

OIE PVS Evaluation Follow-Up mission

Malawi

Human, Physical
and Financial
Resources

Technical Authority
and Capability

Interaction with
Interested Parties

Access to Markets



January
2014

Dr Barry Stemshorn
Dr Junaidu Maina

OIE PVS EVALUATION FOLLOW-UP MISSION REPORT Malawi (January 20-31, 2014)

Dr Barry Stemshorn (Team Leader)

Dr Junaidu Maina (Technical Expert)

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.

Table of contents

Table of contents	i
List of acronyms, abbreviations and/or special terms	iii
Acknowledgements	iv
PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
I.1 Introduction	1
I.2 Key findings of the evaluation	1
I.2.A Human, physical and financial resources	1
I.2.B Technical authority and capability	2
I.2.C Interaction with interested parties	3
I.2.D Access to markets	3
I.3 Key recommendations	5
I.3.A Human, physical and financial resources	5
I.3.B Technical authority and capability	6
I.3.C Interaction with interested parties	7
I.3.D Access to markets	7
PART II: CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION	9
II.1 OIE PVS Tool: method, objectives and scope of the evaluation	9
II.2 Country information (geography, administration, agriculture and livestock)	10
II.3 Context of the evaluation	17
II.3.A Availability of data relevant to the evaluation	17
II.3.B General organisation of the Veterinary Services	18
II.3.C Animal disease occurrence	23
II.4 Organisation of the evaluation	26
II.4.A Timetable of the mission	26
II.4.B Categories of sites and sampling for the evaluation	26
PART III: RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION & GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS	29
III.1 Fundamental component I: human, physical and financial resources	31
III.2 Fundamental component II: Technical authority and capability	49
III.3 Fundamental component III: Interaction with interested parties	73
III.4 Fundamental component IV: Access to markets	81
PART IV: CONCLUSIONS	91
PART V: APPENDICES	93
Appendix 1: Terrestrial Code references for critical competencies	93

Appendix 2: Glossary of terms	97
Appendix 3: List of persons met or interviewed	101
Appendix 4: Timetable of the mission and sites/ facilities visited	109
Appendix 5: Air travel itinerary	111
Appendix 6: List of documents used in the PVS evaluation	113
Appendix 7: Organisation of the OIEPVS evaluation of Malawi	119

List of acronyms, abbreviations and/or special terms

ADD	Agriculture Development Division
AHSA	Animal Health Surveillance Assistant
ASF	African Swine Fever
ASWAp	Malawi Agricultural Sector Wide Approach
AVO	Assistant Veterinary Officer
AU-IBAR	African Union – Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
BLADD	Blantyre Agricultural Development Division
CAHLDO	Chief Animal Health and Livestock Development Officer
CTTBD	Centre for Ticks and Tick-Borne Diseases
CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
DAHLD	Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development, or Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development
DADO	District Agricultural Development Offices
DAHLPO	District Animal Health and Livestock Development Officer
DDAH	Deputy Director of Animal Health
DDRI	Deputy Director for Research and Investigations
DVS	Director of Veterinary Services – Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO)
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian influenza
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
KADD	Kasungu Agricultural Development Division
KRADD	Karonga Agricultural Development Division
LADD	Lilongwe Agricultural Development Division
LDEU	Livestock Diseases Evaluation Unit
LUANAR	Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources
MADD	Machinga Agricultural Development Division
MK	Malawi Kwacha
MZADD	Mzuzu Agricultural Development Division
MoAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MoH	Ministry of Health
NRC	Natural Resources College
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OIE-PVS	OIE Performance of Veterinary Services Evaluation Tool
SADC	Southern African Development Community
SLADD	Salima Agricultural Development Division
SPS	Sanitary and phyto-sanitary
SVADD	Shire Valley Agricultural Development Division
VS	Veterinary Service(s)
VPH	Veterinary Public Health
VPP	Veterinary Para-professional
VSb	Veterinary Statutory Body (see OIE Code definition)

Acknowledgements

The Evaluation Team expresses its appreciation and thanks to the people and Government of Malawi for the warm hospitality and support that they received during this Mission.

We extend our sincere thanks to Dr Bernard Chimera, Director, Animal Health and Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS) and Malawi's Delegate to the OIE for inviting this Mission to Malawi and for his guidance during the mission.

Special thanks are due to Dr Patrick Chikungwa, Dr Poya Njoka, Dr Gilson Njunga and their staff for the time and effort spent clarifying issues, acquiring requested documentation and arranging and accompanying the team on their site visits. Throughout the evaluation, discussions were transparent and cordial. It was appreciated that staff were managing other responsibilities at the same time as assisting with the evaluation.

The Evaluation Team are most grateful for the support and skills of the drivers who delivered us safely and in a timely manner to many destinations.

It is the Evaluation Team's sincere hope that this exercise will assist the Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development and the Government of Malawi in their efforts to improve veterinary services in Malawi. It is hoped also that the resources required for efficient operations of the veterinary service will be provided, especially considering the very important role it plays in the overall economy, in food security and in public health.

We admire the efforts and perseverance of many public servants and other leaders that we met. This gives confidence that they will make progress as they move ahead with their endeavours.

This report is dedicated to the memory of the late Stuart Hargreaves, friend, mentor, exemplary public servant, OIE Delegate for Zimbabwe, recipient of the OIE Meritorious Medal, and Hero of the Liberation War (Zimbabwe). Dr Hargreaves led the first OIE PVS Evaluation for Malawi in 2007.

Barry Stemshorn, Gatineau. Québec, Canada, February 2014

PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I.1 Introduction

Following a request to the OIE from the Government of Malawi, an evaluation of the Veterinary Services (VS) based on the *OIE PVS (Performance of Veterinary Services)* methodology was conducted in January 2014 by a team of two independent OIE certified PVS evaluators.

This evaluation follows an initial OIE PVS Evaluation which took place in June 2007 and is meant to provide the Government of Malawi with an updated picture of the status of the national Veterinary Services.

The evaluation began with meetings with the Director Animal Health and Livestock Development who serves as the Chief Veterinary Officer and Delegate to the OIE as well as senior staff in the headquarters of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MoAFS) followed by meetings with officers in the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Pharmacy, Medicines and Poisons Board, and the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Culture.

The OIE PVS Team visited sites and institutions (public and private sector) in the cities and rural areas of Malawi and discussed relevant matters with government officials, public and private sector veterinarians, livestock producers, traders, consumers and other stakeholders.

The mission concluded in Lilongwe with a closing meeting at which the overall findings of the evaluation were discussed with Ms. D. Banda, Principal Secretary II, MoAFS; Dr W. Lipita, Controller of Agriculture Extension and Technical Services (former Director Animal Health and Livestock Development and Delegate to the OIE); Dr Patrick Chikungwa, Deputy Director Animal Health and Livestock Development (former Delegate to the OIE) and several other officers from MoAFS (Appendix 3).

I.2 Key findings of the evaluation

Overall, progress has been made in rebuilding a cadre of qualified veterinarians since the 2007 PVS Evaluation, and noticeable improvements have been made to document and stabilize the situation regarding major Transboundary Animal Diseases with international support through donor-funded projects.

These encouraging developments are taking place in a national policy environment that should be favourable for the VS. Increased attention is being paid to small holder livestock production under a Presidential Initiative, and the MoAFS is shifting from the provision of extension services to focus on activities that support a liberalized agricultural economy. In this context, the VS is a fundamental pillar to provide a secure environment for investments in livestock production (protection from TADs; support for market access), and it supports agricultural development more broadly by protecting farm workers and the rural population from exposure to zoonotic diseases such as brucellosis and tuberculosis and rabies.

To make the most of this opportunity, the VS needs to strengthen its capacity to develop and deliver sustainable programmes that are not highly dependent on fixed-term donor funded projects. This will require that it strengthen its organization, program management, legal framework, funding and infrastructure.

I.2.A Human, physical and financial resources

Important steps have been taken to increase the number of qualified veterinarians since 2007 through:

- recruitment of veterinarians (number in service has doubled from 6 to 11 at the 1st and 2nd levels of the VS)
- training future veterinarians with 12 scheduled to complete undergraduate studies in the coming years and 2 about to complete graduate studies,
- prospects for other out-of-country training opportunities in the region.
- plans for a new veterinary school in Malawi.

Many challenges lie ahead in developing human and physical resources and managing effective transitions as these new professionals join the VS.

Firstly, it will be important to ensure that a new veterinary college meets international standards and is adequately resourced with the necessary personnel and facilities. This should include seeking opportunities to make maximum use of existing expertise and facilities at NRC, CTTBD, CVL and the Mikolongwe College of Veterinary Science.

As key on going investments, skills in policy development, management and leadership should be developed. The DAHLD continues to work within a complex decentralized matrix (described in the 2007 PVS Evaluation) that is not well suited to the functions of a national regulatory agency such as the VS which requires a strong and clear chain of command. Until this is addressed at a national level (and it may be as MoAFS reviews its structure), DAHLD should take whatever steps it can to strengthen its vertical chain of command in order to provide technical authority over personnel at District levels whose salary, operational resources and infrastructure flow through the Ministry of Local Government. A recasting of the roles of the regional laboratories into operational support centres is one measure that could help to strengthen DAHLD's chain of command. Better definition of roles and authority of the senior personnel at DAHLD headquarters would also be help by establishing clear accountabilities for knowledge generation by laboratories and epidemiologists, program management (priority setting, design and oversight), implementation and supervision of field operations, and last but not least, audit and evaluation of programs. Some of these functions have yet to be developed. With the anticipated arrival of a significant number of new veterinarians there is some urgency to ensure that an adequate organizational structure will be in place to provide the new recruits with clear roles and accountabilities as well as effective supervision and career opportunities

Funding requirements for salary, operational budgets and capital expenditures (vehicles, computers, laboratory facilities and equipment) should be established for the operations that will be required to address priorities for the VS that should be established in the light of the national livestock and food security policies. The OIE can assist with this work through a PVS Gap Analysis Mission.

1.2.B Technical authority and capability

Noticeable progress has been made (II-5.A&B; II-6; II-7) in documenting and stabilizing the Malawi's situation regarding major Transboundary Animal Diseases. Much of this progress is from results of development projects supported by SADC, IAEA, AU-IBAR, FAO and OIE.

Basic lab capability exists and the facilities appear to be worth renovating. Capacity exists to implement elements of prevention, control or eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas such as East Coast Fever for which movement controls are used to prevent spread to the South, FMD for which Malawi is described as having reached level three in the *FAO/OIE Progressive Control Pathway for FMD*, albeit not yet with official OIE endorsement for this FMD program, and CBPP for which a dossier is in preparation to submit to OIE regarding freedom from CBPP.

Well trained veterinary para-professionals provide inspection services at many border and slaughter points. Veterinary medicines and vaccines are registered by the Pharmacy, Medicines and Poisons Board in collaboration with DAHLD.

On the other hand, further investments are needed in lab infrastructure and personnel. The development and implementation of third party certified quality assurance systems should be a priority for all of the laboratories. Several diseases of economic or health significance remain to be adequately addressed; these threaten the investment climate (the mission heard a direct case in which ASF devastated a small investor's efforts) as well as animal and human health (consider brucellosis, tuberculosis and especially rabies with documented reports of human deaths that could have been prevented). No professional veterinary inspection is available at border or slaughter points. Veterinary medicines and vaccines are widely available from veterinary para-professionals without professional supervision.

Recommendations are provided in Part II regarding the establishment of priorities for disease prevention and control and the design of a limited number of national programs to address the key diseases. In this area as well as in food safety and the control of veterinary drugs and biologicals, there is a need to phase in increased supervision by qualified veterinarians as they become available. Rigour in the design of new programs to meet international standards could be strengthened by drawing upon visiting experts from SADC and other countries; these experts might also assist with course development and delivery for the new veterinary school. It can also be strengthened by a more active engagement of the private sector, including both small holders as well as large commercial producers. As formal programs of disease control are established, DAHLD will need to develop evaluation and audit capacity; this could also strengthen oversight of its activities in food safety and the control of veterinary medicines and biologicals.

1.2.C Interaction with interested parties

Strengths in this cluster of competencies include an Animal Health Committee made up of veterinarians who are active in providing advice. In addition the VS has effective informal links with the industry at the ADD level (e.g. the milk and swine producers in Mzuzu). It also has the benefit of legislation that provides authority to regulate both veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

That said, the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Practitioners Act of 2001 has unusual and seemingly excessive exemptions, and a Board required to administer the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Practitioners Act has not been activated or funded.

Recommendations are made to strengthen communications to interested parties and the public, to more effectively engage the private sector and others, and to update key laws and ensure that they are implemented.

1.2.D Access to markets

Core certification services are provided in large measure thanks to trained and dedicated veterinary para-professionals.

Legislation updates are needed to manage veterinary and veterinary para-professionals, accredit private animal health providers (both veterinarians and laboratories) and to identify and trace animals and animal products.

The development of a regulatory office as recommended by the 2007 PVS Evaluation would be a reasonable step to improve not only the development of laws and regulations but also work to ensure compliance with and enforcement of their provisions.

There is also a need to operationalize Malawi's Veterinary Statutory Body by a) appointing a Board as called for under the Veterinary and Para-veterinary Practitioners Act and b) ensuring that the Board secures funding for its work. This will be an increasingly important body as the number of veterinarians increases and the roles of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals evolve.

Table 1: Summary of OIE PVS evaluation results

PVS summary results of Malawi 2014	Result
I. HUMAN, PHYSICAL AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES	
I.1.A. Staffing: Veterinarians and other professionals	2
I.1.B. Staffing: Veterinary paraprofessionals and other	3
I.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	3
I.2.B. Competencies of veterinary paraprofessionals	4
I-3. Continuing education	3
I-4. Technical independence	3
I-5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies	3
I-6.A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	3
I-6.B. External coordination	3
I-7. Physical resources	2
I-8. Operational funding	2
I-9. Emergency funding	3
I-10. Capital investment	2
I-11. Management of resources and operations	2
II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY	
II-1.A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis	2
II-1.B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures	2
II-2. Laboratory quality assurance	1
II-3. Risk analysis	2
II-4. Quarantine and border security	2
II-5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	2
II-5.B. Active epidemiological surveillance	2
II-6. Emergency response	2
II-7. Disease prevention, control and eradication	2
II-8.A. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments	1
II-8.B. Ante and post mortem inspection	1
II-8.C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution	1
II-9. Veterinary medicines and biological	2
II-10. Residue testing	1
II-11. Animal feed safety	2
II-12.A. Animal identification and movement control	2
II-12.B. Identification and traceability of animal products	1
II-13. Animal welfare	2
III. INTERACTION WITH INTERESTED PARTIES	
III-1. Communications	2
III-2. Consultation with interested parties	2
III-3. Official representation	2
III-4. Accreditation/authorisation/delegation	1
III-5.A. Veterinary Statutory Body Authority	2
III-5.B. Veterinary Statutory Body Capacity	1
III-6. Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes	2
IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS	
IV-1. Preparation of legislation and regulations	2
IV-2. Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof	2
IV-3. International harmonisation	2
IV-4. International certification	2
IV-5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	2
IV-6. Transparency	3
IV-7. Zoning	2
IV-8. Compartmentalisation	2

I.3 Key recommendations

I.3.A Human, physical and financial resources

- Ensure that a new veterinary college meets international standards and is adequately resourced by aggressive international recruitment for permanent and temporary faculty staff.
- Review by a 3rd party team of experts in veterinary education of the programs (existing and proposed) of two veterinary para-professionals (VPP) training programs offered at NRC and Mikolongwe and plans for the new veterinary school at LUANAR. This could provide helpful independent advice on how to maximize returns from the significant investments that will be required for teaching personnel, infrastructure and ongoing operations to train veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in Malawi. This review could provide advice on how to:
 - maximize cross-use of resources of NRC, Mikolongwe, the new school of veterinary medicine, CVL and CTTBD,
 - ensure essential equivalency of the two VPP training programs, and
 - ensure that the new veterinary school has standards equivalent to those of others in the region.
- Continue to support development of skills in public policy, leadership and program management through investments in continuing education.
- Provide developmental assignments or exchanges of personnel to allow senior veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals to spend time in well-established and high performing veterinary services in the region.
- Make internet service available to all professionals in DAHLD
- Provide training in anti-microbial resistance and prudent management of anti-microbial drugs to all veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals
- Strengthen the vertical chain of command and horizontal coordination by:
 - adopting an incident command approach¹ to operationalize DAHLD's policy for animal disease emergency responses,
 - strengthen capacity of regional labs and recognize their mandate as regional animal health operations centres.
- Review organization to consider separation of laboratory work from field inspection and sample collection activities that could over time be more efficiently done by adequately trained personnel based at Districts and ADDs rather than by laboratory personnel; this review could be supported by an OIE Gap Analysis.
- Better define the roles of the senior personnel at DAHLD headquarters would also be helpful in establishing clear accountability for knowledge generation by laboratories and epidemiologists, program management (priority setting, design and oversight), implementation and supervision of field operations, and last but not least, audit monitoring and evaluation of programs.

¹http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incident_Command_System

- Develop plans and the organization needed to receive, orient and effectively deploy the new professionals expected to join the VS in the coming years
- Develop a sound compensation policy for animals slaughtered as part of disease control or eradication programmes.
- Calculate future human, physical and financial needs through an OIE Gap Analysis mission that should be requested as a follow-up to this evaluation.
- Establish an electronic records management system and protocols; train personnel in its use.

1.3.B Technical authority and capability

- Recognize and manage regional labs as operational support centres that do much more than lab testing (e.g. field and abattoir sample collection, meat inspection, quarantine oversight, issuance of standard forms providing instructions for the handling suspected rabies cases etc.); review organization to consider separation of laboratory work from field inspection and sample collection activities that might over time be more efficiently done by personnel based at Districts and ADDs.
- Develop and implement quality assurance systems at all three laboratories for their testing and inspection activities drawing upon training services of the Malawi Bureau of Standards for training: (<http://www.mbsmw.org/news3.htm>) and certification (http://www.mbsmw.org/insp_certification.htm) from reception to reporting with complete documentation at all critical control points, and training of personnel. This is best done at earliest opportunity and before volume of testing expands.
- Establish clear priorities and objectives for disease prevention, control and eradication over the next 5-10 years. Consider socio economic impacts (e.g. ASF) and human health risks (e.g. rabies) in setting priorities.
- Focus on a few priority diseases for which measurable progress is possible. Design programs that meet international standards, determine staff and budget requirements.
- The rebuilding and organization of personnel and inspection activities, infrastructure and lab support should be driven by these program priorities and eventually redeployed to other important diseases as progress is made.
- Review rabies program on a priority basis in light of the significant number of human deaths that could be prevented, taking account of international standards and best practices for dog vaccination and control, increasing partnerships and amending a requirement for a veterinary certificate before starting treatment of exposed persons.
- Consider brucellosis as a possible priority – especially to determine the national situation regarding *Brucella melitensis* as significant investments are made in distributing small ruminants and cattle to small-holder farmers under a Presidential initiative.
- Seek training in use of an **Incident Command Structure**² - a process increasingly used to streamline and strengthen emergency management structures.
- Review the milk and milk products regulations for conformity with international standards as part of the legislative work recommended under Part IV
- Work with Malawi Bureau of Standards to design and adopt formal QA systems for all food safety inspection activities

²http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incident_Command_System

- Address need for veterinary inspection at border, quarantine and slaughter points as staff levels increase and circumstances warrant.
- Review the Veterinary and Veterinary Para-veterinary Practitioners Act to strengthen control over the use of medicines that should be available only by prescription.
- Gradually increase controls on the distribution and use of veterinary drugs as sufficient numbers of veterinarians become available
- Provide training for all veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in prudent use of anti-microbials
- Establish authority for identification and traceability of livestock and livestock products as part of legislation review (Section IV)
- Consider possible partnerships with leading producers in the private sector as well as the SPCA to refine and promote adoption of animal welfare guidelines.

1.3.C Interaction with interested parties

- Establish a dedicated contact point and web site to provide information on the VS and its programs as well as educational information on animal health and welfare, food safety and biosecurity
- Establish a forum to seek ongoing advice on animal health policies from national livestock associations. Continue to make the case for participation of the VS in International for a such as those of the OIE as a foundation for:
 - Promoting Malawi's interests in the setting of international standards that affect trade, public health and animal health and welfare.
 - Building alliances and networks with counterparts in other countries.
 - Developing Senior officials of the VS, particularly the understanding of international standards as well as best practices and strategies for advancing animal health, public health and food safety programs.
- Strengthen the legal foundation for Director DSAHLD to accredit private sector veterinarians and laboratories in proposed legislative review (See CC IV-1).
- Encourage the development of private sector veterinary services
- Revise the Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Practitioners Act of 2001 to be compatible with international standards. Most notably exemptions under Section 25 (2) and the referenced Schedule permit anyone involved in agriculture or employed in the public service to in effect practice veterinary medicine.
- Given expected growth in the profession and creation of a new school, now is the time to put standards and processes in place in accordance with OIE norms for registration of members and accreditation of schools and programs
- Appoint Board and address funding issue in some way (e.g. mandatory fees and/or government allocations)
- Use the forum proposed above (to seek advice on animal health policies and programmes from national livestock associations) to engage these associations where appropriate in the delivery of future programs; seek opportunities to engage interested parties through ASWAp and related programs.

