

**International Conference on Veterinary
Eligibility and Education**

November 21 - 22, 2018
The University of Tokyo, Japan

OIE initiatives and activities on veterinary education

Hirofumi Kugita

OIE Regional Representative for Asia and the Pacific



- Introduction to the OIE
- Veterinary Education and OIE - Background -
- Veterinary Education Establishment (VEE)
- Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB)
- Veterinary Paraprofessionals (VPP)
- Way forward

Introduction to the OIE

History

An intergovernmental organisation established
20 years before the United Nations



- ◆ **H**eadquarters in Paris (France)
- ◆ **5** Regional Representation
- ◆ **7** Sub-Regional Representations

◆ **182 Members**
in 2018

The OIE Delegates and Focal Points

In each of the 182
Member Countries:



One OIE Delegate



OIE National Focal Points

- Animal disease notification
- Animal production and food safety
- Animal welfare
- Aquatic animals
- Communication
- Laboratory
- Veterinary Products
- Wildlife

All Delegates
worldwide
meet once a year
(General Session)



**WORLD ASSEMBLY
OF DELEGATES:**
The highest authority
of the OIE.

Director General

Takeover: 1 January 2016

- Elected in May 2015 by the World Assembly of national Delegates
- 1st woman elected to this position

5-year
Term

2016
2020

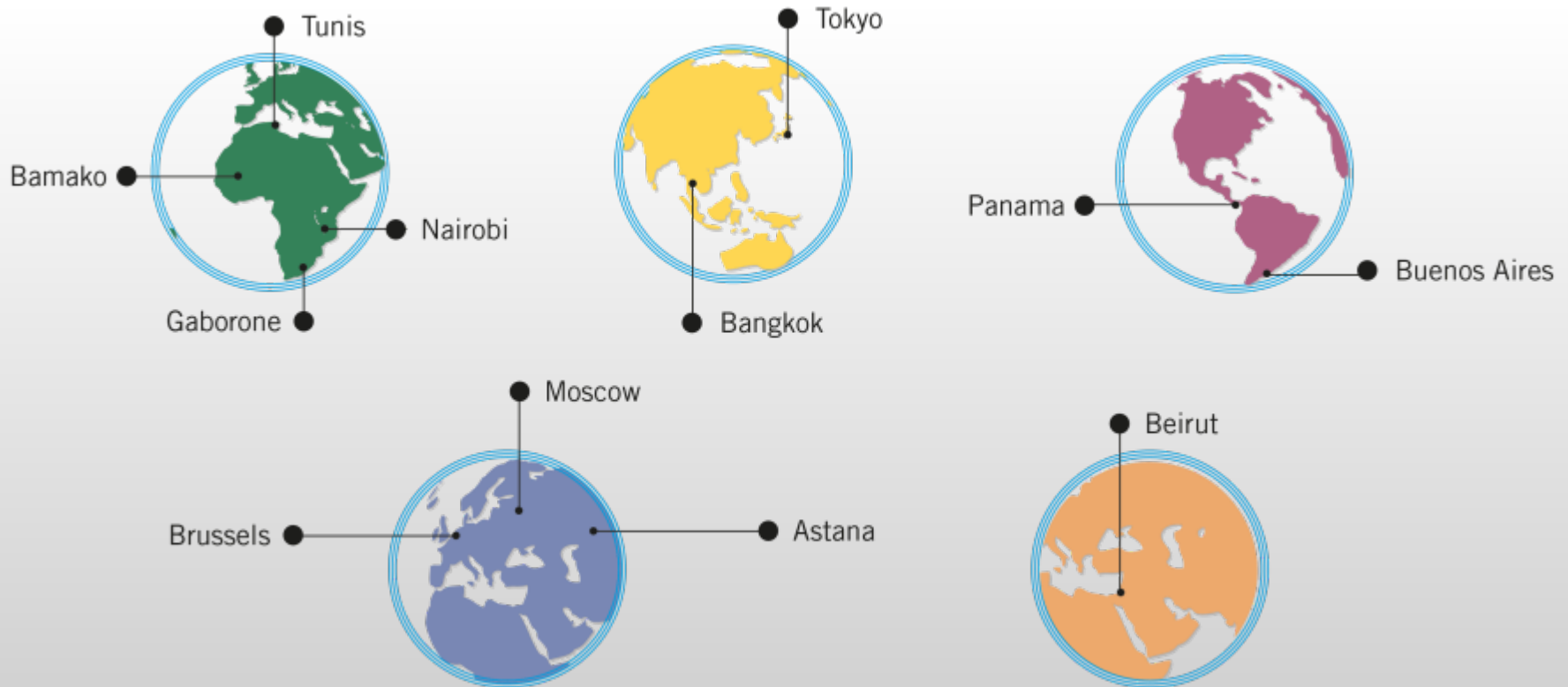


- Implementation of
the 6th Strategic Plan 2016-2020

Dr Monique ELOIT

Regional (RR) and Subregional (SRR) Representations

Under the direct authority of the Director General
Collaborate closely with regional Commissions



The four pillars of the OIE

Improving animal health and welfare worldwide



TRANSPARENCY

of the world
animal disease
situation



including zoonoses



STANDARDS

for international
trade of animals
and animal
products

*under the mandate
given by the WTO*



EXPERTISE

Collection and
dissemination of
veterinary
scientific
information

*animal disease prevention
and control methods*



SOLIDARITY

between
countries to
strengthen
capacities
worldwide

*Capacity building tools
and programmes*



Transparency

WAHIS/WAHID

182 countries on line

**Early
warning
system**

**Monitoring
system**

**Information
from the Annual
reports**

Immediate notification

Follow-up & Final report

Six monthly report

Annual report

- Alert messages for specific epidemiological events & for emerging diseases

- Follow-up of outbreaks notified
- Information for 118 OIE-listed diseases twice a year

- Veterinary Services' capabilities
- Vaccine production
- National laboratories' capabilities
- Animal population figures
- Human cases for zoonoses

And non official information tracking system

WAHIS PORTAL: Animal Health Data

**WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH**
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Font size: - AA + Language: | [Français](#) | [English](#) | [Español](#)

Keywords [Advanced search](#)

[Home](#) | [About us](#) | [Scientific expertise](#) | [Solidarity](#) | [Animal health in the World](#) | [Standard Setting](#)

New web portal on avian flu www.oie.int/avianflu



On-going events with infection of avian influenza viruses
As of 19 Dec. 2016

Discover information and news about avian influenza on our new portal

1 2 3 **4** 5 6 7 8


[More news](#)



LATEST DISEASE ALERTS

22.01.17: [Anthrax in Zambia](#)

Registration

 **WAHIS PORTAL**
Animal Health Data

THEMES

ONE HEALTH

STRENGTHENING VETERINARY SERVICES

ANIMAL DISEASES

ANTIMICROBIAL RESISTANCE



KEY DATES

6-8 DECEMBER 2016
4th OIE Global Conference on Animal Welfare >

22-24 JUNE 2016
4th OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education: *Learning today, preserving our future* >

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WTO SPS Agreement

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

Entered into force with the establishment of the WTO on 1 January, 1995

Objective of the SPS Agreement?

Recognises
the right to protect
human, animal,
plant life or health



Avoiding
unnecessary
barriers to trade

- > Importing country has the right to choose its **appropriate level of protection**.
- > Member countries are encouraged to base their sanitary measures on the **OIE standards**, if they exist.
- > Where more stringent conditions applied, they should be based on **scientific risk assessment**, taking into account the OIE standards.

