



# Managing the PVS Evaluation Part 1: from mission request to site selection

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# Request

- Before the mission
  - **Request** from national WOAHA Delegate to the WOAHA Director General
  - WOAHA reply to Delegate **proposing team and dates**
- PVS Pathway evolution - proposed new options/services
- If approved--> WOAHA letter to team members

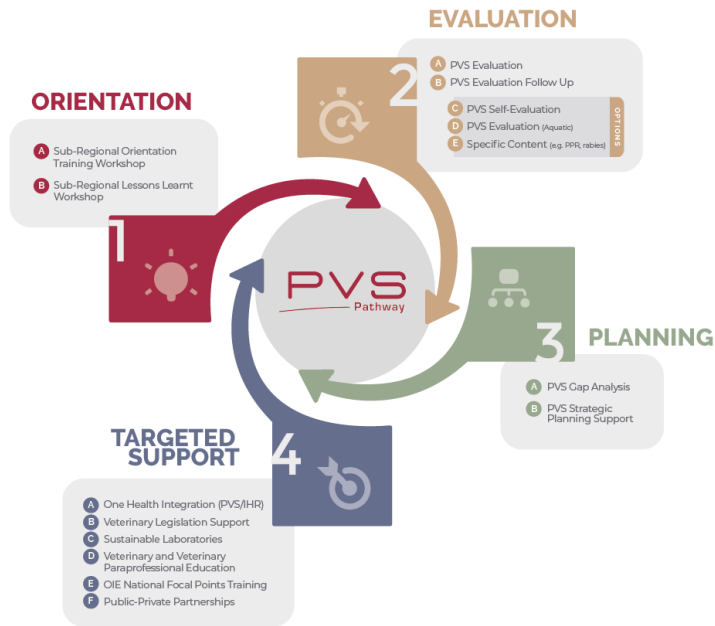
## WOAHA → team experts

- **administrative steps, tools, reports, roles, etc.**
- Template letter from Team Leader to WOAHA Delegate on preparation of mission, information requests, draft itinerary, etc.





- Before the mission



## Type of missions

- PVS Evaluation/AAHS
- PVS Evaluation Follow-Up
- PVS Gap Analysis
- PVS Strategic Planning Workshop
- VLSP identification mission
- VLSP Agreement
- VPP Curriculum assessment
- **IHR/PVS workshop**
- **PPP workshop**

## Mission modality

- Presential
- Remote
- Blended
- Hybrid





- Before the mission



- Eligible missions are funded by donors through the WOAHA World Animal Health and Welfare Fund
- WOAHA funds the team (intl. travel, per diem, fees)
- Country funds local travel, translation, meetings
- Donors set limits based on national eligibility

- Before the mission

Self  
FUNDING

Developed countries (or ineligible) can self finance the evaluation

- prior budget agreement for the WOAHA team
- WOAHA administers the mission and sends the invoice
- **Developed countries can self-fund** a mission through WOAHA → WOAHA administers the mission.





- Before the mission

*PVS Pathway protocol*



## Team members:

- 2 – 4 persons (often split for field visits)
- plus WOA regional observer (closing meeting)

## Language skills:

Ideally language of the evaluated country – listening is key  
- if translation is required seek professionals  
Writing skills for the report (English, French or Spanish)

## Skills and Experience:

Variety of experience amongst the team  
Ideally one member with past PVS experience in the country  
Need to update the expert pool → new trainees

## Country of origin:

Geographically mixed  
No real or perceived conflict of interest with country  
Approved by the country under evaluation





# Contact experts

- Before the mission
  - **Request** from national WOAAH Delegate to the WOAAH Director General
  - E-mail to the expert team  
(availability, dates and functions)





- Before the mission  
*PVS Pathway protocol*

## Team Leader

- Lead mission planning: division of workload and in-country work
- Coordinate travel, visa & accommodation, budget requirements
- Lead opening and closing presentations
- Compile, edit and submit report
- Address peer reviewer's comments

## 1-3 Technical Experts

- Gather, assess and compile evidence, draft findings, ratings, recommendations and parts of the report







- Before the mission

*PVS Pathway protocol*



## Requirements

- PVS training + 1 x mission observer or 2 x mission observers (or trainee experts) (with the approval of the Team Leader after each mission)
- Knowledge/experience of veterinary services and WOAAH codes
- Professional, ethical, independent, listens and can offer frank, sound advice
- Relevant VS experience
- WOAAH mission training and experience



