

The PVS Information System: Using Evaluation Insights to Support International Trade

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WOAH Capacity Building Department

Introductory Webinar
**Third Regional Workshop: Use of WOAHP Standards to Ensure and Facilitate Safe
International Trade in Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Commodities in Europe**



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health
Founded as OIE

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale
Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal
Fundada como OIE

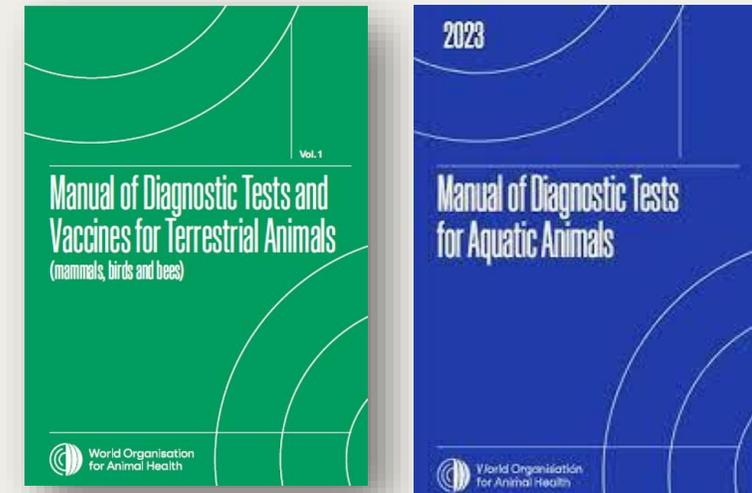
20 March 2025

The WOAH International Standards

CODES

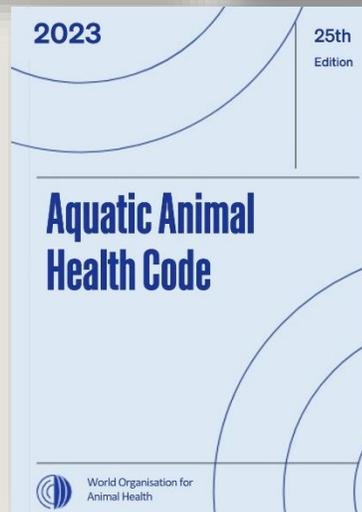
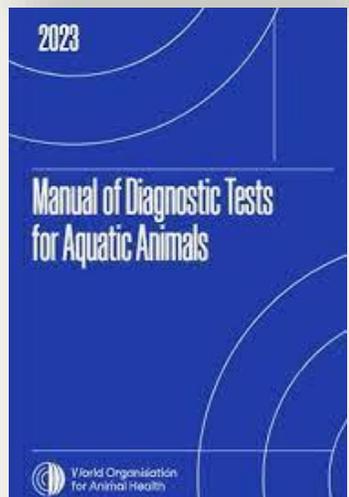
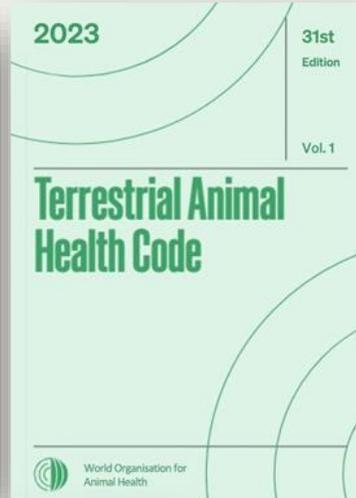
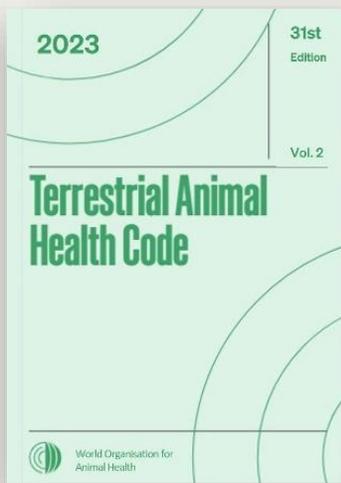
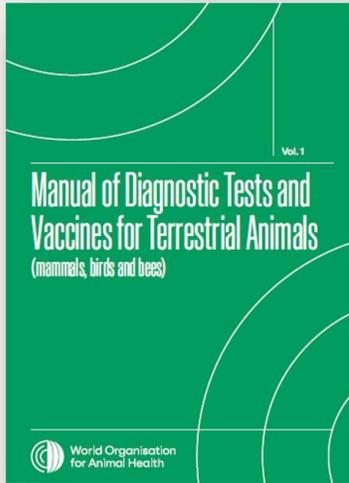


MANUALS

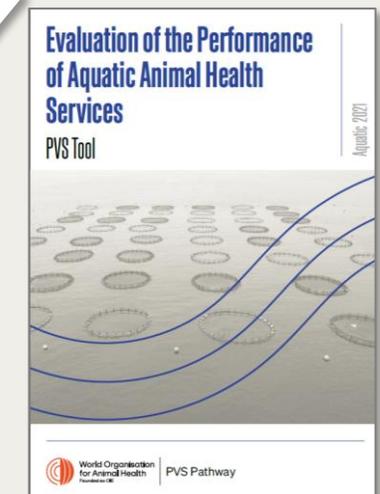
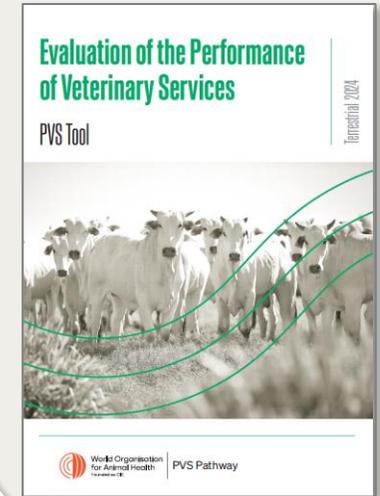


**Standards to improve animal health and welfare
and veterinary public health**

PVS Pathway: Tools to support safe trade



Section 3 of Codes
Quality of Veterinary Services /
Aquatic Animal Health Services



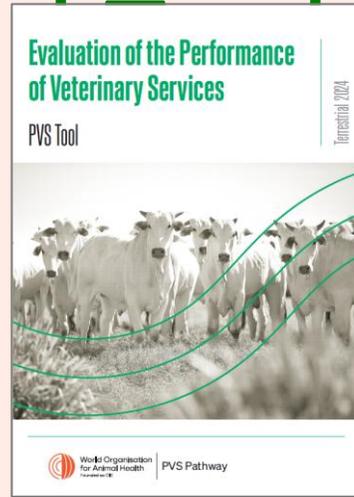
PVS
Tools:

providi
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evidenc

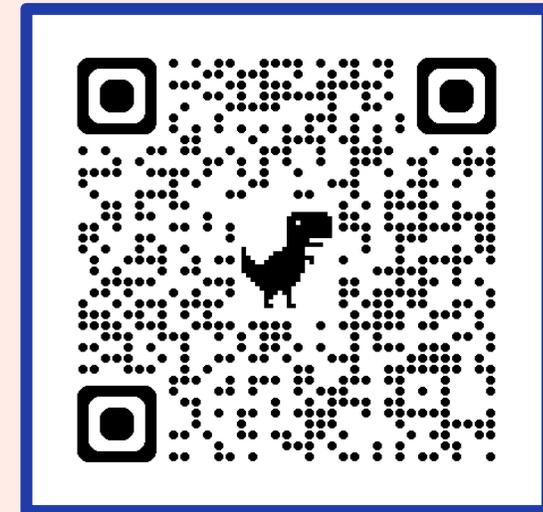
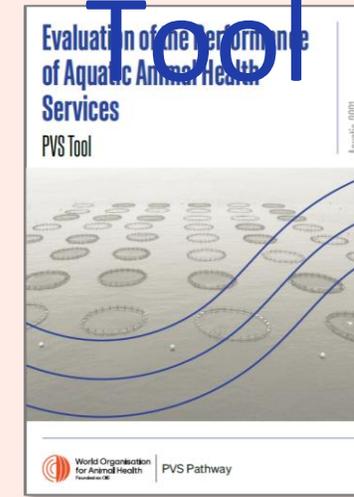
Contains Critical
Competencies, or
indicators of
Animal Health
System capacity

