



The WOAH Standards

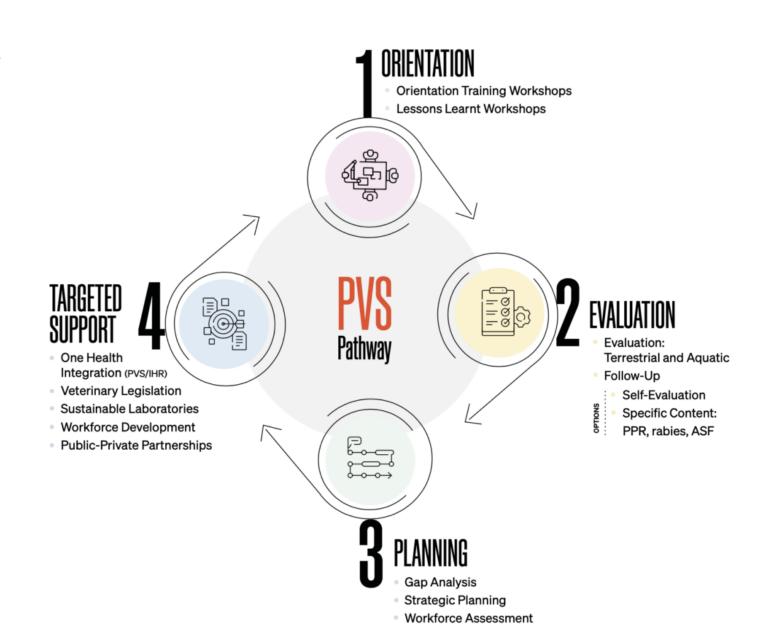




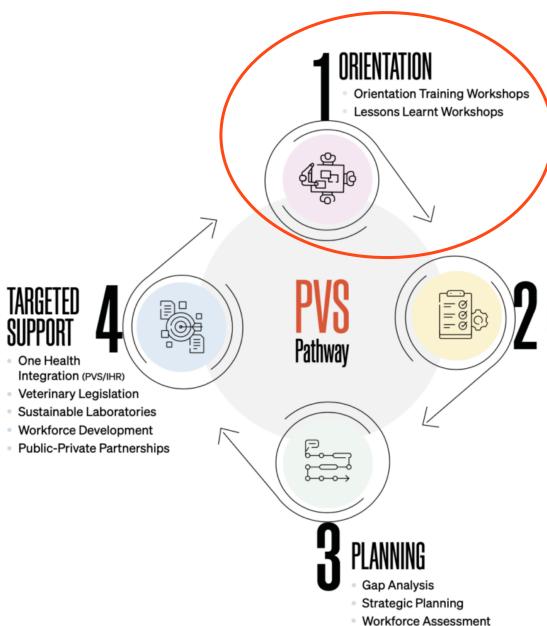
Standards to improve animal health and welfare and veterinary public health

Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway

- Comprehensive, multi-staged process for sustainable planning and improvement of Veterinary Services' (VS) capacities
- Supports greater compliance with WOAH International Standards for animal health and welfare
- Each step corresponds to specific capacity-building activities
- Voluntary, country driven process targeting internal systems and resources for sustainability
- Strong uptake 146 countries, more than 650 reports



