



Why is VEE  
accreditation needed?



# Principles of accreditation

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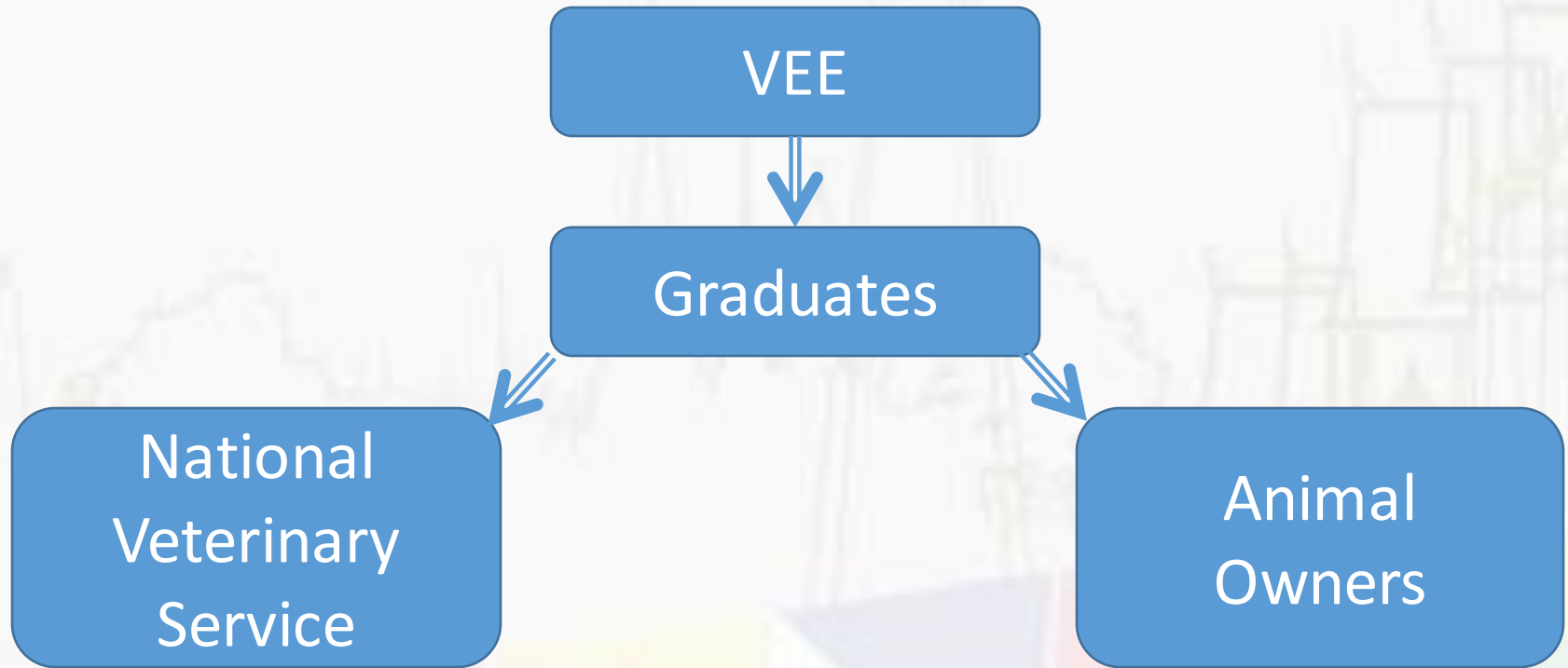
Considers the interests of the veterinary profession and society at large.

Ensures that each graduate of a VEE will be

- firmly based in the fundamental principles, scientific knowledge, and physical and mental skills of veterinary medicine,
- and have the ability to apply them to different species and types of domestic animals.

(AVMA, 2018)

# Why evaluate/accredit VEEs?



Accreditation assures the government and the public that vets are 'fit to be registered' by the VSB

# Why evaluate/accredit VEEs?



To assure the **Global** and **ASEAN community** that:

- Graduates can effectively contribute to the National Veterinary Service (and, hence, the NVS can do its job effectively)
- There is a process within each country and/or across the ASEAN community that ensures that standards of veterinary education are rigorously scrutinised



Accreditation:  
minimum standards and/or  
developmental standards?

# Accreditation is primarily about setting minimum standards



- What should be the minimum?
- Who should set it?
- Are the OIE Day 1 competencies all that is needed?
- Are minima for AMS where livestock predominate the same as where companion animals predominate?
- What about the level of resources of the AMS to use for veterinary education?
- How should the accreditation of VEEs by **vets** fit in with the accreditation of VEEs by the **domestic HEA**?



