

# OIE PVS Evaluation Follow-Up Mission Report

Tajikistan

Human, Physical  
and Financial  
Resources

Technical Authority  
and Capability

Interaction with  
Interested Parties

Access to Markets



November  
2017

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**OIE PVS EVALUATION FOLLOW-UP**

**REPORT OF THE**

**VETERINARY SERVICES OF**

**Tajikistan**

**November 13-24, 2017**

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**Disclaimer**

This mission has been conducted by a Team of OIE PVS Pathway experts authorised by the OIE. However, the views and the recommendations in this Report are not necessarily those of the OIE.

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## List of acronyms, abbreviations and/or special terms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AMR	AntiMicrobial Resistance
BBC	British Broadcasting Authority
BIP	Border inspection post
BSPI	Bio-Security Problems Institute
BVIP	Bureau for Veterinary Inspection and Processing
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
CBPP	Contagious bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia
CCVP	Centre for Control of Veterinary Preparations
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CLPMP	Community Livestock and Pasture Management Plan
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
DVCSBT	Directorate for Veterinary Control at the State Borders and Transport
ECTAP	Enhanced Competitiveness of Tajik Agribusiness Project
ELISA	Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay
EU	European Union
FAO	UN Food and Agriculture Organization
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FVM	Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHP	Good Hygienic Practices
HACCP	Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian influenza
IBM	Integrated Border Management
HQ	Headquarters
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ID	Identification
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IHR	International Health Regulations
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
IT	Information Technology
LPDP	Pasture and Livestock Development Project
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDSP	Mountain Societies Development Support Programme
NA	Not Applicable
NCVD	National Centre for Veterinary Diagnosis
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OIE PVS	OIE Performance of Veterinary Services Evaluation Tool
PPR	Pest des Petits Ruminants
PUU	Pasture Unit Users
QA	Quality Assurance
SES	Sanitary Epidemiology Service (of the Ministry of Health)
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SVIS	State Veterinary Inspection Service
TB	Tuberculosis
TVA	Tajikistan Veterinary Association
TVS	Tajikistan Veterinary Services (the central plus regional veterinary services)
UNIRCJRI	United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute
VS	Veterinary Service(s)
VPH	Veterinary Public Health

VMP	Veterinary Medicinal Product
VPP	Veterinary Para-professionals
VS	Veterinary Statutory Body
WHO	World Health Organization

## Acknowledgements

The use of the PVS tool for evaluation purposes by Drs. Barry Stemshorn, Sloboden Chokrevski, Ago Pärtel and Mereke Taitubayev (hereinafter called the “OIE PVS Team”) has been formally authorized by the OIE.

Members of the OIE PVS Team express their gratitude to the staff of the State Veterinary Inspection Service, the other Ministries, agencies and institutions and the individuals who freely gave of their time to share experiences and insights in the interests of strengthening the Veterinary Services of Tajikistan.

In particular, we thank Dr. Sherali VAZIROV, Chief State Veterinary Inspector and the OIE Delegate for Tajikistan for the invitation to conduct this follow-up evaluation and for taking the time to meet and travel with the OIE PVS Team and to offer his advice and support throughout the mission.

Special thanks are also due to Dr. Orom ZIYOEV, Senior Specialist for International Communication and National Coordinator for this OIE PVS Mission, who took on the challenging assignment of serving as the primary contact point for the OIE PVS Team.

Finally, we express our appreciation for the remarkable warmth and hospitality with which we were received throughout our time in Tajikistan.



# PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## I.1 Introduction

Following a request from the Government of Tajikistan, an evaluation of the Veterinary Services based on the *OIE PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services)* methodology was conducted in November 13-24, 2017 by three independent OIE certified PVS evaluators.

The evaluation began with meetings with the Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO) and senior staff in the headquarters of the State Veterinary Inspection Service (SVIS), Institutes of the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences (the Veterinary Research Institute and the Institute of Biosafety), the National Centre for Veterinary Diagnosis (NCVD), the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine (FVM) and the Tajikistan Veterinary Association (TVA). A meeting was also held with the Minister of Agriculture.

The OIE PVS Team visited sites and institutions of the public and private sector in cities and rural areas of Tajikistan and discussed relevant matters with government officials, public and private sector veterinarians, livestock producers, food processors and other stakeholders.

The mission concluded in Dushanbe with a closing meeting at which the overall findings of the evaluation were discussed. This meeting was chaired by the CVO and attended by his senior staff and representatives of the afore-mentioned organisations.

## I.2 Key findings of the evaluation

The overall picture is one of limited change since the PVS evaluation of 2009, with weakened capacity signalled by a decline on ratings for seven of 47 Critical Competencies and moderate progress on four Critical Competencies. Factors that account for the declines and lack of progress are identified along with opportunities and strategies to make progress. A suite of “treatments” under the OIE PVS Pathway is recommended.

More detailed recommendations are listed under each critical competency in Part III of this report.

### ***I.2.A Human, physical and financial resources***

Key factors underlying the lack of progress lie in this Fundamental Component. These include the lack of adequate resourcing and standards for veterinary education (professional and para-professional), inadequate funding for salaries, operations, infrastructure and emergency response capacity of the State Veterinary Service. These problems are exacerbated by a weak chain of command within the VS from the centre to operations at Regional, District and Municipal levels where there are separate employers, as well as weak coordination with key government partners in the public health sector.

Veterinary education, both professional and para-professional, must be strengthened to provide a strong foundation for the future. The current infrastructure is entirely inadequate to provide hands-on experience with animals and clinical or laboratory work. Faculty members were not aware of the existence of the OIE Day-One Competencies, let alone able to provide a programme to fulfil these requirements. The programme for veterinary para-professionals (VPP) offers a non-resident option that seems inappropriate.

A critical lack of operating funds limits the ability of SVIS to provide effective animal health and food safety programmes (see 1.2.B). This is compounded by inadequate salary levels, limited infrastructure – most notably transportation and IT systems, and a lack of funding for an emergency response fund and a compensation programme for animals slaughtered or killed for disease control purposes.

An effective chain of command is broken at the District and Municipal levels by several factors, most notably the employment of state VS personnel by local authorities. Control of zoonotic diseases and food safety is hampered by limited coordination with public health officials, in contrast to the effective collaboration that exists with Customs to develop “One Window” and “Integrated Border Management” initiatives for border operations.

Technical independence and the development and effective use of private sector veterinary capacity is hindered by a confusing mix of state and private roles. The widespread engagement of state veterinarians and VPP in providing private veterinary services creates potential or real conflicts of interest as these state officials provide private services to clients whom they must regulate in their official roles. It also creates counter-productive competition with the emerging private veterinary sector. The low salaries paid to state employees are a major factor in driving them to seek this problematic secondary employment.

After several years of relative stability, as of January 1, 2018 the state VS is undergoing a major restructuring as it becomes part of a new State Food Security Agency, along with the national phytosanitary service and animal and plant breeding services. Creation of this new Agency offers opportunities and risks for the state VS. Opportunities arising with the change include provisions in the mandate of the new Agency to strengthen the use of risk analysis, delegation of functions to the private sector, creation of a Veterinary Statutory Body and the development of identification & traceability capacity. As it establishes its relationships with other government agencies at central and local levels, the new Agency may also find opportunities to strengthen coordination and collaboration. Risks arising from the change must be managed to ensure an effective chain of command for the CVO to exercise authority over disease control and food safety, ensure the CVO’s ability to fulfil national obligations to report disease occurrences to the OIE and to the veterinary services of trading partners, ensure coordination within the country – e.g. for effective border operations under authority of the Veterinary Service, avoid possible confusion about the term “food security” to be clear that the mandate of the veterinary service includes food safety and animal health, and to address the many challenges of managing change of this nature and scale.

The effective management of programmes and resources is hindered by the lack of information systems and analytical capacity. On the other hand, the OIE PVS Team noted the dedication of senior VS officials to identify and address weaknesses as reflected in their request and support for this PVS Evaluation Follow-Up mission.

### ***1.2.B Technical authority and capability***

Progress was evident in the laboratories where infrastructure (buildings and equipment) and quality assurance have improved. New equipment and building renovations have been supported by donor investments. Unfortunately, the funding shortages described previously raise concerns about whether the equipment is fully used in the absence of funds to procure reagents and support collection and submission of samples. The availability of funds for maintenance of renovated facilities and new equipment is also a concern.

While the extensive laboratory network is a strength, questions arise about efficiency and effectiveness with multiple laboratory institutions including two Institutes of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences (Veterinary Research Institute and Institute of Biological Safety) separate from those of the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) namely the National Centre for Veterinary Diagnosis and its 22 regional and district laboratories and numerous market “laboratories”. A review and rationalisation of the MoA’s laboratory network recommended by the 2011 Gap Analysis has not proceeded, largely due to a belief that it would not be possible to retain and reallocate any resource savings. This recommendation is repeated and broadened to include the Institutes of the Academy of Sciences (see I.3.B).

The use of risk analysis and risk management tools is relatively new and not fully applied in line with OIE recommendations. It is partially applied to imports of live animals, products of animal origin and pathogens into Tajikistan. Draft statutes for the new State Food Security Agency open opportunities to strengthen the use of risk assessment.

Progress is evident at the border where protocols and systems are in place and some risk assessment has been introduced to support decision making. Close collaboration with Customs on a “One Window” project and an “Integrated Border Management” system will improve border efficiency and effectiveness while increasing IT literacy and capacity that will serve other parts of the VS well. Needs are identified for improved infrastructure for inspection, quarantine, and disposal of seized material.

Disease surveillance, control and emergency responses are all constrained by inadequate funding and weaknesses in the chain of command. The result is that there is no nationally consistent risk-based approach to disease surveillance and vaccination programmes, but rather a national roll-up of programmes designed in each of 58 districts where the available funds are allocated according to local priorities and understanding of risks. There is no funding for a compensation programme to encourage reporting of disease outbreaks, or for emergency preparedness and response. While it is encouraging that, with the support of FAO, new strategies have been developed for brucellosis, foot and mouth disease (FMD), peste des petits ruminants (PPR) and rabies, it remains to be seen whether these will be implemented with the required allocation of new funding, or shelved under funding constraints.

With respect to food safety, there is a need to address weaknesses in veterinary control on products of animal origin throughout the production and distribution chain including local markets, as well as the troubling lack of veterinary ante- and post-mortem inspection and inadequate infrastructure, practices and hygiene at most slaughter points. Addressing these gaps will require significant investments to secure the skilled personnel and facilities required, and to roll out changes to long established practices on a national scale. There is also a need to clarify and apply a consistent division of responsibilities between the VS and public health authorities throughout the food chain, one that will take account of their respective national mandates and international obligations.

While there is a system to approve and register veterinary medicines and retail outlets, there is little control over the sale, distribution and use of veterinary medicines (including antimicrobials) and biologicals that are widely sold without prescription and past their expiry date.

Products of animal origin (meat, milk, eggs, honey, fish etc.) are not tested for residues and there is no national programme for monitoring of residues or other contaminants in products of animal origin. Some progress has been made in developing laboratory testing capacity.

There is no national animal identification and movement control programme and existing veterinary legislation does not provide the required legal framework. Traceability of food products of animal origin is also not present in the country. Draft statutes for the new State Food Security Agency will help to address the gaps regarding traceability. Veterinary control of products of animal origin is limited to the slaughterhouses and farmers' markets.

Animal welfare is currently not a priority, mostly due to a lack of awareness of international standards. The SVIS does not carry out any control of animal welfare.

### ***1.2.C Interaction with interested parties***

Communications has been strengthened through a formal collaboration with the TVA and a contact point for communication with media organisations. There will be a need to communicate within and beyond the country that the mandate of the new *State Food Security Agency* includes food safety and animal health.

Consultation with interested parties remains constrained by the limited number of livestock and food processing industry associations.

Official representation at the international level has been interrupted in recent years by travel restrictions.

Draft statutes for the new State Food Security Agency will, when enacted, provide authority for delegation of appropriate activities to the private sector. This development could be used to advance implementation of the afore-mentioned national disease strategies. It may also provide an opportunity to clarify and operationalize distinctions between the roles of state and private veterinarians.

There is still no Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB), and no distinction is made between the roles and responsibilities of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals. It is thus encouraging that draft statutes for the new State Food Security Agency makes provision for the creation of a VSB that could address this problem.

### ***1.2.D Access to markets***

Many detailed laws exist, but a lack of funding creates implementation gaps in critical areas such as livestock identification and traceability, funding for emergency responses and a compensation programme. Draft statutes for the new State Food Security Agency will add to the work, and thus the number of trained staff and the level of funding required for risk assessment and risk-based planning, databases for live animals and food processing establishments, delegation of appropriate functions to the private sector, and creation of a Veterinary Statutory Body to licence and define the duties of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

Progress continues to be made on international harmonisation with new legislation and regional initiatives. Work remains to be done in areas of animal health and welfare as well as food safety.

There are many negotiated international certificates in line with OIE models, and an agreement on mutual acceptance and recognition of national veterinary certificates between CIS countries. Certification programmes are supported by veterinary regulations, but some current procedures are not in full compliance with OIE standards.

There is a need to ensure more timely and accurate reporting of information to OIE and neighbouring countries.

Some zones have been established and maintained for years for vaccination campaigns (e.g. for FMD). However, the SVIS is currently unable to implement biosecurity measures required to establish and maintain disease free zones. Compartmentalisation is not currently applicable or a priority for the VS.

Table 1: Summary of OIE PVS evaluation results

<b>PVS summary results of Tajikistan</b>	<b>Result 2017</b>	<b>Previous Evaluation 2009</b>
<b>I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES</b>		
I.1.A. Staffing: Veterinarians and other professionals	3	3
I.1.B. Staffing: Veterinary paraprofessionals and other technical personnel	3	3
I.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	2	3
I.2.B. Competencies of veterinary paraprofessionals	2	2
I-3. Continuing education	2	2
I-4. Technical independence	2	3
I-5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies	3	4
I-6.A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	3	4
I-6.B. External coordination	3	NA
I-7. Physical resources	2	2
I-8. Operational funding	2	2
I-9. Emergency funding	2	2
I-10. Capital investment	2	2
I-11. Management of resources and operations	2	NA
<b>II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY</b>		
II-1.A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis	3	2
II-1.B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures	3	NA
II-2. Laboratory quality assurance	2	2
II-3. Risk analysis	2	2
II-4. Quarantine and border security	3	2
II-5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	2	2
II-5.B. Active epidemiological surveillance	2	2
II-6. Emergency response	2	3
II-7. Disease prevention, control and eradication	2	2
II-8.A. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments	1	NA (1)
II-8.B. Ante and post mortem inspection	1	NA (1)
II-8.C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution	2	NA (1)
II-9. Veterinary medicines and biologicals	2	2
II-10. Residue testing	1	1
II-11. Animal feed safety	2	NA
II-12.A. Animal identification and movement control	1	1
II-12.B. Identification and traceability of animal products	1	NA
II-13. Animal welfare	1	NA
<b>III. INTERACTION WITH INTERESTED PARTIES</b>		
III-1. Communications	3	2
III-2. Consultation with interested parties	2	2
III-3. Official representation	2	3
III-4. Accreditation/authorisation/delegation	2	1
III-5.A. Veterinary Statutory Body Authority	1	1
III-5.B. Veterinary Statutory Body Capacity	1	NA
III-6. Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes	2	2
<b>IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS</b>		
IV-1. Preparation of legislation and regulations	2	2
IV-2. Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof	2	2
IV-3. International harmonisation	3	3
IV-4. International certification	3	3
IV-5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	4	4
IV-6. Transparency	3	3
IV-7. Zoning	2	2
IV-8. Compartmentalisation	NA	1
NA: Not Applicable		

## **I.3 Key recommendations**

### ***I.3.A Human, physical and financial resources***

There is a need to revisit the 2011 OIE PVS Gap Analysis for the VS to update the strategies for the VS and the resulting human, financial and physical resource requirements. This should lay a foundation for funding strategies beyond reliance on donor contributions to secure sustainable funding for animal health and food safety programmes.

The challenges of upgrading veterinary education, both professional and para-professional should be assigned a high priority for early action. This will be a long-term investment that should be based on a comprehensive and independent expert review. It should take account of OIE “Day One” competencies and model curriculum for veterinary professionals and VPP (later in train). Twinning programmes are recommended in the mix of actions that will be required.

The education review should be informed by clear policy decisions regarding the respective roles and responsibilities of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals that should be enshrined in law.

It will be necessary to carefully manage the transition to the new State Food Security Agency. With the mandates set out in its draft statutes this new Agency could provide significant opportunities to strengthen the chain of command for the CVO as well as external coordination with the public health sector. In the latter case it is recommended that Tajikistan request WHO to sponsor a Joint External Evaluation of its capacity to implement the International Health Regulations; this could be complemented by a “Bridging Workshop” to facilitate collaboration between the human and animal health sectors in the spirit of a national One Health strategy.

The new Agency’s mandate to delegate appropriate functions to the private sector provides an opportunity to clarify and implement change with respect to the roles of public and private veterinary practitioners. This should include the development and enforcement of clear, effective conflict of interest and ethics policies to ensure that private activities of state officials do not compromise the technical independence of decisions made in their official capacities.

Change of this kind will require that adequate salaries be paid to state veterinary personnel and that they be provided with adequate operating funds, supplies (e.g. vaccines, laboratory reagents) and infrastructure including transport, telecommunications, computers, internet service, and a veterinary information system.

### ***I.3.B Technical authority and capability***

A comprehensive, independent strategic and operational review should be conducted of the laboratory support to the state VS. The scope of this review should span the laboratories that provide diagnostic and investigation services, including the applied “research” (methods development, vaccine testing, disease surveillance and investigation) that is pertinent to the work of the VS but currently conducted by the Institutes of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences. The goals would be to enhance both the efficiency and the effectiveness of the support services required by the state VS to meet international standards for its work on animal health, veterinary public health and food safety. The review should take account of the yet to be implemented recommendations of the 2011 OIE PVS Gap Analysis regarding rationalization of the laboratories of the former SVIS.

All of the laboratory ISO quality assurance (QA) certifications should be renewed under the new national certification authority when it is operational. To prepare for this, investments should be made in training for laboratory personnel from public health colleagues who underwent a WHO sponsored “train the trainer” programme, and WHO should be asked to provide QA training similar to that offered to the public health laboratories.

Risk assessment should be used to design and assess disease control and food safety programmes. A separate risk analysis unit should be created and its staff trained to perform qualitative and quantitative risk analysis in line with OIE guidelines. Veterinary faculty members should receive international training in risk analysis sufficient to include this topic in the curriculum. Tools should be developed for risk communication within the VS as well as with interested parties such as traders of animals and their products

An opportunity is identified to review and adjust the number of Border Inspection Posts and the required infrastructure investments to take full advantage of opportunities arising from the One Window and Integrated Border Management projects.

Disease surveillance and control strategies should be developed and implemented with an initial focus on systematic national approaches beginning with the strategies for four priority diseases that were developed under an FAO project in 2017. These and emergency response measures should be supported by a government funded compensation programme.

It is recommended to establish effective veterinary control on products of animal origin throughout the production chain, including staffing and training, increasing capacities for registration and approval of establishments, drafting legislation, creating registration and approval procedures, keeping a central register of establishments, and gathering and analysing data.

Detailed recommendations are to:

- strengthen the control of veterinary pharmacies and veterinary practices to stop the distribution and sale of key veterinary medicines (e.g. antibiotics) without prescription and to promote their responsible and prudent use,
- develop the legal, policy, technical and operational foundations for a national residue monitoring system, and
- develop systems of movement control and traceability for livestock and for traceability of products of animal origin.

A strategy should be developed to adopt and gradually implement OIE animal welfare standards in collaboration with other authorities, industry, NGOs and relevant partners. This should include support for the veterinary faculty and colleges to include animal welfare in their curricula, promotion of OIE recommendations on ritual slaughter in consultation with religious leaders, and regular animal welfare education campaigns to raise awareness of veterinarians, interested parties and the general public.

### ***1.3.C Interaction with interested parties***

The Communications Department of State Food Security Agency should provide animal health and veterinary public health information and promotional messages to the Tajik farming and food processing sectors and to consumers. This Department will need to be sufficiently staffed and recognize the VS as a priority client. The Veterinary Service along with animal health and food safety issues should be provided with a high web / internet profile such that the State Food Security Agency is

recognized by the public, other national agencies and internationally as the “go to” organisation for animal health and food safety issues and services in Tajikistan.

Implementation of the proposed disease strategies for brucellosis, PPR, FMD and rabies should be used as an opportunity to 1) develop fora for consultation with animal producers on issues such as compensation and livestock identification, encouraging them to develop representative associations, and 2) to develop policies and protocols for delegation to the private sector of work on livestock identification, vaccination and other functions as appropriate.

The VS should improve its official representation at the international level by resuming participation at the annual OIE General Assembly.

A Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) should be created in accordance with a mandate conferred by draft statutes for the new State Food Security Agency. It should register (licence) veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals, and define their respective roles and responsibilities. To support this change support of OIE might be requested for a twinning project with a suitable partner country and a PVS legislation mission to support establishment of a VSB in line with international standards.

### ***1.3.D Access to markets***

Changes must be introduced in various laws and regulations, and resources will be required to effectively implement the changes arising from the mandate and structure of the new State Food Security Agency (risk assessment and risk-based planning, databases for live animals and food processing establishments, delegation of appropriate functions to the private sector, and creation of a Veterinary Statutory Body to licence and define the duties of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals).

As recommended in 2009, efforts should continue to revise “Current legislation and standards in the area of food safety (risk analysis, appropriate level of protection, bio-security, HACCP, etc.) ...to conform with international standards”, and “the VS, producers and industry should develop joint programmes for implementation of these standards.”

Detailed recommendations are provided in Part III section IV-4 on steps to bring current trade certification procedures into full compliance with OIE standards.

Action should be taken to ensure that complete and timely information is reported to OIE, other relevant international agencies and stakeholders. These should include funding and technical support for the required IT and internet services, updates to legislation as required and training for personnel.

Provisions in veterinary legislation are required to establish disease free zones and compartments in line with OIE recommendations. International technical assistance and training for VS staff and interested parties would be required to better understand the requirements of zoning and compartmentalisation and possible applications in Tajikistan.



## PART II: CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION

At the request of the Government of Tajikistan, the Director General of the OIE appointed an independent OIE PVS Team consisting of Dr Barry Stemshorn (Team Leader), Dr Ago Pärtel (Technical expert), Dr Sloboden Chokrevski (Technical Expert) and Dr Mereke Taitubayev (Observer) to undertake an evaluation of the veterinary services of Tajikistan. The evaluation was carried out November 13-24, 2017.

The evaluation was conducted with close reference to the OIE standards contained in Chapters 3.1., 3.2., 3.3. and 3.4. of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the Terrestrial Code), using the OIE *PVS Tool* (6<sup>th</sup> edition, 2013) to guide the procedures. Relevant Terrestrial Code references are quoted for each critical competency in appendix 1.

This report identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the veterinary services of Tajikistan as compared to the OIE standards. The report also makes some general recommendations for actions to improve performance.

### 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<sup>1</sup>) which comprises four fundamental components:

Human, physical and financial resources

Technical authority and capability

Interaction with interested parties

Access to markets.

These four fundamental components encompass 47 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 PVS 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 obtain a good understanding of the context in which the evaluation was conducted.

The objective and scope of the OIE PVS Evaluation includes all aspects relevant to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the quality of Veterinary Services.

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<sup>1</sup> Available at [http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/en\\_vet\\_eval\\_tool.htm?e1d2](http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/en_vet_eval_tool.htm?e1d2)

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

### II.2.a Geography:

Tajikistan, officially the Republic of Tajikistan, is a mountainous landlocked country in Central Asia. In the South the country borders with Afghanistan (border length 1206 km), in the North-

West – with Uzbekistan (1161 km), in the North – with Kyrgyzstan (870 km), in the East – with

People's Republic of China (414km). Total border length of the country is 3651 km. Tajikistan also lies adjacent to Pakistan but is separated by the narrow Wakhan Corridor. Most of

Tajikistan's population belongs to the Tajik ethnic group, who share culture and history with the Iranian peoples and speak the Persian language (officially referred to as Tajiki in Tajikistan). Once part of the Samanid Empire, Tajikistan became a constituent republic of the Soviet Union in the 20th century, known as the Tajik Soviet Socialist Republic.

Figure 1: Map of Tajikistan<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Map from the report of the OIE PVS Evaluation of Tajikistan, 2009 (document PME1, Appendix 5)

## II-2.b Administration and Economics

“Tajikistan consists of 4 administrative divisions. These are the provinces of [Sughd](#) and [Khatlon](#), the autonomous province of [Gorno-Badakhshan](#) (GBAO), and the [Region of Republican Subordination](#) formerly known as [Karotegin Province](#). Each region is divided into several districts, which in turn are subdivided into *jamoats* (village-level self-governing units) and then villages. As of 2006, there were 58 districts and 367 jamoats in Tajikistan”<sup>3</sup>

A country profile by BBC News<sup>4</sup> reports as follows: “Battered by a five-year civil war at the onset of its independence, Tajikistan has struggled with poverty and instability in the two decades since it became its own state. The country remains strongly dependent on Russia, both for its economy and to help counter security problems. In particular, Tajikistan depends on Moscow to help fight drug smuggling from neighbouring Afghanistan and an emerging radical Islam movement. Tajikistan is also expanding its ties with China: Beijing has extended credits and has helped to build roads, tunnels and power infrastructure. Chinese firms are investing in oil and gas exploration and in gold mining.

“Emomali Rahmon, a former cotton farm boss, was elected to president in 1994. He was re-elected in 1999 for a seven-year term - and won a third term in 2006, in an election international observers decried as neither free nor fair. He secured a fourth term in 2013.

Rakhmon played a vital role in Tajikistan's civil war, helping the pro- Communist effort to remove Islamist rebels from Dushanbe in the early 1990s. After years of civil war and violence, some stability returned to Tajikistan. The president has a firm grip on power, but the country remains poor and underdeveloped.”

The CIA World Factbook provides the following account of recent history and overview of governance<sup>5</sup>: “Tajikistan became independent in 1991 following the breakup of the Soviet Union, and experienced a civil war between regional factions from 1992 to 1997. Tajikistan has endured several domestic security incidents since 2010, including armed conflict between government forces and local strongmen in the Rasht Valley and between government forces and criminal groups in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast. In September 2015, government security forces rebuffed attacks by the Ministry of Interior led by a former high-ranking official in the Ministry of Defense. President Emomali RAHMON, who came to power during the civil war, used the attacks to ban the main opposition political party in Tajikistan. In May 2016, RAHMON further strengthened his position by having himself designated “Leader of the Nation” with limitless terms and lifelong immunity through constitutional amendments ratified in a referendum. The country remains the poorest in the former Soviet sphere. Tajikistan became a member of the World Trade Organization in March 2013. However, its economy continues to face major challenges, including dependence on remittances from Tajiks working in Russia, pervasive corruption, and the opiate trade in neighboring Afghanistan.”

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) has a similar perspective on the overall economic situation<sup>6</sup>: “Tajikistan has one of the lowest per capita gross domestic products (GDPs) among the 15 former Soviet republics. Tajikistan’s gross national income per capita (Atlas method) was estimated at US\$ 1,240 in 2015. The country has a narrow economic base dominated by the production of aluminum, cotton and electricity, supplemented in recent years by increasing remittances from Tajik national working abroad. Tajikistan’s economic situation remains fragile due to uneven implementation of structural

<sup>3</sup> adapted from Wikipedia <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tajikistan> accessed Oct 31, 2017

<sup>4</sup> Tajikistan Country Profile, BBC News. September 4, 2017, available at: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-16201032> accessed November 4, 2017

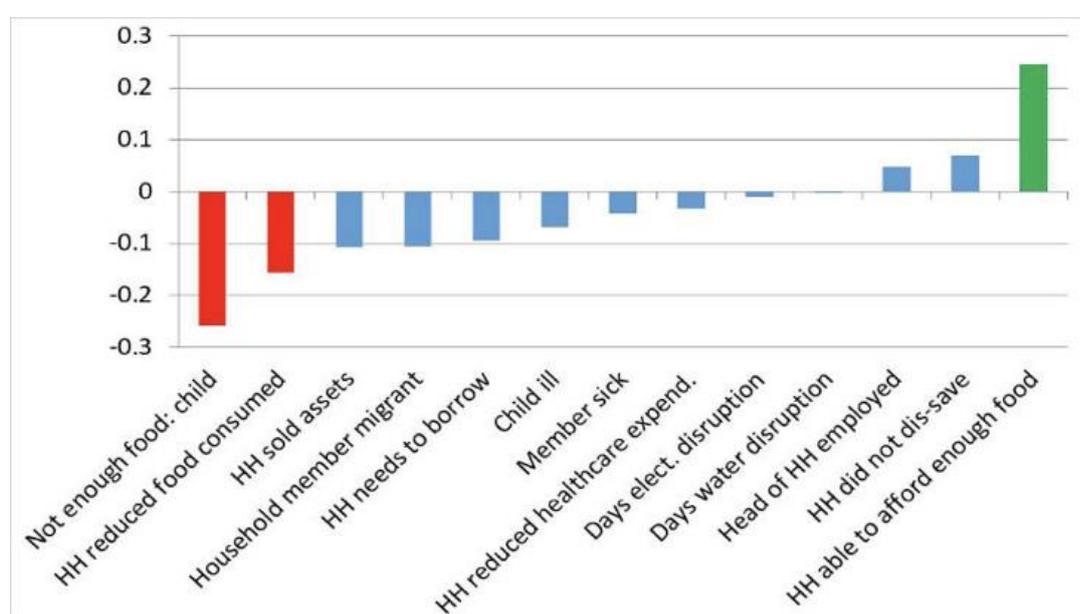
<sup>5</sup> <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ti.html> accessed October 29, 2017

<sup>6</sup> Country Strategy Note, Tajikistan. IFAD. 7 November 2016. available at: <https://operations.ifad.org/documents/654016/f73d122b-e5e4-4650-a8b6-338cce89b82e> accessed 31 December 2017

reforms., weak governance, widespread unemployment, seasonal power shortages, and the external debt burden.”

On the other hand, the World Bank reports<sup>7</sup> that “life satisfaction in Tajikistan is much higher than the average in the region, even in comparison to richer countries.” This world Bank report goes on to display a tight link between food security and well being: “When a household goes from sufficient to insufficient, it is often accompanied by a large drop in wellbeing (Figure 2 - in red), relative to other types of shocks. In contrast, when a household goes from insufficient to sufficient, it is very often accompanied by a large improvement in reported subjective wellbeing (Figure 2 - in green). Although these measures are subjective, they indicate a durable relationship between food security and subjective wellbeing that might not be otherwise evident using traditional monetary indicators.”

*Figure 2: Contribution to Change in Subjective Wellbeing from The Listening to Tajikistan Survey.*



With regard to agriculture, IFAD reports<sup>6</sup> that “Livestock is a key part of the agriculture sector and is of critical importance in the coping strategy of poor rural households, estimated to form 32% of the agriculture sector in 2016. The livestock inventories have grown to levels higher than in the immediate pre-independence period, and rearing livestock is an activity in which nearly the entire rural population engages. There are however many constraints to the development of the livestock sector, most importantly the lack of technical knowledge, technologies, and the poor state of agricultural productive infrastructure – all of this further exacerbated by climate change. In particular pasture productivity, hay yields and fodder crops are strongly influenced by climate conditions.” Consistent with this, a study by the International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) (see Appendix V - PME10) suggests that “Tajikistan’s agriculture revenue will suffer from a huge average negative impact (-80 to -157%) due to climate change” and that production of heat-tolerant livestock could “increase Tajikistan’s agriculture resilience to climate change”.

<sup>7</sup> Listening2Tajikistan: Survey of Wellbeing. The World Bank, November 28, 2017. Available at: <http://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tajikistan/brief/listening2tajikistan> accessed January 14, 2017.

## II.2.c Governance and administrative efficiency

In a report on the drinking water and sanitation sector<sup>8</sup> the World Bank provides a telling account of the complexity of Tajikistan's inter-jurisdictional governance challenges that applies equally to the veterinary services: "The complex institutional structure of the drinking water and sanitation sector - a reflection of Tajikistan's centralized yet fragmented governance structure - serves as a barrier to service improvements. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, most state farms were reorganized into smaller units, with little clarity on transfer of responsibilities over collectively owned social infrastructure. The ownership, regulation, and operation responsibilities for drinking water services in Tajikistan are collected under a single agency. However, the sector is characterized by a plethora of stakeholders operating at the national, regional, and district levels."

