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Tool for the evaluation
of Performance of
Veterinary Services

oie PVS Tool

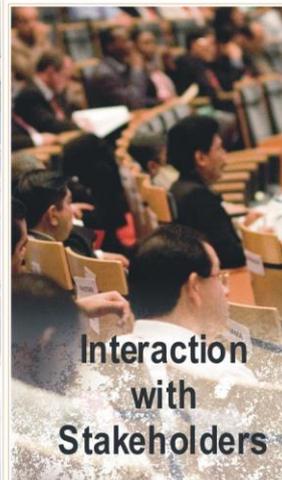
PVS Evaluation Report



Human, Physical
and Financial
Resources



Technical
Authority and
Capability



Interaction
with
Stakeholders



Access
to
Markets

August
2011

Timor-Leste

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OIE - PVS Evaluation Report of the Veterinary Services of Timor-Leste

(30 July – 13 August 2011)

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Disclaimer

This evaluation has been conducted by an OIE PVS Evaluation Team authorised by the OIE. However, the views and the recommendations in this report are not necessarily those of the OIE.

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.

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List of acronyms, abbreviations and/or special terms

ADLO	Assistant District Livestock Officer
AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
BSP	Biosecurity Strengthening Project
CSF	Classical Swine Fever
CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
DAD	District Agriculture Directorate
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (Australia)
DLO	District Livestock Officer
DVS (CVO)	Director of Veterinary Services – Chief Veterinary Officer
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian influenza
HS	Haemorrhagic Septicaemia
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoH	Ministry of Health
NDLVS	National Directorate of Livestock and Veterinary Services
NDQB	National Directorate of Quarantine and Biosecurity
NZAID	New Zealand Agency for International Development
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services (OIE PVS Tool)
t	metric tonnes (1000kg)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VLW	Village Livestock Worker
VS	Veterinary Services
VPH	Veterinary Public Health
VSB	Veterinary Statutory Body (see OIE Code definition)
WHO	World Health Organisation
WFP	World Food Programme

Acknowledgements

The OIE PVS Evaluation Team wishes to express their appreciation to the Government of Timor-Leste for their assistance both before and during the Mission. Officials gave freely of their time in granting interviews and helping us find answers to our many questions.

Also, particular thanks are expressed to the FAO Mission in Timor-Leste for their excellent facilitation of the Mission providing often complex and difficult logistics. We also wish to thank UNMIT in Oecusse who were able to fly our team out and short notice when it became impossible to cross back to Dili by road.

A very special note of appreciation to Dr. Antonino do Karmo who arranged the day to day schedules for the mission, working tirelessly to ensure our needs were fully met. This often involved very long hours away from his family and team members are very grateful for his critical contribution to the success of the mission.

The team also wishes to express their special thanks to Manuel da Costa who travelled extensively with the team and answered many questions. His good humour in spite of travel sickness was exemplary.

PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I.1 Introduction

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste requested OIE to evaluate their national Veterinary Services (VS) using the OIE-PVS Tool (Performance of Veterinary Services). The PVS evaluation took place in country from 30 July to 13 August 2011 and was undertaken by a team of three OIE approved evaluators.

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste requested that the scope of the evaluation was to assess all aspects of the national VS for terrestrial animals (not including aquatic animals). Activities to be assessed included all field activities, animal health, quarantine, veterinary public health, disease surveillance and control, legislation and enforcement, information management and communications, laboratory services, training and technical skills, organisation, resources and finance.

The evaluation began with an Opening Meeting with the National Director for Livestock and Veterinary Services, the Chief Veterinary Officer, staff from the quarantine service and other senior staff of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MAF). Further meetings were held with the Minister of Agriculture, the National Director of Policy and Planning, the National Director of Quarantine and Biosecurity and the Secretary of State for Livestock.

The PVS evaluation team visited sites and institutions in Dili and rural areas of Timor-Leste and held discussions with government officials, public and private sector veterinarians, livestock producers, traders, consumers and other stakeholders.

The mission concluded with an Exit Meeting attended by The Minister of Agriculture, the Secretary of State for Livestock, the Chief Veterinary Officer and other senior staff when the initial findings of the evaluation were presented and discussed.

I.2 Key findings of the evaluation

The recent history of Timor-Leste has been one of serial conflicts with extensive loss of life and destruction of property and equipment. Following extensive fighting Indonesia withdrew from Timor-Leste in 1999 and the country was recognised as independent only in 2002. There followed a further period of civil unrest, with more deaths and destruction of property, up until the elections in 2007. Given the recent tempestuous history of Timor-Leste the country has made solid progress in developing its damaged economy but many problems remain.

The national VS have a clear vision of the development required but are constrained by serious limitations in resources, technical ability and extension activities. In recent years very significant progress has been made and a number of developments are just being commissioned or developed. The vision for the development of the national VS is strongly endorsed and commended.

Timor-Leste only became a member of OIE in December 2010.

1.2.A Human, physical and financial resources

The resources available to the VS are generally inadequate.

Nationally there are only 15 veterinarians in Timor-Leste. This number of veterinarians is insufficient to provide field services to the country with no veterinarians in any district and only two practising privately. Nor is the technical competence of veterinarians adequate with only two with postgraduate qualifications;

there is no expertise in food safety and veterinary public health, risk management and emerging issues and insufficient skills in programme management, monitoring and reporting and laboratory diagnosis and case management.

With the limited number of veterinarians considerable emphasis is placed on the abilities of the veterinary para-professionals. There are veterinary para-professionals or 'technical' staff working both centrally and in the districts. These staffs have mixed training some coming from an 'Agricultural School' with no advanced training and others with a diploma from a university. Much of the training is provided whilst 'on the job' that is whilst working. Centrally these technical staff are employed largely in administrative roles mainly data entry and reporting – in this capacity they are an underutilised resource. In the districts the veterinary para-professionals provide the clinical field services for the VS – responding to most of the disease notifications, making a presumptive diagnosis and providing treatment. These staff are inadequately trained to perform this task with any reliability.

The quarantine service is well structured with staff at all major border crossings/international gateways. Quarantine veterinary staff oversee the activities of their inspectors; the inspectors are trained mainly in the management of documentation and certificates with no ability to monitor animal health or the safety of animal products.

The physical resources of the VS are generally inadequate. Office accommodation varies but is generally run down, under-sized with considerable over-crowding, unreliable power supplies and little or no internet access. There are only a few aged and unreliable cars and aging motorbikes. Cold chain equipment for the storage of vaccine and its distribution is available centrally and in the districts but not reliably in the sub-districts and villages. The new diagnostic laboratory is constructed to a high standard and has been provided with a good range of equipment – not all of which has yet been commissioned.

There is not enough funding for the VS. The budget is inadequate for baseline activities and there is little ability to develop staff skills or improve facilities and equipment. In recent years the budget has been static but as inflation has been averaging more than 10% there has been a serious net reduction in effective funding. Some capital has been available to construct a number of 'district clinics' but these are largely unused as there is no budget for equipment or operations and no veterinary staff are available. There is no secured funding for an emergency response. International donors have supported some VS activities but this support is likely to cease soon. The elections scheduled for next year preclude any expectation of additional funding for the VS till at least 2013.

It is not possible to be certain over the stability of structures and policies as Timor-Leste is such a new country and no records of post-election change are available. In discussions with the VS and other senior staff it is considered unlikely that next year's elections will result in major changes.

1.2.B Technical authority and capability

Technical authority has been developing well but there a number of areas that are not being addressed and others that are likely to be difficult to sustain.

The PVS mission was delighted to be able to attend the formal opening of the new veterinary diagnostic laboratory. The new laboratory is a high quality construction which will provide basic diagnostic tests for pathology, parasitology, bacteriology and serology; no capability to undertake virology is planned. An international donor provided the new laboratory. At this stage no laboratory quality assurance programme has been considered.

Quarantine services operate at all the major international entry points focusing largely on the inspection of documentation. National Directorate of Quarantine and Biosecurity have a separate laboratory facility that is not currently in use.

As indicated a fundamental weakness of the VS is the absence of veterinarians in the field. Animal health surveillance and response is provided by para-professionals with only limited training and no direct veterinary supervision.

Disease surveillance and response has benefited from a major aid project – the Biosecurity Strengthening Project (BSP). This project has developed outbreak detection in the districts, albeit by non-veterinary staff, with local or national response. The critical collection of outbreak information has been poor and there has been little analysis and reporting. It is not clear how this activity will be continued when the BSP is completed at the end of 2011.

Timor-Leste has also benefitted from some sponsored survey work seeking to detect major disease risks – such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI). This type of survey work is likely to receive ongoing support.

The major disease control activities in Timor-Leste are the three disease annual vaccination programmes against Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), Classical Swine Fever (CSF) and Newcastle Disease (ND). There is no effective monitoring of these programmes and, as coverage is low with the extensive livestock rearing system, it is highly likely that the impact of these programmes is negligible. A limited animal identification programme has been successfully introduced in one pilot village.

Of major concern is the lack of any food safety programme.

The import of veterinary medicines and biologicals is controlled as all importations are by the National Directorate of Livestock and Veterinary Services (NDLVS). NDLVS then distribute the medicines and biologicals to the districts where they are used exclusively by non-veterinarians. There is no residue testing programme.

There is currently no VS capacity to seek technical innovation or to identify emerging issues.

There is no animal welfare legislation or programme of activities.

1.2.C Interaction with stakeholders

The VS have limited communications capacity with no communications plan or dedicated communications department or staff. Following international concerns that Timor-Leste might become infected with HPAI donor programmes developed and implemented an awareness campaign (posters, leaflets and extension activities) throughout the country. Concerns over HPAI also led to the establishment of a whole of government, national commission on HPAI; this commission has since been changed to include disease outbreaks more generally. There is little other external consultation – in part as the livestock industry is extensive and under-developed with no producer groups or industry associations. Pilot activities in one village have demonstrated that there is a strong commitment by local leaders and communities to ‘joint programmes’ to improve animal production and health.

Official representation is in its infancy in the country. Timor-Leste only recently became a member of OIE but has been represented at a number of regional meetings over recent years.

There is no Veterinary Statutory Body, nor any plans on introducing one. There is no ability to delegate veterinary activities with no private veterinarians and no defined veterinary standards. The vaccination programme is conducted by veterinary para-professionals.

1.2.D Access to markets

There is no core animal health and veterinary legislation other than the 'organic law' which appoints the Secretary of State for Livestock. Draft legislation to international standards has been prepared but it is not clear when this legislation will be enacted. As yet no regulations have been drafted for this legislation.

The quarantine services have appropriate legislation defining their role and providing the power to act. Quarantine legislation also provides for animal and animal product movement control between districts.

There is no process of international equivalence or certification - other than that provided by quarantine. With insufficient knowledge of the national animal health situation any certification remains questionable.

There is no ability to establish zones or compartments for disease management. These approaches to disease management are not relevant to Timor-Leste.

Table 1: Summary of OIE/PVS evaluation results

PVS results summary of Timor-Leste (2011)	Global Result
I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES	
I.1.A. Staffing: Veterinarians and other professionals	2
I.1.B. Staffing: Veterinary paraprofessionals and other	2
I.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	2
I.2.B. Competencies of veterinary paraprofessionals	2
I-3. Continuing education	2
I-4. Technical independence	1
I-5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies	2
I-6.A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	2
I-6.B. External coordination	2
I-7. Physical resources	1
I-8. Operational funding	2
I-9. Emergency funding	2
I-10. Capital investment	2
I-11. Management of resources and operations	1
II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY	
II-1. Veterinary laboratory diagnosis	1
II-2. Laboratory quality assurance	1
II-3. Risk analysis	1
II-4. Quarantine and border security	2
II-5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	2
II-5.B. Active epidemiological surveillance	2
II-6. Early detection and emergency response	2
II-7. Disease prevention, control and eradication	2
II-8.A. Ante and post mortem inspection	1
II-8.B. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution	1
II-9. Veterinary medicines and biological	2
II-10. Residue testing	1
II-11. Emerging issues	1
II-12. Technical innovation	1
II-13.A. Animal identification and movement control	1
II-13.B. Identification and traceability of animal products	1
II-14. Animal welfare	1
III. INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS	
III-1. Communications	2
III-2. Consultation with stakeholders	2
III-3. Official representation	2
III-4. Accreditation/authorisation/delegation	1
III-5.A. Veterinary Statutory Body Authority	1
III-5.B. Veterinary Statutory Body Capacity	1
III-6. Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes	2
IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS	
IV-1. Preparation of legislation and regulations	1
IV-2. Implementation of legislation and regulations and stakeholder compliance	1
IV-3. International harmonisation	2
IV-4. International certification	1
IV-5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	1
IV-6. Transparency	1
IV-7. Zoning	1
IV-8. Compartmentalisation	1

I.3 Key recommendations

I.3.A Human, physical and financial resources

- There is an urgent need to increase the number of veterinary staff. Veterinarians should be recruited so that every district has rapid access to a veterinarian to undertake disease diagnosis, surveillance and control activities.
- The technical competency of available veterinarians should be increased to cover areas such as programme management, monitoring and reporting, disease surveillance and control, food safety and veterinary public health, laboratory diagnostics and quality assurance, risk assessment and emerging issues, training and extension.
- In the absence of field veterinarians, the current field service of ‘veterinary para-professionals’ should receive training to improve their skills in data collection, assessment of clinical signs/presumptive diagnosis, sample collection and shipment, treatment options and reporting.
- The recurrent budget should be increased to provide for baseline activities of disease surveillance, including laboratory diagnosis, and response, and the ongoing repairs and maintenance of existing facilities and equipment. This is a critical priority as the major project supporting this activity is due to end.
- A five year budget plan for capital expenditure should be prepared covering the construction of new facilities, the major refurbishment of existing premises and the purchasing of new vehicles and equipment.
- Government should establish a facility for the immediate funding of an emergency animal health response. To do this effectively funds must be immediately available.
- The management of the procedures of the VS should be strengthened with more detailed job descriptions including lines of reporting and responsibilities, ensuring organisational charts are kept up to date and include staff names and procedural documentation is prepared for key VS activities such as response to disease notification, certification and reporting – in time these should be developed into formal Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- The low levels of remuneration should be revised to remove financial pressures on staff and to avoid any loss of technical independence.

I.3.B Technical authority and capability

- The new veterinary diagnostic laboratory should be fully commissioned promptly.
- The Quarantine Laboratory should be closed and all animal health activities consolidated at the new veterinary diagnostic laboratory
- A five year budgeted plan for the laboratory should be prepared and include operating costs covering staff, power, water, consumables, reagents, equipment calibration, repairs and maintenance and a capital budget for the replacement/purchase of equipment.
- Further laboratory staff training should be provided in laboratory management, sample handling and reporting, data collection, analysis and reporting.
- Quarantine services should develop a programme to reduce the risk from the illegal entry of animals and animal products into the country. Such a programme should use a risk assessment methodology to target priority activities. A risk reduction approach should then be implemented using public awareness and information campaign and random targeting of illegal trade movements.
- A budgeted plan must immediately be developed that will address how disease surveillance and response activities will continue after the closure of the BSP.

- The annual vaccination programmes should be reviewed and revised as necessary. This is a high cost programme for the VS and its social, economic and animal health benefits should be reviewed. The critical question that must be answered is what impact the programme is having on the incidence of target diseases and what intangible benefits does the programme provide – ongoing contact between the VS and producers, etc.
- A strategic plan for food safety should be developed covering definition of roles and responsibilities of MAF and other ministries, establishing a national steering committee, defining the priority objectives, identifying resources and preparing a workplan of activities.
- The village pilot of livestock identification should be extended progressively across the country considering cultural practices and working firstly with higher value animals.
- High quality annual reports of the VS should be prepared for the information of Minister of Agriculture and other senior staff and other government agencies.

1.3.C Interaction with stakeholders

- A budgeted plan for communications and consultations should be prepared identifying key target groups and the information sharing required and the setting up a dedicated communications unit and staff within the VS.
- A recurrent budget should be provided to allow official attendance at important regional meetings run by OIE and other standard setting agencies. The OIE delegate should attend the OIE General Assembly in Paris each year.
- To maintain high professional standards options for the setting up of a registration process with provision of disciplinary measures should be set up. This will probably initially be best provided by MAF perhaps at the Secretary of State for Livestock level.
- The initial good progress in establishing joint programmes of disease control and improved animal husbandry at the village level should be extended.

