

PVS Evaluation Follow-Up Mission Report

TANZANIA

Human, Physical
and Financial
Resources

Technical Authority
and Capability

Interaction with
Interested Parties

Access to Markets



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OIE PVS FOLLOW-UP EVALUATION

REPORT OF THE

VETERINARY SERVICES OF

TANZANIA

(July 18-29, 2016)

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Disclaimer

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The results of the evaluation remain confidential between the evaluated country and the OIE until such time as the country agrees to release the report and states the terms of such release.

Table of contents

List of acronyms, abbreviations and/or special terms	iii
Acknowledgements	v
PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
I.1 Introduction	1
I.2 Key findings of the evaluation	1
<i>I.2.A Human, physical and financial resources.....</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>I.2.B Technical authority and capability</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>I.2.C Interaction with interested parties</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>I.2.D Access to markets.....</i>	<i>4</i>
I.3 Key recommendations.....	6
<i>I.3.A Human, physical and financial resources.....</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>I.3.B Technical authority and capability</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>I.3.C Interaction with interested parties</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>I.3.D Access to markets.....</i>	<i>9</i>
PART II: CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION	11
II.1 OIE PVS Tool: method, objectives and scope of the evaluation	11
II.2 Country information (geography, administration, agriculture and livestock)	12
II.3 Context of the evaluation.....	20
<i>II.3.A Availability of data relevant to the evaluation</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>II.3.B General organisation of the Veterinary Services.....</i>	<i>21</i>
<i>II.3.C Animal disease occurrence.....</i>	<i>25</i>
II.4 Organisation of the evaluation.....	29
<i>II.4.A Timetable of the mission</i>	<i>29</i>
<i>II.4.B Categories of sites and sampling for the evaluation.....</i>	<i>29</i>
PART III: RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION & GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	33
III.1. Fundamental component I: human, physical and financial resources	35
III.2 Fundamental component II: Technical authority and capability	67
III.3 Fundamental component III: Interaction with interested parties	111
III.4 Fundamental component IV: Access to markets	127
PART IV: CONCLUSIONS.....	143
PART V: APPENDICES	145
Appendix 1: Terrestrial Code references for critical competencies.....	145
Appendix 2: Glossary of terms.....	149
Appendix 3. Timetable of the mission; sites/ facilities visited and list of resource/contact persons met or interviewed.....	153
Appendix 4: Air travel itinerary	167
Appendix 5: List of documents used in the PVS evaluation.....	169
Appendix 6: Organisation of the OIE PVS Follow-up Evaluation of the VS of Tanzania	177

List of acronyms, abbreviations and/or special terms

ADB	African Development Bank
AHPC	Animal Health and Production Certificate
ASF	African Swine Fever
AU-PANVAC	African Union Panafrican Veterinary Vaccine Centre
AU-IBAR	African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
AW	Animal Welfare
BP	Border Post
BSL3	Biosafety Laboratory Level 3
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro Pneumonia
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro Pneumonia
CHAWAMU	Dairy cows keepers Association, Muheza
CIDB	Centre for Infectious Disease and Biotechnology
CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
DAH	Diploma in Animal Health
D by D	Decentralization by Devolution (a national policy)
DC	District Council
DED	District Executive Director
DLFO	District Livestock and Fisheries Officer
DVO	District Veterinary Office
DVS	Director of Veterinary Services (Chief Veterinary Officer)
ECTAD	Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Disease
EPT2	Emerging Pandemic Threats Programme - Phase 2
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FVM	Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
GHSA JEE	Global Health Security Agenda Joint External Evaluation
GMP	Good Manufacturing Practices
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian influenza
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISO	International Standards Organization
LITA	Livestock Training Agency
LFO	Livestock Field Officer
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LO	Livestock Officer
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
MALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
MAWO	Meru Animal Welfare Organisation
MnRT	Ministry of natural Resources and Tourism
MoF	Ministry of Fisheries
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
ND	Newcastle Disease
NJOLIFA	Njombe Livestock Farmers Association
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OIE PVS	OIE Performance of Veterinary Services Evaluation Tool
PMO RALG	Prime Minister's Office Regional and Local Government
PO-RALG	President's Office Regional and Local Government
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants
QA	Quality Assurance
QC	Quality Control
RVF	Rift Valley Fever
RVO	Regional Veterinary Office

SACIDS	Southern African Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance
SADC	South African Development Community
SMP-AH	Standard Method Procedure in Animal Health
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
TAD	Transboundary Animal Disease
TAMPA	Tanzania Milk Processors Association
TANLITS	Tanzania Livestock Identification and Traceability System
TAWRI	Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute
TBS	Tanzania Bureau of Standards
TDCU	Tanga Dairy Cooperative Union
TFDA	Tanzania Food and Drug Agency
TLMI	Tanzania Livestock Modernization Initiatives
TMB	Tanzania Meat Board
TPRI	Tropical Pesticides Research Institute
TVI	Tanzania Vaccine Institute
TVLA	Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency
UWAKUSHI	Poultry Keepers Association, Singida
VICH	International Cooperation on Harmonisation of Technical Requirements for Registration of Veterinary Medicinal Products
VCT	Veterinary Council of Tanzania
VS	Veterinary Service(s)
VPH	Veterinary Public Health
VPP	Veterinary Para-Professionals
VSB	Veterinary Statutory Body (see OIE Code definition)
VALEO	Village Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer
WALEO	Ward Agriculture and Livestock Extension Officer

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PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I.1 Introduction

Following a request to the OIE from the Government of Tanzania a follow-up evaluation of the Veterinary Services based on the OIE PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services) methodology was conducted in July 18-29, 2016 by a Team of four independent OIE certified PVS evaluators.

The evaluation began with meetings with the Director of Veterinary Services, and senior staff in the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF), followed by meetings with other officers in MALF plus officials of the Tanzanian Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA), and the Veterinary Council of Tanzania (VCT). The OIE PVS Team visited sites and institutions (public and private sector) in the cities and rural areas of Tanzania and discussed relevant matters with government officials, public and private sector veterinarians, livestock producers, traders, and other stakeholders.

The mission was concluded on July 29, 2016 in Dar Es Salaam with a closing meeting attended by public and private stakeholders chaired by Dr Mary S.H. Mashingo, Permanent Secretary, Livestock, and Dr Abdu A. Hayghaimo, Director of Veterinary Services and Delegate to the OIE, at which the overall findings of the evaluation were discussed.

I.2 Key findings of the evaluation

I.2.A Human, physical and financial resources

Since the 2008 OIE PVS Evaluation there has been an increased output and recruitment of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals (VPP) into the public sector VS. As a result veterinary and VPP staffing has improved dramatically. That said, further professional staffing is needed in Districts and there is a serious lack of veterinary supervision at Ward and Village levels.

The lack of veterinarians is partially offset by increased numbers of veterinary para-professionals and VPP assistants whose numbers have increased from 390 and 453, respectively, in 2008 to 1045 and 1038 respectively in 2016. Despite this increase many villages still do not have a VPP and the public sector VS currently faces hiring restrictions due to the national economic situation.

The output of veterinarians from the single veterinary school has increased and graduates are increasingly specialized with a marked increase since 2008 in those with post-graduate credentials. This excellent professional cadre is arguably under-used in the absence of active and sustained disease control programmes (versus intermittently funded donor projects). The development and implementation of such national programmes was previously recommended by earlier OIE missions.

In contrast, the VPP now have less specialized training than in 2008 in areas such as meat inspection and dairy production following a restructuring of programmes at the national training centres. This combined with the limited number of veterinarians to supervise VPPs at Ward and Village levels is reflected in concerns from stakeholders about the quality of front line veterinary services.

Since 2008 a mandatory continuing education programme has been introduced by VCT for both veterinarians and VPPs. Launched in 2014, it started in earnest in 2015 and participation became mandatory in December 2015 for professionals to remain in the VCT's register. The roll-out is currently stated as reaching 50% of the veterinarians. Veterinarians and field officers are identified by staff of the Director of

Veterinary Services as being in need of further in-service training on disease control and surveillance.

Veterinarians and VPPs employed by the public sector often provide clinical services on a private for-fee basis, raising issues of conflict of interest and arguably undercutting opportunities for the development of true private sector veterinary services. Policies and procedures are needed to avoid potential conflicts of interest that may compromise standards.

National policies are largely unchanged since 2008. The importance of veterinary services, animal health and food safety are well recognized in the national Livestock Sector Development Strategy of 2010 as being priorities, many of which are also public goods. The Decentralization by Devolution (D by D) policy on the role of local governments has implications for the VS and its chain of command that were described in the 2008 OIE PVS Evaluation and several subsequent reports. The current mission encountered several cases in which technical independence at local levels suffered under this policy. As the D by D policy is unlikely to change, the VS must adapt to make the best of this situation. To this end the VS has worked with central government authorities under an AU-IBAR VetGov project that sponsored workshops on building 1) a functional chain of command and 2) effective compliance and enforcement capacity. Implementation of the recommendations from these workshops should be a priority along with investments by the DVS in developing the RVOs and DVOs into functional communities that identify closely with the DVS and receive professional development and support from the DVS.

Horizontal coordination also continues to require work in areas such as food safety and other aspects of public health that were identified in the 2008 OIE PVS Evaluation and subsequent reports and studies by OIE, FAO and WHO. In addition, since 2008 significant new coordination challenges have arisen with the formation of the Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA).

Core state funding is reasonably stable but inadequate to support sustained national disease controls programmes in the absence of donor funding.

Infrastructure remains inadequate at many front line levels, especially transportation and access to internet to support modern approaches to surveillance and disease control.

1.2.B Technical authority and capability

Since the 2008 OIE PVS Evaluation a restructuring of the laboratories supporting the VS occurred with the creation of the Tanzanian Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA) in 2012, reporting to the Permanent Secretary of MALF. TVLA's network of eight Zonal Veterinary Centres outside of Dar es Salaam provides an important link between the central to local veterinary services and thus contributes to a functional chain of command. TVLA's Tanzania Vaccine Institute provides valued services and is a profit centre for the agency.

TVLA is however facing serious challenges in its early years with many reports of client failures to obtain diagnostic test results – a problem that the agency attributes to difficulties in procuring essential reagents. Fewer than 7,000 samples were received from livestock and wildlife in 2015-16, far below the minimum of 50,000 samples recommended by the 2013 OIE Laboratory Mission to ensure economic sustainability.

While progress has been made since 2008 in developing quality assurance in the TVLA laboratories, they have not yet been ISO certified in contrast to counterparts in the national public health services. TVLA has secured funding to upgrade one of its

two central laboratories to Biosecurity level 3, although this investment was discouraged by the OIE Laboratory Mission. TVLA continues to operate two central laboratories in Dar es Salaam, raising questions about an apparent excess of space and whether operating and maintenance funds might be redeployed to purchase reagents and provide diagnostic services at its Zonal Veterinary Centres.

Several other technical authorities and capacities are largely unchanged from the OIE PVS Evaluation of 2008. Risk analysis, epidemiological surveillance, disease prevention, control and response all benefit significantly from and largely depend on regional programmes and donor support. In 2015, similar to previous years, 96% of disease reports were based only on clinical signs, none being supported by laboratory testing and only 4% by post-mortem or abattoir inspection. The result is believed to be a serious under reporting of disease occurrence. Active surveillance is rarely conducted due to lack of funding of this activity. As a result many significant diseases are believed to be under-reported. There are also no active disease control programmes ongoing countrywide other than those implemented through regional or donor-funded projects. There is a lack of national control programmes for several endemic zoonotic diseases (brucellosis, tuberculosis, rabies) and non-zoonotic diseases of importance.

Border controls continue to have weak points with gaps in infrastructure and acknowledged illegal movements despite encouraging recent cross-agency investments in a system of “One Stop Border Posts”. Food inspection systems continue to have documented overlaps and gaps between the services provided by the VS and public health authorities. Most meat for the national market is from animals slaughtered at village slabs with limited sanitary control. The distribution of veterinary medicines is nominally controlled but there are weaknesses at local levels and continuing reports of illegal importation and sales of unlicensed pharmaceuticals at livestock markets. There is still no residue monitoring programme.

A notable advance is the creation of a new law and regulations governing livestock identification, traceability and registration. However implementation of these regulations has been very limited. They are viewed as highly prescriptive and difficult to apply in a wide range of settings including that of the pastoralist community.

Also new in 2008 and revised in 2011 is an Animal Welfare Act that is well regarded by those who know about it. However by all accounts and evidence it is not yet implemented in most settings.

1.2.C Interaction with interested parties

There have been modest improvements in communications and relations with stakeholders in recent years but much remains to be done. Studies of the red meat value chains in 2012 and 2015, and strategic directions of the national Meat and Dairy Boards suggest that valuable opportunities may exist for the VS to develop strategic partnerships with these sectors. Such partnerships could promote the development of value chains that would demand effective animal health programmes as being essential to their business plans. This could provide a market pull that does not yet seem to exist for sustained national surveillance, prevention and control programmes for endemic diseases of economic and/or public health importance.

There has been some delegation of official duties to private veterinarians authorised to sign domestic movement permits and to participate in public vaccination campaigns. That said, as reported by the 2015 OIE Legislation Mission, regulations are needed to manage such delegations.

The Veterinary Council of Tanzania, part of the MALF reporting to the Permanent Secretary, and the Minister, continues to be an active Veterinary Statutory Body that

regulates veterinarians and VPP, although it lacks elements of the independence called for in OIE Standards.

1.2.D Access to markets

Since 2008 significant new legislation has been created on animal welfare and on livestock identification, registration and traceability. Observations of this mission confirm the findings of the 2015 OIE Legislation Mission regarding the need to improve the quality of legislation, for example in the areas of food safety and livestock identification.

Field observations confirmed a continuing lack of effective compliance and enforcement and underlined the importance of discussions launched with Local Government Authorities to improve compliance with and enforcement of veterinary legislation, including consideration of the creation of an independent Inspectorate within MALF.

Other competencies related to market access are largely unchanged from the OIE PVS Evaluation of 2008, with progress constrained by factors discussed previously including the need for 1) sustained implementation of disease surveillance, diagnosis, control and response programmes, 2) implementation of a livestock identification and traceability system, 3) improved veterinary supervision at field levels and 4) improved delivery of laboratory services.

Table 1: Summary of OIE PVS evaluation results

PVS summary results of Tanzania	PVS Level 2016	PVS Level 2008	Desired Level 2009
I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES			
I.1.A. Staffing: Veterinarians and other professionals	3	2	4
I.1.B. Staffing: Veterinary paraprofessionals and other technical personnel	3	3	5
I.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	4	3	3
I.2.B. Competencies of veterinary paraprofessionals	3	3	4
I-3. Continuing education	3	2	3
I-4. Technical independence	2	1	3
I-5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies	3	3	4
I-6.A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	2	2	4
I-6.B. External coordination	2	2	4
I-7. Physical resources	2	2	4
I-8. Operational funding	1	1	3
I-9. Emergency funding	2	1	3
I-10. Capital investment	2	2	3
I-11. Management of resources and operations	2	NA	NA
II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY			
II-1.A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis	2	1	4
II-1.B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures	2	1	4
II-2. Laboratory quality assurance	2	1	3
II-3. Risk analysis	2	1	3
II-4. Quarantine and border security	2	2	4
II-5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	2	2	4
II-5.B. Active epidemiological surveillance	2	3	4
II-6. Emergency response	3	3	4
II-7. Disease prevention, control and eradication	2	2	3
II-8.A. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments	2	2	3
II-8.B. Ante and post mortem inspection	2	2	3
II-8.C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution	2	2	3
II-9. Veterinary medicines and biological	2	2	3
II-10. Residue testing	1	1	3
II-11. Animal feed safety	2	NA	NA
II-12.A. Animal identification and movement control	2	2	3
II-12.B. Identification and traceability of animal products	2	2	3
II-13. Animal welfare	2	NA	NA
III. INTERACTION WITH INTERESTED PARTIES			
III-1. Communications	3	2	4
III-2. Consultation with interested parties	2	1	4
III-3. Official representation	2	2	4
III-4. Accreditation/authorisation/delegation	2	1	4
III-5.A. Veterinary Statutory Body Authority	5	4	4
III-5.B. Veterinary Statutory Body Capacity	2	4	4
III-6. Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes	2	1	3
IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS			
IV-1. Preparation of legislation and regulations	2	2	4
IV-2. Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof	1	1	4
IV-3. International harmonisation	3	4	4
IV-4. International certification	2	2	3
IV-5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	3	3	4
IV-6. Transparency	3	2	3
IV-7. Zoning	2	2	2
IV-8. Compartmentalisation	NA	2	2

I.3 Key recommendations

I.3.A Human, physical and financial resources

Action is required to optimise the deployment and use of the excellent cadre of veterinarians in the VS which is expected to continue to grow with plans for two new veterinary faculties. Consideration should be given to an economic and human resources study of the provision of professional veterinary services at remote locations to identify means to encourage such deployments. Measures should also be taken to encourage and reinforce the supervision of veterinary para-professionals by DVOs and to promote collaboration amongst these officials to increase the quality of veterinary expertise available at field levels.

The DVS, LGAs, VCT and others should explore strategies for career and workplace enrichment, in particular to encourage veterinarians to take on work at field levels (e.g. more use of digital systems for reporting; continuing education and analysis; improved access to internet; better transportation). This would be assisted by establishing much needed sustainable animal health programmes that would challenge the professional capacities of public sector veterinarians. The DVS, TVLA and MALF should take advantage of the opportunity presented by SUA's desire "to position itself" better within the existing programmes of the DVS.

As governments emerge from the current period of fiscal restraint priority should be given to addressing the serious shortages of field workers, recalling that many villages still do not have a VPP.

Provision of continuing education is needed to upgrade the knowledge and skills of veterinary para-professionals, particularly in specialised fields such as meat inspection and public health. Educational institutions should reinstate specialised courses for VPPs in these areas.

To strengthen enforcement and compliance the DVS should assign priority to implementing recommendations of the May 2016 Workshop of Livestock Actors on Enforcement and Compliance with Veterinary Legislation including the possibility of establishing an independent Inspectorate within MALF. They should also establish and implement policies and protocols 1) for compliance and enforcement activities and 2) to address perceived or real conflicts of interests, including clear obligations to declare potential conflicts and to manage them – e.g. by devolving private interests or by recusals from conflicting official duties. Mandatory training should be provided to DVOs and more senior officials in public service values and ethics and management of potential conflicts of interest. An official VS "brand" should be developed and used to identify official vehicles and VS officers, including the use of uniforms for inspectors in the field and at border posts.

To develop the functional chain of command, active follow-up is needed to implement recommendations of the 2015 workshop with Regional and Local Government officials on strengthening the chain of command. To develop RVOs as effective agents of the DVS It is recommended that priority be assigned to organise RVO meetings and a professional network of with each other and with the DVOs. The DVS should also develop protocols to quickly revert to a true direct chain of command for use in animal health emergencies by adopting widely used "incident command" structures to quickly align a matrix organisation under a single leader. The DVS is also encouraged to liaise with public health colleagues as they learn lessons about managing a public health emergency under the Tanzania's decentralized governance regime by reviewing their experience with the recent and ongoing cholera outbreak.

To strengthen horizontal and vertical coordination, parties comprising the public sector VS should establish and, where they exist, operationalize MOUs between: DVS and TFDA; DVS and TVLA (especially with respect to diagnostic services); TFDA and VCT; and DVS and Regional and Local Government Authorities with respect to a) the chain of command and b) compliance and enforcement of legislation.

Central and local VS officials need to collaborate to improve essential infrastructure such as transport and access to the internet, and to work with colleagues in the public health and private sectors to rehabilitate essential infrastructure such as the slaughter houses and slabs. They should seek to strengthen capital asset planning, investments and management for the VS at Central and Regional/District levels.

DVS should collaborate with the Tanzania Meat Board and private sector leaders in the livestock sector to review fees and revenues from livestock slaughter and movement permits and consider whether there is a case to be made for re-investment of at least some of this revenue in animal health initiatives under the Tanzania Livestock Modernization Initiatives (TLMI) for the period 2015/2016 - 2020/2021

The DVS should position the VS to quickly access extraordinary financial resources for emergency situations or emerging issues by preparing the appropriate central government officials through regular briefings and simulations.

1.3.B Technical authority and capability

TVLA must assign top priority to providing timely and high quality laboratory testing services at Zonal and Central levels before the TVLA brand is irreversibly damaged. The Agency should invest in its Zonal laboratories, in line with the Delegation by Devolution policy. It should consider focusing its resources in one central (Dar es Salaam) laboratory rather than two, and formalise cooperation with FVM/SUA to strengthen its laboratory capacity. It must also soon secure appropriate ISO laboratory certification, possibly in collaboration with public health colleagues under the umbrella of the national One Health Strategic Plan.

Border controls should be strengthened by preparing Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for inspection and rejection and should provide training on these protocols for the Border Posts (BPs) before implementing them. The flow of information from BPs to District offices should be improved and formalized in an SOP. The Kwala quarantine and others in a similar condition should be improved and unnecessary livestock quarantines should be closed.

Disease surveillance suffers from the afore-mentioned shortage of village extension workers so recruitment of VPPs should be increased as resources become available. Effective surveillance also requires increased availability of laboratory diagnostic services, preferably at the Zonal Veterinary Centres. Training for veterinarians, VPP and farmers on disease surveillance and the use of digital reporting could save time and make the information more readily available for analysis. The DVS should take greater and more formal advantage of the willingness of FVM/SUA and its partners to engage in surveillance programmes, for example by building on the work of the Southern African Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance (SACIDS).

National disease control plans, particularly for the nine priority TAD and zoonotic diseases for the region should be developed and implemented. The state funding for core and sustained disease surveillance and control programmes should be increased to develop a base of capacity upon which investments by donors and private sector partners can have a sustained effect. The new national One Health Strategic Plan offers an opportunity to engage actively with public health colleagues in the development and implementation of action plans to launch national

programmes on serious zoonotic diseases (brucellosis, tuberculosis, rabies) and offers a blueprint for the development of future control programmes for non-zoonotic diseases of importance to the poultry and livestock sectors.

On food safety DVS should assign priority to addressing recommendations of the 2015 OIE Legislation Mission⁴, and the GHSA JEE Assessment of 2016, and in particular to conduct a comprehensive review of legislation relating to foods of animal origin and develop a national food safety policy and plan of action with inputs from all stakeholders to ensure more widespread adoption of a One Health approach. This should include engagement of the Tanzania Meat Board on related work needed to modernize the red meat value chain.

As recommended by the OIE Legislation Mission, a National Veterinary Medicines Policy should be drafted at the Ministerial level in the framework of One Health approach in line with the current OIE global initiative to reduce the development of antimicrobial resistance, and the roles and responsibilities of the DVS, TFDA and VCT should be clearly defined in accordance with authorisations under the applicable legislation. The VCT and TFDA should finalize and implement their draft MOU to manage drug sales to ensure adequate professional veterinary oversight of the use of antimicrobials and other drugs. They should jointly embark on monitoring of antimicrobial use and resistance under the umbrella of the national One Health Strategic Plan.

Under a national food safety policy decisions should be taken about the priority of testing for residues in Tanzania.

The DVS should review and as required amend the legislation and/or design a practical plan for progressive implementation of TANLITS. This should meet the needs of commercial farms/exporters and eventually apply to other segments of the sector, including an appropriate approach for pastoralists. It should also streamline and automate the current paper-based movement permit systems as an improved TANLITS becomes operational.

Animal welfare (AW) programmes need to be put in place under the new legislation. This should include a compliance and enforcement programme as well as education for stakeholders and in-service training on AW for the 85 appointed inspectors.

1.3.C Interaction with interested parties

Communications should be strengthened in the medium-term with funding and training to improve outreach to producers and the public and to increase DVS presence on the MALF website. For animal welfare use could be made of educational materials produced by NGOs. A cadre of officers at the Regional and District/Zonal levels should be provided with skills in communication and supporting user-oriented material from DVS about national disease surveillance, prevention and control programmes. Collaboration with FVM/SUA could also be helpful building on the model newsletter offered by SACIDS.

To build stakeholder engagement DVS should establish national and regional stakeholder advisory committees, convened by the CVO at national level and the RVOs in Regions. These fora could be used to 1) educate stakeholders on the economic and public health importance of veterinary services, 2) engage stakeholders in the planning, implementation and oversight of veterinary services in their areas, and 3) coordinate and foster collaboration on the delivery of animal health programmes across Regions and Districts

Sustainable private professional veterinary services will require support from a vibrant and economically sound livestock sector. This would provide an essential element of

the market “pull” for the private veterinary sector to expand. In the interim private sector services require some subsidies to level the playing field with public servants who, while salaried, provide private services for reduced fees. There is also a case to be made for restrictions on the unsupervised practice of veterinary medicine by VPP, especially on a fee for service basis. Partnerships between the DVS and private veterinarians could encourage the private sector to play an increased role: e.g. to perform additional vaccinations, disease reporting, and perhaps diagnostics under contract and/or with incentives from the government. The conditions for such delegations should be defined as recommended by the OIE Veterinary Legislation Mission.

1.3.D Access to markets

Recommendations of the OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission of 2015 are still appropriate. To this we would add recommendations from two workshops held in 2015 and 2016 on ways to strengthen compliance and enforcement of veterinary legislation, including consideration of an independent enforcement organisation at the national level with a presence in each zone.

Mandatory training should be provided for inspectors, field officers and senior officials on the principles and practices of the specialized disciplines of compliance and enforcement.

To secure current and support future trade agreement the DVS should establish and implement export certification SOPs to ensure that all requirements of the OIE code are met, for example with regard to animal identification. These should ensure that supporting documents are issued by a veterinarian. DVS should also develop and implement a traceability system for imported/exported animals.

Creating a long proposed export zone, if in fact feasible, and exporting beef as a foreign currency earner could be a worthwhile investment that would also give more political importance, visibility and possibly budget to the MALF for livestock production and veterinary services. Questions about the technical and economic feasibility should be resolved and a market analysis at regional and international levels be carried out to identify the most suitable and lucrative markets which would determine the specifications for any disease free zone (e.g. free from which diseases).

PART II: CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION

At the request of the Government of Tanzania, the Director General of the OIE appointed an independent OIE PVS Team consisting of Dr. Barry Stemshorn (Team Leader), Drs. Maud Carron and Susanne Munstermann (Technical experts) and Dr. Samuel Wakhusama (Observer) to undertake a follow-up evaluation of the veterinary services of Tanzania. This mission focused on developments since the initial PVS Evaluation of 2008¹, taking account of the findings and recommendations presented at that time as well as those of subsequent reports of an OIE Gap Analysis (2009)², an OIE Laboratory Mission (2013)³ and an OIE Mission on Legislation (2015)⁴. Since 2008 other helpful evaluations and studies have been carried out by a WHO JEE Team that recommended this follow-up OIE PVS Evaluation (E22), and by an FAO consultant and the Tanzania Meat Board both of which studied the red meat value chain (E65 and E46).

The follow-up evaluation was carried out from July 18-29, 2016. As with the previous OIE missions it was performed 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 (6th 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 Tanzania as compared to the OIE standards, with a focus on changes since 2008. 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 Tool⁵) 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 Evaluation Expert 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.

¹ OIE PVS Evaluation Report of the Veterinary Services of Tanzania by Eric Fernet-Quinet, Fatoumata Samaké and Yumiko Sakurai, June 2008

² OIE PVS Gap Analysis: A Plan to Strengthen the Veterinary Services of Tanzania. Report of a mission conducted November 22 - December 4, 2009 by: Barry Stemshorn, Stuart Hargreaves, Richard Pacer and Fatoumata Samake

³ OIE PVS Laboratory Mission Report for The Veterinary Services of Tanzania (5 – 19 May 2013) by Eric Fernet-Quinet and Ana Maria Nicola

⁴ OIE Veterinary Legislation Support Programme. Report of the Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission, The United Republic of Tanzania, 16 to 20 November 2015 by Dorothy Geale, Ambra Gobena and Donald Hoenig.

⁵ Available at http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/en_vet_eval_tool.htm?e1d2

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.

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

After achieving independence from Britain in the early 1960s, Tanganyika and Zanzibar merged to form the United Republic of Tanzania in 1964. Zanzibar's semi-autonomous status led to two contentious elections followed by the formation of a government of national unity between Zanzibar's two leading parties in 2010⁶. However at the time of this mission observers reported that “Tensions remain in Zanzibar as the legitimacy of the March 2016 election continues to be disputed.”⁷

Tanzania has 3,900 km of borders with eight countries (Fig 1a) as follows: Indian Ocean to the East (800 km), Tanzania-Mozambique (750 km); Tanzania – Kenya (796 km), Tanzania-Rwanda (217 km), Tanzania-Burundi (451 km), Tanzania-DRC (478 km), Tanzania-Zambia (338 km), and Tanzania-Malawi (475kms). The mainland includes significant parks, reserves and conservation areas (Fig 1b).

The country has 30 Administrative Districts (Figure 1c):

Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Geita, Iringa, Kagera, Kaskazini Pemba (Pemba North), Kaskazini Unguja (Zanzibar North), Katavi, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Kusini Pemba (Pemba South), Kusini Unguja (Zanzibar Central/South), Lindi, Manyara, Mara, Mbeya, Mjini Magharibi (Zanzibar Urban/West), Morogoro, Mtwara, Mwanza, Njombe, Pwani (Coast), Rukwa, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Singida, Tabora and Tanga.

The World Factbook⁶ reports that:

“Tanzania is one of the world's poorest economies in terms of per capita income, but has achieved high growth rates based on its vast natural resource wealth and tourism. GDP growth in 2009-15 was an impressive 6-7% per year. Dar es Salaam used fiscal stimulus measures and easier monetary policies to lessen the impact of the global recession. Tanzania has largely completed its transition to a market economy, though the government retains a presence in sectors such as telecommunications, banking, energy, and mining.

“The World Bank, the IMF, and bilateral donors have provided funds to rehabilitate Tanzania's aging infrastructure, including rail and port that provide important trade links for inland countries.”

The recent investments in transportation infrastructure were evident during the mission. New roads have drawn heavy lorry traffic and opened new potential for movement of livestock and products. Major rail upgrades are now proposed (Fig 1d). While driven by interests in extractive (i.e. mining) industries (E45), these will no doubt open trade opportunities for other sectors including livestock and livestock products.

