



AFRICAN UNION
INTERAFRICAN BUREAU
FOR ANIMAL RESOURCES

CURRICULUM FOR DAY 100 COMPETENCIES FOR CVOs

1.0 INTRODUCTION/ BACKGROUND

The Chief Veterinary Officers (CVOs) are pivotal in ensuring implementation of Animal Health & Welfare measures, international veterinary certification and compliance with other OIE standards and recommendations. The progressive nature of veterinary services and measures, has compelled AU-IBAR to spearhead several reform measures responsive to the evolving challenges in the sector. AU-IBAR in close consultation with AU Member States and partners have developed the Animal Health Strategy for Africa (AHSA) 2020-2035) that articulates the animal health component of the Livestock Development Strategy for Africa (LiDeSA). The strategy provides a framework for delivering a sustainable animal health system in Africa that meets World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) and other relevant global standards and also provides a common vision and goals for the African continent for the improvement of animal health delivery systems

To this end, the AHSA Guiding Group (GG) in consultation with key stakeholders has developed and proposed competencies needed by newly appointed CVOs with the aim of supporting them in serving the role of a CVO to adequately address the special circumstances of the animal resources sector and improve its contribution to socio-economic development of the African Union Member States.

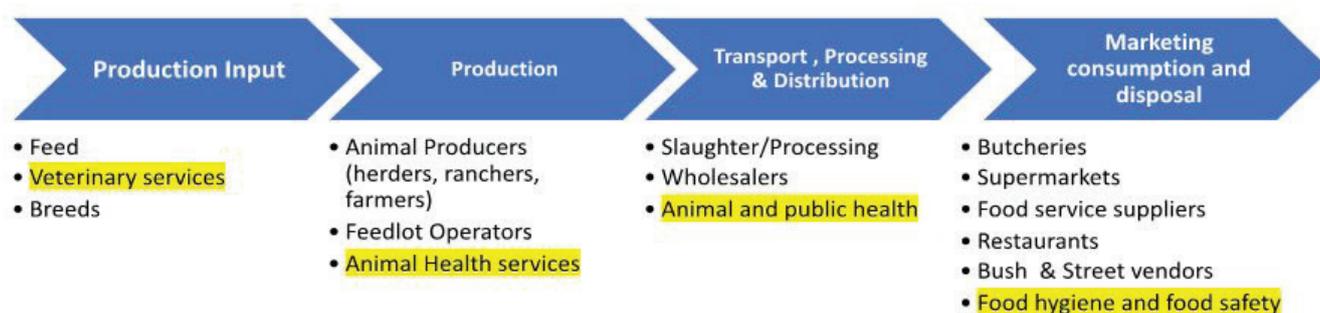
In tandem to the above, AU-IBAR has initiated the development of a Training Package (Day 100 Competencies for CVOs) with 8 modules for newly appointed CVOs. The modules aim at developing competencies needed by CVOs to serve their role and to address the attendant challenges and opportunities.

The training package will include a range of activities and benchmarking with countries, laboratories, vaccine centers, marketing outlets, face to face meetings and a visit (where feasible to AU-IBAR).

2.0 STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS OF BENEFICIARIES OF THE SERVICES OF CVOS

The stakeholders of a typical CVO are the farming and livestock producing communities, and the public and private institutions in Member States that benefits, influences and are influenced by the Livestock Sector industry. The stakeholders are beneficiaries and contributors adding value mainly along the production and food supply chains as illustrated in the diagrammatic flow chart below.

Stakeholders along the livestock production (PVC) and food value chains (FVC)



Source: Ahmed Sidahmed Zambia Cattle and Beef Value Chains (2010)

Other stakeholders include the development and financial partners and policy makers at the country, region and global levels.

