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OIE PVS Tool

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OIE - PVS FOLLOW-UP EVALUATION

REPORT OF THE

VETERINARY SERVICES OF

VIETNAM

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List of acronyms, abbreviations and/or special terms

AAHL	Australian Animal Health Laboratory
ASEAN	Association of South East Asian Nations
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BIPs	Border Inspection Posts
CA	Competent Authority
CP	Charoen Porkland
CPC	Communal People Committee
CSF	Classical Swine Fever
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer (Director General)
DAH	Department of Animal Health of the MARD
DG	Director General of the Department of Animal Health
DVS	District veterinary Station
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
FC	Fundamental Component of the OIE PVS Tool
FDA	Food and Drug Administration
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
GLP	Good laboratory Practice
GMP	Good management Practice
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
NAFIQAD	National Agro-Forestry-Fishery Quality Assurance Department
NCVHI	National Centre for Veterinary Hygiene Inspection
NCVD	National Centre for Veterinary Diagnosis
NCVDBC	National Centre for Veterinary Drugs and Biological Control
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
NIVR	National Institut for Veterinary Research
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OIE-PVS	OIE Performance of Veterinary Services Evaluation Tool
PPC	Provincial People Committee
PSVS	OIE/AusAID Programme for Strengthening Veterinary Services in South East Asia
QA	Quality Assurance
RAHO	Regional Animal Health Office
SDAH	Sub-Department of Animal Health
SEAFMD	South East Asia Program on Foot and Mouth Disease
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
TAHS	OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code 2009
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UVS	University of Veterinary Sciences
VAHIP	Vietnam Animal and Human Influenza Project
VEE	Veterinary Education Establishment
VMP	Veterinary Medicinal Products
VN	Socialist Republic of Viet Nam
VPH	Veterinary Public Health
VS	Veterinary Service(s)
VSB	Veterinary Statutory Body
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society

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PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1 Introduction

This OIE PVS follow-up evaluation mission was requested by the Vietnamese Department of Animal Health (DAH) in January 2010 and had several objectives:

- To update the previous Vietnamese OIE PVS evaluation of 2006 and get a consistent and independent assessment of VS progress and performance relating to activities undertaken since that time.
- To update the previous Vietnamese OIE PVS evaluation in light of the fact the PVS tool and methodology has also undergone significant changes and improvements, given Vietnam's original PVS Evaluation in 2006 was in some ways experimental as a global first.
- As the first step in using the OIE PVS Pathway (PVS evaluation, PVS Gap Analysis and related activity) as inputs into a tight schedule for development of a five year Vietnamese Veterinary Services Roadmap (Strategic Plan) due for completion in September 2010, as supported by the OIE/AusAID Programme for Strengthening Veterinary Services in South East Asia (PSVS)

It has to be noted that in many cases it is not possible to directly compare PVS evaluation critical competency gradings from the first 2006 mission with PVS evaluation gradings from this PVS follow up mission, given significant changes in the PVS Tool and methodology over the last four years. Nevertheless an attempt to do this is provided below.

No critical competencies were downgraded over the period between the PVS missions. Seven competencies improved their gradings, the majority relating to Fundamental Component 2 - Technical Authority and Capability. Many critical competencies did not exist previously (blank under "former PVS"), or could not really be fairly compared due to their changing nature (with asterisk). In practice, comparisons often relied on the previous memory and experience of the team leader, who participated in both missions, and through analysing the narrative reporting of the previous evaluation and comparing it with observations and evidence from this mission.

In terms of the initial PVS report itself, the team was disappointed to discover that it had only been distributed within Vietnam in a limited way, even within the central VS. Almost all VS staff interviewed had not read the original report, even the heads of many Divisions. A major reason for this was the failure of DAH to arrange for translation of the report into Vietnamese. Therefore only the small number of staff able to comprehend English to a high enough level was able to comprehend the report and take steps to make use of it. It is essential that future PVS reports, including this one, are translated into Vietnamese for wider distribution and use, at a minimum throughout the central VS (DAH).

Table n°1: Summary of OIE/PVS evaluation results

PVS results summary of Vietnam	Current Result	Former PVS (2006)
I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES		
I.1.A. Staffing of Veterinarians and other professionals	3	3
I.1.B. Staffing of Veterinary paraprofessionals and other	3	3
I.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	1	
I.2.B. Competencies of veterinary paraprofessionals	2	
I-3. Continuing education	2	2
I-4. Technical independence	2	2
I-5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies	3	3
I-6.A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	2	2*
I-6.B. External coordination	2	2
I-7. Physical resources	3	
I-8. Operational funding	2	3*
I-9. Emergency funding	3	3*
I-10. Capital investment	3	3
I-11. Management of resources and operations	2	
II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY		
II-1. Veterinary laboratory diagnosis	5	4
II-2. Laboratory Quality Assurance	2	2
II-3. Risk analysis	2	1
II-4. Quarantine and border security	2	2
II-5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	2	1
II-5.B. Active epidemiological surveillance	2	1
II-6. Early detection and emergency response	3	2
II-7. Disease prevention, control and eradication	3	
II-8.A. Ante and post mortem inspection	2	
II-8.B. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution	2	
II-9. Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals	3	
II-10. Residue testing	3	
II-11. Emerging issues	2	2
II-12. Technical innovation	2	
II.13. Animal welfare	1	
III. INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS		
III-1. Communications	3	1
III-2. Consultation with stakeholders	1	1
III-3. Official representation	2	2
III-4. Accreditation/authorisation/delegation	1	1
III-5.A. Veterinary Statutory Body Authority	1	1
III-5.B. Veterinary Statutory Body Capacity	-	
III-6. Participation of producers and other stakeholders	1	1
IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS		
IV-1. Preparation of legislation and regulations	2	2
IV-2. Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations	3	3
IV-3. International harmonisation	3	3
IV-4. International certification	2	2
IV-5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	2	
IV-6.A. Animal identification and movement control	2	2
IV-6.B. Identification and traceability of animal products	1	
IV-7. Transparency	3	3
IV-8. Zoning	2	2
IV-9. Compartmentalisation	2	1

I.2 Key results of the evaluation

As can be seen from the table, some good progress has been made in specific areas since the original OIE PVS evaluation mission around four years ago, but fundamental aspects of VS coordination, particularly the lack of effective linkages between central and field levels, continue to hamper progress.

Very large investments in VS have been made by both the Vietnamese Government and international donors, particularly in response to ongoing outbreaks of HPAI H5N1 in poultry. Such funding has flowed from national and international political pressure and improved planning outputs of the government, including the generation of medium to long term planning for HPAI management ("Red Book" – 2 year and "Green Book" – 5 year) and for FMD management – 5 year, which all were launched in 2006. It also has created significant improvements with physical resources and some aspects of technical capacity building at central level, particular examples being much improved laboratory diagnosis and risk analysis capacity. At field level, resources have been poured into building offices and quarantine stations, purchasing vaccine (FMD and especially HPAI) and creating an entirely new level of VS with funding support from government, the network of commune veterinary para-professionals at field level. These steps obviously had some positive impact on VS field coverage and activity.

However, some basic aspects of efficient VS less reliant on resourcing and training, such as structural and organisational aspects of decision making and national coordination are seemingly blocking further progress, including in the ongoing battle with HPAI H5N1 in poultry. HPAI H5N1 has been endemic in Vietnam since 2004, generally occurring in annual "waves". Despite large injections of national and donor funding, outbreaks continue sporadically to this day. In 2010, Vietnam is one of only four countries globally with a generally ongoing endemic H5N1 situation in domestic poultry, the others being Indonesia, Bangladesh and Egypt. At the time of the PVS mission another HPAI outbreak had just started in Vietnam. Other countries in the Greater Mekong sub-region, such as Thailand, Cambodia and Myanmar have had occasional outbreaks over recent years but these have been contained and eradicated relatively quickly, with improving capacity to do this as experience is gained over time with additional outbreaks.

To some extent the inability of Vietnam to shift from endemic H5N1 is a result of unique set of demographics and production systems that predisposes them to the maintenance of HPAI within poultry populations (i.e. high human and poultry population densities, major large scale free-range duck farming, high risk practices within live bird markets etc). Vietnam's choice to employ comprehensive HPAI H5N1 vaccination in October 2005, rather than solely an early detection and stamping out policy as with neighbouring countries, is highly controversial as a contributing factor to viral persistence (e.g. by masking infection), with as yet no scientific consensus. No exit strategy relating to the vaccination policy has been agreed on. However, based on OIE PVS interviews and findings, some non technical aspects relating to the structure and function of the Vietnamese VS may also be contributing importantly to the ongoing HPAI management problem.

The most significant limitation within the Vietnamese Veterinary Services is the ongoing lack of effective national coordination that links the central VS with the field. Two related methods are needed to generate such links throughout the different VS levels and to stakeholders: (1) through an effective chain of command; and (2) through communications and consultation approaches

Having both existing between the Central VS and lower level VS/stakeholders is of vital importance to an efficiently functioning VS. Unfortunately Vietnam does not have sufficient mechanisms in place for an effective chain of command nor regular, formal consultation and therefore cannot effectively link Central to field. Therefore, irrespective of levels of funding and resources available these inadequate links will continue to limit progress towards successful outcomes.

In terms of impacts, as with the first PVS mission, this mission found that this relative separation of central from field negatively affects capabilities relating to surveillance and reporting up the line, as well as ability of policy to be implemented to field level down the line. This is most clearly demonstrated by difficulties in rapidly and efficiently responding to outbreaks, and ultimately their persistence as endemic diseases. The most obvious case example is borne out in the ongoing fight against highly pathogenic avian influenza, but they also relate to other aspects of the VS mandate such as FMD management (where similarly large investments have not fully yielded expected outcomes, especially in the north), border control and quarantine (where there is a mix of separately controlled central and provincial border checkpoints, and a lack of technical accountability), and in non-export meat hygiene and inspection (which is inadequate with blurred and shortened lines of responsibility).

Once again it must be emphasised that in most cases, decision making on these fundamental VS structural and organisational components are not in the hands of the Veterinary Services, who, especially at Central level, are staffed by competent and hardworking officers who are doing their best to implement policies and plans in difficult environments not conducive to the achievement of outcomes. In short, it is very difficult for them to link effectively with the field.

In addition, a lack of standardised knowledge and skills from field veterinarians and veterinary para-professional staff and issues with stakeholder compliance (particularly farmers) also hinders progress. These may be current gaps more easily amenable to targeted funding and dedicated projects, such as those to improve initial and continuing veterinary and para-veterinary education, the establishment of a Veterinary Statutory Body and delivery of more effective animal health communications to stakeholders.

I.2.A Human, physical and financial resources

Levels of Human, Physical and Financial Resources are in general a strength for the Vietnamese Veterinary Services. Unlike within neighbouring developing countries they are certainly no limitation to the development of animal health policy and its implementation. Staffing levels are generally good, infrastructure and equipment has improved and funding of all types is very strong on the back of ongoing endemic HPAI. Millions of dollars have been devoted to veterinary activities, mostly for the fight against HPAI, from both the government and from external donors and agencies. For implementation of HPAI planning under the “Green Book” from 2006 to 2010, US$250 million was budgeted, with half to go to human health and half to animal health. This entire amount has not been fully provided, but Vietnam has still had a very strong resource base upon which to build veterinary infrastructure and activity.

With this funding, buildings and equipment especially for laboratories and quarantine have been updated, veterinary staff have been trained by mostly external programmes and large amounts of vaccine have been purchased. The most significant spending relating to human resources has been the establishment of an entirely new level of official VS, the network of government supported commune veterinary para-professionals to strengthen field veterinary capacity. However, resources can only achieve so much and are dependent on an efficiently functioning structural and operational system. It is in some of these basic organisational aspects that Vietnam has current gaps or weaknesses.

Effective internal coordination, lack of technical independence and constraints on legislation are major gaps limiting the ability of the Vietnamese VS to efficiently pursue its missions. A quick review of the Vietnamese veterinary legislation reveals that VS decision making is decentralised with the provincial, district and commune political levels heavily involved, and acting as filters for both policy directives and instructions flowing downwards (chain of command) and information flows and field technical perspectives flowing upwards.

As a couple of select examples, in terms of the chain of command it was found in one district where many fridges were being stored that they had been purchased several months earlier for each commune animal health worker to store vaccinations, mostly for HPAI and FMD. However, in reality the fridges were housed within the Commune's Peoples' Committee (CPC) and might be used by the CPC and not the commune veterinary para-professionals. It was mentioned during interviews that they could be employed for general use rather than specifically for vaccine storage.

While it might be argued such an example may not have major consequences (vaccine can still be stored at district level), it can be seen as representative of the fact the VS are not independent, instructions and equipment from higher levels of VS are not direct to lower levels of VS, rather, they are filtered more broadly through political bodies, such as the People's Committees. Unofficial reports of inefficient use or even misuse of vaccine at field level, such as for HPAI and FMD, may also be attributable to this lack of a chain of command. In such situations, technical independence can be compromised; non technical factors are taken into account and central, technical decision making structures relating to the source of the vaccine are separated from those relating to the delivery of vaccination in the field.

Another example relates more to information flows in the opposite direction, in terms of disease reporting from the field upwards, that may also incorporate aspects of technical independence. This may be having important impacts on the capacity for early outbreak detection and reporting such as for HPAI or FMD, resulting in disease persistence despite the greater number of "eyes" and "ears" in the field with the addition of officially supported commune veterinary para-professionals. For example, in the disease reporting templates both the commune veterinary para-professionals and the Commune People's Committee Head are required to sign the reporting form before it is sent to the district level veterinary office. This requirement could have impacts on technical independence where non-technical local issues and interests may be taken into account relating to the reporting of such disease outbreaks. This situation (political filters) seem likely to occur at all levels and may result in the delay (and at worse even modification) of outbreak reporting.

The low levels of remuneration of veterinary and veterinary paraprofessional staff are also likely to be contributing to a lack of technical independence.

Communications and consultation mechanisms should always be strong between all the levels of VS, but this becomes particularly critical where there may be shortfalls in terms of chain of command. The Central VS does meet with its provincial VS, but this was described as only occurring "as required" to address particular issues. The lack of formal, regular technical meetings between central and provincial VS, and the opportunity for ongoing discussion of routine technical issues, is a further strong limitation to internal coordination.

Options to try and improve effective and technically independent linkages between central decision making and field delivery levels are explored in the Recommendations section of this report. They will be addressed in greater detail during the upcoming PVS Gap Analysis mission.

External coordination, referring to linkages, communications and consultation between the VS and relevant external agencies such as human health and finance departments have shown good improvements, especially within the context of HPAI. A restructure that has brought aquatic animal health under the jurisdiction of DAH has also tightened links with other agencies involved with aquatic animals, particularly the aquatic animal exports and certification body, NAFIQAD.

The professional competencies of central veterinary staff is generally of an impressive level. Several senior staff members have undergone overseas post graduate training, particularly in the UK under the EU funded Strengthening Veterinary Services project from 1998-2004. This has been supplemented with a comprehensive range of training

programmes in recent years, delivered by international agencies and donors, and largely targeting HPAI control.

This generally high level of central level competency is despite some shortcomings in the Vietnamese veterinary educational system. For example, Vietnam still lacks a Veterinary Statutory Body to provide educational standards for, officially register or regulate the conduct of the veterinary and paraveterinary professions. At the university level, there are good signs of improvement with more consistent veterinary curricula and credit systems across the veterinary faculties, seemingly led by Hanoi University. The content of curricula has been updated to include better coverage of important VS aspects such as veterinary public health, rural practice and livestock management. The Ministry of Education is still required to validate the new curriculum. There seem to be good and improving connections with foreign universities.

Educational and skills levels are different moving from central levels to the field, where significant gaps exist in the knowledge and practices of field staff, including veterinarians at the border checkpoints, staff working in non-export slaughterhouses and the commune veterinary para-professionals who form the field network of the official VS. Knowledge and skills seem highly variable and often lacking at this level. This is despite the claim that all veterinary para-professional staff have undergone two full years of para-veterinary training in an appropriate educational institution. This was borne out in interviews with field staff, where some of their practices did not reflect even basic technical understanding and considerations. Examples include commune veterinary para-professionals who undertook no clinical examination of sick animals, and described clinical symptoms in the context of disease diagnosis, and border veterinary staff who did not properly appreciate the technical or sanitary nature of their role. This area would seem to be ripe for investment in improving and standardising knowledge and practices. Uniform initial and continuing education programmes could be progressed. Sufficient incentives for field paraveterinary staff activities also need to be considered in this context.

I.2.B Technical authority and capability

As for the Fundamental Component “Human, Physical and Financial Resources”, some good gains have been seen with “Technical Authority and Capability” in recent years and since the first OIE PVS evaluation, especially at the central level. This is because technical aspects of Veterinary Services are some of the most readily responsive to significant inputs of resources, expertise and training to build capacity. Good central level technical skills permit a good level of technical input to policy development and decision making. This has been augmented by advice particularly relating to HPAI control from international agencies and experts. However, as discussed in the previous section, issues of national coordination still impact on both policy inputs up from the field, including disease reporting and field perspectives, and implementation down to the field, including field delivery of vaccination and movement control.

The clearest example of improvements is with central and regional laboratories where large investments in buildings, equipment and staff capacity building have clearly paid dividends in diagnostic capability.

Some gains have been made at Central level with Risk Analysis following a training programme and initiation of some basic work. Gains have also been made in passive and active surveillance and early detection and response given investments in technical training at central levels and the improved field veterinary capacity arising from the supported commune veterinary para-professionals. As has been discussed in detail, further progress is restricted by inadequate linkages between the two.

At the border, significant investments have been made and are ongoing with the building of large quarantine stations, such as on the borders with China in the north and Cambodia in the south. How effective these quarantine stations will be in contributing to the safe movement of livestock remains to be seen, but there may be some issues relating to how much their creation and function have taken into account local factors. Current gaps with border inspection and quarantine relate to the proportion of livestock movements effectively captured by the official system, a mix of separate centrally and provincially controlled border checkpoints and a lack of technical sanitary understanding and accountability from border veterinary staff.

Aspects relating to animal production food safety need close attention and a major external project currently underway should assist. There is a major gap between standards and practices within export slaughterhouses and those within national and domestic slaughterhouses at all levels. Again, issues of national coordination create problems here.

Strong international links assist the Vietnamese VS in keeping track of emerging issues and innovations.

Considerations relating to animal welfare in Vietnam are in their infancy.

I.2.C Interaction with stakeholders

Fundamental Component 3, “Interaction with Stakeholders” is clearly the most uniformly weak of the four Fundamental Components of the OIE PVS Tool for Vietnam.

As in 2006, there do not appear to be formal or regular consultation mechanisms between the Central Government and important stakeholders such as livestock industry representatives, farmer groups, trader groups or academics.

Some improvements were noted by the PVS team with animal health communications, particularly focused on HPAI awareness and biosecurity, given significant funding inputs, but this form of communication is one way. Consultation involves two way communication with opportunity for representation and inputs into decision making and policy from stakeholders. This shortfall has been confirmed by difficulties faced by international agencies in attempting to assist Vietnam in undertaking fuller forms of stakeholder engagement.

There is little evidence that private veterinarians, farmers or industry are organised into groups representing their interests with leadership available to engage in such consultation or communications with the different levels of government.

Concerning the relationship and linkages between the official VS and private veterinarians, private veterinarians do not seem to be appropriately represented, particularly at any decision making level, through their Veterinary Association. Vietnam also lacks a veterinary statutory body to provide educational standards for, officially register or regulate the conduct of the veterinary profession. There does not seem to be any delegation of public good veterinary activity to private veterinarians.

Concerning linkages with farmers or other stakeholders there are also major gaps. In a telling response during a meeting a senior government official insisted that they undertook a lot of stakeholder consultation during policy and legislative development. When asked which groups were consulted the official listed off a number of other central government agencies such as those associated with the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health etc who were able to comment during developmental stages of both policy and legislation. Consulting with stakeholders or experts external to the government was not considered as a concept. This lack of stakeholder communication and consultation is one important barrier to effective policy development and implementation in Vietnamese animal health. As would be expected in this context, there are no joint public-private animal health programmes.

I.2.D Access to markets

Stronger veterinary legislation is required to permit enforcement of sanitary provisions by the VS and this is a source of much ongoing work and external support, including from OIE and FAO. However, even if legislation permitted it, implementation and compliance may be made difficult due to the internal coordination and chain of command issues between the different levels of VS as described previously.

More detailed assessment and advice regarding Vietnamese Veterinary Legislation will feed into this OIE PVS pathway for Vietnam as part of dedicated OIE Legislation Missions to Vietnam. This support with legislation has been conducted concurrently with this PVS evaluation and gap analysis activity as part of a suite of support OIE is providing Vietnam's veterinary services in the preparation and implementation of its Roadmap 2010-2015. The PVS evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis teams will continue to work closely with this related legislation activity.

Other aspects of the Access to Markets critical competencies are at variable levels within Vietnam. Large scale exports of livestock and livestock products do not currently occur, though Vietnam has aspirations in this area. The exact nature of these aspirations and the organisational and resource requirements to go about meeting them will be explored much more closely as part of a PVS Gap Analysis mission.

A clear exception is in the area of aquatic animals and products, where massive aquaculture production systems have successfully found large international export markets, including to developed countries with very high sanitary requirements such as Japan and Australia. There are indications that Vietnam is seeking to have terrestrial production and export facilitation systems follow the lead of and learn from those already established for aquatics through a central VS restructure. This has changed the mandate and function of the body responsible for product exports and certification in the aquatics sector, and tightened the relationship it has with DAH who have taken over from it responsibility for aquatic animal health, but now have this activity certified and audited for export by NAFIQAD.

If Vietnam has strong aspirations to access valuable export markets in the terrestrial livestock sector it will be required to make significant improvements in aspects of its policy and operations in each of: international veterinary certification and harmonisation, equivalence and sanitary agreements, livestock and livestock product identification and traceability, and zoning and/or compartmentalisation as applicable. The upcoming PVS Gap Analysis will enable the Vietnamese to prioritise their objectives in this area and develop a feasible medium to long term plan of activity, with preliminary costings to move them towards their goals.

