



World Organisation
for Animal Health

Using PVS Data to Spur Action

Jennifer Lasley MPH

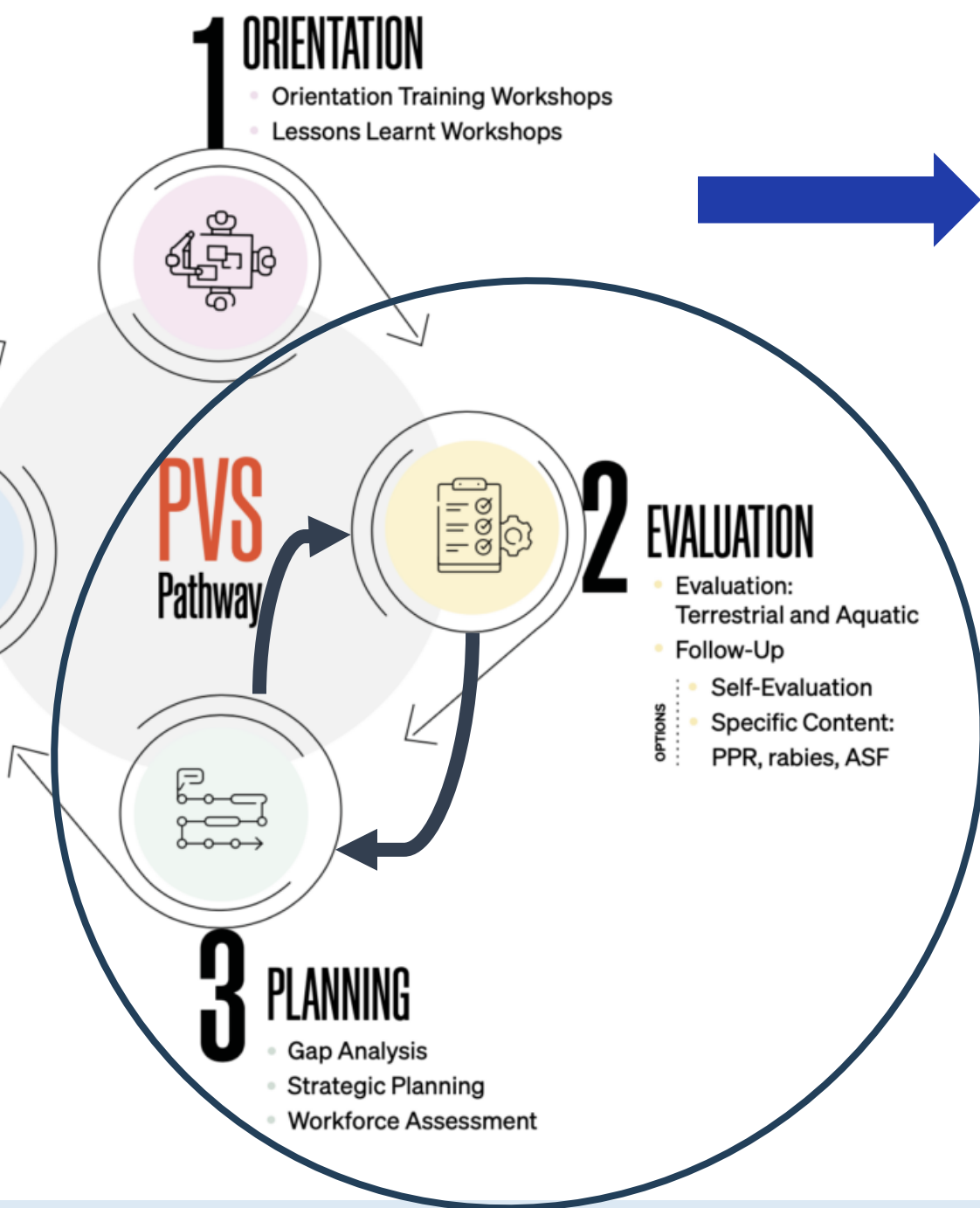
Senior Programme
Coordinator, PVS
Pathway & WHO/IHR
Connections