ary

Terrestria



Aquatic





Latest PVS Tools

Older Versions

Aquatic/Terrestrial

Terrestrial

PVS Tool of 2024 - Terrestrial

Clear all slicers

Latest Critical Competency



- I-1.A Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)
- I-1.B Veterinary paraprofessionals
- I-2.A Veterinarians
- I-2.B Veterinary paraprofessionals
- I-3 Continuing education (CE)
- I-4 Technical Independence
- I-5 Planning, sustainability and management of policies and programmes
- I-6.A Internal Coordination (chain of command)
- I-6.B External coordination (including the One Health approach)
- I-7 Physical Resources and Capital Investment
- I-8 Operational funding
- I-9 Emergency funding
- II-1.A Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis
- II-1.B Suitability of the national laboratory system
- II-1.C Laboratory quality management systems (QMS)
- II-2 Risk Analysis and Epidemiology
- II-3 Quarantine and Border Security
- II-4.A Passive surveillance, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation
- II-4.B Active surveillance and monitoring
- II-5 Emergency Preparedness and Response
- II-6 Disease prevention, control and eradication

Definition

A surveillance system based on a field animal health network capable of reliably detecting (by clinical or post mortem signs), diagnosing, reporting and investigating legally notifiable diseases (and relevant emerging diseases) in a timely manner

Level of Advancement (LOA) Text

LOA	LOA Text
1	Ante- and post-mortem inspection is generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
1	Disease diagnosis is almost always conducted by clinical means only, with no access to or little use of a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
1	National veterinary legislation and sanitary measures under the mandate of the VS do not take into account international standards.
1	No emergency funding arrangements exist.
1	No laboratories servicing the public sector VS are using formal QMS.
1	No residue testing for animal products is being undertaken.
1	Operational funding for the VS is neither stable nor clearly defined and depends on irregular allocation of resources.
1	Policies and programmes are insufficiently developed and documented. Substantial changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the VS frequently occur (e.g. annually); resulting in a lack of sustainability of policies and programmes.
1	Positions requiring veterinary paraprofessional skills are generally occupied by those having no formal training or qualifications from dedicated educational institutions.

Terrestria

II-13. ANIMAL WELFARE

I Tool

DEFINITION

The authority and capability of the VS to legislate and implement the *animal welfare* standards of WOAH as published in the *Terrestrial Code*.

This requires consultation and coordination with *Competent Authorities*, non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders, as appropriate.

LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. There is no national legislation or regulations on *animal welfare*.
2. There is limited national legislation or regulations on *animal welfare* covering some of the WOAH standards, with limited stakeholder or public awareness.
3. The national *veterinary legislation* (including laws and regulations) on *animal welfare* cover most WOAH standards, with some awareness programmes and implementation, but are in conformity with international standards in only some sectors (e.g. for the export sector).
4. *Animal welfare* programmes, supported by suitable *veterinary legislation*, are being implemented in conformity with relevant international standards and are applied to most sectors and species with stakeholders and public awareness²⁰. Documented compliance programmes, including consequences of non-compliance are available.
5. *Animal welfare* programmes, supported by suitable *veterinary legislation*, are being implemented in conformity with relevant international standards. Comprehensive national programmes are applied to all sectors and species with the active involvement of stakeholders. The *animal welfare* programmes, including non-compliance issues, are subject to regular audit and review, with documented cases of responding effectively to non-compliance.

TERRESTRIAL CODE REFERENCES:

Chapter 3.1. on *Introduction to Recommendations on Veterinary Services*

Article 3.2.11. on *Animal welfare*

Article 3.4.10. on *Animal welfare*

Chapters 7.2., 7.3., 7.4. 7.5., 7.6., 7.9, 7.10., 7.11 and 7.13. on *farm animal welfare* (including humane on farm, transport and slaughter conditions).

Chapter 7.7. on *Stray dog population control*.

Chapter 7.8. on *Use of animals in research and education*.

Chapter 7.12. on *Welfare of working equids*.

Aquatic

II-13. WELFARE OF FARMED FISH

Tool

DEFINITION

The authority and capability of the AAHS to legislate and implement the WOAH international standards for the *welfare* of farmed fish, as published in the *Aquatic Code*.

This requires consultation and coordination with *Competent Authorities*, non-governmental organisations and other stakeholders, as appropriate.

LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. There is no national legislation or regulation of the *welfare* of farmed fish.
2. There is national legislation or regulation of the *welfare* of farmed fish that covers some of the WOAH international standards, with limited stakeholder or public awareness.
3. The national legislation and regulations on the *welfare* of farmed fish cover most of the WOAH international standards, with some awareness programmes and implementation, but are in conformity with international standards in only some sectors (e.g. for the export sector).
4. *Welfare* of farmed fish programmes, supported by suitable legislation and regulations, are being implemented in conformity with relevant international standards and are applied to most sectors and species with stakeholder and public awareness¹⁹. Documented compliance programmes, including consequences for non-compliance, are available.
5. *Welfare* of farmed fish programmes, supported by suitable legislation and regulations, are being implemented in conformity with relevant international standards. Comprehensive national programmes are applied to all sectors and species with the active involvement of stakeholders. *Welfare* of farmed fish programmes, including non-compliance issues, are subject to regular audit and review, with documented cases of responding effectively to non-compliance.

Aquatic Code reference:

Section 7. on *Welfare of farmed fish*.

PVS Evaluation Reports are an essential tool to support understanding between trading partners



TARGETED SUPPORT

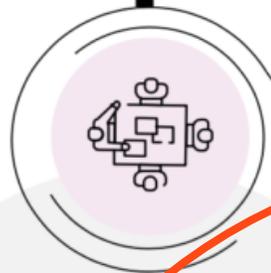
- One Health Integration (PVS/IHR)
- Veterinary Legislation
- Sustainable Laboratories
- Workforce Development
- Public-Private Partnerships

