OIE standards on the Quality of Veterinary Services

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Dr. Monique Eloit
OIE Deputy Director General
With the kind support of Dr Nadège Leboucq
Current acceleration of emergence/re-emergence of unexpected epidemiological events:

- A new disease / year
- Most emerging disease have an animal origin
- Most of them have a zoonotic potential
- Emerging zoonoses have an unprecedented extent, importance and impact

60% of human pathogens are zoonotic
75% of emerging diseases are zoonotic
80% of agents with potential bioterrorist use are zoonotic pathogens
The emergence and re-emergence of animal diseases have potentially serious impacts in terms of public health, food security and poverty.

We need to reconsider our animal and public health policies and preparedness.

The public and private components of Veterinary Services are in the front line regarding these matters in all countries of the world.
Which concepts to promote in order to protect countries and regions from emerging and re-emerging diseases?

- The **Global Public Good** concept
- The « **One health** » concept
- The **Good Governance of Veterinary Services**
The Good Governance

Requirements for all countries

Capacity of national animal health systems to provide for:

- Appropriate surveillance, early detection, transparency
- Rapid response to animal disease outbreaks
- Biosecurity measures
- Compensation
- Vaccination when appropriate
The Good Governance

Key elements

• Appropriate legislation and its effective implementation
• Adequate financial, physical and human resources
• Building and maintaining efficient epidemiomsurveillance networks throughout the entire national territory
• **Alliances between public and private sectors**
• Veterinary education and research
• National chain of command

A responsibility of all governments
OIE International Standards

OIE international standards, guidelines and recommendations for animal health (including zoonoses) and for laboratories

→ Including standards on quality of Veterinary Services and/or Aquatic Animal Health Services
Section 3: Quality of Veterinary Services

- Chapter 3.1. Veterinary Services
- Chapter 3.2. Evaluation of Veterinary Services
- Chapter 3.3. Communication
- Chapter 3.4 Legislation

Terrestrial Animal Health Code
mammals, birds and bees
http://www.oie.int/eng/normes/mcode/en_sommaire.htm
OIE International Standards

- Chapters on the evaluation of Veterinary Services and guidelines for the evaluation of Veterinary Services developed late 1990s and refined since
- Section 3 (quality of Veterinary Services) added in the 17th edition (2008)
- Current edition (2012):
  - Veterinary Services: Chapters 3.1 (quality) and 3.2 (evaluation)
  - AAHS: Chapter 3.1 (quality)
- Applicable to Veterinary Services in all regions
- OIE definition of Veterinary Services comprises public and private sector veterinarians and vet para-professionals
OIE International Standards

Veterinary Services

Means the governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code and the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code in the territory. The Veterinary Services are under the overall control and direction of the Veterinary Authority. Private sector organisations, veterinarians, veterinary para-professionals or aquatic animal health professionals are normally accredited or approved by the Veterinary Authority to deliver the delegated functions.
Quality of Veterinary Services depends on set of factors, including fundamental principles of an ethical, organisational and technical nature.

**Ethical Nature**
- Professional judgment
- Independence
- Impartiality
- Integrity
- Objectivity

**Organizational/technical Nature**
- General organisation
- Quality policy
- Procedures and standards
- Information, complaints and appeals
- Documentation
- Self-evaluation
- Communication
- Human / financial resources
Veterinary Services should conform to these principles
Regardless of political, economic or social situation.

Conformance important to credibility
For health status claim
For international health certification

Quality of VS can be measured through an evaluation
Objective 3: Strengthen the capacity and sustainability of National Veterinary Services.

National VS must have the capacity to ensure the delivery of their outputs .... This capacity is linked to the availability of resources .... The outputs of this Objective are strengthened and well-structured Veterinary Services and the improved application of OIE standards.

=> The OIE will continue to develop, renew and revise its standards and guidelines on the quality and evaluation of VS (including veterinary professionnals and VSB)
The OIE PVS Pathway

is a continuous process aiming to sustainably improve compliance of Veterinary Services with international standards and their sustainable efficiency
The OIE collaborates with governments, donors and other stakeholders.
The OIE PVS evaluation

A tool for the Good Governance of Veterinary Services

Chapter 3.1. – Veterinary Services

Chapter 3.2. – Evaluation of Veterinary Services
The OIE PVS evaluation

4 fundamental components

Human, Physical, Financial Resources
- CC I.1
- CC I.2
- CC I.11

Technical Capability and Authority
- CC II.1
- CC II.2
- CC II.13

Interaction with Interested Parties
- CC III.1
- CC III.2
- CC III.6

Market Access
- CC IV.1
- CC IV.8

47 Critical competencies

- A definition
- 5 Levels of advancement (1 → 5)
- Indicators
- References to the Code
1. Human, physical and financial resources

Institutional and financial sustainability as evidenced by the level of professional/technical, physical and financial resources available

- CC I.1: Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services
- CC I.2: Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
- CC I.3: Continuing education
- CC I.4: Technical independence
- CC I.5: Stability of structures and sustainability of policies
- CC I.6: Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services
- CC I.7: Physical resources
- CC I.8: Operational funding
- CC I.9: Emergency funding
- CC I.10: Capital investment
- CC 1.11: Management of resources and operations
3. Interaction with stakeholders

The capability of the Veterinary Services to collaborate with and involve stakeholders in the implementation of programmes and activities

- CC III.1: Communications
- CC III.2: Consultation with interested parties
- CC III.3: Official representation
- CC III.4: Accreditation / authorisation / delegation
- CC III.5: Veterinary Statutory Body
- CC III.6: Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes
A similar tool is available for the evaluation of Aquatic Animal Health Services.
In numerous countries, veterinary legislation is outdated and inadequate.

Any Member that has undertaken an OIE PVS Evaluation may request a mission dedicated to the supply of advice and assistance in modernising the national veterinary legislation.

Chapter 3.4 (since 2012) of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code provides the essential elements on veterinary legislation.
• World Conferences of Deans (October 2009 / May 2011 → Recommendations)
• OIE day-1 competences (2012)
• Model of core curriculum (2013)
• Post-graduate and continuing education for graduate veterinarians (under development)
Thank you for your attention!