On behalf of the Capacity Building
Department

TARGETED SUPPORT

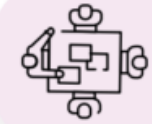
- One Health Integration (PVS/IHR)
- Veterinary Legislation
- Sustainable Laboratories
- Workforce Development
- Public-Private Partnerships

4



1 ORIENTATION

- Orientation Training Workshops
- Lessons Learnt Workshops



2

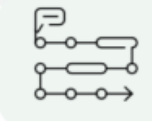
EVALUATION

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



3 PLANNING

- Gap Analysis
- Strategic Planning
- Workforce Assessment



The PVS Pathway is a Monitoring & Evaluation Framework as well as a capacity building programme

PVS Monitoring Cycle for target setting & measuring progress



The International Standards

CODES



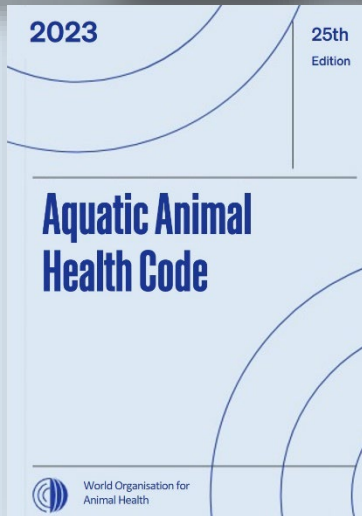
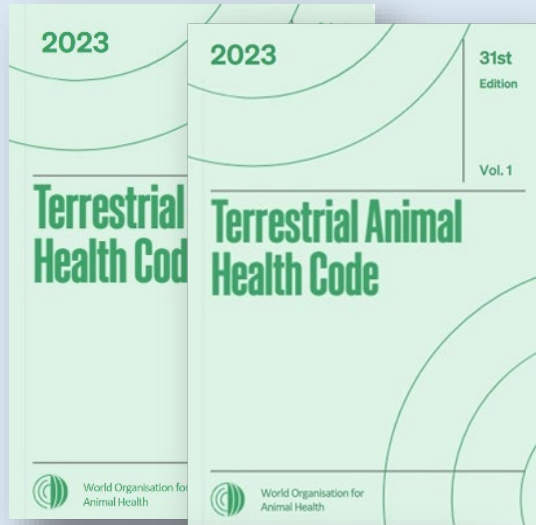
MANUALS



Standards to improve animal health and welfare
and veterinary public health

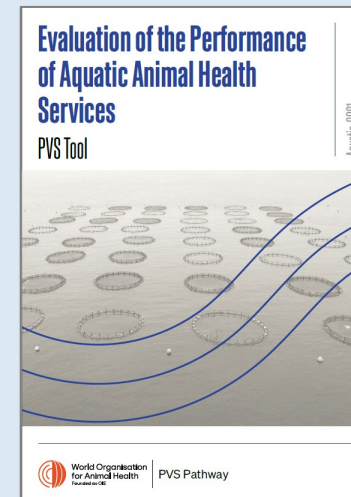


Performance for Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway: Tools for the good governance of VS and AAHS



2024,
Eighth Edition

**Updated
PVS Tools**



2021,
Second Edition

PVS Pathway Impact: 18 Year Programme (est. 2006)

600+

Activities Conducted

228

Evaluation Reports

80% (146)

Members Engaged

\$25 million+

invested in Members for capacity building

4,400+

Field Site Visits during
PVS Activities

24,000+

Stakeholders
Interviewed

60,000+

Documents Examined

\$140 million+

invested into 11 projects from the Pandemic Fund
in 2023, citing PVS monitoring

17

Partners investing in
PVS in 2024

500+

Experts Engaged

50

New Trainee Experts
since 2023

\$1.2 billion

mobilised for investment in Pandemic
Preparedness & Response through the Pandemic
Fund



When a Delegate wanted to act on recommendations in a PVS Report...



I-1. Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services <i>The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</i> B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel	Levels of advancement
	1. The majority of technical positions are not occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.
	2. The majority of technical positions at central and state / provincial levels are occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.
	3. The majority of technical positions at local (field) levels are occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.
	4. The majority of technical positions are effectively supervised on a regular basis.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

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	4. The majority of technical positions are effectively supervised on a regular basis.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1, H24.