Internal and external veterinary service players comprise a number of actors as listed below:

- a. List of players and supporter (Internal and external to veterinary services)
 - i. Private sector players (Animal owners, traders, processors (VC)- Certification, standard setting process including Animal welfare
 - ii. Staff of the Veterinary department (Strategic thinking, management, resources, processes and procedures, chain of command etc.)
 - iii. AU organizations and bodies; Parliamentarians (Legislation/ new review, awareness on all aspects). Others governance layers (governors etc.)
 - iv. Veterinary education establishments/ collaboration/ data/ training/ sharing resources
 - v. Research institutions- collaboration/ data / sharing resources
 - vi. Farmers herders/services information (yes but basically link with front line staff)
 - vii. Regional and Continental organizations
 - viii. Reference laboratories
 - ix. Other CVOs
 - x. Networks
 - xi. OIE, FAO, WHO
 - xii. Consumers of animals and animal products
 - xiii. Other government agencies
 - xiv. General public

3.0 OVERALL OBJECTIVE

The Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) as the top most veterinary professional in his/her country is tasked with ensuring the health and welfare of animal resources in the Nation is protected. They advise Government on veterinary matters and provide strategic leadership for the competent authority and lead in developing partnerships with all stakeholders in the sector. The CVO also represents the Nation in regional, continental and global veterinary fora. The expanded mandate and executive role given to a new CVO demands an elevated leadership and functional sets.

The overall objective of the training 'Day 100 competencies' is to furnish the newly appointed CVOs with modules that enhance their knowledge, skill and attitudes to occupy the executive role and deliver effective strategic leadership of the competent authority that enables the competent authority to deliver on its national, regional and global obligations.

4.0 STRUCTURE OF THE COURSES

Course Module I: The regional dimensions to AH management	
Background/Definition	
Objective	CVOs able to harness the regional dimensions and opportunities to livestock health management at MS and Regional levels and to collaborate in addressing regional and transboundary challenges
Outcome	CVOs equipped, with knowledge, skills and understanding of mechanisms to enhance the linkages between the regional and the MS dimensions
Module Content	Understand the principals of subsidiarity in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of regional institutional mechanism and platforms • Understanding, development and harmonization of the regional policies, legal frameworks and their programmes. • Networking and negotiation for better access and use regional resources
Duration	
Mode of Delivery	Discussion of case studies to highlight best practices and lessons learned on collaboration, coordination and harmonization through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • review where intra and interregional approaches enhance animal health management • review, use of defined relevant e-networks (ARIS, WAHIS, R-LIS) and regional tools for risk management (LEGG, LEWS) and Others • contribution of harmonization, coordination and compliance of AfCFTA and other regional trade agreements
Learning or training sources (case studies, assignments, projects, personal action plans)	To be defined based on the delivery undertaken during training
Role of CVOs in influencing the adoption of Day 1 re-profiled competencies in veterinary education establishments	<p>AC2 2 Inspection and Certification Procedures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The processes used to assess the health status of animals and safety of animal products for the purpose of transport / export; • The process of ante and postmortem risk-based inspection of animals, and of the inspection of animal products; • The drafting of health certificates. • Understand the processes to assess commodity-based trade. • Understand the requirements for importing countries. <p>AC3 Food Hygiene</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand CODEX Alimentarius • Understand Hazard Analysis Critical Control Points (HACCP) principles and SPS • Residue testing programmes; • The traceability of animal products; • Food preservation. <p>AC5. Management of Contagious diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and trace animals;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control movement of animals, animal products, equipment, and people; • Quarantine infected and at-risk premises/areas; • Understand the role and implementation of routine and emergency vaccination in the management of contagious diseases <p>AC8 International Trade Framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The World Trade Organization (WTO) Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (i.e., SPS Agreement); • The role and responsibilities of the WTO standard setting organizations such as the OIE and the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC) in developing science-based current regulations governing international trade in animals and animal products; • Current international regulations, that govern the safe trade of animals and animal products; • The potential implications of transboundary diseases, including zoonoses, on international trade, (risk of loss of international trade of the affected animals and their products), knowing where to find up-to-date and reliable information regarding these implications, the process of health certification of the quality and wholesomeness of commodities for export; • The import control mechanisms and certification processes related to protection of the health of animals, the public, and the ecosystem in the importing country. • Understanding Africa Continental Free Trade Area (ACFTA) and other regional trade agreements • CVOs common positions meeting. • Quality management systems and ISO Standards • Understanding international and regional trade negotiation mechanism
	<p>BC2 Transboundary Animal Diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the clinical signs, clinical course, transmission potential (including vectors), and pathogen associated with TAD; • Describe the current global distribution of TADs or know where to find up-to-date distribution information; • Use or explain the collection and handling of samples and the rationale for the use of appropriate diagnostic and therapeutic tools to prevent and combat TADs and pathogens; • Understand regulatory implications of TADs and pathogens (e.g. the Official Veterinarian who should be contacted if an epizootic pathogen is identified or suspected) and know where to find relevant up-to-date information. • Know OIE WAHIS, GF-TADs and other regional and global networks active on TADs • Understanding requirements for shipment of samples in line with IATA regulations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonization of cross border disease control strategies and programs (e.g. join vaccination programs) • Understand the implications of common zoonotic and food borne diseases for human health (e.g. how does the disease spread from animals to humans) and know where to find up-to- date information; • Understand regulatory implications (e.g. the Official Veterinarian who should be contacted if a zoonotic pathogen is identified or suspected) of common zoonotic and food borne diseases and pathogens and know where to find up-to-date and reliable information. • Understanding the role of Africa CDC • Understanding role of wildlife in diseases transmission
	<p>BC3 Zoonoses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding concept and requirement of the One Health • Identify the clinical signs, clinical course, transmission potential, and pathogen associated with common zoonotic and food borne diseases;
Key reference docs material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be developed
Couse Module Title 3. Results-Based Management (managing & achieving results)	
Background /definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results-based Management (RBM) is “a management approach aimed at changing the way organizations operate, with improving performance and achieving results as the overarching orientation”, the overriding organizational question is what results to achieve The M&E Framework constitutes the primary pillar of RBM The inputs, activities and outputs contribute towards realization of the desired Outcomes and Impacts
Objective	<p>to learn how to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RBM is participatory & team-based;and, seeks to improve management efficiency, effectiveness and accountability by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. defining realistic expected results, b. monitoring and evaluating progress towards achievement of expected results, c. integrating lessons learned into management decisions and reporting on performance.” • use M&E frameworks to collect and assess verified information about progress of the project /strategy etc. • backstop and provide feedback for effective and timely implementation; • define key indicators and outline data collection methods, and frequency of measurement and reporting; • foster transparency and accountability among stakeholders during implementation <p>promote use of M&E results for improved efficiency, effectiveness, learning and experience sharing</p>

Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trained CVOs capable of collecting and assessing verifiable information about progress of implementation in a transparent and accountable manner that help them in undertaking responsible actions
Module Content	
Duration	
Mode of Delivery (e- or physical within the 100 days)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop a CVO training portal at AUIBAR HQ Register the CVOs from day 1 (e- or physical within the 100 days) Once registered trainees are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduced to the concept Asked to go over RBM training manual Given assignment to carry out and present the results Instructed to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond online to all training material (information, quizzes, feedback, answer multiple choice questions, link to AHSA M&E system and obtain progress data and information) Plenary discussion and experience sharing
Learning or training sources (case studies, assignments, projects, personal action plans)	To be developed
Role of CVOs in influencing the adoption of Day 1 reprofiled competencies in veterinary education establishments	<p>AC9 Strategic Management and administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where to find up-to-date and reliable information should detailed knowledge be needed or desired; Understand Good leadership and strategic management practices Understand policy development and analysis processes; project cycle management and logical frameworks. <p>BC13 Communication skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate technical information in a way that the general public can understand; Communicate effectively with fellow health professionals to exchange scientific and technical information and practical experience. Communication in emergency situation Know how to develop a communication strategy and plan.
Key reference docs material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be completed
Course Module Title: 4. Knowledge Management and Dissemination and ICT	
Definition/ Background	<p>Knowledge Management is about capturing, creating, distilling, sharing and using knowledge. It is not about books of wisdom and best practices. It is more about the communities that keep know-how of a topic alive by sharing what they know, building on it and adapting it to their own use</p> <p>Source C. Collison and G. Parcell</p> <p>KMD and ICT in AUIBAR are interlinked and operate in response to strategic undertakings</p>
Objective	<p>To learn how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> advocate for effective knowledge sharing

