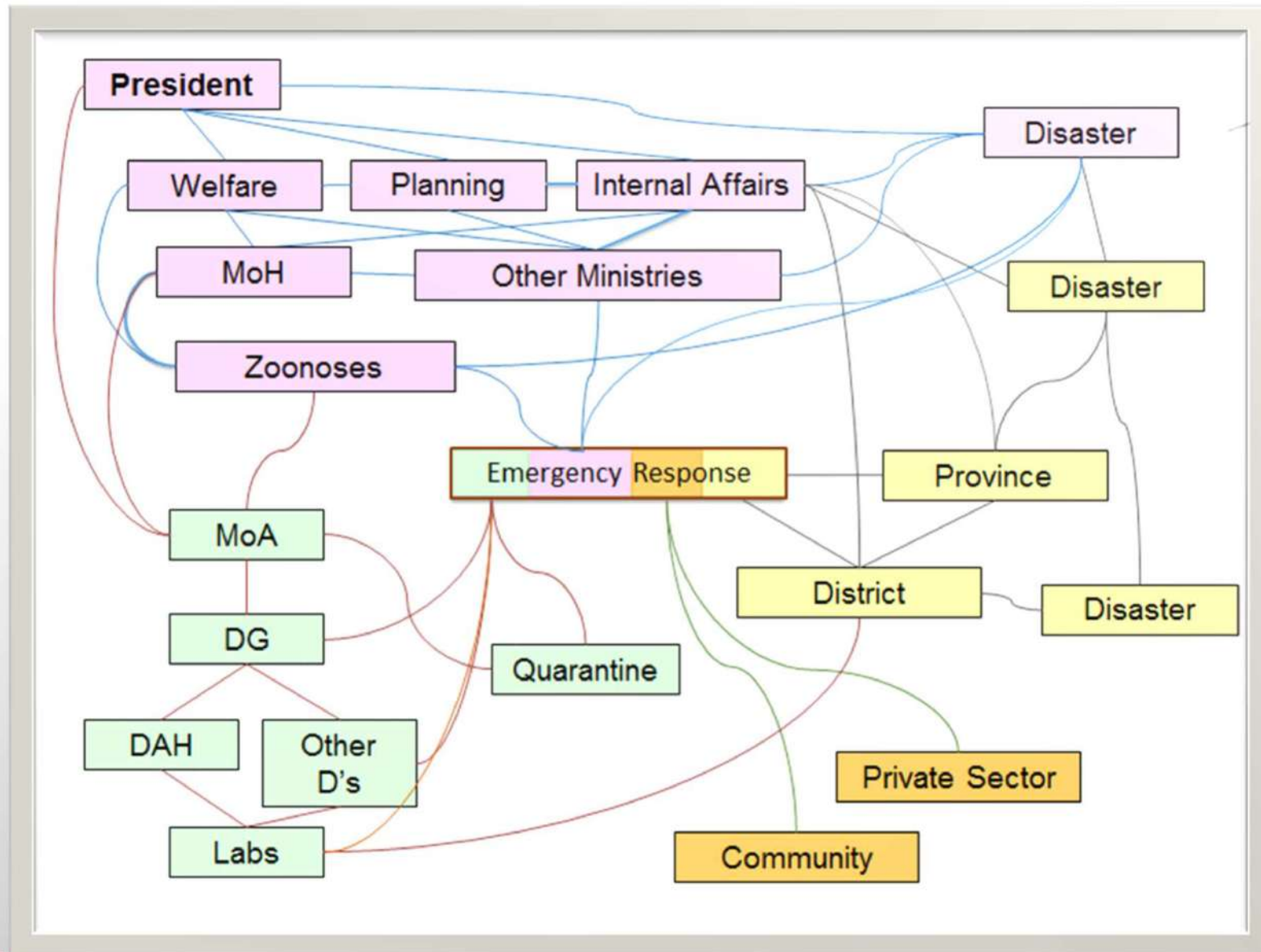
B. External

- List of non VA managed VS activities e.g. food safety, wildlife, etc.
- List of 'Competent Authorities'
- Description of formal and informal coordination mechanisms
- Communication links and data/information sharing
- Procedures, committees and their minutes