THE “3 SISTERS”

Standard-setting organisations



Codex = Joint FAO/WHO Codex Alimentarius Commission
OIE = World Organisation for Animal Health
IPPC = International Plant Protection Convention (FAO)

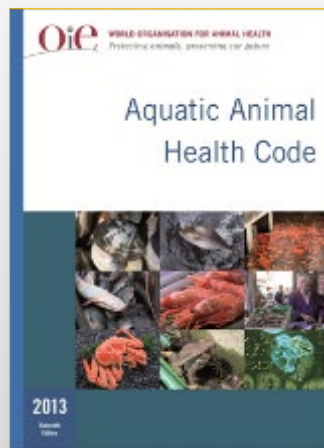
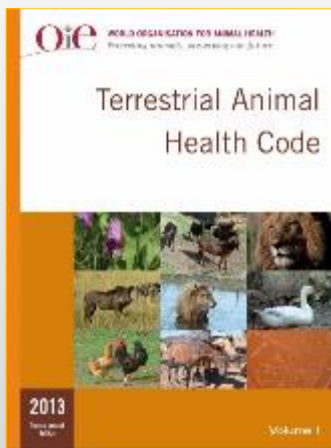
WTO SPS Agreement recognises OIE as **a reference organisation for international standards** on animal health including zoonoses

OIE International Standards

Available on the
OIE website
(www.oie.int)

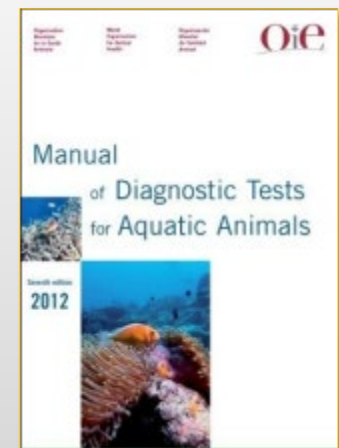
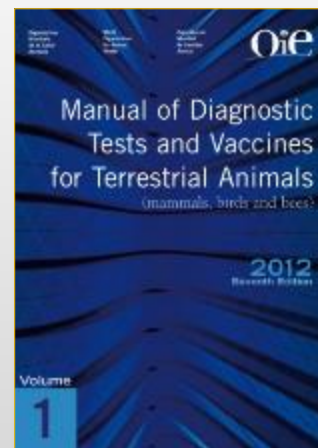
CODES

Standards for disease control and safe international trade



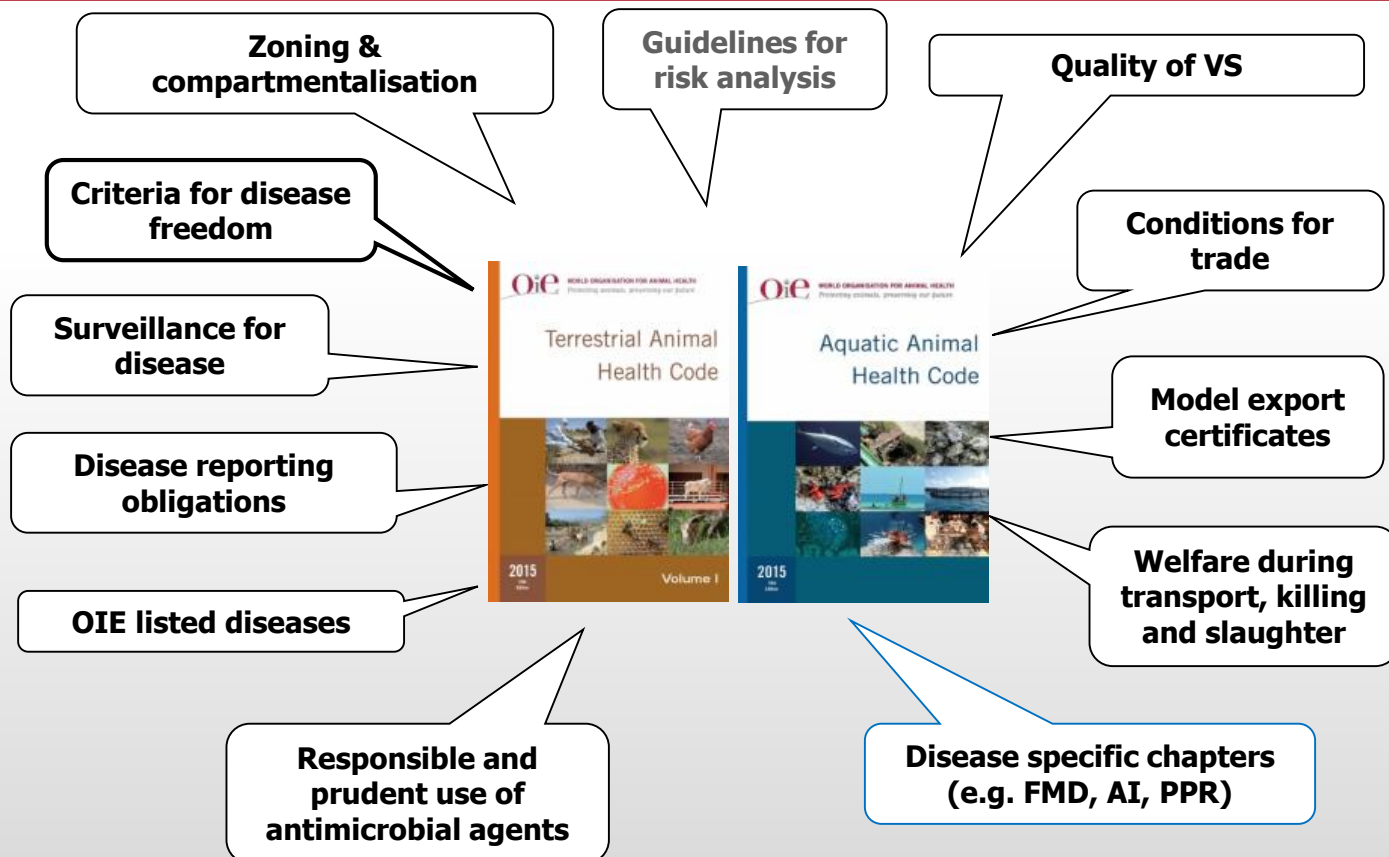
MANUALS

Standards for laboratory diagnostic methods (and requirements for vaccines)



Standards to improve health and animal welfare,
and veterinary public health

Standards in the OIE Codes



OIE Listed Diseases: terrestrial animals 88 + aquatic animals 29 = 117

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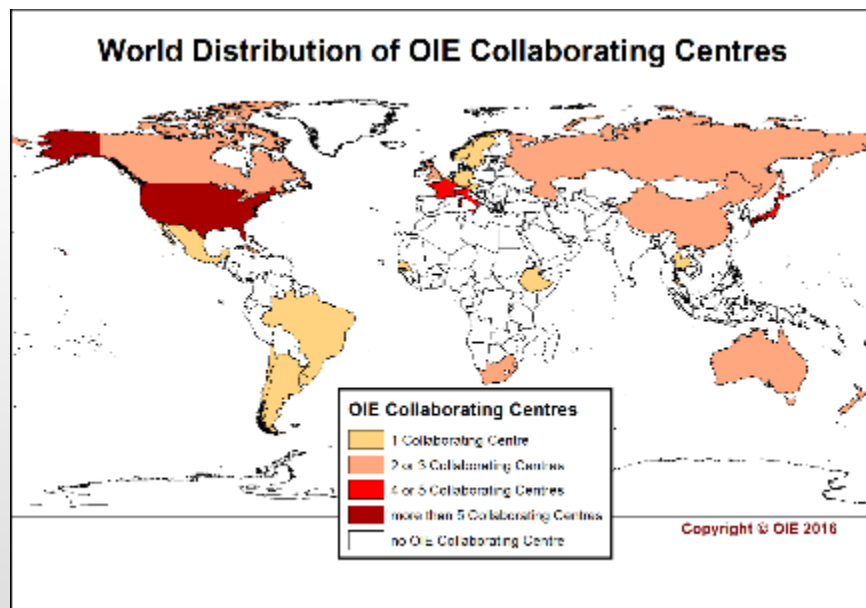
*Capacity building tools
and programmes*



OIE Reference Centres

Collaborating Centre

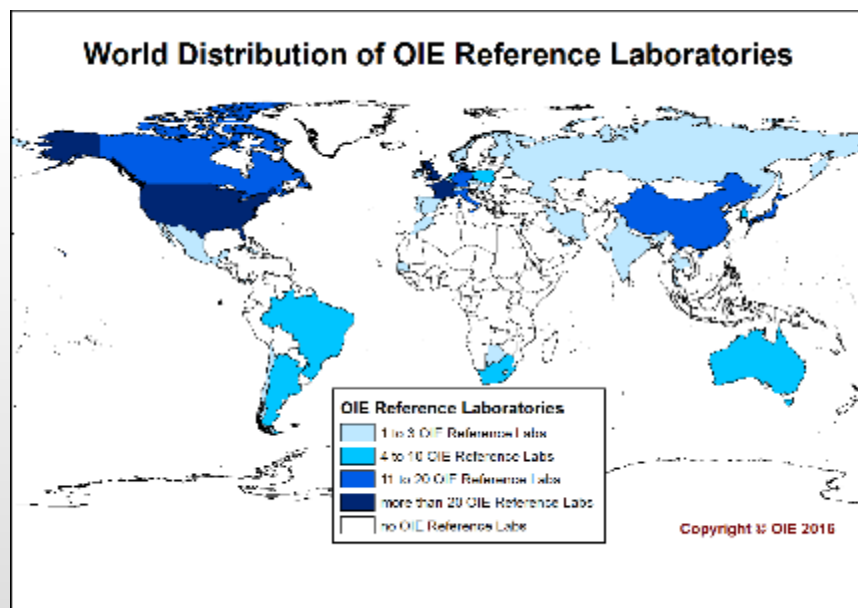
World centre of research, expertise, standardization of techniques and dissemination of knowledge on a specialty