# OIE Day 1 competencies as minima



## Basic competencies:

- Basic veterinary sciences, prerequisites to clinical studies;
- Clinical veterinary science: competencies to diagnose, treat and prevent animal diseases;
- Animal production, health management and economics

General  
competencies



Specific  
competencies

Advanced  
competencies



But, if we think of all ASEAN VEEs... they are at many different states of development and lifecycle

Some are closely aligned with 'global best practice'



And most of the other schools are in between

Some programs meet ( $\pm$ ) the OIE D1C's



Day 1 competencies

And are evaluated solely by their domestic VSB or HEA for national registration

# Accreditation as a scaffolding for development

## **Level 4: Established veterinary school**

Comprehensive range of services to a wide range of animals owners and the state veterinary service. Commensurate with international standards

## **Level 3: Recognised veterinary school**

Provides a reasonably comprehensive range of services to a wide range of animals owners and the state veterinary service. Not fully commensurate with international standards

## **Level 2: Developing veterinary school**

Provides basic services to a broad range animal owners and the state veterinary service, but with a focus upon food animals. Services to companion animals are present, but are not comprehensive.

## **Level 1: OIE Day 1 competencies**

Provides basic services to a limited range of animal owners, primarily of food animals of domestic importance and with a focus upon the competencies required by the state veterinary service. Services to pet animals are limited.

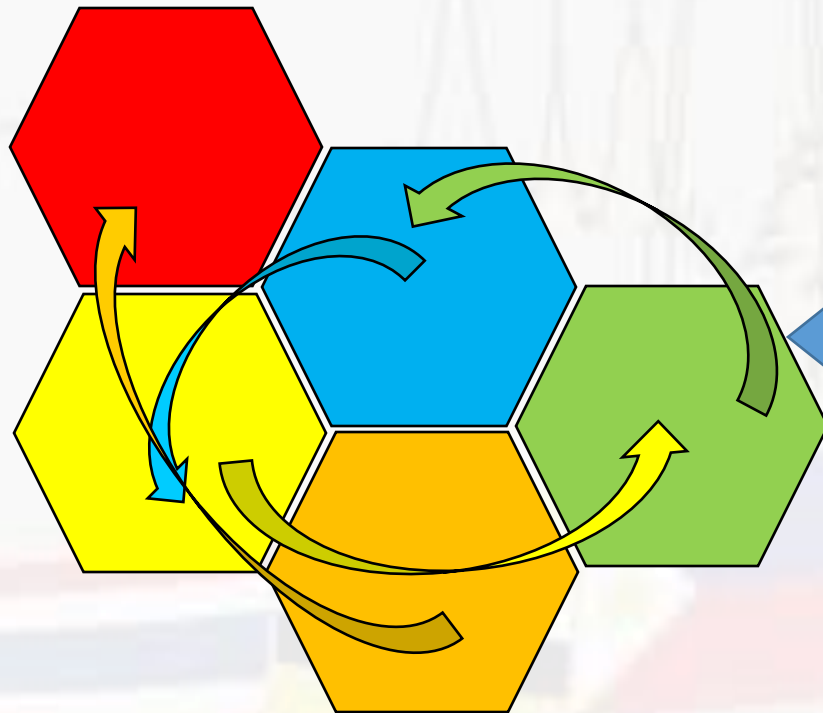
# What minima?

- Are appropriate to the animal populations of the individual AMS
- Meet the needs of the NVS
- Appropriate to the development of the economy of the AMS
- Are adequate to allow limited or unlimited mobility of vets within ASEAN
- Ensure the development of fledgling or weak VEEs
- Ensure that strong or mature VEEs are challenged for further improvement