1.3.D Access to markets

- Address legislative gaps with updated legislation and ensure it is implemented. Seek opportunities to engage industry partners through ASWAp and related programs by various means including:
 - Strengthening capacity for policy leadership and multi stakeholder negotiations.
 - Reviewing and updating all pertinent legislation and inviting an OIE legislative mission to advice on harmonisation of this legislation with international standards.
 - Establish systems such as a “regulatory office” to monitor compliance by stakeholders.

PART II: CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION

At the request of the Government of Malawi, the Director General of the OIE appointed an independent OIE PVS team consisting of Dr Barry Stemshorn (Team Leader) and Dr Junaidu Maina (Technical expert) to undertake an evaluation of the veterinary services of Malawi. The evaluation was carried out from January 20-31, 2014.

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

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

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

To assist countries to establish their current level of performance, form a shared vision, establish priorities and carry out strategic initiatives, the OIE has developed an evaluation tool called the OIE Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services (OIE PVS Tool³) which comprises four fundamental components:

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

These four fundamental components encompass 47 critical competencies, for each of which five qualitative levels of advancement are described. For each critical competency, a list of suggested indicators was used by the OIE PVS Team to help determine the level of advancement.

A glossary of terms is provided in Appendix 2.

The report follows the structure of the OIE PVS Tool and the reader is encouraged to consult that document to obtain a good understanding of the context in which the evaluation was conducted.

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

³ Available at http://www.oie.int/eng/oie/organisation/en_vet_eval_tool.htm?e1d2

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

The following overview of the economic and social challenges faced by Malawi⁴ illustrates the severe constraints under which the DAHLD must operate:

“Landlocked Malawi ranks among the world's most densely populated and least developed countries. The economy is predominately agricultural with about 80% of the population living in rural areas. Agriculture, which has benefited from fertilizer subsidies since 2006, accounts for one-third of GDP and 90% of export revenues. The performance of the tobacco sector is key to short-term growth as tobacco accounts for more than half of exports.”

“The economy depends on substantial inflows of economic assistance from the IMF, the World Bank, and individual donor nations. In 2006, Malawi was approved for relief under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) program.”

“The government faces many challenges including developing a market economy, improving educational facilities, facing up to environmental problems, dealing with the rapidly growing problem of HIV/AIDS, and satisfying foreign donors that fiscal discipline is being tightened.”

“The government has announced infrastructure projects that could yield improvements, such as a new oil pipeline for better fuel access, and the potential for a waterway link through Mozambican rivers to the ocean for better transportation options. Since 2009, however, Malawi has experienced some setbacks, including a general shortage of foreign exchange, which has damaged its ability to pay for imports, and fuel shortages that hinder transportation and productivity. Investment fell 23% in 2009, and continued to decline in 2010. The government has failed to address barriers to investment such as unreliable power, water shortages, poor telecommunications infrastructure, and the high costs of services.”

“Donors, who provided an average of 36% of government revenue in the past five years, suspended general budget support for Malawi in 2011 due to a negative IMF review and governance issues.”

The Agricultural sector employs about 80 percent of the workforce, generates over 80 percent of foreign exchange earnings and contributes significantly to both national and household food security. The Livestock industry contributes about 8% to the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and about 36 % the value of total agricultural products. Taking into consideration other uses of livestock such as food provision, income, manure, animal traction and social security then the sub-sector contributes well over 11% to the GDP (E47).

The agriculture sector is composed of the “estate” and smallholder subsectors which complement each other towards attaining food and nutrition security as well as poverty reduction and growth of the economy. While the estate subsector is characterized by commercial and market oriented production, the small-holder sub-sector operates to achieve production for subsistence consumption with surplus for sale. Over the past decades the agriculture policy was aligned towards achieving food security under a market which was not liberalized. During 1990s the policy shifted in favour of market liberalization in order to respond to changing circumstances. It was also realized that diversified agriculture production would promote

⁴Available at <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mi.html>

availability of diverse food crops and livestock for the enhancement of human nutrition and source of foreign exchange. Despite such efforts in the sector, poverty has remained widespread and severe.

In light of the foregoing, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security is reviewing its structure and its mandate to better articulate its functions and meet the increasing demand for service delivery and expectation of the public. Creation of a new department of Agriculture Commercialization has been considered.

These changes are reflected in a significant effort to strengthen and modernize agriculture in Malawi under the *Malawi Agricultural Sector Wide Approach* (ASWAp)⁵. The total budget over a four year period (2011-2015) for the ASWAp is estimated at US\$ **2,191,678,026**. The funds will be sourced from both the Government of Malawi and Development Partners.

This investment is being made in a context of declining livestock production over the period 1970-2008(E46):

“The trends in levels and growth of livestock per capita show that livestock production has been declining. The numbers of chickens and cattle per capita have been declining, with the average in the last past five years being lower than that recorded in the early 1970s. The per capita number of goats, however, has marginally increased. The poor performance of the livestock sector is partially a reflection of the lack of emphasis in the agricultural strategies and policies towards livestock. Another factor is the poor performance of the cropping sector- as the demands for cropping land increase, so farmers move more into traditional grazing areas and cropping displaces livestock. Thus increases in grazing livestock in Malawi will depend on improved productivity in arable agriculture. Livestock also serve as security assets especially for the poorest households; in times of crisis, animals will be sold to raise cash for food and other needs. The dairy farming sector in Malawi is just being developed, but it faces several capacity constraints including lack of financial resources to purchase cows, poor farm management, outdated machinery in some dairy processing plants, and lack of competition in milk processing.”⁵

More recent data show rising numbers for most livestock species over the period 2009-2012 (E47). Details on small-holder livestock production, both numbers and practices, can be found in a *National Census of Agriculture and Livestock 2006/07*⁶. These increases are being extended to smallholder farmers in all 28 Districts under a *Presidential Initiative* on *Small Stock Production* and *A Cow Per Family* programmes (Appendix 6, documents H22 and H23).

Priority focus areas of ASWAp with particular relevance to the VS are:

- A Food Security and Risk Management Component that calls for malnutrition to be reduced by measures “...that includes ... small stock (Goat meat and milk), pigs, rabbits, chicken and guinea fowl meat and eggs, and fish,
- A Commercial Agriculture, Agro-Processing and Market Development Component that will entail promoting commercial agriculture production involving smallholder farmers,

⁵Malawi Agricultural Sector Wide Approach. Aprioritised and harmonised Agricultural Development Agenda: 2011-2015, MoAFS, 2011 available at: <ftp://ftp.fao.org/tc/tca/CAADP%20TT/CAADP%20Implementation/CAADP%20Post-Compact/Investment%20Plans/National%20Agricultural%20Investment%20Plans/Malawi%20Post%20Compact%20Investment%20Plan.pdf> accessed February 28, 2014.

⁶National Census of Agriculture and Livestock 2006/07. National Statistical Office, April 2010. <http://www.nsomalawi.mw/index.php/publications/47-national-census-of-agriculture-and-livestock-200607-main-report.html>

agricultural diversification, agro-processing for import substitution and value addition, developing the domestic and export markets for inputs and outputs,

- The intent to develop more public private partnerships involving producers, buyers, input dealers, service providers, and policy makers in the value chain.

ASWAp also has an “Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building Component” that “will focus on strengthening public institutions, building capacity in public management systems and improving resource allocation for effective implementation of agricultural programs.”

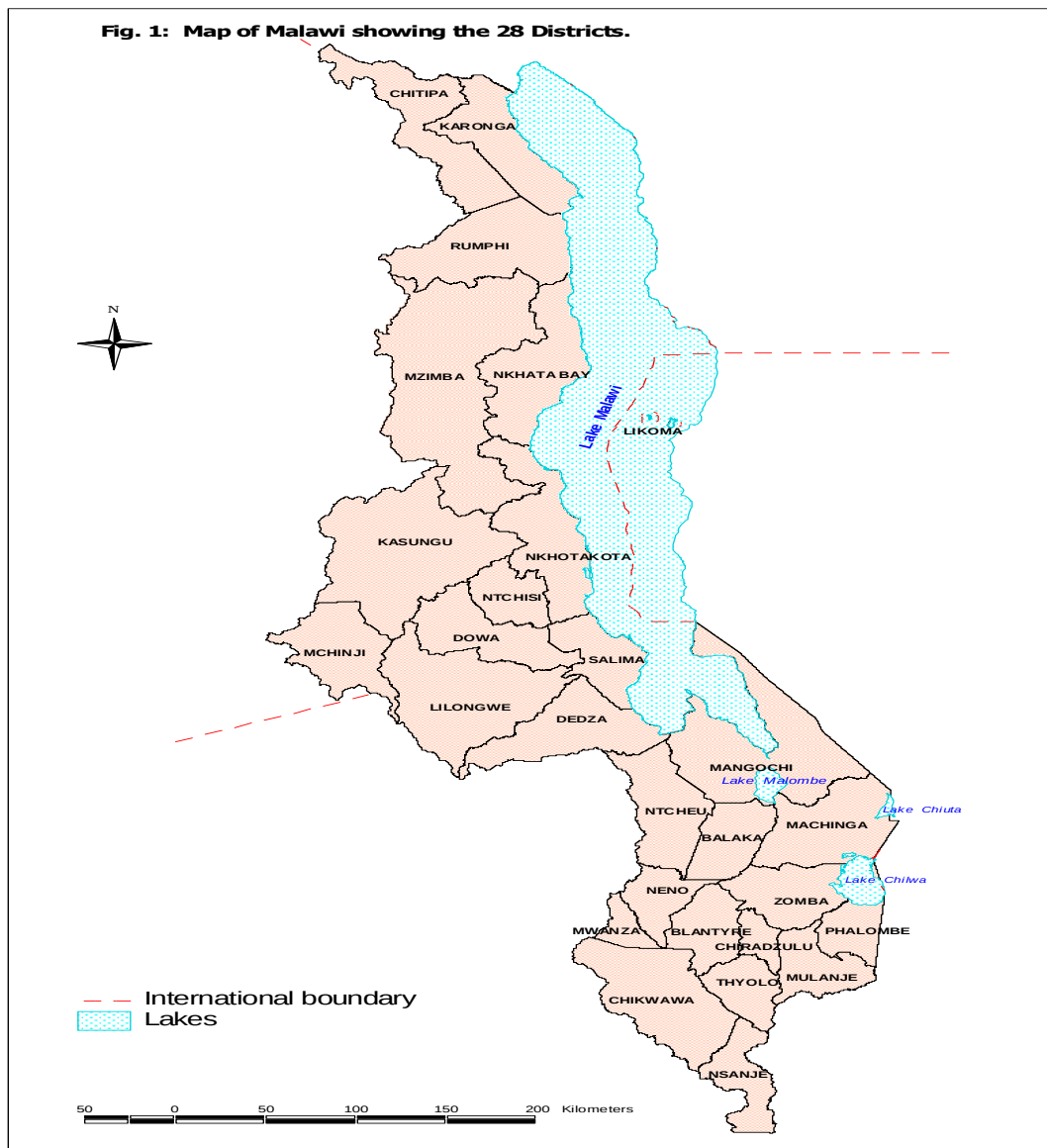


Fig 1: Map of Malawi showing national borders, districts and lakes.

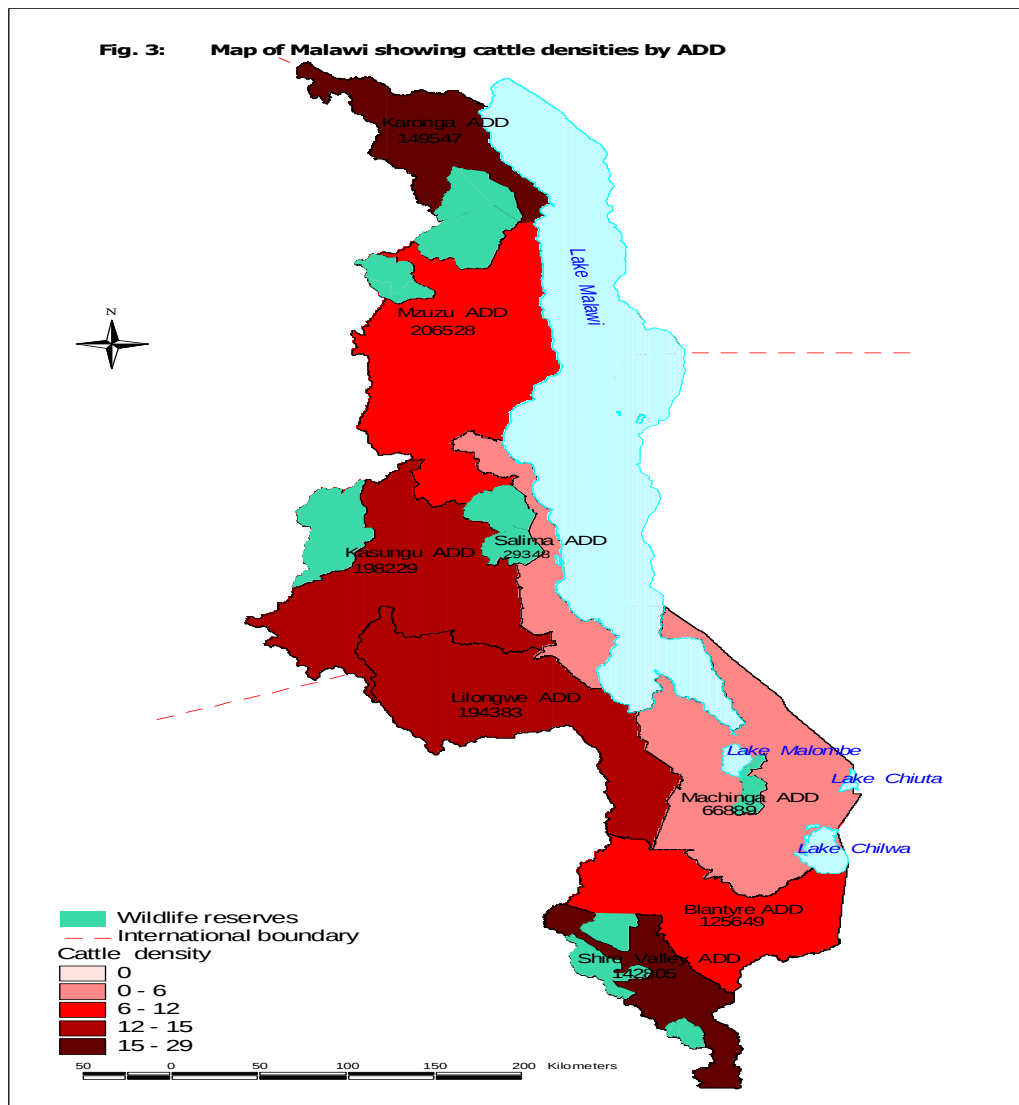


Fig 2: Map of Malawi showing agro-ecological zones with their cattle densities

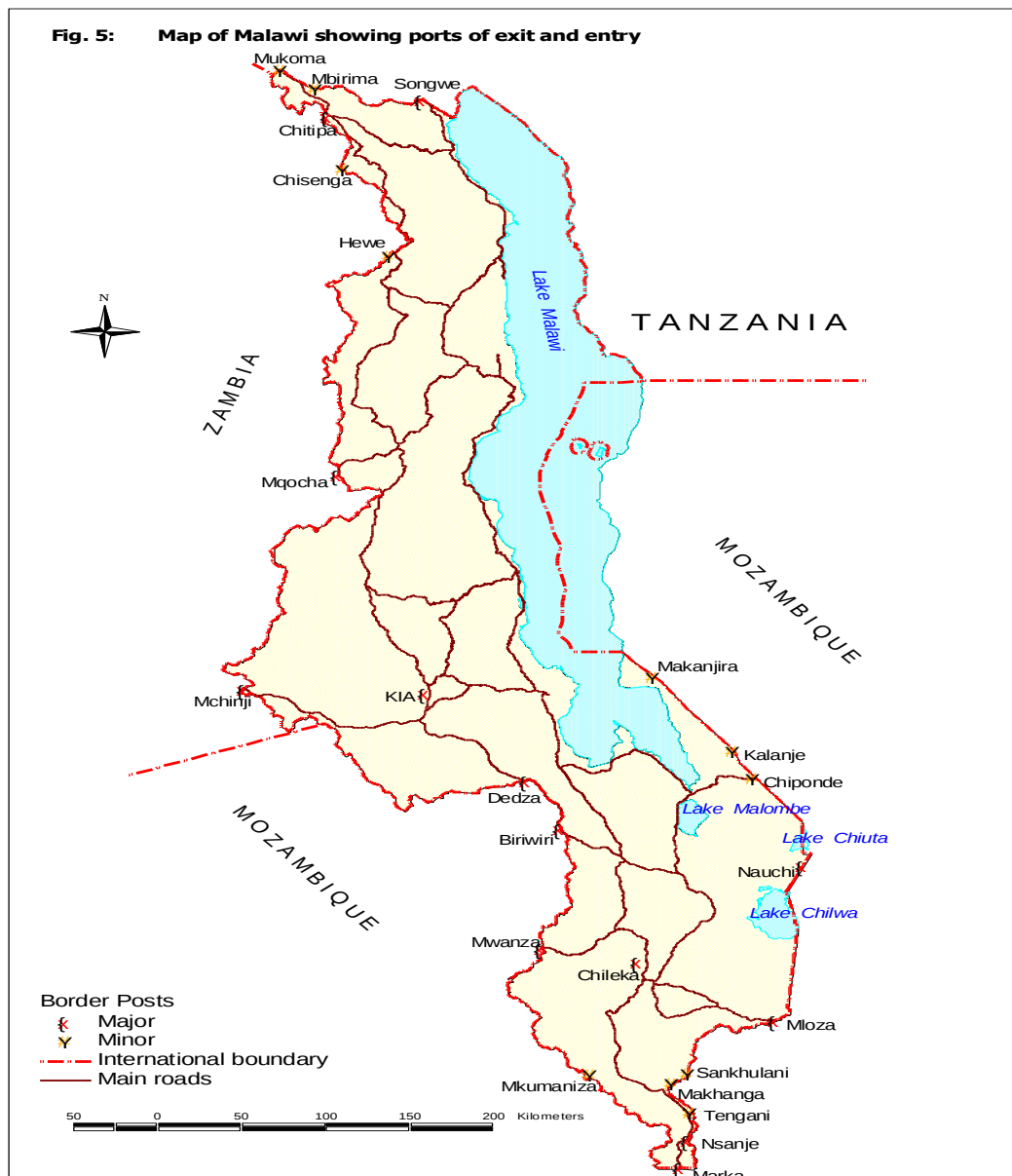


Fig 3: Map of Malawi showing Major and Minor Ports of Entry

Table 2: Data summary for geography, agriculture and livestock

Geographic features

Climatic and/or agro-ecological zones	Rainfall (mm/year)	Topography	Km2	%
KRADD	980.5	Total area	11848	
MZADD	1246	Pasture lands	1850	
KADD	816.75	Arable land	2000	
SLADD	1424.5	Forest & Woodland	3700	
LADD	882.75	Wetlands/deserts	X	
MADD	906.75	Highlands	X	
BLADD	870.75	Non Arable land	7408	
SVADD	825.75	Lake Malawi & Chirwa	2440	

Demographic data

Human population		Livestock households/farms	
Total number (million)	14.8	Total number	1.2 million
Average density / km2	139	% intensive	
% of urban	84.46	% agro-pastoral (mixed)	
% of rural	15.54	% extensive	

Source;

(http://www.nsomalawi.mw/images/stories/data_on_line/demography/census_2008/Malawi%20Population%20Data%20Sheet%202012.pdf)

Current livestock census data

Animals species	Total Number	Intensive production system (% or no.)	Mixed production system (% or no.)	Extensive production system (% or no.)
Cattle	1,220,734			
Goats	5,180,785			
Sheep	254,891			
Pigs	2,711,221			
Chickens	61,577,432			
Rabbits	1,306,871			
Guinea Fowls	1,650,382			
Ducks	1,324,075			

Animal and animal product trade data

Animals and animal products	Average annual import		Average annual export	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Meat (MT)				
2007	52,500		X	
2008	146,939		X	
2009	207,935		X	
2010	219,836		X	
2011	226,726		X	
Milk (MT)				
2007	196,707		X	
2008	90,106		X	
2009	102,786		X	
2010	123,796		X	

2011	132,585		X	
Butter&Cheese(MT				
2007	49,125		X	
2008	48,893		X	
2009	60,940		X	
2010	65,940		X	
2011	70,850		X	
Live animals				
	456	145		
2007				
2008	759	560		
2009	980	104		
2010	1,020	340		
2011	1,080	355		
TOTAL				

Economic data

National GDP (purchasing power parity)	\$15.02 billion USD (2013) ⁷
National budget	630.5 billion MK ⁸ (\$1.58 billion USD ⁹)
Livestock GDP (as a percentage of GDP)	7 % ⁸ (29% for agriculture ⁷)
Economic value of livestock population	
Annual public sector contribution to agriculture	118 billion MK ⁸ (\$295 million USD ⁹)
Annual budget of the Veterinary Services	3,634,908,099 MK ⁸ for 2013-14 (\$9 million USD ⁹)

⁷World Factbook: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/mi.html>

⁸Document E22 (Appendix 6) provided by DAHLD

⁹conversion from Kwacha to USD: <http://www.currency.me.uk/convert/mwk/usd>

II.3 Context of the evaluation

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

A list of documents received by the OIE PVS Team before and during the PVS Evaluation mission is provided in Appendix 6. All documents and pictures listed in Appendix 6 are referenced to relevant critical competencies to demonstrate the levels of advancement and related findings.