Findings:

The VS employ a total of 92 veterinary para-professionals (2 at GDVS, 11 in laboratories and 79 in DVOs). However, the proportion of those with a 1 or 2-year academic training is unknown. A large number of those employed in DVOs are mainly involved in animal identification and the vaccination of animals.

The VS has no technicians involved in animal welfare (no activities currently on this topic) or in ante or post mortem inspection (under the mandate of municipalities). When retiring, these positions are replaced by veterinary ones.

Veterinarians are fairly well distribut

Rechercher ✕

welfare ▼

Précédent Suivant

► Remplacer par

- Should the VS' new strategy ir private veterinarians, the DV professionals.
- This would also be the cas programme is currently an imp (management functions)
- On the long term, and if ade end additional human asks. There are some ante and post- mortem inspect asks. There are some control of food of animal origin ing animal vaccination at the expense of the staff training and appropriate DVO veterinarians to the expense of the DVO veterinarians to the expense of the DVO veterinarians.

), a small number of ie VS are supposed to he mandate of GDVS-

be needed at GDVS, efficient providing that narians (under strict DVO veterinarians to iling, prescription and

ement capacity by the e technical staff with

April 2016

146

Members: Have access to data and evidence to defend investment cases for VS

ACT on PVS recommendations made by using PVS data in the PVS IS

So that: Veterinary Services are improved

Health and welfare are improved

Livelihoods are improved

Aim of the PVS IS



When a Delegate wanted to act on recommendations in a PVS Report...

Positions occupied by veterinary para-professionals are being gradually replaced by veterinary positions in DVOs.

The number of veterinarians working in the West Bank is likely to increase over the coming years because of the creation of a veterinary college, in addition to the veterinarians who are returning after studying abroad.

Changes:

- Job descriptions are now issued for the VS staff.
- GDVS has no administrative and finance division anymore.
- GDVS personnel have reduced from 11 to 8 veterinarians only.
- Gradual replacement of veterinary para-professionals by veterinarians.
- GDVS started involving private veterinarians in official activities (rabies vaccination etc.)

Strengths:

- Veterinarians hold the key positions.
- Job descriptions exist.

Weaknesses:

- Insufficient number of veterinarians (or university staff in management functions) at GDVS for Palestine's VS in transition. More has to spend additional human resources to reform the VS in addition to conducting routine tasks. There are some vacant positions at GDVS.
- A large proportion of the official veterinarians are conducting animal vaccination (which could be officially delegated to private veterinarians) at the expense of the conduct of other important missions: disease surveillance, supervision of municipal slaughterhouses, control of VMPs etc.

Recommendations

- While waiting for a new definition of the missions of the VS, a small number of veterinarians should be recruited to fill the gaps between what the VS are supposed to do and what the activities currently are, i.e. without a change in the mandate of GDVS-DVOs.
- In the longer-term, a slightly larger number of veterinarians will be needed at GDVS, while the number of veterinarians employed in DVOs could be sufficient providing that animal vaccination be officially delegated to private veterinarians (under strict supervision from the DVOs) in order to free more time for the DVO veterinarians to better organise animal disease control plans, control the retailing, prescription and usage of VMPs etc.
- The GDVS would also benefit in upgrading the technical management capacity by the addition of one or more non-technical positions to assist the technical staff with operational management, information management etc.

Recommendations

Unique raw text narrative written by experts to respond directly to

Key Recommendations

Summary of the raw text with an action verb and a main idea

Umbrella Recommendations

Grouped similar categories of Key Recommendations that can be quantified and prioritised

PVS IS Demo

Target:

Bankable and investment- ready projects

- Failure to create attractive investment cases is a key bottleneck for development
- Evidence-based investment cases are key to meeting infrastructure and service gaps in the Veterinary Services
- Inspiring confidence among investors, demonstrating financial viability, and promoting accountability and transparency triggers virtuous investment cycle
- The VS can provide millions of people with access to key services they lack to impact their livelihoods and improve animal health and welfare
- PVS IS centralises data and provides insight not available elsewhere

Thank you

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