1.3.D Access to markets

- The draft animal health and veterinary legislation should be finalised and enacted as rapidly as possible.
- Enabling regulations to activate the new legislation should be prepared.
- A plan for the communication, monitoring and enforcement of the existing and proposed legislation should be prepared and implemented.
- Timor-Leste should provide annual disease and real-time outbreak reports to the OIE.

1.3.E General recommendation

The VS of Timor-Leste have made considerable progress but have very limited resources at their disposal and need ongoing international support. A key requirement is to develop a budgeted development for the VS over the next period. Such an approach would best be conducted by OIE using its PVS Gap Analysis approach. It is strongly recommended that Timor-Leste request the further support of OIE by providing a PVS Gap Analysis mission at their earliest opportunity.

PART II: CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION

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

To assist countries to establish their current level of performance of their Veterinary Services, form a shared vision, establish priorities and carry out strategic initiatives, the OIE has developed an evaluation tool, the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (OIE PVS Tool¹). The OIE PVS Tool consists of four fundamental components:

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

These four fundamental components encompass 46 critical competencies, for each of which five qualitative levels of advancement are described. For each critical competency, a list of suggested indicators is used by the OIE Evaluation Team to help determine the level of advancement.

A list of the relevant Terrestrial Animal Health Code references for each critical competency is included as Appendix 1.

A glossary of terms is provided in Appendix 2.

This report follows the structure of the OIE PVS Tool and the reader is encouraged to use this document to obtain a better understanding of the context in which the evaluation was conducted.

The objective and scope of the OIE PVS evaluation include all aspects relevant to the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code and the quality of Veterinary Services. The objectives were clarified before the mission (see Appendix 6) to be appropriate to the mandate and context of the VS in Timor-Leste.

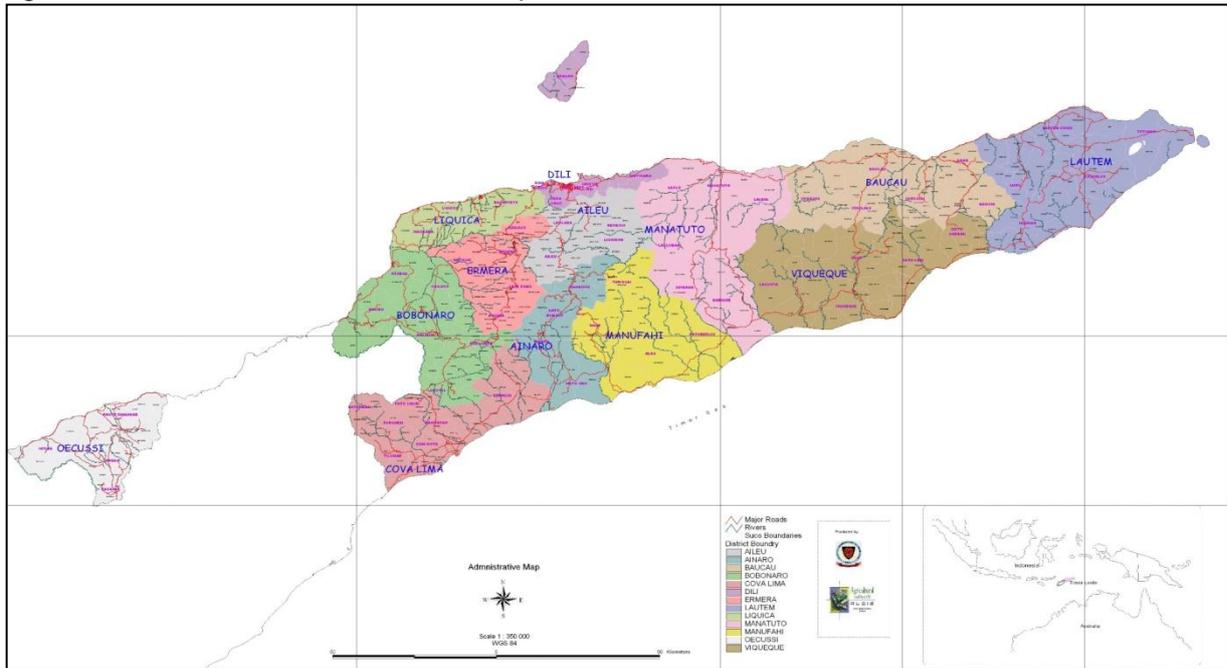
II.2 Country information (geography, administration, agriculture and livestock)

The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (Timor-Leste) is located in Southeast Asia and comprises the eastern half of the island of Timor, the nearby islands of Atauro and Jaco, and Oecusse, an enclave on the north-western side of the island, within Indonesian West Timor. It has 15,410 km² of area, administratively divided in 13 districts, 65 sub-districts and 442 villages, as shown at Figure 1. The country has a total perimeter of 934km - 228km land border with Indonesia, the rest is seacoast.

Timor-Leste weather is tropical hot and dry/humid, with distinct seasons: rainy from December to March and dry from April to November. Rainfall is well distributed along the country, as shown at the Figure 2.

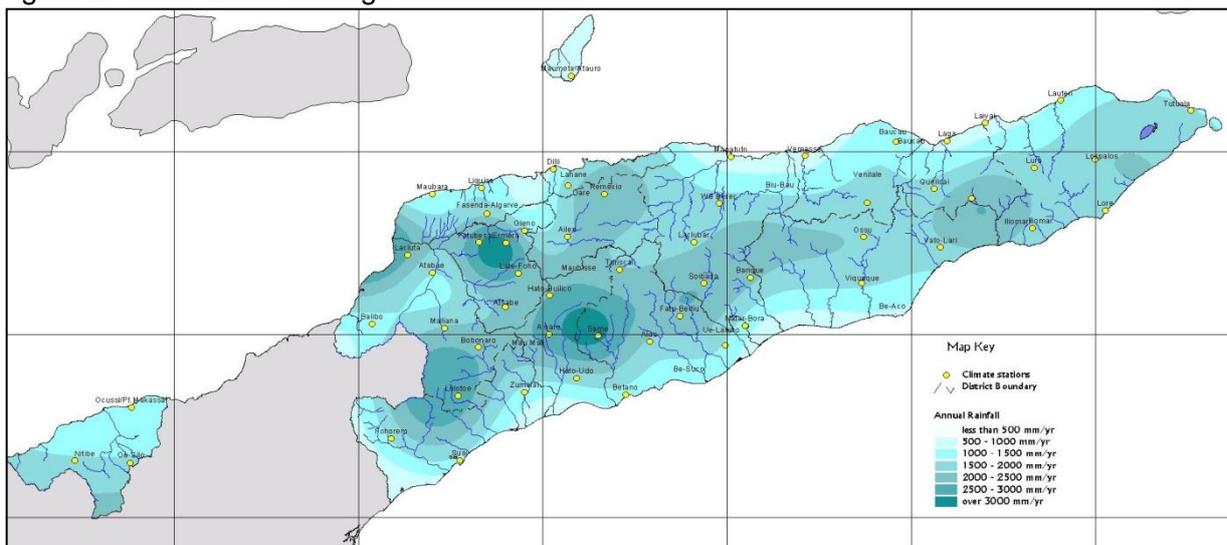
¹ Available at http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/en_vet_eval_tool.htm?e1d2

Figure 1. Timor-Leste administrative map



Source: MAF, 2011

Figure 2. Timor-Leste average annual rainfall



Source: MAF, 2011

The human population of Timor-Leste is 1.177.834² persons, with 12%² living in the capital, Dili. The country was a Portuguese colony for many years gaining a brief independence in 1975 until it was annexed by Indonesia. Indonesia withdrew from the country in 1999 and Timor-Leste was officially recognised as an independent country in 2002. The government system is now a parliamentary republic. Official languages are Tetum and Portuguese, Indonesian Bahasa is widely spoken; there are a number of ethnic minority languages.

There are a large number of UN and other international development agencies working in the country, addressing a range of issues including civil security, education, institutional development, public health, food security and infra-structure development. Active groups include the UN (UNDP, FAO, WHO, UNHCR, WFP), AusAID, USAID, NZAID, World Vision and many others.

Timor-Leste is classified as a lower middle income economy. The national currency is the United States Dollar (USD). The GDP in 2010 was estimated to be 628 million USD², providing a GDP per capita of about 600USD. Life expectancy is estimated at 61 years, and the literacy rate at 57%³.

Domestic agricultural production supports national food security but considerable quantities of the rice, the dietary staple, is imported. Local production is largely subsistence and practised by an estimated 76%³ of the population. The husbandry of buffaloes, cattle, chickens, goats, sheep and pigs is ubiquitous and small scale. The estimated livestock population by district is shown in Table 1.

There is no industrial livestock production sector in the country. There are no regulated slaughterhouses operating and few facilities at all - informal slaughter for commercial sale is mainly of cattle and pigs. There is some small scale egg production which has no inspection or regulation by the VS. The slaughter of buffaloes is rare as these animals are traditionally used for draught and as wedding dowries. Some milk is produced by isolated buffaloes under an aid project, now ceased; there are no dairy processing plants and the consumption of dairy products is very low.

International trade in animal and animal products is limited and largely confined to import. Information is shown in Table 2.

Table 2: Livestock population by district

District	Cattle	Buffalo	Sheep	Goat	Pig	Poultry	Equidae
Aileu	3,366	1,666	321	4,843	11,118	18,809	No data available
Ainaro	4,244	5,646	433	4,641	19,352	32,093	
Baucau	6,623	18,803	28,520	25,882	46,408	87,819	
Bobonaro	28,479	8,432	551	13,927	47,011	84,377	
Covalima	16,672	1,947	207	2,764	26,338	44,109	
Dili	1,888	2,326	1,140	17,426	39,138	74,707	
Ermera	9,588	3,995	452	6,140	31,559	62,437	
Lautem	13,298	16,727	3,166	8,503	34,319	85,487	
Liquisa	6,258	1,450	357	14,680	24,955	56,672	
Manatuto	4,346	7,367	5,188	8,286	14,976	29,644	
Manufahi	5,595	5,126	269	4,020	20,369	39,632	
Oecusse	25,606	1,319	178	16,419	29,267	78,307	
Viqueque	22,441	28,730	1,128	12,606	58,406	106,605	
TOTAL	148,404	103,534	41,910	140,137	403,216	800,698	-

Source: MAF

² CIA World Factbook, available at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tt.html>

³ The World Bank, available at <http://www.worldbank.org/>

Table 3: Data summary for geography, agriculture and livestock

Geographic features		
Topography	km ² ¹	%
Total area	14,874	100.0
Pasture lands	-	-
Arable land	1,294	8.2
Forest	8,400	56.4
Wetlands/deserts	-	-
Highlands	5,265	35.4

¹CIA Worldfactbook, 2011

Demographic data			
Human population ¹		Livestock households/farms	
Total	1,177,834	Total number	Not available
Density / km ²	79.2	% intensive	0
% urban	27.3	% (mixed)	0
% of rural	82.7	% extensive	100

¹CIA Worldfactbook, 2011

Current livestock census data		
Animals species	Total Number ¹	% extensive production
Buffaloes	103,534	100
Cattle	148,404	100
Horses	Not available	-
Goat	140,137	100
Pig	403,216	100
Poultry	800,698	100
Sheep	41,910	100

¹MAF

Animal and animal product trade data (2009/2010)		
Animals and animal products	Import ¹	Export ¹
Live cattle/buffaloes	-	798 head
Cattle/buffaloes hides	-	18,254 kg
Honey	-	41 t
Poultry meat	1,665 t	-
Beef	163 t	-
Chicken eggs	11,863 t	-
Pork	97 t	-

¹MAF

Economic data	
National GDP ¹	628 million USD
National budget ¹	11,300 million USD
Agricultural GDP ¹	201 million USD
Economic value of livestock population	Not available
Annual public sector contribution to agriculture	Not available
Annual recurrent budget of NDLS (only) ²	462,000 USD

¹CIA Worldfactbook, 2011; ²MAF

II.3 Context of the evaluation

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

A list of documents received by the Team before and during the PVS Evaluation mission is provided in Appendix 6.

All documents listed in Appendix 6 are referenced to relevant critical competencies to demonstrate the levels. Documents and pictures are also referenced to relevant critical competencies to support the 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 Animal Health Code.

Table 4: 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 3rd administrative level		Not applicable	
○ per animal species		X	
○ per production systems			X
→ Organisations charts			
○ Central level of the VS		X	
○ 2 nd level of the VS		X	
○ 3 rd level of the VS			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		?	
→ Legislations, regulations, decrees ...			
○ Animal health and public health			X
○ Veterinary practice		None	
○ Veterinary statutory body		None	
○ Veterinary medicines and biologicals		None	
○ Official delegation		Not available	
→ Veterinarian census			
○ Global (public, private, veterinary, para-professional)		X	
○ Per level		X	
○ Per function		X	
→ Census of logistics and infrastructures		X	
→ Activity reports		in part	
→ Financial reports		budget only	
→ Animal health status reports			X
→ Evaluation reports			X
→ Procedures, registers, records, letters ...			X

II.3.B General organisation of the Veterinary Services

The VS of Timor-Leste is under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. The core activities of the VS operate under two national directorates – the National Directorate of Livestock and Veterinary Services (NDLVS) and the National Directorate of Quarantine and Biosecurity (NDQB). See Figure 3.

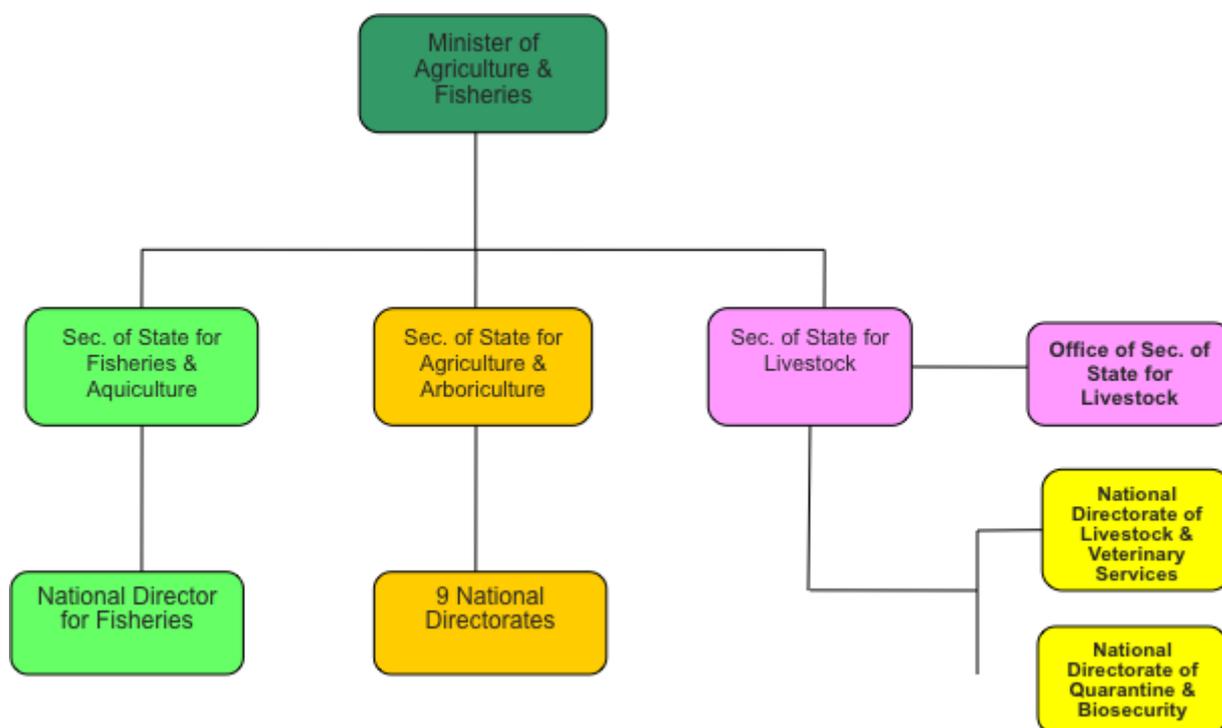
NDQB is the national agency for quarantine and border control covering not only animals but also plants and fish. The NDQB operates seven border inspection posts. The NDQB also has some legislative authority to control animal movement within the country. The NDQB operate as six departments covering animals, plants, fish, laboratory, administration and public information.

