



The PVS Tool

Introduction to the individual CCs

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CC I-3: Continuing education



CE at Tufts University, USA



I-3. CONTINUING EDUCATION (CE) ⁵	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The capability of the VS to maintain, update and improve the knowledge, attitudes and skills of their personnel, through an ongoing staff training and development programme assessed on a regular basis for relevance and targeted skills development.</p>	<p>1. The VS have no access to veterinary or paraprofessional CE.</p>
	<p>2. The VS have access to CE (internal and/or external training) on an irregular basis but it does not take into account needs, or new information or understanding.</p>
	<p>3. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed and sometimes updated, but it is implemented only for some categories of veterinary professionals and paraprofessionals.</p>
	<p>4. The VS have access to a CE programme that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, and is implemented for all categories of veterinary professionals and paraprofessionals.</p>
	<p>5. The VS have up-to-date CE that is implemented or is a requirement for all relevant veterinary professionals and paraprofessionals and is subject to dedicated planning and regular evaluation of effectiveness.</p>

Evidence:

- ❖ Access to CE
- ❖ Documented CE programme
- ❖ Funding for CE
 - National
 - Donor based
- ❖ Staff lists, job descriptions & performance appraisals
- ❖ Training/development plan
- ❖ Annual/periodic reviews of training/development plan
- ❖ Monitoring and evaluation records of CE programme

TERRESTRIAL CODE REFERENCES:

Article 3.1.2. Points 1, 7, 14 - on Fundamental principles of quality:
Professional judgement/General organisation/Human and financial resources.

Article 3.2.5. - on Evaluation criteria for human resources.

Article 3.2.10. Point 4, Sub-point d - on Veterinary Services administration:
In-service training and development programme for staff.

Article 3.2.14. Point 10 - on Performance assessment and audit programmes.



Balancing rock,
Utah, USA



I-5. PLANNING, SUSTAINABILITY AND MANAGEMENT OF POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
The capability of the VS leadership and organisation to develop, document and sustain strategic policies and programmes, and also to report on, review and evolve them, as appropriate over time.	1. Policies and programmes are insufficiently developed and documented. Substantial changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the VS frequently occur (e.g. annually) resulting in a lack of sustainability of policies and programmes.
	2. Some basic policy and programme development and documentation exists, with some reporting on implementation. Sustainability of policies and programmes is negatively impacted by changes in the political leadership or other changes affecting the structure and leadership of the VS.
	3. There is well developed and stable policy and programme documentation. Reports on programme implementation are available. Sustainability of policies and programmes is generally maintained during changes in the political leadership and/or changes to the structure and leadership of the VS.
	4. Policies or programmes are sustained, but also reviewed (using data collection and analysis) and updated appropriately over time through formal national strategic planning cycles to improve effectiveness and address emerging concerns. Planning cycles continue despite changes in the political leadership and/or changes to the structure and leadership of the VS.
	5. Effective policies and programmes are sustained over time and the structure and leadership of the VS is strong and stable. Modification to strategic and operational planning is based on a robust evaluation or audit process using evidence, to support the continual improvement of policies and programmes over time.



Evidence:

- ❖ Strategic plans
- ❖ Documented policies and programmes over time
- ❖ Documented changes to staff, policies, programmes and funding
- ❖ Evidence or 'inference' that staff, policies and programmes are often changed
- ❖ Information from private sector on changed priorities, changes made to programmes
- ❖ BUT needs to be some dynamism and review!





Some questions:

- ❖ Leadership and management – time horizons?
- ❖ Can a structure/policy be too stable?
- ❖ What about stability of funding?
- ❖ Others questions?