1. ORIENTATION

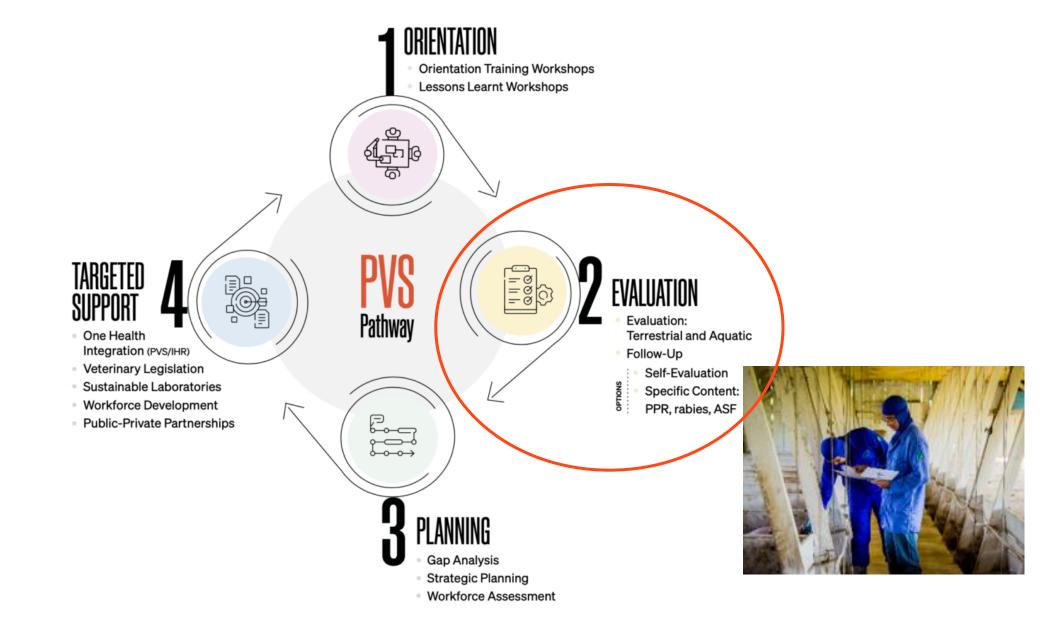




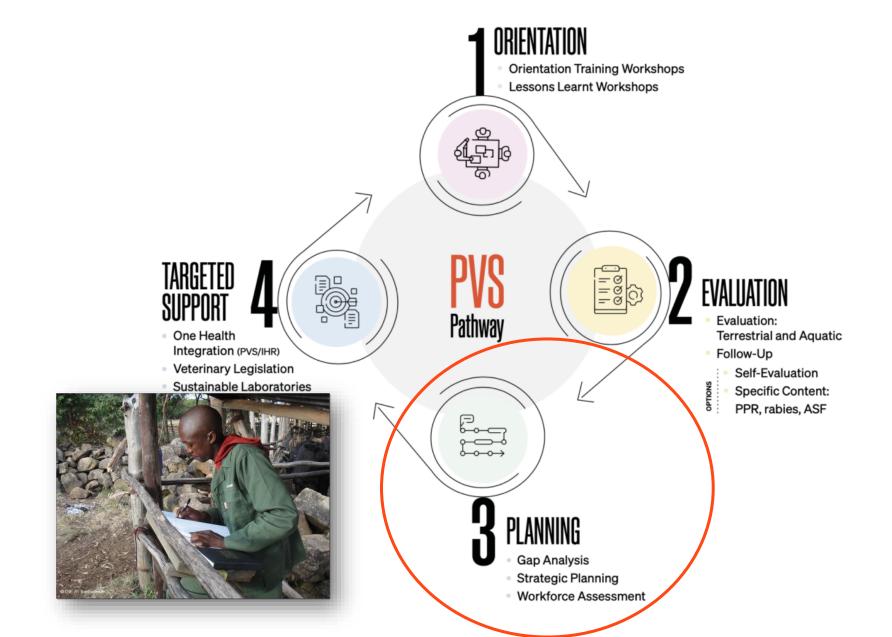
EVALUATION

- Evaluation:
 Terrestrial and Aquatic
- Follow-Up
- Self-Evaluation
- Specific Content:
 - PPR, rabies, ASF

2. PVS EVALUATION



3. PLANNING



3. PLANNING

ORIENTATION The PVS Pathway is also a **Orientation Training Workshops** Lessons Learnt Workshops Monitoring & Evaluation Instrument TARGETED **EVALUATION Pathway** Evaluation: Terrestrial and Aquatic One Health Integration (PVS/IHR) Follow-Up Veterinary Legislation Self-Evaluation Sustainable Laboratories **Specific Content:** Workforce Development PPR, rabies, ASF **Public-Private Partnerships PLANNING** Gap Analysis Strategic Planning Workforce Assessment

4. TARGETED SUPPORT



ORIENTATION

- Orientation Training Workshops
- Lessons Learnt Workshops



TARGETED Support

- One Health
 Integration (PVS/IHR)
- Veterinary Legislation
- Sustainable Laboratories
- Workforce Development
- Public-Private Partnerships