The NDLVS provides all the other core central veterinary services including animal health policy and planning, surveillance and reporting, disease control including the vaccination programmes, control of veterinary medicines and biologicals and animal identification. The 'Chief Veterinary Officer' is not named as such but is effectively the Chief of Animal Health under the NDLVS. NDLVS operate as six departments covering: animal health; animal production; laboratory services; commerce and licensing; policy and planning; and administration.

The district VS are decentralised from the NDLVS and are provided under the District Agricultural Directorates (DAD) which are funded directly from MAF. Under the DADs a Chief of Technical Services manages the provision of animal health services through the government employed District Livestock Officers (DLOs), the Assistant Livestock Officers (ADLOs) and Extension Workers (EWs) who are responsible for disease notification.

There are only two practising private veterinarians in the country one based in Dili (he also works for the government) and one working for a national cooperative. In the districts basic animal health services and vaccination are provided by private enterprise Village Livestock Workers (VLWs) – who are paid directly by livestock owners or the government for vaccinating livestock.

Figure 3: Organisation of the VS



II.3.C Animal disease occurrence

Timor-Leste does not currently report to OIE.

No formal confirmations of disease or justifications of disease freedom are available.

Classical Swine Fever (CSF), Aujeszky's disease, H3N2 influenza virus, haemorrhagic septicaemia, surra and Newcastle disease are thought to be present. Timor-Leste is believed to be free of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and H5N1 Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI).

II.4 Organisation of the evaluation

II.4.A Timetable of the mission

Appendix 3 provides a timetable of activities, places visited and lists the persons met during the mission by the OIE-PVS Team. Appendix 4 provides the international air travel itinerary of team members. Appendix 7 is the report of the field trip made to the enclave of Oecusse.

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.

Appendix 3 provides a detailed list of sites visited and meetings conducted.

Table 5: Site sampling	Terminology or names used in the country	Number of sites	“Ideal” sampling	Actual sampling
GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES OF THE COUNTRY				
Climatic zone		1	1	1
Topographical zone		2	2	2
Agro-ecological zone		2	2	2
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF THE COUNTRY				
1st administrative level		1	1	1
2nd administrative level		13	9	11
3rd administrative level		-	-	-
Urban entities		-	-	-
VETERINARY SERVICES ORGANISATION AND STRUCTURE				
Central (Federal/National) VS		2	2	2
Internal division of the central VS				
1 st level of the VS		2	2	2
2 nd level of the VS		12	7	7
3 rd level of the VS		-	-	-
Veterinary organisations (VSB, etc)		-	-	-
FIELD ANIMAL HEALTH NETWORK				
Field level of the VS (animal health)		12	7	7
Private veterinary sector		1	1	1
Other sites (dip tanks, crush pens....)		-	-	-
VETERINARY MEDICINES & BIOLOGICALS				
Production sector		0	-	-
Import and wholesale sector		1	1	1
Retail sector		0	-	-
Other partners involved		-	-	-
VETERINARY LABORATORIES				
National labs		2	2	2
Regional and local labs		0	-	-
Associated, accredited and other labs		0	-	-
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS MOVEMENT CONTROL				
Bordering countries		1		
Airports and ports border posts		2	2	2
Main terrestrial border posts		4	3	3
Minor terrestrial border posts		0	-	-
Quarantine stations for import		2	2	2
Internal check points		0	-	-
Live animal markets		?	?	10
Zones, compartments, export quarantines		0	-	-
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS				
Export slaughterhouse		0	-	-
National market slaughterhouses		0	-	-
Local market slaughterhouse		0	-	-
Slaughter areas/slabs/points		0	-	-
On farm or butcher's slaughtering sites		?	?	?
Processing sites (milk, meat, eggs, etc)		0	-	-
Retail outlets (butchers, shops, restaurants)		?	?	10
TRAINING AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS				
Veterinary university		0	-	-
Veterinary paraprofessional schools		1	1	1
Veterinary research organisations		0	-	-
STAKEHOLDERS' ORGANISATIONS				
Agricultural Chamber / organisation		0	-	-
Livestock farmers organisations		0	-	-
Other stakeholder organisations		0	-	-
Consumer organisations		0	-	-

PART III: RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION & GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

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

FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS

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

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 physical and financial resources needed to fulfil their responsibilities.

This OIE PVS Evaluation Mission examined each critical competency under the four fundamental components, listed strengths and gaps where applicable, and established a current level of advancement for each critical competency. Evidence supporting this level is 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 in the tables.

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 eleven 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.

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) level.
	4. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals.
5. There are effective management procedures for performance assessment of veterinarians and other professionals.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.1, H.2, H.3, H.4

Findings:

There are insufficient veterinarians in Timor-Leste.

Currently there are only 15 veterinarians in the country. There are only two veterinarians with specialist postgraduate qualifications: one with a PhD and one with a Masters degree. Nine of the fifteen veterinarians are employed directly by the veterinary services. The breakdown of veterinarians is:

National Veterinary Services - NDLVS - NDQB	6 (1 Masters) 3
Education - UNTL	2 (1 PhD)
Private - Working for a cooperative - 'Advisor to the Prime Minister' (considered inactive as living overseas) - High school teacher - Unemployed (and not seeking employment)	1 1 1 1

Brief job descriptions are available for all positions at the NDLVS. An organisational chart was also presented, though it is somewhat out of date. There is one veterinarian in central government with a Masters degree in Epidemiology – there are no other formal specialist qualifications. The two veterinarians who work at the laboratory have received laboratory training in the region.

NDQB has an organisational chart of its staff and job descriptions are available. The director of NDQB is a veterinarian and has a good appreciation of the risks of trade in animals and animal products. Two other veterinarians are employed by quarantine: one is Chief of Animal Quarantine, the other Head of the Quarantine Laboratory Service.

There are no veterinarians in any of the 12 rural districts of Timor-Leste, nor do veterinarians from central government regularly travel to the districts. As reported to FAO the 'National Animal Disease Investigation and Response Teams' have investigated 19 outbreaks over eight months (October 2010 to May 2011) but diagnosis is based on clinical signs. See also CC II.1 and CC II.3.

Currently there is no veterinary public health programme for general food safety or food-borne and other zoonoses - nor are there any veterinarians available to undertake this work.

Strengths:

- The problem of the very limited number of veterinarians is recognised by some senior staff of MAF.
- There is a clear vision to improve access to veterinarians for livestock and other animal owners.

Weaknesses:

- The Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan 2011 – 2030 does not identify the need for strengthened animal health and veterinary public health with increased capacity of the VS.
- Inadequate veterinarians in the country to meet even basic national needs.
- No district veterinarians.

Recommendations

- Develop a plan for the national veterinary service including an organisational chart with identified specialist and management functions at central level and field operations at district level.
- Develop detailed job descriptions including lines of reporting and responsibility.
- Determine alternatives for the urgent short term recruitment of additional veterinarians – considering the immediate use of expatriate staff and the need to fast-track training of Timorese veterinarians.

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 technical qualifications.
	2. The majority of technical positions at central and state / provincial levels are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications.
	3. The majority of technical positions at local (field) levels are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications.
	4. The majority of technical positions are effectively supervised on a regular basis.
	5. There are effective management procedures for formal appointment and performance assessment of veterinary para-professionals.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.3

Findings:

Centrally at NDLVS there are 29 technical staff; with basic training in animal health/production or agricultural science. These staff, along with the six veterinarians are supported by 10 administrative staff (including two drivers and two cleaners). The Director of the NDLVS is not a veterinarian but has a technical background. Other technical staff are employed mainly in clerical or administrative duties in support of the veterinarians.

NDQB has a staff of 70 with nine animal inspectors, 14 other inspectors and three veterinarians - the rest are administrative and support staff. Inspectors are trained 'on the job' by the veterinarians.

Technical staff at the district level includes the Chief of the Agriculture Technical Department, one DLOs and two ADLOs. These technical staff have usually graduated from an Agricultural High School and received on the job training. There are also extension workers in the districts that are responsible for the detection and reporting of outbreaks – extension workers have received training under the BSP.

Strengths:

- The decentralised district structure for providing field veterinary services including the administration of vaccination programmes by technical staff is sound.

Weaknesses:

- There is no effective supervision of the field activities of the veterinary para-professionals.
- The technical training of veterinary paraprofessional staff is inadequate with insufficient knowledge of animal health and husbandry, its management and improvement.
- Veterinary para-professionals provide only limited information and no audit trail of their activities.

Recommendations:

- Develop a strategic plan for staffing needs with a plan for staff development and training needs.
- Organisational charts should be kept up to date and posted on a wall for easy access and visibility.
- Develop detailed job descriptions including lines of reporting and responsibility.

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 positions⁴.</i> A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	Levels of advancement
	1. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a variable standard that usually allow for elementary clinical and administrative activities of the VS.
	2. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a uniform standard that usually allow for accurate and appropriate clinical and administrative activities of the VS.
	3. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking all professional/technical activities of the VS (e.g. epidemiological surveillance, early warning, public health, etc.).
	4. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking specialized activities as may be needed by the VS.
	5. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are subject to regular updating, or international harmonisation, or evaluation.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): P. 1, E.6

Findings:

There is no veterinary school in Timor-Leste.

The Department of Education is sponsoring one veterinary student already studying in the Philippines and five students are expected to start a veterinary course in Portugal this September. It is understood that under a central government initiative, the 'Capacity Building Fund', there is a proposal to support three postgraduate students from 2012.

All Timor-Leste veterinarians are graduates of Indonesian veterinary schools. Indonesian veterinary schools provide six year veterinary courses which cover all the basics of veterinary education but tend to provide 'rote learning' (that is learning is didactic, focusing on facts with little discussion on areas of limited understanding) and with little consideration of problem solving approaches. Two veterinarians have received postgraduate training in Australia: one PhD and one Masters degree both in epidemiology, these veterinarians are employed as a senior lecturer at UNTL and as the Chief of the Animal Health Department respectively.

Centrally six veterinarians are employed in the NDLVS and three in the NDQB. These veterinarians provide the policy technical leadership for the country covering tasks such as senior policy support to the Minister, disease surveillance and control, management of veterinary medicines and laboratory diagnostics. One of the veterinarians is currently absent on maternity leave.

There are no veterinarians trained in specialist fields such as laboratory science and diagnostics, disease control, veterinary public health and food safety, risk analysis or veterinary legislation.

Disease diagnosis is almost exclusively undertaken by non-veterinarians – either the DLOs/ADLOs or the VLWs.

Strengths:

- All veterinarians have received lengthy veterinary courses in Indonesia.
- Two veterinarians with postgraduate qualifications from Australia.

Weaknesses:

- Limited specialist expertise with no veterinarians trained in laboratory science and diagnostics, disease control, veterinary public health and food safety, risk analysis or veterinary legislation.

⁴ Not all professional positions require an academic degree. Nonetheless, the proportion of academic degrees serves as an indicator of professional quality of the VS.

- Veterinarians rarely engaged in clinical investigations and field programmes.
- No veterinary school in Timor-Leste.

Recommendations:

- Prepare a strategic plan identifying veterinary needs including the specialist skills required.
- Reach an agreement with other countries in the region to train Timorese veterinarians – both for undergraduate courses and postgraduate training.
- As interim measures, until national capacity is developed:
 - Engage expatriate veterinarians to provide clinical medicine and the specialist skills required.
 - Work with international partners to develop the technical skills of veterinary para-professionals in clinical diagnosis, sample collection and treatment.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.5, P.1

Findings:

Veterinary para-professionals in Timor-Leste are the DLOs, ADLOs and VLWs. Currently there is no standard set for the qualifications of these staff. Staff skills have largely been based on 'on the job' training. In the future it is expected that these staff will be drawn from the new diploma course in animal health at the University of Timor-Leste (UNTL).

The UNTL course in animal health is currently in its second year. About 40 students are expected to graduate annually beginning in 2012. The course is well designed covering the broad range of veterinary subjects including anatomy, physiology, animal behaviour, nutrition, epidemiology, reproduction and obstetrics, animal production, pathology and clinical signs and treatment. The course is compromised by little access to any animals, with no farm animals currently being made available, nor is there access to a veterinary laboratory.

The focus of quarantine inspectors is checking documentation – not animal health. No specialist training in animal health is provided.

Technical staff at the central level (NDLVS and NDQB) do not primarily perform a technical function and should be considered as administrative staff.

Strengths:

- Practical training has been provided by MAF veterinarians, peers and some international aid projects.
- The UNTL course in animal health.

Weaknesses:

- No qualification requirement has been set.
- No differentiation in qualifications has been established for different roles.

Recommendations:

- Improve the UNTL course by providing 'hands on' training with access to animals.
- Set qualification requirements by role of the veterinary para-professional.

I-3. Continuing education (CE) ⁵	Levels of advancement
<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>	1. The VS have no access to continuing veterinary, professional or technical CE.
	2. The VS have access to CE (internal and/or external programmes) on an irregular basis but it does not take into account needs, or new information or understanding.
	3. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, but it is implemented only for some categories of the relevant personnel.
	4. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, and it is implemented for all categories of the relevant personnel.
	5. The VS have up-to-date CE that is implemented for all relevant personnel and is submitted to periodic evaluation of effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): No documentation available.

Findings:

There is no formal plan for staff needs or personnel development. *Ad hoc* training of staff at all levels has been provided by international agencies, particularly FAO for the preparation for possible incursion of HPAI and under the BSP. Laboratory staff have attended training courses overseas.

A bilateral project with an Indonesian university is training staff in epidemiology and surveillance methodologies. Initial training with collection of field samples is underway. A study tour for senior staff, including the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Livestock, has visited intensive livestock production systems in Indonesia.

Strengths:

- Staff have access to some international sponsored training programmes in Timor-Leste and overseas.
- Courses have been provided to both veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.
- Regional support from Indonesia.

Weaknesses:

- No strategic plan for staffing needs and staff development.
- No documentation of courses attended.

Recommendations:

- Prepare a staffing plan for the next five years identifying specialist requirements.
- Keep a record of all courses attended by staff.

⁵ Continuing education includes Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for veterinary, professional and technical personnel.

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 based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.
	5. The technical decisions are made and implemented in full accordance with the country's OIE obligations (and with the country's WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): No documentation available.

Findings:

There is no documentation of the decision making process.

The VS have only very limited ability to make decisions based on scientific evidence as diagnosis within the country is based solely on clinical signs and this judgement is made only by veterinary para-professionals. A surveillance programme has been developed with FAO that provides baseline information on clinical syndromes detected.

Financially the VS have a very limited budget with staff receiving low salaries and little funding for operations. With such a low funding base there is a risk of decisions being made for self-interest.

There does not appear to be any political interference in the decision making process but nor is there much evidence of higher political support for the better funding and development of the VS. It was understood that any notification to OIE would need to be approved by the Prime Minister's Office.

Strengths:

- Disease/infection surveys undertaken by international partners.
- Freedom from direct political interference.
- New veterinary diagnostic laboratory.

Weaknesses:

- Almost all diagnoses based on clinical signs.
- Internationally funded surveys are based on the interests of external agencies with no commitment to building sustainability, or generating ongoing farmer and political support.
- Insufficient and delayed reporting from international partners to enable best use of the information generated.
- Inadequate budget with low salaries.

Recommendations:

- Prepare a strategic plan with budget to address the low staff salaries and weak field services.
- Ensure all decisions are documented indicating the information on which they were based.

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. The organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS is substantially changed each time there is a change in the political leadership and this has negative effects on sustainability of policies.
	3. Significant changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS occur rarely, but this stability does not have a positive impact on the sustainability of policies.
	4. Some changes occur in the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS following a change in the political leadership, but these have little or no negative effect on sustainability of policies.
	5. The organisational structure and leadership of the public sector of the VS are generally stable. Modifications are based on an evaluation process, with positive effect on the sustainability of policies.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): E.7

Findings:

Timor-Leste has had a long tempestuous history with major recent civil conflicts following the independence from Indonesia vote in 1999, the declaration of independence in 2002 and the splintering of government factions in 2006. Stable democratic government has now been established after elections in 2007 but remains under close UN monitoring. Further elections are scheduled for 2012 for both the President and the National Parliament. These elections are not expected to result in any major changes in organisational structure or political leadership - though there is fear of further unrest. UN peacekeeping forces are due to leave at the end of 2012.