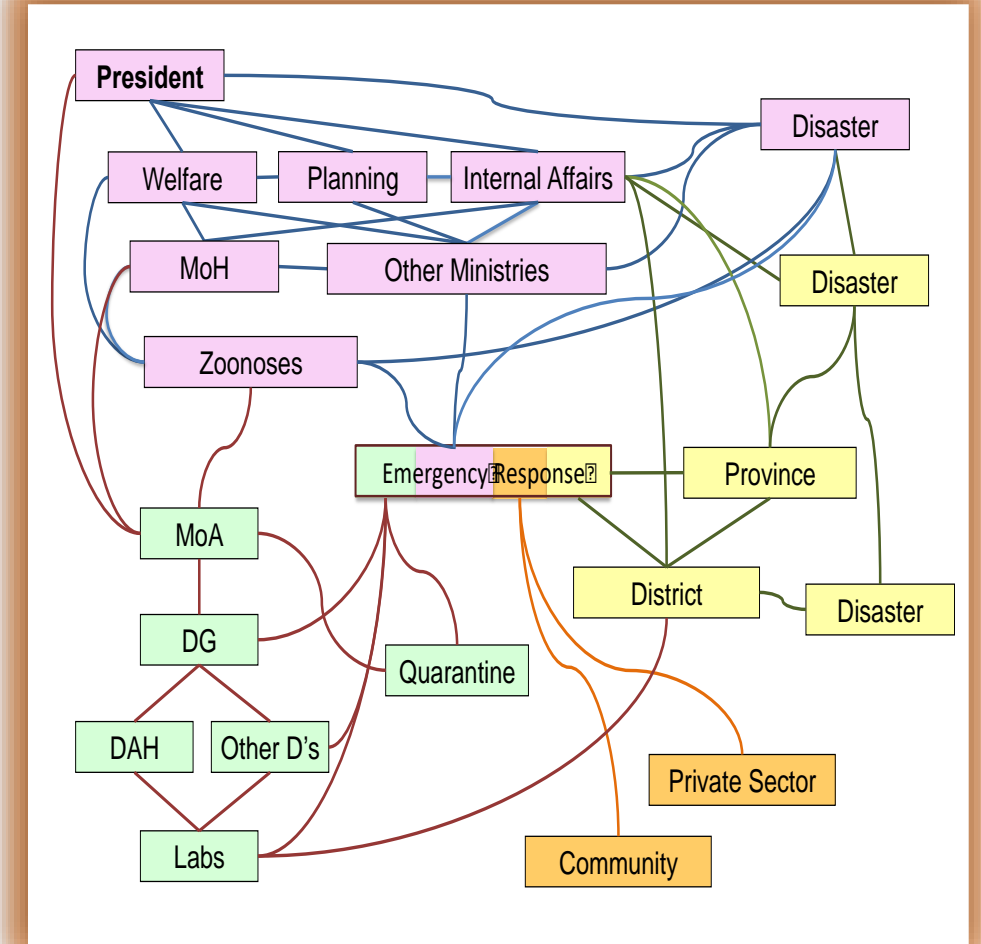
TERRESTRIAL CODE REFERENCES:

Article 3.2.3. Point 1 - on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.

Article 3.2.14. Point 10 - on Performance assessment and audit programmes.



- A. Internal coordination (chain of command)
- B. External coordination (including the One Health approach)