I.3 Keys recommendations

I.3.A Human and financial resources

As discussed the level of resources, human, physical and financial, available to the Vietnamese VS are a current relative strength. How sustainable such levels of funding will be is as yet unclear.

Priority recommendations relating to this fundamental component are divided into two categories, internal coordination (incorporating "chain of command") and veterinary and veterinary para-professional education. These two aspects of the VS are two of the highest priority gaps identified in this PVS follow up evaluation, and recommendations targeting their improvement are therefore of vital importance to the success of the Vietnamese VS. These, along with activity targeting stakeholder interaction, would be key areas of focus for the upcoming PVS Gap Analysis mission.

Internal Coordination (chain of command/consultation)

A fundamental gap exists in ensuring the substantial resources available to the Vietnamese VS are used efficiently through effectively linking central with field levels. This can be done through mechanisms of national coordination (internal), including through a better chain of command, and through an internal consultation and communication system.

Within decentralised systems, VS can advocate for the unique application of a chain of command to VS using arguments around the rapid and absolute decision making requirements of VS functions, as supported by the OIE. Examples can be cited where chain of command has been made exceptional in the decentralised country, such as for military, police or natural disaster response and comparisons can be drawn with VS. For example, such existing chain of command functions can be compared with the need for rapid decision making and implementation in VS functions such as outbreak emergency response, animal production food safety, quarantine and inspection and export facilitation and assurance.

Where it is not possible to achieve a more direct chain of command for the whole of VS, special arrangements could be made for specific VS functions such as those listed above where an effective chain of command is more critical. For example, border inspection and quarantine is typically directly controlled by the Central VS in most countries. In Vietnam provincial VS (SDAH) are responsible for some international border checkpoints, which is likely to result in inconsistencies in approach. Human nature and market forces will dictate that traders will seek out the border crossings where they encounter the least resistance, in other words those with the least stringent sanitary requirements. Efforts should be made to ensure uniform application of sanitary requirements at the border through control of all crossings by the Central VS. Other countries also build flexibility by having provisions for employing different systems when faced with different situations, such as tighter chain of command for emergencies.

In situations where advocacy to politicians for changing to direct VS chain of command systems as recommended by OIE are unsuccessful or only partially successful, there is no choice but to explore alternative forms of internal VS coordination. In such cases, very close communications and consultation with other levels of VS and external stakeholders are essential to harmonise and share ownership of policies and their implementation. This is with the aim of fostering compliance with implementation in the field, from both lower level VS and stakeholders involved. Getting inputs, consensus and harmonisation obviously is operationally intense. It takes substantial time and effort, as well as political maturity, and is not ideal for many critical VS activities requiring rapid decision making and action as described. The Vietnamese VS need to improve and formalise communications and consultation mechanisms between all the levels of their VS with a focus on technical issues.

Veterinary and veterinary para-professionals education and training

Veterinary and veterinary para-professional education, of both the initial and continuing variety, needs close attention by the Veterinary Services.

Although there has been some promising early work, the veterinary curricula across all the veterinary schools in Vietnam needs to be closely reviewed and better standardised. This could be facilitated effectively by an overseas or national expert, and could be one of the first tasks for a newly created VSB. The same applies to veterinary para-professional education and the two year course currently undertaken. This should be reviewed carefully within different schools to ensure that basic knowledge and skills required in the field are all taught to those who wish to become a veterinary para-professional.

A clearer assessment of the required numbers of graduate (veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals) should urgently be established.

Continuing education has been supported by a large amount of external training provided from international agencies, NGOs and donors. It has almost all targeted HPAI. This must be balanced against the current heavy workload of veterinary and veterinary paraprofessional staff. “Workshop fatigue”, especially with senior, English speaking VS staff should be avoided. A stronger internally driven continuing education programme is required that is both sustainable and takes into account a careful assessment of priority needs. This is important for the VS at all levels, and is a current priority at the lower district and field levels where basic knowledge and skills seem variable and in many cases lacking, especially with the network of commune veterinary para-professionals.

I.3.B Technical authority and capability

As revealed throughout this PVS follow-up mission, some good improvements have been made in many areas of technical authority and capability, particularly relating to laboratory diagnostic capacity, surveillance and response and risk analysis. However, all these technical activities are also impacted through failures with internal coordination, basic education and stakeholder interaction. Improvements relating to such fundamental issues with the animal health system (as recommended elsewhere) will have positive impacts in all technical areas requiring effective linkage of central with field. For example, surveillance and reporting, laboratory relevance and interaction with aspects of field epidemiology, disease outbreak response, slaughterhouse meat hygiene and inspection, biosecurity and movement control etc.

The VS would benefit from a better national prioritisation of technical issues and capabilities, based on gaps, upon which to focus and devote resources and training. This might include agreed policy on priority animal diseases for Vietnam (in addition to HPAI and FMD), veterinary public health priorities and clearer assessment of gaps in veterinary technical skill sets requiring more attention (e.g. laboratory, epidemiological, risk analysis, food safety etc). The PVS Gap Analysis and associated strategic planning processes will greatly assist in going into full detail in terms of prioritising and planning around such technical aspects.

I.3.C Interaction with stakeholders

Stakeholder consultation needs to be initiated from a very low baseline within Vietnam. Firstly, some attempt to assist stakeholders to form groups, with leadership that truly represent their interests is required. Then mechanisms of both informal and formal communications and consultation with them need to be established. Dedicated internal and external projects focused on the establishment of livestock associations and the like could assist. There are ready examples across the rest of South East Asia, where almost all countries have some form of livestock industry association and representation that could be explored as models by Vietnam.

A very important component of a strong and defined veterinary profession, as also recommended in the previous OIE PVS mission, is the establishment of a national Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) in Vietnam. VSBs are bodies that have essential functions in setting minimum educational standards for veterinarians, officially registering veterinarians based on these standards (in essence, defining what it is to be a veterinarian in the country), defining what acts must be conducted only by veterinarians (e.g. signature of slaughterhouse inspection certificates for export meat) and providing disciplinary measures relating to the conduct of the veterinary profession.

The role of VSBs has a legislative basis and it is the OIE standard to have them independent from political or other inappropriate influence. However, there have been some situations where VSBs have functioned effectively within governments (such as in Tanzania, Africa). More details on the role and function of VSBs are contained in Article 3.2.12 of the OIE Terrestrial Code which is freely available on the OIE website. In addition the OIE Sub-Regional Representation for South East Asia will also be holding in April 2010 in Bangkok an AusAID funded PSVS workshop on Veterinary Legislation which will also include sessions devoted to Veterinary Statutory Bodies. One of the aims of this workshop is to introduce the concept of Veterinary Statutory Bodies to the three South East Asian countries that do not have them and to have these countries learn from the models and experiences of other countries in South East Asia that have them. An internal taskforce, perhaps involving retired senior veterinarians with a strong interest, could drive the process. There may also be some value in external support for the creation of a Vietnamese VSB through a programme to provide advice directly, or to facilitate the provision of advice from relevant ASEAN neighbours.

Although VSBs have traditionally had a much weaker role in standard setting and registration functions for veterinary paraprofessionals, the OIE believes they should be playing a much bigger role in this regard. Such a function might be particularly important in Vietnam given the new network of commune veterinary paraprofessionals and PVS findings of variable skills and knowledge. Therefore it would be useful in a new VSB to also consider this.

The public VS should strengthen its relationships with the private veterinarians with the delegation of some official activities. This could initially be discussed with private representatives of the Veterinary Association. .

I.3.D Access to markets

Issues associated with Vietnamese Veterinary Legislation and its compliance, both internally and externally, have been discussed. More details are available as part of a dedicated OIE Legislation Mission. The PVS evaluation and PVS Gap Analysis teams will continue to work closely with this closely related legislation activity to ensure both are aligned appropriately.

Large scale exports of livestock and livestock products do not currently occur in Vietnam. Aspirations in this area have been expressed by the Vietnamese authorities. More detalailed animal and animal product export objectives and the organisational and resource requirements to attain them will be explored closely as part of a PVS Gap Analysis mission in June 2010.

Export of aquatic animals and products are a notable exception. Here, massive aquaculture production systems have successfully found strong international export markets, including to developed countries such as Japan and Australia with very high sanitary requirements. There are indications that Vietnam is seeking to have terrestrial production and export facilitation systems follow the lead of and learn from those already established for aquatics through a central VS restructure. NAFIQAD, the body previously responsible for all sanitary provisions in the aquatics sector, will now be responsible for export certification. The responsibility for audit of aquatic animal health has been recently handed to DAH. This will tighten the relationship between NAFIQAD and DAH and provide DAH with exposure on satisfying export certification and inspection requirements to demanding developing country markets. How successful such arrangements will be are yet to be determined.

If Vietnam has aspirations to access valuable export markets in the terrestrial livestock sector it needs to make significant improvements in aspects of its policy and operations in each of: international veterinary certification and harmonisation,

equivalence and sanitary agreements, livestock and livestock product identification and traceability, and zoning and/or compartmentalisation as applicable. All of these factors require strong linkages between central and field levels, particularly in terms of a chain of command. The upcoming PVS Gap Analysis will enable the Vietnamese to prioritise their objectives in this area and develop a feasible medium to long term plan of activity, with preliminary costings to move them towards their export goals.

PART II: CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION

II.1 OIE PVS Tool: method, objectives and scope of the evaluation

To assist countries to establish their current level of performance, form a shared vision, establish priorities and carry out strategic initiatives, the OIE has developed an evaluation tool called the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (OIE PVS Tool[1]) which comprises four fundamental components:

- Human, physical and financial resources
- Technical authority and capability
- Interaction with stakeholders
- Access to markets.

These four fundamental components encompass 45 critical competencies, for each of which five qualitative levels of advancement are described. For each critical competency, a list of suggested indicators was used by the OIE Evaluation Team to help determine the level of advancement.

A glossary of terms is provided in Appendix 2.

The report follows the structure of the OIE PVS Tool and the reader is encouraged to consult that document to ensure that the context in which the evaluation has been conducted is understood.

The objective and scope of the OIE PVS evaluation includes all aspects relevant to the OIE Codes and the quality of Veterinary Services. However they were detailed before the mission in appendix 7 in order to take into account the mandate of the VS in the country and its context.

II.2 Country information (geography, administration, agriculture and livestock)

General

Vietnam, officially the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is the easternmost country on the Indochina Peninsula in Southeast Asia. It is bordered by China to the north, Laos to the northwest, Cambodia to the southwest, and the South China Sea, referred to as East Sea to the east. With a population of over 86 million, Vietnam is the 13th most populous country in the world[2]. Vietnam's territory stretches from Lung Cu village (Ha Tuyen province) in the north to Rach Tau hamlet (Minh Hai province) in the south. It is a S-shaped peninsula, with thousands of off-shore islands and archipelagoes; the biggest of which are the Hoang SA (Paracel) and Truong Sa (Spratly) Archipelagoes. Vietnam's mainland covers 331,689 square kilometers. The capital is Hanoi.

Population Data

The population, as per April 2009, is estimated to be just over 86 million. There are 54 different ethnic groups inhabiting Vietnam, in which Kinh (Viet) people make up nearly 90% of the whole population, and 53 other ethnic groups represent over 10%. Thirty two percent of the population is under 15 years of age and there is a two-child population policy. The most densely inhabited areas in Vietnam are the Red River Delta and the Mekong Delta.

[1] Available at http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/en_vet_eval_tool.htm?e1d2
[2] www.wikipedia.org

Topography and Physical Features

The country's total length from north to south is 1,650km. Its width, stretching from east to west, is 600km at the widest point in the north, 400km in the south, and 50km at the narrowest part, in the centre, in Quang Binh Province. The coastline is 3,260km long and the inland border is 4,510km[3].

Vietnam is approximately 331,688 km² (128,066 sq mi) in area (not including Hoang Sa and Truong Sa islands), larger than Italy and almost the size of Germany. The perimeter of the country running along its international boundaries is 4,639 km (2,883 mi). The topography consists of hills and densely forested mountains, with level land covering no more than 20%. Mountains account for 40% of the area, with smaller hills accounting for 40% and tropical forests 42%.

Map 1: Physical features of Vietnam[4]

[3] http://www.vietnamtourism.com/
[4] http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/asia

Table n°2: Data summary for geography, agriculture and livestock[5]

Geographic features

Climatic and/or agro-ecological zones	Rainfall (mm/year)
Temperate north	>1000
Tropical south	>1000
Hills facing sea	2000-2500

Source: http://www.vietnamembassy.org.uk

Topography	Km2	%
Total area	331689	100
Pasture lands	?	?
Arable land	?	?
Forest	150000	42
Wetlands/deserts	50000	20
Highlands	240000	75

Demographic data

Human population		Livestock households/farms	
Total number	86 million	Total number	17635
Average density / km2	259 / km²	% intensive	?
% of urban	27	% agro-pastoral (mixed)	?
% of rural	73	% extensive	?

Current livestock census data

Animals species	Total Number	Intensive production system (% or no.)	Mixed production system (% or no.)	Extensive production system (% or no.)
Cattle and buffalo	6877	?	40%	?
Sheep and goats	622	?	?	?
Pigs	23170	?	80%	?
Poultry	233000	?	75%	?

Animal and animal product trade data

Animals	Average annual import		Average annual export	
	Quantity	Value (x 1000 USD)	Quantity	Value(x 1000 USD)
Cattle and buffalo	?	?	?	?
Sheep and goat	?	?	?	?
Pig	388	274	?	?
Poultry (x1000)	1530	3148	?	?
TOTAL	1918	3422	?	?

Animals products	Average annual import		Average annual export	
	Quantity	Value (x 1000 USD)	Quantity	Value(x 1000 USD)
Meat	14511	18733	10362	9123
Beef and buffalo	1	10	10	49
Mutton and goat	-	-	88	336
Pork	14496	18667	22	81
Poultry	-	-	10241	8657
Other	13	56	-	-
Milk	5784	1315	513139	108780
Eggs	2552	3836	42	198
Hides and skins	8697	6691	618	2197
TOTAL	31544	30575	524161	120298

Source: www.fao.org/ag/againfo/resources/en/publications/sector_briefs/lsb_VNM.pdf

Economic data

National GDP	US$90,705 million
National budget	US$2,862 million
Livestock GDP	US$1,396 million
Economic value of livestock population	?
Annual public sector contribution to agriculture	?
Annual budget of the Veterinary Services	?

Source: www.fao.org; http://english.vovnews.vn

[5] Note – much of this data will need to be provided in far greater detail for the purposes of the OIE PVS Gap Analysis scheduled for June 2010

II.3 Context of the evaluation

II.3.A Availability of data related to the evaluation

A list of documents received before and during the PVS Evaluation mission by the Team is provided in Appendix 6. In most cases, data received for the 2006 original OIE PVS mission was reused, without the supply of a complete set of updated data. This was with the understanding that data updates of real significance would be sought from the interview process within countries, and relevant updated documentation could then be sourced.

All documents listed in Appendix 6 are referenced to related critical competencies to demonstrate the levels. Documents and pictures are also referenced in relation to each critical competency to support the related findings.

The following table is a quick overview of the availability of the main categories of documents or data which are necessary for the evaluation, taking into account the information required by the OIE Code.

Table 3: Summary of stat available for evaluation

Main documents categories	Data accessible only on site or on request	Data not available
→ **Animal census**		
o at 1st administrative level	x	
o at 2nd administrative level	x	
o at 3rd administrative level	x	
o per animal species	x	
o per production systems		x
→ **Organisations charts**		
o Central levels of the VS	x	
o 2nd level of the VS		sometimes
o 3rd level of the VS		often
→ **Job descriptions in the VS**		
o Central levels of the VS		sometimes
o 2nd level of the VS		often
o 3rd level of the VS		often
→ **Legislations, regulations, decrees …**		
o Animal health and public health	x	
o Veterinary practice	x	
o Veterinary statutory body		x
o Veterinary medicines and biologicals	x	
o Official delegation		x
→ **Veterinary census**		
o Global (public, private, vet, vet. paraprof)		x
o Per level	X (govt)	
o Per function		x
→ **Census of logistics and infrastructures**		x
→ **Activity reports**	x	
→ **Financial reports**	x	
→ **Animal health status reports**		x
→ **Evaluation reports**	x	
→ **Procedures, registers, records, letters …**	x	

II.3.B General organisation of the Veterinary Services

Government and Political system[6]

Vietnam is a socialist country under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party. The Party holds a national congress every five years to outline the country's overall direction and future course as well as to formalize policies.

The National Assembly, which includes 498 members and is open to non-Party members, is the supreme organ of state and the only body with constitutional and legislative power. The National Assembly is the highest representative organ of the people and the highest organ of State power of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The President of the State and the Prime Minister are elected by the National Assembly.

Vietnam's administrative structure consists of four levels of government:

- central,
- provincial / municipal,
- district /precinct / city under provincial authority, and
- commune / ward / township.

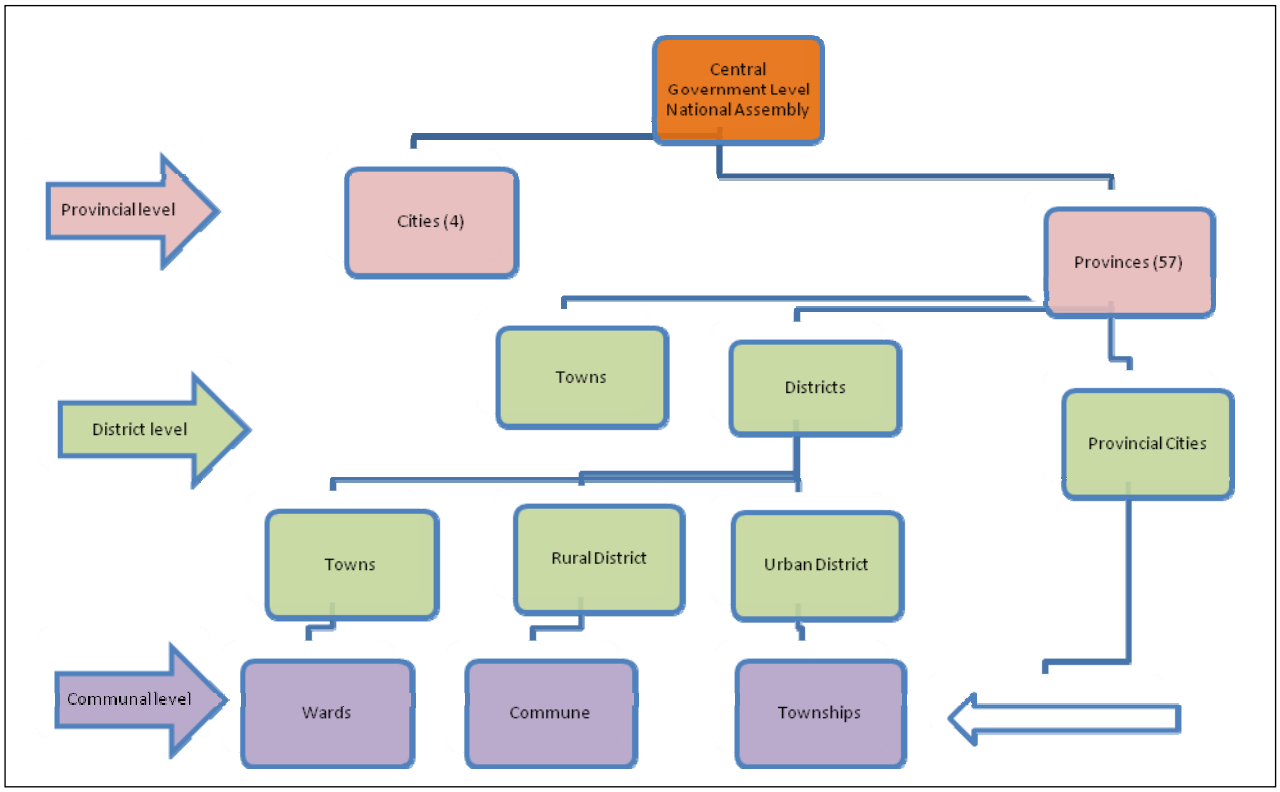
The country is divided administratively into 63 provinces of which Hanoi, Haiphong, Da Nang, Ho Chi Minh City, and Can Tho are municipalities .These are further subdivided into several dozen urban districts and hundreds of rural districts. Nearly 10,000 communes comprise Vietnam's lowest level of local administration. At the provincial, district, and commune levels, the highest government authority is an elected People's Council, the actual work of which is carried out by a People's Committee elected by the council.

The Prime Minister of Vietnam heads a cabinet currently composed of three deputy prime ministers and the heads of twenty-six ministries and commissions, all confirmed by the National Assembly.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is headed by a Minister, assisted by 8 Deputy Ministers[7].

[6] http://www.vietnamembassy-usa.org
[7] http://www.chinhphu.vn

Diagram 1: Government Structures of Vietnam



General Institutional Organisation of the VS

The Department of Animal Health (DAH) is part of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) and has **7 functional divisions** (Administration and Personnel, Financial, Epidemiology, Legislation and Inspection, Inspection and Quarantine, Drug Management, Planning-international cooperation-science) located at the head office in Hanoi, with a link office in Ho Chi Minh City.

The DAH also has responsibility for the National Centre for Veterinary Diagnosis, the two Centres for Quality Control of Drug and Bio-products, the two Centres for Veterinary Sanitary and Hygiene, and six Regional Animal Health Centres. DAH also manages Airport, Harbour and Border Inspection Stations. The National Institute of Veterinary Research is directly under MARD.

The DAH does not have direct line management of the 64 Provincial Veterinary Sub-departments. The Provincial Sub-departments manage Inland Inspection Stations and District Veterinary Stations which in turn have links with commune and village veterinary and veterinary para-professional teams.

A more detailed written description of these VS levels can be found in the original OIE PVS evaluation report from 2006.

The following diagrams and map provide an overall summary of VS structures both within MARD and throughout the different levels of the VS.