According to Transparency International<sup>9</sup>, "most evidence indicates that corruption in Tajikistan is widespread and at all levels of society. Rule of law is weak and most institutions lack transparency and integrity structures. Tajikistan experiences similar issues as other former Soviet states in Central Asia, with little political renewal and a small elite capturing political and economic life. Tajikistan performs poorly in all areas assessed by governance indicators. Public administration and services as well as the judiciary are seen as particularly corrupt state institutions. Dushanbe has taken steps forward to fight corruption but the country lacks some important anti-corruption mechanism and the necessary political will to effectively counter corruption."

Table 2: Data summary for geography, agriculture and livestock<sup>10</sup>

### Geographic features

Climatic and/or agro-ecological zones <sup>11</sup>	Rainfall (mm/year)	Topography	Km2	%
Hot, dry, comparatively fertile valleys in the South	150-250	Total area	144,100	100
Hot, dry, comparatively less fertile valleys in the North	150-250	Pasture lands	unknown	28.6
Cool and at some places humid zones in the foothills	200-650	Arable land	unknown	6.1
Cold, dry, less fertile highlands in the East.	>200	Forest	unknown	2.9

### Demographic data

Human population		Livestock households/farms	
Total number	8,468,555 (July 2017)	Total number	
Average density / km2	58.8	% intensive	unknown
% of urban	27% (est 2017)	% agro-pastoral (mixed)	unknown
% of rural	73%	% extensive	unknown

<sup>8</sup> Glass half full: poverty diagnostic of water supply, sanitation, and hygiene conditions in Tajikistan : Overview (English). The World Bank. 2017/01/01 available at:

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/752561504072736154/Overview>

accessed December 31, 2017.

<sup>9</sup> Author(s): Sofia Wickberg, Transparency International, swickberg@transparency.org Reviewed by: Robin Hodess, Transparency International, rhodess@transparency.org Publication date: 7 January 2013 Number: 356. Available at:

[https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/answer/overview\\_of\\_corruption\\_in\\_tajikistan](https://www.transparency.org/whatwedo/answer/overview_of_corruption_in_tajikistan) accessed November 15, 2017

<sup>10</sup> CIA World Factbook <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ti.html> accessed November 2017

<sup>11</sup> <http://www.fao.org/docrep/013/i1500e/Tajikistan.pdf> accessed December 10, 2017

### Current livestock census data<sup>12</sup>

Animals species	Total Number	Intensive production system (% or no.)	Mixed production system (% or no.)	Extensive production system (% or no.)
Cattle	2,209,171	unknown	unknown	unknown
Milk Cows	1,093,481	unknown	unknown	unknown
Sheep and Goats	5,279,297	unknown	unknown	unknown
Poultry	5,142,979	unknown	unknown	unknown
Horses	78,303	unknown	unknown	unknown
Bee hives	199,250	unknown	unknown	unknown

### Animal and animal product trade data

Animals and animal products	Average annual import		Average annual export	
	Quantity <sup>13</sup>	Value	Quantity	Value
Bovine	212	unknown	unknown	unknown
Small ruminants	38	unknown	unknown	unknown
Chickens	1,111,086	unknown	unknown	unknown
Meat and meat products (tons)	76,145,600	unknown	unknown	unknown
Milk and milk products (tons)	8,760,908	unknown	unknown	unknown
Eggs	6,024,870	unknown	unknown	unknown
TOTAL				

### Economic data

National GDP (PPP est 2016)	\$USD 26 billion
National budget	\$USD 2.35 billion (2016 est.)
Agriculture GDP	27.8%
Economic value of livestock population	unknown
Annual budget of the Veterinary Services (\$ US)	2015 3,023,211 USD 2016 2,745,040 USD 2017 3,180,344 <sup>14</sup> USD

<sup>12</sup> SVIS introductory presentation by Orom Ziyoev (Document E45, Appendix 5)

<sup>13</sup> OIE PVS Gap Analysis Report 2011

<sup>14</sup> source SVIS Department of Economics and Accounting (document E57a in Appendix 5 received February 5, 2018)

## II.3 Context of the evaluation

### II.3.A Availability of data relevant to the evaluation

A list of documents received by the OIE PVS Team before and during the PVS Evaluation mission is provided in Appendix 5. There was no response from the Tajikistan VS to pre-mission request for documents. All documents and pictures listed in Appendix 5 are referenced to relevant critical competencies to demonstrate the levels of advancement and related findings.

The following table provides an overview of the availability of the main categories of documents or data needed for the evaluation, taking into account the information requirements set out in the OIE Terrestrial Code.

Table 3: Summary of data available for evaluation

Main document categories	Data available in the public domain	Data accessible only on site or on request	Data not available
→ <b>Animal census:</b>			
○ at 1st administrative level		X	
○ at 2 <sup>nd</sup> administrative level			X
○ at 3rd administrative level			X
○ per animal species		X	
○ per production systems			X
→ <b>Organisations charts</b>			
○ Central level of the VS		X	
○ 2 <sup>nd</sup> level of the VS		X	
○ 3 <sup>rd</sup> level of the VS		X	
→ <b>Job descriptions in the VS</b>			
○ Central levels of the VS		X	
○ 2 <sup>nd</sup> level of the VS		X	
○ 3 <sup>rd</sup> level of the VS		X	
→ <b>Legislations, regulations, decrees ...</b>			
○ Animal health and public health		X	
○ Veterinary practice		X	
○ Veterinary statutory body			X
○ Veterinary medicines and biologicals		X	
○ Official delegation		X	
→ <b>Veterinary census</b>			
○ Global (public, private, veterinary, para-professional)		X	
○ Per level			X
○ Per function			X
→ <b>Census of logistics and infrastructures</b>			
→ <b>Activity reports</b>		X	
→ <b>Financial reports</b>		X	
→ <b>Animal health status reports</b>	X	X	
→ <b>Evaluation reports</b>		X	
→ <b>Procedures, registers, records, letters ...</b>		X	

### **II.3.B General organisation of the Veterinary Services**

The current organisation is little changed since the PVS Evaluation of 2009 as described in detail in that report<sup>15</sup>. In brief, it is led at the central level by the State Veterinary Inspection Service (SVIS) depicted in Figure 3a. SVIS oversees the work of three Regions and 63 local Departments in cities and Districts as depicted in Figure 3b.

At the municipal and District levels staff are employed by local governments, with appointments being made in consultation with the Chief State Veterinary Inspector of Tajikistan (CVO).

At the time of this evaluation, a decision had been made to restructure the Ministry of Agriculture by creating a new State Food Security Service that would include the current functions of SVIS along with the national phytosanitary, livestock breeding and seed inspection services and their respective laboratory and border support systems (Figure 4).

A number of development projects have been supported by international agencies and donors in recent years. These have operated both at the national level as illustrated by an FAO project “Strengthening Institutions and Capacity of the Ministry of Agriculture and State Veterinary Inspection Service for Policy Formulation”<sup>16</sup>. In 2017 this project sponsored workshops with senior SVIS officials and a representative of the Tajikistan Veterinary Association to develop strategies for 4 priority diseases. It also contributed substantially to discussions regarding the proposed new State Food Security Agency.

Other projects have sought to support the development of private veterinary services at community levels, for example:

1. As part of a Livestock and Pasture Development Project (LPDP) to reduce poverty in the Khatlon Oblast, IFAD17 supported: 1) construction of 24 veterinary points; 2) procurement of office furniture and veterinary equipment for 24 veterinary points; 3) training on Animal Health for beneficiaries; 4) training (initial and refresher) for veterinarians involved in the LPDP; 5) and elaboration of Animal Health Plans as part of the 203 Community Livestock and Pasture Development Plans (CLPDPs). There are 203 CLPDPs in place including Animal Health Plans as a part of the CLPDPs in all PUUs. This included one-day training sessions conducted by the Livestock Specialist for 37 vets in the project area. It was recommended that:
  - “All veterinarians who have received equipment and involved in the project activities (24 persons) should be trained. The topics of training should be drawn up according to the needs of each particular vet. To select topics of training, the vets could be provided with a list of the trainings, according which the Association of Veterinarians of Tajikistan provides training in two courses: introductory and advanced, and
  - “When the project provides equipment to the participating vets, the PMU requires signing a contract for receipt of the equipment and provision of vet services to beneficiaries with signatories of the veterinarian and representatives of the local administrations (Hukumat and Jamoat). It is

<sup>15</sup> see Appendix 5 - document PME 1

<sup>16</sup> Dr. Ago Pärtel personal communication 2017

<sup>17</sup> Document PME6, Appendix 5, available at:

<https://operations.ifad.org/documents/654016/31726ffe-ea0f-4467-b548-961371d98d55>  
accessed January 14, 2018

advised to also add the signatures of the District Veterinary Officer and the Chairman of the PUU. Moreover, in the contract it is recommended to specify that the veterinarians who have received support from the project are obliged to carry out explanatory work on veterinary, zootechnical requirements and the prevention of infection of humans and animals among population in the villages assigned to them.”

2. Over the period 2013-14 an EC-funded project supported the TVA<sup>18</sup> to:
  - Provide training sessions for 407 veterinarians and publish several types of training materials for veterinarians.
  - contribute to the allocation of land plots for construction of private veterinary clinics for 747 veterinarians, to the construction of 35 private veterinary clinics, and to supply 60 veterinary clinics with tables, chairs, shelves, refrigerators, etc.
  - distribute 20 animal fixing equipment, 63 computers, 12 printers to vets and supplied 90 vets with 44 items of equipment (overalls, syringes, instruments needed for surgery and treatment) and veterinary medicines free of charge.
  - contribute to the procurement of 23 vehicles for veterinarians to establish mobile veterinary services, and
  - Submit three drafts of decrees to the Government of Tajikistan on delivery of private veterinary services, and register more than 30 guidelines at the Ministry of Justice of Tajikistan.
3. The Aga Kahn Foundation reports<sup>19</sup> that a Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP) has expanded since its inception in 1993 to reach 32 Districts in the Rasht Valley, Sughd and Khatlon regions. “In the livestock sector, MSDSP promotes community-based pasture management and improved fodder production. To improve animal health, MSDSP has established a network of 75 private and 34 public veterinarians, a government diagnostic centre, and a medicine cold chain that benefit 60,000 people (12,000 households). These interventions help to limit devastating disease outbreaks and increase the value of livestock.”

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<sup>18</sup> reference PME9, Appendix 5

<sup>19</sup> reference PME11, Appendix 5

Fig 3a: Current organisation

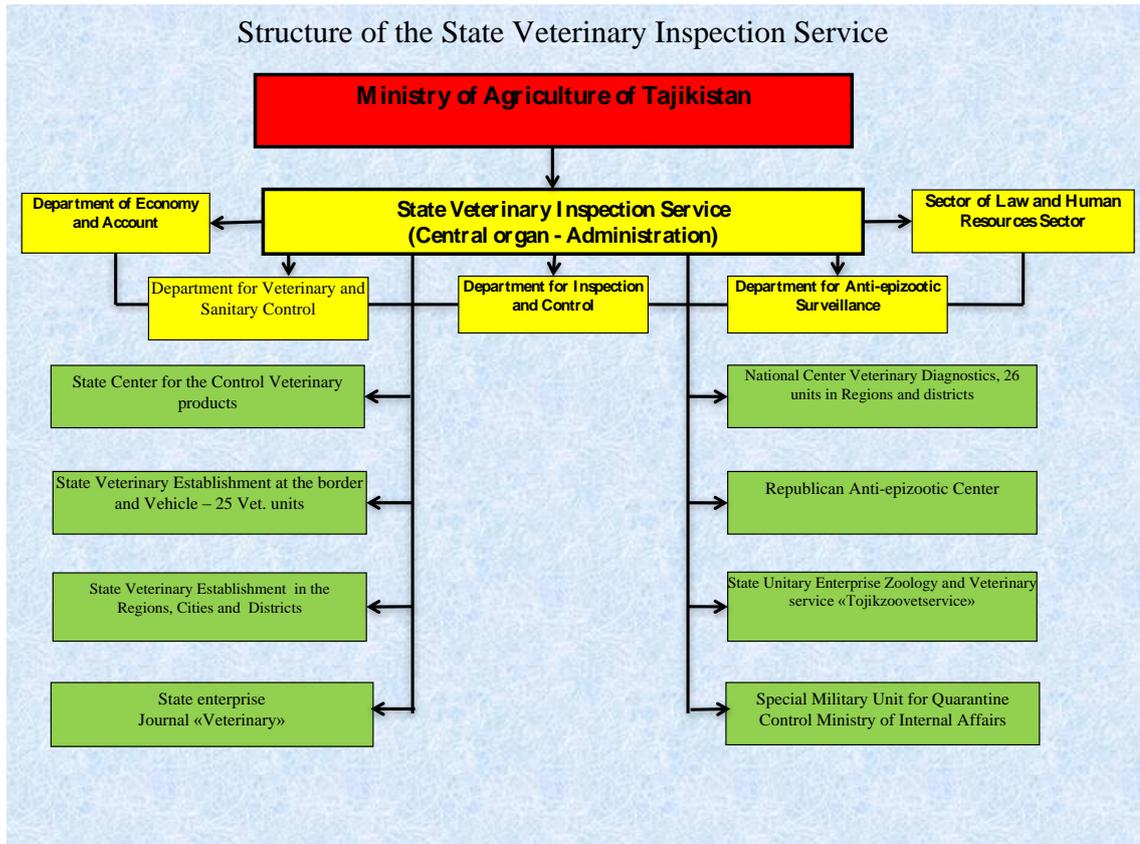


Figure 3b: Current organisation

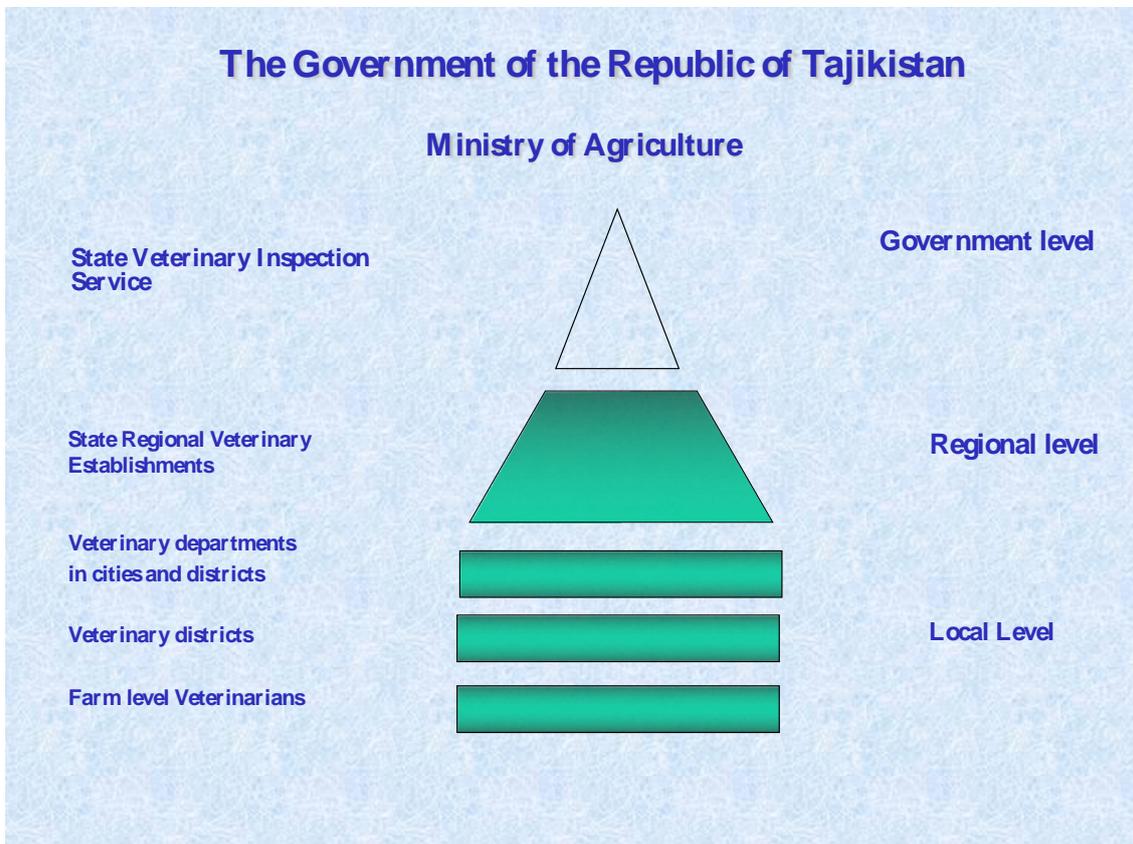
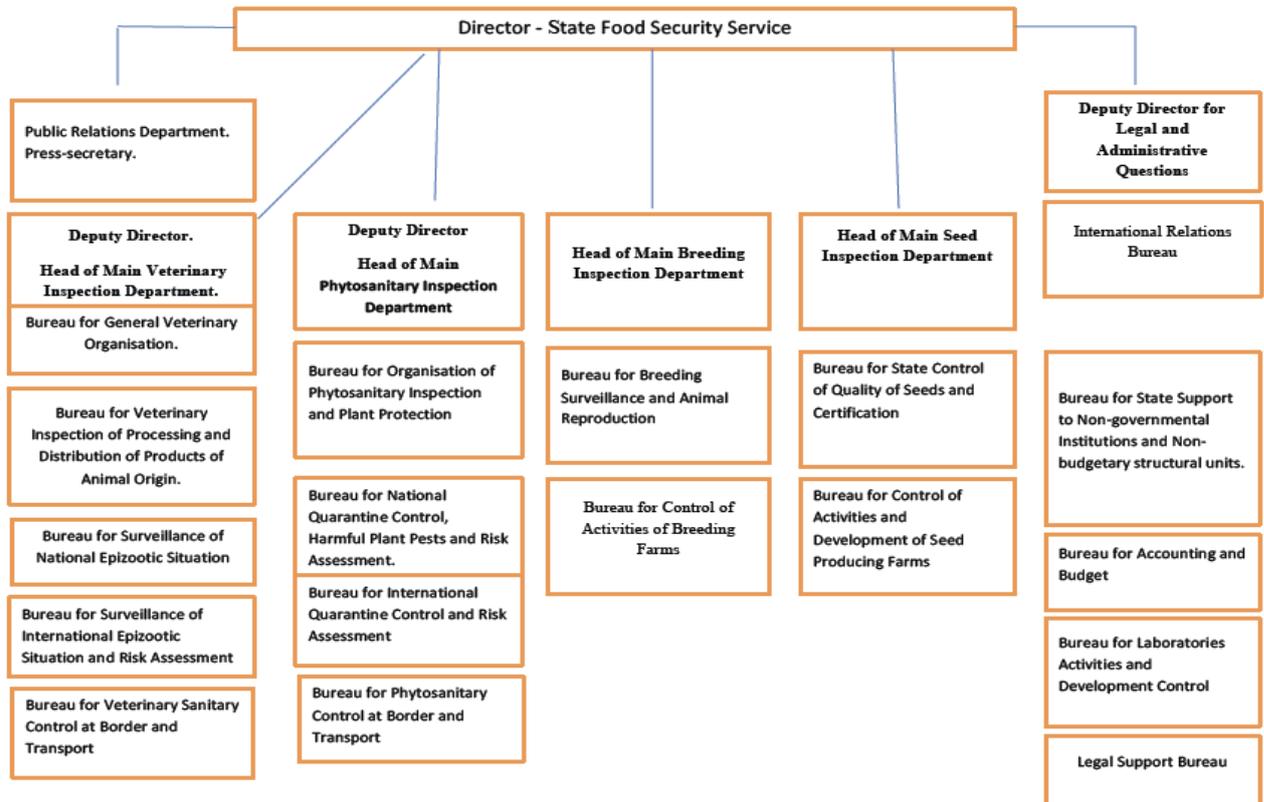


Figure 4: Future organisation



### II.3.C Animal disease occurrence

Information on animal disease occurrence from the OIE website (see table 4)

**Table 4: Disease status of the country**

OIE Home Page  
English | Français | Español

WAHIS Interface Country information Disease information Disease control measures Data between 1996 and 2004 World Animal Health

Info by Country/Territory Choose by:  Region :  Country :

#### Animal health situation

This page lists what diseases have been reported as present, absent or never reported for the selected country. It also provides the option to show diseases for which no information has been provided in a selected calendar year.

#### Current notifiable diseases - Key

The following table lists officially notifiable disease in each country.

Notifiable No

Year:

#### Tajikistan

##### Diseases present in the Country

Disease	Notifiable	Domestic	Wild		Note
		Status	Notifiable	Status	
Anthrax		Disease present		No information	
Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)		Disease present		No information	
Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis)		Disease present		No information	
Contagious cap. pleuropneumonia		Disease present		No information	
Rabies		Disease present		No information	

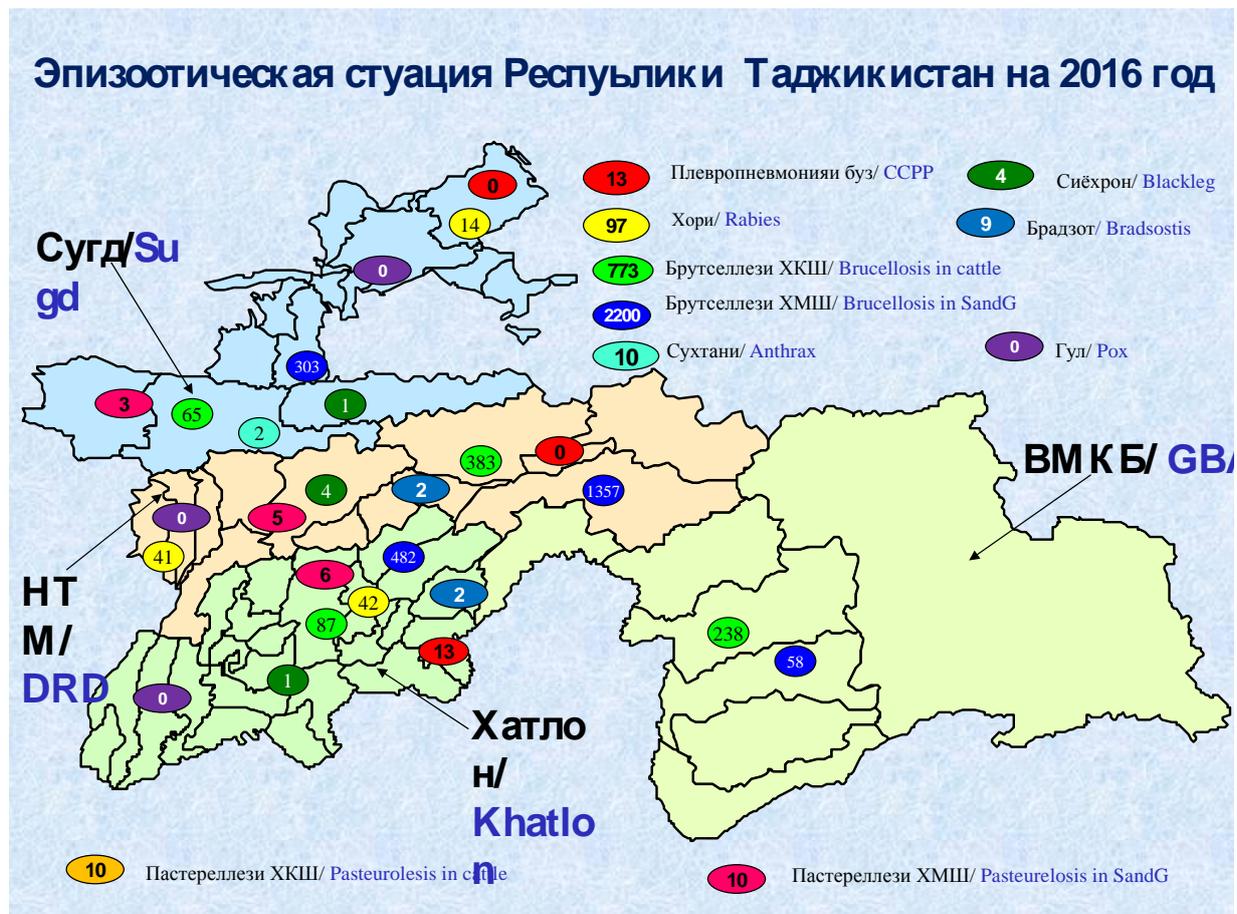
##### Diseases never reported

Disease	Notifiable	Type of surveillance	Note
African horse sickness			
African swine fever			
Aujeszky's disease			
Bluetongue			
Bov. genital campylobacteriosis			
Bovine anaplasmosis			
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy			
Contagious bov. pleuropneumonia			
Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever			
Encephalomyelitis (West.)			
Epizootic haemorrhagic disease			
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)			
Lumpy skin disease			
N. w. screwworm (C. hominivorax)			
O. w. screwworm (C. bezziana)			
Paratuberculosis			
Q fever			
Rift Valley fever			
Rinderpest			
Small hive beetle infestation			
Surra (Trypanosoma evansi)			
Venezuelan equ. encephalomyelitis			
West Nile Fever			

## Diseases absent in 2016

Disease	Domestic				Wild			
	Notifiable	Last occurrence	Surveillance	Note	Notifiable	Last occurrence	Surveillance	Note
Acaraposis of honey bees	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
American foulbrood of honey bees	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Avian chlamydiosis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Avian infect. laryngotracheitis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Avian infectious bronchitis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Avian mycoplasmosis (M.synoviae)	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Bovine babesiosis	✗	2004			✗	Unknown		
Bovine tuberculosis	✓	2006	General and targeted surveillance		✗	Unknown		
Bovine viral diarrhoea	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Brucellosis (Brucella suis)	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Camelpox	✗	Unknown						
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Classical swine fever	✗	1991			✗	Unknown		
Contagious agalactia	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Contagious equine metritis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Crayfish plague (Aphanomyces astaci)	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Dourine	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Duck virus hepatitis	✗	Unknown						
Echinococcus granulosus (Infection with)	✓	Unknown	Targeted Surveillance		✗	Unknown		
Echinococcus multilocularis (Infection with)	✓	Unknown	Targeted Surveillance		✗	Unknown		
Enzootic bovine leukosis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Epizoot. haematopoietic necrosis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Epizootic ulcerative syndrome	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Equid herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1) (Infection with)	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Equine infectious anaemia	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Equine influenza	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Equine piroplasmosis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Equine viral arteritis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
European foulbrood of honey bees	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Foot and mouth disease	✓	11/2013	General and targeted surveillance		✗	Unknown	General and targeted surveillance	
Fowl typhoid	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Glanders	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	✗	12/2006			✗	Unknown		
Heartwater	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Highly path. avian influenza	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Inf.bov.rhinotracheit. (IBR/IPV)	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Infec bursal disease (Gumboro)	✓	Unknown	General and targeted surveillance		✗	Unknown		
Infect. haematopoietic necrosis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Infection with abalone herpes-like virus	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Infection with Batrachochytrium dendrobatidis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Infection with Bonamia exitiosa	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Infection with Bonamia ostreae	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Infection with Gyrodactylus salaris	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Infection with Martellia refringens	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Infection with Perkinsus marinus	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Infection with Perkinsus olseni	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Infection with ranavirus	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Infection with Xenohaliotis californiensis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		

Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Infectious myonecrosis	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Infectious salmon anaemia virus (HPR-deleted or HPR0 genotypes) (Infection with)	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Japanese encephalitis	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Koi herpesvirus disease	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Leishmaniasis	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Low pathogenic avian influenza (poultry)	✗	Unknown			
Maedi-visna	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Mycoplasmosis ( <i>M. gallisepticum</i> )	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Myxomatosis	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Nairobi sheep disease	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Newcastle disease	✓	12/2006	General and targeted surveillance	✗	Unknown
Nipah virus encephalitis	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Peste des petits ruminants	✓	12/2013	General and targeted surveillance	✗	Unknown
Porcine cysticercosis	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Porcine reproductive/respiratory syndr.	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Pullorum disease	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Rabbit haemorrhagic disease	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Red sea bream iridoviral disease	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Salmonellosis ( <i>S. abortusovis</i> )	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Scrapie	✗	12/2005		✗	Unknown
Sheep pox and goat pox	✓	03/2014	General and targeted surveillance	✗	Unknown
Spring viraemia of carp	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Taura syndrome	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Theileriosis	✓	Unknown	General and targeted surveillance	✗	Unknown
Transmissible gastroenteritis	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Trichinellosis	✓	Unknown	General and targeted surveillance	✗	Unknown
Trichomonosis	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Tropilaelaps infestation of honey bees	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Trypanosomosis	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Tularemia	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Turkey rhinotracheitis	✗	Unknown			
Varroosis of honey bees	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
White spot disease	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
White tail disease	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown
Yellow head disease	✗	Unknown		✗	Unknown

Figure 5 Epizootic State of the Republic of Tajikistan for 2016<sup>20</sup>

## II.4 Organisation of the evaluation

### II.4.A Timetable of the mission

Appendix 3 provides a list of persons met; Appendix 4 provides the timetable of the mission and details of the facilities and locations visited by the OIE PVS Team and Appendix 5 provides the international air travel itinerary of team members.

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

A pre-mission provisional agenda proposed by the OIE PVS Team Appendix 5 (PME4) was responded to only once in country and on a day by day basis as meetings were scheduled taking account of the availability of contacts sought as well as movement controls imposed in the country on short notice. Table 5 lists the categories of site relevant to the evaluation and the number of each category of site in the country. The selection of sites varied from a theoretical ideal due to travel restrictions, security considerations, and logistical/planning constraints. Figure 6 shows the location of sites visited.

<sup>20</sup> the epizootiological situation as of 2016 as reported by SVIS to the OIE PVS Team (Document E29, Appendix 5)

Figure 6: Districts and Cities Visited



1. Dushanbe City
2. Tursunzoda District
3. Rudaki District
4. Ayni District
5. Istaravshan District
6. Khujand City
7. Bobojon Gafurov District
8. Mastchoh District

Table 5: Site sampling	Terminology or names used in the country	Number of sites	Ideal Sampling	Actual sampling
<b>GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES OF THE COUNTRY</b>				
Agro-ecological zone	See Appendix 5, E46 page 13	4		2
	North, Southwest, Centre, West Pamir, East Pamir	5		2
<b>ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF THE COUNTRY</b>				
1st administrative level	State	1		1
2nd administrative level	Regions	4		2
3rd administrative level	Districts	58		8
4th administrative level	Village self-governing units (Jamoats)	367		0 <sup>21</sup>
Urban entities	Dushanbe, Khujand	2		2
<b>VETERINARY SERVICES ORGANISATION AND STRUCTURE</b>				
Central (National) VS	SVIS Headquarters (Dushanbe)	1		1
Internal division of the central VS	Departments of SVIS HQ	7		7
	Centres	4		3
	Border and Transport	1		1
1 <sup>st</sup> level of the VS	SVIS Regions	3		2
2 <sup>nd</sup> level of the VS	Districts and Municipalities	64		8
3 <sup>rd</sup> level of the VS	Veterinary Field Units	>400		i. 0 <sup>21</sup>
Veterinary organisations (VSB, unions...)	Tajik Veterinary Association	1		1
<b>FIELD ANIMAL HEALTH NETWORK</b>				
Field level of the VS (animal health)	Veterinary Field Units	>400		2
Private veterinary sector		unknown		1
Other sites (dip tanks, crush pens....)		unknown		0
<b>VETERINARY MEDICINES &amp; BIOLOGICALS<sup>22</sup></b>				
Production sector		2		0
Import and wholesale sector		7		0

<sup>21</sup> met with field staff at District level

<sup>22</sup> as of 2011 (PM-E2)

Retail sector		189 <sup>23</sup>		2
Other partners involved		unknown		
<b>VETERINARY LABORATORIES</b>				
National labs	<i>NCVD</i>	1		1
	<i>Centre for State Veterinary Control of Veterinary Preparations</i>	1		1
Regional and local labs	<i>Regional Centres of Veterinary Diagnosis</i>	3		1
	<i>Kurlo Rayon District</i>	1		
	<i>Kurlo Rayon District</i>	18		1
Associated, accredited and other labs	<i>Market labs</i>	Unknown		2
<b>ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS MOVEMENT CONTROL</b>				
Bordering countries	<i>Afghanistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, People's Republic of China</i>	4		1
Airport border posts		3		1
Rail border posts		3		0
Road border posts		19		1
Minor terrestrial border posts		unknown		0
Quarantine stations for import		0		0
Internal check points		0		0
Live animal markets		unknown		1
∨Zones, compartments, export quarantines		0		0
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS</b>				
Export slaughterhouse		0		
National market slaughterhouses		unknown		1
Local market slaughterhouse		unknown		1
Slaughter areas/slabs/points		unknown		0
On farm or butcher's		unknown		0

<sup>23</sup> number provided by TVA; SVIS has authorised 150 veterinary pharmacies

slaughtering sites				
Processing sites (milk, meat, eggs, etc.)		unknown		2
Retail outlets (butchers, shops, restaurants)		unknown		2
<b>TRAINING AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS</b>				
Veterinary university	Tajik Agrarian University	1	1	1
Veterinary paraprofessional schools	Veterinary College	2	1	1
Veterinary research organisations	Veterinary Research Institute and Institute of Biosafety Academy of Agriculture	2	2	2
<b>STAKEHOLDERS' ORGANISATIONS</b>				
Agricultural Chamber / organisation	unknown	unknown		0
National livestock farmers organisations	unknown	unknown		0
Local livestock farmers organisations	unknown	unknown		0
Other stakeholder organisations	unknown	unknown		0
Consumer organisations	unknown	unknown		0



## PART III: RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION & GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

This evaluation identifies the strengths and weaknesses of the veterinary services, and makes general recommendations.

### FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS

1. HUMAN PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES
2. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY
3. INTERACTION WITH INTERESTED PARTIES
4. ACCESS TO MARKETS

The activities of the Veterinary services are recognised by the international community and by OIE Members as a '**global public good**'. Accordingly, it is essential that each country acknowledges the importance of the role and responsibilities of its Veterinary Services and gives them the human and financial resources needed to fulfil their responsibilities.

This OIE PVS Evaluation examined each critical competency under the 4 fundamental components, listed strengths and weaknesses where applicable, and established a current level of advancement for each critical competency. Evidences supporting this level are listed in Appendix 5. General recommendations were provided where relevant.

The current level of advancement for each critical competency is shown in cells shadowed in grey (15%) in the table.



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

This component of the evaluation concerns the institutional and financial sustainability of the VS 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:

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

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*Terrestrial Code References:*

Points 1-7, 9 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / Independence / Impartiality / Integrity / Objectivity / Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards / Human and financial resources.

Point 4 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations.

Point 1 of 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 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".

Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources.

Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Financial / Administrative / Technical.

Points 3 and Sub-point d) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes: Compliance / In-Service training and development programme for staff.

Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.

Points 1-5 and 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Organisation and structure of Veterinary Services / National information on human resources / Financial management information / Administration details / Laboratory services / Performance assessment and audit programmes.



<b>I-1 Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services</b>  <i>The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</i>  <b>A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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) levels.
	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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	4. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	3. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at the local (field) level.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): E39, E40, E45, E55

**Findings:**

The State Veterinary Inspection Service Headquarters (with Departments of Anti-epizootic Surveillance, Inspection Activities Control, Veterinary Sanitary Surveillance, Accounting and Economy, Law and Personnel Units) supervises directly the following central implementing agencies: Centre of State Veterinary Control of Veterinary Preparations (26 employees), Department of Veterinary Control on Borders and Transport (14 employees in central office and 122 in 25 Veterinary Border Inspection Posts), National Centre of Veterinary Diagnostics (77 employees in central laboratory, 386 employees in 22 regional and district laboratories), Republican Epizootic Centre (40 employees in central office and 3 regional offices), SVIS Departments in regions and districts (1645 employees in 3 regions and 63 districts/towns), Special Division of Quarantine Control (48 employees) and Zoovetsnab (employees earn income from commercial activity while operating from SVIS premises free of charge). In total SVIS employs 2455 staff of whom 1642 are veterinarians (E55).

Current staffing of SVIS is sufficient to develop veterinary policies, draft legislation and carry out official controls. At regional levels official veterinarians act part-time as private practitioners. There is evidently room for improvement concerning the efficient use of existing staff.

SVIS has developed job descriptions for all staff. The job description for the CVO is approved by the President while those of the Deputy CVO and Head Accountant are approved by the Minister of Agriculture, and those of the Heads of Units, Directorates, Regions and Districts are approved by the CVO. Other staff are approved by Heads of Units, Directorates, Regions and Laboratories. However, the job descriptions do not differentiate roles of official veterinarians from those of veterinary paraprofessionals.

An Order of the President no 368 of 30.05.2008<sup>24</sup> enforces the “Decree on Attestation of Civil Servants” requiring “attestation” (evaluation) once every 3 years. SVIS currently employs 127 civil servants. Other staff are state employees working on a contract basis. The SVIS attestation commission has 7 members and operates in 5 areas: Central Office, 3 regions and one region of Republic Subordination. The competencies are evaluated, scored and recommendations are given.

Currently many state veterinarians at District level also act as practicing veterinarians thus competing with the developing private veterinary sector and creating conflicts of interest. Rather than providing these technical services, regional state veterinarians should play a more active role in overseeing the work of private veterinarians, for example by providing detailed vaccination/monitoring plans, information, training and supervision.

### **Strengths:**

- Job descriptions have been implemented but need improvement regarding the status of veterinary paraprofessionals;
- Attestation of civil servants is conducted;
- During 2000 – 2014 training courses have been conducted in collaboration with the TVA (see CC I.3).

### **Weaknesses:**

- The role of veterinary paraprofessionals needs to be clarified under a new regulation.
- The current low level of funding and low salary levels may result in reduced interest to study veterinary medicine. Many young veterinarians are seeking employment in the Russian Federation and Kyrgystan;
- Low salary levels also encourage private practice and other forms of secondary employment by state employees;
- Regional state veterinarians are acting as private veterinarians rather than playing an active role in overseeing the work of private veterinarians.

### ***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation and 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- A new State Food Security Agency will be operational from 01.01.2018. The draft statutes have a clear mandate for Agency to delegate functions to private organisations and bodies as recommended in the 2011 Gap Analysis. It will a very good basis for better involvement of private veterinarians in contracted activities (farm inspections, disease monitoring and control programmes, animal identification, etc.) thus reducing the conflict of interest and unfair competition between private veterinary practice and state veterinary activities;
- Job descriptions have been developed, however a clear separation between the duties of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals is still needed.

### **Recommendations**

- To define the legal status of veterinary paraprofessionals as acting and reporting under direct supervision of an official veterinarian and ensure that job descriptions are amended correspondingly;
- To clearly define the role of the state veterinary service and private veterinarians and give SVIS a clear mandate to contract private veterinarians to implement disease control programmes (vaccinations and sampling at farm level, farm inspections, animal identification) as well as ante- and post-mortem control of home slaughter;

<sup>24</sup> copy requested but not provided

- 
- Ensure contracts guarantee payment for reported work, detail rights and obligations;
  - Ensure that regional state veterinarians provide to the private veterinarians a detailed vaccination/monitoring plan covering animals kept in farms and households in defined areas;
  - Ensure that regional state veterinary offices are the main information and training source for veterinarians in the region maintaining a supervising rather than technical role. These changes would enable recruitment of a significant number of regional veterinarians to the veterinary public health field (ante- and post-mortem inspection at slaughterhouses, cutting establishments, direct sales of meat and raw milk), and the organisation of and animal identification and registration system and animal movement controls;
  - Ensure that new principles introduced in draft statutes of new Agency are reflected in veterinary legislation including means for their implementation.

<b>I-1. Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services</b>  <i>The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</i>  <b>B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. The majority of technical positions are not occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.
	2. The majority of technical positions at central and state / provincial levels are occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.
	3. The majority of technical positions at local (field) levels are occupied by personnel holding appropriate 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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	4. The majority of technical positions are effectively supervised on a regular basis.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	3. The majority of technical positions at local (field) levels are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): H41, E39, E40, E45

### **Findings:**

Job descriptions enacted<sup>25</sup> for district veterinary officials working at farm level do not differentiate the rights and obligations of veterinarians from those of veterinary para-professionals.

Para-professionals can perform disease control duties as well as ante- and post-mortem controls without veterinary supervision. In the Tursunzoda district with 75,000 cattle, 175,000 sheep/goats, 154,000 poultry and 675 horses the municipality employs 17 veterinarians and 18 para-professionals for SVIS to implement planned animal health control activities. Each is servicing particular villages with equal rights and obligations. The existing salary system does not differentiate the work conducted by official veterinarians from that performed by veterinary para-professionals.

### **Strengths:**

- The ongoing reorganisation of the Tajik veterinary system provides a good opportunity to clarify in law the rights and obligations of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

### **Weaknesses:**

- Veterinary para-professionals do not work under direct supervision and responsibility of official veterinarians;
- The current salary system does not motivate students to pursue a 5 year programme of veterinary studies at a university when a 3 year college programme will guarantee a similar income;
- Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions;

<sup>25</sup> The OIE PVS Team was advised that job descriptions are embedded in regulations under veterinary legislation that makes no distinction between veterinarians and VPP (H41).

## 2009 OIE PVS Evaluation and 2011 OIE PVS Gap Analysis

- At present there are no significant changes.

### **Recommendations:**

- Ensure veterinary para-professionals work under direct supervision and responsibility of official veterinarian;
- Ensure corresponding changes in legislation, job descriptions and salaries are laid down.

<b>I-2 Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals</b>  <i>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 positions.</i>  <b>A. Professional competencies of veterinarians including the OIE Day 1 competencies</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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 specialised 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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	4. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking specialized activities as may be needed by the VS

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	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.).

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): E1, E2, E3, E4, E5, P5a-h

### **Findings:**

Tajikistan's only Veterinary Faculty is part of Tajik Agricultural University in Dushanbe that reports to the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Agriculture. This double supervision may raise disputes in regard to necessary investments and funding.

The curriculum of the Veterinary Faculty is largely based on an old Soviet Union model that does not meet international standards. The teaching staff (40) at of the Faculty and senior SVIS officials are not aware of the OIE Day 1 Competencies. Due to limited foreign language ability direct contacts and communication with foreign veterinary faculties are difficult.

The Faculty admits annually 100 students for a 5-year veterinary medicine course, 50 students for 5-year veterinary pharmacy course and 25 students for 4-year veterinary sanitary course. Tuition is free for 55% of the students while 45% have to pay a fee. Students are selected by a special commission at President's Office, not by the Faculty. The Faculty has received support from an FAO-CIDA<sup>26</sup> project in 2015 – some modifications to curriculum and equipment. An ongoing FAO project supports 50 veterinary students and 50 veterinary sanitary students with additional training and equipment package.

The Veterinary Faculty buildings need major renovation and Faculty lacks basic premises for practical disciplines – anatomy, clinical examination, surgery, obstetrics. Faculty does not have equipment and consumables for most of required disciplines.

<sup>26</sup>[https://books.google.ca/books?id=-AuVCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA173&lpg=PA173&dq=CIDA+Tajikistan&source=bl&ots=mxztS\\_8Elq&sig=eGOUOo-7ryUtY\\_o72zPf1oChagM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj56-GDkrzYAhVC1IMKHVkyCtIQ6AEIQjAE#v=onepage&q=CIDA%20Tajikistan&f=false](https://books.google.ca/books?id=-AuVCwAAQBAJ&pg=PA173&lpg=PA173&dq=CIDA+Tajikistan&source=bl&ots=mxztS_8Elq&sig=eGOUOo-7ryUtY_o72zPf1oChagM&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwj56-GDkrzYAhVC1IMKHVkyCtIQ6AEIQjAE#v=onepage&q=CIDA%20Tajikistan&f=false)

**Strengths:**

- No strengths can be reported.

**Weaknesses:**

- The current curriculum does not meet OIE Day 1 competencies;
- All premises and equipment need major investment.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Some support has been received from FAO-CIDA project in 2015;
- 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analyses;
- Still pertinent and now urgent is a recommendation that the “current Veterinary Faculty curriculum needs to be evaluated and resources needed for upgrading estimated with the help of international experts.”

**Recommendations:**

- Carry out urgently a major review of the veterinary education system, encompassing the training of both professionals and VPP (see CC I-2.B). This should target the achievement of OIE Day One Competencies, and include a professional labour market assessment of the current and future requirements for veterinarians and VPP, building upon findings of the 2011 Gap Analysis;
- Seek twinning opportunities with advanced Veterinary Faculties abroad;
- Increase language capability of the teaching staff;
- Search for funding for major investments in premises and equipment.

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 variable standard and allows the development of only basic competencies.
	3. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of only basic specific competencies.
	4. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of some advanced 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): Appendix 1

GAP Analysis in 2011	Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years
	3. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of only basic animal health competencies

PVS Evaluation 2009	Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time
	2. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a very variable standard and allows the development of only limited animal health competencies.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): H32, P5a-h

### **Findings:**

Two colleges teach veterinary para-professionals. The college visited at Mastchoh provides a three-year programme with six different specialities. The curriculum corresponds to that of the Veterinary Faculty but with reduced lecture time for courses – for example the programme on clinical diagnostics at the faculty is 200 hours, while that of the college 80 hours.

Every year the average number of graduates is 40 of which 20-25 students are admitted for distance learning, being on the school premises for only 40 days each year. The students are taught by four lecturers in a few modest classrooms. There are no facilities to support any practical courses for anatomy, histology, clinical diagnostics, obstetrics or surgery. A small library did not have textbooks on any veterinary topic. There was no information on OIE Day 1 Competencies.

### **Strengths:**

- No strengths can be reported.

### **Weaknesses:**

- Theoretical study based only on lectures does not create required competences;
- New school meeting international standards would be a major investment;
- Distance learning for veterinary para-professionals is not useful;

### ***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- No developments observed.

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- As for CC I-2.A.

**Recommendations:**

- Ensure that the proposed review of veterinary education takes account of savings that might be made by using some of the same facilities and lecturers for training of professional veterinarians and VPP (see CC I-2.A). It should also take account of labour market requirements for both professionals and VPP;
- Discontinue distance learning for veterinary para-professionals.

<b>I-3 Continuing education (CE)<sup>27</sup></b>  <i>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.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. The VS have no access to 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 subject to regular evaluation of effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	4. The VS have access to continuing education that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, and it is implemented for all categories of the relevant personnel.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	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.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME6, PME8, PME9, E6-13, E38

**Findings:**

A decree by the CVO established collaboration with the Tajik Veterinary Association for continuing education courses<sup>28</sup>. A basic course provided from 2000-2014 was attended by 1039 official and private veterinarians and paraprofessionals. An advanced course was attended by 890. Since 2014 TVA has not received external financial support so no training has been conducted. The CVO confirmed that SVIS has included a continuing education component in 2018 budget proposal.

An agency of the President's Office provides separate courses for civil servants on management, legislation, international relations and promotion of civil servants to a higher rank.

Ongoing structural reform brings multiple new challenges: 1) the possibility to delegate certain functions to private veterinarians, 2) new database(s) to register livestock and food premises, 3) risk assessment as the basis for inspection and animal health control programmes. To implement these new activities additional high-level training for all levels of the VS will be a key to success.

**Strengths:**

- There is high commitment both in SVIS headquarters and the TVA administration to improve the situation.

**Weaknesses:**

- There is inadequate systematic training for official veterinarians, private veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals to maintain professional qualifications and competence.

<sup>27</sup> Continuing education includes Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for veterinary, professional and technical personnel.

<sup>28</sup> copy requested but not provided

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- Ongoing structural reform will bring new challenges to VS that will require high-level training, without which it will be difficult to succeed.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation and 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- A decree of CVO established collaboration with Tajik Veterinary Association for continuing education courses.

**Recommendations:**

- Seek internal and external funding for systematic continuing education;
- Link continuing professional development opportunities to attestation results and licencing requirements;
- Train official veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals for oncoming new activities (risk assessment, registers management, etc ).

<b>I-4 Technical independence</b>  <i>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).</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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 made and implemented in general accordance with the country's OIE obligations (and with the country's WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).
5. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	4. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations <sup>29</sup>

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	3. The technical decisions are based on scientific evidence but are subject to review and possible modification based on non-scientific considerations.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): H41, E57a&b

### **Findings:**

Apparent and real conflicts of interest limit the technical independence of decision making at multiple levels. These arise largely due to serious financial constraints on the state VS. Due to a high inflation rate and depreciation of the national currency in recent years the actual purchasing value of salaries and animal health operating funds has been reduced by about 20% yearly. Examples of the resulting problems are that:

- to maintain an adequate basic salary and to keep employees from leaving, state employees are allowed to operate private veterinary practices and other businesses such as veterinary pharmacies, creating clear conflicts of interest,
- a special fund has been created through which farmers pay for programmes that should be funded by the state, with a portion of the funds returning to state officials,
- this fund has also been in recent years to improve facilities and purchase, vaccines, diagnostics and office consumables.

Situations like this can, in the absence of effective policies and controls, lead to conflicts of interest that may distort the scientific foundations for programmes. For example, FMD vaccine is purchased from the state budget for only for 20% of cattle. Other funding for the vaccination programme comes from municipalities and from farmers. The criteria for choosing herds for free vaccination are not clear or uniform across districts – leaving open possibilities for inappropriate influence on these decisions.

### **Strengths:**

- SVIS in collaboration with FAO has drafted control strategies for four animal diseases that, pending the available resources, are ready for implementation.

<sup>29</sup> This is the definition that appears in both the 2009 PVS Evaluation and the 2011 Gap Analysis reports. What was then the definition for level 4 is now the text for level 5.

**Weaknesses:**

- Serious underfinancing has created the situation whereby SVIS is partly financed by farming sector, which in the absence of clear policies and oversight raises the potential for serious conflicts of interest;
- Vaccination and sampling programmes vary between districts creating risk for corruption and efficient implementation of animal health control programmes is not guaranteed.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation and 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- No major developments evidenced.

**Recommendations:**

- Seek internal or external funding to maintain impartiality and guarantee the efficacy of disease control programmes;
- Develop and enforce clear, effective conflict of interest and ethics policies to ensure that private activities of state officials do not compromise the technical independence of decisions made in their official capacities.

<b>I-5 Stability of structures and sustainability of policies</b>  <i>The capability of the VS structure and/or leadership to implement and sustain policies over time.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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. Sustainability of policies is affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of VS
	3. Sustainability of policies is not affected or is slightly affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of VS.
	4. Policies are sustained over time through national strategic plans and frameworks and are not affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of VS
	5. Policies are sustained over time and the structure and leadership of the VS are stable. Modifications are based on an evaluation process, with positive effects on the sustainability of policies.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	4. There are generally only minor changes in the organisational structure of the public sector of the VS following a change in the political leadership and these have little or no effect on sustainability of policies.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): E20, E25, E56

**Findings:**

The current arrangement under which SVIS Headquarters and several implementing agencies<sup>30</sup> with separate management structures must collaborate to implement programmes creates additional steps for horizontal coordination that weakens collaboration and the flow of information. In combination with a break in the vertical chain of command at District and Municipal levels (see CC I-6.A) an impact is clearly noted in the planning and management of infectious disease monitoring/control programmes (see CC II-7) that should be based on risk assessment, geographical and population density data, reliable data from previous years, cost-benefit analyses, coordination with neighbouring countries etc. Due to very limited funding and complicated management at district levels (most of staff recruited and funded by municipalities, vaccines partly purchased by municipalities, partly by farmers themselves) current disease control programmes are not sustainable and data collection is very difficult.

Departments within Headquarters are small (3-4 veterinarians) and thus have to share their competence between required strategic planning in key areas (animal health, veterinary public health, animal welfare, licencing of private practitioners and drugstores, organisation of veterinary controls at border) and organising daily activities of rather complex structure.

Government Decree from 27.05.2017 (E56) established a new “Food Security Agency” under the Tajik Ministry of Agriculture by merging:

- State Veterinary Inspection Service,
- State Breeding Service,

<sup>30</sup> e.g. Centre of State Veterinary Control of Veterinary Preparations ( 26 employees ), Department of Veterinary Control on Borders and Transport ( 14 employees in central office ) Republican Epizootic Centre ( 40 employees in central office )

- State Phytosanitary and Plant Quarantine Inspection Service,
- State Seed Inspection Service

This reorganisation should be finalised by 01.01.2018. The OIE PVS Team was provided with a draft Government Decree (E25) setting out rights and obligations and an organigramme for Headquarters of the future Agency (see Part II). The acting CVO was not involved in working group drafting the Decree and will be one of several Deputy Directors which may pose a risk to the chains of command and budget negotiations.

The proposed structure will merge separate implementing agencies of the current SVIS directly to HQ of Veterinary Inspectorate within new Food Security Agency thus enabling better coordination, shorter chains of command and better use existing competent experts.

The proposed new Agency would bring laboratory services for both animal and plant health into the General Department and thereby provide an arms-length relationship with direct inspection activities as well as opportunities to share technical expertise and major resources in areas of common interest (e.g. QA, biosafety, IT, media preparation, waste disposal). At the same time there will be a need for effective horizontal linkages from the labs to the inspection service and its priorities, a topic that can be addressed in the laboratory review recommended under CC II-1.

An initial draft proposal had separated import controls from the Animal Health Department and Plant Health department and merged them into the General Department. That would separate risk assessment and management under different structural units and deputy directors thereby creating a risk of lack of communication (taking into account missing databases and computer connections between regions, HQ and BIPs).

Once the statutes and structure of the new Agency are finally enacted by the Tajik Government more detailed statutes have to be drafted and enforced for new departments in headquarters, oblast centres and regions.

Currently the physical location of the new headquarters has not been decided. Should the merged services continue in separate locations it would be more difficult to harmonise procedures, protocols, reporting systems and trainings.

#### **Strengths:**

- There is strong commitment of the CVO and his office to improve situation for VS;
- Restructuring offers possibilities to address some issues already recorded by previous missions, e.g structure and funding principles in regions, delegation of certain activities to private veterinarians and the number of border inspection posts.

#### **Weaknesses:**

- The new structure of the State Food Security Agency foresees 4 different departments wherein the CVO will be head of a Veterinary Department under a new Director General. Having no direct link for the CVO to the Minister of Agriculture might pose a risk for budget negotiations and direct access to emergency funds.

#### ***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

##### 2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- A restructuring proposal was prepared on the basis of the 2009 PPVS Evaluation but not implemented (E20).

##### 2011 OIE PVS Gap Analysis

- The new structure that will be operational from 01.01.2018 despite some risks as described above will provide a basis for more efficient use of existing competencies and resources.

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**Recommendations:**

- To the maximum extent possible use the ongoing reform to strengthen the position of VS in general, especially with regard to weaknesses in vertical and horizontal coordination (see CC I-6.A&B);
- Revise and where necessary optimise and strengthen the chain of command at regions and districts;
- Provide clear cost-benefit analyses for additional measures and competencies<sup>31</sup> required to implement effective animal health and food safety programmes;
- See CCII-1 regarding the need for a comprehensive review of the laboratory network.

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<sup>31</sup> e.g. animal identification and movement controls; a compensation programme for disease control measures; ante- and post-mortem inspection at slaughter points; increased contracting to private veterinarians; improved control over sale of veterinary medicines; residue monitoring

<b>I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services</b>  <b>A. Internal coordination (chain of command)</b>  <i>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 (the Chief Veterinary Officer), to the field level of the VS in order to implement all national activities relevant for the Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes).</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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.
	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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	4. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command at the national level for most activities

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	4. There are coordination mechanisms with a clear chain of command at the national level for most activities and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME5, H25, plus interviews with officials at SVIS HQ, Dushanbe Municipality, NCVD, BIP and Customs.

**Findings:**

The chain of command for the state VS operates in an environment reminiscent of that described by the World Bank for the Tajikistan's drinking water and sanitation sector as a "centralized yet fragmented governance structure" (PME5). While central authority is clearly vested in the SVIS, a complex interplay between central and local authorities arises at district and municipal levels where the state veterinarians and VPP are employed by local authorities and dependent on local governments for operating funds. This complexity that requires formalities such as a protocol for joint control of veterinary pharmacies (H25) interferes with the effectiveness and efficiency of animal health and food safety programmes (see CCs I-5, II-7 and II-8).

Elements of a chain of command are preserved through a system under which the CVO is consulted on appointments of senior regional VS officials and oversees an "attestation" (performance review/rating) of these officers every 3 years.

In the case of Dushanbe, the "City Chief" (Mayor) has a major role in establishing by decree regulations governing animal slaughter and the sale of products of animal origin, and in securing investments in a new market and slaughter facility.

The current CVO has an effective personal network that is no doubt important in exercising authority through this complex governance structure.

National Centre for Veterinary Diagnosis of SVIS enjoys a stronger direct chain of command to its network of laboratories (see CC II-1).

Similarly the SVIS through its Department of Veterinary Control on Borders and Transport has a direct line of control over its operations at border inspection posts (see CC II-4).

It remains to be determined to what extent creation of a new State Food Security Service may alter the effectiveness of these chains of commands with the proposed separation of the laboratory and border services from the veterinary authority within the proposed organisation.

**Strengths:**

- Laboratory chain of command.

**Weaknesses:**

- Mixed oversight through dual chains of command at local levels with personnel employed by local authorities and operating funds provided through local allocations.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Split chains of command at District and Municipal levels were not reported in 2009 other than to note that the TVS consists of the central (SVIS) plus regional veterinary services.

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- “Weak coordination between divisions of VS at central, regional and district/city levels” was noted and a stronger chain of accountability was recommended.

**Recommendations:**

- Use creation of new State Food Security Service to strengthen the chain of command and accountability through to regional and district levels – for example by 1) securing control over budget allocations and authority to reallocate funds amongst organisational units as required and 2) while strengthening obligations and capacity to report on epidemiological information and results of interventions;
- Take steps to ensure that the CVO retains an effective chain of authority over activities of veterinary laboratory and border services under the proposed new State Food Security Agency.

<b>B. External coordination</b> <i>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.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	4. There are coordination mechanisms with a clear chain of command at the national level for most activities and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): H34 plus interviews with SVIS HQ, BIP, Customs, SES and WHO officials

**Findings:**

There is a very constructive inter-agency relationship with Customs over a “One Window” border services project. Significant investments being made in IT equipment and training for SVIS staff will have spin-off value as other IT systems are developed for the work of the TVS (see for example CCs I-11, II-12A and II-12.B).

The OIE PVS Team was unable to meet with senior MoH officials in Dushanbe, but WHO officials confirmed that inter-agency working groups exist at least officially on laboratories, avian influenza and antimicrobial resistance (AMR). WHO coordinates their activities. However, the frequency of meetings is apparently low as 52 such groups exist, each chaired by a DM or Minister. The working group on zoonoses was described as lacking a systematic work plan – “its firefighting”, with no national meetings for at least a year. Repeated requests for documentation of meetings and joint activities were not productive.

In the case of food safety there are multiple authorities involved at District and Municipal levels. While the law is clear that the authority of the VS ends at the point of processing, this is not always the case in fact at markets in some jurisdictions.

No significant changes noted since 2009. Relevant programmes continue to be led by international organisations and donors.

Some cooperation was reported between SVIS and laboratories of the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences.

**Strengths:**

- Customs One Window project.

**Weaknesses:**

- Limited collaboration with MoH on zoonotic diseases.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

## 2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Other than oral reports about the formation of a working group on zoonotic diseases there was no evidence of significant improvement of the lack of coordination observed in 2009 with the MoH in respect of the status of zoonoses and food safety.

## 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- No pertinent observations.

**Recommendations:**

- Request the WHO to sponsor a Joint External Evaluation Mission<sup>32</sup> and/or an IHR/PVS National Bridging Workshop<sup>33</sup> in collaboration with OIE to strengthen inter-agency collaboration on zoonotic diseases and food safety;
- A recommendation of the 2009 PVS still stands, namely that “Partnerships, coordination and communications with the Ministry of Health should be strengthened, especially for zoonotic and food-borne diseases”;
- Ensure that consolidation of sanitary and phyto-sanitary border services within the proposed new State Food Security Service does not create a problem of coordination for their respective competent authorities for animal health and plant protection.

<sup>32</sup> see: [http://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO\\_HSE\\_GCR\\_2016\\_2/en/](http://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO_HSE_GCR_2016_2/en/) accessed January 7, 2017

<sup>33</sup> see: [http://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO-OIE\\_Operational\\_Framework/en/](http://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO-OIE_Operational_Framework/en/) accessed January 7, 2017

<b>I-7 Physical resources</b>  <i>The access of the VS to relevant physical resources including buildings, transport, telecommunications, cold chain, and other relevant equipment (e.g. computers).</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	4. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels and these are regularly maintained.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	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.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME8, PME9 a&b, PME11, E45, P5a-h, P6a-h

**Findings:**

The SVIS has basic premises for its central office. However the new structure for Food Security Agency will bring together the following central implementing agencies – Centre of State Veterinary Control of Veterinary Preparations (26 employees), Department of Veterinary Control on Borders and Transport (14 employees in central office) Republican Epizootic Centre (40 employees in central office). Current facilities lack the capacity for additional staff and the geographical separation of these institutions does not facilitate smooth teamwork.

Regions and Districts of the state VS report shortages of vehicles and computers as well as telecommunications and internet services, especially at local levels. A lack of carcass disposal facilities was reported by SVIS headquarters (E45). Transportation costs are often paid personally by field personnel and recouped from clients including livestock producers.

Actions to address these gaps in selected regions are reported by donor agencies as a result of projects funded by IFAD, the EU and the Aga Kahn Foundation (see Part II).

Investments have also been made in the laboratory infrastructure (see CC II-1.B) by donors.

Infrastructure of the Veterinary Faculty and the College for VPP training is well below an acceptable standard. For example, laboratories are empty of any equipment or supplies, and the Veterinary Faculty has no facilities for holding farm animals.

**Strengths:**

- The proposed merge of SVIS HQ and the implementing agencies will build stronger capacity than is offered by the current limited human resources of SVIS. Capital investments have been made by donor projects at selected district and local levels to improve transportation, telecommunications and facilities.

**Weaknesses:**

- Further capital investments are required at district and local levels to bring transportation, telecommunications and facilities up to a standard attained by regions that have received donor support – following a review of these programmes;
- If new premises are not found for the new Agency the merger will be formal but efficient collaboration between new structural units will be difficult;
- Infrastructure for the veterinary education establishments is poor.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation and 2011 OIE GAP Analysis

- Many donor project investments at local levels (see Part II).

**Recommendations:**

- Use formation of the new Agency as an opportunity to make a qualitative step forward and find a new location sufficient for all SVIS staff;
- Improve infrastructure for the veterinary education establishments, and
- Continue to strengthen infrastructure at district and local levels.

<b>I-8 Operational funding</b>  <i>The ability of the VS to access financial resources adequate for their continued operations, independent of political pressure.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	2. Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, but is inadequate for their required base operations.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): E57a&b

**Findings:**

Budget proposals for next financial year are submitted by SVIS through the Ministry of Agriculture to the Ministry of Finance in May. Before being confirmed the proposal will be significantly reduced to provide a maximum 5% increase compared to the previous year's budget. The budget is strictly assigned to SVIS headquarters, laboratories and SVIS directorates. The CVO has no authority to move funds amongst structural units or different line items (salaries, office expenditures, training, travel, etc.). Four regional offices and the Dushanbe City office are allocated separate budgets directly from the Ministry of Finance. The remaining 63 regional offices are financed through municipal governments. State employed veterinarians performing tasks other than disease control programmes and charging animal owners in accordance with Government Decree on "Charged Services" remit the money collected to the municipality budget (55%), tax authority (15%), SVIS headquarters (15%), regional budget (10%) and the Ministry of Agriculture budget (5%). The 15% delivered to SVIS creates a "special budget" which is used by the CVO for bonus salaries to District veterinarians, protective clothing, office equipment & consumables and renovation of premises. Due to inflation the budget line item for disease control programmes as converted to US dollars has decreased by 20% annually in recent years. The need for the VS to earn part of its budgeted directly from farming sector creates potential for conflicts of interest in the absence of clear policies and effective oversight on what services are and are not subject to charges and what roles state veterinarians may play in the delivery of private services.

**Strengths:**

- A basic SVIS budget is guaranteed by the Government.