	World	Asia	Japan
CC	51	11	4
Topic	46	11	4
Country	26	5	1

Reference Laboratory

World reference centre of expertise on designated pathogens or diseases



	World	Asia	Japan
RL	260	48	12
Disease	119	38	12
Country	39	8	1

OIE Laboratory Twinning

Sustainable enhancement of capacity and expertise by supporting a link between an OIE RC (parent) and a national laboratory (candidate)

Candidate

A national lab needs to be improved



Parent

An existing OIE Reference Centres

Application should be submitted to and evaluated by OIE
Final approval be made by the OIE DG

	Projects completed	Projects underway	Projects approved
World	28	35	12
Asia-Pacific (Parent/Candidate)	7 (2/7)	14 (4/13)	2 (0/2)

■ Scope

- ✓ Project length is 1-3 years
- ✓ For OIE listed diseases or topics
- ✓ All include essential generic topics such as bioethics, biosafety, biosecurity, and quality assurance
- ✓ Funding to support the link, but not to buy equipment or pay salaries (“non OIE-funded” also possible)

■ Monitoring and evaluation

- ✓ Annual report from parents

■ Steps after twinning

- ✓ Engaging with the international scientific community
- ✓ Applying for OIE Reference Laboratory status

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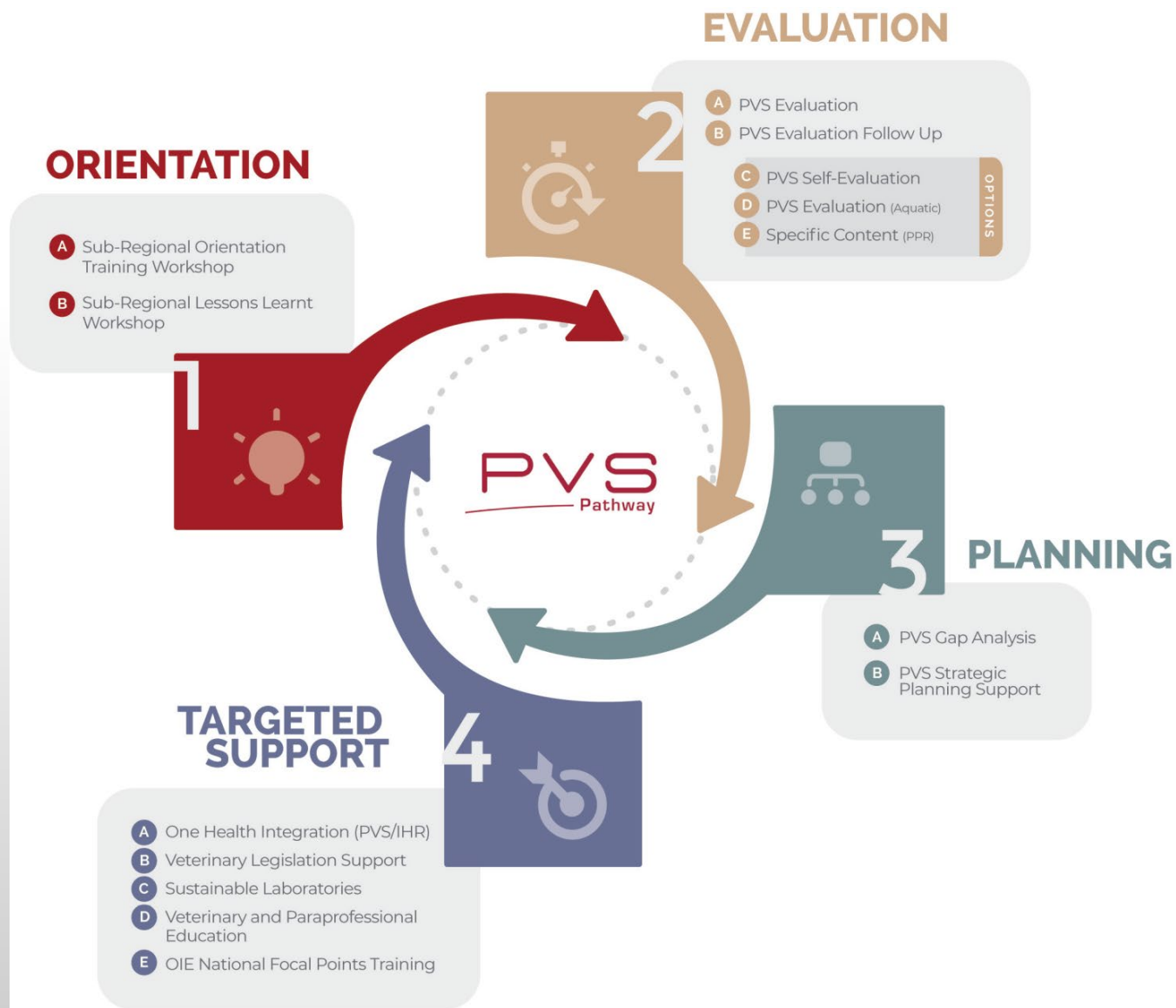


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Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS)