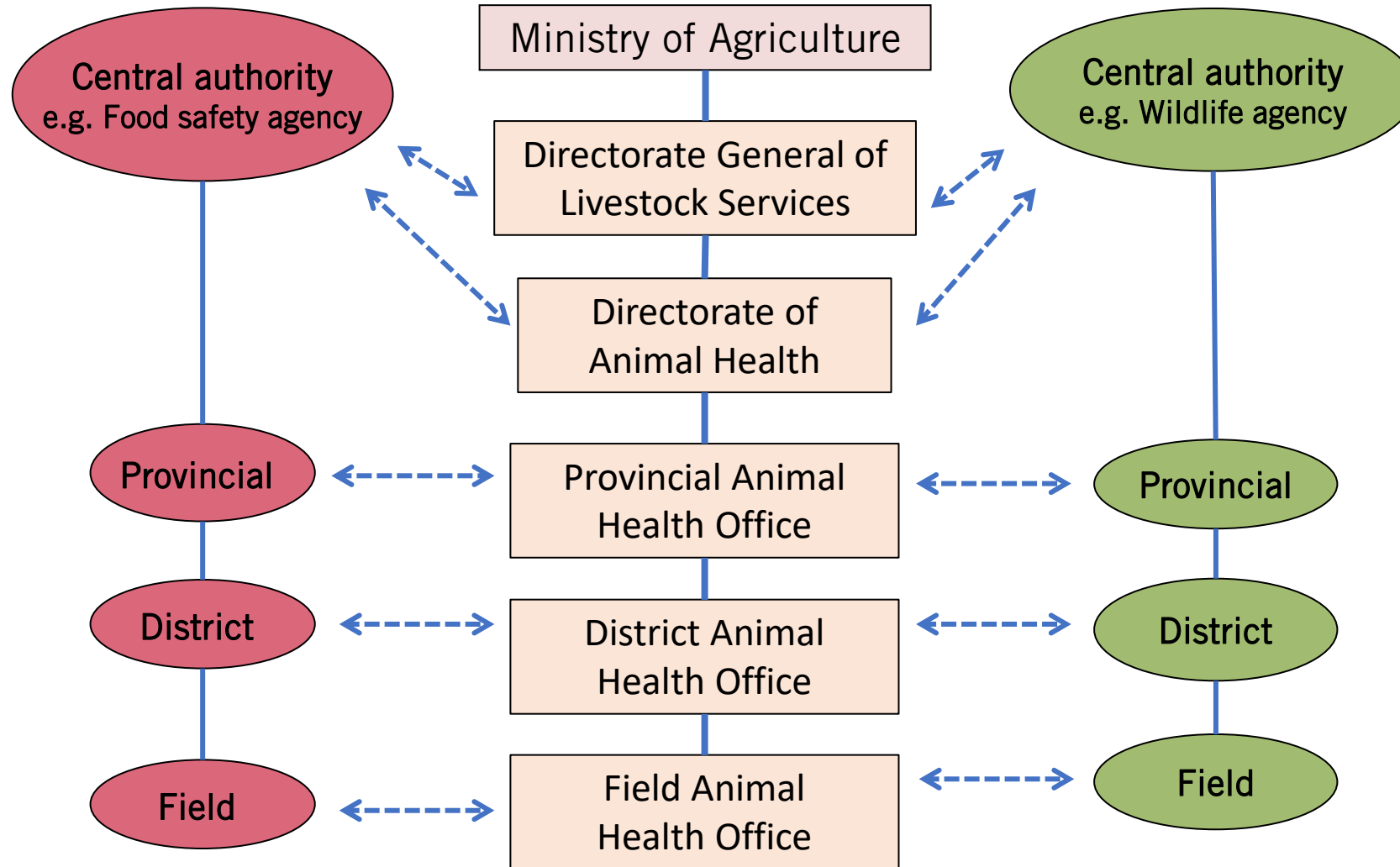




I-6. COORDINATION CAPABILITY OF THE VETERINARY SERVICES	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>B. External coordination (including the One Health approach)</p> <p>The capability of the <i>Veterinary Authority</i> to coordinate its resources and activities at all levels with other government authorities with responsibilities within the veterinary domain, in order to implement all national activities relevant to the OIE Codes, especially those not under the direct line authority of the Chief Veterinary Officer (or equivalent).</p> <p>Relevant authorities include other ministries and <i>Competent Authorities</i>, such as government partners in public health (e.g. zoonoses, food safety, drug regulation and anti-microbial resistance), environment (e.g. <i>wildlife</i> health), customs and border police (e.g. border security), defence/intelligence (e.g. bio-threats⁶), or municipalities/local councils (e.g. local slaughterhouses, dog control).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. There is no external coordination with other government authorities.2. There are informal external coordination mechanisms for some activities at national level, but the procedures are not clear and/or external coordination occurs irregularly.3. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements (e.g. Memoranda of Understanding) for some activities and/or sectors at the national level.4. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements at the national level for most activities (such as for One Health), and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country, including at state/provincial level.5. There are external coordination mechanisms for all activities, from national to field, and these are periodically reviewed and updated to re-clarify roles and optimise efficiency.



CC I-6B: External coordination (including the One Health approach)





Evidence:

- ❖ List of non VA managed VS activities eg food safety, wildlife, border security, etc.
- ❖ List of Competent Authorities
- ❖ Description of formal and informal coordination mechanisms
- ❖ Communication links and data/information sharing
- ❖ Procedures, committees and their minutes



TERRESTRIAL CODE REFERENCES:

Article 3.1.2. Points 6, 7, 9 - on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organization / Procedures and standards.

Article 3.2.2 - on Scope.

Article 3.2.3. Points 1, 2 - on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.

Article 3.2.10. Point 4 - on Performance assessment and audit programmes: Veterinary Services administration.

- A. Passive surveillance, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation**
- B. Active surveillance and monitoring**





CC II-4A: Passive surveillance, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation⁷

II-4. SURVEILLANCE ¹⁰ AND EARLY DETECTION	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of their animal populations, including <i>wildlife</i>, in a timely manner.</p> <p>A. Passive surveillance¹¹, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation</p> <p>A <i>surveillance</i> system based on a field animal health network capable of reliably detecting (by clinical or post mortem signs), diagnosing, reporting and investigating legally <i>notifiable diseases</i> (and relevant <i>emerging diseases</i>) in a timely manner.</p>	<p>1. The VS have very limited passive <i>surveillance</i> capacity, with no formal disease list, little training/awareness and/or inadequate national coverage. Disease <i>outbreaks</i> are not reported or reporting is delayed.</p>
	<p>2. The VS have basic passive <i>surveillance</i> authority and capacity. There is a formal disease list with some training/awareness and some national coverage. The speed of detection and level of investigation is variable. Disease <i>outbreak</i> reports are available for some species and diseases.</p>
	<p>3. The VS have some passive <i>surveillance</i> capacity with some sample collection and <i>laboratory</i> testing. There is a list of <i>notifiable diseases</i> with trained field staff covering most areas. The speed of reporting and investigation is timely in most production systems. Disease <i>outbreak</i> investigation reports are available for most species and <i>diseases</i>.</p>
	<p>4. The VS have effective passive <i>surveillance</i> with routine <i>laboratory</i> confirmation and epidemiological disease investigation (including tracing and pathogen characterisation) in most animal sectors, and covering producers, markets and slaughterhouses. There are high levels of awareness and compliance with the need for prompt reporting from all animal owners/handlers and the field VS.</p>
	<p>5. The VS have comprehensive passive <i>surveillance</i> nationwide providing high confidence in the <i>notifiable disease</i> status in real time. The VS routinely report <i>surveillance</i> information to producers, industry and other stakeholders. Full epidemiological disease investigations are undertaken in all relevant cases with tracing and active follow up of at-risk establishments.</p>