Level 2 is assigned to this CC as little history is available and it is not possible to assign a higher level of demonstrated stability. Discussions during the mission suggested that with the benefit of time the Level of Advancement would be expected to reach Level 4.

Strengths:

- Commitment to stable policies by the Minister and senior staff.
- National strategic plan up to 2030 released with agriculture as a priority.

Weaknesses:

- History of civil strife.
- No timeline of stable policies.

Recommendations:

- The VS with MAF develop a strategic plan for livestock to meet the national strategic plan objectives.
- Use the livestock strategic plan to advocate for stable structures and policies of the VS.

I-6. Coordination capability of the VS	Levels of advancement
A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	1. There is no formal internal coordination and the chain of command is not clear.
<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 (CVO), to the field level of the VS in order to implement all national activities relevant for OIE Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programs).</i>	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

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.1, H.6, H.7, H.8, H.9, P.2

Findings:

District Agriculture Directorates are under the direct management and funding of MAF.

The VS have no direct line management or funding of the DLOs/ADLOs or district extension officers. Under the FAO led BSP monthly reports of disease outbreaks and their investigations are required to be submitted to NDLSV by the districts. Reports are also prepared on activities under the national the vaccination programme. There are no reports available on other field activities.

Organisational charts are generally available though not always up to date.

At NDLSV it is not generally possible to access activity reports on central or district activities – apart from the BSP surveillance project.

There is no coordination with the private sector – in part this is because production systems are almost all smallholder and extensive. There are no producer cooperatives or associations to work with to promote early detection of disease outbreaks.

There is no other evidence of clear lines of command or reporting requirements – nor is it clear how policy and technical decisions made centrally are communicated to the districts.

It is understood that District Agriculture Directors visit Dili for meetings with MAF three or four times per year. The VS rarely meet their Chiefs of Technical Departments or DLOs/ADLOs relying on occasional district visits with few or no visits annually to Dili.

The NDQB is managed effectively with good management of resources and documentation. Reports are generally available on activities.

Strengths:

- The basic structure of MAF and the National Directorates, in setting policy and providing technical leadership, and the district services, in providing the field service, is sound.
- The FAO BSP has demonstrated how monthly reporting can work.

Weaknesses:

- Little communication between central agencies and districts.
- BSP and vaccination reports lack credibility and are not auditable as they lack detail.

Recommendations:

- Define lines and frequency of reporting including basic diaries of district activities. Simple data entry templates should be developed to enable data merging and ease of analysis and reporting.
- Implement regular meetings of district and central staff – at least quarterly.
- Revise vaccination programme recording to include individual receipting by farm owner/number and type of animals so that vaccination coverage can be more easily monitored and audited.

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 programs). 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

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.6, H.7, H.10, H.11, P.3, P.4, E.8, E.9.

Findings:

The VS engaged with other ministries in the face concerns over the HPAI epidemic. A 'National Commission on AI' was set up in 2005 and met regularly over several years. As the threat of HPAI was diminishing the commission was refocused becoming the 'National Commission for Outbreak Response'. These commissions include arrange of ministries including health, agriculture, finance, police, security, commerce etc. The commission has not met for more than one year.

The VS have an excellent relationship with FAO developed over the course of the three and a half year 5 million USD BSP project. The VS work closely with FAO providing necessary project reports and surveillance data. FAO provides logistic support for the VS under the project including providing cars and drivers to conduct disease outbreak investigations. FAO has also built the new veterinary laboratory under the BSP. The BSP is funded by AusAID and will end in December 2011.

There are no 'decentralised institutions' in Timor-Leste.

Strengths:

- The National Commission for Outbreak Response.
- The close collaboration with FAO.

Weaknesses:

- The lack of external producer and industry organisations.
- No meetings of the National Commission for Outbreak Response for more than 12 months.

Recommendations:

- Hold regular meetings of the National Commission for Outbreak Response to maintain contacts and networking. The agenda might usefully include developing disease outbreak scenarios and response plans.

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

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.2, H.12, P.5, P.6, P.7, P.8, P.9, P.10, P.11, P.12, P.13, P.14, P.15, P.16, P.17, P.18, P.19, P.20.

Findings:

Centrally the two directorates NDLVS and NDQB have limited office space and supporting equipment. The NDLVS office is situated on the main MAF site close to the offices of the Minister and his senior staff. The NDLVS office is rundown and in need of major renovation; working conditions are poor with limited space for staff and no meeting rooms. Most staff have access to individual desktop computers and one 'common' room has internet access. The NDQB office is situated near the international airport and is in better condition with less crowding than the NDLVS; internet access is available.

Centrally NDLVS have two old cars, one of which is currently not operational, and two pick-ups. Capital budget of 20,000USD was set aside for the purchase of a new vehicle in 2011 but the amount was insufficient for the purchase to go ahead – discussions are ongoing with the Ministry of Finance.

A new veterinary diagnostic laboratory was opened on 2 August 2011 by President Horta. This 'modular' laboratory was funded by AusAID with the support of FAO. The new laboratory facility is constructed to BSL2 standard with management of all liquid and solid waste. The facility is generally well designed through the sample reception/pathology area is very cramped. The laboratory will undertake pathology, histopathology, parasitology, bacteriology and serology and has been provided with the necessary equipment such as microscopes, autoclaves, incubators, ELISA readers, pipettes, etc. More details on the laboratory are included in this report under CC II.1.

Every district has an office of the District Agricultural Directorate (DAD) equipped with minimal equipment. The office infrastructure varies but is generally run down and in need of repairs and maintenance. Most offices have a computer and a vaccine fridge but power is variable and no generators are available – though power supply is expected to improve by the end of 2012 when under a national development plan every household in TL will be provided with electricity. District animal health offices typically have one motorbike, often rather old but still functional. The single motorbike is shared between the District Livestock Officer (DLO) and his two assistants (ADLOs); there is a fuel budget. All staff have mobile phones and credit is provided to DLOs and extension workers. Cold boxes are available for vaccine delivery and recently automatic vaccinating guns have been provided. Animal handling/restraining equipment is not readily available.

The main land border posts – Salele and Batugade – have new offices buildings from which both MAF and Customs operate.

The private VLW system has some offices which hold some drugs in open cabinets – there is no apparent security.

In many districts ‘clinics’ have been built but some are not yet equipped or in more than occasional use (eg Lautem); it is not clear when these facilities will become operational. The Lautem clinic stores some veterinary drugs donated by some private international veterinarians (many out of date) and will have facilities for surgery and a meeting room when completed; there is a nearby cattle yard. Under the 2011 budget capital is to be invested to build two more ‘clinics’ bringing the total in the country to nine.

Strengths:

- There are central and district offices with desk top computers. There is internet access centrally.
- A new veterinary laboratory has just been opened.
- The main land border posts have good facilities.
- District offices have basic cold chain facilities.
- Staff have mobile phones.

Weaknesses:

- Office buildings are too cramped, run down and unsuitable.
- No cars for NDLSV and NDQB centrally, only one operational motorbike per district.
- No vehicles available for the border posts.
- No temperature monitoring of cold chain.

Recommendations:

- Major capital investment is needed to improve office facilities centrally and in the districts – offices need to be refurbished or rebuilt.
- 4WD cars should be provided centrally to enable district work; every DLO/ADLO should have a motorbike.
- The national vaccination campaigns must be strengthened with improved cold chain including generator or alternative (solar/battery) backup systems and temperature monitoring.

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

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.2, H.13, P.21.

Findings:

It is stated that MAF receive 2% of the national budget. The budget allocation has been stable over the last three years and will be maintained in 2012. No increases in budget are being considered for next year as national elections are being held. Over these four years of unchanging budget effective funding has declined dramatically as nationally inflation has been running at 7 – 10% annually.

The 2011 budget for the NDLVS is 738,000USD covering salaries (131,000USD), goods and services (606,000USD) and minor capital (61,000USD). This budget does not cover the salaries of district staff. Staff salaries are low with a senior veterinarian receiving 300USD monthly which with the high cost of living is insufficient to cover basic living costs of a family. Daily Subsistence Allowance is paid for travel nationally and internationally at reasonable levels, which vary of seniority: typically 40USD within Timor-Leste and 150USD internationally.

The current operational budget is inadequate for baseline operations such as disease surveillance, early detection and veterinary public health. The BSP has funded basic disease surveillance based on clinical diagnosis and has also developed the district and central investigation and response teams. Any response to disease notifications by these teams has been funded by the BSP.

Australia has supported Timor-Leste by routinely conducted surveys to identify diseases/infections present in the country. See also CC II-5B.

Strengths:

- Funding is defined and regular.

Weaknesses:

- Funding is inadequate for even baseline operations.
- No increase in budget to compensate for inflation.

Recommendations:

- Prepare a budgeted strategic plan for developing livestock production, promoting veterinary public health and the overall strengthening of the VS.
- Work with international donors to address the immediate shortfall in operational funding by extending existing projects or developing new projects.

I-9. Emergency funding	Levels of advancement
<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>	1. No contingency and compensatory funding arrangements exist and there is no provision for emergency financial resources.
	2. Contingency and compensatory funding arrangements with limited resources have been established, but these are inadequate for expected emergency situations (including emerging issues).
	3. Contingency and compensatory funding arrangements with limited resources have been established; additional resources for emergencies may be approved but approval is through a political process.
	4. Contingency and compensatory funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established, but in an emergency situation, their operation must be agreed through a non-political process on a case-by-case basis.
	5. Contingency and compensatory funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established and their rules of operation documented and agreed with stakeholders.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): No documentation available.

Findings:

There is no contingency funding facility within the VS or MAF.

The Prime Minister controls an 'Emergency Fund'. It is understood that the technical line Minister must make a formal application to the Council of Ministers for approval of emergency funding. It is said that the approval process would take up to one month. This facility covers disasters in general and includes emergency response to exotic disease outbreaks. The fund has never been used by the MAF.

Strengths:

- There is a central government 'Emergency Fund'.

Weaknesses:

- There is no immediately available funding.
- The 'Emergency Fund' may take one month to be released.
- There is no experience in MAF of gaining access to emergency funding.

Recommendations:

- MAF should have immediate access to emergency funding.
- Clearly document process of gaining access to the Emergency Fund.
- Provide adequate funding and duration of funding for longer term animal health emergency responses.

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 stakeholders as required.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.2

Findings:

There is some provision for capital investment with 742,000USD assigned to NDLVS in 2011. The capital investment is provided for the construction of two new district 'clinics', two 'Animal Production Centres', vehicles, land drainage and renovation of a damaged slaughterhouse in Dili.

Investment in infrastructure has been provided by aid agencies most notably AusAID who, supported by FAO, have provided a high quality BSL2 veterinary diagnostic laboratory in Dili. This laboratory was formally opened during the PVS Evaluation mission.

The country strategic plan released by the Prime Minister in July identifies developing agriculture has one of three critical priorities. Government is investing heavily in major infrastructure projects such as providing electricity to all households by the end of 2012 (from a very limited base). There is a real opportunity to work with the Prime Minister and other Ministers to increase the VS budget to allow for capital investment and capacity building. (Note that it is estimated that agriculture provides 25% of GDP but that the livestock sector is currently very undeveloped.)

Strengths:

- NDLVS received a capital budget of 742,000USD in 2011.
- A BSL2 veterinary diagnostic laboratory has been opened.

Weaknesses:

- No long term plan for capital investment.
- High dependence on international aid.

Recommendations:

- Work with the national strategic plan, as released by the Prime Minister, and develop a capital investment plan to develop and sustain a competent VS. Lobby for the approval of the investment plan.
- Continue to work with international donors to develop VS infrastructure particularly at the district and sub-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 analyze, plan and improve both efficiency and effectiveness.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have some records or documented procedures, but these do not provide for adequate management of resources and operations.
	2. The VS routinely use records and/or documented procedures in the management of resources and some operations, but these do not provide for adequate management, analysis, control or planning.
	3. The VS have comprehensive records, documentation and management systems and they regularly use records and documented procedures in the management of resources and operations, providing for the control of effectiveness and the conduct of analysis and planning.
	4. The VS have adequate management skills, including the capacity to analyse and improve efficiency and effectiveness.
	5. The VS have fully effective management systems, which are regularly audited and permit a proactive continuous improvement of efficiency and effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.1, H.3, H.4, H.8, H.9, H.12, H.14, H.17, H.18, H.19, H.20, P.2, P.3, P.4, P.26, P.27, P.28, P.29, P.32, P.33, P.34, P.35, P.37, P.37, P.38, E.6

Findings:

Staff and equipment lists and organisational charts are available, though these are not always current. Administrative staff are available. There is no routine reporting of activities.

There is no clearly documented process for managing resources and operations.

Reports are available from international projects and programmes such as the BSP (FAO) and disease surveys (DAFF).

Strengths:

- Resources lists and organisational charts are available.
- International projects and consultancies have provided some formal reports.

Weaknesses:

- Resources lists and organisational charts are not always current.

Recommendations:

- Activity reports should be regularly prepared by all sections.
- An annual report on the VS and its activities should be prepared and distributed.
-

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 fourteen critical competencies

Critical competencies:

Section II-1	Veterinary laboratory diagnosis
Section II-2	Laboratory quality assurance
Section II-3	Risk analysis
Section II-4	Quarantine and border security
Section II-5	Epidemiological surveillance
	A. Passive Epidemiological surveillance
	B. Active Epidemiological surveillance
Section II-6	Early detection and emergency response
Section II-7	Disease prevention, control and eradication
Section II-8	Food safety
	A. Ante and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises
	B. 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	Emerging issues
Section II-12	Technical innovation
Section II-13	Identification and traceability
	A. Animal identification and movement control
	B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin
Section II-14	Animal welfare

----- Terrestrial Code References:

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.

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 6.2. on Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.6, H.7, H.15, P.22, P.23, P.24, P.25

Findings:

As mentioned earlier in the Report, the Mission Team was fortunate in having been able to attend the Inaugural Ceremony of the Biosafety Level II Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory in Dili. The laboratory is equipped with a small post-mortem room and basic diagnostic equipment. The current capabilities of sampling and testing are focused on:

- Bacteriology: agar petri dish and slope preparations were demonstrated. There is extremely limited food microbiology with only a few samples having been taken from frozen imported chicken.
- Parasitology: a good teaching display of specimens, including tapeworms, has been accumulated from several sample submissions.
- Serology: tests will be commencing shortly including Enzyme-Linked ImmunoSorbent Assay (ELISA) and Haemagglutination Inhibition Test (HIT).
- Necropsy equipment: suitable for small animal ruminants and small pigs.
- Haematology: the only procedure is the examination of blood smears for parasites.

The next modular expansion of the Laboratory has priorities stated as the addition of a Preparation Room and capabilities in Virology and Mycology.

The Quarantine Laboratory is not currently in use. The laboratory is situated in a large room across a track from NDLS (not near at the airport where NDQB is based); it has minimal equipment and no sink/running water.

In the resource poor situation in Timor Leste there is no rationale that justifies the operation of two animal health laboratories. The Quarantine Laboratory should be immediately closed and the resources consolidated in the new laboratory facility.

Strengths:

- There has been good cooperation with FAO in the establishment of the modular Laboratory, built by a Korean Company, that can be enlarged as required.
- Basic tests are now being performed which will create baseline data for the national disease status.
- During the mission two veterinarians from the Agricultural Institute of Bogor (IPB) in Indonesia were giving a three week training course to field staff in sample collection and submission. The Project is being supported by FAO.

Weaknesses:

- The operation of two laboratories cannot be justified – the Quarantine Laboratory should be closed and the activities consolidated at the new facility.
- There is no organised system for record keeping and reporting of laboratory results.
- There is no laboratory quality or accreditation scheme under consideration.
- The new instruments have not yet all been calibrated and put into use.
- The laboratory project took 3 years to complete.