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • foster an enabling environment within CVOs own VS that encourages knowledge sharing • conduct a knowledge management assessment of each CVOs VS • apply knowledge sharing tools and techniques in practice • develop a knowledge management strategy to institutionalize KM practices within each NVS • Secure a coherent transparent information system capable of collecting data and sharing transparently reliable information using advances in IT and MISs
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained CVOs capable of tracking lessons learned from sources of information pertaining to day to day needs of improved performance and new forward looking knowledge generated from onsite and global association (e.g. such as earnest communication and use of knowledge from knowledge clearing houses, Networks, LEWS, etc. of OIE, FAO, RECs and development partners • Reliable and modernized ICT capable of transmitting and sharing M & E generated information
Module Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the principles of KM and M&E as tools for the integrity and authenticity of data and information • Understand KM as an important platform for engaging the CVOs for learning and sharing and for quality control /enhancement and assurance, and as an important instrument for risk analysis • Course structure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing the concept of KM: Why KM, KM system life cycle, and aligning KM with AHSA strategy • The KM Cycle: Knowledge creation, capturing tacit knowledge, types of knowledge & implications for KM • Dissemination: transfer and sharing- the role of culture and structure • Demand creation the supply is enhanced by an effective demand creation strategy. It involves searching for content, retrieving information, asking questions, and submitting queries • KM tools and Portals: inferences from data, data mining and knowledge portals. Networks, supply analysis, resource mobilization • Evaluation of KM effectiveness: Tools Ethical, legal and managerial issues • KM innovation and Learning organization,
Duration	
Mode of Delivery (e- or physical within the 100 days)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a CVO training portal at AUIBAR HQ • Register the CVOs from day 1 (e- or physical within the 100 days) • Once registered trainees are instructed to <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. go over a KMD training manual b. respond online to all training material (information, quizzes, feedback, answer multiple choice questions, link to AHSA M&E system and obtain progress data and information) c. Plenary discussion and exchange – interactive

	d. Group Work?
Learning or training sources (case studies, assignments, projects, personal action plans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be developed
Role of CVOs in influencing the adoption of Day 1 reprofiled competencies in veterinary education establishments	<p>ACI Organization of Veterinary Services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand existence of CVO, Networks, the role of safe delivery and use of drugs. Understand the principles of M7E and KMD Understand the essence of QE and QC and QA <p>AC7 Research</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research is testing a hypothesis by appropriately designing and implementing a protocol, analyzing the data, drawing conclusions and publishing the results. Learning objectives include the Day 100 CVOs having a general awareness of and appreciation for how translational and interdisciplinary research are essential to advance veterinary knowledge in the areas relevant to delivery of National Veterinary Services (e.g., zoonoses, transboundary diseases, (re-)emerging diseases, epidemiology, animal welfare, diagnostics, veterinary drugs and biologicals) so that future generations are better equipped to assure the health of animals, the public, and the ecosystem. Understand the role of Lab diagnoses in research. <p>AC9: Strategic Management and Administration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importance of excellent interpersonal communication skills, to include self-knowledge and knowledge of others; Importance of effective communication (public awareness and advocacy) and report writing; Where to find up-to-date and reliable information should detailed knowledge be needed or desired; <p>BCI3 Communication Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communicate technical information in a way that the general public can understand; Communicate effectively with fellow health professionals to exchange scientific and technical information and practical experience. Communication in emergency situation Know how to develop a communication strategy and plan.
Key reference docs material	To be completed

Couse Module Title 5:Administration, Governance and Ethics	
Definition(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration refers to the coordination of VS, its resources and activities (public and private sectors) with a clear chain of command, from the central level (CVO), to the field level in order to implement all national activities e.g. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programs. • Good governance is predicated on the principles of the rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus building, equity and inclusiveness, effectiveness and efficiency, accountability and participation in implementing programmes, interacting with stakeholders or managing resources, as the case may be. • Ethics refers to professional codes of conduct/ standards based on the principles of honesty, integrity, trustworthiness, loyalty, fairness, concern for others, respect for others, law abiding, commitment to excellence, leadership, reputation and morale, and accountability.
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary Services as a public good/ institution is administered guided by the principles of good governance and professional ethics/ code of conduct.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional and financial sustainability as evidenced by good coordination of VS, stability of structures and sustainability of polices, technical independence, and management of resources and operations.
Module Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human capital management, leadership skills for stability of organisational structure • Effective communication with superiors, subordinates and interaction with stakeholders • Inclusive and participatory formulation of VS Vision and Mission for a shared goal • Information management for transparency, credibility and access to markets • Understand importance of honesty and integrity in veterinary certification • Fair legal frameworks that are implemented with impartiality and without fear or favour • Technical independence free of commercial, economic and political corruption • Accountability in the management of financial and material resources
Duration	
Mode of Delivery (e- or physical within the 100 days)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand/ review the professional requirements for registration with the local Veterinary Statutory Body and ethical codes of conduct of the local Veterinary Association • Internet searches of topics culminating in an AU-IBAR organised workshop • Understand the ethical responsibilities of OIE-WAHIS, FAO/WHO-CODEX and WTO-SPS Agreement