4



1 ORIENTATION

- Orientation Training Workshops
- Lessons Learnt Workshops



PVS Pathway

2

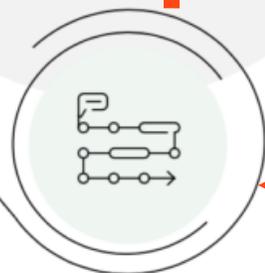
EVALUATION

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



3 PLANNING

- Gap Analysis
- Strategic Planning
- Workforce Assessment



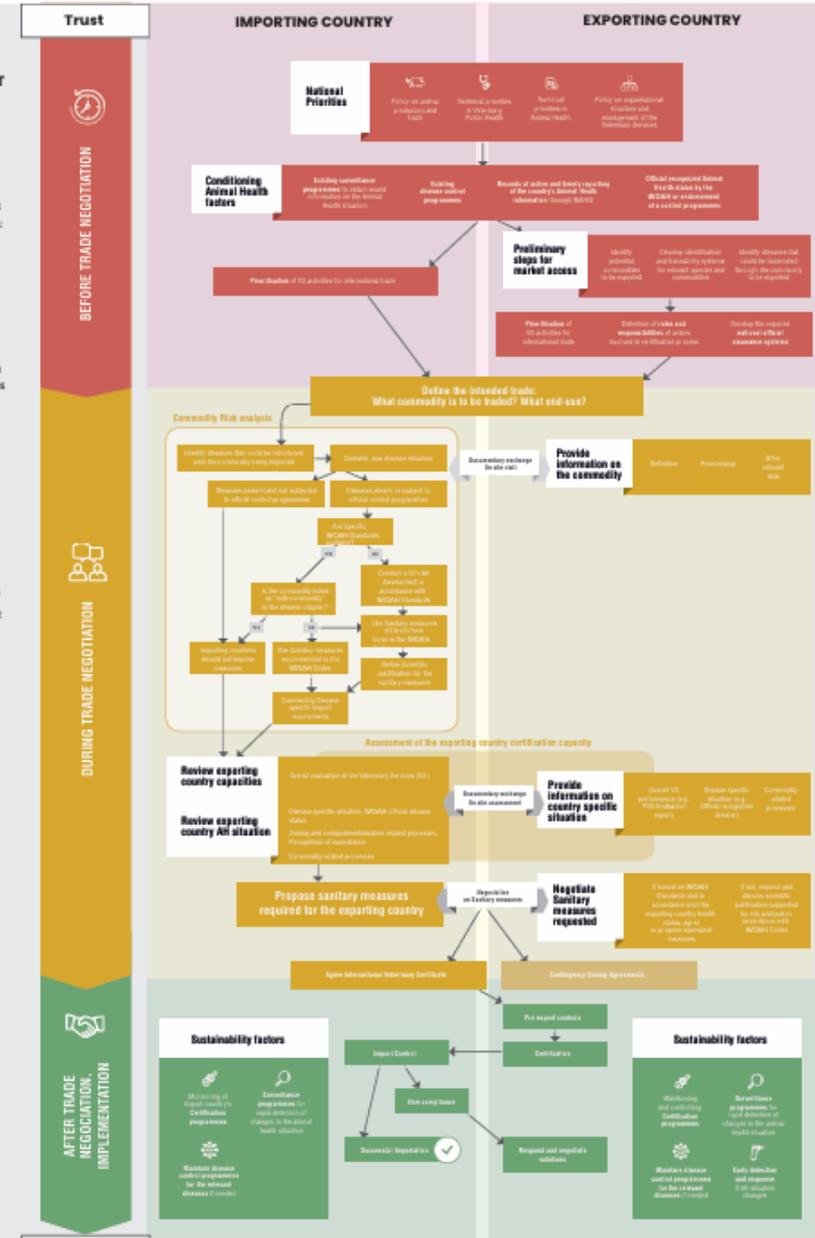
PVS Monitoring Cycle

The PVS Pathway is a Monitoring & Evaluation Framework, a capacity building programme and a tool

Support understanding between trading partners

- Developed by independent certified experts
- Gives trading partners access to valuable information and background, contextual information on Veterinary Services capacity and quality
- Simplifies communications
- Avoids frequent misuse of resources, in both importing and exporting countries
- Demonstrates **transparency**
- Promotes animal health and public health worldwide
- Gains **trust** of **partners** and the international community

Role of Veterinary Services in Trade



Required competencies of Veterinary Services in the context of Opportunities and challenges

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Required competencies of Veterinary Services in the context of the Opportunities and challenges

Required competencies of Veterinary Services in the context of the international trade Opportunities and challenges



2.

What is the role of Veterinary Services in international trade?

Defining national priorities in international trade, p.2
Building trust between trade partners through transparency and governance of Veterinary Services, p.3
Developing trade through a structured process, p.7

Maintaining trade in the context of zoonotic outbreaks, p.15
References, p.17

This document was prepared in the framework of the 2020 Technical Item by Drs Nadège Leboucq, Francisco D'Alessio and Karen Bucher from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).



3.

Challenges for Veterinary Services in international trade

Material
Identifying
Synthesis

This document was prepared in the framework of the 2020 Technical Item by Drs Nadège Leboucq, Francisco D'Alessio and Karen Bucher from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).

4.

Veterinary Services competencies to secure and facilitate international trade

Role of VS in trade and related competences - description, p.2
Summary of trade 'specific' and 'associated' competences, p.6
Consequences in terms of trade capacity building, p.8



5.

OIE capacity-building activities to reinforce Veterinary Services' capacity on trade

Overview of current OIE capacity-building activities from a trade perspective, p.2
Reform of the OIE training system, p.6
Proposed OIE capacity-building activities on trade, p.11

This document was prepared in the framework of the 2020 Technical Item by Drs Nadège Leboucq, Francisco D'Alessio and Karen Bucher from the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE).



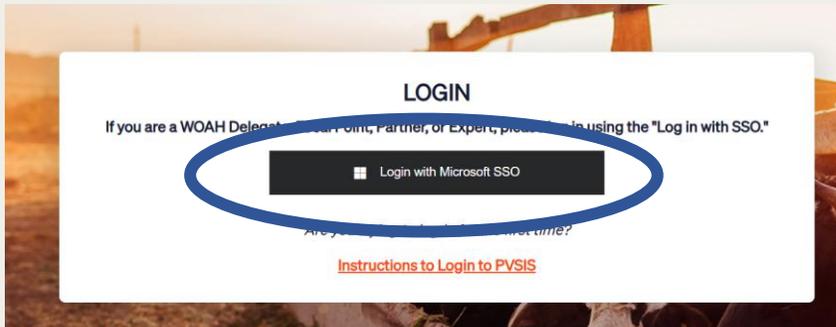
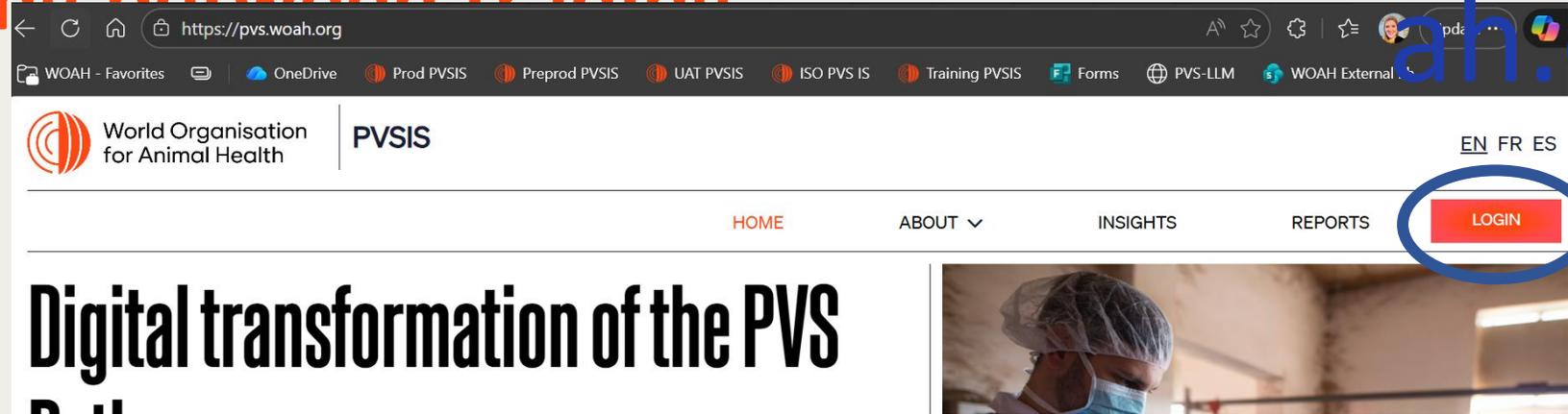
Using PVS IS to support understanding between trading partners