⁶ Adapted from World FactBook <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tz.html> - accessed June 25, 2016

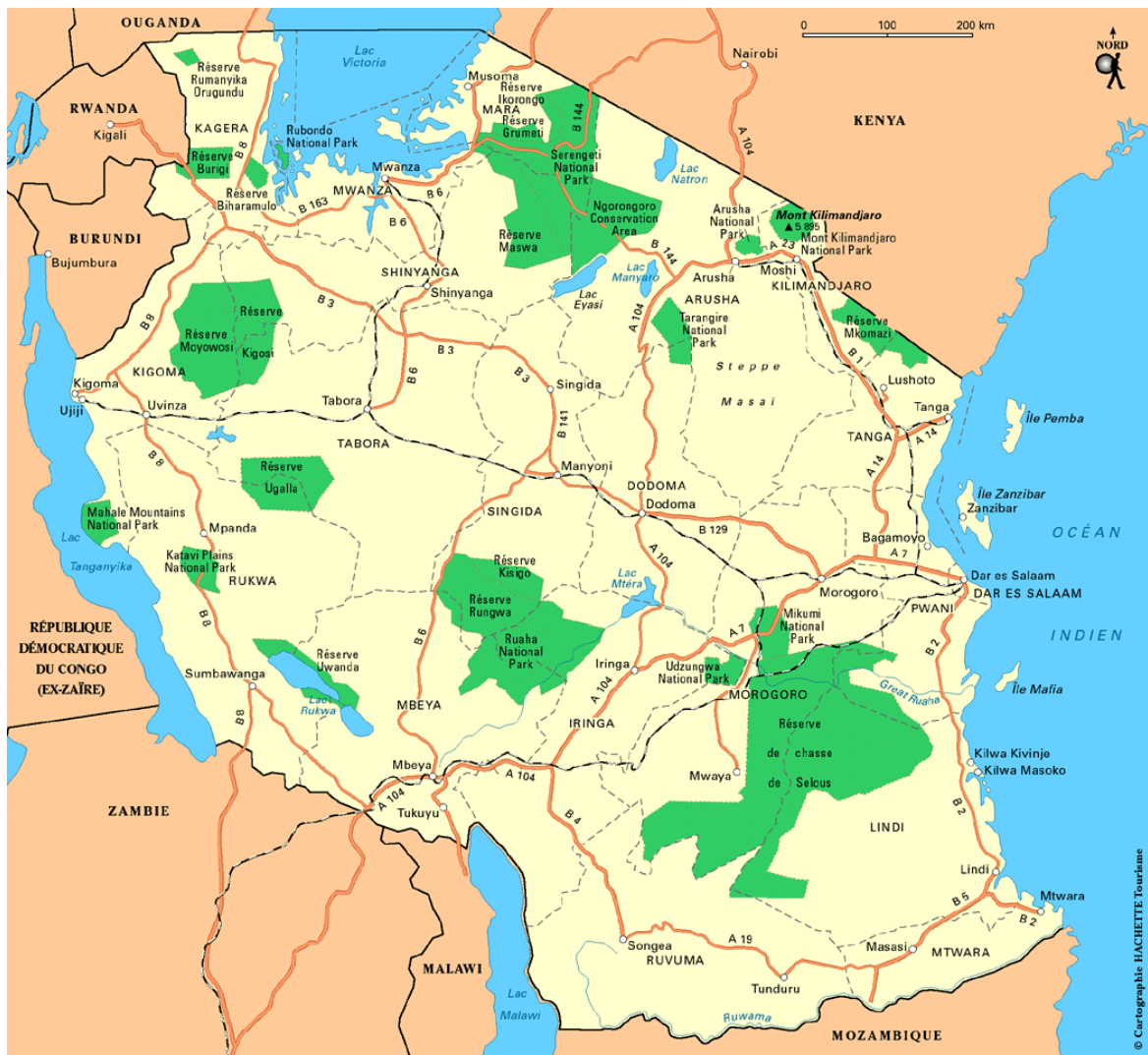
⁷ <https://travel.gc.ca/destinations/tanzania> Accessed July 11, 2016

Figure 1a. Boundaries, rail lines and roads⁸



⁸ Source: http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/africa/tanzania_pol_2003.jpg accessed July 11 2016

Figure 1b. Parks, Reserves and Conservation Areas¹

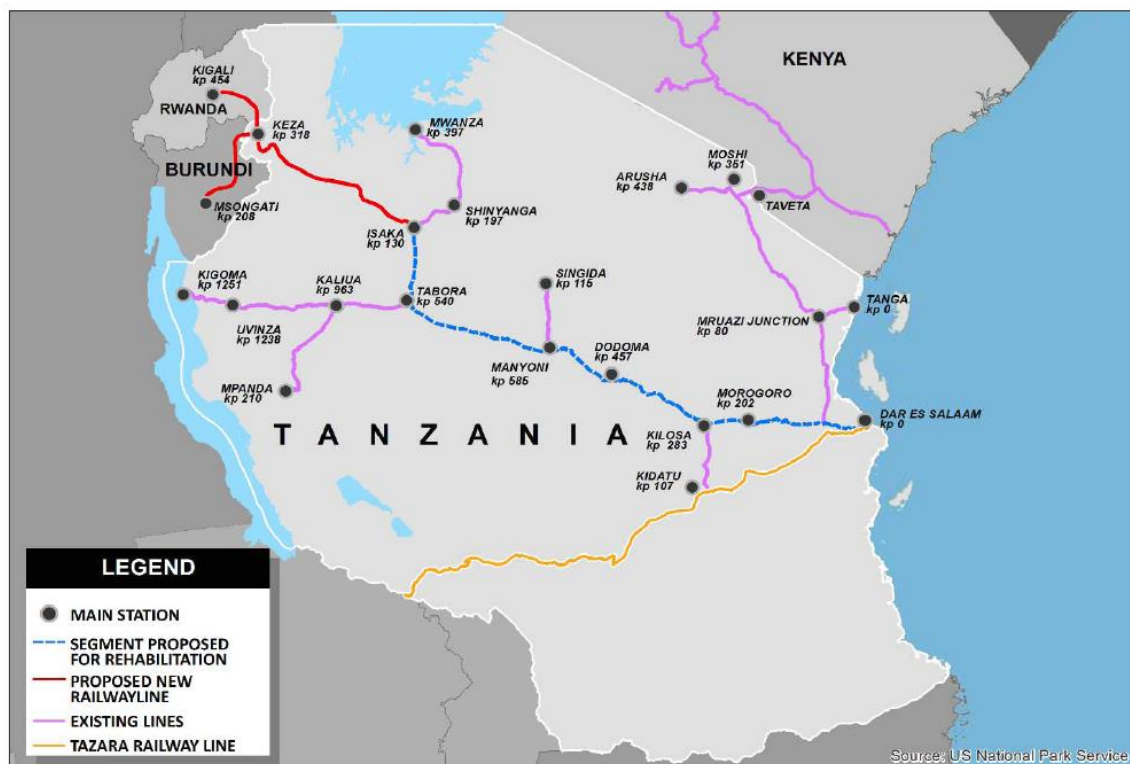


© Cartographie HACHETTE Tourdane

Figure 1c. Administrative Districts⁹



⁹ Source Document E1a (Appendix 5)

Figure 1d. Proposed new and upgraded railway lines¹⁰

Contribution of Agriculture to the economy

“The economy depends on agriculture, which accounts for more than one-quarter of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs about 80% of the work force; agriculture accounts for 7% of government expenditures. All land in Tanzania is owned by the government, which can lease land for up to 99 years. Proposed reforms to allow for land ownership, particularly foreign land ownership, remain unpopular.”⁶

“The Livestock and Fisheries sectors play a significant role to the National economy and have potential to contribute solutions to the major challenges facing the country due to rising level of poverty, food insecurity and high rate of unemployment. According to the available statistics from the NBS National Accounts May 2015, the shares of livestock and fisheries activities to the National Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2014 were 7.4 per cent and 2.2 percent while their annual growth rates 2.2 and 2.0 respectively. These sectors provide food, employment, income, recreation, trade, draught power, organic manure and economic wellbeing for the present and future generations.”¹¹

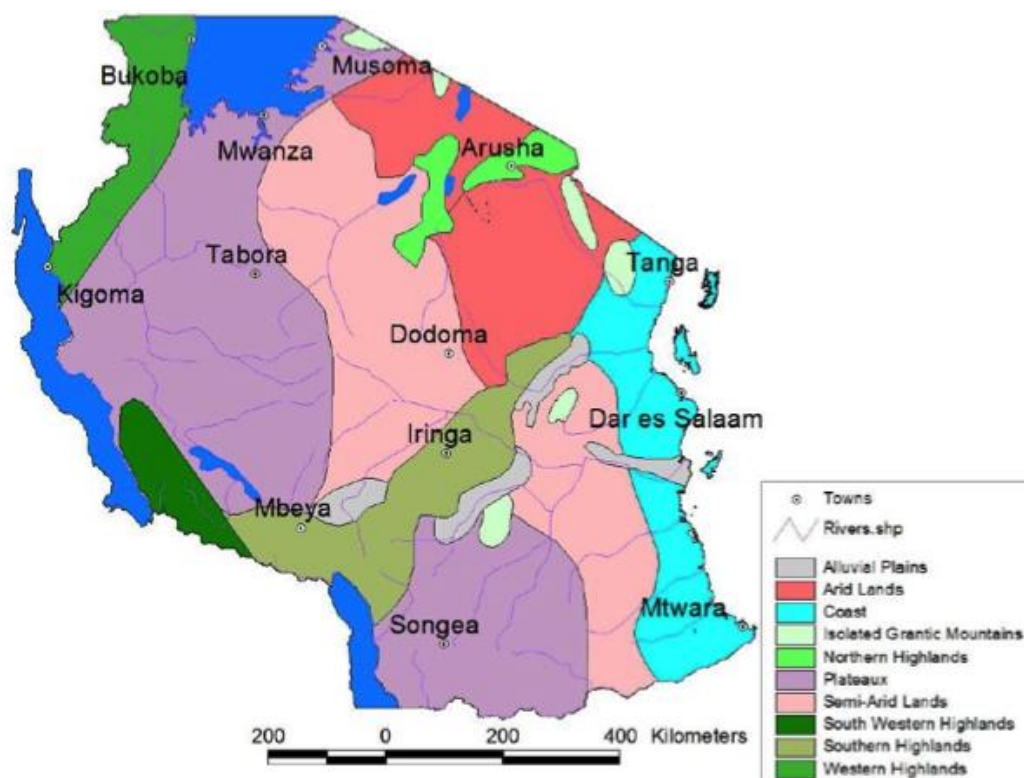
“Tanzania livestock industry is categorized into two major production systems namely extensive and intensive (see Table 2). The main types of livestock raised are cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and chicken, mainly of which are of indigenous types. Besides meat production, other products from livestock include hides, skin, milk, eggs and manure.”¹²

“Increasing growth, reducing food insecurity, and accelerating poverty reduction, particularly in rural areas, requires an increase in agricultural productivity, higher added value, and

¹⁰ Source: Transaction Advisory Services for Phase II, Dar es Salaam – Isaka – Kigali/Keza – Musongati Railway Project. Prepared for: Rwanda Transport. available from <http://www.dikkmrail.com> accessed July 11, 2016

¹¹ Source: Document E2 (Appendix 5)

improved producer price incentives. These increases also require a consolidation and continuation of long term reforms, particularly with respect to markets, institutions and investments. Greater emphasis is needed on improved institutional functioning and service delivery, technology adoption, infrastructure development and greater commercialisation among smallholders.

Figure 2. Agro-ecological zones¹⁰**Other information (E30):**

Climate: varies from tropical along coast to temperate in highlands

Terrain: plains along coast; central plateau; highlands in north, south

Elevation:

- mean elevation: 1,018 m
- elevation extremes: lowest point: Indian Ocean 0 m; highest point: Kilimanjaro 5,895 m (highest point in Africa)

Land use:

- agricultural land: 43.7%
- arable land 14.3%;
- permanent crops 2.3%;
- permanent pasture 27.1%
- forest: 37.3%
- other: 19% (2011 est.)
-

Irrigated land: 1,840 sq km (2012)

Natural hazards: flooding on the central plateau during the rainy season; drought

Environment - current issues: soil degradation; deforestation; desertification; destruction of coral reefs threatens marine habitats; recent droughts affected marginal agriculture; wildlife threatened by illegal hunting and trade, especially for ivory

Table 2: Data summary for geography, agriculture and livestock**Demographic data¹²**

Human population		Livestock households/farms	
Total number	51,045,882	Total number	
Average density / km2	?	% intensive	12.5%
% of urban	31.6	% agro-pastoral (mixed) and extensive	87.5%
% of rural	68.4		

Current livestock census data¹³

Animals species	Total Number	Intensive production system (no.)	Agro-pastoral and extensive production system (no.)
Cattle	21,400,889	120,014	21,280,875
Goats	15,178,314	24,193	15,154,121
Sheep	5,730,158	14,609	5,715,495
Pigs	1,592,727	8,316	1,584,471
Chicken	44,240,371	494,866	43,745,509
Ducks	1,197,092	5,293	1,191,799
Guinea Pigs	572,562	-	572,562
Turkeys	84,790	612	84,718
Rabbits	137,987	988	136,999
Donkeys	297,160	147	297.013

Animal and animal product trade data

To avoid misinterpreting possibly conflicting data the reader is referred to Document E2 of Appendix 5, pages 55-60

Economic data

National GDP ¹²	\$138.5 billion USD (2015 est.) (purchasing power parity) \$44.9 billion USD (2015 est.) (official exchange rate)
National budget	
Livestock GDP	7.4% in 2014 ¹¹
Annual public sector contribution to agriculture	
Annual budget of the Veterinary Services	

¹² Sources: WorldFactbook E30 (Appendix 5) and OIE PVS Evaluation 2008

¹³ Mainland and Zanzibar. Source: E4 Table 2.1

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 Evaluation Expert Team before and during the PVS Evaluation mission is provided in Appendix 5. 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
Animal census:			
at 1st administrative level	X		
at 2 nd administrative level	X		
at 3 rd administrative level	X		
per animal species	X		
per production systems	X		
Organisations charts			
Central level of the VS		X	
2 nd level of the VS (Region)			X
3 rd level of the VS (District)			X
Job descriptions in the VS			
Central levels of the VS		X	
2 nd level of the VS		X	
3 rd level of the VS			X
Legislations, regulations, decrees ...			
Animal health and public health	X		
Veterinary practice	X		
Veterinary statutory body	X		
Veterinary medicines and biological	X		
Official delegation	X		
Veterinary census			
Global (public, private, veterinary, para-professional)		X	
Per level		X	
Per function		X	
Census of logistics and infrastructures			X
Activity reports		X	
Financial reports		X	
Animal health status reports		X	
Evaluation reports		X	
Procedures, registers, records, letters ...		X	

II.3.B General organisation of the Veterinary Services

The structure of the public veterinary services remains largely unchanged since the report of an OIE Mission on Veterinary Legislation in 2015⁴ that provides recent organisation charts.

The most notable changes since the initial OIE PVS Evaluation of 2008¹ are:

- at the national level the Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS) is now part of a Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
- a new semi-autonomous Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA), overseen by a Ministerial Advisory Board of which the CVO is a member, was formed in 2012 with eleven Zonal Veterinary Centres (Fig 3, Fig x in CC II-1.B) replacing the former Veterinary Investigation Centres (VIC).
- progress has been made in defining and strengthening a functional line of command to link the DVS with the veterinary services of the Regional and Local Government authorities

Sectors and institutions that contribute to the broader VS include:

- Public Health institutions:
 - a. Tanzania Food, Drug and Cosmetic Administration Authority (TFDA)
 - b. Government Chemist Laboratory Agency (GCLA)
 - c. National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR)
- Natural Resources and Tourism institutions:
 - a. Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWRI),
 - b. Tanzania National Parks
 - c. Ngorongoro Conservation Authority
- Agriculture institutions:
 - a. Tropical Pesticide Research Institute (TPRI) –for animal pesticide registration and certification
- Educational institutions:
 - a. Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)
 - b. Nelson Mandela – African Institute of Science and Bio-technology (NM –AIST) –for training
- Private Sector: animal health service providers (Fig 4), drug companies, animal feed compounders, milk processors, consultancy and training organisations
- Trade and Industry sectors:
 - a. Tanzania Bureau of Standard (TBS)

Key Responsibilities are divided amongst the central and regional/local levels of Government

CENTRAL Government –Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MALF)

- Formulate and review sector policy and strategies, plans and programmes for livestock

- Collect, process, analyse, store and disseminate livestock disease information and data
- Formulate and enforce the legal and regulatory framework for the control of animal, pests and diseases
- Regulate the quality safety and standards of animal products and livestock feeds
- Ensure compliance with international standards and conventions

CENTRAL Government - President's Office - Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG)

- Deals with Administrative Matters of Regional administration and Local Government Authorities (LGA's)

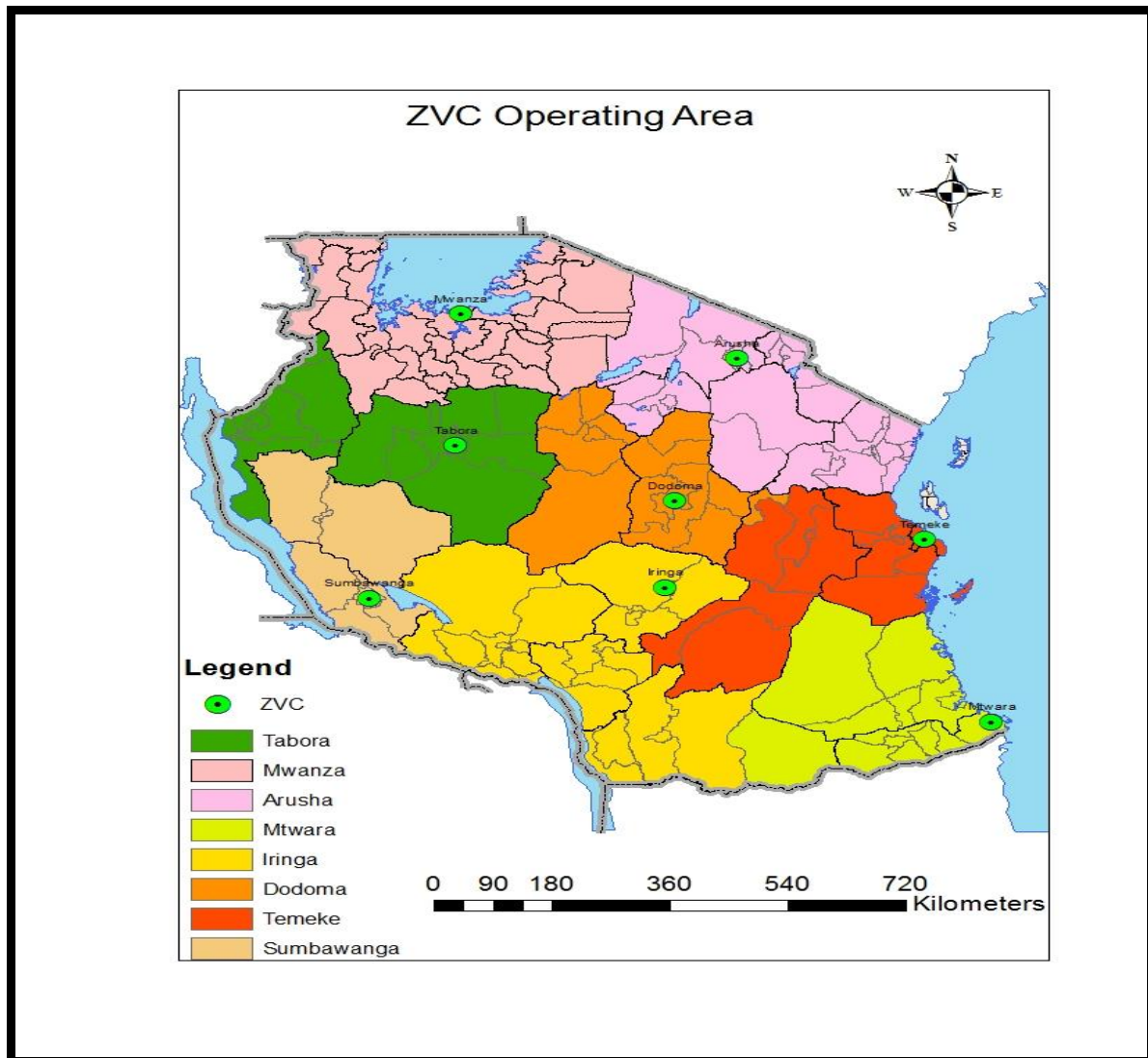
REGIONAL LEVEL-REGIONAL COMMISSIONER

- Provides expert facilitation on Economic and Productive Sectors that include Livestock to Local Government Authorities (LGAs)
- Coordinates implementation of livestock activities including disease control in the Region
- Builds capacity of LGAs to provide livestock production and health services
- Assists LGAs on appropriate and affordable technologies in livestock development and disease control
- Advises LGAs on enforcement of Laws

***LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (LGAs)-
DISTRICT/MUNICIPAL/TOWN/CITY EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS***

- Implement sector policies and strategies
- Prepare by-laws for livestock disease control, land use for livestock, etc.
- Implement plans and programmes for livestock
- Collect and submit samples for disease diagnosis
- Control and treat diseases, and report to relevant authorities
- Enforce legal and regulatory frameworks for the control of animal, pests and diseases
- Organise and implement disease control programmes through vaccinations, etc.
- Inspect livestock and livestock products

Figure 3. Zonal Veterinary Centres: Located in: Temeke, Arusha, Tabora, Mwanza, Mtwara, Iringa, Mpwapwa (Dodoma) and Sumbawanga

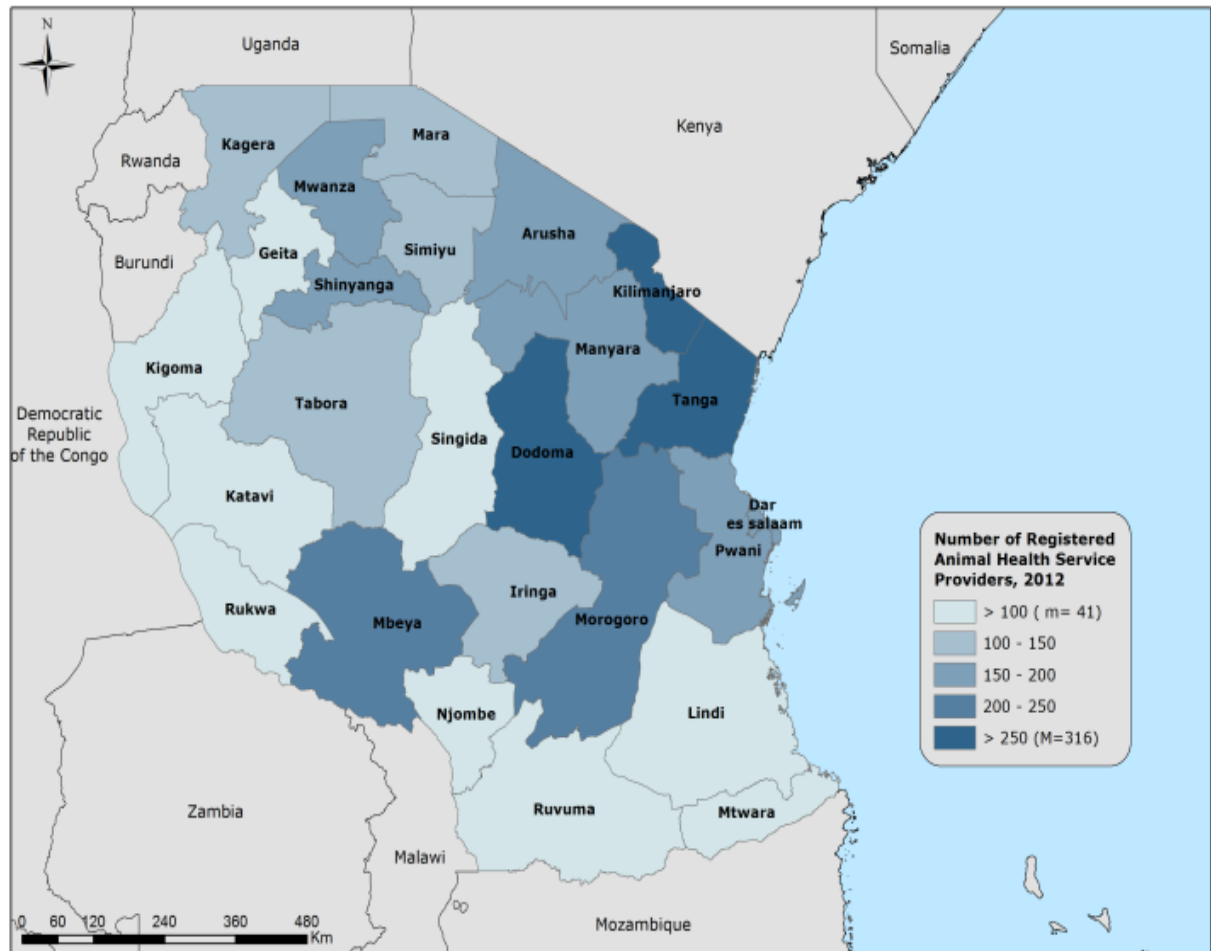


Source: Department of Veterinary Services

Note: Veterinary Laboratories under TVLA are housed on the same location; Tanzania Livestock Research Institute (TALIRI) share the same premise with Mpwapwa based zonal investigation centre.

DVS office (HQ) – Share the same premise with Temeke zonal Investigation Centre

Figure 4. Number of registered animal health service providers



II.3.C Animal disease occurrence

The frequency of outbreaks of TAD and non-TAD as reported by the DVS¹⁴ for 2014 and 2015 are presented in Figures 5 and 6.

Figure 5: Comparison of the number of Transboundary Animal Disease (TAD) outbreaks in 2014 and 2015

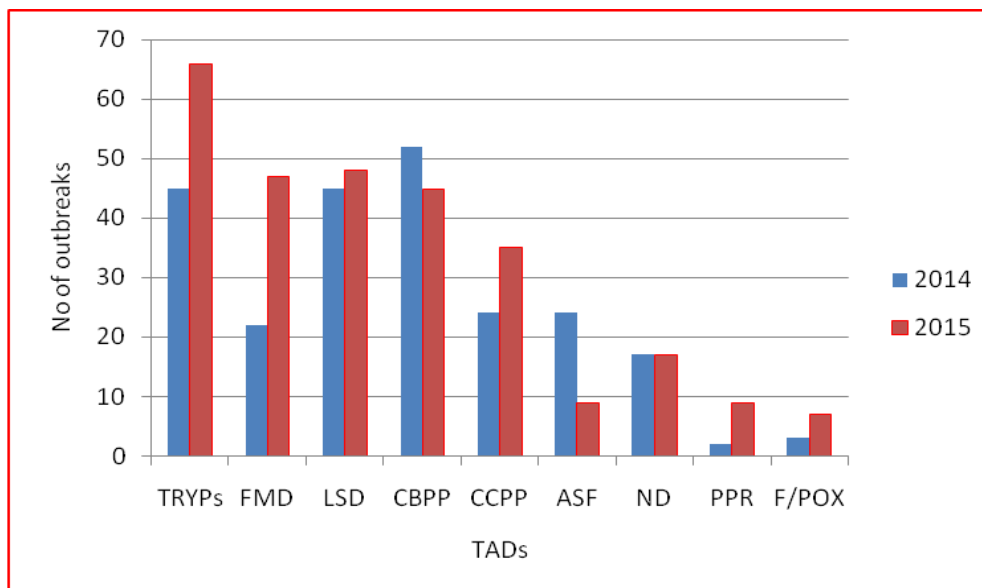
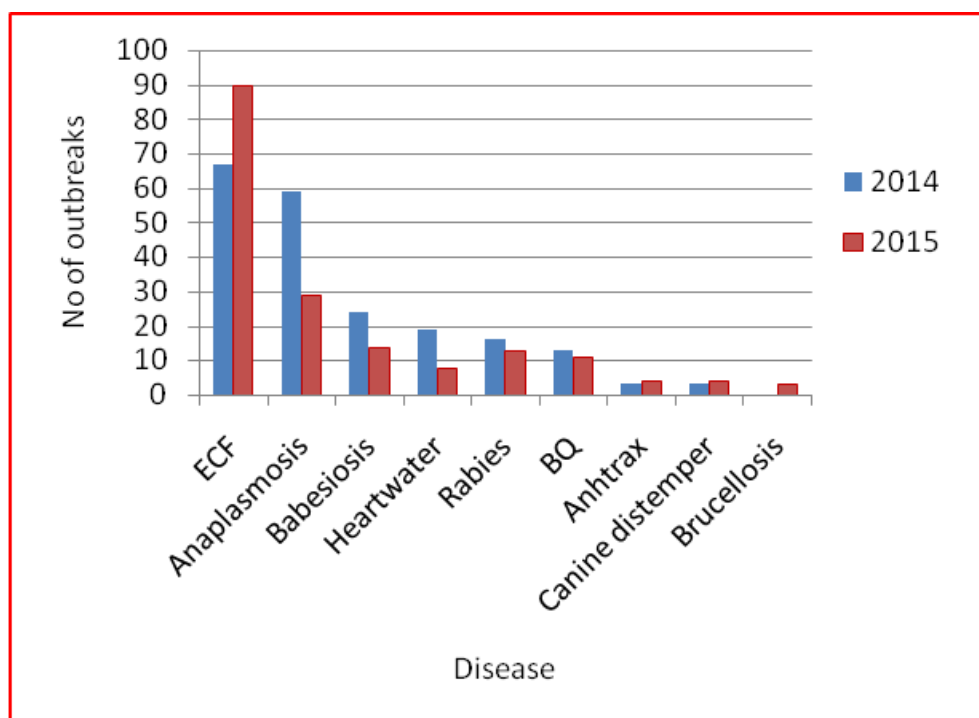


Figure 6: Comparison of the number of outbreaks of other major animal diseases (non-TAD) in 2014 and 2015



¹⁴ Document E5 (Appendix 5)

Table 4: Disease status of the country as reported on the OIE website

Diseases present in the Country

Disease	Domestic		Wild	
	Notifiable	Status	Notifiable	Status
African swine fever	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✓	Disease present
Anthrax	✓	Disease present	✗	Disease present
Bovine anaplasmosis	✗	Disease present	✗	Suspected (not confirmed)
Bovine babesiosis	✗	Disease present	✓	Absent (since 2001)
Bovine tuberculosis	✓	Disease present	✓	Infection/infestation
Brucellosis (Brucella abortus)	✓	Disease present	✓	Infection/infestation
Contagious bov. pleuropneumonia	✓	Disease present	✗	No information
Contagious cap. pleuropneumonia	✓	Disease present	✗	No information
Foot and mouth disease	✓	Disease present	✗	Absent (since 2002)
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones	✗	No information
Heartwater	✓	Disease present	✗	No information
Infec bursal disease (Gumboro)	✓	Disease present	✗	No information
Lumpy skin disease	✓	Disease present	✗	No information
Newcastle disease	✓	Disease present	✗	
Peste des petits ruminants	✓	Disease present	✓	Disease limited to one or more zones
Porcine cysticercosis	✓	Disease present	✗	Suspected (not confirmed)
Rabies	✓	Disease present	✗	Absent (since Unknown)
Sheep pox and goat pox	✓	Disease present	✗	No information
Theileriosis	✓	Disease present	✗	
Trypanosomosis	✓	Disease present	✗	Infection/infestation

Diseases never reported

Disease	Notifiable	Type of surveillance
Aujeszky's disease	✗	
Avian mycoplasmosis (M.synoviae)	✗	
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy	✗	General Surveillance
Classical swine fever	✗	
Echinococcus granulosus (Infection with)	✗	
Echinococcus multilocularis (Infection with)	✗	
Encephalomyelitis (West.)	✗	
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)	✗	
Highly path. avian influenza	✓	
Inf.bov.rhinotracheit. (IBR/IPV)	✓	General Surveillance
Japanese encephalitis	✗	
N. w. screwworm (C. hominivorax)	✗	
Nipah virus encephalitis	✗	
Tularemia	✗	
Venezuelan equ.encephalomyelitis	✗	

Diseases absent in 2015

Disease	Domestic				Wild		
	Notifiable	Last occurrence	Surveillance	Note	Notifiable	Last occurrence	Surveillance
African horse sickness	✓	Unknown			✗	Unknown	
Bluetongue	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown	
Bovine viral diarrhoea	✗	Unknown			✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Contagious agalactia	✗	Unknown			✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown	
Dourine	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown	
Equine piroplasmiasis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown	
Fowl typhoid	✓	07/2014	General and targeted surveillance		✗	Unknown	
Glanders	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown	
Maedi-visna	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown	
Nairobi sheep disease	✗	Unknown			✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
O. w. screwworm (<i>C. bezziana</i>)	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown	
Paratuberculosis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown	
Pullorum disease	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown	
Q fever	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown	
Rift Valley fever	✓	07/2007	Targeted Surveillance		✗	12/2011	Targeted Surveillance
Rinderpest	✓	1997	General and targeted surveillance		✓	1997	General and targeted surveillance
Transmissible gastroenteritis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown	

Diseases for which no Information has been provided.