**Weaknesses:**

- The funding provided is so low that it seriously reduces the ability of SVIS to fulfil its legal obligations in animal diseases prevention and control, veterinary public health controls, import controls for live animals and products of animal origin, training of personnel, etc.;
- A complex budgeting system with rigid controls over reallocation of funds amongst functions and line items as well as the separate budgets sources for regional offices leads to difficulties in organising animal health and veterinary public health controls and rapid and efficient emergency responses in 64 districts (weakened chain of command – see CC I-6.B);
- Low salary levels reduce staff motivation, may lead to loss of qualified specialists, and drives the delivery of private services by state employees resulting in potential conflicts of interest and inappropriate competition with the true private sector.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation and 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analyses

- Accelerated inflation and continuing budget restraint in recent years has aggravated the financial strains.

**Recommendations:**

- Make all possible efforts to increase VS funding to a sustainable level;
- Strengthen the chain of command by including in the ongoing institutional reforms, a clear review of the structure, roles and financing at regional and district levels;
- Delegate certain functions to private veterinarians which should provide opportunities to save money by gaining efficiencies in service delivery.

<b>I-9 Emergency funding</b>  <i>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.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. No funding arrangements exist and there is no provision for emergency financial resources.
	2. Funding arrangements with limited resources have been established, but these are inadequate for expected emergency situations (including emerging issues).
	3. Funding arrangements with limited resources have been established; additional resources for emergencies may be approved but approval is through a political process.
	4. 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. Funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established and their rules of operation documented and agreed with interested parties.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	2. Contingency and compensatory funding arrangements with limited resources have been established, but these are inadequate for expected emergency situations (including emerging issues).

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): E14

**Findings:**

Government decree 487 of October 4, 2011 (E14) mandates the establishment of a fund and regulations for action on epizootic events, including compensation to farmers. However as confirmed by the CVO the fund lacks money.

**Strengths:**

- Legal authority exists.

**Weaknesses:**

- The lack of financing for the emergency fund, for example through the lack of a compensation programme, hampers the early detection and efficient control of outbreaks of dangerous infectious diseases.

**Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:**

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation and 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Government decree No. 487 October 4, 2011.

**Recommendations:**

- Introduce an adequate fund for effective animal health emergency preparedness and control of persisting diseases together with, policies and implementation mechanisms for a compensation programme.

<b>I-10 Capital investment</b>  <i>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.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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 interested parties as required.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	2. The VS occasionally develops proposals and secures funding for improvements in operational infrastructure through extraordinary allocations.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME8, PME9, PME11, E57a&b

**Findings:**

Since 2009 the SVIS budget has lacked a line item for capital investments.

An IFAD project for 5 districts (see Part II and PME8, Appendix 5;) has invested 500,000 USD to support renovation of laboratories, establish 24 veterinary clinics, purchase 60 motorbikes for district veterinarians and provide basic veterinary diagnostic equipment.

Over the period 2013-14 an EU funded project supported the TVA<sup>34</sup> to

- contribute to the allocation of land plots for construction of private veterinary clinics for 747 veterinarians, to the construction of 35 private veterinary clinics, and to supply 60 veterinary clinics with tables, chairs, shelves, refrigerators, etc.
- distribute 20 animal fixing equipment, 63 computers, 12 printers to vets and supplied 90 vets with 44 items of equipment (overalls, syringes, instruments needed for surgery and treatment) and veterinary medicines free of charge.
- contribute to the procurement of 23 vehicles for veterinarians to establish mobile veterinary services, and

The Aga Kahn Foundation through a Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (MSDSP – see PME11) has expanded since its inception in 1993 to reach 32 Districts in the Rasht Valley, Sughd and Khatlon regions. To improve animal health, MSDSP established a network of 75 private and 34 public veterinarians, a government diagnostic centre, and a medicine cold chain that benefit 60,000 people (12,000 households).

<sup>34</sup> reference PME9, Appendix 5

The CVO advised that FAO has supported SVIS with 15 computers, 100 motorbikes and basic veterinary equipment for district veterinarians.

Some minor renovations are financed from the SVIS “special fund “ using money earned by providing services to farmers (see CC I-8).

**Strengths:**

- Support from donor agencies.

**Weaknesses:**

- The current financial situation does not provide for a sustainable existence nor development of the VS. Normal working conditions alongside salary are important in motivating SVIS employees;
- No evidence of sustainable funding to maintain new or existing equipment, fleet and facilities.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation and 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- No sustainable improvements evidenced;
- Loss of capital investment line in budget from 2009 onward.

**Recommendations:**

- Identify potential internal and external sources for investing in and ensuring sustainability of facilities, transport and IT;
- Ensure the significant investments in computers and data base systems which will be required under the pending reorganisation and proposed disease strategies for several new activities, notably registration of livestock farms and food operators, identification of livestock and an animal movement control system.

<b>I-11. Management of resources and operations</b>  <i>The capability of the VS to document and manage their resources and operations in order to analyse, plan and improve both efficiency and effectiveness.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. The VS do not have adequate records or documented procedures to allow appropriate management of resources and operations
	2. The VS have adequate records and/or documented procedures but do not use these for management, analysis, control or planning.
	3. The VS have adequate records, documentation and management systems and use these to a limited extent for the control of efficiency and effectiveness
	4. The VS regularly analyse records and documented procedures to 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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	Not assessed

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): P3

**Findings:**

It was evidenced that all state property allocated and purchased by VS is properly recorded and identified with unique tags (P3). There was no evidence that this information is used to pro-actively manage assets for example through a fleet management programme or a systematic schedule for replacement of capital inventory.

Lack of computerised information management systems precludes systematic analysis and management of field operations in either the animal health or food safety programmes and the supporting laboratory services.

**Strengths:**

- A basic equipment inventory is in place.

**Weaknesses:**

- Lack of information management systems.

**Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:**

- Not previously assessed.

**Recommendations:**

- Develop computer databases and capacity to analyse the information for management of programme operations and capital assets.

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

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

For all sections of this chapter, the critical competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas.

### Critical competencies:

<b>Section II-1</b>	<b>Veterinary laboratory diagnosis</b> A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures
<b>Section II-2</b>	<b>Laboratory quality assurance</b>
<b>Section II-3</b>	<b>Risk analysis</b>
<b>Section II-4</b>	<b>Quarantine and border security</b>
<b>Section II-5</b>	<b>Epidemiological surveillance and early detection</b> A. Passive Epidemiological surveillance B. Active Epidemiological surveillance
<b>Section II-6</b>	<b>Emergency response</b>
<b>Section II-7</b>	<b>Disease prevention, control and eradication</b>
<b>Section II-8</b>	<b>Food safety</b> A. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments for production, processing and distribution of food of animal origin B. Ante and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin
<b>Section II-9</b>	<b>Veterinary medicines and biologicals</b>
<b>Section II-10</b>	<b>Residue testing</b>
<b>Section II-11</b>	<b>Animal feed safety</b>
<b>Section II-12</b>	<b>Identification and traceability</b> A. Animal identification and movement control B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin
<b>Section II-13</b>	<b>Animal welfare</b>

### ----- Terrestrial Code References:

- Chapter 1.4. on Animal health surveillance.
- Chapter 1.5. on Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases.
- Chapter 2.1. on Import risk analysis.
- Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / 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 Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare 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 / Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
- Article 3.4.12. on Human food production chain.
- 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.
- Chapter 4.12. on Disposal of dead animal.
- Chapter 6.2. on Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection.
- Chapter 6.3. on Control of hazards of animal health and public health importance in animal feed.
- Chapters 6.6. to 6.10. on Antimicrobial resistance.
- 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.

<b>II-1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis</b>  <b>A Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis</b>  <i>The authority and capability of the VS to have access to laboratory diagnosis in order to identify and record pathogenic agents, including those relevant for public health, that can adversely affect animals and animal products.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. Disease diagnosis is almost always conducted by clinical means only, with no access to and use of a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.
	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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	3. For other zoonoses and diseases present in the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	2. For major zoonoses and diseases of national economic importance, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): H6, H27, E15, E16, E21, E22, E37a&b; E44a&b, E57a&b, P1 a-o,

**Findings:**

The primary provider of laboratory services to SVIS is the NCVD. There are 22 regional and district laboratories reporting to NCVD in Dushanbe city distributed as shown in Figure 7. There are a total of 462 staff (184 veterinarians) in this network of which 77 are at NCVD (30 veterinarians). These figures are similar to those reported in the 2011 Gap Analysis.

The NCVD Structure includes Departments of Bacteriology, Food Safety, Virology, Serology and of veterinary sanitary expertise in the market.

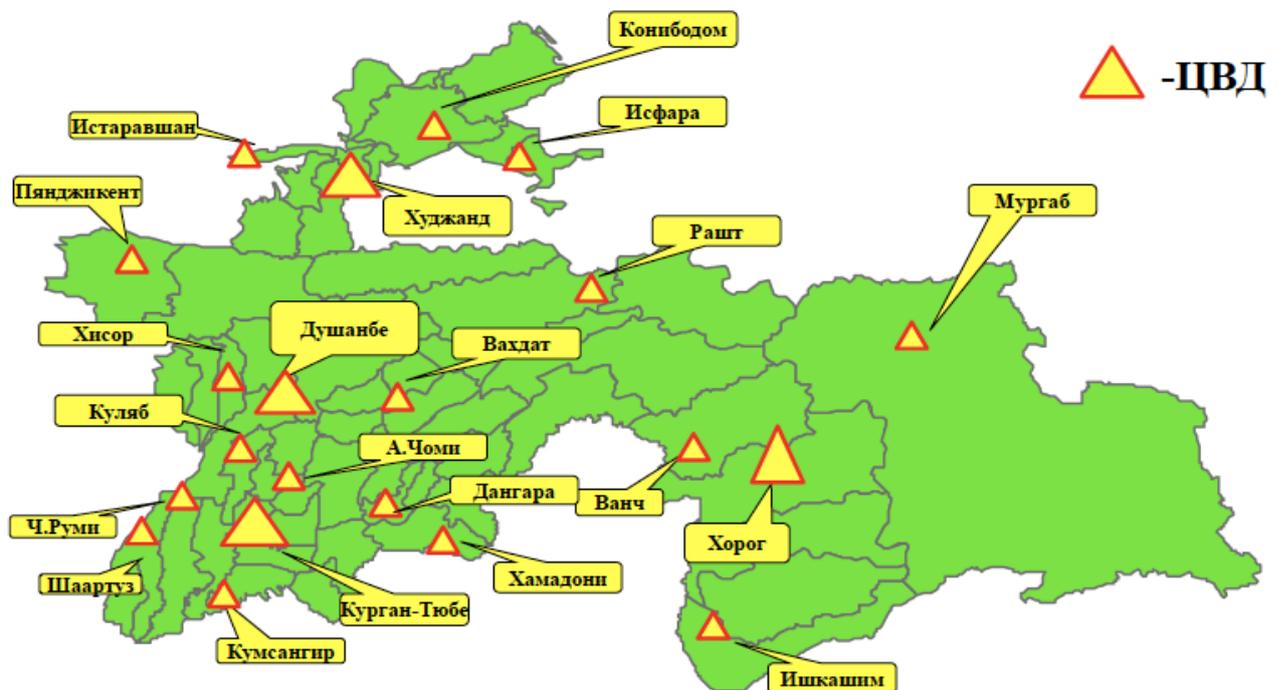
The Tzajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences operates two laboratories that conduct veterinary research and produce some biological products:

- The Veterinary Research Institute
- The Institute of Biological Safety

These laboratories provide independent capacity that assists SVIS and NCVD from time to time with special investigations on priority diseases such as brucellosis, monitoring e.g. for avian influenza as well as capacity to test for other diseases that may occur in the country (e.g. Neospora caninum ELISA). The Institute of Biological Safety produces a limited supply of vaccines for 4 bacterial diseases (Blackwater, Salmonellosis/Pasteurellosis, contagious bovine pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP). These are produced in small volumes that account for 3-5% of national needs so there are imports from other countries. The Institute also hosts a National Collection of Pathogenic Micro-Organisms following extensive renovations funded by the EU and the United Nations Inter-Regional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNIRCJRI).

Figure 7: Laboratory Network of SVIS

### Расположение центра ветеринарной диагностики



Research reported in interviews includes:

- Post-vaccination monitoring for brucellosis
- Molecular biological studies of rabies virus
- FMD and PPR projects

A wide range of other research is described in annual reports of the Veterinary Research Institute (E21, E22).

Collaborations reported by the Academy of Agricultural Sciences with universities in Germany and Russia (10 students each) for language and internships.

...and by the Institute of Biological Safety with:

- Sweden () – on zoonoses - lab training by 6 specialists from Uppsala at hotel Atlas
- Russian lab at Vladimir<sup>35</sup> (for FMD and other viral diseases)
- Biosafety from UNIRCJRI)

In addition, the Centre of the State Control of Veterinary Preparation is involved in laboratory control of veterinary medical products (VMPs).

Veterinary laboratories in markets support food and animal diseases investigations. Such laboratories visited in Dushanbe and the Sugd Region demonstrated how they detect pathogens including TB and Anthrax by staining tissue smears, and Brucella spp. by an antiquated “Kozlovsky” staining method, raising questions about the efficacy of the work of such laboratories (see CCII-8.C). On the other hand, in the absence of effective oversight of

<sup>35</sup> see: <https://www.foot-and-mouth.org/oiefao-fmd-reference-laboratory-network#panel-51010> and <http://www.arriah.ru>

slaughter operations, these market “laboratories” do provide a limited inspection of products of animal origin arriving at markets, if only through organoleptic examination.

**Strengths:**

- Extensive national laboratory network with an effective chain of command.

**Weaknesses:**

- Fractured investments and lines of command – with significant investments and capacity (e.g. for FMS and biosecurity) in labs of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences that do not report directly to SVIS. This raises issues of efficiency and chain of command on top priority issues such as surveillance for foreign animal diseases;
- Reservations about the effectiveness of laboratories in markets other than as organoleptic surveillance points for otherwise uninspected animal products coming to markets;
- Effectiveness of the laboratory network is constrained by the limited number of samples available for testing which is in turn constrained by limited regional operating budgets.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Regional laboratories now report fully to NVDC providing an effective chain of command;
- Investments in infrastructure (see CVC II-1.B).

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- A proposed reorganisation of the laboratory network to provide efficient, sustainable diagnostic services has not been realized largely due to a belief that it would not be possible to retain and reallocate any resource savings.

**Recommendations:**

- Carry out a scientific review of the work conducted by the market laboratories;
- Develop a business plan for the services, including applied research, provided by the entire laboratory network including the Institutes of the Agricultural Academy. This should include cost/benefit analyses and be conducted in close cooperation with officials of SVIS responsible for the programmes served by these laboratories (animal health, food safety and medical products: vaccines and medicines);
- Seek the support of OIE through an OIE PVS Laboratory Mission<sup>36</sup> to inform a subsequent OIE PVS Gap Analysis<sup>37</sup>.

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.oie.int/support-to-oie-members/oie-pvs-pathway-laboratory/> accessed December 8, 2017

<sup>37</sup> <http://www.oie.int/support-to-oie-members/pvs-gap-analysis/> accessed December 8, 2017

<b>II-1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis</b>  <b>B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures</b>  <i>The sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency of the national (public and private) laboratory infrastructures to service the needs of the VS</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. The national laboratory infrastructure does not meet the need of the VS.
	2. The national laboratory infrastructure meets partially the needs of the VS, but is not entirely sustainable, as organisational deficiencies with regard to the effective and efficient management of resources and infrastructure (including maintenance) are apparent
	3. The national laboratory infrastructure generally meets the needs of the VS. Resources and organisation appear to be managed effectively and efficiently, but their regular funding is inadequate to support a sustainable and regularly maintained infrastructure
	4. The national laboratory infrastructure generally meets the needs of the VS and is subject to timely maintenance programmes but needs new investments in certain aspects (e.g. accessibility to laboratories, number or type of analyses).
	5. The national laboratory infrastructure meets the needs of the VS, and is sustainable and regularly audited.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	Infrastructure was not rated, but there was a call for a review of laboratory infrastructure for the NCVD

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	Not assessed

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): E37a&b, E44a&b, E57a&b, Pa-o;

### **Findings:**

A number of laboratories, most notably at NCDV and its Regional Laboratories as well as the Academy institutes (Biosafety Institute and Veterinary Research Institute) have been renovated in recent years, while others still have significant needs for upgrading and modernisation.

Donors and partners include an EC project “Enhanced Competitiveness of Tajik Agribusiness Programme” (ECTAP). Staff training has been conducted with partners from Sweden, Germany and Russia according to interviews.

The overall floor space of the laboratory network consisting of NDVC with its Regional and District laboratories plus the two Institutes of the Academy of Agricultural Sciences (see CCII-1.A) likely exceed the needs of the VS.

### **Strengths:**

- Significant investments in renovated space (e.g. Gene Bank, NCVD) and equipment (e.g. NCVD) through donor investments.

### **Weaknesses:**

- Reservations about efficiency and effectiveness – for example is the new lab equipment being used or is it largely idle, due to insufficient funding for testing reagents and collecting samples?
- Coordination between the Academy laboratories and SVIS is done on an ad hoc basis.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Significant donor-funded investments in equipment and renovations as viewed at (NCVD and the Sogd Regional Laboratory) and with refurbishing of parts of Institute of Biosafety for the national pathogen collection).

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis.

- A proposed reorganisation of the laboratory network to provide more efficient use of the national laboratory infrastructure has not been realized.

**Recommendations:**

- Conduct a review of the laboratory infrastructure as part of the proposed business plan and also supporting possible OIE laboratory and gap analysis missions (see CC II-1.A).

<b>II-2 Laboratory quality assurance</b> <i>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 including, but not limited to, participation in relevant proficiency testing programmes.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	2. Some laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	2. Some laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME6, E26, E37, E44c, P1q

**Findings:**

The SVIS NVDC holds a current certificate from TajikStandard attesting to compliance with the ISO 17025 standard. The certification for NCVD was current as was that for the regional laboratory in Suqd (E44c). The Institute of Biological Safety held an ISO 17065-2013 certification valid for 2016-18 (P1q).

Questions about the quality of the national certification process arose given the lack of many records and protocols in the actual laboratories visited. Both TajikStandard and WHO officials advised that a reform of the national system for ISO accreditation is underway with the establishment of a new national standards agency

In October 2017 WHO has supported training in laboratory QA for the public health sector in Tajikistan with a 5 day “train the trainers” course. The goal was to train professionals in the latest developments in the field of laboratory quality management, which will enable them to become and to remain national leaders in this field (PME6).

**Strengths:**

- Evidence of efforts to meet national ISO standard;
- Efforts to strengthen the national ISO accreditation regime as well as laboratory QA in the public health sector.

**Weaknesses:**

- Apparent weaknesses in national accreditation regime;
- Challenges to keeping ISO certification current include costs given limited funding.

**Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:**

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- The National Certification System is being upgraded .

#### 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- No progress on proposed lab reorganisation of the national laboratory network that could provide a basis for investments in improved lab quality assurance.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Make resources available for laboratories of the VS to achieve and maintain ISO accreditation under the new national certification system as a priority objective of a review and consolidation of laboratory resources (see CC II-1.A);
- Seek training for laboratory personnel from public health colleagues who underwent the WHO “train the trainer” program, and request WHO for support similar to that offered to MoH colleagues in October 2017 (ref PME6).

<b>II-3 Risk analysis</b> <i>The authority and capability of the VS to base its risk management measures on risk assessment.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. Risk management measures are not usually supported by risk assessment.
	2. The VS compile and maintain data but do not have the capability to carry out risk analysis. Some risk management measures are based on risk assessment.
	3. The VS compile and maintain data and have the capability to carry out risk analysis. The majority of risk management measures are based on risk assessment.
	4. The VS conduct risk analysis in compliance with relevant OIE standards, and base their risk management measures on the outcomes of risk assessment.
	5. The VS are consistent in basing sanitary measures on risk assessment, and in communicating their procedures and outcomes internationally, meeting all their OIE obligations (including WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).

*Terrestrial Code reference(s):* Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	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.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME1, PME2, H18, H19, H20, H41, E25, E31, E39, E56

**Findings:**

New agency mandate formalises requirement for risk analysis.

The use of risk analysis and risk management tools in the activities of the SVIS is relatively new and not fully applied in line with OIE recommendations (*Terrestrial Animal Health Code* Chapter 2.1. Import risk analysis). In SVIS a risk analysis unit or dedicated staff responsible for risk analysis presently do not exist. Although some employees have received some risk analysis training and the general awareness of the need to carry out proper risk assessment is gradually increasing at the SVIS HQ, risk management and risk communication, procedures and protocols are still not developed.

Risk analysis is partially applied to imports of live animals, products of animal origin and the introduction of different pathogens into Tajikistan, based mainly on epidemiological information gathered from the OIE (WAHIS) as the main source, FAO, WHO, international donor projects and trading partners. The use of international veterinary certificates issued by the state veterinary services of exporting countries, as well as bilateral international certificates, accepted for a number of countries, take into account their actual epidemiological situation and level of risk. Part of the information on import risk analysis is also gathered by national experts visiting countries that export to Tajikistan.

Present animal health surveillance programmes and annual inspection plans are not based on risk analysis principles and there is no practice of risk-based planning and decision-making. It was noticed that risk managers undertake some qualitative risk analysis, usually on an ad-hoc basis, but not according to the OIE recommendations.

The OIE PVS Team didn't witness any use of risk analysis and risk management in other areas of the veterinary domain such as veterinary public health, biosafety, laboratories, slaughterhouses, vaccinations and other activities.

Besides SVIS headquarters staff and border veterinary inspectors, no other persons or organisations are involved in performing risk analysis for the tasks of the VS.

#### **Strengths:**

- The Draft Resolution on the Structure, Tasks and Functions of the State Service for Food Security of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan (Draft Statute) makes provision for implementation of risk analysis in the tasks and activities of the VS;
- The use of epidemiological information obtained from the OIE and data obtained from FAO, WHO, international donor projects and trading partners for the performance of risk analysis on imports of animals and animal products.

#### **Weaknesses:**

- Risk assessment, risk management and risk communication are not done as independent activities;
- No evidence that plans and programmes implemented by SVIS are based on risk analysis and scientific professional decisions;
- Absence of risk analysis unit in the SVIS or dedicated staff responsible for performing risk analysis in line with OIE recommendations (Terrestrial Animal Health Code Chapter 2.1. Import risk analysis);
- Lack of risk analysis in design of annual animal health plans for different diseases including monitoring, surveillance, vaccination and laboratory testing;
- The laboratories have little or no capacity to monitor risks in their areas of expertise;
- There is no cooperation or communication concerning epidemiological situations with neighbouring countries;
- The Food Safety Law makes provision for the use of risk analysis but it is not implemented in practice and risk analysis is not used as a basis for veterinary public health controls.

#### ***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

##### 2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Higher level of understanding and awareness at SVIS headquarters of the need for risk management as a tool for activities of the VS;
- Legal provisions for implementation of the risk analysis in line with OIE recommendations are included in a draft Resolution on the Structure, Tasks and Functions of the State Service for Food Security of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan (Draft Statute).

##### 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Same as for 2009 (No changes in this CC were noted between 2009 and 2011);

#### **Recommendations:**

- Establish a separate risk analysis unit with dedicated staff responsible for carrying out risk analysis in line with OIE guidelines, and train relevant specialists to perform qualitative and quantitative risk analysis;
- Select specific veterinary faculty staff to receive international training sufficient to teach risk analysis in the curriculum;

- 
- Establish suitable national training for research institute and laboratory staff to provide the necessary scientific support for performance of risk analysis;
  - Use risk analysis in establishing biosafety requirements for quarantine facilities, intensive farms, slaughterhouses and other production establishments;
  - Develop tools for risk communication within the SVIS as well as with interested parties such as traders of animals and their products (e.g. website, newsletter etc.);
  - Develop relevant digital data bases for performing risk analysis.

<b>II-4 Quarantine and border security</b>  <i>The authority and capability of the VS to prevent the entry and spread of diseases and other hazards of animals and animal products.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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 <sup>38</sup> 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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	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.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME1, PME2, H1, H17, H18, H19, H20, H41, E18 a&b, E23, E24, E25, E31, E39, E40, E56

### **Findings:**

Tajikistan has borders of 1206 km with Afghanistan, 1161 km with Uzbekistan, 870 km with Kirgizstan and 414 km with China for a total border length of 3651 km. The border with Uzbekistan is practically sealed due to political relations as is the border with China due to the inaccessible high mountains of Pamir. The Borders with Kirgizstan and Afghanistan are porous with a large number of illegal crossings, including animals and animal products.

Veterinary control of borders of Tajikistan is the responsibility of the Directorate for Veterinary Control at the State Borders and Transport (DVCSBT), a body within SVIS. Besides a central office in Dushanbe it has regional offices in the Sogd, Khatlon and GBAO regions. There are 25 veterinary border inspection points (BIP) in the country; 19 for road transport, 3 for airports and 3 for railways. A total of 125 employees work in the Directorate: 15 technicians and the rest are veterinarians. Job descriptions and procedures for border veterinary inspectors are well developed. However, there is no evidence of audit procedures for border inspections carried out by DVCSBT or any other body of SVIS.

All consignments of animal origin entering the country pass through approved Border Inspection Posts (BIPs) accompanied by original international veterinary certificates, issued by the VA of the country of origin. The frequency of import, export and transit of consignments through BIPs is relatively low in comparison with other countries. Control of consignments at the BIPs is done only through document checks by the border veterinary inspectors while identity and physical checks are performed at customs terminals. The verification and issuing of documents by the border veterinary officers is not in full

<sup>38</sup> Illegal activities include attempts to gain entry for animals or animal products other than through legal entry points and/or using certification and/or other procedures not meeting the country's requirements.



performed. Following this procedure representatives of the VS issue an export/import certificate.

The WTO membership of Tajikistan has driven international harmonisation of the procedures in trade including organisation of the activities of different state services at the borders. Therefore the establishment of a “One Window” system is supported by several international projects and donors such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the EU. It is expected to become operational in June 2018 and training sessions for the participants have been carried out. The One Window Office is established within the customs agency in order to coordinate activities of the project with different services including those of the VS. A Working Group with a steering committee for technical issues is comprised of representatives of the SVIS, the Phytosanitary Department, the MoH’s State Epidemiology Service (SES) and the MoH’s Pharmacy Department, Tajikstandard, Chamber of Commerce, the Ministry of Finances, a Religious Committee, the Ministry of Environment and the Radiology Department.

The veterinary subcomponent of the project has three modules: 1. For SVIS HQ for import permits; 2. For DVCSBT and 3. For CCVP. All required hardware and software is in the phase of procurement and development. The Virtual Private Network (VPN) of the veterinary system will connect these 3 modules and communicate to other institutions of the “One Window” system. The project is also commencing establishment of an Integrated Border Management (IBM) system that beside the national “One Window” institutions will link with the border control agencies of neighbouring countries.

#### **Strengths:**

- Main tasks of the veterinary border inspectors are well defined with developed procedures and instructions;
- SVIS has developed appropriate bilateral systems for import of animals, based on agreement, and mutually recognized international veterinary certificates, in compliance with OIE standards;
- Excellent collaboration with the Customs service;
- Refurbishment of offices at the BIPs and procurement of vehicles;
- Development of a “One Window” system at the BIPs and computerization of the system with connection of all veterinary institutions involved in the process. It serves to introduce IT tools and experience to the VS;
- Development of an IBM strategy will improve communication and collaboration with neighbouring countries and rationalise the number of BIPs needed.

#### **Weaknesses:**

- Lack of facilities for physical checks of the consignments at the BIPs, as well as quarantine and isolation capacities for live animals;
- Lack of rendering or incineration facilities at the borders and protocols for destroying of unsuitable risk consignments;
- Insufficient specialised training for border inspection officers;
- The BIPs, DVCSBT and SVIS are still not computerised and do not use IT for communication, data collection and analysis;
- No records or data bases of rejected consignments, animals that died during transport, procedures for safe destruction of material seized, or the number of samples sent to veterinary laboratories;
- No central data base for quarantines of imported live animals;

- The disinfection procedures at the borders are not in line with OIE recommendations and need to be revised;
- No communication between veterinary officers at the BIPs and veterinary officers at the place of destination of consignments;
- Weak communication and collaboration with the Veterinary Services of neighbouring countries and absence of exchange of data on animal health and illegal movements of animals;
- The lack of accredited laboratories raises doubts about the reliability of their results and consequently may cause disputes particularly in international trade with animals and products of animal origin;
- Trans-border crossing of animals and their products with Kyrgyzstan and Afghanistan is sometimes without veterinary control, particularly without animal identification in place.

### ***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

#### 2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Some improvement were noted by the mission in the legal base, job descriptions, procedures and guidelines for border inspection;
- The buildings and offices at the borders are in much better condition;
- WTO membership of Tajikistan is having a positive impact on Tajikistan's trade and its VS with the introduction of a One Window system and IBM strategy at the borders. The computerisation and use of IT will be giant step for the VS and will facilitate the introduction of IT in other areas of veterinary domain such as epidemiology, animal identification, traceability and veterinary public health;
- During the design of the new State Service for Food Security of the Ministry of Agriculture the veterinary border service was included, thereby retaining its links with VS policy making and supporting laboratory services.

#### 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Same as for 2009 (No changes in this CC were perceived between 2009 and 2011).

### **Recommendations:**

- Rationalise the number of BIPs under the IBM strategy in collaboration with neighbouring countries and increase the capacity for physical and identity checks of the consignments at the borders;
- Design and build quarantine facilities in the most frequent animal export-import border zones, including facilities for separation of suspicious animals and incineration of dead animals and rejected hazardous consignments;
- Develop full IT supported system for veterinary border control that will communicate with animal health, public health and animal identification systems in the country (likely to be developed by One Window system in the near future);
- Ensure collection of records of rejected consignments, animals that died during transport, procedures for safe destruction of material seized, or the number of samples sent to veterinary laboratories;
- Supply BIP offices with communication and IT equipment and develop the IT system for all BIPs, to improve data communication, management and reporting;
- Develop procedures for communication and reporting between BIPs and the places of destination of the consignments including quarantines for imported live animals;

- 
- Revise the disinfection procedures at the borders to be in line with OIE recommendations;
  - Provide specialized training for BIP inspectors, preferably international;
  - Revise SOPs for the verification and certificate issuing procedure at BIPs in accordance with OIE guidelines.

<b>II-5 Epidemiological surveillance and early detection</b>  <i>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations, including wildlife, under their mandate.</i>  <b>A. Passive epidemiological surveillance</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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. Producers and other interested parties 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 producers and other interested parties and the international community (where applicable) on the findings of passive surveillance programmes.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	2. The VS conduct passive surveillance for some relevant diseases and have the capacity to produce national reports on some diseases.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME7, PME8, PME9, PME11, H35, H38,39&40, E45

**Findings:**

Annual plans for surveillance and disease control developed at each district based on local understanding of epizootiological conditions. District plans are designed and executed to the extent possible given the available funding. They are then rolled up to create regional plans and then the national plan for the number of samples to test or vaccines to administer for each of the 8 priority diseases (H38, H39, H40).

While this approach takes advantage of local knowledge and provides for an adaptable programme, it undermines a consistent national approach and puts in doubt the scientific basis for the design of disease surveillance and control programmes.

Surveillance results of the work for the 6 priority diseases were presented by SVIS in bar graphs (E45) with numbers of cases over several years. The OIE PVS Team was advised that these reflect the results of passive surveillance but no details beyond the examples of district, regional and national plans (H38, 39 &40) were provided. These do not provide sufficient information (e.g. a case definition) to assess the scientific merits of these surveillance results.

There is no coverage of dead farm animals nor of animals slaughtered on farm due the lack of ante- and post-mortem inspections (see CC II-8.B).

**Strengths:**

- Passive surveillance is conducted for 6 priority diseases in districts and results are compiled nationally.

**Weaknesses:**

- The scientific basis for the surveillance is unclear;
- No surveillance based on ante- or post-mortem inspection of animals slaughtered;
- No compensation programme to encourage disease reporting.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

## 2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- No significant changes.

## 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Key elements required for the proposed animal health strategy are still missing, including animal identification and registration, a compensation system, training and resources;
- Detailed strategy workshops have been conducted for four of the 8 priority diseases under and FAO-sponsored project (PME7).

**Recommendations:**

- Implement recommendations of the 2011 Gap Analysis with an initial focus on systematic national approaches to disease surveillance consistent with proposed strategies for four diseases that were developed under FAO project in 2017;
- Develop strategies and a programme to increase ante- and post-mortem inspection of animals slaughtered (see CC II-8.B).

