

Tool for the evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services

OIE PVS Tool



Human and
Financial
Resources

Technical
Authority and
Capability

Interaction
with
Stakeholders

Access
to
Markets

Federal Republic of Nigeria

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Dr. Masiga
Dr. Diop

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ARIS	Animal Resources Information System	IBAR
ASF	African Swine Fever	
CAR	Central African Republic	
CBPP	Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia	
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer	
CVSN	Council of Veterinary Surgeons of Nigeria	
DVM	Doctor in Veterinary Medicine	
DVS	(State) Department of Veterinary Services	
EC	European Commission	EU
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States	Abuja
ELISA	Enzym-Linked Immuno-Sorbent Assay	
EU	European Union	Brussels
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	Rome
FCT	Federal Capital Territory	Abuja
FDLPCS	Federal Department of Livestock and Pest Control Services	Abuja
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease	
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza	
LGA	Local Government Authority	
MDG	Millenium Development Goals	
MSc	Master of Science	
NADIS	National Animal Disease Information and Surveillance	FDLPCS
NCD	Newcastle disease	
NCPVS	National Committee for the Privatisation of Veterinary Services	
NGN	Nigerian Naira	
NVMA	Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association	
NVRI	National Veterinary Research Institute	Vom
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health	Paris
PACE	Pan-African programme for the Control of Epizootics	IBAR
PCR	Polymerase Chain Reaction	
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy	
PPR	Peste des Petits Ruminants	
PVS	Performance, Vision and Strategy	OIE
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (agreements)	WTO
TAD	Trans-boundary Animal Disease	
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit	
USD	United States Dollar	
VCN	Veterinary Council of Nigeria	
VQS	Veterinary Quarantine Station	
VS	Veterinary Service(s)	
VSB	Veterinary Statutory Body	
VTH	Veterinary Teaching Hospital	
WHO	World Health Organisation	
WTO	World Trade Organisation	

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

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 one or more *establishments* under a common biosecurity management system containing an animal *subpopulation* 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 purpose of *international trade*.

Competent Authority

means the *Veterinary Services*, or other Authority of a Member Country, having the responsibility and competence for ensuring or supervising the implementation of the animal health measures or other OIE standards.

Emerging disease

means a new *infection* resulting from the evolution or change of an existing pathogenic agent, a known *infection* spreading to a new geographic area or *population*, or a previously 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 1.2.2., 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 Administration* approves and monitors such laboratories with regard to the diagnostic tests required for *international trade*.

Notifiable disease

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

Official control programme

means a programme which is approved, and managed or supervised by the *Veterinary Administration* 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 Administration* 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 Section 1.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

Official veterinary control

means that the *Veterinary Authority* knows the location of the *animals* and the identity of their owner or responsible keeper and is able to apply appropriate animal health measures, as required.

Risk analysis

means the process composed of *hazard identification*, *risk assessment*, *risk management* and *risk communication*. [See Section 1.3. of the *Terrestrial Code*.]

Sanitary measure

means any measure applied to protect animal or human health or life within the territory of the Member Country from *risks* arising from the entry, establishment or spread of a *hazard*. [Note: A detailed definition of sanitary measure may be found in the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures of the World Trade Organisation.]

Surveillance

means the investigation of a given *population* or *subpopulation* to detect the presence of a pathogenic agent or *disease*; the frequency and type of *surveillance* will be determined by the epidemiology of the pathogenic agent or *disease*, and the desired outputs.

Terrestrial Code

means the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

Veterinarian

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

Veterinary Administration

means the governmental *Veterinary Service* having authority in the whole country for implementing the animal health measures and international veterinary certification process which the OIE recommends, and supervising or auditing their application.

Veterinary Authority

means a *Veterinary Service*, under the authority of the *Veterinary Administration*, which is directly responsible for the application of animal health measures in a specified area of the country. It may also have responsibility for the issuing or the supervision of the issuing of *international veterinary certificates* in that area.

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 country, and delegated to them under the responsibility and direction of a *veterinarian*. The tasks authorised 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 *Veterinary Administration*, all the *Veterinary Authorities*, and all persons authorised, registered or licensed by the *veterinary statutory body*.

Veterinary statutory body

means an autonomous authority regulating *veterinarians* and *veterinary para-professionals*.

PART I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the request of the *Federal Department of Livestock and Pest Control Services* (FDLPCS) of Nigeria, the OIE nominated Dr Walter MASIGA and Dr Bouna DIOP to carry out evaluation of Veterinary Services of Nigeria using the OIE *Performance, Vision and Strategy* (PVS) tool. The approach in the evaluation followed the general terms and guidelines contained in Chapters 1.3.3 and 1.3.4 of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (the *Terrestrial Code*) as well as other relevant Articles of the OIE *Terrestrial Code* regarding specific items to be evaluated. The specific objective of the PVS evaluation mission was to identify the main gaps and weakness of the VS regarding their compliance with the OIE international standards stated in the *Terrestrial Code*. The mission took place between August 20th and September 5th, 2007. Relevant documents were provided by the FDLPCS and these contributed immensely towards the success of the mission. The main findings of the mission are summarised below.

The number of registered veterinarians in the country is 3,709 and those in Federal and State Governments are respectively 163 and 535 while the number of paraprofessionals in the public service in the country is 2,450 and those in Federal and State Governments are respectively 139 and 2,311. The majority of veterinary and paraprofessional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at federal and state levels. There is no systematic approach to defining job descriptions and the competence of staff is not appraised for performance against job description and necessary adjustments carried out.

The *Veterinary Council in Nigeria* (VCN) and the *Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association* (NVMA) organise continuing education for veterinarians regularly to update them with recent information and technology in the profession. It is mandatory that all veterinarians must attend continuing veterinarian education every three years. The VCN has established a *College of Veterinary Surgeons of Nigeria* to train its members for admission to Membership and Fellowship of the College. The FDLPCS does not have specific training programmes for the staff and budget for this activity.

The organisational content of the public sector of VS at federal and state levels generally remains stable for periods of at least five years. The Director of FDLPCS and State DVSs remain in position even when Governments change and thus providing necessary stability for the veterinary services and there is a clear chain of command at federal and state levels for most of the activities; however, there is a breakdown in policy enforcement in the vaccination against HPAI. The FDLPCS does not have strategic and operational plans.

The budget allocated to the FDLPCS is clearly defined. From 2005 to 2007 it respectively was 428,240,000 ₦ (approx. 3,372,000 USD), 881,200,000 ₦ (approx. 6,939,000 USD) and 3,811,360,700 ₦ (approx. 30,010,000 USD) and these amounted to 0.47% of national, and 5.09% of agricultural; 0.81% of national, and 5.72% of agricultural and 0.98% of national, and 16.79% of agricultural budgets respectively. The increase of the budget in 2007 in particular, was as a result of the provision for *Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza* (HPAI) activities and to achieve the *Millennium Development Goals* (MDG). It should be noted that there are no vehicles for field operations except those provided by the PACE programme. These are not adequate to implement field operations including disease investigation and surveillance. There are no contingency funds at the FDLPCS and at the *Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources*.

However, the *National Emergency Management Agency* (NEMA) is in charge of emergency funds for the whole country.

Nigeria has six laboratories for animal disease diagnosis, the main one being the *National Veterinary Research Institute* (NVRI) in Vom, Plateau State. This Institute is charged with the responsibilities of carrying out disease diagnosis, research, vaccine production and training. The other laboratories are located in five Veterinary Faculties (Ibadan, ABU, Nsukka, Maiduguri and Sokoto) but they are not as

well equipped as NVRI for confirmatory diagnosis. There are in addition a few private laboratories in the country that can carry out disease diagnosis; in particular the laboratory in Animal Care Services, Ibadan.

The FDLPCS does not currently assess the risks of introduction of new diseases into the country based on scientific risk analysis. All personnel stationed at border points are not trained in risk analysis and there are no quarantine facilities at the border entry points. The papers accompanying the animals from neighbouring countries were not in accordance with international certificates recommended by the OIE.

The VS can conduct passive and active surveillance through appropriate networks in the field. Through the PACE programme, the FDLPCS has established 15 zonal offices which collect and collate monthly, quarterly and annual reports from the States and submit them to the FDLPCS. There are no regular reports submitted by private veterinarians to the federal or state veterinary authorities and there are no regular feedbacks from FDLPCS to stakeholders. Supervision of field operations should be improved by instituting regular field visits by the federal and state authorities. Reporting to OIE should be more regularised to accommodate the requirement that following a submission of a disease outbreak report to OIE there should be subsequent follow up reports. Many abattoirs and slaughter slabs are not adequately equipped and do not comply with international standards except for a few abattoirs e.g. one in Lagos.

The VS have limited capability to exercise administrative control (including registration) on the usage of both imported and locally produced Veterinary medicines and Biologicals.

The *Veterinary Council of Nigeria* (VCN) is responsible for establishing standards for veterinary practice in the country and registers veterinarians and also accredits and regularly inspects the Veterinary Faculties to evaluate their capacities and their curriculum. The VCN does not regulate the paraprofessionals.

The FDLPCS participates in the preparation of legislation and regulations and implementation of animal health and food safety regulations but there are no regular reviews, updating and amendment of existing laws e.g. the *Animal Diseases (Control) Act* number 10, 1988.

The FDLPCS has the authority to negotiate and approve equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners, but to date no such agreements have been implemented. There is no “*sanitary mandate*” in place. The VS can document the history of some animals and animal products but have no procedures in place to identify and trace animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes, in accordance with the relevant international standards. With the advent of PACE, the FDLPCS improved on notification of disease outbreaks in compliance with the procedures established by the OIE; however, there is need to improve on submission of follow up reports.

The main recommendations are summarised below:

- To create at federal and state levels adequate vacancies to employ additional veterinarians and other professionals.
- To take into account loan scheme established by PACE, development of appropriate schemes to promote private veterinary practice and introduction of “sanitary mandates” to allow private veterinarians to participate in vaccination and disease surveillance.
- To develop legal framework for paraprofessionals registration.
- To develop specific training programmes for staff and budget provision for this activity
- To reinforce the capacity (staff, vehicles and adequate funding) of the FDLPCS and States to monitor policy implementation and supervision of field operations.
- To formulate strategic and operational plans at the federal level.
- To allocate to the livestock sector a minimum of 30% of the 10% of budgetary allocations to agriculture in conformity with the decision of the Heads of State of African Union countries, July, 2003, Maputo.

- To establish appropriate contingency funds to be administered directly by the Director of FDLPCS
- To draft a programme for improvement of equipment, supplies and consumables at NVRI and State and Veterinary Faculties laboratories and to introduce quality assurance in the laboratory procedures.
- To facilitate the accreditation of NVRI as a regional/international reference laboratory e.g. for HPAI.
- To formulate and implement risk analysis programmes.
- To build quarantine facilities at all border points and implement international standards for certification of animals and animal products for import and export.
- To train additional staff in epidemio-surveillance.
- To improve feedbacks to stakeholders and follow-up reports to OIE.
- To reinforce data collection at federal, state and local government levels.
- To develop procedures in FDLPCS in order to identify, monitor and review emerging issues.
- To create capacity in the FDLPCS to monitor standards and control of veterinary medicines and biologicals.
- To form a multidisciplinary committee to update the main law regarding animal disease control and zoonosis.
- To create capacity to identify and trace animals and animal products

PART II: CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION

1. INTRODUCTION ON THE USE OF THE PVS TOOL

Efforts to strengthen VS and to support them to comply with OIE international standards on quality and evaluation of VS require the active participation and investment on the part of both the public and the private sectors. To assist in this effort, the *World Organisation for Animal Health* (OIE) and the *Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture* (IICA) have joined forces to develop the *Performance, Vision and Strategy* (PVS) tool. The PVS tool is designed to assist VS to establish their current level of performance, to identify gaps and weaknesses regarding their ability to comply with OIE international standards, to form a shared vision with stakeholders (including the private sector) and to establish priorities and carry out strategic initiatives.

Experience has shown that those countries, the VS of which are viewed as more credible in the eyes of its stakeholders, trading partners and other countries have developed their VS around four fundamental components:

- 1) the **human and financial resources** to attract resources and retain professionals with technical and leadership skills;
- 2) the **technical capability** to address current and new issues based on scientific principles;
- 3) the sustained **interaction with stakeholders** in order to stay on course and carry out relevant joint programmes and services; and
- 4) the ability to **access markets** through compliance with existing standards and the implementation of new disciplines such as the harmonisation of standards, equivalence and zoning.

These four fundamental components comprise the basic structure of the PVS tool.

Applying the PVS tool to establish the current level of performance, form a shared vision, establish priorities and carry out strategic initiatives, six to eight critical competencies have been elaborated for each of the four fundamental components. For each critical competency, qualitative levels of advancement are described. A higher level of advancement assumes that the VS are complying with the preceding (non 1) levels (i.e. level 3 assumes compliance with level 2 criteria; level 5 assumes compliance with level 4 and preceding criteria; etc.). Additional critical competencies might be added as the field application of the PVS tool progresses.

For each critical competency the assessors will use a list of suggested indicators. In addition, an OIE Manual, including relevant information and procedures, will be provided.

In addition to the qualitative levels, provision has been made in each critical competency to expand upon or clarify responses, if so desired.

More than a diagnostic instrument, the PVS tool promotes a culture of raising awareness and continual improvement, which can be used either passively or actively depending on the level of interest, priorities and commitment of the VS and its stakeholders. In the passive mode, the PVS tool helps to raise awareness and improve the understanding of all sectors including other administrations regarding the fundamental components and critical competencies VS must have in order to function effectively. The tool helps establish a shared vision, foster dialogue and provide a common language for exploring different viewpoints.

The active mode is where the maximum outcomes are realised but this mode requires a sustained commitment on the part of both the public and private sectors, that is, all relevant stakeholders. In this

mode, performance is assessed, differences are explored and priorities are established. This mode is where strategic actions are outlined, investments are evaluated and agreed to, and commitments made and implemented. Continuity of this process requires a true partnership between the public and the private sectors. Leadership on the part of the public sector is a fundamental and critical determinant of success.

The provisions of two important chapters in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* help to clarify the criteria for advancement described in the critical competencies of this tool: Chapter 1.3.3. on the *Evaluation of Veterinary Services* and Chapter 1.3.4. on the *Guidelines for the Evaluation of Veterinary Services*. The most important *Terrestrial Code* references are quoted under each critical competency.

In addition, the relevant definitions as contained in Chapter 1.1.1. of the *Terrestrial Code* are quoted in the Glossary of terms.

The benefits and outcomes of using the PVS tool include:

- An indication of overall performance for each of the four components
- A relative performance rating within each of the critical competencies
- A basis for comparing the performance of the VS with that of other veterinary services in the region or globally, in order to explore areas for cooperation or negotiation¹
- Identifying differences in the responses of stakeholders in order to arrive at shared points of view
- Fostering a common understanding in order to achieve greater levels of advancement
- Helping to determine the benefits and costs of investing in VS and, when necessary, obtaining assistance from government and financial and technical cooperation agencies
- Providing a basis for establishing a routine monitoring and follow up mechanism on the overall level of performance of the VS over time
- Helping to identify and present justifications and specific needs when applying for national and/or international financial support (loans and/or grants)
- Providing the basis for carrying out a process of verifying compliance with the OIE standards and assessments of VS by external or independent bodies under the guidelines and auspices of the OIE.

¹ OIE standards allow importing countries to conduct audits of exporting countries and in particular to check the compliance of exporting countries with OIE standards on quality and evaluation of VS.

2. OBJECTIVES, SCOPE AND CONTEXT OF EVALUATION

The specific objective of the PVS evaluation mission was to identify the main gaps and weakness of the VS regarding their compliance with the OIE international standards stated in the Terrestrial Code.

