

Data	Description	Data source	Data owner	Link	Interest of these data	Data limitation & Significance
PVS engagement	List of the PVS activities undertaken by each Members	PVS dataset	CBD/PVS		Standardised and updated dataset managed by the PVS Secretariat	- Bias linked to the geographical preference of some donors - Impossibility to conduct missions in some areas, or during certain periods (COVID)
PVS confidentiality status	Confidentiality status of each PVS report, as decided by the Delegate of the relevant country. It can be confidential, accessible to Partners and Donors only, or publicly available (on the OIE website)	PVS dataset	CBD/PVS		- existing and updated dataset managed by the PVS Secretariat	- change of policy in 2017 to propose by default the intermediate status accessible to Partners and Donors.
PVS LoA	Dataset of the Level of Advancement for each for the Critical Competencies for all the Members that have undertaken a PVS Evaluation or Follow-up mission since 2016. So far, only the LoA scores are available (manually extracted) while the qualitative information is not easily accessible and analysible. For this prototype the following LoA were considered	PVS database	CBD/PVS		- Standardised tool and methodology - Performed by external experts and validated by the Member's Veterinary Services - Wide coverage among OIE Members - Comprehensive and detailed information - Wealth of qualitative information (not easy to analyse) and some quantitative information - Assessment of compliance with OIE standards	- Voluntary missions (not undertaken by all OIE Members and with a potential bias as OIE Members from developing countries are more likely to undertake evaluations) - Additional bias in the conducted missions as OIE funding partners often specify target geographic regions for funding eligibility - Limited number of Members undertaking these missions in a given period - Limited validity of the assessment in time, generally considered to be five years. Therefore, analysis of the assessed situation should only include data from missions undertaken in the last five years - Not regularly repeated/ followed up by Members - As a consequence of the above, assessment of performance in a given period may not be representative of the global picture - Difficult assessment of the data (reports are still in text format and extraction of data requires manual work) - The analysis of large amounts of qualitative data remains challenging until a database is developed - Direct and important link between the level of advancement for TRANSPARENCY and the submission of regular animal health information reports to the OIE – lack of independence between these two indicators, even if the Critical Competency also considers other elements - Among the Members that have undertaken a PVS Evaluation or Follow-up mission since 2016 (in the past five years), only 29 were assessed for zoning and 20 for compartmentalisation. This reduces the data available for this indicator
Animal population	Information provided by Members on their animal population, per species, in the OIE-WAHIS annual report. Discussion with GBAD for a better management of this dataset to be conducted.	WAHIS annual report, animal population	WAHIAD		- Standardised tool and methodology - Performed by external experts and validated by the Country - Wide coverage amongst OIE Members - Comprehensive and detailed information - Wealth of qualitative information (not easy to analyse) and some quantitative information - Assessment of compliance with OIE Standards.	- Last information date 2019 as annual reports have not been requested since the launch of the new OIE-WAHIS - identified mistakes in the database, confirmed by GBAD. - Need to all use the same DB. (GBAD?)
Animal biomass	Data estimated by the AMR Department, based on information provided by Members on their animal population, per species, in the OIE-WAHIS annual report.	AMU-biomass database	AMR		- Based on animal population data from the OIE-WAHIS annual report; calculated by the AMR-VP Department for its purpose - Methodology recognised - Limits bias linked to the size/value of the animals - Already developed internally and revised every year - Available by species and country/territory - Can be aggregated as needed	- Last year available: 2018 - Country/territory biomass not yet validated by Members even if already used for the Annual Report on Antimicrobial Agents Intended for Use in Animals - Errors in some data have been identified to the data reported by Members in WAHIS have been identified.