- Before the mission

*PVS Pathway protocol*

**THE OBSERVER**

## Observers / Trainees:

- From WOAHA HQ or regions (RR/SRR), partner agencies and member countries
- Knowledge about cultural, political, economic, technical and methodological issues of importance for the country evaluated
- Enthusiasts and collaborators
- Candidates for work as future PVS Experts
- Knowledge of issues relevant to the country under evaluation

**We need new experts ....**





- How will TL coordinate the mission?
  - Roles of team members?
  - Meetings? Conference calls?
  - Liaison with WOAAH HQ and regions



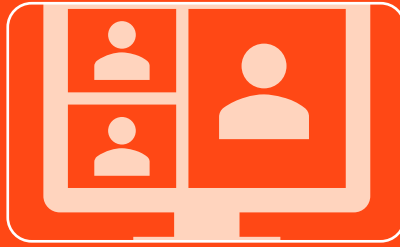
- Collaboration with Delegate/CVO on engagement:
  - **Up** to senior executive/Ministers
  - **Down** to provincial/field staff
  - **Across** to partner agencies, and
  - **Out** to academia / VSB / private vets / industry





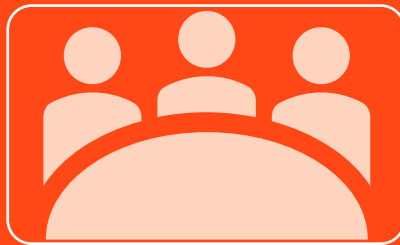
- Usually **1-2-3-6 weeks** depending on:
  - Mission delivery
  - Size of the country
  - Organisation (centralised *or* federal)
  - Complexity of the field technical networks (laboratories, field services, slaughterhouses, border inspection)
  
- *Range from one week to six weeks in special cases (India)*





## Preparation of the mission (Phase 1) - remote

- Collection of data/Baseline documents
- National priorities
- Agenda of the country mission



## Country mission (Phase 2)

- Presential
- Remote
- Blended



## Finalisation of the report (Phase 3) - remote



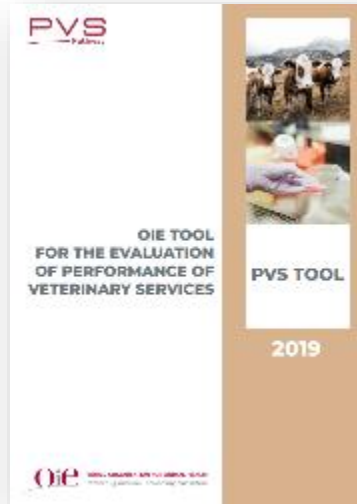
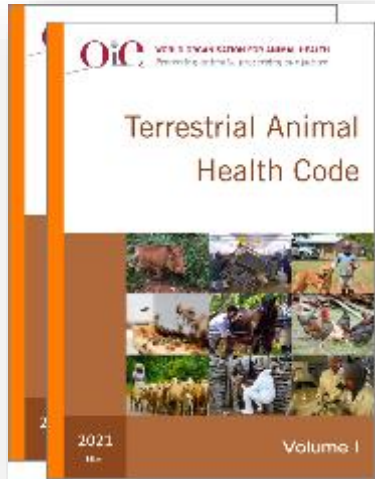


- Before the mission  
*Baseline documents*



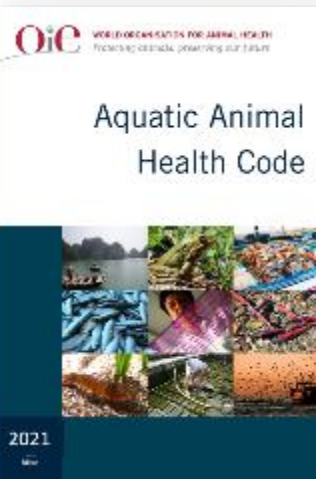
- WOAH provides a template to gather baseline documents and information/Data Entry Tool/Legislation
- Good pre-mission information is essential, but...  
....often lacking !
- Engage WOAH RR/SRR pre-mission for local knowledge/advice
- Engage WOAH World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department for data and feedback on the country
- Web research by team members





- Download from the WOAH website:
  - [Terrestrial Animal Health Code](#)
  - [Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services \(OIE PVS Tool\)](#), Seventh edition, 2019

- In the case of Aquatic Animal Health Services:
  - [Aquatic Animal Health Code](#)