It is expected that the results of the evaluation will provide a sound basis for the Nigerian VS to apply for additional resources from the various governments and or to present justifications to potential external donors when applying for financial support to strengthen the VS. It's also expected that the mission will provide guidance to the local staff of the VS on the use the PVS to conduct further self-evaluations and follow up.

The evaluation covered the following areas:

1. Human and Financial Resources

- Professional and technical competence of VS personnel
- Continuing education
- Technical independence
- Stability of policies and programmes
- Coordination capability of the sectors and institution of VS
- Funding
- Contingency funding
- Capability to invest and develop

2. Technical Authority and Capability

- Laboratory disease diagnosis
- Risk analysis
- Quarantine and border security
- Epidemiological surveillance
- Early detection and emergency response
- Emerging issues
- Technical innovation
- Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals

3. Interaction with stakeholders

- Communication
- Consultation with stakeholders
- Official representation
- Accreditation/Authorisation/Delegation
- Veterinary Statutory Body
- Implementation of joint programmes

4. Access to markets

- Preparation and implementation of legislation and regulations
- Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations
- International harmonisation
- International certification
- Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements
- Traceability
- Transparency
- Zoning
- Compartmentalisation

3. ORGANISATION OF THE EVALUATION

The evaluation of the veterinary services of Nigeria, which was conducted from August, 20th to September 5th 2007, began with meetings with the Director of the *Federal Department of Livestock and Pest Control Services* of Nigeria, Chief Veterinary Officer and senior staff in the headquarters of the *Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources*. These were followed by meetings with the Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources and the Minister of State of Agriculture and Water Resources. Meetings were also organised with Commissioners of Agriculture and Natural Resources or their Permanent Secretary of Borno State, Kaduna State and Lagos State. Several officers including Deans of Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Ibadan, ABU and Maiduguri were also met by the mission.

In line with the evaluation programme, the evaluation team undertook an examination of data and documents provided, visited the VS Headquarters, conducted in-depth field visits, individual discussions and meetings with personnel of the VS and the stakeholders, and made observations of practices and attitudes. See Appendix 2 for the full list of persons met and Appendix 3 for details of the agreed programme for the mission.

A closing meeting to discuss the broad findings and key recommendations of the evaluation was held at the *Federal Department of Livestock and Pest Control Services*' headquarters in Abuja just prior to the conclusion of the mission. The meeting was attended by the Deputy Director of the *Federal Department of Livestock and Pest Control Services* of Nigeria, senior of Agriculture and Water Resources staff, Representatives of NVRI and other stakeholders from the public and private sectors. During the closing meeting, the OIE Evaluation Team explained the process and timetable for finalisation of the report, its peer review and circulation of the report to Nigeria.

All findings were compiled and an evaluation report written.

4. DOCUMENTS AND DATA REQUESTED AND PROVIDED

During the evaluation, the team requested te VS to provide them with data and documents that are necessary for the appropriate evaluation of activities of the VS. The tracking of documents requested is shown in the table in Appendix 5 : *List of documents collected during the evaluation*.

5. PROPOSED SELECTION OF SITES AND VISITS ACTUALLY CONDUCTED

The evaluation team drew up a programme of sites to be visited, making a rational choice based on the following considerations:

- Interviews and meetings with Veterinary Services staff and beneficiaries at the federal, state and local government levels
- Visits of the main international Veterinary Control Posts (air and land)
- Visit of the national reference laboratory for the diagnosis and investigation of animal diseases in the country (NVRI)
- Visit of faculties of Veterinary Medicine and Veterinary Teaching Hospitals and also institutions that provide training for sub-professional and technical personnel
- Visit of the Veterinary Council of Nigeria and Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association
- Visit of VS' facilities in at least three States located in different geographical areas and Lagos, the largest city in the country.

A more detailed description of visits actually conducted and personnel interviewed is presented in Appendix 2. *List of personnel interviewed* and Appendix 3. *List of facilities/locations visited*.



Map. Sites visited during the evaluation mission (center-dot = Abuja / FCT)

6. PROCESS FOR FINALISATION OF THE REPORT, INCLUDING TIMEFRAMES FOR CONSULTATION, EDITING AND APPROVAL

A draft final report on the evaluation of Veterinary Services of Nigeria has been provided to the OIE within one month after receiving all required information and the conclusion of the country visit.

The report has thereafter undergone a process of peer-review after which it was sent to the CVO of Nigeria. It is expected that the Director of the FDLPCS of Nigeria will provide its final comments within one month.

Once the OIE has received comments, the report on the evaluation will be finalised, normally within one month after receiving comments.

The approved final report will be distributed according to the agreement between Nigeria and the OIE. The report and all appendices are confidential and can only be distributed with the agreement of the Nigerian veterinary administration and the Director General of OIE.

PART III: RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

I. HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

II. TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY

III. INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

IV. ACCESS TO MARKETS

Summary table	Level	Comments (description)
Human and financial resources		
1. Professional and technical competence of the personnel of VS		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterinary and other professionals 	3	The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at federal and state levels. There is no systematic approach to defining job descriptions and the competence of veterinarians. Also other professionals are not appraised for performance against job description and necessary adjustments done.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel 	3	The majority of technical positions at federal and state levels are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications. The supervision of officers of this cadre is not carried out on regular basis and the procedure for accreditation of veterinary paraprofessionals is not fully in accordance with the <i>Terrestrial</i> Code.
2. Continuing education	3	The VS at federal and state levels have access to continuing education that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, but it is implemented for less than 50% of the relevant personnel.
3. Technical independence	3	The technical decisions at federal level are based on scientific evidence, but are subject to review and possible modification based on non-scientific considerations.
4. Stability of policies and programmes	4	There are generally only minor changes in the organisational structure of the public sector of the VS, following a change in the political leadership. The mission observed that the Directors of FDLPCS and State DVSS remain in position even when Governments change and thus provide necessary stability for the veterinary services.
5. Coordination capability of the sectors and institutions	3	There are coordination mechanisms with a clear chain of command at the federal and state levels for some activities, but these are not uniformly coordinated/implemented throughout the country.
6. Funding	2	Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, but is inadequate for their required base operations.
7. Contingency funding	2	Contingency funding arrangements with limited resources have been established in the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA). Additional resources for emergencies may be approved but approval is through a political process. The mission observed that there are no contingency funds at the FDLPCS and at the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources.
8. Capability to invest and develop	2	The VS occasionally develops proposals and secures funding for improvement in infrastructure and operations through extraordinary allocations.

Technical authority and capability		
1. Laboratory disease diagnosis	3	For diseases of zoonotic or economic importance, the VS can collect samples and ship them to a laboratory which results in a correct diagnosis. There is also capacity for diseases of zoonotic or economic importance not present in the country but known to exist in the region to be quickly diagnosed.
2. Risk analysis	2	The VS compile and maintain data but do not have the capability to systematically assess risks. Some risk management decisions are based on scientific risk assessment.
3. Quarantine and border security	2	The FDLPCS has established and applied quarantine and border security procedures; however, these are not generally based on international standards or on a risk analysis.
4. Epidemiological surveillance	3	There is a formal surveillance for HPAI, <i>Rinderpest</i> , CBPP, FMD, PPR, <i>Newcastle</i> disease and ASF in the country. The VS can conduct passive surveillance through appropriate networks in the field, where samples from suspect cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis. They also conduct active surveillance in animal populations for diseases of economic and zoonotic importance and systematically report the results. It should be emphasised that the country has already carried out sero-surveillance for Rinderpest and has been accorded disease freedom status by the OIE.
5. Early detection and emergency response	3	The VS have a field network and an established procedure to determine whether or not a sanitary emergency exists. They also have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies, but the response needs to be coordinated through a chain of command. It should be noted further that field operations are hampered by lack of adequate transport and equipment.
6. Emerging issues	2	The VS do not have procedures to identify in advance likely emerging issues. They monitor and review developments at national or international levels relating to emerging issues and have emergency plans for TADS. They do not assess the risks, costs and/or opportunities of the identified emerging issues, including preparation of appropriate national preparedness plans.
7. Technical innovation	1	The VS have only informal access to technical innovations, through personal contacts and external sources. They do not maintain a database of technical innovations and international standards, through subscriptions to scientific journals and electronic media. They also do not have specific programmes to actively identify relevant technical innovations and international standards.
8. Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals	2	The VS have only limited capability to exercise administrative control (including registration) of the usage, including import and production, of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals. They cannot exercise scientific control (technical standards) over the import, production and distribution of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals. The VS cannot implement scientific control on antimicrobial and chemical residues in food producing animals.

Summary table (continued)	Level	Comments (description)
Interaction with stakeholders		
1. Communications	3	The FDLPCS has formal communication mechanisms to inform stakeholders and other partners about its activities and programmes. The FDLPCS have an official focal point for communication that provides information. The VS have a well developed communication plan, a website (www.fedlivestock.gov.ng) and produce quarterly bulletins. There is need to improve the effectiveness of communication, to provide up to date information via the internet and to strengthen the networking at federal and state levels.
2. Consultation with stakeholders	2	The VS at federal and state levels maintain informal consultation with stakeholders. Some workshops and meetings are organised with stakeholders but on an irregular basis. The VS do not actively consult with stakeholders or solicit feedback from them regarding proposed or current activities and programmes.
3. Official representation	2	The FDLPCS participates sporadically in the relevant meetings (OIE, <i>Codex Alimentarius Commission</i> and <i>WTO SPS Committee</i>). There is no mechanism in place to consult with stakeholders and take into consideration their views and opinions and to ensure that strategic issues are identified before proceeding to such meetings.
4. Accreditation/authorisation/delegation	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/delegations activities in place. In fact, there exists no “sanitary mandate”. The only efficient private veterinary laboratory should be accredited and its activities monitored.
5. Veterinary Statutory body	4	The <i>Veterinary Council of Nigeria</i> (VCN) was established in 1969 to replace the Veterinary Ordinance of 1953. The VCN has the legislative framework to regulate veterinarians across the whole of the VS. The VCN plans to institute frameworks to empower it to also regulate veterinary para-professionals. The VCN should develop capacities to ensure regulation of practices by private veterinarians.
6. Implementation of joint programmes	2	The VS have established some joint programmes with various interest groups. But these are sporadic and sometimes at informal levels.

Access to markets		
1. Preparation of legislation and regulations and implementation of regulations	3	The FDLPCS participates in the preparation of legislation and regulations and implementation of animal health and food safety regulations. Also, States and Local Governments can enact edicts and bylaws respectively to address specific animal health and food safety matters. There are no regular review, updating and amendment of existing laws e.g. the <i>Animal Diseases (Control) Act</i> No 10, 1988. There are also no consultation with stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of regulations.
2. Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations	1	The FDLPCS and States have no programme to ensure stakeholder compliance with relevant regulations.
3. International harmonisation	2	The FDLPCS is aware of gaps, inconsistencies or non-conformities in national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures as compared to international standards, but does not have the capability or authority to rectify the problems. The country is a member of the WTO and participates regularly in the international standard setting processes. However, the FDLPCS does not take part in these meetings; at best, it provides comments if requested.
4. International certification	2	The FDLPCS has the authority to certify certain animals, animal products, services and processes, but certification issued is not always in compliance with the national legislation and regulations, nor international standards. Certified statements concerning animal health status are not based on analyses carried out in laboratories. There is no national laboratory, designated for veterinary public health analysis and certification of products.
5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	2	The FDLPCS has the authority to negotiate and approve equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners, but to date no such agreements have been negotiated. Apart from ECOWAS, formal or non formal sanitary agreements exist with some others countries in Central Africa such as Cameroon and Chad, allowing for the movement of live animals and products of animal origin.
6. Traceability	2	The VS can document the history of some animals and animal products.
7. Transparency	3	The VS notify, in compliance with the procedures established by these organisations.
8. Zoning	1	The VS cannot establish disease free zones.
9. Compartmentalisation	2	As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with distinct health status suitable for compartmentalisation.

CHAPTER I: HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

Institutional and financial sustainability as evidenced
by the level of professional / technical
and financial resources available

A. FINDINGS AGAINST CRITICAL COMPETENCIES

1. Professional and technical competence of the personnel
of the veterinary services (initial training)

The capability of the VS² to efficiently carry out their veterinary
and technical functions; measured by the academic qualifications³
of their personnel in veterinary, other professional and technical positions.

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 staff at field level.**

4 There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and competencies for veterinarians and
other professionals

5 Competencies of veterinarians and other professionals are audited for performance against job-
descriptions, and the necessary adjustments are made.

Main findings:

The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified
personnel at federal and state levels. There is no systematic approach to defining job descriptions and the
competence of veterinarians. Also other professionals are not appraised for performance against job
description and necessary adjustments done. The number of registered veterinarians in the country is

² **Veterinary Services** means the *Veterinary Administration*, all the *Veterinary Authorities*, and all persons authorised, registered or licensed by the *veterinary statutory body*.

³ Not all professional positions require a academic degree. Nonetheless, the
rate of academic degrees serves as an indicator of the professional excellence
within the VS.

3,709. Those in federal and state governments are 163 and 535 respectively.

The training programme, which is offered in the various vet schools in Nigeria (in terms of content and hourly volume) is comparable to other schools in Africa and Europe. Diplomas issued by the veterinary medicine faculties are arguably recognised elsewhere, since holders of such degrees are employed in many international organisations such as FAO. Many veterinarians from Ghana, Sierra Leone and Liberia have graduated in Nigeria.

Considering that the international standard for veterinary surgeons for developing countries is estimated at 1/20,000 *Tropical Livestock Units* (TLU), the number of veterinarians registered by the VCN would be sufficient. But considering the fact that many of them are not in active veterinary practice, the number is inadequate. There are five accredited Veterinary Faculties in Nigeria at Ibadan, Zaria, Maiduguri, Sokoto and Nsukka Universities offering the *Doctor of Veterinary Medicine* (DVM), Master (MSc) and *Doctor of Philosophy* (PhD) in veterinary medicine degrees turning out approximately 250 veterinarians annually. The Faculties are inspected by the VCN every two years in order to maintain the standards and uniform veterinary education.

During the implementation of the PACE Programme, a process for the review of curriculum of the Faculties of Veterinary Medicine was adopted. Some of the Universities have already commenced the review accordingly.

B. Veterinary para-professionals⁴ and other technical personnel

Levels of advancement:

1 The majority of technical positions are not occupied by personnel holding professional qualifications.

2 The majority of technical positions at central and state/provincial levels are occupied by personnel holding professional qualifications.

3 The majority of technical positions at field levels are occupied by personnel holding professional qualifications.

4 The majority of technical positions are effectively supervised on a regular basis.

5 There are effective procedures for veterinary para-professionals, in accordance with the Terrestrial Code.

Main findings:

The majority of technical positions at federal and state levels are occupied by personnel holding technical qualifications. The supervision of officers of this cadre is not carried out on regular basis and the procedure for accreditation of veterinary paraprofessionals is not fully in accordance with the Terrestrial Code. The number of paraprofessionals in the public service in the country is 2,450, while those in federal and state government employment are 139 and 2,311 respectively. There are many schools training mid-level manpower for the veterinary services in Nigeria, the main ones being the *Federal College of Health and Production Technology* and the *Federal College of Veterinary and Medical laboratory technology* both located in NVRI Vom and the Colleges of *Agriculture and Animal Sciences* in Kaduna and Ibadan. These colleges offer the National and Higher National Diplomas. The graduates of these colleges play a major role in the delivery of field and laboratory services.

There is a need, however, to improve the supervision of paraprofessionals in the field in both federal and state services.

There is no doubt that veterinary para-professionals play an important role in the veterinary services delivery in Nigeria. They are involved in many areas : epidemiological surveillance, vaccination, treatment, animal food safety, border control, drugs and biologics control etc. Nevertheless, there are some weak points: (i) lack of formal supervision of their activities in the field (the international veterinary control post of Gamboru Ngala did not benefit from any supervision within the last six months; (ii) lack of harmonisation on their training and (iii) lack of registration.