Learning or training sources (case studies, assignments, projects, personal action plans)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of OIE Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes • Study of WTO-SPS Agreement/ Measures • Study of National Good Governance Framework • Attend a renowned in-country HR seminar/ workshop
Role of CVOs in influencing the adoption of Day 1 reprofiled competencies in veterinary education establishments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As a major employer of veterinary graduates, give regular feedback to VEE and VSB.
Key reference docs material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIE-Performance of Veterinary Services Tool and Reports
Module 6: Partnerships (Global, Continental and Regional) and delivery of animal health	
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several international and regional technical and financial institutions contribute to the development of the livestock sector in Africa. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Animal Health Organisation (OIE) and the World Health Organization (WHO) constitute the triumvirate with responsibility for international animal health including its impact on or interface with human health. The World Bank, the European Union and IFAD are among the major financial partners of the livestock sector. • The Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), launched in 2004 by FAO and OIE to achieve the prevention and control of TADs includes AU-IBAR and RECs in Africa since 2006. AU-IBAR is currently chair of the GF-TADs Africa Steering Committee • Animal production systems in Africa are characterized by close contact between humans, domestic animals and wildlife which has led to the adoption of a One-Health approach taking into account the different production systems, human-animal-environment interactions, and consumption patterns. • The importance of One Health is underscored in the AHSA recently developed by AU-IBAR. The partnership is being strengthened with FAO, OIE, WHO and others for interventions at continental level and with other relevant partners at the regional and national levels. • In January 2017, the Africa Centers for Disease Control and prevention (Africa-CDC) was established to strengthen Africa's public health institution capacities, capabilities, and partnerships to detect and respond quickly and effectively to disease threats and outbreaks based on science, policy and data-driven interventions and programmes.
Objectives	<p>To learn how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • engage and collaborate with international organizations and other partners with responsibility for animal health • engage with resource partners • operationalize the One Health concept at the national level.

Expected outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained CVOs capable to understand the mandate, roles and cooperation/funding mechanisms of international organizations and resource partners. • One Health concept operationalized at the national level
Content	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the mandates and roles of international organizations and resource partners and their bilateral cooperation mechanism (UNDAF/CPF, COSOP, NIP, CAP etc.) • Understand the One health concept • Course structure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction - International organizations and resource partners engaged in the livestock/animal health sector in Africa - GF-TADS at global and regional levels - Role of AU-IBAR and AUC in strengthening collaboration with international organizations - Mainstreaming livestock and animal health programmes in national strategic priorities - One Health concept, tools and partners - Operationalization of One Health at the national level
Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Days
Mode of delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FAO, OIE, WHO, IAEA, Word Bank, European Commission websites • AU-IBAR online training • Study tours to benchmark the operationalisation of One Health at national level
Languages learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English, French
Key reference docs material	TBC
Module 7 - African Common Voice in standard setting processes	
Background	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One of the main functions of the OIE World Assembly of Delegates is to adopt international standards in the field of animal health, especially for international trade. The World Assembly is composed of delegates from all member countries and meets at least once a year in May in Paris. • AU-IBAR, in the framework of implementation of the Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-setting Organizations project (PAN-SPSO), launched in 2009 the African CVOs Common Position meetings aimed at strengthening participation of African countries members of OIE in the process of developing international animal health standards. The meetings held in Nairobi a few weeks before the OIE World Assembly provide an opportunity to build up relevant and science-based position. • Under the auspices of FAO and WHO, the Codex Alimentarius Commission is developing international food standards to which the CVOs should also contribute.
Objectives	<p>Learn how to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop and adopt international animal health standards within the OIE