https://pvs.woah.org

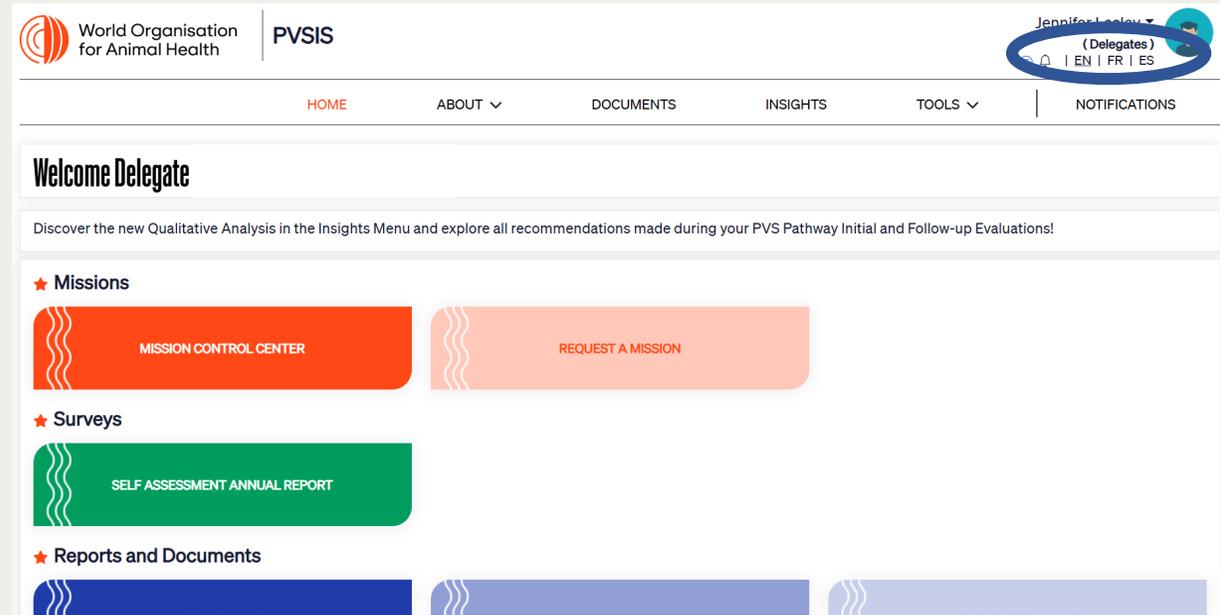
No need to ask for an account at trading partners

Delegates and Focal Points already have accounts

All you need to do is connect directly at pvs.woah.org



Your role will appear in the top right-hand corner (dept name or RR/SRR)



Search for & Request

PVS Reports

Analysis:
Dashboards &
Summaries

PVS IS Current Features

The screenshot shows the WOAH PVSIS user interface. At the top left is the WOAH logo and 'World Organisation for Animal Health'. The main header includes 'PVSIS' and a user profile for 'Jennifer Lasley (Delegates)'. A navigation bar contains 'HOME', 'ABOUT', 'DOCUMENTS', 'INSIGHTS', 'TOOLS', and 'NOTIFICATIONS'. Below this is a welcome message for a delegate from Papua New Guinea. The main content area is divided into sections: 'Missions' with 'MISSION CONTROL CENTER' and 'REQUEST A MISSION'; 'Surveys' with 'SELF ASSESSMENT ANNUAL REPORT'; and 'Reports and Documents'. A dropdown menu for 'TOOLS' is open, showing 'PVS Evaluation Explorer', 'Evaluation Report Preview', and 'Country/Territory PVS Profile'. Blue arrows and circles highlight the 'DOCUMENTS', 'INSIGHTS', and 'TOOLS' menu items, with arrows pointing to their respective feature descriptions.



Filters

Region Europe Select 1 or more countries Sector

Phase All Report Types Specific Content

All Document Types All Report Years All Languages

All Document Confidentiality Statuses

Reset Search

Please note, only public Evaluation type reports are available for online preview

COLUMNS
FILTERS
ROW SPACING
Search...
Rows per page: 25
1-25 of 89

Region	Country/Territory	Sector	Specific Content	Year	Report Type	Language	Confidentiality Status	Actions
Europe	Romania	Terrestrial	N/A	2025	NBW follow-up survey mission	English	Public	...
Europe	Kyrgyzstan	Aquatic		2025	Evaluation	English	Confidential	
Europe	Kyrgyzstan	Terrestrial	PPR	2025	Follow Up	English	Confidential	
Europe	Uzbekistan	Terrestrial	PPR	2025	Follow Up	English	Confidential	
Europe	Armenia	Terrestrial		2025	Gap Analysis Update	English	Partners/Donors	
Europe	Georgia	Terrestrial	N/A	2024	VLSP Agreement Phase 2 - Implementation	English	Confidential	
Europe	Kazakhstan	Terrestrial	N/A	2024	VLSP Agreement Phase 2 - Implementation	English	Confidential	
Europe	Kazakhstan	Terrestrial	N/A	2024	VLSP Agreement Phase 2 - Implementation	English	Confidential	
Europe	Romania	Terrestrial		2024	PVS-IHR National	English	Public	

Confidentiality Status **Actions**

- Public ...
- Confidential ...
- Confidential **Request Report**
- Confidential **Preview Report**
- Partners/D **Download Report**

Country/Territory

Moldova 

Mission Type

Terrestrial 



91%

PVS Achievement 

2

Requested PVS
Activities 

100%

PVS Activity
Implementation Rate

2

Completed PVS
Activities 



PVS Evaluation up to date

PVS Pathway History

Type of Mission	Phase	Request Date	Start Date	End Date	Confidentiality Status	Mission Status
PVS-IHR National Bridging Workshop	Targeted Support	11-Jul-14	26-Jun-19	28-Jun-19	Public	Completed
Evaluation	Evaluation	20-Jul-20	15-Jul-24	26-Jul-24	Public	Completed

Experts Involved in the PVS Pathway

Expert Name	Position	PVS Expert	Gap Expert	Aqua Expert	Laboratory Expert	Legislation Expert
Ago PÄRTEL	Team Leader	✓	—	—	—	—
Djahne MONTABORD	Technical Expert					
Mirzet Sabirovic	Trainee Expert	✓	—	—	—	—

PVS Pathway Engagement Timeline





Health Systems' capacity

II-4. SURVEILLANCE¹³ AND EARLY DETECTION

DEFINITION

The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of their animal populations, including *wildlife*, in a timely manner.

A. Passive surveillance¹⁴, early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation

A *surveillance* system based on a field animal health network capable of reliably detecting (by clinical or post mortem signs), diagnosing, reporting and investigating legally *notifiable diseases* (and relevant *emerging diseases*) in a timely manner.

LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT

1. The VS have very limited passive surveillance capacity, with no formal disease list, little training/awareness and/or inadequate national coverage. Disease outbreaks are not reported or reporting is delayed.
2. The VS have basic passive surveillance authority and capacity. There is a formal disease list with some training/awareness and some national coverage. The speed of detection and level of investigation is variable. Disease outbreak reports are available for some species and diseases.
3. The VS have some passive surveillance capacity with some sample collection and laboratory testing. There is a list of *notifiable diseases* with trained field staff covering most areas. The speed of reporting and investigation is timely in most production systems. Disease outbreak investigation reports are available for most species and diseases.
4. The VS have effective passive surveillance with routine laboratory confirmation and epidemiological disease investigation (including tracing and pathogen characterisation) in most animal sectors, and covering producers, markets and slaughterhouses. There are high levels of awareness and compliance with the need for prompt reporting from all animal owners/handlers and the field VS.
5. The VS have comprehensive passive surveillance nationwide providing high confidence in the *notifiable disease* status in real time. The VS routinely report surveillance information to producers, industry and other stakeholders. Full epidemiological disease investigations are undertaken in all relevant cases with tracing and active follow up of at-risk establishments.

¹³ Recommended reading: WOAH Guide to terrestrial animal health surveillance (2014).

¹⁴ Other terms for passive surveillance include general surveillance.