Recommendations:

- Close the Quarantine laboratory and merge all animal health activities in the new facility
- Develop a system for record keeping that allows for analysis and reporting
- Develop a plan and introduce laboratory quality assurance

Recommendations:

- Train the laboratory director in the creation and maintenance of laboratory records including preserving sample integrity. It is suggested that this might be undertaken at the Berrimah Veterinary Laboratory in Darwin, Australia.
- International support should be sought to develop and implement a programme for laboratory accreditation.
- For further staff development, the use of the OIE Laboratory Twinning Project should be considered.
- Calibrate the laboratory equipment as soon as possible so it can be put to use.

II-2. Laboratory quality assurance	Levels of advancement
<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 and participation in relevant proficiency testing programmes.</i>	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

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): No documentation available.

Findings

No quality assurance systems were in place in either of the two national laboratories - the new veterinary diagnostic laboratory and the quarantine laboratory.

Strengths:

- Staff are willing to move towards the establishment of laboratory quality assurance systems.
- Some staff have been exposed to quality assured laboratory procedures in other countries and so have a basic understanding of the needs.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of understanding the importance of quality control in laboratories.
- Lack of trained staff.

Recommendations:

- Training should be provided on laboratory standards – this training is likely to be provided, or at least supported, by international agencies such as OIE.
- The UNTL animal health course should also include quality management and assurance.
- The OIE Reference Manual for Testing should be available to all laboratory staff.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): No documentation available.

Findings

There is no capacity or ability to conduct science-based risk assessments largely because the methodologies are not understood. There is a lack of data which could be used to inform the assessments. However in discussions with the Secretary of State for Livestock, the mission was given a prioritised list verbally of the animal diseases of concern in Timor-Leste. Although not arrived at through a formal risk assessment process, the list has considerable merit as it is based on a long history of experience and observation. The listed diseases are:

- 1) Newcastle Disease
- 2) Classical Swine Fever
- 3) Hemorrhagic Septicaemia
- 4) Brucellosis
- 5) Tuberculosis
- 6) Scabies (both goats and sheep)
- 7) Endo- and ecto-parasites
- 8) Trypanosomiasis.

The Secretary of State expressed the wish to have an eradication plan developed for tuberculosis and brucellosis. He would like to see the productivity of livestock linked to the national 'School Feeding Programme'.

Strengths:

- There is a priority list of diseases of concern.
- Data is starting to be collected which, once its reliability is assured, can be used to inform the risk assessment process.

Weaknesses:

- The value of risk assessment is not understood.
- Veterinarians have not been involved in conducting formal risk assessments, and have not been trained.
- There is a lack of reliable data.

Recommendations:

- Veterinarians should attend risk assessment workshops offered by OIE, FAO or other agencies.
- Develop an eradication plan for tuberculosis and brucellosis.

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 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

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.16, H.17, H.18, P.26, P.27, P.28, P.29, P.30, P.31, P.32, P.33, P.55, P.61, P.62

Findings:

The National Directorate of Quarantine and Biosecurity (NDQB) realises the importance of their role in protecting the country's natural resources. The NDQB functions as separate departments that cover plants, animals and fish; there is a supporting animal quarantine laboratory which is currently unused. The director of NDQB noted that Timor-Leste is 'at the cross roads of South East Asia and Australia'.

The NDQB are organised effectively to deliver their services. The legislative process (Decrees, Government Decree and then Decree Laws) necessary for effective management of quarantine has been initiated but not yet completed as regulations are awaiting approval by the Council of Ministers. For animal quarantine the regulations will cover:

- 1) Inspection
- 2) Isolation
- 3) Observation
- 4) Treatment
- 5) Detection
- 6) Refusal of entry
- 7) Destruction
- 8) Release.

Control at border inspection points will not be fully applied until the necessary infrastructure is in place at the seven official entry points into the country. There is a stated wish is to have a veterinarian posted at each border post.

Timor-Leste has recently been exposed to the articles of the Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary Agreement (SPS) of the World Trade Organisation: Indonesia has suspended the importation of live cattle stating that that Timor-Leste is not fulfilling the obligations of the SPS Agreement.

During the meeting with quarantine staff an on-line demonstration of the availability of the OIE Codes and Manuals was provided - there appeared to be little knowledge of this invaluable resource.

Strengths:

- Quarantine services are well organised with good cooperation between the animal, plant and fish departments – with no unnecessary duplication of staff.
- There is some knowledge of the SPS agreement and its importance to trade.

Weaknesses:

- Again, although there is a functioning Quarantine Service, the total understanding of all the components and their relation to a National Animal Health Program would appear to be weak.
- There is little understanding of all the components of a functional quarantine service and its necessary relationship to animal health and veterinary public health.
- Smuggling and illegal entry of animals and/or animal products remain a concern.

Recommendations:

- Quarantine veterinarians should spend time in a country with well developed quarantine procedures and recording systems - for example Australia or New Zealand.
- Risk management should be provided used to identify priority illegal/informal entry points to the country.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.19, H.20, P.34, P.35, P.36, P.37, E.6

Findings:

A passive surveillance system has been established based on the form, *Formulario 1*; this form captures basic information on animal disease at the district level. Essentially animals are classified as healthy, sick or dead. If sick, a diagnosis is assigned by the DLO or VLWs. It must be emphasised that, due to the lack of veterinarians in the districts, there is no veterinary confirmation of a diagnosis, nor are samples submitted to the laboratory.

Awareness campaigns have alerted farmers to the need to report acute disease or sudden death - they are immediately to contact their DLO. These campaigns have been largely funded by international agencies in response to the HPAI epidemic in the region.

Strengths:

- A passive surveillance system has been put in place which covers the country.
- Coordination between farmers, extension workers and DLOs has been improved through the collection and reporting of animal health.
- All DLOs have been provided with mobile phones so notification is simple and rapid.

Weaknesses:

- Clinical diagnoses are made by the district veterinary para-professionals as there are no veterinarians in the districts. No samples are collected for laboratory diagnosis.
- The quality of the data submitted varies considerably between districts and therefore this places restrictions on its interpretation and further use.
- There is no supervision to assess the actual functioning of the data collection system.

Recommendations:

- There is an urgent need for district veterinarians to assess clinical disease and to collect samples as necessary for laboratory testing
- Single electronic data entry systems should be developed to reduce problems of data error and speed availability and analysis of information centrally.
- Improve supervision and develop a quality control process to improve data quality.

II-5. Epidemiological surveillance	Levels of advancement
<p><i>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations under their mandate.</i></p> <p>B. Active epidemiological surveillance</p>	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

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.21, P.34, P.35, P.36, P.37

Findings:

Some sero-sampling has been carried out by DAFF (Australia) with reports provided to the VS.

The new laboratory is not yet able to do serology but is expected to soon.

DAFF conducts a 'pre-border' surveillance programme in Timor-Leste. In 2011 surveys were conducted for diseases of concern to Australia including FMD (cattle, buffalo, goat and pig), bluetongue (cattle and buffalo), Vesiculovirus and surra (cattle), CSF, Nipah, Porcine Reproductive And Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS), swine influenza, Aujeszky's disease, Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE) and *Brucella abortus* (pig), equine influenza and Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA) (horse), Ehrlichia and Leishmania (dog), HPAI (chicken and duck), duck enteritis and duck viral hepatitis. Positives have been found to swine influenza, CSF, Aujeszky's disease and surra. Some 1/16 positive titres to H5N1 antigen in the HIT have also been detected in chickens – but no information was available on follow up actions.

Strengths:

- An awareness of active surveillance requirements exists because of the Australian programme.
- An Indonesian university is supporting the development of skills in survey methodology and sampling techniques.

Weaknesses:

- The use of active surveillance surveys to answer key questions on the prevalence of disease and/or infection is not well understood.
- There is not yet a capacity to conduct serology at the laboratory.

Recommendations:

- Undertake study tours to a country with an effective passive and active surveillance programme.
- Train staff in epidemiology and the use of a range of surveillance techniques.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.6, H.7, H.20

Findings:

Extension workers have been instructed to immediately notify immediately of ‘any acute disease or sudden animal deaths’ - these instructions are contained on the disease reporting form, *Formulario 1*.

National Animal Disease Investigation and Response Teams (NADIRTs) have been established expressly for the purpose of providing a rapid response to disease outbreaks. The NADIRT staff is drawn from one of three veterinarians and 20 veterinary para-professionals and can be rapidly deployed to the area of the reported deaths or illnesses. Transport is provided by FAO under the BSP project – which ends in December 2011.

District Animal Disease Investigation and Response Teams are also described but no further information or any reports on their activities were available – as there are no veterinarians in the districts it is hard to see how well such teams could function.

The Prime Minister’s ‘Emergency Fund’ has been established to combat disasters including animal health and veterinary public health emergencies. After due process this fund can be released to allow a prompt response to such emergencies. – no documentation on the procedure of releasing these funds was available.

Strengths:

- The involvement of extension workers and the campaign for the early notification of animal health problems.
- The establishment of NADIRTs and their field experience.
- The Emergency Fund can provide necessary funding for a prompt response.

Weaknesses:

- The NADIRTs have not yet had to respond to an animal health emergency.
- The release of funds from the Emergency Fund is expected to take one month or more and no alternative contingency funding exists.

Recommendations:

- Design and run simulation exercises for the investigation, diagnosis and response to a major animal or veterinary public health event.

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 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 some programmes.
	5. The VS implement prevention, control and eradication programmes for all relevant diseases with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency consistent with relevant OIE international standards.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.13, H.22, H.23, P.15, P.16, P.17, P.18, P.19, P.20, P.38, E.8

Findings:

It is reported that regulations to control pet animals and slaughter animals are in preparation. Regulations to control, prevent and eradicate other animal diseases such as tuberculosis and brucellosis are under consideration.

The most described and documented animal health control programmes in the country are the three national vaccination programmes:

- 1) Classical Swine Fever (CSF): this vaccination programme was started in 1999. Clinical cases are said to have become rarer and the national pig herd is now considered to have only a low incidence of disease. Almost all households in the country own pigs and they are sometimes penned; this allows for some movement control and has assisted the vaccination campaign.
- 2) Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS): in the early 1980s a vaccination program for cattle and buffalo was started. To gain the cooperation of cattle owners, letters were distributed to all villages asking the farmers to gather up their animals for vaccination. Vaccination coverage is not known as many animals remain in the mountains and are missed. The effectiveness of this programme is unclear.
- 3) Newcastle Disease (ND): in the early 1980s this vaccination programme was started in poultry. Under this programme chickens are to be vaccinated three times each year. However vaccination is only carried out once yearly and vaccine coverage is unknown. It is not clear whether this programme is effective.

These programmes are continuing though it is unclear what impact they have.

The vaccination programme has required the establishment of a cold chain. The cold chain is adequate centrally and generally in the districts with fridges and cold boxes widely available. However distribution and storage of vaccine to local areas is problematic with few fridges and uncertain power. It is understood that solar panels have been provided in some areas but these are not working.

Strengths:

- There is countrywide support for the vaccination programmes.
- These programmes have the strongest legacy of any animal health activity.
- The method of delivering the programme is expected to change so that district vaccinator will be paid a monthly salary.

Weaknesses:

- Vaccination rates are low due to the lack of pens, chutes and corrals and the difficulty in locating and capturing animals.
- There is no identification of vaccinated animals as animal traceability programmes are in their infancy.
- There is not yet a laboratory capability to conduct serosurveys of the effectiveness of vaccination.
- Failure of cold chain caused by interrupted electricity supply.

Recommendations:

- Carry out risk assessments of vaccination programmes to determine whether they should be continued.
- Improve recording and reporting of the vaccination programme including cold chain monitoring, use of vaccine per household/owner, sero-conversion.
- Continue farmer community education programmes on vaccination and its effectiveness.

II-8. Food safety	Levels of advancement
<p>A. 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. This competency also covers coordination with other authorities where there is shared responsibility for the functions.</i></p>	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

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): P.39, P.40, P.41, P.42, P.43, P.44

Findings:

There is a commercial slaughterhouse designed for cattle/buffaloes and small ruminants, built in the Indonesian time (before 1999) which is in a very poor state of repair. It has not been used for many years. It was stated that this slaughterhouse was to be refurbished and reopened.

There is currently no recognised slaughtering facility in the country, though it has been reported that there are two places near Dili where animals can be taken for unregulated slaughter.

The slaughter of animals for food purposes is not controlled – it takes place in local areas with no facilities. Slaughtering is dictated by traditional and cultural practices. For example in an FAO report (March 2011) pig owners do not usually sell their pigs for meat - pigs are kept for slaughtering at ceremonial or cultural occasions; they are only sold when money is needed.

Because there are no slaughterhouses, there is no system of meat hygiene and inspection. This robs the animal health services of one of their valuable surveillance tools, the reporting of diseases seen at ante- and post-mortem by meat hygiene veterinarians. This absence will be critical if the country embarks on a tuberculosis eradication control programme.

Strengths:

- There is a willingness to expand the veterinary services into the area of meat hygiene however considerable infrastructure and training will be required.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of facilities for the slaughter of animals.
- No awareness of the principles of meat hygiene among the veterinary staff.
- Traditional practices do not readily allow an inspection system to be introduced.

Recommendations:

- Introduce and train staff on the principles of the Codex Alimentarius Code of Practice for Meat Hygiene.
- A veterinary public health strategic plan should be developed with the health services and address the lack of a meat hygiene and inspection programme.
- The meat hygiene and inspection requirements for trade in meat and meat products should be reviewed with trading partners to understand the rigour and investment required.

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

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): P.42, P.43, P.44, P.51, P.52

Findings:

There is no inspection system for products of animal origin. Mission members visited, in an informal manner, several retail outlets and noted deficiencies in sanitation and temperature control of meat and meat products.

Strengths:

- There are no strengths to report.

Weaknesses:

- There is no system of environmental sanitation, sample collection or hygiene controls for animal products.
- Buffalo milk is consumed domestically in an unpasteurised state in a Timor-Leste where the prevalence of bovine tuberculosis is unknown.

Recommendations:

- Food inspection programmes should be coordinated with the Ministry of Health.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): H.24, H.25, H.26, P.21

Findings:

Veterinary medicines and biologicals are only officially imported into Timor-Leste by the NDLS. There is thought to be some illegal import and use of veterinary drugs in the border area adjoining Indonesia.

NDLS orders usually quarterly from a local Indonesian agent. There are no technical specifications for the products ordered. Product is received, stored at NDLS and distributed to the districts as required. Forms are available for drug ordering, drug receipt and onward distribution.

The national vaccination policy is to provide once yearly vaccination for all cattle and buffaloes against CSF and HS, and three times yearly for poultry against ND.

Veterinary treatments are administered by veterinary para-professionals (DLOs, ADLOs and VLWs) based on clinical signs; medicines are provided free of charge. Supplies of veterinary medicines and vaccines are stored at each district office and by the VLWs.

It was stated that the veterinary medicines and vaccines are insufficient and all districts need more supplies. No general procurement and distribution plan was available; vaccination purchases are based on animal populations.

Strengths:

- The vaccination doses seem to be adequate.
- The treatment of animals has been reported by village chiefs to be successful in saving their animals.

Weaknesses:

- There is no data on the report forms for the actual doses of vaccines and medicines that are administered.
- There is uncertainty in regards to how many animals are actually vaccinated.

Recommendations:

- Improve the reporting form so that more information is available.
- Develop an annual Procurement and Distribution Plan for Medicines and Vaccines that is costed out.

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 use.
	4. A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and/or internal consumption.
	5. The residue testing programme is subject to routine quality assurance and regular evaluation.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5):

No documentation available.

Findings:

There is no residue testing programme in the country as there are neither recognised slaughter facilities nor collection of milk.

Strengths:

- None.

Weaknesses:

- There is no apparent awareness of the importance of residues whether in domestic animals or imported products.

Recommendations:

- Raise awareness by running a workshop on residue testing with the support of international agencies and donors. Such a workshop might usefully consider the Annual Residue Testing Report of a Country with a well-established programme for testing.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): No documentation available.

Findings:

There is no evidence of any capability to analyse or deal with emerging issues.

Strengths:

- None.

Weaknesses:

- There is no capacity or ability to monitor emerging issues nationally or internationally.