- [OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services and/or Aquatic Animal Health Services](#), Second edition, 2021





# Itinerary & site selection

- Planning stage



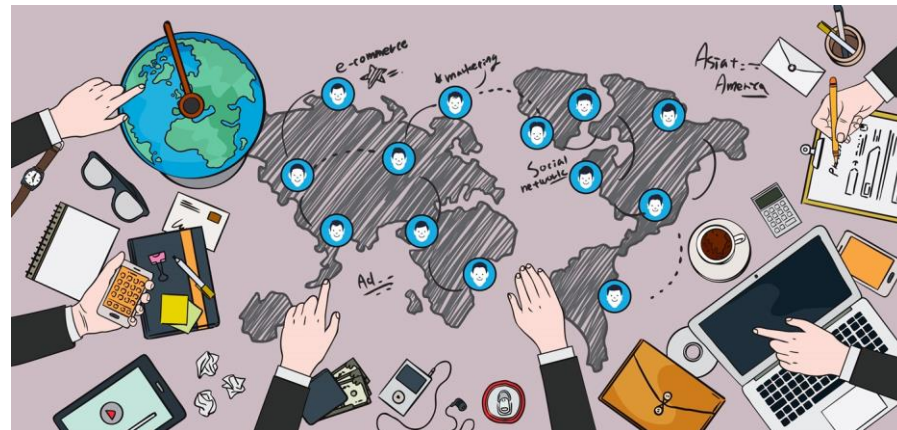
- Opening meeting
- “Courtesy” visit to Minister or Deputy (if appropriate)
- Typically first 3-5 days in capital together
- Split (or not?) for next week or weeks to the field
  - site selection and team deployment need thought
- Regroup in capital, usually 3-4 days before closing meeting (i.e. weekend)
- Compare notes, seek further documentation, consensus on ratings, draft preliminary findings
- Closing meeting
- **Requirements for remote missions**





# Countries Vary

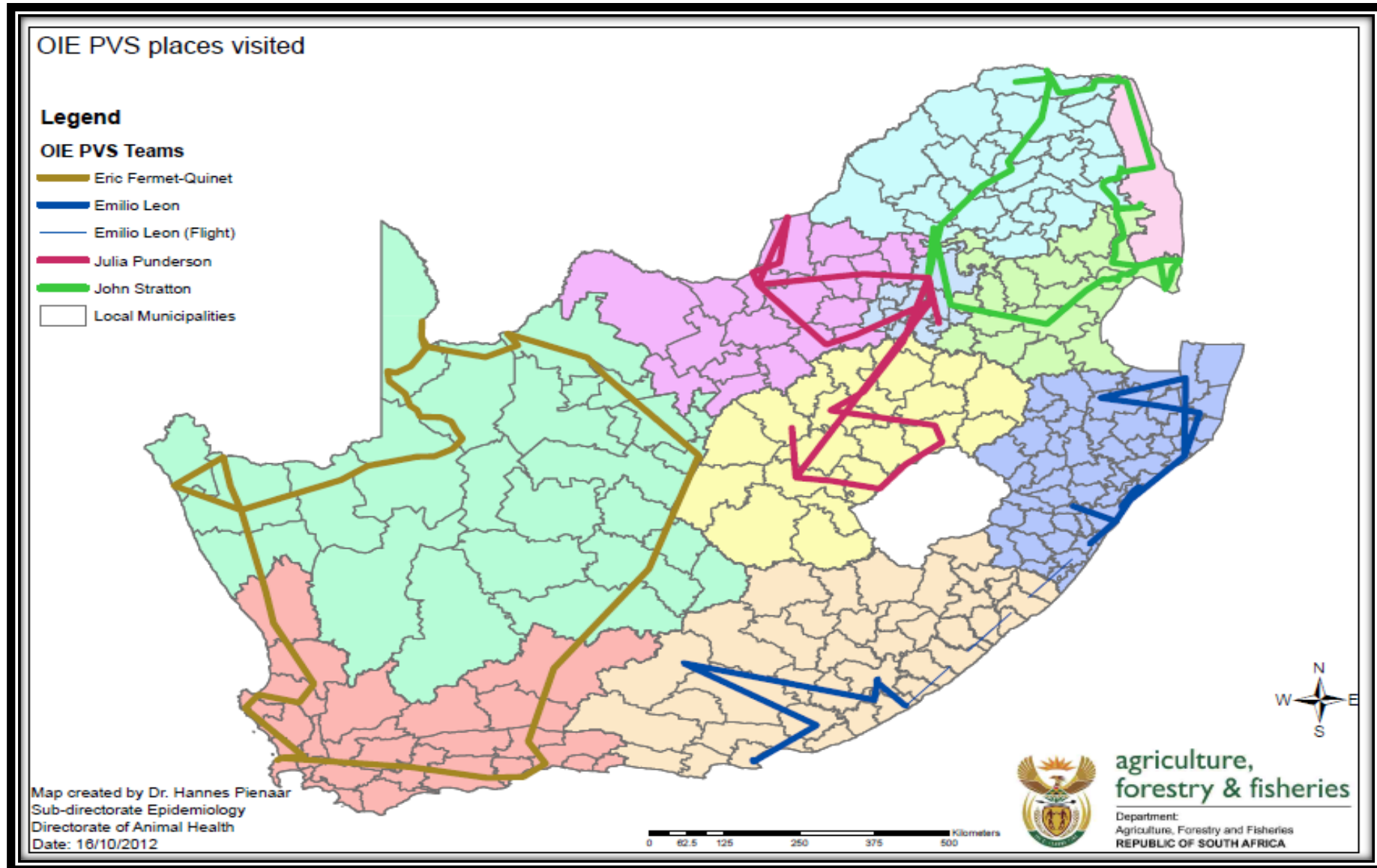
- Planning the mission
  - **Size**
    - From one government veterinarian to thousands of government veterinarians and VPP
  - **Structure**
    - Centralised or decentralised?
    - Split between Veterinary Authority, Public Health, other departments
  - **Stage of development**
    - Little or nothing
    - Well developed in some/many critical competencies
    - Large private sector/extensive delegation