Level 1

No capacity

Level 2

Some capacity

Level 3

Minimal capacity

Level 4

Good capacity

Level 5

Excellent capacity



WOA Member

Mission Type

Terrestrial

Fundamental Component

All

[Clear all slicers](#)
5

Missions

New Follow Up Evaluation is advised, since it has been more than 5 years since last performance monitoring

2007

Evaluation Report Year

2017

Follow Up Report Year

2

PVS Evaluation Reports

82%

PVS Achievement

16

Critical Competencies that were maintained

18

Critical Competencies that increased in LOA

2

Critical Competencies that decreased in LOA

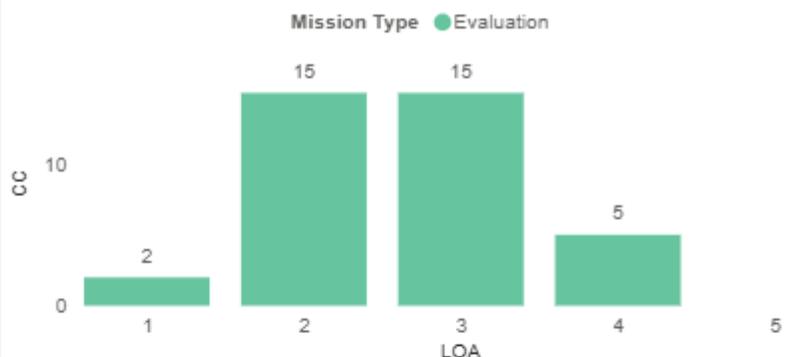
20

Critical Competencies measured in both assessments

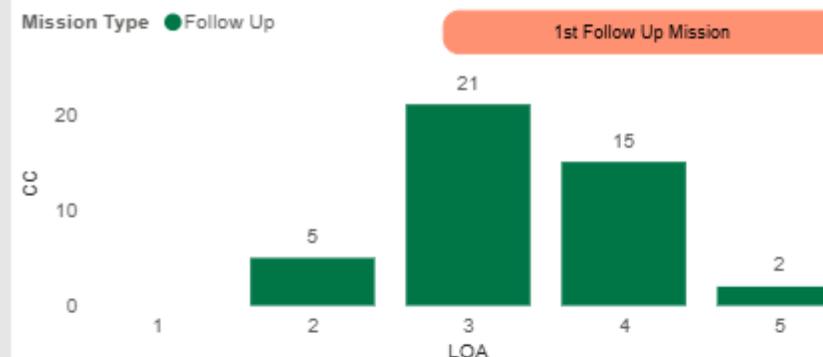
94%

PVS Improvement

Initial PVS Evaluation



Follow Up PVS Evaluation



Level of Advancement (LoA) Comparison

Critical Competency	LOA for Eval Mission	LOA for Latest Follow Up	Comparison
I-1.A Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)	3	3	=
I-1.B Veterinary paraprofessionals	2	2	=
I-2.A Veterinarians	3	3	=
I-2.B Veterinary paraprofessionals	2	2	=
I-3 Continuing education (CE)	3	3	=
I-4 Technical independence	Not Measured	4	⊖
I-5 Planning, sustainability and management of policies and programmes	4	4	=
I-6.A Internal coordination (chain of command)	3	4	▲



I-2. COMPETENCIES AND EDUCATION OF VETERINARIANS OR AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

DEFINITION

The capability of the AAHS to effectively carry out their veterinary or *aquatic animal health professional* practices and technical functions, as indicated by the level and quality of the qualifications of their personnel in veterinary or *aquatic animal health professional* positions.

B. Aquatic animal health technical personnel, including veterinary paraprofessionals

LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT- 1

1. Positions requiring technical personnel skills are generally occupied by those having no formal training or qualifications from dedicated educational institutions.
2. The training and qualifications of those in positions requiring technical personnel skills are of a variable standard and allow for the development of only basic competencies.
3. The training and qualifications of technical personnel are of a fairly uniform standard that allows the development of some specific competencies (e.g. supervised treatment administration on farms, *aquatic animal product* hygiene control, basic *laboratory* tests).
4. The training and qualifications of technical personnel are of a uniform standard that allows the development of more advanced competencies (e.g. tissue sample collection on farms, supervised *aquatic animal product* inspection, complex *laboratory* testing).
5. The training and qualifications of technical personnel are of a uniform standard and are subject to regular evaluation and/or updating.

I-2.B.a. Findings:

There is no official training for veterinary paraprofessionals. The Tonga National University provides a degree on agricultural science (3 years) and diploma studies of 1 year. In 2025 the university will also offer a certificate in animal care. The degree is new and there are no graduates yet, 10 students have completed the 2nd year (14 started).

The curriculum includes 2 courses in animal health in the second and third year. The curriculum was discussed with MAFF. The course is mostly about agricultural production including some courses on animal production with limited practical training. Basic concepts of disease diagnostics and therapeutics are taught by MAFF livestock division non veterinarian staff. Zoonosis conditions are part of the curriculum but no training on meat inspection or other food safety aspects is included. No training is available about aquatic species but a course on aquaculture is planned and there is ongoing discussions with MOF about a possible aquaculture degree/diploma.

The Tonga National University is working with a New Zealand university to develop a curriculum which could open doors as a pre-requisite for access to the veterinary school in NZ.

A College of agriculture in one of the outer island offers a degree on crop and livestock production.

I-2.B.b. Strengths:

- The Tonga National University provides training with courses on livestock production

I-2.B.c. Weaknesses:

- No education training is available for aquaculture or AAH

I-2.B.d. Recommendations:

- Review AAH training needs and explore AAH training opportunities offered throughout the region.
- Reinforce onboarding training for MOF staff to cover the needs of AAH and food safety of aquatic animal health products

I-2.B.e. Evidence (as listed in Appendix 5): 26, 27

Tonga university – courses <https://tnu.edu.to/school-of-agriculture-course-description/>

In each Critical Competency Section (45):

- **The ‘Level of Advancement’ section provides a high-level indication of capacity**
- **The ‘Findings’ section describes the evidence presented the justifies the Level of Advancement assigned**

Competency Type

Terrestrial

LOA Score

All

Year of Report

All

Clear All Slicers

1

Number Of Reports

1. Critical Competency

Multiple selections

Selected Critical Competencies: I-1.A Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification), I-1.B Veterinary paraprofessionals, I-2.A Veterinarians, I-2.B Veterinary paraprofessionals

1

Number Of
Countries/Territories

2. Extracted Text from Reports : Recommendations

Search

As veterinary numbers increase, develop expertise in critical areas through sponsored short and on-line courses; in time extend the skills development to allow for Masters and Doctor of Philosophy courses to be completed.

Consolidate the cadetship programme by developing a core curriculum of knowledge and skills required and develop a formal accreditation process.

Define the roles of the Animal Health Officers – stock inspector, quarantine inspector, meat inspector.

Develop a business case for increasing the number of veterinarians in key provinces over the next five years. This case should consider the human and animal health risks, the training and recruitment of additional, preferably veterinarians.

Develop a formal programme of assessment and accreditation for Animal Health Officer specified role(s).

3. Key Recommendations

Search

Consult with institutions to design a certificate course for veterinary para-professionals

Define roles of AHOs

Develop a business case for increasing veterinarians in key provinces

Develop a core curriculum and accreditation process for cadetship programme

4. Umbrella Recommendations

Search

Dealing with staff shortages

Define Roles and Responsibilities

Designate Personnel for International Issues

Encourage Veterinary Training and Education

Increase the number of veterinarians

Obtaining the support of official veterinarians

5. Tags



This visual is
under maintenance





World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Strength's Competency Analysis



EN

ES

FR

[Return Home](#)

Competency Type

Terrestrial

LOA Score

All

Year of Report

All

Area

Strengths

[Clear All Slicers](#)

1. Critical Competency



All

All Critical Competencies Selected

2. Text Extracted from WOA Reports



Search



Willingness to collaborate with other agencies was demonstrated throughout the evaluation but on many occasions it was the first time there was interaction between National Agriculture Quarantine and Inspection Authority and other entities.

Well prepared and documented budget.

Website and newsletters are available.

Veterinarians are all graduates from international veterinary schools.

Use of local language to reach out to farmers.

There is interest to assign the wildlife focal point to the Conservation and Environment Protection Authority, Department of Environment and Conservation.