Workforce	Information provided by Members on the number of veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals and other professionals, per category, in the OIE-WAHIS annual report.	WAHIS annual report workforce	WAHIAD		- Standardised categories - Collected once a year - Requested to all OIE Members - Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE Delegate - Already organised in a database	- Not collected these past years due to the new OIE-WAHIS - Probably not regularly updated by countries/territories - Not enough to monitor the capability of the Veterinary Services workforce - No distinction either between the professionals working on pets versus production animals or between species (pigs vs poultry vs ruminants). Data interpretation should consider this when using the data for disease-specific analysis
National Ref Labs	Information provided by Members on their National Reference Laboratories, in the OIE-WAHIS annual report.	WAHIS annual report , national reference labs	WAHIAD		- Standardised information - Collected once a year for all OIE-listed diseases - Requested to all OIE Members - Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE Delegate - Already organised in a database	- Dated information (2019) as annual reports have not been requested since the launch of the new OIE-WAHIS - The automatic processing of the laboratory-related information in WAHIS from one year to the next risks that some countries may not revise it regularly - Known gaps in the quality of laboratory data collected through OIE-WAHIS, inherent to the reporting process (Focal Points entering the data are usually not the main owners for this topic in the country) - No information on the participation of these laboratories to proficiency tests or to any compliance checks with OIE/ISO requirements.
Proficiency tests	Information provided by OIE Reference Laboratories in their annual report to the OIE	OIE Reference Laboratories annual reports	Science	<a href="https://www.oie.int/en/what-we-offer/expertise-network/reference-laboratories/#ui-id-5">https://www.oie.int/en/what-we-offer/expertise-network/reference-laboratories/#ui-id-5</a>	- As part of their mandate, OIE Reference Laboratories are encouraged/requested to organise proficiency tests for countries/laboratories outside the network of OIE Ref Labs. - They should report annually the diagnostic test that was checked, the number of labs that participated, and their region.	- The annual report of OIE Reference Laboratories does neither collect information on the results of these proficiency tests, nor on the countries that participated - The minimum to collect would be the number of countries (and their region) that have participated and the number of them that were fully successful/compliant.
Self-declaration	List of self-declarations published by the OIE on its Members' requests. In fact there are currently 2 lists (archives and since 2017)	self-declaration dataset	Status	<a href="https://www.oie.int/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/disease-data-collection/simulation-exercises/">https://www.oie.int/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/disease-data-collection/simulation-exercises/</a>	- Voluntary - Follow a Standard Operating Procedure - Provide elements regarding the Member's compliance with the Terrestrial Code's requirements to claim freedom - Under the responsibility of the Delegate - Increase visibility of self-declared freedom	- Voluntary and limited awareness – limited number of Members making use of this service - Potential bias as Members making use of this service might be representative of just a specific profile (e.g. exporters willing to increase the visibility of their claimed free status and facilitate trade) - Self-declaration – no technical check/verification of compliance with OIE requirements - Two different tables (up to 2017 and from 2018) available with different information - Dates of inactivation are not easily accessible - No clear and automated process to ensure that all past self-declarations are still active
Contingency plan	List of Members that reported to the OIE having a contingency plan	contingency plan dataset	PRD		- Exhaustive study conducted in 2018 - All OIE Members were given the opportunity to contribute; the response rate was higher than 90%. - The information includes contingency plans for OIE-listed diseases, non-OIE-listed diseases and any veterinary emergencies	- One-off survey, which has not been updated since 2018. - The database compiled in 2018 has the list of Members that reported contingency plans, but does not clearly identify those Members that agreed to share them on the OIE website - As far as ASF is concerned, and with the recent spread of the disease in Asia and in the Americas, the list of Members is likely to be outdated. - The current system is to upload links and plans to the OIE website where permission has been granted by the OIE Delegate however links to plans frequently change and the webpage currently has issues after the website migration. - Having a plan does not necessarily equate to being prepared as many Members do not have the resources to implement the plan or the plan is not based on local risk. - Some Members may not have an ASF specific contingency plan but a generic plan that aims to cover all emergencies. It is not confirmed by Members if the generic plan would specifically cover ASF
SimulEx	List of simulation exercises reported by Members to the OIE	WAHIS, Simulation exercises	WAHIAD	<a href="https://www.oie.int/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/disease-data-collection/simulation-exercises/">https://www.oie.int/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/disease-data-collection/simulation-exercises/</a>	- Easy for Members to report - Dataset quite easy to manage and where information is readily available	- Voluntary reporting and therefore not representative of all Members - Underreported - Some simulation exercises are conducted for several diseases. For the purpose of this prototype, simulation exercises conducted for ASF or pig diseases were considered when ASF was clearly referred or when ASF was not explicitly excluded, respectively.
