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World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE)

“OIE Activities to Support Good Veterinary Governance (Performance of Veterinary Services, Legislation, Veterinary Education, Veterinary regulation, etc..”

Presented at the

“Regional Workshop for OIE National Focal Points for Veterinary Products (Cycle V) :: 6-8 December 2017 :: Ezulwini, Swaziland”
• Background Information (OIE)
• OIE Activities to Support to VS to achieve good Veterinary Governance
  • Training
  • PVS Evaluation
  • Veterinary Education
  • Veterinary Regulation
• Conclusion
Background Information
World organisation for Animal Health (OIE)
Background Information (evolution/history)

- Formed in 1924 as the *Office International des Epizooties* (OIE) – to fight TADs (Rinderpest)
- In 2003 became the World Organisation for Animal Health, but retained acronym “OIE”
- Responsible for Animal Health, Welfare and Veterinary Public Health – sets *science based* Standards for these
- Recognised by the WTO as a reference body for this mandate
- Currently 181 member countries (represented by their Directors of Veterinary Services – OIE Delegate)
- Operates through a network of Regional/Sub-Regional Offices & Reference Centres (= Ref Labs + Collaborating Centres)
Certain countries belong to more than one region
Background Information – the OIE Delegate

APPOINTED by the national government

Most often, the country’s Chief Veterinary Officer

FUNCTIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Adopting international veterinary standards
- Notifying to the OIE of the national animal disease situation
- National representative with international status
Background Information
National Focal Points

APPOINTED by the Delegate
for each of the following 8 areas:

- Animal diseases
- Communication
- Wildlife
- Animal welfare
- Animal disease notification
- Animal production food safety
- Veterinary products
- Veterinary Laboratories
ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Assist the Delegate to
  - carry out its diverse responsibilities
  - liaise with areas even not under the delegate’s responsibility

- **Technical contact points** with the OIE regional offices and headquarters
  - Under the authority of the Delegate

- **Information exchange** and international networking
Background Information

OIE Mandate

- Responsible for **setting science based Standards on**;
  - Animal health
  - Animal welfare
  - Veterinary public health (including zoonosis)

- Delivered through National **Veterinary Services (VS)**

- VS need to be of good quality & integrity (**good Veterinary Governance, VG**)  

- **OIE Support** to Member Country VS to achieve good VG.
Background Information

OIE Standard Setting Process

1. Delegates from International Organisations and OIE Global Conferences
2. Specialist Commissions
3. Global experts
4. Draft
5. Review
6. Comments
7. World Assembly of Delegates
8. OIE International Standards
Background Information

OIE Standards

CODES
- Terrestrial
- Aquatic

MANUALS
- Terrestrial
- Aquatic

Codes and Manuals available on the OIE website www.oie.int

Not to be used as a textbook
OIE Support to VS (Training)
OIE Support to VS - (Training)

- OIE Delegates
- Focal points
  - FP for Vet. Medicinal Products (5th cycle)
  - Vet Laboratories (4th cycle)
  - Disease notification
  - Wildlife, etc…
- Other key persons (experts) identified by the Delegate
OIE Support to VS - (Training)

Focal Points for VMP training (4th cycle) in Entebbe, Uganda

Training on the preparations of dossiers for application for diseases freedom application
OIE Support to VS (PVS Evaluation)
A qualitative assessment of a national Veterinary Services’ performance and their compliance with the OIE international standards on the quality of Veterinary Services.

The PVS Evaluations help raise awareness and improve the understanding of all sectors including other administrations regarding the fundamental components and critical competencies that these services must have in order to function effectively.
The PVS Pathway

"Diagnosis"
- PVS Evaluation
- PVS Gap Analysis
  including Veterinary Services’ Strategic Priorities

"Prescription"
- Public / Private Partnerships
- Veterinary Education
- Laboratories

"Treatment"
- Capacity Building,
  Specific Activities,
  Projects and Programs

PVS Follow-Up Missions
Section 3
Quality of Veterinary Services

4 fundamental components

- Human, Physical, Financial Resources
- Technical Capability and Authority
- Interaction with Interested Parties
- Market Access

Critical competencies
(6 - 18)
47 in total

5 levels of advancement
PVS Gap Analysis (PVS Costing Tool)

1. Determine and confirm the **country’s priorities**

2. Define the **expected results** (for each priority)

3. Determine the **activities required** to reach the desired level of compliance for relevant OIE critical competencies

4. Determine corresponding human, physical & financial **resources**

**Veterinary Services Annual budget** for the next 5 years (including extraordinary investments) ↔ **Cost of compliance**
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 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code provides the essential elements on veterinary legislation.
Conducted every 3 to 5 years, this mission measures the progress that countries have made during the implementation of the PVS Pathway in sustainably improving their compliance with the OIE’s standards on quality.