3. Key Concepts



Search



Access to occasional trainings

Accreditation for histamine testing

Accredited food testing laboratory

Active register of veterinarians in PNG

Adequately funded emergency responses

Advanced plans for enabling regulations

Animal Health Manager post created

Annual disease surveys

4. Umbrella Concepts



Search



Accredited laboratories

Active OIE Representation

Active Stakeholder Consultation

Adequate Headquarters Facilities

Animal Disease Reporting

Animal Export Capability

Animal health communication

Animal Health Risk Control

5. Tags



This visual is
under maintenance





Sector

All

Region

Europe

Report Year

All

Disease

All

61

Diseases Mapped

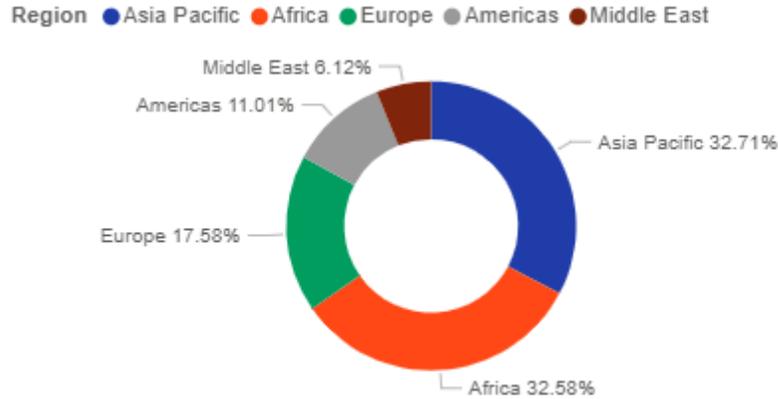
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Countries that mention the disease(s)

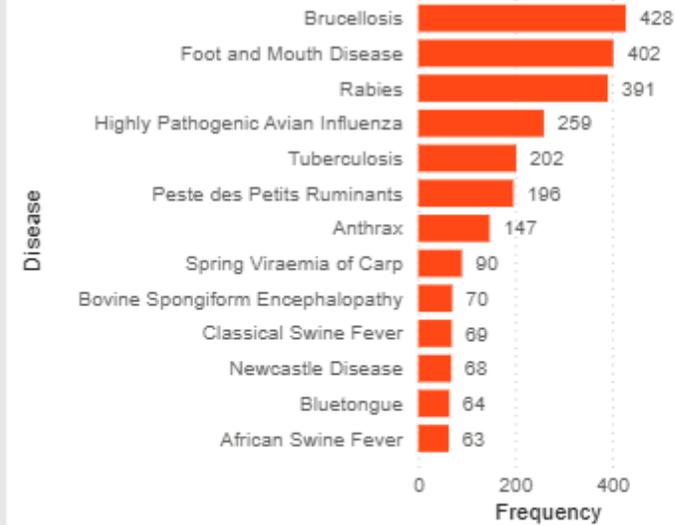
2909

Frequency of Disease(s)

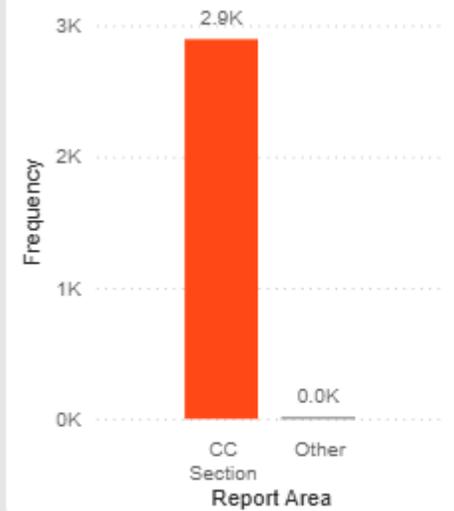
Frequency of Disease by Region



Disease Occurrence Frequency



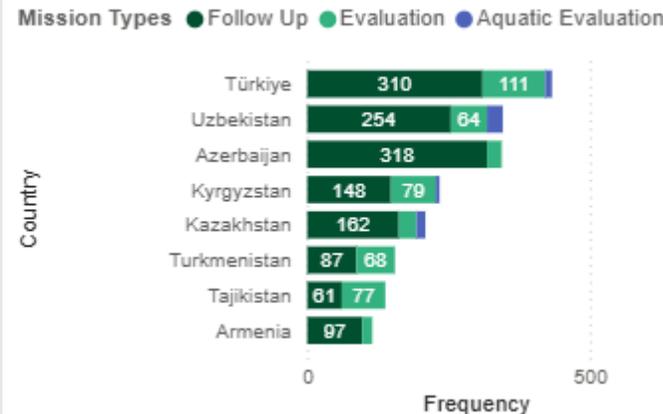
Disease Occurrence Frequency by Report Section



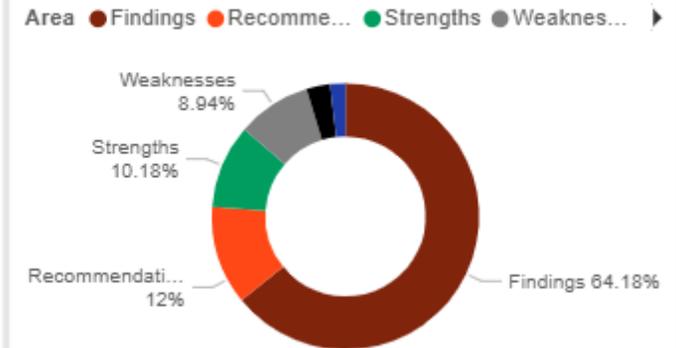
Disease Occurrence Frequency by Year



Frequency of Disease by Country



Disease Occurrence Frequency by Critical Competency Section



Region

Europe ^

- Africa
- Americas
- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Middle East

Country

All v

Mission Types

All v

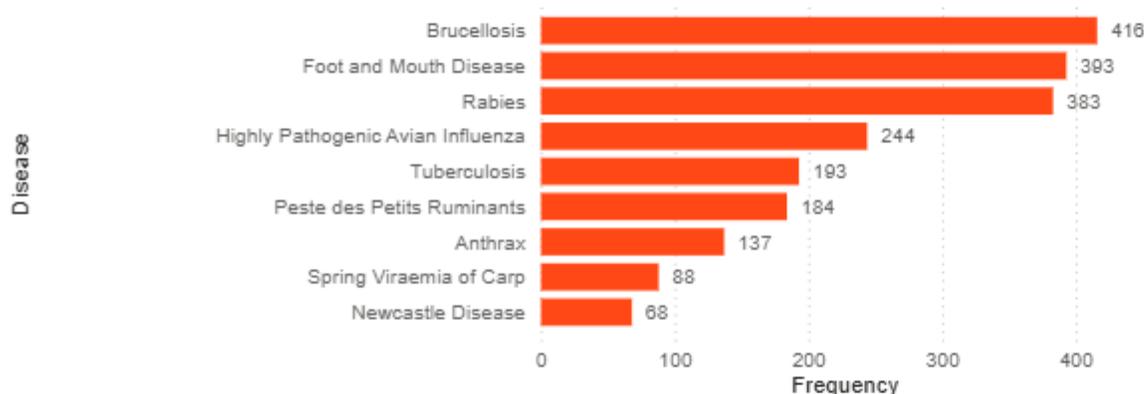
Disease

All v

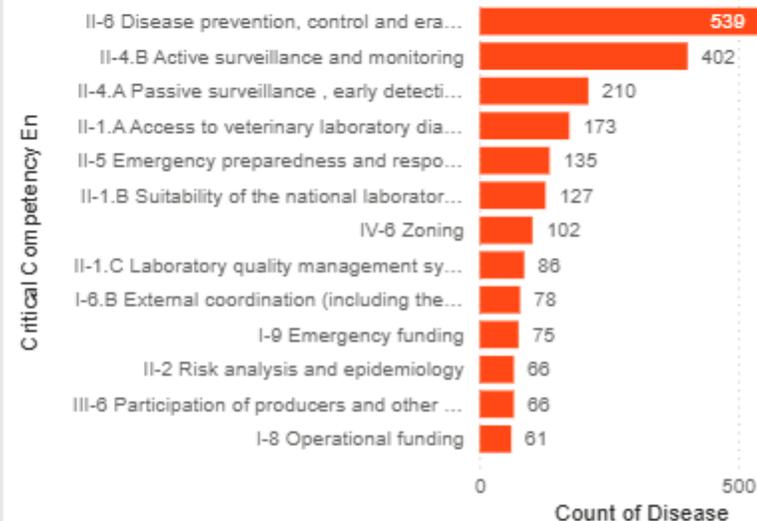
Area

All v

Disease Occurrence Frequency - Critical Competency section



Disease Occurrence Frequency by Critical Competency

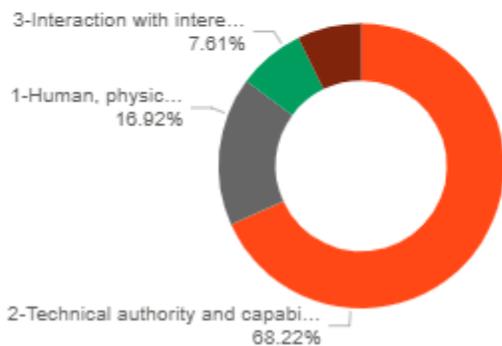


2813

Frequency of Disease

Disease Occurrence Frequency by Fundamental Component

● 2-Technical a... ● 1-Human, p... ● 3-Interacti... ● 4-Access t...