<b>II-5 Epidemiological surveillance and early detection</b>  <i>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations, including wildlife, under their mandate.</i>  <b>B. Active epidemiological surveillance</b>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	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.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME7, H38, H39, H40, E45, plus visit to elite dairy herd.

**Findings:** TB, brucellosis

As reported under II-5.A, there is no systematic national approach to disease surveillance beyond a roll-up of the work done by each individual district/municipality.

Some herd-level programmes of active surveillance exist for brucellosis and tuberculosis at model farms.

**Strengths:**

- Surveillance is conducted in selected settings (e.g. elite dairy herds).

**Weaknesses:**

- No national IT system for data collection, processing and reporting;
- Lack of identification and registration of animals.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- No significant changes.

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Key elements required for the proposed animal health strategy are still missing, including animal identification and registration, a compensation system, training and resources;
- Detailed strategy workshops have been conducted for four of the 8 priority diseases under and FAO-sponsored project (PME7).

**Recommendations:**

- Implement recommendations of the 2011 Gap Analysis with an initial focus on systematic national approaches to disease surveillance consistent with proposed strategies for four diseases (brucellosis, FMD, PPR & rabies) that were developed under an FAO project in 2017 (PME7). In particular this should include a national IT system for data collection, processing and reporting, and identification and registration of animals.

<b>II-6 Emergency response</b>  <i>The authority and capability of the VS to respond rapidly to a sanitary emergency (such as a significant disease outbreak or food safety emergency).</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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. They may have national contingency plans for some exotic diseases but they are not updated/tested.
	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 that are regularly updated/tested.
	5. The VS have national contingency plans for all diseases of concern, including coordinated actions with relevant Competent Authorities, all producers and other interested parties through a chain of command. These are regularly updated, tested and audited

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	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.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): E14, E39,

**Findings:**

There is a legal framework under a decision by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on the “establishment of a fund for action on epizootic events and approval of its regulations” No. 487 of October 4, 2011 (E14). However no funding has been provided as yet (see CC I-9). Incentives to report suspected disease occurrences are therefore lacking in the absence of a compensation regime.

There are weaknesses in the chain of command at district and municipal levels (see CC I-6.A).

Limited transportation, communication and IT infrastructure will impede any emergency response.

No contingency plans exist beyond instructions in various decrees. These should be expanded to become useful contingency plans.. A manual of such plans should be compiled and subject to peer review. Once in place such plans should then be the basis for carrying out simulation exercises.

**Strengths:**

- Legal framework exists for an “epizootic fund” to which money – if provided - might quickly flow in the event of an emergency.

**Weaknesses:**

- No compensation programme;
- Limited transportation, communication and IT infrastructure.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

## 2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- The rating of level “3” in 2009 reflected in part the participation of Tajikistan in internationally supported programmes for avian influenza<sup>39</sup>;
- In 2011 a new “epizootic fund” was established (E14).

## 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Key elements required for the proposed animal health strategy are still missing, including animal identification and registration, a compensation programme, training and resources;
- Detailed strategy workshops have been conducted to plan control programmes for four priority diseases under and FAO-sponsored project (PME7).

**Recommendations:**

- Implement the recommendations of the 2009 PVS evaluation which remain appropriate, including:
  - Establish a compensation programme to facilitate early detection and response;
  - Strengthen transportation, communication and IT infrastructure;
  - Develop contingency plans and conduct simulation and training exercises;
  - Provide public awareness training programmes for livestock producers and other stakeholders.

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<sup>39</sup> Personal communication, Sloboden Chokrevski

<b>II-7 Disease prevention, control and eradication</b>  <i>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.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. The VS have no authority or capability to prevent, control or eradicate animal diseases.
	2. The VS implement prevention, control or 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 or eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.
	4. The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for all relevant diseases but with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency of some programmes.
	5. The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for all relevant diseases with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency consistent with relevant OIE international standards.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	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.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME7, PME8, PME9, PME11, H21-22, H38, H39, H40, E14-17, E39, E45

### **Findings:**

Figure 6 (Part II.3.C) presents the epizootiological situation in 2016 as reported by SVIS to the OIE PVS Team (E39). Bar graphs for 6 priority diseases were presented by SVIS (E45) to report the number of cases over several years. As described previously (II-5.A), these reports are rolled up from the findings of surveillance programmes designed by each District or Municipality according to their knowledge of local circumstances, risks and priorities.

As with surveillance, vaccination programmes for various diseases are developed by each District or Municipality according to local priorities and taking account of a centrally assigned budget (see CCI-8). Scientific planning and evaluation of these programmes is hindered by the lack of a central design, livestock identification, registration and traceability.

That said, strategies have recently been developed for four priority diseases (brucellosis, FMD, PPR and rabies) through national workshops conducted under an FAO-sponsored project (PME7). Implementation of these strategies can provide a rationale for funding to establish the required foundations such as a livestock identification, registration and traceability system, an animal health information system, and a programme for compensation of livestock owners for animals slaughtered or condemned.

There are questions about the quality of imported vaccines.

### **Strengths:**

- Annual vaccination programmes reflect local priorities.

### **Weaknesses:**

- Lack of coherent national programmes;

- 
- Insufficient funding at present for the proposed new strategies for four priority diseases.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- No significant changes.

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Key elements required for the proposed animal health strategy are still missing, including animal identification and registration, a compensation system, training and resources;
- Detailed strategy workshops have been conducted for four of the 8 priority diseases under and FAO-sponsored project (PME7).

**Recommendations:**

- Secure sustainable multi-year funding (based on cost-benefit analyses), to implement risk-based strategies for control of 4 priority diseases, including establishing the required foundations such as livestock identification, registration and traceability, an animal health information system, and a programme for compensation of livestock owners for animals slaughtered or condemned.

<b>II-8 Food safety</b> <b>A. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments for production, processing and distribution of food of animal origin</b>  <i>The authority and capability of the VS to establish and enforce sanitary standards for establishments that produce, process and distribute food of animal origin</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
	2. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments are undertaken in conformity with international standards in some of the major or selected premises (e.g. only at export premises).
	3. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments are undertaken in conformity with international standards in all premises supplying throughout the national market.
	4. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for premises supplying the national and local markets.
	5. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises (including on-farm establishments).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	1. Management, implementation and coordination are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME1, PME2, PME9a, H3-5, H16, E25, E31, E34, E36, E40, E56;

### **Findings:**

The legal framework for control of veterinary public health and food safety in Tajikistan is provided primarily by the Law for Quality and Safety of Food of 2012 that establishes principles for control of food safety and quality. The Law on Inspections of Operational Activities of Economic Entities (Food Operators) from 2015 describes the inter-institutional division of duties and responsibilities (article 17 for SES, 18 for SVIS and 19 for Tajikstandard). It also established the Food Safety Coordination Council consisting of representatives of ministries and departments authorized to ensure food safety, as well as prominent public, scientific figures and experts whose professional activities are related to food safety. The Coordination Council acts on the basis of authority granted by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan. According to this legislation, SVIS controls food products of animal origin until the first processing and the SES of MoH is responsible for controls after the first processing. The SVIS thus controls only the raw source materials (meat, milk, fish, honey etc.) entering the processing establishments, while SES controls the rest of production as well as further processing, storage, distribution and sale of the products.

This division of the responsibilities implies partial involvement of VS in the control of products of animal origin and food safety is a weakness for VS in Tajikistan. The SVIS does not keep central registers of approved and registered establishments for production of food of animal origin. The approved establishments are not uniformly codified and the information is not communicated in public and possible foreign trade partners. This can put in question the reliability of the international veterinary certification for export of processed products of

animal origin because according to the OIE recommendations for international trade, VS cannot certify something that is not in their direct control.

The approvals of establishments producing products of animal origin is carried out by the district heads of SVIS and their deputies, without any previous specialised training for this task. The capacity of the SVIS to enforce sanitary standards for establishments is also limited by the lack of animal movement and traceability control, the absence of reliable health information about animals coming for slaughter and a lack of written evidence of regular inspection of approved establishments.

The food producing establishments are not required to use the *Codex Alimentarius Commission* standards of good hygienic practice (GHP) and HACCP principles. Some of the advanced producers seeking to export are pressing SVIS to implement higher production standards for food safety, including registration and codification of establishments.

#### **Strengths:**

- Investments by some private food producers for processing food of animal origin;
- Emerging food producers are demanding higher standards for control of food safety than those imposed by SVIS and other state agencies;
- Farmers' markets are under permanent supervision by SVIS (the only places of distribution of products of animal origin under supervision of the VS).

#### **Weaknesses:**

- Out-dated food safety legislation, not in compliance with OIE and Codex Alimentarius Commission international food safety standards;
- Absence of the VS outside of slaughterhouses in other segments of processing, transport and retail sales of foods of animal origin (with the exception of farmers' markets);
- The SVIS doesn't have full authority to establish and enforce sanitary standards for establishments that produce, process and distribute food of animal origin with the exception of meat at slaughterhouses as raw material;
- The concept of traceability of the products of animal origin "from stable to table" is not known to the veterinary officers and terms "food security" and "food safety" are confused in discussions about the proposed new structure of VS;
- Nonexistence of a central registry and non-unified codification of the establishments producing food of animal origin;
- The different levels of veterinary administration involved in approval are not obliged to share common codification and registration numbers and exchange information;
- Low capacity of the veterinary specialists responsible for registration and approval of establishments and no possibilities for specialised training in the country.

#### ***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Legislation has evolved but still need to be improved in order to satisfy international standards;
- The Draft Resolution on the Structure, Tasks and Functions of the State Service for Food Security proposes the establishment of a new Bureau for Veterinary Inspection of Processing and Distribution of Products of Animal Origin at the central level of the VS;

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## 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Same as for 2009 (No changes in this CC were perceived between 2009 and 2011).

### **Recommendations:**

- Revise existing and draft new veterinary legislation in the field of food safety in line with OIE and Codex Alimentarius Commission standards;
- Clarify the meaning of “food security” and “food safety” to ensure that all concerned understand that the new State Food Security Agency includes food safety and animal health as priority components of its mandate. This clarity is needed both for national and international audiences such as collaborating veterinary services and international trade partners. The terms “food safety”, “veterinary service” and “animal health” should be prominent in promotional literature and the web site of the new Agency to reflect its duties and tasks to veterinary services and trading partners in other countries;
- Establish effective veterinary control on products of animal origin throughout the chain of their production particularly for export, in order to be eligible to certify the production in line with OIE standards;
- To staff and train abroad the employees of the new Bureau for Veterinary Inspection of Processing and Distribution of Products of Animal Origin within new Food Security Agency;
- Increase the capacities of the SVIS for registration and approval of establishments producing products of animal origin as well as for drafting legislation, creating registration and approval procedures, keeping a central register of establishments, gathering and analysing data, etc.;
- Provide training on food safety and hygiene standards for the relevant personnel at all levels of SVIS, particularly providing specialised training for veterinary officers involved in registration and approval of establishments;
- Introduce common codification of establishments in a central register with a data base that will be accessible to foreign trade partners as well as international institutions;
- Introduce the principles of traceability of food of animal origin at all levels of the VS.

<p><b>B. Ante and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises (e.g. meat boning/cutting establishments and rendering plants).</b></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	3. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purposes and for products that are distributed throughout the national market.
<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	1. Management, implementation and coordination are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME1, PME2, H18, H24, H41, P2a-c, P4-8, E31, E40

**Findings:**

The OIE PVS Team visited two slaughterhouses that were not operating at the time of visit, one municipal refurbished and other newly built. The first one has very poor conditions from the structural, equipment and technical point of view. The ante and post-mortem inspection seems completely insufficient because of the very poor conditions of the infrastructure and equipment, the absence of animal identification, animal welfare and the absence of correspondence between the carcasses and viscera in the slaughter line, etc. The second one was at higher level from the structural and technical point of view with shortcomings in lairages, equipment and the mixing of the dirty and clean areas. In both of the slaughterhouses documentation and instructions on the procedures to be followed for performing a correct ante and post-mortem inspection and registers of the ante and post-mortem findings were not present. The slaughter points were not presented to the OIE PVS Team but it was stated that they are on a lower level than regular slaughterhouses.

According to the information gathered from these visits and interviews held with officials and veterinarians, the percentage of on-farm slaughter is much higher than in slaughterhouses, particularly for small ruminants. The exact percentage is not available but SVIS controls only limited percentage of slaughtered animals by ante and post-mortem inspection. Large numbers of animals are routinely slaughtered without ante- or post-mortem inspection taking place at farms, local butcheries or at home, especially during the Eid religious celebration.

This gives rise to an important lack of routine surveillance for diseases in particular exotic and other important animal diseases including zoonoses such as tuberculosis.

Usually private veterinarians are employed by slaughterhouses to oversee the slaughtering process and official veterinarians from local SVIS offices supervise them. These veterinarians check the veterinary documents accompanying animals arriving at slaughterhouses. If animals originate from the same district they are accompanied by Form 4 that confirms vaccination against FMD and Anthrax and tests for brucellosis. If they originate from other regions of the country they are accompanied by Form 1. There are many cases of acceptance of animals without any movement document or identification.

Very seldom are samples sent from slaughterhouses to the laboratories. Heavy reliance for food (meat) safety is placed on so called “veterinary-sanitary expertise laboratories” at farmers’ markets. These laboratories have limited capacity to test meat and other products of animal origin with a few rapid tests; most of the control at those markets is done by organoleptic examination.

A rendering plant does not exist in Tajikistan and there is no national rendering plan and budget for handling animal by-products, dead animals and waste. Currently animal carcasses, animal by-products including TSE specified risk materials are mostly sold at local market or buried without veterinary control.

#### **Strengths:**

- Investment in new private slaughterhouses with improved sanitary conditions.

#### **Weaknesses:**

- A large percentage of animals are slaughtered outside of slaughterhouses without veterinary control;
- Hygienic and sanitary conditions in slaughterhouses do not meet Codex Alimentarius Commission and OIE international standards;
- Lack of a list or register of slaughtering facilities with classification, location and volume of animals slaughtered;
- Insufficient procedures for ante and post-mortem inspection at slaughter, including for the collection and analysis of samples;
- Lack of implementation of HACCP procedures in slaughterhouses;
- Movement documents for the animals arriving at the slaughterhouses are not compulsory and animals are many times without ID and their health status is difficult to be determined;
- No identification of carcasses or numbering is applied or matching identification of viscera and heads of slaughtered animals;
- No animal welfare rules are applied during the transport, at slaughterhouse livestock depots and during slaughtering of animals;
- Meat exiting the slaughterhouses is not always accompanied by any kind of veterinary document and the VS is not involved in the control of transportation and vehicles;
- The veterinary professionals in the slaughterhouses do not receive specialised training for meat hygiene and inspection and it is also the case with the other workers at slaughterhouses;
- The slaughter protocols are not kept properly and slaughterhouses are not part of the system of passive surveillance for diseases (e.g. TB, Echinococcosis, Cysticercoids etc.);

- Animal by-products from slaughtering animals are not regulated and controlled by the VS.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Legislation has evolved but still need to be improved in order to satisfy international standards;
- The Draft Resolution on the Structure, Tasks and Functions of the State Service for Food Security provides for establishment of a new Bureau for Veterinary Inspection of Processing and Distribution of Products of Animal Origin at the central level of SVIS;

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Same as for 2009 (No changes in this CC were noted between 2009 and 2011);

**Recommendations:**

- Develop a long term national strategy to reduce on-farm and at-home slaughtering and replace the substandard slaughter points with a minimum standard slaughter house;
- Provide government support for the establishment of new private and public slaughterhouses, fulfilling the minimum hygiene and sanitary standards;
- Revise current legislation for slaughtering and animal welfare to align with OIE and Codex Alimentarius Commission standards;
- Introduce HACCP and GHP in the slaughterhouses and other food processing establishments;
- Enforce compulsory veterinary health certificates accompanying the animals arriving at the slaughterhouses;
- Enforce the keeping of slaughter protocols by veterinarians at slaughterhouses and introduce a monitoring and reporting system for diseases diagnosed ante and post-mortem at the slaughterhouses, as a part of a national passive disease surveillance system;
- Introduce animal welfare principles in transport and slaughtering in veterinary legislation and consequently implement it in practice;
- Design a central data base with registers on location, type and quantity of slaughtering in the country;
- Develop a national strategy and relevant legislation for animal by-products management and control;
- Provide specific and regular training for all participants in the process of ante and post-mortem inspection that will include private veterinarians, veterinary inspectors, veterinary para-professionals and slaughterhouse workers.

<b>C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin</b>  <i>The authority and capability of the VS to implement, manage and coordinate food safety measures on collection, processing and distribution of products of animals, including programmes for the prevention of specific food-borne zoonoses and general food safety programmes.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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 purposes.
	3. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purposes 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 purposes 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 establishments).

[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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	Not addressed

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	1. Management, implementation and coordination are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME1, PME2, H16, H28-31, H33, E25 E33-36, E39, E40, E44, E45

**Findings:**

According to the current Law for Quality and Safety of Food of 2012, and the Law on Inspections of Operational Activities of Economic Entities (Food Operators) of 2015 and stipulating inter-institutional division of responsibilities, SVIS is responsible for control of products of animal origin until first processing and SES from MoH for controls after the first processing, meaning that products of animal origin are beyond the responsibility of SVIS. The concept of veterinary control and traceability of food products of animal origin is still not present in the country and current veterinary control of the products of animal origin is limited only to the slaughterhouses and farmers' markets. Raw milk after arriving at dairy plant is under control of SES. The only veterinary control over the products of animal origin is at farmers' markets where it is carried out by official veterinarians at market laboratories.

The mission visited two big farmers' markets (bazaars) in Dushanbe and Istarafshan including their so-called veterinary-sanitary expertise laboratories. The head of the laboratory is at the same time the chief veterinary inspector at the market, mainly controlling meat and other animal products entering the market accompanied by Form 2 and Form 4 depending on their origin. On the basis of organoleptic examination, checks on the freshness and a quick method to check for the presence of Anthrax, they issue permits for selling of meat at the market. The samples are tested by Gram staining for the presence of bacteria. The laboratories at the farmers' markets also perform tests for the quality of products as well as

products of non-animal origin such as fruits and vegetables. The obsolete testing methods are not accredited and not in line with OIE manual.

The market laboratories have no records of occurrences of food borne diseases and have not detected or reported common food poisoning pathogens such as Salmonella, Campylobacter or Escherichia in the past several years. There are no records of consumer complaints related to food poisoning and food safety of the products sold at those markets.

The SVIS does not have any monitoring programme for food borne diseases caused by products of animal origin including those that should be monitored at farms (e.g. poultry Salmonellosis). There are no programmes for control of the safety of milk including the presence of antibiotics and other residues.

The OIE VS Team also visited one modern meat processing and one modern dairy plant. They both perform well above the national standards required by SVIS and SES by implementing HACCP procedures and GHP. In both facilities SVIS controls are up to raw materials and all products after processing are controlled by SES. Again, this puts into question the ability of SVIS to certify possible future exports.

#### **Strengths:**

- Permanent and compulsory presence of veterinary service at all farmers' markets.

#### **Weaknesses:**

- Lack of the veterinary controls and no legal mandate for SVIS to control products of animal origin after processing;
- Absence of the concept of traceability for products of animal origin;
- The laboratories for "veterinary sanitary expertise" at the farmer's markets are obsolete and have low capacity to detect food hazards for consumers on site. The tests used are out-dated, not accredited and not in line with the OIE manual and other international standards;
- No monitoring of food borne diseases is established at any level of VS and there is a lack of communication and collaboration with MoH in this area.

#### ***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

##### 2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Food safety legislation has been adopted but still needs to be harmonised with international standards prescribed by the CAC and the OIE;
- Legal provision for establishment of The Food Safety Coordination Council consisting of representatives of Ministries and Departments authorized to ensure food safety;
- The farmers' markets in the cities have undergone full refurbishment with improved sanitary conditions;
- Improvement of the internal labelling of products of animal origin at the farmers' markets.

##### 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Same as for 2009 (No changes in this CC were perceived between 2009 and 2011).

#### **Recommendations:**

- Improve current food safety legislation in order for the VS to achieve authority to carry out food safety measures on collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin and to be able to certify products in accordance with OIE recommendations.

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- Design SVIS monitoring plans and programmes for common food borne pathogens such as Salmonella, Campylobacter, Listeria or Escherichia that will be financed by the government;
  - Introduce a system of traceability of the food of animal origin as a component of veterinary education;
  - Produce public awareness campaigns for food safety and labelling of food products of animal origin for consumers.

<b>II-9 Veterinary medicines and biologicals</b>  <i>The authority and capability of the VS to regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals, in order to ensure their responsible and prudent use, i.e. the marketing authorisation, registration, import, manufacture, quality control, export, labelling, advertising, distribution, sale (includes dispensing) and use (includes prescribing) of these products.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. The VS cannot regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
	2. The VS have some capability to exercise regulatory and administrative control over veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals in order to ensure their responsible and prudent use.
	3. The VS exercise regulatory and administrative control for most aspects of the regulation related to the control over veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals, including prudent use of antimicrobial agents in order to ensure their responsible and prudent use.
	4. The VS exercise comprehensive and effective regulatory and administrative control of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
	5 The control systems are regularly audited, tested and updated when necessary.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	3. The VS exercise effective administrative control and implement quality standards for most aspects of the regulation of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	2. The VS has only limited capability to exercise administrative control (including registration) over the usage, including import and production, of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME1, PME2, H2, H7-12, H21-22, H25, E17, E27-28 E40

### **Findings:**

The Law for Medicinal Products and Pharmaceutical Activities of 2002 defines the legal basis of the state policy of the Republic of Tajikistan in the supply chain of medicinal products, regulates the development, manufacture, trials, quality control, efficiency and safety, drug trade and other relations arising in this sphere. It determines the procedure for registration of domestic and imported veterinary medicinal products and feed additives and the issuing of a registration certificate for veterinary medicinal products and feed additives. The main body responsible for implementing these procedures is the Centre for Control of Veterinary Preparations (CCVP) under SVIS. The director of CCVP is appointed by the CVO. CCVP consist of five departments: 1. Certification; 2. Licencing and permission; 3. Registration; 4. Inspection and 5. Finance and economic as well as four regional offices responsible for field activities, inspection in collaboration with district veterinary inspectors and support of registration of veterinary pharmacies in their region.

Registration and approval is under authority of the SVIS Council for Registration of Veterinary Products, headed by the CVO, including high representatives from science, laboratories, private practitioners and importers. It acts on the basis of expert evaluation results provided by the CCVP. The registration requirements are available in English. After submission of the product file and samples, the CCVP performs analytical laboratory tests. It also checks conformity of the translation of the instructions for use and then submits a pharmacological opinion to the Council for Registration of Veterinary Products that gives official approval of the registration signed by the CVO. The registration is valid for 5 years and has to be renewed after that period. The new list of registered veterinary products and biologicals at the time of the mission was under preparation.

The OIE PVS Team also visited the State Veterinary Institute for Biosafety (former Central Asia FMD Institute) that has limited capacity for development and production of bacterial vaccines (Salmonella, Pasteurella, Clostridia, CCPP), antihelmintics, serums and diagnostic reagents for the SVIS animal health programmes.

Besides the state-owned enterprise “Tajikzoovetsnab” that is responsible for distribution of the state provided medicines and biologicals for SVIS animal health programmes, there are private registered wholesalers for the storage, distribution and wholesale marketing of veterinary medicines and biologicals. Veterinary pharmacies, most privately owned, offer unrestricted retail sales of veterinary medicines and biologicals over-the-counter to all customers. Farmers and animal owners can purchase antibiotics, hormones and vaccines without prescription and use them without restriction or veterinary control.

According to the information gathered from visits to veterinary practices and pharmacies and interviews with officials, the CCVP regional officers together with local veterinary inspectors control 150 veterinary pharmacies once per year but no evidence or register of those controls and corrective measures or penalties were presented. The OIE PVS Team witnessed the presence of expired veterinary medicines and vaccines both in veterinary practices and pharmacies and some without translation of the instruction for use in the Tajik language.

#### **Strengths:**

- The import, production, registration and approval of veterinary medicines and biologicals are efficiently regulated and carried out by CCVP and SVIS.

#### **Weaknesses:**

- The veterinary control of distribution, sale and use of veterinary medicinal products and biologicals is very weak;
- Antibiotics and other veterinary medicines and products in veterinary pharmacies are sold without prescription and without any restriction;
- Lack of testing of efficiency and efficacy of vaccines used in animal health programmes;
- Absence of data on adverse reactions and lack of a pharmacovigilance centre;
- The maintenance of the vaccine cold chain is in some cases problematic due to the insufficient number of adequate vehicles and refrigerators at the veterinary practices;
- Absence of a central register of wholesalers and veterinary retail pharmacies;
- Absence of documented procedures for withdrawal of expired medicines and vaccines (e.g. FMD, Anthrax) and their safe disposal;
- The visited private and state veterinary practices kept no records of medicines used.

#### ***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

##### 2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Many newly opened private wholesalers and pharmacies for veterinary medicinal products and biologicals;
- CCVP have new laboratory equipment for testing veterinary medicinal products.

##### 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- No significant changes.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Strengthen the SVIS CCVP control of veterinary pharmacies and veterinary practices to stop delivery and sale of particular veterinary medicines (e.g. antibiotics) without

prescription in order to reduce illegal use of these products without veterinary supervision and to promote their responsible and prudent use;

- Urgently develop a new list of veterinary products that will classify those available for unrestricted sale and those available only for veterinary use (*ad manum veterinarium*) – either directly or via prescription;
- Develop documented procedures for prudent use and disposal of used and expired veterinary medicines and biologicals;
- Establish a centre for monitoring pharmacovigilance at CCVP and start to collect data on adverse reactions;
- Start testing products of animal origin, especially milk for the presence of residues of antibiotics and other veterinary medicinal products;
- Ensure that instructions for use of all veterinary medicines and biologicals are translated into the Tajik language and require registration or re-registration with proper translation;
- Design pre- and post-vaccination protocols for testing the efficiency of vaccines.

<b>II-10 Residue testing</b>  <i>The capability of the VS to undertake residue testing programmes for veterinary medicines (e.g. antimicrobials and hormones), chemicals, pesticides, radionuclides, metals, etc.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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 consumption.
	4. A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and domestic consumption.
5. The residue testing programme is subject to routine quality assurance and regular evaluation.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	3. A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and some for domestic use.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	1. No residue testing programme for animal products exists in the country.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): E31, E37, E39, E45

**Findings:**

Currently products of animal origin (meat, milk, egg, honey, fish etc.) are not tested for residues and there is no national programme for monitoring of residues or other contaminants in products of animal origin. The responsibility for residue detection and control in products of animal origin is not clearly defined in legislation.

The National Veterinary Disease Centre (NVDC) and CCVP laboratory have recently obtained through an EU supported project laboratory equipment that has capacity for testing for selected residues. Some testing has already been performed on samples provided and paid for by international projects or private clients mainly for export purposes. There is also limited capacity for performing some tests in a few laboratories of the private food industry using rapid tests related mainly to testing milk for microbial growth inhibitors;

Regardless of the capacity of NVDC and presumed to exist at laboratories at MoH, there is no structured scientific programme for residue testing on a national basis and there is no government or any other financing to support it;

The current control of the use of veterinary medicines and biologicals (see CC II.9) does not involve antibiotic or other residue testing. Introduction of residue testing with publication of the results could support the need to restrict the free sale of veterinary products by establishing regulations on distribution and prudent use of veterinary medicines;

**Strengths:**

- High awareness by the leadership of NVDC of the urgent need for establishment of a national testing programme for residues in products of animal origin as a national public health priority;
- Procurement of modern laboratory equipment at NVDC and CCPV for testing of residues and training of the relevant laboratory experts to perform those tests, all supported by an EU project.

**Weaknesses:**

- Lack of a legal basis for introducing a national monitoring plan for antibiotics, heavy metals, hormones and radionuclides in products of animal origin;

- Insufficient control of the use of veterinary medicines and biologicals as well as control of pesticides that does not include testing for presence of their residues in the products of animal origin;
- Uncontrolled use of antimicrobial medicines and hormones and disregarding of withdrawal periods is a threat for national health;
- Incidents of the presence of antibiotics in the raw milk, detected by the dairy industry and traced back to the farms are not followed up by adequate tracing by the veterinary inspection service. There are no consequences or corrective measures for those veterinarians or farmers who didn't respect the withdrawal period.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- New NVDC capacities for testing residues in products of animal and non-animal origin;
- Interest of private dairy producers to start testing of the raw milk on antibiotics.

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Same as 2009.

**Recommendations:**

- Introduce legislation for a national plan for residue monitoring in Tajikistan, based on a risk analysis and establishing of controls on the use of veterinary medicines and biologicals;
- Provide immediate and sufficient government financing for implementation of the national plan for monitoring residues as a high public health priority in the country;
- Provide government as well as project donor support to the NVDL and regional laboratories for ISO 17025 accreditation for the methods related to testing products of animal origin on presence antibiotics, heavy metals, hormones, pesticides and radionuclides;
- Extend controls of the use of veterinary medicinal and biological products to the farms and strengthen corrective measures and sanctions for illegal or unauthorized use of veterinary medicinal products by farmers and veterinary workers (e.g. follow up activities for antibiotics in milk);
- Provide international training on design and implementation (data collection, sampling techniques and reporting) of programmes for residue testing;
- Link the capacity for residue testing with other public health priorities (e.g. anti-microbial resistance) in cooperation with the Ministry of Health as part of the One Health agenda;
- Ensure the SVIS (and in particular the OIE focal point on Veterinary Medicinal Products) use the new OIE strategy as guidance to fight antimicrobial resistance.

<b>II-11 Animal feed safety</b> <i>The authority and capability of the VS to regulate animal feed safety e.g. processing, handling, storage, distribution and use of both commercial and on-farm produced animal feed and feed ingredients.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. The VS cannot regulate animal feed safety.
	2. The VS have some capability to exercise regulatory and administrative control over animal feed safety
	3. The VS exercise regulatory and administrative control for most aspects of animal feed safety
	4. The VS exercise comprehensive and effective regulatory and administrative control of animal feed safety.
	5. The control systems are regularly audited, tested and updated when necessary.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	Not addressed

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	Not assessed

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): H16, H20, H23, H41, E26, E37, E40

**Findings:**

The veterinary control of animal feed in Tajikistan as well as legislative and regulatory framework (including processing, handling, storage, marketing authorisation, distribution and use of animal feed) is not present and animal feed is still not considered as an inseparable part of food safety.

Animal feed producers can import premixes without import permits. The local or regional SVIS offices do not keep registers of animal feed production facilities;

The existing control of the animal feed is demand driven mostly by the poultry farms and veterinary laboratories have developed methods for testing the presence of parasites, aflatoxins and to conduct toxicology tests as well as to test the composition and quality of the feed;

The NVDC has developed and nationally accredited methods for testing of animal feed. The laboratory is designated by Tajikstandard as a body for quality attestation of animal feed. The attestation certification tests are paid for by clients and present support the income of the laboratory;

**Strengths:**

- NVDC have capacity and accredited methods for testing animal feed and regional laboratories are developing tests for animal feed driven by market demand;
- NVDC has published the register of attested animal feed in Tajikistan.

**Weaknesses:**

- Lack of relevant legislation and consequently insufficient veterinary control of animal feed as a part of the food safety system of the country;
- Lack of control and records of use of medicated feed and use of animal proteins in animal feed;
- SVIS does not keep a central register of establishments producing animal feed;

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***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

## 2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Animal feed safety was not evaluated during the OIE PVS Evaluation mission in 2009.

## 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Animal feed safety was not addressed during the OIE PVS GAP mission in 2011.

**Recommendations:**

- Develop legislation for processing, handling, storage, marketing authorisation, distribution and use of animal feed as a part of legislation governing food safety;
- Support NVDC and regional laboratories to develop and accredit tests for pesticides, heavy metals, chemicals, radiation and other animal feed contaminants;
- Create a central register of animal feed producers with unified codification for the whole country;
- Provide training on animal feed safety for local veterinary inspectors in districts and veterinary points of service.