Diagram 2 - Vietnam MARD Structure

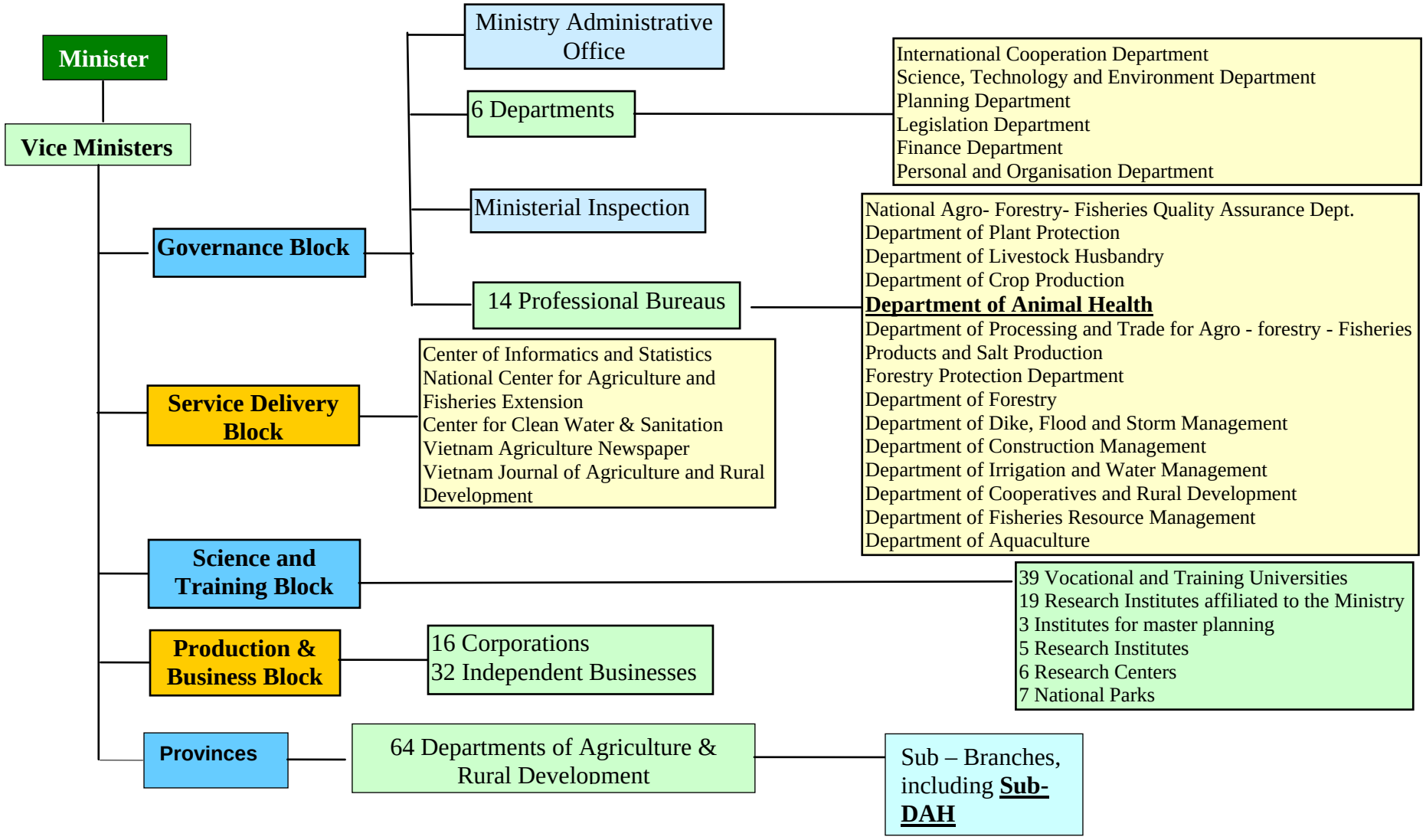
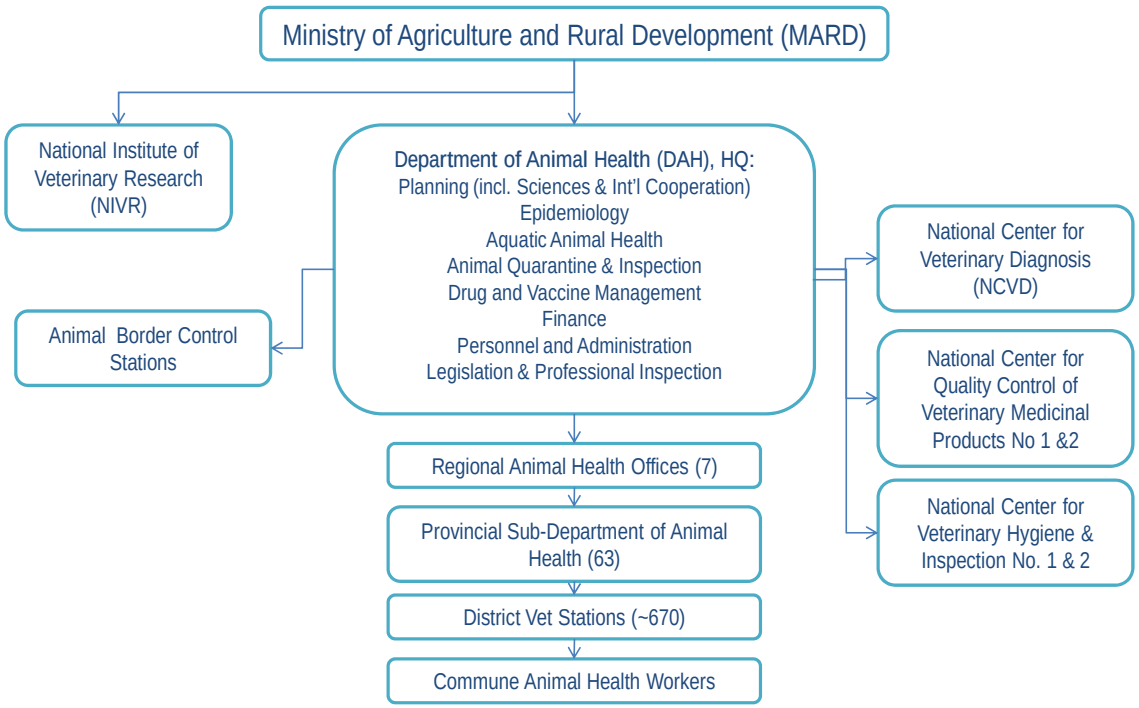


Diagram 3 - DAH's organizational chart

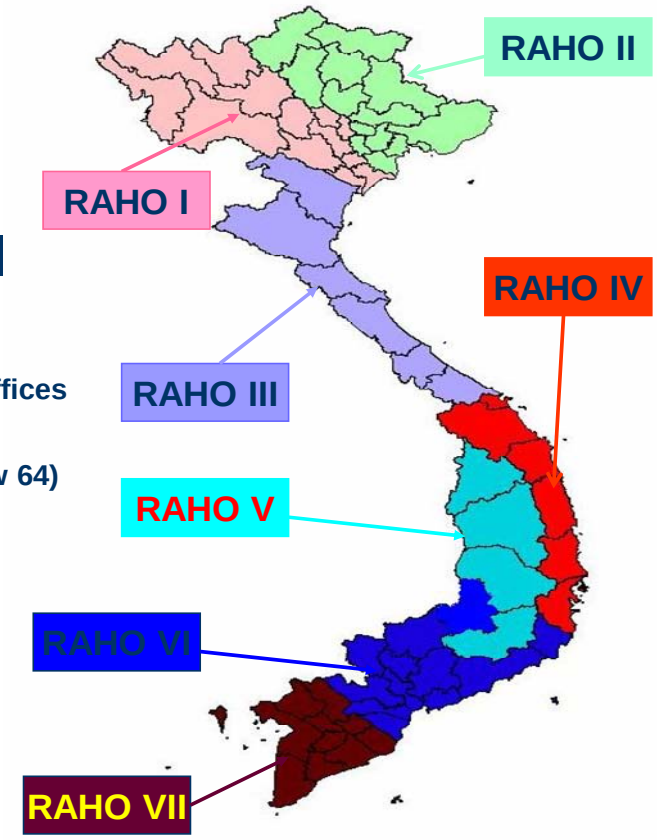


Map 2 - RAHO and Sub-DAH Organization from *January 2008*

Central level: **DAH**

7 Regional Animal Health offices (RAHOs)

63 Provincial Sub-DAH (now 64)



II.3.C Animal disease occurrence

Consultation of the OIE website provides information related to animal disease occurrence (see table 4)

Table 4: Disease present in the Country in Domestic Animals

Disease	Status
Anthrax	Disease limited to one or more zones
Aujeszky's disease	Suspected (not confirmed)
Avian infectious bronchitis	Clinical Disease
Bov. genital campylobacteriosis	Suspected (not confirmed)
Bovine anaplasmosis	Suspected (not confirmed)
Bovine babesiosis	Suspected (not confirmed)
Bovine tuberculosis	Suspected (not confirmed)
Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)	Suspected (not confirmed)
Classical swine fever	Clinical Disease
Duck virus hepatitis	Clinical Disease
Enzootic bovine leukosis	Suspected (not confirmed)
Epizootic ulcerative syndrome	Suspected (not confirmed)
Foot and mouth disease	Clinical Disease
Fowl cholera	Clinical Disease
Fowl typhoid	Clinical Disease
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	Clinical Disease
Heartwater	Suspected (not confirmed)
Highly path. avian influenza	Clinical Disease
Inf.bov.rhinotracheit. (IBR/IPV)	Suspected (not confirmed)
Infec bursal disease (Gumboro)	Clinical Disease
Leptospirosis	Clinical Disease
Lumpy skin disease	Confirmed infection (no clinical disease)
Newcastle disease	Clinical Disease
Paratuberculosis	Suspected (not confirmed)
Porcine cysticercosis	Disease limited to one or more zones
Porcine reproductive/respiratory syndr.	Clinical Disease
Pullorum disease	Clinical Disease
Rabies	Disease limited to one or more zones
Salmonellosis (S. abortusovis)	Suspected (not confirmed)
Sheep pox and goat pox	Clinical Disease
Theileriosis	Suspected (not confirmed)
Trichinellosis	Clinical Disease
Trichomonosis	Suspected (not confirmed)
Trypanosomosis	Clinical Disease
White spot disease	Clinical Disease

II.4 Organisation of the evaluation

II.4.A Timetable of the mission

Appendix 3 is the list of persons met; Appendix 4 establishes the time table of the mission and details of the facilities and locations visited by the OIE-PVS Team and Appendix 5 describe the international air travel itinerary of team members.

Note that the approach adopted by the team in this case was to work and travel based on the need to update findings and related evidence of the original OIE PVS report of 2006. Therefore, through interviews during the first few days, possible changes from the original findings were identified, and any need to confirm or check on these at field level were identified.

Based on this approach, only a single trip to the field was deemed as necessary, north from Hanoi to the provinces of Bac Giang and Lang Son and to the northern Chinese border. This field trip was for the purposes of validating and making field findings based on information provided relating to the new commune veterinary para-professional system, implementation of new vaccination campaigns for HPAI and FMD and inspection of new border quarantine facilities (though as yet unused).

The following map indicates the travel route of the assessors for this northern trip:

II.4.B Categories of sites and sampling for the evaluation

The following table enumerates the different categories of sites relevant to the evaluation and the number of each of them in the country. It clarifies the number of them which were visited, compared to the suggested sampling framework ("ideal" sampling) established in OIE PVS manual.

Appendix 4 provides the detailed list of visited sites and meetings actually conducted.

Table 5: Sites sampling	**Terminology or names used in the country**	Number of sites	"Ideal" sampling	Actual sampling
GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES OF THE COUNTRY				
	Red River delta	1	N/A (given PVS "follow up")	1
	Highlands	1		1
	Central Highlands	1		-
	Coastal Lowlands	1		-
	Mekong River delta	1		-
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF THE COUNTRY				
1st administrative level			N/A	1
2nd administrative level	Provinces	63		3
3rd administrative level	Districts	600		5
4th administrative level	Communes	> 10.000		2
Urban entities	Cities	8		1
VETERINARY SERVICES ORGANISATION AND STRUCTURE				
Central (Federal/National) VS	DAH	1	N/A	1
Internal division of the central VS	Division	9		9
1st level of the VS	RAHO	7		1
2nd level of the VS	SDAH	63		3
3rd level of the VS	DVS	> 600		5
Veterinary organisations (VSB, unions…)	Vietnamese Veterinary Association	1		0
FIELD ANIMAL HEALTH NETWORK				
Field level of the VS for animal health	Communes	> 10.000	N/A	2
Private veterinary sector	Private veterinarians / veterinary para-professionals	> 20.000?		/
Other sites (dip tank, crush pen….)		/		/
VETERINARY MEDICINES & BIOLOGICALS				
Production sector		90	N/A	1
Import and wholesale sector		?		/
Retail sector		5000		/
Other partners involved		?		/
VETERINARY LABORATORIES				
National labs	NCVD and RAHO	7	N/A	1
Regional and local labs		63		2
Associated, accredited and other labs		?		/
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS MOVEMENT CONTROL				
Bordering countries	Cambodia, Laos, China	3	N/A	1
Airports and ports border posts		20		-
Main terrestrial border posts				2
Minor terrestrial border posts				-
Quarantine stations for import		3		1 (not operating)
Internal check points		45		1
Live animal markets		?		-
Zones, compartments, export quarantines		0		-
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS				
Export slaughterhouse		10	N/A	0
National market slaughterhouses		?		0
Local market slaughterhouse		?		1
Slaughter areas/slabs/points		?		0
On farm or butcher's slaughtering sites		?		0
Processing sites (milk, meat, eggs, etc)		?		0
Retail outlets (butchers, shops, restaurants)		?		0
TRAINING AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS				
Veterinary university		6	N/A	1
Veterinary paraprofessional schools		?		0
Veterinary research organisations		1		0
STAKEHOLDERS' ORGANISATIONS				
Agricultural Chamber / room /organisation		/	N/A	0
National livestock farmers organisations		/		0
Local (livestock) farmers organisations		/		0
Other stakeholder organisations		/		0
Consumers organisations		/		0

PART III: RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Veterinary services are recognised by OIE Member Countries as a '**global public good**' and it is essential that each Member Country acknowledges the importance of the roles and responsibilities of its veterinary services, and provides the veterinary services with the necessary resources, both human and financial, to carry out its tasks.

This OIE-PVS Evaluation examines 45 critical competencies classified under the 4 fundamental components.

FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS	
1.	HUMAN PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES
2.	TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY
3	INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS
4.	ACCESS TO MARKETS

For each critical competency:

- the current level of advancement is established and shadowed in grey (15%) in the table.
- the evidences are referenced and listed in order to sustain the level of advancement, and then described in appendix 6.
- the findings are described
- the strengths and weaknesses of the veterinary services are highlighted.
- some general recommendations are indicated, if relevant.

III.1. Fundamental component I: human, physical and financial resources

This component of the evaluation appraises the institutional and financial sustainability of the Veterinary Services as evidenced by the level of professional/technical and financial resources available and the capacity to mobilize these resources. It comprises fourteen critical competencies:

Critical competencies:

Section I-1	Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services
	A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)
	B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel
Section I-2	Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
	A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)
	B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel
Section I-3	Continuing education
Section I-4	Technical independence
Section I-5	Stability of structures and sustainability of policies and programmes
Section I-6	Coordination capability of the VS
	A. Internal coordination (chain of command)
	B. External coordination
Section I-7	Physical resources
Section I-8	Operational Funding
Section I-9	Emergency funding
Section I-10	Capital investment
Section I-11	Management of resources and operations

Terrestrial Code References:

Points 1-6 and 13 of Article 1.3.3.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / Independence / Impartiality / Integrity / Objectivity / General organisation / Human and financial resources.

Article 1.3.4.2. on Scope.

Point 1 of Article 1.3.4.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.

Article 1.3.4.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources.

Point 1 of Article 1.3.4.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Financial.

Article 1.3.4.12. on Evaluation of veterinary statutory body.

Points 1-3, 5 and 9 of Article 1.3.4.14. on Organisation and structure of VS / National information on human resources / Financial management information / Laboratory services / Performance assessment and audit programmes.

I-1. Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services *The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.* A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)	Levels of advancement
	1. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are not occupied by appropriately qualified personnel.
	2. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at central and state / provincial levels.
	3. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at local (field) level.
	4. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals.
	5. There are effective management procedures for performance assessment of veterinarians and other professionals.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): EV3, PV1, PV6, PV8, AD3, AD4, AD5, PD1, PD2, H36, H38

Strengths:

- Workload and organisational charts usually exist at almost all levels of the VS
- Public veterinarians are present at all levels of the VS up to the district level
- Approximately 1600 private veterinarians are working in the field

Weaknesses:

- Recruitment at provincial and district levels are done by PPC
- Job descriptions are not systematically defined at district level, and are often too general
- The technical divisions of DAH are not updated on the numbers, functions and qualifications of the staff at provincial, district and field levels.
- Private veterinarians do not systematically participate in the VS activities

Recommendations

- Restructure the DAH centralised database in order to have updated information on numbers, qualifications, functions, ages and locations of veterinarians (public and private)
- Organise this database via a Veterinary Statutory Body, if established
- Establish detailed and accurate job descriptions and recruitment procedures for all levels of VS

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): EV3, PV1, PV6, PV8, AD3, AD4, AD5, PD1, PD2, H36, H38

Findings:

At all levels of the VS, down to communes, there are veterinary para-professionals.

Strengths:

- There are approximately 30,000 private veterinary para-professionals.

Weaknesses:

- The commune veterinary para-professionals are not adequately supervised. In many cases, this supervision is performed on a monthly basis, only for administrative purposes, and mostly linked to external programmes supported by foreign aid agencies or NGOs.
- Veterinary para-professionals are appointed by the CPC, and thus are not under VS authority.
- There are many different statuses and modalities of employment for veterinary paraprofessionals, which lead to inconsistency in the VS system
- Private veterinary para-professionals are not supervised and do not participate into the VS activities

Recommendations:

- Establish clear job descriptions for all veterinary para-professionals
- Define a clear status of employment for veterinary para-professionals in public and private sectors
- Establish clear and detailed procedures for effective practical and technical(and not only administrative) supervision of all veterinary para-professionals by veterinarians, for any veterinary activity, including in the private sector. This means that veterinarians should be able to provide effective supervision on site (commune, etc).
- Restructure the DAH centralised database in order to have updated information on numbers, qualifications, functions, ages and locations of veterinary para-professionals (public and private)

I-2. Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals *The capability of the VS to efficiently carry out their veterinary and technical functions; measured by the qualifications of their personnel in veterinary and technical positions8.* A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	Levels of advancement
	1. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a variable standard that usually allow for elementary clinical and administrative activities of the VS.
	2. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a uniform standard that usually allow for accurate and appropriate clinical and administrative activities of the VS.
	3. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking all professional/technical activities of the VS (e.g. epidemiological surveillance, early warning, public health, etc.).
	4. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking specialized activities as may be needed by the VS.
	5. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are subject to regular updating, or international harmonisation, or evaluation.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): EV3, VS5, T1, T2, T3, T4, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, P63

Findings:

The six veterinary faculties have a relatively good learning environment and offer a five year undergraduate course in veterinary medicine. They graduate around 700 veterinarians per year.

During the initial OIE PVS 2006 mission, their curriculum was considered outdated as it did not take into account new challenges required of a modern VS with a strong public health component (deficiencies with food safety and public health) and a strong network of field practitioners (lack of a focus on rural and animal production practice and management).

Since 2007, some reforms have been undertaken to change the curriculum with a credit system (increased veterinary practice components and decreased political and foreign language components, and increased elective courses for the 4th year students). Around 50% of credits are gained from a new core national curricular framework, and 50% of credits are specialised in by each faculty separately. Masters degrees and PhDs in Veterinary Sciences are established. The Ministry of Education have to validate the final curriculum.

Strengths:

- Links with foreign faculties (Thailand, Malaysia, Japan, Korea, Belgium, France)
- Apparently, a leading role taken by Hanoi starting in 2007 to modify the curriculum
- A curriculum council groups representatives from universities and research to address the new curriculum. However, it is still not an official professional group and few meetings have been held.

Weaknesses:

- Veterinarians in the field still do not have adequate knowledge, practice and attitude
- Veterinary faculties are not involved in continuing education
- VS (and the absence of a VSB) cannot influence on the curriculum
- 50% of credits being optional for faculties to develop separately could lead to very variable course in veterinary science
- No external evaluation and recognition of veterinary training

Recommendations:

- Define a long term restructuring programme for training of veterinarians involving VS and VSB, and taking into consideration the needs of the country, considering continuing education for current veterinarians in order to adapt and modify their knowledge, attitude and practice, and strive for international recognition.
- Practical training should be included in the new curriculum.

8 Not all professional positions require an academic degree. Nonetheless, the proportion of academic degrees serves as an indicator of professional excellence within the VS.

B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals	Levels of advancement
	1. The majority of veterinary para-professionals have no formal entry-level training.
	2. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a very variable standard and allows the development of only limited animal health competencies.
	3. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of only basic animal health competencies.
	4. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of some specialist animal health competencies (e.g. meat inspection).
	5. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard and is subject to regular evaluation and/or updating.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): EV3, H2, H3, H4, H5, H6, P63

Findings:

There are still wide variations in the competencies and training exposure (from a few days to up to 4 years), duties and rights of Vietnamese veterinary para-professionals.

Several technical agricultural schools are providing diplomas for veterinary para-professionals (from two years up to four years).

In general, the knowledge, attitude and practice of current veterinary paraprofessionals are very limited and variable.

Strengths:

- Most “real” veterinary para-professionals are trained in technical agriculture schools.

Weaknesses:

- There are not clear definitions of categories of veterinary paraprofessionals aligned with any established level of education, authorised activities and modalities of effective supervision by veterinarians.
- There is no assessment of needs of veterinary paraprofessionals and probably plethoric number of graduated students.