Disease
Acarapisosis of honey bees - (Domestic)
American foulbrood of honey bees - (Domestic)
Avian chlamydiosis - (Domestic)
Avian chlamydiosis - (Wild)
Avian infect. laryngotracheitis - (Domestic)
Avian infect. laryngotracheitis - (Wild)
Avian infectious bronchitis - (Domestic)
Avian infectious bronchitis - (Wild)
Bluetongue - (Domestic)
Bov. genital campylobacteriosis - (Domestic)
Bov. genital campylobacteriosis - (Wild)
Bovine viral diarrhoea - (Domestic)
Brucellosis (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>) - (Domestic)
Brucellosis (<i>Brucella melitensis</i>) - (Wild)
Brucellosis (<i>Brucella suis</i>) - (Domestic)
Brucellosis (<i>Brucella suis</i>) - (Wild)
Camelpox - (Domestic)
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis - (Domestic)
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis - (Wild)
Contagious agalactia - (Domestic)
Contagious equine metritis - (Domestic)
Contagious equine metritis - (Wild)
Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever - (Domestic)
Dourine - (Domestic)
Duck virus hepatitis - (Domestic)

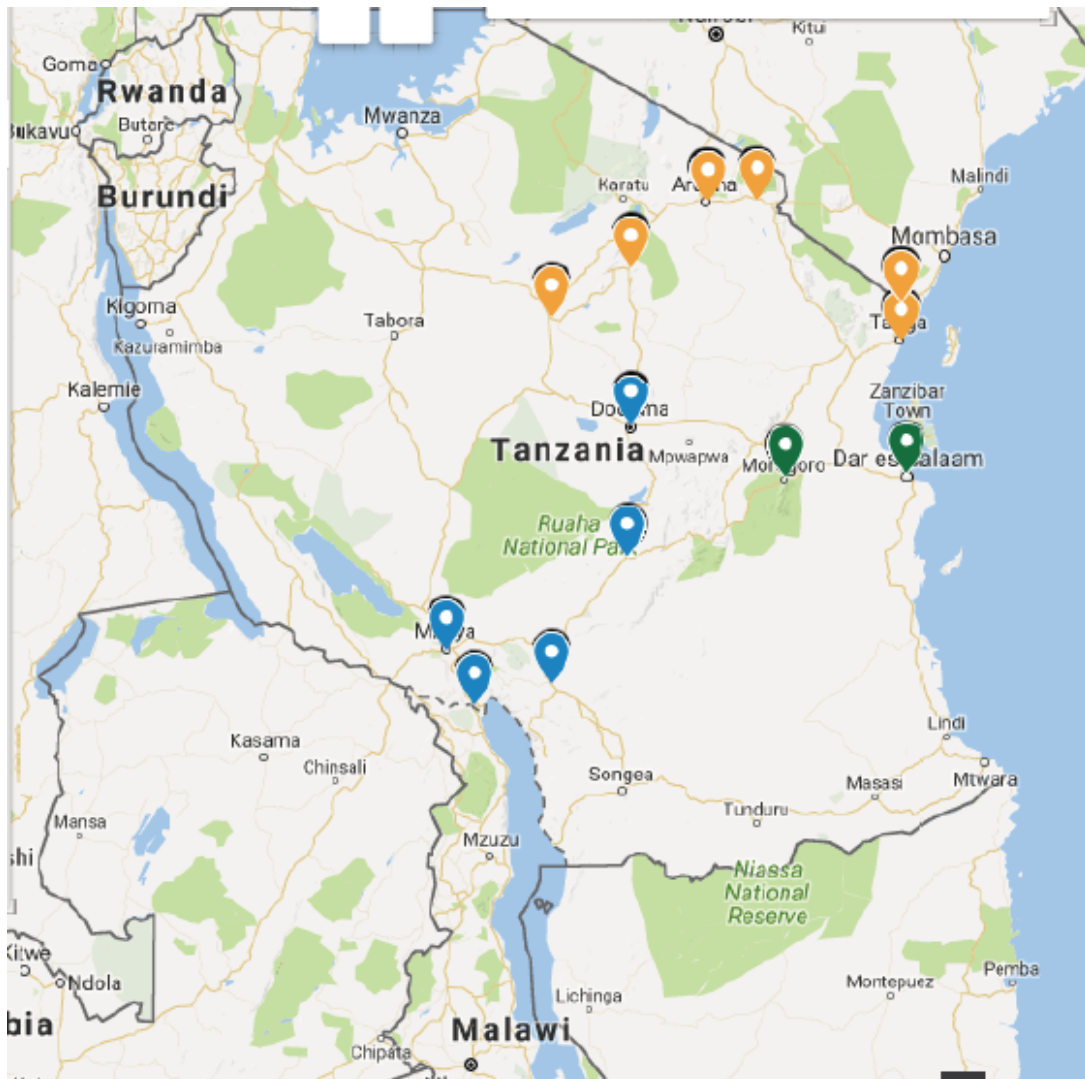
Enzootic abortion (chlamydiosis) - (Domestic)
Enzootic bovine leukosis - (Domestic)
Enzootic bovine leukosis - (Wild)
Epizootic haemorrhagic disease - (Domestic)
Epizootic haemorrhagic disease - (Wild)
Equid herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1) (Infection with) - (Domestic)
Equid herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1) (Infection with) - (Wild)
Equine infectious anaemia - (Domestic)
Equine infectious anaemia - (Wild)
Equine influenza - (Domestic)
Equine piroplasmiasis - (Wild)
Equine viral arteritis - (Domestic)
European foulbrood of honey bees - (Domestic)
Fowl typhoid - (Wild)
Glanders - (Domestic)
Leishmaniasis - (Domestic)
Leishmaniasis - (Wild)
Low pathogenic avian influenza (poultry) - (Domestic)
Maedi-visna - (Domestic)
Mycoplasmosis (M. gallisepticum) - (Domestic)
Mycoplasmosis (M. gallisepticum) - (Wild)
Myxomatosis - (Domestic)
Myxomatosis - (Wild)
Nairobi sheep disease - (Domestic)
O. w. screwworm (C. bezziana) - (Domestic)
Ovine epididymitis (B. ovis) - (Domestic)
Ovine epididymitis (B. ovis) - (Wild)
Paratuberculosis - (Wild)
Porcine reproductive/respiratory syndr. - (Domestic)
Porcine reproductive/respiratory syndr. - (Wild)
Pullorum disease - (Wild)
Q fever - (Domestic)
Rabbit haemorrhagic disease - (Domestic)
Rabbit haemorrhagic disease - (Wild)
Salmonellosis (S. abortusovis) - (Domestic)
Salmonellosis (S. abortusovis) - (Wild)
Scrapie - (Domestic)
Scrapie - (Wild)
Small hive beetle infestation - (Domestic)
Surra (Trypanosoma evansi) - (Domestic)
Surra (Trypanosoma evansi) - (Wild)
Transmissible gastroenteritis - (Domestic)
Trichinellosis - (Domestic)
Trichinellosis - (Wild)
Trichomonosis - (Domestic)
Trichomonosis - (Wild)
Tropilaelaps infestation of honey bees - (Domestic)
Turkey rhinotracheitis - (Domestic)
Varroosis of honey bees - (Domestic)
West Nile Fever - (Domestic)
West Nile Fever - (Wild)

II.4 Organisation of the evaluation

II.4.A Timetable of the mission

Appendix 3 provides a list of persons met, the timetable of the mission and details of the facilities/locations visited by the OIE PVS Evaluation Expert Team. Figure 7 displays the major points visited by Sub-Teams A and B as detailed in Appendix 3. Appendix 6 provides the international air travel itinerary of Team members.

Figure 7. major points visited by Sub-Teams A and B



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

Table 5 lists the categories of site relevant to the evaluation and the number of each category of site in the country. It indicates how many of the sites were visited, in comparison with the suggested sampling framework (“ideal” sampling) recommended in OIE PVS Manual.

Table 5: Site sampling	Terminology or names used in the country	Number of sites	“Ideal” sampling	Actual sampling
GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES OF THE COUNTRY				
Agro-ecological zone		10		5
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF THE COUNTRY				
1st administrative level	MALF/DVS; TVLA(3); TFDA	2		4
2nd administrative level	ZVC Operating Areas	8		4
3rd administrative level	Regions	25 ¹⁵		10
4th administrative level	Districts	131		11
Urban entities	Cities	5		4
	Municipals	24		7
	Town Councils	5		1
VETERINARY SERVICES ORGANISATION AND STRUCTURE				
Central (Federal/National) VS	DVS; TVLA; VCT	3	3	3
Internal division of the central VS	DVS Units	3	3	3
1 st level of the VS	ZVC	8		4
2 nd level of the VS	Regions (RVO)	25		2
3 rd level of the VS	Districts (DVO)	131		7
Veterinary organisations (VSB, unions...)	VCT; TVMA	2		2
FIELD ANIMAL HEALTH NETWORK				
Field level of the VS (animal health)	Wards	?		
Private veterinary sector		?		1
Other sites (dip tanks, crush pens....)	Dip tank	?		1
VETERINARY MEDICINES & BIOLOGICALS				
Import and wholesale sector				0
Retail sector				6
VETERINARY LABORATORIES				
National laboratories		3	3	3
Regional and local laboratories		8		4
Associated, accredited and other laboratories		0		0
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS MOVEMENT CONTROL				
Bordering countries		8		2
Airports and ports border posts		15		1
Terrestrial border posts		24		2
Quarantine stations for import: livestock wildlife		19		
		28		1
Live animal markets – primary - secondary		± 400		
		15		
Export quarantines		2		1
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS				
Export slaughterhouse		6		2
National/Local market slaughterhouses		85		1
Slaughter areas/slabs/points		1009		3
Processing sites (milk, meat, eggs, etc)	Dairy	?		4
Retail outlets (butchers, shops, restaurants)		?		2

¹⁵ <http://www.tanzania.go.tz/directoryrecords>

TRAINING AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS				
Veterinary university	SUA/FVM	1	1	1
Veterinary paraprofessional schools	LITA and private	6		3
Veterinary research organisations	SUA/FVM; TAWRI	2		1
STAKEHOLDERS' ORGANISATIONS				
National Commodity Boards (parastatal)	Tz Meat and Dairy Boards	2		2
National livestock farmers organisations		0	0	0
Local livestock farmers organisations		many		5
Other stakeholder organisations	Animal Welfare NGOs	5		2
Consumer organisations				

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. A second table reflects the level of advancement attained in the June 2008 PVS Evaluation highlighted in **yellow** and the desired level identified during the November 2009 PVS Gap Analysis is shown in **green**. Where these levels coincide the level is shown in green.

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:

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

Terrestrial Code References:

Points 1-7, 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.

I-1 Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services <i>The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</i> A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)	Levels of advancement
	1. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are not occupied by appropriately qualified personnel.
	2. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at central and state / provincial levels.
	3. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at local (field) 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

1. Specific objective
<i>The staffing of the VS is appropriate to allow veterinary functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are not occupied by appropriately qualified personnel.
2. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at central and state / provincial levels.
3. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at the local (field) level.
4. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals.
5. There are effective management procedures for performance assessment of veterinarians and other professionals.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1b; E2; E31; E53; E56; E61; H3

Findings:

Taking all available information, including interviews, into consideration it can be stated that down to the District level professional staffing has improved dramatically as compared to 2008. This was also observed by the OIE Legislation Mission of 2015⁴ that reports 360 public sector veterinarians and 301 in the private sector, numbers that correspond with the 2014 numbers from the OIE's World Animal Health Information System.

The VCT Registrar indicated in a presentation (E31) that 110 Local Government Authorities now have a District Veterinary Officer, while only 49 do not. He further reported that:

- of the 26 Regions, 16 have an RVO, and
- 200 private veterinarians are registered.

The OIE PVS Evaluation Expert Team was informed on several occasions that not all private veterinarians and not all veterinarians employed by the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) have registered with the Veterinary Council of Tanzania (VCT). The VCT's most recently published statistics date from 2012.

The lack of veterinarians is still evident at District, Ward and Village levels. The lack of professional staff is partially offset by increased numbers of veterinary para-professionals.

Filling of all government positions is based on quotas assigned by the central government to each Ministry. Consequently MALF may receive fewer positions than required. Nevertheless,

for 2016/17 DVS has approval to recruit 7 veterinarians amongst a total quota of 15 new staff and TVLA can recruit 10 veterinarians amongst 27 new staff (E53).

Number of Registered Veterinarians, Enrolled Paraprofessionals, Enlisted Paraprofessionals Assistants and Licensed Inspectors and Technicians

Year	Registered Veterinarians	Enlisted VPP	Enrolled VPP	Licensed Meat Inspectors	Licensed AI Technicians	Licensed Lab Technicians
2005	520	192	163	H	H	H
2006	559	314	273	H	H	H
2007	597	403	385	H	H	H
2008	610	453	390	H	H	H
2009	614	502	410	H	H	H
2010	637	690	485	H	H	H
2011	647	794	511	H	H	H
2012	666	867	573	H	6	2
2013	679	1006	997	159	9	11
2014	712	1038	1,045	247	17	15

Source: E2, page119: credited to Veterinary Council of Tanzania 2014

Strengths:

- Increased number of positions filled down to District level as compared to 2008;
- A majority (16/26) of the Regional Veterinary Officer positions have now been filled which was not the case in 2008;
- A standard template for RVO job descriptions exists and clearly describes the tasks;
- Eight Zonal Veterinary Centres and the accompanying Zonal TVLAs can provide back-up services to DVOs and RVOs;
- VCT encourages a strengthening of the supervision of VPPs by DVOs and RVOs.

Weaknesses:

- District veterinarians are charged with a number of inspection functions under national animal health legislation, serve as Assistant Registrars for the VCT in each District, and may also serve as veterinary supervisors for private Veterinary Centres and offer private veterinary services in the same Districts. These multiple roles create risks of perceived or real conflicts of interest that are difficult to manage and are not in line with the respective job descriptions;
- Job descriptions for DVOs are reported to vary amongst LGAs;
- Veterinarians at District and Regional levels are dependent on budget allocations by LGA officials, who might have other priorities;
- Under the quota system for recruitment of personnel the number of new personnel may not be balanced against departures and do not meet evolving requirements;
- Certain positions remain unfilled, e.g. only 5% of border inspection positions for veterinarians are filled (interviews);
- Shortages of veterinarians at District, Ward and village levels, especially private professional veterinary services, with the resulting gap being filled by unsupervised VPPs.

Recommendations

- An economic study of the provision of professional veterinary services at remote locations might be useful to identify incentives or other measures such as the use of delegated authorities and contracts to make professional veterinary practice viable in remote areas.

I-1. Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services <i>The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</i> B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel	Levels of advancement
	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The staffing of the VS is appropriate to allow veterinary functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The majority of technical positions are not occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications.
2. The majority of technical positions at central and state / provincial levels are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications.
3. The majority of technical positions at the local (field) level are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications.
4. The majority of technical positions are effectively supervised on a regular basis.
5. There are effective management procedures for formal appointment and performance assessment of veterinary para-professionals.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1b; E2; E31; E53; E61; H3

Findings:

The VCT Registrar reported in a presentation (E31) that the number of Veterinary Paraprofessionals (VPP) and Veterinary Paraprofessional Assistants has increased from 390 and 453, respectively, in 2008 to 1045 and 1038 respectively in 2016.

VPPs are engaged usually at Ward and Village levels and are the “eyes and ears” of the DVOs for disease reporting and surveillance. They usually carry some drugs in order to treat sick animals on the spot, at a charge for their work and transportation if not provided by the LGA. This contributes to reduce disease reporting (see II-1 and II.5.A), as motorbike transport forces a choice between carrying drugs or sampling equipment for laboratory testing on field visits.

VPPs can also work in Veterinary Centres or “Agro-Vet Shops” leading to criticism from some private veterinarians that they carry out professional work that goes far beyond their competence.

Despite the increase in numbers, there are still many villages that do not have a VPP as only 60% of positions have to date been filled (interview), but the Government cannot absorb all of the 1500 Extension officers graduating per year due to restricted job openings (E53).

Strengths:

- The number of veterinary paraprofessionals has increased substantially;
- VPPs work in many different fields, often employed also by private veterinarians or drug sales outlets;
- The numbers of VPPs in many areas is large enough to provide a good network of services to livestock owners at modest cost;

- VPPs can be mobilised for disease control programmes and surveillance.

Weaknesses:

- Supervision by veterinarians, especially at Village and Ward levels, is limited by a number of factors including limited transportation;
- There are still many villages that do not have a VPP;
- The availability of subsidized and low cost private veterinary services from LGA employed VPPs creates an indirect obstacle to the development of a truly private veterinary service.

Recommendations:

- Encourage and reinforce the supervision of VPPs by DVOs as well as the collaboration amongst these officials to increase the quality of veterinary expertise available at field levels;
- Include VPPs in continuous education efforts to upgrade their knowledge particularly in specialised fields such as meat inspection and public health.

I-2 Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals <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> A. Professional competencies of veterinarians including the OIE Day 1 competencies	Levels of advancement
	1. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a variable standard that usually allow for elementary clinical and administrative activities of the VS.
	2. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a uniform standard that usually allow for accurate and appropriate clinical and administrative activities of the VS.
	3. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking all professional/technical activities of the VS (e.g. epidemiological surveillance, early warning, public health, etc.).
	4. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking 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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the capability to efficiently carry out their veterinary functions, as measured by the academic qualifications of their personnel in veterinary positions.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a variable standard that usually allow for elementary clinical and administrative activities of the VS.
2. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a uniform standard that usually allow for accurate and appropriate clinical and administrative activities of the VS.
3. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking all professional/technical activities of the VS (e.g. epidemiological surveillance, early warning, public health, etc.).
4. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking specialized activities as may be needed by the VS.
5. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are subject to regular updating, or international harmonisation, or evaluation.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): H2; E63;

Findings:

The intake of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at SUA has increased to 60 – 70 students per year and the curriculum of Veterinary Education has been revised twice since 2008 to match the demand from the field. The revisions addressed OIE's "day one competencies". The nine semesters now include a 13-week internship in one or more of several fields of veterinary science depending on the availability of postings, e.g. in private clinics, with DVOs, in research institutes etc., as well as a course on entrepreneurship. The new curriculum also includes wildlife studies with a 2-week practical assignment.

The postgraduate programme was also revised and the number of courses on offer was increased to include an MSc in Preventive Veterinary Medicine targeted at field veterinarians, e.g. DVOs. Other new courses are MSc programmes in Public Health and Food Sciences, Aquatic Health, etc. Discussions with MoH about a new One Health programme are ongoing.

The full effect of these very positive changes should gradually become evident as a succession to the younger generation takes its place in the profession. The challenge for current leaders is to prepare to make full use of this growing capacity.

At the same time it was noted that highly trained professionals are currently being underused in the public sector. DVOs and particularly RVOs deal mainly with administrative issues and report writing and appear to be somehow detached from field work, mainly done by VPPs.

There is also a shortage of full-time private veterinary practitioners in rural areas, and one observed that the market for their services is being undermined by low-priced services provided by VPPs (and perhaps even veterinarians) who are salaried public servants.

Some programmes, services and activities that parallel those of the DVS and TVLA are in place/offered at SUA, e.g. a mobile phone based ID and surveillance programme (parallel to TANLITS) and diagnostic facilities (parallel to TVLA). Early collaboration might preclude possible conflicting or competing services.

Brief mention was made in the closing meeting of plans for two additional veterinary academic institutions that have been approved by authorities in Tanzania. A new veterinary school will be located in Butiama, Mara Region (located at the eastern part of Lake Victoria). The second is not a new school per se but a new programme at the University of Dar-es-Salaam that will establish a small faculty that will focus on Animal Production and Veterinary subjects.

Strengths:

- New graduates have benefited from a modern education with practical, hands-on studies, many electives and possibilities for specialisation in MSc and PhD programmes;
- By 2011 only 11 veterinarians had received post graduate training, while now 72 have done so;
- New veterinary academic institutions are under development.

Weaknesses:

- As noted in the 2008 PVS Evaluation¹, the SUA FVM has capacities which might be better used by the DVS to support the design and delivery of national animal health programmes. Currently cooperation with the other structures within the DVS, e.g. TVLA, ZVC or TFDA are mainly informal and might better be formalised;
- Underuse of cadre of highly trained professionals in the public sector;
- Limited economic incentives for private veterinary practice in rural areas.

Recommendations:

- SUA indicated that it wishes “to position itself” better within the existing programmes of the DVS. DVS, TVLA and MALF should take advantage of this opportunity. Important collaborative agreements, currently rather informal and mainly at an inter-personal level, should be formalised and expanded.
- DVS, LGAs, VCT and others should explore strategies for career and workplace enrichment, in particular to encourage veterinarians to take on work at field levels (e.g. more use of digital systems for reporting, continuing education and analysis; improved access to internet; better transportation). This could be supported by a study of the economics of rural practice and possible incentives. It would also be assisted by establishing much needed sustainable disease control programmes (see CC II-7) that would challenge the professional capacities of public sector veterinarians.

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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the capability to efficiently carry out their technical functions, as measured by the qualifications of veterinary para-professionals</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The majority of veterinary para-professionals have no formal entry-level training.
2. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a very variable standard and allows the development of only limited animal health competencies.
3. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of only basic animal health competencies.
4. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of some specialist animal health competencies (e.g. meat inspection).
5. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard and is subject to regular evaluation and/or updating.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E2; H18

Findings:

Since 2008 reforms to the curriculum for training veterinary professionals has reduced the degree of specialization in areas of animal health, meat inspection, dairy production and other topics. While level 3 is still attained, this change is a step away from the goal of attaining level 4.

Six Livestock Training Agency (LITA) Campuses train Animal Health and Production officers at Certificate level (AHPC) and Animal Health officers at Diploma level (DAH). They have increased their total output from 86 in 2008 to 276 in 2012 for AHPC and from 66 in 2008 to 137 in 2012 for DAH. Three of these Campuses also provide training at the Diploma level for Veterinary Laboratory Technicians.

The LITA curriculum was revised in 2010 and Diploma and Certificate courses now combine Animal Health with Animal Production. There was no change to the length of the programme, thereby reducing specialized training in animal health, meat inspection and dairy production.

However, according to the VCT and LITA, courses are being developed to allow further specialisation after attaining the Diploma or Certificate levels. As trainees will have to pay for these courses (unlike Veterinary University studies which are Government supported with stipends), incentives may be needed to support uptake of these specialised courses.

Five private training centres also offer AHPC programmes; one will start in 2017 (visited).

Strengths:

- Increased output of certified VPPs.

Weaknesses:

- According to the VCT (2013) there is a deficit of DAH to provide extension services at Ward and Village levels in the 25 Regions of Tanzania;
- The new LITA curriculum offers less time for animal health; speciality options in meat inspection and dairy production were removed.

Recommendations:

- Animal Health and Production should include VPPs in continuing education programmes and encourage them to work closely with their DVOs;
- Ensure that specialisation courses become available again for meat inspection and dairy production.

I-3 Continuing education (CE)¹⁶ <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>	Levels of advancement
	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the capability to maintain and improve the competence of their personnel in terms of relevant information and understanding; measured in terms of the implementation of an annually reviewed training programme.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS have no access to continuing veterinary, professional or technical education.
2. The VS have access to continuing education (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 continuing education that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, but it is implemented for less than 50% of the relevant personnel.
4. The VS have access to continuing education that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, and it is implemented for more than 50% of the relevant personnel.
5. The VS have up-to-date continuing education that is implemented for all relevant personnel.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E35; E60; E67

Findings:

In considering this competency it should be noted that there has been a change in the wording for levels 3 and 4.

A mandatory continuing education programme is being introduced by VCT for both veterinarians and VPPs. Launched in 2014, it has guidelines and is being reviewed annually. The programme started in earnest in 2015 and participation became mandatory in December 2015 for professionals to remain in the VCT's register. The roll-out is slow and currently stated as reaching 50% of the veterinarians (E60).

"Veterinarians and field officers have not received adequate in-service training on disease control and surveillance" (E35)

The Tanzanian Veterinary Association (<http://www.tva.or.tz>) publishes a Journal twice annually and holds an annual conference which for 2016 will address an important topic "Disease Control as the Main Driver for Improving Productivity and Livestock Market Access"

Strengths:

- Since June 2015 more than 150 personnel have received CPD courses and received a Certificate of Attendance and credit points;

¹⁶ Continuing education includes Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for veterinary, professional and technical personnel.

-
- The CPD programme includes online learning courses (albeit presently difficult to access in the field);
 - A timely and pertinent topic has been chosen for the TVA 2016 annual conference.

Weaknesses:

- The programme is in its infancy and experiencing technical problems, particularly access to the online training courses. This restricts access for persons at field level who need better access to the internet.

Recommendations:

- Many CPD courses for Veterinarians and VPP could be accessed through collaboration with other countries – especially in the region. This is recommended in order to maximize efficiency and avoid “reinventing the wheel”
- The Continuing Professional Development programme, started in 2015, should be strengthened and the outreach to professionals at the District level should be given special attention to link them better to the central VS and to promote professional development and enrichment, particularly amongst younger staff.

I-4 Technical independence <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>	Levels of advancement
	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the capability 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>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The technical decisions made by the VS are generally not based on scientific considerations.
2. The technical decisions take into account the scientific evidence, but are routinely modified to conform to non-scientific considerations.
3. The technical decisions are based on scientific evidence but are subject to review and possible modification based on non-scientific considerations.
4. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.
5. The technical decisions are made and implemented in full accordance with the country's OIE obligations (and with the country's WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E51; E13

Findings:

The inspection of local slaughter houses and veterinary drug outlets (Agro-Vet shops) is carried out by veterinarians employed by the District Council while also reporting on a technical basis to the DVS and in many cases designated by the Veterinary Council of Tanzania (VCT) as an Assistant Registrar. Under such an arrangement the employee is exposed to potential conflicts of interest that may compromise standards. The Expert Team observed several cases in which local inspectors employed by LGAs avoided enforcement or other unpopular actions that might affect powerful persons in their community, notably:

- No corrective action had been required of a meat company (in which the LGA owned an interest) that had continued to slaughter sheep and goats without stunning for over 2 months due to stalled procurement of a stunning pistol. The same facility was found holding cattle in a pen without water overnight while awaiting slaughter; no schedule was available for repairs to the water system. The inspector was aware of the problems but simply accepted the company's explanations for the delays.
- A DVO and Associate Registrar of the VCT quite honestly explained that he felt unable to require corrective action from unregistered veterinary drug outlets as the owners were influential in his community and he had no effective measures available ("they'll just close up and reopen when I'm gone").

Veterinarians and VPPs employed by the public sector often deliver clinical services on a private for-fee basis, raising issues of conflict of interest and undermining the technical independence of the public VS, particularly at local levels.

The Expert Team also heard second hand reports of cattle traders making political appeals against paying fees, and opposition by LGAs to quarantine measures that would disrupt local trade.

Strengths:

- Personnel generally were aware of the pertinent scientific or technical evidence or requirements in the situations encountered;
- Significant progress since 2008 is that these problems have been recognized by officials of both the VS and LGAs who held a workshop on the topic in 2016 (E51). Their recommendations include actions to strengthen the chain of command from DVS to DVOs (building on a similar workshop in April 2015 – E13) and most importantly “considering” establishment of an independent Inspectorate within MALF. This process is supported by the AU-IBAR’s VET-Gov project.

Weaknesses:

- Officials employed by LGAs are particularly vulnerable to be influenced by powerful interests;
- The problem is compounded by the delivery of private veterinary services at the field level by veterinarians and VPPs who hold public offices;
- There is no arms-length enforcement organisation to which serious infractions can be referred for independent action.

Recommendations:

- Assign priority to implementing recommendations of the May 2016 Workshop of Livestock Actors on Enforcement and Compliance with Veterinary Legislation, organised and supported by AU-IBARs Vet Gov project, including establishment of an independent Inspectorate within MALF;
- Establish compliance and enforcement policies and protocols;
- Establish and implement policies and procedures to address perceived or real conflicts of interests, including clear obligations to declare potential conflicts and to manage them – e.g. by devolving private interests or by recusals from conflicting official duties;
- Provide mandatory training for DVOs, and for more senior officials, in 1) public service values and ethics and 2) management of potential conflicts of interest - as part of the VCT’s CPD programme (see CC I-3);
- Develop an official VS “brand” and use it for identification of official vehicles and VS officials, including the use of uniforms for inspectors in the field and at border posts.

I-5 Stability of structures and sustainability of policies <i>The capability of the VS structure and/or leadership to implement and sustain policies over time.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. Substantial changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS frequently occur (e.g. annually) resulting in lack of sustainability of policies.
	2. 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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the capability to implement and sustain policies over time.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. Substantial changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS occur frequently (e.g. annually) resulting in lack of sustainability of policies.
2. Substantial changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS occur less frequently (e.g. biannually) resulting in lack of sustainability of policies.
3. The organisational structure of the public sector of the VS is substantially changed each time there is a change in the political leadership and this has negative effects on sustainability of policies.
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.
5. The organisational structure of the public sector of the VS generally remains stable for longer periods (e.g. 5 years) and is only modified based on an evaluation process, with little or no effect on the sustainability of policies.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1b; E13; E21; E51

Findings:

In considering this competency it should be noted that there have been significant changes to the wording for levels 2-5.

The importance of veterinary services, animal health and food safety are well recognized as priorities in the national Livestock Sector Development Strategy of 2010 (E21).

The Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development – MLDF (2005 to 2015) has recently become the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries – MALF (2016 to date). Staffing has not changed much although replacement of retiring staff has been slow in part due to central controls on recruitment (see CC I-1.A). Recent CVOs have held office for relatively short periods (1-2 years) whereas earlier terms were longer, even up to a decade.

In 2013 the creation of TVLA split out the laboratory functions from the DVS. The TVLA still reports to the Minister but through an Advisory Board (see CC II-1.A)

With a new government in place many decisions are on hold, including travel and training, while awaiting new directions. Changes to the senior management structure of the MALF are anticipated in the near future.

The “Decentralization by Devolution” policy remains in place since 2008 and is clearly supported by central authorities, along with the resulting breaks in the chain of command

described in previous reports^{1, 2} (see CC I.6.A). On a positive note, workshops in 2015 and 2016 (E13; E51) have identified measures that if implemented will be helpful in building a “functional” if not a direct chain of command.

Strengths:

- Veterinary services are well positioned in the national Livestock Sector Development Strategy;
- Recommendations have been made to strengthen the intended technical or “functional” chain of command.

Weaknesses:

- Uncertainty over directions of the new government;
- The “Decentralization by Devolution” policy and the resulting administrative matrix present an on-going challenge to the effective functioning of the national veterinary service.

Recommendations:

- Active follow-up to implement recommendations of the 2015 workshop on the Chain of Command (E13) and the 2016 workshop on Compliance with and Enforcement of veterinary legislation (E51).

I-6 Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services A. Internal coordination (chain of command) <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>	Levels of advancement
	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the capability to coordinate national activities, including disease control and eradication programmes, food safety programmes and responses to emergency situations.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. There is no coordination.
2. There are informal or irregular coordination mechanisms for some activities, with an unclear chain of command.
3. There are coordination mechanisms with a clear chain of command for some activities, but these are not coordinated / implemented throughout the country.
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.
5. There are agreed coordination mechanisms that can be implemented as necessary to address all activities.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E13; E35; E51; E52; E55; E56; E57; E68

Findings:

In considering this competency it should be noted that there have been changes to the wording for all levels.

As in 2008 the chain of command from the CVO to front line animal health workers at District, and Ward levels remains broken at two places: first between the CVO and the regional governments that employ the RVOs, and then again between the regions and the LGAs that employ the DVOs. The DVS retains functional or technical authority over RVOs and DVOs but has no administrative authority over veterinarians and VPPs at these and lower sub-national levels. The CVO thus lacks critical management control over budgets, human resources, transport, fuel, IT infrastructure and other supplies required for day to day operations of the VS.

The position of RVO was created to coordinate the DVOs and to exercise some executive power over them for technical matters (E55). An example would be the establishment of a quarantine in a District or across several Districts, a task which is difficult for the DVO to do alone given his/her close ties to the District stakeholders.

An encouraging development is that the resulting chain of command issues described in previous reports OIE reports^{1, 2} have been acknowledged and would be addressed in part by measures recommended by a joint meeting between the former MLFD (now MALF) and Regional and Local Government (RALG) officials then of the Prime Ministers' Office and now of the President's Office. Their recommendations include enhanced communication on

technical issues, guidelines identifying priority areas to the PMO RALG for inclusion in the LGAs budgets by end of August every year, appointments of District and Regional Veterinary Officers as per Section 5 of the Animal Disease Act of 2003 to perform specific technical duties, improved coordination of disease control in the country through the Regional Livestock Offices in collaboration with the Zonal Veterinary Centres, and preparation of animal disease control calendars for specific diseases to be submitted to MALF. A further workshop of central and LGA officials recognized and made recommendations to address weaknesses in compliance and enforcement that result from the decentralized structure (see CC I-4 and CC IV-2 as well as E51).

In addition, since 2008 significant new coordination challenges have arisen with the formation of the Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA). This change removed from the DVS its direct control of the national and sub-national veterinary laboratories and their chain of command to the Zonal Veterinary Centres (formerly VICs). The DVS now operates under a fee for service relationship with TVLA. The resulting laboratory service challenges are discussed under CCs II..A & B.

Strengths:

- Challenges posed by the national Decentralization by Devolution policy have been recognized by all concerned and joint recommendations have been developed to strengthen a functional or technical chain of command.

Weaknesses:

- The chain of command is not direct, nor is such an arrangement contemplated;
- The coordination or “chain of command” challenges have been compounded by creation of the TVLA.

Recommendations:

- The arrangement to install RVOs as employees of the Regional Government but effective agents of the DVS remains to be fully operationalized. It is therefore recommended that priority be assigned to follow-up on actions agreed with the PO-RALG in 2015 and 2016 (E13 & E51) and to organise RVO meetings and a professional network of RVOs as a platform to strengthen the chain of command from DVS HQ to the field level;
- Develop and strengthen the RVO Team and networks with each other and the DVOs;
- Develop protocols to quickly revert to a true direct chain of command for use in animal health emergencies by adopting the widely used “incident command” structures to quickly align a matrix organisation;
- Work with colleagues in the MoH to learn lessons about managing a public health emergency under the Tanzania’s decentralized governance regimes as they review their experience with the recent and ongoing cholera outbreak (E68).