⁴ **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 country, and delegated to them under the responsibility and direction of a *veterinarian*. The tasks authorised for each category of *veterinary para-professional* should be defined by the *veterinary statutory body* depending on qualifications and training, and according to need.

2. Continuing education

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 an annually reviewed training programme.

Levels of advancement:

1	The VS have no access to continuing veterinary, professional or technical education
2	The VS have access to continuing education (internal and/or external programmes) on an irregular basis but it does not take into account needs, or new information or understanding.
3	The VS have access to continuing education that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, and it is implemented for less than 50% of the relevant personnel.
4	The VS have access to continuing education that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, and it is implemented for more than 50% of the relevant personnel.
5	The VS have up to date continuing education that is implemented for all relevant personnel.

Main findings:

The VS at federal and state levels have access to continuing education that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, but it is implemented for less than 50% of the relevant personnel.

The VCN and the NVMA regularly organise continuing education programmes for veterinarians to update them with recent information and technology. It is mandatory that all veterinarians attend continuing education every three years. The venues for the courses are turntable at Universities and other training institutions in the country.

The continuing education programme organised by the VCN and the NVMA covers all public and private veterinarians. Documentation provided at the Veterinary Council confirms that these courses are organised in collaboration with the Faculties of Veterinary Medicine.

The mission was not able to determine with precision the number of staff trained in the past three years and the content of the training programme.

The VCN has established a *College of Veterinary Surgeons of Nigeria* (CVSN) with outlets at Zaria, Nsukka and Ibadan Universities to train its members for admission to *membership* and *fellowship* of the College. There is a need, however, for the FDLPCS to develop specific training programmes for its staff and to budget for this activity.

3. Technical independence

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).

Levels of advancement:

1 The technical decisions made by the VS are almost always based on non-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 the scientific evidence, but are subject to review and possible modification based on non-scientific considerations.

4 The technical decisions are based only on the scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.

5 The technical decisions are made and implemented in full accordance with the country's OIE obligations (and with the WTO / SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).

Main findings:

The technical decisions at federal level are based on scientific evidence, but are subject to review and possible modification based on non-scientific considerations.

The mission observed that the Director of the FDLPCS is independent from commercial and financial influence in his decisions but reports to the Permanent Secretary for administrative and political matters.

At state level, DVSs report all matters to the Permanent Secretaries but report technical matters directly to the Director of FDLPCS.

Nigerian officials at federal level are amongst the best-paid civil servants in Africa. This reduces the risk that their technical decisions are affected by commercial, financial or political influences.

4. Stability of policies and programmes

The capability of the VS to implement and sustain policies and programmes over time; measured by the frequency by which the public sector of the VS is reorganised.

Levels of advancement:

1 Substantial changes to the organisation of the public sector of the VS commonly occur at least annually.

2 Substantial changes to the organisation of the public sector of the VS commonly occur every one to 2 years.

3 The organisational structure of the public sector of the VS is substantially changed each time there is a change in the political leadership.

4 There are generally only minor changes in the organisational structure of the public sector of the VS, following a change in the political leadership.

5 The organisational structure of the public sector of the VS generally remains stable for periods of at least 5 years.

Main findings:

There are generally only minor changes in the organisational structure of the public sector of VS federal and state levels. The mission observed that the Directors of FDLPCS and State DVs remain in position even when Governments change and thus provide necessary stability for the veterinary services.

Policies and programmes defined and implemented by the FDLPCS, remain generally stable and are not subject to being changed each time there is a change in the political leadership.

In the opinion of the mission, this aspect is the main strong point in the organisation of the veterinary services in Nigeria. The officials, once appointed and confirmed to their posts, are immune from political change. This is a rarity in Africa and worthy of praise. The previous Director had been appointed for more than five years and left for his retirement. The current Director used to be his deputy and was in charge of one of the divisions within the FDLPCS.

5. Coordination capability of the sectors and institutions of the veterinary services (public and private).

The capability of the VS to coordinate national activities, including *disease control*⁵ and *eradication*⁶ programmes, food safety programmes and responses to emergency situations.

Levels of advancement:

1	There is no coordination
2	There are informal or irregular coordination mechanisms for some activities, with an unclear chain of command.
3	There are coordination mechanisms with a clear chain of command for some activities, but these are not coordinated/implemented throughout the country.
4	There are coordination mechanisms with a clear chain of command at the national level for most activities, and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country.
5	There are agreed coordination mechanisms that can be implemented as necessary to address all activities.

Main findings:

There are coordination mechanisms with a clear chain of command at the federal and state levels for some activities, but these are not uniformly coordinated/implemented throughout the country. In the case of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the existence of the chain of command means the capacity for the FDLPCS at the federal level to coordinate and monitor activities implemented at state and local government levels. There is evidence of the existence of federal staff at state and local government levels, called *Field Officers* and *Animal Health Officers* in charge of data collection, animal diseases surveillance and reporting, animal movements control etc. At the international border veterinary control post of Gamboru/Ngala, there are two officers, one is federal. The FDLPCS has established a close collaboration with the various State Departments of Veterinary Services, which submit regular reports of their activities.

There are no strategic and operational plans at the FDLPCS and therefore the mission could not include the evaluation of these documents during the exercise.

During the PACE programme, the country proved that there is capacity to coordinate and implement disease surveillance and control. Currently, the FDLPCS has sustained PACE activities and now implements a project to prevent and control HPAI using epidemiological surveillance networks established by PACE; now named *National Animal Disease Information and Surveillance* (NADIS) system. The mission observed that there is a clear chain of command at federal and state levels for most of the activities. There is, however, a breakdown in policy enforcement in the vaccination against HPAI. The policy is not to vaccinate against this disease but evidently vaccination has been carried out in some States.

⁵ **Official control programme** means a programme which is approved, and managed or supervised by the Veterinary Administration 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.

⁶ **Eradication** means the elimination of a pathogenic agent from a country or zone.

6. Funding

The ability of the VS to access financial resources, adequate for their continued operation, independent of political pressure.

Levels of advancement:

1 Funding for the VS is neither stable nor clearly defined, but depends on resources allocated irregularly.

2 Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, but is inadequate for their required base operations.

3 Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, and is adequate for their base operations, but there is no provision for new or expanded operations.

4 Funding for new or expanded operations is on an ad hoc basis

5 Funding for all aspects of VS activities is adequate; all funding is provided under full transparency and allows for full technical independence.

Main findings :

The budget allocated to the FDLPCS from 2005 to 2007 was ₦ 428,240,000 (approx 3,372,000 USD), ₦ 881,200,000 (approx. 6,939,000 USD) and ₦ 3,811,360,700 (approx. 30,010,000 USD) respectively and these amounted to 0.47% of national, and 5.09% of agricultural; 0.81% of national, and 5.72% of agricultural and 0.98% of national, and 16.79% of agricultural budgets respectively. The increase of the budget in 2007 in particular was as a result of the provision for HPAI activities and to achieve the *Millennium Development Goals* (MDG).

These budgets cover only the basic operations and do not include salaries and investments.

There is no evidence that VS have access to investment funds, except through projects. Information collected from the FDLPCS did not allow the mission to determine exactly what part of the budget is allocated to the veterinary services activities (as opposed to animal production, livestock and pest control activities). In general, the VS have received and used allocated budgets.

The mission noted that there were no vehicles for field operations except those provided by the PACE programme which were not, in any case, adequate for field operations including disease investigation and surveillance. It should be observed that there are plans to address this matter using Government, World Bank and other donors' funds.

7. Contingency funding

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 resources can be made available when required.

Levels of advancement:

1 No contingency funding arrangements exist and there is no provision for emergency financial resources.

2 Contingency funding arrangements with limited resources have been established, but these are inadequate for expected emergency situations (including emerging issues).

3 Contingency funding arrangements with limited resources have been established; additional resources for emergencies may be approved, but approval is through a political process.

4 Contingency funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established, but in an emergency situation, their operation must be agreed through a non-political process on a case-by-case basis.

5 Contingency funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established and their rules of operation documented and agreed with stakeholders.

Main findings:

Contingency funding arrangements with limited resources have been established in the *National Emergency Management Agency* (NEMA). Additional resources for emergencies may be approved but approval is through a political process. The mission observed that there are no contingency funds at the FDLPCS and at the *Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources*.

There is a list of notifiable diseases including *Rinderpest*, CBPP, PPR, NCD, ASF, and FMD. Control strategies developed in the country include disposal of live animals and the payment of compensation. The experience gathered in dealing with HPAI allowed the country to elaborate a compensation policy. It should be noted that adequate resources are not in place. It is only once an emergency situation is established that funds are mobilised through a political process.

During the HPAI outbreak, contingency funds were mobilised through the Presidency and therefore funds were quickly released to contain the outbreak. It has to be emphasised that contingency funds should also be made available at the state levels. The mission could not verify that funds allocated to respond to emergency situations are adequate.

8. Capability to invest and develop

The capability of the VS to secure additional investments over time that lead to a sustained improvement in the veterinary services.

Levels of advancement:

1 There is no capability to improve the infrastructure or operations of the VS.

2 The VS occasionally develops proposals and secures funding for improvements in infrastructure and operations through extra-ordinary allocations.

3 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.

4 The VS secures adequate funding for the necessary improvements in infrastructure and operations through extra-ordinary allocations, including from stakeholders.

5 The VS routinely secures adequate funding for the necessary improvements in infrastructure and operations.

Main findings:

The mission observed that supplementary funds are occasionally released through supplementary estimates for implementation of unforeseen programmes during annual budget preparation. Also, the FDLPCS obtains donor funds for project implementation which Government supplements through provision of counterpart funds.

Under the PACE programme, vehicles, veterinary equipment and computer were purchased. The World Bank has funded the acquisition of various equipment under the project *Avian influenza control and human pandemic preparedness and response project*. Many others partners have also provided support for improving the VS equipment but despite these efforts, the overall level of equipment remains insufficient. One of State departments of veterinary services met by the mission, e.g. has no vehicle.

B. MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

Critical competencies	Priority action
Professional and technical competence of the personnel of VS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create at federal and state levels adequate vacancies to employ additional veterinarians and other professionals. - Taking into account the scheme established by PACE, develop appropriate schemes to promote private veterinary practice. - Introduce “sanitary mandates” to allow private veterinarians to participate in vaccination and disease control and surveillance.
Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)	
Veterinary paraprofessional and other technical personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create adequate vacancies including remuneration to employ additional paraprofessionals in the public service to fill and to motivate staff - Develop a legal framework for registration of paraprofessionals by the VCN
Continuing education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FDLPCS to develop specific training programmes for its staff and budget provision for this activity
Technical independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empower the Director of the FDLPCS to take all technical decisions independently.
Coordination capability of the sectors and institutions of the VS (public and private)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforce the capacity (staff, vehicles and adequate funding) of the FDLPCS and States in the monitoring of policy implementation and supervision of field operations. - Formulate strategic and operational plans.
Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocate to livestock sector of a minimum of 30% of the 10% budgetary allocation to agriculture in conformity with the decision of the Heads of State of African Union countries of July, 2003 at Maputo. - Provide vehicles for field operations.
Contingency funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish appropriate contingency funds to be administered directly by the Director of FDLPCS
Capacity to invest and develop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to provide support for the improvement and development of VS infrastructure during the formulation of strategic plan.

CHAPTER II: TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY

The authority and capability of the VS to develop and apply sanitary measures and science-based procedures supporting those measures

A. FINDINGS AGAINST CRITICAL COMPETENCIES

1. Laboratory disease diagnosis

The authority and capability of the VS to identify and record pathogenic agents including those relevant for public health, that can adversely affect animals and animal products.

Levels of advancement:

1 Disease diagnosis is almost always conducted by clinical means only, with laboratory⁷ diagnostic capability being generally unavailable.

2 For diseases of zoonotic⁸ or economic importance, the VS can collect samples and ship them to a laboratory which results in a correct diagnosis.

3 For diseases of zoonotic or economic importance, not present in the country, but known to exist in the region or which could enter the country, the VS can collect samples and ship them to a laboratory which results in a correct diagnosis.

4 In the case of new and emerging diseases in the region or world, the VS have access to a network of national or international reference laboratories and can collect and ship samples to an OIE Reference Laboratory which results in a correct diagnosis.

5 The VS actively promote the implementation of quality assurance in their diagnostic systems and audit⁹ their procedures for clinical diagnosis, the collection and shipment of samples, and laboratory diagnosis.

⁷ **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 Administration* approves and monitors such laboratories with regard to the diagnostic tests required for *international trade*.

⁸ **Zoonosis** means any *disease* or *infection* which is naturally transmissible from animals to humans.

⁹ **Audit** means a systematic and functionally independent examination, the objective of which is to determine if an activity or process and subsequent results meet the prescribed objectives.

Main findings:

Nigeria has six laboratories for animal disease diagnosis but the main one is the *National Veterinary Research Institute* (NVRI) located in Vom, Plateau State. This Institute is charged with carrying out disease diagnosis, research, vaccine production and training. The Institute has 5 zonal supporting laboratories distributed as follows: Southwest zone (Akure), North-West zone (Birnin Kebbi and Kano), South-South zone (Calabar) and North-East zone (Yola) and 17 stations spread across the country. The *Central Diagnostic Laboratory* at Vom coordinates the activities of all these laboratories. It also carries out referral diagnosis for States and private veterinarians.

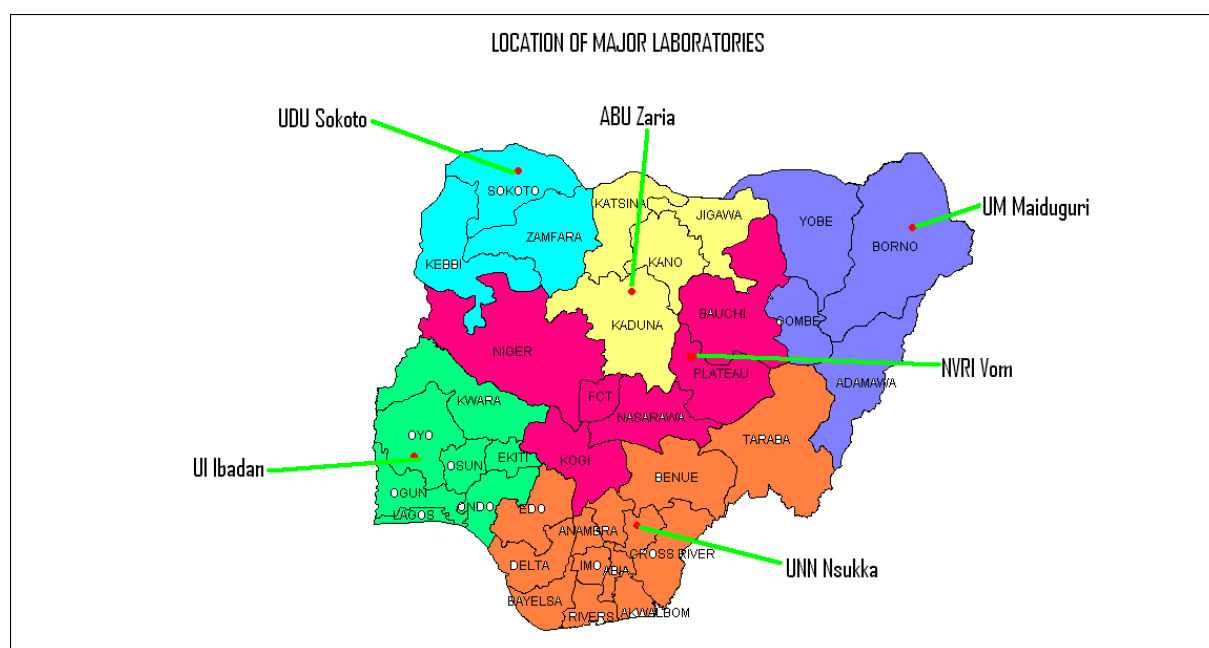
NVRI has the capacity to carry out diagnosis of diseases of zoonotic or economic importance: CBPP, PPR, NCD ASF, FMD, HPAI.