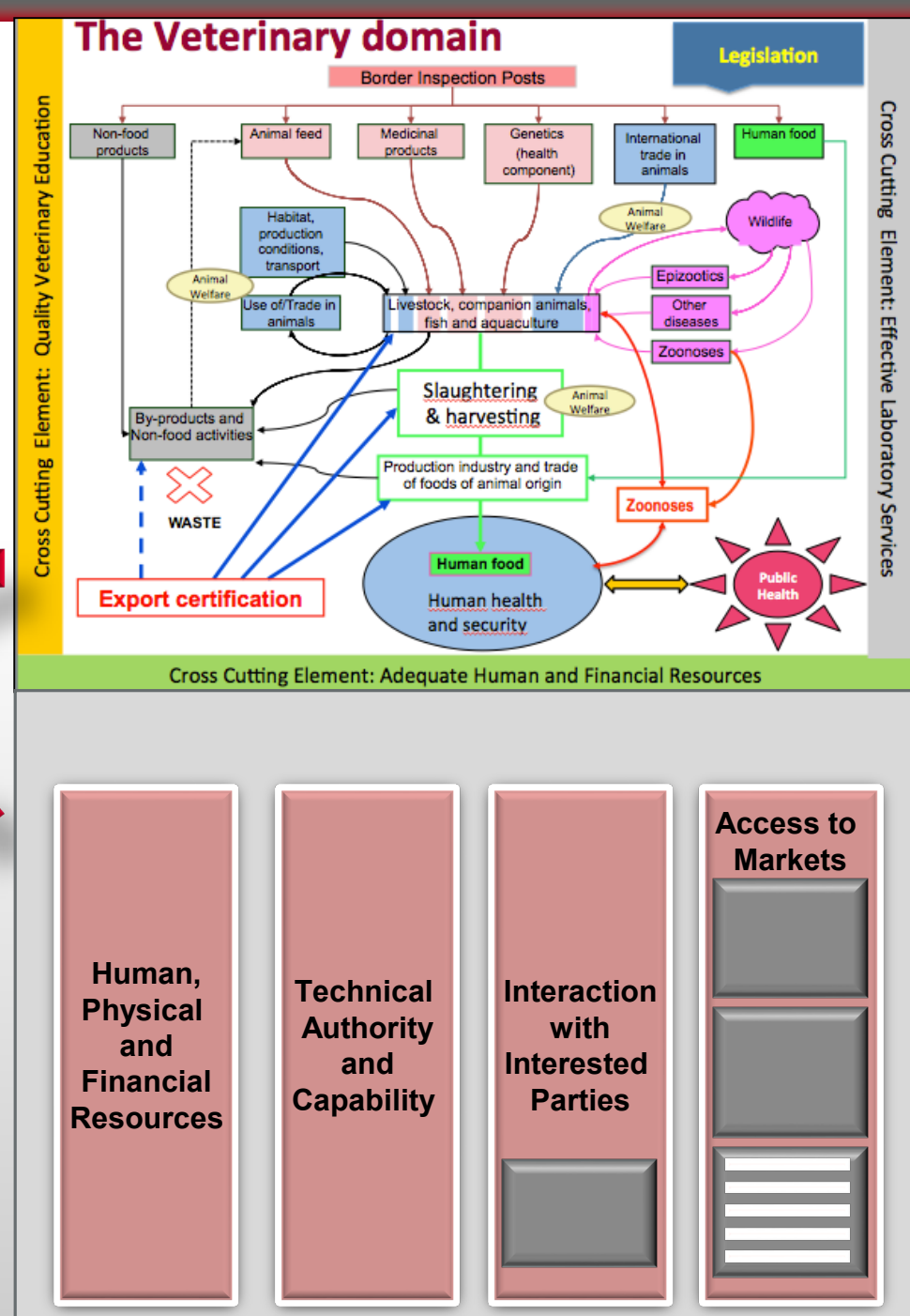


PVS Principles and Tool

- The OIE PVS Pathway is a continuous process to sustainably improve national Veterinary Services
- Missions are **voluntary** (Official request from OIE National Delegate)
- Purpose:
 - Assess **compliance with OIE standards**
 - Identify strengths / weaknesses and **areas for improvements**
- **Report = country property** (confidentiality of results, unless agreed)
- **Supportive** not directive, strong platform for **planning & advocacy**
- Tool: Four fundamental components (6–13 critical competencies elaborated for each component):
 - Human, physical and financial resources
 - Technical authority and capacity
 - Interaction with interested parties
 - Access to markets

The task

- Complex
- Develop categories and assessment criteria for the 'Veterinary Domain'
 - 47 'Critical Competencies'
 - 4 'Fundamental Components'



OIE PVS Tool (Example)

III-5 Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB)	Levels of advancement
<p>A. VSB authority</p> <p>The VSB is an autonomous regulatory body for <i>veterinarians</i> and <i>veterinary para-professionals</i>.</p>	1. There is no legislation establishing a VSB.
	2. The VSB regulates <i>veterinarians</i> only within certain sectors of the veterinary profession and/or does not systematically apply disciplinary measures.
	3. The VSB regulates <i>veterinarians</i> in all relevant sectors of the veterinary profession and applies disciplinary measures.
	4. The VSB regulates functions and competencies of <i>veterinarians</i> in all relevant sectors and <i>veterinary para-professionals</i> according to needs.
	5. The VSB regulates and applies disciplinary measures to <i>veterinarians</i> and <i>veterinary para-professionals</i> in all sectors throughout the country.

PVS Evaluation Missions

- Working in collaboration with major international donors
- The number of PVS missions is increasing

State of play – as of 4 September 2018

OIE Region	Request received	Missions implemented	Reports available for restricted distribution to donors and partners	Report available on the OIE website
Africa	53	51	33	11
Americas	27	26	10	9
Asia / Pacific	28	27	11	4
Europe	20	20	10	2
Middle East	13	11	5	1
TOTAL	141	135	69	27



Solidarity

> Overview

> World Fund
Governance

> PVS Pathway

> Emergency
management

> PVS evaluations

> OIE PVS Tool

> Status of missions

> PVS Evaluation Reports

> Status of Follow-up
missions

> PVS Follow-up Reports

> PVS Gap Analysis

> Public-Private
Partnerships in
Veterinary Services

> Laboratory Twinning

> Vaccine banks

> Global studies

> Veterinary legislation

> OIE PVS Pathway
laboratory

> Veterinary Education

> Veterinary
paraprofessionals> Veterinary Statutory
Bodies

OIE PVS Evaluation Reports

A number of countries have waived the confidentiality of evaluation reports and the majority have authorised the OIE to send those reports to OIE partner organisations and to international donors working jointly with the OIE in the global programme to strengthen Veterinary Services. In addition, some countries have authorised the OIE to make the reports of PVS evaluation missions fully public. So far, the list includes:

[+ Argentina](#)[+ Australia](#)[+ Belize](#)[+ Bolivia](#)[+ Botswana](#)[+ Brazil](#)[+ Brazil \(AAHS\)](#)[+ Canada \(Eng\)](#)[+ Central African Republic](#)[+ Chile](#)[+ Côte d'Ivoire](#)[+ Guinea](#)[+ Guinea-Bissau](#)[+ Haiti](#)[+ Iceland](#)[+ Israel](#)[+ Japan](#)[+ Kenya](#)[+ Namibia](#)[+ New Caledonia](#)[+ Nigeria](#)> WAHIS
Interface> Online
bookshop> For the
media> OIE world
conferences> Documentary
database

PVS Evaluation Report

JAPAN

October
2016Dr John Weaver (Team Leader)
Dr Julie Ponderson, Dr John StrattonWORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

Veterinary Legislation Support Programme (VLSP)

- Component of the PVS Pathway
- Established in 2008
- Assist Member Countries to recognise and address their needs for modern, comprehensive veterinary legislation

- Stage 1: Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission
 - To obtain a detailed picture of the current state of veterinary legislation in a country
- Stage 2: Veterinary Legislation Agreement
 - Supporting the country in correcting its deficiencies in veterinary legislation

Status of Legislation Missions

State of play – as of 4 September 2018

OIE Region	Request received	Missions implemented
Africa	42	36
Americas	9	9
Asia / Pacific	10	9
Europe	5	4
Middle East	5	4
TOTAL	71	62