Evidence:

- ❖ Animal populations and distribution
- ❖ Priority and notifiable disease lists
- ❖ Disease lists and maps; database and information management
- ❖ Disease knowledge including zoonoses, epidemiology skills
- ❖ VS network and field services/officers; abattoirs, markets, etc.
- ❖ Private sector systems, reports, integration
- ❖ Reports/records of disease investigations, surveys, communications
- ❖ Sample collection and lab testing
- ❖ Legislation
- ❖ Animal ID and traceability
- ❖ Knowledge of WOAHA standards
- ❖ Audits, M&E



TERRESTRIAL CODE REFERENCES:

Article 3.1.2. Points 6, 7, 9 - on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation/General organisation/Procedures and standards.

Article 3.2.8. Points 1, 2, 3 - on Animal health controls: Animal health status/Animal health control/National animal disease reporting systems.

Article 3.2.14. Point 8, Sub-points a) i, ii, iii - on Animal health: Description of and sample reference data from any national animal disease reporting system controlled and operated or coordinated by the VS. Description of and sample reference data from other national animal disease reporting systems controlled and operated by other organisations which make data and results available to VS. Description and relevant data of current official control programmes including (...) or eradication programmes for specific diseases.



TERRESTRIAL CODE REFERENCES:

Chapter 1.4 - on Animal health surveillance.

Chapter 1.5 - on Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases.





II-9. ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE (AMR) AND ANTIMICROBIAL USE (AMU)	
DEFINITION	LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT
<p>The authority and capability of the VS to manage AMR and AMU, and to undertake surveillance and control of the development and spread of AMR pathogens in animal production and animal origin food products, via a One Health approach¹⁶.</p>	<p>1. The VS cannot regulate or control AMR and AMU, and have not developed or contributed to an AMR action plan covering the veterinary domain.</p>
	<p>2. The VS are contributing or have contributed to a national AMR action plan. The action plan has initiated some activities to collect AMU/AMR data or control AMR e.g. awareness campaigns targeting <i>veterinarians</i> or farmers on the prudent use of <i>antimicrobial agents</i> (antimicrobials). The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion is discouraged.</p>
	<p>3. The VS have defined a national AMR action plan in coordination with the Public Health authorities and other stakeholders, and are implementing some AMU/AMR surveillance and regulations. The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion is prohibited.</p>
	<p>4. The VS are implementing a comprehensive AMR action plan based on risk, including AMR surveillance of the most important pathogens for animal health or food-borne diseases, the <i>monitoring</i> of AMU, and the prudent use of antimicrobials in <i>animals</i> (especially the use of critically important antimicrobials). The use of antimicrobials for growth promotion does not occur.</p>
	<p>5. An effective national AMR action plan covering the veterinary domain is regularly audited, reviewed and updated by the VS with the Public Health authorities and other stakeholders, using the results of AMU/AMR surveillance. The scale and type of antimicrobial usage in <i>animals</i> poses minimal risk of AMR and alternative solutions for the control of diseases in <i>animals</i> are being implemented.</p>



Evidence:

- ❖ Legislation and regulatory framework
- ❖ VS organisation, Competent Authorities, 'chain of command'
- ❖ Official national programme
- ❖ Use as growth promoters banned?
- ❖ One Health coordination and information sharing
- ❖ Testing laboratory capacity and capabilities
- ❖ Reports on testing/monitoring
- ❖ National standards available
- ❖ Communication and awareness programme
- ❖ Compliance with WOAHA standards



TERRESTRIAL CODE REFERENCES:

Chapter 6.7 - on Introduction to the recommendations for controlling antimicrobial resistance.

Chapter 6.8 - on Harmonisation of national antimicrobial resistance surveillance and monitoring programmes.

Chapter 6.9 - on Monitoring of the quantities and usage patterns of antimicrobial agents used in food-producing animals.

Chapter 6.10. on Responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents in veterinary medicine.

Chapter 6.11 - on Risk analysis for antimicrobial resistance arising from the use of antimicrobial agents in animals.



REFERENCES TO CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION STANDARDS:

CAC/RCP 61-2005 - Code of Practice to Minimize and Contain Antimicrobial Resistance.

CAC/GL 77- 2011 - Guidelines for Risk Analysis of Foodborne Antimicrobial Resistance.

Thank you

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