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contribute, as the OIE Delegate, to the preparation and adoption of international animal health standards • review the reports of the Terrestrial animal health code, the Aquatic code that will be submitted to the OIE General Session • prepare and adopt a common position for the African continent • contribute to and benefit from GF-TADs Africa and existing regional thematic animal health networks. • strengthen the participation of the veterinary services in national Codex Alimentarius programmes.
Expected outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandate, roles and structure of the OIE better understood • Benefits and obligations of being member of the OIE known • Relationship between OIE and AU-IBAR known • Participation in national Codex Alimentarius programmes improved. • Sustainable participation, contribution and consultation mechanisms are put in place to allow African nations to make inputs and build common position on the international animal health and food standards setting process. • Strategies for the participation of African OIE delegates during their adoption in the OIE World Assembly defined
Content	<p>Course structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mandates and roles of the OIE • OIE structures in Africa • Roles and responsibilities of the OIE Delegate • Process of developing international animal health standards • Preparation and adoption of common position for the African continent • Benefits and obligations of being involved in international animal health and food standards • Relationship between OIE, Codex Alimentarius and the World Trade Organization.
Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 days
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIE, FAO and WHO websites • AU-IBAR Orientation and briefing session. • Study Tours to benchmark an experienced CVO • Participation in the annual African CVOs Common Position meetings
Mode of delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OIE, FAO and WHO websites • AU-IBAR Orientation and briefing session. • Study Tours to benchmark an experienced CVO • Participation in the annual African CVOs Common Position meetings
Languages learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English, French
Key reference docs material	TBC

Module 8: Global and Continental Instruments

Background

- The OIE flagship PVS Pathway programme launched in 2007 is aiming to assist OIE member countries to improve their veterinary systems in compliance with the international animal health standards. The PVS Pathway Cycle includes 4 stages; Orientation, Evaluation, Planning and Targeted Support.
 - The OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (OIE PVSTool – 7th edition 2019) includes four fundamental components encompassing 45 critical competencies, each of which is described by five qualitative levels of advancement. The objective and scope of the OIE PVS Evaluation includes all aspects relevant to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the quality of Veterinary Services.
 - The persistence of transboundary animal diseases (TADs), the inadequate harmonization of regional strategies for prevention and control of major TADs and the need to strengthen national animal disease surveillance systems, have led the African countries with the support of AU-IBAR and FAO to the establishment of Regional Animal Health Networks. Thematic livestock networks with focus on laboratory, epidemiology, communication and socio-economic offer the opportunity for countries to share information on the status of TADs, to set priorities for targeted surveillance, prevention and control programmes as well as to draw regional plans for endemic, emerging/re-emerging diseases including zoonoses. Networks also facilitate identification of opportunities for further capacity building through training, sharing of experiences and expertise.
 - Funding of the Regional Animal Health Networks has been so far supported through projects and the question of their sustainability arises. Long term viability of these networks require anchorage to the Regional Economic Communities.
- In May 2005, the 58th World Health Assembly adopted the International Health Regulations (2005) [IHR (2005)] aiming “to prevent, protect against, control and provide a public health response to the international spread of disease in ways that are commensurate with and restricted to public health risks, and which avoid unnecessary interference with international traffic and trade”. To assist countries to develop certain minimum core public health capacities, the Joint External Evaluation (JEE) Tool - International Health Regulations (2005) was developed to provide an external mechanism to evaluate a country’s IHR capacity for ensuring health security.

Objectives

- Learn how to:
- prepare and use PVS Pathway tools.
 - use the PVS Pathway reports for national strategic planning
 - contribute to and benefit from JEE missions
 - contribute to and benefit from sustainable regional animal health networks in collaboration with RECs and AU-IBAR.

Expected outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits of the PVS Pathway programmes better understood. • Benefits of the JEE better understood • Understanding and capacity to contribute to regional animal health networks' activities improved • Regional animal health networks strengthened and anchored to RECs.
Content	<p>Course structure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction • The OIE PVS Pathway – towards strengthened veterinary systems in compliance with international animal health standards • JEE tool. • GF-TADs at global and continental levels • Regional animal health networks: challenges and opportunities • Advocacy and marketing efforts to national decision makers
Duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 days
Mode of delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AU-IBAR, OIE, FAO,WHO websites • OIE PVS Pathway Orientation • AU-IBAR documents on strategic planning, advocacy • GF-TADs website • JEE tool and reports • Online training
Languages learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English, French.
Key reference docs material	TBC