Veterinary Education and OIE

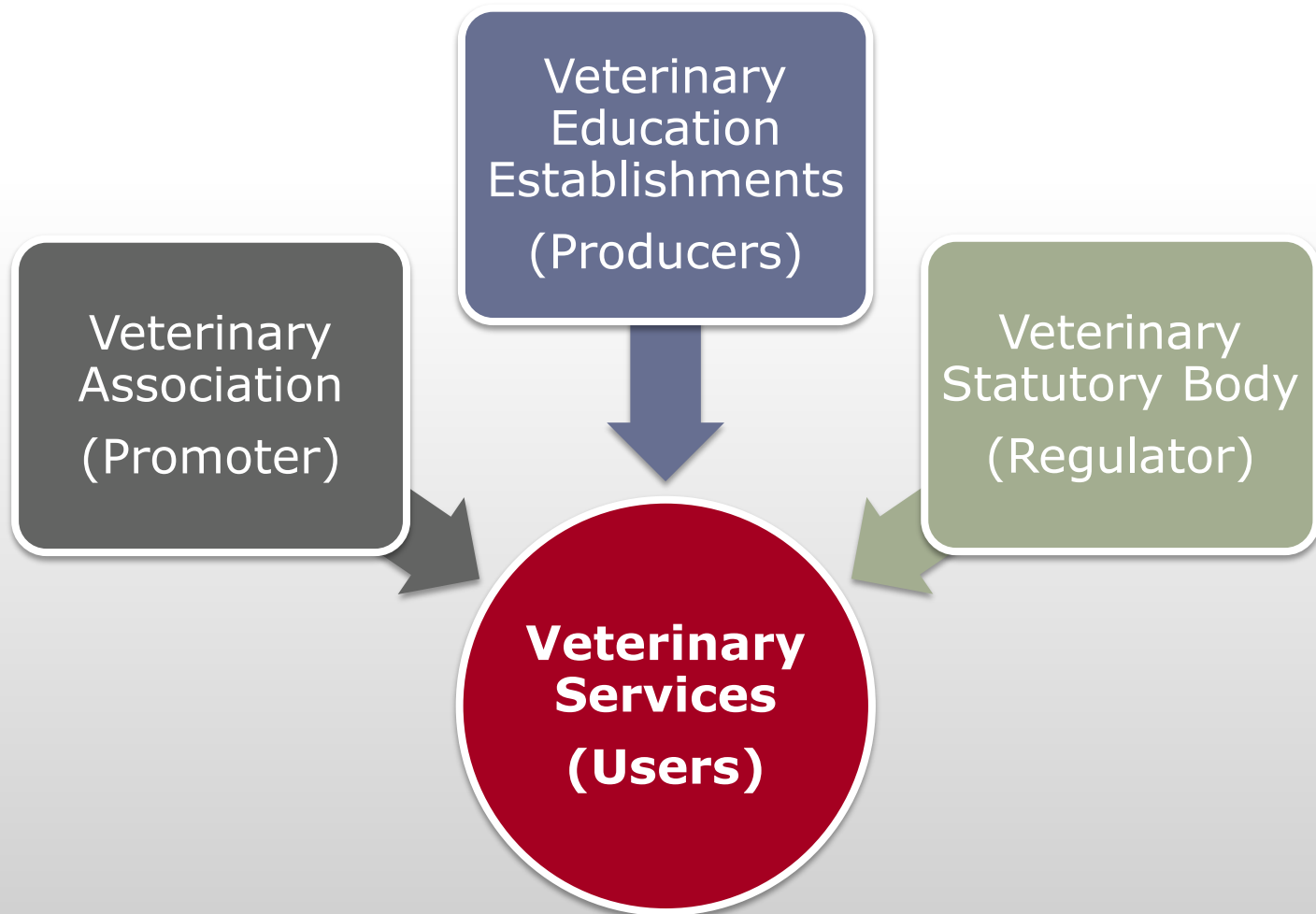
- Background -

OIE and Veterinary Education

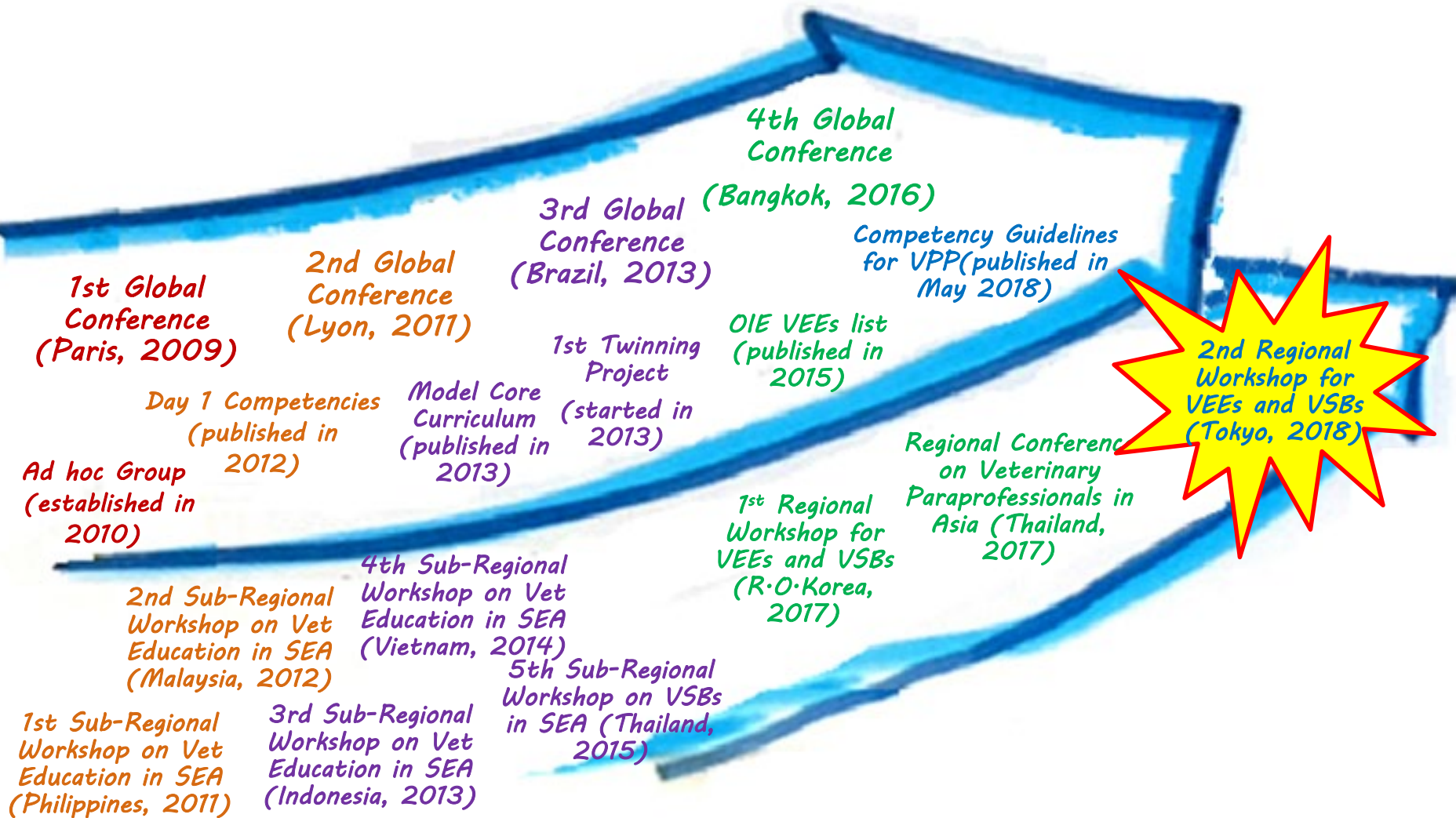
- A well-educated veterinary workforce is key in providing:
 - Scientifically sound risk assessments
 - Credible reporting of disease
 - Effective delivery of services to producers and consumers
- High quality veterinary education is instrumental in forming a workforce, capable of leading good governance practices
- In numerous countries, however, the quality of veterinary education is failing to meet the requirements for delivering highly competent Veterinary Services.

Global Public Good

High quality veterinary education and efficient VSBs will preserve the good governance and function of Veterinary Services.



EVOLUTION OF THE WORK OF THE OIE ON VETERINARY EDUCATION



Veterinary Education Establishment (VEE)

OIE Day 1 Competencies



- Provides recommendations on specific and advanced competencies for the delivery of veterinary services of quality
- The OIE encourages that they be included in the veterinary curricula of all OIE Member Countries.
 - 11 Specific Competencies
 - 8 Advanced Competencies

OIE Day 1 Competencies



✓ Recommendation
(NOT compulsory)

✓ Applicable to all
(NOT prescriptive)

✓ Countries may add
competencies of their
own importance

✓ Competencies cover
both terrestrial and
aquatic animals

OIE Day 1 Competencies

Basic Competencies

required for a veterinarian to be licensed by a Veterinary Statutory Body and directly relate to the OIE mandate

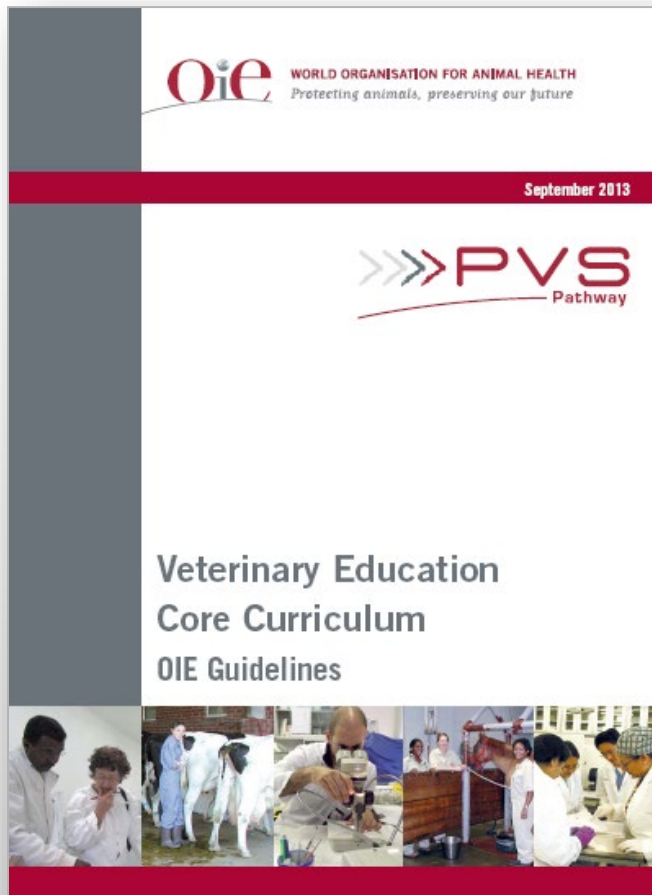
- Epidemiology
- Transboundary animal diseases
- Zoonoses (incl. food-borne diseases)
- Emerging and re-emerging diseases
- Disease prevention and control programmes
- Food hygiene
- Animal welfare
- Veterinary products
- Veterinary legislation and ethics
- General certification procedures
- Communication skills

Advanced Competencies

required for a veterinarian to work within the Veterinary Authority

- Organisation of Veterinary Services
- Inspection and certification procedures
- Management of contagious disease
- Food hygiene
- Application of risk analysis
- Research
- International trade framework
- Administration and management

Veterinary Education Core Curriculum



- The **Model Core Veterinary Curriculum** describes various courses and cross-references them with the Day 1 Competencies that a course should address.
- These **Guidelines** assist the development of curricula to educate veterinary students to the expected level of competency.