Disease Occurrence Overview

Sector	Report Year	Confidentiality Status	Critical Competency	Area	Text	Disease
Terrestrial	2008	Partners/Donors	II-5 Emergency preparedness and response	Findings	- A certain number of plans have been devised to respond to emergency situations, i.e. for FMD, classical swine fever, Newcastle disease and avian influenza. Practically, only the contingency plan for avian influenza should, in a near future, be up-to-date and operational and in compliance with international standards, as it is currently supported by the World Bank (HPAI project in progress).	Classical Swine Fever
Terrestrial	2008	Partners/Donors	II-5 Emergency preparedness and response	Findings	- A certain number of plans have been devised to respond to emergency situations, i.e. for FMD, classical swine fever, Newcastle disease and avian influenza. Practically, only the	Foot and Mouth Disease



Report Comparison Dashboard - Qualitative

[Return Home](#)**Report 1:**

Country

Report 2:

Report 2

i Please select report types to begin comparison.

Report 1

Critical Competency

Competency Area

Selected Critical Competencies

All Critical Competencies Selected

217

Count of Raw Text

33

Key Concepts

This visual is under maintenance
Count of Tags**28**

Umbrella Concepts

145

Count of Raw Text

144

Key Concepts

This visual is under maintenance
Count of Tags**112**

Umbrella Concepts

Text Extracted from WOA Report(s)

Critical Competency

Text Extracted from WOA Reports

I-1.A Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)

In the context of the speech of the President broadcast on TV about a double increase in salaries up to 2013, it is advisable to perform practical measures for a more justified remuneration of the work of veterinary specialists depending on the amount of work, the responsibility and the quality of work.

I-1.A Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)

In the process of reconstruction of old laboratories, the building of new ones and their technical equipment, the international standards and requirements should be strictly observed with regard to their licensing by internationally approved institutions

Text Extracted from WOA Report(s)

Critical Competency

Text Extracted from WOA Reports

I-1.A Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)

Develop and implement an evaluation system which would include verification of performance of the private and public veterinary staff

I-1.A Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)

Develop transparent criteria for appointment to VS leadership positions and measurable evaluation of their performance

I-1.A Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)

Introduce an incentive system where applicable to



ENABLING ENVIRONMENT



NATIONAL

- Adequate legal framework
- Good regulatory practices:
 - implementation of WOH standards
 - evaluation and review of national legislation in line with WOH standards updates
 - publication of import requirements
- Stakeholders Consultation
- Public Private Partnerships
- Implementation of new technologies

Trust



BEFORE TRADE NEGOTIATION

IMPORTING COUNTRY

EXPORTING COUNTRY

National Priorities



Conditioning Animal Health factors



Prioritisation of VS activities for international trade

Preliminary steps for market access



Define the intended trade:
What commodity is to be traded? What end-use?

Commodity Risk analysis

SAFE TRADE CRITICAL COMPETENCIES ESSENTIAL (LOA=<3)		MEMBERS WHO UNDERWENT PVS EVALUATION	
		GLOBAL	EUROPE (n=13)
III.2	Members' VS hold formal consultations with non-government stakeholders , usually represented by industry groups or associations.	83%	76%
IV-1A	Members have Veterinary legislation that covers most fields of the veterinary domain , including those fields under other Competent Authorities. The VS have the authority and capability to develop and update national veterinary legislation, including via consultation with stakeholders.	81%	90%
IV-1B	Members have the capability and authority to implement Veterinary legislation through a programme of communication and awareness raising and through formal, documented compliance and inspection activities.	67%	76%
IV-2	Members' VS monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards and periodically review national veterinary legislation and sanitary measures in response.	80%	86%
IV-4	Members' VS have implemented equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on selected animals, animal products and processes .	73%	79%
IV-5	Members' VS notify in compliance with the procedures established by these organisations	86%	86%



- Public Private Partnerships
- Implementation of new technologies



BILATERAL

- Fluid communication between Veterinary Authorities, especially in case of non compliances
- Progressive development of mutual recognition

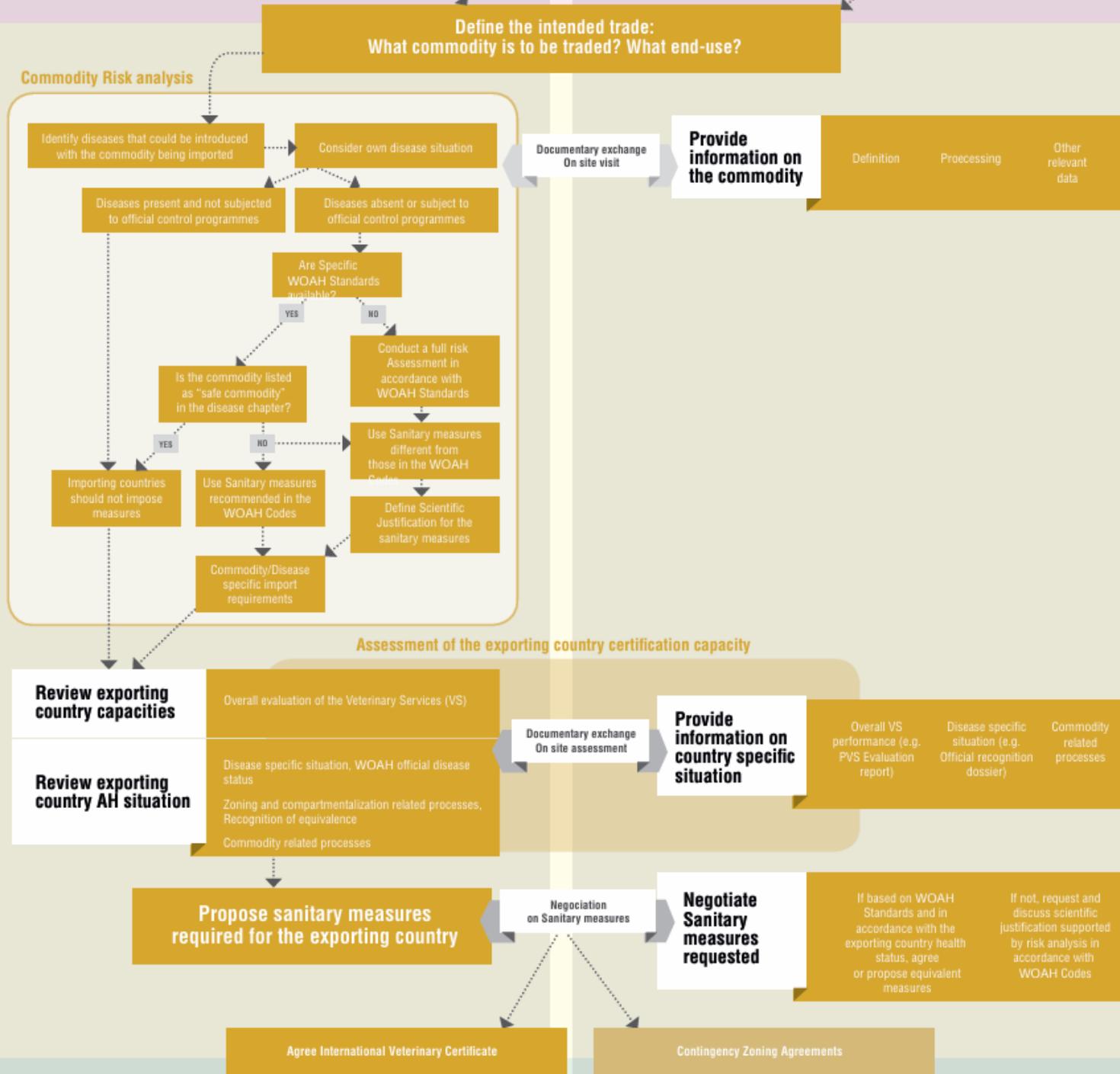


REGIONAL

- Harmonisation of legislation and implementation processes
- Regional trade agreements



