



# **Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services - Viet Nam experience**

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# Presentation Outline

1. Evaluation of Vietnam's Veterinary Services
2. Strengthening of Veterinary Services in Viet Nam
3. Lessons learned and recommendations



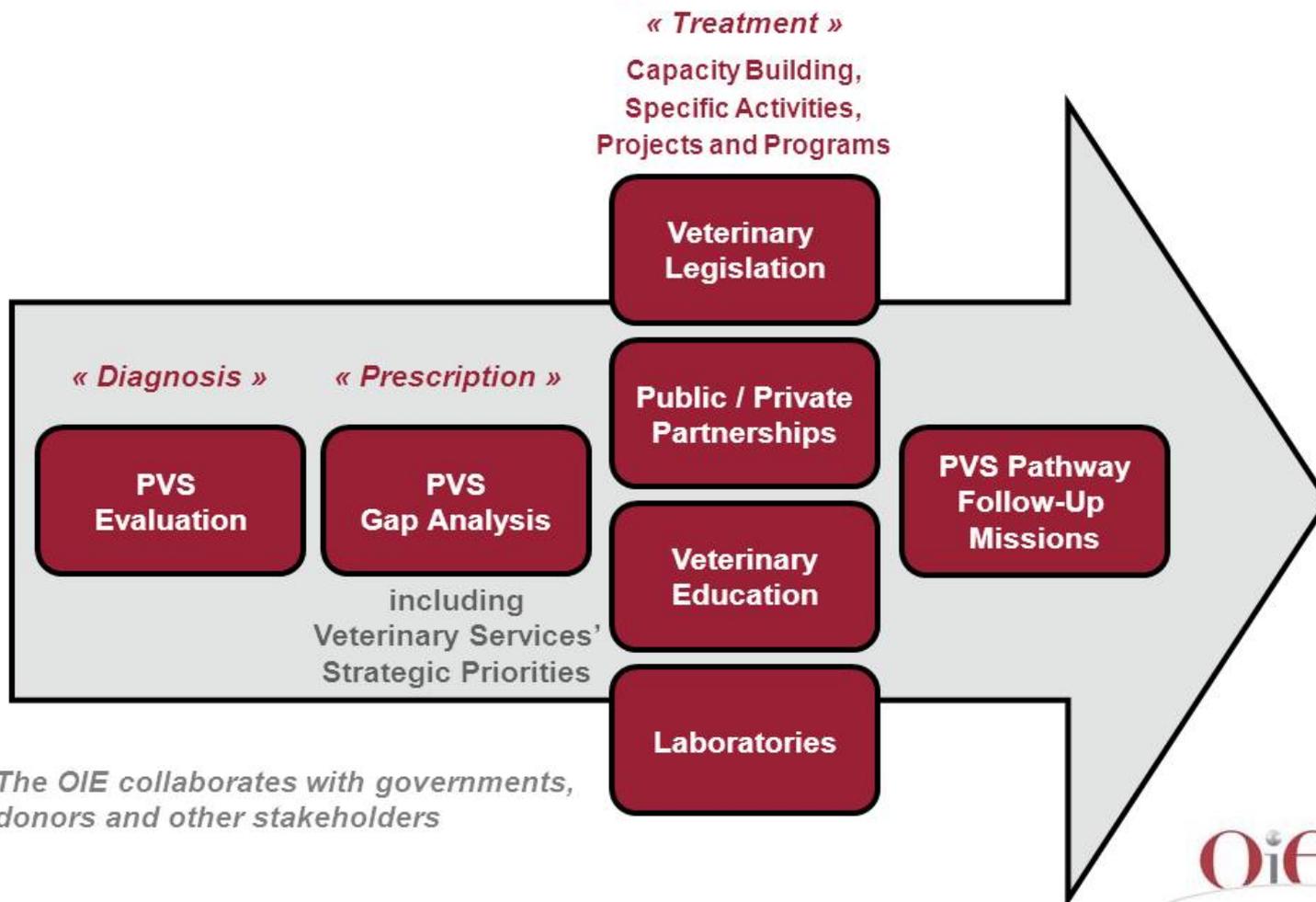
# 1. Evaluation of Vietnam's Veterinary Services