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

Table 3: Summary of data available for evaluation

Main document categories	Data available in the public domain	Data accessible only on site or on request	Data not available
Animal census:			
at 1st administrative level	X ¹⁰	X ¹¹	
at 2 nd administrative level	X	X	
at 3rd administrative level	X	X	
per animal species	X	X	
per production systems	X	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		X	
Legislations, regulations, decrees ...			
Animal health and public health		X	
Veterinary practice		X	
Veterinary statutory body		X	
Veterinary medicines and biologicals		X	
Official delegation		X	
Veterinary census			
Global (public, private, veterinary, para-professional)		X	
Per level			X
Per function			X
Census of logistics and infrastructures			X
Activity reports		X	
Financial reports		X	
Animal health status reports	X		
Evaluation reports			X
Procedures, registers, records, letters ...		X	

¹⁰Small Holder Livestock (see footnote 6 and Appendix 6 document E1)

¹¹All production (see Appendix 6 item E47)

II.3.B General organisation of the Veterinary Services

Malawi has very low number of veterinarians in the public sector (currently 11) and the private sector (currently 8). The Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development (DAHLD) is headed by a veterinarian as Director. Under the Director there are three Deputy Directors positions; Animal Health, Research and Investigation and Animal Production. Two of these positions are filled while the position of Deputy Director Animal Health is vacant (the post occupied by the current Director, DAHLD before his promotion). There are 5 veterinarians at the Headquarters and 5 others in the 8 Agricultural Development Divisions (ADDs) and one heading the Central Veterinary Laboratory. There are no veterinarians at any of the 28 Districts or any of the abattoirs.

Many positions are occupied by experienced Veterinary Para-professionals (VPPs), known locally as Veterinary Assistants. These VPPs have Diplomas in Veterinary Sciences from Bunda College of Agriculture, Natural Resources College, Mikolongwe College of Veterinary Sciences and/or other institutions. There are about 400 qualified VPP in Malawi. To improve animal diseases reporting in rural areas, DAHLD relies on Animal Health Surveillance Assistants (AHSAs) and livestock keepers. AHSAs and livestock keepers report animal disease events in their respective areas to the Assistant Veterinary Officers (AVOs) or District Animal Health and Livestock Development Officers (DAHLD Os). It is mandatory for private veterinary clinics to report to the public veterinary offices on all cases attended to on a regular basis.

There are three laboratories, a central laboratory (CVL) and two regional laboratories. A veterinarian heads the CVL while non-veterinarians head the regional laboratories. The country has 12 major exit and entry control posts made up of 2 airports and 10 border posts and over 12 other unmanned minor exit and entry posts. Malawi officials repeatedly describe having “porous borders”. VPPs are present during core hours at the major border posts. There are few quarantine stations so animals are often quarantined at the final destination.

The main legal instruments governing the VS in Malawi are the Control and Animal Diseases Act of 1966 and the *Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Practitioners Act of 2001*. The Control and Animal Diseases Act mainly addresses Veterinary profession (Ethics), Animal movement and disease control. The Act is supported by regulations, which are updated as needs arise. The *Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Practitioners Act of 2001 on the other is to address the veterinary profession*. This act provides for the Board of Veterinary Surgery. The Board is responsible for the determination of the standards of knowledge and skill to be attained by persons seeking to be registered as Veterinary Surgeons or Veterinary Para-professionals Practitioners; maintaining of a register of Veterinary Surgeons & Veterinary Para-professionals Practitioners; and maintaining standards of discipline and professional conduct within the Veterinary profession. However, an exemption within the Schedule of the Act allows any government employee to conduct “operations, treatments, tests, advice, and diagnosis”. These exemptions are unusual and seemingly excessive and not in conformity with recognized international standards. The Board required to administer the Veterinary and Veterinary Para-professionals Practitioners Act is not viewed as a priority given the very small number of veterinarians so has not been activated or funded.

DAHLD is one of the 6 Departments of the Ministry of Agriculture. Below the departments there are 8 Agricultural Development Divisions (ADD). Each ADD replicates the activities of the 6 departments at the national level. Under the 8 ADDs there are 28

District Agricultural Development Offices (DADO). Each ADD covers several districts. The 28 DADOs are divided into 154 Extension Planning Areas (EPA).

The Departments are responsible for policy formulation, regulatory functions and general coordination while ADDs are responsible for implementations through the DADO.

Administratively, ADDs are headed by Program Managers while District Agricultural Division Officer heads the District Offices. Animal Health Officers at the district offices are administratively responsible to the Program managers and technically responsible to Director DAHLD.

An organization chart for DAHLD was prepared for this report by officials of DAHLD (Fig 4). This shows modest changes from a more detailed organization chart published in the annual report of DAHLD for 2008-2009 (see document H3/E6). It reflects complex reporting relationships from DAHLD Headquarters to the laboratories and District levels within the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS). Further complexity arises with administrative lines of authority flowing to the District levels from the Ministry of Local Government.

Figures 5A and 5B illustrate in more detail the dual lines of authority over the work of officials at the 28 District Offices from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (technical chain of command) and the Ministry of Local Government (financial and administrative authority).

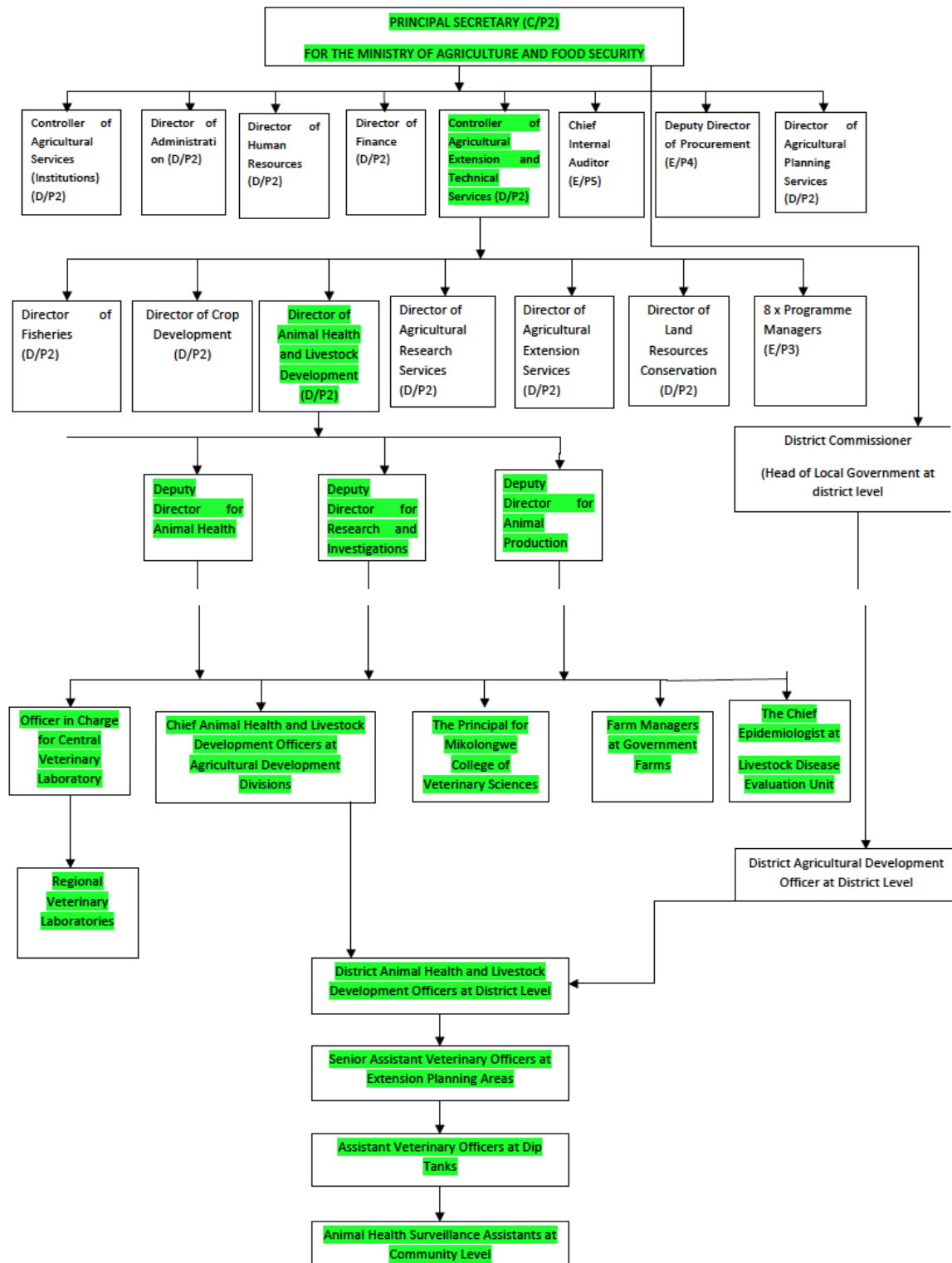
Fig. 4: Organisation Chart for DAHLD 2013¹²¹²Prepared for the OIE PVS Mission team by officials of DAHLD

Fig. 5 A: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security of Malawi (2003)¹³

Source: GoM (2003)

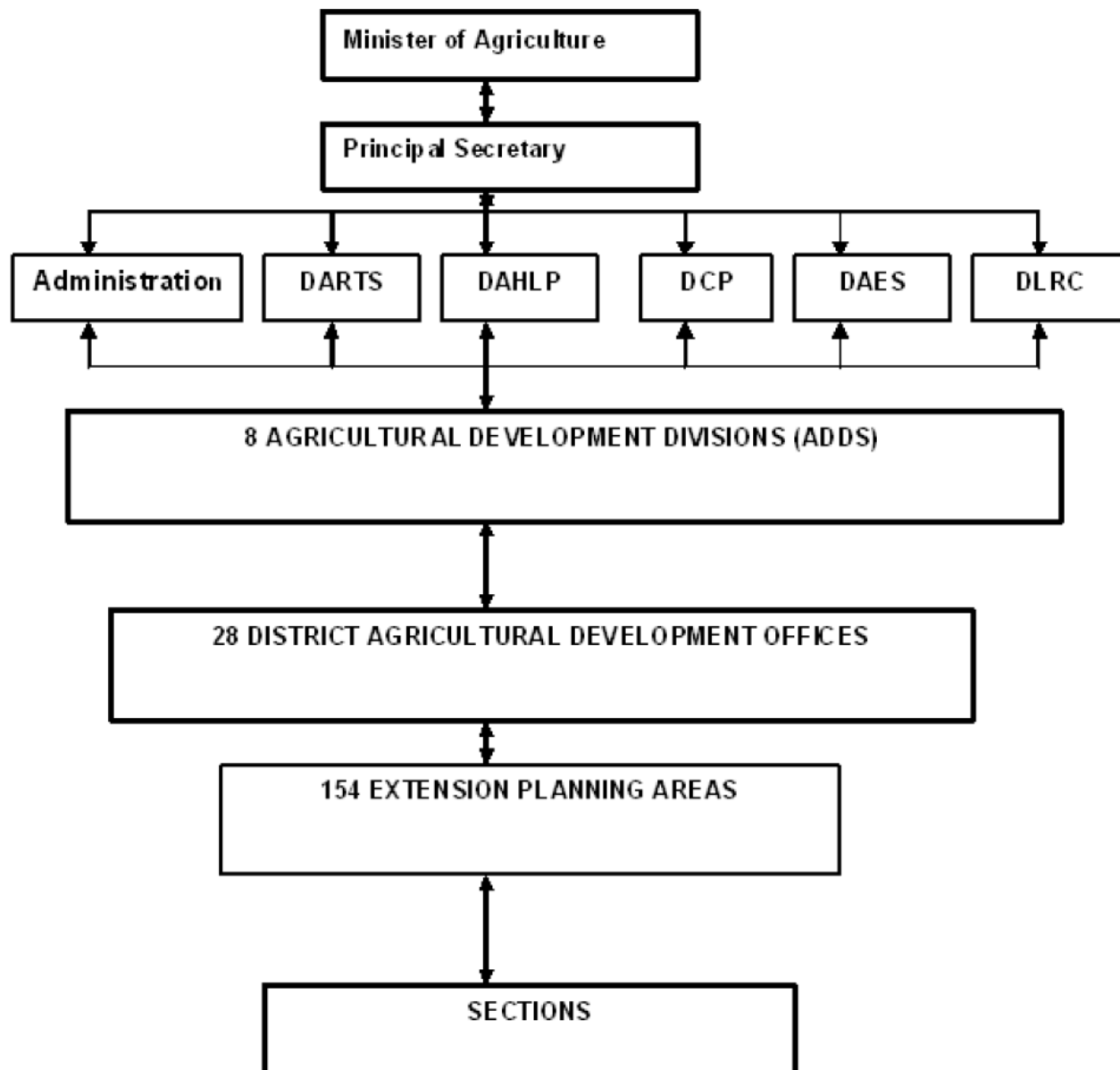
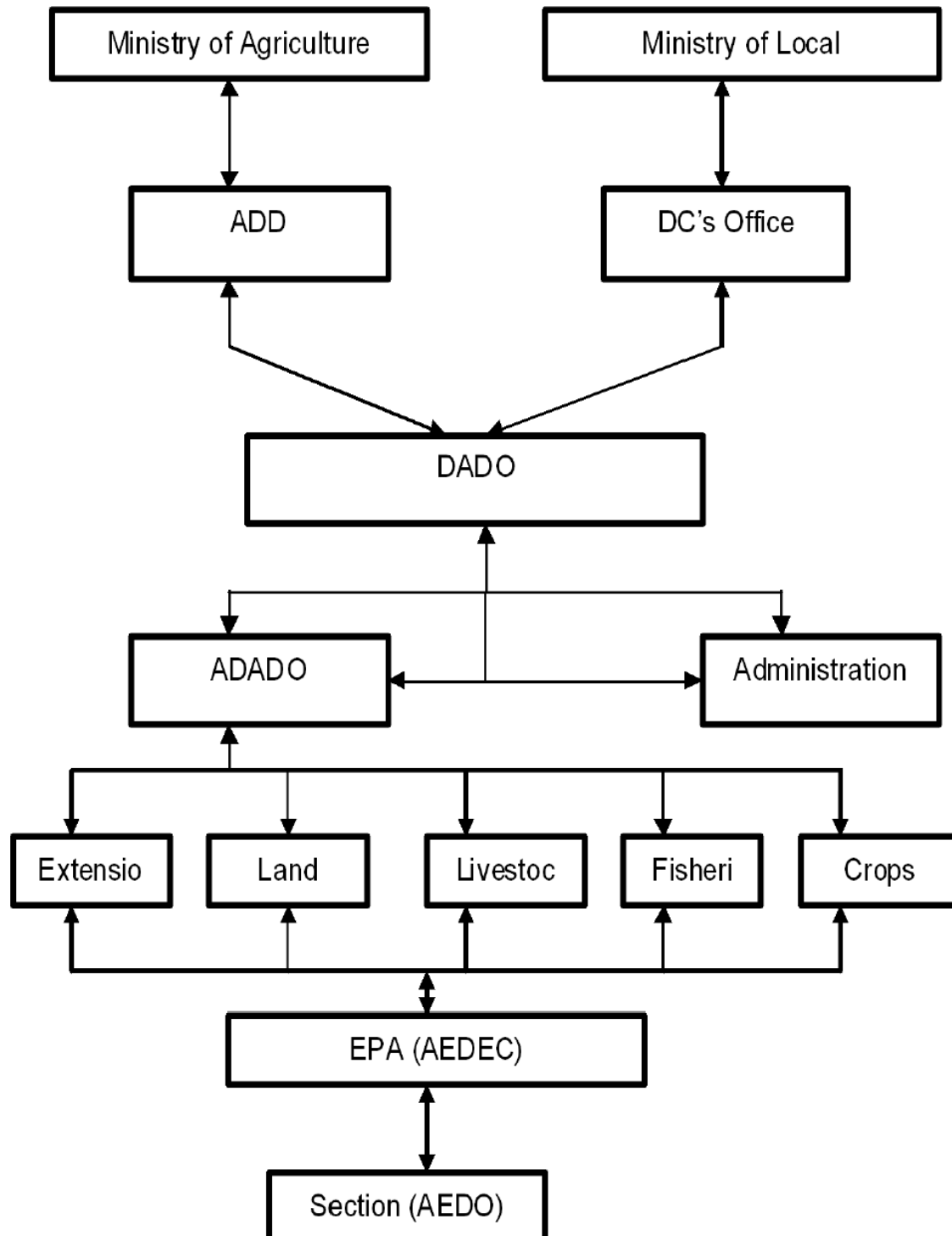
¹³Source: Reference E4

Fig. 5 B: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security at District Level¹⁴

Source: GOM (2003)

¹⁴Source reference E4

II.3.C Animal disease occurrence

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

Table 4: Disease status of the country

Animal health situation

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

Current notifiable diseases - Key

The following table lists officially notifiable disease in each country.

 Notifiable
  No

Year: 2012

Malawi

Diseases present in the Country

Disease	Notifiable	Domestic	Notifiable	Wild	Note
		Status		Status	
African swine fever		Clinical Disease		Suspected (not confirmed)	
Bluetongue		Suspected (not confirmed)		No information	
Bovine anaplasmosis		Confirmed infection (no clinical disease)		No information	
Bovine babesiosis		Clinical Disease		No information	
Bovine tuberculosis		Clinical Disease		No information	
Echinococcosis/hydatidosis		Suspected (not confirmed)		No information	
Enzootic bovine leukosis		Confirmed infection (no clinical disease)		No information	
Fowl typhoid		Suspected (not confirmed)		Suspected (not confirmed)	
Lumpy skin disease		Clinical Disease		No information	
Newcastle disease		Clinical Disease		No information	
Rabies		Clinical Disease		Clinical Disease	
Rift Valley fever		Confirmed infection (no clinical disease)		No information	
Trypanosomosis		Clinical Disease		No information	

Diseases never reported

Disease	Notifiable	Type of surveillance	Note
Acarapiosis of honey bees			
American foulbrood of honey bees			
Aujeszky's disease			
Avian mycoplasmosis (M.synoviae)			
Bovine spongiform encephalopathy			
Brucellosis (Brucella suis)			
Camelpox			
Caprine arthritis/encephalitis			
Classical swine fever			
Contagious bov. pleuropneumonia		General Surveillance	
Contagious equine metritis			
Encephalomyelitis (West.)			
Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern)			
Equine infectious anaemia			
European foulbrood of honey bees			
Highly path. avian influenza		General Surveillance	
Inf.bov.rhinotracheit. (IBR/IPV)			
Japanese encephalitis			
Maedi-visna			

N. w. screwworm (<i>C. hominivorax</i>)	✗		
Peste des petits ruminants	✗		
Rinderpest	✓	General Surveillance	
Scrapie	✗		
Sheep pox and goat pox	✗		
Swine vesicular disease	✗		
Venezuelan equ. encephalomyelitis	✗		
Vesicular stomatitis	✗		

Diseases not reported in 2012

Disease	Domestic				Wild			
	Notifiable	Last occurrence	Surveillance	Note	Notifiable	Last occurrence	Surveillance	Note
African horse sickness	✗	1947			✗	Unknown		
Anthrax	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Avian chlamydiosis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Contagious agalactia	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Contagious cap. pleuropneumonia	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance		✗	Unknown	General Surveillance	
Dourine	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Duck virus hepatitis	✗	Unknown						
Equine viral arteritis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Foot and mouth disease	✓	12/09/2011	General Surveillance		✗	09/2011	General Surveillance	
Glanders	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Haemorrhagic septicaemia	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Heartwater	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Infec bursal disease (Gumboro)	✓	06/2010	General Surveillance		✗	Unknown		
Low pathogenic avian influenza (poultry)	✗	Unknown						
Mycoplasmosis (<i>M. gallisepticum</i>)	✗	12/2011			✗	Unknown		
Nairobi sheep disease	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Nipah virus encephalitis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
O. w. screwworm (<i>C. bezziana</i>)	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Ovine epididymitis (<i>B. ovis</i>)	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Porcine cysticercosis	✗	12/2011			✗	Unknown		
Porcine reproductive/respiratory syndr.	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Salmonellosis (<i>S. abortusovis</i>)	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Surra (<i>Trypanosoma evansi</i>)	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Theileriosis	✗	12/04/2010			✗	Unknown		
Transmissible gastroenteritis	✗	Unknown			✗	Unknown		
Turkey rhinotracheitis	✗	Unknown						

Diseases for which no information has been provided.