DURING TRADE NEGOTIATION



SAFE TRADE CRITICAL COMPETENCIES (LOA=<3)

MEMBERS WHO
UNDERWENT PVS
EVALUATION

GLOBAL

EUROPE

II.4 A	VS have some passive surveillance capacity with some sample collection and laboratory testing . There is a list of notifiable diseases with trained field staff covering most areas . The speed of reporting and investigation is timely in most production systems . Disease outbreak investigation reports are available for most species and diseases .	78%	71%
II.4 B	VS conduct active surveillance using scientific principles and WOAHA standards for some diseases, infections or hazards , but it is not representative of the susceptible populations and/or is not updated regularly . The results are analysed and reported to stakeholders .	71%	81%
II.5	VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergency threats, but the response is not well coordinated through an effective chain of command. They have national emergency management plans for some exotic diseases, but they are not updated/tested.	78%	86%
II.6	Members implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for some priority diseases, with variable epidemiological, risk-based planning and evaluation of efficacy and efficiency.	79%	80%
II.7 A	Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments and processes are undertaken in conformity with international standards in large premises supplying major cities and/or the national market.	62%	80%

SAFE TRADE CRITICAL COMPETENCIES ESSENTIAL (LOA=<3)		MEMBERS WHO UNDERWENT PVS EVALUATION	
		GLOBAL	EUROPE
II.1 2A	S implement a system for animal identification, traceability and movement control for specific animal sub-populations (e.g. for export, at borders, specified zones or markets) as required for traceability and/or disease control, in accordance with international standards.	63%	81%
II.1 2B	VS have implemented procedures to identify and trace some products of animal origin, in coordination with Competent Authorities, for food safety, animal health and trade purposes, in accordance with international standards.	51%	67%
IV.3	The VS develop and carry out certification for certain animals, animal products, services and processes for export under their mandate in compliance with international standards.	81%	86%
IV.6	The VS are implementing biosecurity and sanitary measures with the intention of establishing a disease free zone for selected animals and animal products.	40%	72%
IV.7	The VS, working in close partnership with interested stakeholders, ensure that planned biosecurity measures to be implemented will enable the establishment and maintenance of disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products.	33%	40%



INTERNATIONAL

- Respect of multilateral agreements and mechanisms
- Transparency: Notification to WTO and WOH
- Active participation in WOH Standard setting process.



AFTER TRADE
NEGOCIATION,
IMPLEMENTATION

Safe Trade

Sustainability factors



Monitoring of Export country's Certification programmes



Surveillance programmes for rapid detection of changes in the animal health situation



Maintain disease control programmes for the relevant diseases if needed

Agree International Veterinary Certificate

Contingency Zoning Agreements

Pre-export controls

Certification

Import Control

Non compliance

Successful Importation



Respond and negotiate solutions

Sustainability factors



Maintaining and controlling Certification programmes



Surveillance programmes for rapid detection of changes in the animal health situation



Maintain disease control programmes for the relevant diseases if needed



Early detection and response if AH situation changes



World Organisation for Animal Health

SAFE TRADE CRITICAL COMPETENCIES ESSENTIAL (LOA=<3)		MEMBERS WHO UNDERWENT PVS EVALUATION	
		GLOBAL	EUROPE
II.2	The VS compile and maintain data and have the policy and capability to carry out risk analysis, incorporating epidemiological principles. The majority of risk management and risk communication measures are based on risk assessment.	45%	57%
II.3	The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures based on import protocols and international standards at all official entry points via border posts, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities ¹² relating to the import of animals, animal products and veterinary products.	78%	86%
IV.2	The VS monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards and periodically review national veterinary legislation and sanitary measures in response.	86%	86%
IV.4	The VS have implemented equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on selected animals, animal products and processes.	79%	72%
IV.5	The VS notify in compliance with the procedures established by these organisations	86%	40%

Recommendations, strengths and weaknesses are critical contextual information

I-2. COMPETENCIES AND EDUCATION OF VETERINARIANS OR AQUATIC ANIMAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS, AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL

DEFINITION

The capability of the AAHS to effectively carry out their veterinary or *aquatic animal health professional* practices and technical functions, as indicated by the level and quality of the qualifications of their personnel in veterinary or *aquatic animal health professional* positions.

B. Aquatic animal health technical personnel, including veterinary paraprofessionals

LEVELS OF ADVANCEMENT- 1

1. Positions requiring technical personnel skills are generally occupied by those having no formal training or qualifications from dedicated educational institutions.
2. The training and qualifications of those in positions requiring technical personnel skills are of a variable standard and allow for the development of only basic competencies.
3. The training and qualifications of technical personnel are of a fairly uniform standard that allows the development of some specific competencies (e.g. supervised treatment administration on farms, *aquatic animal product* hygiene control, basic *laboratory* tests).
4. The training and qualifications of technical personnel are of a uniform standard that allows the development of more advanced competencies (e.g. tissue sample collection on farms, supervised *aquatic animal product* inspection, complex *laboratory* testing).
5. The training and qualifications of technical personnel are of a uniform standard and are subject to regular evaluation and/or updating.

I-2.B.a. Findings:

There is no official training for veterinary paraprofessionals. The Tonga National University provides a degree on agricultural science (3 years) and diploma studies of 1 year. In 2025 the university will also offer a certificate in animal care. The degree is new and there are no graduates yet, 10 students have completed the 2nd year (14 started).

The curriculum includes 2 courses in animal health in the second and third year. The curriculum was discussed with MAFF. The course is mostly about agricultural production including some courses on animal production with limited practical training. Basic concepts of disease diagnostics and therapeutics are taught by MAFF livestock division non veterinarian staff. Zoonosis conditions are part of the curriculum but no training on meat inspection or other food safety aspects is included. No training is available about aquatic species but a course on aquaculture is planned and there is ongoing discussions with MOF about a possible aquaculture degree/diploma.

The Tonga National University is working with a New Zealand university to develop a curriculum which could open doors as a pre-requisite for access to the veterinary school in NZ.

A College of agriculture in one of the outer island offers a degree on crop and livestock production.

I-2.B.b. Strengths:

- The Tonga National University provides training with courses on livestock production

I-2.B.c. Weaknesses:

- No education training is available for aquaculture or AAH

I-2.B.d. Recommendations:

- Review AAH training needs and explore AAH training opportunities offered throughout the region.
- Reinforce onboarding training for MOF staff to cover the needs of AAH and food safety of aquatic animal health products

I-2.B.e. Evidence (as listed in Appendix 5): 26, 27

Tonga university – courses <https://tnu.edu.to/school-of-agriculture-course-description/>

In each Critical Competency Section (45):

- **The ‘Strengths’ and ‘Weaknesses’ sections can:**
 - **Give an idea of where you are now in each domain**
 - **Help you to understand what to maintain and what to improve**
- **The ‘Recommendations’ section can:**
 - **Give an idea of actions or directions that can be taken to improve capacity**
 - **When looked at together, inform on the main strategic areas**

Thank you

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