Confirmation Date_Immediate notification	Date of the confirmation of a disease in the immediate notification	WAHIS, immediate notification	WAHIAD	<a href="https://wahis.oie.int/#/events">https://wahis.oie.int/#/events</a>	- Standardised information - Requested to all OIE Members when an exceptional event occurs	- Good indicator only if the Member notifies the event via an immediate notification. However, this indicator will miss countries/territories that (i) do not use the immediate notification system but favour reporting via the six-monthly report; (ii) do not report at all - A prolonged time gap between confirmation of a disease and its notification may not be attributable only to transparency issues. Other factors such as

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Submission Date_Immediate notification	Date of the submission of the immediate notification	WAHIS, immediate notification	WAHIAD	<a href="https://wahis.oie.int/#/events">https://wahis.oie.int/#/events</a>	- Standardised information - Requested to all OIE Members when an exceptional event occurs - Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE	- Good indicator only if the Member notifies the event via an immediate notification. However, this indicator will miss countries/territories that (i) do not use the immediate notification system but favour reporting via the six-monthly report; (ii) do not report at all - A prolonged time gap between confirmation of a disease and its notification may not be attributable only to transparency issues. Other factors such as access to OIE-WAHIS and capacity of the focal point may influence the timely reporting of disease events
Disease occurrence code	This is a code used in OIE-WAHIS six-monthly reports to indicate the disease situation in the country. There are 9 different codes: - Disease present + - Disease limited to one or more zones +() - Infection/infestation (without clinical signs) +? - Infection/infestation limited to one or more zones +?() - Disease absent - - Disease suspected ? - Disease suspected but not confirmed and limited to one or more zones ?() - No information ... - Never reported (in both domestic and wild animals) 0000	WAHIS six-monthly, occurrence codes	WAHIAD	<a href="https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/country-or-disease-dashboard">https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/country-or-disease-dashboard</a>	- Standardised information - Collected twice a year for all OIE-listed diseases - Requested to all OIE Members - Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE Delegate - Already organised in a database	- Information self-declared by the country/territory; therefore interpretation may vary between countries/territories - Cannot be considered as an indicator for zoning on its own, but associated with other measures, could help in getting the overall picture - Although the definition of 'disease limited to one or more zones' refers to zones and compartments in the OIE-WAHIS guidelines, it is in practice frequently used for diseases limited to certain areas of the countries (not necessarily zones as defined by OIE)
Disease notification	A control measure proposed in Oie-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as: National legal obligation to report any suspected or confirmed case of the disease, infection or infestation to the relevant Authorities.	WAHIS six-monthly, control measures	WAHIAD	<a href="https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard">https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard</a>	- Standardised information - Collected twice a year for all OIE-listed diseases - Requested to all OIE Members - Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE Delegate - Already organised in a database	- Self-declaration from the country/territory impossible to validate systematically - Automatic processing of the control measures data in OIE-WAHIS from one semester to the next means some countries may not regularly revise the control measures reported to the OIE
General Surveillance	A control measure proposed in Oie-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as: Also called passive surveillance.	WAHIS six-monthly, control measures	WAHIAD	<a href="https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard">https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard</a>	- Standardised information - Collected twice a year for all OIE-listed diseases - Requested to all OIE Members - Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE Delegate - Already organised in a database	- Self-declaration from the country/territory impossible to validate systematically - Automatic processing of the control measures data in OIE-WAHIS from one semester to the next means some countries may not regularly revise the control measures reported to the OIE
Targeted surveillance	A control measure proposed in Oie-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as: Surveillance targeted at a specific disease, infection or infestation. Also called active surveillance.	WAHIS six-monthly, control measures	WAHIAD	<a href="https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard">https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard</a>	- Standardised information - Collected twice a year for all OIE-listed diseases - Requested to all OIE Members - Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE Delegate - Already organised in a database	- Self-declaration from the country/territory impossible to validate systematically - Automatic processing of the control measures data in OIE-WAHIS from one semester to the next means some countries may not regularly revise the control measures reported to the OIE