The Institute utilises several diagnostic tests including cELISA and PCR methods. It produces high quality viral and bacterial vaccines with in house quality control. It collaborates with PANVAC and plans to introduce external quality control of the vaccines. NVRI participates in disease surveillance and seromonitoring at the request of the FDLPCS. The Institute has the capacity to receive and analyse samples for diagnosis from all corners of the country within 48 hours; this was evident during the recent HPAI outbreak. The main gaps identified at NVRI are as follows: inadequate equipment, need to train more scientists, need to establish or update laboratories at the state levels, need to update types of vaccines, need to develop capacities to carry out quality control of imported vaccines and biological products, need for international facilitation of provision of consumables for research and diagnosis, need for accreditation as regional/international reference laboratory e.g. for HPAI. In December 2007, participants to the inception workshop of the “West and Central African Veterinary Laboratory Network for Avian Influenza and other transboundary diseases” have selected NVRI as one of the regional reference laboratories in the region.

There are also diagnostic laboratory activities developed in the five faculties of veterinary medicine (Ibadan, Maiduguri, Nsukka, Sokoto, and Zaria), which include veterinary teaching hospitals (VTHs). During visits in Ibadan, Maiduguri and Zaria, the mission observed that the VTHs laboratories are not as well equipped as NVRI for confirmatory diagnosis.

There are also a few private laboratories in the country that can carry out disease diagnosis; in particular the *Animal Care Services Laboratory*, Ibadan. This laboratory is equipped with cELISA and PCR techniques in addition to routine diagnostic procedures.

NVRI and the VTH laboratories have not received international accreditation. NVRI collaborates with international reference laboratories and can collect and ship samples to an OIE Reference Laboratory.



2. Risk analysis

The authority and capability of the VS to base its *risk management*¹⁰ decisions on a scientific assessment of the risks.

Levels of advancement:

1 Risk management decisions are not usually supported by scientific risk assessment¹¹.

2 The VS compile and maintain data, but do not have the capability to systematically assess risks. Some risk management decisions are based on scientific risk assessment.

3 The VS can systematically compile and maintain relevant data and carry out risk assessment. Scientific principles and evidence, including risk assessment, generally provide the basis for risk management decisions.

4 The VS systematically conduct risk assessments in compliance with relevant OIE standards, and base their risk management decisions on the outcomes of these risk assessments.

5 The VS are consistent in basing sanitary decisions on risk analysis¹² and in communicating their procedures and outcomes internationally, meeting all their OIE obligations (including WTO/SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).

Main findings:

The mission noted that the FDLPCS does not currently assess the risks of introduction of new diseases in to the country based on scientific risk analysis. Nevertheless, it should be noted that some officers are being trained in risk analysis and compilation of data.

The mission did not interview FDLPCS staff who have been trained in risk analysis, but it is obvious that this capacity is not used within the Veterinary Quarantine Division at the FDLPCS. The mission visited the veterinary control service at the airports in Abuja and Lagos. Each service is headed by a veterinarian responsible to issue international certification. These services also include veterinary para-professionals (2 in Abuja and 5 in Lagos). There is no evidence that the staff have the capacity to carry out risk assessment. None of the personnel stationed at border points were trained in risk analysis.

¹⁰ **Risk** means the likelihood of the occurrence and the likely magnitude of the consequences of an adverse event to animal or human health in the importing country during a specified time period, as a result of a hazard. **Risk management** means the process of identifying, selecting and implementing measures that can be applied to reduce the level of risk.

¹¹ **Risk assessment** means the evaluation of the likelihood and the biological and economic consequences of entry, establishment, or spread of a pathogenic agent within the territory of an importing country.

¹² **Risk analysis** means the process composed of hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management and risk communication.

3. Quarantine and border security

The authority and capability of the VS to prevent the entry and spread of diseases and other *hazards*¹³ of animals and animal products.

Levels of advancement:

1 The VS cannot apply any type of quarantine or border security procedures for animals and animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners.

2 The VS can establish and apply quarantine or 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 or border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities¹⁴ relating to the import of animals and animal products.

4 The VS can establish and apply quarantine or 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.

Main findings:

The FDLPCS has established and applied quarantine and border security procedures; however, these are not generally based on international standards or on a risk analysis.

The responsibilities of the National Veterinary Quarantine Services are defined in the Animal Diseases (control) Act N° 10 of 1988. The designated veterinary quarantine services points include (i) the international veterinary quarantine station (*Murtala Moh'd International Airport, Lagos; Nnamdi Azikwe International Airport, Abuja; Mallam Aminu Kano International Airport, Kano; Port Harcourt International Airport, Port Harcourt*; and seaports at Port Harcourt, Apapa and Tin Can Island, Lagos; (ii) the interstate veterinary control posts (Jebba, Makurdi and Lokoja) and (iii) the international veterinary control posts (Seme, Imeko, Jibia, Illela, Maigatari, Gamboru/Ngala, Mubi, Ikom and Idiroko borders). In accordance with the Act N° 10 of 1988, live animals, animal products, animal commodities and biologicals can be imported or exported subject to issuance of veterinary permits by FDLPCS.

None of the border entry points visited by the mission had quarantine facilities. This is the case observed in Lagos and Abuja international airports and the control post at Gamboru/Ngala (Borno State) bordering Cameroon. At this post, the mission noted that the papers accompanying animals from neighbouring countries of Cameroon, Chad, CAR and Sudan were not in accordance with international certificates recommended by the OIE. For enhanced and effective surveillance at the entry points and the control posts, there is need to create additional veterinary quarantine stations, increase the presence of veterinary quarantine staff, train or re-train staff on quarantine facilities and procedures and surveillance strategies.

Trade animals (mainly cattle) are brought to Nigeria from Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, Sudan and Niger. Their number is not accurately determined. In the most important international veterinary control post in Gamboru/Ngala, personnel numbers and the capacity to handle control activities are inadequate.

¹³ **Hazard** means a biological, chemical or physical agent in, or a condition of, an animal or animal product with the potential to cause an adverse health effect.

¹⁴ Illegal activities include attempts to gain entry for animals or animals products other than through legal entry points and/or using certification and/or other procedures not meeting the country's requirements.

4. Epidemiological surveillance

The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the *sanitary status*¹⁵ of the animal populations under their mandate.

Levels of advancement:

- 1 The VS have no surveillance¹⁶ programme
- 2 There is a formal surveillance programme implemented for at least one OIE listed disease.
- 3 The VS can conduct passive surveillance through appropriate networks in the field, where samples from suspect cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis.**
- 4 The VS can conduct active surveillance programmes in animal populations for diseases of economic and zoonotic importance to the country and systematically report the results.
- 5 The surveillance and reporting programmes meet the country's OIE obligations.

Main findings:

The VS can conduct passive surveillance through appropriate networks in the field, where samples from suspect cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis. There is a formal passive surveillance for HPAI, CBPP, FMD, PPR, *Newcastle disease* and ASF in the country. There is also an active surveillance for HPAI.

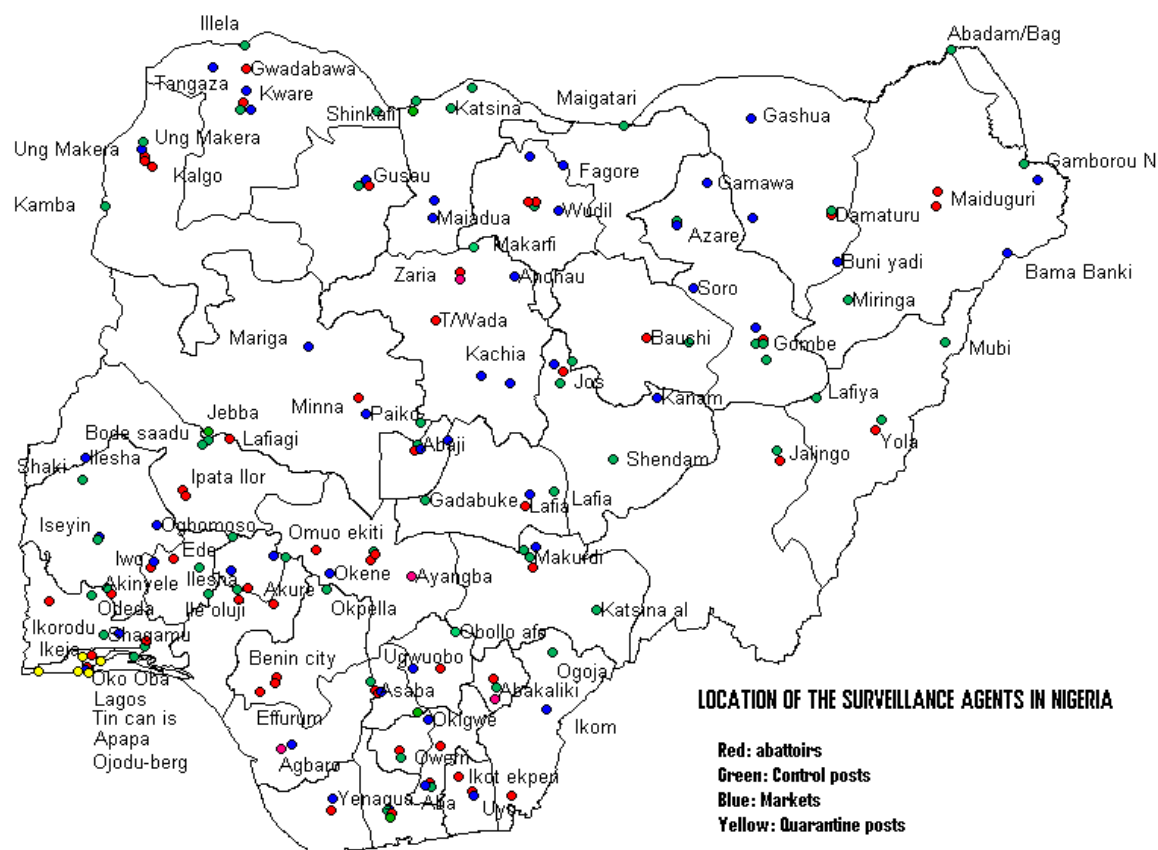
It should be emphasised that the country has already carried out passive and active surveillance for *Rinderpest* and has been accorded disease freedom status by the OIE.

Through the PACE programme, the FDLPCS has established 15 zonal offices which collect and collate monthly, quarterly and annual reports from the States and submit them to the FDLPCS. Also, there is a federal field office in each state that collaborates with the State DVs and his staff to conduct detailed clinical examination, collect epidemiological information and carry out forward and backward tracing, collect specimens for laboratory analysis, and submit regular reports to the FDLPCS and the NVRI.

The mission observed that with the support of the PACE programme, an epidemio-surveillance network was established, which covers all of the country. The formats used for reporting of diseases from the field have been documented and regularised.

¹⁵ **Animal health status** means the status of a country or a zone with respect to an animal disease, according to the criteria listed in the relevant chapter of the *Terrestrial Code* dealing with the disease.

¹⁶ **Surveillance** means the investigation of a given population or subpopulation to detect the presence of a pathogenic agent or disease; the frequency and type of surveillance will be determined by the epidemiology of the pathogenic agent or disease, and the desired outputs.



Map : location of the surveillance agents in Nigeria

The mission noted that there were no regular reports submitted by private veterinarians to the federal or state veterinary authorities. Through discussions with the private veterinarians, it was established that there is no feedback from federal or state authorities even when reports are submitted.

It was also evident that the *Animal Disease Act* N° 10 of 1988 was not being enforced by the authorities regarding this matter. The planned registration of private veterinary premises by the state DVSs will result in their close supervision and therefore enhance reporting.

Supervision of field operations should be improved by instituting regular field visits by the federal and state authorities. In this regard, vehicles should be provided at all levels of veterinary service operations.

Reporting to OIE should be more regularised to accommodate the requirement that following a submission of a disease outbreak report to OIE there should be subsequent follow up reports.

Formats for disease monitoring and reporting in the abattoirs are available but there is no targeted active surveillance for major zoonotic diseases. The mission noted that many abattoirs and slaughter slabs are not adequately equipped and do not comply with international standards except for a few abattoirs e.g. the one in Lagos. There are no facilities for transportation of processed meat and meat products from abattoirs to market outlets. There are also no designated cold chain facilities for the preservation of meat in meat shops and markets. There exists no commercial fresh meat establishment in the country that is approved by other importing countries and which complies with an international assessment inspection programme associated with the approval procedure.

The mission noted that the FDLPCS has prototype designs in place for abattoirs.

During the PACE programme, data management capacities have been developed especially with the installation of the software ARIS. At the FDLPCS, there is some equipment dedicated to the zoosanitary data management. The VS use the OIE/WAHIS to notify to the OIE the main animal diseases.

A newsletter called National Animal Disease Information and Surveillance (NADIS) is published but not on a regular basis.

5. Early detection and emergency response capability

The authority and capability of the VS to detect and respond rapidly to a sanitary emergency (such as a significant disease *outbreak*¹⁷ or food safety emergency).

Levels of advancement:

1 The VS have no field network or established procedure to determine whether a sanitary emergency exists or the authority to declare such an emergency and respond appropriately.

2 The VS have a field network and an established procedure to determine whether or not a sanitary emergency exists, but lack the necessary legal and financial support to respond appropriately.

3 The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies, but the response is not coordinated through a chain of command.

4 The VS have an established procedure to make timely decisions on whether or not a sanitary emergency exists. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies through a chain of command. They have national contingency plans for some exotic diseases.

5 The VS have national contingency plans for all diseases of concern through coordinated actions with all stakeholders through a chain of command.

Main findings:

Early detection and emergency response capability rely on two supporting systems:

- a) epidemiological surveillance
- b) emergency preparedness planning and contingency funding.

These two critical competencies are discussed in Chapter I, n°7 and Chapter II (this chapter), n° 4. The outcome of this PVS evaluation is that none of these critical competencies has reached a sufficient level, for them to become conducive for early detection and emergency response capability. Its implementation is hampered by inadequate training of field staff on clinical diagnostic of animal diseases, lack of adequate resources to be mobilised when required and lack of adequate transport and equipment. There also the problem of coordination between FDLPCS and State levels and field actors in particular the private veterinarians who do not submit regular reports and do not always follow the policy for example the vaccination against HPAI.

¹⁷ **Outbreak of disease or infection** means the occurrence of one or more cases of a disease or an infection in an epidemiological unit.

6. Emerging issues

The authority and capability of the VS to identify in advance, and take appropriate action in response to likely *emerging*¹⁸ issues under their mandate relating to the sanitary status of the country, public health, the environment, or trade in animals and animal products.

Levels of advancement:

1 The VS do not have procedures to identify in advance likely emerging issues
2 The VS monitor and review developments at national and international levels relating to emerging issues.
3 The VS assess the risks, costs and/or opportunities of the identified emerging issues, including preparation of appropriate national preparedness plans.
4 the VS implement, in coordination with stakeholders, prevention or control actions due to an adverse emerging issue, or beneficial actions from a positive emerging issue.
5 The VS coordinate actions with neighbouring countries and trading partners to respond to emerging issues, including audits of each other's ability to detect and address emerging issues in their early stages.

Main findings:

There is no evidence of activities within the veterinary services that are directed towards anticipating developments in terms of emerging diseases. There are no legislative provisions, no staff dedicated to this task, no specific budgeting and no documented outcomes but the VS of Nigeria monitors and reviews development at national and international level relating to emerging issues and has some emergency plans for TADs.

¹⁸ **Emerging disease** means a new *infection* resulting from the evolution or change of an existing pathogenic agent, a known *infection* spreading to a new geographic area or *population*, or a previously unrecognised pathogenic agent or disease diagnosed for the first time and which has a significant impact on animal or public health.