<b>II-12. Identification and traceability</b>  <b>A Animal identification and movement control</b>  <i>The authority and capability of the VS, normally in coordination with producers and other interested parties, 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.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. The VS do not have the authority or the capability to identify animals or control their movements.
	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 subpopulations 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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	3. The VS implement procedures for animal identification and movement control for specific animal subpopulations as required for disease control, in accordance with relevant international standards.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	1. The VS do not have the capability to identify animals or animal products. (former CCIV-6)

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME1, PME2, H18, H26 (animal passport), H41, E25, E30 (authority to issue passports),

**Findings:**

A national animal identification and movement control programme is not in place and existing veterinary legislation does not provide a legal framework for its implementation. Some commercial dairy farms implement identification of cattle with high quality ear tags on a voluntary basis for internal traceability, selection and control of production.

Besides identification, for the purposes of animal movement control animals are not always accompanied by relevant documents (movement document, health certificate or passport). Animals can enter slaughterhouses and livestock markets without accompanying movement documents such as Form 4 from local district or Form 1 from other regions.

**Strengths:**

- The Draft Resolution on the Structure, Tasks and Functions of the State Service for Food Security of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan (Draft Statute) makes provision for establishment of a system of animal identification and registration as a responsibility of the VS.

**Weaknesses:**

- Lack of veterinary legislation for animal identification, farm registration and movement control, including slaughterhouses, livestock markets and pastures as critical points of control;
- Regardless of the legal obligation, control of animal movement documents is not strictly practiced in the country and animals and animal products can move freely without being accompanied by any kind of document;

- Lack of movement documents makes traceability of animals almost impossible;
- Nomadic flocks and herds traditionally move through the borders with Kyrgyzstan without restriction;
- Despite some awareness of the need for animal identification, there is no existing legal base and no allocated financial, human, technical and material resources within the VS to start establishing the system;
- There is no unit nor designated specialists at the headquarters of SVIS dedicated to animal identification;
- The traceability of animal products is missing from the draft regulations;
- Absence of international technical assistance with experience in implementation of a national system for animal identification, traceability and registration.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Draft statute of the new State Food Security Agency within MoA opens possibilities for establishment of an animal identification and traceability system;
- Large dairy farms have their own identification systems.

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- As above.

**Recommendations:**

- Establish over time a system for animal identification in Tajikistan as the importance of animal breeding and production for the country and the number of livelihoods directly or indirectly depend on it;
- Draft urgently new legislation for the implementation and enforcement of animal identification and registration according to OIE and other international standards;
- Ensure such new legislation regulates the objectives, the scope, the animal species involved, the organisational arrangements such as obligations of the involved parties, confidentiality, penalties, issues related to access of information, methods of information exchange and equitable means for financing programmes;
- Obtain technical assistance for drafting of legislation, building the strategy and initial implementation of animal identification and registration;
- Register all farmers' holdings, livestock markets and pastures with a registration number, without which it will be impossible to establish traceability of animals through a computerised database;
- Ensure participation of farmers, animal traders, transporters, slaughterhouse and livestock market managers which is critical for the implementation of the system and introduce targeted incentives by relevant government institutions and donor projects;
- Intensive training should be carried out for veterinarians, veterinary para-professionals and other interested parties.

<b>B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin</b>  <i>The authority and capability of the VS, normally in coordination with producers and other interested parties, to identify and trace products of animal origin for the purpose of food safety, animal health or trade.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	3. The VS have implemented procedures to identify and trace some products of animal origin for food safety, animal health or trade purposes, in accordance with relevant international standards.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	Not assessed

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): H41, E31, E36, E39, E40

**Findings:**

As described in CC II-8.A&C the current Law for Quality and Safety of Food, Law on Inspections of Operational Activities of Economic Entities (Food Operators) and relevant inter-institutional division of responsibilities, SVIS is responsible for control of products of animal origin until first processing and SES of MoH is responsible for controls after the first processing, indicating that processed products of animal origin are beyond the responsibility of SVIS.

**Strengths:**

- The stamping and accompanying documentation of the meat can provide information on the slaughterhouse of origin and the veterinary officer who inspected it.

**Weaknesses:**

- The concept of traceability of food products of animal origin is not present in the country and current veterinary control of the products of animal origin is limited only to the slaughterhouses and farmers' markets;
- There is no legislation regulating traceability of products of animal origin and linking it to animal identification and traceability;
- The labelling of products of animal origin is also not enforced and they can be produced, transported and distributed without the required veterinary documents (Form 2, Form 4);
- Lack of public and consumer awareness for the importance of labelling and traceability of products of animal origin.

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***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Introduction of labelling of products of animal origin at the farmers' markets.

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- As above.

**Recommendations:**

- Create a strategy for development of a system of identification and traceability of products of animal origin that will also define the legal authority and responsibility between responsible institutions and create a clear chain of command and reporting for inspection and safety of animal products;
- Add new provisions for identification and traceability of products of animal origin to the veterinary and food safety legislation;
- Link animal traceability and traceability of products of animal origin as defined by the OIE defined and its adopted General Principles and place under the responsibility of the Veterinary Authority;
- Carry out a public awareness campaign for establishment of traceability and control of the food chain "From farm to fork" that will include all participants from farmers to consumers.

<b>II-13 Animal welfare</b>  <i>The authority and capability of the VS to implement the animal welfare standards of the OIE as published in the Terrestrial Code.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. There is no national legislation on animal welfare
	2. There is national animal welfare legislation for some sectors
	3. In conformity with OIE standards animal welfare is implemented for some sectors (e.g. for the export sector)
	4. Animal welfare is implemented in conformity with all relevant OIE standards.
5. Animal welfare is implemented in conformity with all relevant OIE standards and programmes are subjected to regular audits.	

*Terrestrial Code reference(s):* Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	3. All of OIE standards are implemented but this is primarily for the export sector.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	Not assessed

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): P3-P8, H41

**Findings:**

Legislation on animal welfare as recommended in OIE guidelines does not exist in Tajikistan. Some parts of the existing veterinary legislation cover the issues of on-farm conditions for breeding animals, conditions for transport and for slaughter. These do not constitute comprehensive legislation on animal welfare in line with international standards;

Animal welfare is currently not a priority for the country, mostly due to the general lack of awareness or knowledge of international standards. Procedures and guidelines are not established and SVIS does not carry out any control of animal welfare.

The OIE PVS Team witnessed transportation of animals in different unsuitable vehicles including trunks of cars.

No animal welfare standards are considered during slaughter, including the religious practice of Halal slaughter without stunning. The challenges are enhanced by the fact that a large percentage of animals are slaughtered outside of slaughterhouses, at butchers' shops, on-farm or at home without veterinary inspection or knowledge and consideration of animal welfare standards.

**Strengths:**

- There is a full animal welfare system implemented at a modern farm for milking cows visited by the OIE PVS Team; animals were provided with feed, clean water, shade and walking paddocks.

**Weaknesses:**

- Lack of animal welfare legislation and consequently absence of controls;
- SVIS has no dedicated human resources for animal welfare control. There is no animal welfare unit at the SVIS HQ;
- The field veterinary professionals and para-professionals are not aware of OIE standards on animal welfare;
- The slaughterhouses visited by the OIE PVS Team are not implementing any animal welfare rules;

- Transport controls on road inspection posts are not controlling animal welfare standards;
- The veterinary faculty does not have animal welfare included in the curricula for undergraduate and postgraduate students; no additional training or continuous education is provided to support it;
- No training or awareness campaigns for animal owners, transporters or slaughter workers are implemented.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- There is some awareness of the importance of animal welfare on high capacity farms which implement internal codes of practice for animal welfare.

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- As above.

**Recommendations:**

- Create a strategy to adopt OIE animal welfare standards (section 7 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code), and draft comprehensive legislation on animal welfare in collaboration with other authorities, industry, NGOs and relevant partners;
- Support the veterinary faculty and veterinary colleges to include animal welfare as part of their veterinary and veterinary para-professional curricula, in line with OIE recommendations on the Day 1 Competencies of graduating veterinarians;
- Adopt and promote OIE recommendations on ritual slaughtering in consultation with religious leaders and provide specialised training of slaughter house workers;
- Organise regular animal welfare education campaigns to raise awareness of veterinarians and all interested parties, including general public;
- Consider possibilities for international technical support for drafting legislation and to support veterinary education institutions.

### III.3 Fundamental component III: Interaction with interested parties

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

#### Critical competencies:

<b>Section III-1</b>	<b>Communication</b>
<b>Section III-2</b>	<b>Consultation with interested parties</b>
<b>Section III-3</b>	<b>Official representation</b>
<b>Section III-4</b>	<b>Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation</b>
<b>Section III-5</b>	<b>Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB)</b>
	<b>A. VSB authority</b>
	<b>B. VSB capacity</b>
<b>Section III-6</b>	<b>Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes</b>

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**Terrestrial Code References:**

Points 6, 7, 9 and 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / 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 Veterinary Services.

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 Administration details / Animal health and veterinary public health controls / Sources of independent scientific expertise.

Chapter 3.3. on Communication.



<b>III-1 Communication</b>  <i>The capability of the VS to keep interested parties informed, in a transparent, effective and timely manner, of VS activities and programmes, and of developments in animal health and food safety. This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. The VS have no mechanism in place to inform interested parties of VS activities and programmes.
	2. The VS have informal communication mechanisms.
	3. The VS maintain an official contact point for communication but it is not always up-to-date in providing information.
	4. The VS contact point for communication 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 interested parties.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	4. The VS contact point for communications provides up-to-date information, accessible via the Internet and other appropriate channels, on activities and programmes.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	2. The VS have informal communication mechanisms.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): H36, H37,

SVIS has a formal agreement with the Tajik Veterinary Association under which official news and relevant legislation are available on the TVA website ([www.tva.tj](http://www.tva.tj))<sup>40</sup>.

SVIS has informal communications with the Farmers' Association. Formal cooperation is facilitated via a Government Committee on Emergency Situations which during major animal diseases outbreaks would have representatives both from SVIS and a Farmers' Association.

SVIS HQ employs a specialist responsible for editing a Veterinary Journal. This specialist is also the contact point for communication with main TV and radio channels and magazines.

The structure of new Food Security Agency will have a separate Public Relations Department reporting directly to the Director General.

**Strengths:**

- The importance of cooperation with non-governmental organisations and the farming sector is well recognized;
- A dedicated department for communication that is to be established within the structure of new State Food Security Agency may bring specialist expertise to meet the needs of the VS.

**Weaknesses:**

- The new Communications Department will be separated from the VS and not directly responsible to CVO thereby creating potential risks in quality of service.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation and 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- There is a designated specialist in SVIS HQ responsible for editing a Veterinary Journal and external communications (TVA, TV, radio, magazines);

<sup>40</sup> unable to access Jan 13, 2018

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- The new structure of Food Security Agency envisages a separate dedicated Communications Department.

**Recommendations:**

- Use the Communications Department of State Food Security Agency to provide animal health and veterinary public health information and promotional messages to the Tajik farming and food processing sectors and to consumers. This Department will need to be sufficiently staffed and recognize the VS as a priority client;
- Provide the Veterinary Service including its animal health and food safety activities with a high web / internet profile such that the State Food Security Agency is recognized by the public, other national agencies and internationally as the “go to” organisation for state veterinary issues and services in Tajikistan.

<b>III-2 Consultation with interested parties</b>  <i>The capability of the VS to consult effectively with interested parties on VS activities and programmes, and on developments in animal health and food safety. This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. The VS have no mechanisms for consultation with interested parties.
	2. The VS maintain informal channels of consultation with interested parties.
	3. The VS maintain a formal consultation mechanism with interested parties.
	4. The VS regularly hold workshops and meetings with interested parties.
	5. The VS actively consult with and solicit feedback from interested parties 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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	4. The VS regularly hold workshops and meetings with stakeholders.

<b>PVS valuation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	2. The VS maintain informal channels of consultation with stakeholders.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): E38, E39, E45

**Findings:**

As in 2009, the lack of effective livestock and food processing associations hinders the ability to consult and engage interested parties in decisions.

The Tajikistan Veterinary Association (TVA) provides some basis for engagement of the veterinary profession but falls short of the capacities of a veterinary statutory body (see CC III-5.A).

**Strengths:**

- TVA provides a foundation upon which engagement and regulation of the veterinary profession could be strengthened.

**Weaknesses:**

- Lack of organised associations of livestock producers and food processors.

**Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:**

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Findings and recommendations from the 2009 evaluation remain relevant.

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- A recommendation that “SVIS identify relevant representatives of different interested groups” to engage in the drafting of new programmes is most pertinent as SVIS seeks to move forward with the proposed new disease strategies (see CC II-7).

**Recommendations:**

- Use the opportunity to implement the proposed disease strategies for brucellosis, PPR and FMD to develop fora for consultation with animal producers on issues such as compensation and livestock identification, encouraging them to develop representative associations,
- Try to develop and help organise other relevant industry and consumer associations.

<b>III-3 Official representation</b>  <i>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).</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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 <sup>41</sup> in the majority of relevant meetings.
	4. The VS consult with interested parties and take into consideration their opinions in providing papers and making interventions in relevant meetings.
5. The VS consult with interested parties 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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	4. The VS consult with stakeholders and take into consideration their opinions in providing papers and making interventions in relevant meetings

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	<b>3</b> The VS actively participate in the majority of relevant meetings.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5):

**Findings:**

Tajikistan has appointed focal points for the OIE and other relevant international organisations (WTO, Codex).

Tajikistan participates in most meetings, workshops and seminars funded by international agencies - for example a recent regional forum on Transboundary Animal Diseases hosted by FAO<sup>42</sup>.

Unfortunately the national Delegate has not attended the OIE General Assembly for the past 3 years.

**Strengths:**

- Participation in many meetings, workshops and seminars;
- Key focal points named.

**Weaknesses:**

- Failure to attend OIE General Assembly for three successive years.

**Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:**

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation and 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Reduced participation in OIE General Assembly.

**Recommendations:**

- Resume participation in the OIE General Assembly.

<sup>41</sup> *Active participation* refers to preparation in advance of, and contributing during the meetings in question, including exploring common solutions and generating proposals and compromises for possible adoption.

<sup>42</sup> <http://www.fao.org/neareast/news/view/en/c/1069933/> accessed January 15, 2018.

<b>III-4 Accreditation / authorisation / delegation</b>  <i>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.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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 interested parties.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	3. The public sector of the VS develops accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes for certain tasks, but these are not routinely reviewed.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	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.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME7, E25

**Findings:**

An important step forward will be made with the coming into effect of delegation authority under statutes for the proposed new State Food Security Agency (E25).

There remains a need to establish policies, protocols, training and a registry of approved veterinarians, including, importantly, agreement on what functions may be delegated.

Implementation of the proposed strategies for 4 diseases (PME7) would provide opportunities to launch use of this new authority.

**Strengths:**

- Proposed new authority under the State Food Security Agency.

**Weaknesses:**

- Need to develop policies, training and a cadre of professionals to whom defined duties can be delegated;
- At present there is no clear distinction between duties that can be assigned to professional veterinarians or VPPs (see CC IV-5.A);
- Competition between state veterinarians and true private sector veterinarians in the provision of clinical veterinary services to private clients.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Little change since 2009 other than the promise of new authority for delegation to the private sector;
- Recommendations regarding development of the private sector remain pertinent;

### 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- A proposed strengthening of the private veterinary sector has yet to occur in the continuing absence of a livestock identification/registration programme, enhanced vaccination activities and eradication programmes for brucellosis (cattle and small ruminants) and bovine tuberculosis.

### **Recommendations:**

- Use implementation of the proposed disease strategies for brucellosis, PPR and FMD to develop the use of delegation to the private sector for livestock identification, vaccination and other functions as appropriate.

<b>III-5 Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB)</b> <b>A. VSB authority</b> <i>The VSB is an autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. There is no legislation establishing a VSB.
	2. The VSB regulates veterinarians only within certain sectors of the veterinary profession and/or does not systematically apply disciplinary measures.
	3. The VSB regulates veterinarians in all relevant sectors of the veterinary profession and applies 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 applies disciplinary measures to veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in all sectors throughout the country.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	3. The VSB regulates veterinarians in all relevant sectors of the veterinary profession and applies disciplinary measures.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	1. There is no legislation establishing a VSB.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME1, H41, E38, plus interviews with TVA representatives and SVIS officials

### **Findings:**

In Tajikistan a Veterinary Statutory Body as described in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code does not exist, as is the case in other countries without a fully regulated private veterinary sector. However, during the past decade significant FAO and EU projects supported national plans to privatize a significant portion of the field veterinary services in collaboration with the TVA. The TVA is a voluntary non-government association that can be joined by veterinary professionals. It has 901 members, mainly private veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals. In the past TVA was also involved in organising private veterinarians and setting the prices of veterinary services. Their recent activities have mainly been limited to organising seminars, workshops under an agreement in the form of a decree signed between SVIS and TVA to provide training for the veterinary professionals. After FAO project support ended in 2014 no further training was organised by TVA. The lack of resources, a weak and unregulated private veterinary sector and its voluntary nature are factors that limit the role of TVA.

Some of the functions of a VSB such as regulating and supervising professional functions are performed by SVIS. The licencing of veterinarians in private practice as required by legislation is not fully practiced by SVIS and the OIE PVS Team noted only a few licences issued in past years.

Many activities of VS in Tajikistan make no distinction between work that can be exclusively performed by veterinarians and by veterinary para-professionals. In practice they are both called veterinarians and perform the same duties in the field. The only difference is that within the SVIS hierarchy veterinary doctors can be promoted to management positions.

### **Strengths:**

- The role of TVA in organising continuing education for veterinary professionals and para-professionals;

- Inclusion of the establishment of a VSB in draft statutes of the new State Food Security Agency.

**Weaknesses:**

- Absence of legal framework for establishing a VSB;
- The legal obligation on the SVIS to licence veterinary practitioners is incomplete;
- There is no clear definition or distinction between the duties and activities of veterinarians with a veterinary university degree and veterinary para-professionals with a college diploma;
- TVA is not currently able to perform the functions of a VSB as set out in the OIE's Terrestrial Animal Health Code;
- TVA does not participate in creating the curricula of veterinary faculty or veterinary colleges.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

## 2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- The projects and activities of TVA on privatisation of veterinary practice have ended;
- A VSB has yet to be established.

## 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- As above.

**Recommendations:**

- In cooperation with TVA, ensure that a requirement for a VSB consistent with OIE standards is included in the final statutes of the new State Food Security Agency;
- Ensure that the proposed VSB should be an independent statutory body in accordance with the standards of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code;
- Request OIE's support for a possible twinning project and a PVS legislation mission to support the establishment of a VSB in line with OIE international standards.

<b>B. VSB capacity</b> <i>The capacity of the VSB to implement its functions and objectives in conformity with OIE standards.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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 to OIE standards.
5. The financial and institutional management of the VSB is submitted to external auditing.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	3. The VSB is an independent representative organisation with the functional capacity to implement all of its objectives.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	Not assessed

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME1, H41, E38, plus interviews with TVA representatives and SVIS officials

**Findings:**

Not assessed as there is currently no VSB in Tajikistan.

**Strengths:**

- NA

**Weaknesses:**

- NA

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- NA

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- NA

**Recommendations:**

- Same as III-5.A.

<b>III-6 Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes</b>  <i>The capability of the VS and producers and interested parties to formulate and implement joint programmes in regard to animal health and food safety. This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. Producers and other interested parties only comply and do not actively participate in programmes.
	2. Producers and other interested parties are informed of programmes and assist the VS to deliver the programme in the field.
	3. Producers and other interested parties are trained to participate in programmes and advise of needed improvements, and participate in early detection of diseases.
	4. Representatives of producers and other interested parties negotiate with the VS on the organisation and delivery of programmes.
	5. Producers and other interested parties are formally organised to participate in developing programmes in close collaboration with the VS.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	3. Producers and other stakeholders are trained to participate in programmes and advise of needed improvements, and participate in early detection of diseases.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	2. Producers and other stakeholders are informed of programmes and assist the VS to deliver the programmes in the field.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): E39

**Findings:**

A lack of national livestock and food processing associations hinders the ability to consult and engage producers and interested parties in joint programmes in regard to animal health and food safety.

A notable joint programme is the One Window project with Customs (see CCs I-6.B and II-4) to facilitate international trade.

Other relevant programmes continue to be led by international organisations and donors.

**Strengths:**

- One Window project with Customs.

**Weaknesses:**

- Lack of effective national livestock and food processing associations.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- No significant changes noted since 2009 with respect to producer organisations in regard to animal health and food safety. Recommendations from 2009 remain relevant.
- One Window project with Customs represents progress in the facilitation of international trade.

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- A recommendation that “SVIS identify relevant representatives of different interested groups” to engage in the drafting of new “programmes and specific activities” is most

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pertinent as SVIS seeks to move forward with the proposed new disease strategies (see CC II-7).

**Recommendations:**

- Use the opportunity to implement the proposed disease strategies for brucellosis, PPR and FMD to develop the use of delegation to the private sector for livestock identification, vaccination and other functions as appropriate.

### III.4 Fundamental component IV: Access to markets

This component of the evaluation concerns 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 eight critical competencies.

#### Critical competencies:

<b>Section IV-1</b>	<b>Preparation of legislation and regulations</b>
<b>Section IV-2</b>	<b>Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof</b>
<b>Section IV-3</b>	<b>International harmonisation</b>
<b>Section IV-4</b>	<b>International certification</b>
<b>Section IV-5</b>	<b>Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements</b>
<b>Section IV-6</b>	<b>Transparency</b>
<b>Section IV-7</b>	<b>Zoning</b>
<b>Section IV-8</b>	<b>Compartmentalisation</b>

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**Terrestrial Code References:**

Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.

Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection.

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

Sub-point g) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Trade performance history.

Article 3.2.11. on Participation in OIE activities.

Points 6 and 10 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Membership of the OIE.

Chapter 3.4. on Veterinary legislation.

Chapter 4.3. on Zoning and compartmentalisation.

Chapter 4.4. on Application of compartmentalisation.

Chapter 5.1. on General obligations related to certification.

Chapter 5.2. on Certification procedures.

Chapter 5.3. on OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization.

Chapters 5.10. to 5.12. on Model international veterinary certificates.



IV-1 Preparation of legislation and regulations	Levels of advancement
<p><i>The authority and capability of the VS to actively participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations in domains that are under their mandate, in order to guarantee its quality with respect to principles of legal drafting and legal issues (internal quality) and its accessibility, acceptability, and technical, social and economical applicability (external quality). This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas</i></p>	1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, which result in legislation that is lacking or is outdated or of poor quality in most fields of VS activity.
	2. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations and can largely ensure their internal quality, but the legislation and regulations are often lacking in external quality.
	3. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with adequate internal and external quality in some fields of activity, but lack formal methodology to develop adequate national legislation and regulations regularly in all domains.
	4. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with a relevant formal methodology to ensure adequate internal and external quality, involving participation of interested parties in most fields of activity.
	5. The VS regularly evaluate and update their legislation and regulations to maintain relevance to evolving national and international contexts.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<p><b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b></p>	<p><b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b></p>
	<p>3. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations with adequate internal and external quality in some fields of activity, but lack formal methodology to develop adequate national legislation and regulations regularly in all domains.</p>
<p><b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b></p>	<p><b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b></p>
	<p>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.</p>

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5):

**Findings:** H41, E29, E31-36, E40-41

Tajikistan's veterinary legislation is generally comprehensive and clear. Nearly 100% of legal drafts are prepared by SVIS and then submitted via the Ministry of Agriculture for inter-ministerial consultation and then consideration by the Government, Parliament and the President. Legal acts can also be initiated in Parliament. The Tajik legal tradition is to enact different legislation at the highest possible level – e.g. a Government Regulation enforcing model veterinary certificates, a Government Regulation on SVIS statutes, and a Minister of Agriculture Regulation on laboratory methods.

The draft Government Regulation for the new State Food Security Agency will, when implemented, address many recommendations outlined by the 2011 Gap Analysis Mission, notably authority to delegate functions to private veterinarians, consultation with interested parties, risk assessment, zoning and compartmentalisation, animal identification and movement control, residue testing, and a Veterinary Statutory Body for the licencing of private veterinarians. Consequential amendments will be required for other existing laws and regulations. The new Food Security Agency has to be operational as of 01.01.2018 and it unlikely that all the required changes to existing legislation will be made on time.

**Strengths:**

- Legislation is generally in line with international standards.

**Weaknesses:**

- Legal changes can be time consuming;
- More often than not funds are not available to implement these legal obligations.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation and 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Improvements are still needed to support development of private sector veterinary practices, to create a Veterinary Statutory Body, to allow delegation of official duties to private veterinarians and laboratories, and to authorize key activities such as livestock identification, traceability and residue testing. These are reflected in a draft Government Regulation to establish the main authorities and obligations of the new State Food Security Agency.

**Recommendations:**

- Effectively manage the changes associated with the mandate and structure of the new State Food Security Agency, and notably implementation of the new VS activities as set out in the draft statutes: i.e. risk assessment and risk-based planning, databases for live animals and food processing establishments, delegation of appropriate functions to the private sector, and creation of a Veterinary Statutory Body defining the duties and licencing of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals;
- Introduce the corresponding changes in various laws and regulations and then implement them.

<b>IV-2 Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof</b>  <i>The authority and capability of the VS to ensure compliance with legislation and regulations under the VS mandate.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. The VS have no or very limited programmes or activities to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and regulations.
	2. The VS implement a programme or activities comprising inspection and verification of compliance with legislation and regulations and recording instances of non-compliance, but generally cannot or do not take further action in most relevant fields of activity.
	3. Veterinary legislation is generally implemented. As required, the VS have a power to take legal action / initiate prosecution in instances of non-compliance in most relevant fields of activity.
	4. Veterinary legislation is implemented in all domains of veterinary competence and the VS work to minimise instances of non-compliance.
	5. The compliance programme is regularly subjected to audit by the VS or external agencies.

*Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1*

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	3. Veterinary legislation is generally implemented. As required, the VS have a power to take legal action / initiate prosecution in instance of non-compliance in most relevant fields of activity.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	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.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): E40, E57a&b

**Findings:**

Serious budget deficiencies over several years have resulted in a number of enacted legal provisions not being implemented. For example a compensation fund foresees compensating farmers' losses due to diseases eradication programmes, however it is not implemented due to a lack of funding. According to the "Veterinary Law" the monitoring and eradication of 8 priority diseases should be funded through the SVIS budget. In reality farmers and municipalities are required to supplement to the programmes.

**Strengths:**

- There is strong commitment in SVIS headquarters to use the limited funds to the maximum extent possible to meet their legal obligations.

**Weaknesses:**

- The current situation wherein existing legislation cannot be implemented is highly demoralising both for the VS and the farming sector.

**Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:**

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation and 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- No major developments evidenced.

**Recommendations:**

- Ensure that sufficient funding is provided to implement legislation that is already enacted.

<b>IV-3 International harmonisation</b>  <i>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.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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 standards <sup>43</sup> , and use the standards to harmonise national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	4. The VS are active in reviewing and commenting on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	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.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): H17-20, H41, E40, E52

**Findings:**

New statutes brought into effect since 2009 continue to reflect efforts to harmonise legislation with international standards (see CC IV-1).

Harmonised veterinary certificates exist for the CIS countries (H18-20).

A memorandum of understanding (MOU) was recently created on cooperation with other Central Asian countries for the control of FMD and the management of animal movement (E52).

More remains to be done, for example on food safety and animal welfare.

**Strengths:**

- Commitment to harmonisation;
- Regional MOU on FMD and animal movement.

**Weaknesses:**

- Limited capacity to meet international standards e.g. for food safety and animal welfare (see relevant CCs II-8.B and II.13).

<sup>43</sup> A country could be active in international standard setting without actively pursuing national changes. The importance of this element is to promote national change.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

## 2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Some progress on legislation (e.g. regarding use of risk analysis and delegation), but implementation remains a challenge.

## 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- As above;
- New regional MOU on FMD and animal movement.

**Recommendations:**

- As recommended in 2009, continue efforts to revise “Current legislation and standards in the area of food safety (risk analysis, appropriate level of protection, bio-security, HACCP, etc.) ...to conform with international standards.”, and “The VS, producers and industry should develop joint programmes for implementation of these standards.”

<b>IV-4 International certification<sup>44</sup></b>  <i>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.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	<b>3</b> The VS develop and carry out certification programmes for certain animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): H17-20, H41, E40, E58

**Findings:**

The Competent Authority (SVIS) for the international certification of live animals and products of animal origin and animal feed has developed a special procedure for negotiation of international certificates with other countries, using international standards, particularly the OIE model international certificate considering requirements of the exporting/importing country.

SVIS has negotiated and signed many bilateral and multilateral veterinary agreements with CIS countries. Besides collaboration and agreement on control procedures, a large part of those agreements is dedicated to mutual recognition of veterinary certificates. The most recent one was signed on 10.01 2018 between the State Service of Ukraine for Food Safety and Consumer Protection and the SVIS of the Republic of Tajikistan on four forms of international veterinary certificates for the export of food and raw materials of animal origin from Ukraine (E58).

The “Instruction on Order of Issuing of Veterinary Supporting Documents for State Control of Consignments” signed by CIS countries in 1998 adopts mutual recognition of veterinary documents Form 1 - for live animals, Form 2 - for products of animal origin and Form 3 - for animal feed and animal by-products.

As in other former Soviet countries, for non-CIS countries export veterinary certificates are signed firstly as national document Form 5 (a, b, v, g - depending of the type of exported product). The veterinary inspector at the BIP changes this Form 5 into an international veterinary certificate.

<sup>44</sup> Certification procedures should be based on relevant OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards.

According to the current legislation and inter-institutional division of responsibilities, SVIS is responsible for control of products of animal origin until the first processing and SES of MoH is responsible for controls after the first processing, meaning that products of animal origin are not under direct inspection of SVIS. This raises questions about the reliability of international veterinary certification since SVIS is not in direct control over the chain of production of foods of animal origin.

**Strengths:**

- Many negotiated international certificates in line with OIE models of international certificates;
- Agreement on mutual acceptance and recognition of national veterinary certificates between CIS countries;
- Certification programmes are supported by veterinary regulations.

**Weaknesses:**

- Lack of direct control by SVIS over the whole chain of products of animal origin;
- The procedure of issuing an export veterinary certificate at the border on the basis of national veterinary certificates (Form 5) is not in line with OIE recommendations and principles of export certification;
- Lack of a list of approved export certifying officers, including BIP inspectors who issue international veterinary export certificates;
- Lack of central registers of and codes for exporting establishments and farms;
- Absence of animal identification and traceability of animals and products of animal origin;
- Lack of international accreditation of the laboratories can make it difficult to resolve international disputes and hamper export certification.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- Improved negotiation procedures for international veterinary certificates.

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- NA.

**Recommendations:**

- Revise the procedure of issuing international veterinary certificates at the border on the basis of Form 5;
- Create certification criteria and a list of approved export certifying officers;
- Design detailed instructions (SOPs) for certifying inspectors to ensure full and consistent implementation of all legal provisions, and enforcement of importing requirements;
- Provide specialised training for the certifying veterinary inspectors;
- Develop an internal programme for audit of certification programmes;
- Support international ISO 17025 accreditation of laboratories to ensure that testing for international certification meets the necessary standards;
- Enforce control of animal movements and gradual establishment of animal identification to support traceability of products;

- 
- Support development and maintenance of an official website for the VS with information on registers of establishments, list of certifying officers, models of veterinary certificates, etc.

<b>IV-5 Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements</b>  <i>The authority and capability of the VS to negotiate, implement and maintain equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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 interested parties and take account of developments in international standards, in pursuing equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	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.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): CIS agreement

**Findings:**

The Veterinary Law, article 9, authorises SVIS to negotiate and implement equivalence agreements with the competent veterinary authorities of other countries. SVIS also has authority to negotiate sanitary agreements at a technical level (veterinary certificates) with other countries, trading partners, in all matters related to animal health. They have demonstrated the capacity to successfully negotiate export health certificate with many countries particularly with CIS and neighbouring countries.

All international agreements, protocols and decisions are published in Volume 1 of the veterinary legislation, including detailed descriptions of the equivalence of procedures for veterinary control. The most important are:

- “Agreement for Collaboration in Veterinary Field” signed with CIS countries in 1998
- “Instruction on Order of Issuing of Veterinary Supporting Documents for State Control of Consignments” signed by CIS countries in 1998, and
- “Uniform Rules of Veterinary Control of International Transport of Animal Products”.

The Republic of Tajikistan is also a member of the Intergovernmental council on cooperation in the veterinary field of CIS countries (12 March 1993, Moscow) where member states are represented by the Head of the Veterinary Services. This Council has a close cooperation with the OIE and its OIE Regional Commission on Europe.