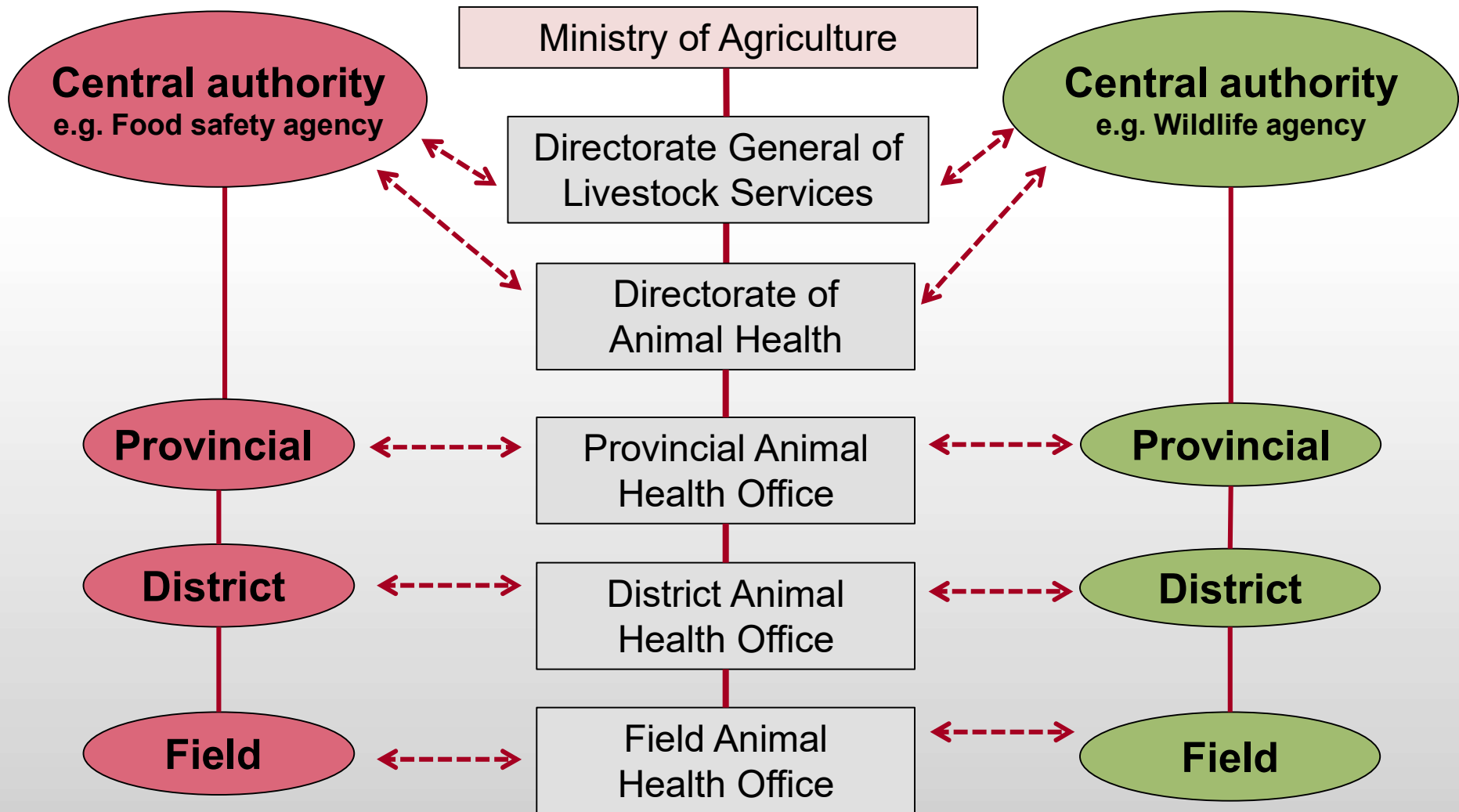
A simple 'Chain of command'...



Or more complex!



External Coordination?



EXAMPLE

CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

Findings

- Organisational charts available
- Clear chain of command within the VA with internal coordination mechanisms for all activities
- Matrix management at regional offices creates some confusion over authority to manage (technical leadership from VA but line management from province)
- Field activities are well documented; good communication with DVOs allowing rapid flow of information to and from the central level
- Periodic review and update on programmes and programme delivery
- Chain of command between the VA and municipal veterinarians is poor – there is no direct flow of information or coordination

EXAMPLE

CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

This CC is divided into two sub-CCs:

- ➔ A. **Internal** coordination (chain of command)
- B. **External** coordination

EXAMPLE

CC I-6A: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - Internal

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EXAMPLE

CC I-6A: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - Internal

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EXAMPLE

CC I-6A: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - Internal

Strengths

- Well defined chain of command
- Field procedures are well understood, periodically reviewed and updated regularly
- Changes in animal health status or procedures are rapidly communicated to the field and supported by clear procedures; good reporting back from the field

Weaknesses

- Under the matrix management organisational structure is not always clear who is 'in charge'
- The official role of the VA over food safety inspection by municipal veterinarians is weak