Recommendations:

- As the VS evolve a veterinarian should be tasked with the responsibility of scanning freely available media, websites, the reports of international agencies (eg OIE, FAO, CDC) and subscribing to free list-servers (eg Promed) for emerging issues.

II-12. Technical innovation⁶ <i>The capability of the VS to keep up-to-date with the latest scientific advances and to comply with the standards of the OIE (and Codex Alimentarius Commission where applicable).</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have only informal access to technical innovations, through personal contacts and external sources.
	2. The VS maintain a database of technical innovations and international standards, through subscriptions to scientific journals and electronic media.
	3. The VS have a specific programme to actively identify relevant technical innovations and international standards.
	4. The VS incorporate technical innovations and international standards into selected policies and procedures, in collaboration with stakeholders.
	5. The VS systematically implement relevant technical innovations and international standards.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): No documentation available.

Findings:

In such a young country, where independence was achieved less than ten years ago, there are many pressing needs in establishing a basic VS, that consideration can not readily be given to Technical Innovation. Considerable assistance has been given to agriculture and its development by FAO and international donors. There is an immediate need to develop the VS, not just by increasing staff numbers, but by increasing their technical competence.

There is currently little awareness of many on-line resources such as OIE, FAO and the Codex Alimentarius. There is a rudimentary knowledge of the SPS Agreement.

Strengths:

- A willingness to build and improve the VS - an interest in learning is very evident.

Weaknesses:

- Limited human resources and education.
- No national veterinary school.
- Weak infrastructure including limited internet access.

Recommendations:

- Staff should be introduced to the concept of Technical Innovation through a local workshop or training programme run by international partners.

⁶ Technical innovation includes new disease control methods, new types of vaccines and diagnostic tests, food safety technologies, and connections to electronic networks on disease information and food emergencies.

II-13. Identification and traceability	Levels of advancement
A Animal identification and movement control <i>The authority and capability of the VS, normally in coordination with stakeholders, to identify animals under their mandate and trace their history, location and distribution for the purpose of animal disease control, food safety, or trade or any other legal requirements under the VS/OIE mandate.</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 sub populations as required for disease control, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	4. The VS implement all relevant animal identification and movement control procedures, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	5. The VS carry out periodic audits of the effectiveness of their identification and movement control systems.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): P.45, P.46, P.47, P.48, P.49, P.50, P.51, P.52, P.53, P.54, E.8, E.11

Finding

The findings in a month long 2008 study conducted by Amarela and Varela et al, after visits to many districts, and interviews with a great number of farmers give insight into the animal identification issue:

‘Marking schemes are not used systematically in any of the villages visited in this study. Horses are usually marked with firebrands. Cattle are sometimes marked with fire brands. Buffalo are not usually marked as it is claimed that the scars from the firebrands will become infected when the animals are whipped while working in paddies. Other animals (goats, pigs, cattle) are usually marked by the cutting of ears in particular ways by each owner. However, this method of marking does not guarantee uniqueness, and this is acknowledged by owners. This method is usually intended to help with identification if the animal wanders to another village.

Local practices must be understood before attempting to create a nationwide system of animal identification. Traditional marks used by villages and sub-village marks should be retained in any new national scheme, because communities place considerable value on these symbols and marks. In addition, the significance of the non-use of marks and brands must be understood, such as in cases where the marking traditions of ancestors have been followed to the present day. It will be possible to build on existing identification systems, but this will succeed only if the new system does not contradict the essential features of the traditional system.’

No substantial change has taken place since 2008.

The VS have recently introduced a pilot ear-tagging programme for all species in one village, Paraira. In discussions with the chief of the village, he warmly welcomed this pilot identification programme as well as the increased treatment and vaccination of his village animals. He indicated that other village chiefs were envious of the success of the pilot.

There is no ability to control animal movement.

Strengths:

- The introduction of a pilot animal identification programme.
- Good consultation with the village chiefs.

Weaknesses:

- Most animals are free range.
- There is no owner or household registration.
- There is no identification of animals that would meet the OIE criteria for control purposes - the situation remains much the same as that reported three years ago.
- The DLOs do not promote animal identification as a priority.

Recommendation

- Expand the animal ID pilot. It is suggested that the districts be chosen based on animal populations so there is a low, medium and high.
- Move towards legislation requiring mandatory registration of owners and then animal ID once infrastructure is in place.
- Recognise and respect traditional practices for animal identification.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): P.42, P.43, P.44

Findings:

There is no traceability of food products.

Strengths:

- There is no real strength in this area other than a growing awareness of its importance.

Weaknesses:

- Traditional animal handling and movement preclude the possibility of traceability of domestic food of animal origin.
- There are no labelling requirements for imported food products of animal origin.

Recommendations:

- A study should be conducted taking into account the traceability needs of both domestic and imported animal products.

II-14. 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. The OIE standards are generally not implemented.
	2. Some of the OIE standards are implemented, e.g. primarily for the export sector.
	3. All of the OIE standards are implemented but this is primarily for the export sector.
	4. All of the OIE standards are implemented, for the export and the domestic sector.
	5. The OIE standards are implemented and implementation is periodically subject to independent external evaluation.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): E.3, P.48, P.53, P.54

Findings:

There are no animal welfare regulations in place.

Traditional handling and cultural practices largely dominate the management and treatment of animals. Some of these practices would be considered unacceptable by possible trading partners.

The transportation of animals is very limited in the country as most animals are walked from location to location.

Stealing of roadside animals has been reported, however such animals are not likely to be loaded into transport vehicles.

The Timor Animal Lovers have been established.

Strengths:

- As the country develops the number of companion animals will increase, and also the number of private veterinarians. This changed situation can be expected to increase pressure on animal welfare.
- Timor Animal Lovers organisation has been set up and is led by a private veterinarian.

Weaknesses:

- Traditional animal handling and cultural practices will inhibit the advancement and acceptance of animal welfare standards.

Recommendations:

- There should be an interim requirement (prior to Legislation being drafted) that all Veterinarians and para- professionals become familiar with the OIE Terrestrial Code on Animal Welfare Standards.

III.3 Fundamental component III: Interaction with stakeholders

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 six critical competencies

Critical competencies:

Section III-1	Communications
Section III-2	Consultation with stakeholders
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 stakeholders 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 VS.

Sub-point b) of Point 2 of Article 3.2.6. on Administrative resources: Communications.

Article 3.2.11. on Participation on OIE activities.

Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.

Points 4, 7 and Sub-point g) of Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details / Animal health and veterinary public health controls / Sources of independent scientific expertise.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): P.55, P.56, P.57, P.58, P.59, P.60, P.61, P.62

No documentation of public meetings, committees or other groups attended by both VS and stakeholders. No evidence of VS communication programmes.

Findings:

There is little communication by the VS with stakeholders for its activities and programmes.

The vaccination programme is promoted through the district offices and extension offices. Some recent HPAI preparedness projects have developed extension materials and run awareness campaigns.

There is no person or department on the VS in charge of communication, awareness or education. There are no public-private mechanisms of discussion or consultation in place.

Strengths:

- The need for the establishment of channels of communication with stakeholders is recognised by the VS.
- Extension services are already operating in the districts.
- Livestock staff already work in the districts and sub-districts and have ongoing contact with producers through the vaccination programme and other activities.
- The social hierarchy of villages provides a clear local leader.

Weaknesses:

- No organized livestock supply chain with identified stakeholders to provide representatives for animal health discussions.
- No estimate of livestock numbers and commercial trade.
- Absence of a livestock development strategy that motivates communication and behavioural change by producers and traders.
- There is no area responsible for communications in the VS.

Recommendations:

- Develop a communication plan for stakeholders throughout the supply chain.
- Designate responsibility for the communication to a person/department of the NDLS.
- Work with consumers to increase knowledge and demand for high quality and safe livestock products.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): E.8, E.9

Findings:

There is no evidence of any central consultation with stakeholders.

A pilot project at Paraira village has worked closely with the village chief and the chiefs of the sub-villages, achieving a high level of commitment, good project implementation and improved animal health; nearby villages are now keen to be involved in the project. Subject to funding it is now hoped that the project will be extended more widely.

Strengths:

- There is a strong village hierarchy with a chief of village.
- Some consultations already take place at the village level.
- The District Agricultural Directorate is the local reference for animal health issues as it is the only provider of vaccines and medicines.

Weaknesses:

- Lack of producer associations.
- Lack of regulation or documentation on the consultations of stakeholders.
- No formal procedures or records of consultation activities.

Recommendations:

- Develop a strategic plan for consultation and communications, including defined target audiences, timetable, priorities and subjects to be addressed.
- Establish formal procedures for consultation with stakeholders including public-private advisory committees.
- Develop consultation practices with villages, cooperatives and producer groups.

III-3. Official representation	Levels of advancement
<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>	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 ⁷ in the majority of relevant meetings.
	4. The VS consult with stakeholders and take into consideration their opinions in providing papers and making interventions in relevant meetings.
	5. The VS consult with stakeholders to ensure that strategic issues are identified, to provide leadership and to ensure coordination among national delegations as part of their participation in relevant meetings.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): No documentation available.

Findings:

There are informal reports of participations at regional and international meetings by members of the VS. No records of these participations were made available to the mission.

There is some financial support from international agencies such as AusAID, FAO and USAID for the participation of the VS at regional meetings.

Strengths:

- The Minister of Agriculture, National Director and Secretary of State for Livestock recognise the importance of participating at regional and international meetings.
- The membership of Timor-Leste in international organisations such as OIE provides opportunities of international participation.
- Timor-Leste has sporadically sent representatives to regional animal health meetings.

Weaknesses:

- There is no planning or budget for the participation of VS staff in international and regional meetings.

Recommendations:

- Prepare a schedule of meetings relevant to the VS.
- Define a budget for the attendance of regional and international meetings.

⁷ *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.

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 stakeholders.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): No documentation available.

Findings:

There is no functioning private veterinary service or alternative laboratory system in Timor-Leste.

There is no authority to delegate activities to the private sector.

Strengths:

- The vaccination programme is implemented partly by private sector VLWs.

Weaknesses:

- There are no private veterinarians in the country to whom specific activities could be accredited / authorised / delegated.
- There are no regulations to permit delegation.

Recommendations:

- Ensure new legislation provides the facility to delegate veterinary activities to the private sector.

III-5. Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) A. VSB authority <i>The VSB is an autonomous authority responsible for the regulation of the veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals. Its role is defined in the Terrestrial Code.</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 do not systematically apply disciplinary measures.
	3. The VSB regulates veterinarians in all relevant sectors of the veterinary profession and apply disciplinary measures.
	4. The VSB regulates functions and competencies of veterinarians in all relevant sectors and veterinary para-professionals according to needs.
5. The VSB regulates and apply disciplinary measures to veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in all sectors throughout the country.	

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): No documentation available.

Findings:

There is no VSB in Timor-Leste.

There are no regulations providing for the establishment of a VSB.

At the current stage of national development and with the very small number of veterinarians and these mainly working for government (MAF, university/teaching) setting up a VSB is a low priority.

Strengths:

- There is close communication and contact between all the veterinarians of the country.

Weaknesses:

- The small number of veterinarians in the country.
- No private veterinarians.

Recommendations:

- Consideration should be given, with the support of OIE, to developing a regional, trans-national VSB for smaller and less developed countries to use. Such a proposal is under consideration in the Caribbean.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5):

No documentation available.

Findings:

There is no VSB in the country nor is one planned.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): P.55, P.56, P.57, P.58, P.59, P.60, P.61, P.62

Findings:

The villages have a defined hierarchical structure, and there is active participation of chiefs of villages in the delivery of veterinary services. The vaccinators working at district, sub-district and village level are paid volunteers who are selected locally.

Some extension campaigns have been implemented under international donor projects to promote awareness of animal health issues, particularly HPAI, and participation in control and reporting programmes.

There is little apparent participation by producers in developing joint programmes with the VS.

Strengths:

- The social organisation of villages allows the VS to build alliances with community leaders.
- The need to respect local customs and culture is recognised by the VS.

Weaknesses:

- There are no national organisations of stakeholders which would provide a focal point for discussion and development of VS programmes.
- No discussion forums, specific extension programmes or engagement with stakeholders are in place.
- There is no defined agenda of subjects and priorities to be addressed by the VS with stakeholders.

Recommendations:

- Define priority animal health problems and topics to be addressed.
- Hold regular meetings with representative stakeholders at district and sub-district levels.
- Identify leaders in the districts and sub-districts who could participate and lead joint programmes.
- Develop national organisations of producers and other stakeholders.
-

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 stakeholder compliance
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 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 warranty 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).</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 stakeholder participation 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

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): E. 10, E. 11, E. 12

Findings:

Current veterinary and animal health legislation is described as ‘organic’ in that it is based on appointment of the Secretary of State for Livestock but there is no general supporting legislation. The licensing legislation requires that livestock premises including markets, slaughterhouses and retail outlets are licensed and a level of hygiene maintained – this law is weak, lacks specific details and is not being implemented.

Draft legislation has been prepared with the support of FAO. It is not clear how long it will take to finalise and enact the proposed new legislation. The draft legislation covers the wide remit necessary for effective veterinary legislation covering areas such as:

1. Definitions of roles and activities, including those of veterinary para-professionals
2. Lines of authority and reporting
3. Notifiable diseases, reporting requirements and surveillance
4. Disease control including right of entry, movement control, culling and disinfection
5. Provision of immediate access to emergency funds and compensation
6. Animal identification
7. International certification (based on OIE models)
8. Inspections, enforcement and penalties.

Although it may be covered in part under the general category of inspections there is no effective legislation on the management of veterinary public health and food safety: the use of ante- and post-mortem inspection at slaughter, or the management of post harvest animal and animal products.

In contrast the quarantine service including ‘Animal Quarantine’ has had effective legislation from 2003. Under this legislation quarantine has the mandate to inspect, isolate, observe, treat, detain, refuse entry, destroy or release products. It is also stated that animal quarantine must be carried out by a veterinarian or under the supervision of a veterinarian. Only ‘Official veterinary surgeons’, that is quarantine staff veterinarians, are able to sign health certificates. Diagnosis of suspected animal diseases is required to be undertaken by the quarantine laboratory. If live animals are to be destroyed this must be supervised by a veterinarian. There is a facility in the legislation for inter-district movement control.

Strengths:

- The VS have a general knowledge of the process for legislation development and approval.
- The VS 'organic' law is generally accepted.
- Draft veterinary legislation has been prepared.
- Quarantine have effective legislation.

Weaknesses:

- No formal animal health and veterinary legislation.
- The 'organic' veterinary law may not be accepted if an emergency situation develops requiring strong legal powers.
- The draft legislation will take considerable time to finalise and enact.
- There is a lack of communication between VS and stakeholders which reduces the external quality of legislation.

Recommendations:

- Develop a flowchart of the legislative process with expected timings for each stage.
- Work with the Minister and other central agencies to pass the draft veterinary law along with the necessary implementing regulations.
- Prepare scenario plans for animal health emergencies and determine where the 'organic' law is likely to be found lacking. Address problems in consultation with legal advisors – it may be possible to make provision for emergency activities under emergency or disaster response legislation/regulations.

IV-2. Implementation of legislation and regulations and stakeholder compliance <i>The authority and capability of the VS to ensure that stakeholders are in 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 stakeholder 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 with stakeholders 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

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): No documentation available.

Findings:

There is no evidence of any enforcement activities by the field VS.

In spite of Decree Law 18/2008, there are open markets where fresh meat is sold without inspection. There are livestock straying on the roads and being transported on public transport without movement permits. There are no registrations of livestock holdings or processors.

Quarantine has effective legislation and control the movement of animals and animal products through the main ports of entry. Product that does not meet the certification or examination standards is refused entry or destroyed. It is understood that records are kept of the shipments that fail but these were not made available to the team.

Strengths:

- Quarantine effectively controls legal entry into Timor-Leste.
- Quarantine have the legislation to implement inter-district movement control.

Weaknesses:

- Little animal health and veterinary legislation to enforce.
- There is no strategy or active enforcement of legislation (18/2008) in place.
- There are no strategies for the enforcement of legislation in place.
- There are no established Standard Operational Procedures for the VS.
- There are no defined penalties and fines for non-compliance of regulations
- No quarantine records provided on shipments that failed to meet certification and inspection requirements.
- Screening of air passengers relies largely on their self-declaration of goods.