It assesses and monitors progress.
128 missions implemented

Mission requested  Mission completed  Report Available  Specific approach
OIE PVS Gap Analysis

80 missions implemented

Mission requested  Mission completed  Report Available
PVS Veterinary legislation programme

- 48 missions implemented

- Identification mission requested
- Identification mission done
- Agreement Preparatory phase
- Agreement Implementation phase
Recommendations from past OIE Conferences:
OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Legislation
Djerba, Tunisia    December 2010
Global PVS diagnosis

- Inadequate chain of command
- Inadequate budget
- Unsuitable veterinary legislation
- Absence or lack of control over veterinary para-professionals
- Weak emergency preparedness and response
- Surveillance and laboratory network under-performing
- Weak control on veterinary products
- Need to collaborate with other relevant stakeholders
OIE Support to VS (Veterinary Education)
OIE support to VS to improve VG (Veterinary Education)

Table of Contents

Director General’s foreword ........................................ 1

1. Introduction ..................................................... 2
   1.1 Background .............................................. 2
   1.2 Scope ................................................... 3
   1.3 Definitions ............................................. 4

2. Specific competencies ........................................... 5
   2.1 Epidemiology ........................................... 5
   2.2 Transboundary animal diseases ......................... 5
   2.3 Zoonoses (including food borne diseases) ............ 5
   2.4 Emerging and re-emerging diseases ................. 6
   2.5 Disease prevention and control programmes .......... 6
   2.6 Food hygiene .......................................... 7
   2.7 Veterinary products ................................... 7
   2.8 Animal welfare ........................................ 8
   2.9 Veterinary legislation and ethics ..................... 8
   2.10 General certification procedures .................... 9
   2.11 Communication skills ................................ 9

3. Advanced competencies ...................................... 10
   3.1. Organisation of Veterinary Services ............... 10
   3.2. Inspection and certification procedures ........... 10
   3.3. Management of contagious disease ................. 11
   3.4. Food hygiene ........................................ 11
   3.5. Application of risk analysis ....................... 12
   3.6. Research ............................................. 12
OIE support to VS to improve VG (Veterinary Education)

Recommendations from past OIE Conferences:
Vet. Education in Southern Africa: matching supply and demand
Arusha, Tanzania  September 2009

Recommendations from past OIE Conferences:
OIE Global Conference on Evolving Vet. Education for a Safer World
Paris, France  October 2009

2nd Meeting of the Association of Southern and Eastern African VEE
Cape Town, South Africa  October 2011

Recommendations from past OIE Conferences:
3rd OIE Global Conference on Vet. Education and the role of VSB
Foz do Iguaçu, Brasil  December 2013
OIE support to VS to improve VG (Veterinary Education)
OIE Support to VS (Veterinary Regulation)
OIE standards applicable to VSBs

- **Definition**: Veterinary statutory body means *an autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals.*

- **CHAPTER 3.2.** – Evaluation of Vet. Services (esp. - Article 3.2.12.)

- **CHAPTER 3.4.** – Veterinary Legislation (esp. - Article 3.4.6.)
CHAPTER 3.2. (Article 3.2.12) - Evaluation of the VSB for;

1) Scope

2) objectives and functions

3) legislative basis, autonomy and functional capacity

4) composition

5) accountability and transparency of decision-making

6) training programmes and programmes for continuing professional development, for Vets & VPPs

7) financial sources and financial management

8) mechanisms for coordination between Veterinary Authority and VSB
OIE support to VS to improve VG (Veterinary Regulation):
OIE Regional Conference on the role of Veterinary Statutory Bodies
Bamako, Mali    April 2011
OIE support to VS to improve VG (Veterinary Regulation):
3rd OIE Global Conference on Vet. Education and the role of VSB
Foz do Iguaçu, Brasil      December 2013
OIE support to VS to improve VG (Veterinary Regulation):
OIE support to VS to improve VG (Veterinary Regulation)

OIE - GALVmed Regional Conference on the role of VPP in Africa, Irene, South Africa October 2015
OIE support to VS to improve VG (Veterinary Regulation)

Twinning agreements between VSBs

Guide to Veterinary Statutory Body Twinning projects

- Undertaken by a well-established VSB (the ‘Parent’) and a beneficiary VSB (the ‘Beneficiary’) to build institutional capacity in compliance with the Code;

- If eligible, projects may be funded through the OIE or endorsed by the OIE without receiving funding from OIE.
OIE support to VS to improve VG (Veterinary Regulation)  
Twinning agreements between VSBs

- **Ongoing** - Conseil National de l’Ordres des Vétérinaires (France) - Russian Veterinary Association (Russia)

- **Approved** - South African Veterinary Council - Veterinary Council of Tanzania

- **Expression of Interest** –
  - Polish National Veterinary Chamber – Kyrgyz Veterinary Statutory Body (Kyrgyzstan);
  - Federazione Nazionale Ordini Veterinari Italiani - Consejo Científico Veterinario, Cuba;
  - Ethiopian Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries – *Parent yet to be formally identified, to establish VSB*;
  - Ordre National des Médecins Vétérinaires du Togo – *Parent yet to be formally identified.*
Conclusion

- Veterinary Governance is crucial to the delivery of quality veterinary services
- Member countries should uphold good veterinary practices
- The OIE will continue to assist MC in this regard
Thank you for your attention

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Prepared with contributions from colleagues from the OIE