Recommendations:

- There should be harmonisation of the curricula for veterinary paraprofessionals, if necessary with different categories

I-3. Continuing education (CE)[9] *The capability of the VS to maintain and improve the competence of their personnel in terms of relevant information and understanding; measured in terms of the implementation of a relevant training programme.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no access to continuing veterinary, professional or technical CE.
	2. The VS have access to CE (internal and/or external programmes) on an irregular basis but it does not take into account needs, or new information or understanding.
	3. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, but it is implemented only for some categories of the relevant personnel.
	4. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, and it is implemented for all categories of the relevant personnel.
	5. The VS have up-to-date CE that is implemented for all relevant personnel and is submitted to periodic evaluation of effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): EV3, T5, H15, P63

Findings:

The VS have developed continuing education mainly linked to HPAI management and funded by external programmes and donors.

However, within a decentralised system and with many different partners, it is not possible to evaluate the efficacy, the adequacy and the effectiveness of such training.

Moreover, the very variable level of competences of the veterinary paraprofessionals and veterinarians is not taken into consideration by such training that may therefore prove inadequate or inappropriate.

The lack of adequate initial training and therefore competence of field staff is not compensated by continuing education.

Strengths:

- HPAI continuing education activities have impacted a wide range of technical staff.

Weaknesses:

- There is not a structured programme of continuing education established independently by the VS.
- There is not a clear assessment of needs and evaluation of effectiveness of continuing education
- Continuing education is dependant of external funding

Recommendations:

- Develop a comprehensive programme for continuing education that would take into consideration the needs for required changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals at all levels, in order to strengthen VS conformity to OIE standards and to national priorities.

[9] Continuing education includes Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for veterinary, professional and technical personnel.

I-4. Technical independence	Levels of advancement
The capability of the VS to carry out their duties with autonomy and free from commercial, financial, hierarchical and political influences that may affect technical decisions in a manner contrary to the provisions of the OIE (and of the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).	1. The technical decisions made by the VS are generally not based on scientific considerations.
	2. The technical decisions take into account the scientific evidence, but are routinely modified to conform to non-scientific considerations.
	3. The technical decisions are based on scientific evidence but are subject to review and possible modification based on non-scientific considerations.
	4. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.
	5. The technical decisions are made and implemented in full accordance with the country's OIE obligations (and with the country's WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): EV3, P52, P72-73

Findings:

Provincial, district and commune levels of the VS are dependant on People Committees (PC) for management of most of their resources (human resources are appointed and paid by PC, physical and financial resources are usually controlled by PC) and activities (including reporting which is co-signed by PC).

The level of competency of most field VS staff is not adequate.

Formal procedures (such as SOPs) are usually lacking.

Salaries range from 60 to 180 € for a veterinarian and 25 to 120 € for a veterinary para-professionals. Such a low level of remuneration hampers technical independence

Strengths:

- DAH staff make effort to sustain technical independence of the VS by developing risk analysis and guidelines for many activities.

Weaknesses:

- All mentioned findings are hampering the technical independence of the VS at all levels. This situation is contributing strongly to the lack of efficacy and delays in fighting HPAI: the last outbreak occurred during the mission and the VS cannot be blamed for this situation as long as they do not have the required level of technical independence.

Recommendations:

- Limit the involvement of People Committees in the management of resources of the VS by channelling them directly through DAH to other technical levels
- Develop a reporting system internal to a strengthened VS chain of command
- Empower DAH to establish detailed procedures for activities of the VS at all levels
- Increase salaries of VS staff to make them compatible with technical independence

I-5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies *The capability of the VS structure and/or leadership to implement and sustain policies over time.*	Levels of advancement
	1. Substantial changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS frequently occur (e.g. annually) resulting in lack of sustainability of policies.
	2. The organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS is substantially changed each time there is a change in the political leadership and this has negative effects on sustainability of policies.
	3. Significant changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS occur rarely, but this stability does not have a positive impact on the sustainability of policies.
	4. Some changes occur in the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS following a change in the political leadership, but these have little or no negative effect on sustainability of policies.
	5. The organisational structure and leadership of the public sector of the VS are generally stable. Modifications are based on an evaluation process, with positive effect on the sustainability of policies.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): VS2, VS6, EV3

Findings:

The structure of the VS has not changed since the last OIE PVS evaluation in 2006

Strengths:

- The stability of the VS structure allowed to make progress in some critical competencies (laboratories, quality assurance, risk analysis…) mainly linked to central and regional levels.

Weaknesses:

- The current structure of the VS does not generate a clear chain of command or technical independence which are key pillars for a quality VS

Recommendations:

- The next strategic plan should provide a clear change in the structure of the VS, based on the OIE PVS evaluations, to re-establish the chain of command and to develop technical independence.

I-6. Coordination capability of the VS	Levels of advancement
The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) with a clear chain of command, from the central level (CVO), to the field level of the VS in order to implement all national activities relevant for OIE Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes).	1. There is no formal internal coordination and the chain of command is not clear.
	2. There are internal coordination mechanisms for some activities but the chain of command is not clear.
	3. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for some activities.
	4. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command at the national level for most activities.
A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	5. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for all activities and these are periodically reviewed/audited and updated.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): VS1, VS2, VS4, EV3, PV9, RA1, RA2, RA3, RA4, AD1,

Findings

The necessity to restore the chain of command has been highlighted during the 2006 PVS evaluation mission, and even before, by many other missions and partners. It has not changed since the last OIE PVS evaluation. This situation is contributing strongly to the lack of efficacy and delay in fighting HPAI, as well as the efficient delivery of a range of other VS activities requiring effective linkages with the field.

Strengths:

- The chain of command is clearly defined between DAH and RAHOs. However, it would need to be strengthened through formal communication and consultation mechanisms.
- The RAHO are in charge of provincial SDAH in their region.
- Through financing, provincial SDAH have recovered some control over District Veterinary Stations (DVS) and the DVS have recovered some control over Communes veterinary paraprofessionals
- Some random post vaccination serological surveillance checks designed by DAH have afforded some control of vaccination delivery in the field.

Weaknesses:

- The chain of command is broken between DAH/RAHOs and Provinces.
- The effective control of resources (human, physical and financial) remains in the hands of PC at all levels
- The serological control of vaccinations is implemented by provincial SDAH who are too close with DVS to be independent.

Recommendations:

- Fundamental legislative and/or institutional changes should be foreseen, even if the decentralised political system of Vietnam makes those changes difficult to undertake.

I-6.B External coordination	Levels of advancement
The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) at all levels with other relevant authorities as appropriate, in order to implement all national activities relevant for OIE Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes). Relevant authorities include other ministries and competent authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions.	1. There is no external coordination.
	2. There are informal external coordination mechanisms for some activities, but the procedures are not clear and/or external coordination occurs irregularly.
	3. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements for some activities and/or sectors.
	4. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements at the national level for most activities, and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country.
	5. There are national external coordination mechanisms for all activities and these are periodically reviewed and updated.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6):

Findings:

Since 2006, there are clear improvements with collaboration between DAH and other relevant authorities, especially in the context of HPAI.

However, such improvements in external coordination do not seem to be sustained by evidence of formal mechanisms and regular implementation.

Strengths:

- Official coordination with MoH for HPAI

Weaknesses:

Recommendations:

- Establish clear mechanisms for external coordination in all relevant fields of activity covering the veterinary domain.

I-7. Physical resources *The access of the VS to relevant physical resources including buildings, transport telecommunications, cold chain, and other relevant equipment (e.g. computers).*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no or unsuitable physical resources at almost all levels, and maintenance of existing infrastructure is poor or non-existent.
	2. The VS have suitable physical resources at national (central) level and at some regional levels, and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.
	3. The VS have suitable physical resources at national, regional and some local levels and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.
	4. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels and these are regularly maintained.
	5. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels (national, sub-national and local levels) and these are regularly maintained and updated as more advanced and sophisticated items become available.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): EV3, PV4, PV5, T1, T2, T3, T4, T5, RA1, RA2, RA3, RA4, QD1, QD3, QD4, ID1, H39, P1-33; P51-59; P65-68

Findings:

Since 2006, the level of equipment of the VS has improved, especially at central and provincial levels and for laboratories. Cold chain is now supplied progressively to all communes for veterinary paraprofessionals.

Strengths:

- Buildings are relatively suitable at all level and new buildings are built at provincial level.
- Telecommunication and power are accessible up to field level on a regular basis.
- Cold chain, computer, small equipment are considered suitable at all levels.
- DAH and SDAH have some cars for executive staff
- Staff use its own transport means and is reimbursed kilometre fees, which avoid fastidious management of transport means by the VS.

Weaknesses:

- Renovation and maintenance of buildings is not ensure regularly, and is sometimes a concern at district levels or border posts.
- Physical means does not belong to VS but are dependant on PC decision.
- Transport means are not always accessible, especially at district and field level
- The reimbursement rate of transport at field level is not sufficient to cover basic VS activities (surveillance, inspection, early warning of emergency response activities, etc.). The amount of 0,015 to 0,025 € / km is not adequate to cover expenses of a private motorcycle.
- There is no central data base and no management guidelines on physical resources of the VS. As a consequence, some investments in buildings and laboratory equipments seem not rational compared to the needs and represent a wastage of fund

Recommendations:

- Develop an integrated data base of physical resources of the VS at all levels
- Increase the level of reimbursement of kilometre fees to be adequate
- Re-assess needs of transport means and buildings
- Ensure property of physical means to the VS, as well as their regular maintenance and renewal budget.

I-8. Operational Funding *The ability of the VS to access financial resources adequate for their continued operations, independent of political pressure.*	Levels of advancement
	1. Funding for the VS is neither stable nor clearly defined but depends on resources allocated irregularly.
	2. Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, but is inadequate for their required base operations (i.e. disease surveillance, early detection and rapid response and veterinary public health).
	3. Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, and is adequate for their base operations, but there is no provision for new or expanded operations.
	4. Funding for new or expanded operations is on a case-by-case basis, not always based on risk analysis and/or cost benefit analysis.
	5. Funding for all aspects of VS activities is adequate; all funding is provided under full transparency and allows for full technical independence, based on risk analysis and/or cost benefit analysis.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): EV3, PV3, PD1, PD2, H41, H42, H43

Findings:

Budget of DAH increased a lot since 2006 which allow implementation of activities via provincial levels through a form of contract (as there is no direct chain of command). Despite this important increase, it is impossible to have a clear idea of the overall budget of the VS taking into account the lack of centrally aggregated financial data and their variation from province to province. Funding seems also be very dependent on external support, and could be not sustainable.

Strengths:

- The current budget strengthening allowed to pay salaries or fees for communes' veterinary para-professionals in order to increase early detection and reporting and to implement vaccinations

Weaknesses:

- Lack aggregation of financial data between the DAH and SDAH. This does not allow efficiency analysis and analytic accountability of the global spending of the VS (per area, per production system, per item and per activity)
- Budget of the VS is mostly under control of the PC at all levels
- Operational funding is not secured on the long term, and depends partially on donors

Recommendations:

- During the next OIE PVS Gap Analysis mission, establish proper and sustainable operational funding for the VS
- Sustain adequate operational funding in the strategic plan
- Develop a data base which would aggregate all funds from all levels and sources, provide clear information about their distribution per area and per function (as required in OIE Code) and allow for efficiency analysis

I-9. Contingency and compensatory funding *The capability of the VS to access extraordinary financial resources in order to respond to emergency situations or emerging issues; measured by the ease of which contingency and compensatory funding (i.e. arrangements for compensation of producers in emergency situations) can be made available when required.*	Levels of advancement
	1. No contingency and compensatory funding arrangements exist and there is no provision for emergency financial resources.
	2. Contingency and compensatory funding arrangements with limited resources have been established, but these are inadequate for expected emergency situations (including emerging issues).
	3. Contingency and compensatory funding arrangements with limited resources have been established; additional resources for emergencies may be approved but approval is through a political process.
	4. Contingency and compensatory funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established, but in an emergency situation, their operation must be agreed through a non-political process on a case-by-case basis.
	5. Contingency and compensatory funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established and their rules of operation documented and agreed with stakeholders.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): EV3, PV3

Findings:

The global emergency funding mechanism identified during the initial 2006 OIE PVS evaluation has been sustained.

However compensation funding seems to have been established by the MoF on the global basis of 70% of the value of livestock. The list of disease susceptible for compensation funding seems to include not only FMD and HPAI, but also PRRS, CSF, Anthrax, Newcastle, Pasteurellosis.

Strengths:

- In case of HPAI the VS can have access to compensation funds and vaccines.

Weaknesses:

- This is a political and decentralised process through governmental authorities, upon which DAH has no control.
- The payment process apparently takes too long and sometimes does not function, which hampers the fight against HPAI

Recommendations:

- Investigate the reasons for inadequate funding of practical emergency response activity
- Ensure that funding for emergencies is channelled in a timely fashion.
- Reassess the relevance of diseases for compensation provisions and the estimation process

I-10. Capital investment *The capability of the VS to access funding for basic and additional investments (material and non material) that lead to a sustained improvement in the VS operational infrastructure.*	Levels of advancement
	1. There is no capability to establish, maintain or improve the operational infrastructure of the VS.
	2. The VS occasionally develops proposals and secures funding for the establishment, maintenance or improvement of operational infrastructure but this is normally through extraordinary allocations.
	3. The VS regularly secures funding for maintenance and improvements of operational infrastructure, through allocations from the national budget or from other sources, but there are constraints on the use of these allocations.
	4. The VS routinely secures adequate funding for the necessary maintenance and improvement in operational infrastructure.
	5. The VS systematically secures adequate funding for the necessary improvements in operational infrastructure, including with participation from stakeholders as required.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): EV3, PV3

Findings:

The VS have secured funds from external sources (donors) to develop their infrastructure. This is especially the case for laboratories and related equipment and some SDAH buildings. Such funding also allowed buying refrigeration to assist with maintaining vaccination cold chains for communes' veterinary para-professionals, at least in visited provinces.

Strengths:

- Office and telecommunication equipment and costs seem to be funded regularly

Weaknesses:

- Funding for maintenance and renewal of buildings, transport, cold chain and laboratory equipment is not assured or properly identified for the long term
- There is no integrated data base on capital investment (per area, per item and per activity)

Recommendations:

- During the next OIE PVS Gap Analysis mission, establish proper and sustainable operational funding for the VS
- Sustain adequate capital investment funding in the roadmap/strategic plan

I-11. Management of resources and operations *The capability of the VS to document and manage their resources and operations in order to analyze, plan and improve both efficiency and effectiveness.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have some records or documented procedures, but these do not provide for adequate management of resources and operations.
	2. The VS routinely use records and/or documented procedures in the management of resources and some operations, but these do not provide for adequate management, analysis, control or planning.
	3. The VS have comprehensive records, documentation and management systems and they regularly use records and documented procedures in the management of resources and operations, providing for the control of effectiveness and the conduct of analysis and planning.
	4. The VS have adequate management skills, including the capacity to analyse and improve efficiency and effectiveness.
	5. The VS have fully effective management systems, which are regularly audited and permit a proactive continuous improvement of efficiency and effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): AN1, PV1, PV2, PV6, PV7, AD2, AD4, AD5, ED1, H37

Findings:

Because of breaks in the chain of command, there is no possibility to aggregate any data about resources and operations, and thus analysis of the efficiency and effectiveness of funding provisions is not possible.

DAH is not able to provide aggregated data on veterinary infrastructure, veterinary human resources, veterinary drug sellers, slaughterhouses, markets, etc.

DAH is not able to provide data about human, physical and financial resources of the VS and their distribution (per activity and area) as mentioned in the OIE Code.

DAH is able to provide some data about some operations (mainly on animal health), but their accuracy is hampered by the lack of chain of command.

Strengths:

- At all levels, the VS use data records on operations and resources.
- DAH started to collect data on human resources from Provinces and on laboratories equipment from RAHO and provinces (apparently though project funding)
- At national and regional levels of the VS, some staff have skills for data management in order to produce adequate analyse report (Excel, GIS, etc)

Weaknesses:

- No integrated data base system for resources and operations management of the VS
- Procedures concentrate mainly on administrative issues rather than on technical tasks and results to obtain.
- Management and relevant administrative staff do not have adequate training on general resources and operations management (effectiveness and efficiency analyse, analytic accountability systems)
- No formal and analytic feedback can be provided to field staff and stakeholders

Recommendations:

- Develop a national integrated data base for all resources and all operations of the VS
- Develop procedures for activities of the VS which should be enforced nationally
- Use the skills of central and regional staff to manage data and operations and establish relevant reports and analyses

III.2. Fundamental component II: Technical authority and capability

This component of the evaluation appraises the authority and capability of the VS to develop and apply sanitary measures and science-based procedures supporting those measures. It comprises twelve critical competencies

Critical competencies:

Section II-1	Veterinary laboratory diagnosis
Section II-2	Laboratory quality assurance
Section II-3	Risk analysis
Section II-4	Quarantine and border security
Section II-5	Epidemiological surveillance
	A. Passive Epidemiological surveillance
	B. Active Epidemiological surveillance
Section II-6	Early detection and emergency response
Section II-7	Disease prevention, control and eradication
Section II-8	Food safety
	A. Ante and post mortem inspection
	B. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution
Section II-9	Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals
Section II-10	Residue testing
Section II-11	Emerging issues
Section II-12	Technical innovation
Section II-13	Animal welfare

Terrestrial Code References*:*

Chapter 2.1. on Import risk analysis.

Points 6 and 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General Organisation / Procedures and standards.

Point 1 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality systems.

Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical.

Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Functional capabilities and legislative support: Animal health and veterinary public health / Export/Import inspection.

Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems.

Points 1-5 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Food hygiene / Zoonoses / Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines/ Integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health.

Sub-point f) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Formal linkages with sources of independent scientific expertise.

Points 2 and 5-7 of Article 3.2.14. on National information on human resources / Laboratory services / Functional capabilities and legislative support / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.

Chapters 6.7. to 6.11. on Antimicrobial resistance.

II-1. Veterinary laboratory diagnosis *The authority and capability of the VS to identify and record pathogenic agents, including those relevant for public health that can adversely affect animals and animal products.*	Levels of advancement
	1. Disease diagnosis is almost always conducted by clinical means only, with laboratory diagnostic capability being generally unavailable.
	2. For major zoonoses and diseases of national economic importance, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	3. For other zoonoses and diseases present in the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	4. For diseases of zoonotic or economic importance not present in the country, but known to exist in the region and/ or that could enter the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	5. In the case of new and emerging diseases in the region or world, the VS have access to and use a network of national or international reference laboratories (e.g. an OIE Reference Laboratory) to obtain a correct diagnosis.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): EV2, EV3, PV2, RA4, L1, L2-8, H33, H35, H39, H44, P5-9

Findings:

The 2006 OIE PVS evaluation already described the laboratory resources and networks in Vietnam comprising NCVD, NIVR, 2 NCVDBC, 2 NCHI, 7 RAHO, and Provincial laboratories. Physical resources have increased since 2006. However, the rationale for all these investments appears to be poorly assessed and mainly driven by financial opportunities rather than practical needs and further sustainability. Each province can act independently on this issue. One example is the duplication of laboratories in Lang Son (one for SDAH, one for Quarantine sub-division, and one expected for the quarantine station). DAH has started to collect data about physical resources of all laboratories, with the support of a technical assistance who is supposed to help with rationalisation of the laboratory network of the country.

The range of expertise of the NCVD has increased since 2006 with the addition of the possible diagnosis of five fish diseases and a histopathology unit.

Strengths:

- The NCVD has international connections with OIE reference laboratories (e.g. AAHL in Geelong in Victoria) and regional laboratory networks (Malaysia, Thailand for , proficiency testing programmes for HPAI and FMD).

Weaknesses:

- Poor biosecurity in some laboratories (NCVD, HoChiMinh, RAHO 1 and 2…)
- No compatibility between databases of the laboratories and of the VS
- Lack of aclear national strategy on laboratory networking with subsidiarity between levels, even if license is given by DAH through expertise of NCVD
- Data base and funding for maintenance of physical resources are not secured
- Quality of initiation and collection of samples is hampered by deficiencies of field veterinary network of VS (competence of human resources, break of chain of command, lack of SOPs and national data management).

Recommendations:

- Relocate main laboratories for the purpose of improving biosecurity
- Rationalise the national laboratory network
- Develop a national data base for laboratory analysis
- Secure funding for maintenance and renewal of national and regional laboratories

II-2. Laboratory Quality Assurance *The quality of laboratories (that conduct diagnostic testing or analysis for chemical residues, antimicrobial residues, toxins, or tests for, biological efficacy, etc.) as measured by the use of formal QA systems and participation in relevant proficiency testing programmes.*	Levels of advancement
	1. No laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.
	2. Some laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.
	3. All laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.
	4. All the laboratories used by the public sector VS and most or all private laboratories are using formal QA systems.
	5. All the laboratories used by the public sector VS and most or all private laboratories are using formal QA programmes that meet OIE, ISO 17025, or equivalent QA standard guidelines.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): PV2, L1, H1, H34, H49, P75-80

Findings:

The quality assurance of laboratories has improved since 2006

Strengths:

- since 2006, NCVD got ISO 17025 (in 2008)
- OIE PSVS Programme has a HPAI laboratory component that is assisting with South East Asian national AI laboratory networking with a focus on laboratory quality assurance across South East Asia.
- a VAHIP (Vietnam Animal and Human Influenza Project) has a contract with AAHL to set-up the quality assurance system in all national and regional laboratories for avian influenza, including appointment of a staff responsible for QA in each lab.
- NCVDBC have established a quality assurance process (protocol from OIE or ASEAN standards) and will probably get ISO in 2010
- NCHI is starting the process of developing a quality assurance system with support from Germany

Weaknesses:

- no quality assurance performed in NCVDBC and NCHI laboratories
- no accreditation processes for some laboratory analysis in some provincial or private laboratories

Recommendations:

- Continue to develop quality assurance systemsin national and regional laboratories
- Develop accreditation of some provincial laboratories by NCVD if needed

II-3. Risk analysis *The authority and capability of the VS to base its risk management decisions on a scientific assessment of the risks.*	Levels of advancement
	1. Risk management decisions are not usually supported by scientific risk assessment.
	2. The VS compile and maintain data but do not have the capability to systematically assess risks. Some risk management decisions are based on scientific risk assessment.
	3. The VS can systematically compile and maintain relevant data and carry out risk assessment. Scientific principles and evidence, including risk assessment, generally provide the basis for risk management decisions.
	4. The VS systematically conduct risk assessments in compliance with relevant OIE standards, and base their risk management decisions on the outcomes of these risk assessments.
	5. The VS are consistent in basing sanitary decisions on risk analysis, and in communicating their procedures and outcomes internationally, meeting all their OIE obligations (including WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): AN1

Findings:

Risk analysis has been developed since last OIE PVS evaluation.