B. External coordination	Levels of advancement
<p><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></p>	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

1. Specific objective
<p><i>The VS have the capability to coordinate national activities, including disease control and eradication programmes, food safety programmes and responses to emergency situations.</i></p>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. There is no coordination.
2. There are informal or irregular coordination mechanisms for some activities, with an unclear chain of command.
3. There are coordination mechanisms with a clear chain of command for some activities, but these are not coordinated / implemented throughout the country.
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.
5. There are agreed coordination mechanisms that can be implemented as necessary to address all activities.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E22; E49; E50; E52

Findings:

In considering this competency it should be noted that there have been changes to the wording for all levels.

As noted in the 2008 OIE PVS Evaluation¹ and set out in detail by the 2015 OIE Legislation Mission⁴, increased coordination and cooperation is needed amongst the “multiple Competent Authorities in the veterinary domain”.

In the field of food safety interviews with stakeholders confirmed previous observations of the 2015 OIE Legislation Mission⁴, and the GHSA JEE Assessment (E22) that gaps exist in areas such as food safety standards, good manufacturing processes, recalls and residue monitoring despite the broad and at times overlapping mandates of MALF (DVS and TVLA), the Tanzania Food Drugs Agency (TFDA), the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS), the VCT and the licencing and inspections by these agencies.

In the case of TVLA, a relatively new organisation charged with providing laboratory services funded by user fees, there are opportunities to a) build partnerships with others such as FVM/SUA to improve their efficiency and effectiveness in delivery of diagnostic services, and b) strengthen its relationship with clients, including DVS, DVOs and private veterinarians. TVLA needs to actively market its diagnostic services but only after fundamental issues of capacity are addressed, most notably improving the procurement of essential diagnostic reagents and developing the capacity to deliver testing as close to the client as possible,

making full use of TVLA's important Zonal presence. TVLA's relationship to DVS, as confirmed by a MOU between TVLA and DVS (E49), should be more than a simple fee for service arrangement.

Strengths:

- CVO sits on Board of TVLA;
- MOU between DVS and TVLA (E49) -albeit undated and unsigned;
- Draft MOU between TFDA and VCT (E50).

Weaknesses:

- Gaps and overlaps in mandates for and delivery of food safety programmes;
- TVLA unable to provide diagnostic services according to many clients due to unresolved problems in procuring and distributing diagnostic reagents;
- Lack of effective coordination between TVLA and DVS.

Recommendations:

- Assign priority to address recommendations of the 2015 OIE Legislation Mission⁴, and the GHSA JEE Assessment (E22), notably to conduct a comprehensive review of legislation relating to foods of animal origin and develop a national food safety policy and plan of action with inputs from all stakeholders to ensure more widespread adoption of a One Health approach;
- Establish and, where they exist, operationalize MOUs between:
 - DVS and TFDA
 - DVS and TVLA, especially with respect to diagnostic services
 - TFDA and VCT
 - DVS and Regional and Local Government Authorities with respect to
 - a. the chain of command and
 - b. compliance and enforcement of legislation.

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

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

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): Site visits;

Findings:

Central and local governments provide physical resources such as offices, transport, communication, basic laboratories, slaughter houses and slabs, etc.

Most government owned facilities in the districts and zones were basic. In some cases the facilities were dilapidated (e.g. Mbeya City slaughter slabs as reported by the City veterinarian in-charge).

Due to financial constraints, the maintenance of public sector VS physical resources is a challenge.

For the public sector VS beyond major centres, internet access was rarely available and suitable transport was lacking more often than not.

Commercial (private or parastatal) facilities were generally in much better working condition, for example the slaughter houses at Kongwa ranch, and the Tanzania Meat Co. Ltd; dairy facilities at ASAS Dairies in Iringa; the Njombe milk factory; and Silverlands Tanzania in Iringa for poultry feed production.

Laboratory infrastructure ranged from excellent (e.g. the EPT2 BS level 3 and other laboratories at SUA) to basic in some government facilities. Modern laboratories for diagnostics and research were seen at University of Sokoine and at some privately owned laboratory facilities – e.g. for antibiotic testing in milk at ASAS Dairies and at the Njombe milk

factory owned by a farmer's cooperative group. In contrast government laboratories were often not adequately equipped or supplied with reagents to carry out the tests required of them.

The TVLA Centre for Infectious Diseases and Biotechnology (CIDB) was undergoing renovation to develop Biosafety Level 3 capacity to enable the facility conduct advanced tests.

Strengths:

- Government investment to upgrade the TVLA-CIDB laboratory facility and plans for new construction at TVI;
- Private sector investments in provision of slaughter houses;
- The decentralisation process allows the access of many VS staff to shared office facilities in some cases provided by the Local Government Authorities (LGA);
- The presence of TVLA at the zone level in each region provides laboratory infrastructure for basic diagnosis such as blood smears and helminthology;
- Efforts to upgrade or build new slaughter houses, especially in municipalities such as Iringa.

Weaknesses:

- While the physical resources at the LGA, where the VS activities are most needed, were available to the VS staff, there is often an uneasy relationship since the District Executive Director (DED) is in control of all resources at the LGA and the VS staff felt they had little say in setting priorities, especially when it came to livestock issues;
- In areas visited, the extension officers generally lacked transport and equipment for sampling;
- Poor or non-existent internet access at most field locations.

Recommendations:

- Rehabilitate essential infrastructure such as the slaughter house and slab at Mbeya;
- Provide adequate transport to extension staff;
- Provide internet access for VS personnel;
- Encourage more private sector investment in physical infrastructure for service delivery to help the government to enhance its oversight responsibilities.

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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the ability to access financial resources adequate for their continued operations, independent of political pressure.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. Funding for the VS is neither stable nor clearly defined but depends on resources allocated irregularly.
2. Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, but is inadequate for their required base operations.
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.
5. Funding for all aspects of VS activities is adequate; all funding is provided under full transparency and allows for full technical independence.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1b,

Findings:

In considering this competency it should be noted that there have been changes to the wording for levels 2, 4 & 5.

With respect to the central organisations (DVS, TVLA, VCT), Table 6 presents the total budget allocations in recent years. It is important to understand that actual allocations of funds may be significantly different from these plans. Funds are disbursed through the course of each fiscal year by central authorities taking account of the national financial situation. Project-based funds from donor agencies are more reliable in terms of cash flow.

Trends noted from Table 6 are:

- DVS budget decreased by 3.3% from 2014/15 (USD 3,758,523) to 2015/16 (USD 3,635,165)
- Within this DVS allocated 19.6 % and 18.2% to the TVLA in 2014/15 and 2015/16, respectively
- The TVLA allocation of 2016/17 is less than 50% of the amounts allocated in the previous 3 years. Perhaps because “*over the years disbursement has been less than 40%*”.

It is not clear to what extent the shifts in funding for TVLA account for the Agency’s inability to procure essential diagnostic reagents (see CC II-1 A&B) – an issue that is having a significant impact on the performance of the VS overall and is damaging the reputation of TVLA amongst its clients throughout the country.

Table 6: Budget allocations to the Central Veterinary Authorities in recent years (source E1b)

(i) DVS

ITEM	Financial Year	Amount in Tshs	Amount in USD	%ge allocation
Total Budget allocation	2014/2015	8,203,878,200	3,758,523	
<i>Salaries pensionable</i>		4,693,364,000	2,150,217	57.2%
<i>Salaries casual</i>		26,400,000	12,095	0.3%
<i>Office utilities, travel rentals</i>		1,490,492,200	682,854	18.2%
<i>Livestock supplies</i>		12,750,000	5,841	0.2%
<i>Laboratory agency</i>		1,610,872,000	738,005	19.6%
<i>Vehicle and other costs</i>		294,000,000	134,693	3.6%
<i>Rehabilitation</i>		51,000,000	23,365	0.6%
<i>International organisations</i>		25,000,000	11,453	0.3%
Total Budget allocation	2015/2016	7,934,620,863	3,635,165	
<i>Salaries pensionable</i>		4,937,805,863	2,262,205	60.2%
<i>Salaries casual</i>		40,000,000	18,326	0.5%
<i>Office utilities, travel rentals</i>		1,197,535,000	548,638	14.6%
<i>Livestock supplies</i>		22,000,000	10,079	0.3%
<i>Laboratory agency</i>		1,491,732,000	683,422	18.2%
<i>Vehicle and other costs</i>		61,180,000	28,029	0.7%
<i>Rehabilitation, supplies, civil</i>		159,368,000	73,013	1.9%
<i>International organisations</i>		25,000,000	11,453	0.3%

(ii) TVLA

Allocated budget for TVLA			
2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
2,886,290,200	2,812,003,200	2,519,508,00	1,149,086,000

NB: over the years disbursement has been less than 40%

(iii) VCT

Allocated budget for VCT (Tsh)			
2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017
-	-	344,186,834.00	340,810,264.00

With regard to Regional and Local Governments, funds flowing through these bodies are disbursed taking account of other local priorities in addition to livestock health and production (e.g. education, health, etc.). Other than the provision of staff and their remuneration, there was little operational funding available to the VS at the Districts visited. In most cases, apart from emergency situations, the extension officers who provide frontline veterinary services, had no transport.

Besides direct government funding for human resources, some funds to support livestock services were accessed through government projects through the Agriculture Sector Development Programme which is mainly focused on animal production. Other sources were from the donor community such as FAO's Technical Cooperation Programme to address an ASF outbreak in southern Tanzania regions, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, etc.

The Veterinary Services at the LGA level do not receive funding commensurate with the resources they generated. For example the Mbeya City Council in 2015/16 received Tsh 130 million from livestock slaughter facilities alone compared to Tsh 80 million from crop agriculture based activities, but the Veterinary services did not receive much funding investment from the Municipality. This reflects significant revenues collected for livestock movement and slaughter that also accrue to the Central Treasury under the following fee schedules at points of sale, movement and slaughter:

- Movement permit payable to the Central Treasury:
 - Tsh 1000 per head sold in District
 - Tsh 1500 per head sold out of District
 - Tsh 2500 per head sold out of Region
- market fee Tsh 5,000 payable to the Central Treasury
- Seller pays Tsh 1000 per head to Local Government.

The Expert Team was advised that the fees above payable to the Central Treasury (total 6,000 to Tsh 7,500 per head) go to a central revenue fund – in other words they are not “earmarked” in any way for livestock or animal health programmes.

The Expert Team was also advised that previously, 15% of funds collected by the District Councils was used for development of the livestock sector, but this has somehow “disappeared”.

Strengths:

- Recognition by the Government that only 20% of livestock producers are currently able to access extension services;
- Involvement of the private sector and donor projects in provision of funding and services;
- The recognition of the livestock sector as an important avenue for poverty alleviation, food security enhancement, employment creation and environment conservation and the subsequent development of the Tanzania Livestock Modernization Initiatives (TLMI) for the period 2015/2016 - 2020/2021;
- Determination by TLMI that a rapid response livestock information system is a priority for livestock development.

Weaknesses:

- The veterinary services may not be receiving funding commensurate with revenues generated to government by the livestock sector;

- Sustained funding from government sources is insufficient to support national disease surveillance and control programmes. Donor funding for projects of limited duration, while very helpful, is not a sufficient alternative;
- While livestock is recognised as an important avenue to poverty alleviation, there is no clear roadmap from the government to providing other sources of support to the sector besides limited government and donor funding through projects which is targeted to specific time periods.

Recommendations:

- Increase state funding for core and sustained disease surveillance and control programmes to develop a base of capacity upon which investments by donors and private sector partners can have a sustained effect;
- Compare revenues from livestock slaughter and movement permits with national expenditures to support the livestock sector, including animal health services;
- Make the case for re-investment of at least some of this revenue in animal health initiatives under the Tanzania Livestock Modernization Initiatives (TLMI) for the period 2015/2016 - 2020/2021.

I-9 Emergency funding <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>	Levels of advancement
	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

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

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

In considering this competency it should be noted that there have been changes to the wording for all levels.

There are no special funds controlled by the DVS for emergencies. Funds for emergencies are controlled by a Disaster Management Unit in the Prime Minister's Office. Depending on an assessment of the national importance of an issue at hand funds may or may not be released to address animal health emergencies. Emergency funds were provided through this process to address RVF.

In 2015 the OIE Legislation Mission reported that "The compensation (Section 40) and surveillance (Section 65) of the Animal Diseases Act (2003) are excellent- it specifies that the Minister "shall" order compensation to be paid to the owner of an animal slaughtered or destroyed as a consequence of a disease, at fair market value. In our discussions, we were informed, however, that funding is often problematic. Implementation of the legislation is an issue." 4

Funding support for emergencies under the veterinary services may also come from development partners (embassies, international organisations) with interest in veterinary services and livestock development.

Strengths:

- Development of the 2012 Tanzania emergency preparedness and response plan (TEPRP) and the existence of other Response Plans such as those for HPAI and participation of Tanzania in Global programmes such as PPR eradication;
- Presence of emergency plans for HPAI, RVF and the establishment of One health (OH) and Zoonotic Diseases Unit (ZDU) offer opportunities to leverage fund raising for emergencies;
- Track record of emergency funding in case of RFV;
- The presence and willingness of international organisations and development partners to invest in emergency cases.

Weaknesses:

- No dedicated emergency funds for veterinary services;
- Lack of focus of the TEPRP on livestock and veterinary services.

Recommendations:

- Position veterinary services to access extraordinary financial resources for emergency situations or emerging issues by preparing central government officials through regular briefings and simulations.

I-10 Capital investment	Levels of advancement
<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>	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the capability to access additional investments, over time, that lead to a sustained improvement in the VS.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. There is no capability to improve the operational infrastructure of the VS.
2. The VS occasionally develop proposals and secures funding for improvements in operational infrastructure through extraordinary allocations.
3. The VS regularly secure funding for improvements in operational infrastructure, through extraordinary allocations from the national budget or from other sources, but these are allocated with constraints on their use.
4. The VS secure adequate funding for the necessary improvements in operational infrastructure through extraordinary allocations, including from stakeholders.
5. The VS routinely secure adequate funding for the necessary improvements in operational infrastructure.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E32; P7;

Findings:

In considering this competency it should be noted that there have been changes to the wording for all levels.

Funding was secured to develop a BSL 3 lab for TVLA's CIDB other TVLA investments include a new standby generator at CIDB and molecular diagnostic laboratories at CVL.

In collaboration with other Ministries, DVS has secured improved infrastructure for its work at One Stop Border Posts (P7).

Strengths:

- Targeted "one-off" projects cited above.

Weaknesses:

- No indication of ongoing allocations for maintenance of capital infrastructure (fleet, IT, buildings);
- Evident needs for improved capital investments for transport and IT (internet) at District and sub-District levels.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen capital asset planning, investments and management for the VS at Central and Regional/District levels.

I-11. Management of resources and operations <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>	Levels of advancement
	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

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1 a,b,c,d; E2-5; E23; H1

Findings:

Note: this CC was not present in the PVS Tool at the time of the 2008 evaluation.

Extensive documentation is available as illustrated by the amount of baseline information provided (census, statistics, etc.).

Fragmentation of the administrative chain of command hinders the capacity of the VS to analyse and manage its resources and operations. As an example the VS lacks the information, budgetary control and other authorities required to plan for and manage to meet its transportation needs at field levels.

Thoughtful preparation of self-assessments based on the OIE PVS tool demonstrated a capacity for analysis and evaluation.

Capacity for documentation and reporting varies from HQ to field and amongst LGAs as illustrated by monthly reports on slaughter or reports from DVOs to RVO and CVO. Most of this reporting is paper-based and the Expert Team observed examples of poor record keeping (e.g. a little piece of paper with a few numbers at a slaughter slab with few details, no template used, etc.).

TVLA's annual report to its Board (H1) demonstrated some analysis of issues. And MALF's annual report for 2012-13 presents trends on livestock disease control (E23 pages 25-27).

The national epidemiology report (E5) demonstrates capacity for analyses that could support planning of national animal disease programmes.

Strengths:

- Lots of data is collected;
- TVLA Board report demonstrates analyses for management decisions;
- Epidemiological analyses could support management of national programmes.

Weaknesses:

- Limited analysis in evidence beyond tabulation of trends and mapping;
- Limited use of IT and few of the records are digital;
- No capacity to manage operational funding or capital assets such as fleet from HQ to field due to breaks in the administrative chain of command.

Recommendations:

- Build capacity to manage projects, programmes and human resources with action plans on the basis of which progress can be monitored;

- Enhance IT capacity;
- Strengthen joint planning with PO-RALG and other partners.

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:

Section II-1	Veterinary laboratory diagnosis A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures
Section II-2	Laboratory quality assurance
Section II-3	Risk analysis
Section II-4	Quarantine and border security
Section II-5	Epidemiological surveillance and early detection A. Passive Epidemiological surveillance B. Active Epidemiological surveillance
Section II-6	Emergency response
Section II-7	Disease prevention, control and eradication
Section II-8	Food safety 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
Section II-9	Veterinary medicines and biologicals
Section II-10	Residue testing
Section II-11	Animal feed safety
Section II-12	Identification and traceability A. Animal identification and movement control B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin
Section II-13	Animal welfare

----- 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.

II-1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis A Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis <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>	Levels of advancement
	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

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

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1d; E1c; E5; E10; E16; E17; E18; E24-29; E32; E44; E48; E54; E59; H1; H9; H14-17; P5; P16

Findings:

Since 2008 a major restructuring of the laboratories supporting the VS has occurred with creation of the Tanzanian Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA – see CC II.-1 B for further details). The TVLA regroups 10 laboratory centres spread across the country. The two centres located in Dar es Salaam are the ones with transboundary animal disease diagnostic capacity. The list of available diagnostic techniques can be found in E1c. While the situation of the laboratories has improved somewhat since 2008 as reflected in the rating increase from 1 to 2, there remain serious obstacles to the availability and use of laboratory services.

Other laboratories include the Tanzania Wildlife Research Institute (TAWIRI), a parastatal organisation under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, located in the Serengeti and responsible for conducting and coordinating wildlife research and wildlife disease diagnosis in the United Republic of Tanzania (<http://www.tawiri.or.tz/>; E1c).

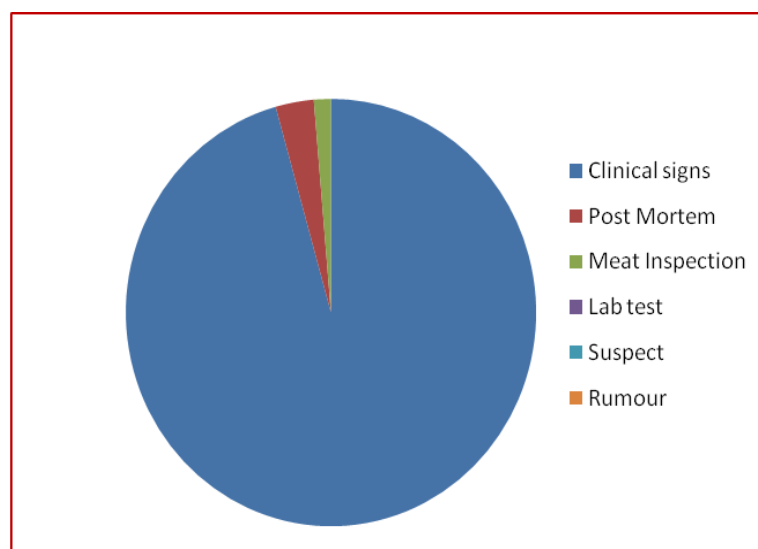
Research laboratories include facilities located at Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and a zoonotic laboratory located at Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Centre (KCRI). None are authorized for export and import testing. The Tropical Pesticide Research Institute (TPRI) can be used for testing and certifying animal pesticide registration (E1c).

No accreditation of private laboratories is currently in place (E1c). However, private enterprises commonly use foreign international laboratories for tests not available in the country. Examples of foreign testing arrangements include testing of wild animal samples for export purposes in Europe or South Africa, and quality/toxin testing of feeds produced in Tanzania (e.g. Silverlands Tanzania Ltd) in South African laboratories.

Multiple capacity-building projects are ongoing in collaboration with international laboratories to increase access to diagnosis (e.g. Twinning with Pirbright on PPR, the use of Instituto G. Caporale on CBPP, use of Botswana Veterinary Institute for FMD, etc. – E1c).

During its field visits the OIE PVS Expert Team heard repeated reports of failures to obtain diagnostic test results from TVLA and suggestions that this service should be returned to DVS. Several District and private veterinarians complained about the inability to hold TVLA accountable to provide results following sample submission. In some cases, results for samples submitted two years earlier had not been received by staff at the District level despite payment having been made to TVLA. This situation was of great concern to the Zonal Veterinary Services despite the existence of an (undated and unsigned) MOU between the DVS and TVLA. In its annual epidemiological report the DVS states that 96% of disease reports are based on clinical signs in the absence of laboratory testing (E5; Fig. 8). If this situation cannot be rectified to improve access to laboratory testing then the rating for this critical competency might fall to level 1.

Figure 8: The methods of diagnosis used to report disease outbreak in 2015 (Source E5)



The VS is not alone in facing such challenges according to an author quoted in a recent media report about poor medical laboratory services in the region (E44). This may present an opportunity to advance joint action with public health colleagues under the umbrella of the national One Health Strategic Plan (E18). Similar Collaboration is proposed on laboratory Quality Assurance (see CC II-2).

Strengths:

- SUA has new and high quality laboratories with diverse testing capacity (drug residue testing, FMD testing, emerging diseases diagnosis through EPT2 project (E48);
- The presence of TVLA centres across the country could provide access to timely laboratory diagnosis in the regions;
- Private laboratories overseas are commonly used;

- Multiple capacity-building projects are on-going.

Weaknesses:

- Although TVLA laboratory facilities exist and field officers can send samples to TVLA-HQ, actual testing is not regularly available due to funding issues and/or lack of resources (kits, reagents) to perform tests for which equipment/procedures and skills are in place.

Recommendations:

- TVLA must assign top priority to improve its ability to provide timely and high quality laboratory testing services;
- Invest in Zonal laboratories, in line with the Delegation by Devolution policy;
- Focus resources in one central (in Dar es Salaam) laboratory rather than two;
- Formalise cooperation with SUA to strengthen laboratory capacity.

II-1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures <i>The sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency of the national (public and private) laboratory infrastructures to service the needs of the VS</i>	Levels of advancement
	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

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

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1d; E1c; E10, E11; E16; E17; E19; E24-29; E32; E49; E59; H1; H9, H14; H15, H16, H17, P10, P11; P12, P13, P14, P15, P16, P17

Findings:

Note this is a new sub-competency since the 2008 evaluation.

Since The OIE PVS Evaluation of 2008, laboratory testing under the VS has been transferred to a newly created semi-autonomous parastatal organisation, the Tanzanian Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA). TVLA (<http://www.tvla-tz.org>) comprises:

- Two National Reference Laboratories in Dar es Salaam:
 - The Central Veterinary Laboratory (CVL),
 - The Centre for Infectious Disease and Biotechnology (CIDB, which is being upgraded from a BSL2 to a BSL3 laboratory).
- Eight zonal centres (Figure 9) including:
 - The Vector and Vector-Borne Diseases Research Institute and Centre (VVBDI and VVBDR), in charge of improvement, development and up scaling of appropriate control technologies for VVBD,

- The Tanzania Vaccine Institute (TVI), which produces vaccines for Black Quarter, Anthrax, and Newcastle, and
- 6 small zonal TVLA centres across the country (Arusha, Iringa, Dodoma, Mwanza, Tabora, Mtwara), responsible for undertaking diagnosis and investigation of animal diseases, and sending corresponding data to HQ (E1c).

The objective of this new organisation was to allow TVLA to be more competitive and business-oriented. It has however removed from the direct chain of command between the VS and the central and zonal laboratory testing activities

TVLA is actively sensitizing farmers and regional offices about vaccination and TB/Brucellosis testing for commercial dairy herds, as well as Salmonella testing for commercial poultry keepers. Aside from private testing requests (commercial farms, feed manufacturers, etc.), TVLA receives samples from field livestock officers in districts and Zonal Veterinary Centres (ZVCs). ZVCs have limited testing capacity, mainly parasitology, gross pathology, and some bacteriology. Even when an ELISA machine is available, kits are missing. Therefore, most samples requiring virology diagnosis or serology will be sent to TVLA-HQ (CVL or CIDB). The CVL also receives samples from wildlife laboratories and other institutions (SUA, TAWIRI and TANAPA).

The TVI building opened in 2012 is in good condition and active use. It is remote from the city but near other high technology facilities such as a bio-larvicide production plant. No retail sales are done from this location. A design flaw precludes a linear “clean to dirty” workflow and thus staff must exit through the entryway. Construction was underway for a lab animal facility and to house the QC/QA operations in a separate building.

Strengths:

- There have been multiple efforts to improve infrastructure and resources
 - TVLA now has feed testing capacity, which allows for new revenues
 - The CIDB is being upgraded to a BSL3
- Multiple capacity-building activities, including:
 - Twinning with international laboratories (see E1c)
 - New Trichinella diagnosis laboratory
 - Inter-laboratory comparison with SUA
 - Some TVLA-HQ staff training

Weaknesses:

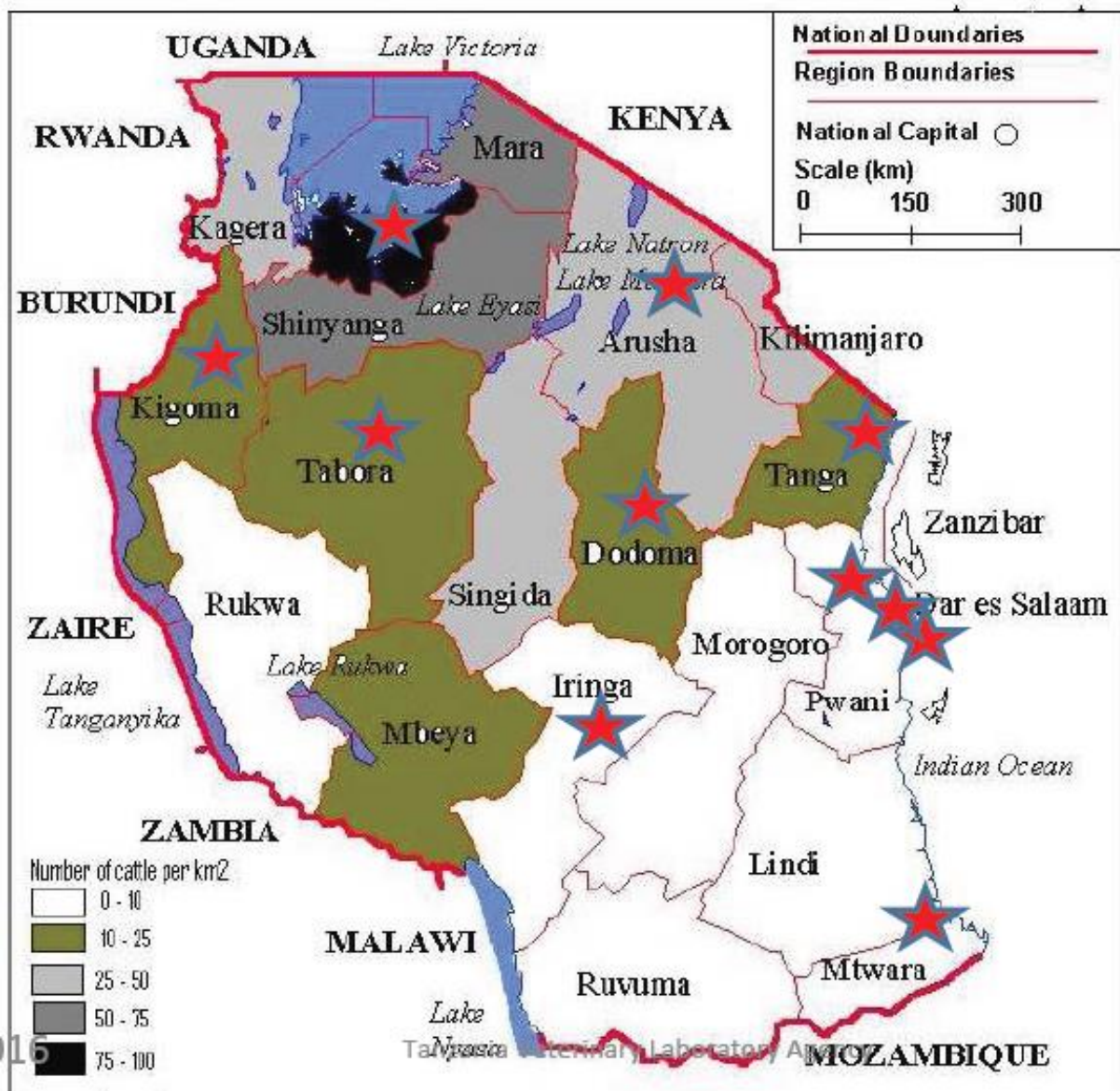
- During 2015-2016 TVLA received 6836 samples from livestock and wildlife and 813 animal feed samples (E32). This number is far below the minimum number of 50,000 samples recommend by the OIE Laboratory mission report³ to ensure economic sustainability.
- Funds and critical resources are still lacking (lack of kits, reagents, etc. in the central and zonal laboratories), yet the central infrastructure in Dar es Salaam, which appears underused, is expanding (e.g. with addition of BSL3 capacity), again raising questions about the long-term capacity to maintain equipment and fund laboratory operations. It is not clear why the BSL 3 facilities of SUA could not be used, or something similar and modest built on campus to take advantage of local expertise in the management and maintenance of such facilities.
- The links between local government field offices (Districts), Zonal TVLA Centres and HQ-TVLA do not appear to function efficiently. Multiple interviews reported good cooperation between either district or ZVC and local TVLA, but difficulties in obtaining

results for samples sent to TVLA headquarters, thus questioning the efficiency of the network (e.g. ASF samples in the Kyela district).

Recommendations:

- Formalise and improve use of links with FVM/SUA (recall that SUA mentioned they “needed to position themselves” with respect to laboratory services);
- Invest in Zonal TVLA laboratories and focus resources in one rather than the current two TVLA laboratories in Dar es Salaam;
- Improve efficiency of links between TVLA and VS, especially at the headquarters level.

Figure 9: Distribution of TVLA Centres (Source E1c)



II-2 Laboratory quality assurance <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>	Levels of advancement
	1. No laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.
	2. Some laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.
	3. All laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.
	4. All the laboratories used by the public sector VS and most or all private laboratories are using formal QA systems.
5. All the laboratories used by the public sector VS and most or all private laboratories are using formal QA programmes that meet OIE, ISO 17025, or equivalent QA standard guidelines.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS apply formal quality assurance systems and take part in relevant proficiency testing programmes for laboratories (that conduct diagnostic testing or analysis for chemical residues, antimicrobial residues, toxins, or tests for biological efficacy, etc.).</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. No laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal quality assurance systems.
2. Some laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal quality assurance systems.
3. All laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal quality assurance systems.
4. All the laboratories used by the public sector VS and most or all private laboratories are using formal quality assurance systems.
5. All the laboratories used by the public sector VS and most or all private laboratories are using formal quality assurance programmes that meet OIE, ISO 17025, or equivalent QA standard guidelines.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1b; H1; E18; E22; P4 and TVLA Safety Manual (copy viewed *in camera*)

Findings:

While progress has been made since 2008 as reflected in the rating increase from 1 to 2, important work remains to be completed in most laboratories of the VS. There is as yet no ISO 17025 accredited QA system in place for TVLA's diagnostic laboratories. Work toward this goal has been progressing since recruitment of a QA manager in 2012. Progress reported for 2015/16 includes training, calibration of equipment, proficiency testing, method validation, improved record keeping and completion of a Biosafety Manual (H1). Some training was undertaken with the support of ADB/SADC. Unfortunately progress has lately been stalled due to lack of funding for reagents and difficulties in securing ISO 17025 certification services.

The following independent reviews have documented progress in the development of quality management systems:

Date	Name of the Organisation	Name of Assessor (External Auditor)	Remarks
June 2012	FAO – Using FAO Laboratory Mapping Tool	Mr Sylvain Letellier from France	Lab assessment and QMS audit report
May 2013	OIE	Dr Eric Ferment-Quinet and Dr Ana Maria Nicola	PVS Pathway Laboratory Mission report
March 2014	FAO – Using FAO Laboratory Mapping Tool	Dr Florence BAURIER from France	Lab assessment and QMS audit report
June 2015	FAO – Using FAO Laboratory Mapping Tool	FAO, Rome in collaboration with experts from USDA/FAS	Lab assessment/ biosecurity and biosafety audit report
April 2016	GHSA – external assessment	WHO in collaboration with experts from OIE, ZDU Kenya and FAO-ECTAD	Lab assessment on capacity to diagnose zoonoses

“The health sector has a functional public health laboratory network with a high quality national health laboratory and quality assurance training center (NHL-QATC). The NHL-QATC is capable of conducting 7 of 10 priority testing areas: Bacteriology, virology, serology, parasitology, biochemistry, hematology and molecular, including RT-PCR isolation and sequencing, and has been internationally accredited to the ISO 15189 standard¹⁷ for laboratory competency and quality. All other 4 zonal laboratories are also internationally accredited to the ISO 15189 (KCMC, Muhimbili, Buganda and Mbeya).” (E22)

Within TFDA the Directorate of Laboratory Services Food and Microbiology Analysis Department has been ISO 17025 certified⁴.