PVS Pathway



EVALUATION

- Evaluation: Terrestrial and Aquatic
- Follow-Up
- Self-Evaluation
- Specific Content:
- PPR, rabies, ASF

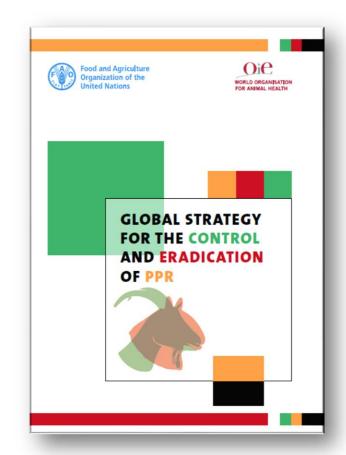
3 PLANNING

- Gap Analysis
- Strategic Planning
- Workforce Assessment



Global Strategy for the control and eradication of PPR (GCES)

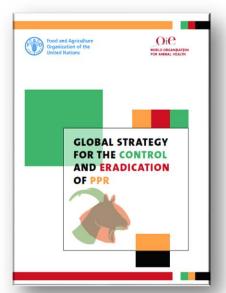
- A strategy was established in 2015:
- Control towards eradication of PPR by 2030
- Reinforcing Veterinary Services
- Improving animal health globally by reducing the impact of other major infectious diseases of Small ruminants.



Global Strategy for the control and eradication of PPR (GCES)

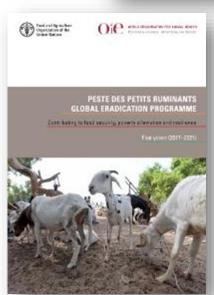
The GCES has three components:

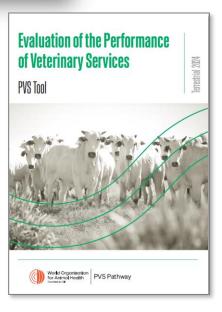
- Component 1: PPR control and eradication
- Component 2: Strengthening Veterinary Services
- Component 3: Prevention and control of other major diseases of small ruminants



Five-year programme to:

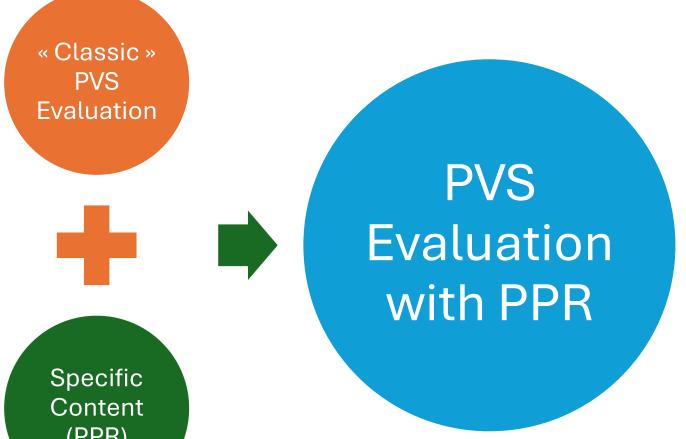
- Foundation for the eradication of PPR by reducing its prevalence in currently infected countries
- Capacity development in non-infected countries and application for PPR free status by WOAH
- □ Strengthening national VS and their systems
- Reducing the prevalence of other priority small ruminant diseases where appropriate





Objective: To help countries improve their prevention and control programmes via a **systems approach**, building capacity in the transversal areas with significant coordination and specific targets

Covering all areas of the Veterinary Domain for all diseases



Actionable, concrete recommendations to next steps in PVS Pathway

Specific assessment e.g., on PPR control and/or eradication (PPR)

"Specific content" approach focused on a *priority disease* - positive feed-back from WOAH Member via many consultations

PVS-PPR

Objective: helping countries improve their PPR prevention and control programmes via a *systems approach*

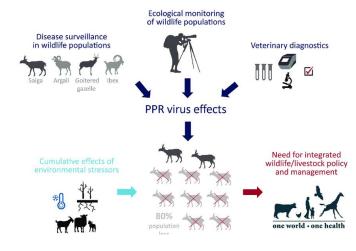
- ✓ to support the implementation of the PPR national strategic plans
- ✓ to invite i Members to assess the capacity of the national Veterinary Services to control and eradicate PPR through participation in a specialized PVS Evaluation, focused on PPR