Recommendations:

- Enact veterinary legislation as soon as possible.
- Define strategy of monitoring of stakeholders based on the standards defined in the existing legislation.
- Define Standard Operational Procedures for enforcement by the VS.
- Quarantine should prepare annual reports of their activities and the rate of failure of shipments.
- Introduce random screening of air passengers for illegal importations - with or without electronic screening.

IV-3. International harmonisation	Levels of advancement
<p><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></p>	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 ⁸ , and use the standards to harmonise national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): E.12

Findings:

There is no animal health and veterinary legislation in Timor-Leste and therefore no harmonisation with international standards. The draft veterinary legislation when enacted will meet current international standards.

Quarantine standards are based on international standards as set by OIE and other agencies.

Strengths:

- The quarantine services substantially meet international standards of legislation, certification and inspection.
- The VS recognise the need to bring national legislation up to international standards.

Weaknesses:

- No animal health and veterinary legislation.
- No baseline animal health information for the country and no laboratory testing available for consignments.

Recommendations:

- Enact veterinary legislation as soon as possible.
- Develop surveillance systems to provide baseline animal health information.
- Use new laboratory to test consignments as required.

⁸ A country could be active in international standard setting without actively pursuing national changes. The capacity to implement changes nationally is an important element of this competency.

IV-4. International certification⁹ <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

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): P.29, P.32, P.33

Findings:

There are no regulations on general animal health certification procedures for the VS; the quarantine services have legislation requiring the use of sanitary and animal health certificates.

There are no registered livestock producers, processors or other commercial operations.

Strengths:

- The Minister of Agriculture and the VS staff are committed to improving animal health and veterinary public health.
- There are recognised opportunities to develop livestock exports and these are known to require compliance with SPS procedures.

Weaknesses:

- No regulations for certification procedures and no defined standards for certification.
- Lack of organised livestock industry.
- Lack of knowledge of the current status of animal health in the country.

Recommendations:

- Prepare legislation and regulations defining certification procedures for the VS.
- Registration of livestock properties.

⁹ Certification procedures should be based on relevant OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): No documentation available.

Findings:

There are no sanitary agreements with other countries.

Reaching sanitary agreements requires political commitment with trading partners, such as Indonesia, but this has not been achieved. The live cattle trade with Indonesia was recently banned as Timor-Leste was deemed to not be in compliance with the SPS agreement by Indonesia.

Strengths:

- The VS recognise the importance of equivalence and sanitary agreements.

Weaknesses:

- There is a lack of information on the animal health situation in the country with limited data collection, analysis and reporting.
- There are no animal health reports to OIE.

Recommendations:

- Develop animal health surveillance and information systems.
- Implement procedures for notification to the OIE of animal health situation.

IV-6. Transparency	Levels of advancement
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to notify the OIE of their sanitary status and other relevant matters (and to notify the WTO SPS Committee where applicable), in accordance with established procedures.</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 stakeholders of changes in their regulations and decisions on the control of relevant diseases and of the country's sanitary status, and of changes in the regulations and sanitary status of other countries.
	5. The VS, in cooperation with their stakeholders, carry out audits of their transparency procedures.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): E. 13, E. 14, E. 15.

Findings:

Timor-Leste does not notify regional or international agencies of its animal health status.

There are no records of data collection, analysis and reporting by the VS. No information has been reported to OIE and recorded in WAHID (Word Animal Health Information Database) or ARAHIS (Asian Regional Animal Health Information System).

Strengths:

- The VS recognizes the importance of notification and transparency.
- Membership of OIE requires on transparency on the national animal health situation.

Weaknesses:

- There are no formal procedures of data collection, analysis and reporting.
- The chain of command for data collection and compilation is ill-defined.

Recommendations:

- Determine clear responsibilities and duties for reporting disease, the collection of information, analysis and reporting. Prepare a flowchart for data collection and compilation.
- Establish training programmes to increase awareness of VS and stakeholders on notification requirements and procedures.

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.
	2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with distinct health status suitable for zoning.
	3. The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	4. The VS collaborate with their stakeholders to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free zones and can gain recognition by trading partners that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): No documentation available.

Findings:

Timor-Leste is a small country with no topographically separate regions that might be defined as zones. The enclave, Oecusse, is contiguous with Indonesian West Timor. Livestock rearing is dispersed diffusely across the country. There is no control of animal movement and no registration of rural properties.

Developing the concept of disease zoning is not a priority in Timor-Leste.

⋮

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Evidence (references of documents or pictures listed in Appendix 5): No documentation available.

Findings:

There is no industrial or large scale commercial sector livestock production in the country.

Developing the concept of disease compartmentalisation is not a priority in Timor-Leste.

PART IV: CONCLUSIONS

Timor-Leste is a very new country only gaining independence in 2002 following many years of conflict; further major civil unrest continued to occur until after the elections of 2007. The country is currently stable and undergoing sustained development with the benefit of significant oil revenues and the support of many international donors. Elections are due to be held in 2012 and there are concerns that further conflict may develop. A major UN task force monitors security across the country but is scheduled to leave at the end of 2012.

The years of conflict have left the country seriously under-developed with annual problems of food insecurity, poor infrastructure and limited human resources. Notwithstanding the systemic problems over the last few years the VS have made significant steps to address their recognised shortcomings.

The 'Levels of Advancement' assigned for the Critical Competencies are all low with at Level 1 or Level 2, but this does not take into account a number of developments that are underway such as the newly commissioned veterinary laboratory, the draft of animal health and veterinary legislation and the introduction of field services including early detection, investigation and response. As these activities are consolidated then the 'Levels of Advancement' will rise.

There are significant structural problems that the VS must address as the highest priority. These include the serious lack of veterinarians, the inadequate recurrent and capital budgets, the lack of emergency preparedness and access to emergency funding, and the total absence of any food safety programme, including little knowledge or understanding of the trade, slaughter and processing of animals.

The country has made excellent progress in a very short time but these must be considered to be only the first steps in a longer pathway to developing a competent VS.

PART V: APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terrestrial Code references for critical competencies

Critical Competences	Terrestrial Code references
I.1.A I.1.B I.2.A I.2.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 1-5 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / Independence / Impartiality / Integrity / Objectivity. ➤ Points 7 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Human and financial resources. ➤ Article 3.2.5. Evaluation criteria for human resources. ➤ Article 3.2.12. Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body. ➤ Points 1-2 and 5 of Article 3.2.14. Organisation and structure of Veterinary Services / National information on human resources / Laboratory services.
I.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 1, 7 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Professional judgement / General organisation / Human and financial resources. ➤ Article 3.2.5. Evaluation criteria for human resources. ➤ Sub-point d) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. Veterinary Services administration: In-service training and development programme for staff. ➤ Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 2 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Independence.
I.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 1 of Article 3.2.3. Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➤ Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.6.A I.6.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Article 3.2.2. Scope. ➤ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.3. Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.10 Performance assessment and audit programmes.
I.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 2 of Article 3.2.4. 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. Evaluation criteria for material resources: Administrative / Technical. ➤ Point 3 of Article 3.2.10. Performance assessment and audit programmes: Compliance. ➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. Administration details.
I.8 I.9 I.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6 and 14 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Human and financial resources. ➤ Point 1 of Article 3.2.6. Evaluation criteria for material resources: Financial. ➤ Point 3 of Article 3.2.14. Financial management information.
I.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 7, 11, 14 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Documentation / Human and financial resources.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.1. General considerations. ➤ Point 1 of Article 3.2.2. Scope. ➤ Article 3.2.6. Evaluation criteria for material resources. ➤ Article 3.2.10. Performance assessment and audit programmes.
II.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Procedures and standards. ➤ Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical. ➤ Point 5 of Article 3.2.14. Laboratory services.
II.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Procedures and standards. ➤ Point 1 of Article 3.2.4. Evaluation criteria for quality systems. ➤ Point 3 of Article 3.2.6. Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical. ➤ Point 5 of Article 3.2.14. Laboratory services.
II.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chapter 2.1. Import risk analysis
II.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. Legislation and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. ➤ Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
II.5.A II.5.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. 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. Animal health: Description of and sample reference data from any national animal disease reporting system controlled and operated or coordinated by the Veterinary Services / Description of and sample reference data from other national animal disease reporting systems controlled and operated by other organisations which make data and results available to Veterinary Services / Description and relevant data of current official control programmes including: ... or eradication programmes for specific diseases.
II.6 II.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. 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. Animal health and veterinary public health controls: Animal health.
II.8.A II.8.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1-5 of Article 3.2.9. 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. National information on human resources / Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls. ➤ Chapter 6.2. Control of biological hazards of animal health and public

	health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection.
II.9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. ➤ Sub-point a) ii) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. Animal health and veterinary public health: Assessment of ability of Veterinary Services to enforce legislation. ➤ Chapters 6.6. to 6.10. Antimicrobial resistance.
II.10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. ➤ Sub-points b) iii) and iv) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. Veterinary public health: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. ➤ Chapters 6.6. to 6.10. Antimicrobial resistance.
II.11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Point 1 of Article 3.2.7. Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health.
II.12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Point 3 of Article 3.2.8. Animal health controls: National animal disease reporting systems. ➤ Sub-point f) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. Veterinary Services administration: Formal linkages with sources of independent scientific expertise. ➤ Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
II.13.A II.13.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➤ Chapter 4.1. General principles on identification and traceability of live animals. ➤ Chapter 4.2. Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability.
II.14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Chapter 7.1. Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare ➤ Chapter 7.2. Transport of animals by sea ➤ Chapter 7.3. Transport of animals by land ➤ Chapter 7.4. Transport of animals by air ➤ Chapter 7.5. Slaughter of animals ➤ Chapter 7.6. Killing of animals for disease control purposes
III.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. 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. Administration details.
III.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Communication. ➤ Point 2 of Article 3.2.3. Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➤ Point 4 and Sub-point g) of Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. Administration details and on Sources of independent scientific expertise.

III.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Article 3.2.11. Participation in OIE activities. ➤ Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details.
III.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Point 7 of Article 3.2.3. Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.
III.5.A III.5.B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➤ Point 9 of Article 3.2.1. General considerations. ➤ Article 3.2.12. Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.
III.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. ➤ Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
IV.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection. ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities.
IV.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection. ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities.
IV.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➤ Article 3.2.11. Participation in OIE activities. ➤ Points 6 and 10 of Article 3.2.14. Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Membership of the OIE.
IV.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. ➤ Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. Legislation and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. ➤ Sub-point b) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. ➤ Chapter 5.2. Certification procedures. ➤ Chapters 5.10. to 5.12. Model international veterinary certificates.
IV.5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation. ➤ Sub-point g) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. Veterinary Services administration: Trade performance history. ➤ Chapter 5.3. OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization.
IV.6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary

	<p>legislation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Points 1 and 3 of Article 3.2.8. Animal health controls: Animal health status / National animal disease reporting systems. ➤ Chapter 5.1. General obligations related to certification.
IV.7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➤ Chapter 4.3. Zoning and compartmentalisation.
IV.8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. ➤ Chapter 4.3. Zoning and compartmentalisation. ➤ Chapter 4.4. 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.

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 Aquatic Animal Health Code in the whole territory.

Emerging disease

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

Equivalence of sanitary measures

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

International veterinary certificate

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

Laboratory

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

Notifiable disease

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

Official control programme

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

Official Veterinarian

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

Official veterinary control

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

Risk analysis

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

Sanitary measure

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

Surveillance

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

Terrestrial Code

means the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

Veterinarian

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

Veterinary Authority

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

Veterinary 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 and Aquatic Codes 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 authority regulating veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

Appendix 3: Timetable of the mission, sites visited and people met.

Date	Activity	Name	Position	Institution	Location
30 July	Team Arrives				
31 July	Team briefing Meeting	Team members only			
1 August	Opening meeting	Antonino do Karmo	Chief Animal Health Dept	NDLVS	Dili
		Antonino do Karmo	Chief Animal Health Dept	NDLVS	
		Calisto da Costa Varela	Director DNPV	NDLVS	
		Joanita B da C Jong	Staff - licensing	NDLVS	
		Carlos Amaral	Chief Policy and Planning	NDLVS	
		Feliciano da Conciero	Chief Veterinary laboratory	NDLVS	
		Manuel da Costa	Chief Animal Quarantine	DNQB	
		Mario Francisco Amaral	Head laboratory of Quarantine Service		
		Antonino do Karmo	Chief Animal Health Dept	NDLVS	
		Joanita B da C Jong	Staff - licensing		
2 August	Attend laboratory opening ceremony	Octavio da Costa Monteiro de Almeida	National Director policy and planning	NDPP	
		Jose Ramos Horta	President Timor-Leste		
		Miles Armitage	Australian Ambassador		
		Valentino Varela	Sec of State for Livestock	MAF	
		Fabrizio Cesaretti	Country Programme Coordinator	FAO	
		Jeff Prime	First Secretary	AusAID	
		Pedro Campo Llopis	Attache	EU	
		Alessia Anibaldi	Field Operations Officer	FAO	
		Rui Daniel de Carvalho	National Director Quarantine and Biosecurity	NDQB	
		Manuel da Costa	Chief Animal Quarantine	NDQB	
3 August	Meeting with Sec of State	Valente Quintao	Chief Plant Quarantine	NDQB	
		Mario Francisco Amaral	Head laboratory of Quarantine Service	NDQB	
		Jose Alfalino	Chief Fish Quarantine	NDQB	
		Filipe Mesquita	Advisor to Sec of State of Livestock	NDQB	
		Valentino Varela	Sec of State for Livestock	MAF	

Team 1: John Weaver, Anne Mackenzie

3 August	Meetings with Manatuto District	Acacio Marques	Chief Agriculture Technical Dept.	DAD	Manatuto
		Jose M Moniz da Silva	District Livestock Officer	DAD	
		Alberto Maria da Cruz	Assistant District Livestock Officer	DAD	
		Gregorio da Silva	Student	DAD	
		Leoneto Pedro Hornay	Chief Extension Dept.	DAD	
		Pedro Antonio Soares	Chief Food Security	DAD	
4 August	Drive to Baucau				
	Drive to Lautem				
4 August	Meeting with Lautem District	Sergio da Silva	Assistant District Livestock Officer (AP)	DAD	Lautem
	Visit to District Clinic Meeting with VLW	Gil Nunes	Assistant District Livestock Officer (AH)		
		Antonino do Karmo	Chief Animal Health Dept	NDLVS	
		Acio Pereira de Lima	President VLW Association	VLW	
	Visit to pilot village (Pairara)	Francisco da Costa Miranda	VLW	VLW	
		Acacio da Cruz	Chief of Village		Paraira
5 August	Further visits to Lautem district	Antonio da Silva	Chief of Sub-village		
		Jorge Vinna	Teacher		
		Emilia da Silva	Village member		
		Sidomia Ximenes	Village member		
		Simao Mendes	Village Council		
		Antonino do Karmo	Chief Animal Health Dept	NDLVS	Lautem

Team 2: Bernardo Todeschini

3 August	Drive to Batugade				
	Meetings with Border Quarantine staff	Silvino Silveira	Animal Inspector of Border Post	NDQB	Batugade
		Antonio do Santo Silva	Fish Inspector of Border Post		
3 August	Drive to Maliana				
	Meetings with Bobonaro District	Manuel da Costa	Chief of Department of Animal Quarantine	NDQB	Maliana
		Aleixo Lay	Chief Agriculture Technical Dept.	DAD	
	Aleixo Soares	District Livestock Officer	DAD		
4 August	Visit to District Public Market	Manuel da Costa	Chief Animal Quarantine	NDQB	Maliana
	Meeting with Maliana District	Ivrino Viana	Butcher		