Disease
African horse sickness - (Wild)
Anthrax - (Wild)
Avian infect. laryngotracheitis - (Domestic)
Avian infect. laryngotracheitis - (Wild)
Avian infectious bronchitis - (Domestic)
Avian infectious bronchitis - (Wild)
Bov. genital campylobacteriosis - (Domestic)
Bov. genital campylobacteriosis - (Wild)
Bovine viral diarrhoea - (Domestic)
Bovine viral diarrhoea - (Wild)
Brucellosis (Brucella abortus) - (Domestic)
Brucellosis (Brucella abortus) - (Wild)
Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis) - (Domestic)
Brucellosis (Brucella melitensis) - (Wild)
Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever - (Domestic)
Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever - (Wild)
Dourine - (Wild)
Enzootic abortion (chlamydiosis) - (Domestic)
Enzootic abortion (chlamydiosis) - (Wild)
Epizootic haemorrhagic disease - (Domestic)
Epizootic haemorrhagic disease - (Wild)
Equine influenza - (Domestic)
Equine influenza - (Wild)
Equine piroplasmosis - (Domestic)
Equine piroplasmosis - (Wild)
Equine rhinopneumonitis - (Domestic)
Equine rhinopneumonitis - (Wild)
Equine viral arteritis - (Wild)
Glanders - (Wild)
Heartwater - (Wild)
Infect bursal disease (Gumboro) - (Wild)
Leishmaniosis - (Domestic)
Leishmaniosis - (Wild)
Mycoplasmosis (M. gallisepticum) - (Wild)
Myxomatosis - (Domestic)
Myxomatosis - (Wild)
O. w. screwworm (C. bezziana) - (Wild)
Paratuberculosis - (Domestic)
Paratuberculosis - (Wild)
Porcine cysticercosis - (Wild)
Pullorum disease - (Domestic)
Pullorum disease - (Wild)
Q fever - (Domestic)
Q fever - (Wild)
Rabbit haemorrhagic disease - (Domestic)
Rabbit haemorrhagic disease - (Wild)
Salmonellosis (S. abortusovis) - (Wild)
Small hive beetle infestation - (Domestic)
Theileriosis - (Wild)
Trichinellosis - (Domestic)
Trichinellosis - (Wild)
Trichomonosis - (Domestic)
Trichomonosis - (Wild)
Tropilaelaps infestation of honey bees - (Domestic)
Tularemia - (Domestic)
Tularemia - (Wild)
Varroosis of honey bees - (Domestic)
West Nile Fever - (Domestic)
West Nile Fever - (Wild)

II.4 Organisation of the evaluation

II.4.A Timetable of the mission

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

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 4 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	<i>Tropical</i>			
Topographical zone				
Agro-ecological zone	<i>Agricultural Development Division (ADD)</i>	8	8	4
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF THE COUNTRY				
1st administrative level	<i>DAHLD in MOA</i>	3	3	3
2nd administrative level	<i>ADD</i>	8	4	3
3rd administrative level	<i>DISTRICT</i>	29	2	2
4th administrative level	<i>EPA</i>	200	0	0
Urban entities	<i>DIP TANK</i>	246	0	0
VETERINARY SERVICES ORGANISATION AND STRUCTURE				
Central (Federal/National) VS	Department Of Animal Health and Livestock Development	1	1	1
Internal division of the central VS	Animal Production	1	1	1
	Animal Health	1	1	1
	Epidemiology/ Planning	1	1	1
	Research & Investigations	1	1	1
1 st level of the VS	National	1	1	1
2 nd level of the VS	ADD	8	4	3
3 rd level of the VS	District	29	2	2
Veterinary organisations (VSB, unions...)	Malawi Veterinary Association	1	1	1
	Veterinary Assistants Association Of Malawi	1	1	1
	Board Of Veterinary Surgery	0	0	0
		0	0	0
FIELD ANIMAL HEALTH NETWORK				
Field level of the VS (animal health)	Animal Health Subject Matter Specialists	84	8	6
Private veterinary sector	Livestock NGOs			

Other sites (dip tanks, crush pens....)	AVOs, AHSAs			
VETERINARY MEDICINES & BIOLOGICALS				
Production sector	Centre For Ticks And Tick Borne Diseases	1	1	1
Import and wholesale sector	None	0	0	0
Retail sector	Veterinary Drug Stores	15	1	0
Other partners involved	Livestock NGOs, Livestock Farmer Associations			
VETERINARY LABORATORIES				
National labs	Central Veterinary Lab	1	1	1
Regional and local labs	Regional Lab	2	2	2
Associated, accredited and other labs		0	0	0
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS MOVEMENT CONTROL				
Bordering countries	Zambia, Mozambique & Tanzania	3	0	0
Airports and ports border posts	Lilongwe & Chileka International airports	2	0	0
Main terrestrial border posts	Ports of Entry And Exit	10	1	1
Minor terrestrial border posts	Ports of Entry And Exit	12	0	0
Quarantine stations for import	Quarantine Stations	2		
Internal check points	Malawi Revenue Authority Road Blocks			
Live animal markets	Cattle Markets	18		
Zones, compartments, export quarantines	Quarantine Stations			
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS				
Export slaughterhouse	None	0	0	0
National market slaughterhouses	Abattoirs	20	2	1
Local market slaughterhouse	Slaughter House	29	0	0
Slaughter areas/slabs/points	Slaughter Slab	90	0	0
On farm or butcher's slaughtering sites	?			
Processing sites (milk, meat, eggs, etc)	?			
Retail outlets (butchers, shops, restaurants)	?			
TRAINING AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS				
Veterinary university				
Veterinary paraprofessional schools	- Bunda College of Agr. - Natural Resources College - Mikolongwe College of Veterinary Sciences	3	2	2
Veterinary research organisations				
STAKEHOLDERS' ORGANISATIONS				
Agricultural Chamber / organisation	Farmers Union Of Malawi	1	1	0
National livestock farmers organisations	Poultry Industry Association Of Malawi	1	0	0
Local livestock farmers organisations	Innumerable, e.g. Chikwawa Livestock Farmers Association, Mzuzu Dairy Association and Mzuzu Swine Producers	?	?	0 1 1
Other stakeholder organisations	CISANET	1	0	0
Consumer organisations	CAMA	1	0	0

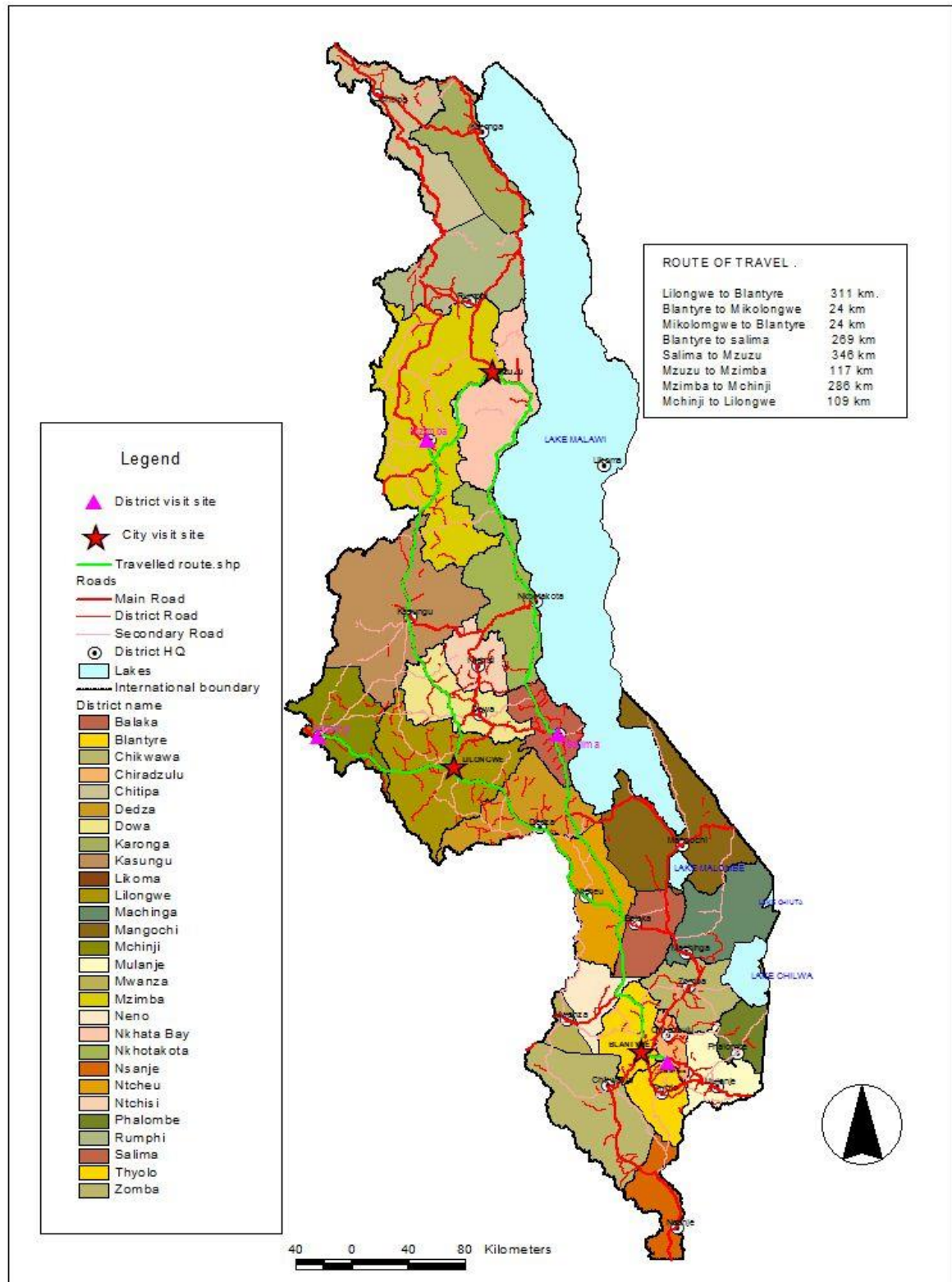


Fig.6: Map of sites visited

PART III: RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION & GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

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

FUNDAMENTAL COMPONENTS

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

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

This OIEPVS Evaluation team examined each critical competency under the 4 fundamental components, listed strengths and weaknesses where applicable, and established a current level of advancement for each critical competency. Evidence supporting this level is listed in appendix 6. General recommendations were provided where relevant.

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

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

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

Critical competencies:

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

----- Terrestrial Code References:

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

Point 4 of Article 3.2.1.on General considerations.

Point 1 of Article 3.2.2.on Scope.

Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.3.on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.

Point 2 of Article 3.2.4.on Evaluation criteria for quality system: "Where the Veterinary Services undergoing evaluation... than on the resource and infrastructural components of the services".

Article 3.2.5.on Evaluation criteria for human resources.

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

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

Article 3.2.12.on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.

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

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording) ¹⁵
PVS: 2007	The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are not occupied by appropriately qualified personnel.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E5;E6; E8; H5

Findings:

Five veterinary positions are filled at DAHLD headquarters and 5 others in the 8 ADD. The CVL Director position is held by a veterinarian bringing the total to eleven in DAHLD.

Organizational structure, roles and accountabilities for animal health components of DAHLD are unclear.

There are no veterinarians at any of 28 Districts, and no veterinarians stationed at abattoirs.

Ten students studying veterinary medicine in Zambia are committed to return to DAHLD in 2015 (3) and 2016 (7); 2 others doing post-graduate studies in Tanzania will return in 2015; negotiations are underway to sponsor other students for a program in Morocco.

A decision has been taken by the Government of Malawi to open a veterinary school.

Strengths:

- Significant recruitment since 2007 at DAHLD headquarters and the ADD.
- Veterinarians are being trained at under-graduate (10) and post-graduate (2) levels.
- New veterinary school under development to meet future needs.

Weaknesses:

- A major need remains for veterinarians at Districts and abattoirs where veterinary roles are now being performed by reasonably well qualified veterinary para-professionals (see CC I-2.B).
- Clearer program priorities, plans and organizational structure and processes are needed to make effective use the new recruits.

Recommendations

- Develop plans and the organization needed to receive, orient and effectively deploy the new professionals expected to join the VS in the coming years.

¹⁵ This table presents the Level of Advancement (LOA) selected for this Critical Competency during the 2007 PVS Evaluation. Due to the evolution of the OIE PVS Tool, a same wording might not always correspond to the same numerical LOA in different versions of the Tool. Only the wording of the LOA is therefore captured and not the numerical level, in order to avoid misleading comparisons.

-
- The DVS submits a request to the OIE to conduct a PVS GAP Analysis mission that will allow to establish the requirements for veterinarians at headquarters, ADDs, laboratories, Districts and abattoirs based on program priorities and future workload.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The majority of technical positions at field levels are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E8; H5

Findings:

Most veterinary para-professional positions are staffed by persons trained at one of two training colleges (see I-2.B).

Strengths:

- Good population of qualified veterinary para-professionals (approx. 400) due to training programs at the Natural Resources College and the Mikolongwe College of Veterinary Science;
- During our meetings, the veterinary para-professionals demonstrated reasonable competencies in disease surveillance and control appropriate to their levels.
- Animal health surveillance assistants (AHSAs) were recruited from Grade O (form 4 secondary school) across the country and given on-job training to interact with farmers and to identify sick animals, but not do treatments.

Weaknesses:

- Limited professional veterinary supervision of the veterinary para-professionals and AHSAs due to lack of qualified veterinarians at ADDs, Districts and abattoirs.

Recommendations:

- Calculate the future need for veterinary para-professionals throughout the VS using tools of the OIE Gap Analysis.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E11; E12; P6; interviews with in-service and retired veterinarians

Findings:

The 11 veterinarians currently working in DAHLD are graduates of recognized universities Kenya (1), Zimbabwe (5), Zambia (3), Tanzania (2).

Six of these have post-graduate qualifications and three are pursuing post-graduate studies.

Plans are underway for a new veterinary school to open in summer 2014; intake of at least 15 students and targeting 30 annually.

Strengths:

- Many DAHLD veterinarians have post-graduate training in fields like epidemiology and public health.

Weaknesses:

- Much remains to be done to launch the new veterinary school (recruit staff; build infrastructure; develop courses; recruit students for future years; build recognition within the region and beyond; address accreditation issues).

Recommendations:

- Aggressive international recruitment for the permanent and temporary faculty needed.
- Ensure that the quality of graduates of the new veterinary school is at least equivalent to those recruited in the past and matches those of graduates of other veterinary schools in the region.
- See recommendations under I-2.B.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E9; E10; P1; P5

Findings:

Two centres are currently training veterinary para-professionals (VPP).

Their work over the years, with intermittent interruptions, has provided Malawi with a cadre of VPP that has kept the veterinary services functioning.

Strengths:

- Curricula at the Natural Resources College (NRC) in Lilongwe and the Mikolongwe College of Veterinary Science include specialized skills such as meat inspection.
- Excellent facilities at NRC.

Weaknesses:

- Facilities at Mikolongwe need upgrading, especially student quarters, kitchen, lab facilities and equipment and computers.
- NRC faces financial challenges operating on private sector financing.

Recommendations:

- A review by a 3rd party team of experts in veterinary education of the programs (existing and proposed) of the two VPP training programs offered at NRC and Mikolongwe and plans for the new veterinary school at LUANAR could provide helpful independent advice on how to maximize returns from the significant investments that will be required for teaching personnel, infrastructure and ongoing operations to train veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in Malawi.
- This review could also provide advice on how to:
 - maximize cross-use of resources of NRC, Mikolongwe, the new school of veterinary medicine, CVL and CTTBD,
 - ensure essential equivalency of the two VPP training programs, and
 - ensure that the new veterinary school has standards equivalent to those of others in the region.

I-3 Continuing education (CE)¹⁶ <i>The capability of the VS to maintain and improve the competence of their personnel in terms of relevant information and understanding; measured in terms of the implementation of a relevant training programme.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS have no access to veterinary, professional or technical CE.
	2. The VS have access to CE (internal and/or external programmes) on an irregular basis but it does not take into account needs, or new information or understanding.
	3. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, but it is implemented only for some categories of the relevant personnel.
	4. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, and it is implemented for all categories of the relevant personnel.
	5. The VS have up-to-date CE that is implemented for all relevant personnel and is subject to regular evaluation of effectiveness.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The VS have access to continuing education (internal and/or external programmes) on an irregular basis but it does not take into account needs, or new information or understanding.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E13; E14.

Findings:

A training committee in DAHLD generated a departmental training plan in 2013 (E13)

Development projects offer specialized training and scholarships. The SADC TADs project introduced digital pen technology (DPT) to enhance passive surveillance for TADs.

Track record of attendance at regional workshops sponsored by OIE and AU-IBAR.

A Deputy Director attended a certificate program in public administration at the Royal Institute of Public Administration in response to recommendation of PVS Evaluation of 2007.

Training for AHSAs on TADs by CTTBD (E14).

Strengths:

- Training committee generates a departmental training plan.
- Development projects offer specialized training and scholarships.
- Some management training as been provided for officers and some administrative training was provided for support staff.

Weaknesses:

- Project based funding is important but not sustained.

Recommendations:

- Continue to support development of skills in public policy, leadership and program management through investments in continuing education.
- Provide developmental assignments or exchanges of personnel to allow senior veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals to spend time in well-established and high performing veterinary services in the region.
- Make internet service available to all professionals in DAHLD.
- Provide training in antimicrobial resistance and prudent management of anti-microbial drugs to all veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals

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

I-4 Technical independence	Levels of advancement
<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>	1. The technical decisions made by the VS are generally not based on scientific considerations.
	2. The technical decisions take into account the scientific evidence, but are routinely modified to conform to non-scientific considerations.
	3. The technical decisions are based on scientific evidence but are subject to review and possible modification based on non-scientific considerations.
	4. The technical decisions are made and implemented in general accordance with the country's OIE obligations (and with the country's WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).
	5. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The technical decisions are based on scientific evidence but are subject to review and possible modification based on non-scientific considerations.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E15; interviews

Findings:

A proposal from political levels that Malawi might establish a laboratory to diagnose Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and produce vaccine against FMD was dropped on advice of the Animal Health Committee that this was too risky.

A movement control program to prevent spread of East Coast Fever was supported by political levels despite possible unpopularity with some animal traders.

Strengths:

- Two clear examples in which scientific advice was heeded in the face of economic and other interests.

Weaknesses:

- No significant findings

Recommendations:

- No significant recommendations

I-5 Stability of structures and sustainability of policies <i>The capability of the VS structure and/or leadership to implement and sustain policies over time.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. Substantial changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS frequently occur (e.g. annually) resulting in lack of sustainability of policies.
	2. Sustainability of policies is affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of VS
	3. Sustainability of policies is not affected or is slightly affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of VS.
	4. Policies are sustained over time through national strategic plans and frameworks and are not affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of VS
	5. Policies are sustained over time and the structure and leadership of the VS are stable. Modifications are based on an evaluation process, with positive effects on the sustainability of policies.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The organisational structure of the public sector of the VS is substantially changed each time there is a change in the political leadership.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E46; H3/E6

Findings:

Modest changes made since 2007 seem warranted by evolving circumstances. An organization chart prepared for this mission shows three DAHLD Deputy Directors (Animal Health; Research & Investigation; Animal Production) as each having lines of authority over the field and laboratory positions (Figure 4).

Strengths:

- Changes since 2007 include:
 - a veterinarian has assumed the role of Director, DAHLD, leaving a vacancy to be filled in the position of Deputy Director, Animal Health
 - appointment of newly recruited veterinarians to key positions such as that of Chief Epidemiologist.

Weaknesses:

- Recommendations in the 2007 PVS Evaluation report on organizational and policy changes to improve records and program management as well as legislative and regulatory performance remain to be fully addressed.
- Figure 4 reflects complex reporting relationships within DAHLD (between three Deputy Directors and the next layer of officials) as well as to the Districts from two Ministries.

Recommendations:

- See critical competencies I-6A, I-11, IV-1 and IV-2
- Clarify reporting relationships and accountabilities within DAHLD for program design, field operations and laboratory services, including responsibilities of the Deputy Directors.
- Staff the position of Deputy Director, Animal Health.
- Articulate the strategic importance of the animal health services of DAHLD within the evolving national policy framework for Agriculture (E46) that shifts the emphasis of MoAFS from provision of extension services to providing an enabling environment for private sector investments on a liberalized agricultural economy.

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

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	There are coordination mechanisms with a clear chain of command for some activities but these are not coordinated / implemented throughout the country.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E2; E15

Findings:

The split chain of command described in the 2007 PVS Evaluation remains in effect. Officers at District levels encounter conflicts between their obligations through the technical chain of command to DAHLD and the support through the administrative chain of command to the Ministry of Local Government. An example is the difficulty that was encountered by an animal health officer in procuring through the administrative chain of command maintenance services and fuel for a motorcycle that he needed to conduct disease surveillance in a border region in accordance with requirements of the technical chain of command flowing from DAHLD. These observations are consistent with experiences described elsewhere (E2).