# Site Visits - ideal conditions

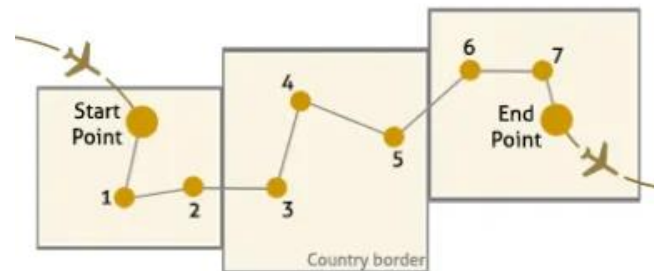






## PVS Mission

- Split team up for greater coverage? Weigh pros and cons
- Aim to be as representative as possible – but there are limits
  - Heed your country's advice on travel safety/security
  - Resources for translation and transport
- Be flexible: welcome unplanned interviews and discussions
- Get off the main road
- Interviews can be lengthy - listen and engage
  - Look for consistency and inconsistencies; explore gaps
- Gather and record evidence as you go





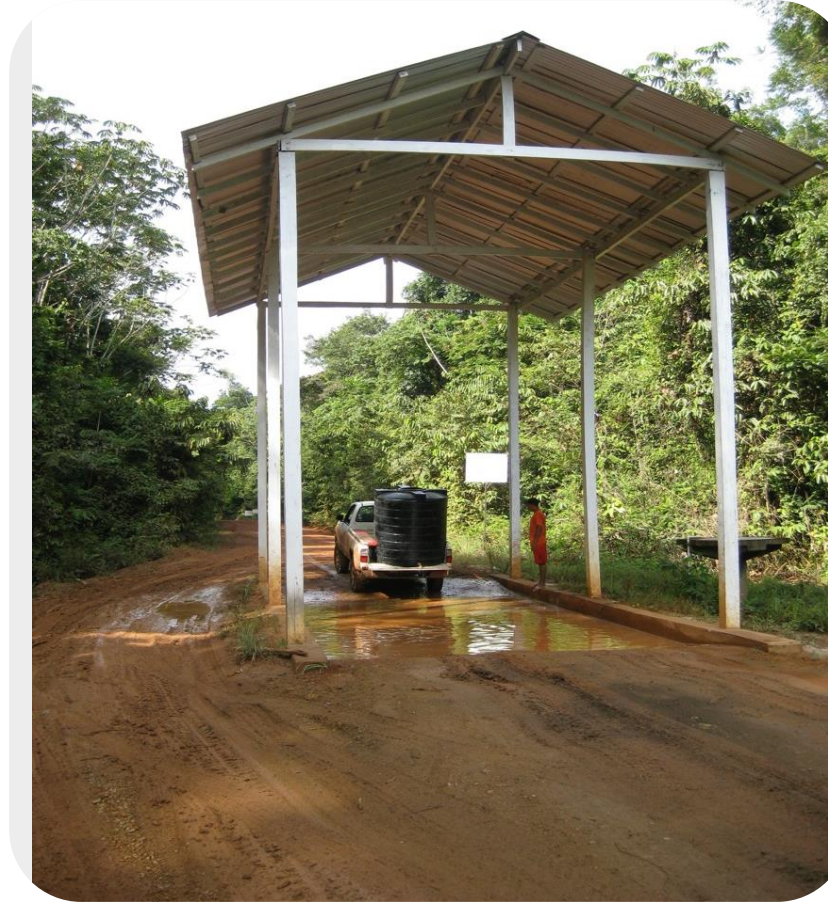
# Transport: nearly 900,000 Km







# The need to see it:.....vehicle disinfection?





# A laboratory never used







# ...and an under-used new one





- PVS Mission
  - Pre-mission data/documents
  - In-country documents – policies, regulations, plans, reports, maps, etc.
  - Meetings & interviews with:
    - Veterinary Services
    - Other government agencies
    - Private sector
  - Observations and field visits (including photos)
  - Record and reference





# Findings & Recommendations

- PVS Mission

## Compile initial findings

- Compare notes, cite evidence, clarify inconsistencies
- Seek missing information
- Assign levels and draft findings & recommendations
- Disagreements – investigate further in final days
- Leave country with agreement across all CCs

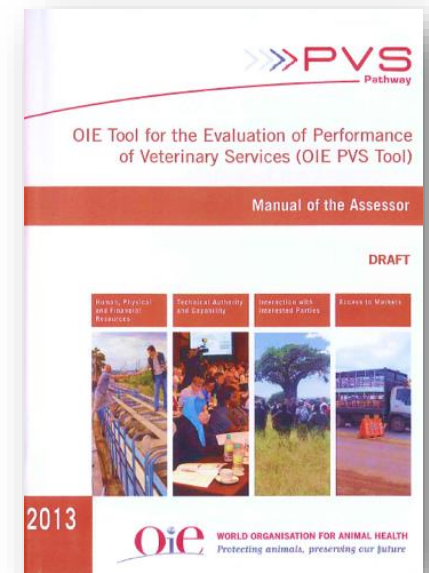
## Closing Meeting

- Overview of preliminary findings - gauge responses





- After the mission
  - **Assign workload to team** (pre-, during and post-mission)
  - **Follow the report template/manuals**
  - **Well written** in plain (WOAH official) language
  - **Clear findings & recommendations** and relevant information
  - **Useful for national decision makers, donors and experts** undertaking subsequent PVS activities





# PART I: Executive Summary



- Report

- The most important section
- Brief, succinct, to the point!



## Content:

- A summary of the PVS Evaluation results