Screening	A control measure proposed in Oie-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as: Survey carried out within the framework of a control programme for the disease, infection or infestation for health qualification of herds/flocks in all or part of the national territory.	WAHIS six-monthly, control measures	WAHIAD	<a href="https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard">https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard</a>	- Standardised information - Collected twice a year for all OIE-listed diseases - Requested to all OIE Members - Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE Delegate - Already organised in a database	- Self-declaration from the country/territory impossible to validate systematically - Automatic processing of the control measures data in OIE-WAHIS from one semester to the next means some countries may not regularly revise the control measures reported to the OIE
Monitoring	A control measure proposed in Oie-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as: Intermittent performance and analysis of routine measurements and observations, aimed at detecting changes in the environment or health status of a population.	WAHIS six-monthly, control measures	WAHIAD	<a href="https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard">https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard</a>	- Standardised information - Collected twice a year for all OIE-listed diseases - Requested to all OIE Members - Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE Delegate - Already organised in a database	- Self-declaration from the country/territory impossible to validate systematically - Automatic processing of the control measures data in OIE-WAHIS from one semester to the next means some countries may not regularly revise the control measures reported to the OIE
Precautions at the border (WAHIS)	A control measure proposed in Oie-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as: Measures applied at airports, ports, railway stations or road checkpoints open to international movement of animals, animal products and other related commodities, where import inspections are performed to prevent introduction of the disease, infection or infestation into a country/territory or zone.	WAHIS six-monthly, control measures	WAHIAD	<a href="https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard">https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard</a>	- Standardised information - Collected twice a year for all OIE-listed diseases - Requested to all OIE Members - Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE Delegate - Already organised in a database	- Self-declaration from the country/territory impossible to validate systematically - Automatic processing of the control measures data in OIE-WAHIS from one semester to the next means some countries may not regularly revise the control measures reported to the OIE
Movement control inside the country (WAHIS)	A control measure proposed in Oie-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as: Measures aimed at avoiding the spread of the disease, infection or infestation within a country/zone/compartments due to the movement of animals or their products.	WAHIS six-monthly, control measures	WAHIAD	<a href="https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard">https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard</a>	- Standardised information - Collected twice a year for all OIE-listed diseases - Requested to all OIE Members - Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE Delegate - Already organised in a database	- Self-declaration from the country/territory impossible to validate systematically - Automatic processing of the control measures data in OIE-WAHIS from one semester to the next means some countries may not regularly revise the control measures reported to the OIE
Zoning (WAHIS)	A control measure proposed in Oie-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as: Delineation (by regulatory means) of part of a country/territory containing an animal subpopulation with a distinct health status or risk with respect to a specific disease, infection or infestation for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of international trade.	WAHIS six-monthly, control measures	WAHIAD	<a href="https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard">https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard</a>	- Standardised information - Collected twice a year for all OIE-listed diseases - Requested to all OIE Members - Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE Delegate - Already organised in a database	- Automatic processing of the control measures data in OIE-WAHIS from one semester to the next means some countries may not regularly revise the control measures reported to the OIE - Self-declaration from the country/territory without evidence of implementation and compliance with the OIE definition of zoning or compartmentalisation - Uncertainties about the level of understanding of zoning or compartmentalisation as per OIE standards - Compartmentalisation has been proposed as a control measure in OIE-WAHIS six-monthly reports only since 2017
Compartmentalisation (WAHIS)	A control measure proposed in Oie-WAHIS six-monthly reports and described as: Procedure implemented by a Member Country under the provisions of chapter 4.3. with a view to defining subpopulations of distinct health status within its territory for the purpose of disease control or international trade.	WAHIS six-monthly, control measures	WAHIAD	<a href="https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard">https://wahis.oie.int/#/dashboards/control-measure-dashboard</a>	- Standardised information - Collected twice a year for all OIE-listed diseases - Requested to all OIE Members - Official data provided under the supervision of the OIE Delegate - Already organised in a database	- Automatic processing of the control measures data in OIE-WAHIS from one semester to the next means some countries may not regularly revise the control measures reported to the OIE - Self-declaration from the country/territory without evidence of implementation and compliance with the OIE definition of zoning or compartmentalisation - Uncertainties about the level of understanding of zoning or compartmentalisation as per OIE standards - Compartmentalisation has been proposed as a control measure in OIE-WAHIS six-monthly reports only since 2017