- Viet Nam is a country that has heavily hit by the avian influenza crisis as well as other threats towards animal health and are increasing with potentially high impacts on public health, food safety and international trade
- International intergration
- Viet Nam is strongly committed to perform a proactive policy in which the development of livestock production to meet the country's food demand and export is carried out on parallel with the strategy to strengthen national Veterinary Services

→ ***Strong and urgent needs to modernise the veterinary services.***

# PVS Pathway

## The OIE PVS Pathway





# Progress

- OIE PVS Evaluation: initial PVS Evaluation conducted in 2006, covering only the part on health of terrestrial animals
  - MoU on Legislation signed between OIE HQ and Vietnam DAH; 1<sup>st</sup> OIE Legislation Mission dispatched in 2009
- OIE PVS Follow-up: conducted in 2009;
- OIE Gap Analysis in June 2010, identified its priorities, quantified its needs and presented justification on financial needs.



# Progress

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Dr Eric Fernet-Quinet  
Dr Marie Edan  
Dr John Stratton

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## PVS Gap Analysis Report

### Vietnam



Dr Eric Fernet-Quinet  
Dr Terry Hunt  
Dr John Stratton



- OIE Gap Analysis in June 2010 focussed on the following topics:
  - Strengthening competencies for international trade;
  - Strengthening competencies for animal health;
  - Strengthening competencies for veterinary public health;
  - Strengthening competencies for veterinary laboratories;
  - Global budget analysis.
- Identified the priority aspects of the VS to focus on over the next five years



# Major outcomes of the PVS Gap Analysis

- The three major cross cutting VS issues of priority are:
  - 1) Strengthening Internal Coordination (chain of command)
  - 2) Improving Veterinary and Veterinary Para-professional Competency – incorporating Education (initial and continuing), Regulation of the Profession and Technical Independence
  - 3) Improving Stakeholder Consultation (of lower priority compared to the previous two)



# Major outcomes of the PVS Gap Analysis

- The three priority technical VS activities to improve are:
  - 1) Livestock disease management on farms via the field animal health network (incorporating activities such as official surveillance, vaccination and farmer communications)
  - 2) Animal production food safety (in particular slaughterhouses)
  - 3) Border security and quarantine
- ***Outcomes of these efforts have been considered as important inputs for the development of national Veterinary Services!***



## 2. Strengthening of Veterinary Services in Viet Nam (1)

2.1 The “Viet Nam’s ***Veterinary Services Strategic Plan, 2012-2020***” was approved by the Prime Minister in March 2012,

- Overall goal of:

*"Improving capacity of management, control and prevention of diseases, ensuring the effective and sustainable development of livestock production and aquaculture, contributing to the supply of safe and qualified food products for consumers and protection of public health".*

- Key areas:

- ✓ Consolidating the veterinary legislation and technical regulations, standards;
- ✓ Strengthening the control of animal diseases, animal quarantine, slaughtering control, food safety and veterinary drug management
- ✓ Strengthening and improving the capacity of state management agencies in veterinary services
- ✓ Strengthening investment on material and technical facilities for agencies and units in the veterinary system



## 2. Strengthening of Veterinary Services in Viet Nam (2)

**2.2 Veterinary Law** endorsed by the National Assembly in June 2015, took effect since July 2016.

Taking into accounts novel areas to align with OIE Code, including but not limited to:

- Issues related to national and international trade of animals and animal origin products
- Veterinary Status Body
- Food security and safety
- Field veterinary systems
- Animal Welfare aspects
- Management of diseases in wildlife
- Etc.



# 3. Lessons learned and recommendations (1)

The benefits and outcomes of using the OIE *PVS Tool* include:

- An indication of overall performance for each of the four components and a relative performance rating within each of the critical competencies;
- A basis for comparing the performance of the VS / AAHS with that of other relevant government services in the region or globally, in order to explore areas for cooperation or negotiation;
- Providing the basis for carrying out a process of verifying compliance with the OIE standards and assessments of VS / AAHS by external or independent bodies under the guidelines and auspices of the OIE;
- Where gaps in the legislative framework are identified in the course of a PVS Evaluation, through the conduct of an OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission, obtaining an indication of the specific actions needed to modernise the veterinary legislation in compliance with OIE standards.