7. Technical innovation

The capability of the VS to keep up to date with the latest scientific advances and to comply with the standards of the OIE (and *Codex Alimentarius* Commission where applicable).

Levels of advancement:

1 The VS have only informal access to technical innovations through personal contacts and external sources.

2 The VS maintain a data-base of technical innovations and international standards, through subscriptions to scientific journals and electronic media.

3 The VS have a specific programme to actively identify relevant technical innovations and international standards.

4 The VS incorporate technical innovations and international standards into selected policies and procedures, in collaboration with stakeholders.

5 The VS systematically implement relevant technical innovations and international standards.

Main findings:

There is no evidence of activities within the veterinary services that are directed towards adopting technical innovations developed elsewhere. There is no staff dedicated to this task, no specific budgeting and no documented outcomes.

While all senior staff have access to personal internet, there are only a few institutional e-mail addresses. Subscriptions to scientific journals have not been encountered.

Overall, knowledge of OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards is low. Little use is made of the internet – portals of organisations such as OIE, FAO, etc.

8. Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals

The authority and capability of the VS to regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.

Levels of advancement:

- 1 The VS cannot regulate the usage of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
- 2 The VS has only limited capability to exercise administrative control (including) on the usage, including import and production, of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.**
- 3 The VS can exercise scientific control (technical standards) over the import, production and distribution of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
- 4 The VS can implement control on anti-microbial and chemical residues in food producing animals.
- 5 The VS can exercise complete control on registration, sale and usage of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.

Main findings:

The gradual liberalisation of the economy, initiated by the government in the last five years, has led to the development of private veterinary services. This process however has not been very well guided by the various authorities involved, leading to a remarkable multiplication of private initiatives which are increasingly growing beyond the control of the public veterinary services, especially given the absence of a legislative framework and regulations.

This leads to a situation whereby the delivery of private veterinary services is in majority found in the informal sector. Genuine private veterinary surgeries (mainly based in urban areas) usually operate without formal licensing, given this absence of a legal framework on the (private, or public) delivery of veterinary services to the public (veterinary practice).

However, during the PACE programme, a *National Committee for the Privatisation of Veterinary Services* (NCPVS) was established and a draft (federal) law on Veterinary practice in Nigeria was elaborated. Lists of registered private veterinary practices in the country, various para-veterinary professionals and livestock cooperative groups have been collected and introduced in the project database. This is being updated regularly

B. MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

Critical competencies	Priority action
Laboratory disease diagnosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft a programme for improvement of equipment, supplies and consumables at NVRI and State and Veterinary Faculties laboratories. - Network NVRI and State and Veterinary Faculties laboratories. - Introduce quality assurance in the laboratory procedures. - Accredite NVRI as a regional/international reference laboratory e.g. for HPAI.
Risk analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate and implement risk analysis programmes - Create core capacity within the FDLPCS for risk analysis will be necessary.
Quarantine and border security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building of quarantine facilities at all border points. - Creation of additional veterinary quarantine stations - Increase and train veterinary quarantine services staff on quarantine facilities and procedures and surveillance strategies. - Implement of international standards for certification of animals and animal products for import and export.
Epidemiological surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforce the <i>Animal Diseases (control) Act</i> N° 10, 1988 regarding the disease reporting in particular by the private sector. - Train more staff in epidemio-surveillance. - Improve feedback to stakeholders and follow-up reports to the OIE. - Need to reinforce data collection at federal, state and local government levels.
Early detection and emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide vehicles and equipment for field operations to facilitate early detection and emergency response.
Emerging issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop procedures in FDLPCS in order to identify, monitor and review emerging issues. - Prepare appropriate national preparedness plans.
Technical innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a database of technical innovations and international standards. - Subscribe to scientific journals for updating knowledge of staff.
Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create capacity in the FDLPCS to monitor standards and control of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals. - Need for NVRI to update types of vaccines and to develop capacities to carry out quality control of imported vaccines and biological products.

CHAPTER III: INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS

The capability of the VS to collaborate with and involve stakeholders in the implementation of programmes and activities

A. FINDINGS AGAINST CRITICAL COMPETENCIES

1. Communications

The capability of the VS to keep stakeholders informed, in a transparent, effective and timely manner, of VS activities and programmes, and of developments in animal health and food safety.

Levels of advancement:

- 1 The VS have no mechanism in place to inform stakeholders of VS activities and programmes.
- 2 The VS have informal communication mechanisms.
- 3 The VS maintain an official focal point for communication, but it is not always up to date in providing information.**
- 4 The VS focal point for communications provides up to date information, accessible via the internet and other appropriate channels, on activities and programmes.
- 5 The VS have a well-developed communication plan, and actively and regularly circulate information to stakeholders.

Main findings:

The FDLPCS has formal communication mechanisms to inform stakeholders and other partners about its activities and programmes. The FDLPCS have an official focal point for communication that provides information. The Veterinary Administration has a well-developed communication plan, a website (www.fedlivestock.gov.ng) and produces quarterly bulletins.

There are numerous stakeholders association at federal or state levels (cattle traders association, poultry producers association, fowl sellers' association etc) and consumer organisations that collaborate with the Veterinary Services. According to information provided to the mission, some of the stakeholders receive *NADIS* newsletters but the main channel to inform them are the local radio stations. TV is used occasionally for access to the stakeholders. The FDLPCS's website does not seem to be updated regularly.

There is need to improve the effectiveness of communication, to provide up to date information via the internet and to strengthen the networking at federal and state levels.

2. Consultation with stakeholders

The capability of the VS to consult effectively with stakeholders on VS activities and programmes, and on developments in animal health and food safety.

Levels of advancement:

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

Main findings:

The VS (the *Veterinary Administration* and the *Veterinary Authorities*) at federal and state levels maintain informal consultation with stakeholders. Some workshops and meetings are organised with stakeholders but on an irregular basis. The VS do not actively consult with stakeholders or solicit feedback from them regarding proposed or current activities and programmes.

In Nigeria, stakeholders include cattle traders association, poultry producers association, fowls sellers' association, consumer organisations etc. Several organisations exist at local, state and federal levels and the multitude does not necessarily facilitate consultation of the veterinary administration with stakeholders.

In the context of bird flu, many meetings were organised by the veterinary services to inform and sensitise the stakeholders. The mission was able to see the minutes of some of these meetings and various posters and others publications prepared on the topic of bird flu.

However, there is no evidence that implementation of these activities would be possible without project funding (PACE, funds mobilised for bird flu etc.).

3. Official representation

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 the *Codex Alimentarius* Commission and WTO / SPS Committee where applicable).

Levels of advancement:

1 The VS do not participate in or follow up on relevant meetings of regional and international organisations.

2 The VS participate sporadically or passively¹⁹ in relevant meetings.

3 The VS participate actively²⁰ in the majority of relevant meetings.

4 The VS consult with stakeholders and take into consideration their opinions in providing papers and making interventions in relevant meetings.

5 The VS consult with stakeholders to ensure that strategic issues are identified, to provide leadership and to ensure coordination among national delegations as part of their participation in relevant meetings.

Main findings:

The FDLPCS participates rather passively in the majority of relevant meetings (OIE, *Codex Alimentarius* Commission and WTO SPS Committee). During the last ten years, the Director of the FDLPCS has regularly attended the annual sessions of the OIE. There is no evidence that representatives of the FDLPCS have actively participated in an OIE commission, working group or ad-hoc group.

There is no mechanism in place to consult with stakeholders and take into consideration their views and opinions and to ensure that strategic issues are identified before proceeding to such meetings.

¹⁹ *Passive participation* refers to attending but not playing an active role in the meeting in question.

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.

4. Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

The capability and authority of the public sector of the veterinary services to accredit / authorise / delegate the private sector (e.g. private veterinarians and laboratories), to carry out official tasks on its behalf.

Levels of advancement:

1 The public sector of the VS has neither the authority nor the capability to accredit / authorise / delegate the private sector to carry out official tasks.

2 The public sector of the VS has the authority and capability to accredit / authorise / delegate to the private sector, but there are currently no accreditation/ authorisation / delegation activities.

3 The public sector of the VS develops accreditation/ authorisation / delegation programmes for certain tasks, but these are not routinely reviewed.

4 The public sector of the VS develops and implements accreditation/ authorisation / delegation programmes, and these are routinely reviewed.

5 The public sector of the VS carries out audits of its accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, in order to maintain the trust of their trading partners and stakeholders.

Main findings:

In fact, there exists no “*sanitary mandate*” (or *animal health accreditation*) of some sort. However, the mission was informed about the initiatives engaged by the FDLPCS in order to establish the “*sanitary mandate*”. Template documents for “*sanitary mandate*” elaborated by neighbouring countries have already been compiled. It seems that there is commitment at the political level to establish this type of delegation.

The only genuinely efficient private veterinary laboratory should be accredited and its activities monitored.

5. Veterinary Statutory Body

The Veterinary Statutory Body²¹ is an autonomous authority responsible for the regulation of the veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals. Its role is defined in the Terrestrial Code.

Levels of advancement:

- 1 There is no legislation establishing a Veterinary Statutory Body.
- 2 There is a Veterinary Statutory Body, but it does not have legislated authority to make decisions, nor to apply disciplinary measures.
- 3 The Veterinary Statutory Body has the legislative framework for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals only within the private sector of the VS.
- 4 The Veterinary Statutory Body has the legislative framework for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals across the whole of the VS.**
- 5 The Veterinary Statutory Body is subject to evaluation procedures in respect of autonomy, functional capacity and membership representation.

Main findings:

The *Veterinary Council of Nigeria* (VCN) was established in 1969 to replace the Veterinary Ordinance of 1953. The VCN has the legislative framework to regulate veterinarians across the whole of the VS.

The VCN plans to institute frameworks to empower it to also regulate veterinary para-professionals. Guidelines for the activities of *Community Animal Health Workers* have been proposed and should soon be implemented.

The Council registers the veterinarians qualified from Nigerian Universities and those from other Universities sit examinations before registration.

The VCN inspects the Veterinary Faculties to evaluate their capacities and their curriculum every two years. The VCN regulates the numbers of students to be admitted annually into the veterinary Faculties and monitors examinations. The VCN has established a *College of Veterinary Surgeons of Nigeria* (CVSN) with outlets at Zaria, Nsukka and Ibadan Universities to train its members for admission to *membership* and *fellowship* Diploma of the College.

The Council is accommodated in its own building in Abuja. The VCN is mainly funded by the Nigerian Government and also generates revenue from registration fees, accreditation of Faculties and rental of office space in their building. There is an elected President of the council and an Executive Registrar who runs day to day activities of the VCN assisted by support staff.

The VCN should develop capacities to ensure regulation of practices by private veterinarians.

²¹ **Veterinary statutory body** means an autonomous authority regulating *veterinarians* and *veterinary para-professionals*. The tasks of the Veterinary Statutory Body are defined in the Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

6. Implementation of joint programmes

The capability of the VS and stakeholders to formulate and implement joint programmes in regard to animal health and food safety.

Levels of advancement:

1	The VS and stakeholders have no joint programmes.
2	The VS and stakeholders have established sporadically joint programmes but these are not routinely updated.
3	The VS and stakeholders have established an education / awareness programme.
4	The joint programmes are kept up to date, but are only partially ²² implemented
5	The joint programmes are fully implemented.

Main findings:

The VS have established some joint programmes with various interest groups, farmers associations and other stakeholders. But these are sporadic and sometimes at informal levels.

²² *Partially implemented* may indicate full implementation of some activities only or partial implementation of all activities.

B. MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

Critical competencies	Priority action
Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the capacity of the communication staff. - Provide up to date information via the internet - Update the FDLPCS website on regular basis - Provide effective intranet and internet facilities at federal and state levels.
Consultation with stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institute formal and regular consultation and feedbacks with stakeholders. - List all existing associating stakeholders' representatives at federal and state levels and encourage their establishment where such organisations do not yet exist.
Official representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve consultation with stakeholders.
Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish "<i>sanitary mandates</i>".
Veterinary Statutory Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VCN to develop a legal framework to register and regulate paraprofessionals.
Implementation of joint programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop joint programmes with stakeholders and partner organisations.

CHAPTER IV: ACCESS TO MARKETS

The capability and authority of the VS to provide support in order to access, expand and retain regional and international markets for animals and animal products

A. FINDINGS AGAINST CRITICAL COMPETENCIES

1. Preparation of legislation and regulations, and implementation of regulations

The authority and capability of the VS to actively participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and to implement animal health and food safety regulations for animals, animal products and processes under their mandate.

Levels of advancement:

1 The VS have neither the authority, nor the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and implement resultant regulations.

2 The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, but cannot implement resultant regulations nationally.

3 The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and to implement resultant regulations nationally.

4 The VS consult their stakeholders in participating in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and in implementing regulations to meet national needs.

5 The VS consult their stakeholders in implementing regulations to meet international trade needs.

Main findings:

The FDLPCS participates in the preparation of legislation and regulations and implementation of animal health and food safety regulations. Also, States and Local Governments can enact edicts and bylaws respectively to address specific animal health and food safety matters. There are no regular reviews, updating and amendment of existing laws e.g. the *Animal Diseases (Control) Act* No 10, 1988.

There are also no consultations with stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of regulations.

In addition to the *Animal Diseases (Control) Act* No 10, 1988, there is a federal regulation on meat inspection and hygiene (*Meat Inspection and Hygiene Act*, 2002). Two important decrees are not yet signed into law: Proposed *Veterinary Public Health (Meat Hygiene) Decree* and Proposed *National Grazing Reserves and Stocks Routes Decree*.

At the state level, legislation and regulation exist but need to be updated:

- Kaduna State: Private Veterinary Clinic and Vet drug store (Registration, Licensing and Regulation) Edict, 1996.
- Oyo State: Animal (Diseases) Law, 1978.
- Borno State: The Hides and Skins Edict and Regulations, 1988.
- Borno State: Beast of Burden (control) Edict, 1991.
- Borno State: Veterinary clinics (Registration) Edict, 1994.
- Plateau State: Control of Domestic Animals law 1981.
- Plateau State: Government and Private Veterinary Hospital (s), Ambulatory Clinic and other Veterinary Establishments Accreditation and Registration Edict, 1994.
- Abia State: Control of Movement of Cattle and other Animals Edict, 1994

2. Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations ²³

The authority and capability of the VS to ensure that stakeholders are in compliance with animal health and food safety regulations under the VS mandate.

Levels of advancement:

1 The VS have no programme to ensure stakeholder compliance with relevant regulations.

2 The VS implement a programme consisting of inspection and verification of compliance with regulations relating to animals and animal products, report instances of non-compliance, but generally do not take further action.

3 If necessary, the VS impose appropriate penalties in instances of non-compliance.

4 The VS work with stakeholders to minimise instances of non-compliance.

5 The VS carry out audits of their compliance programme.

Main findings:

The FDLPCS and States have no programme to ensure stakeholder compliance with relevant regulations. There is no evidence that the FDLPCS has been trying to develop programmes to ensure stakeholders compliance with relevant regulations. On the other hand, stakeholders, due to lack of information or interest, do not necessarily seek to be involved in such programmes. In general, there is a need to update the existing legislation and regulation and to involve the stakeholders.

²³ Legislation is the basis for sanitary measures, and includes all relevant laws, regulations and decrees, and associated technical processes and procedures.

3. International harmonisation

The authority and capability of the VS to be active in the inter-national 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.

Levels of advancement:

1 National legislation, regulations and sanitary measures under the mandate of the VS do not take account of international standards.

2 The VS are aware of gaps, inconsistencies or non-conformities in national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures as compared to international standards, but do not have the capability or authority to rectify the problems.

3 The VS monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, guidelines 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 inter-governmental organisations.