EXAMPLE

CC I-6A: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - Internal

Recommendations

- Review the matrix management system and organisational chart
- Define and document the chain of command for all official activities
- Define management and coordination with municipal veterinarians



EXAMPLE

CC I-6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

This CC is divided into two sub-CCs:

A. **Internal** coordination (chain of command)

➔ B. **External** coordination

EXAMPLE

CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - External

Findings

- Coordination procedures with Customs for border security.
- Inter-ministerial committees (food safety, veterinary medicine registration) are well established and support VA decision making
- Regular formal coordination meetings with minutes (MoH and Customs)
- Effective coordination for emergencies with other institutions, including security forces, municipalities, MoH, etc.
- Good formal coordination with the Dairy and Poultry Boards
- Coordination in some areas (wildlife, food inspection) relies on personal relationships
- Lack of structured programmes in the field between the VA and Min of Environment (no surveillance of wildlife) and MoH (no coordination for inspection of food distribution or restaurants)

EXAMPLE

CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

I.6B. External coordination (including the One Health approach)	Levels of advancement
<p><i>The capability of the Veterinary Authority to coordinate its resources and activities at all levels with other government authorities with responsibilities within the veterinary domain, <u>in order to</u> implement all national activities relevant to the OIE Codes, especially those not under the direct line authority of the Chief Veterinary Officer (or equivalent).</i></p> <p><i>Relevant authorities include other ministries and Competent Authorities, such as government partners in public health (e.g. zoonoses, food safety, drug regulation and anti-microbial resistance), environment (e.g. wildlife health), customs and border police (e.g. border security), defence/intelligence (e.g. bio-threats), or municipalities/local councils (e.g. local slaughterhouses, dog control).</i></p>	1. There is no external coordination with other government authorities.
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EXAMPLE

CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

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EXAMPLE

CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - External

Strengths

- Well documented external coordination with Inter-ministerial committees, Dairy and Poultry Boards, and during emergencies
- Regular formal meetings held with minutes available
- Personal interactions with public health and wildlife sectors

Weaknesses

- Lack of formal coordination at field level for public health and wildlife
- Over-reliance on personal relationships for wildlife and food safety



EXAMPLE

CC I-6B: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services - External

Recommendations

- Establish clear formal external coordination procedures for all areas of the veterinary domain
- Maintain and develop personal relationships with other agencies





CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

III-4 Accreditation/ authorisation/ delegation <i>The authority and capability of the public sector of the VS to accredit/ authorise/ delegate to private sector or NGO expertise (e.g. private veterinarians and laboratories, animal welfare NGOs), to carry out official tasks on its behalf, usually via a formal agreement (i.e. public-private partnership).</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The public sector of the VS has neither the authority nor the capability to accredit/authorise/delegate official tasks to the private sector or NGOs.
	2. The public sector of the VS has the authority and capability to accredit/authorise/delegate official tasks to the private sector or NGOs, but there are currently no accreditation/ authorisation/ delegation activities.
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	4. The public sector of the VS develops and implements accreditation/ authorisation/ delegation programmes using formal agreements, and these activities are routinely reviewed to maintain standards and manage performance.
	5. The public sector of the VS carries out audits of its accreditation/ authorisation/ delegation programmes, <u>in order to</u> maintain the trust of their trading partners and other stakeholders.

EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



Sources of verification → Evidence

- Legislation
- List of delegated tasks and the competencies required
- Training programmes for delegated tasks
- Lists of accredited establishments and the standards required – with facilities/equipment, staffing, SOPs and quality assurance/HACCP
- Lists of reviews of accredited, authorised, delegated activities/enterprises
- Procedures/staff managing these tasks/programmes
- Database of accredited personnel, facilities
- Documents on activities, reviews etc.
- Audits and revisions
- Site visits and interviews

EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 3.1: Veterinary Services
 - > Article 3.1.2: Fundamental principles of quality
 - > Point 9. The Veterinary Services should develop and document appropriate procedures and standards for all providers of relevant activities and associated facilities.
- > The Veterinary Services have the legal authority to accredit / authorise / delegate to the private sector defined functions and responsibilities
- > The accreditation / authorisation / delegation is clearly documented and includes procedures for cancellation/revision/modifications and control

EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- > Chapter 3.2: Evaluation of the Veterinary Services
 - > Article 3.2.14: The Veterinary Services should, for the purposes of an evaluation, provide detailed information on:
 - > private veterinarians authorised by the Veterinary Services to perform official veterinary functions
 - > describe accreditation standards, responsibilities and/or limitations applying to these veterinarians
 - > veterinary para-professionals in the private sector authorised to perform specific delegated functions (such as laboratory services / veterinary public health / surveillance / vaccinations)