- Table with Level of Advancement for each CC
- Key findings for each Fundamental Component
- Key recommendations for each Fundamental Component – including Targeted Support







- Report

- PVS Tool**

- Context**

- VS data & organisation

- Animal health and disease control

- Data tables

- Organisation of the evaluation**





# PART III. Critical Competencies (CCs)



- Report

II-1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis	Levels of advancement
<p><i>The authority and capability of the VS to effectively and efficiently use accurate laboratory diagnosis to support their animal health and veterinary public activities.</i></p>	<p>1. Disease diagnosis is almost always conducted by clinical means only, with no access to or little use of a <i>laboratory</i> to obtain a correct diagnosis.</p>
<p><b>A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis</b></p>	<p>2. For major animal <i>diseases</i> and <i>zoonoses</i> of national importance, and for the food safety of animal products, the VS have access to and use a <i>laboratory</i> to obtain a correct diagnosis.</p>
<p><i>The authority and capability of the VS to access laboratory diagnosis in order to identify and report pathogenic and other hazardous agents that can adversely affect animals and animal products, including those relevant to public health.</i></p>	<p>3. For animal diseases and zoonoses present in the country, and for animal feed safety and veterinary AMR surveillance, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.</p>
	<p>4. For animal diseases of zoonotic or economic importance not present in the country, but that exist in the region and/or that could enter the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.</p>
	<p>5. In the case of new and <i>emerging diseases</i> in the region or worldwide, the VS have access to and use a network of national or international reference laboratories (e.g. an WOA or FAO Reference <i>Laboratory</i>) to obtain a correct diagnosis.</p>

