## Ensuring strong performing and financially sustainable Veterinary Services

Ahmed EL IDRISSI WOAH Consultant 17th Conference of the Regional Commission for the Middle East 1-5 October, Riyad - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia



World Organisation for Animal Health Founded as OIE Organisation Organización mondiale Mundial de la santé de Sanidad animale Animal



### Outline

- Elements of the quality and good governance of Veterinary Services (VS)
- The Middle East region Challenges
- Performance of the VS in the region
- Elements of Sustainability of Veterinary Services
- Public good services vs private good services
- Adapting with evolving trends
- Conclusions



Quality and good governance of the Veterinary Services (*Terrestrial code Chapter 3.2 Quality of Veterinary Services*)

#### Governance

- Policy, regulations & Management
- Personnel & resources
- Veterinary Profession
- Stakeholders

Quality and good governance of veterinary services

# Transversal

#### Technical aspects

- Surveillance systems
- Disease control
- Emergency mangement
- Animal food safety
- Veterinary drugs
- Laboratories
- Animal wealfare
- International trade

Coordination and partnership

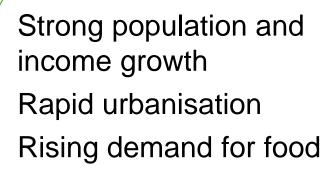


## Middle East region





## Middle East Region - Challenges

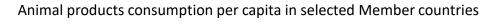


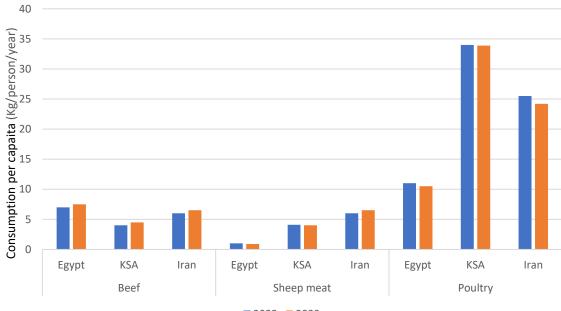
Climatic and geographic constraints

Limited food production potential

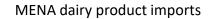
Increasing reliance on large food imports

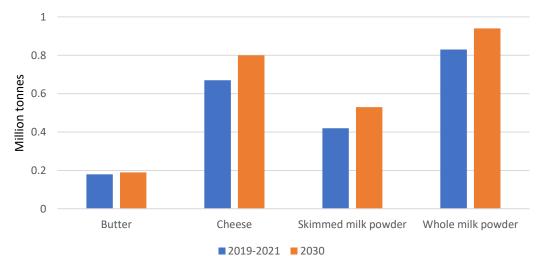






2022 2029





#### High trade profile in animals and animal products

Commodity	Shares in global trade (%)		
Sheep meat	33		
Cheese	19		
Poultry	18		

Beef import in the region	
UAE, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and Bahrain	95%
Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Egypt and Iran	+50%

*Source: OECD/FAO Agricultural outlook 2021-2030* 



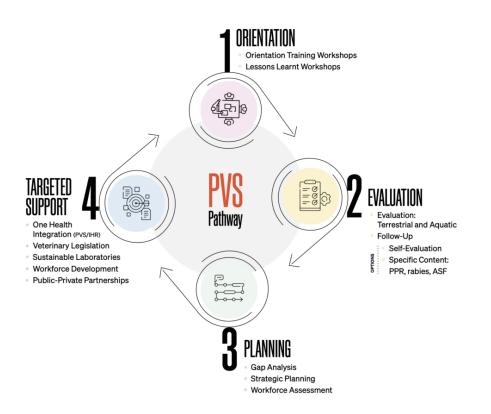
## Animal Health situation

- FMD (O, A, Asia1, SAT2)
- > PPR
- Lumpy skin disease
- Pox (Sheep/goats, Camel)
- Avian influenza
- Brucellosis
- Rabies
- Food borne diseases





## Performance of Veterinary Services in the region





## Representative models of the level of performance (1 to 5) of 10 PVS Critical Competencies from PVS Evaluations of Member countries in the Middle East (n=12)



- 1 Veterinary workforce
- 2 Funding
- 3 Chain of command
- 4 Laboratory systems
- 5 Surveillance systems