There are also potentially overlapping reporting relationships within DAHLD between the level of Deputy Directors and the next layer of positions in the hierarchy responsible for field and laboratory operations (Fig 4).

Strengths:

- As noted in the 2007 report, it is possible for this dual chain of command to allow cross-use of resources amongst agriculture programs and thus benefit the VS.

Weaknesses:

- The structure that has Districts reporting to both DAHLD, MOAFS (technical chain of command) and the Ministry of Local Government (administrative chain of command) can create conflicts and impede program delivery, including the timely, effective and efficient response to animal disease emergencies.

Recommendations:

- Adopt an incident command approach¹⁷ to provide a simple chain of command to manage emergency responses and investigate suspected cases of TADs and thus give effect to a structure previously envisaged (E15) that requires formal procedures for implementation.

¹⁷http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incident_Command_System

-
- Use the Blantyre and Mzuzu Regional Laboratories to strengthen the technical chain of command as operational support centres that do much more than lab testing (field sample collection; quarantine oversight; rabies letters, etc.); this role could include audit and evaluation of program delivery by ADDs and Districts.
 - Review structure of DAHLD's animal health program to clarify roles and the accountability of the Deputy Directors, especially for program design and oversight, field operations and laboratory services.
 - Plan the deployment of 12 new veterinary professionals.

B. External coordination	Levels of advancement
<i>The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) at all levels with other relevant authorities as appropriate, in order to implement all national activities relevant for OIE Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes). Relevant authorities include other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions.</i>	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

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E17-21

Findings:

Interviews and documents demonstrate collaboration at national levels with Pharmacy, Medicines and Poisons Board and the Ministry of Health.

Reports on rabies control efforts suggest there is room to strengthen collaboration with other agencies in program delivery in the field.

Meetings demonstrated effective liaison with swine and dairy producers at Mzuzu ADD. A National Livestock Policy Hub is an AU-IBAR supported initiative within the implementation of the program “Reinforcing veterinary governance in Africa” that engages mainly public sector institutions. It currently has committees on breeding policy, **animal health strategy** and national livestock policy.

An HPAI Committee operated for a time. An Animal Health Committee of veterinarians has provided advice on FMD (see I-1.4).

A national SPS Committee exists.

Strengths:

- Several coordination committees exist at national level, primarily involving public sector institutions.

Weaknesses:

- Project based efforts dependent on external funding to be sustained
- Limited consultation and collaboration with livestock industries at national level.
- Indications of need to strengthen operational partnerships at field levels.

Recommendations:

- Establish an on-going national animal health consultative forum with the major livestock producer associations.

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

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): H4; P2; P3; P5; P7; P10; P12

Findings:

- Vehicle access at headquarters clearly improved since 2007 due to the SADC TADs Project and the Presidential initiatives.
- Improved access to computers including laptops at HQ; many districts have desk tops – project sourced; SADC TADs project provided digital pens for surveillance reports; IAEA project provided lab equipment and computers (P12).
- No ongoing capital renewal program for vehicles or computers.
- Funds are available for maintenance; scheduled maintenance system for vehicles; drivers maintain log books.

Strengths:

- Good building assets for CVL and epidemiology unit on Likuni Road co-located with AU vaccine production centre at CTTBD.
- Reasonable facilities at DAHLD HQ.
- Evident improvements since 2007 in vehicles, motorbikes, pushbikes and computers, in large measure through SADC TADs Project (H4).

Weaknesses:

- Acquisition largely from projects of defined term thus limiting sustainability.
- Still much to be done, especially at ADD and District Levels.

Recommendations:

- Calculate future needs for capital procurement and maintenance using tools of the OIE Gap Analysis.

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

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, but is inadequate for their required base operations.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E5; E22; E26; H3/E6; H4; H5; H16; H17; H22; H23

Findings:

A Presidential initiative boosted current funding for DAHLD from about Kw 56 million to Kw 4 billion.

DAHLD's budget (for animal health and production) enjoyed a steady annual increase overall, peaking in 2008-9. Reductions of the animal health base budget in 2007-2010 followed a marked peak in 2006-7 and appear to have in part been offset by a large Animal Health Improvement project from 2006-9. The animal health program has been heavily dependent on "development" funding from an "Animal Health Improvement Project" and a SADC TAD project that ended in 2013.

DAHLD has negotiated for the establishment of a Livestock Trust Order which will see more of the revenue collected being retained for use by the Department.

Strengths:

- Dramatic increased allocation under Presidential initiatives provides adequate funds for current operations.

Weaknesses:

- Presidential initiatives and development projects, while important, do not provide a sustained base budget for the VS.
- Milk testing in 2010-11 (500 of targeted 800 samples) made possible only due to temporary project funding (E26).
- CVL Veterinary Public Health Inspectorate reports that more resources are required to provide inspections to more plants/factories (H16; H17).
- Further increases are required especially at District and ADD levels and in the laboratories.
- The system of procurement of goods is slow, and the release of funds is irregular and unpredictable (H4; H23).
- Laboratories report shortages of operational funds for lab operations and sample collection in the field (E26; H5).

-
- A 2010-11 target to test 225,000 cattle for Tb was not funded so none were tested (E26).

Recommendations:

- Calculate the future budgets needed to deliver priority programs using tools of the OIE Gap Analysis that would be available by requesting an OIE Gap Analysis Mission.
- Consider possible efficiencies by decentralizing inspections from CVL (located in Lilongwe) to selected ADDs or regional operations centres that are closer to the facilities to be inspected and samples to be collected.

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 funding arrangements exist and there is no provision for emergency financial resources.
	2. Funding arrangements with limited resources have been established, but these are inadequate for expected emergency situations (including emerging issues).
	3. Funding arrangements with limited resources have been established; additional resources for emergencies may be approved but approval is through a political process.
	4. Funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established, but in an emergency situation, their operation must be agreed through a non-political process on a case-by-case basis.
	5. Funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established and their rules of operation documented and agreed with interested parties.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Contingency funding arrangements with limited resources have been established; additional resources for emergencies may be approved, but approval is through a political process

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E23

Findings

Director, DAHLD and Principle Secretary have authority to reallocate funds within DAHLD/MoAFS as done for an FMD outbreak in Lower Shire Valley 2011.

Strengths:

- Funding mechanism has worked during FMD outbreaks of recent years.

Weaknesses:

- Funding may not be adequate for a larger outbreak.
- Absence of compensation policy and mechanisms could slow emergency measures (reporting and control).

Recommendations:

- A modern policy on compensation is needed.

I-10 Capital investment <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>	Levels of advancement
	1. There is no capability to establish, maintain or improve the operational infrastructure of the VS.
	2. The VS occasionally develops proposals and secures funding for the establishment, maintenance or improvement of operational infrastructure but this is normally through extraordinary allocations.
	3. The VS regularly secures funding for maintenance and improvements of operational infrastructure, through allocations from the national budget or from other sources, but there are constraints on the use of these allocations.
	4. The VS routinely secures adequate funding for the necessary maintenance and improvement in operational infrastructure.
	5. The VS systematically secures adequate funding for the necessary improvements in operational infrastructure, including with participation from interested parties as required.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The VS regularly secures funding for improvements in infrastructure and operations, through extra-ordinary allocations from the national budget or from other sources, but these are allocated with constraints on their use.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): H4; P2; P3; P5; P7; P8; P10

Findings:

Some infrastructure improvements since 2007 due largely to major projects (e.g. H4)

Relocation of the Blantyre laboratory to a more appropriate facility than was described in the 2007 PVS Evaluation.

Strengths:

- Some important investments made since 2007 in transport, buildings and information technology.

Weaknesses:

- These investments are largely project dependent and thus of questionable sustainability.
- Evident need for renovations at CVL, the regional labs, and border post.

Recommendations:

- Review status of all sites, set priorities considering program needs, and calculate future costs using tools of the OIE Gap Analysis.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):

Findings:

Limited capacity for central record keeping, data management and analysis as demonstrated by the amount of work and time required to address queries of the mission team ranging from organization charts to personnel numbers, financial information and program performance.

Some documents were provided before the mission (in contrast to 2007)

Many documents lack dates and file numbers.

Strengths:

- Quality of documents and their availability has improved since 2007
- Investments have been made in management training, and more are planned.

Weaknesses:

- There is no modern electronic central information and records management systems
- Access to documents often relies upon knowledge and collections of individuals.

Recommendations:

- Continue to build management and leadership capacity and systems
- Establish an electronic records management system and protocols; train personnel in its use.
- Support further training in public policy, management and leadership.

III.2 Fundamental component II: Technical authority and capability

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

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

Critical competencies:

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

Terrestrial Code References:

Chapter 1.4.on Animal health surveillance.
 Chapter 1.5.on Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases.
 Chapter 2.1.on Import risk analysis.
 Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2.on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General Organisation / Procedures and standards.
 Point 1 of Article 3.2.4.on Evaluation criteria for quality systems.
 Point 3 of Article 3.2.6.on Evaluation criteria for material resources: Technical.
 Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7.on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection.
 Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8.on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems.
 Points 1-5 of Article 3.2.9.on Veterinary public health controls: Food hygiene / Zoonoses / Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines/ Integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health.
 Sub-point f) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10.on Veterinary Services administration: Formal linkages with sources of independent scientific expertise.
 Points 2 and 5-7 of Article 3.2.14.on National information on human resources / Laboratory services / Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Animal health and veterinary public health controls.
 Article 3.4.12.on Human food production chain.
 Chapter 4.1.on General principles on identification and traceability of live animals.

Chapter 4.2.on Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability.
Chapter 4.12.on Disposal of dead animal.
Chapter 6.2.onControl of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection.
Chapter 6.3.on Control of hazards of animal health and public health importance in animal feed.
Chapters 6.6.to 6.10.on Antimicrobial resistance.
Chapter 7.1.Introduction to the recommendations for animal welfare.
Chapter 7.2.Transport of animals by sea.
Chapter 7.3.Transport of animals by land.
Chapter 7.4.Transport of animals by air.
Chapter 7.5.Slaughter of animals.
Chapter 7.6.Killing of animals for disease control purposes.

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

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	For diseases of zoonotic or economic importance, the VS can collect samples and ship them to a laboratory which results in a correct diagnosis.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E26; E27; E55; H5; H6; H8; H9.

Findings:

Quarantine, rabies investigation and meat inspection services are provided by personnel stationed at the Mzuzu and Blantyre regional laboratories.

Lab personnel often assist with sample collection for disease investigations.

Investments in equipment through development projects (SADC and IAEA).

Strengths:

- Management has good grasp of situation and needs at CVL
- CVL has diagnostic capacity for a number of diseases present in the country. Most specimens processed were for parasitological analysis. However diagnostic tests for African Swine Fever, Rabies, Newcastle, and Gumboro have been performed. The CVL also conducts basic milk and feed analyses. Methods available include serology (ELISA, HA/HI, Rose Bengal); molecular (Loop Amplification Mediated Polymerase Chain Reaction Test); Fluorescent antibody microscopy at CVL and two regional labs; Direct microscopy at CVL, regional labs and a few district labs; bacterial cultures at CVL and regional labs; and biological tests at CVL (E55).
- CVL has access to labs in South Africa, Botswana and Ethiopia to support the diagnosis of diseases not present in the country (E55).

Weaknesses:

- Limited scope and volume of testing at CVL and regional labs.

Recommendations:

- Build laboratory capacity to serve priority programs to be developed (see CC II.7)

-
- Recognize the role of these regional “labs” as operational support centres that do much more than lab testing (field sample collection; quarantine oversight; rabies letters, etc.)
 - Review organization to consider separation of laboratory work from field inspection and sample collection activities that might over time be more efficiently done by personnel based at Districts and ADDs.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): P2; P3; P7

Findings:

Blantyre lab relocated to more appropriate quarters since the 2007 PVS Evaluation.

Strengths:

- Good base infrastructure at CVL, Blantyre and Mzuzu that appears worthy of renovation

Weaknesses:

- Renovations are needed ranging from painting to roofing to improved lab design and biosecurity at CVL, Blantyre and Mzuzu.

Recommendations:

- Upgrade infrastructure to the extent required to serve priority programs to be developed (see CC II-1.A and II-7). This should be explored further during a Gap Analysis mission.

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 including, but not limited to, 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

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E28; H7; E50; E55; P2; P3; P7

Findings:

Quality Assurance Policy Statement for CVL dated 2001

CVL has a Quality Manual dated 2010.

Undated document CVL “Biosafety and Biosecurity Procedures” (2 pages H7) raises questions about knowledge and capacity.

Actual QA systems not yet implemented (A/Director).

No evidence of documentation at critical control points (e.g. on fridges, freezers, incubators) P2; P3; P7

Strengths:

- Management has good grasp of situation and needs,

Weaknesses:

- Need to develop protocols, train staff and supervise implementation

Recommendations:

- Develop and implement quality assurance systems at all three laboratories for their testing and inspection activities drawing upon training services of the Malawi Bureau of Standards for training: (<http://www.mbsmw.org/news3.htm>) and certification (http://www.mbsmw.org/insp_certification.htm) from reception to reporting with complete documentation at all critical control points, and training of personnel. This is best done at earliest opportunity and before volume of testing expands.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Risk management decisions are not usually supported by scientific risk assessment.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):E8

Findings:

Epidemiologist and others have some training in Risk Analysis (RA); no one fully dedicated to this role.

Undertaken on an “as needs” basis depending on regional developments; examples include importation of cattle from Tanzania subject to risk assessment for CBPP (E8).

Strengths:

- Some capacity as part of Masters level training in general epidemiology.

Weaknesses:

- No personnel dedicated to this function.

Recommendations:

- Consider strengthening this capacity when warranted by trade or other considerations and as new professional staff with come into service.

II-4 Quarantine and border security	Levels of advancement
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to prevent the entry and spread of diseases and other hazards of animals and animal products.</i>	1. The VS cannot apply any type of quarantine or border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners.
	2. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures; however, these are generally based neither on international standards nor on a risk analysis.
	3. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities ¹⁸ relating to the import of animals and animal products.
	4. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.
	5. The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish, apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures; however, these are generally based neither on international standards, nor on a risk analysis.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E29; E54; P10

Findings:

Import assessments done for cattle from South Africa (most recent see E29); also reported as done for imports from Zambia, Tanzania and Zimbabwe; some risk assessment capacity exists (see CC II.3).

Mchinji border point visit showed verification of certificates and border surveillance patrols.

“It’s a challenge” to address illegal activities due to “porous borders” and limited numbers of staff.

Recruitment of animal health surveillance officers (AHSAs) is part of the solution (approx. 200 recently recruited; total may be 400).

DAHLD coordinates activities with SPCA, DAHLD and Police building upon concerns about stock theft.

Strengths:

- Some capacity for risk assessments
- Informal collaboration with Police
- Recruitment of AHSAs
- Records of document checks at borders.

Weaknesses:

- Reports of “porous borders”
- “On farm” quarantines with no professional veterinary oversight

Recommendations:

- Strengthen this capacity as warranted by trade and other considerations as new staffing permits.

¹⁸ Illegal activities include attempts to gain entry for animals or animal products other than through legal entry points and/or using certification and/or other procedures not meeting the country’s requirements.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS:2007	There is a formal surveillance programme implemented for at least one OIE listed disease.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):H4; E8; E14; P12

Findings:

Passive surveillance programs consist of:

- AHSAs and “lead farmers” attend local populations looking for sick animals; report weekly: name of farm, # animals “sick” and other observations (E8).
- Monthly reporting form by Districts and ADDs.
- Separate form for suspected emergency (TADs).

Strengths:

- AHSAs recruited and their training was well documented
- Use of “contact farmers”
- 50 digital pens and disease reporting software deployed to high risk districts (SADC TADs project).

Weaknesses:

- No professional supervision of AHSAs and Veterinary Para-professionals at District levels.

Recommendations:

- Deployment of some of the new incoming veterinary professionals to ADD and Districts would strengthen this competency.

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

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed (whether passive or active surveillance)

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): H4; E8; H10

Findings:

Examples of formal active surveillance programs: PPR, CBPP and HPAI in the past

Scope:

- PPR – targeted high and moderate risk areas for small ruminants (H10).
- CBPP - targeted high and moderate risk areas (E8).
- HPAI on samples randomly selected across the country (H10).

Strengths:

- Investments in TADs under SADC project.

Weaknesses:

- Focused primarily on TADs with little done on classic zoonoses like tuberculosis and brucellosis.

Recommendations:

- Consider brucellosis as a possible priority – especially to determine the national situation regarding Brucella melitensis as investments are made in small ruminants under a Presidential initiative.
- Strengthen this capacity as warranted by trade or other considerations.

II-6 Emergency response	Levels of advancement
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to respond rapidly to a sanitary emergency (such as a significant disease outbreak or food safety emergency).</i>	1. The VS have no field network or established procedure to determine whether a sanitary emergency exists or the authority to declare such an emergency and respond appropriately.
	2. The VS have a field network and an established procedure to determine whether or not a sanitary emergency exists, but lack the necessary legal and financial support to respond appropriately.
	3. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies, but the response is not coordinated through a chain of command. They may have national contingency plans for some exotic diseases but they are not updated/tested.
	4. The VS have an established procedure to make timely decisions on whether or not a sanitary emergency exists. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies through a chain of command. They have national contingency plans for some exotic diseases that are regularly updated/tested.
	5. The VS have national contingency plans for all diseases of concern, including coordinated actions with relevant Competent Authorities, all producers and other interested parties through a chain of command. These are regularly updated, tested and audited

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	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.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E2; E16; E23; E47

Findings:

No legal problems encountered to date e.g. with responses to FMD incursions.

Legal framework lacks provisions for compensation (which might delay identification of disease) and for livestock identification that could slow investigations.

Financial support was secured for FMD vaccines in the past (E23).

Although the chain of command is divided at ADD level (E2), in an emergency the chain is intended to follow a more direct emergency path (E16)

A simulation exercise was done for HPAI in 2009.

DAHLD uses police road blocks where a veterinary officer is stationed to conduct inspection of livestock and livestock products. Emergency roadblocks are mounted at strategic locations during animal disease outbreaks. (E47).

Strengths:

- Recent and repeated experiences with FMD and ASF.
- Many road check points that exist in Malawi for other purposes could be used to quickly establish emergency movement controls.

Weaknesses:

- Emergency funding must be secured on a case-by-case basis through a political process, and Malawi is in a difficult economic situation.
- Formal rehearsals have not been conducted since HPAI project in 2009.

Recommendations:

- Seek training in use of an **Incident Command Structure**¹⁹ - a process increasingly used to streamline and strengthen emergency management structures.

¹⁹http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Incident_Command_System

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E4; E8; E26; E30; H4; H11; E31-38; E48; E51-53; H22; H23.

Findings:

Movement controls established to prevent East Coast Fever moving from North and Central Regions to the South; CTTBD does testing as basis for movement permits (H11).

Dossier being compiled to make case for freedom from CBPP (E8).

Priority diseases identified: FMD (prevent and control), rabies (control), CBPP (prevent), Newcastle and ASF endemic but could be subject to control measures.

Planned study on socio-economic impact of ASF not yet conducted (H4); interview with producers at Mzuzu revealed it is a significant impediment to investment.

No programme to control brucellosis known to exist in cattle (E48); no cases of brucellosis documented in small ruminants (E48), but no surveillance to demonstrate freedom.

It is not clear that any disease testing was done on small ruminants or cattle distributed throughout the country under Presidential initiatives; it was late as of December 2012 (H22) and not considered in a DAHLD report of November 2013 (H23).

Strengths:

- Malawi is reported to have reached level 3 in the FAO/OIE FMD Progressive Control Pathway(E30)
- Participation in SADC regional TADs project.
- A dossier is in preparation to seek OIE recognition for Malawi's status regarding CBPP.

Weaknesses:

- Activities are driven by donor projects not on-going national programs.
- No comprehensive programs exist for ASF, Newcastle or brucellosis.

-
- Malawi's national FMD control programme is not ready for official endorsement by the OIE (E30).
 - 2010-11 target to test 225,000 cattle for Tb was not funded so none were tested (E26).
 - Need to review rabies program as a priority given the significant number of human deaths that could be prevented, taking account of international standards and best practices for dog vaccination and control, strengthening partnerships and amending a requirement for a veterinary certificate before starting treatment of exposed persons (E31-38; E51-53).

Recommendations:

- Establish clear priorities and objectives for disease prevention, control or eradication over the next 5-10 years. Consider socio economic impacts (e.g. ASF) and human health risks (e.g. rabies) in setting priorities.
- Focus on a few priority diseases for which measurable progress is possible. Design programs that meet international standards, determine staff and budget requirements.
- The rebuilding and organization of personnel and inspection activities, infrastructure and lab support should be driven by these programme priorities and eventually redeployed to other important diseases as progress is made.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): H12; H16; H17; E39; E40; E55; P11

Findings:

No regular DAHLD presence in meat processing establishments other than abattoirs.

15 dairy facilities (farms and plants) were inspected by officials from the CVL of 20 targeted in 2010-11.

Examples of Dairy Inspection Reports (E39; E40).

Milk bulking groups (MBGs) formed into associations and formed a Federation with processing capacity as at Mzuzu (P8).