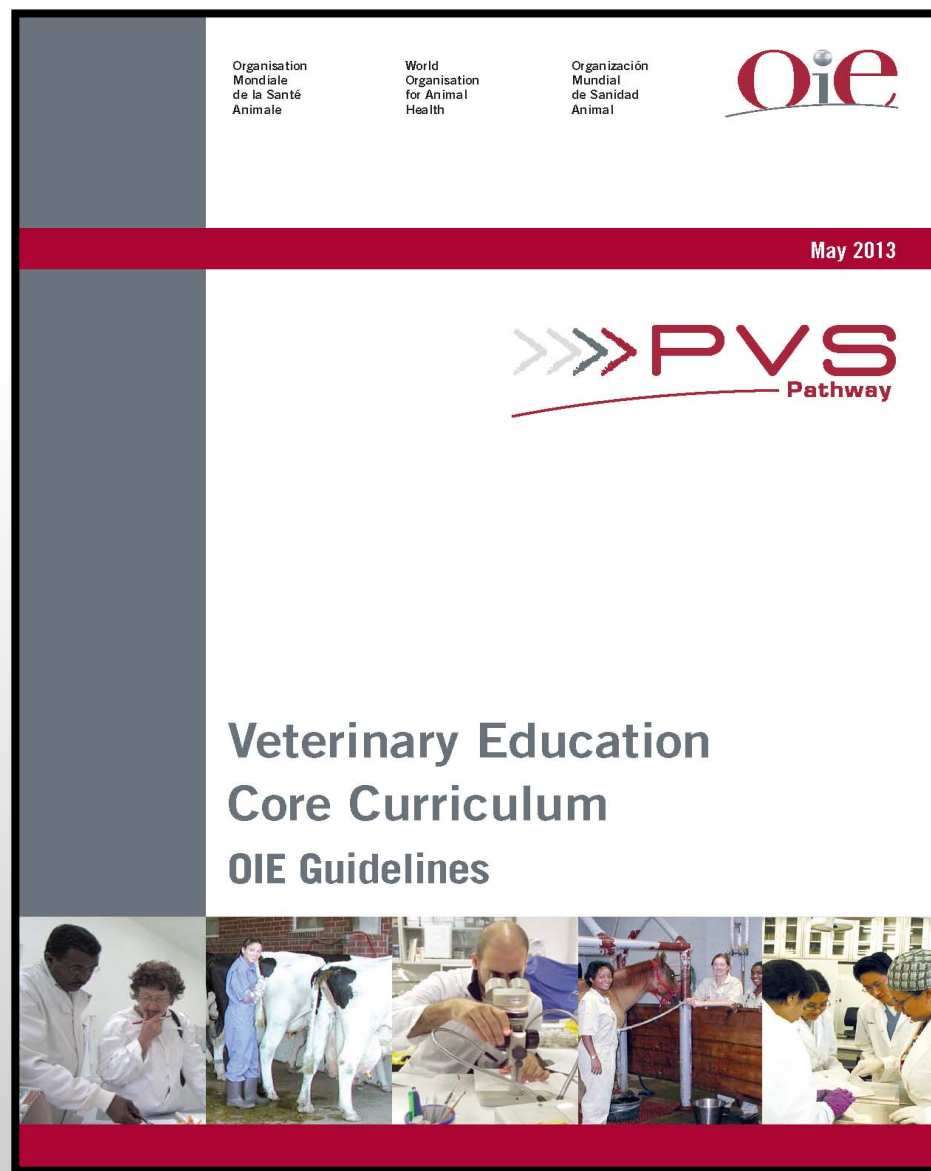
OIE Guidelines: Core Curriculum

“a companion to Day 1 Competencies as a tool for VEE when developing curricula”

Competencies are translated into
Model Core Curriculum

21 courses are identified with

- Sequence in Curriculum;
- Day 1 Competencies addressed;
- Description



21 courses in the Core Curriculum

Early — mid — late

- Biochemistry
- Genetics
- Anatomy
- Physiology
- Immunology
- Biomathematics

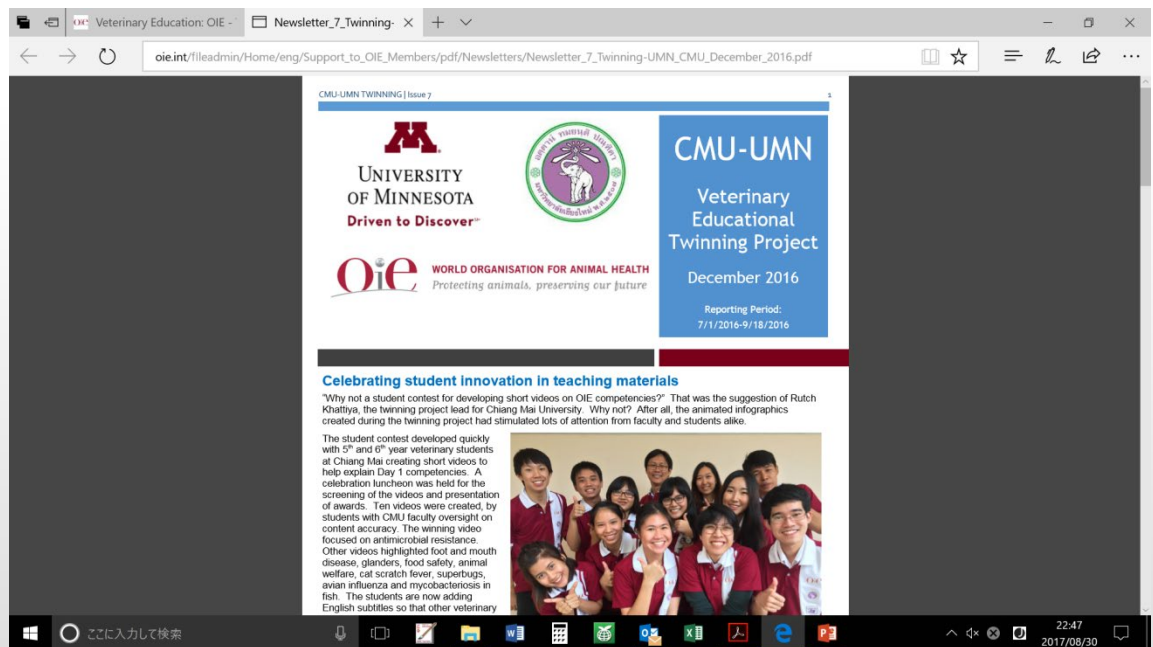
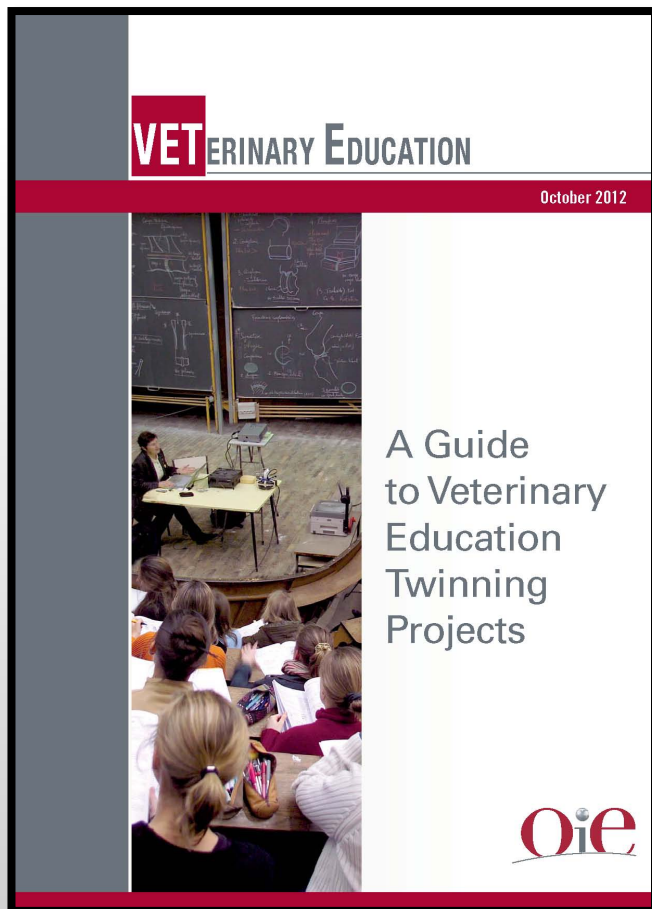
- Animal welfare and ethology
- Parasitology
- Pharmacology/toxicology
- Pathology
- Transmissible diseases
- Microbiology
- Epidemiology

- Rural economics, business management, and animal production
- Clinical and diagnostic sciences
- National and international veterinary legislation
- Herd health management and nutrition
- Public health
- Food safety/ hygiene
- Professional jurisprudence and ethics