Within TVLA, TVI’s vaccine production work is certified by TFDA based on testing of samples by AU-PANVAC. TFDA has provided training in Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for TVI staff but has performed no formal GMP audit. Several single page “bench protocol” checklists were visible on works benches (P4).

Strengths:

- Documented progress on QA since 2008;
- A TFDA laboratory is ISO certified (17025), as are the main public health laboratories in Tanzania (15189) thus offering experience and possible partners with which TVLA colleagues may collaborate in preparing for and accessing ISO certification services.

Weaknesses:

- Severely limited access to reagents;
- Most laboratories are not yet certified;
- No evidence of collaboration with public health sector on laboratory QA.

Recommendations:

- Complete the process to secure appropriate ISO laboratory certification, possibly in collaboration with public health colleagues under the umbrella of the national One Health Strategic Plan (E18).

¹⁷ ISO 15189 is based on ISO 17025 and adds elements (including turn around time) appropriate for medical laboratories – see https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_15189

II-3 Risk analysis	Levels of advancement
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to base its risk management measures on risk assessment.</i>	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

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

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1b; E5; P16; E14; E19; E24-27; E29; E69

Findings:

Since 2008, as reflected in the increase from level 1 to level 2, there has been some improvement in the availability of information on which to base a risk assessment and some decisions have been based on risk assessment. However as the VS acknowledges that hardly any risk analysis takes place at their level. Import risk analysis is not a major need in Tanzania due to the relatively small number of imports of animals and animal products.

The VS collaborated on an assessment of the risk of introduction of PPR from Tanzania to Zambia that was prepared by the VS of Zambia in collaboration with others including SUA that concluded "...the overall risk of introducing PPRV into northern Zambia from Tanzania at the time of the assessment was rated high. It was concluded that import of goats and sheep be prohibited until efficient and adequate measures to reduce the risk have been put in place". (E69)

National contingency plans for RVF, PPR and AI, supported by donor projects, include risk assessment/profiling for each of the three diseases (E14, E15).

A system of passive surveillance reporting is in place from the field level (LGAs) to the ZVCs and VS-HQ. This generates relevant data for disease risk analysis and corresponding planning.

There is no dedicated RA unit. Any risk assessments are done by an epidemiologist and/or with support from consultants.

The field visits showed the limited infrastructure to support data flow

- data collected is a mix of clinical disease reporting, productivity measurements (e.g. number of field trips) with no risk-management objective behind the reporting ;
- a mix of hard-copy and soft-copy reporting was observed, which may lead to non-systematic compiling and gaps in data ;
- no procedure for information flow was provided, although personnel were aware of a need to report to various stakeholders ;
- evidence of disease response activity following reporting was unclear (potentially vaccination activities).

Strengths:

- National AI, PPR and RVF contingency plans have been formulated based on/including specific disease risk assessments;
- An SMP project (Standard method procedure in Animal health), funded by USAID (E-MC21) has established a list of 9 priority diseases for the EAC (FMD, CBPP, CCPP, RVF, Brucellosis, PPR, Lumpy skin disease, Camel Pox, Sheep and goat pox), for which a risk analysis/risk mapping is planned;
- Data is collected in the field regarding disease outbreaks and abattoir findings and shared with DVOs, ZVCs and VS-HQ;
- ZVCs have a key role in linking field veterinarians and DVS headquarters (local and central government) with respect to disease risk information sharing;
- The DVS performs some epidemiological analyses of disease occurrence, trends, and distribution (E5) that could be used for disease management and programme evaluation..

Weaknesses:

- Although disease reporting is taking place, its low quality undermines the accuracy of risk analyses based on this data. The potential for adequate risk management activities is therefore also diminished;
- Evidence of the use of risk parameters in disease management activities was scarce;
- The 2015 VS HQ epidemiological report (E5) underlines:
 - Significant under-reporting of disease outbreaks at LGA level, as well as issues in timeliness of reporting and quality of reports ;
 - 96% of LGAs' reports in 2015 were based on clinical signs ;
 - Absence of feedback or beneficial response to mitigate disease problems for those affected ;
 - Lack of, or limited infrastructure to support data flow .

Recommendations:

- Provide risk analysis training at field and central levels.
- Improve and formalize reporting/information flow process
- Improve laboratory diagnostic capacity at zonal levels to increase the quality of the data reported
- Promote the use of risk findings from epidemiological reports in planning activities

II-4 Quarantine and border security	Levels of advancement
<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>	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 ¹⁸ 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

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

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1a; E1c; E1d; E2; E7; H10, H11, H12, H13, H14; P7; P17, P24

Findings:

While some improvements have been noted since 2008, these do not warrant an increase of the rating assigned in 2008.

1. Border Posts

Tanzania has long borders (3,900kms) shared with eight countries: Mozambique, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, DRC, Zambia and Malawi (E1a). The country has 24 land border posts, 11 sea ports/harbours and 4 airports (E1c). The OIE PVS Expert Team was able to visit 1 sea border post (Tanga Port) and 2 land border posts (BP) – the Kyela BP with Malawi and the Horohoro BP with Kenya.

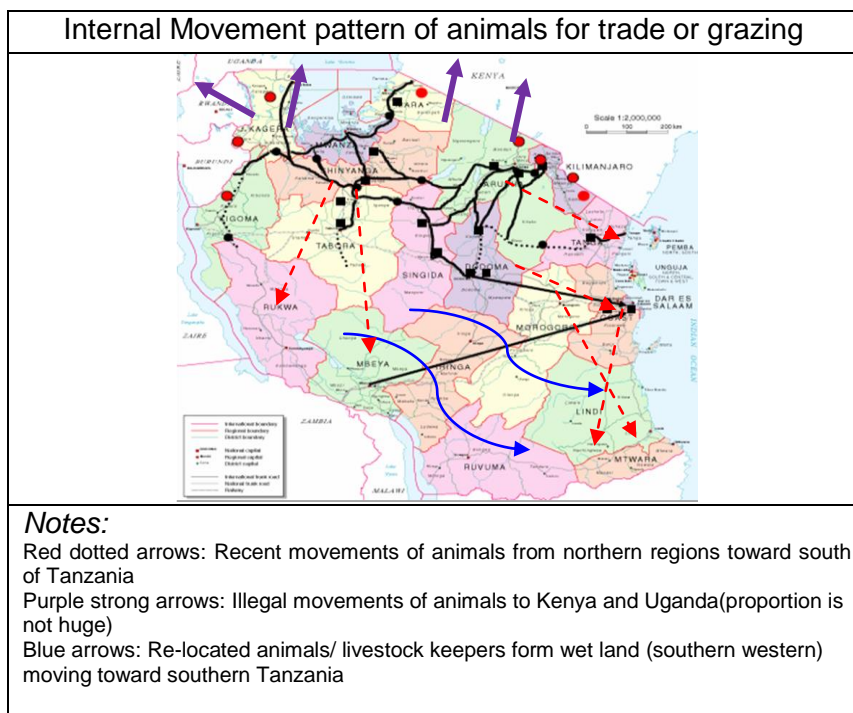
Tanzania has limited exports mainly live cattle and small ruminants to Comoro and meat to the Middle East. Hides and skins are exported to multiple countries. Tanzania also exports and imports small quantities of livestock, to/from neighbouring countries. Other imports include feed, cats/dogs, day-old chicks, as well as meat and milk.

¹⁸ 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.

All import and exports require an export/import permit issued at the VS headquarters (see more information in CC IV-4). Livestock officers verify documentation at border posts.

Illegal movements of animals and products across land borders, including some illegal movements of animals to Kenya and Uganda, were acknowledged by the DVS in its baseline submission (E1a; Figure 10). Similar problems were confirmed by a Zonal livestock officer as well as the Livestock Officer (LO) in charge of the Malawi border post (“32 illegal entry points along that border”). An outbreak of ASF in 2012-2013 close to the Malawi Border Post was said to have originated in Malawi. A DVS official reported that the VS cannot stop entry of unlicensed vaccines and drugs into the country due to porous borders. Tanzania Revenue Authority performs some patrols along the border in which the VS can take part. No road check points exist and there are no approved disease control areas.

Figure 10 (Source: E1a)



The Government is in the process of establishing “One-Stop Border Posts”. Three are currently operational at land border posts: Arusha/Namanga, Kilimanjaro/Holili and Rusumo/Rwanda. This new approach co-locates border control officials of the two neighbouring countries and brings together the different authorities of each country. On the Tanzanian side these include: Tanzania Revenue Authority/customs, Tanzania Food and Drug Authority, Tanzania Bureau of Standards, Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, MALF, Immigration, etc. The approach was also observed in place at the Tanga Port (P7). Increased animal inspection facilities are part of the planned upgrading. Importers and exporters must comply with requirements of all relevant authorities.

A Border Post officer reported improvements in procedures from MALF. New seizure and disposal forms were created the month preceding the visit. However, the Expert Team was not able to obtain clear details regarding the use of these forms.

The Expert Team observed that only livestock officers holding animal health or animal production diplomas were present at the BP, without veterinary supervision.

The Expert Team was told that poultry imports are currently not allowed (due to AI), yet there had been a local decision made without DVS input to allow imports of chickens and day-old chicks from Malawi into the bordering Tanzanian region.

2. Quarantines:

The Ministry reported “Pet animal quarantine facilities are privately owned. Imported and animals intended for export may be quarantined at these facilities under supervision of the Veterinary Authority. There are 19 quarantine facilities for farm animals and 28 wildlife quarantine facilities under supervision of Veterinary Services” (E1c). The majority is owned by the private sector.

The only livestock quarantine for which information was available and which was said to be operational was Kwala, the main livestock export quarantine close to Dar es Salaam. The quarantine is open-space, used for the export of around 1000-2000 animals per year (mainly cattle), originating from tertiary markets and going mainly to Comoro. Animals stay there for the period of time dictated by the importing country’s sanitary conditions. The VS reported many challenges like encroachment and contact between quarantined animals and local herds.

The Expert Team visited a wildlife quarantine facility – well-run but of no significant impact for the health of the national livestock herd. The owner mainly deals with wild carnivore transits. Recent changes in legislation prohibiting the export of wildlife and trapping have brought his business to a halt. The quarantine is registered with the DVS. Regular communication occurs with the DVS over import/export documents and movement permits, and with the Tourism and Natural Resources ministry for CITES permits. If an importing country requires testing, DVS collects the samples.

Strengths:

- All imports and exports of animals and animal products require a permit from the VS;
- There seem to be improvements in procedures from MALF; New seizure and disposal forms were created, although details regarding the use of these forms are missing;
- Registration of private wildlife quarantines by the DVS seems to be well implemented;
- The One-Stop Border Post concept is bringing some improvements in terms of infrastructure and enhanced collaboration amongst authorities.

Weaknesses:

- It seems that only livestock officers holding animal health or animal production diplomas can present at BPs, without veterinary supervision;
- Links with DVOs appeared limited and complaints were noted about limited flow of information from the BP (central government) to the DO (local government);
- Equipment was lacking at the Malawi BP; the officers had no electricity and no examination equipment;
- The situation does not allow for proper record-keeping and a reliable flow of information;
- It appears that local decisions are made without DVS input to allow certain imports;
- There are no SOPs for inspection and rejection of imports. No concrete example of animal rejections was provided;
- The One-Stop concept does not include streamlining of documents required by the various authorities;
- The DVS reported a lack of BP inspectors and a need for regular training;
- The only livestock export quarantine has many challenges, including lack of fencing.

Recommendations:

- Prepare inspection and rejection SOPs and provide training on these protocols for the BPs before implementing them;
- Flow of information from BP to District offices should be improved and formalized in an SOP;
- The Kwala quarantine should be improved and unnecessary livestock quarantines shut down.

II-5 Epidemiological surveillance and early detection <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> A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no passive surveillance programme.
	2. The VS conduct passive surveillance for some relevant diseases and have the capacity to produce national reports on some diseases.
	3. The VS conduct passive surveillance in compliance with OIE standards for some relevant diseases at the national level through appropriate networks in the field, whereby samples from suspect cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis with evidence of correct results obtained. The VS have a basic national disease reporting system.
	4. The VS conduct passive surveillance and report at the national level in compliance with OIE standards for most relevant diseases. 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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the authority and capability to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations under their mandate.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS have no passive surveillance programme.
2. The VS conduct passive surveillance for some relevant diseases and have the capacity to produce national reports on some diseases.
3. The VS conduct passive surveillance 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 on most relevant diseases. Appropriate field networks are established for the collection of samples and submission for laboratory diagnosis of suspect cases with evidence of correct results obtained. Stakeholders are aware of and comply with their obligation to report the suspicion and occurrence of notifiable diseases to the VS.
5. The VS regularly report to stakeholders and the international community (where applicable) on the findings of passive surveillance programmes.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1b; E5; E6; E33

Findings:

Surveillance of animal diseases is generally passive. It is organized and coordinated through 8 Zonal Veterinary Centres (ZVC) strategically located in the different geographical areas of the country. Each ZVC serves a maximum of 4 to 5 regions and 20 to 30 Local Government Authorities (LGA). For surveillance the ZVC work closely with the zonal TVLA with which they are co-located, ideally to improve access to laboratory testing. Unfortunately very little laboratory testing is currently done (see CC II.1.A and E5). They also work with the DVOs and their Livestock Officers (VPP). Despite the increase in numbers of VPPs, there are still many villages that do not have a VPP as only 60% of positions have to date been filled (CC I-1.B).

The Southern African Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance (SACIDS) at Sokoine University or Agriculture has experience in community-based disease surveillance, real time disease reporting and other approaches (E6) that could be of value if adopted more widely by the VS.

Reporting on diseases is done to the DVOs from the extension levels (LO or Agricultural officers or livestock inspectors) in the field, abattoir or markets. Most animals are treated on the spot by the field officers as a paid service. Data are collected at field level using an Animal Disease Field Report form; these are then compiled manually at the DVO level using the District Weekly Report form which is forwarded to the LGA and copied to the ZVC, who in turn compile the information for DVS headquarters. If a notifiable disease is suspected, it should be reported directly to DVS headquarters using the Animal Diseases Surveillance Field Report form.

Through continental and Regional Programmes a 'Disease syndromic manual' and 'Surveillance guidelines' for 9 trade sensitive diseases in East African countries and Great horn of Africa (GoA) have been developed, validated by participating countries and are now available for specific country use.

Strengths:

- In areas with sufficient VPPs the reporting system appears to work well, probably because the visits to the farmer can be at the same time a source of additional income as animals are often treated on the spot;
- In case of suspected notifiable diseases, there is the possibility to use a direct line of communication from the field via the DVO to the DVS headquarters.

Weaknesses:

- The effectiveness of surveillance depends on the availability of VPPs at Ward or village levels and the availability of veterinary supervision which is too often lacking (CC I-2.B);
- The weekly reporting to the DVO is straight-forward but monthly, quarterly and annual reports and their routing is convoluted to reach the DVS from this level;
- Lack of resources to collect, send and obtain lab results, so that none of the reports in 2015 were supported by laboratory results and 96% were done on the basis of clinical signs alone (the others being supported by post-mortem or meat inspection findings);
- Many villages do not have a VPP as only 60% of positions have been filled;
- Although said to exist, the Expert Team was unable to obtain a formal documentation/protocol for the chain of command/reporting system/link between local TVLA/ZVC/and DVS HQ.

Recommendations:

- The DVS reports a severe shortage of village extension workers (E5). As these personnel have direct contacts with livestock owners and are the persons who collect surveillance data, recruitment of VPPs should be increased;
- Increase the availability of laboratory diagnostic services at the ZVC (see CC II.1A);
- Surveillance is particularly important for TADs and continuous awareness should be created at the levels of DVO and below, of the importance of respecting the direct chain of command to VS HQ in case of suspicion of a TAD;
- DVS could take greater and more formal advantage of the willingness of FVM/SUA and its partners to engage in surveillance programmes, for example by building on the work of SACIDS;
- Provide CE training for veterinarians, VPP and farmers on use of the 'Disease syndromic manual' and 'Surveillance guidelines';
- Digital reporting could save a lot of time and make the information more readily available for analysis.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the authority and capability to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations under their mandate.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS have no active surveillance programme.
2. The VS conduct active surveillance for some relevant diseases (of economic and zoonotic importance) but apply it only in a part of susceptible populations and/or do not update it regularly.
3. The VS conduct active surveillance for some relevant diseases and apply it to all susceptible populations but do not update it regularly.
4. The VS conduct active surveillance 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.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E5; E6; E19; E47; E48; E72-75; P-MC26

Findings:

In considering this competency it should be noted that since 2008 there have been changes to the wording for levels 3 and 4 that now require surveillance to be carried out in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards; this is not fully met due to constraints described below.

Some active surveillance is in place for the priority TADs. This surveillance is planned at the national DVS level and some central funds are provided to the Districts involved to carry out the sampling jointly with ZVC and TVLA with the assistance of the field VPPs.

However, national funds for active surveillance are generally inadequate. Therefore the implementation of these active surveillance plans is often dependent on donor-funded projects of fixed duration. In recent years these included the AU-IBAR funded SMP-AH project, the OIE-PPR Twinning project as mentioned in the Arusha ZVC Annual Report 2015 (E19), an FAO TCP supporting PPR surveillance countrywide in 2013 (E23) and SACIDS (E6). This year an EPT2 programme (USAID funded) will commence to survey for filovirus in 314 villages in 40 districts across the country (E47; E48), and will also conserve samples for testing for priority TADs.

A list of 9 priority diseases has been established for the region (FMD, CBPP, CCPP, RVF, Brucellosis, PPR, Lumpy skin disease, Camel Pox, Sheep and goat pox) with corresponding

SOPs to be used by member countries as guidelines for surveillance, diagnosis, and control of the diseases. (E72, 73, 74 & 75).

Evidence for DVS funded active surveillance can be found in some ZVC Annual reports for 2015, e.g. in Mpwapa ZVC (E24), overseeing 13 districts, surveillance for ASF and CBPP was carried out or in Mtwara ZVC (E25), overseeing 14 districts, surveillance samples for priority TADs were collected in four border districts, however, no reagents for testing were available at the time of the report.

While it can be acknowledged that all ZVCs have active surveillance in their work programme and would like to carry it out, allocation of funds is not supportive to implementation.

Due to the low level of overall surveillance, particularly active surveillance, the understaffing with Veterinarians and VPPs at Ward and village levels, and low reporting rates by LGAs to MALF (one report indicates that only 31% of the LGAs reported in 2015), MALF considers that diseases are under-reported (E5).

Strengths:

- The devolution of powers to LGAs under the national Decentralization by Devolution (D by D) policy provide powers to the District level that could be used to carry out active surveillance (but this potential is not yet supported by the allocation of funds);
- Regional list of priority diseases provides a framework for development of national programmes.

Weaknesses:

- Active surveillance is rarely conducted due to lack of funding of this activity in ZVCs work plans. However it is implemented if a donor provides funding, most often for TADs. As a result many significant diseases are believed to be under-reported (E5), including brucellosis, tuberculosis and rabies;
- Capacity to carry out active surveillance in abattoirs is very limited, mainly due to the lack of qualified meat inspectors.

Recommendations:

- Educate and encourage LGA officials including the DED and DC about livestock diseases as a major constraint to economic development in order to promote support for animal health activities at regional/district levels;
- DVS could take greater and more formal advantage of the willingness of FVM/SUA and its partners to engage in surveillance programmes;
- Revise and strengthen implementation of national disease control plans, particularly those for the priority TADs and major zoonoses, to assure that active and on-going surveillance is carried out based on scientific principles and OIE standards.

II-6 Emergency response	Levels of advancement
<p><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></p>	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

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

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E13; E15; E18; Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission Report, November 2015, page 34; E68

Findings:

In considering this competency it should be noted that since 2008 there have been changes to the wording for levels 3, 4 and 5. While opportunities to strengthen the chain of command have been identified in recent years, changes do not yet warrant an increase in the rating.

Epidemics fall within the scope of a national Disaster Management Act (2014). National Emergency Preparedness and Response Plans for Rift Valley Fever and Pandemic Influenza are dated November 2012 and were signed by the Prime Minister^{4,19}. Responses under such plans would be “holistic multi-sectoral government responses ...under the overall management of the Prime Minister’s Office for Mainland Tanzania”⁴. As the MFLD and MHSW are the lead Ministries for Mainland Tanzania⁴, a direct chain of command would in effect be activated.

¹⁹ Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission Report, November 2015, page 34

For other significant diseases (ND, ASF, PPR, CPPD, FMD, rabies) various contingency or control plans and strategies exist, many at draft stages, or planned. Coordination and response to such diseases is led by the DVS in collaboration with the PO-RALG⁴.

Strengths:

- A legal framework is in place to manage disasters;
- Presence of veterinarians and VPP at most administrative levels helps to identify potential emergencies;
- Presence of mobile phones in most parts of the country;
- The use of the Global Health Security Agenda (GHSA) assessment using the IHR Joint External Evaluation (JEE) tool in Tanzania; the development of the 2012 Tanzania emergency preparedness and response plan (TEPRP) and the existence of other Response Plans such as those for HPAI and participation of Tanzania in Global programmes such as PPR eradication;
- Presence of national emergency plans for HPAI, RVF and the establishment of One health (OH) and Zoonotic Diseases (ZDU) Units offer opportunities to leverage fund raising for emergencies.

Weaknesses:

- The legal framework and capacity is well developed at the Central level, but weak in terms of implementation at local levels;
- Various contingency plans not yet finalised;
- A clear and effective chain of command does not exist except in case of national emergency;

Recommendations:

- Weaknesses in the chain of command have been well documented by past OIE missions^{1, 2, 4} and were acknowledged in national workshops involving DVS and PO-RALG officials (E13; E51). During a national emergency they can be overcome as noted above by invocation of the Disaster Management Act. Measures for lesser but still significant animal disease emergencies could be addressed by adopting an incident command approach as is widely used elsewhere²⁰ for the DVS and PO-RALG to manage outbreaks of national importance that may not trigger national disaster responses;
- Liaise with Public Health colleagues as they learn lessons from managing across central, regional and local governments during the recent Cholera outbreak (E 68).

²⁰ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incident_Command_System

II-7 Disease prevention, control and eradication	Levels of advancement
<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>	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the authority and capability 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>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS have no authority or capability to prevent, control or eradicate animal diseases.
2. The VS implement prevention, control and eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with little or no scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.
3. The VS implement prevention, control and eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.
4. The VS implement prevention, control and eradication programmes for all relevant diseases but with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency of only some programmes.
5. The VS implement prevention, control and eradication programmes for all relevant diseases with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency consistent with relevant OIE international standards.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E5; E8; E18; E22; E28; E72-75

Findings:

While some progress has been made since 2008 as detailed below, there remains a heavy reliance on donor-funded projects in lieu of national programmes.

A list of 9 priority diseases has been established for the region (FMD, CBPP, CCPP, RVF, Brucellosis, PPR, Lumpy skin disease, Camel Pox, Sheep and goat pox) with corresponding SOPs to be used by member countries as guidelines for surveillance, diagnosis, and control of the diseases. (E72, 73, 74 & 75).

Since the last OIE-PVS Evaluation, two strategic plans on Tse tse and Trypanosomiasis and on Tick and Tick borne diseases (TTBD) have been developed and are now available. Other strategic plans which are not yet finalized include 'FMD' and "PPR and related contingency plan". Other tools / guidelines or SOPs that have been developed include: training modules for ECF vaccine vaccinators, SOPs for vaccine delivery (at various levels from distributors to field dispensers).

Within the One health context – a multi-sectorial and multi-disciplinary 5 year One Health strategic plan was developed and endorsed toward the end of 2015 (E18). Operationalization is due to start in August 2016 and a number of prioritized zoonotic diseases will be

addressed. Using the WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE) tool, core competence areas of the IHR were assessed from February through March 2016. Assessment was made within the framework of One Health. The Animal health sector participated in this work focusing on the capability of managing and responding to zoonotic diseases. The full report is now available (E22).

The most widely distributed disease complex are tick-borne diseases, followed by FMD, trypanosomiasis, LSD, CBPP and CCPP. Diseases causing losses in terms of death, slaughter and destruction are ND, Rabies and ASF (E5).

In 2015, no disease reports were received that were confirmed by laboratory tests suggesting that most of the reports were based on clinical signs (96%) which is prone to be biased considering the fact that some of the disease manifest similar clinical signs. Only 3% and 1% of reported outbreaks were detected through post mortem and meat inspection, respectively. No single outbreak was reported as a 'suspect' or 'rumour'. This situation reflects severe under-reporting and calls for the Veterinary Services to put in extra efforts to strengthen the linkage between epidemiology units and diagnostic laboratories and to improve in-country laboratory networking and diagnostic capacity in general.

Currently there are no active disease control programs ongoing countrywide other than those implemented through regional or donor-funded projects and therefore limited to the scope of the projects. Examples are 1) the country wide FAO TCP for PPR that ended in 2013 (E8), and 2) the current support by FAO/OIE for the control and eradication of PPR. As for prevention through early detection, surveillance for Filoviruses in pigs, ruminants and dogs in 40 selected districts started in September 2016 funded by USAID under EPT2 (E48).

Strengths:

- Some disease control strategies have been developed;
- Zoonotic diseases may be addressed under a new One Health initiative;
- Regional list of priority diseases provides a framework for development of national programmes.

Weaknesses:

- Disease control activities are almost entirely dependent on donor funded and/or regional programmes and thus generally not sustainable;
- Implementation of disease control programmes suffers from a disconnect between Central and decentralised authorities;
- Lack of national control programmes for several endemic zoonotic diseases (brucellosis, tuberculosis, rabies) and non-zoonotic diseases of importance to the poultry and livestock sectors.

Recommendations:

- Engage actively in the development and implementation of action plans to operationalize the new national One Health Strategic Plan (E18). This initiative should provide opportunities to launch national programmes on serious zoonotic diseases (brucellosis, tuberculosis, rabies) and offer a blueprint for future control programmes for non-zoonotic diseases of importance to the poultry and livestock sectors;
- Develop and implement national disease control plans, particularly for the nine priority TAD and zoonotic diseases for the region, and assure that these are based on scientific principles and OIE standards;
- Implement recommendations of workshops on developing an effective chain of command and compliance/enforcement activities under the decentralized regimes (E13; E51).

II-8 Food safety A. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments for production, processing and distribution of food of animal origin <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>	Levels of advancement
	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the authority and capability to implement, manage and coordinate veterinary public health measures, including programmes for the prevention of specific foodborne zoonoses and general food safety programmes.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. Management, implementation and coordination are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
2. Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose.
3. Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose and for products that are distributed throughout the national market.
4. Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards for export purpose and for products that are distributed throughout the national and local markets.
5. Management, implementation and coordination are undertaken in full conformity with international standards for products at all levels of distribution (throughout the national and local markets, and direct sales).

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1c, E1d, E22; E37, E46; E65; H4, H5, H6, P18, P19, P20, P23, OIE legislation report⁴

Findings:

It should be noted that since 2008 CC II-8 has been rewritten and divided into three distinct components II-8.A.II-8.B, and II-8.C. The situation with respect to the new CC II-8.A remains for the most part unchanged since 2008.

Around 30 different Acts and regulations address food governance⁴. The Tanzanian Food and Drug and Cosmetic Act (2003), section 41 requires that slaughter premises be registered with the TFDA. The Animal Disease Act (2003) and Veterinary Act also cover authorisation and inspection of slaughter facilities.

Roles and responsibilities of various authorities involved in abattoir registration/inspection are defined as follows (E1c):

- Veterinary Council of Tanzania (VCT): provisions for enrolling or enlisting meat inspectors and registration of premises (mainly abattoir, slaughter

slabs);

- Local government Authorities (LGAs): livestock field officers/meat inspectors are designated to enforce guidelines/legislation and ensure sanitary measures are being followed;
- The Tanzania Food and Drug Authority (TFDA) sets guidelines for a uniform approach to inspection of both food retail outlets and food manufacturing facilities to ensure the quality and safety of food ;
- The Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) provides a uniform approach to inspection, and packaging in food processing and manufacturing facilities ;
- The commercial fresh meat establishments in Tanzania registered for export by the Central Veterinary Authority (DVS) are 6 slaughter houses (4 for slaughtering cattle, sheep and goats, and two for slaughtering donkeys).

The commercial fresh meat establishments serving Tanzania under direct public health control by TFDA and veterinary services of local governments are 6 Abattoirs, 85 slaughter houses and 1,009 slaughter slabs.

- As reported by the DVS (E1c), there are 1,350 (692 qualified and 658 not qualified) meat inspectors across the country²¹. It was observed that the local government has limited enforcement capacity due to limited independence of meat inspectors (often a local person, hired by the LGA to inspect a plant partially owned by the LGA).

Strengths:

- All abattoirs are registered by TFDA, the DVS, Tanzanian Bureau of Standards and the Tanzania Meat Board;
- Some guidelines (developed jointly between VPH and TFDA) exist for inspection of slaughter houses;
- It was reported that TFDA and DVOs inspects abattoirs regularly;
- Local government meat inspectors/livestock officers are present at all slaughter establishments including slaughter slabs;
- Export abattoirs have higher sanitary standards and a full-time central government veterinarian. The Dodoma export abattoir had been inspected by the United Arab Emirates under a bilateral sanitary agreement;
- TFDA has a new initiative to develop an information-sharing network on food safety for relevant authorities. The project aims to confirm the responsibilities of different institutions, favour better coordination and decrease overlaps;
- The Tanzanian Meat Board is working on SOPs for safe meat production and to develop the supply chain with livestock keepers. The aim is to link more producers to abattoirs, whether for local or international marketing of the meat. This should increase the level of food safety standards applied in a greater proportion of the meat produced in the country.

Weaknesses:

- Tanzania lacks an overarching Food Safety policy⁴ and action plan (E22), resulting in overlaps and confusion in responsibility boundaries; for example there are significant overlaps between VS and TFDA in terms of jurisdiction and registration requirements.

²¹ The OIE PVS Expert Team has not attempted to reconcile differences between these numbers and those reported under CCs I-1.A (Source E2) and I-1.B (Source E31). These differences may reflect different dates, definitions or other variations in the data collected and reported by DVS and VCT.

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- Standards are not uniform across the country; slaughter slabs with minimal sanitary requirements dominate the domestic meat supply (E46; E65);
 - Local government has limited enforcement capacity due to limited independence of meat inspectors;
 - Shortage of funds to facilitate enforcement and monitoring of compliance with standards (E37);
 - Many not qualified meat inspectors.

Recommendations:

- Clarify roles and responsibilities of relevant authorities and streamline inspection requirements, based on a national Food Safety Policy and Action Plan;
- Investigate options for a separate enforcement entity as recommended by two national workshops (E9; E51);
- Maintain ongoing efforts to link more small producers to higher-standards abattoirs and engage with the Meat Board on other aspects of work needed to modernize the red meat value chain (E46; E65).

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

1. Specific objective
<p><i>The VS have the authority and capability to implement, manage and coordinate veterinary public health measures, including programmes for the prevention of specific foodborne zoonoses and general food safety programmes.</i></p>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. Management, implementation and coordination are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
2. Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose.
3. Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose and for products that are distributed throughout the national market.
4. Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards for export purpose and for products that are distributed throughout the national and local markets.
5. Management, implementation and coordination are undertaken in full conformity with international standards for products at all levels of distribution (throughout the national and local markets, and direct sales).

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1c; E46; E65

Findings:

It should be noted that since 2008 CC II-8 has been rewritten and divided into three distinct components II-8.A, II-8.B, and II-8.C. The situation with respect to the new CC II-8.B remains for the most part unchanged since 2008.

Table 7 sets out the proportion of slaughter operations performed at export facilities and in non-export facilities as well as an estimate for non-inspected facilities:

- Column 1: Ante and post mortem inspection is done by a veterinarian ;
- Column 2: Ante and post mortem is done by a publically employed VPP ;

Column 3: These are village slaughter points where an animal health field officer is not available, or home or festival slaughters.

Major slaughter houses, especially private ones, have skilled manpower. Many public slaughterhouses and slaughter slabs have staff with many years of experience through practice while a few (trained before 1991 at the Tengeru Institute) are trained in meat inspection procedures.

After the changes in the course delivered by the Tengeru Institute, there are no longer dedicated meat inspection training institutes in the country. Most staff engaged in meat inspection are holders of animal health and animal production certificates.