CVL Veterinary Public Health Inspectorate reports that more resources are required to cover more plants/factories (H16; H17).

Strengths:

- Malawi Standards Organization registers establishments, e.g. for yoghurt production (P11).

Weaknesses:

- No reference to international standards or HACPP systems.
- Laboratories lack certified quality assurance programs (see CC II-2).

Recommendations:

- Review the milk and milk products regulations for conformity with international standards as part of the legislative work recommended under CC IV.1.
- Work with Malawi Bureau of Standards to design and adopt formal QA systems in this area

B. Ante and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises (e.g. meat boning/cutting establishments and rendering plants).	Levels of advancement
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to implement and manage the inspection of animals destined for slaughter at abattoirs and associated premises, including for assuring meat hygiene and for the collection of information relevant to livestock diseases and zoonoses.</i>	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

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E4; E8; E26; E55; H13-15; P4

Findings:

No export qualified abattoirs; no veterinarians at abattoirs

27,729 carcasses inspected in 2010-11 (E26).

Sample abattoir inspection reports prior to registration (H13-15).

Strengths:

- Veterinary para-professionals provide ante- and post-mortem inspections; dedicated staff at large facilities.
- Six Veterinary Para-Professionals were trained to diploma level in meat inspection at Botswana Meat Inspection College and 35 meat inspectors were given refresher training in Lilongwe (E8).
- All facilities get some inspection with Ministry of Health providing staff when DAHLD cannot.

Weaknesses:

- No veterinary presence at abattoirs

Recommendations:

- As new qualified veterinarians come there will be opportunities to strengthen veterinary inspection at abattoirs.

C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin	Levels of advancement
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to implement, manage and coordinate food safety measures on collection, processing and distribution of products of animals, including programmes for the prevention of specific food-borne zoonoses and general food safety programmes.</i>	1. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.
	2. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purposes.
	3. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purposes and for products that are distributed throughout the national market.
	4. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards for export purposes and for products that are distributed throughout the national and local markets.
	5. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are undertaken in full conformity with international standards for products at all levels of distribution (including on-farm establishments).

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E 39; E55

Findings:

Malawi Bureau of Standards does some inspections at retail food outlets.

510 samples of milk and milk products were tested and analysed for “quality control” of 800 targeted in 2010-11.

Strengths:

- Milk and Milk Products Act (2013) recognizes CVL as the “approved laboratory and provides animal health regulatory powers to MoAFS / DAHLD including to require producers to have their herd examined and tested for tuberculosis, brucellosis and selected bacterial pathogens.

Weaknesses:

- No reference to international standards or HACPP systems
- Laboratories lack certified quality assurance programs (see CC II-2).

Recommendations:

- Review the milk and milk products regulations for conformity with international standards as part of the legislative work recommended under CC IV.1
- Work with Malawi Bureau of Standards to design and adopt formal QA systems in this area.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The VS has only limited capability to exercise administrative control (including registration) on the usage, including import and production, of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):E41; E42; E55; H23; P9

Findings:

Medicines Board licenses pharmaceuticals and vaccines (E41; E42) in consultation with DAHLD; DAHLD has a member on the Board.

DAHLD issues import permits for duly licensed medicines and vaccines.

Veterinary pharmacy visited was duly licenced and operated by an experienced veterinary para-professional.

“Drug Box” distributed to communities under Presidential initiative includes injectable tetracycline (H23).

Strengths:

- Pharmacy, medicines and poisons board exist that regulate both human and veterinary drugs.
- Veterinary drugs readily available through licensed animal health technicians and pharmacies.

Weaknesses:

- Limited veterinary oversight of the distribution and use of veterinary drugs including anti-microbials and others that warrant use only by prescription only.

Recommendations:

- Review the Veterinary and Veterinary Para-veterinary Practitioners Act to strengthen control over the use of medicines that should be available only by prescription.
- Gradually increase controls on the distribution and use of veterinary drugs as sufficient numbers of veterinarians become available
- Provide training for all veterinarians and veterinary assistants in prudent use of anti-microbials.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E55

Findings:

No residue testing programmes or capacity

Strengths:

Weaknesses:

- No current testing capacity

Recommendations:

- Begin to strengthen this capacity considering public health priorities (e.g. anti-microbial resistance).

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): H17-19; E55

Findings:

Fertilizers, Farm Feeds and Remedies Act under which feed plants are inspected, primarily for adequacy of physical infrastructure, sanitation and medical checks on workers for zoonotic diseases (H).

Compositional analysis is done for quality purposes for producers at CVL on a fee for service basis.

Little if any use of meat or bone meal in ruminant feeds.

Strengths:

- There are inspections of feed facilities for sanitation and worker health.

Weaknesses:

- Minimal food safety components.

Recommendations:

- Address possible legal and capacity gaps in review (see CC IV.1).

II-12. Identification and traceability	Levels of advancement
A Animal identification and movement control	1. The VS do not have the authority or the capability to identify animals or control their movements.
<i>The authority and capability of the VS, normally in coordination with producers and other interested parties, to identify animals under their mandate and trace their history, location and distribution for the purpose of animal disease control, food safety, or trade or any other legal requirements under the VS/OIE mandate.</i>	2. The VS can identify some animals and control some movements, using traditional methods and/or actions designed and implemented to deal with a specific problem (e.g. to prevent robbery).
	3. The VS implement procedures for animal identification and movement control for specific animal subpopulations as required for disease control, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	4. The VS implement all relevant animal identification and movement control procedures, in accordance with relevant international standards.
	5. The VS carry out periodic audits of the effectiveness of their identification and movement control systems.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The VS do not have the capability to identify animals or animal products.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E8

Findings:

There is no national identification policy or system.

A national livestock identification project was initiated and an *Animal identification and Registration Bill* was drafted but did not proceed to approval by Parliament.

Individual producers have ear tag identification systems.

CTTB that produces tick vaccines for cattle has an identification system for vaccinates (coloured ear tags); farmers pay.

Animals distributed under new Presidential initiatives were vaccinated; each tag numbered so trace backs may be possible.

Strengths:

- Experience with drafting of legislation for a national system.
- Ability to identify some sub-populations.

Weaknesses:

- No national system.

Recommendations:

- Follow up on draft Bill as part of legislation review.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The VS do not have the capability to identify animals or animal products.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E55

Findings:

No systems identified

Strengths:



Weaknesses:

- No systems identified

Recommendations:

- Focus first on a livestock identification system.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E25; E43

Findings:

Protection of Animals Act – last updated 1970.

Draft Animal Welfare Guidelines have been prepared (undated).

Strengths:

- Existing authority.

Weaknesses:

- Need capacity to implement – educate, inspect and enforce.

Recommendations:

- Opportunity to build on existing legislation.
- Consider possible partnerships with leading producers in the private sector as well as the SPCA.

III.3 Fundamental component III: Interaction with interested parties

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

Critical competencies:

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

----- Terrestrial Code References:

Points 6, 7, 9 and 13 of Article 3.1.2.on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards / Communication.

Point 9 of Article 3.2.1.on General considerations.

Points 2 and 7 of Article 3.2.3.on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services.

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

Article 3.2.11. on Participation on OIE activities.

Article 3.2.12.on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body.

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

Chapter 3.3.on Communication.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The VS have informal communication mechanisms.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E44

Findings:

Radio announcements in local languages

No web site

Video on FMD outbreak in local language (E44).

Strengths:

- Collaboration with MoAFS Communications Department on radio announcements and videos in local languages.

Weaknesses:

- No formal communications contact point.
- No web site.

Recommendations:

- Establish a dedicated contact point and web site to provide information on the organization and its programs as well as educational information on animal health and welfare, food safety and biosecurity.

III-2 Consultation with interested parties	Levels of advancement
<i>The capability of the VS to consult effectively with interested parties on VS activities and programmes, and on developments in animal health and food safety. This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas</i>	1. The VS have no mechanisms for consultation with interested parties.
	2. The VS maintain informal channels of consultation with interested parties.
	3. The VS maintain a formal consultation mechanism with interested parties.
	4. The VS regularly hold workshops and meetings with interested parties.
	5. The VS actively consult with and solicit feedback from interested parties regarding proposed and current activities and programmes, developments in animal health and food safety, interventions at the OIE (Codex Alimentarius Commission and WTO SPS Committee where applicable), and ways to improve their activities.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The VS maintain informal channels of consultation with stakeholders.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E15; E24

Findings:

No formal national permanent livestock industry advisory committee(s).

Animal Health Committee (veterinarians) is active – e.g. FMD vaccine advice (E15).

Strengths:

- Animal Health Committee (veterinarians) is active (E15)
- National Policy Hub established with other public institutions and non-governmental organizations (E24).
- Informal links with industry at ADD level (e.g. milk and swine producers in Mzuzu).

Weaknesses:

- No national livestock industry advisory committee.
- National Livestock Policy hub seems to lack private sector participation.

Recommendations:

- Establish a forum to seek ongoing advice on animal health policies and programmes from national livestock associations.

III-3 Official representation <i>The capability of the VS to regularly and actively participate in, coordinate and provide follow up on relevant meetings of regional and international organisations including the OIE (and Codex Alimentarius Commission and WTO SPS Committee where applicable).</i>	Levels of advancement 1. The VS do not participate in or follow up on relevant meetings of regional or international organisations. 2. The VS sporadically participate in relevant meetings and/or make a limited contribution. 3. The VS actively participate ²⁰ in the majority of relevant meetings. 4. The VS consult with interested parties and take into consideration their opinions in providing papers and making interventions in relevant meetings. 5. The VS consult with interested parties to ensure that strategic issues are identified, to provide leadership and to ensure coordination among national delegations as part of their participation in relevant meetings.
---	--

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The VS participates sporadically or passively in relevant meetings.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): H20; H21

Findings:

Current Director DAHLD appointed as OIE Delegate in March 2013.

Malawi is the current chairman of SADC animal health forum (H21).

Participation in work of Codex Alimentarius through Malawi Bureau of Standards (<http://www.codexalimentarius.org/members-observers/members/detail/en//c/15653/>)

Active national SPS Committee.

Strengths:

- Regular participation in regional meetings that are externally funded.
- Recently renewed appointments of OIE Delegate and 6 OIE Focal Points broadens exposure of senior officials to the work of OIE
- Malawi is current Chair of SADC animal health forum

Weaknesses:

- Irregular participation at OIE General Assembly in early years since the 2007 PVS Evaluation, with improvement noted in recent years.

Recommendations:

- Continue to make the case for participation as a foundation for:
- Promoting Malawi's interests in the setting of international standards that affect trade, public health and animal health and welfare
- Building alliances and networks with counterparts in other countries
- Developing Senior officials of the VS, particularly the understanding of international standards as well as best practices and strategies for advancing animal health, public health and food safety programs.

²⁰ 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	Levels of advancement
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.	1. The public sector of the VS has neither the authority nor the capability to accredit / authorise / delegate the private sector to carry out official tasks.
	2. The public sector of the VS has the authority and capability to accredit / authorise / delegate to the private sector, but there are no current accreditation / authorisation / delegation activities.
	3. The public sector of the VS develops accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes for certain tasks, but these are not routinely reviewed.
	4. The public sector of the VS develops and implements accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, and these are routinely reviewed.
	5. The public sector of the VS carries out audits of its accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, in order to maintain the trust of their trading partners and interested parties.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The public sector of the VS has neither the authority nor the capability to accredit/authorise/delegate the private sector to carry out official tasks.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E5

Findings:

No change to legal limitations described in the 2007 PVS Evaluation (E5)

Limited if any use of private sector veterinarians or laboratories.

Weaknesses:

- Legal authorities limited as described in the 2007 PVS Evaluation.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen legal foundation for Director DAHLD to accredit private sector veterinarians and laboratories in proposed legislative review (See CC IV-1).
- Encourage the development of private sector veterinary services.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	There is a VSB, but it does not have legislative authority to make decisions, nor to apply disciplinary measures.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E5; E45

Findings:

No changes to legislative or regulatory framework since the 2007 PVS Evaluation (E5).

Strengths:

- The legislation in place covers both veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

Weaknesses:

- The Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Practitioners Act of 2001 requires significant changes in order to be compatible with international standards. Most notably exemptions under Section 25 (2) and the referenced Schedule permit anyone involved in agriculture or employed in the public service to in effect practice veterinary medicine (E45).

Recommendations:

- See 2007 PVS Evaluation
- Address these gaps in a proposed legislative review (see CC IV.1).

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	Not assessed

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6):

Findings:

While there was no separate competency on VSB capacity at the time of the 2007 evaluation, the situation is essentially unchanged since then when a lack of capacity was reported (E5).

Strengths:

- Malawi Veterinary Association is aware if the need
- Malawi Veterinary Assistants Association is active in promoting continuing education.

Weaknesses:

- A Board has not been formally appointed in accordance with Part II Section 3.
- The VSB lacks funding and direction to exercise its mandate.

Recommendations:

- Given expected growth in the profession and creation of a new school, now is the time to put standards and processes in place in accordance with OIE norms for registration of members and accreditation of schools and programs.
- Appoint Board and address funding issue in some way (e.g. mandatory fees and/or government allocations).

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The VS and stakeholders have established sporadically joint programmes but these are not routinely updated.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E8;

Findings:

“Lead farmers” used for CBPP surveillance

Trained 406 lead farmers for disease surveillance (H4).

Strengths:

- Use of lead farmers.

Weaknesses:

- Limited engagement of organized private sector (see CC III-2).

Recommendations:

- Use the forum proposed under CC III-2 (to seek advice on animal health policies and programmes from national livestock associations) to engage these associations where appropriate in the delivery of future programs.
- Seek opportunities to engage interested parties through ASWAP and related programs.

III.4 Fundamental component IV: Access to markets

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

Critical competencies:

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

----- *Terrestrial Code* References:

- Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2.on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards.
- Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7.on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection.
- Points 1 and 3 of Article 3.2.8.on Animal health controls: Animal health status / National animal disease reporting systems.
- Sub-point g) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10.on Veterinary Services administration: Trade performance history.
- Article 3.2.11.on Participation in OIE activities.
- Points 6 and 10 of Article 3.2.14.on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Membership of the OIE.
- Chapter 3.4.on Veterinary legislation.
- Chapter 4.3.on Zoning and compartmentalisation.
- Chapter 4.4.on Application of compartmentalisation.
- Chapter 5.1.on General obligations related to certification.
- Chapter 5.2.on Certification procedures.
- Chapter 5.3.on OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization.
- Chapters 5.10.to 5.12.on Model international veterinary certificates.

IV-1 Preparation of legislation and regulations	Levels of advancement
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to actively participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations in domains that are under their mandate, in order to guarantee its quality with respect to principles of legal drafting and legal issues (internal quality) and its accessibility, acceptability, and technical, social and economical applicability (external quality). This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas</i>	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 out-dated or of poor quality in most fields of VS activity.
	2. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations and can largely ensure their internal quality, but the legislation and regulations are often lacking in external quality.
	3. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with adequate internal and external quality in some fields of activity, but lack formal methodology to develop adequate national legislation and regulations regularly in all domains.
	4. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, with a relevant formal methodology to ensure adequate internal and external quality, involving participation of interested parties in most fields of activity.
	5. The VS regularly evaluate and update their legislation and regulations to maintain relevance to evolving national and international contexts.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The VS have the authority and capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, but cannot implement resultant regulations nationally.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E4; E24; E39; E43; E45.

Findings:

Many of the laws require amendments or updates (E24), for example:

- The Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Practitioners Act of 2001 has not yet been revised as recommended by the OIE PVS Evaluation of 2007.
- There is still no authority for DAHLD to accredit private sector veterinarians or laboratories.

The Animal Health Identification and Registration Bill that was being prepared at time of the 2007 PVS Evaluation was not enacted.

Strengths:

- DAHLD has experience and authority to prepare national legislation, having done so as recently as 2001.

Weaknesses:

- Policy leadership and multi-stakeholder negotiations will be needed to support legislative modernization on issues such as compensation, the respective roles of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals, control of veterinary drugs, livestock identification and accreditation of private sector services.

Recommendations:

- Address legislative gaps with updated legislation and ensure it is implemented by:
- seeking opportunities to engage industry partners through ASWAP and related programs
- Strengthening capacity for policy leadership and multi stakeholder negotiations
- Reviewing and updating all pertinent legislation and inviting an OIE legislative mission to advise on harmonisation of this legislation with international standards
- Establishing systems such as a “regulatory office” to monitor compliance by stakeholders.

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

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The VS implement a programme consisting of inspection and verification of compliance with regulations relating to animals and animal products, report instances of non-compliance but generally do not take further action.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E24; P9; P10.

Findings:

Export and import certificates are issued and permits verified at Border (P10).

Permit in place at veterinary pharmacy (P9)

Strengths:

- Certification and inspection are performed.

Weaknesses:

- No indication of audit or evaluation process to assess compliance rates; stakeholders report limited monitoring of policy implementation (E24)
- No focal point for enforcement of regulations.

Recommendations:

- Establish systems such as a “regulatory office” to monitor compliance by stakeholders.

IV-3 International harmonisation	Levels of advancement
<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>	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 ²¹ , and use the standards to harmonise national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	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.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): H4; E8; E30

Findings:

A SADC project completed in December 2013 supported work towards meeting international standards on transboundary animal diseases (H4)

SADC/FAO/OIE workshop reports efforts towards FMD Control in accordance with international standards with level 3 reached on the progressive pathway (E30).

Strengths:

- International projects are building understanding and capacity to support conformity with international standards for TADs.

Weaknesses:

- Little international trade to warrant strong investments of effort in this area.

Recommendations:

- Invite OIE to provide a legislative mission at an early stage of legislative modernisation to advise on whether the proposed drafts are compatible with, and ways to harmonise with international standards.
- Select key diseases for the design and implementation of programs in accordance with international standards (see CC II-7).

²¹ A country could be active in international standard setting without actively pursuing national changes. The importance of this element is to promote national change.

IV-4 International certification²² <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

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	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.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): E49

Findings:

Availability and awareness of OIE codes.

Strengths:

- Availability and awareness of OIE codes.
- Legal basis for certifications (E49).

Weaknesses:

- Limited veterinary supervision of field operations including border points.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen this capacity as warranted by trade or other considerations.

²² 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 interested parties and take account of developments in international standards, in pursuing equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	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.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): P10

Findings:

Import conditions for several species and commodities have been established with regional trading partners as evidenced by border documents (P10).

Strengths:

- Capacity and authority exist.

Weaknesses:

- Little international trade to warrant strong investments of effort in this area.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen this capacity as warranted by trade or other considerations.

IV-6 Transparency <i>The authority and capability of the VS to notify the OIE of its sanitary status and other relevant matters (and to notify the WTO SPS Committee where applicable), in accordance with established procedures.</i>	Levels of advancement
	1. The VS do not notify.
	2. The VS occasionally notify.
	3. The VS notify in compliance with the procedures established by these organisations.
	4. The VS regularly inform interested parties of changes in their regulations and decisions on the control of relevant diseases and of the country's sanitary status, and of changes in the regulations and sanitary status of other countries. 5. The VS, in cooperation with their interested parties, carries out audits of their transparency procedures.

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	The VS occasionally notify.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): H2.

Findings:

Regular reporting to OIE in recent years.

Strengths:

- Regular reporting.

Weaknesses:

- Limited engagement with national private sector associations (see CC I-6.B).

Recommendations:

- Strengthen this competency when warranted by trade or other considerations.

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. ²³
	2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with distinct health status suitable for zoning.
	3. The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	4. The VS collaborate with producers and other interested parties to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free zones and can gain recognition by trading partners that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with distinct health status suitable for zoning.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6): H11; E30; E47

Findings:

Malawi has a “self-proclaimed” FMD-free status for its central zone but this is not formally recognized by OIE (E30).

Movement Permits exist (H11)

DAHLD uses police road blocks where a veterinary officer is stationed to conduct inspection of livestock and livestock products. Not all police road blocks have a veterinary officer but one notable livestock check point is at Thabwa Road Block in Chikwawa District of the Southern region of Malawi. (E47).

Emergency road blocks are mounted at strategic locations during animal disease outbreaks.

“There are no zones with physical barriers but presence of certain diseases has been zoned at policy level, for instance our national livestock policy has it that there is no ECF in the Southern Region of Malawi thus only the Central and Northern regions have it.” (E47). CTTBD conducts tests as a basis for permits to move stock from North and Central parts of the country to protect the South from ECF.

Strengths:

- Police check points with barriers and staff are found on most major roadways.

Weaknesses:

- Little international trade to warrant strong investments of effort to strengthen zones to a level that would support international recognition.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen this capacity as warranted by trade or other considerations.

²³If the VS has the authority and capability but chooses not to implement zoning, this CC should be recorded as “not applicable at this stage”

IV-8 Compartmentalisation	Levels of advancement
<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. ²⁴
	2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with a distinct health status suitable for compartmentalisation.
	3. The VS ensure that biosecurity measures to be implemented enable it to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	4. The VS collaborate with producers and other interested parties to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.
	5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free compartments and can gain recognition by other countries that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).