"Classic" PVS Evaluation/Follow Up (covering all areas of the veterinary domain and all diseases)



Specific assessment on PPR control and/or eradication





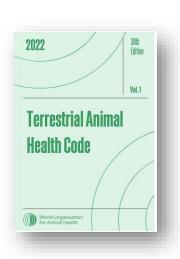
PVS-PPR



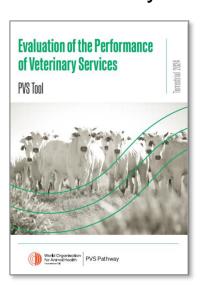
- Methodology developed with FAO and PVS experts:
- PVS Tool/usual report + Guiding Principles document/PPR Annex template
- Includes a PPR specialist (good knowledge of new PMAT2 tool, the GCES and the current Global Eradication Programme (GEP) for 2022 2027)+ other PVS experts
- Field visits + PPR specific day/s to make sure key stakeholders can be interviewed

PVS tool Updates: for the Good Governance of Veterinary Services

- Assessment covers the broad veterinary domain
- Robust methodology based on the systematic review of 45 Critical Competencies (CC)
- In-country mission (2-6 weeks)
- Performed by WOAH external experts in a collaborative way







PVS Evaluation/Follow-Up missions with PPR specific content

- √ Afghanistan 2017, web
- √ Turkey 2017, web
- √ Chad 2019, web
- √ Nigeria 2019, web
- **✓** Burundi 2019
- ✓ Iran 2019
- √ Liberia 2019, P&D
- √ Mongolia 2019, P&D
- ✓ Cote d'Ivoire 2022
- √ Sierra Leone 2022
- √ Cameroun (+Rabies) 2022
- ✓ Zambia 2023
- ✓ Nepal 2023
- ✓ Tanzania 2024, web
- ✓ UAE 2024, web

Implemented in 2025

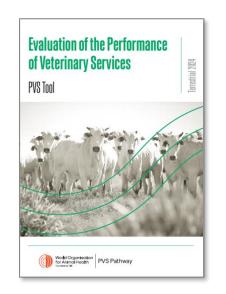
- ✓ Uzbekistan January
- ✓ Qatar April
- ✓ Tajikistan June
- ✓ Ethiopia June, Capital city
- ✓ Benin July
- ✓ Kyrgyzstan August
- ✓ Mongolia (+ASF) 2nd, September

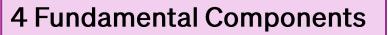
Requested/Planned

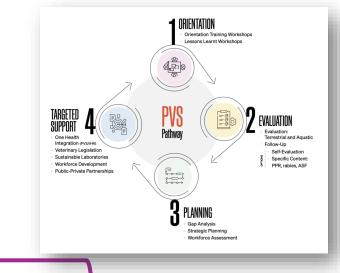
- √ Nigeria 2nd
- ✓ Bangladesh (+Rabies)
- ✓ Bhutan (+Rabies)

<u>Interest</u>

- √ Kazakhstan
- √ Kuwait
- ✓ Turkmenistan







PVS TOOL

Human, Physical and Financial Resources Technical Authority and Capability Interaction with Stakeholders