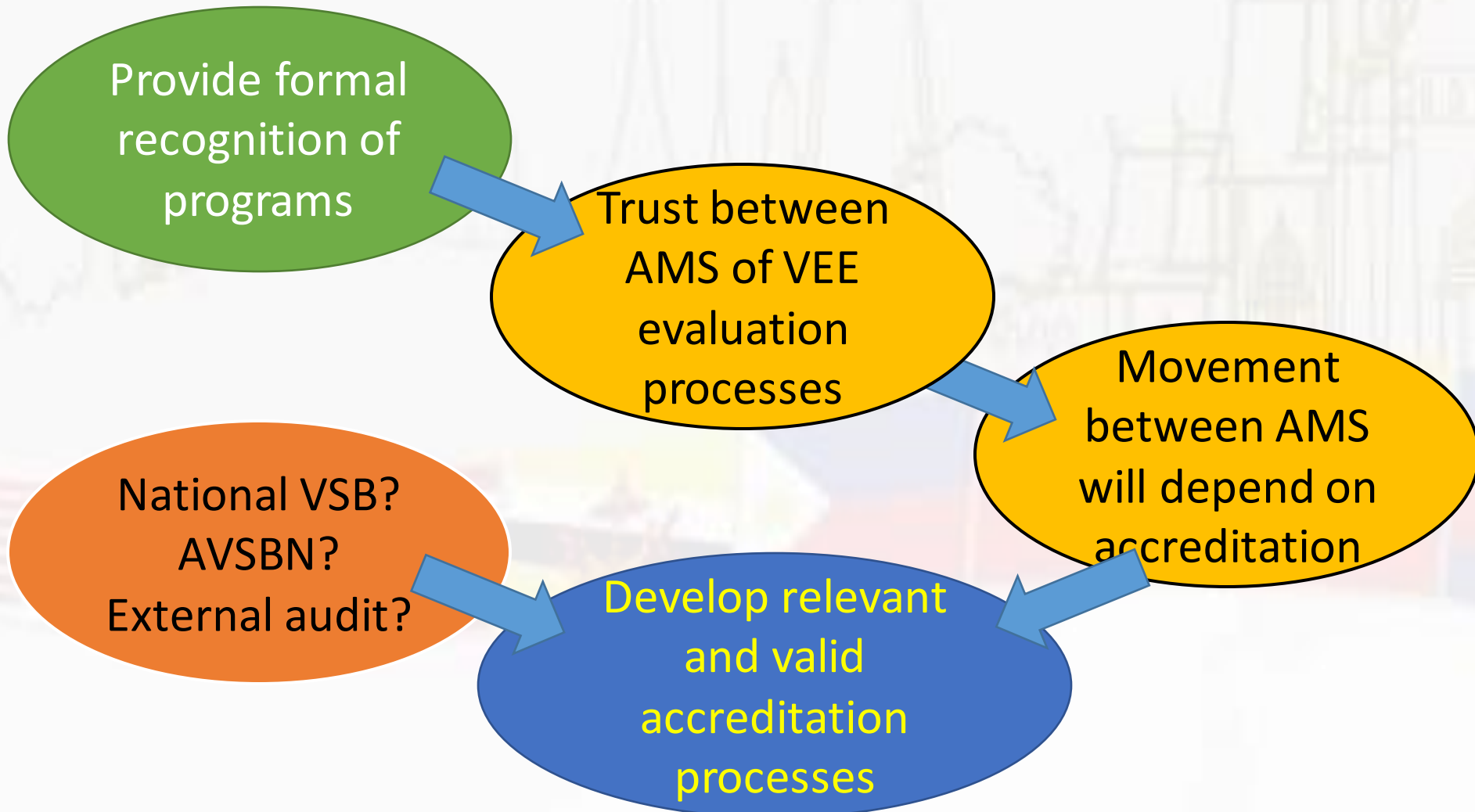
# Accreditation and mobility

# Intra-regional mobility for veterinary professional personnel with ASEAN



So accreditation processes have to be able to provide for that

# Accreditation and ASEAN mobility





- There is a clear consensus for having at least a minimum ASEAN standard for VEEs for intra-regional mobility...which is at a higher level than the OIE D1Cs
- Progressively higher levels are feasible...
- ... both as a 'reward' for development...
- ... and maybe as the attainment needed for entry to AMS at different levels of development





- Administered by national VSBs with AVSBN audit?
- Administered by AVSBN via a panel of AMS evaluators?
- Results adopted by each AMS VSB
- Results gazetted against national HEA processes for evaluating HE institutions

# Summary

Accreditation is needed to ensure that veterinary graduates have reached a minimum (specified) level of competence

Accreditation is needed to assure internal and international stakeholders of the competence of the national veterinary profession

Accreditation ensures that VEEs meet local/regional/global standards of education

Accreditation can be used to ensure continuous development of the educational standards at VEEs

Accreditation can be used to provide objective criteria for intra-ASEAN mobility of veterinarians

Accreditation could be undertaken by accreditors drawn from each AMS