4 The VS are active in reviewing and commenting on the draft standards, of relevant inter-governmental organisations.

5 The VS actively and regularly participate at the international level in the formulation, negotiation and adoption of international standards²⁴, and use the standards to harmonise national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures.

Main findings:

The FDLPCS 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 authority to rectify the problems. For example, there are two decrees proposed on *Veterinary Public Health* and on *National Grazing Reserves and Stocks Routes* but not yet signed into law.

The country is a member of the WTO and participates regularly in the international standard setting activities and processes. However, the FDLPCS itself does not participate in these meetings, at best it provides comments if requested. Very few staff members of the FDLPCS have already attended workshops on sanitary measures. There is no evidence that the VS has the capability to monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, guidelines and periodically review national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures in order to harmonise them, as appropriate, with international standards.

²⁴ A country could be active in international standard setting without actively pursuing national changes. The importance of this element is to promote national change.

4. International Certification ²⁵

The authority and capability of the VS to certify²⁶ animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate, in accordance with the national legislation and regulations, and international standards.

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 certification programmes for all 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.

Main findings:

The FDLPCS have the authority to certify certain animals, animals products, services and processes, but are not always in compliance with the national legislation and regulations, and international standards.

The FDLPCS is responsible for the issuing of international certification. Certified statements concerning animal health status are not based on analyses carried out in laboratories. There is no national laboratory that is designated for veterinary public health analysis and certification of products.

The mission has observed that at the international veterinary control post of Gamboru/Ngala, animal movement certificates used are not in accordance with international certificates recommended by the OIE and are not signed by veterinarians. In addition, the lack of quarantine facilities in the main entry points for live animals and products of animal origin) does not facilitate certification either.

²⁵ Certification procedures should be based on relevant OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards.

²⁶ **International veterinary certificate** means a certificate, issued in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 1.2.2., describing the animal health and/or public health requirements which are fulfilled by the exported commodities.

5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements

The authority and capability of the VS to negotiate, implement and maintain *equivalence*²⁷ and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.

Levels of advancement:

1 The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to negotiate or approve equivalency and other types of sanitary agreements with other countries.

2 The VS have the authority to negotiate and approve equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners, but no such agreements have been implemented. .

3 The VS have implemented equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on selected animals, animal products and processes.

4 The VS actively pursue the development, implementation and maintenance of equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on all matters relevant to animals, animal products and processes under their mandate.

5 The VS actively work with stakeholders and take account of developments in international standards, in pursuing equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.

Main findings:

The FDLPCS has the authority to negotiate and approve equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners, but to date no such agreements have been negotiated.

Nigeria is a signatory of the Treaty of ECOWAS (*Economic Community of West African States*) revised in July 1993, which stipulates the establishment of a common market through (i) the liberalisation of trade by the abolition, amongst Member States, of customs duties levied on imports and exports, and the abolition amongst Member States, of non-tariff trade barriers in order to establish a free trade area at Community level; and (ii) the establishment of an economic union through the adoption of common policies in the economic, financial social and cultural sectors, and the creation of a monetary union.

Apart from the said ECOWAS treaty, formal and non-formal sanitary agreements exist with some others countries in Central Africa such as Cameroon and Chad, allowing the circulation of live animals and certain products of animal origin on its territory.

²⁷ **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.

6. Traceability

The authority and capability of the VS to identify animals²⁸ and animal products under their mandate and trace their history, location and distribution.

Levels of advancement:

1 The VS do not have the capability to identify animals or animal products.

2 The VS can document the history of some animals and animal products.

3 The VS have procedures in place to identify and trace selected animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes, in accordance with the relevant international standards.

4 The VS and their stakeholders have coordinated procedures in place that can identify and trace animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes.

5 The VS, in cooperation with their stakeholders, carry out audits of their traceability procedures.

Main findings:

The VS can document the history of some animals and animal products but have no procedures in place to identify and trace animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes, in accordance with the relevant international standards.

There is no formal animal identification system at neither federal, nor state levels. There is no individual registration of animals and no identification of owners. Nevertheless, a traditional animal identification system using tattoos is widely used in the country to determine the area of origin of animals.

²⁸ **Animal traceability** means the ability to follow an animal or group of animals during all stages of its life. **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.

7. Transparency ²⁹

The authority and capability of the VS to notify the OIE of their disease status and other relevant matters (and to notify the WTO /SPS Committee where applicable) in accordance with established procedures.

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 stakeholders of changes in their regulations and decisions on the control of relevant diseases and of the country's sanitary status, and of changes in the regulations and sanitary status of other countries.
5 The VS, in cooperation with their stakeholders, carry out audits of their transparency procedures.

Main findings:

With the advent of PACE, the FDLPCS improved on notification of disease outbreaks in compliance with the procedures established by the OIE. There is need, however, to improve on submission of follow up reports.

Table : standard reporting to OIE over the past 3 years (2005-2007)

Year	Six-monthly reports	Annual reports	Compliance
2005	2	1	100%
2006	2	1	100%
2007	2	1	100%

Table : immediate notifications submitted to OIE over the past 3 years (2005-2007)

Year	Diseases	Follow up reports	Resolved
2005	African Swine Fever	0	No
2006	Highly Path. Avian Influenza	6	Yes
2007	African Horse Sickness	1	Yes
2007	African Swine Fever	1	No

All data : WAHID interface (OIE)

²⁹ **Transparency** means the comprehensive documentation of all data, information, assumptions, methods, results, discussion and conclusions used in the risk analysis. Conclusions should be supported by an objective and logical discussion and the document should be fully referenced.

8. Zoning

The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free *zones*³⁰, as necessary, and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and the WTO/SPS Agreement where applicable).

Levels of advancement:

1 The VS cannot establish disease free zones.

2 As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations³¹ with distinct health status suitable for zoning.

3 The VS have implemented bio-security measures that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.

4 The VS collaborate with their stakeholders to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.

5 The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free zones and gain recognition by trading partners that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO/SPS Agreement where applicable).

Main findings:

The VS have not established disease free zones in Nigeria.

³⁰ **Zone/region** means a clearly defined part of a country containing an animal *subpopulation* with a distinct health status with respect to a specific *disease* for which required surveillance, control and biosecurity measures have been applied for the purpose of *international trade*.

Free zone means a zone in which the absence of the *disease* under consideration has been demonstrated by the requirements specified in the *Terrestrial Code* for free status being met. Within the zone and at its borders, appropriate *official veterinary control* is effectively applied for *animals* and animal products, and their transportation.

³¹ **Subpopulation** means a distinct part of a *population* identifiable according to specific common animal health characteristics.

9. Compartmentalisation

The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free *compartments*³² as necessary, and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and the WTO/SPS Agreement where applicable).

Levels of advancement:

1 The VS cannot establish disease free compartments.

2 As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with distinct health status suitable for compartmentalisation.

3 The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable it to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.

4 The VS collaborate with their stakeholders to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.

5 The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free compartments and can gain recognition by other countries that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO/SPS Agreement where applicable).

Main findings:

In the poultry sector, there are some large-scale vertical integrations and industrial farms (corresponding to FAO's classifications' sectors 1 and 2), which implement biosecurity measures that enable them to establish and maintain disease free compartments.

Outside this sector, the structure and characteristics of the livestock sector in Nigeria are insufficiently developed to (economically) justify attempts for recognition of compartmentalisation.

No compartmentalisation strategy or framework is available.

Compartmentalisation is not defined in legislation.

³² **Compartment** means one or more establishments under a common biosecurity management system containing an animal subpopulation 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 purpose of international trade. **Free compartment** means a compartment in which the absence of the animal pathogen causing the disease under consideration has been demonstrated by all requirements specified in the Terrestrial Code for free status being met.

B. MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

Critical competencies	Priority action
Preparation of legislation and regulations, and implementation of regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designate a multidisciplinary committee to update the main law regarding animal disease control and zoonosis. - Ensure the harmonisation of legislation and regulations regarding animal disease control and zoonosis enacted at the state level.
Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforce existing regulations for stakeholders to comply. - Develop programme to ensure stakeholder compliance with relevant regulations
International certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designate team in charge to monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, guidelines and periodically review national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures in order to harmonise them, as appropriate, with international standards. - Implement international standards for certification of animals and animal products for import and export.
Traceability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create capacity to identify and trace animals and animal products at federal and state levels.
Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve on submission of follow up reports.
Compartmentalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve biosecurity in traditional production system and in live animal markets. - Develop compartmentalisation strategy.

PART IV: CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation team observed that there were qualified veterinarians and paraprofessionals in place. The organisational content of the public sector of VS at federal and state levels generally remains stable. There are capacities to carry out disease diagnosis in the *National Veterinary Research Institute* (NVRI). However, the laboratories mainly located in the Faculties of Veterinary Medicine are not as well equipped as NVRI. The VS can conduct passive and active surveillance through appropriate networks in the field. The *Veterinary Council of Nigeria* (VCN) plays a key role; it is responsible for establishing standards for veterinary practice in the country and registers veterinarians and also accredits and regularly inspects the Veterinary Faculties to evaluate their capacities and their curriculum. The VCN and the NVMA organise continuing education for veterinarians regularly. The VCN has established a *College of Veterinary Surgeons of Nigeria* to train its members for admission to *membership* and *fellowship* of the College. However the VCN does not regulate the para-professionals, which it should do to enhance the delivery of animal health services.

There is a clear chain of command at federal and state levels for most of the activities. However, there is a breakdown in policy enforcement in the vaccination against HPAI in some states. The FDLPCS does not have strategic and operational plans. The budget allocated at federal and state levels is not in accordance with the requirements of VS resulting in inadequate funding for field and laboratory activities. There are no vehicles for field operations except a few provided by PACE. Many abattoirs and slaughter slabs are not adequately equipped and do not comply with international standards except for a few e.g. one in Lagos. The country does not assess the risks of introduction of new diseases based on scientific risk analysis. There are no quarantine facilities at the border entry points.

The mission recommends the creation at federal and state levels of adequate vacancies to employ additional veterinarians and other professionals, the reinforcement of the capacity (staff, vehicles and adequate funding) of the FDLPCS and States in the monitoring of policy implementation, supervision of field operations and the formulation of strategic and operational plans at the federal level. There is need to increase the funding by allocation to livestock sector of a minimum of 30% of the 10% of budgetary allocations to agriculture in conformity with the decision of the Heads of State of African Union countries, July, 2003, Maputo. There is also need to establish appropriate contingency funds to be administered directly by the Director of FDLPCS and to put in place elaborate programme for improvement of equipment, supplies and consumables at NVRI and State and Veterinary Faculties laboratories. For effective surveillance at the entry points and the control posts, additional veterinary quarantine stations need to be created. There is a need to form a multidisciplinary committee to update the main law regarding animal disease control and zoonosis.

PART V. APPENDICES

Annex 1: Political map of Nigeria

Annex 2: List of Persons Interviewed

Names	Fncion / Structure
Abuja	
Hon Abba Sayyadi Ruma	Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources, Abuja
Hon Adamu Maina Waziri	Minister of State of Agriculture and Water Resources, Abuja
Dr Junaidu A. Maina	Director, Federal Department of Livestock and Pest Control (FDLPCS)
Dr J. Nyager	Deputy Director FDLPCS, Head Animal Health Division
R. M. Adeola	Head, Pastoral Resources Division, FDLPCS
Dr J. M. Arubi	Head, Pest Control Division, FDLPCS
Dr M. Magaji	Head, Veterinary Quarantine Division, FDLPCS
Dr A. Abubakar	Head, Public Health Division, FDLPCS
Dr G. M. Mshelbwala	Head, Policy and Planning Division, FDLPCS
Dr L. A. O. Asije	Head, Livestock Development Division, FDLPCS
Dr I. G. Ahmed	Head, Epidemiology Unit, FDLPCS
Dr M. D. Sa'idu	Component Coordinator A.I. Control Programme, FDLPCS
Dr Andrew R. Kwasari	FDLPCS
Dr Gidado Muhammed	A.I. Control Programme, FDLPCS
Mrs Winnie Emeka-Okolie	Communication Officer, NADIS/FDLPCS
Dr O. Alabi	Epidemiology Unit, FDLPCS
Dr S. A. Anzaku	Privatisation Officer, FDLPCS
Dr Ozibis A. Adams	Head, FCT Animal Services Division
Dr Zayyad	Head, FCT Veterinary Services
Dr Daniel G. Maddo	Registrar/CEO Veterinary Council of Nigeria
Prof. G. H. Sharubutu	President, Nigerian Veterinary Medical Association
Pr Timothy Obi	Team leader FAO-EU AI Project
Dr Garba Maina	Epidemiologist, FAO-EU AI Project
Dr Tesfai Tseggai	CTA FAO-USAID AI Project
Dr (Mrs) Dooshima Kwange	NPC FAO-USAID AI Project
Dr Chinwe Okoye Echeazu	Head, FCT Veterinary Clinic
Dr Ladan-Chiko Kabir	Head, International Control Post Airport Abuja
Dr Asiegbu Emeka	International Control Post Airport Abuja
Mr Timothy Gemkon	International Control Post Airport Abuja
Lagos / Lagos State	
Mr. T. O. Raji	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Dr (Mrs) O. Olawale	Director, Veterinary Services Lagos State
Mrs Felicia A. Oketokun	National President, Fowls Sellers' Association of Nigeria
Mrs E. O. Fatunmbi	General Secretary, Fowls Sellers' Association of Nigeria
Dr Babatunde Bello	PAM, Lagos
Dr (Mrs) A. O. Johnson	Lagos Zonal PACE Coordinator,
Dr Olatunde Olabode	FAO/ECTAD Lagos
Dr (Mrs) Marial Seleye	Public Health Officer
Dr Babatunde Bello	Private practitioner, PAM, Lagos
Dr Tunji Nasir	Private practitioner Truthmiles Limited, Lagos
Dr Olatunde Agbato	President, Animal Care Services Konsul (Nig) Ltd.
Dr C. K. Faseyitan	Field Officer, FDLPCS Lagos
Dr A. Akinjo	Head, International Control Post MMI Airport Lagos
Mr A. A. Babalola	International Control Post MMI Airport Lagos
Mr S. F. Olatunbosun	International Control Post MMI Airport Lagos
Mrs A. O. Akwada	Control post officer, Tincan Sea Port
Dr S. O. Allison	AI Desk Officer Lagos State
Dr (Mrs) E. A. Ogunnoiki	Fisheries Inspection Services
Mr Prince Adetoba	Manager, Abattoirs of Lagos State