The Tajikistan membership in WTO is another factor in facilitating trade including international agreements and in facilitating procedures particularly at the border crossings.

**Strengths:**

- Existing legal authority to negotiate, sign and implement equivalence and other sanitary procedures with competent authorities of other countries;
- Considerable experience and many signed veterinary agreements and protocols that are implemented.

**Weaknesses:**

- Insignificant quantity of exported animals and products of animal origin limits development of export procedures and negotiations with other countries;
- Lack of staff in the VS formally trained in risk analysis and in negotiation of equivalence and other types of veterinary agreements;
- Lack of an electronic data base of signed international veterinary protocols and agreements.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

## 2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- WTO membership;
- Development of “ONE Window” at the borders (see CC II-4).

## 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- NA.

**Recommendations:**

- Give SVIS the required systems and resources for implementation of agreed sanitary measures;
- Ensure the SVIS actively work with stakeholders, particularly export oriented producers, and follow developments in international standards, in contracting sanitary agreements with trading partners;
- Introduce an electronic data base of signed international veterinary protocols and agreements;
- Train relevant staff, particularly veterinary inspectors working in producing establishment in HACCP auditing and OIE guidelines on equivalence of sanitary measures;
- Train relevant staff in the VS in risk analysis and in negotiation of equivalence and other types of veterinary agreements.

<b>IV-6 Transparency</b> <i>The authority and capability of the VS to notify the OIE of its sanitary status and other relevant matters (and to notify the WTO SPS Committee where applicable), in accordance with established procedures.</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	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 interested parties 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 interested parties, carries out audits of their transparency procedures.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	3. The VS notify in compliance with the procedures established by these organisations.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): E39, E48, E49, E50, E51a&b

**Findings:**

Tajikistan frequently provides reports to OIE through email in Word or Excel files or in paper format. However, OIE does not always receive the information in a timely manner and there are some gaps – for example:

- Since 2005 all semi-annual reports were submitted up to the end of 2016 (E48),
- Annual reports were submitted for 2005-2011 and then recently an annual report was submitted for 2015. Annual reports are not available for 2012-2014.

The international standards and obligations are generally known by the responsible services, but disease reporting procedures to OIE are complicated by the structure of the VS and the lack of an updated requirement in the veterinary legislation since that of the Soviet era. In the case of outbreak stakeholders in the country and region are informed, but not through interested parties such as industry associations.

Informal reports are received regarding the presence of diseases, but without formal notification by VS through OIE's WAHIS system (e.g. for PPR, FMD).

Figure 9 (E39a) summarizes the history of OIE-list diseases reported SVIS from 1996 to 2016 according to SVIS.

Figure 9 (E39): History of disease occurrences as of 2016

**Эпизоотическая ситуация Республики Таджикистан на период до 2016**

**Список болезней МЭБ / List of OIE diseases**

№	Наименование болезней / Disease type	Год регистрации / Year reported
1	Ящур / Foot and mouth disease	1996,2000,2003,2011
2	Чума МРС / Small cattle-plague/PPR	2003,2004,2006, 2007,2009, 2013
3	Оспа овец / Ovinia, sheep-pox	2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007,2008,2009,2010,2012,2013
4	Ньюкасла / Newcastle disease	2001,2002,2003,2005

**Список болезней МЭБ / List of OIE diseases**

№	Наименование болезней / Disease type	Год регистрации / Year reported
1	Сибирская язва / Anthrax	1996, 1997,1998,1999,2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006, 2007,2008,2009,2010,2011,2012,2013, 2014, 2015, 2016
2	Лептоспироз / Leptospirosis	1996, 1997,1998,1999,2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006 , 2007,2008,2009,2010,2013, 2014,
3	Бешенство / Rabies	1996,1997,1998,1999,2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007,2008,2009, 2010,2011,2012,2013,2014,2015,2016
4	Бруцеллез / Brucellosis	1996,1997,1998,1999,2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006,2007,2008,2009, 2010,2011,2012,2013,2014,2015,2016
5	Туберкулез / TB	1996, 1997,1998,1999,2000,2001,2002,2003,2004,2005,2006 , 2007, 2008,2009,2010,2011,2014,2015.
6	Инфекционная плеввропневмония коз/CCPP	2009,2010,2011,2012,2013

**Strengths:**

- Country has provided all semi-annual reports through to the end of 2016.
- All focal points have been nominated.
- Country has legislation regarding the notification in case of presence of a new outbreak of disease.
- Few specialists in the VS use the WAHIS mobile version.

**Weaknesses:**

- Notifications to OIE are not always timely and complete;
- Legislation is not published on Website;
- Due to the lack of adequate IT and internet services Tajikistan still notifies OIE through email and in paper format rather than via internet with the result that the information to OIE is not as complete as it might otherwise be;
- A language barrier exists for most national focal points.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:*****2009 OIE PVS Evaluation**

- Issues of timeliness and lack of formal reporting were not noted in 2009;
- A recommendation from 2009 regarding the need for an IT system to support data collection and national disease reporting remains pertinent;

### 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- Proposals for an annual stakeholder's meeting and improved international representation remain pertinent.

#### **Recommendations:**

- Take steps to ensure that complete and timely information is reported to OIE, other relevant international agencies and stakeholders. These include:
  - Funding and technical support for the required IT and internet services;
  - Updating legislation as required;
  - Training for personnel.

<b>IV-7 Zoning</b> <i>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).</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. The VS cannot establish disease free zones. <sup>45</sup>
	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 producers and other interested parties 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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with distinct health status suitable for zoning.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): PME1, H41

**Findings:**

The veterinary legislation makes no provision for establishing disease free zones in line with the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code. Insufficient funding for animal health activities and the limited export of animals and animal products from Tajikistan make zoning a low priority for the SVIS.

The lack of systems for animal identification and registration and for the control of animal movements also limit the establishment of disease free zones.

The geography of the country and its nomadic livestock breeding and transhumance make the restrictive veterinary measures required for disease free zones very difficult or impossible to implement.

**Strengths:**

- Some risk zones have been established and maintained for years for many vaccination campaigns (e.g. FMD vaccination zones).

**Weaknesses:**

- The SVIS is currently unable to implement organisational, legal, diagnostic, immunobiological and preventive measures for biosecurity required to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals.

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- NA

<sup>45</sup> If the VS has the authority and capability but chooses not to implement zoning, this CC should be recorded as “not applicable at this stage”

## 2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- NA.

**Recommendations:**

- Draft relevant legal provisions in veterinary legislation for establishing disease free zones in line with OIE recommendations;
- Provide international technical assistance and train staff of SVIS to better understand the requirements of zoning (and compartmentalisation) and other relevant standards needed for implementation of this concept.

<b>IV-8 Compartmentalisation</b> <i>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).</i>	<b>Levels of advancement</b>
	1. The VS cannot establish disease free compartments. <sup>46</sup>
	2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with a distinct health status suitable for compartmentalisation.
	3. The VS ensure that biosecurity measures to be implemented enable it to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	4. The VS collaborate with producers and other interested parties 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): Appendix 1

<b>GAP Analysis in 2011</b>	<b>Expected level of advancement to be maintained / reached within the next 5 years</b>
	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.

<b>PVS Evaluation 2009</b>	<b>Wording of the level of advancement reached at the time</b>
	1. The VS cannot establish disease free compartments.

**Evidence** (listed in Appendix 5): H41

**Findings:**

Presently in Tajikistan the concept of compartmentalisation is not applicable and not a priority for SVIS. There are many limiting factors such as the lack of animal identification and movement control, the state of development of the livestock sector, and limited export of animal production.

**Strengths:**

- NA

**Weaknesses:**

- NA

***Developments evidenced since previous OIE PVS Pathway Missions:***

2009 OIE PVS Evaluation

- NA

2011 OIE PVS GAP Analysis

- NA

**Recommendations:**

- Provide training for SVIS staff and interested sectors of the livestock industry on the concept of compartmentalisation and requirements for its implementation.

<sup>46</sup> If the VS has the authority and capability but chooses not to implement compartmentalization, this CC should be recorded as “not applicable at this stage”

## PART IV: CONCLUSIONS

An overall picture of limited change since the PVS evaluation of 2009 is reflected in weakened capacity on seven Critical Competencies and moderate progress on four Critical Competencies. Key factors underlying the lack of progress lie in the Fundamental Competency on Human, Physical and Financial resources. These include the lack of adequate resourcing and standards for veterinary education (professional and para-professional), inadequate funding for salaries, operations, infrastructure and emergency response capacity of the state veterinary service and weak coordination within the VS from the centre to operations at district and municipal levels as well as weak coordination with key government partners in the public health sector.

That said, some strengths were evident and offer confidence that progress can be made on the challenges faced by the VS. These include:

- Collaboration with the Customs Service on “One Window” and “Integrated Border Management” projects illustrate the value of collaboration with other agencies. They are hopefully laying a foundation for more such collaboration with partners in other Ministries. These projects are also building experience and capacity in the use of sophisticated IT tools such as are needed in other aspects of work of the VS,
- An extensive laboratory network of the former SVIS that will be part of the new State Food Security Agency provides a valuable technical and communications chain from headquarters to the field levels,
- A valuable network of regional and district offices, and
- A dedication to improvement and a willingness to learn from experience and self-evaluation as was evidenced in the work of colleagues during this OIE PVS Mission.

Significant challenges lie ahead for the VS to:

- successfully manage a transition to the new State Food Security Agency and make the most of a number of opportunities that this change offers, while managing some risks,
- dramatically improve veterinary education: professional and para-professional,
- secure adequate salary, operating and capital funds,
- establish a veterinary information system linking and serving all offices, Border Inspection posts and laboratories of the state VS,
- strengthen transparency with improved reporting to the OIE and a web site for the state veterinary service,
- improve laboratory efficiency and effectiveness,
- strengthen the chain of command for the CVO and improve collaboration with the public health sector
- develop animal health programs to implement the strategies developed for brucellosis, FMD, PPR and rabies,]
- significantly increase the percentage of animals slaughtered that are subject to ante- and post-mortem inspection,
- strengthen veterinary inspection and traceability along the food chain for products of animal origin,
- strengthen control of the distribution, sale and use of veterinary medicines and biologicals,

- 
- establish a national residue monitoring programme
  - establish identification, farm registration, movement controls and traceability for livestock,
  - establish a Veterinary Statutory Body consistent with OIE standards, clarify the roles of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals and draw a clearer line between the roles of state and private veterinarians while delegating more functions to the private sector.

The VS of Tajikistan should consider requesting the assistance of OIE in addressing these many challenges through a suite of “treatments” under its PVS Pathway, including:

- for veterinary education, an orientation session on OIE “Day One” Competencies for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals and possible twinning arrangements for the Veterinary Faculty and Colleges;
- an updated Gap Analysis;
- a PVS Laboratory Mission
- support for the formation of a Veterinary Statutory Body, perhaps through a twinning arrangement, and
- a Veterinary Legislation Support Mission.

## PART V: APPENDICES

### Appendix 1: Terrestrial Code references for critical competencies

Critical Competences	Terrestrial Code references
<b>I.1.A</b> <b>I.1.B</b> <b>I.2.A</b> <b>I.2.B</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 1-5 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / Independence / Impartiality / Integrity / Objectivity.</li> <li>➤ Points 7 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Human and financial resources.</li> <li>➤ Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources.</li> <li>➤ Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.</li> <li>➤ Points 1-2 and 5 of Article 3.2.14. on Organisation and structure of Veterinary Services / National information on human resources / Laboratory services.</li> </ul>
<b>I.3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 1, 7 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / General organisation / Human and financial resources.</li> <li>➤ Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources.</li> <li>➤ Sub-point d) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: In-service training and development programme for staff.</li> <li>➤ Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Performance assessment and audit programmes.</li> </ul>
<b>I.4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Point 2 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Independence.</li> </ul>
<b>I.5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Point 1 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.</li> <li>➤ Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Performance assessment and audit programmes.</li> </ul>
<b>I.6.A</b> <b>I.6.B</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.</li> <li>➤ Article 3.2.2. on Scope.</li> <li>➤ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.</li> <li>➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes: Veterinary Services administration.</li> </ul>
<b>I.7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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”.</li> <li>➤ Points 2 and 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Administrative / Technical.</li> <li>➤ Point 3 of Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes: Compliance.</li> <li>➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details.</li> </ul>
<b>I.8</b> <b>I.9</b> <b>I.10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Human and financial resources.</li> <li>➤ Point 1 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Financial.</li> <li>➤ Point 3 of Article 3.2.14. on Financial management information.</li> </ul>
<b>I.11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 7, 11 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Documentation / Human and financial resources.</li> <li>➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations.</li> <li>➤ Point 1 of Article 3.2.2. on Scope.</li> <li>➤ Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources.</li> <li>➤ Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes.</li> </ul>
<b>II.1A</b> <b>II.1B</b> <b>II.2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Point 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Procedures and standards.</li> <li>➤ Point 1 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality systems.</li> <li>➤ Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical.</li> <li>➤ Point 5 of Article 3.2.14. on Laboratory services.</li> </ul>
<b>II.3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Chapter 2.1. on Import risk analysis</li> </ul>
<b>II.4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Procedures and standards.</li> <li>➤ Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.</li> </ul>
<b>II.5.A</b> <b>II.5.B</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.</li> <li>➤ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems.</li> <li>➤ Sub-points a) i), ii) and iii) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health: Description of and sample 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.</li> <li>➤ Chapter 1.4. on Animal health surveillance.</li> <li>➤ Chapter 1.5. on Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases.</li> </ul>
<b>II.6</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.</li> <li>➤ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems.</li> <li>➤ Sub-point a) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls: Animal health.</li> </ul>
<b>II.7</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.</li> <li>➤ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems.</li> <li>➤ Sub-point a) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls: Animal health.</li> <li>➤ Chapter 4.12. on Disposal of dead animal.</li> </ul>
<b>II.8.A</b> <b>II.8.B</b> <b>II.8.C</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.</li> <li>➤ Article 3.4.12. on Human food production chain.</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ Points 2, 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. on National information on human resources / Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.</li> <li>➤ Chapter 6.2. on Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection.</li> </ul> <p>References to Codex Alimentarius Commission standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Code of Hygienic practice for meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005).</li> <li>➤ Code of Hygienic practice for milk and milk products (CAC/RCP/ 57-2004).</li> <li>➤ General Principles of Food Hygiene (CAC/RCP 1-1969; amended 1999. Revisions 1997 and 2003).</li> </ul>
<b>II.9</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Procedures and standards.</li> <li>➤ Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines.</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ Chapters 6.6. to 6.10. on Antimicrobial resistance.</li> </ul>
<b>II.10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines.</li> <li>➤ Sub-points b) iii) and iv) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary public health: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines.</li> </ul>
<b>II.11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Chapter 6.3. on Control of hazards of animal health and public health importance in animal feed.</li> </ul>
<b>II.12.A</b> <b>II.12.B</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation.</li> <li>➤ Chapter 4.1. on General principles on identification and traceability of live animals.</li> <li>➤ Chapter 4.2. on Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability.</li> </ul>

<b>II.13</b>	➤ Section 7 on Animal Welfare
<b>III.1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Communication.</li> <li>➤ Sub-point b) of Point 2 of Article 3.2.6. on Administrative resources: Communications.</li> <li>➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details.</li> <li>➤ Chapter 3.3. on Communication.</li> </ul>
<b>III.2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Communication.</li> <li>➤ Point 2 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.</li> <li>➤ Point 4 and Sub-point g) of Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details and on Sources of independent scientific expertise.</li> <li>➤ Chapter 3.3. on Communication.</li> </ul>
<b>III.3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Article 3.2.11. on Participation on OIE activities.</li> <li>➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details.</li> </ul>
<b>III.4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.</li> <li>➤ Point 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.</li> <li>➤ Article 3.4.5. on Competent Authorities.</li> </ul>
<b>III.5.A</b> <b>III.5.B</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation.</li> <li>➤ Point 9 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations.</li> <li>➤ Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.</li> <li>➤ Article 3.4.6. on Veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.</li> </ul>
<b>III.6</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6 and 13 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Communication.</li> <li>➤ Points 2 and 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.</li> <li>➤ Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls.</li> <li>➤ Point 4 of Article 3.4.3. on General principles: Consultation.</li> </ul>
<b>IV.1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.</li> <li>➤ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection.</li> <li>➤ Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities.</li> <li>➤ Chapter 3.4. on Veterinary legislation.</li> </ul>
<b>IV.2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.</li> <li>➤ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection.</li> <li>➤ Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities.</li> </ul>
<b>IV.3</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation.</li> <li>➤ Article 3.2.11. on Participation in OIE activities.</li> <li>➤ Points 6 and 10 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Membership of the OIE.</li> </ul>
<b>IV.4</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.</li> <li>➤ Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection.</li> <li>➤ Sub-point b) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection.</li> <li>➤ Chapter 5.2. on Certification procedures.</li> <li>➤ Chapters 5.10. to 5.12. on Model international veterinary certificates.</li> </ul>
<b>IV.5</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation.</li> <li>➤ Sub-point g) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Trade performance history.</li> <li>➤ Chapter 5.3. on OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization.</li> </ul>
<b>IV.6</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation.</li> <li>➤ Points 1 and 3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / National animal disease reporting systems.</li> <li>➤ Chapter 5.1. on General obligations related to certification.</li> </ul>

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<b>IV.7</b>	➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation.
<b>IV.8</b>	➤ 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 of reference.

### **Animal**

means a mammal, bird or bee.

### **Animal identification**

means the combination of the identification and registration of an animal individually, with a unique identifier, or collectively by its epidemiological unit or group, with a unique group identifier.

### **Animal identification system**

means the inclusion and linking of components such as identification of establishments/owners, the person(s) responsible for the animal(s), movements and other records with animal identification.

### **Animal welfare**

means how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives. An animal is in a good state of welfare if (as indicated by scientific evidence) it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behaviour, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear and distress. Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter/killing. Animal welfare refers to the state of the animal; the treatment that an animal receives is covered by other terms such as animal care, animal husbandry, and humane treatment.

### **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 Authority 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 and the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code in the whole territory.

### **Disease**

means the clinical and/or pathological manifestation of infection.

### **Emerging disease**

means a new infection or infestation resulting from the evolution or change of an existing pathogenic agent, a known infection or infestation spreading to a new geographic area or population, or a previously unrecognised 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.

**Meat**

means all edible parts of an animal.

**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.

**Risk assessment**

means the evaluation of the likelihood and the biological and economic consequences of entry, establishment and spread of a hazard within the territory of an importing country.

**Risk management**

means the process of identifying, selecting and implementing measures that can be applied to reduce the level of risk.

**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 so that action can be taken.

**Terrestrial Code**

means the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

**Veterinarian**

means a person with appropriate education, 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) legislation**

means the collection of specific legal instruments (primary and secondary legislation) required for the governance of the veterinary domain.

**Veterinary para-professional**

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 para-professional) in a territory, and delegated to them under the responsibility and direction of a veterinarian. The tasks for each category of veterinary para-professional 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 and the OIE Aquatic Animal Health Code in the territory. The Veterinary Services are under the overall control and direction of the Veterinary Authority. Private sector organisations, veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals or aquatic animal health professionals are normally accredited or approved by the Veterinary Authority to deliver the delegated functions.

**Veterinary statutory body**

means an autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

**Wildlife**

means feral animals, captive wild animals and wild animals.

**Zoonosis**

means any disease or infection which is naturally transmissible from animals to humans.

### Appendix 3: Timetable of the mission; sites/ facilities visited and list of resource/contact persons met or interviewed

#### Opening meetings

Date: 12 November 2017

Assessor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group – Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<i>Dr. Barry Stemshorn</i> <i>Dr. Sloboden Chokrevski</i> <i>Dr. Ago Partel</i>	Dushanbe	State Veterinary Inspection Service	Dr. Sherali Vazirov	CVO Tajikistan OIE Delegate	Introductions and planning of the mission
	Dushanbe	State Veterinary Inspection Service	Dr. Orom Ziyoev	Senior specialist for International Communication  (National Coordinator for PVS Mission)	Introductions and planning of the mission

Date: 13 November 2017

Assessor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group – Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<i>Dr. Barry Stemshorn</i> <i>Dr. Sloboden Chokrevski</i> <i>Dr. Ago Partel</i>	Dushanbe	State Veterinary Inspection Service	Dr. Sherali Vazirov	CVO Tajikistan OIE Delegate	Control and management all veterinary activities in the country

List of participants **opening meeting** OIE PVS Mission at the Main Board State  
Veterinary Inspection Service of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of  
Tajikistan  
13 November 2017 at 9 a.m.

No.	Name	Position and Enterprise	Phone	Signature
1	Vazirov Sherali Safaralievich	CVO Tajikistan, OIE Delegate	+992 93 885 6556	
2	Norov Tojibek Samadovich	Deputy CVO, State Veterinary Inspection Service (SVIS)	+992 933 55 8305	
3	Dr. Barry Stemshorn	Team Leader OIE PVS Mission	+1132205577	
4	Dr. Ago Partel	Technical Expert OIE PVS Mission	+372 503 5747	
5	Dr. Sloboden Chokrevski	Technical Expert OIE PVS Mission	+38970352955	
6	Turdiev Shamsullo Abdulloevich	Director of Institute Biological Safety under the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences	+992 93 504 0659	
7	Turaev Radzhabmurod Atoulloevich	Director of Veterinary Research Institute under the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences	+992 907 80 4463	
8	Nurmadov Qurbon	Dean of the Veterinarian Medicine Faculty Tajik Agrarian University	+992 93 558 44 00	
9	Mirzoakhmedov Shoahmad Rajamatovich	Professor of the Veterinarian Medicine Faculty Tajik Agrarian University	+992 93 570 07 16	
10	Kashkullov Mahmadvazar Sharifovich	Chairperson of Tajik Veterinary Association	+992 907 97 93 68	
11	Andamov Ismoil Shamsovich	Head of Epiz. Dep. SVIS	+992 919 01 00 16	
12	Usmonov Soleh	Chief Accountant SVIS	+992 933 55 8309	
13	Nazarov Dovud	Head of Inspec. Dep. SVIS	+992 987 13 10 11	
14	Karimov Fayzali	Senior Specialist of Inspec. Dep. SVIS	+992 933 55 8307	
15	Mahmaduloev Hibodullo	Leading specialist of Inspec. Dep. SVIS	93355 3878	
16	Shukurov Sharofiddin	Senior Specialist of Inspec. Dep. SVIS	+992 907 72 58 24	
17	Nazarov Sirojiddin	Senior Specialist of Food Safety Dep. SVIS	+992 918 762809	
18	Boboshoev Khurshed	Senior Specialist of Epiz. Dep. SVIS	+992 918 80 54 53	
19	Ziyoev Orom	Senior Specialist of Epiz.	+992 918 97 12	

		Dep. SVIS	31	
20	Kashkuloev Aliyor	Specialist of Food Safety Dep. SVIS	+992 93 797 0303	
21	Nasrulloev Inoyatullo	Specialist of Food Safety Dep. SVIS	+992 918 68 42 43	
22	Shodmonov Dilshod	Specialist of Epiz. Dep. SVIS	+992 987 49 99 99	
23	Odinaev Nekruz	Specialist of food Safety Dep. SVIS	+992 93 181 88 30	
24	Muminjonov Ahmadjon	Head of the State Management Veterinary Supervision in DRD	+992 933 00 8558	
25	Karmishev Bobosho	Head of State Management Veterinary Supervision in Dushanbe city	+992938856556 +992907712136	
26	Kholikov Barakatullo	Head of the State Management Veterinary Supervision on the State border and Transport	+992 918 63 7282	
27	Halimov Muhabbat	Chief Editor of Journal “Veterinary”	+992 933 55 8373	
28	Abdulloev Azizullo	Director State Centre Control Veterinary Preparation	+992 933 55 8320	
29	Muminov Mustafo	Deputy head of State Management Veterinary Supervision in Dushanbe city	+992 907 80 15 16	
30	Jurakhonov Erajkhon	Commander Special Platoon Quarantine Police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Tajikistan	+992 93 922 37 86	
31	Makhmadshoev Abdurahmon	Director of National Centre Veterinarian Diagnostics	+992 93969 0880	
32	Saduloev Sayrahmon	Director of the Republican Epizootic Centre	+992 905 05 39 05	
33	Cholov Begijon	Head of Veterinary Department in Sino District of Dushanbe city	+992	
34	Alamov Emomali	Head of Inspection Unit at the State Management Veterinary Supervision in Dushanbe city	+992 901 01 6267	
35	Baydullozoda Davron	Deputy Commander Special Platoon Quarantine Police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs	+992 908 00 5009	
36	Mirzoev Hamza	Veterinary Doctor of Dushanbe city	+992	
37	Nazarov Izatullo	Head of Unit of the Republican Epizootic Centre	+992 985839737	
38	Karimov Sadulo	Deputy Director of the Republican Epizootic Centre	+992 918 500826	

39	Hasanov Toir	Deputy head of the State Management Veterinary Supervision on the State border and Transport	+992 93 578 8002	
40	Nuraev Khayridin	Head of Radiology Unit National lab	+992 900363714	
41	Davlatova Mayram	Head of Serology Unit National lab	+992 93 582 8624	
42	Kuvvatov Mahmadsarif	Head of License Unit State Centre Control Veterinary Preparation	+992 919677775	
43	Kamolov Mels Mirzoevich	Deputy Chair of the State Unitary Enterprise "Zoovetservice"	+992 907405013	
44	Prof. Salimov Tojiddin Muhiddinovich	Head of Laboratory for the Diagnosis of Poultry Diseases of the Research Institute of Veterinary	+992 985830014	
45	Nazarov Sorbon	Head of Veterinary Point at the International Airport Dushanbe	+992 988906040	
46	Mahmudov Saymukhtor	Head of Inspection Unit State Centre Control Veterinary Preparation	+992 988700770	
47	Mardonov Suhrob	Head of Registration Unit State Centre Control Veterinary Preparation	+992 933558330	
48	Safarova Khayrinisso	Deputy Chief Accountant of SVIS	+992 938070550	
49	Davlatov Behruz	Head of Chemical and poisoning Unit National Lab	+992 907540179	
50	Sadidinov Zarobidin	Deputy Director of National Centre Veterinarian Diagnostics	+992 933558611	
51	Sobirov Olim	Head of Veterinary Unit in Border point "Dusti" Tursunzoda District	+992 938560401	
52	Nidoev Bahridin	Head of Veterinary Unit in Railway Station Dushanbe city	+992 933559482	
53	Najmudinov Begijon	Head of Permitting Unit State Centre Control Veterinary Preparation	+992 937815228	
54	Hakimov Tolibjon	FAO officer	+992 935700719	

### Field visits, meetings and interviews

**Date: 13 November 2017**

Assessor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Dr. Barry Stemshorn</b> <b>Dr. Sloboden Chokrevski</b> <b>Dr. Ago Partel</b>	Dushanbe	Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	Dr. Nurmadv Kurbon	Dean of Faculty	Management and Control of the Faculty
	Dushanbe	Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	Dr. Mirzoakhmedov Shoahmad	Chair of Pharmacology	Management and Control of the Chair

**Date: 14 November 2017**

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Dr. Barry Stemshorn</b> <b>Dr. Sloboden Chokrevski</b> <b>Dr. Ago Partel</b>	Dushanbe	Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences	Dr. Asozoda Nurali	President of Academy	Management and contribution of research related to Agriculture area in the country
<b>Stemshorn Chokrevski Partel</b>	Dushanbe	Scientific Research Institute of Veterinary under the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences	Dr. Turaev Radzhabmurod	Director of Institute	Management and contribution of research related to veterinary area in the country
<b>Stemshorn Chokrevski Partel</b>	Dushanbe	Governmental Enterprise Institute Problem Biological Safety under the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences	Dr. Turdiev Shamsullo	Director of Institute	Management and contribution of research related to veterinary area and Biosafety in the country

Date: 15 November 2017

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Stemshorn Chokrevski Partel</b>	Dushanbe	National Centre for Veterinary Diagnostics	Dr.Makhmadshoev Abdurakhmon	General Director	Diagnostics, Animal Diseases and feed products. Preparation of reports to SVIS
			Mr. Davlatov Behruz	Head of Chemical poisoning Unit	Test on feeds and foods of animal origin
			Mrs. Zarafshon Makhmadshoeva	Head of Virology Unit	Test of samples virology
			Prof. Bozorov Murodjon	Consultant of Virology Unit	
			Dr. Nuriev Khairiddin	Head of Unit Radiology	
			Mrs. Davlatova Mayrambi	Head of Unit Serology	
			Mrs. Dilorom Imomnazarova	Head of Unit Bacteriology	

Date: 15 November 2017

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Stemshorn ChokrevskiPartel</b>	Dushanbe	Ministry of Agriculture	Dr. Sattori Izatullo	Minister	Management & Control all Agricultural activities in the country
<b>Stemshorn Chokrevski Partel</b>	Dushanbe	Ministry of Agriculture	Dr. Musoev Nusratullo Nosirovich	Deputy Minister on Animal Husbandry	Management & Control all activities related to Animal Husbandry in the country
	Dushanbe	Ministry of Agriculture	Mr. Amonov Fayzimahmad	Head of International Relations Department	Management of all International activities of the Ministry

	Dushanbe	State Management for the Veterinary Control in the state border and transport	Dr. Kholikov Barakatullo Nasrulloevich	Head of Management	Management and control of export and Import of animals and products of animal origin
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Date: 15 November 2017

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Stemshorn</b> <b>ChokrevskiPartel</b>	Dushanbe	State Management for the Veterinary Control in the state border and transport	Dr. Hasanov Toir Zoirovich	Deputy Head of Management	Management and control of export and Import of animals and products of animal origin
<b>Stemshorn</b> <b>ChokrevskiPartel</b>	Dushanbe	State Union Enterprise “Single Window” of the Custom Service under the Government of Tajikistan	Mr. Roziev Saidjafar	Director of Enterprise	Management of the “Single Window” and “Integrated Border Management” projects
	Dushanbe	FAO	Mr. Viorel Gutu	Representative of FAO in Tajikistan	FAO activities in Tajikistan,
	Tursunzoda District	Veterinary Unit at the Border of Uzbekistan	Mr. Shirinshoev Olimsho	Head of Veterinary Unit	Control of export and import of animals and products of animal origin
	Tursunzoda District	Veterinary Unit at the Border of Uzbekistan	Mr. Kholikov Zubaydullo	Duty person of Veterinary Unit	Control of export and import of animals and products of animal origin

Date: 15 November 2017

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Stemshorn ChokrevskiPartel</b>	Tursunzoda District	Station of Veterinary for the Control of Animal Diseases	Dr. Rahmatulloev Abdullo	Head	Control and protection of the District from animal diseases and provision of veterinary services
			Dr. Isamov Sami	Deputy Head	
			Mahmurizoev N.	Veterinar Therapevt	
			Khusamov Rustam	Veterinar	
			Eshonqulov Toshqul	Veterinar	
			Qulmatov Khushvaqt	Veterinar	
			Usupov Mahmad	Veterinar	
			Hoshimov Bahrom	Veterinar	
			Ruziboev Otabek	Veterinar	
			Mamatqulov Jabbor	Veterinar	
<b>Stemshorn Chokrevski Partel</b>	Tursunzoda District	OJSC “Agrosanoat”	Mrs. Madina Maksudova	Deputy Head	Management of elite dairy farm

Date: 16 November 2017

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Stemshorn Chokrevski Partel</b>	Dushanbe city	State Management for the Veterinary Control in the capital city Dushanbe	Dr. Karmishev Bobosho	Head of Management	Management and Control all Veterinary Activities and Animals, Products Animal Origins
			Dr. Muminov Mustafu	Deputy Head of Management	
			Dr. Alamov Emomali	Head of Control Unit	
			Mr. Rahmatuloev Safar	Veterinary doctor Meat Market «Yovar»	
			Dr. Halimov Umar	Veterinary doctor Slaughter House	
			Rahimov Sharifbek	Veterinary doctor “Mehrgon” Market	
			Avgonov Abduvahob	Veterinary doctor	
			Ismatov Shamshod	Veterinary doctor	

Date: 16 November 2017

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Stemshorn Chokrevski Partel</b>	Rudaki District	State Management for the Veterinary Control in the Rudaki District	Dr. Davlatov Sohibnazar	Head of Management	Management and Control of all veterinary activities and products of animal origin
			Dr. Isoev Tojidin	Deputy Head of Management	
			Akramov Nazirsho	Veterinary doctor at the Animal Market	
			Alimatov Umar	Chairperson of Animal Market	
			Abdulloev Abdurahmon	Veterinary Inspector	