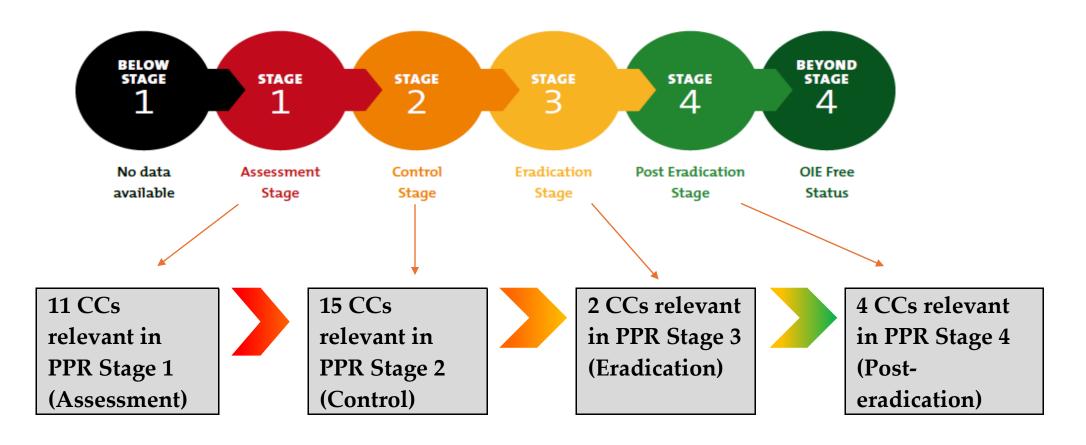
Access to Markets

45 Critical Competencies (CCs)

5 Levels of

Advancement

- PVS report covers the 45 Critical Competencies (CCs)
- PPR Annex: 32/45 CCs relevant for PPR
- For each of the GCES Stages a certain set of CCs are relevant and for most of them, a minimum of LoA of 3 is required.



(Generic) definition of the CC according to the WOAH PVS Tool

(Contextualized)
definition of the CC
in the context of
the PVS-PPR

'Generic' level of advancement granted in the framework of the OIE PVS mission (March 2017)

CC I.1.A

The appropriate staffing of VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and electively

The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for <u>PPR prevention and control</u> to be undertaken efficiently and effectively

Level 3 [The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at local (field) levels (for appropriate PPR professional control activities)] is required for Stage 2

X

3

Required Level of advancement for this CC, to ensure minimum/sufficient capacity to prevent and control PPR, as stated in the GCES

Appreciation of the 'contextualized' level of advancement in the context of the PVS-PPR

Indication if the required level is reached

- → the PPR LoA is less than the Generic LoA

= > the PPR LoA is similar to the Generic LoA

+ → the PPR LoA is better than the Generic LoA





√reached

not reached (in this case, recommendations provided should be implemented)

PVS-PPR

- Questions for consideration that may assist (for guidance only not to be included in report):
- Is there sufficient veterinary staffing at national level, including for planning, management and supervision, to undertake PPR activities?
- Is there is a dedicated PPR National Control or Eradication Committee or equivalent, comprised mostly of veterinarians or other professionals?
- Is work on PPR specified in veterinarian job descriptions?





PVS-PPR mission



Guiding Principles of an OIE PVS Evaluation mission (with PPR Global Eradication Programme Supplement)

Developed by the PVS/PPR Specific Content Methods Task Group comprising: J Stratton, D Sherman, N LeBoucq, G Ferrari, J Soula, B Diop, and L Cameroun/C Loi (Secretariat), reviewed by S. Münstermann incorporating the experience of eight PVS/PPR specific content pilot missions undertaken during the period March 2017 to October 2019.

General

- An OIE PVS Evaluation (with PPR Global Eradication | Evaluation (PPR-GEP) mission is an OIE PVS Evaluation includes specific content or a dedicated focus on national \u221d and eradication.
- The OIE PVS Evaluation (or Follow Up) mission (PPRreported on as a mission covering the entire veterinary d issues and diseases.
- The PPR specific aspect is not the main focus of the mission to the generic mission and report, which must be completed

The OIE PVS Team and the PPR Specialist Role

- OIE PVS Evaluation (PPR-GEP) missions will generally expert, the "PPR Specialist" to the standard mission team. same as for a normal PVS Evaluation or Evaluation Follow I lengths for previous PVS Evaluations can be referred to as
- Where a country accepts to host an OIE PVS Evaluation (Pl as designated by the OIE, will be responsible for leading aspects of the mission preparations, conduct and report. T generic whole-of-system PVS mission, this PPR specialist v
- The PPR Specialist will be supported by a "PPR secondary nominated by the PVS Team Leader in consultation with the
- The involvement of the PPR Specialist and Secondary i assigning drafting of CCs, is still required, but should be c given workloads, noting the PPR Specialist has primary re Experience has shown that the PPR Specialist can usefully Component II relevant to disease management such as sun focus on these elements of VS capacity.
- Other members of the PVS team, including the Team Leac on the mission as per a normal PVS Evaluation mission, un relevant to PPR are sought by the PPR specialist (e.g. PP site visit the PPR specialist is unable to attend, or provision annex). General contributions on the PPR element should (