5 August	Drive to Suai				
	Meetings with Covalima District	Jacinto Godinho	Chief Agriculture Technical Dept.	DAD	Suai
	Visit to poultry concentration point	Joaquim Soares	District Livestock Officer	DAD	
	Drive to Tilomar	Manuel da Costa	Chief Animal Quarantine	NDQB	
6 August	Meetings with Tilomar Subdistrict	Domingos de Andrade	Private Veterinarian	Cooperative	Tilomar
	Visit to Subdistrict Veterinary Clinic	José Ramos	Farmer	Café Timor	
		Pedro Ramos	Farmer		
		Manuel da Costa	Chief Animal Quarantine	NDQB	
7 August	Drive to Salele Subdistrict				Salele
	Meetings with Salele Subdistrict	Silvino Cardoso	Plant Inspector at Border Post	NDQB	
		Tomé Nunes	Fish Inspector at Border Post	NDQB	
		Elvira da Silva	Farmer with Cooperative Café Timor		
	Drive to Suai	Manuel da Costa	Chief Animal Quarantine	NDQB	Suai
	Visit to District Public Market				
	Drive to Maubessi				Maubessi
	Meetings with Maubessi Subdistrict	Diogo Couto da Silva	Farmer		
	Team 2				
	Visit to District Public Market	Manuel da Costa	Chief Animal Quarantine	NDQB	Maubessi
8 August	Drive to Aileu				
	Visit to District Public Market	Manuel da Costa	Chief Animal Quarantine	NDQB	Aileu
	Meeting with Aileu District	Antonio Pereira	Butcher		
	Drive to Dili	-			Dili
7 August	Team discussions and initial writing up	-	-		Dili
	Team discussions and initial writing up	-	-		
8 August	Various team and individual meetings	Mariano Assanami Sabino	Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries	MAF	
		Calisto da Costa Vaela	Director DNPV	NDLVS	
	Francisco S Soares	National Director	MFinance		

9 August	Visit Quarantine lab Meeting with FAO	Jacinto de Araujo	Staff Commercial Activities	NDLVS	Dili	
		Raimundo Mau	Chief of Dpt of GIS and Agrometeorology	DAI		
	Meetings at NDLVS	Onofra da Costa Henrique	Staff	NDLVS		
		Fabrizio Cesaretti	Country Programme Coordinator	FAO		
		Alessia Anibaldi	Field Operations Officer	FAO		
	Meeting at MoH Meetings at UNTL	Joanita B da C Jong	Staff - licensing	NDLVS		
		Natalino Magalhaes	Chief Administration	NDLVS		
		Carlos Antunes	Chief Policy and Planning	NDLVS		
		Carlitos Correia Freitas	Head of Health Promotion	MoH		
		Evaresto Rogerio Freitas	Students	UNTL		
Anteiro Hendriques			UNTL			
Angelo da Silva Freitas			UNTL			
10 August	Meetings	Acacio Cardoso Amaral	Lecturers	UNTL	Dili	
		Susana Carrega		UNTL		
	Maria da Graca Archer		UNTL			
	Visit airport quarantine	Joanita B da C Jong	Staff - licensing	NDLVS		
		Antonino do Karmo	Chief Animal Health			
		Inspector	Quarantine officer	NDQB		
	11 August	Media interview - quarantine	Various journalists	-		TVTL, STL, Timor Post
		Visit seaport quarantine	Inspectors	Quarantine officer		NDQB
		Meeting with AusAID	Jeff Prime	First Secretary		AusAID
			Joao Fernandes	Development Officer		AusAID
Visit to unused slaughterhouse Writing up		Domingo Gusmao	Policy advisor to Minister	NDLVS		
		Joanita B da C Jong	Staff - licensing	NDLVS		
		Antonino do Karmo	Chief Animal Health	NDLVS		
9 August	Drive to Pante Macassar				Oecusse	

10 August	Meeting with Oecusse District Drive to Sacato Meeting with Sacato Sub District	Jose Oli Alberto Taela Joaquim Pereira Odelino Siqueira	Chief Agriculture Technical Dept. District Livestock Officer Animal Inspector of Border Post General Manager	DAD DAD DPQ Cooperativa Café Timor	
11 August	Drive to Oesilo Meeting with Oesilo Sub District	Xistu Gomes Manu Sebastiao Falo	Fish Inspector of Border Post Plant Inspector of Border Post	DPQ DPQ	
12 August	Flight to Dili Exit meeting	Mariano Assanami Sabino Valentino Varela Antonino do Karmo Joanita B da C Jong Carlos Antunes Manuel da Costa Barbosa da Pereira	Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Sec of State for Livestock Chief Animal Health Dept Staff - licensing Chief Policy and Planning Chief Animal Quarantine Staff - administration	MAF MAF NDLVS NDLVS NDLVS NDQB NDLVS	Dili
13 August	Team departs				

Appendix 4: Air travel itinerary

ASSESSOR	DATE	From	To	Flight No.	Departure	Arrival
John Weaver	29 /7/11	London	Singapore	SQ317	11.30	07.20
	30/7/11	Singapore	Dili	MI296	09.25	14.20
	13/8/11	Dili	Singapore	MI295	15.25	18.10
	13/8/11	Singapore	Hanoi	VN746	19.20	21.45
Anne Mackenzie	22/07/11	Ottawa	Toronto	AC461	17.00	17.59
	22/07/11	Toronto	Sydney	AC33	20.15	08.10
	24/07/11	Sydney	Darwin	QF842	10.25	14.30
	30/07/11	Darwin	Dili	TL512	08.00	09.00
	13/08/11	Dili	Darwin	TL513	08.00	09.00
	13/08/11	Darwin	Sydney	QF843	15.25	20.10
	19/08/11	Sydney	Vancouver	AC34	10.25	07.30
	19/08/11	Vancouver	Ottawa	AC166	09.45	17.11
Bernardo Todeschini	29/8/11	Paris	Singapore	SQ 333	13:00	06:40
	30/8/11	Singapore	Dili	MI 296	09:25	14:20
	13/8/11	Dili	Singapore	MI 295	15:25	18:10
	22/8/11	Singapore	Paris	SQ 334	23:55	07:20

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			
E.1	Government of Timor-Leste	http://www.gov.east-timor.org/MAFF/index.htm	Background and Part II.2
E.2	Ministry of State Administration and Territorial Management	http://www.estatal.gov.tl/English/Municipal/Municipal_main.html	Background and Part II.2
E.3	The Timorese Animal Lovers	http://tohatimor.blogspot.com/2011/03/timor-lestes-minister-of-agriculture.html	Background, Part II.2 and CC II.14
E.4	<i>The CIA World Factbook</i>	https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/tt.html	Background and Part II.2
E.5	<i>The World Bank Database by Country</i>	http://data.worldbank.org/country/timor-leste	Background and Part II.2
MISSION DOCUMENTS			
H.1	<i>Organisational chart NDLVs</i>	MAF	I.1, I.6A, I.11
H.2	<i>MoF annual plan</i>	MoF	I.1, I.7, I.8, I.10
H.3	<i>Staff list NDLVs</i>	MAF	I.1A, I.1B, I.11
H.4	<i>Job description - VO</i>	MAF	I.1A, I.11
H.5	<i>Curriculum AH course</i>	UNTL	I.2B
H.6	<i>BSP - FAO leaflet</i>	FAO	I.6, II.1, II.6
H.7	<i>FAO project report brochure</i>	FAO	I.6, II.1, II.6
H.8	<i>District organisation chart</i>	Lautem district	I.6A, I.11
H.9	<i>District organisation chart</i>	Manatuto district	I.6A, I.11
H.10	<i>Food security assessment form</i>	District Agriculture Department	I.6B
H.11	<i>Food security chart</i>	District Agriculture Department	I.6B
H.12	<i>Vehicle list</i>	MAF	I.7, I.11
H.13	<i>Vaccinator payment</i>	MAF	I.8, II.7
H.14	<i>Phone list - MAF</i>	MAF	I.11
H.15	<i>Invitation to lab opening</i>	MAF	II.1
H.16	<i>Customs declaration form</i>	MAF	II.4
H.17	<i>Quarantine live animal export report</i>	MAF	I.11, II.4
H.18	<i>Quarantine live animal import report</i>	MAF	I.11, II.4
H.19	<i>Formulariu ba relatoriu - data collection form</i>	Animal Disease surveillance System	I.11, II.5A
H.20	<i>Formulario 1 – disease investigation</i>	Animal Disease surveillance System	I.11, II.5A, II.6
H.21	<i>DAFF survey reports</i>	DAFF	II.5B
H.22	<i>Vaccination report</i>	MAF	II.7
H.23	<i>Vaccinator report</i>	MAF	II.7
H.24	<i>Drugs distributed form</i>	MAF	II.9
H.25	<i>Drug order</i>	Supplier	II.9
H.26	<i>Drugs received form</i>	MAF	II.9
PHOTOS			
P.1	<i>Library</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.2A, I.2B
P.2	<i>District organisational chart</i>	MAF	I.6A, I.11
P.3	<i>District Project chart</i>	MAF	I.6B, I.11
P.4	<i>District Project chart</i>	MAF	I.6B, I.11
P.5	<i>Cattle yard</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7
P.6	<i>District Veterinary Clinic – external view</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7
P.7	<i>District Veterinary Clinic – internal view</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7

P.8	District Agricultural Office - Bobonaro	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7
P.9	Motorbike	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7
P.10	MAF office	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7
P.11	NDLVS office	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7
P.12	NDLVS office	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7
P.13	NDQB office	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7
P.14	Quarantine incinerator	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7
P.15	Cold boxes	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7, II.7
P.16	Fridges	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7, II.7
P.17	Vaccinating guns	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7, II.7
P.18	Vaccine	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7, II.7
P.19	Vaccine	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7, II.7
P.20	Vaccine	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.7, II.7
P.21	Drug stores	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	I.8, II.9
P.22	Laboratory	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.1
P.23	Laboratory	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.1
P.24	Laboratory	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.1
P.25	Laboratory	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.1
P.26	Border post form	MAF	I.11, II.4
P.27	Border post form	MAF	I.11, II.4
P.28	Border post register book	MAF	I.11, II.4
P.29	Import permit	MAF	I.11, II.4, IV.4
P.30	Quarantine at land border post	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.4
P.31	Quarantine at seaport	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.4
P.32	Quarantine animal health certificate	MAF	I.11, II.4, IV.4
P.33	Quarantine sanitary certificate	MAF	I.11, II.4, IV.4
P.34	Animal health surveillance form	MAF	I.11, II.5
P.35	Monthly District animal health compilation	MAF	I.11, II.5
P.36	Monthly District animal health compilation	MAF	I.11, II.5
P.37	Monthly District animal health compilation	MAF	I.11, II.5
P.38	District vaccination records	MAF	II.7, I.11
P.39	Slaughterhouse	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.8A
P.40	Slaughterhouse	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.8A
P.41	Slaughterhouse	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.8A
P.42	Meat selling at markets	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.8A, II.8B, II.13B
P.43	Meat selling at markets	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.8A, II.8B, II.13B
P.44	Meat selling at markets	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.8A, II.8B, II.13B
P.45	Animal identification	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.13A,
P.46	Animal identification	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.13A
P.47	Animal identification	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.13A
P.48	Animal identification	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.13A, II.14
P.49	Animal movement permit	MAF	II.13 A
P.50	Animal movement permit	MAF	II.13 A
P.51	Live animals market	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.13 A, II.8B
P.52	Live animal market	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.13 A, II.8B
P.53	Live animal market	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.13 A, II.14
P.54	Live animals concentration – cockfighting arena	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	II.13 A, II.14
P.55	Flyers	MAF	II.4, III.1, III.6
P.56	Stickers	MAF	III.1, III.6
P.57	Poster	MAF	III.1, III.6
P.58	Poster	MAF	III.1, III.6
P.59	Poster	MAF	III.1, III.6
P.60	Poster	MAF	III.1, III.6

P.61	Poster	MAF	II.4, III.1, III.6
P.62	Poster	MAF	II.4, III.1, III.6
E-COPIES			
E.6	Final report on disease investigation and surveillance (BSP)	MAF/FAO	I.1A, II.5A, I.11
E.7	National strategic plan	Government of TL	I.5
E.8	Paraira village animal health pilot - report	MAF	I.6B, II.7, II.13, III.2
E.9	Village training/extension	MAF	I.6B, III.2
E.10	Draft AH and VS legislation	FAO	IV.1
E.11	Legislation plan	MAF/Anderson	II.13, IV.1
E.12	Decree-Law n° 18/2008 – Organic structure MAP	MAF	IV.1, IV.3
E.13	OIE WAHID Exceptional Epidemiological Events 2010	http://web.oie.int/wahis/public.php?page=country_reports	IV.6
E.14	OIE WAHID Exceptional Epidemiological Events 2011	http://web.oie.int/wahis/public.php?page=country_reports&year=2011	IV.6
E.15	OIE WAHID Reporting History	http://web.oie.int/wahis/public.php?page=country_reporting&this_country_code=TLS&detailed=1	IV.6

Appendix 6: Organisation of the OIE PVS evaluation of the VS of Timor-Leste

Assessor Team:

- Team leader: John Weaver
- Technical expert: Anne Mackenzie
- Observer/Facilitator: Bernardo Todeschini

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: 30 July – 13 August 2011

Language of the audit and reports:

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/biological, residues)
 - Control and inspection,
 - Others
- Data and communication
- Diagnostic laboratories
- Research
- Initial and continuous training
- Organisation and finance

Persons to be present/sites to be visited: see Appendix 3

Procedure:

- Consultation of data and documents
- Field visits
- Interviews and meetings with VS staff and stakeholders,
- Analysis of procedures

Provision of assistance by the evaluated country

- Provide data requested
- Translation of relevant document if required
- Administrative authorisation to visit designated sites
- Logistical support

Reports:

- A powerpoint presentation was given 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 evidence 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.

Appendix 7: Oecusse trip report - August 9th to 12th, 2011

Anne Mackenzie, Bernardo Todeschini

The District of Oecusse is a 2700 km² remote enclave geographically bordered on three sides by Indonesian West Timor (IWT) and fronted by the Sawu Sea. Access from Dili, the capital of TL is a 7 hour road journey which transits IWT, a 12 hour ferry trip or by UN helicopter which is generally reserved for members of the UN Integrated Mission in TL (UNMIT). Mission Members met with the Chief Administrator of the UN Mission in Pantemakassar, Oecusse District who arranged UN vehicles for transport whilst in the District.

A meeting took place with the MAF Director of Agriculture and the District Livestock Officer at the MAF Offices in Pantemakassar. The building itself was opened in 2010, is clean and very well appointed with nice furniture.

The Director has 125 staff under his control and expressed considerable surprise and pleasure to have a Mission from OIE visiting his District. He described the various agricultural activities which are very much concentrated on rice growing. He particularly mentioned a livestock feeding program which has 2 components. Firstly, the use of the fallow from the rice fields and secondly the planting of a specific species of tree from which the leaves can be used as feed.

The Director stated his primary concerns as:

- 1) The consistently late arrival of animal vaccination materials
- 2) The availability of water in the District
- 3) Human Resource issues including the lack of a Veterinarian
- 4) A scarce budget

The District Livestock Officer (DLO) has 34 years of experience in the position and has 9 people reporting to him (ADLOS and VLWs). He spoke of the 3 types of vaccines administered by the District Livestock Workers who also do animal treatments. A simple animal slaughter procedure was mentioned, however no Veterinarian is ever present.

Quarantine Services

Two border posts were visited, those of Sacato in the eastern part of the District, and Oesilo in the southern part of the District.

Oesilo had both an Animal Quarantine Officer and a Plant Quarantine Officer present. A log was being kept of animals and plants entering TL. The Log is only completed when the information is brought from the Border Police who have a small entry Post directly across the road.

Sacato had an Animal Quarantine Officer present and during the time of the visit with similar record keeping as at Oesilo. During the time of the visit we were shown a rooster that had been given to the Quarantine Officer by the Border Patrol as an illegal entry. The Director of Animal Quarantine from Dili, who was accompanying the Mission, performed euthanasia and saw to the incineration of the bird.

Visit to Cooperativa Cafe Timor – CCT

The facility is located close to the Border Post of Sacato and fattens approximately 500 cattle /year which were exported to IWT (exports to Indonesia have ceased due to the inability of TL to meet SPS requirements), or sent to Dili by ferry for sale or slaughter or sold locally. Periodically a Private Veterinarian visits the facility to examine the cattle. There is also an animal feed project underway. Trees are being grown so that the leaves can be used as cattle feed.

The Project involves 150 farmers which are also visited by the Private Veterinarian. In spite of the request for records, none were forthcoming.