Strengths:

- DAH has formed a working group on risk assessment on imports and HPAI since 2007
- Some risk assessments have been done for import of boneless beef from cattle over 30 months from Canada and USA; for transmission of H5N1 from live bird markets to small scale farmers (in collaboration with Royal Veterinary College of UK)
- Training of members of this working group has been provided by FAO/Switzerland

Weaknesses:

- No awareness and training of provincial staff on risk analysis, only training on some risk management and communication on HPAI

Recommendations:

- Strengthen the risk analysis unit
- Train provincial staff on risk analysis

II-4. Quarantine and border security *The authority and capability of the VS to prevent the entry and spread of diseases and other hazards of animals and animal products.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS cannot apply any type of quarantine or border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners.
	2. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures; however, these are generally based neither on international standards nor on a risk analysis.
	3. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities relating to the import of animals and animal products.
	4. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.
	5. The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish, apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): EV2, EV3, QD1, QD2, QD3, QD4, QD5, QD6, QD7, QD8, H22, H23, H24, H44, H45, P1-9, P15-32, P55-57, P62-63

Findings:

The global level of advancement of border inspection has not been modified since 2006, even if continuing education, equipment and salaries of inspectors has been improved.

The Quarantine and Inspection division of the DAH is in charge of the management of the import and export of animals and animal products and their movement within the national territory; of the inspection of slaughterhouses and processing plants; and of the control of the environmental conditions of slaughtering. It has the support of a network of professionals based in the 7 RAHO, the 2 NCVHC (Ha Noi and Ho Chi Minh City) and 3 sub-divisions of quarantine and inspection (Lang Son, Quand Binh and Lao Cai).

DAH still has no full control of all border posts: minor border posts seem still under control of provincial SDAH. Illegal trade obviously occurs along borders, which questions the rationale of the border inspection posts (BIPs) system.

Strengths:

- Reporting system has improved with monthly reports from RAHO
- Most BIPs have access to telecommunication and computers

Weaknesses:

- Several BIPs are still managed by the Provinces
- The Quarantine division has inadequate resources and does not have proper data management of resources and operations of the BIPs
- The competencies of border inspection staff are limited to administrative control. They are not able to perform clinical examinations
- Salary is still too low to sustain technical independence of the staff

Recommendations:

- Restore DAH chain of command on all BIPs
- Establish a national data base system between BIPs and DAH
- Establish a rational strategic plan for BIPs (different levels, procedures…)
- Sustain technical independence of border staff (salaries, procedures, competencies)

II-5. Epidemiological surveillance *The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations under their mandate.* **A. Passive epidemiological surveillance**	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no passive surveillance programme.
	2. The VS conduct passive surveillance for some relevant diseases and have the capacity to produce national reports on some diseases.
	3. The VS conduct passive surveillance in compliance with OIE standards for some relevant diseases at the national level through appropriate networks in the field, whereby samples from suspect cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis with evidence of correct results obtained. The VS have a basic national disease reporting system.
	4. The VS conduct passive surveillance and report at the national level in compliance with OIE standards for most relevant diseases. Appropriate field networks are established for the collection of samples and submission for laboratory diagnosis of suspect cases with evidence of correct results obtained. Stakeholders are aware of and comply with their obligation to report the suspicion and occurrence of notifiable diseases to the VS.
	5. The VS regularly report to stakeholders and the international community (where applicable) on the findings of passive surveillance programmes.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): VS5, EV2, AF1, AF2, AH1, RA1, RA2, RA3, RA4, L2-8, ED1, ED2, ED3, H14, P72-73

Findings:

DAH issued some guidelines presenting case definitions for various diseases. In the field, the animal health surveillance is done by commune veterinary para-professionals paid by the PPC. In cases of notifiable disease suspicion, they were required to immediately inform both the DVS and the CPC. Veterinarians from DVS investigate the case and take samples if needed.The DAH should receive a monthly report from each SDAH.

The network relies on commune veterinary para-professionals, who cannot conduct effective passive surveillance, even with the development of procedures / forms / data. Several reasons can be highlighted:

- The list of diseases to survey (FMD, HPAI, CSF, Newcastle, Anthrax, Rabies, PRRS) demonstrates confusion between surveillance, simple notification and early detection.
- Communes' veterinary paraprofessionals consider reporting as an administrative function and a duty of farmers. The link with practical and clinical field work and competency is not evident.
- Thousands of veterinary paraprofessionals and veterinarians working in the field are not formally and systematically part of the passive surveillance system.

Strengths:

- DAH is clearly aware of the constraints of effective passive surveillance systems and programs and does not confuse it with other programs and systems (early detection, active surveillance, prevention and control, joint programmes, simple notification, etc). DAH is clear on the fact that currently the VS do not conduct passive surveillance in compliance with OIE standards because of deficiencies in chain of command, case definition, competencies, and technical independence.
- An effective passive surveillance program is apparently carried out for PRRS (the mission had no time to investigate and confirm by field trip sampling and interviews)

Weaknesses:

- Lack of competence of the field staff
- Lack of involvement of private veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
- There is confusion with personnel who should perform this kind of surveillance, mostly due to the involvement of international agencies in the training of farmers.
- Lack of clear understanding of what is possible and relevant of passive surveillance
- Break in chain of command hampers data reporting

Recommendations:

- Design a clear strategy for development of a passive surveillance network

II-5. Epidemiological surveillance *The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations under their mandate.* **B. Active epidemiological surveillance**	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no active surveillance programme.
	2. The VS conduct active surveillance for some relevant diseases (of economic and zoonotic importance) but apply it only in a part of susceptible populations and/or do not update it regularly.
	3. The VS conduct active surveillance in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards for some relevant diseases and apply it to all susceptible populations but do not update it regularly.
	4. The VS conduct active surveillance in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards for some relevant diseases, apply it to all susceptible populations, update it regularly and report the results systematically.
	5. The VS conduct active surveillance for most or all relevant diseases and apply it to all susceptible populations. The surveillance programmes are evaluated and meet the country's OIE obligations.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): VS5, EV2, AF1, AF2, AH1, RA1, RA2, RA3, RA4, L2-8, ED1, ED2, ED3, H12, H14, P72-73

Findings:

- Since 2006, active surveillance programs have been rationally developed.

Strengths:

- Post vaccination sero-surveillance and virus circulation for FMD and AI in high risk areas conducted twice a year, one month after vaccination campaigns.
- HPAI active surveillance of wild-birds (OIE Tokyo) and pet birds (WCS)
- Active surveillance for CSF conducted by the NIVR
- Active surveillance of PRRS (FAO and JICA)
- Active surveillance programmes, if designed by specialists staff of DAH, are carried out by the 7 RAHO based on the DAH's requirements

Weaknesses:

- These programs are not implemented throughout the country but only in selected high risk provinces (2/3)
- The chain of command does not allow compulsory implementation at provincial level, contracts should be signed between RAHO and Provincial levels.
- The post vaccination and virus circulation testing relating to FMD and HPAI is implemented by province SDAHs, which may have a conflict of interest with their own implementing DVSs. They can act independently (break of chain of command) without an external DAH who might control and monitor the effectiveness of random sampling. The reliability of sampling is thus doubtful.
- The identification of provinces in which active surveillance programmes are carried out is not based on a risk analysis but is done on a voluntary basis.

Recommendations:

- Post vaccination surveillance and virus circulation testing relating to FMD and HPAI should be implemented directly by RAHO mobile staff in order to improve technical independence and avoid close links with DVSs.
- Active surveillance should be managed directly by DAH in relation with regional or field staff and stakeholders

II-6. Early detection and emergency response *The authority and capability of the VS to detect and respond rapidly to a sanitary emergency (such as a significant disease outbreak or food safety emergency).*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no field network or established procedure to determine whether a sanitary emergency exists or the authority to declare such an emergency and respond appropriately.
	2. The VS have a field network and an established procedure to determine whether or not a sanitary emergency exists, but lack the necessary legal and financial support to respond appropriately.
	3. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies, but the response is not coordinated through a chain of command.
	4. The VS have an established procedure to make timely decisions on whether or not a sanitary emergency exists. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies through a chain of command. They have national contingency plans for some exotic diseases.
	5. The VS have national contingency plans for all diseases of concern through coordinated actions with all stakeholders through a chain of command.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): VS5, EV2, AF1, AF2, H14, P72-73, ED1, ED2, ED3

Findings:

The VS have effectively financed veterinary paraprofessionals in each commune. They are the basis of early detection and rapid response. This is a clear improvement since 2006.

These veterinary paraprofessionals have received training on early detection and SOPs have been established.

Funds have been made available for vaccines, equipments, disinfectants and compensation in case of HPAI outbreaks. However, despite all these improvements, since 2006, HPAI has remained endemic.

There is confusion at provincial and field levels between diseases which are relevant for early detection, surveillance, prevention and control, etc.

There is the opportunity for political influence with disease reporting at commune level, which is also likely at other levels. For example, both the commune veterinary paraprofessional and the commune PC chief are co-signatories on disease reporting forms, raising the possibility than non technical local factors may be taken into account in relation to reporting.

Strengths:

- Steering committees at all levels for HPAI and FMD
- Contingency plans for HPAI
- Funds for vaccines, equipments and disinfectants in case of outbreaks
- Financing of veterinary paraprofessionals in Communes
- Communication on HPAI and FMD

Weaknesses:

- The break of chain of command and lack of technical independence hampers the effectiveness of early detection and rapid response. This is particularly obvious for HPAI
- Not all veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals are involved in early detection which limit efficiency and effectiveness
- Communes veterinary paraprofessionals tend to consider early detection as an administrative task
- Vaccination does not ease early detection

Recommendations:

- Clarify diseases relevant for early detection and rapid response programmes
- Ensure that disease reporting lines remain technically independent.
- Incorporate all veterinarians, veterinary para-professionals and stakeholders in those programmes

II-7. Disease prevention, control and eradication *The authority and capability of the VS to actively perform actions to prevent, control or eradicate OIE listed diseases and/or to demonstrate that the country or a zone are free of relevant diseases.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no authority or capability to prevent, control or eradicate animal diseases.
	2. The VS implement prevention, control and eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with little or no scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.
	3. The VS implement prevention, control and eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.
	4. The VS implement prevention, control and eradication programmes for all relevant diseases but with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency of only some programmes.
	5. The VS implement prevention, control and eradication programmes for all relevant diseases with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency consistent with relevant OIE international standards.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): VS5, EV2, AF1, AF2, ED1, ED2, ED3, H7, H8, H9, H10, H11, H12, H14, P40, P72-73

Findings:

Since 2006, comprehensive vaccination programs, especially for HPAI and FMD, have been developed. The implementation of vaccination is supposed to be done by commune veterinary para-professionals. However, they also train farmers to assist with the implementation of vaccination campaigns, including the delivery of vaccine. Considering the number of veterinary para-professionals and farmers involved in vaccination campaigns, it is impossible to establish clear responsibility and commitment.

Data management varies from commune to commune, district to district, province to province. Such data cannot be considered as evidence of effective vaccinations.

The serological survey of vaccination, designed by DAH to cross check vaccine delivery and effectiveness, is implemented under the responsibility of SDAH which may be too close to their DVS to be considered as impartial.

The maintenance of the cold chain had not been assured right down to field level up to now. Supply of cold chain equipment for all veterinary paraprofessionals in each commune is being implemented.

Strengths:

- Privately sourced FMD vaccination (mono, bi and trivalent) is implemented twice a year for cattle and buffalos and breeding pigs from selected zones, particularly in border areas; HPAI vaccination occurs twice a year for 300 M poultry (ducks, chickens and layers); anthrax vaccination is done on suspected outbreaks; and rabies vaccination is conducted in 70% of Vietnamese provinces, with emphasis on the more densly populated ones.
- Serosurvey and virus circulation laboratory testing is conducted for FMD and HPAI
- Cold store has improved in provincial SDAH and cold chain equipment (refrigerators) are currently supplied to communes for veterinary para-professionals

Weaknesses:

- Break of chain of command and lack of technical independence hamper official vaccination programmes, including the prescribed use of cold chain equipment.
- Data management on vaccinations does not provide relevant information on effectiveness and efficiency
- The standards of vaccines used in official campaigns may not always be compliant with OIE standards.
- Procedures for vaccination do not indicate clear responsibilities and commitment

Recommendations:

- Restore clear responsibilities for all tasks of official vaccination programmes
- Implement serological control and monitoring of vaccination through RAHO specialised staff

II-8. Food safety	Levels of advancement
The authority and capability of the VS to implement and manage the inspection of animals destined for slaughter at abattoirs and associated premises, including for assuring meat hygiene and for the collection of information relevant to livestock diseases and zoonoses. This competency also covers coordination with other authorities where there is shared responsibility for the functions. **A. Ante and post mortem Inspection at abattoirs and associated premises (e.g. meat boning / cutting establishments and rendering plants).**	1. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
	2. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards only at export premises.
	3. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and for major abattoirs producing meat for distribution throughout the national market.
	4. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and for all abattoirs producing meat for distribution in the national and local markets.
	5. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises (including family and on farm slaughtering) and are subject to periodic audit of effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6):EV2, AH5, PV4, ID1, H14, H32, H44, H46, P40-48, P82-83

Findings:

There are 3 kinds of abattoirs: the international slaughterhouses for export, the slaughterhouses and the slaughter points for national market. Only export abattoirs are under DAH authority, others are under provincial SDAH authority.

Strengths:

- The Quarantine Division conducts audits of export establishments, RAHO conducts audits of some abattoirs
- Ante and post mortemnspection is performed approximating international standards in export abattoirs (public or private).
- Basic regulations are established by DAH on slaughterhouse inspection
- Training courses for meat inspectors will be organised by a Food and agriculture products quality development and control project (supported by CANADA) until 2016
- Around 15 000 samples for food safety analysis (food of animal origin – meat, eggs, milk, animal feed, water quality and environment hygien in slaughterhouse or milk factory…) are performed by 2 NCVHI, in combination with the Division of Hygiene
- 6 RAHO and some provincial laboratories are also able to do food safety bacteriological testing

Weaknesses:

- The overall understanding of slaughterhouse and animal food product inspection is inadequate in most cases.
- Except for export slaughterhouses, the infrastructure, even in major towns, are badly unhygienic
- No national database exists either on resources (number and type of slaughter places, volumes and staff) or food inspection (consignments, analysis…)
- Staff are not skilled in meat inspection at slaughter points for the national market.

Recommendations:

- Establish a specific, long term, progressive and comprehensive national strategy for food safety, with a focus on improved slaughterhouse ante-mortem and meat hygiene and inspection at all levels

B. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin *The authority and capability of the VS to implement, manage and coordinate food safety measures on processing and distribution of products of animals, including programmes for the prevention of specific foodborne zoonoses and general food safety programmes. This competency also covers coordination with other authorities where there is shared responsibility for the functions.*	Levels of advancement
	1. Implementation, management, and coordination (as appropriate) are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
	2. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose.
	3. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose and for products that are distributed throughout the national market.
	4. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards for export purpose and for products that are distributed throughout the national and local markets.
	5. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are undertaken in full conformity with international standards for products at all levels of distribution (including on farm-processing and farm gate sale).

[Note: This critical competency primarily refers to inspection of processed animal products and raw products other than meat (e.g. milk, honey etc.). It may in some countries be undertaken by an agency other than the VS.]
Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): AH5, ED4, H30, H32, H44, H49, H50, P82-83

Findings:

Similarly to the findings of the 2006 PVS report, inspection of primary products of animal origin (including raw milk, honey, eggs) for human consumption is part of the mandate of the VS. The processing and marketing of product of animal origin is under the mandate of the Ministry of Health.

Since 2008, fish inspection has fallen under authority of the DAH. This has been analysed in OIE PVS aquatic mission in 2009.

Strengths:

- VS are responsible for fresh meat inspection up to the retail level of markets and butcheries. They are also responsible for salted eggs, fresh milk collection centres, honey and aquatic animals (new duty since 2009)

Weaknesses:

- Procedures and training of staff are very poor

Recommendations:

- This domain should be taken into consideration in the long term strategic plan for food safety
- Clarification of roles between DAH, Aquaculture division and NAFIQAD should be clearly established

II-9. Veterinary medicines and biologicals *The authority and capability of the VS to regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals, i.e the authorisation, registration, import, production, labelling, distribution, sale and use of these products.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS cannot regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
	2. The VS has some capability to exercise administrative control over veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
	3. The VS exercise effective administrative control and implement quality standards for most aspects of the regulation of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
	4. The VS exercise comprehensive and effective regulatory control of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
	5. In addition to complete regulatory control, the VS systematically monitor for adverse reactions (pharmacovigilance) and take appropriate corrective steps. The control systems are subjected to periodic audit of effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): PV5, H25, H26, H27, H28, H29, H37, H47, P12-14, P32-39, P75-78, P80-81, P84-97

Findings:

The Veterinary Drug Management division of the DAH is in charge of this sector. It includes a management section (6 veterinarians) and an inspection section (2 veterinarians and 2 lawyers). It registers 5000 veterinary drugs, out of which 2000 are imported. Registration is valid 2 years; its renewal 5 years.

However, similarly to the 2006 PVS mission's findings, the licensing of veterinary drugs shops is handled by the local authorities. Each SDAH lists licensed drug shops.

There are also 2 national laboratories for control of veterinary drugs (NCVDBC)

There are 3 national companies producing 24 types of vaccines (Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Nha Thrang) and around 90 manufacturers of veterinary drugs.

Strengths:

- GMP (including GLP and GSP) established by DAH/VDMD
- The 2 NCVDBC are adequately equipped and staffed
- Veterinary Drug Management division and NCVDBC implement some field inspection in drug shops
- Registration process for veterinary drugs is implemented
- Only veterinarians or veterinary para-professionals could be authorised as drug-shop owners
- VETVACO is in the process of accreditation ISO 9001 (first visit in 2010)

Weaknesses:

- Only 10 % of manufacturers have already complied with GMP (30% target for 2012)
- Not all vaccines comply with OIE standards, most of them comply only with Vietnamese standards issued by the DAH, even for official programmes (ex VETVACO).
- The SDAH are in charge of the registration of drug shops within the province. There is no national database at the DAH.
- VDMD and NCVDBC cannot apply penalties (break of chain of command)
- Veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals are not always present in drug shops
- There is no compulsory link between veterinary medicine practice and drugs sales, no procedures of prescription and retail sales for different categories of drugs.
- No regulations on prescription and withdrawal periods

Recommendations:

- Recover progressive control over drug retail (regulations, inspection, etc.)
- Impose OIE quality standards on official vaccines

II-10. Residue Testing *The capability of the VS to undertake residue testing programmes for veterinary medicines (e.g. antimicrobials and hormones), chemicals, pesticides, radionuclides, metals, etc.*	Levels of advancement
	1. No residue testing programme for animal products exists in the country.
	2. Some residue testing programme is performed but only for selected animal products for export.
	3. A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and some for domestic use.
	4. A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and/or internal consumption.
	5. The residue testing programme is subject to routine quality assurance and regular evaluation.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6):H31, H32, H44, P82-83

Findings:

The 2 NCVHI are the laboratories in charge of veterinary hygiene and food safety in Hanoï and HoChiMinh, with good resources for residues testing.

Strengths:

- Sampling and export certificate are done by RAHO and sometimes other offices
- There is a honey residues testing programme based on EU requirements for export to theUS (requirements, results and certificates) in RAHO n°6
- Pork export meat residues testing for Hong Kong market (chloramphicol, tetracyclines, beta-agonists, fluroquinolone, tylosine, streptomycine)
- There are Chicken, Pork and Beef meat programmes for domestic consumption

Weaknesses:

- Programmes for domestic consumption are implemented by provinces and not under control of DAH or RAHO. Therefore, there may be issues with national consistency and independent monitoring and evaluation, There are poor prospects for establishing food hygiene control schemes
- There is no link with aquatic products residues testing
- Absence of control of veterinary drugs at retail and field levels hampers the safe use of veterinary medicines and probably increases the likelihood of residues in animal products

Recommendations:

- Strengthen residues testing on products for national consumption
- Introduce regulations on the use of veterinary products relating to aspects influencing residues such as withholding periods for treated animals etc

II-11. Emerging issues	Levels of advancement
The authority and capability of the VS to identify in advance, and take appropriate action in response to likely emerging issues under their mandate relating to the sanitary status of the country, public health, the environment, or trade in animals and animal products.	1. The VS do not have procedures to identify in advance likely emerging issues.
	2. The VS monitor and review developments at national and international levels relating to emerging issues.
	3. The VS assess the risks, costs and/or opportunities of the identified emerging issues, including preparation of appropriate national preparedness plans. The VS have some collaboration with stakeholders and other agencies (e.g. human health, wildlife, animal welfare and environment) on emerging issues.
	4. The VS implement, in coordination with stakeholders, prevention or control actions due to an adverse emerging issue, or beneficial actions from a positive emerging issue. The VS have well-developed formal collaboration with stakeholders and other agencies (e.g. human health, wildlife, animal welfare and environment) on emerging issues.
	5. The VS coordinate actions with neighbouring countries and trading partners to respond to emerging issues, including audits of each other's ability to detect and address emerging issues in their early stages.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): AF1, AF2

Findings:

This critical competency was not assessed in 2006.