Date: 17 November 2017

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Stemshorn Chokrevski Partel</b>	Dushanbe city	Tajik Veterinary Association	Dr. Kashkulloev Mahmadvazar	Chairperson for implementation of FAO/TVA Projects	Support of private veterinarians, conducting continuing education courses,
	Dushanbe city	Centre State Control Veterinary preparations	Dr. Abdulloev Azizullo	Director	Control of Veterinary Preparations
			Dr. Jalolov Bahrullo	Deputy Director	
			Dr. Amirshoev Muminsho	Head of Licence Sector	Attestation Pharmacy
			Kuvvatov Mahmadvasharif	Head of Certificate	
			Mardonov Suhrob	Head of Registration	
			Mahmudov Saidmukhtor	Inspector of Centre	
	Dushanbe	Republican	Saduloev	Director	Planning anti-

	city	Epizootic Centre	Sayrakhmon	Republican Epizootic Centre	epizootic activities Preparing report to SVIS
<b>Stemshorn ChokrevskiPartel</b>	Dushanbe city	Agency of Tajik Standard	Mr. Olimzoda Mirali	First Deputy of Minister	Control of Standards

Date: 18 November 2017

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Stemshorn Chokrevski Partel</b>			Norov Todzhibek	Deputy CVO	
			Andamov Ismoil	Head of Dep Antiepizootic Surveillance	
			Nazarov Dovud	Head of Inspection Dep	Export and Import
			Usmonov Soleh	Chief Accountant	
			Halimov Muhabbat	Chief Editor	
			Ganieva Gulruh	Head of Human Resources Unit	
			Kashkuloev Aliyor	Food Safety	

Date: 20 November 2017

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Stemshorn ChokrevskiPartel</b>	Ayni District	State Management for the Veterinary Control in Ayni District	Dr. Olimov Azimjon	Head of Management	Management and control all veterinary activities and products of animal Origin
	Istaravshan District	Centre Veterinarian Diagnostics	Dr. Shavqat Ayubov	Director of Veterinarian Laboratory	Diagnosis of Animal Diseases
			Dr. Samiev Abduqahhor	Head of Lab in the Market	
			Dr. Akramov Giyos	Milk tester in the Market	
			Dodoboev Usmon	Director of Slaughterhouse	
		State Management for the Veterinary Control in Istaravshan district	Juraev Davron	Head of Management	Control of District territory from the animal diseases and epizootics
			Hoji Oripov	Deputy head	
			Mr. Ruslan Zayniddinov	Buchhalter	

Date: 21 November 2017

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Stemshorn ChokrevskiPartel</b>	Khujand city	Municipality of the Sogd Region	Khodzhaev Orif	Deputy of the Chief of Sogd Region (Northern part)	Management and control of the Sogd Region (Northern part of Tajikistan)
	Khujand city	Centre of Veterinarian Diagnostics in Sogd Region	Dr. Kamolov Nasimjon	Director	Diagnosis of animal diseases and tests on products of animal origin

	Mastchoh District	Agrarian College of Mastchoh	Saburov Mahmadgaur Raupovich	Deputy Director for Education	Education of VPP
			Niyozov Jamshed	Deputy Director for Culture	
			Usmonov Vafo	Deputy Director for Farm	
	Khujand city	Sanitary and Epidemiology Management in Khujand city	Umedjon Nuruloev	Head of Management	Control of sanitary and epidemiology situation

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Stemshorn Chokrevski Partel</b>	Khujand city	State Management Veterinary Control of the Sogd Region (Northern part of Tajikistan)	Dr. Usmonov Ikrom	Head	Control of Sogd region from animal diseases
			Dr. Aliev Abdukodir	Deputy Head	
			Mr. Karimov Fazliddin	Chief Accountant	
			Mr. Davlatov Abduvahob	Head of Veterinary Border Unit in Sogd Region	

Date: 21 November 2017

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Dr. Barry Stemshorn</b> <b>Dr. Sloboden Chokrevski</b> <b>Dr. Ago Partel</b>	Bobojon Gafurov District	Closed Joint Stock Company “Fayzi Rasul” (Family Enterprise)	Rasulov Fozilkhuja	Head	Producing sausages and Meat Products, Milk and Milk Products
			Mahmudov Gulomjon	Deputy	
			Saidova Muattarkhon	Chief Accountant	
			Umarov Ravshan Sadrievich	Director Meat Products	
			Rasulov Farhod Odilovich	Deputy	
			Samadova Gulandom Ochilovna	Chief Accountant	
			Berdieva Olga Rasulovna	Tester Milk	
			Rahimov Mubinjon Muminovich	Technologist	
			Rasulov Odil Abduvahobovich	Head of Unit	

Date: 22 November 2017

Asses-sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Dr. Barry Stemshorn</b> <b>Dr. Sloboden Chokrevski</b> <b>Dr. Ago Partel</b>	Dushanbe	WHO office in Dushanbe	Dr. Igor Pokanevich	Head of Country office and Representative WHO in Tajikistan	Representing WHO in Tajikistan, Implementing Projects related to Human Health
	Dushanbe	State Enterprise “Project Management	Mr. Karimzoda Sa’di Gafor	Director	Implementation of Agricultural Projects

		Unit Livestock and Pasture Development”, “IFAD” International Fund for Agricultural Development			
<b>Stemshorn</b> <b>ChokrevskiPartel</b>	Dushanbe	European Union		Deputy Head of Mission	Projects funded by European Union

### Closing meeting

**Date: 24 November 2017**

Assessor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
<b>Dr. Barry Stemshorn</b> <b>Dr. Sloboden Chokrevski</b> <b>Dr. Ago Partel</b>	Dushanbe	State Veterinary Inspection Service	Dr. Sherali Vazirov	CVO Tajikistan OIE Delegate	Control and Management all Veterinary activities in whole country

List of participants closing meeting OIE PVS Mission at the Main Board State Veterinary Inspection Service of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Tajikistan  
24 November 2017

No.	Name	Position and Enterprise	Phone	Signature
1	Vazirov Sherali Safaralievich	CVO Tajikistan, OIE Delegate	+992 93 885 6556	
2	Norov Tojibek Samadovich	Deputy CVO, State Veterinary Inspection Service (SVIS)	+992 933 55 8305	
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5	Dr. Sloboden Chokrevski	Technical Expert OIE PVS Mission	+38970352955	
6	Dr. Mereke Taitubayev	Head of Sub-Regional office OIE in Astana, Observer	+770151 89678	
7	Turdiyev Shamsullo Abdulloevich	Director of Institute Biological Safety under the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences	+992 93 504 0659	
8	Turaev	Director of Veterinary Research	+992 907 80	

	Radzhabmurod Atoulloevich	Institute under the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences	4463	
9	Hafizov Abdujabor Safarovich	General Director of the State Unitary Enterprise "Tajikzoovetservice"	+992917219898 +992551559898 +992985830041	
10	Karmishev Bobosho	Head of State Management Veterinary Supervision in Dushanbe city	+992938856556 +992907712136	
11	Kashkulloev Mahmadvazar Sharifovich	Chairperson of Tajik Veterinary Association	+992 907 97 93 68	
12	Andamov Ismoil Shamsovich	Head of Epiz. Dep. SVIS	+992 919 01 00 16	
13	Usmonov Soleh	Chief Accountant SVIS	+992 933 55 8309	
14	Nazarov Dovud	Head of Inspec. Dep. SVIS	+992 987 13 10 11	
15	Karimov Fayzali	Senior Specialist of Inspec. Dep. SVIS	+992 933 55 8307	
16	Mahmaduloev Hibodullo	Leading specialist of Inspec. Dep. SVIS	93355 3878	
17	Shukurov Sharofiddin	Senior Specialist of Inspec. Dep. SVIS	+992 907 72 58 24	
18	Nazarov Sirojiddin	Senior Specialist of Food Safety Dep. SVIS	+992 918 762809	
19	Boboshoev Khurshed	Senior Specialist of Epiz. Dep. SVIS	+992 918 80 54 53	
20	Ziyoev Orom	Senior Specialist of Epiz. Dep. SVIS	+992 918 97 12 31	
21	Kashkulloev Aliyor	Specialist of Food Safety Dep. SVIS	+992 93 797 0303	
22	Nasrulloev Inoyatullo	Specialist of Food Safety Dep. SVIS	+992 918 68 42 43	
23	Shodmonov Dilshod	Specialist of Epiz. Dep. SVIS	+992 987 49 99 99	
24	Odinaev Nekruz	Specialist of food Safety Dep. SVIS	+992 93 181 88 30	
25	Muminjonov Ahmadjon	Head of the State Management Veterinary Supervision in DRD	+992 933 00 8558	
26	Kholikov Barakatullo	Head of the State Management Veterinary Supervision on the State border and Transport	+992 918 63 7282	
27	Halimov Muhabbat	Chief Editor of Journal "Veterinary"	+992 933 55 8373	
28	Abdulloev Azizullo	Director State Centre Control Veterinary Preparation	+992 933 55 8320	
29	Muminov Mustafo	Deputy head of State Management Veterinary	+992 907 80 15 16	

		Supervision in Dushanbe city		
30	Jurakhonov Erajkhon	Commander Special Platoon Quarantine Police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Tajikistan	+992 93 922 37 86	
31	Makhmadshoev Abdurahmon	Director of National Centre Veterinarian Diagnostics	+992 93969 0880	
32	Saduloev Sayrahmon	Director of the Republican Epizootic Centre	+992 905 05 39 05	
33	Cholov Begijon	Head of Veterinary Department in Sino District of Dushanbe city	+992	
34	Alamov Emomali	Head of Inspection Unit at the State Management Veterinary Supervision in Dushanbe city	+992 901 01 6267	
35	Baydullozoda Davron	Deputy Commander Special Platoon Quarantine Police of the Ministry of Internal Affairs	+992 908 00 5009	
36	Mirzoev Hamza	Veterinary Doctor of Dushanbe city	+992	
37	Nazarov Izatullo	Head of Unit of the Republican Epizootic Centre	+992 985839737	
38	Karimov Sadulo	Deputy Director of the Republican Epizootic Centre	+992 918 500826	
39	Hasanov Toir	Deputy head of the State Management Veterinary Supervision on the State border and Transport	+992 93 578 8002	
40	Nuraev Khayridin	Head of Radiology Unit National lab	+992 900363714	
41	Abdurahmonov Abdumanon	Head of Infectious Animal Diseases Republican Epizootic Centre	+992 93 5700775	
42	Kamolov Mels Mirzoevich	Deputy Chair of the State Unitary Enterprise “Zoovetservice”	+992 907405013	
43	Hakimov Tolibjon	FAO officer	+992 935700719	
44	Gejduusca M.	FAO officer	+992 93 601 0098	
45	Mahmudov Saymukhtor	Head of Inspection Unit State Centre Control Veterinary Preparation	+992 988700770	
46	Mardonov Suhrob	Head of Registration Unit State Centre Control Veterinary Preparation	+992 933558330	
47	Murvatuloev Sanginmurod Akobirovich	Deputy Director of Institute Biological Safety under the Tajik Academy of Agricultural Sciences	+992 935700711	

48	Zokirova Kh.	Chief Accountant State Management Veterinary Supervision in Dushanbe city	+992 988645777	
49	Kholiqzoda Hasanjon	Head of Attestation Unit National Centre Veterinarian Diagnostics	+992 918673811	
50	Amirshoev Muminsho	Head of Unit State Centre Control Veterinary Preparation	+992507772434	
51	Nidoev Bahridin	Head of Veterinary Unit in Railway Station Dushanbe city	+992 933559482	
52	Najmudinov Begijon	Head of Permitting Unit State Centre Control Veterinary Preparation	+992 937815228	
53	Juraev Inoyatullo	Senior Specialist Republican Epizootic Centre	+992 900 232382	

## Appendix 4: Air travel itinerary

ASSESSOR	DATE	From	To	Flight No.	Departure	Arrival
Stemshorn	09/11	Ottawa	Toronto	AC0459	16:00	17:03
	09/11	Toronto	Istanbul	TK0018	22:15	16:05
	10/11	Istanbul	Dushanbe	TK0254	21:40	04:30
	25/11	Dushanbe	Istanbul	TK0255	14:40 <sup>47</sup>	19:00 (est.)
	26/11	Istanbul	Toronto	TK0017	15:50	18:30
	26/11	Toronto	Ottawa	AC470	23:20	00:20
Chokrevski	10/11	Skopje	Istanbul	TK1004	8:55	12:30
	10/11	Istanbul	Dushanbe	TK254	21:40	04:30
	25/11	Dushanbe	Istanbul	TK0255	14:40	19:00 (est.)
	25/11	Istanbul	Skopje	TK1005	20:15	19:45
Partel	11/11	Tallinn	Munich	LH5707	07:00	08:25
	11/11	Munich	Moscow	UT0800	12:45	17:45
	11/11	Moscow	Dushanbe	UT0803	20:55	03:05
	25/11	Dushanbe	Frankfurt	SZ0101	03:15	06:20
	25/11	Frankfurt	Tallin	LH0882	14:00	17:25
Taitubayev	22/11	Astana	Almaty	KC0622	07:00	08:40
	22/11	Almaty	Dushanbe	KC0131	!!:05	12:00
	24/11	Dushanbe	Almaty	KC0132	13:30	16:15
	24/11	Almaty	Astana	KC0995	17:45	19:30

<sup>47</sup> note flight departure from Dushanbe on Nov 25<sup>th</sup> was delayed by 10 hours. This required an overnight stay in Istanbul to catch flight to Toronto on Nov 26<sup>th</sup> in lieu of the original itinerary with a flight to Toronto on Nov 25<sup>th</sup>



## Appendix 5: List of documents used in the PVS evaluation

E = Electronic version

H = Hard copy version

P= Digital picture

PM = Pre-Mission

Ref	Title	Author / Date / ISBN / Web	Related critical competences
<b>PRE-MISSION DOCUMENTS</b>			
<b>PME1</b>	OIE PVS Report 2009		<b>All</b>
<b>PME2</b>	OIE PVS GAP Report 2011		<b>All</b>
<b>PME3</b>	Opening Meeting Powerpoint Presentation		<b>All</b>
<b>PME4</b>	Provisional Agenda		<b>All</b>
<b>PME5</b>	Glass Half Full. Poverty Diagnostic of Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene Conditions in Tajikistan. Overview. <a href="http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/752561504072736154/Overview">http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/752561504072736154/Overview</a>	World Bank 2017.	<b>I-6.A</b>
<b>PME6</b>	Training of Trainers in laboratory quality management system and WHO LQIS tool. <a href="http://www.euro.who.int/en/media-centre/events/events/2017/11/training-of-trainers-in-laboratory-quality-management-system-and-who-lqsi-tool">http://www.euro.who.int/en/media-centre/events/events/2017/11/training-of-trainers-in-laboratory-quality-management-system-and-who-lqsi-tool</a>	WHO 2017	<b>I.3, II-2</b>
<b>PME7 a-d</b>	Strategies for four priority diseases (brucellosis, FMD, PPR and rabies)	FAO 2017; Ago Pärtel personal communication	<b>II-5.A&amp;B; II-6; II-7</b>
<b>PME8</b>	Livestock and Pasture Development Project Supervision Report 15 Nov 2016 <a href="https://operations.ifad.org/documents/654016/31726ffe-ea0f-4467-b548-961371d98d55">https://operations.ifad.org/documents/654016/31726ffe-ea0f-4467-b548-961371d98d55</a>	IFAD	<b>I-3, I-7, II-5.A, II-7</b>
<b>PME9</b>	a) Enhancing living standards and food safety of rural people through access to improved veterinary services	European Commission International Cooperation and Development	<b>I-3, I-7, II-5.A, II-7, III-5 (B)</b>
<b>a &amp; b</b>	b) Improved veterinary services in rural Tajikista <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/case-studies/better-veterinary-services-rural-tajikistan_en">https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/case-studies/better-veterinary-services-rural-tajikistan_en</a>	2013-15	
<b>PME</b>	Balancing climate related changes in Tajikistan's farmlands.	ICARDA Jan 14 2016	<b>Part II</b>
<b>10</b>	<a href="https://www.icarda.org/update/balancing-climate-related-changes-tajikistan-s-farmlands#sthash.zNk3dj8N.dpbs">https://www.icarda.org/update/balancing-climate-related-changes-tajikistan-s-farmlands#sthash.zNk3dj8N.dpbs</a>		

<b>PME 11</b>	Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (Tajikistan)	The Aga Khan Foundation 2016	<b>I-7, II-5.A, II-7</b>
	<a href="http://www.akdn.org/where-we-work/central-asia/tajikistan/rural-development">http://www.akdn.org/where-we-work/central-asia/tajikistan/rural-development</a>		
	<b>MISSION DOCUMENTS</b>		
	<b>HARD COPIES</b>		
<b>H1</b>	Annual report of veterinary quarantine militia for 2016	Veterinary quarantine militia	<b>II-6</b>
<b>H2</b>	List of documents necessary for registration of veterinary medicines (English)	CCVP	<b>II-9</b>
<b>H2a</b>	List of documents necessary for registration of veterinary medicines (Russian)	CCVP	<b>II-9</b>
<b>H3</b>	Application form for registration of meat processing facility	City VS	<b>II-8.A</b>
<b>H4</b>	Sample of licence for food processing premises (registration of activities)	City VS	<b>II-8.A</b>
<b>H5</b>	Sample of approval by city commission for registration of meat processing premises	City VS	<b>II-8.A</b>
<b>H6</b>	Report of market laboratory tests for October 2017	City VS	<b>II-1A</b>
<b>H7</b>	CCVP Laboratory results for leptospirosis vaccine	CCVP	<b>II-9</b>
<b>H8</b>	CCVP Laboratory results for clostridial vaccine	CCVP	<b>II-9</b>
<b>H9</b>	Checklist for veterinary pharmacy approval	CCVP	<b>II-9</b>
<b>H10</b>	List of registered veterinary medicines and biologicals in RT 01.06.2017	CCVP	<b>II-9</b>
<b>H11</b>	List of registered wholesalers of veterinary medicines and biologicals in RT	CCVP	<b>II-9</b>
<b>H12</b>	Information of confiscation of veterinary medicine by CCVP	CCVP	<b>II-9</b>
<b>H12a</b>	Information of confiscation of veterinary medicine by CCVP	CCVP	<b>II-9</b>
<b>H14</b>	Inventory list SVIS	HQ SVIS	<b>I-11</b>
<b>H15</b>	Complete list of State Veterinary System	HQ SVIS	<b>??</b>
<b>H16</b>	Decree 310 on division of responsibilities for attestation	Tajikstandard	<b>II-8.A&amp;C?</b>
<b>H17</b>	International Veterinary Certificate -Form 5f for raw materials	HQ SVIS	<b>IV-4</b>
<b>H18</b>	Veterinary Certificate for CIS countries Form 1 for live animals	HQ SVIS	<b>IV-3, IV-4</b>
<b>H19</b>	Veterinary Certificate for CIS countries Form 2 for products of animal origin	HQ SVIS	<b>IV-3, IV-4</b>
<b>H20</b>	Veterinary Certificate for CIS countries Form 3 for technical materials and animal feed	HQ SVIS	<b>IV-3, IV-4</b>
<b>H21</b>	Temporary instruction for use of vaccine against brucellosis of small ruminants	CVO SVIS	<b>II-7, II-9</b>
<b>H22</b>	Temporary instruction for use of vaccine	CVO SVIS	<b>II-7, II-9</b>

	against brucellosis of cattle		
H23	Register of animal feeds and additives	SVIS	II-11
H24	Ante Mortem inspection document	District SVIS	II-8.B
H25	Protocol of joint control of vet pharmacy by SVIS and district SVIS	SVIS	I-6.A, II-9,
H26	Animal Passport	SVIS	II-12.A
H27	Sample of regional laboratory accompanying document with individual code	RCVD	II-1A II-8
H28	Tajikstandard certificate of Compliance for Dairy Production	Tajikstandard	II-8.C
H29	Tajikstandard certificate of Compliance for System of Quality Management HACCP in Dairy Production (Current)	Tajikstandard	II-8.C
H30	Ministry of Health SES decision for release of dairy products	MoH, SES	II-8.C
H31	Form 4 veterinary certificate for dairy products	District SVIS	II-8.C
H32	Curriculum of the Veterinary College (technicum) in Mastchoh, Sugd Region	Vet College Mastchoh	I-2.B
H33	Tajikstandard certificate of Compliance for System of Quality Management HACCP in Dairy Production (Expired)	Tajikstandard	II-8.C
H34	Inter-institutional collaboration in case of Rabies	Regional SVIS	I-6.B, II-7
H35	Animal health plan for Sugd region for 2017	Regional SVIS	II-5A&B; II-7
H36	Rabies Public Awareness Leaflet 1	MoH	III-1, II-7
H37	Rabies Public Awareness Leaflet 2	MoH	III-1, II-7
H38	District Plan for Animal Health Activities 2017	SVIS	II-5A&B; II-7
H39	Regional Plan for Animal Health Activities 2017	SVIS	II-5A&B; II-7
H40	National Plan for Animal Health Activities 2017	SVIS	II-5A&B; II-7
H41	Law of the Republic of Tajikistan on Animal Health. No. 674. December 29, 2010	President of the Republic of Tajikistan	IV-1
<b>PHOTOS</b>			
P1	Academy of Agricultural Sciences Labs	Academy of Agricultural Sciences	II-1.A&B
a-o	Nov 14, 2017		
P2	New Slaughter House Dushanbe		II-8.B
a-c	Nov 15, 2017		
P3	Inventory number SVIS Headquarters	SVIS	I-11
P4	Old Slaughter House Istaravshan		II-8.B
a-c			
P5	Veterinary Faculty Dushanbe		I-2.A
a-h			I-7
P5	Veterinary College Mastchoh		I-2.B
a-h			01-Jul
<b>ELECTRONIC DOCUMENTS</b>			
E1	Curriculum of veterinary doctor pharmacist	Faculty of	I-2.A

	2016	Veterinary Medicine (FVM)	
<b>E2</b>	Curriculum Veterinary Doctor 2013	FVM	<b>I-2.A</b>
<b>E3</b>	Curriculum Veterinary Doctor 2016	FVM	<b>I-2.A</b>
<b>E4</b>	Curriculum veterinary sanitary bachelor 2016	FVM	<b>I-2.A</b>
<b>E5</b>	DETAILED DESCRIPTION selection courses for students of Veterinary Medicine Faculty	FVM	<b>I-2.A</b>
<b>E6</b>	TVA CE Course for AI	TVA	<b>I-3</b>
<b>E7</b>	TVA CE Course on Beekeeping	TVA	<b>I-3</b>
<b>E8</b>	TVA CE Course on Biosecurity of Food Products	TVA	<b>I-3</b>
<b>E9</b>	TVA CE Course on Diseases of Horses, Dogs and Cats	TVA	<b>I-3</b>
<b>E10</b>	TVA CE Course on Infectious and Invasive Diseases	TVA	<b>I-3</b>
<b>E11</b>	TVA CE Course on Non-Infectious Diseases	TVA	<b>I-3</b>
<b>E12</b>	TVA CE Course on Poultry Diseases	TVA	<b>I-3</b>
<b>E13</b>	TVA List of CE Courses	TVA	<b>I-3</b>
<b>E14</b>	About establishment of a fund for action on epizootic events, including compensation, and approval of its Regulations	Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, Decree 487, October 4, 2011	<b>I-9, II-6</b>
<b>a&amp;b</b>			
<b>E15</b>	Guidelines for Diagnosis, Treatment, Prevention and Measures to Combat CCP	BSPI	<b>II-1A, II-7</b>
<b>E16</b>	Guidelines for Diagnosis, Treatment, Prevention and Measures to Combat PPPR	BSPI	<b>II-1A, II-7</b>
<b>E17</b>	Instruction for vaccine against blackleg	BSPI	<b>II-7, II-9</b>
<b>a&amp;b</b>			
<b>E18a</b>	Powerpoint on State veterinary control by the state border and transport	SVIS	<b>II-4</b>
<b>E18b</b>	English text of E18a	SVIS	<b>II-4</b>
<b>E19</b>	List of livestock farms, horse breeding, poultry farms, fisheries, beekeeping in Sogd region 01.09.2016	Sogd Region	<b>I-11</b>
<b>E20</b>	Proposal for restructuring State VS on basis of 2009 PVS.	HQ SVIS	<b>I-5</b>
<b>E21</b>	Report of the results of research and production of Veterinary Research Institute in 2016	VRI	<b>II-1A</b>
<b>E22</b>	Report of the results of research and production of Veterinary Research Institute in 2017	VRI	<b>II-1A</b>
<b>E23</b>	Report on import and export of goods under veterinary control for 2015-2016.	BIP&	<b>II-4</b>
		Transport Department	
<b>E24</b>	Report on import and export of goods under veterinary control for 2016-2017.	BIP&	<b>II-4</b>
		Transport Department	

<b>E25</b>	Resolution on the Structure, Tasks and Functions of the State Service for Food Security	Government of the Republic of Tajikistan	<b>I-5</b>
<b>E26</b>	Tajikstandard ISO 17025 accreditation of NVDC	TAJIKSTANDARD	<b>II-2</b>
<b>E27</b>	Technical requirement for vaccine against blackleg.pdf	BSPI	<b>II-9</b>
<b>E28</b>	The requirement for the maintenance of experimental animals and veterinary-sanitary rules in experimental biological isolators	BSPI	<b>II-9</b>
<b>E29</b>	CHANGES AND ADDITIONS ON VETERINARY LAW	SVIS	<b>IV-1</b>
<b>E30</b>	DECREE OF AUTHORISATION OF SVIS FOR ISSUING OF PASSPORTS FOR ANIMALS	SVIS	<b>II-12.A</b>
<b>E31</b>	FOOD SAFETY LAW	SVIS	<b>II-8 A,B &amp; C</b> <b>IV-1</b>
<b>E32</b>	VETERINARY LAW RUSSIAN VERSION	SVIS	<b>IV-1</b>
<b>E33</b>	ON LAW ON PROTECTION OF CONSUMERS' RIGHTS	SVIS	<b>II-8.C</b> <b>IV-1</b>
<b>E34</b>	Law on INSPECTIONS OF OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF OPERATING SUBJECTS	SVIS	<b>I-6.B, II-8.C, IV-1</b>
<b>E35</b>	LAW ON SYSTEM OF ISSUING PERMISSIONS	SVIS	<b>II-8.A&amp;C, IV-1</b>
<b>E36</b>	LAW ON THE MORATORIUM FOR VERIFICATION OF ACTIVITIES OF ENTERPRISE ENTITIES IN THE SPHERE OF PRODUCTION	SVIS	<b>II-8.C, IV-1</b>
<b>E37a</b>	NCVD Presentation 15-11-2017	NCVD	<b>II-1.A, II-1.B, II-2</b>
<b>E37b</b>	NCVD Presentation 15-11-2017 English text	NCVD	<b>II-1.A, II-1.B, II-2</b>
<b>E38</b>	TVA PRESENTATION 2016	TVA	<b>I-3, III-5A&amp;B</b>
<b>E39</b>	SVIS Overview 2017	SVIS	<b>Multiple</b>
<b>E39b</b>	SVIS Overview 2017 English text		<b>Multiple</b>
<b>E40</b>	Veterinary Legislation of RT Volume 1	SVIS	<b>IV-1</b>
<b>E41</b>	Veterinary Legislation of RT Volume 2	SVIS	<b>IV-1</b>
<b>E42</b>	Veterinary Legislation of RT Volume 3	SVIS	<b>IV-1</b>
<b>E43</b>	Veterinary Legislation of RT Volume 4	SVIS	<b>IV-1</b>
<b>E44a</b>	Presentation Sogd Regional Lab	Sogd RCVD	<b>II-1.A, II-1.B, II-2</b>
<b>E44b</b>	Presentation Sogd Regional Lab (English text)	Sogd RCVD	<b>II-1.A, II-1.B, II-2</b>
<b>E45</b>	SVIS Presentation July 2017 (OZ)	SVIS	<b>Multiple</b>
<b>E46</b>	Country Report on the State of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture.	FAO 2008	<b>Part II on agriculture sector</b>
<b>E48</b>	OIE Reporting History 2005-2017	OIE WAHIS December 28, 2017	<b>IV-6</b>

<b>E49</b>	Animal Health Situation	OIE WAHIS Dec 28, 2017	<b>IV-6</b>
<b>E50</b>	Annual Report from Tajikistan to OIE 2015	SVIS via OIE accessed December 28, 2017	<b>IV-6</b>
<b>E51 a&amp;b</b>	Semester 1 and 2 Reports from Tajikistan to OIE 2016	SVIS via OIE accessed December 28, 2017	<b>IV-6</b>
<b>E52</b>	MOU on the Cooperation for Central Asia Control of FMD and Animal Movement Management.	Republic of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Republic of Tajikistan and Republic of Turkmenistan and the World Organization for Animal Health. November 2016	<b>IV-3</b>
<b>E53</b>	Opening Presentation	OIE PVS Team Nov 134, 2017	<b>All</b>
<b>E54</b>	Closing Presentation	OIE PVS Team Nov 24, 2017	<b>All</b>
<b>E55</b>	List of personnel at SVIS as of 01/01/2017	SVIS	<b>I-1.A&amp;B</b>
<b>E56</b>	Decree 266 on reform of MoA	Government of Tajikistan May 27, 2017	<b>I-5</b>
<b>E57a</b>	Budget for the VS 2016 and 2017	SVIS February 2, 2018	<b>I-4, I-8, I-10, II-1.A&amp;B, IV-2</b>
<b>E57b</b>	Excel version of E57a		<b>I-4, I-8, I-10, II-1A.&amp;B, IV-2</b>
<b>E58</b>	<a href="https://usba.com.ua/en/ukraine-and-tajikistan-have-agreed-4-forms-veterinary-certificates-export-products">Ukraine and Tajikistan sign 4 veterinary certificates.</a> <a href="https://usba.com.ua/en/ukraine-and-tajikistan-have-agreed-4-forms-veterinary-certificates-export-products">https://usba.com.ua/en/ukraine-and-tajikistan-have-agreed-4-forms-veterinary-certificates-export-products</a>	Ukrainian Stockbreeders Association	<b>IV-4</b>

## Appendix 6: Organisation of the OIE PVS Evaluation Follow-Up of the VS of Tajikistan

### **Assessors Team:**

- Team leader: Dr. Barry Stemshorn
- Technical expert: Dr. Sloboden Chokrevski
- Technical expert: Dr. Ago Pärtel
- Observer/Facilitator: Dr. Mereke Taitubayev

### **References and Guidelines:**

- Terrestrial Animal Health Code (especially Chapters 3.1. and 3.2.)
- OIE PVS Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of VS
  - Human, financial and physical resources,
  - Technical capability and authority,
  - Interaction with stakeholders,
  - Access to markets.

### **Dates: November 13-24, 2017**

### **Language of the report: English**

### **Subject of the evaluation:** VS as defined in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Not Inclusive of aquatic animals
- Inclusive of other institutions / ministries responsible for activities of VS

### **Activities to be analysed:** All activities related to animal and veterinary public health:

- Field activities:
  - Animal health (epidemiological surveillance, early detection, disease control, etc)
  - quarantine (all country borders),
  - veterinary public health (food safety, veterinary medicines & biologicals, residues)
  - control and inspection,
  - others
- Data and communication
- Diagnostic laboratories
- Research
- Initial and continuous training
- Organisation and finance
- Other to be determined...

### **Persons present and sites visited:** see Appendix 3

### **Procedures:**

- Consultation of data and documents
- Field trips subject to national circumstances
- Interviews and meetings with VS staff and stakeholders,
- Analyse of practical processes

### **Provision of assistance by the evaluated country**

- Completion of missing data as possible
- Translation of relevant document as possible
- Administrative authorisation to visit designated sites to extent possible
- Logistical support if possible

### **Reports:**

- a fact sheet or powerpoint will be presented at the closing session
- a report will be sent to the OIE for peer-review no later than one month after the mission
- the current levels of advancement with strengths, weaknesses and references for each critical competence will be described,
- general recommendations may be made in agreement with the VS.

**Confidentiality and publishing of results**

The results of the evaluation are confidential between the country and the OIE and may only be published with the written agreement of the evaluated country.