



Organisation
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Veterinary Education Establishments

*OIE Sub-Regional Seminar on Veterinary Legislation for
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Veterinary Education Establishments (VEE)

- VEE provide veterinary education for the development of veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals and animal health workers.
- The original veterinary faculties in Africa were established as a result of prevailing devastating livestock diseases such as rinderpest, East Coast fever, African horse sickness, and the urgent need for their control.
- 46 Faculties in Africa (21 in sub-Saharan)
 1. University of Cairo, Egypt (1827),
 2. University of Pretoria, South Africa (1920)
 3. University of Al-Khartoum, Sudan (1938)
 4. **Others > 1960**



Veterinary Education in Africa

- Focus has been on producing veterinarians to address the needs of the livestock sector, and most veterinarians have been absorbed into the public sector.
- Curricula has focussed on training veterinarians able to recognise and initiate efficient animal disease control, apply effective treatment of diseased animals, enhance animal welfare, and safeguard human health.



Global trends in Veterinary Education

The profession is expected to assume different approaches when dealing with the disease environment such as:

- predicting disease outbreaks and spread by focussing on prevailing climatic conditions
- appreciating the impact of disease due to observed events
- to consider potential epidemiological causal links
- all health export declarations for live animals and animal products should be scientifically founded



Evolving Veterinary education to cope with societal demands

- Significancy of initial and continuous veterinary education
- The September 2009 OIE Regional Seminar in Arusha, Tanzania
- 1st OIE Global Conference on 'Evolving veterinary education for a safer world' in Paris, 12-14 October, 2009.
- 2nd Global Conference, held in Lyon (France) in May 2011 as part of the *Vet2011* celebrations.
- Development and implementation of a core curriculum model that ensures graduate veterinarians to have the day-one competencies.



Quality of Veterinary Education

Quality of veterinary education is not acceptable in many countries today

Veterinary education needs to be strengthened globally:

- Establishment of minimum requirements (a 'core curriculum'), as it relates to the delivery of national veterinary services;
- Harmonisation of key curriculum elements, to facilitate international mobility of veterinarians (day-1 Competencies)
- the establishment of quality control and recognition procedures for veterinary education establishments; and
- the regulation of the veterinary profession by the Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) at national level.



Towards establishment of Southern and Eastern African Association of Veterinary Educational Establishments (SEAAVEE)

- Efforts by deans of VEEs in southern and eastern Africa to establish an association of veterinary education establishments
- 1st meeting, funded by OIE sub-Regional Office, was held in Pretoria, South Africa in 2010
- 2nd meeting, funded by OIE sub-regional Office, was held in Capetown, South Africa in 2011 during the 30th World Veterinary Congress
- 3rd meeting will be held in 2012 in Nairobi, Kenya



Vision of SEAAVEE

Evolving veterinary education in Southern African Development Community (SADC) and East African Community (EAC) for the benefit of the region and for a safer world



Oie

Membership of SEAAVEE

1. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Angola
2. Faculty of Veterinary Sciences, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa,
3. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane, Maputo, Mozambique,
4. Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Zimbabwe, Harare, Zimbabwe,
5. College of Agriculture and Veterinary Sciences, University of Nairobi, Nairobi, Kenya,
6. Faculté de Médecine Vétérinaire, Université de Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of Congo,
7. School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Zambia, Lusaka, Zambia,
8. Ecole Vétérinaire de Madagascar, Antananarivo , Madagascar,
9. Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro, Tanzania



Goals of SEAAVEE

- Consider curricular reviews undertaken by the VEE in the region
- Develop collaboration and partnerships between VEE with region and supported by northern partner programmes
- Develop communication and collaboration mechanisms between VEE



Goal 1

Participate in curricular reviews

- Collaboration and provision of mutual support in curricula reviews undertaken by VEE within the region.
- Revising veterinary education programmes in order to train veterinarians able to fulfil at least the basic missions recommended by the OIE in order to improve animal health and welfare worldwide.
- Strongly support veterinary education programmes in the fields of public health (zoonoses, food safety, food security), production and trade and social values such as animal welfare and biodiversity, that provide positive socio-economic benefits to society.



Goal 1 (cont.)

Participate in curricular reviews

- Providing for additional knowledge and skills for veterinarians, such as skills in communication, management and leadership.
- Implementing an appropriate and effective format of teaching and learning taking into consideration the latest pedagogic principles and technologies.
- Implementing appropriate and effective student recruitment and admission policies.



Goal 2

Develop collaboration and partnerships

- Extending the current approach for laboratory twinning to VEE with developed countries.
- Sharing of human resources and available infrastructure
- Identifying and developing centers of special veterinary competence within southern and eastern Africa.
- Creating opportunities for veterinary specialist training.
- Collaborating in the development and delivery of continuous professional development (CPD) opportunities.



Goal 3

Communication and collaboration mechanisms

- Establishing a southern and eastern Africa Association of Veterinary Educational Establishments (SEAAVEE).
- Establishing an electronic network between VEE within region
- Establishing Memorandum of Cooperation between respective VEE
- Organising annual regional deans meetings



Conclusion

- Quality of veterinary education is not acceptable in many countries today.
- To remain relevant, veterinary education must prepare veterinarians for what may come in future.
- Training for Day-One competencies should be emphasised in every VEE.



Acknowledgements

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Thank you for your attention



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