Information relevant to livestock diseases and zoonoses is collected at most slaughter facilities and relayed to the relevant authorities

The OIE Expert Team's observations are consistent with reports (E46; E65) that most slabs are substandard and that they are the main source of the meat supply. Some of the infrastructure for the supply of meat to major urban areas (e.g. Mbeya City Council) is also substandard. For example they lack facilities for ante-mortem inspection.

Table 7: Slaughter inspection statistics (Source: E1c)

SPECIES	PROPORTIONAL OF NATIONAL SLAUGHTER WHICH OCCUR		
	15th July 2015 - 16 th May 2016		
	In registered export establishments (Kg)	Under veterinary control in non exporting establishments (Number of animal)	Without veterinary control estimates (Number of animals)
Cattle	122,477.45 Kgs	457,422	198,000
Sheep	204,165.65 Kgs	86,400	22,000
Goat	943,611.20 Kgs	314,135	173,000
Pig	None	46,290	14,590
Poultry	None	2,928,341	1,794,105
Equidae (Donkey)	464,000 Kgs	None	310
Other	None		

One privately owned export abattoir has rendering facilities for animal by-products. This complex is currently not in operation because of a lack of animals to slaughter. TFDA has the authority to regulate "...disposal and processing of waste material resulting from slaughtering." under provisions of the Tanzania Food Drug and Cosmetics Act (2003)²². Such a facility is also said to fall under the authority of MALF, although there is "no stand alone inspection protocol" at this time.

Strengths:

- Veterinary para-professionals (meat inspectors) are assigned to all slaughter slabs of Regions and Districts;
- Guidelines / SOPs for meat inspection are available. Export slaughter houses and some major private slaughter houses for local consumption adhere to these SOPs;
- The establishment of slaughter facilities is licenced by TFDA (MoH) along with other licences for export slaughter facilities.

²² OIE Veterinary Legislation Mission 2015, page 48

Weaknesses:

- The LGAs have a sway on the operations of the slaughter facilities at local levels as these are revenue generators for the councils. This compromises the independence of the LGA employed inspector (see-CC I.4);
- Not all meat inspectors have specific training or supervision by veterinarians;
- Limited veterinary supervision outside of export abattoirs;
- Record-keeping of inspections at slabs and small municipal abattoir was not of an acceptable standard;
- No evidence of regular ante-mortem inspection at small abattoirs/slabs.

Recommendations:

- Establish specialized courses in meat inspection for staff employed in the sector;
- Ensure am and pm in all slaughter establishment;
- See CC I-4 regarding establishment of an independent Inspectorate within MALF.

C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin	Levels of advancement
<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>	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the authority and capability to implement, manage and coordinate veterinary public health measures, including programmes for the prevention of specific foodborne zoonoses and general food safety programmes.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. Management, implementation and coordination are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
2. Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose.
3. Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purpose and for products that are distributed throughout the national market.
4. Management, implementation and coordination are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards for export purpose and for products that are distributed throughout the national and local markets.
5. Management, implementation and coordination are undertaken in full conformity with international standards for products at all levels of distribution (throughout the national and local markets, and direct sales).

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1c; E1d; H7, H8; P21, P22

Findings:

It should be noted that since 2008 CC II-8 has been rewritten and divided into three distinct components II-8.A.II-8.B, and II-8.C. The situation with respect to the new CC II-8.B remains for the most part unchanged since 2008

See roles and responsibilities of various authorities in CC II-8A which also apply in this case.

Only 3% of the milk produced in Tanzania is processed. Tanzania does not export milk currently, which may explain the low level of control in milk collection centres and the dairy sector in general, compared to export abattoirs.

Some large dairy processors were operating without a HACCP system or tests for antibiotic residues.

Dairy processing plants are registered by TFDA and regularly inspected for compliance. They are also registered with the Tanzanian Dairy Board, the Environment Ministry, and the Ministry of Health and inspected by the DVOs.

Honey is exported to the EU with licenses issued by TFDA. There is an annual collection of samples by the Tanzanian Forest Services Agency (TFSA) for testing out of country. The results have demonstrated good quality by international standards. Traceability is done with bar codes on containers. Development donors include AU-IBAR, Belgium and Finland; amongst other things, support has been provided for establishment of collection centres and development of exports.

Strengths:

- Honey meets EU export requirements under TFDA inspection;
- Guidelines developed jointly between DVS (VPH) and TFDA exist for “fluid milk manufacturing process”;
- Dairy processing establishments visited were all registered with TFDA;
- Some private initiatives (e.g. NJOLIFA farmer coop and dairy plant) voluntarily implement higher standards than those enforced by the government (e.g. regular antibiotic testing in milk);
- The Tanzanian Dairy Board wants to increase capacity for milk exports and is planning to train LGAs regarding milk quality control and safety;
- TFDA has a new initiative to develop an information-sharing network on food safety for relevant authorities. The project will aim to confirm responsibilities of the different institutions, favour better coordination and decrease overlaps.

Weaknesses:

- Standards are not uniform across the country;
- TFDA supervision in small milk collection centres seems limited and variable. Some level of control is more consistent across milk processing plants;
- Even in the commercial dairy processing plants visited, quality testing was privately-led, with little sharing of information with the authorities. Antibiotic residue testing was only done as a private initiative and is not yet operational in all processing establishments (but is being developed);
- Testing of dairy herds for Brucellosis and Tuberculosis is done only when funding is available, or as a private initiative;
- Dairy processors questioned the qualifications of LGA officials in terms of dairy food safety knowledge;
- Tanzania Milk Processors Association (TAMPA) urges the government to increase food safety controls over raw milk sales, as it can represent a public health risk for a larger segment of the population (only 3% of milk is processed).

Recommendations:

- Improve training of inspectors regarding milk and dairy products food safety;
- Increase quality monitoring activities at milk collection level and throughout the sector;
- Clarify responsibilities of the various authorities involved in national food safety control.

II-9 Veterinary medicines and biologicals	Levels of advancement
<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>	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the authority and capability to regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS cannot regulate the usage of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
2. The VS have only limited capability to exercise administrative control (including registration) over the usage, including import and production, of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
3. The VS exercise quality control (technical standards) over the import, production and distribution of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
4. The VS exercise complete control over registration, sale and usage of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
5. The VS implement systems to monitor the use of veterinary medicines, veterinary biologicals and their side effects (pharmacovigilance).

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1d; E18; E31; E43; E50; E58; P6; OIE legislation report⁴

Findings:

It should be noted that since 2008 the wording for levels 2-5 of this CC have been revised. While some progress has been made since 2008, including new regulations, the situation has not evolved to the point of warranting a change in level.

The Tanzania Food, Drugs and Cosmetic Act (2003) provides a legal framework for control of veterinary medicines. Under this Act the Tanzania Food and Drug Authority (TFDA) is mandated to regulate quality, safety and efficacy of food, medicines (including those for use in animals), cosmetics and medical devices. TFDA has a Section of Human and Veterinary Medicines Registration in the Directorate of Medicines and Cosmetics. This same Directorate has an enforcement section that inspects veterinary facilities licensed to sell veterinary pharmaceuticals.

A regulation promulgated in 2015 provides for (i) registration of premises and (ii) importation and exportation of pharmaceuticals and raw materials. A guideline for registration of VMPs, based on VICH Guidelines, was drafted in 2016 and is in the last stages of in-house approval. A special Guideline for registration of vaccines is also being finalised.

TFDA receives about 100 applications for drug licensing per year. In 2015/2016 they have to date received 50 applications and 30 products have been licensed. A list of registered products is on the TFDA website.

The TFDA is also responsible for registration of premises and thus issues licenses to operators of Veterinary Centres in the Districts (more than 900 such outlets are registered) as well licenses to sell veterinary medicines. TFDA, which has 7 zonal offices, works with the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to inspect these Centres for compliance at least twice a year. TFDA has a Memorandum of Understanding with the LGAs on these inspections, so that they can be delegated to LGA officials. Official audits are carried out by TFDA zonal officials.

VCT also registers and inspects these Veterinary Centres for compliance with its legislation governing the practice of veterinary medicine. VCT requires Veterinary Centres that carry out clinical work and sell VMPs to be supervised by a registered veterinarian on behalf of the VCT with visits at least twice per year.

Despite these efforts, some drug selling outlets that are NOT licensed often escape the checks and controls. We were advised that they simply close the shop when they hear the inspectors are around.

The VCT is in the process of developing an MoU with TFDA to better coordinate their activities and to discourage drug sales from unlicensed drug shops and to promote the services of ZVCs/TVLAs (E50).

TFDA has put in place a post marketing surveillance program for VMP that enable random sampling and carrying out quality test at their own laboratory.

Against this background the quality control and safety of drugs, including antibiotics, bought in these outlets would appear safe. There is, however, a black market sale of uncontrolled drugs at animal markets, despite the mandates of DVOs to inspect them. TFDA and DVS are aware of it, but have not yet managed to control it.

TFDA has established a list of critical antimicrobial agents for veterinary and human use that includes Ampicillin, Ciprofloxacin/Norfloxacin, Doxycycline, Erythromycin, Kanamycin, Oxytetracyclines, Neomycin, Penicillin and sulfa drugs. This list is intended to guide its efforts to strengthen stewardship and monitoring of antimicrobial use. Currently there is no programme for monitoring usage of antimicrobials in animals or to monitor for antimicrobial resistance. Recent attention to the issue of AMR and the lack of control of over the counter sales of antibiotics for human use (E43) offers an opportunity to advance action on the control of antimicrobial use under the national One Health Strategic Plan.

Vaccines are registered by TFDA and once registered can be imported. For emergency vaccinations like RVF, the CVO has the power to ask for emergency registration.

Strengths:

- A strong legislative base exists for the registration of drugs, drug selling Veterinary Centres and staff;
- Regular inspection by VCT and TFDA of registered drug selling outlets;
- Efforts by TFDA and VCT to strengthen the coordination of their work under a formal Memorandum of Understanding.

Weaknesses:

- Despite concerted efforts by TFDA and VCT, there remain gaps in implementation of controls on drug distribution and sales such that personnel selling drugs are not always qualified to do so, for example:
 - Livestock officers (VPP) in the field sell drugs without veterinary supervision
 - Antibiotics are sold in some outlets not licensed by the VCT
- Mismanagement of acaricides in dips leads to tick resistance and frequent change of drugs (interviews);

- Due to the lack of close veterinary supervision, the cold chain might not be observed at all times by LOs in the field when carrying out vaccination campaigns.

Recommendations:

- VCT and TFDA should continue to strengthen their control of the distribution and sale of drugs to ensuring effective professional veterinary oversight of the use of antimicrobials and other drugs, including:
 - ensuring that retail outlets have both TFDA and VCT registration, and
 - strengthening the professional oversight of the distribution and sale of VMP by VPP
- TFDA and the DVS should jointly embark on monitoring of antimicrobial use and resistance under the umbrella of the National One Health Strategic Plan
- As recommended by the OIE Legislation Mission,
 - a National Veterinary Medicines Policy be drafted at the Ministerial level in the framework of One Health approach in line with the current OIE global initiative to reduce the development of antimicrobial resistance, and
 - roles and responsibilities of the DVS, TFDA and VCT should be clearly defined in accordance with authorisations under the applicable legislation.

II-10 Residue testing	Levels of advancement
<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>	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the capability to undertake residue testing programmes for veterinary medicines (e.g. antimicrobials and hormones), chemicals, pesticides, radionuclides, metals, etc.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. No residue testing programme for animal products exists in the country.
2. Some residue testing programmes are 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/or domestic consumption.
5. The residue testing programme is subject to routine quality assurance and regular evaluation.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

The situation is unchanged since 2008 and is well described in 2015 by the OIE Legislation Mission⁴:

“No national policy for residues testing in food and apparently no capability for testing. TFDA Laboratory Directorate does not mention residues in their available analyses. TVLA lists HPLC for measuring acaricides strength, drug residues and toxins on their website but such testing was not included on the list of testing available by the Director of Surveillance and Diagnostic Services.”⁴

No residue testing is performed by TVLA. There are efforts underway at CVL to set up testing for acaricides in dip tanks (an analysis quite different from those required to detect residues in animal tissues). No residue testing is performed by TFDA. Sokoine University has capacity for drug residue testing but was underutilised as this was basically used for research.

Strengths:

- Recognition of the TVLA of the need to set up testing for acaricides;
- Existence of some capacity at Sokoine University for drug residue testing.

Weaknesses:

- No residue testing.

Recommendations:

- Under a national food safety policy decisions should be taken about the priority of testing for residues in Tanzania.

II-11 Animal feed safety	Levels of advancement
<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>	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

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1c; OIE Legislation Mission⁴

Findings:

This is a new critical competency since the 2008 evaluation.

The 2015 report of the OIE Legislation Mission states that “Animal feed is regulated with an Act and three regulations with national standards for five feeds.”⁴ (executive summary page vi). The Act establishes qualifications for Inspector positions, whose responsibilities include inspecting premises that deal with or handle animal feed resources and taking feed samples for analysis. The Inspector may also enter any premises and inspect, seize, remove or take samples for analysis on any animal feed resources. These inspection functions fall under the MALF’s Livestock Products Development Section (separate from DVS) that has a mandate to regulate production, utilization and disposal of livestock feed resources.

There are seven registered animal feed mills established in Tanzania

S/no	Name	Location/ Region
1	International Tanfeeds LTD	Morogoro
2	Animal Care Company LTD	Dar-es-Salaam
3	Vet Feed Co. LTD	Dar-es-Salaam
4	Nanyuki Feed Company	Dar-es-Salaam
5	CPF Tanzania LTD	Dar-es-Salaam
6	Silversand Tanzania LTD	Iringa
7	Organia Company Ltd	Coast Region

DVS staff sometimes check on the activities of private feed processors but it is doubtful if checks on feed safety are carried out (e.g. aflatoxins) as there are limited facilities to perform the tests (CVL has the capability for testing for aflatoxins although the laboratory appeared underfunded).

In the case of aflatoxins in animal feed, Article No. 13 of the 2010 Grazing Land and Animal Feed Resources Act has relevant provisions. If the threshold level exceeds what is stipulated in the Grazing Land Act, the National Government Chemist Agency and a National Environment Management Committee have roles to play.

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS) sets standards for feed safety. These do not preclude private institutions like Silverlands hatchery from using higher standards derived from South Africa in addition to those set by TBS.

Strengths:

- Presence of TBS SOPs;
- Presence of private sector capacity and SUA with capacity for feed analysis;

- Presence of human capacity at CVL for laboratory analysis despite lack of adequate funding and appropriate equipment.

Weaknesses:

- Limited Government funding to CVL as the agency relies wholly on resources it generates;
- Weak linkage between the DVS and TVLA with private sector and University to explore the potential for feed analysis;
- Limited equipment at TVLA.

Recommendations:

- In the short-term explore the possibility for Public Private Partnerships in a sustained programme of feed safety monitoring and analysis;
- In the long run, enhance the capacity of TVLA to conduct feed safety testing.

II-12. Identification and traceability	Levels of advancement
A Animal identification and movement control <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>	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the authority and capability to identify animals and animal products under their mandate and trace their history, location and distribution.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS do not have the capability to identify animals or animal products.
2. The VS can document the history of some animals and animal products.
3. The VS have procedures in place to identify and trace selected animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes, in accordance with relevant international standards.
4. The VS and their stakeholders have coordinated national procedures in place that can identify and trace animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes.
5. The VS, in cooperation with their stakeholders, carry out audits of their traceability procedures.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1c; E1d; E7; E12; E64; P1-3; E12; E42

Findings:

2008, a Tanzania Livestock Identification and Traceability System (TANLITS) has been designed (<http://41.59.254.106:8080>). Significant work was done to establish a legal basis for animal and animal product identification and traceability. Two new comprehensive pieces of legislation have been produced: the *Livestock Identification, Registration and Traceability Act* No. 12 (2010) and *Livestock Identification, Registration and Traceability Regulations* (2011) (E12 and OIE Legislation Mission⁴).

The Act has broad objectives, namely: (i) Support animal disease surveillance, control and emergence diseases risks management; (ii) Facilitate Livestock movement control; (iii) Prevent Livestock theft/rustling mitigation; (iv) Promote international livestock trade accessibility and participation and (v) Enhance Livestock production and breed improvements, (vi) To provide for other related matters (E1c).

The Regulations specify compulsory identification for certain areas such as livestock markets, commercial breeding farms, livestock products processing plants, animals in districts neighbouring other countries, all secondary and border markets. A pilot programme for branding and paper-based registration was held in 2008-2010 by the VS. Another pilot project took place in 2012-2014. Two categories of identification are included in the regulations: hot branding/tattooing (for cattle, camels, water buffalo, donkeys and horses, sheep, goats and pigs under traditional systems) or RFID ear tags or simple ear tags

combined with a bolus (for cattle, sheep and goats in non-traditional systems or in compulsory identification areas).

The actual TANLITS data management system was developed based on the legislation.

The 2008 PVS mission¹ described the TANLITS project designed to meet the aforementioned regulatory requirements as complicated and requiring a huge investment in terms of data management. The 2015 OIE Legislation Mission⁴ observed that: “Implementation will be most likely problematic and gradual with the major issues in funding, human resources, (...) as well as winning the support and adoption by the pastoralist segment of livestock production”. During the mission, a newspaper article reported pastoralists complaining about the proposed new ID system (E42).

Identification and movement permits:

- The VS confirmed that TANLITS is not implemented yet, despite the legislative basis.
- Some unofficial identification of animals in markets using traditional branding was observed, mainly to identify change of ownership and protect against theft.
- A national system of movement permits for animals is in place:
- Based on a basic identification document issued at village-level, the LFO issues movement permits (P1-3) for animals going to markets. A LFO is present in markets and also issues movement permits if the animals sold are changing district or area.
- For any animal movement out of a district (e.g. transport of day old chicks to Dar es Salaam for export), the district LO issues a movement permit.
- Movement permits represent a significant source of revenue for the central government (between Tsh 1000-2500 depending on distance – see CC I-8).

Strengths:

- Two new comprehensive laws on identification and traceability created since 2008;
- Some examples of private initiatives: e.g. the NJOLIFA Farmers Coop/Dairy factory requires identification of cattle in order to be registered in the COOP and allow tracking of Brucellosis and TB testing of the group’s herds;
- Common use of movement permits across the country;
- TANLITS offers broad functionality for tracking/managing: animal identification, animal health data, registration of premises, livestock movements, management of ID devices, internet and mobile functionality, etc.

Weaknesses:

- There is as yet no implementation of TANLITS, not even partial. The VS do not receive any identification and traceability data from the regions due to lack of funding and resources;
- The regulations are comprehensive but very detailed and potentially too cumbersome to allow for a timely implementation;
- Movement permits do not allow detailed traceability of animals (provide region of origin mainly).

Recommendations:

- Review and amend the legislation and/or design a practical plan of progressive implementation of TANLITS:

- One option could be to start with willing stakeholders (e.g. commercial farms/exporters) and progressively apply to other segments of the sector. An incremental approach would serve as a learning process for stakeholder engagement.
 - Consider group identification options for pastoral herds.
- Streamline and automate the current paper-based movement permit systems as an improved TANLITS becomes operational.

B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin	Levels of advancement
<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>	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the authority and capability to identify animals and animal products under their mandate and trace their history, location and distribution.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS do not have the capability to identify animals or animal products.
2. The VS can document the history of some animals and animal products.
3. The VS have procedures in place to identify and trace selected animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes, in accordance with relevant international standards.
4. The VS and their stakeholders have coordinated national procedures in place that can identify and trace animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes.
5. The VS, in cooperation with their stakeholders, carry out audits of their traceability procedures.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1c, E12, E 64

Findings:

The two same new Acts noted in CC II.12 A apply to animal products.

No system of permission for movements exists for raw milk or meat. Processed products (e.g. yogurt) being transported out of the district require a “movement permit” issued by a LFO.

No evidence of a system of identification/traceability for meat/processed dairy products.

Strengths:

- There is a legislative basis for identification and traceability of products;
- Movement permits are required for some processed animal products;
- In some settings, it was reported that milk collectors could identify the farm of origin when a batch of milk was rejected by the collection centre.

Weaknesses:

- There are no movement permits for raw products or a reliable tracing process.
- No implementation of TANLITS or alternative systems for products, making trace-back and recall of risky animal-source food products impossible.
- No evidence of system for linking animal/carcass/offal except in export abattoirs.

Recommendations:

- Same as for II-12.

II-13 Animal welfare <i>The authority and capability of the VS to implement the animal welfare standards of the OIE as published in the Terrestrial Code.</i>	Levels of advancement
	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

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): P8; P9 (donkey blanket); E24-29; E 37-41; E51; E62

Findings:

Animal Welfare (AW) is recognized as important in the Livestock Policy of 2006. The AW Act of 2008 was reviewed in 2011. An AW officer has been appointed by the DVS as the OIE focal point.

Eighty-five inspectors are appointed to address AW issues along with their other duties. These inspectors are supported by Zoosanitary inspectors and the Police by law.

Five NGOs in the country are actively engaged in implementation of Act. These NGOs have their specific niches:

- TAWESO - Awareness, Donkeys and pets welfare
- ASPA – Awareness (School children) and Donkeys
- TAPO – Transportation, Donkeys
- Mbwa wa Africa - Awareness (Responsible dog ownership), Rabies control and stray dog population control.
- MAWO – Awareness, Donkeys and dogs; MAWO has developed an innovative protective donkey harness made from readily available local materials that is gaining acceptance by owners who recognize its value in reducing friction injuries (P8 & P9).

Two NGOs interviewed were pleased with the AW Act but complained that it is not yet being implemented and called for public education, training of livestock handlers and officials as well as enforcement of the law.

The DVS collaborates and coordinates activities of organisations supporting animal welfare in the country. A focus of existing AW organisations is to raise awareness about the *five freedoms* and the Animal Welfare Act.

A visit to the Nala AW checkpoint found that the officer present was aware of the expected responsibilities. Despite his limited training in AW issues (perhaps a reflection of all the other 85 appointed officers), he was clear on the fundamental issues of concern with regard to AW during transportation. He kept good records of all that transpired at the checkpoint.

Penalties for non-compliance with AW transportation requirements are pegged at Tsh 50,000 (US\$ 25) irrespective of the species or numbers of animals being transported. This does not seem sufficient to deter potential offenders.

The AW officer at the Nala checkpoint was supported in his daily activities by staff from TAPO who provided education on AW issues to transporters.

AW issues did not seem to be of concern at District slaughter slabs (e.g. Kigwe slaughter slab at the primary market); inspectors seemed unconcerned, though they were aware about animal welfare issues during slaughter.

Larger slaughter houses have a variable performance. Some say that they promote awareness. In one unfortunate case of a plant that had been operating a goat and sheep slaughter line for two months by cutting throats without stunning due to difficulty in procuring a new stunning apparatus – this was ongoing with no sign of resolution or action by the inspector during the site visit (see CC IV-2).

There were no AW inspectors at the border post visited (Kyela order post).

Strengths:

- Presence of an Animal Welfare Act and regulations to guide the implementation of the Act;
- Authorized inspectors (85);
- Active NGOs dedicated to AW issues in the country;
- Potential support from the Police to enforce the Act.

Weaknesses:

- The Animal Welfare Act of 2008 is not adequately implemented due to low awareness by stakeholders and inadequate enforcement by officials;
- Inadequate infrastructure, funding and support to implement the Animal Welfare standards at slaughter, transportation, housing, livestock markets, border posts;
- Inspectors are not well positioned to exercise enforcement authorities within LGAs and are inadequately trained to exercise these roles and responsibilities.

Recommendations:

- Promote AW education to raise awareness;
- Provide regular in-service training on AW to the 85 appointed inspectors;
- Establish an independent enforcement system to enhance compliance with all animal welfare veterinary legislation. To this end consider i) creating an independent Inspectorate within MALF as recommended by a workshop on compliance and enforcement (E51) and ii) providing the Regional Veterinary Officer with a professional enforcement officer;
- Improve budget allocation to AW.

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:

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

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.

III-1 Communication	Levels of advancement
<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>	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the capability to keep stakeholders informed, in a transparent, effective and timely manner, of VS activities and programmes, and of developments in animal health and food safety.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS have no mechanism in place to inform stakeholders of VS activities and programmes.
2. The VS have informal communication mechanisms.
3. The VS maintain an official contact point for communications but they are not always up-to-date in providing information.
4. The VS contact point for communications provides up-to-date information, accessible via the Internet and other appropriate channels, on activities and programmes.
5. The VS have a well developed communication plan, and actively and regularly circulate information to stakeholders.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E6; E20; E36; E68; web links below

Findings:

Since 2008 an official contact point has been established in the communication unit of MALF that supervises other communication units in the Ministry. Its Communications Strategy (E20) is broad, reflecting a Ministry-wide mandate, but is thus unable to focus as much as one might wish on the specific needs of the DVS. There was no evidence of active communication activities at the Zonal or District levels where seemed to be no communication officers. All important messages regarding animal health appeared to originate from DVS headquarters.

Disease awareness materials (posters, flyers) for most TADs have been developed and disseminated. Coverage is low (E36).

There were no messages on food safety seen during the mission, nor for matters on public health sanitation generally, despite a recent and presumed ongoing cholera outbreak (E68).

MALF has a web portal <http://www.mifugouvuvi.go.tz/mlfd-portal> with information pertinent to the work of its Divisions, Agencies and Commissions – for example:

- VCT: <http://www.mifugouvuvi.go.tz/vertinary-council-of-tanzania/>
- TVLA: <http://www.mifugouvuvi.go.tz/tanzania-veterinary-laboratory-agency-tvla/>
- DVS (broken out into three units):
 - <http://www.mifugouvuvi.go.tz/trans-boundary-animal-diseases-control-zoo-sanitary-services/>
 - <http://www.mifugouvuvi.go.tz/vector-parasitic-deseases-control/>

- <http://www.mifugouvuvi.go.tz/veterinary-public-health-services/>

Amongst these only TVLA and TANLITS have separate web sites:

- TVLA: <http://www.tvla-tz.org>
- TANLITS: <http://41.59.254.106:8080>

Content on these sites reflects organisational mandates and regulations. There is little producer oriented information on disease recognition and prevention or client services such as the availability of laboratory diagnostic testing.

The Techno Health Surveillance Newsletter of SUA's SACIDS (E6) offers an example that could be more widely adopted by the VS to educate livestock owners as well as VS field officers.

Strengths:

- The DVS has appointed an OIE communication focal point;
- Work is underway between MALF/DVS and PO-RALG to clarify roles and responsibilities of CVO, RVO and DVOs.

Weaknesses:

- A communications plan in draft form is not linked to animal health event risk communication, or adequately aligned with other risk communication strategic plans such as that developed for avian flu;
- The existing staff have not had any risk communication/ social mobilization training;
- At sub-national level, risk communication capacities and capabilities are very limited;
- There is no defined plan of collaboration between the MALF with other Ministries and interested parties;
- little producer or consumer oriented information;
- Low budgetary allocation to the communications unit.

Recommendations:

- In the medium-term, provide funding and training to strengthen communications outreach to producers and the public;
- Increase DVS presence on the MALF website;
- For animal welfare make use of materials produced by NGOs (CC II-13);
- Develop producer and consumer oriented information;
- Develop a cadre of officers at the Regional and District/Zonal levels with skills in communication and provide them with supporting user-oriented material from DVS about national disease surveillance, prevention and control programmes, etc;
- Learn from the model newsletter offered by SACIDS.

III-2 Consultation with interested parties	Levels of advancement
<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>	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

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

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E36; E46; E65; E66

Findings:

Since 2008 the VS has strengthened informal links with numerous local producer-led associations known - e.g. dairy, poultry and goat producers visited in the field (Appendix 3). Some of these have developed a significant commercial capacity for small holders, for example the CHAWAMU Dairy Cooperative visited in Muheza has approximately 200 small holder members who ship daily or every 2nd day for a value that has grown from Tsh 20M to Tsh 400M over 2 decades. They have a “committee” with their District Livestock Department that is developing a master plan for further growth

There are several parastatal institutions at the national level established under legislative authority such as the Tanzania Meat Board (<http://www.mifugouvuvuvi.go.tz/tanzania-meat-board/>) and the Tanzania Dairy Board (<http://www.tdb.go.tz/pages/tanzania-dairy-board>).

Others organisations are privately owned by interested parties such as the:

1. Tanzania Livestock and Meat Traders Association (TALIMETA)

<http://www.aginvestafrica.org/?q=initiative/tanzania-livestock-and-meat-traders-association-talimeta>

2. Tanga Fresh and Tanga Dairy Cooperatives Union (TDCU)

<http://www.simgas.com/contact/partners/tanga-fresh-tanga-daily-cooperative-union/item60>

3. Njombe Livestock Farmers Association (NJOLIFA)

<http://www.terramadre.info/en/food-communities/njombe-cheesemakers-and-dairy-producers/>

4. Tanzania Poultry Breeders Association (TPBA): <http://www.tpba.or.tz/>

The Tanzania Meat Board with the support of UNIDO prepared a Red Meat Value Chain Diagnosis in 2012 (E46). In addition, with support of the FAO, the government of Tanzania has mapped out a red meat value chain strategy for the Southern Highlands (E65). The government has also developed a Leather Sector Development Strategy for the period 2016-2020 (E66).

Besides donor funded project activities, there appeared be little or no ongoing mechanism for the DVS to consult with interested parties (farmers) before or during the development of programmes.

Strengths:

- Presence of a supportive donor community;
- There are institutional mechanisms for consultation based on legislation or regulations that are being developed.

Weaknesses:

- No institutional mechanisms for consultation with interested parties (E36).

Recommendations:

- Develop National and Regional or District level stakeholder advisory committees, convened by the CVO at national level and perhaps the RVOs in Regions. These fora could be used to 1) educate stakeholders on the economic and public health importance of veterinary services, 2) engage stakeholders in the planning, implementation and oversight of veterinary services in their areas, and 3) coordinate and foster collaboration on the delivery of animal health programmes across Regions and Districts.

III-3 Official representation <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>	Levels of advancement
	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 ²³ 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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the capability 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>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS do not participate in or follow up on relevant meetings of regional or international organisations.
2. The VS participate sporadically in relevant meetings and/or make limited contribution.
3. The VS participate actively in the majority of relevant meetings.
4. The VS consult with stakeholders and take into consideration their opinions in providing papers and making interventions in relevant meetings.
5. The VS consult with stakeholders to ensure that strategic issues are identified, to provide leadership and to ensure coordination among national delegations as part of their participation in relevant meetings.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E8, E11; E14, E22; E36

Findings:

Since 2008 an important footnote to this CC clarified the meaning of “active participation” required for level 3. While the VS has continued to engage with a number of international organisations since the 2008 evaluation, especially at the Regional level, constraints described below make it difficult to participate to the degree envisaged for level 3, especially at the international level.

The DVS is a member of international organisations such as WTO, OIE, Codex Alimentarius, a member to AU (AU – IBAR) and a member to Regional Economic Communities (SADC and EAC).

Officials of the DVS participate in regional meetings to develop common positions in preparation for international meetings, a recent example being in the field of animal welfare.

In the absence of a national stakeholder forum there are limited opportunities to consult interested parties.

Strengths:

- Engagement with AU-IBAR and other regional bodies, and active engagement with them on regional projects implemented in the country;

²³ *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.

-
- OIE Focal points are identified for all pertinent topics;
 - The VS participates actively in a regional preparatory meeting for the OIE General Assembly, organised annually by AU-IBAR.

Weaknesses:

- Recent turnover of CVO limits opportunities for influence in global fora as it takes time to develop the required relationships with international peers;
- Severe restrictions on travel abroad for government officials.

Recommendations:

- Develop national stakeholder fora (see CC III-2);
- Training in negotiations and succession planning for future CVOs and key focal points;
- Assure that reports on meetings of regional institutions and donor-funded stakeholder workshops are broadly circulated within the VS and to interested parties.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

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

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): OIE Legislation Mission Report⁴;

Findings:

Since the 2008 evaluation there has been some delegation of functions to the private sector. Private veterinarians have been authorised to sign domestic movement permits and to participate in public vaccination campaigns (Rinderpest and PPR).

That said, “Delegations to the private sector should be better distinguished from the appointment of public officials. The subsidiary *Animal Diseases (Appointments and Duties of Inspectors) Regulations (2007)* do not mention private sector inspectors. Thus, regulations are needed to address such delegations setting out the scope of tasks, arrangements for control, supervision and financial remuneration as well as conditions for withdrawal of the delegation”⁴

Strengths:

- Where private veterinarians exist, they can be authorized to carry out public tasks, however, there are few persons in private practice to take on these roles, especially in rural areas;
- The parastatal “Boards” (dairy and meat) were advised by the Permanent Secretary MALF to encourage procurement of services from private veterinarians.