Strengths:

- With the example of H1N1 the VS have prepared a plan by downloading information, translating guidelines, training field veterinary para-professionals and personnel from the laboratories
- Regarding BSE, the VS sent some staff for training in Switzerland and laboratory
- One staff member has been trained abroad on emerging issues.
- One other staff was trained on HPAI in 1998.
- Relies only on willingness and competence of VS staff or on request of governmental authority.

Weaknesses:

- There is no formal procedure or committee to tackle emerging issues.
- There is no specific training on this subject at regional or provincial levels

Recommendations:

- Strengthen the competency in link with risk analysis

II-12. Technical innovation[10] *The capability of the VS to keep up-to-date with the latest scientific advances and to comply with the standards of the OIE (and Codex Alimentarius Commission where applicable).*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have only informal access to technical innovations, through personal contacts and external sources.
	2. The VS maintain a database of technical innovations and international standards, through subscriptions to scientific journals and electronic media.
	3. The VS have a specific programme to actively identify relevant technical innovations and international standards.
	4. The VS incorporate technical innovations and international standards into selected policies and procedures, in collaboration with stakeholders.
	5. The VS systematically implement relevant technical innovations and international standards.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): RS1, RS2

Findings:

This function is not clearly defined for any staff of the VS. Meanwhile the NIVR is in charge of research in veterinary field.

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

Recommendations:

- Appoint formally one staff of DAH on this topic in order to coordinate with NIVR and veterinary faculties and to develop joint research programmes
- This function could also be part of the job of RAHOs

[10] Technical innovation includes new disease control methods, new types of vaccines and diagnostic tests, food safety technologies, and connections to electronic networks on disease information and food emergencies.

II-13. Animal Welfare *The authority and capability of the VS to implement the animal welfare standards of the OIE as published in the Terrestrial Code.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The OIE standards are generally not implemented.
	2. Some of the OIE standards are implemented, e.g. primarily for the export sector.
	3. All of the OIE standards are implemented but this is primarily for the export sector.
	4. All of the OIE standards are implemented, for the export and the domestic sector.
	5. The OIE standards are implemented and implementation is periodically subject to independent external evaluation.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6):

Findings:

Strengths:

- The VS have just nominated a focal point

Weaknesses:

Recommendations:

- The VS should give stronger considerations to this field of activity in line with the continuously developing international consensus..

III.3. Fundamental component III: Interaction with stakeholders

This component of the evaluation appraises the capability of the VS to collaborate with and involve stakeholders in the implementation of programmes and activities. It comprises six critical competencies

Critical competencies:

Section III-1	Communication
Section III-2	Consultation with stakeholders
Section III-3	Official representation
Section III-4	Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation
Section III-5	Veterinary Statutory Body
	A. Authority
	B. Capacity
Section III-6	Participation of producers and stakeholders in joint programmes

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Terrestrial Code References:

Points 6, 8 and 12 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Procedures and standards / Communication.
Point 9 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations.
Points 2 and 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the VS.
Sub-point b) of Point 2 of Article 3.2.6. on Administrative resources: Communications.
Article 3.2.11. on Participation on OIE activities.
Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.
Points 4, 7 and Sub-point g) of Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Administrative details / Animal health and veterinary public health controls / Sources of independent scientific expertise.

III-1. Communications	Levels of advancement
The capability of the VS to keep stakeholders informed, in a transparent, effective and timely manner, of VS activities and programmes, and of developments in animal health and food safety.	1. The VS have no mechanism in place to inform stakeholders of VS activities and programmes.
	2. The VS have informal communication mechanisms.
	3. The VS maintain an official contact point for communications but it is not always up-to-date in providing information.
	4. The VS contact point for communications provides up-to-date information, accessible via the internet and other appropriate channels, on activities and programmes.
	5. The VS have a well developed communication plan, and actively and regularly circulate information to stakeholders.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): AF1, AF2, AH1, H16, H17, H18

Findings:

Since 2006, progress has been made in communications. Donors have funded many communications tools and trainings focused on HPAI and FMD.

The DAH is increasing its communications activity in relation to food safety issues.

Strengths:

- The head of the epidemiology division at DAH is officially in charge of communications
- The staff of this unit is in charge of updating the DAH website
- Work is also progressing on extension programmes related to animal and public heath
- A daily post (in Vietnamese only) is accessible on the DAH website for HPAI, FMD and CSF outbreaks
- The OIE/AusAID PSVS programme has assisted with the development of a Regional Animal Communications Strategy and South East Asian countries, including Vietnam, are in the process of developing implementation plans aimed at being consistent with it.

Weaknesses:

- No specialised staff in communication and/or extension, these functions are done by veterinarians
- No established procedures for communication, except focus on HPAI and FMD
- No training at provincial level on communication
- Break of chain of command is hampering VS communication

Recommendations:

- Create a specialised DAH communication unit
- Assess and secure a national VS budget for communication

III-2. Consultation with stakeholders *The capability of the VS to consult effectively with stakeholders on VS activities and programmes, and on developments in animal health and food safety.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no mechanisms for consultation with stakeholders.
	2. The VS maintain informal channels of consultation with stakeholders.
	3. The VS maintain a formal consultation mechanism with stakeholders.
	4. The VS regularly hold workshops and meetings with stakeholders.
	5. The VS actively consult with and solicit feedback from stakeholders regarding proposed and current activities and programmes, developments in animal health and food safety, interventions at the OIE (Codex Alimentarius Commission and WTO SPS Committee where applicable), and ways to improve their activities.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): AH2

Findings:

Similarly to the last PVS evaluation mission's findings, meetings with stakeholders are not sufficiently developed.

During the closing meeting of this mission, DAH staff highlighted the fact that for new legislations or regulations, there was a formal process of consultation with stakeholders.

However, evidences of such meetings, processes and representation of stakeholders were not provided on time. Our understanding is that, as there is no formal representative of stakeholders (unions, associations, etc), it seems difficult to envisage that formal consultation is implemented.

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

Recommendations:

- Consultation should be formally initiated in very dynamic sectors
- Associations of stakeholders should be promoted according to national context and needs

III-3. Official representation	Levels of advancement
The capability of the VS to regularly and actively participate in, coordinate and provide follow up on relevant meetings of regional and international organisations including the OIE (and Codex Alimentarius Commission and WTO SPS Committee where applicable).	1. The VS do not participate in or follow up on relevant meetings of regional or international organisations.
	2. The VS sporadically participate in relevant meetings and/or make a limited contribution.
	3. The VS actively participate in the majority of relevant meetings.
	4. The VS consult with stakeholders and take into consideration their opinions in providing papers and making interventions in relevant meetings.
	5. The VS consult with stakeholders to ensure that strategic issues are identified, to provide leadership and to ensure coordination among national delegations as part of their participation in relevant meetings.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6):

Findings:

Vietnamese VS regularly participate in OIE meetings. They have limited capacity to participate to other meetings (SPS, Codex, etc), but this capacity is increasing according to interviews made with DAH staff.

Strengths:

- The VS participate actively in almost all South-east Asian regional OIE meetings

Weaknesses:

- There is a lack of records on all these meetings and the transmission of results within the VS is hampered by breaks in the chain of command
- Active participation to these meetings is limited because of lack of English, French or Spanish knowledge

Recommendations:

- Secure a budget for all relevant meetings
- Ensure that records are established and relevant feed back of these meetings is disseminated to relevant levels of the VS and/or stakeholders
- Develop English, French and Spanish language skills/training for DAH staff

III-4. Accreditation / authorisation / delegation *The authority and capability of the public sector of the VS to accredit / authorise / delegate the private sector (e.g. private veterinarians and laboratories), to carry out official tasks on its behalf.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The public sector of the VS has neither the authority nor the capability to accredit / authorise / delegate the private sector to carry out official tasks.
	2. The public sector of the VS has the authority and capability to accredit / authorise / delegate to the private sector, but there are no current accreditation / authorisation / delegation activities.
	3. The public sector of the VS develops accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes for certain tasks, but these are not routinely reviewed.
	4. The public sector of the VS develops and implements accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, and these are routinely reviewed.
	5. The public sector of the VS carries out audits of its accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, in order to maintain the trust of their trading partners and stakeholders.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): P38

Findings:

Similarly to the 2006 PVS evaluation mission's findings, there is no formal delegation of activities to private veterinarians.

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

Recommendations:

- Develop formal official delegation of activities to private veterinarians in order to build up an effective animal health network through the whole national territory

III-5. Veterinary Statutory Body *The VSB is an autonomous authority responsible for the regulation of the veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals. Its role is defined in the Terrestrial Code.* **A. VSB Authority**	Levels of advancement
	1. There is no legislation establishing a VSB.
	2. The VSB regulates veterinarians only within certain sectors of the veterinary profession and/or do not systematically apply disciplinary measures.
	3. The VSB regulates veterinarians in all relevant sectors of the veterinary profession and apply disciplinary measures.
	4. The VSB regulates functions and competencies of veterinarians in all relevant sectors and veterinary para-professionals according to needs.
	5. The VSB regulates and apply disciplinary measures to veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in all sectors throughout the country.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6):

Findings:

Similarly to the former PVS evaluation mission, the absence of VSB regulating veterinary activities has been demonstrated. Animal health field activities (diagnosis, treatment and surveillance) are entrusted to a wide range of actors with different levels of qualification (public and private veterinarians, public and private veterinary paraprofessionals, drug shop sellers, etc.) without any linkage between them.

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

Recommendations:

- As the institutional set up of an effective VSB is complex, the DAH should seek support from VSBs of the region and from international advisors on legislation and regulation.
- The VSB could have a great influence on the improvement of levels of qualification of veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals, linked with the veterinary faculties and the “new curriculum development group”
- The VSB should define the conditions of private veterinary practice, help on the drafting of the legislation on veterinary drugs in order to control retail drug sales, prescription and usage, and support the implementation of delegated activities.
- VSB could contribute effectively towards more comprehensive veterinary human resources database management.
- The VSB should define the categories of veterinary para-professionals, their field of activities, their competences and the modalities of their effective supervision by veterinarians. Veterinary para-professionals should not be able to establish themselves as independent practitioners; they should be linked to private or other qualified veterinarians able to ensure effective supervision.

B. VSB Capacity *The capacity of the Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) to implement its functions and objectives in conformity with the OIE standards.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VSB has no capacity to implement its functions and objectives.
	2. The VSB has the functional capacity to implement its main objectives.
	3. The VSB is an independent representative organisation with the functional capacity to implement all of its objectives.
	4. The VSB has a transparent process of decision making and conforms with OIE standards.
	5. The financial and institutional management of the VSB are submitted to external auditing.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6):

Findings:

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

Recommendations:

- If legal provisions are created, the VSB should have the capacity to implement its functions and objectives. At the beginning, The structure of the VSB may be mainly established at central level and in the regions.

III-6. Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes *The capability of the VS and stakeholders to formulate and implement joint programmes in regard to animal health and food safety.*	Levels of advancement
	1. Producers and other stakeholders only comply and do not actively participate in programmes.
	2. Producers and other stakeholders are informed of programmes and assist the VS to deliver the programme in the field.
	3. Producers and other stakeholders are trained to participate in programmes and advise of needed improvements, and participate in early detection of diseases.
	4. Representatives of producers and other stakeholders negotiate with the VS on the organisation and delivery of programmes.
	5. Producers and other stakeholders are formally organised to participate in developing programmes in close collaboration with the VS.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6):

Findings:

Clear joint programmes are not designed by the VS and their stakeholders.

However many vaccinations (Pasteurellosis, CSF, Newcastle, rabies ….) and disease notifications are done with the support of farmers, even if these activities are not organised as formal programmes.

Many different programmes from donors, international agencies and NGOs include a component on veterinary para-professional training on various topics. The duration of such training ranges from a couple of weeks to few months. Such programs seem to have introduced harmful confusion in qualification of veterinary paraprofessionals by substituting wording from “commune” to “community”. In the past, “communes’ veterinary para-professional” in Vietnam clearly seemed to refer to educated veterinary paraprofessionals. Nowadays, “community animal health workers” seem also designate simple farmers having no or very short training and entitled with an unclear responsibility on early warning or surveillance. Some farmers are even trained by communes’ animal health workers to undertake official vaccinations…

All this confusion, mixed with very variable status and positions, and with the tens of thousands of people trained, lead to a fundamental lack of credibility of the system in term of technical independence.

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

- The lack of formalisation of joint programmes hampers their effectiveness and efficiency. These activities are mainly driven and implemented by existing opportunities and individual commitments rather than by rational analyse.

Recommendations:

- Assess possibility and relevance of enforcing some of the above mentioned programmes (or new programmes) as joint programmes with farmers or to qualify them as official prevention or surveillance programmes.

III.4. Fundamental component IV: Access to markets

This component of the evaluation appraises the authority and capability of the VS to provide support in order to access, expand and retain regional and international markets for animals and animal products. It comprises nine critical competencies.

Critical competencies:

Section IV-1	Preparation of legislation and regulations, and implementation of regulations
Section IV-2	Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations
Section IV-3	International harmonisation
Section IV-4	International certification
Section IV-5	Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements
Section IV-6	Identification and Traceability
	A. Animal identification and movement control
	B. Identification and traceability of animal products
Section IV-7	Transparency
Section IV-8	Zoning
Section IV-9	Compartmentalisation

Terrestrial Code References:

Chapter 1.2.1. on Obligations and ethics in international trade: General obligations.
Chapter 1.2.2. on Certification procedures.
Article 1.3.4.7. on Functional capabilities and legislative support.
Article 1.3.4.11. on Participation in OIE activities.
Points 6 and 10 of Article 1.3.4.14. on Functional capabilities and legislative support / Membership of the OIE.
Chapter 1.3.5. on Zoning and compartmentalisation.
Chapter 1.3.6. on Guidelines for reaching a judgement of equivalence of sanitary measures.
Appendix 3.5.1. on Identification and traceability of live animals: General principles.
Sections 4.1. and 4.2. on Model international veterinary certificates for live animals and for products of animal origin.

IV-1. Preparation of legislation and regulations, and implementation of regulations *The authority and capability of the VS to actively participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and to implement animal health and food safety regulations for animals, animal products and processes under their mandate.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and implement resultant regulations.
	2. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, but cannot implement resultant regulations nationally.
	3. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and to implement resultant regulations nationally.
	4. The VS consult their stakeholders in participating in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and in implementing regulations to meet national needs.
	5. The VS consult their stakeholders in implementing regulations to meet international trade needs.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): L1, L2, L3, L4

Findings:

There is a legislation division in DAH.

The fifth draft of updated Veterinary Legislation is currently being progressed.

Each of OIE, FAO and the USA have provided support for legislative development

Strengths:

- The legislation division of DAH has the capacity to prepare legislation (4 staff: 2 master veterinarians and 2 lawyers – one of them studying a veterinary degree)
- Legislation division of the DAH has established cooperation with OIE (HQ and regional office) in order to launch a legislation revision process. An official MOU confirming cooperative arrangements through the new OIE Veterinary Legislation Support Programme is awaiting final approval.
- The technical division can prepare guidelines for procedures in line with legislation division
- The updating of Veterinary Legislation provides a basic tool that could be tailored to align with the development of the Vietnamese VS Roadmap (strategic plan) to assist with its implementation.

Weaknesses:

- The implementation of the legislation and procedures are not always under the mandate of the DAH as there is a break in chain of command with the provinces

Recommendations:

- The revision process should be continued with OIE
- VS Strategic planning and updating of Veterinary Legislation should be aligned to leverage from each other.

IV-2. Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations[11] *The authority and capability of the VS to ensure that stakeholders are in compliance with animal health and food safety regulations under the VS mandate.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no programme to ensure stakeholder compliance with relevant regulations.
	2. The VS implement a programme consisting of inspection and verification of compliance with regulations relating to animals and animal products, report instances of non-compliance, but generally do not take further action.
	3. If necessary, the VS impose appropriate penalties in instances of non-compliance.
	4. The VS work with stakeholders to minimise instances of non-compliance.
	5. The VS carry out audits of their compliance programme.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): L4, QD5, QD6, QD7, H20, H21

Findings:

Penalties have been established mainly for border inspection and illegal trade. However, they remain very limited and are clearly limited to BIPs under the DAH authority. For all other field of activity, SDAH is responsible for the implementation of penalties.

Strengths:

- the VS at all levels can impose appropriate penalties

Weaknesses:

- As most part of procedures and regulations are under the mandate of PPC, application of the penalties could differ from place to place for many aspects (ex: drug shops compliance with legislation).
- Although audits and inspections may be conducted by DAH (such as for veterinary pharmacies), implementation of penalties is under S-DAH who do not always enforce the findings made and passed on from the Central level (evidence of such fact about closure of drug shops)
- Reports of non compliance are not compiled and could not be analysed because of the break of chain of command
- Training and detailed procedures on inspection and control is lacking at all levels

Recommendations:

- Compliance programmes should be developed progressively and increased on the long term to all field of activities of the VS.
- The revision process should be continued with OIE
- Implementation of veterinary legislation at field level should be advocated and submitted for political authority approval, in order to re-establish the chain of command and strengthen the technical independence of the VS.

11 Legislation is the basis for sanitary measures, and includes all relevant laws, regulations and decrees, and associated technical processes and procedures.

IV-3. International harmonisation *The authority and capability of the VS to be active in the international harmonisation of regulations and sanitary measures and to ensure that the national legislation and regulations under their mandate take account of relevant international standards, as appropriate.*	Levels of advancement
	1. National legislation, regulations and sanitary measures under the mandate of the VS do not take account of international standards.
	2. The VS are aware of gaps, inconsistencies or non-conformities in national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures as compared to international standards, but do not have the capability or authority to rectify the problems.
	3. The VS monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, and periodically review national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures with the aim of harmonising them, as appropriate, with international standards, but do not actively comment on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.
	4. The VS are active in reviewing and commenting on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.
	5. The VS actively and regularly participate at the international level in the formulation, negotiation and adoption of international standards12, and use the standards to harmonise national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6):

Findings:

DAH is developing its veterinary legislation and tries to harmonise it with international standards (MoU with OIE), but the fact that it could only issues guidelines on legislation for SDAH makes this process very difficult.

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

Recommendations:

- The revision process should be continued with OIE
- Harmonisation with international standards provides further support to advocate for changes in the chain of command and technical independence of the VS

12 A country could be active in international standard setting without actively pursuing national changes. The importance of this element is to promote national change.

IV-4. International certification *The authority and capability of the VS to certify animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate, in accordance with the national legislation and regulations, and international standards.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to certify animals, animal products, services or processes.
	2. The VS have the authority to certify certain animals, animal products, services and processes, but are not always in compliance with the national legislation and regulations and international standards.
	3. The VS develop and carry out certification programmes for certain animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
	4. The VS develop and carry out all relevant certification programmes for any animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
	5. The VS carry out audits of their certification programmes, in order to maintain national and international confidence in their system.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): H51, H52, H53

Findings:

DAH certifies some terrestrial animal products for exports in some countries. NAFIQAD is the competent authority to certify fish products for export.

Strengths:

- Some expertise of certification could be built into DAH from NAFIQAD experience. Being now responsible for aquatic animal health, DAH will now be subjected to the export inspection, certification and verification procedures of NAFIQAD.

Weaknesses:

- The current institutional context between the DAH and NAFIQAD mandates does not readily clarify the roles of each partner
- The current break of chain of command and lack of technical independence at all levels hampers the possibility to develop international certification in compliance with OIE standards for most animal products.

Recommendations:

- The certification process should be clarified
- For some products the certification process should be in compliance with OIE standards

IV-5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements *The authority and capability of the VS to negotiate, implement and maintain equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to negotiate or approve equivalence or other types of sanitary agreements with other countries.
	2. The VS have the authority to negotiate and approve equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners, but no such agreements have been implemented.
	3. The VS have implemented equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on selected animals, animal products and processes.
	4. The VS actively pursue the development, implementation and maintenance of equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on all matters relevant to animals, animal products and processes under their mandate.
	5. The VS actively work with stakeholders and take account of developments in international standards, in pursuing equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6):

Findings:

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

Recommendations:

- Equivalence is a difficult process and it may not be a priority for the VS in the current situation

IV-6. Identification and traceability	Levels of advancement
The authority and capability of the VS, normally in coordination with stakeholders, to identify animals under their mandate and trace their history, location and distribution for the purpose of animal disease control, food safety, or trade or any other legal requirements under the VS/OIE mandate.	1. The VS do not have the authority or the capability to identify animals or control their movements.
A Animal identification and movement control	2. The VS can identify some animals and control some movements, using traditional methods and/or actions designed and implemented to deal with a specific problem (e.g. to prevent robbery).
	3. The VS implement procedures for animal identification and movement control for specific animal sub populations as required for disease control, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	4. The VS implement all relevant animal identification and movement control procedures, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	5. The VS carry out periodic audits of the effectiveness of their identification and movement control systems.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): H45

Findings:

The VS implement traceability of animals for the purposes of domestic trade. The system is handled by DVS. Identification means and procedures are sometimes different, but the documentation is the same everywhere.

Strengths:

- There is a network of internal checkpoints and procedures for movement control
- Internal checkpoints are equipped with disinfectant if necessary
- Ear-tagging of all animals (except fattening pigs) in transit to other provinces (for slaughter or trade) is required. Livestock movement between districts is under the control of DVS.
- The communal authority establishes certificates of ownership when farmers want to sell a certain number of animals.
- Since 2006, the DAH has an update of checkpoint locations and has established protocols to develop harmonisation of procedures
- DAH has requested that MARD seek to provide them with authority over 13 of the main internal checkpoints
- Animals originating from another province can be traced back from the slaughterhouse

Weaknesses:

- All these checkpoints are under provincial authority (PPC) and DAH has as yet no control over internal checkpoints and ear-tagging data management, and cannot undertake risk analysis on movements or impose immediate measures or medium term planning
- MARD has yet to give authority to DAH over the main internal checkpoints
- There is no integrated national database about animal traceability
- Staff in charge of movement control are veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals, but only seem toimplement administrative controls over animals i.e. only checking paperwork exists, no scrutiny of sanitary certification, no inspection/clinical examination etc.