- Communication

OIE Twinning Projects for Veterinary Schools

- ✓ Based on the success of the OIE laboratory twinning
- ✓ Based on the “Day 1 Competencies” and “Core Curriculum”



OIE Twinning Projects for Veterinary Schools in the Region

OIE Funded

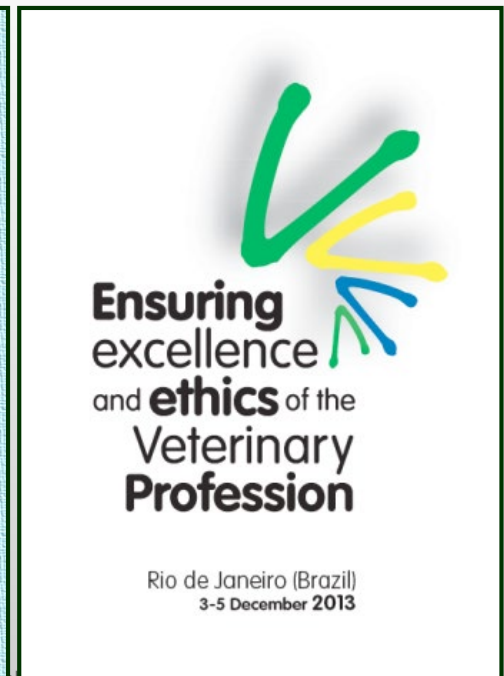
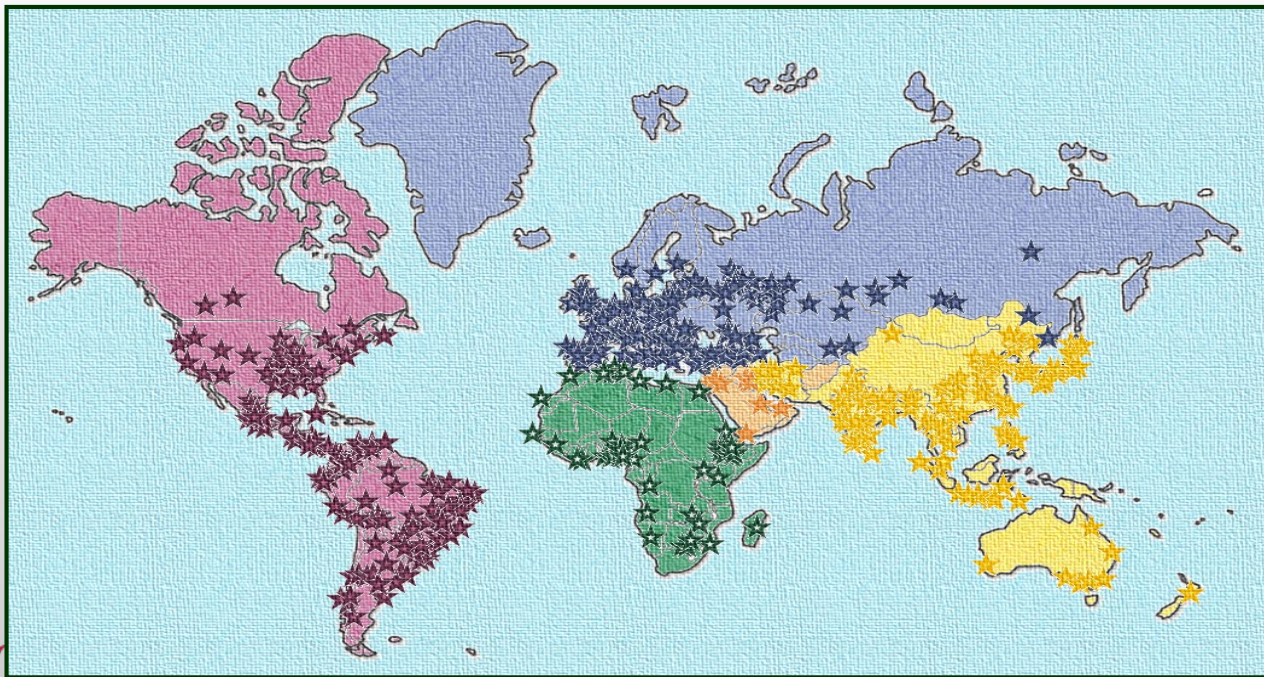
- University of Minnesota (USA) and **Chiang Mai University (Thailand)** - *completed*
- Tufts University (USA) – **Chittagong Veterinary and Animal Science University (Bangladesh)**
- University of Queensland (Australia) – **Nong Lam University (Vietnam)**
- University of Tokyo (Japan) – **Royal University of Agriculture (Cambodia)** – *upcoming*

OIE Endorsed (without OIE funding support)

- **Massey University (New Zealand) – University of Peradeniya (Sri Lanka)** – *completed*
- **Hokkaido University (Japan) – Mongolian University of Life Sciences (Mongolia)**

OIE Global list of VEEs

- Established based on a recommendation of the 3rd Global Conference
- Based on the reports of 157 Member Countries (21 from Asia and the Pacific), the OIE Global List incorporates information on 553 VEEs worldwide (152 from Asia and the Pacific)



Veterinary Education Establishments in the Region

- In response to the recommendations adopted at the 2013 OIE Global Conference, the OIE conducted a survey to establish the OIE global list of Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs)
- Updated information provided in questionnaire for this workshop

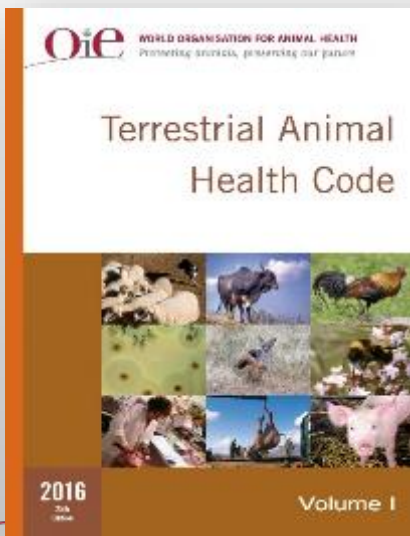
VEEs in Asia and the Pacific Region

Sub-region	No. of members	No. of VEEs	No. of VEEs in per member
East Asia	6	110	China 76 (31) (excluding Hong Kong 1), Japan 17 (16), Korea DPRK -, Korea RO 10, Mongolia 1, Chinese Taipei 5 (4)
South Asia	9	88	Afghanistan 1 (0), Bangladesh 12 (2), Bhutan 1, India 46 (36), Iran 23 (11), Maldives 0, Nepal 4, Pakistan -, Sri Lanka 1
Southeast Asia	11	52	Brunei 0, Cambodia 1, Indonesia 11 (10), Laos 1, Malaysia 2, Myanmar 1, Philippines 21 (15), Singapore 0, Thailand 9 (6), Timor Leste 0, Vietnam 6 (1)
Oceania	7	8	Australia 7, Fiji 0, Micronesia (Fed. States of) 0, New Caledonia 0, New Zealand 1, Papua New Guinea 0, Vanuatu 0
Total	33	258	Purple shown updates in November 2018 () shown the origin number currently on the OIE Global VEE List

Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB)

Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB)

- Oversee the quality and competence of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in a country
 - Licensing or registration to perform the activities
 - Providing minimum standards of education (initial & continuing) and standards of professional conduct
- “Autonomous from undue political or commercial interests”



- ◆ Article 3.2.12 “Evaluation of the VSB”
 - ◆ Authority & capacity; Objectives and functions

<http://www.oie.int/standard-setting/terrestrial-code/access-online/>

- **Veterinary statutory body (VSB)**

an autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals

- **Veterinary Para-professional (VPP)**

a person who, for the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, is authorised by the veterinary statutory body to carry out certain designated tasks (dependent upon the category of veterinary para-professional) in a territory, and delegated to them under the responsibility and direction of a veterinarian.

The tasks for each category of veterinary para-professional should be defined by the veterinary statutory body depending on qualifications and training, and in accordance with need.

OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code

Chapter 3.2. Evaluation of Veterinary Services

Article 3.2.12: Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body

- a. objectives and functions;
- b. legislative basis for the veterinary statutory body, including autonomy and functional capacity;
- c. the composition of the veterinary statutory body, including the organisation represented in it;
- d. accountability and transparency of decision-making;
- e. sources and management of funding;
- f. administration of training programmes and continuing professional development for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

A) OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS

- The policy and the objectives of VSB should be defined with regard to:
 - ✓ the **licensing or registration** of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
 - ✓ the **minimum standards of education** (initial and continuing)
 - ✓ the **standards of professional conduct and competencies** of VET and VPP

B) LEGISLATIVE BASIS, AUTONOMY AND FUNCTIONAL CAPACITY

- The VSB should be able to demonstrate that it has the **capacity**, supported by appropriate **legislation**, to exercise and enforce **control** over VET and VPP subject to its authorities
- These control should include, compulsory **licensing or registration**, participation in the **definition of minimum standards of education**, setting standards of **professional conduct and competence**, investigating **complaints** and the application of **disciplinary procedures**.
- The VSB should be able to demonstrate **autonomy from undue political and commercial interests**.
- The implementation of **regional agreements for the recognition** of degrees, diplomas and certificates for VET and VPP should be demonstrated.

C) COMPOSITION OF THE VSB

- Detailed description of the **composition, rules and conditions for membership**, including duration of appointment and representation of interested third parties, public and private, should be available

D) ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY OF DECISION-MAKING

- **Detailed information** should be available on disciplinary procedures
- Additional information regarding the **publication at regular intervals** of activity reports, should also be taken into consideration

E) FINANCIAL RESOURCES AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

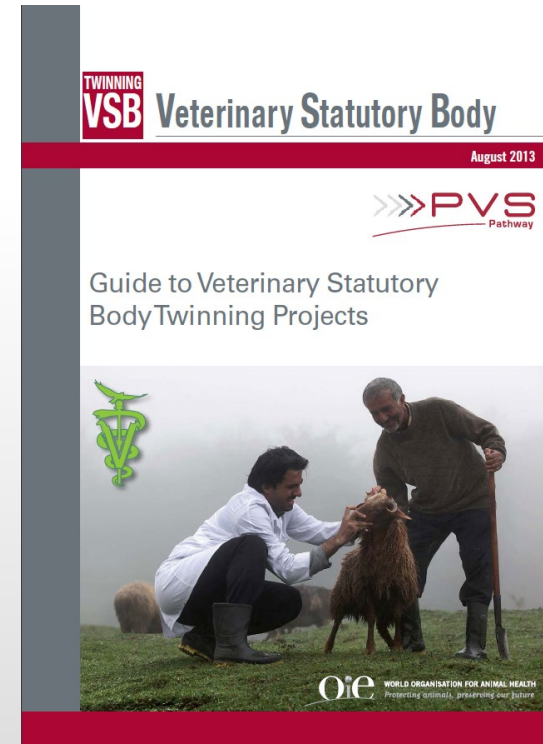
- Information regarding income and expenditure, including fee structures for the licensing or registration of persons should be available.

F) TRAINING AND CONTINUING PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

- Documentary evidence should be available to demonstrate **compliance with initial and continuing education requirements**, including with OIE recommendations.

OIE Support for Developing/Strengthening of VSBs

- VSB Twinning project (limited number)
 - Assist in establishment of VSB or improve VSB's compliance with international standards
 - Assist VSB in becoming self-sufficient and supervise professional practice
 - Provide opportunity for both the Parent and Candidate to garner and develop expertise
 - Projects: Tanzania-South Africa (on-going); Thailand-Australia-New Zealand (planned)
- VLSP program
- Exploring alternative mechanisms
 - E.g., Experts team to assess and support



Veterinary Paraprofessionals (VPP)

Follow up Actions on Veterinary para-professionals since the 4th global conference

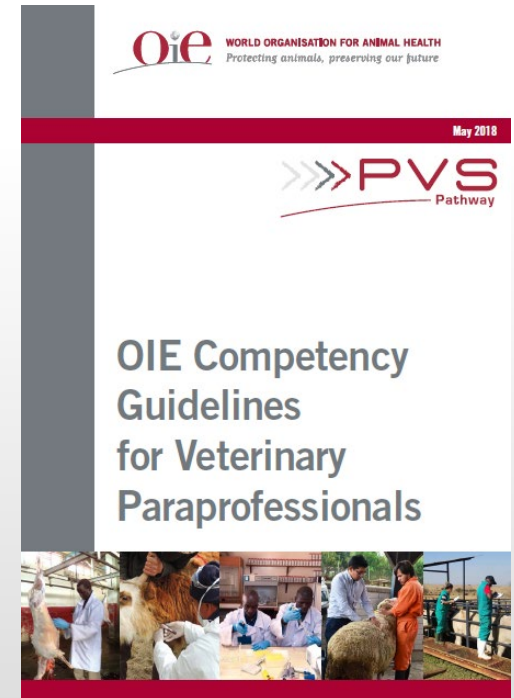


Ad hoc Group on VPP with the support of IIAD

- Three VPP tracks considered - animal health, veterinary public health and laboratory
- Initial work presented to Specialist Commissions in Feb 2017
- Document 85 SG/12/CS1 B Annex 40
- Subgroups examined details to address the needs of three tracks
- Project on VPPs funded by US DTRA started in June 2016 "minimum competencies" and "core training curricula"

OIE Competency Guidelines for VPPs

- Published in May 2018 in three tracks:
 1. Animal health,
 2. Veterinary public health
 3. Laboratory diagnosis
- To identify likely range of activities that VPPs might be involved
- To establish the required competencies necessary
- To ensure that the activities would be carried out properly



OIE Competency Guidelines for VPPs

Table 1: Spheres of Activity by VPP track

Sphere of Activity	Tracks of Veterinary Paraprofessionals		
	Lab	Animal Health	Public Health
1. Animal and Veterinary Science		●	●
2. Laboratory Science	●		
3. Biosafety, Biosecurity and Occupational Health & Safety	●	●	●
4. Communication	●	●	●
5. Veterinary Legislation, Policies, Ethics and Professionalism	●	●	●
6. Use and Management of Equipment and Facilities	●	●	●
7. Animal Handling and Animal Welfare	●	●	●
8. Animal Production and Agricultural Economics		●	●
9. Specimen Collection and Sampling	●	●	●
10. Laboratory and Field Testing	●	●	●
11. Laboratory Quality Management	●		
12. Workflow Management	●	●	●
13. Record Keeping, Data Collection and Management	●	●	●
14. Disease Prevention and Control Programmes	●	●	●
15. Veterinary Products		●	●
16. Food Hygiene	●	●	●

Way forward

Ongoing and future activities of OIE RRAP

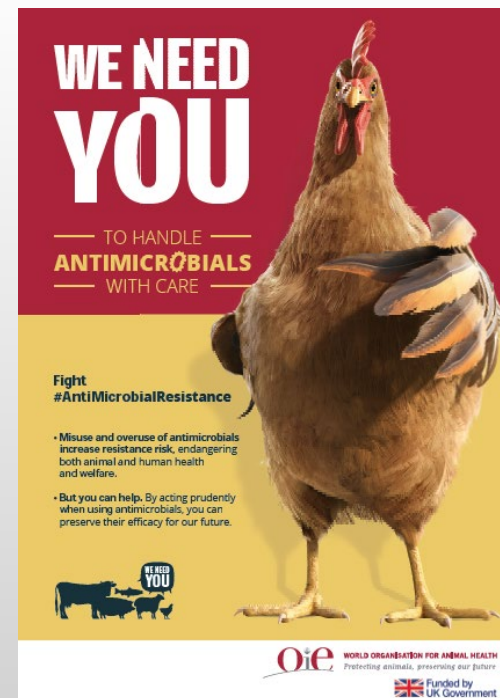
- Organise (Sub-)Regional Workshops for VEE and VSB
- Encourage members to conduct the PVS Pathway, including the OIE Twinning projects
- Enhance the regional network of VEEs and VSBs consistent with OIE Policies, through organizing relevant meetings.
- Collaborate with relevant organisations in the region (AAVS, SEAVSA, FAVA, ...).
- Engage VEEs and VSBs for AMR control and other priority issues for awareness raising

AMR Awareness week, World Rabies Day ...

- Support the activities of the International Veterinary Students' Association (IVSA) and accept interns at the Regional Office.

Engagement of VEEs and VSBs for control of AMR

- The OIE Strategy on Antimicrobial Resistance and the Prudent Use of Antimicrobials (2016)
“Promote awareness of AMR more especially through Veterinary Statutory Bodies and Veterinary Education Establishments to encourage a professional culture that supports the responsible and ethical use of antimicrobial products in animals.”
- OIE Communication Materials
 - Include materials targeting veterinarians and veterinary students
- OIE supported seminars on AMR for VEEs and VSBs
 - Vietnam, Cambodia, Lao PDR ...



Thank you for your attention



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Protecting animals, preserving our future

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