Terrestrial Code reference(s): Appendix 1

Year	Level of advancement (wording)
PVS: 2007	As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with a distinct health status suitable for compartmentalisation.

Evidence (listed in Appendix 6).

Findings:

No reports of and formal efforts to establish and maintain disease free compartments.

Weaknesses:

- Little international trade to warrant strong investments of effort in this area.

Recommendations:

- Develop this capacity if/when warranted by trade or other considerations.

²⁴If the VS has the authority and capability but chooses not to implement compartmentalization, this CC should be recorded as “not applicable at this stage”

PART IV: CONCLUSIONS

As documented in Part I, important progress has been made in rebuilding a cadre of qualified veterinarians since the 2007 PVS Evaluation, with:

- the recruitment of veterinarians (number in service has doubled from 6 to 11)
- the training of future veterinarians with 12 scheduled to complete undergraduate studies in the coming years and 2 more to complete graduate studies, and
- plans for a new veterinary school in Malawi and prospects for other out-of-country training opportunities in the region.

Noticeable progress has also been made (II-5.A&B; II-6; II-7) in documenting and stabilizing the Malawi's situation regarding major Transboundary Animal Diseases. Much of this progress results from development projects supported by SADC, IAEA, AU-IBAR, FAO and OIE.

These encouraging developments are taking place in a policy environment that should be favourable for the Veterinary Service (VS) as increased attention is being paid to small holder livestock production under a Presidential Initiative (H22; H23), and the MoAFS is reviewing its policies and programmes to shift from the provision of extension services to providing support for a liberalized agricultural economy. In this context the VS is a fundamental pillar in providing a secure environment for investments in livestock production (protection from TADs; support for market access), and it can support agricultural development more broadly by protecting farm workers from exposure to zoonotic diseases such as brucellosis, tuberculosis and rabies.

To make the most of this opportunity the VS needs to strengthen its organization, program management (establishing priorities, planning and designing programs, implementation and oversight), legal framework, funding and infrastructure.

Organization

The organization continues to work within a complex decentralized matrix (described in the 2007 PVS Evaluation) that does not suit the functions of a national regulatory agency such as the VS. Until this is addressed at a national level (and it may be as MoAFS reviews its structure), DAHLD should take what steps it can to strengthen the vertical chain of command through which it exercises technical authority over personnel at District levels whose salary, operational resources and infrastructure flow through the Ministry of Local Government. A strengthening and recasting of the roles of the regional laboratories into operational support centres could be helpful. A clearer definition of roles of the senior personnel at DAHLD Headquarters would also be beneficial in establishing clear accountability for generation of knowledge (laboratories and epidemiologists), program management (priority setting, design and oversight), implementation and supervision of field operations, and finally, audit and evaluation of programs. Some of these functions have yet to be developed. With the anticipated arrival of a significant number of new veterinarians there is some urgency to ensure that an organizational structure be in place to provide the new recruits with clear roles and accountability as well as effective supervision and career opportunities

Program Management

Recommendations are provided in Part II regarding the establishment of priorities for disease prevention and control and the design of a limited number of national programs to address a few key diseases. Several diseases of economic or health significance remain to be adequately addressed; these threaten the investment climate (the mission heard a direct case in which ASF devastated a small investor's efforts) as well as animal and human health (consider brucellosis, tuberculosis and especially rabies with reports of many human deaths

– 200 annually according to one elected official). In this area as well as in food safety and the control of veterinary drugs and biological there is a need to phase in increased supervision by qualified veterinarians as they become available. Rigour in the design of new programs to meet international standards could be strengthened by drawing upon visiting experts from SADC and other countries; these experts might also assist with course development and delivery for the new veterinary school. It can also be strengthened by a more active engagement of the private sector, including both small holders as well as large commercial producers. As formal programs of disease control are established, DAHLD will need to develop evaluation and audit capacity; this could also strengthen oversight of its activities in food safety and the control of veterinary medicines and biologicals.

Legal framework

Parts III and IV identify a number of measures required to strengthen the legal framework. This includes the modernization of core legislation governing the work of the VS and the management of veterinarians and veterinary assistants (veterinary para-professionals). The OIE can assist with a legislative mission that would be in a position to advise on the pertinent international standards. The development of a regulatory office as recommended by the 2007 PVS Evaluation is recalled as a reasonable step to improve not only the development of laws and regulations but also work to ensure compliance with and enforcement of their provisions. There is also a need to operationalize Malawi's Veterinary Statutory Body by appointing a Board as called for under the Veterinary and Para-veterinary Practitioners Act and ensuring that the Board secures funding for its work; this will be an increasingly important body as the number of veterinarians increases and the roles of veterinarians and para-veterinarians evolve.

Funding and Infrastructure

Funding requirements for salary, operational budgets and capital expenditures (vehicles, computers, laboratory facilities and equipment) should be established for the operations that will be required in the light of priorities for the VS that should be established in the light of the national livestock and food security policies mentioned previously. The OIE can assist with this work through a Gap Analysis Mission.

PART V: APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Terrestrial Code references for critical competencies

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

II.5.A II.5.B	Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems. Sub-points a) i), ii) and iii) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health: Description of and sample data from any national animal disease reporting system controlled and operated or coordinated by the Veterinary Services / Description of and sample reference data from other national animal disease reporting systems controlled and operated by other organisations which make data and results available to Veterinary Services / Description and relevant data of current official control programmes including:... or eradication programmes for specific diseases. Chapter 1.4. on Animal health surveillance. Chapter 1.5. on Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases.
II.6	Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems. Sub-point a) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls: Animal health.
II.7	Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Points 1-3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / Animal health control / National animal disease reporting systems. Sub-point a) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls: Animal health. Chapter 4.12. on Disposal of dead animal.
II.8.A II.8.B II.8.C	Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Article 3.4.12. on Human food production chain. Points 1-5 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Food hygiene / Zoonoses / Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines/ Integration between animal health controls and veterinary public health. Points 2, 6 and 7 of Article 3.2.14. on National information on human resources / Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities/ Animal health and veterinary public health controls. Chapter 6.2. on Control of biological hazards of animal health and public health importance through ante- and post-mortem meat inspection. References to Codex Alimentarius Commission standards: Code of Hygienic practice for meat (CAC/RCP 58-2005). Code of Hygienic practice for milk and milk products (CAC/RCP/ 57-2004). General Principles of Food Hygiene (CAC/RCP 1-1969; amended 1999. Revisions 1997 and 2003).
II.9	Points 6 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Procedures and standards. Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. Sub-point a) ii) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health: Assessment of ability of Veterinary Services to enforce legislation. Chapters 6.6. to 6.10. on Antimicrobial resistance.
II.10	Points 3 and 4 of Article 3.2.9. on Veterinary public health controls: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines. Sub-points b) iii) and iv) of Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary public health: Chemical residue testing programmes / Veterinary medicines.
II.11	Chapter 6.3. on Control of hazards of animal health and public health importance in animal feed.
II.12.A II.12.B	Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. Chapter 4.1. on General principles on identification and traceability of live animals. Chapter 4.2. on Design and implementation of identification systems to achieve animal traceability.
II.13	Section 7 on Animal Welfare
III.1	Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Communication. Sub-point b) of Point 2 of Article 3.2.6. on Administrative resources: Communications.

	Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details. Chapter 3.3. on Communication.
III.2	Point 13 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Communication. Point 2 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. Point 4 and Sub-point g) of Point 9 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details and on Sources of independent scientific expertise. Chapter 3.3. on Communication.
III.3	Article 3.2.11. on Participation on OIE activities. Point 4 of Article 3.2.14. on Administration details.
III.4	Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Point 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. Article 3.4.5. on Competent Authorities.
III.5.A III.5.B	Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. Point 9 of Article 3.2.1. on General considerations. Article 3.2.12. on Evaluation of the veterinary statutory body. Article 3.4.6. on Veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.
III.6	Points 6 and 13 of Article 3.1.2. Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / Communication. Points 2 and 7 of Article 3.2.3. on Evaluation criteria for the organisational structure of the Veterinary Services. Point 7 of Article 3.2.14. on Animal health and veterinary public health controls. Point 4 of Article 3.4.3. on General principles: Consultation.
IV.1	Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection. Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities. Chapter 3.4. on Veterinary legislation.
IV.2	Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Points 1 and 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Animal health, animal welfare and veterinary public health / Export/import inspection. Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities.
IV.3	Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. Article 3.2.11. on Participation in OIE activities. Points 6 and 10 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities / Membership of the OIE.
IV.4	Points 6, 7 and 9 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation / Procedures and standards. Point 2 of Article 3.2.7. on Legislation and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. Sub-point b) of Point 6 of Article 3.2.14. on Veterinary legislation, regulations and functional capabilities: Export/import inspection. Chapter 5.2. on Certification procedures. Chapters 5.10. to 5.12. on Model international veterinary certificates.
IV.5	Points 6 and 7 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation / General organisation. Sub-point g) of Point 4 of Article 3.2.10. on Veterinary Services administration: Trade performance history. Chapter 5.3. on OIE procedures relevant to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organization.
IV.6	Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. Points 1 and 3 of Article 3.2.8. on Animal health controls: Animal health status / National animal disease reporting systems. Chapter 5.1. on General obligations related to certification.
IV.7 IV.8	Point 6 of Article 3.1.2. on Fundamental principles of quality: Veterinary legislation. Chapter 4.3. on Zoning and compartmentalisation. Chapter 4.4. on Application of compartmentalisation.

Appendix 2: Glossary of terms

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

Animal

means a mammal, bird or bee.

Animal identification

means the combination of the identification and registration of an animal individually, with a unique identifier, or collectively by its epidemiological unit or group, with a unique group identifier.

Animal identification system

means the inclusion and linking of components such as identification of establishments/owners, the person(s) responsible for the animal(s), movements and other records with animal identification.

Animal welfare

means how an animal is coping with the conditions in which it lives. An animal is in a good state of welfare if (as indicated by scientific evidence) it is healthy, comfortable, well nourished, safe, able to express innate behaviour, and if it is not suffering from unpleasant states such as pain, fear and distress. Good animal welfare requires disease prevention and veterinary treatment, appropriate shelter, management, nutrition, humane handling and humane slaughter/killing. Animal welfare refers to the state of the animal; the treatment that an animal receives is covered by other terms such as animal care, animal husbandry, and humane treatment.

Border post

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

Compartment

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

Competent Authority

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

Disease

means the clinical and/or pathological manifestation of infection.

Emerging disease

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

Equivalence of sanitary measures

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

International veterinary certificate

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

Laboratory

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

Meat

means all edible parts of an animal.

Notifiable disease

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

Official control programme

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

Official Veterinarian

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

Official veterinary control

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

Risk analysis

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

Risk assessment

means the evaluation of the likelihood and the biological and economic consequences of entry, establishment and spread of a hazard within the territory of an importing country.

Risk management

means the process of identifying, selecting and implementing measures that can be applied to reduce the level of risk.

Sanitary measure

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

Surveillance

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

Terrestrial Code

means the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

Veterinarian

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

Veterinary Authority

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

(Veterinary) legislation

means the collection of specific legal instruments (primary and secondary legislation) required for the governance of the veterinary domain.

Veterinary para-professional

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

Veterinary Services

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

Veterinary statutory body

means an autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals.

Wildlife

means feral animals, captive wild animals and wild animals.

Zoonosis

means any disease or infection which is naturally transmissible from animals to humans.

Appendix 3: List of persons met or interviewed

Opening meeting

	Name	Position	Institution	Location
20/01/14	Dr. W.G. LIPITA	Controller of Agriculture Extension and Technical Services	Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security. P.O BOX 30134	Lilongwe
20/01/14	Dr. Bernard A. R. CHIMERA	Director of Animal Health and Livestock Development	Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. P.O.Box 2096	Lilongwe
20/01/14	Dr. Patrick CHIKUNGWA	Deputy Director (Research and Investigations)	Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development. Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. P.O.Box 2096	Lilongwe

Field visits, meetings and interviews

Pre-mission	Ronald L. LEWIS	Chief Veterinary Officer and Director, Animal Health Branch (retired)	British Columbia Canada Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	Canada
		Volunteer in Malawi (2010)	World University Service of Canada	
20/01/14	Dr.Poya E.C. NJOKA	Chief Epidemiologist (Head of Planning and Epidemiology)	Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development. Ministry of	Lilongwe.

			Agriculture and Food Security. P.O.Box 2096	
21/01/14	Dr. Gilson Robin. NJUNGA	Officer In charge	Central Veterinary Laboratory P.O.Box 527	Lilongwe
		Ministry of Health.		
22/01/14.	Humphreys MASUKU	Deputy Director of Preventive Health Services	Ministry of Health P.O.Box 30377	Lilongwe 3.
		Department of National Parks and wildlife		
22/01/14	Brighton KUMCHEDWA	Director	Department of National Parks and Wildlife. P.O. Box. 30131,	Lilongwe 3
22/01/14	Sam NYANYALE	Principal Parks & Wildlife Officer	Department of National Parks and Wildlife. P.O. Box. 30131,	Lilongwe 3
22/01/14	Dr. D. CHINOMBO	Livestock Expert	Everyn Court, Port 13/31. P.O..Box 30750	Lilongwe 3
		Natural Resources College (NRC)		
23/01/14	Dr.Gray MATITA	Senior Lecturer- Animal Health	Natural Resources College (NRC) P.O.Box 143	Lilongwe
23/01/14	Charles BANDA	Librarian	NRC	Lilongwe
		Pharmacy Medicine and Poisons Board (PMPB)		
23/01/14	Edwin Chilenge CHIPALA	Drug Registration Officer	Pharmacy Medicine and Poisons Board (PMPB) P.O.Box 51300	Lilongwe
		The World bank Malawi Office		
23/01/14	Oliver DURAND	Senior Agricultural Specialist.	Agriculture and Rural Development. Malawi Country Office.	Lilongwe

+2651770611

**Centre For Ticks and
Tick-Borne Disease**

23/01/14	Dr.Nkkhwachi C. GONDDWE- MPHEPO	Acting Director	Centre For Ticks and Tick-Borne Disease. Private Bag A 130	Lilongwe
----------	---------------------------------------	-----------------	--	----------

**LILONGWE
UNIVERSITY OF
AGRICULTURE AND
NATURAL
RESOURCES .
(LUANAR) P.O.Box
219**

23/01/14	Dr. Timothy GONDWE	Deputy Dean Agriculture	LUANAR	Lilongwe
----------	-----------------------	----------------------------	--------	----------

23/01/14	Winchester MVULA	Chief Technologist- Animal Health, Animal Science Department.	LUANAR	Lilongwe
----------	------------------	---	--------	----------

23/01/14	Oliver BAKILI	Veterinary Surgeon – Animal Health Department	LUANAR	Lilongwe
----------	---------------	---	--------	----------

23/01/14	Dr. Fanny CHIGWA	Head Animal Science	LUANAR	Lilongwe
----------	---------------------	---------------------	--------	----------

**Ministry of Agriculture
and Food Security**

24/01/14	Hon James T. K MUNTHALI Ph.D	Minister of Agriculture and Food Security	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. Capital City P.O Box 30134	Lilongwe
----------	---------------------------------	--	--	----------

**Malawi Veterinary
Association**

24/01/14	Dr.Chinthu CHIZONDA	Member (Former CVO)	Civil Service Commission. P.O.Box 30133	Lilongwe
----------	------------------------	---------------------	---	----------

24/01/14	Dr. B.A. CHIMERA	Member (CVO)	DAHLDA Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	Lilongwe
----------	------------------	--------------	--	----------

24/01/14	Dr.Poya NJOKA	Secretary General WVA	DAHLDA	Lilongwe
----------	---------------	-----------------------	--------	----------

24/01/14	Dr. Gilson NJUNGA	Member	DAHLDA	Lilongwe
24/01/14	Dr. Richard SSUNA	Member	Lilongwe Society for the Protection and Cure of Animals. Private Bag 151	Lilongwe
24/01/14	Dr. Danny CHINOMBO	Member	FAO Malawi P.O.Box 30750	Lilongwe
24/01/14	Dr. Julius CHULU	Member	CVL. Box 527	Lilongwe
24/01/14	Dr. Joseph NKHOMA		P.O.Box 259	Lilongwe
24/01/14	Dr. Patrick CHIKUNGWA	Member	DAHDLA	Lilongwe
24/01/14	Dr. M.W. MFITILODZE	Member	Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Box 219	Lilongwe
Blantyre Laboratory. P.O.BOX 94				
25/01/14	Golden MARUWO	Officer in Charge	Blantyre Laboratory	Blantyre
25/01/14	Chrisy LIFEYO	Chief Lab Technical Officer	Blantyre Laboratory	Blantyre
25/01/14	Harrison MACHESO	Quarantine Officer	Southern Region	Blantyre
S&A. Abattoir P.O.Box 32107 Chichiri Blantyre 3				
25/01/14	Mrs Flora W. NANGANGA	Chief Meat Inspector	S & A Abattoir	Blantyre
Mikolongwe College Of Veterinary Science P.O.Box 5193				
25/01/14	Isaac K. CHIPETA	Officer in Charge	Mikolongwe College Of Veterinary Science	Mikolongwe
25/01/14	Emmanuel MAGANGA	Course Coordinator	Mikolongwe College Of Veterinary Science	Mikolongwe
25/01/14	Felix G. MAKONDI	Farm Manager	Mikolongwe College of Veterinary Science	Mikolongwe

25/01/14	Innocent MBOMA	AI Coordinator	Mikolongwe College of Veterinary Science	Mikolongwe
		Mzuzu Agricultural Development District (ADD) Private bag 131 Mzuzu		
27/01/14	Jacob Mwatinga	Animal Health Officer	Mzuzu ADD Livestock Office	Lilongwe
27/01/14	WellingsMunthali	Livestock Development Officer	Mzuzu ADD Livestock Office	Lilongwe
		Regional Veterinary Laboratory, P.O.Box 8 Mzuzu		
27/01/14	Symon CHIKWANDA	Officer in Charge	Regional Veterinary Laboratory	Mzuzu
27/01/14	James E. MPONELA	Animal health and Livestock Development Officer-Investigation	Regional Veterinary Laboratory	Mzuzu
27/01/14	Ellen MPHONGOLO	Senior Assistant	Regional Veterinary Laboratory	Mzuzu
27/01/14	Martha MUNTHALI	Assistant Veterinary Officer	Regional Veterinary Laboratory	Mzuzu
27/01/14	Evans ZGAMBO	Laboratory Attendant	Regional Veterinary Laboratory	Mzuzu
27/01/14	G.M.BANDA	Meat Inspector	Regional Veterinary Laboratory	Mzuzu
27/01/14	S.S. SILUNGWE	Meat inspector	Regional Veterinary Laboratory	Mzuzu
		MpotoDiary Farmers Association. (MDFA)		
27/01/14	James A. H Malena	Manager	MDFA P.O. Box 195. Mzimba District	Mzuzu
27/01/14	Davie MWENDA	Member, Board Of Director	Karuzi Dairy Coop	Mzuzu
27/01/14	Linda Mtambo	Field Technical Officer	MDFA	Mzuzu
		Mzimba North District Agriculture Office. P.O.Box 8, Mzuzu		
27/01/14	Rachael KAUNDA	District Animal Health	Mzimba North District	Mzuzu

		and Livestock Development Officer	Office.	
		Mzuzu Livestock Cooperative (MLICO)		
27/01/14	Sellina NYIRENDA	Vice Chairlady	MLICO	Mzuzu
27/01/14	Hector H. NYASULU	Vice Secretary	MLICO	Mzuzu
27/01/14	Lameck NYIRENDA	Executive Member	MLICO	Mzuzu
27/01/14	Jessy Anne MWANZA	Member	MLICO	Mzuzu
27/01/14	Petros NKLOMA	Member	MLICO	Mzuzu
27/01/14	Charity MUNTHALI	Member	MLICO	Mzuzu
27/01/14	Lazarus G. ZGAMBO	Member	MILCO	Mzuzu
27/01/14	Lloyd B. YIWOMBE	Member	MILCO	Mzuzu
		Veterinary Medicinal Product –Shop		
28/01/14	F.G. MUNKHONDYA	Owner (Retired Veterinary Assistant)	Divine Veterinary Medics. Box 6	Mzimba
		Malawi-Zambia Border Post- Mchinji		
28/01/14	Henry J. KAWONGA	Livestock Inspector	Malawi-Zambia Border P.O. Box 7	Mchinji
28/01/14	Cliff T. CHIKUMBUTSO	Animal Health Surveillance Assistant	Malawi-Zambia Border P.O. Box 7	Mchinji
28/01/14	Alex S. MAKANJIRA	Fisheries Inspector	Malawi-Zambia Border P.O. Box 7	Mchinji
		Veterinary Assistants Association of Malawi (VAAM) P.O. Box 36 Lilongwe		
29/01/14	P. M. SAINI	Chair	Veterinary Assistants Association of	Lilongwe

			Malawi (VAAM)	
29/01/14	Len KAPLAMULA	BOT Member	Veterinary Assistants Association of Malawi (VAAM)	Lilongwe
29/01/14	Harry KATHEWERA	Member	Veterinary Assistants Association of Malawi (VAAM)	Lilongwe
29./01/14	Sparks SOSA	Member	Veterinary Assistants Association of Malawi (VAAM)	Lilongwe