Mr Sanusi	Abattoirs of Lagos State
Ibadan / Ibadan State	
Dr Lyiola Kajola	DSV Oyo State
Dr Bernard O. Anaklu	PACE Zonal Coordinator
Prof. O. Arowolo	Former Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Ibadan
Prof. S. A. Agbede	Director, VTH, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Ibadan
Maiduguri / Borno State	
Dr (Mrs) Asabe Vilita Bashir	Commissioner of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Dr Dahira B. Dibal	Director, Veterinary Services
Dr Sani Yerima Anjili	Deputy Director Veterinary Services
Dr Wayamta Njidda	Assistant Director Veterinary Services
Mr Ibrahim Usman	Chief, Hides and Skins Suprintendant
Dr M. M. Aluju	Deputy Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine; University of Maiduguri
Pr G. O. Egwu	Director, Veterinary Teaching Hospital University of Maiduguri
Dr Damba Hamman	Head, Abattoirs of Maiduguri
Dr Abba Wakil	Abattoirs of Maiduguri
Dr Biram Y. Yarma	Abattoirs of Maiduguri
Mr Ahmat Saly	Control Post Officer of Maiduguri
Control post of Gamburu / Ngala	
Mr Umoru S. Adegbe	Control Post Officer, FDLPCS
Mr Alh Sharbu Garba	Veterinary Post, Borno State
Alh. Goni Hanne	President, Cattle traders Association
Alh Goni Abdullah	Member, Cattle traders Association
Kaduna / Kaduna State	
Mr Joseph Maigari	Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Dr I. S. Dangina	Deputy Director, Veterinary Services Kaduna State
Mr Magaiji Dambaba	Deputy Project Manager, National Livestock Projects Division/NLPD
Dr Leo Y. Nyam	Deputy Project Manager, National Livestock Projects Division/NLPD
Pr. Mohammed Mamman	Provost, College of Agriculture Animal Science (CAAS); Mando
Dr A. Fayomi	Head, Animal Health and Husbandry Section, CAAS; Mando
Dr H. I. Okonkwo	Field officer, FDLPCS Kaduna
Dr Abdul Kareem D.	PACE Zonal Coordinator Kaduna
Dr Adamu Yerima	Data base officer
Mr Ibrahim Aliou	Manager, Abattoirs Hillview Ranch Ltd, Kaduna
Zaria / Kaduna State	
Mr Samuel Audu Dutse	Veterinary Clinic of Zaria
Prof. K. A. N. Esievo	Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine ABU
Pr Paul A. Abdu	Director, Veterinary Teaching Hospital, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine ABU
Dr Balarabe M. Jahun	Head, Small Animal Unit; VTH Faculty of Veterinary Medicine ABU
Pr A. K. B. Sackey	Head, Ambulatory Unit ; VTH Faculty of Veterinary Medicine ABU
Dr Idris A. Lawal	Head, Laboratory Medicine Unit; VTH Faculty of Veterinary Medicine ABU
Dr Lawal Sawan	Head, Avian Unit; VTH Faculty of Veterinary Medicine ABU
Dr Garba Kromadine	Head, Large Animal Unit: VTH Faculty of Veterinary Medicine ABU
Pr J. O. Gefu	National Animal Production Research Institute/NAPRI, ABU Zaria
Dr C. U. Osuhor	Small Ruminants Programme; NAPRI, ABU Zaria
Dr R. J. Tanko	Head, Information and Publication; NAPRI, ABU Zaria
Dr E. K. Bawa	Reader, Head Central Laboratory Services; NAPRI, ABU Zaria

Jos / Plateau State	
Mr Nabasu A. Yakubu	Commissioner of Agriculture and Natural Resources
Dr Sunday J. Akpa	Director, Livestock and Veterinary Services
Dr A. B. Zwakami	North-East Zonal Officer, FDLPCS
Dr Adamu El-Oji	PACE/NADIS Zonal Coordinator
Dr Vincent Isegbe	Field Officer FDLPCS Jos
Dr Ndahi Mwapu	Animal Health Officer FDLPCS/Jos
Dr Boyo Adeniji	Veterinary Services Manager, ECWA Rural Development Limited
Vom / Plateau State	
Dr Adesoji A. Makinde	Director, Diagnostic and Extension Services Division, NVRI
Dr David Shamaki	Director Research, NVRI
Dr P. M. Joannis	Head, Viral Research Department, NVRI
Dr P. A. Okewole	Assistant Director Bacterial Research Department, NVRI
Dr I. L. Oyetunde	Chief, Epidemiology Research Department, NVRI
Mr Muhammad L. U.	Extension Department, NVRI
Dr Atanda Olabode	Provost, Federal College of Veterinary and Medical Laboratory Technology
Dr Tai Cole	Ag. Provost, Federal College of Animal Health and Production Technology
Dr A. B. Morike	Director, Veterinary Services Zamfara State

Annex 3: List of Sites and Visits conducted

Date	Venue	Activity
18/08/07 Saturday	Abuja	Arrival of consultants Reception of working documents
19/08/07 Sunday	Abuja	Review of working documents
20/08/07 Monday	Abuja	Briefing by the CVO (Director FDLPCS) Courtesy visit to the Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources Opening meeting - Overview of the Veterinary Services by the CVO Presentation of working documents and ratification of itinerary Working meeting with the FDLPCS staff
21/08/07 Tuesday	Abuja	Consultations with DVS/Secretary FCT Visit to Kubwa abattoir Visit to FCDA Vet clinic and NVRI Outpost Nyanya Visit to VQS at NAIA Abuja Working meeting with the FDLPCS staff
22/08/07 Wednesday	Lagos - Ibadan	Fly to Lagos Visit VQS at MMIA Lagos Working meeting with the DVS and private veterinarians Courtesy visit to the Permanent Secretary Visit abattoirs Visit to Live Birds Market Visit to Animal Care Services Ltd Drive to Ibadan – Stay night at Ibadan
23/08/07 Thursday	Ibadan - Lagos	Meeting with the Dean of Faculty of Veterinary Medicine of Ibadan Visit VTH, University of Ibadan Visit DVS Oyo State Drive back to Lagos Visit VQS International Control Post Seme Return to Lagos Fly back to Abuja
24/08/07 Friday	Abuja	Working meeting with the CVO (Director FDLPCS) Fly to Maiduguri Consultation with the DVS Borno State
25/08/07 Saturday	Maiduguri	Travel to Gamboru Ngala Visit VQS International Control Post of Gamboru Ngala
26/08/08 Sunday	Maiduguri	Visit to Abattoir Visit Live Birds market Visit to the Live Cattle Market Working meeting with the DVS
27/08/07 Monday	Maiduguri	Visit to Sen. Ali Modu Sherrif Veterinary Complex Courtesy visit to the Commissioner of Agriculture Visit to Univ. of Maiduguri Faculty of Veterinary Medicine/VTH Fly back to Abuja
28/08/07 Tuesday	Abuja- Kaduna	Travel to Kaduna Working meeting with the DVS Courtesy visit to the Permanent Secretary Visit to NLPD Visit to NITR Visit to Mando/ College of Agriculture Stay night at Kaduna
29/08/07	Kaduna -	Visit Vet. Faculty and the VTH of ABU

Wednesday	Abuja	Visit NAPRI- Shikka Drive back to Abuja
30/08/07 Thursday	Abuja / Jos	Working meeting with the Registrar of VCN and the President of NVMA Travel to Jos Visit to NVRI Visit to IDF Vom
31/08/07 Friday	Jos / Vom	Working meeting with the DVS Courtesy visit to the Commissioner of Agriculture Working meeting with the NVRI staff Visit to ECWA Vet. Services Visit Federal College of Veterinary and Medical Laboratory Technology Visit Federal College of Animal Health and Production Technology
1/09/07 Saturday	Jos / Vom	Drafting provisional report and aide memoire
02/09/07 Sunday	Abuja	Drive back to Abuja
03/09/07 Monday	Abuja	Drafting provisional report and aide memoire
04/09/07 Tuesday	Abuja	Working meeting with the FDLPCS staff Visit to FAO AI Project Unit
05/09/07 Wednesday	Abuja	Closing meeting with the FDLPCS staff

Annex 4: Summary of Preliminary findings of the Evaluation

I. Human and Financial Resources

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
I-1 Professional and technical competence of the personnel of VS			
A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of 5 accredited Veterinary Faculties in Nigeria at Ibadan, ABU, Maiduguri, Sokoto and Nsukka Universities turning out approximately 250 veterinarians annually. - Curriculum of Veterinary Faculties is audited by the VCN. - Adequately qualified veterinarians and other professionals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Although, the number of veterinarians is high, many of them are not in active veterinary practice. - No systematic approach to defining job descriptions. - Inadequate recognition and support for the organised private sector veterinary service providers and private practitioners. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create at federal and state levels adequate vacancies to employ additional veterinarians and other professionals. - Taking into account the loan scheme established by PACE, develop appropriate schemes to promote private veterinary practice. - Introduce “sanitary mandates” to allow private veterinarians to participate in vaccination and disease surveillance and control.
B. Veterinary paraprofessional and other technical personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of many schools training middle level manpower for the VS; the main ones being the Federal College of Health and Production Technology and the Federal College of Veterinary and Medical laboratory technology both in Vom; and the Colleges of Agriculture and Animal Sciences in Kaduna and Ibadan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate supervision of paraprofessionals in the field in both federal and state services. - No systematic approach to defining job descriptions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create enough vacancies to employ paraprofessionals into the public service and to motivate staff - Develop a legal framework for registration of paraprofessionals

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
I-2 Continuing education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The VCN and the NVMA organising continuing education for veterinarians. It is mandatory that all veterinarians must undergo continuing education every three years. - Establishment by the VCN of the CVSN to train its members for admission to Membership and Fellowship Diploma of the College. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The FDLPCS has no specific training programmes for its staff and budget provision for this activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - FDLPCS to develop specific training programmes for staff and budget provision for this activity
I-3 Technical independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Director of the FDLPCS is independent from commercial and financial influence in his decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Some technical decisions at federal and state level must be cleared by the Permanent Secretaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empower the Director of the FDLPCS and DVSS to take all technical decisions independently.
I-4 Stability of policies and programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stability of the organisational structure of the public sector of VS at federal and state levels. - The Director of FDLPCS and State DVSS remain in position even when Governments change and thus provide necessary stability for the veterinary services 		
I-5 Coordination capability of the sectors and institutions of the VS (public and private)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The FDLPCS has sustained PACE activities and now implements a project to prevent and control HPAI. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Breakdown in policy enforcement and monitoring in the vaccination against HPAI e.g. the policy is not to vaccinate against this disease but evidently vaccination has been carried out in some States. - Inadequate supervision of field operations. - No strategic and operational plans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reinforce the capacity (staff, vehicles and adequate funding) of the FDLPCS and States in the monitoring of policy implementation and supervision of field operations. - Formulate strategic and operational plans.

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
I-6 Funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are plans to address the issue of inadequate equipments using Government, World Bank and other donor funds. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Budget allocation at federal and state levels is not in accordance with the requirements of VS resulting in inadequate funding for field and laboratory activities. - Lopsided allocation for livestock sector in favour of the crop sector. - No vehicles for field operations except a few provided by PACE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Allocate to the livestock sector a minimum of 30% of the 10% of budgetary allocations to agriculture in conformity with the decision of the Heads of State of African Union countries of July 2003, in Maputo. - Provide vehicles for field operations.
I-7 Contingency funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is evidence that contingency funds can be mobilised for emergencies, e.g. during the HPAI outbreak, contingency funds were mobilised through the Presidency. - There is also evidence that contingency funds can be mobilised at state level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No contingency funds at the FDLPCS. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish appropriate contingency funds to be administered directly by the Director of FDLPCS
I-8 Capacity to invest and develop	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The VS occasionally develops proposals and secures funding for improvement in infrastructure and operations through extra budgetary allocations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No written plans for investment and development of VS infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to improve and develop VS infrastructure during the formulation of strategic plans.

II. Technical Authority and Capability

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
II-1 Laboratory disease diagnosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of NVRI with adequately trained personnel and infrastructure for disease diagnosis. - The capacity of NVRI to receive and analyse samples for diagnosis from all corners of the country within 48 hours. - Existence of disease diagnosis capacity in Veterinary Faculties and two private laboratories. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate equipment for NVRI and designated laboratories at Veterinary Faculties. - Masses of obsolete and broken down laboratory equipment and consumables in the States - Inadequate provision for research capital and recurrent expenditure funding in timely order. - Difficulties in obtaining consumables for research and diagnosis - Inadequate mechanism in place for networking of laboratories. - Lack of adequate quality assurance - Broken down electrification systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft a programme for improvement of equipment, supplies and consumables at NVRI and State and Veterinary Faculties laboratories. - Network NVRI and State and Veterinary Faculties laboratories. - Introduce quality assurance in the laboratory procedures. - Accredite NVRI as a regional/ international reference laboratory e.g. for HPAI.
II-2 Risk analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A few staff have been trained in risk analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No risk analysis programmes and tools in place. - No risk analysis training plan in place at FDLPCS. - Personnel stationed at border points are not trained in risk analysis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formulate and implement risk analysis training and programmes. - Create the necessary core capacity for risk analysis within the FDLPCS.

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
II-3 Quarantine and border security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Animal Diseases (control) Act No 10, 1988 outlines the steps for quarantine and border security in the country. - Guidelines for import and export of animal and animal products are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of quarantine facilities at border points. - Inadequate facilities for land, sea and air border inspection, monitoring and surveillance activities necessary to control animal and disease movements into the country. - Procedures for risk analysis not in place at border points. - Documents accompanying trade animals from neighbouring countries are not based on international standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Build quarantine facilities at all border points. - Creation of additional veterinary quarantine stations - Increase and train veterinary quarantine services staff on quarantine facilities and procedures and surveillance strategies. - Implement international standards for certification of animals and animal products for import and export.
II-4 Epidemiological surveillance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Epidemio-surveillance networks established during PACE programme in place and amplified. - Trained staff for epidemio-surveillance - Adequate documents for disease reporting available. - Existence of NVRI to carry out timely analysis of samples. - Existence of database for disease information and management. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No regular reports submitted by private veterinarians to the federal or state veterinary authorities - No formal feedback from FDLPCS or State authorities to stakeholders. - Inadequate supervision of field operations through regular visits by the federal or state authorities. - Irregular follow up reports to the OIE in case of disease outbreaks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforce the Animal Diseases (control) Act No 10, 1988 regarding the disease reports in particular by the private sector. - Train more staff in epidemio-surveillance - Improve feedback to stakeholders and follow-up reports to the OIE. - Need to enforce data collection at federal, state and local government levels.

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
II-5 Early detection and emergency response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of field network and established procedure to determine whether or not a sanitary emergency exists - Legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Field operations are hampered by inadequate training of field staff on clinical diagnostic of animal diseases, lack of adequate resources to be mobilised when required and lack of adequate transport and equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide vehicles and equipment for field operations to facilitate early detection and emergency response.
II-6 Emerging issues		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No procedures in place to identify in advance likely emerging issues. - The FDLPCS does not monitor and review developments at national and international levels relating to emerging issues and does not assess the risks, costs and/or opportunities of the identified emerging issues. - No preparation of appropriate national preparedness plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop procedures in FDLPCS in order to identify, monitor and review emerging issues. - Prepare appropriate national preparedness plans.
II-7 Technical innovation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No database of technical innovations and international standards in place. - No subscriptions to scientific journals and electronic media. - No specific programmes to actively identify relevant technical innovations and international standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a database of technical innovations and international standards. - Subscribe to scientific journals to update knowledge of staff.

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
II-8 Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Capacity of NVRI to produce high quality viral and bacterial vaccines with in house quality control. - Collaboration of NVRI with PANVAC. - NVRI plans to introduce external quality control of the vaccines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limited capability to exert administrative control (including registration) over the usage, including import and production, of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals. - Inadequate capacity to exert scientific control (technical standards) over imported medicines and veterinary biologicals. - No capacity to implement scientific control on antimicrobial and chemical residues in food producing animals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create capacity in the FDLPCS to monitor standards and control of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals. - Need for NVRI to update types of vaccines and to develop capacities to carry out quality control of imported vaccines and biological products.

III. Interactions with Stakeholders

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
III-1 Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal communication mechanisms to inform stakeholders and other partners about FDLPCS activities and programmes. - Official focal point for communication in place at federal level. - Existence of a communication plan, a website: www.fedlivestock.gov.ng and quarterly bulletins. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of effectiveness of communication. - Lack of up to date information via the internet. - No intranet and internet networking at federal and state levels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the capacity of the communication staff. - Provide up to date information via the internet - Update the FDLPCS website on regular basis - Provide effective intranet and internet facilities at federal and state levels.
III-2 Consultation with stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organisation of workshops and meetings to inform stakeholders about disease control procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No formal consultation and feedbacks with stakeholders regarding proposed or current activities and programmes. - Heavily dependent on external funding 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institute formal and regular consultation and feedbacks with stakeholders. - List all existing associating stakeholders' representatives at federal and state levels and encourage their establishment where such organisations do not yet exist.
III-3 Official representation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of the FDLPCS and NVRI in the majority of relevant meetings (OIE, <i>Codex Alimentarius</i> Commission and WTO SPS Committee). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No mechanism in place to consult stakeholders and take into consideration their views and opinions and to ensure that strategic issues are identified before proceeding to relevant meetings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve consultation with stakeholders.
III-4 Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No accreditation or authorisation or delegations activities in place. - No "sanitary mandates" in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish "sanitary mandates".