Mississ Deservations and Conduct

APPENDIX [X]

Specific Content on Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in relation to the PPR Global Eradication Programme¹

Executive Summary

Introduction

The OIE has decided to offer PVS Evaluation or PVS Follow-Up Evaluation missions with specific content to its Member Countries, with the initial priority topic selected as PPR. This concept has received positive feedback from OIE Member Countries and key partners including at the OIE PVS Pathway Think Tank Forum of April 2017, and via many consultations since, including at the OIE General Sessions of 2017 and 2018, and at OIE Regional Commission Conferences around the world over this period.

This new approach aims at further enhancing the profile and impact of the PVS Pathway, as well as helping countries better manage their PPR control/eradication programmes via a systems approach. It also brings full consistency among OIE global high-level strategic priorities, including the declaration of PPR global eradication by 2030 supported by the adoption of the FAO-OIE Global Strategy for the Control and Eradication of PPR (GCES) in April 2015. The need to reinforce national Veterinary Services, in line with OIE standards on the quality of Veterinary Services, is an indispensable condition to the efficient and sustainable control of PPR and other small ruminant diseases, and this is well reflected in the GCES and the PPR Global Eradication Programme (PPR GEP), which serves as the first five-year implementation plan of the 15-year GCES.

The PVS/PPR specific content is based on 32 of the 45 Critical Competences in the PVS 7th edition which have been identified as particularly relevant to PPR control and eradication efforts (PPR-related CCs). These 32 PPR-related CCs are linked to different Stages of the GCES as shown in the table below. They also form part of the revised PMAT tool (PMAT 2). It is recommended to carry out a PMAT exercise during the PVS - PPR evaluation to complement and strengthen the evaluation.

CC relevant in PPR Stage 1 - Assessment (11)	CC relevant in PPR Stage 2 - Control (15)	CC relevant in PPR Stage 3 - Eradication (2)	CC relevant in PPR Stage 4 - Post-Eradication (4)
I.2.A; I.3; II.1.A; II.1.B; II.2; II.4.B; III.2; III.3; III.4; III.5.*; IV.1 A***,	I.1.A; I.1.B; I.2.B; I.5**; I.6.A; I.6.B; I.7; I.8; II.4.A; II.6; II.7.B; III.1; III.6; IV.1 B***; IV.6	II.1C; II.12.A	I.9; II.3; II.5; IV.5

Following feedback from OIE members, partners and experts, the full integrity of the PVS Evaluation or

Recommendations

- Countries should carry out PMAT exercises to show progression in the levels of achievement of PPR relevant critical competencies of the Veterinary Services;
- Requesting WOAH for a PVS PPR evaluation mission will enrich the mission team by a PPR expert and be a stimulus to the ongoing PPR activities and the staff carrying them out and will raise their importance within the Veterinary Services;
- Applying the PMAT with the available technical experts in-country should be an essential component of the PVS – PPR mission activities;
- Improving communication between those attending Regional Roadmap meetings and the national PPR team would lead to a better understanding of the regional context by the national PPR team.



Conclusions: PVS-PPR



- Benefits of the whole-of-system approach system strengthening for greater sustainability
- ➤ Detailed **PPR-specific** recommendations enabling environment, drivers/barriers for national strategies...
- > Raise the profile of PPR as a key priority (voluntary focus of PPR)
- > Complement PMAT assessments