Closing meeting

Wrap-up Session at the DAHLD

30/01/14	Thomas CHIMBAZA	Deputy Director (Sitting for CVO)	DAHLD	Lilongwe
30/01/14	Dr, Patrick CHIKUNGWA	Deputy Director Research & Investigation	DAHLD	Lilongwe
30/01/14	Dr. Julius CHULU	Chief Microbiologist	CVL	Lilongwe
30/01/14	Dr.Poya NJOKA	Chief Epidemiologist	DAHLD	Lilongwe

Executive Wrap-up Session at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

30/01/14	Ms D. BANDA	Principal Secretary II	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. Capital City P.O Box 30134	Lilongwe
30/01/14	Dr. W. LIPITA	Controller of Agriculture Extension and Technical Services	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. Capital City P.O Box 30134	Lilongwe
30./01/14	Dr, Patrick CHIKUNGWA	Deputy Director	DAHLP	Lilongwe
30/01/14	DaisiKachingwe PHIRI	Chief Economist-Planing	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. Capital City P.O Box 30134	Lilongwe
30/01/14	Clement KOMWA	Economist	Ministry of Agriculture and Food	Lilongwe

			Security. Capital City P.O Box 30134	
30/01/14	Meck CKIKAPMPHA	Economist	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. Capital City P.O Box 30134	Lilongwe
30/01/14	Mathew KANYENGA	Economist	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. Capital City P.O Box 30134	Lilongwe
30/01/14	Tasira MWAUPIGHU	Economist	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security. Capital City P.O Box 30134	Lilongwe
30/01/14	Dr.Poya NJOKA	Chief Epidemiologist	DAHLD	Lilongwe

Appendix 4: Timetable of the mission and sites/ facilities visited

Date	Assessor	Time	Location	Activities
22/01/14	BS/JM	AM	Ministry of Health	Interviews re work of MoH
22/01/14	BS/JM	AM	Department of National Parks and wildlife	Interviews re wildlife diseases
23/01/14	BS/JM	AM	Natural Resources College (NRC)	Interviews re training
23/01/14	BS/JM	PM	Pharmacy Medicine and Poisons Board (PMPB)	Interviews re control of medicines
23/01/14	BS/JM	PM	The World bank Malawi Office	Interviews on development and funding
23/01/14	BS/JM	PM	Centre For Ticks and Tick-Borne Disease	Interviews on disease control and training
23/01/14	BS/JM	PM	LILONGWE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES (LUANAR) P.O.Box 219	Interviews on training
24/01/14	BS/JM	AM	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	Interviews on structure and role of MAFS
24/01/14	BS/JM	AM	Malawi Veterinary Association	Interviews on the veterinary profession
25/01/14	BS/JM	AM	Blantyre Laboratory. P.O.BOX 94	Interviews on the laboratory and field services
25/01/14	BS/JM	AM	S&A. Abattoir P.O.Box 32107 Chichiri Blantyre 3	Interviews on abattoir inspection
25/01/14	BS/JM	PM	Mikolongwe College Of Veterinary Science P.O.Box 5193	Interviews on training
27/01/14	BS/JM	AM	Mzuzu Agricultural Development District (ADD) Private bag 131 Mzuzu	Interviews on field services
27/01/14	BS/JM	AM	Regional Veterinary Laboratory, P.O.Box 8 Mzuzu	Interviews on the laboratory and field services
27/01/14	BS/JM	PM	MpotoDiary Farmers	Interviews of interested parties

			Association. (MDFA)	
27/01/14	BS/JM	PM	Mzimba North District Agriculture Office. P.O.Box 8, Mzuzu	Interviews on field services
27/01/14	BS/JM	PM	Mzuzu Livestock Cooperative (MLICO)	Interviews of interested parties
28/01/14	BS/JM	AM	Veterinary Medicinal Product –Shop	Interview and photos on role of a rural pharmacy
28/01/14	BS/JM	PM	Malawi-Zambia Border Post- Mchinji	Interviews on border inspection
29/01/14	BS/JM	AM	Veterinary Assistants Association of Malawi (VAAM) P.O. Box 36 Lilongwe	Interviews on VPP and their roles
30/01/14	BS/JM		Wrap-up Session at the DAHLD	Discussion of preliminary findings
30/01/14	BS/JM	PM	Executive Wrap-up Session at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	Presentation of preliminary findings

Appendix 5: Air travel itinerary

ASSESSOR	DATE	From	To	Flight No.	Departure	Arrival
Stemshorn	17/01/14	Ottawa	London	AC888	21:45	09:35
Stemshorn	18/01/14	London	Johannesburg	AC6536	18:05	07:30
Stemshorn	19/01/14	Johannesburg	Lilongwe	SA170	10:00	12:20
Stemshorn	31/01/14	Lilongwe	Johannesburg	SA171	13:05	15:30
Stemshorn	31/01/14	Johannesburg	London	AC6538	21:40	07:20
Stemshorn	01/02/14	London	Ottawa	AC889	13:00	15:45
Dr.Maina	18/01/14	Abuja Nigeria	Addis Ababa	ET 910	13:40	20:10
Dr.Maina	19/01/14	Addis Ababa	Lilongwe	ET 877	09:20	12:20
Dr.Maina	01/02/14	Lilongwe	Addis Ababa	ET 877	13:10	20:20
Dr.Maina	02/02/14	Addis Ababa	Abuja Nigeria	ET 911	09:40	12:20

Appendix 6: 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			
E1	<i>National Census of Agriculture and Livestock 2006/07.</i>	National Statistical Office, April 2010. http://www.nsomalawi.mw/index.php/publications/47-national-census-of-agriculture-and-livestock-200607-main-report.html	Context
E2	<i>Ministries of Agriculture: Structures, Capacity and Coordination at District Levels in Malawi</i>	Blessings Chinsinga February 2008 Future Agricultures Research Paper 013 October 2009 www.future-agricultures.org	I-6.A
E3	<i>A Synopsis of Legislation Governing Animal Health and Livestock Development In Malawi</i>	Department of Animal Health and Livestock Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (DAHLD)	IV-1
E4	<i>Laws of Malawi</i> 1. Control of Diseases Act 2. Meat and Meat Products Act	Government of Malawi	IV-1
E47a	<i>Malawi reply to request for baseline documents to be provided by the Veterinary Services in advance of a PVS Mission</i>	DAHLD, January 12, 2014	All
E47b	<i>Summary of Livestock Population data from E47a</i>	PVS Mission January 2014	Data for future Gap Analysis
MISSION DOCUMENTS			
H1/ E5	<i>Report of the Evaluation of the Malawian Veterinary Services Using the Performance, Vision, Strategy (PVS) System</i>	Dr. Patrick Chikungwa, MAFS/DAHLD, Presented January 20, 2014 as a report on progress since the 2007 PVS Evaluation.	I-1.A; Financial and Material Resources; IV-1
H2	<i>World Animal Health 2011, Vol. 2, pages 552-554 (Malawi)</i>	OIE, 2011, ISBN 978-92-9044-868-6	Transparency
H3/ E6	<i>Annual Report for July 2008 – June 2009</i>	DAHLD	All
E7	<i>Draft Annual Report for July 2009 – June 2010</i>	DAHLD	II-7
H4	<i>Strengthening Institutions for the Risk Management of Transboundary Animals Diseases in the SADC Region Project. Project</i>	DALD SADC TADS Project	II-7 II-5.A&B Financial Management

	Implementation Project Report		and procurement
E8	<i>DRAFT Dossier For The Application For Official Declaration Of Freedom From Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia(CBPP)-Malawi</i>	DAHLD 2013	I-1.A; II-3; II-4; II-5A&B; II-7; II-1.B
E9	<i>Curriculum And Syllabi For Diploma In Veterinary Science Training Course</i>	DAHLD Mikelongwe College of Veterinary Science, December 2010	I-2.B
E10	<i>Curricula and Syllabi for Diploma in Animal Health and Production</i>	College of Natural Resources	I-2.B
E11	<i>Veterinary Training In Malawi Bachelor Of Veterinary Medicine Curriculum And Course Outlines</i>	Lilongwe University Of Agriculture And Natural Resources	I-2.A
E12	<i>Vacancies</i>	Lilongwe University Of Agriculture And Natural Resources. Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	I-2.A
H5	<i>Schedule Of Establishment As At 20th November, 2013</i>	DAHLD	I-1.A&B
E13	<i>Training Needs Assessment Report</i>	The Training Committee, DAHLD	I-3
E14	<i>Report: Training Of Animal Health Surveillance Assistants (AHSAS) In Field Animal Health Data Collection And Reporting With Special Emphasis On Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADS)</i>	Centre for Ticks and Tick-Borne Diseases, 30 March, 2011	I-3; II-5.A
E15	<i>Advisory Technical Information by Animal Health Committee On Proposal To Build Capacity For Foot and Mouth Disease Laboratory Diagnosis and Vaccine Production in Malawi</i>	Animal Health Committee May 2010	I-4
E16	<i>Emergency Preparedness Plan: Generic –Malawi</i>	DAHLD undated	I-6.A; II-6
E17	<i>Concept Note for the Establishment of Livestock Policy Hub in Malawi</i>	DAHLD, July 2012	I-6.B
E18	<i>Agenda: National Multidisciplinary Stakeholder Workshops</i>	DAHLD February 28 th to March 1 st , 2013	I-6.B
E19	<i>Confirmation To Host The National Multidisciplinary Stakeholder Workshop On Livestock Policies and Request For Funding</i>	MoAFS, 24 January, 2013	I-6.B
E20	<i>Minutes of the National SPS Coordinating Committee held at Central Veterinary Laboratory, Lilongwe, Malawi, on 7th February, 2012.</i>	SPS Coordinating Committee	I-6.B
E21	<i>Malawi Sanitary And Phytosanitary Coordinating Committee Meeting Held at Chitedze Agricultural</i>	SPS Coordinating Committee	I-6.B

	<i>Research Station Conference Room 16th JULY, 2013</i>		
E22	<i>Budgets For The Past 5 Years (2005-10)</i>	DAHLD	I-8
E23	<i>Request For Funding For The Emergency Control Of Foot And Mouth Disease (FMD) Outbreak In The Shire Valley Agricultural Development Division</i>	Director, DAHLD, 2011	I-9; II-6
E24	<i>Proceedings Of The National Multi- Disciplinary Stakeholder Workshop For The Inauguration Of National Livestock Policy Hub In Malawi</i>	DAHLD, December 3, 2013	I-6.B
E25	<i>Draft Animal Welfare Guidelines</i>	DAHLD, undated	II-13
E26	<i>2010/2011 Annual Report For Diagnostics, Research & Investigations</i>	Dr P.B Chikungwa, Research and Investigations, Central Veterinary Laboratory July 2011	II-1.A; II-7
H5	<i>Central Veterinary Laboratory Activity Report</i>	January 2014	II-1.A
H6	<i>Blantyre Regional Veterinary Laboratory Annual Report</i>	DAHLD 2013	II-1.A
E27	<i>Mzuzu Regional Veterinary Laboratory Annual Technical Report July 2012-June 2013</i>	DAHLD 2013	II-1.A
E28	<i>Central Veterinary Laboratory Quality Assurance Policy Statement</i>	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Department of Animal Health and Industry, December 1, 2001	II-2
H7	<i>Central Veterinary Laboratory Malawi Biosafety and Biosecurity Procedures</i>	F.G.C.Mng'aba Banda, Biosafety Officer, CVL, undated	II-2
H8	<i>Central Veterinary Laboratory Diagnostic Capacity Major Diseases-Malawi</i>	CVL, January 23, 2014	II-1.A
H9	<i>Regional Laboratories that collaborate with Central Veterinary Laboratory, Malawi</i>	CVL, January 23, 2014	II-1.A
H10	<i>Sero-surveillance for major TADs CVL Malawi</i>	CVL, January 23, 2014	II-5.B
E29	<i>Pre -Importation Inspection Report for Cattle from Republic Of South Africa</i>	Njunga, G. <u>etal</u> November 2013	II-4
E30	<i>Second SADC / FAO / OIE Regional Technical Seminar Progressing Towards FMD Control and Recognition Of Freedom In The SADC Region</i>	OIE and FAO, September 24 - 26, 2012	II-7
H11	<i>Permit to Move Livestock</i>	DAHLD, VET002928/400/7, 2013	II-7
E31	<i>Reporting for Dog Bites and Cases of Rabies in Mulanje District</i>	Blessings Chitsime, District Health Officer, January 165, 2014	II-7

E32	<i>Rabies kills over 200 Malawians annually</i>	ThokozaniChenjezi, September 30, 2013, BNL Times http://timesmediamw.com/rabies-kills-over-200-malawians-annually/	II-7
E33	<i>Rabies Cases on Increase in Malawi</i>	YamikaniSimutowe, The Maravi Post, September 24, 2012 http://www.maravipost.com/life-and-style/health/1837-rabies-cases-on-increase-in-malawi.html	II-7
E34	<i>Malawi: Stray Dogs Frustrating Anti-Rabies Campaign in the North</i>	FostinaMkandawire, Malawi News Agency, 24 July 2013 http://allafrica.com/stories/201307261189.html	II-7
E35	<i>World Rabies Day: evidence of rise in paediatric rabies cases in Malawi</i>	SaritaDepani, The Lancet Vol 380 No. 9848 page 1148, September 29, 2012 http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(12)61668-7/fulltext	II-7
E36	<i>Case Report: Evidence of Rise in Rabies Cases in Southern Malawi – Better Preventative Measures Are Urgently Required</i>	SJ Depani et al , Malawi Medical Journal; 24(3):61-64 September 2012. http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3576828/	
E37	<i>Tackling Rabies in Malawi: Policy Brief based on Malawi Health Equity Network's Research on Factors that led to increased prevalence of Rabies in Malawi</i>	Malawi Health Equity Network. Policy Brief Series June 2009 http://www.mhen.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/Rabies-Policy-Brief-FINAL.pdf	II-7
E38	<i>Epidemiology and Control of Rabies in Malawi</i>	R.M. Edelsten, Trop. Anim. Hlth Prod. 27: 155-163, 1995.	II-7
H12 a	<i>Inspection of Mchenga Mini Dairy</i>	The Veterinary Public Health Milk Quality Control Inspectorate, CVL, October 18, 2013	II-8.A
H12 b	<i>Inspection: Lilongwe Dairy (2001 Ltd)</i>	The Veterinary Public Health Milk Quality Control Inspectorate, CVL, October 31, 2013	II-8.A
E39	<i>The Milk and Milk Products Act, as amended 2013</i>	Laws of Malawi, Revised Chapter 67:05	II-8.A; IV-1
H13	<i>Shire Valley Halaal Abattoir</i>	CAHLDO, VPH Section,	II-8.B

	<i>Inspection Report Prior to Registration</i>	Central Veterinary Laboratory 16/3/03	
H14	<i>Kapani Meat Processors Abattoir Inspection Report Prior to Registration</i>	Chief Laboratory Technician, Central Veterinary Laboratory 23 November 2011	II-8.B
H15	<i>Central Poultry Limited Abattoir Inspection Report Prior to Registration</i>	Head of Public Health (Inspectorate Services), Central Veterinary Laboratory, 10 August 2012	II-8.B
H16	<i>A Joint Inspectorate Trip Report on Abattoirs, Hatcheries, Tannery, and Livestock Feeds Processing Plants</i>	Public Health (Inspectorate Services), Central Veterinary Laboratory, 10 August 2012	II-8.A, .B, .C
E41	<i>A Guide to the Registration, Licensing and Scheduling of Medicinal Products in Malawi</i>	Pharmacy, Medicines & Poisons Board, Revised July 2002	
E42	<i>Application for a Product Licence</i>	Pharmacy, Medicines & Poisons Board, Form 8A undated	
H17	<i>Inspectorate and Inspection of Dairies, Hatcheries and Livestock Feed Plant Report</i>	Public Health (Inspectorate Services), Central Veterinary Laboratory, 16 May 2012	II-8.A; II-8.C II-11
H18	<i>Livestock feeds Processing Plants Inspection Report in Southern Region From 08-11 May, 2011</i>	Chief Laboratory Technician, Central Veterinary Laboratory, 19 May, 2011	II-11
H19	<i>Animal Feed Factory Registration and Inspection Report</i>	Chief Laboratory Technician, Central Veterinary Laboratory, September 1, 2004	II-11
E43	<i>Protection of Animals Act</i>	Laws of Malawi Chh 66:01 last updated 1970	II-13
E44	<i>Video TS on FMD Outbreak</i>	DAHLD	III-1
H20	<i>New OIE Delegate and Focal Points Update for Malawi</i>	Dr. P.B. Chikungwa, OIE Delegate, 25 March, 2013	III-3
H21	<i>Update on PVS Follow-up Evaluation for Malawi</i>	Neo Mapiste, OIE Representative, email 6 February, 2014	III-3
E45	<i>Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Practitioners Act</i>	Laws of Malawi, Chapter 53:04, 2003	III-5
E46	<i>Malawi Agricultural Sector Wide Approach. A prioritised and harmonised Agricultural Development Agenda: 2011-2015</i>	MoAFS, September 2011 http://ftp.fao.org/tc/tca/CAADP%20TT/CAADP%20Implementation/CAADP%20Post-Compact/Investment%20Plans/National%20Agricultural%20Investment%20Plans/Malawi%20Post%20Compact%20Investment%20Plan.pdf	I-5; I-7; I-8; I-9
E48	<i>Bovine Brucellosis and Brucellosis</i>	G.A.A. Thyangathyanga,	II-7

	<i>of Small Ruminants; Diagnosis, Control and Vaccination</i>	Technical Series, Office International des Epizooties (6): 50-55. 1987	
E49	<i>Information On Imports And Exports Of Animal And Animal Products</i>	DAHLD, undated	II-4 IV-4
E50	<i>Quality Manual Of The Central Veterinary Laboratory</i>	DAHLD 2010	II-2
H22	<i>Progress Report on the Presidential Initiative on Livestock: Small Stock Development</i>	MoAFS, DAHLD, December 2012	II-7; II-9
H23	<i>Presidential Initiative on Smallstock Production (PISSP) & A Cow Per Family Programmes</i>	DAHLD, 25 November, 2014	I-8; II-7; II-9
E51 E52 E53	<i>Rabies dog bite forms: E51: summons e alleged bite E52: bite by a stray dog E53: bite by a known dog</i>	DAHLD undated	II-7
E54	<i>Mchinji Border Post import records</i>	DAHLD 2006-2013	II-4
E55	<i>Malawi reply to request for baseline documents to be provided by the Veterinary Services in advance of a PVS Mission Veterinary Public Health</i>	DAHLD January 16, 2014	II-8 A, B, C II-9 II-10
P1	<i>Natural Resources College</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	
P2	<i>Central Veterinary Laboratory</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	
P3	<i>Blantyre Regional "Laboratory"</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	
P4	<i>Blantyre Abattoir</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	
P5	<i>Mikelongwe College of Veterinary Science</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	
P6	<i>Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team http://www.bunda.luanar.mw	
P7	<i>Mzuzu Regional "Laboratory"</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	
P8	<i>Mzuzu ADD and District Offices, Mpoto Diary Farmers Association and Mzuzu Livestock Cooperative</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	
P9	<i>Veterinary Pharmacy (Divine Veterinary Medics, Mzimba)</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	
P10	<i>Malawi-Zambia Border Post- Mchinji Office</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	
P11	<i>Malawi Bureau of Standards Establishment Number</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	
P12	<i>ePen and Digital Surveillance Reports</i>	OIE PVS Evaluation Team	

Appendix 7: Organisation of the OIEPVS evaluation of Malawi

Assessors Team:

- Team leader: Barry Stemshorn
- Technical expert: Junaidu Maina

References and Guidelines:

- Terrestrial Animal Health Code (especially Chapters 3.1. and 3.2.)
- OIEPVS Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of VS
 - Human, financial and physical resources,
 - Technical capability and authority,
 - Interaction with interested parties,
 - Access to markets.

Dates: January 20-31, 2014

Language of the audit and reports: English

Subject of the evaluation: VS as defined in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- Not Inclusive of aquatic animals
- Not inclusive of other institutions / ministries responsible for activities of VS.

Activities to be analysed: All activities related to animal and veterinary public health:

- Field activities:
 - Animal health (epidemiological surveillance, early detection, disease control, etc)
 - quarantine (all country borders),
 - veterinary public health (food safety, veterinary medicines and biological, residues, etc)
 - control and inspection,
 - others
- Data and communication
- Diagnostic laboratories
- Research
- Initial and continuous training
- Organisation and finance.

Persons present: see Appendix 3

Sites visited: see Appendix 4

Procedures:

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

Provision of assistance by the evaluated country

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

Reports:

- a fact sheet or powerpoint will be presented at the closing session
- a report will be sent to the OIE for peer-review no later than one month after the mission
- the current levels of advancement with strengths, weaknesses and references for each critical competence will be described,
- general recommendations may be made in agreement with the VS.

Confidentiality and publishing of results

The results of the evaluation are confidential between the country and the OIE and may only be published with the written agreement of the evaluated country.