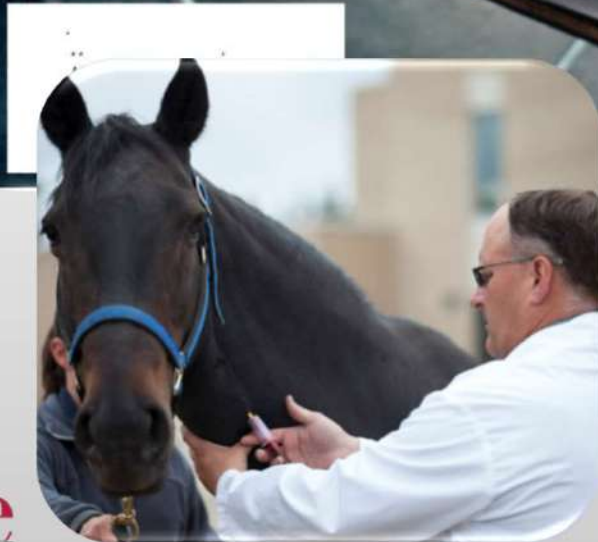
EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



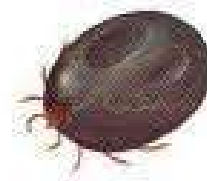
EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation



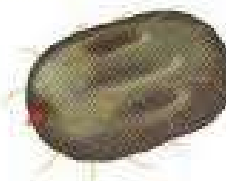
Report cattle ticks

Legs are dark red-brown and the first pair are close to the snout.



Bush tick

Legs are pale cream with a wide space between the first pair and the snout.



Cattle tick

Legs are close to snout; the first and last pair are brown and the second and third pair are pale.



Paralysis tick

EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

Findings

- Legislation and regulations in place
- List of accredited laboratories with authorised tests
- Programme contracting tasks to 'approved vets' with defined tasks, competencies and reporting; periodic reviews
- Good facilities and control at major entry points, authorised for animal/animal products with sophisticated scanners
- Programme for meat inspection using trained and accredited paravets; ongoing reviews and cross checks
- SOPs available
- The VA have a management team that monitor and review accreditations and delegations
- Export trade supported by accredited facilities and delegation of specified tasks

EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

<p>III-4 Accreditation/ authorisation/ delegation</p> <p><i>The authority and capability of the public sector of the VS to accredit/ authorise/ delegate to private sector or NGO expertise (e.g. private veterinarians and laboratories, animal welfare NGOs), to carry out official tasks on its behalf, usually via a formal agreement (i.e. public-private partnership).</i></p>	<p>Levels of advancement</p>
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<p>5. The public sector of the VS carries out audits of its accreditation/ authorisation/ delegation programmes, <u>in order to</u> maintain the trust of their trading partners and other stakeholders.</p>	

EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

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EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

Strengths

- Accreditation of laboratories and export slaughterhouses
- Delegation of tasks to specified trained personnel
- The database and management procedures are well established
- Accreditation and delegations are routinely monitored and reviewed
- Trading partners accept delegated activities

Weaknesses

- Documentation of some tasks is limited
- Some competency requirements are outdated
- Formal audits are infrequent



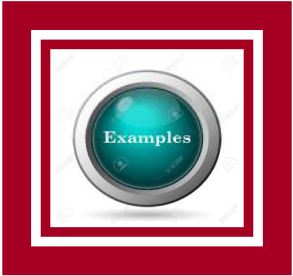
EXAMPLE

CC III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

Recommendations

- Review and update accreditation/delegation documentation
- Review and update delegations and staff competencies
- Undertake routine formal audits regularly





CC IV-7: Zoning



EXAMPLE

EXAMPLE

CC IV-6: Zoning

IV-6 Zoning	Levels of advancement
<p><i>The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free zones, as necessary and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).</i></p> <p><i>Where a country has no need for or interest in developing disease free zones and has not initiated such a process, this critical competency should be assessed as “Non-Applicable” (N/A).</i></p>	1. The VS do not have the authority or capability to initiate the establishment of disease free zones.
	2. The VS have identified a geographical animal sub-population or sub-populations as candidates to target a specific health status suitable for zoning.
	3. The VS are implementing <i>biosecurity</i> and sanitary measures with the intention of establishing a <u>disease free zone</u> for selected animals and animal products.
	4. The VS have established at least one disease free zone of selected animals and animal products with collaboration from producers and other stakeholders in alignment with OIE standards.
	5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any <u>disease free zone</u> and have gained recognition by OIE and/or trading partners that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

EXAMPLE

CC IV-6: Zoning

OIE definitions

> **Zone**

means a clearly defined part of a territory containing an animal subpopulation with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.