Weaknesses:

- The private sector does not yet have the capacity to take a large share of public functions;

Recommendations:

- Seek ways to provide incentives for the private veterinary sector to expand. This may require some subsidies to level the playing field with those available to public servants who provide private services for reduced fees, and/or restrictions on the unsupervised practice of veterinary medicine by VPP (see CC I-1.B);
- Support Public-Private partnerships between DVS and private veterinarians to encourage the private sector to play an increased role: e.g. to perform additional vaccinations, disease reporting, and perhaps diagnostics under contract and/or with incentives from the government;
- Clarify the conditions (legal requirements) for such delegations as recommended by the OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission Report⁴.

III-5 Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) A. VSB authority <i>The VSB is an autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. There is no legislation establishing a VSB.
	2. The VSB regulates veterinarians only within certain sectors of the veterinary profession and/or 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

1. Specific objective
<i>The Veterinary Statutory Body is an autonomous authority responsible for the regulation of the veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals. Its role is defined in the Terrestrial Code.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. There is no legislation establishing a Veterinary Statutory Body.
2. There is a Veterinary Statutory Body, but it does not have legislated authority to make decisions or apply disciplinary measures.
3. The Veterinary Statutory Body regulates veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals only within certain sectors of the VS (e.g. public sector but not private sector veterinarians).
4. The Veterinary Statutory Body regulates veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals throughout the VS.
5. The Veterinary Statutory Body is subject to evaluation procedures in respect of autonomy, functional capacity and membership representation.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1b, E31; E60; E70; H3; OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission⁴

Findings:

It should be noted that since 2008 CC III-5 has been rewritten and divided into two distinct components III-5.A and B. The situation with respect to the new CC III-5B remains for the most part unchanged since 2008, but the level 5 is attained based on scope of the mandate of the VCT.

The Veterinary Council of Tanzania is part of the MALF reporting to the Permanent Secretary, and the Minister has the final word on all appointments to the VCT. Hence the VCT is not autonomous or independent as intended by the OIE^{4,24}. Further, the Assistant Registrars in each District are employees of the LGA, thus further limiting the autonomy of the VCT in exercising its mandate as was observed in the field (see CCs I.4 and IV.B).

Legislation regulating the veterinary profession is thorough and comprehensive.⁴ The VCT regulates veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals and handles complaints raised by stakeholders.

The VCT licences Veterinary Centres for operation as drug outlets for farmers. While the Registrar reported that all drugs for use in livestock are accessed through VCTs, a visit to the countryside established that unregistered facilities (AgroVets) still provide services including veterinary medicines to farmers. Some VCT staff complained of the existence of fake drugs being sold at cattle markets.

²⁴ OIE Legislation Mission pages 23-24

The VCT has two inspectors that manage 900 outlets through biannual inspections. At the District level, the DVO serves as the Assistant Registrar for the VCT.

The VCT offers CE programmes and is in the process of implementing mandatory CE requirements for veterinarians and VPP.

Regulations Published in 2005 (E70) set out procedures for the management of complaints involving veterinarians or VPP by a disciplinary Committee of the VCT.

Strengths:

- Existing VSB;
- Comprehensive mandatory registration system for public and private veterinarians and VPPs.

Weaknesses:

- The VCT is not an autonomous or “independent representative organisation”;
- At the District level, the Assistant VCT registrars are employees of the District Councils and may therefore not be impartial in enforcements especially with regard to Agro-Vet shops and slaughter facilities.

Recommendations:

- Twinning with the South African Veterinary Council, as recommended by the OIE Legislation Mission⁴, may offer pathways to improving the independence of the VCT.

B. VSB capacity <i>The capacity of the VSB to implement its functions and objectives in conformity with OIE standards.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VSB has no capacity to implement its functions and objectives.
	2. The VSB has the functional capacity to implement its main objectives.
	3. The VSB is an independent representative organisation with the functional capacity to implement all of its objectives.
	4. The VSB has a transparent process of decision making and conforms to OIE standards.
5. The financial and institutional management of the VSB is submitted to external auditing.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

1. Specific objective
<i>The Veterinary Statutory Body is an autonomous authority responsible for the regulation of the veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals. Its role is defined in the Terrestrial Code.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. There is no legislation establishing a Veterinary Statutory Body.
2. There is a Veterinary Statutory Body, but it does not have legislated authority to make decisions or apply disciplinary measures.
3. The Veterinary Statutory Body regulates veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals only within certain sectors of the VS (e.g. public sector but not private sector veterinarians).
4. The Veterinary Statutory Body regulates veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals throughout the VS.
5. The Veterinary Statutory Body is subject to evaluation procedures in respect of autonomy, functional capacity and membership representation.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E31; E60; H3; OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission⁴

Findings:

In considering this competency it must be noted that there has been a significant change in the wording of level 3 since the previous OIE PVS Evaluation in 2008. As indicated in CC III-5.A, the VCT does not meet the criteria of being “an independent representative organisation” (level 3).

The VCT does have a significant budget to implement its mandate as indicated below:

2015/2016	2016/2017
344,186,834.00	340,810,264.00

340 million = approx. \$170,000 USD

Requirements for CE have been addressed in legislation and encouraged with the publication of a Guidelines booklet in 2014⁴.

While the legislation and structure of the VCT was examined in the course of the work of the OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission⁴, this single exercise as a subset of a broader mission does not constitute an ongoing process for evaluation the VCT as envisaged in the description of level 5.

Strengths:

- Established budget for the VCT within MALF.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of independence of the VSB from MALF and LGAs;
- Some veterinary work is undertaken by Agro-Vet shops that are not registered with the VCT.

Recommendations:

- Explore options to develop a more independent VSB with greater autonomy from MALF and LGAs;
- Pursue recommendations under CCs I.4 and IV.2 to strengthen capacity to enforce legislation;
- Pursue recommendations under I-6.B to finalize and operationalize a draft MOU between TFDA and VCT to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the oversight of the distribution of veterinary drugs.

III-6 Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes	Levels of advancement
<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>	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS and stakeholders have the capability to formulate and implement joint programmes in regard to animal health and food safety.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. Producers and other stakeholders only comply and do not actively participate in programmes.
2. Producers and other stakeholders are informed of programmes and assist the VS to deliver the programmes in the field.
3. Producers and other stakeholders are trained to participate in programmes and advise of needed improvements, and participate in early detection of diseases.
4. Representatives of producers and other stakeholders negotiate with the VS on the organisation and delivery of programmes.
5. Producers and other stakeholders are formally organised to participate in developing programmes in close collaboration with the VS.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E46; E65; E66

Findings:

In considering this competency it should be noted that significant changes to the wording have been made since 2008.

As described under CC III-2, there are many producer organisations at local levels, some with growing commercial capacities. There are also important national commodity organisations (meat, dairy, poultry, etc.) that would have an interest in improved national animal health programmes.

Recent reports on value chains for the red meat (E46; E65) and leather sectors (E66) identify important opportunities for collaboration with the VS to improve animal health, animal welfare and slaughter conditions.

Strengths:

- Growing capacity of local and national commodity associations, and interest by these organisations in improving performance of the VS.

Weaknesses:

- Limited National, Regional and District fora to provide stakeholder advice to the VS;
- Very limited assistance of stakeholders/producers in developing, funding or implementing joint programmes with the VS;
- Need for increased private sector investments, for example in slaughter facilities and milk testing regimes.

Recommendations:

- The creation of representative national stakeholder bodies (see CC III-2) would strengthen the ability of producers and other interested parties to participate in programmes and advise of needed improvements, and participate in early detection of diseases;
- Enhanced collaboration with the major parastatal and private commodity organisations (see CC III-2) would likely provide opportunities for enhanced participation of producers.

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:

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

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

1. Specific objective
<p><i>The VS have the authority and capability to actively participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and to implement animal health and food safety regulations for animals, animal products and processes under their mandate.</i></p>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and implement the resulting regulations.
2. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, but cannot implement the resulting regulations nationally.
3. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and to implement the resulting regulations nationally.
4. The VS consult their stakeholders in participating in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and in implementing regulations to meet national needs.
5. The VS consult their stakeholders in implementing regulations to meet international trade needs.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E34; OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission of 2015⁴; E42;

Findings:

In considering this competency the Expert Team again noted significant changes to the wording of the CC since 2008, and in particular the focus on internal and external quality.

The OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission of 2015⁴ provided a comprehensive set of findings that are consistent with observations of this follow-up evaluation. In particular we confirm the findings of that report regarding the need for steps to improve external quality including:

- a national food safety policy and work to improve coordination and collaboration between DVS, TFDA and interested parties based on a comprehensive review of legislation relating to food of animal origin to streamline requirements of the involved Ministries and to create more efficient and effective enforcement of compliance,

- along with a national veterinary medicines policy drafted at the Ministerial level and supporting regulatory tools in the framework of a One Health approach in line with the current OIE global initiative to reduce the development of antimicrobial resistance ;
- a less prescriptive approach to legislation as exemplified by the need for flexibility in the approach to livestock identification to address the needs of stakeholders ranging from large commercial operations to pastoralists, and
- a legal framework setting out requirements and standards of performance for delegations to private veterinarians.

Strengths:

- Recent Animal Welfare and Livestock Identification Acts;
- Progress on developing MOUs to strengthening a functional chain of command and inter-agency communication and coordination.

Weaknesses:

- The absence of national fora for stakeholder consultation makes it difficult to build external quality.

Recommendations:

- As per the OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission of 2015⁴

IV-2 Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof <i>The authority and capability of the VS to ensure compliance with legislation and regulations under the VS mandate.</i>	Levels of advancement
	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the authority and capability to ensure that stakeholders are in compliance with animal health and food safety regulations under the VS mandate.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS have no programme to ensure stakeholder compliance with relevant regulations.
2. The VS implement a programme consisting of inspection and verification of compliance with regulations relating to animals and animal products, report instances of non-compliance, but generally do not take further action.
3. If necessary, the VS impose appropriate penalties in instances of non-compliance.
4. The VS work with stakeholders to minimise instances of non-compliance.
5. The VS carry out audits of their compliance programme.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E9; E13, E21; E34; E51; E65

Findings:

In considering this competency the Expert Team again noted significant changes to the wording for all levels since 2008.

Observations on the lack of compliance and enforcement described elsewhere in this report (see CCs I.4 and II-13) are consistent with a 2012 report commissioned by FAO that reported “Tanzania is widely regarded as a country with a heavy regulatory burden, but with regulations lightly implemented.” (E65).

On a more positive note, the National Livestock Sector Development Strategy of 2010 (E21, page 30) recognizes the need to address this problem and work has begun with Local Government Authorities through important workshops involving DVS and LGA officials at which steps were recommended to improve the effective chain of command and in particular compliance with and enforcement of veterinary legislation, including the consideration of the creation of an independent Inspectorate within MALF (E9; E13; E51).

Progress was also noted on recommendations of the OIE Veterinary Legislation Identification Mission of 2015⁴ for the creation of “formal Inter-Ministerial agreements such as (i) Memoranda of Understanding or Performance Agreements with Tanzania Food and Drug Authority to ensure coordination in legislation development; (ii) Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency to address OIE laboratory requirements; (iii) Local Government Authorities to address problems in the chain of command”.

The need for such actions was illustrated by a number of field observations of non-compliance at District levels (animal welfare re stunning and water availability; unlicensed drug shops). An RVO and several stakeholder groups confirmed the need for such work

during our interviews.

Strengths:

- The need for improved compliance and enforcement is widely recognized, including by DVS and LGA officials.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of professionally trained investigators to enforce legislation;
- Limited independence of officials at LGA levels (see CC I-4);
- Lack of resources for implementation of sustained programmes ranging from disease control and TANLITS to animal welfare and food safety.

Recommendations:

- Establish an independent enforcement organisation at the national level with a presence in each zone;
- Provide mandatory training for inspectors, field officers and senior officials on the principles of compliance and enforcement.

IV-3 International harmonisation <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>	Levels of advancement
	1. National legislation, regulations and sanitary measures under the mandate of the VS do not take account of international standards.
	2. The VS are aware of gaps, inconsistencies or non-conformities in national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures as compared to international standards, but do not have the capability or authority to rectify the problems.
	3. The VS monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, and periodically review national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures with the aim of harmonising them, as appropriate, with international standards, but do not actively comment on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.
	4. The VS are active in reviewing and commenting on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.
5. The VS actively and regularly participate at the international level in the formulation, negotiation and adoption of international standards ²⁵ , and use the standards to harmonise national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the authority and capability 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>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. National legislation, regulations and sanitary measures under the mandate of the VS do not take account of international standards.
2. The VS are aware of gaps, inconsistencies or nonconformities 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, and use the standards to harmonise national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E70, E71, E72, E73, E74, E75

Findings:

In assessing this competency it is important to note the footnote²⁴ added since 2008 about the importance of “actively pursuing national changes” in accordance with the evolving international standards.

The VS is active in various regional harmonisation initiatives when led by donor-funded projects.

A project on “Standard Method Procedure in Animal Health”, is funded by USAID (E-MC21):

- The objective is to harmonise disease surveillance, diagnosis and control

²⁵ A country could be active in international standard setting without actively pursuing national changes. The importance of this element is to promote national change.

and establish regional standards (including quarantine standards) in the Greater Horn of Africa.

- A list of 9 priority diseases has been established for the region (FMD, CBPP, CCPP, RVF, Brucellosis, PPR, Lumpy skin disease, Camel Pox, Sheep and goat pox) with corresponding SOPs to be used by member countries as guidelines for surveillance, diagnosis, and control of the diseases. (E72, 73, 74 & 75).
- A draft MoU with Kenya to strengthen border control still needs validation by the two governments. Tanzania wants to prioritize borders with Kenya and Uganda and work on similar agreements with Malawi and Zambia through SADC.
- East African Community:
 - harmonisation of customs in place
 - One-Stop Border Post project is making progress (Arusha/Namanga, Kilimanjaro/Holili, Tanga/Horohoro, Rusumo/Rwanda)
 - harmonisation of veterinary services project (E-MC19)
- SADC:
 - The SADC protocol on trade (2005) envisages the establishment of a free trade area within the region and a common custom union. In line with this respect, Tanzania is developing One-Stop Border Post on the southern border with Zambia (Mbeya/Tunduma).
 - TZ participates in the Livestock Technical Committee (LTC) of SADC in which also a lot of harmonisation on AH standards work is done.
 - Reinforcing Veterinary Governance Project in Africa (VET-GOV)
 - The AU-IBAR led VET-GOV Programme is poised to "improve the institutional environment at national and regional levels to provide effective and efficient animal health services in Africa" (<http://www.au-ibar.org/vet-gov-about/vet-gov-programme>).
 - OIE is the lead on the legislation component of the Veterinary Governance Project in Africa (VET-GOV).
 - As an example, an OIE legislation workshop was held in Arusha on 8-12 August 2016, focusing on harmonisation of regulation of veterinary medicines and vaccines, as this theme had been identified as the major area with need for improvement for all EAC member states.

Strengths:

- The VS are involved in many regional (EAC and SADC) harmonisation projects;
- Those projects focus on areas requiring improvement like disease control and border inspection.

Weaknesses:

- Implementation of harmonisation projects remains a challenge due to lack of sustainable national funding in the absence of donor projects (for example to control the 9 priority diseases). It will be important in the long run to develop capacity to implement SOPs with national funding sources;
- Limited documentation of active participation/commenting on regional harmonisation projects.

Recommendations:

- Secure and focus resources on sustained implementation of surveillance, diagnosis and control programmes using the SOPs developed under these projects;
- Place greater emphasis on the applicability of new legislation being drafted and the capacity for enforcement.

IV-4 International certification²⁶ <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>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to certify animals, animal products, services or processes.
	2. The VS have the authority to certify certain animals, animal products, services and processes, but are not always in compliance with the national legislation and regulations and international standards.
	3. The VS develop and carry out certification programmes for certain animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
	4. The VS develop and carry out all relevant certification programmes for any animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
	5. The VS carry out audits of their certification programmes, in order to maintain national and international confidence in their system.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the authority and capability to certify animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate, in accordance with the national legislation and regulations, and international standards.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to certify animals, animal products, services or processes.
2. The VS have the authority to certify certain animals, animal products, services and processes, but are not always in compliance with the national legislation and regulations and international standards.
3. The VS develop and carry out certification programmes for certain animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
4. The VS develop and carry out all relevant certification programmes for any animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.
5. The VS carry out audits of their certification programmes, in order to maintain national and international confidence in their system.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E1c, E1d, E7; E34; P25, P26, P27, P28, P29, P30, H10, H11, H12, H13; H19

Findings:

Please see CC II-4 for information on the main commodities imported/exported. All import and export permits are issued by the DVS Central office.

Exporters must submit an application for an export permit to the Permanent Secretary Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development. The application includes an import permit from the country of destination (stating the health requirements), invoice/business license, and health certification (from the veterinarian at Kwala quarantine) in the case of live animal exports to Comoro, or from a ZVC veterinarian in the case of exports to neighbouring countries. In the case of meat products, a document from one of the commodity Boards (e.g. the Tanzania Meat Board) and certification from the export abattoir veterinarian are required, in addition to the import permit/invoice.

Import permit applications to the Director of Veterinary Services require an application letter and invoice. Verification of the importing country's health status is made at the VS-HQ prior to issuing an import permit. Inspection of imported commodities and verification of

²⁶ Certification procedures should be based on relevant OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards.

correspondence between the foreign export health certificate and the Tanzanian import permit are done at the border posts/airports/ sea ports.

Strengths:

- Tanzania has maintained since 2008 export markets in the Middle East and Comoro;
- Export abattoirs meet higher standards set by the importing countries;
- All import and export permits are issued by a veterinarian at the DVS central office;
- It was reported that only central government veterinarians (e.g. at Kwala or ZVC) can certify the health status of animals as supporting documents for the HQ veterinarian issuing permits.

Weaknesses:

- Health certification and permits do not identify individual animals – they mainly refer to the species and number of animals. The lack of proper animal identification is a major gap in compliance with international standards for certification;
- Some of the Kwala certification documents seen were signed by a Livestock Officer not a veterinarian;
- A mismatch was noted between the date of an import permit and the corresponding export certificate;
- Confirmation of safety of meat for export (i.e. that the meat met sanitary requirements) was done by a veterinarian at an abattoir by issuing an sms (text message) to the DVS central office rather than by certifying it on paper for further use when issuing their export certificate;
- The challenges of an export quarantine in an open space and the lack of a functional traceability system limits the potential for export growth.

Recommendations:

- Establish and implement export certification SOPs to ensure that all requirements of the OIE code are met, for example with regard to animal identification²⁷
- Ensure that supporting documents are issued by a veterinarian.
- Improve and implement a traceability system for imported/exported animals.

²⁷ The OIE Code says (5.2.3): Certificates should require appropriate identification of [animals](#) and animal products except where this is impractical (e.g. [day-old birds](#)). See: http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmfile=chapitre_certification_procedures.htm

IV-5 Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	Levels of advancement
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to negotiate, implement and maintain equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.</i>	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

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

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E71

Findings:

Tanzania is part the East African community (EAC) and Southern African development Community (SADC) trade agreements.

The VS reported bilateral trade agreements with the Middle East and Comoro.

A draft MOU with Kenya to strengthen border control exists under the SMP project (E-MC20). The aim is to develop other similar MOUs with Uganda, Zambia, and Malawi.

Strengths:

- The VS have maintained some sanitary trade agreements since 2008 (e.g. for the Middle East);
- An importing country from the Middle East inspected the quarantine and export abattoir and concluded that it complied with their conditions.

Weaknesses:

- No evidence of active engagement to increase the number of sanitary agreements.

- Some of the current trade agreements (e.g. Livestock export to Comoro) would not meet OIE international standards (e.g. in terms of identification of animals).

Recommendations:

- Secure current trade agreements by improving the export certification process;
- Aim to improve traceability of some key animal groups and export processes in order to facilitate access to new markets.

IV-6 Transparency	Levels of advancement
<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>	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the authority and capability to identify animals and animal products under their mandate and trace their history, location and distribution.</i>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS do not have the capability to identify animals or animal products.
2. The VS can document the history of some animals and animal products.
3. The VS have procedures in place to identify and trace selected animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes, in accordance with relevant international standards.
4. The VS and their stakeholders have coordinated national procedures in place that can identify and trace animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes.
5. The VS, in cooperation with their stakeholders, carry out audits of their traceability procedures.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5): E5; E34

Findings:

Tanzania regularly reported to OIE from 2004 – 2006. There was then no reporting from 2007 – 2009 but as of 2010 regular reporting resumed²⁸.

As documented previously limited presence of veterinarians and VPP in remote regions and constraints on laboratory testing undermine the ability to fully comply with standards of surveillance.

Tanzania is a WTO member and is active in WTO's trade activities as a member of the East African Community (https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/countries_e/tanzania_e.htm).

Strengths:

- Regular reporting to OIE since 2010.

Weaknesses:

- Limited veterinary and VPP presence in remote locations;
- Limited laboratory-based disease surveillance;
- Suspected under-reporting (E5).

Recommendations:

- Strengthen laboratory support for surveillance to reduce risks of under-reporting
- Continue to strengthen presence of the VS, and especially veterinarians, in remote locations.

²⁸ http://www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Countryinformation/reporting/reporhistory

IV-7 Zoning	Levels of advancement
<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>	1. The VS cannot establish disease free zones. ²⁹
	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the authority and capability 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>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS cannot establish disease free zones.
2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal subpopulations with distinct health status suitable for zoning.
3. The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable them to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
4. The VS collaborate with their stakeholders to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable them 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).

Evidence (listed in Appendix 5):

Findings:

A disease free zone for export of beef has long been planned for the shores of Lake Tanganyika, an area previously free of livestock. Discussions between the Ministry, DVS and the Tanzania Meat Board have been held but little action has been taken. Meanwhile livestock owners have encroached into this area, thus making it more difficult to start the process. A ZVC is already in place, but no TVLA centre has yet been established.

The Standards and Trade Development Facility of the World Trade Organisation (STDF) project is supporting a study on feasibility of zoning (interview with FAO).

Strengths:

- Zoning is being considered as a possibility to develop the livestock sector.

Weaknesses:

- The idea of setting up export, disease free zones has been given low priority and long-term goals.

²⁹ 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”

Recommendations:

- Resolve questions about the technical and economic feasibility of a beef export zone as a potential foreign currency earner;
- An economic analysis at regional and international levels should be carried out to identify the most suitable and lucrative markets which would determine the appropriate specifications for the disease free zone (e.g. free from which diseases? etc.).

IV-8 Compartmentalisation <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>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS cannot establish disease free compartments. ³⁰
	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

1. Specific objective
<i>The VS have the authority and capability 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>
2. Result / Expected level of advancement:
1. The VS cannot establish disease free compartments.
2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal subpopulations with a distinct health status suitable for compartmentalisation.
3. The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable them to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
4. The VS collaborate with their stakeholders to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free compartments and can gain recognition by other countries that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

Not applicable at this stage

³⁰ 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

Since 2008 progress has been made in a number of areas. Highlights include 1) an excellent cadre of veterinarians that continues to grow in numbers and expertise and 2) new laws on animal welfare and on livestock identification, registration and traceability.

Progress has also been made on addressing challenges to vertical coordination (i.e. the chain of command) that arise from the national policy of “Decentralization by Devolution” (D by D). Key developments are:

- Recognition by Regional and Local Government officials in the President’s Office that actions are needed to strengthen not only the functional chain of command but also compliance with and enforcement of veterinary legislation under the decentralized regime. Recommendations for action were jointly developed during workshops in 2015 and 2016
- Establishment of Zonal Veterinary Centres under the new Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency (TVLA) strengthens the mandate of the former Veterinary Investigation Centres to support implementation of national animal health and food safety programmes.
- Further progress has been made on addressing challenges to horizontal coordination that were recognized by earlier OIE Missions^{1,2,4} as well as by reports from WHO and FAO. Important developments are draft MOUs between the Director of Veterinary Services and TVLA and between the Veterinary Council of Tanzania and the Tanzania Food and Drug Agency.

Much remains to be done for the VS of Tanzania to meet the performance levels that it set for itself during earlier OIE Missions. Of particular importance are the needs to:

1. strengthen laboratory diagnostic services with a special focus on delivery of these services through the Zonal Veterinary Centres, consistent with the national D by D policy,
2. build capacity to ensure compliance with and enforcement of veterinary legislation at all levels of the VS (Central, Region, District, Ward and Village),
3. address the perceived and real conflicts of interest that arise when public officials wear multiple hats with conflicting interests or when public servants engage in the delivery of private for-fee veterinary services,
4. develop and implement sustainable surveillance, prevention and control and programmes for endemic diseases of economic and/or public health significance, and
5. enhance horizontal coordination and collaboration spanning the public and private veterinary sectors and their public health counterparts.

In summary, while progress has been made, much “heavy lifting” remains to be done. This will require:

1. partnerships to share the load. Inter-linked agendas are shared by the VS, public health services and commodity groups of the livestock sector. These will advance only through coordinated efforts and collaboration, and
2. leadership based on influence and relationships, driven by a broad and compelling vision of “One Health”, spanning multiple sectors and focused first and foremost on serving the interests of the United Republic of Tanzania.

PART V: APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terrestrial Code references for critical competencies

Critical Competencies	Terrestrial Code references
I.1.A I.1.B I.2.A I.2.B	Points 1-5 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / Independence / Impartiality / Integrity / Objectivity. Points 7 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Human and financial resources. Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources. Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body. Points 1-2 and 5 of Article 3.2.14. on Organisation and structure of Veterinary Services / National information on human resources / Laboratory services.
I.3	Points 1, 7 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / General organisation / Human and financial resources. Article 3.2.5. on Evaluation criteria for human resources. Sub-point d) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: In-service training and development programme for staff. Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.4	Point 2 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Independence.
I.5	Point 1 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.6.A I.6.B	Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Article 3.2.2. on Scope. Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes: Veterinary Services administration.
I.7	Point 2 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality system: "Where the Veterinary Services undergoing evaluation... than on the resource and infrastructural components of the services". Points 2 and 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Administrative / Technical. Point 3 of Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes: Compliance. Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details.
I.8 I.9 I.10	Points 6 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Human and financial resources. Point 1 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Financial. Point 3 of Article 3.2.14. on Financial management information.
I.11	Points 7, 11 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Documentation / Human and financial resources. Point 4 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations. Point 1 of Article 3.2.2. on Scope. Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources. Article 3.2.10. on Performance assessment and audit programmes.
II.1A II.1B II.2	Point 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Procedures and standards. Point 1 of Article 3.2.4. on Evaluation criteria for quality systems. Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical. Point 5 of Article 3.2.14. on Laboratory services.
II.3	Chapter 2.1. on Import risk analysis
II.4	Points 6 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Procedures and standards. Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
II.5.A	Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary

II.5.B	<p>legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems. Sub-points a) i), ii) and iii) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health: Description of and sample 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. Chapter 1.4. on Animal health surveillance. Chapter 1.5. on Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases.</p>
II.6	<p>Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems. Sub-point a) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls: Animal health.</p>
II.7	<p>Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems. Sub-point a) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls: Animal health. Chapter 4.12. on Disposal of dead animal.</p>
II.8.A II.8.B II.8.C	<p>Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Article 3.4.12. on Human food production chain. Points 1-5 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Food hygiene / Zoonoses / Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines/ Integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health. Points 2, 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. on National information on human resources / Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls. Chapter 6.2. on Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection.</p> <p>References to Codex Alimentarius Commission standards: Code of Hygienic practice for meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005). Code of Hygienic practice for milk and milk products (CAC/RCP/ 57-2004). General Principles of Food Hygiene (CAC/RCP 1-1969; amended 1999. Revisions 1997 and 2003).</p>
II.9	<p>Points 6 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Procedures and standards. Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. Sub-point a) ii) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health: Assessment of ability of Veterinary Services to enforce legislation. Chapters 6.6. to 6.10. on Antimicrobial resistance.</p>
II.10	<p>Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. Sub-points b) iii) and iv) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary public health: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines.</p>
II.11	<p>Chapter 6.3. on Control of hazards of animal health and public health importance in animal feed.</p>
II.12.A II.12.B	<p>Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. 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.</p>
II.13	<p>Section 7 on Animal Welfare</p>
III.1	<p>Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Communication. Sub-point b) of Point 2 of Article 3.2.6. on Administrative resources: Communications. Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details.</p>

	Chapter 3.3. on Communication.
III.2	Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Communication. Point 2 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. Point 4 and Sub-point g) of Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details and on Sources of independent scientific expertise. Chapter 3.3. on Communication.
III.3	Article 3.2.11. on Participation on OIE activities. Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details.
III.4	Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Point 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. Article 3.4.5. on Competent Authorities.
III.5.A III.5.B	Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. Point 9 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations. Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body. Article 3.4.6. on Veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.
III.6	Points 6 and 13 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Communication. Points 2 and 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls. Point 4 of Article 3.4.3. on General principles: Consultation.
IV.1	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. Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities. Chapter 3.4. on Veterinary legislation.
IV.2	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. Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities.
IV.3	Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. 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.
IV.4	Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. Sub-point b) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. Chapter 5.2. on Certification procedures. Chapters 5.10. to 5.12. on Model international veterinary certificates.
IV.5	Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation. Sub-point g) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Trade performance history. Chapter 5.3. on OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organisation.
IV.6	Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. Points 1 and 3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / National animal disease reporting systems. Chapter 5.1. on General obligations related to certification.
IV.7 IV.8	Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. 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: July 18, 2016

Assessor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group – Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
Teams A&B³¹	Office of the Permanent Secretary	MALF Dar es Salaam	Maria Mashingo	Permanent Secretary-Livestock	All
Teams A&B	Dar es Salaam	MALF/DVS	Abdu Hayghaimo	CVO	All
“	“	MALF/DVS	Joram Mghwira	Assistant Director, Transboundary Animals Disease and Zoo-sanitary Inspectorate	All
“	“	MALF/DVS	John Omolo	Assistant Director, Veterinary Public Health	All
“	“	MALF/VCT	Bedan Masuruli	Registrar	All
“	“	MALF/DVS	Emanuel Swai	National Epidemiologist	All
“	“	MALF/TVLA	Chanasa Ngeleja	Director of Technology Development	All
“	“	MALF/TVLA	Furaha Mramba	Chief Executive	All
“	“	MALF/TVLA	Henry Magwisha	Director of Surveillance and Diagnostics	All

³¹ Team A: Barry Stemshorn (BS) and Susanne Munstermann (SM)
Team B: Maud Carron (MC) and Sam Wakhusama (SW)

“	“	MALF/TVLA	Joseph Masambu	Quality Manager	All
“	“	MALF/TVLA	Zakaria Makondo	Manager – CVL	All
“	“	MALF/TVLA	Jelly Chang’a	Manager – CIDB	All
“	“	MALF/ Directorate of Research, Training and Extension	Hendry Lyimo	Director	All
“	“	MALF/ Directorate of Research, Training and Extension	Stanslaus Kagaruki	Focal Point – TANLITS	All
“	“	MALF/ Fisheries	Hamisi Nikuli	Principal Veterinary Officer and Focal Point - Aquatic Health	All
“	“	MALF/ Government Communication Unit	Benard Kaali	Head	All
“	“	MALF/ Government Communication Unit	Mwanahamis Msanga	Information Officer	All

Field visits, meetings and interviews: Teams A&B

Date: July 18, 2016

Assessor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
Teams A&B	Dar es Salaam	Ilala LGA (City), African Animals Zoo Park	David Zhorzholadze	Managing Director	

Date: July 19, 2016

Assessor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
Teams A&B	Dar es Salaam	FAO	Patrick Otto	Country Representative	
“	“	FAO	Zalalem Tadesse	FAO ECTAD Country Team Leader	
“	“	TFDA	Gwantwa Samson	Manager Food Registration	
“	“	TFDA	Bahati Midenge	Manager Food Safety Inspection	
“	“	TVLA - CVL	Protus Malamsha	In –charge Animal Feed Analysis Section	

Date: July 20. 2016

Assessor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
Teams A&B	Coast	TVLA, TVI	Richard Mwakapuja	Acting Manager	
“	Morogoro	Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA)	Maulilo Chipanyula	Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	
“	Morogoro	SUA	W. Kimaro	Acting Head Anatomy	
“	Morogoro	SUA	D.G. Mpanduji	Department Head, Surgery and Theriogenology	
“	Morogoro	SUA	S.I. Kimera	Department Head Veterinary Medicine & Public Health	
“	Morogoro	SUA	R.R. Kazwala	Veterinary Medicine & Public Health	
“	Morogoro	SUA	J. Kassanga	Post Doctoral Fellow, Wellcome Trust/ SACIDS	