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 2

CC table with Level of Advancement (LoA) shaded in grey





# Critical Competencies (CCs)

- Report

- Findings
- Strengths
- Weaknesses
- Recommendations
- Evidence
  - With cross references to appendix





- Report

## **Findings:**

*Narrative*

*Narrative*

## **Strengths:**

- Bullet point 1
- Bullet point 2

## **Weaknesses:**

- Bullet point 1
- Bullet point 2

## **Recommendations**

- Bullet point 1
- Bullet point 2

**Evidence** (as listed in Appendix 6):

<b>B. Suitability of the national laboratory system</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
<p><i>The sustainability, effectiveness, safety and efficiency of the national (public and private) laboratory system (or network), including infrastructure, equipment, maintenance, consumables, personnel and sample throughput, to service the needs of the VS.</i></p>	<p>1. The national laboratory system does not meet the needs of the VS.</p>
	<p>2. The national laboratory system partially meets the needs of the VS, but it is not sustainable, as the management and maintenance of resources and infrastructure is ineffective and/or inefficient. Laboratory biosafety and <i>biosecurity</i> measures do not exist or are very limited.</p>
	<p>3. The national laboratory system generally meets the needs of the VS. Resources and organisation are managed effectively and efficiently, but funding is insufficient for a sustainable system, and limits throughput. Some laboratory biosafety and <i>biosecurity</i> measures are in place.</p>
	<p>4. The national laboratory system generally meets the needs of the VS, including for laboratory biosafety and <i>biosecurity</i>. There is sufficient sample throughput across the range of laboratory testing requirements. Occasionally, it is limited by delayed investment in certain aspects (e.g. personnel, maintenance or consumables).</p>
	<p>5. The national laboratory system meets all the needs of the VS, has appropriate levels of laboratory biosafety and <i>biosecurity</i>, and is efficient and sustainable with a good throughput of samples. The laboratory system is regularly reviewed, audited and updated as necessary.</p>

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 2





- Report

1. **References to the Codes**
2. **Glossary**
3. **Country Information**
4. **List of places visited, persons met**
5. **Air travel details**
6. **Reference documents/evidence**
7. **Organisation of the evaluation**







# After The Mission





# After The Mission

- Finalise draft report within 1 month
- team drafts; leader is ultimately responsible
- Peer review by WOAH
- Final draft back to country for review
- Finalise report





- Report

## Quality control to ensure:

- Compliance with **PVS methodology**
- All **Critical Competencies** are adequately addressed
- **Level of advancement** consistent with evidence and findings
- **Uniformity** of reports – format, structure, language, etc.
- **Concise and effective Executive Summary**
- **Peer reviewers:**
  - **Experienced PVS Experts**, usually Team Leaders (TL)
  - **Liaise with TL and WOAHHQ** to finalise preliminary report
  - **Draft cover letter** to OIE Delegate with report summary





# Next Steps

- WOAHA HQ checks/adjusts format.
- WOAHA DG sends report to the WOAHA Delegate inviting comments.
- Changes to levels of advancement are uncommon. Require solid evidence and agreement of the team.
- **WOAHA encourages public release (via WOAHA web site), or sharing with partners & donors.** Decision lies with the WOAHA Delegate.
- PVS experts are bound to strict confidentiality.







# Thank you

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# Table 4 site sampling

Site	Terminology or names used in the country	No. of sites	“Ideal” sample	Actual sampling
<b>FIELD ANIMAL HEALTH NETWORK</b>				
Field level of the VS (animal health)				
Private veterinary sector				
Other sites (dip tanks, crush pens....)				
<b>VETERINARY MEDICINES &amp; BIOLOGICALS</b>				
Production sector				
Import and wholesale sector				
Retail sector				
Other partners involved				
<b>VETERINARY LABORATORIES</b>				
National, Regional and local labs				
Associated, accredited and other labs				
<b>ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS MOVEMENT CONTROL</b>				
Bordering countries				
Airports and seaports border posts				
Main terrestrial border posts				
Minor terrestrial border posts				
Quarantine stations for import or export				
Internal check points				
Live animal markets				
Zones, compartments				
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS</b>				
Export slaughterhouses				
National market slaughterhouses				
Local market slaughterhouses				
Slaughter areas/slabs/points				
On farm or butcher's slaughtering sites				
Processing sites (milk, meat, eggs, etc)				
Retail outlets (butchers, shops, rest.)				