Recommendations:

- A national integrated data base should be established
- DAH should have authority to restrict movement between districts or provinces

B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin. *The authority and capability of the VS, normally in coordination with stakeholders, to identify and trace products of animal origin for the purpose of food safety, animal health or trade.*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS do not have the authority or the capability to identify or trace products of animal origin.
	2. The VS can identify and trace some products of animal origin to deal with a specific problem (e.g. products originating from farms affected by a disease outbreak).
	3. The VS have implemented procedures to identify and trace some products of animal origin for food safety, animal health and trade purposes, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	4. The VS have implemented national programmes enabling them the identification and tracing of all products of animal origin, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	5. The VS periodically audit the effectiveness of their identification and traceability procedures.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): H45

Findings:

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

Recommendations:

- In the current context, traceability of animal products may not be a priority. However, it could be implemented as a joint programme for some products of particular origin in order to value-add to their production.

IV-7. Transparency	Levels of advancement
The authority and capability of the VS to notify the OIE of their sanitary status and other relevant matters (and to notify the WTO SPS Committee where applicable), in accordance with established procedures.	1. The VS do not notify.
	2. The VS occasionally notify.
	3. The VS notify in compliance with the procedures established by these organisations.
	4. The VS regularly inform stakeholders of changes in their regulations and decisions on the control of relevant diseases and of the country's sanitary status, and of changes in the regulations and sanitary status of other countries.
	5. The VS, in cooperation with their stakeholders, carry out audits of their transparency procedures.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): AH1

Findings:

Outbreaks are regularly notified to OIE. The notification process has improved since 2006.

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

- The overall transparency of the VS is hampered by breaks in the of chain of command and the lack of technical independence of the VS

Recommendations:

IV-8. Zoning *The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free zones, as necessary and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).*	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS cannot establish disease free zones.
	2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with distinct health status suitable for zoning.
	3. The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	4. The VS collaborate with their stakeholders to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free zones and can gain recognition by trading partners that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): AH3,

Findings:

VS has started to establish progressive zoning for FMD (Red River Delta programme, SEAFMD). Implementation of FMD vaccination is committed to zones of high risk as identified by Vietnam and along the borders. They are approximations of the Vietnamese components of the transnational Upper Mekong and Lower Mekong zones of the SEAFMD programme.

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

- The zoning process is not secured for the long term

Recommendations

- The zoning process for FMD should be assessed and, if relevant, clearly planned for the next five years. However, it cannot be planned without regional coordination.

IV-9. Compartmentalisation	Levels of advancement
The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free compartments as necessary and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable)	1. The VS cannot establish disease free compartments.
	2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with a distinct health status suitable for compartmentalisation.
	3. The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable it to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	4. The VS collaborate with their stakeholders to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free compartments and can gain recognition by other countries that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Annexe 1

Evidences (references of documents or pictures listed in appendix 6): AF1, AF2, H13

Findings:

Strengths:

- Cooperation with CP group in Thailand is occurring relating to HPAI free of vaccination compartments
- DAH have established a process to identify farms free of certain diseases

Weaknesses:

- DAH has no evidence of skills to undertake appropriate control and certification of a compartments

Recommendations

Ensure that DAH gets the skills and means to control and certify any compartment

PART IV: CONCLUSIONS

Good progress has been made in specific areas of the Vietnamese VS since the original OIE PVS evaluation mission of 2006, but fundamental aspects of VS coordination, particularly the lack of effective linkages between central and field levels, continue to restrict progress and outcomes.

Greater financial resources from both government and donors, provided in response to endemic HPAI, has created significant improvements with physical resources and some aspects of technical capacity building at central level, particular examples being much improved laboratory diagnosis and risk analysis capacity. At field level, resources have been dedicated to building offices and quarantine stations, purchasing very large amounts of vaccine and creating a new level of VS, the network of government supported commune veterinary para-professionals at field level. These steps have had some positive impact on VS field coverage and activity.

The most significant limitations within the Vietnamese Veterinary Services concern the ongoing lack of effective linkages from the central VS to the field. These gaps incorporate particularly the elements of the OIE PVS Tool of National Coordination and chain of command (critical competency I.6A), Technical Independence (critical competency 1.4) and Interaction with Stakeholders (fundamental component 3). In such an animal health system, irrespective of levels of funding and resources available, these insufficient links are likely to always limit efficient progress towards successful outcomes.

The poor linkages restrict the effectiveness of VS activity both “up the line” in terms of disease reporting and incorporation of field perspectives into policy and decision making, as well as “down the line” in terms of effective policy implementation and delivery to field level.

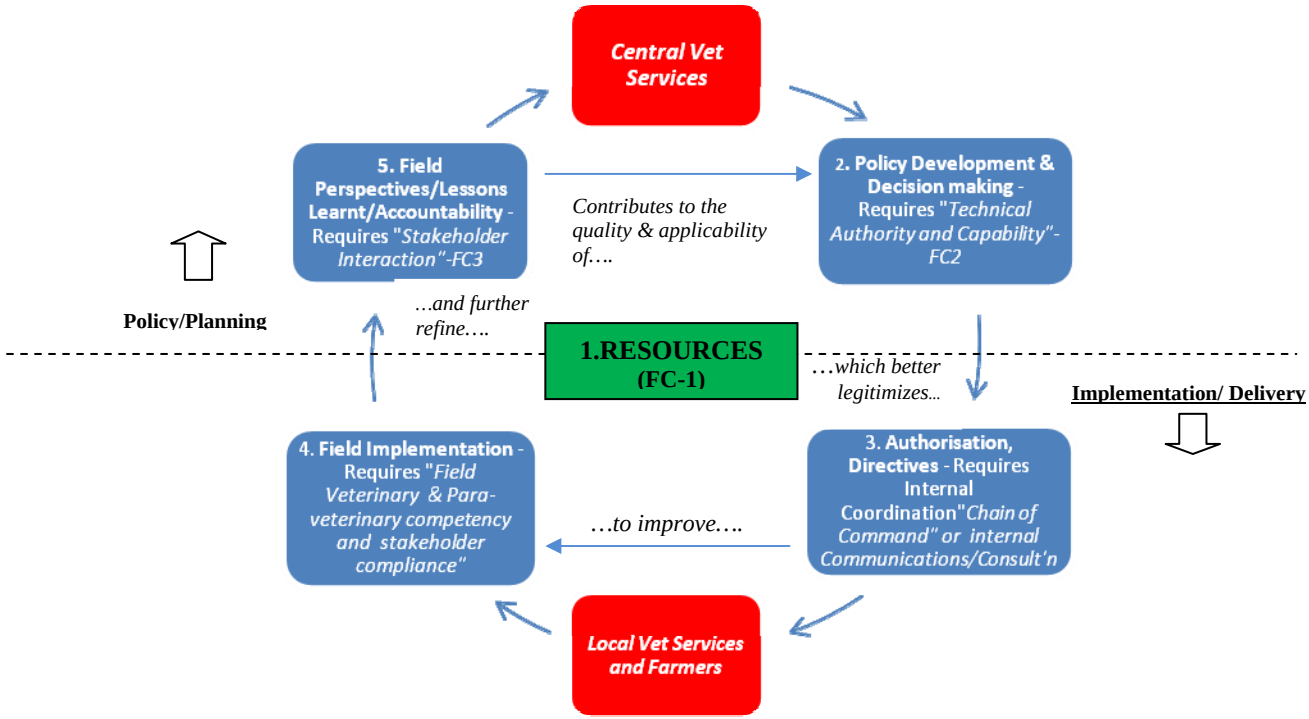
The impacts of this are most clearly demonstrated by difficulties in rapidly and efficiently responding to animal disease outbreaks, and ultimately their persistence as endemic diseases. The most obvious case example is the ongoing fight against highly pathogenic avian influenza, but it also applies to FMD, both of which remain endemic. It also relates to other aspects of the VS mandate such as border control and quarantine and non-export meat hygiene and inspection.

Decision making on these fundamental VS structural and organisational components are not in the hands of the Veterinary Services, who, especially at Central level, are staffed by competent and hardworking officers who are doing their best to implement policies and plans in difficult environments where they cannot link effectively to the field.

In addition a lack of standardised knowledge and skills from field veterinarians and veterinary para-professional staff (critical competency 1.2) and issues with stakeholder compliance (particularly farmers) also hinders progress.

Effective links between central and field levels are so important and fundamental to this OIE PVS evaluation that it is worth exploring them in greater detail. The following diagram shows a cycle that describes the basic stages in successful animal health policy development and implementation. It shows how vital the field linkages are, the staged activity they comprise, and how mutual dependent stages are in pushing effective policy implementation forward to achieve animal health outcomes. The diagram can be used to demonstrate the current strengths and weaknesses of the Vietnamese VS, in both linking Central with field and as components of the OIE PVS Tool, and how they impact on success.

Cycle of Efficient Animal Health Policy Development and Implementation



As can be seen, a cycle of efficient animal health (or other) policy development and implementation between central (or higher) levels of the Veterinary Services and the lower (local or field) levels of the Veterinary Services (including farmers and other stakeholders), can be thought of as comprising of five stages, one cross cutting and four which provide effective linkages. The stages, along with the aspects of Veterinary Services most associated with success (as expressed within the OIE PVS Tool) included in brackets are:

- Stage 1 : Resources (FCI – Human, Physical and Financial Resources)
- Stage 2 : Policy Development and Decision Making (FCII - Technical Authority and Capability)
- Stage 3 : Authorisation/Directives/Control (CC1.6.A – Coordination capability of the VS - Internal Coordination (chain of command); I.4 - Technical Independence; and IV.1- Preparation of legislation and regulation)
- Stage 4 : Field Implementation (I.2 – Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals; and IV.2 – Implementation of legislation and regulation and stakeholder compliance)
- Stage 5 : Field or other External Perspectives (FCIII – Interaction with Stakeholders)

The first stage of this cycle, a basic requirement for any progression, is the major cross cutting factor of Resources (indicated in green at the centre of the cycle). It is the “engine” of progress, a basic pre-requisite for any activity. Resources includes all human, physical and financial resources available to the Veterinary Services, either internally from the government, externally from donors and international agencies, or from contributions by the private sector through joint programmes, delegation to private veterinarians etc. This factor incorporates related factors such as political will (to mobilize resources), numbers of veterinary and support staff and their distribution, programme budget provision and expenditures, contingency funding, and buildings, equipment and their maintenance. Resources are not a significant limitation for the Vietnamese VS currently given the ongoing HPAI response, but levels need to be made sustainable.

Policy Development and Decision Making by Central VS can be regarded is the second stage of the cycle and depends particularly on OIE PVS Fundamental Component 2 – Technical Capability and Authority. In Vietnam, most gains have been made here via increased funding

and training, particularly in laboratory diagnosis. Technical planning capability and activities of the Central VS seem strong with the development of major plans for both HPAI and FMD that were funded in 2006. However, given the process is a cycle, effective policy development is being hindered by a lack of consultation and input from the field, which refines policy, better ensures it is practically relevant, improves the likelihood of compliance and builds accountability.

Once an animal health policy has been set, it needs to be passed "down the line" with sufficient authority via a chain of command to ensure those responsible will implement it at field level – stage three. These actors might include, for example, field veterinary and para-veterinary vaccinators for a vaccination programme, veterinary inspectors for borders and slaughterhouses or relevant authorities/police for outbreak quarantine and movement controls. As discussed in detail, Vietnam has serious limitations in relation to capabilities for linking down to field level at this stage of the cycle.

To successfully implement animal health policy – stage four, veterinary and veterinary para-professional staff need to be of sufficient competence (CCI.2), and stakeholders such as farmers or traders need to be compliant with legislation or policy (CCIV.2). Vietnam has deficiencies here in terms of veterinary and related skills and education, especially as one moves closer to field levels.

The fifth and final stage of the cycle is regular, formal and effective Stakeholder Interaction, (PVS Fundamental Component 3). Stakeholder Consultation (CCIII.2) in particular permits VS to incorporate field (and other) perspectives, realities and lessons learnt into initial and ongoing policy development, and build real accountability for VS to the stakeholders, such as farmers, who have the opportunity for input when they are unsatisfied with how policies and activities are progressing.

Stakeholder communications and consultation is the chance stakeholders have to hear about and influence policies that will ultimately affect them. It also refers to inputs from experts external to the government, such as academics, who can contribute meaningfully to policy from a technical perspective. Stakeholder consultation, as well as feeding usefully into policy development directly, has flow on beneficial effects throughout the whole of policy development and implementation cycle as shown in the black italicized text in the cycle diagram. In summary, informed stakeholders who have at least some input into central government policies, provide a legitimacy to policy directives via the chain of command to lower levels of government, increase the likelihood that they, as stakeholders, will comply with and support policy implementation (especially in the field) and also can further contribute to refinement and accountability of policies both during and after their implementation.

Preliminary recommendations have been provided in the recommendations section of Part 1 and should provide a good basis for improving the Vietnamese VS further, particularly in relation to the field linkages identified in the policy implementation cycle. They are preliminary recommendations however, as a far more thorough analysis, incorporating a country driven process of national priority setting, planning and basic costing will be undertaken as part of an OIE PVS Gap Analysis in June 2010.

The ensuing National VS Roadmap or Strategic Plan due in October 2010 should provide a launching pad to some rich opportunities for the Vietnamese VS. Through some careful adjustments at animal health system level, Vietnam can move forward towards a highly functional and efficient VS, built upon its strong resource base, its enthusiastic, talented and competent inner core of veterinarians and its rapidly improving technical capabilities. The rewards available to a dynamic country which is "on the move" such as Vietnam, with its rapidly expanding economy, are seemingly limitless. These include a suite of gains including animal and zoonotic disease control and eradication, poverty alleviation, a safer and more secure food supply and profitable export opportunities.

PART V: APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terrestrial Code references for critical competencies

Critical Competences	Terrestrial Code references
I.1.A **I.1.B** **I.2.A** **I.2.B**	➢ Points 1-5 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / Independence / Impartiality / Integrity / Objectivity. ➢ Points 6 and 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Human and financial resources. ➢ Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources. ➢ Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body. ➢ Points 1-2 and 5 of Article 3.2.14. on Organisation and structure of Veterinary Services / National information on human resources / Laboratory services.
I.3	➢ Points 1, 6 and 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / General organization / Human and financial resources. ➢ Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources. ➢ Sub-point d) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: In-Service training and development programme for staff. ➢ Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.4	➢ Point 2 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Independence
I.5	➢ Point 1 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➢ Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.6.A **I.6.B**	➢ Points 6 and 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Procedures and Standards. ➢ Article 3.2.2. on Scope. ➢ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➢ Point 4 of Article 3.2.10 on Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.7	➢ Point 2 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality system: “Where the Veterinary Services undergoing evaluation… than on the resource and infrastructural components of the services”. ➢ Points 2 and 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Administrative / Technical. ➢ Point 3 of Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes: Compliance. ➢ Point 4 of- Article 3.2.14. on Administrative details.
I.8 **I.9** **I.10**	➢ Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Human and financial resources. ➢ Point 1 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Financial. ➢ Point 3 of Article 3.2.14. on Financial management information.
I.11	➢ Point 6, 10, 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organization, Documentation, Human and financial resources ➢ Point 4 of Article 3.2.1. on General consideration ➢ Point 1 of Article 3.2.2. on Scope ➢ Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources ➢ Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programme
II.1	➢ Point 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical. ➢ Point 5 of Article 3.2.14. on Laboratory services.
II.2	➢ Point 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 1 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality systems. ➢ Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical. ➢ Point 5 of Article 3.2.14. on Laboratory services.
II.3	➢ Chapter 2.1. on Import risk analysis

II.4	➢ Point 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Functional capabilities and legislative support: Export/Import inspection. ➢ Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Functional capabilities and legislative support and Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
II.5.A **II.5.B**	➢ Points 6 and 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems. ➢ Sub-points a) i), ii) and iii) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health: Description of and sample reference data from any national animal disease reporting system controlled and operated or coordinated by the Veterinary Services / Description of and sample reference data from other national animal disease reporting systems controlled and operated by other organisations which make data and results available to Veterinary Services / Description and relevant data of current official control programmes including:… or eradication programmes for specific diseases.
II.6 **II.7**	➢ Points 6 and 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status/Animal health control/National animal disease reporting systems. ➢ Sub-point a) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls: Animal health.
II.8.A **II.8.B**	➢ Points 6 and 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Points 1-5 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Food hygiene / Zoonoses / Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines/ Integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health. ➢ Points 2, 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. on National information on human resources / Functional capabilities and legislative support / Animal health and veterinary public health controls. ➢ Chapter 6.2. on Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection.
II.9	➢ Point 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Procedures and standards. ➢ Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. ➢ Sub-point a) ii) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health: “Assessment of ability of Veterinary Services to enforce legislation”. ➢ Chapters 6.7. to 6.11. on Antimicrobial resistance.
II.10	➢ Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. ➢ Sub-points b) iii) and iv) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary public health: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. ➢ Chapters 6.7. to 6.11. on Antimicrobial resistance.
II.11	➢ Points 6 and 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General Organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 1 of Article 3.2.7. on Functional capabilities and legislative support: Animal health and veterinary public health.
II.12	➢ Points 6 and 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General Organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: National animal disease reporting systems. ➢ Sub-point f) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Formal linkages with sources of independent scientific expertise. ➢ Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Functional capabilities and legislative support / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
II.13	➢ Chapter 7.1. Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare ➢ Chapter 7.2. Transport of animals by sea ➢ Chapter 7.3. Transport of animals by land ➢ Chapter 7.4. Transport of animals by air ➢ Chapter 7.5. Slaughter of animals ➢ Chapter 7.6. Killing of animals for disease control purposes

III.1	➢ Point 12 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Communication. ➢ Sub-point b) of Point 2 of Article 3.2.6. on Administrative resources: Communications. ➢ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administrative details.
III.2	➢ Point 12 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Communication. ➢ Point 2 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➢ Point 4 and Sub-point g) of Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Administrative details and on Sources of independent scientific expertise.
III.3	➢ Article 3.2.11. on Participation on OIE activities. ➢ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administrative details.
III.4	➢ Points 6 and 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.
III.5.A **III.5.B**	➢ Point 9 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations. ➢ Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.
III.6	➢ Article 3.2.11. on Participation on OIE activities. ➢ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administrative details.
IV.1	➢ Points 6 and 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Functional capabilities and legislative support: Animal health and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection. ➢ Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Functional capabilities and legislative support.
IV.2	➢ Points 6 and 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Functional capabilities and legislative support: Animal health and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection. ➢ Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Functional capabilities and legislative support.
IV.3	➢ Article 3.2.11. on Participation in OIE activities. ➢ Points 6 and 10 of Article 3.2.14. on Functional capabilities and legislative support and on Membership of the OIE.
IV.4	➢ Chapter 5.2. on Certification procedures. ➢ Points 6 and 8 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➢ Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Functional capabilities and legislative support: Export/import inspection. ➢ Sub-point b) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Functional capabilities and legislative support: Export/import inspection. ➢ Chapters 5.10. to 5.12. on Model international veterinary certificates.
IV.5	➢ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation. ➢ Sub-point g) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Trade performance history. ➢ Chapter 5.3. on OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization.
IV.6.A **IV.6.B**	➢ Chapter 4.1. on General principles on identification and traceability of live animals. ➢ Chapter 4.2. on Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability.
IV.7	➢ Chapter 5.1. on General obligations related to certification. ➢ Points 1 and 3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / National animal disease reporting systems.
IV.8	➢ Chapter 4.3. on Zoning and compartmentalisation.
IV.9	➢ Chapter 4.3. on Zoning and compartmentalisation. ➢ Chapter 4.4. on Application of compartmentalisation.

Appendix 2: Glossary of terms

Terms defined in the Terrestrial Code that are used in this publication are reprinted here for ease reference.

Border post

means any airport, or any port, railway station or road check-point open to international trade of commodities, where import veterinary inspections can be performed.

Compartment

means an animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system with a distinct health status with respect to a specific disease or specific diseases for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purposes of international trade.

Competent Authority

means the Veterinary Autority or other Governmental Authority of a Member, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code in the whole territory.

Emerging disease

means a new infection resulting from the evolution or change of an existing pathogenic agent, a known infection spreading to a new geographic area or population, or a previously unrecognized pathogenic agent or disease diagnosed for the first time and which has a significant impact on animal or public health.

Equivalence of sanitary measures

means the state wherein the sanitary measure(s) proposed by the exporting country as an alternative to those of the importing country, achieve(s) the same level of protection.

International veterinary certificate

means a certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 5.2., describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

Laboratory

means a properly equipped institution staffed by technically competent personnel under the control of a specialist in veterinary diagnostic methods, who is responsible for the validity of the results. The Veterinary Authority approves and monitors such laboratories with regard to the diagnostic tests required for international trade.

Notifiable disease

means a disease listed by the Veterinary Authority, and that, as soon as detected or suspected, must be brought to the attention of this Authority, in accordance with national regulations.

Official control programme

means a programme which is approved, and managed or supervised by the Veterinary Authority of a country for the purpose of controlling a vector, pathogen or disease by specific measures applied throughout that country, or within a zone or compartment of that country.

Official Veterinarian

means a veterinarian authorised by the Veterinary Authority of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and inspections of commodities and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of Chapters 5.1. and 5.2. of the Terrestrial Code.

Official veterinary control

means the operations whereby the Veterinary Services, knowing the location of the animals and after taking appropriate actions to identify their owner or responsible keeper, are able to apply appropriate animal health measures, as required. This does not exclude other responsibilities of the Veterinary Services e.g. food safety.

Risk analysis

means the process composed of hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management and risk communication.

Sanitary measure

means a measure, such as those described in various Chapters of the Terrestrial Code, destined to protect animal or human health or life within the territory of the OIE Member from risks arising from the entry, establishment and/or spread of a hazard.