Field visits, meetings and interviews: Team A
Date: July 21, 2016

Asses- sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
Team A	Tanga	LGA – Handeni	Khalfaoi Karigo	WALEO/ Meat Inspector, Nkata	
“	“	LGA – Handeni	Mweso Waziri	Chairman, Goat Slaughter Association, Nkata	
“	“	LGA – Korogwe	Beatrice Kussaga	WALEO Meat Inspector, Hale	
Team A	“	LGA – Korogwe	Gloria Lyimo	VALEO Meat Inspector, Hale	
“	“	LGA – Muheza	Walter Mmbaga	WALEO, Mhamba	
“	“	LGA – Muheza	Amiri Mrimia	WALEO, Genge	
“	“	LGA – Muheza	Juma Athumani Magoma	Acting DLFO	
“	“	LGA – Muheza	Alli Telaki	Producer, Smallholder Dairy Farmer	
“	“	LGA – Muheza	Hamis Mzee	Smallholder Dairy Farmer and Chairman, CHAWAMU Milk Collection Centre	
“	“	LGA – Muheza	Said Mohamed	Smallholder Dairy Farmer and Board member, CHAWAMU Milk Collection Centre	
“	“	LGA – Muheza/ CHAWAMU	Michael Martin	Manager, CHAWAMU Milk Collection Centre	
“	“	LGA – Muheza/ CHAWAMU	Pendo Pallangyo	Milk Attendant – CHAWAMU	
“	“	LGA – Muheza/ CHAWAMU	Victoria Kusulwa	Milk Attendant – CHAWAMU	

Date: July 22, 2016

Assessor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
Team A	Tanga	LGA – Tanga	Adam Kashituka	Producer, large scale Dairy Farmer	
“	“	TDCU	Athumani Mahadhi	Executive Director	
“	“	Tanga Fresh Ltd	Donatus Ndauka	Production Technologist	
“	“	Tanga Fresh Ltd	Mussa Mpumbwe	Sales Department	
“	“	Tanga Fresh Ltd	Admire Allan	Quality Assurance Officer	
Team A	“	Tanga Fresh Ltd	Delphin Banke	Laboratory Assistant	
“	“	Tanga Fresh Ltd	Judith Kingazi	Laboratory Assistant	
“	“	Agricare Enterprises	Julius Shoo	Managing Director	
“	“	Tanga Port	Henry Arika	Acting Port Master	
“	“	Tanga Port	Alli Kutenga	Zoosanitary Inspector	
“	“	Tanga Port	George Mwakhaba	Zoosanitary Inspector	
“	“	Tanga Border Post, Horohoro	Nicodemus Kilahuzi	Zoosanitary Inspector	
“	“	Korogwe Secondary Market	Wilbroad Kyaijunga	Revenue Collector	

Date: July 23, 2016

Assessor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
Team A	Kilimanjaro	Kilacha Poultry and Training Centre	Melkiales Msimbe	Production Manager	
“	Kilimanjaro	Kilacha Poultry and Training Centre	Inyasi Shayo	Training Manager	
“	Kilimanjaro	Weruweru Secondary Market	Sabath Swai	Market Master	
“	Arusha	Zonal Veterinary Centre	Obedi Nyasebwa	Officer-in-Charge	
	Arusha	Zonal TVLA	Paul Sanka	Manager	
	Arusha	Arusha Meat Company/ abattoir	Cosmas Makale	Meat Inspector	

Date: July 24, 2016

Assessor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
Team A	Arusha	Meru Animal Welfare Organisation	Johnson Lyimo	Founder & President	
“	Arusha	Mbwa wa Afrika (Rescue & Kennels)	Jens Fissenebert	Manager	
“	Arusha	Merlino Veterinary Clinic	Lieve Lynen	Veterinary Surgeon	

Date: July 25, 2016

Assessor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
Team A	Manyara	LGA – Babati district Council	Godfrey Kayombo	DVO	
“	Manyara	RAS – Manyara	Alex Mpogolo	RVO	
“	Manyara	Toggenburg Breeders Association	Anna Moshi	Secretary	
“	Manyara	Pamoja Agro Vet	Laivet Hudson	Proprietor, Manager	
“	Manyara	Mamba Agro vet	Ruminancia Mwanga	Proprietor, Manager	
“	Manyara	Pharma vaccine Co,	Jabu Sultan	Manager	

Date: July 26, 2016

Asses- sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
Team A	Singida	RAS – Singida	Magagula	RVO	
“	Singida	RAS – Singida	Elias Sengongo	Livestock Officer	
“	Singida	LGA’s – Singida Municipal	Michael Mlingi	Livestock Officer	
“	Singida	LGA’s – Singida Municipal	Adrian Kalelkezi	Department Head Livestock & Fisheries (DVO)	
Team A	Singida	LGA Singida	Habiba Sengusi	Producer, Deputy Chairperson, UWAKUSHI (Indigenous Poultry Keepers Assn), Singida	

Field visits, meetings and interviews: Team B

Asses- sor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
Date: July 21, 2016					
Team B	Morogoro	LITA	Jasper Mallya	Campus Director	
			Sheppa, S.P.	Training Manager	
			Sabwani, S.O.	Assistant Training Manager	
	Mvomero	District office	Daniel Pangani	DLFO	
			Pascal Mwanja	LO	
			Herman P. Mwaijande	LO	
			Alli Gilla	Agricultural Officer	
			Moshimaishamla	Filed Officer	
			Hassan M. Rupindo	LO (Market)	
		Dakawa Milk collection centre	Ramadhan Masemo	Employee	
			Frank Daimoni	Employee	
		NARCO, Kongwa ranch	Oscar Mengele	Assistant Manager	
Date: July 22, 2016					
Team B	Dodoma	VETA Meat Processing	Aelia Sawally	HR Manager	
			Dr. Murachumbi	Veterinarian	
		ZVC/TLA/DVO	Daniel Mdetele	ZVC Officer incharge	
			Mengele	TVLA manager	
			Chamuho D.C. Mwasongwe	DVO	
			Mapusa	Field Officer	
	Kigwe	Kigwe Primary	Emmanuel	LFO/Meat inspector	

		Market, Bahi District	Enoch		
			Minaki P. Yohana	LFO I	
			Huruma Msuya	Principal LFO	
	Nala	Nala weighbridge Animal Welfare checkpoint site	Furanael Michael	Principal LFO	
			Leonar Simon	Tanzania Animal Welfare project TAPO)	
	Kizota	Kizota secondary market	N.E. Manongi Ngosengwa	Manager	
			Kassim Baraka	Zoosanitary Inspector	
			Nuru J. Selemani	LFO	
		Tanzania Mesat Company	Dr. Marike M.	Head Vet Department	
			V.V. Kalinga	HR manager	
Date: July 23, 2016					
Team B	Iringa	Silverlands Tanzania Ltd	Sean Johnson	Commercial Director	
			Lee Mayer	Tchnical manager poultry	
			Dr. Charles Dulle	Vet Consultant	
			Mathew Sanga	DLO Iringa	
		ASAS Group of Companies (Dairy processor)	Faud J. Abbri	Director	
		Iringa Urban Municipality	Robert Semaganga	Livestock Officer (LO)	
		Kitwiri Dip Tank	Antonino Kagali	Chairman dip tank group	
			Lerian G. Nyinge	Secretary	
		Local Municipality Abbatoir (Iringa)	Benon S. Lupoda	Meat Inspector	
		TVLA/ZVC Joint meeting	Dr. Hilda Mrema	Manager TVLA	
			Dr. Solomon Nong'ona	ZVL in charge	
			Dr. James Okachu	Senior Veteronary Research Officer,	

				TVLA	
			Dr. Festo K. Mwombeki	Vet Officer ZVL Iringa	
			Alex H.Mhenga	TVLA Lab technician	
			Abnery Mrema	TVLA Lab technician	
			Chrispin N.Komba	TVLA Accounts Assistant	
		Wakulima Veterinary Centre	Gregory Marky	Owner of veterinary centre	
		Lockerbie Pharmacy	Neova Kesi	Employee at veterinary center	
		Mgengo Farm	Emmanuel Kasilo	Milk Recording Clerk	
Date: July 25, 2016					
Team B	Njombe	Njombe Town Council	Dr. Anthony Mwangolombe	Vetrerinary Officer	
			Dativa Makata	Extension Officer	
			Samora Mbaya	LO and Fisheries Officer	
			Yasimta Mbala	Fisheries Officer	
			Fredrick Mahega	Animal Health Officer (Marketing)	
	Njombe	Mptete Agrovet Centre	Eliza Masigwa	Employee (Animal Health and production certificate holder)	
	Njombe	NJOLIFA (Farmer group)	Marko Mwafute	Chairman	
			Ben Mdetele	Secretary	
	Njombe	Njombe Milk Factory	Edwin Kidehele	Factory Manager	
			Mussa Dastan	Lab technician (Bsc Chemistry)	
	Njombe	Njombe District Council	Dr. Stephen A. Ngwale	District Livestock and Fsheries Development Officer	
	Njombe	Hagafilo Coilege	Claudius Mfule	Principal	
Date: July 26, 2016					

Team B	Kyela	Kyela Vet Office	Frank Mushi	Livestock Officer	
	Kyela	Border post	Baltazary K. Ole Leunyoki	Principal LFO I	
			Melea S. Lenslanda	LFO II	
	Kyela	Customs Deoartment (TRA)	Lenny Mkolla	TRA oddicer in charge	
	Mbeya	Rungwe (Tukuyu)	Sulleman L. Zakaria	Extension Officer (Assistant livestock officer) – ward level	
		Mwamba Vet Centre (Tukuyu)	Butozia Kibasi	Son of the owner of Vet Centre	
	Mbeya	Mbeya City Council	Dr. Amani J. Kilemile	Mbeya City livestock and Fisherie officer ajkilemile@yahoo.com +255 754505952	

July 27: Travel Day Teams A&B**July 28: Report writing Teams A&B****Closing meeting****Date: July 29, 2016**

Assessor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
Teams A&B	Dar es Salaam	MALF	Maria Mashingo	Permanent Secretary- Livestock	
“	“	MALF/DVS	Abdu Hayghaimo	CVO	
“	“	MALF/DVS	Joram Mghwira	AD-TADS&ZIS	
“	“	MALF/DVS	Martin Ruheta	AD-VPDC	
“	“	MALF/DVS	John Omolo	AD-VPH	
“	“	MALF/VCT	Bedan Masuruli	Registrar	
“	“	MALF/DVS	Emanuel S	NE	

			wai		
“	“	MALF/DVS	Joyce Daffa	TO	
“	“	MALF/DVS	Sebastian Matembo	TO	
“	“	MALF/DVS	Selamani Makungu	PVO	
“	“	MALF/DVS	Aurelia Bundala	PVO	
“	“	MALF/DVS	Justin Assenga	PVO	
“	“	MALF/DVS	Deosdetit Tinuga	PVO	
“	“	MALF/DVS	Gibonce Kayuni	PVO	
“	“	MALF/DVS	Christine Bakuname	PVO, OIE _FP Welfare	
“	“	MALF/TVLA	Henry Magwisha	DSD	
“	“	MALF/TVLA	Joseph Masambu	Quality Manager	
“	“	MALF/DRTE	Hendry Lyimo	Director	
“	“	MALF/DPM	Victor Mwita	AD-LLD	
“	“	Tanzania Meat Board(TMB)	Suzane Kiango	Registrar	
“	“	Milk Board	Nelson Kilongozi	Registrar	
“	“	TAMPA	Edmund Mariki	Executive Secretary	
“	“	TAMPRODA	Doreen Maro	Vice chairperson	
“	“	LITA	Margaret Palangyo	CE	
“	“	MALF/DRTE	Stanslaus Kagaruki	Focal Point – TANLITS	
“	“	MALF/FISHERIES	Hamisi Nikuli	PVO_FP- Aquatic Health	

Date: July 29, 2016

Assessor(s)	Location & Jurisdiction	Institution – Agency – Group - Association	PERSON(s) met and interviewed	POSITION	Activities and CC Relevance
SM & SW	Dar es Salaam	TFDA	Akida Khea	Manager, Vet & Human Medicine Registration	
BS & MC	“	MLAF	Mr. Liganga S.C	Assistant Director Administration	HR
MC	“	DVS/MLAF		Import Export specialist	
BS	“	Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism(MnRT)	Magreth Muya	FP – Bee production/health	

Appendix 4: Air travel itinerary

ASSESSOR	DATE	From	To	Flight No.	Departure	Arrival
Carron	16 July	London	Zurich	LX345	06:00	08:40
Carron	16 July	Zurich	Dar es Salaam	LX296	09:55	21:05
Carron	30 July	Dar es Salaam	Zurich	LX296	22:20	06:15
Carron	30 July	Zurich	London	LX316	07:10	08:00
Munstermann	16 July	Paris	Amsterdam	KLM 2006	07:50	09:10
Munstermann	16 July	Amsterdam	Dar es Salaam	KLM 569	10:15	21:50
Munstermann	1 August	Dar es Salaam	Amsterdam	KLM 567	23:05	07:20
Munstermann	1 August	Amsterdam	Paris	KLM 2003	09:30	10:45
Stemshorn	15 July	Ottawa	Toronto	AC455	14:00	15:05
Stemshorn	15 July	Toronto	Zurich	AC878	18:20	07:50
Stemshorn	16 July	Zurich	Dar es Salaam	LX 296	09:55	21:05
Stemshorn	30 July	Dar es Salaam	Zurich	LX296	22:20	06:15
Stemshorn	31 July	Zurich	Toronto	AC879	09:35	12:10
Stemshorn	31 July	Toronto	Ottawa	AC190	14:10	15:13
Wakusama	17 July	Nairobi	Dar es Salaam	KQ482	11:10	12:35
Wakusama	30 July	Dar es Salaam	Nairobi	KQ483	13:15	14:35

Appendix 5: List of documents used in the PVS evaluation

E = Electronic version

H = Hard copy version

P= Digital picture

Ref	Title	Author / Date / ISBN / Web	Related critical competences
PRE-MISSION DOCUMENTS			
E1a	<i>OIE Baseline Information General Data</i>	Directorate of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	Multiple
E1b	<i>OIE Baseline Information Human, Physical and Financial Resources</i>	Directorate of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	Multiple
E1c	<i>OIE Baseline Information Technical Authority and Capability</i>	Directorate of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	Multiple
E1d	<i>OIE Baseline Information PROCEDURES</i>	Directorate of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	Multiple
E2	<i>Basic Data For Livestock And Fisheries Sectors Year 2014</i>	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	I-1.A&B; I-2.B; I-11; II-4
E3	<i>2012 Population And Housing Census Population Distribution by Administrative Areas</i>	National Bureau of Statistics <u>et al</u> March 2013	I-11
E4	<i>National Sample Census Of Agriculture Small Holder Agriculture Volume Iii: Livestock Sector – National Report</i>	Ministry of Agriculture <u>et al</u> . United Republic of Tanzania	I-11
E5	EPI Annual Report 2015	Directorate of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	I-11; II-1.A II-3; II-5.A II-7; IV-6
E6	<i>TechnoHealth Surveillance Newsletter May 2016</i>	Southern African Centre for Infectious Disease Surveillance, Sokine University of Agriculture	II-5.A; III-1
E7	<i>Animal Re-Identification and Import Notification Card</i>	United Republic of Tanzania	II-12.A; II-4 IV-4
E8	<i>Final Technical Report: FAO-TCP on emergency assistance for early detection and control of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)</i>	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	II-7 III-3

E9	<i>Report on Livestock Policy and Legislation Audit Workshop 28-30 January, 2015</i>	Directorate of Veterinary Services, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	IV-2
E10	<i>Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency: Business Analysis.</i>	United Republic of Tanzania; undated	II-1.A II-1.B
E11	<i>Annual Report For January To December 2015. Zonal Veterinary Centre, Iringia</i>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries 2015	II-1.B
E12	<i>Livestock Identification, Registration And Traceability Regulations, 2011</i>	Government Notice No. 362 published on 28/10/2011 United Republic of Tanzania	II-12.A II-12.B
E13	<i>SECOND JOINT MEETING BETWEEN THE MINISTRY AND THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE</i>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, May 2015	I.4; I.5 I-6.A II-6 IV-2
E14	<i>Multi-Disciplinary Stakeholders Consultative Workshop To Review The National Rift Valley Fever And Peste Des Petits Ruminants Emergency Preparedness And Response Plans</i>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, September 2015	II-3 III-3
E15	<i>Tanzania Avian Influenza Contingency Plan for Veterinary Services</i>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, March 2006	II-6
E16	<i>Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency: Framework Document</i>	United Republic of Tanzania;	II-1.A&B
E17	<i>Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency: Strategic Plan</i>	United Republic of Tanzania; 20/5/2011	II-1.A&B
E18	<i>One Health Strategic Plan July 2015–June 2020</i>	<i>United Republic Of Tanzania, February 2015</i>	II-1.A II-2 II-6 II-7 II-9
E19	<i>Annual Report For January To December 2015. Zonal Veterinary Centre, Arusha</i>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries 2015	II.1. A&B II-3
E20	<i>Communication Strategy 2013-2016</i>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, June 2013	III-1
E21	<i>Livestock Sector Development Strategy</i>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, November 2010	I-5 IV-2
E22	<i>GHSA JEE Assessment of the United Republic Of Tanzania</i>	Global Health Security Agenda, 2016	I-6.B II-2 II-7 II-8.A III-3

E23	<i>Annual Report 2012/2013</i>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, August 2013	I-11
E24	<i>Annual Report For January To December 2015. Zonal Veterinary Centre, Dodoma</i>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries 2015	II-1.A&B II-3
E25	<i>Annual Report For January To December 2015. Zonal Veterinary Centre, Southern Zone-Mtwara</i>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries 2015	II-1.A&B II-3
E26	<i>Annual Report For January To December 2015. Zonal Veterinary Centre, Mwanza</i>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries 2015	II-1.A&B II-3
E27	<i>Annual Report For January To December 2015. Zonal Veterinary Centre, South Western Zone (Rukwa /Katavi).</i>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries 2015	II-1.A&B II-3
E28	<i>Strategic Plan For The Control Of Tick and Tickborne Diseases In Tanzania Mainland 2012-13 to 2017-18</i>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Development, April 2012	II-7
E29	<i>Annual Report For January To December 2015. Zonal Veterinary Centre, Western Zone, Tabora</i>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries 2015	II-1.A&B II-3
E30	<i>World Factbook - Tanzania</i>	Available at: https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tz.html	Part II
MISSION DOCUMENTS			
H1	<i>Progress Report Presented to the 8th Ministerial Advisory Board Meeting</i>	TVLA July 14, 2016	I-11 II-1.A&B II-2
E31	<i>Presentation by Veterinary Council</i>	Veterinary Council Dar-Es-Salaam 18/7/2016	I-1.A&B II-9 III-5.A&B
E32	<i>Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency Report</i>	Dr Henry B Magwisha Directorate of Surveillance and Diagnostic Services, Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency, July 18, 2016	I-10 II-1.A&B
E33	<i>Passive Surveillance Guidelines Draft 2</i>	DVS, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, July 18, 2016	II-5.A
E34	<i>Presentations on Access to Market Competencies</i>	DVS, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, July 18, 2016	IV-1; IV-2 IV-4; IV-6
E35	<i>Presentations on Human and Physical Resources</i>	DVS, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, July 18, 2016	I-3 I-6.A
E36	<i>Presentations on Interactions with Interested Parties</i>	DVS, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, July 18, 2016	III-1 III-2 III-3
E37	<i>Presentations on Technical Authority and Capability</i>	DVS, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, July 18, 2016	II-13 II-8.A
E38	<i>Presentation on Meru Animal</i>	Johnson Lyimo, President and Founder	II-13

	<i>Welfare Organization</i>	July 24, 2016	
E39	<i>Newsletter of Meru Animal Welfare Organization</i>	June 2016	II-13
E40	<i>Care for Donkeys</i>	Educational flyer by Meru Animal Welfare Organization (English and Swahili) undated	II-13
E41	<i>Care for Dogs</i>	Educational flyer by Meru Animal Welfare Organization (English and Swahili) undated	II-13
E42	<i>Pastoralists want laws overhauled</i>	Valentine Oforo@TheCitizaenTz published in The Citizen newspaper 20 July 2016	II-12.A IV-1
E43	<i>When bugs fight back: Antibiotic resistance in Tz</i>	The Citizen Monday 18 July 2016, pages 20-21. http://www.thecitizen.co.tz/magazine/When-bugs-fight-back---Antibiotic-resistance-in-Tz/1840564-3299544-view-printVersion-deld9u/index.html	II-9
E44	<i>How Africa's Poor Lab Services are Hampering Disease Control</i>	Glenda Davidson published in <i>The Guardian</i> 30 July 2016 http://theconversation.com/how-africas-poor-laboratory-services-are-hampering-disease-control-60936	II-1.A
E45	<i>Sino-TZ ties acquire strategic depth</i>	The Citizen, 28 July 2016 http://allafrica.com/stories/201607280725.html	Part II
E46	<i>Tanzania's Red Meat Value Chain: A diagnostic</i>	UNIDO (2012). Africa Agribusiness and Agroindustry Development Initiative (3ADI) Reports. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). Vienna, Austria. http://livestocklivelihoodsandhealth.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Tanzanias-red-meat-value-chain.pdf	II-8.A&B III-2 III-6

E47	<i>Emerging Pandemic Threats (Ept) Programme - Phase 2</i>	Presentation by USAID and FAO Field Mission June 2016	II-5.B
E48	<i>Overview: FAO's Component of USAID Funded EPT-2 Programme The United Republic of Tanzania Facilitation of Surveillance Programme for Filoviruses</i>	Presentation by USAID and FAO. Undated 2016	II-1.A II-5.B
E49	<i>Memorandum of Understanding for Cooperation Between The Directorate of Veterinary Services (DVS) and The Tanzanian Veterinary Laboratory Agency</i>	DVS and TVLA, Dar es Salam, Tanzania. Undated and unsigned. Provided by ZVC Dodoma, 22-07-2016	I-6.B II-1.B
E50	<i>Memorandum of Understanding on Cooperation Between The Tanzanian Food and Drug Authority and The Veterinary Council of Tanzania</i>	Draft undated.	I-6.B II-9
E51	<i>Proceedings of the Workshop of Livestock Actors on Enforcement and Compliance with Veterinary</i>	Edema Conference Centre, Morogoro Region, Tanzania. 25-26 May, 2016	I-4 I-5 I-6.A

	<i>Legislation</i>		
E52	<i>Annex 2. Summary of Action Planning for Improvement of Working Relationship</i>	Annex to document E13 (above) of May 2015; provided by DVS July 28, 2016	I-6.A&B IV-2
E53	<i>Printout of approved staffing actions in 2016-2017) for: DVS and TVLA/CVL</i>	Provided July 29, 2016, by Mr. S.C Liganga Assistant Director, Head of Administration Section. MALF	I-1.A&B
E54	<i>Strengthening Health and Biosecurity in Tanzania by Biodetection Capacity Building</i>	The Finnish Defence Forces and TVLA. One page summary of a development project launched in October 2014	II-1.A
E55	<i>“RVO Job Description” & “Facilities and Manpower Required”</i>	One page undated; provided by DVS July 28, 2016	I-6.A
E56	<i>Job Description for RVOs</i>	Presentation (5 pages) from meeting in Dodoma 7-8 May 2015; provided by DVS July 28, 2016	I-1.A I-6.A
E57	<i>District Weekly Report</i>	MALF undated	I-6.A
E58	<i>The Tanzania Food, Drugs and Cosmetics (Registration of Premises, Importation and Exportation of Pharmaceutical Products and Raw Materials) Regulations, 2015</i>	United Republic of Tanzania 2015	II-9
E59	<i>Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency Report</i>	Dr Henry B Magwisha Directorate of Surveillance and Diagnostic Services 18/7/2016 Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency	II-1.A&B
E60	<i>OIE Follow Up Mission Self Assessment</i>	Veterinary Council of Tanzania Dar-Es-Salaam 18/7/2016	I-3 III-5.A&B
E61	<i>Inventory of Veterinary Service Providers and their Placement at Regional and Local Government Authorities in Tanzania Mainland</i>	Veterinary Council of Tanzania, May 2012 Dar-Es-Salaam	I-1.A&B
E62	<i>Mbwa Wa Africa, Animal Rescue and Kennels, Information and History</i>	April 2016	II-13
E63	<i>Curriculum for Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine (pages 1-3)</i>	Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Sokoine University of Agriculture, March 2015	I-2.A
E64	<i>OIE Follow Up Mission On PVS: Livestock Identification And Traceability System (TANLITS)</i>	DVS, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, July 18, 2016	II-12.A&B
E65	<i>The Red Meat Value Chain in Tanzania: A report from the Southern Highlands Food Systems Programme</i>	R. Trevor Wilson, consultant for the Food and Agriculture Organization, 2015	II-8.A&B III-2 III-6 IV-2
E66	<i>United Republic of Tanzania Leather Sector Development</i>	United Republic of Tanzania, with Technical Assistance of the	III-2

	<i>Strategy 2016-2020ey</i>	International Trade Centre of the World Trade Organization	
E67	<i>Announcement And Call For Papers For The 34th TVA Scientific Conference 6th -8th December 2016</i>	Tanzania Veterinary Association	I-3
E68	<i>Emergencies preparedness, response Cholera – United Republic of Tanzania</i>	WHO Disease Outbreak News 22 April 2016 http://www.who.int/csr/don/22-april-2016-cholera-tanzania/en/	I-6.A II-6 III-1
E69	<i>A Qualitative Assessment of the Risk of Introducing Peste des Petits Ruminants into Northern Zambia from Tanzania</i>	R. Chazy, J. B. Muma, K. K. Mwacalimba, E. Karimuribo, E. Mkandawire and M. Simuunza Veterinary Medicine International Volume 2014, Article ID 202618, 10 pages http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2014/202618	II-3
E70	<i>Government Notice No 387 Published 25/11/2005 The Veterinary Act, 2003 Regulations (Management Of Complaints And Appeals)</i>	The United Republic of Tanzania, 2005	III-5.B
H2	<i>Curriculum for Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine</i>	Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Sokoine University of Agriculture, March 2015	I-2.A
H3	<i>Inventory of Veterinary Service Providers and their Placement at Regional and Local Government Authorities in Tanzania Mainland</i>	Veterinary Council of Tanzania, Ministry of Livestock Development and Fisheries, The United Republic of Tanzania, May/June 2012	I.1.A&B III.5A&B

H4	<i>Abattoir health and safety procedure manual</i>	Tanzania Meat Company (Dodoma abattoir)	II-8.A
H5	<i>Weekly abattoir surveillance form</i>	Tanzania Meat Company (Dodoma abattoir)	II-8.A
H6	<i>Sanitation standard operation procedure</i>	Tanzania Meat Company (Dodoma abattoir)	II-8.A
H7	<i>Map of milk suppliers to Njolifa</i>	Njolifa Farmer's Coop in Njombe	II-8.C IV-3
H8	<i>Records of TB testing (Njolifa supplying cattle farms)</i>	Njolifa Farmer's Coop in Njombe	II-8.C IV-3
H9	<i>Quarterly January to March 2016 report</i>	Zonal Veterinary Centre - Dodoma	II-1.A&B
H10	<i>(Filled) Animal Health Export Certificate for dogs (Animal Diseases Act.No.17 2003)</i>	Directorate of Veterinary Services, Dar-es-Salaam, July 2016.	II-4 IV-4
H11	<i>Permit to import 2 dogs</i>	Department of Veterinary Services, Malawi, July 2016	II-4 IV-4
H12	<i>Dog vaccination record</i>	Unknown- Private Veterinary clinic	II-4 IV-4

H13	<i>Seizure certificate</i>	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries	II-4 IV-4
H14	<i>Disposal Form</i>	Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Directorate of Veterinary Services	II-4 IV-4
H15	<i>Standard Operating Procedure – Eppendorf Minispin R</i>	Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency – Central Veterinary Laboratory	II.1 A,B
H16	<i>Standard Operating Procedure – Vortex-Genie R2</i>	Tanzania Veterinary Laboratory Agency – Central Veterinary Laboratory	II.1 A,B
H17	<i>Strengthening Health and Biosecurity in Tanzania by Biodetection Capacity Building (collaboration poster)</i>	Centres for Biothreat Preparedness and for Military Medicine, Tanzanian Veterinary Laboratory Agency, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development	II.1 A,B

H18	<i>LITA-Morogoro Campus Organization structure</i>	LITA-Morogoro	I.2B
E70	<i>Veterinary Services in the EAC</i>	East African Community	IV-3
E71	<i>Memorandum Of Understanding Between The Republic Of Kenya And The United Republic Of Tanzania On Joint Cross-Border programme On Animal Health and Sanitary Measures</i>	<i>Republic Of Kenya And The United Republic Of Tanzania</i>	IV-3 IV-5
E72	<i>Draft PPR Standard Methods and Procedures for Control in the Greater Horn of Africa</i>	African Union – Interafrican Bureau for animal resources, USAID, IGAD	IV-3
E73	<i>Draft RVF Standard Methods and Procedures for Control in the Greater Horn of Africa</i>	African Union – Interafrican Bureau for animal resources, USAID, IGAD	IV-3
E74	<i>Draft Brucellosis Standard Methods and Procedures for Control in the Greater Horn of Africa</i>	African Union – Interafrican Bureau for animal resources, USAID, IGAD	IV-3
E75	<i>Draft FMD Standard Methods and Procedures for Control in the Greater Horn of Africa</i>	African Union – Interafrican Bureau for animal resources, USAID, IGAD	IV-3
P10	<i>CIDB Log book</i>	TVLA	II.1A,B
P11	<i>SUA lab for EPT2</i>	SUA	II-1.B
P12	<i>TVLA zonal lab 1</i>	TVLA	II-1.B
P13	<i>TVLA zonal lab 2</i>	TVLA	II-1.B
P14	<i>TVLA zonal lab</i>	TVLA	II-1.B
P15	<i>Zonal lab</i>	TLVA/ZVC	II-1.B
P16	<i>ZVC disease records</i>	ZVC	II.-1A&B II-3
P17	<i>Malawi BP</i>		II-1.B II-4
P18	<i>Konga Ranch abattoir</i>	NARCO	II-8.A
P19	<i>Municipal abattoir</i>	Municipal level	II-8.A
P20	<i>Slaughter slab</i>		II-8.A
P21	<i>Njombe Milk Factory Ltd (private sector)</i>	Private sector	II-8C IV-3
P22	<i>Milk tank from large company farm (private sector)</i>	Private sector	II-8C IV-3

P23	<i>Dodoma abattoir</i>	(Tanzania meat company)	II-8.A
P24	<i>Private Wildlife quarantine</i>	Private sector	II.4
P25	<i>Dog health certification by private veterinarian</i>	Private sector	IV-4
P26	<i>Import permit application letter</i>	Private sector	IV-4
P27	<i>Invoice for import permit application</i>	Private sector	IV-4
P28	<i>Meat board export clearance</i>	Tanzania Meat Board	IV-4
P29	<i>VS dog export certificate</i>	MALF	IV-4
P30	<i>VS meat export certificate</i>	MALF	IV-4
H19	<i>VS goat export certificate and supporting documents</i>	MALF	IV-4
P1	<i>Movement permit 1</i>	LGA	II.12.A
P2	<i>Movement permit 2</i>	DVS	II.12.A
P3	<i>Movement permit 3</i>	LGA	II.12.A
P4	<i>TVI Bench protocol</i>	TVI/TVLA	II-2
P5	<i>TVI Service fees and standards</i>	TVI/TVLA	II-1.A
P6	<i>TFDA Certificate</i>	TFDA	II-9
P7	<i>One Stop Border Post – Port of Tanga</i>		I-10 II-4
P8	<i>Donkey blanket</i>		II-13
P9	<i>Donkey blanket</i>		II-13

Appendix 6: Organisation of the OIE PVS Follow-up Evaluation of the VS of Tanzania

Assessors Team:

- Team leader: Barry Stemshorn
- Technical expert: Maud Carron
- Technical expert: Susanne Munstermann
- Observer/Facilitator: Samuel Wakhusama

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: July 18-29, 2016

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 and biological, residues, etc)
- control and inspection,
- others
 - Data and communication
 - Diagnostic laboratories
 - Initial and continuous training
 - Organisation and finance

Persons met and sites visited: See Appendix **3**

Procedures:

- Consultation of data and documents
- Comprehensive field trips
- Interviews and meetings with VS staff and stakeholders,

Provision of assistance by the evaluated country

- Completion of missing data as possible
- Translation of relevant document if required
- Administrative authorisation to visit designated sites
- Logistical support if possible

Reports:

- a fact sheet or powerpoint was 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.