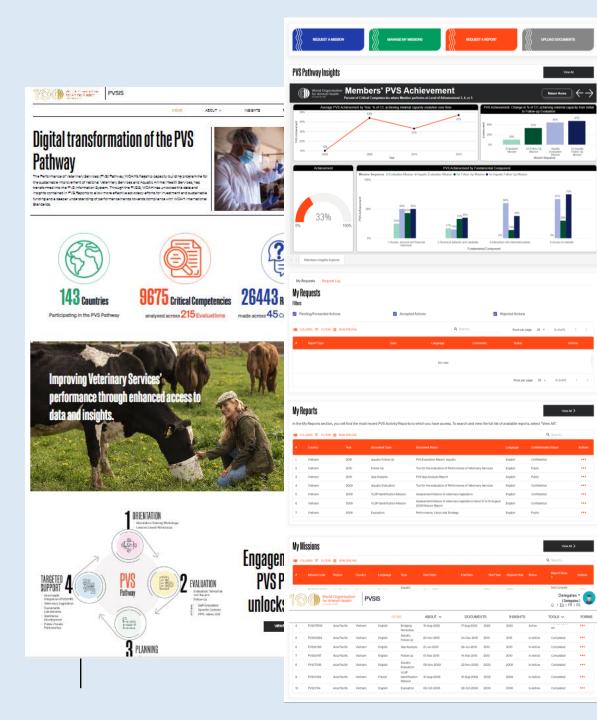
□ Countries should be made aware that ultimately component 2 of the GCES, the performance of Veterinary Services, will need to be assessed and improved continuously in support of PPR control and eradication.



□ A PVS-PPR mission can assist in this endeavor and boost capacity towards PPR eradication and support better implementation of the PPR National Strategic Plans.

What's new? **PVS Pathway** Information System



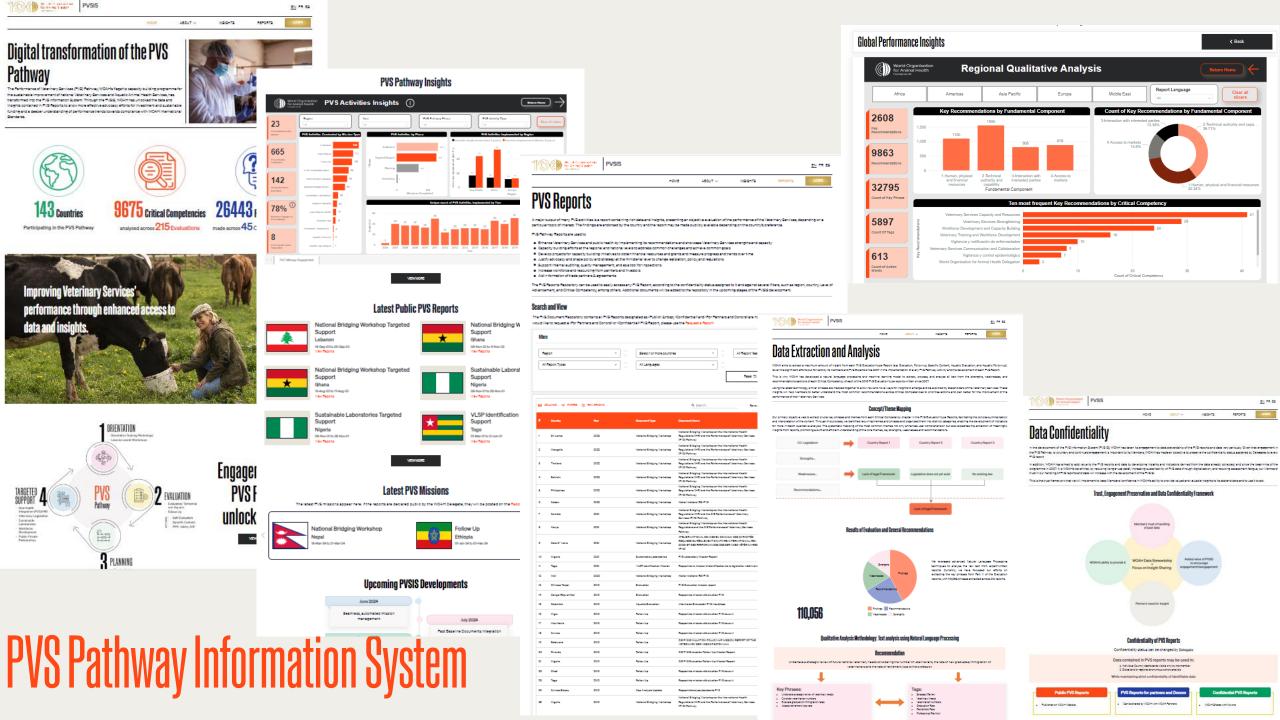


GLOBAL LAUNCH PVS Pathway Information System

Log on to discover unlocked insights on global Veterinary Services' Performance



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Thank you

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