Surveillance

means the systematic ongoing collection, collation, and analysis of information related to animal health and the timely dissemination of information to those who need to know so that action can be taken.

Terrestrial Code

means the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

Veterinarian

means a person registered or licensed by the relevant veterinary statutory body of a country to practice veterinary medicine/science in that country.

Veterinary Authority

means the Governmental Authority of an OIE Member, comprising veterinarians, other professionals and para-professionals, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of animal health and welfare measures, international veterinary certification and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code in the whole territory.

Veterinary paraprofessional

means a person who, for the purposes of the Terrestrial Code, is authorised by the veterinary statutory body to carry out certain designated tasks (dependent upon the category of veterinary paraprofessional) in a territory, and delegated to them under the responsibility and direction of a veterinarian. The tasks for each category of veterinary paraprofessional should be defined by the veterinary statutory body depending on qualifications and training, and according to need.

Veterinary Services

means the governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial Code in the territory. The Veterinary Services are under the overall control and direction of the Veterinary Authority. Private sector organisations, veterinarians or veterinary paraprofessionals are normally accredited or approved to deliver functions by the Veterinary Authority.

Veterinary statutory body

means an autonomous authority regulating veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals

Appendix 3. List of persons met or interviewed

Date	Name	Position	Institution	Location
Opening meeting				
01/03/10	Nguyen Thu Thuy	Chief of division	Planning division / DAH	Hanoi
	Nguyen Tung	Vice director	NCVD/DAH	"
	Do Huu Dung	Deputy head	Epidemiology division/ DAH	"
	Pham Van Dong	Chief of division	Quarantine Inspection / DAH	"
	Van Dang Ky	Chief of division	Epidemiology division /DAH	"
Field visits, meetings and interviews				
01/03/10	Van Dang Ky	Chief of division	Epidemiology division /DAH	Hanoi
02/03/10	Pham Van Dong	Chief of division	Quarantine Inspection / DAH	"
	Phuong		"	"
	Nguyen Quoc An	Vice director	Veterinary drug division/DAH	"
	Chu Van Tuat	Vice director	NCVH n°1	"
	Nguyen Huu Nam	Dean	Veterinary Faculty	"
	Trinh Dinh Thau	Vice Dean	Veterinary Faculty	"
03/03/10	Nguyen Tung	Vice Director	NCVD	"
	Mai The Phong	Chief	Administration and Personnel	"
	Hoang Xung Thoai	officer		"
	Huong Vu Thi	Salary manager		"
	Bao Tran Nguyen	Officer	Legislation and Inspection	"
	Oanh Thi Kim	Chief of division	"	"
	Thuoc Nguyen Thi	Chief of division	Finance	"
04/03/10	Hoang Van Nam	Director	DAH	"
05/03/10	Ta Hoang Long	Director	NCVDC	"
05/03/10	Dung Do	Vice-Chief of Epidemiology Division	DAH	"
08/03/10 (field trip – EFQ/JS)	Dr Hanh	Director	Lang Son SDAH Animal Quarantine and Inspection office	Lang Son
08/03/10	Dr Nguyet	Deputy Director	Lang Son SDAH Office	Lang Son
08/03/10	-	International border post staff	Long San border post (China)	Lang Son
08/03/10	Dr Khanh	Head vet	Van Lang District Vet Station	Van Lang
08/03/10	Mrs Lan	Pharmacy owner	Dong Dang town veterinary pharmacy	Dong Dang town, Cao Lac district
08/03/10	Mrs Ly	Planning Division	Canadian project: "Management quality and food safety including pork and poultry meat"	Hanoi
09/03/10	Dr Toan	Head Vet	Chi Lang District Vet Station	Chi Lang District
09/03/10	-	Provincial checkpoint staff	provincial check point	Long San – Bac Giang border
09/03/10	Dr Lung	Director	Bac Ninh SDAH Office	Bac Ninh province
09/03/10	Mr Doan	Head Commune veterinary para-professional	Khac Niem commune peoples steering committee building	Khac Niem commune
09/03/10	Mr Nguyen Tien Loi	Chairman of Commune Peoples Steering Committee	Khac Niem commune peoples committee HQ	Khac Niem commune
09/03/10	Mrs Nga	Head commune veterinary para-professional	Viet Doan communes peoples committee HQ	Viet Doan commune
09/09/10	Nguyen Hong Minh	Director	VETVACO	Hanoi
10/03/10	Bui Quan Anh	Ex-DG, DAH	DAH	Hanoi
10/03/10	Nguyen Thu Thuy and HR staff	Chief of division	Planning division / DAH	Hanoi

11/03/10	Ms Tran Bich Nga and staff (3)	Deputy DG	National Agro Forestry and Fisheries Quality Assurance Department	Hanoi
11/03/10	Dr Hoang Van Nam	DG	DAH	Hanoi
Closing meeting				
12/03/10	Pham Thi Thu Hien	Staff	Epi Division, DAH	Hanoi
12/03/10	Nguyen Long Dan	Deputy DG	DAH	Hanoi
12/03/10	Hoang Van Nam	Acting DG	DAH	Hanoi
12/03/10	Nguyen Thu Thuy	Chief	Planning Division, DAH	Hanoi
12/03/10	Nguyen Hoa Ly	Staff	Planning Division	Hanoi
12/03/10	Ta Hoang Long			Hanoi
12/03/10	Pham van Dong	Director	Animal Quarantine and Inspection Division	Hanoi
12/03/10	Le Thi Hue	Staff	Drugs Management Division	Hanoi

Appendix 4: List of facilities and locations visited

Date	Assessor	Time	Location	Activities
01/02	EFQ+ME	9h	Hanoi	Opening meeting
"	"	14h	"	Interview of DAH division: Epidemiology
02/03	"	8h30	"	Interview of DAH division: Quarantine and Inspection
	"	13h30	"	Interview of DAH division: Veterinary drugs
	"	15h45	"	Interview of Hanoi Veterinary Faculty
03/03	"	9h	"	Interview of National Centre for Veterinary Diagnosis
	"	10h30	"	Interview of Administration and Personnel Division
	EFQ+ME+JS	13h30	"	Interview of Legislation Division
	"	15h30	"	Interview of Finance Division
04/03	"	8h45	"	Interview of Director DAH
	"	10h	"	Interview of Quarantine and Inspection
	"	14h	"	Team work with planning division
05/03	"	8h30	"	Interview of National Centre for Veterinary Drug Control 1
	"	14h	"	Interview of Epidemiology Division
06/03				Team work on report
07/03				Team work on report
08/03	EFQ+JS	5h-8h		Travel for Lang Son
08/03	EFQ+JS	8h-9h	Lang Son	Interview of SDAH Quarantine
08/03	EFQ+JS	9h-10h	Lang Son	Interview of SDAH
08/03	EFQ+JS	11h-12h	Lang Son	Interview of Lang Son border post
08/03	EFQ+JS	14h-15h	Van Lang	Interview of DVS
08/03	EFQ+JS	15h30-17h	Dong Dang town, Cao Lac district	Interview of veterinary pharmacist
08/03	ME	13h-15h	Hanoi	Interview of Mrs Ly, National Contact point for a Canadian project on food safety
09/03	EFQ+JS	04h-05h	Lang Son slaughterhouses	Observation of slaughtering
09/03	EFQ+JS	08h-09h	Chi Lang District	Interview of DVS
09/03	EFQ+JS	10h-10h45	Lang Son – Bac Giang border	Interview of provincial checkpoint vets
09/03	EFQ+JS	11h-12h	Bac Ninh province	Interview of SDAH
09/03	EFQ+JS	13h-14h	Khac Niem commune	Interview of Commune veterinary para-professional
09/03	EFQ+JS	14h-15h	Viet Doan commune	Interview of commune veterinary para-professional
09/03	EFQ+JS	15h-18h		Travel back to Hanoi
09/03	ME	13h-18h	Hanoi	Visit of VETVACO
10/03	EFQ+ME+JS	09h		Interview of former CVO
		15h		Meeting with Planning division
11/03	"	08h30-11h30	DAH	Closing meeting

Appendix 5: Air travail itinerary

ASSESSOR	DATE	From	To	Flight No.	Dep	Arrive
John Stratton	Tuesday 3 March 2010	Bangkok	Hanoi	TG560	0750	0935
John Stratton	Sunday 14 March 2010	Hanoi	Vientiane	VN0841	0830	0935
Eric Fermet-Quinet	Saturday 27 February 2010	Paris	Hanoi	VN534	13:10	07:00 (+1)
Eric Fermet-Quinet	Friday 12 March 2010	Hanoi	Paris	AF173	19:55	05:40 (+1)
Marie Edan	Saturday 27 February 2010	Paris	Hanoi	VN534	13:10	7:00 (+1)
Marie Edan	Friday 12 March 2010	Hanoi	Paris	AF173	19:55	05:40 (+1)

Appendix 6: List of documents studied or collected for the PVS follow up evaluation of Vietnam

E = Electronic version H = Hard copy version P= Digital picture

Ref	Title	Author / Date	Related critical competences
	PVS MISSION DOCUMENTS		
The list of documents gathered during the previous PVS mission is included at the end of this table			
	MISSION DOCUMENTS		
H1	National centre for Veterinary Hygiene Inspection N°1	Ppt presentation	**II.2; II.8**
H2	Liflet: Hanoi University of Agriculture	FVM	**I.2**
H3	Veterinary Education in Vietnam: current situation and need to improve training quality	FVM	**I.2**
H4	Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	Ppt presentation	**I.2**
H5	Veterinary Education in Vietnam: current situation and need to improve training quality – Part 1	Ppt presentation	**I.2**
H6	Veterinary Education in Vietnam: current situation and need to improve training quality – Part 2	Ppt presentation	**I.2**
H7	Decision 63/2005/QD-BNN for compulsory vaccination	MARD	**II.7**
H8	Plan for national storage of vaccines and disinfectant	MARD	**II.7**
H9	National programme for FMD control and eradication – 2006-2010		**II.7**
H10	Guidelines 48/2009/TT-BNNPTNT for rabies control	MARD	**II.7**
H11	Guidelines 752/TY-DT for FMD control	MARD	**II.7**
H12	Guidelines 486b/TY-DT for post FMD vaccination surveillance	MARD	**II.7; II.5B**
H13	List of free disease farms		**IV.9**
H14	Decision 64/2005/QD-BNN: list of notifiable and dangerous animal diseases	MARD	**II.5; II.6; II.7; II.8A**
H15	Professional certificates of Dr Pham	JICA, FAO, USDA	**II.3;**
H16	Leaflets/booklets on HPAI	DAH	**III.1;**
H17	Leaflets on PRRS	DAH	**III.1**
H18	Leaflet on good farming practices	DAH	**III.1**
H19	Control over the withdrawal of low quality veterinary products	DAH	**IV.2**
H20	Penalties regarding non compliance in the field of veterinary practice	DAH	**IV.2**
H21	Penalties regarding non compliance in the field of veterinary practice	DAH	**IV.2**
H22	List of Lang Son quarantine station equipment		**II.4**
H23	List of internal checkpoints	MARD – DAH	**II.4**
H24	List of international border posts		**II.4**
H25	List of documents to be provided to DAH for drugs / vaccines producers		**II.9**
H26	Number of veterinary medicines allowed to be used in Vietnam		**II.9**
H27	List of Vietnamese and international drugs / vaccines manufacturers		**II.9**
H28	List of drugs / vaccines importers		**II.9**
H29	Results of veterinary drugs quality testing		**II.9**
H30	Results of the monitoring programme of food hygiene safety for honey in 2009		**II.8B**
H31	Results of residue testing analysis		**II.10**

H32	Meat residue analysis programme		**II.8B; II.10**
H33	Agreement 297/QHKT-P3 for land availability for NCVD new lab		**II.1**
H34	Certificate of accreditation ISO 17025:2005 for the NCVD	Ministry of Science and Technology – Bureau of Accreditation	**II.2**
H35	Results of a PCR analysis performed at the Australian Animal Health Laboratory for NCVD	AAHL	**II.1**
H36	Job description		**I.1**
H37	SOPs for the management of veterinary products		**I.11; II.9**
H38	Human Resources (DAH – SDAH)		**I.1**
H39	Lab equipment from sub-DAH laboratories		**I.7; II.1**
H40	Guidelines for post vaccination monitoring for HPAI		**II.7**
H41	DAH budget 2010		**I.8**
H42	DAH budget 2009		**I.8**
H43	Decision 47/QD-BNN-TY to access funds from the government	MARD	**I.8**
H44	Decision 15/2006/QD-BNN about animal and animal products control and hygiene	MARD	**II.1; II.4; II.8; II.10**
H45	Decisions 49/2006/QD-BNN and 70/2006/QD-BNN on identification of animals for transport between provinces	MARD	**II.4; IV.6**
H46	Animal slaughtering inspection procedures		**II.8A**
H47	List of vaccines produces / imported by VETVACO		**II.9**
H48	List of clients of VETVACO		**II.9**
H49	National Centre for Veterinary Hygiene Inspection n°1	MARD	**II.2; II.8**
H50	Results of Analysis on meat	NCVHI - DAH	**II.8B**
H51	Summary of functions, responsibilities, authorities and organisational structure of the NAFIQAD	MARD	**IV.4**
H52	NAFIQAD	Ppt presentation	**IV.4**
H53	National Programme for the Control and Eradication of FMD – 2008-2010		**IV.4**
	PICTURES		
P1-3	Lang Son Sub-DAH Quarantine office buildings and offices		**I.7; II.4**
P4	Documentation - detection and destruction of illegal poultry at border checkpoint		**I.7; II.4**
P5-9	Lang Son Sub-DAH Quarantine office new laboratory		**I.7; II.1; II.4**
P10-11	Lang Son Sub-DAH building and offices		**I.7**
P12-14	Sub-DAH cold room Vaccine stocks – HPAI and rabies		**I.7; II.9**
P15-26	Long San quarantine station (construction nearly complete)		**I.7; II.4**
P27-32	Long San border post with China		**I.7; II.4**
P29	Livestock and livestock products import records from border post		**II.4**
P32-33	Van Lang district vet station and pharmacy		**I.7; II.9**
P34-37	Vet drugstore, Dong Dang town		**II.9**
P38	Vet drugstore authorisation documents to own business, to sell vaccines, to undertake vet activities + training manual		**II.9; III.4**
P39	2009 List of permitted drugs in Vietnam		**II.9**
P40-48	Lang Son slaughter point visits - 2		**II.8A**
P51-54	Chi Lang District vet office		**I.7**
P52	Refrigerators awaiting pick up – for vet use but destined for		**I.4; I.7**

	commune peoples committee offices		
P55-57	Internal checkpoint between Long San and Ben Luong provinces		**I.7; II.4**
P59	Checkpoint animal and animal product records		**I.7; II.4**
P62	Domestic quarantine certificate for movement between provinces		**II.4**
P63	Training manual for inpection and quarantine, including slaughterhouses and vet hygiene, produced by RAHO2		**I.2; I.3; II.4; II.8A**
P65-68	Bae Ninh Sub-DAH building and offices		**I.7**
P72-73	Monthly disease reporting template from commune veterinary para-professional (head) to district vet office (note – requiring signature of veterinary para-professional as well as Commune People's Committee vice chairman°		**I.4; II.5; II.6; II.7**
P75-P78	Procedures to produce vaccines according to Vietnamese standards		**II.2; II;9**
P79	Manual of Diagnostic tests and vaccines for Terrestrial Animals	OIE, 2008	**II.2**
P80	ASEAN Stds for vaccines production		**II.2; II;9**
P81	Management of drugs and vaccines production (list of protocols)	2007	**II.9**
P82-83	Manual of food safety and hygiene analysis		**II.8; II.10**
P84	Virus vaccines Department of VETVACO	VETVACO	**II.9**
P85	List of donors funding the virus vaccines Department	VETVACO	**II.9**
P86-93	Equipment and infrastructure of the Virus vaccine Department	VETVACO	**II.9**
P94-95	Quality control lab - Pharmaceutical	VETVACO	**II.9**
P96	New quality control lab - Pharmaceutical	VETVACO	**II.9**
P97	Quality control Dept – Virus vaccine	VETVACO	**II.9**

List of available documents and data:

Area or Activity	N°list	Title	Source / Author	Reference	Observation
Vietnam	V1	Geography of Vietnam	http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vietnam/Geography		not always updated
"	V2	Map of Vietnam	IGN France 1/ 2 000 000		Includes Thailand, Cambodia, Laos
"	V3	Road Atlas of Vietnam	Cartographic publishing house 1/ 500 000		Small roads in constant development
"	V4	Administrative atlas	Cartographic publishing house		From national to commune levels
"	V5	Maps of human population and environment	General statistic Office (GSO)	1998 ?	Number of district / province
VS structure	VS1	Department of Animal Health Structure	http://www.mard.gov.vn/dah		in English
"	VS2	DAH history 1966-2006	DAH	2006 / 115 pages	Only in Vietnamese version
"	VS3	List of complementary **data** provided on arrival	Dr Dung		
	VS4	**Decision** on organization, responsibilities, and power of [divisions]	DAH decision	02 TY-TCCB/QD	
	VS5	A **comprehensive network of private vet** in the arid land	DGCID/MAE Eric Fermet-Quinet		available on demand
	VS6	Rapport activité DAH			
VS Legislation	L1	Veterinary Ordinance	http://www.mard.gov.vn/dah	18/2004/PL-UBTVQH	"
"	L2	Guidelines of implementation of vet ordinance	http://www.mard.gov.vn/dah	Decree n° 93/CP	"
"	L3	Organisation, responsabilities and powers of the assistant units of the director	http://www.mard.gov.vn/dah	Decision DAH N°02 TY-TCCB/QD	"
	L4	Regulations on settlement of administrative violations in VS	http://www.mard.gov.vn/dah	Annex of De 93/CP	"
VS evaluation	EV1	Report of the mission to assist in the self evaluation of VS	W.A. Geering	World Bank 05 2005	Not compiled in VS
"	EV2	Animal Health in Southeast Asia : Vientnam	Lai Thi Kim Lan & Thai Thi Thuy Phuong	p. 663-653	No date on this photocopy
"	EV3	Strengthening of VS in Vietnam (SVSV) Organisational development	Daniel Bollinger	17July-17 Oct 2000	
Animal census	AN1	Animal census	DAH		Print out A3
Avian Flu	AF1	Integrated operational program for avian and human influenza 2006-2010	World Bank	OPI May 2006	Draft version
Avian Flu	AF2	Extension documents for farmers and stakeholders	Provincial Sub DAH of Nha Trang		
Animal health	AH1	Sanitary information on Vietnam	OIE	2004-2006	Not all available on website
"	AH2	Justification for the development of "associations of private veterinary and para-veterinary practitioners" in Vietnam	P. Gautier AVSF / Veterinary sciences and techniques / Vietnam Veterinary Association	ISSN 0868-2933 February 2006	Only document to split the vet and different paravet into private/ public
"	AH3	Strengthening of Veterinary Services in Vietnam (SVSV)	Nick Taylor and co / SVSV / UE	ALA/96/20 of UE	
		Examining the options for a livestock disease-free zone in red river delta		N°35231-VN	
	AH5	Food safety and Agricultural Health Action Plan	World Bank February 2006		
Province SDAH	PV1	List of veterinarians and paravets	Provincial Sub DAH of Nha Trang		
"	PV2	List of lab sampling	Provincial Sub DAH of Nha Trang		
"	PV3	Budget	Provincial Sub DAH of Nha Trang		
"	PV4	List of slaughter points	Provincial Sub DAH of Nha Trang		
"	PV5	List of veterinary drug shops	Provincial Sub DAH of Nha Trang		
"	PV6	Job description	Provincial Sub DAH of Nha Trang		
"	PV7	Annual report	Provincial Sub DAH of Nha Trang		
	PV8	Annual report + list of staff	Provincial Sub DAH of Nha Trang		
	PV9	Description of roles and functions of Sub-DAH	Provincial Sub DAH of Vinh Long	89/ 2003/ QD-BNN	
			Decision		
Training	T1	Curriculum of vet faculty of HCMC	HCMC vet faculty		
	T2	Description of vet faculty of Hué	Hué vet faculty		
	T3	Syllabus of veterinary medicine			
	T4	Curriculum and master program of Can Tho faculty	Can Tho vet faculty		
	T5	Continuous training of quarantine veterinarian	Quarantine training		
Regional AHC	RA1	Establishment of region 1 AHC	DAH decision	N°75/2006/QD BNN	
	RA2	Activity report of region 1 AHC + list of drug shop	RAHC 1		
	RA3	Can Tho RAHC description			
	RA4	List of collected samples at HCMC RAHC			
Research	RS1	The national institute of veterinary research in brief	NIVR		
	RS2	Different scientific papers	Can Tho; collaborations with Japan		
Laboratory	L1	Laboratory operating procedures	Da Nang		
	L2-8	Sampling forms	NCVD		

Area or Activity	N°list	Title	Source / Author	Reference	Observation
Administrative & personnel Division	AD1	Organization chart			
	AD2	Task description in the Division			
	AD3	Provincial form on staff			
	AD4	Computer registry form for a staff			
	AD5	Registry form (manual)			
Planning Division	PD1	Report of activity 2005			
	PD2	Plan of activity 2006			
Finance Division	FD1	Report to OIE mission about finances			
Epidemiology Division	ED1	Forms for compiling data			
	ED2	List of notifiable diseases			
	ED3	Health certificate for animal			
	ED4	Health certificate for animal product			
Quarantine Division	QD1	Decision for building of quarantine station of Dong Dang			
	QD2	Forms for importation			
	QD3	List of border posts with China, Laos and Cambodia			
	QD4	List of inland checkpoints			
	QD5	Example of legal process of seizure of animals at Lao Cai	Quarantine office of Dong Dang		
	QD6	Example of legal process of seizure of animals at Dong Dang	Quarantine office of Lao Cai		
	QD7	Annual report of seizure of animals or their products at Lao Cai	Quarantine office of Lao Cai		
	QD8	Job description in Quarantine			
	ID1	List of international standard slaughterhouses			