Agri GDB	% of the GDP due to forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production.	World Bank national accounts data, and OECD National Accounts data files.	WorldBank	<a href="https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS">https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.AGR.TOTL.ZS</a>	- Well-recognised and reliable source - Easy to download	Need to rely on regular extraction but direct connection (API?) into the World Bank database might be explored in the future

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Import/export	Animal products (without distinction)	World Bank WITS	WorldBank	<a href="https://wits.worldbank.org/CountryProfile/en/Country/WLD/Year/2019/TradeFlow/EXPIMP/Partner/by-country/Product/01-05-Animal">https://wits.worldbank.org/CountryProfile/en/Country/WLD/Year/2019/TradeFlow/EXPIMP/Partner/by-country/Product/01-05-Animal</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- standardised information</li> <li>- reliable source</li> <li>- well recognised</li> </ul>	no distinction of the animal product
Import of pig products	<p>selected for the product: 020322</p> <p>Meat; of swine, hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in, frozen</p> <p>imports by country in 2019</p>	World Bank WITS	WorldBank	<a href="https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/ALL/year/2019/tradeflow/imports/partner/WLD/product/020322">https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/ALL/year/2019/tradeflow/imports/partner/WLD/product/020322</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- standardised information</li> <li>- well recognised</li> <li>- precised description of the considered products</li> <li>- products well codified</li> </ul>	- the defined products do not cover all pig commodities and to be exhaustive, there would be added to consider several Codes
Export of pig products	<p>selected for the product: 020322</p> <p>Meat; of swine, hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in, frozen</p> <p>exports by country in 2019</p>	World Bank WITS	WorldBank	<a href="https://wits.worldbank.org/trade/comtrade/en/country/ALL/year/2019/tradeflow/exports/partner/WLD/product/020322">Meat; of swine, hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in, frozen exports by country   2019 (worldbank.org)</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- standardised information</li> <li>- well recognised</li> <li>- precised description of the considered products</li> <li>- products well codified</li> </ul>	the defined products do not cover all pig commodities and to be exhaustive, there would be added to consider several Codes
WB Income Level		World Bank Country and Lending Groups	WorldBank	<a href="https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups">https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- standardised information</li> <li>- well recognised</li> </ul>	Need to rely on regular extraction but direct connection (API?) into the World Bank database might be explored in the future
WTO notification		WTO - Sanitary and Phytosanitary Information Management System	WTO	<a href="https://www.wto.org/press/pr/2019/190101.htm">Home - Sanitary and Phytosanitary Information Management System</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The vast majority of OIE and WTO Members are the same</li> <li>- Standardised format</li> <li>- Reference made to OIE standards</li> <li>- Claims of compliance/ noncompliance with OIE standards made</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The information is collected for purposes others than those of the OIE Observatory and thus its analysis must be interpreted with caution</li> <li>- The information is self-declared by WTO Members</li> <li>- Notification to WTO is only required when a standard does not exist or when the legislation proposed deviates from it. If compliant, the notifications are only 'encouraged'</li> <li>- WTO validation of these notifications is limited to the completeness of all sections</li> <li>- Some Members file one single notification that affects multiple countries, whereas other Members file a single notification for each one of the countries that are affected by it. This uneven way of reporting requires significant data-cleaning work to limit biases in the data analysis</li> </ul>
WTO - Annual reports on Regionalisation from the SPS Committee meetings			WTO		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information publicly available on the WTO website</li> <li>- The vast majority of OIE and WTO Members are the same</li> <li>- Information filed by WTO Members regularly</li> <li>- Standard formatting as this is checked by the WTO Secretariat</li> <li>- Significant amount of qualitative and quantitative information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The information is manually extracted from the minutes of the SPS Committee meetings, in which regionalisation is a standard agenda item</li> <li>- The information is collected for purposes others than the OIE Observatory and thus its analysis must be interpreted with caution</li> <li>- The profile of Members that intervene in the WTO SPS Committee meetings on regionalisation might not be representative of all WTO Members</li> <li>- Not all the regionalisation-related information at country level is mentioned in this forum</li> </ul>