- 6 Prevention and control
- 7 Food safety issues
- 8 Veterinary drug
- 9 Animal Welfare
- 10 Legislation



## Areas that need strengthening/improvement

#### Veterinary legal framework

#### Animal health workforce

Funding

Develop appropriate legislative and regulatory frameworks and strategies for effective implementation and enforcement

Develop strategies and plans for maximum utilisation of available resources to sustain capacity building of the Veterinary workforce

Develop funding mechanisms for financial viability of Veterinary Services



## The challenge of trade associated sanitary threats

- > Animal quarantine and border control is an important activity of VS in the region
- > Need for efficient quarantine and border security system underpinned by:
  - Efficient early warning and surveillance systems
  - Rapid and reliable laboratory diagnosis
  - Epidemiosurveillance, with appropriate communication networks
  - Regulated border control procedures

- Cumulative effort at the regional level to reduce cross-border transmission of disease pathogens
- Creating a conducive environment for cooperation and coordination between Members of the region and beyond



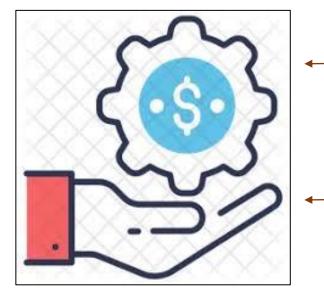
### Financial sustainability of National Veterinary Services

Country's economic — stituation

Government policies \_\_\_\_

Challenges faced

Awareness of the potential of VS



How financial resources are generated ?

How financial resources are managed for efficient resource use ?



## Supporting approaches for increased funding

- High-level advocacy for increased investment in the animal health system Building the case for investing in the VS Economic analysis to estimate required levels of investment in animal health (GBAD)
- 2. <u>Setting up priorities (e.g., strategic planning, introducing management by program)</u>
- 3. Using <u>PVS Reports</u> as tools for advocacy and resource mobilisation
- 4. <u>Managing costs and revenue streams (e.g., introducing cost accounting practices)</u>
- 5. Engaging with the private sector in the animal health sector
- 6. Actively seeking <u>external grant funding</u>, working with international organizations and global programs and initiatives (e.g., PF, MPTF, Global food security initiatives, GHSA)



## Public good services vs private good services

Economic type of	Examples	Beneficiaries	Responsibility	
services			Public VS	Private VS
Public good services	<ul> <li>Control of epidemic animal diseases,</li> <li>Policy and regulatory functions</li> <li>Import and export inspection</li> <li>Quality control of drugs and vaccines</li> <li>Certification</li> <li>Safety of animal products</li> </ul>	Entire population	Х	
Private good services	<ul> <li>Provision of clinical services</li> <li>Artificial insemination</li> <li>Production and distribution of medicines and vaccines</li> <li>Control of some production limiting diseases</li> </ul>	Individuals or organizations that pay for the services		Х
Shared or mixed services	<ul> <li>Disease surveillance and reporting</li> <li>Zoonoses control</li> <li>Animal welfare,</li> <li>Laboratory diagnostic support</li> <li>Continuing professional education, training</li> <li>Extension services</li> </ul>	Entire population	Х	Х



## Adapting with evolving trends



Mainstreaming **One Health** to address complex health threats shared between humans, animals and the environment



Establishing public private partnerships for sustainable animal health systems



Adapting with rapidly advancing digital technologies



Considering animal health as an integral part of **climate change** mitigation strategies



Developing capacities for emergency and disaster management



## Conclusions

- 5. Good veterinary governance by VS is an absolute necessity to meet the ever-increasing health risks threatening the Middle East region
- 6. Building strong and sustainable VS requires careful attention to supportive legislation, competent workforce, and adequate financial resources
- 7. Member countries in the region are called to invest in the development and implementation of capacity building programmes to equip the VS with required competencies
- 8. Growing economic globalisation requires VS to expand their competencies to rise to new challenges and evolving trends



## Conclusions

- 5. Regional coordination, cooperation and solidarity between Member countries in the region and beyond should be strengthened to ensure safe intraregional and interregional trade
- High-level advocacy is essential to raise awareness of the political leadership and policy makers to encourage and commit to investment in animal health and VS
- 7. Periodic monitoring of the performance of VS through PVS pathway missions can help to advocate for an increase in investments in VS both from national governments and resource partners



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