EXAMPLE

CC IV-6: Zoning

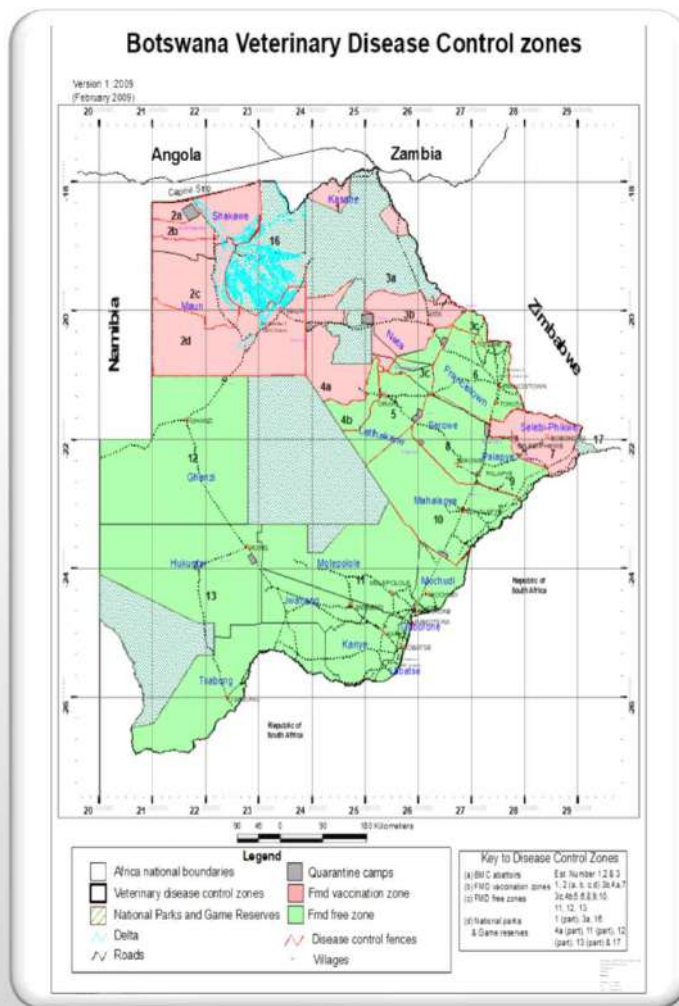


Sources of verification → Evidence

- Legislation
- Database of animal populations, premises, animal movements
- Surveillance programme with animal health records
- Epidemiology skills and risk analysis
- List of zones
- Resources – check points, staff, funding
- Stakeholder consultations and records
- Records of notifications to OIE, trading partners
- Stakeholder knowledge
- Staff interviews
- Audits and updates

EXAMPLE

CC IV-6: Zoning



EXAMPLE

CC IV-6: Zoning



EXAMPLE

CC IV-6: Zoning

Findings

- Strong political and industry support – zoning is critical in maintaining beef export markets
- Country is recognised for its zoning system based on extensive animal/wildlife control fences
- Designated zones monitored and animal movements managed
- Since 2000, beef from the FMD free without vaccination zone has been recognised by OIE and supported exports to the EU.
- FMD outbreaks contained in disease free zones with vaccination. Some progress towards FMD free-without-vaccination status after years of monitoring
- Consultation with stakeholders is infrequent – farmers complain of the economic impact of low prices for beef from the vaccination zones
- No recent epidemiological studies on vaccine effectiveness or the role of small ruminants and pigs

EXAMPLE

CC IV-6: Zoning

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EXAMPLE

CC IV-7: Zoning

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EXAMPLE

CC IV-6: Zoning

Strengths

- Zoning is well understood and applied with artificial barriers for more than 50 years
- Zoning for FMD is recognised by OIE and international trading partners
- Disease breakdowns are handled promptly and transparently

Weaknesses

- Insufficient consultation with farmers results in their discontent
- FMD circulation in wildlife has not been investigated since the 1990's
- Post vaccine sero-monitoring not done in FMD vaccination zones
- Virus circulation in small ruminants and pigs should be investigated to determine that they play no role in FMD virus circulation



EXAMPLE

CC IV-6: Zoning

Recommendations

- Zoning areas should evolve progressively on the basis of risk analysis and be supported with better consultation with stakeholders
- FMD virus circulation should be monitored in wildlife
- Post-FMD vaccination sero-monitoring should be carried out
- Investigate the epidemiological role of small ruminants and pigs in FMD transmission



Thank you for your attention!



Oie

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