# 3. Lessons learned and recommendations (2)

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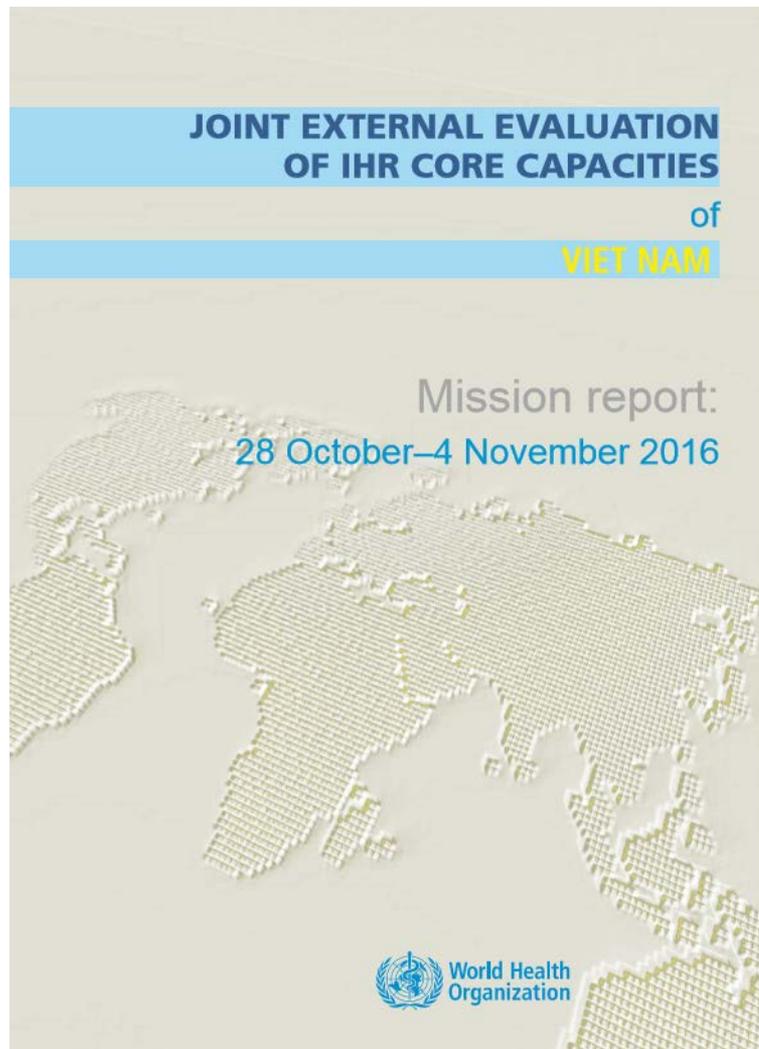
- Through the conduct of a specific follow up, i.e. the OIE PVS Gap Analysis, helping countries to identify priorities and present justifications when applying for national and/or international financial support (loans and/or grants) from national governments or international donors;
- Providing a basis for establishing a routine monitoring and follow up mechanism on the overall level of performance of the VS / AAHS over time;
- Helping to determine the benefits and costs of investing in VS / AAHS and, through the conduct of specific follow up activities, identifying the actions and securing the investments that are needed to help improve compliance with the OIE standards for Good Governance.



# Recommendations

- For a good governance of the Veterinary Services, a proper financing mechanism to the VS should be secured and in place  
→ Viet Nam would like to suggest the OIE to conduct studies that help answering the following specific questions of interest
  - What should be the potential sources of funding for the VS?
    - Tax
    - Fees, etc.
  - And who should pay for what?

# Recommendations



- JEE Vietnam Mission completed the end of 2016;
- Both OIE PVS Tools and JEE aim to help the host country prioritize key actions that will most effectively increase the ability to **prevent**, **detect**, and rapidly **respond** to health emergencies, whether naturally occurring, deliberate, or accidental, toward full compliance with country IHR and OIE obligations.



# Recommendations

- Post-evaluation: Matching gaps with resources. Changes must be happened, especially, from financing perspective...;
- Need for sustainable financing for health security → need to conduct a health security financing assessment.
  - A health financing security assessment tool (HSFAT) is prepared to support countries conduct the assessment.
  - Purpose of the HFSAT is to support national governments to develop financing strategies for prioritized national preparedness plans to strengthen financing systems that accelerate and sustain progress towards effective health security.



**Thank you for your attention!**