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
III-5 Veterinary Statutory Body	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existence of the Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN) since 1969 with legislative authority to register and regulate veterinary practice in Nigeria. - Establishment of the College of Veterinary Surgeons (CVSN). - Supervision of veterinary education. - Adequate accommodation of the Council in its own building in Abuja. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No system in place to empower the VCN to register and regulate the para-professionals. - Inadequate funding of the VCN - Inadequate capacity to regulate and supervise private veterinary practices. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - VCN to develop a legal framework to registrar and regulate paraprofessionals.
III-6 Implementation of joint programmes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of joint programmes with stakeholders. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop joint programmes with stakeholders and partner organisations.

IV. Access to Markets

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
IV-1 Preparation of legislation and regulations, and implementation of regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participation of FDLPCS in the preparation of legislation and regulations and implementation of animal health and food safety regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No regular review, updating and amendment of existing laws e.g. the Animal Diseases (Control) Act, 1988; or the Meat Inspection and Hygiene Act, 2002. - No consultation with stakeholders in the preparation and implementation of regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designate a multidisciplinary committee to update the main law regarding animal disease control and zoonosis. - Ensure the harmonisation of legislation and regulations regarding animal disease control and zoonosis enacted at the state level.
IV-2 Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of enforcement at federal and state levels of compliance of stakeholders with relevant regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enforce existing regulations for stakeholders to comply. - Develop programme to ensure stakeholder compliance with relevant regulations
IV-3 International harmonisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System in place at federal level to monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards and periodically to review national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures with the aim of harmonising them, as appropriate, with international standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate comment on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations by the FDPCS. - The FDLPCS is not directly represented in the workings of the WTO national task force. 	



Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
IV-4 International certification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - System in place for the FDLPCS to carry out certification programmes for certain animals, animal products, services, and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Certification is not always carried out, in particular in trade animals. - Certified statements concerning animal health status are not based on analyses carried out in laboratories. - No national laboratory is designated for Veterinary public health analysis and certification of products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Designate team in charge to monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, guidelines and periodically review national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures in order to harmonise them, as appropriate, with international standards. - Implement international standards for certification of animals and animal products for import and export
IV-5 Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Authority to negotiate and approve equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners is in place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No formal equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners have been negotiated to date. 	
IV-6 Traceability		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No procedures in place to identify and trace animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes, in accordance with the relevant international standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create capacity to identify and trace animals and animal products
IV-7 Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improvement of transparency of notification of disease outbreaks in compliance with the procedures established by the OIE. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate follow up reports submitted to OIE (e.g. HPAI) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve on submission of follow up reports.
IV-8 Zoning		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No established disease free zones in Nigeria. 	
IV-9 Compartmentalisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Implementation of biosecurity measures to establish and maintain disease free compartments in particular in the industrial poultry sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No biosecurity measures in place in traditional production systems and in live animal markets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve biosecurity in traditional production systems and in live animal markets. - Develop compartmentalisation strategy.

Annex 5: List of documents collected during the evaluation

- Federal: Animal Diseases (Control) Decree 10, 1988.
- Federal: Proposed Veterinary Public Health (Meat Hygiene)n Decree (*Not yet signed into law*)
- Federal: Proposed National Grazing Reserves and Stocks Routes Decree (*Not yet signed into law*)
- Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development: Blueprint on infrastructure for economic livestock development and production as standards of veterinary services nation-wide, July, 2001.
- FDLPCS: Presentation of the Veterinary Public Health Division, August, 2007.
- FDLPCS: Presentation of the National Veterinary Quarantine Service (NVQS); August, 2007.
- FDLPCS: Abattoir list by State, published by NADIS, December 2004
- FDLPCS: List of diseases in Nigeria, August, 2007.
- FDLPCS: Livestock numbers, species and distribution in the states.
- FDLPCS: Data base and inventory on livestock production facilities.
- FDLPCS: Organisational set up of veterinary services
- Federal Government of Nigeria: Meat Inspection and Hygiene Act 2002
- Hides and Skins: National Hides and Skins improvement programme.
- Rehabilitation of livestock production facilities and procurement of Agriculture inputs. Interim zonal report; October 1996.
- Map of the country
- Human demographic data
- Kaduna State: Private Veterinary Clinic and Vet drug store (Registration, Licensing and Regulation) Edict, 1996.
- Oyo Sate: Animal (Diseases) Law, 1978.
- Borno State: The Hides and Skins Edict and Regulations, 1988.
- Borno State: Beast of Burden (control) Edict, 1991.
- Borno State: Veterinary clinics (Registration) Edict, 1994.
- Plateau State: Control of Domestic Animals law 1981.
- Plateau State: Government and Private Veterinary Hospital (s), Ambulatory Clinic and other Veterinary Establishments Accreditation and Registration Edict, 1994.
- Abia State: Control of Movement of Cattle and other Animals Edict, 1994
- Veterinary profession including statutory veterinary body.
- Veterinary Council of Nigeria: The Veterinary Register 2004
- Veterinary Council of Nigeria: Guidelines for registration of veterinary practicing premises.

- Veterinary Council of Nigeria: Guidelines on minimum accreditation standard and examination observation team visits to accredited veterinary faculties/schools/colleges in Nigeria; October, 2003
- Veterinary Council of Nigeria: Foundation Handbook of the College of Veterinary Surgeons Nigeria (CVSN); 1998.
- Veterinary Council of Nigeria: Review of curricula of Veterinary Faculties; January, 2003
- Veterinary Council of Nigeria: Report of the ad-hoc committee on proliferation of veterinary schools in the country; March, 2006
- Veterinary Council of Nigeria: Veterinary Ethics.
- Faculty of Veterinary Medicine University of Maiduguri: Prospectus and student handbook; 2005
- Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Usmanu Danfodiyo University Sokoto: Faculty Handbook 2001.
- Faculty of Veterinary Medicine Ahmadou Bello University Zaria: The Veterinary Teaching Hospital.
- Federal Republic of Nigeria: Official Gazette n°13, February, 1988.
- Scheme of Service for use in the Civil Service of the Federation, Federal Republic of Nigeria, 2003
- National Board for Technical Education: National and advanced national technical certificates programmes; January, 2006
- National Board for Technical Education Kaduna: Higher National Diploma in Animal Health – Curriculum and course specifications, August 2002;
- NVRI: Presentation of the National Veterinary Research Institute, August 2007.
- NVRI 80th Anniversary Proceedings; November 2004.
- NVRI Brochure
- NVRI Bulletin Vol 1 N

Annex 6: PowerPoint files from the closing meeting

<p>Evaluation of Veterinary Services of Nigeria</p>	
<p>Aide memoire September 5th, 2007</p>	
<p>PLAN OF PRESENTATION</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction• Main results of the evaluation• Main recommendations• Appendice:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Summary of preliminary findings of the evaluation. 	

INTRODUCTION

- At the request of the FDLPCS , the OIE nominated a team to carry out evaluation of Veterinary Services of Nigeria using the Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) tool.
- The mission took place between August, 20th and September 5th 2007.
- The mission met the Honourable Minister of Agriculture and Water Resources and the Honourable Minister of State.
- The mission visited five States, namely Lagos, Ibadan, Borno, Kaduna, Plateau and the Federal Capital Territory Abuja (FCT).
- The mission also visited the VCN, NVRI, 3 Veterinary Faculties, 3 Colleges of Agriculture in charge of training middle level manpower, and several private practitioners and farmers associations.



INTRODUCTION

- The mission received relevant documents provided by the FDLPCS which contributed towards fulfilment of the mission.
- The mission carries out the evaluation of the VS of Nigeria using the OIE PVS tool. The approach in the evaluation has followed the general terms and guidelines mentioned in Chapters 1.3.3 and 1.3.4 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (the Terrestrial Code) as well as any other relevant Article of the OIE Terrestrial Code regarding specific items to be evaluated.
- The specific objective of the PVS evaluation is to identify the main gaps and weakness of the VS regarding their compliance with the OIE international standards stated in the Terrestrial Code. It is expected that the results of the evaluation will provide a sound basis for national VS to apply for additional resources from their governments and or to present justifications to potential external donors when applying for financial support to strengthen the VS.



INTRODUCTION

- The evaluation covers the following areas: (i) Human and Financial Resources, (ii) Technical Authority and Capability, (iii) Interaction with stakeholders and (iv) Access to markets.
- The mission wishes to thank all Government authorities, Dr Junaidu A. Maina, Director of FDLPCS and his staff, State Directors of Veterinary Services and their staff, the Executive Director of NVRI and her staff, the Deans of Faculties of Veterinary Medicine and all persons whose contributions were invaluable and for the generous Nigerian hospitality that the mission enjoyed.



MAIN RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Human and Financial resources

- The number of registered veterinarians in the country is 3,709; 163 at FDLPCS and 535 at State level. The number of paraprofessionals in the public service in the country is 2,450. Those in FDLPCS and state governments are respectively 139 and 2,311.
- The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel.
- There is not a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and the competence of veterinarians and other professionals are not audited for performance against job description and necessary adjustments.



MAIN RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Human and Financial resources

- The VCN and NVMA organise continuing education for veterinarians regularly to update them with recent information and technology in the profession. It's mandatory that all veterinarians must attend continuing veterinarian education every three years.
- The VCN has established College of Veterinary Surgeons to train its members for admission to Membership and Fellowship of the College.
- The FDLPCS does not have specific training programmes for the staff and budget for this activity.



MAIN RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Human and Financial resources

- The organisational structure of the public sector of VS generally remains stable for periods of at least five years. The Director of FDLPCS and State DVSS remain in position even when Government changes and thus providing necessary stability for the veterinary services.
- There is capacity to coordinate and implement diseases surveillance and control programmes in the country.
- There is a clear chain of command ear chain of command at federal and state levels for most of the activities, however, there is a breakdown in policy enforcement in the vaccination against HPAI.



MAIN RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Human and Financial resources

- The budget allocated to the FDLPCS is clearly defined. From 2005 to 2007 it respectively was 428,240,000N (around 3,372,000 USD), 881,200,000N (around 6,939,000 USD) and 3,811,360,700 N (around 30,010,000 USD) and these amounted to 0.47% of national, and 5.09% of agricultural; 0.81% of national, and 5.72% of agricultural and 0.98% of national, and 16.79% of agricultural budgets respectively.
- The increase of the budget in 2007 in particular was as a result of the provision for HPIA activities and to achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG).



MAIN RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Human and Financial resources

- There are no contingency funds at the FDLPCS and at the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources, however, the National Emergency Management Agency (NEMA) is in charge of emergency funds for all the country. During the HPAI outbreak, contingency funding was organised through the Presidency and therefore funds were quickly mobilized and released to contain the outbreak.



MAIN RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Technical Authority and Capability

- Nigeria has six laboratories for animal disease diagnosis but the main one is the National Veterinary Research Institute (NVRI), Vom, Plateau State. This Institute is charged with the responsibilities of carrying out disease diagnosis, research, vaccine production and training.
- The other laboratories are located in five Veterinary Faculties (Ibadan, ABU, Nsukka, Maiduguri and Sokoto) but they are not as well equipped as NVRI for confirmatory diagnosis.
- There are in addition a few private laboratories in the country that can carry out disease diagnosis; in particular the laboratory in Animal Care Services, Ibadan. This laboratory is equipped with Elisa and PCR techniques in addition to routine diagnostic procedures.



MAIN RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Technical Authority and Capability

- The VS can conduct passive and active surveillance through appropriate networks in the field. Through the PACE programme, the FDLPCS has established 15 zonal offices which collect and collate monthly, quarterly and annual reports from the States and submits them to the FDLPCS.
- There were no regular reports submitted by private veterinarians to the federal or state veterinary authorities and there are no regular feedbacks.
- Supervision of field operations should be improved by instituting regular field visits by the federal and state authorities.
- Reporting to OIE should be more regularised to accommodate the requirement that following a submission of a disease outbreak report to OIE there should be subsequent follow up.
- Many abattoirs and slaughter slabs are not adequately equipped and do not comply with international standards except for a few abattoirs e.g. one in Lagos.



MAIN RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Technical Authority and Capability

- The VS do not have procedures to identify in advance likely emerging issues.
- They have only informal access to technical innovations, through personal contacts and external sources.
- They have limited capability to exercise administrative control (including registration) on the usage, including import and production, of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.



MAIN RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Interaction with stakeholders

- The FDLPCS have an official focal point for communication that provides information. The VS have developed communication plan, website (www.fedlivestock.gov.ng) and quarterly bulletins but there is a need to improve the effectiveness of communication.
- The VS at federal and state levels do not actively consult with stakeholders or solicit feedback from them regarding proposed or current activities and programmes.
- The FDLPCS participates actively in the majority of relevant international meetings but there is no mechanism in place to consult with stakeholders and take into consideration their views and opinions and to ensure that strategic issues are identified before proceeding to such meetings.
- There are no current accreditation/authorisation/delegations activities. In fact, there are no "sanitary mandates" in place.



MAIN RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Interaction with stakeholders

- The Veterinary Council of Nigeria (VCN) is responsible for establishing standards for veterinary practice in the country and registers veterinarians and also accredits and regularly inspects the Veterinary Faculties to evaluate their capacities and their curriculum. The VCN does not regulate the paraprofessionals. There is also an active Nigeria Veterinary Medical Association (NVMA).



MAIN RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Access to markets

- The FDLPCS participates in the preparation of legislation and regulations and implementation of animal health and food safety regulations but there are no regular review, updating and amendment of existing laws e.g. the Animal Diseases (Control) Decree n°10, 1988.
- The FDLPCS has the authority to negotiate and approve equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners, but to date no such agreements have been implemented. There is no “sanitary mandates” in place.
- The VS can document the history of some animals and animal products but have no procedures in place to identify and trace animals and animal products as required for disease control and food safety purposes, in accordance with the relevant international standards.
- With the advent of PACE, the FDLPCS improved on notification of disease outbreaks in compliance with the procedures established by the OIE. There is need, however, to improve on submission of follow up reports.
- The VS have implemented biosecurity measures to establish and maintain disease free compartments for selected animals and animal products.



MAIN RECOMMENDATION

The main recommendations are summarised below.

- Creating at federal and state levels adequate vacancies to employ additional veterinarians and other professionals.
- Taking into account loan scheme established by PACE, develop appropriate schemes to promote private veterinary practice and introduction of “sanitary mandates” to allow private veterinarians to participate in vaccination and disease surveillance
- Develop legal framework for paraprofessionals registration
- Development by the FDLPCS of specific training programmes for staff and budget provision for this activity
- Reinforcement of the capacity (staff, vehicles and adequate funding) of the FDLPCS and States in the monitoring of policies implementation and supervision of field operations.



MAIN RECOMMENDATION

- Formulation of strategic and operational plans at the federal level.
- Allocation to livestock sector of a minimum of 30% of the 10% of budgetary allocations to agriculture in conformity with the decision of the Heads of State of African Union countries, July, 2003, Maputo.
- Establishment of appropriate contingency funds to be administered directly by the Director of FDLPCS
- Drafting programme for improvement of equipment, supplies and consumables at NVRI and State and Veterinary Faculties laboratories.
- Introduction of quality assurance in the laboratory procedures.
- Need for accreditation of NVRI as regional/international reference laboratory status, e.g. for HPAI
- Formulation and implementation of risk analysis programmes.



MAIN RECOMMENDATION

- Building of quarantine facilities at all border points and implementation of international standards for certification of animals and animal products for import and export
- Training more staff in epidemio-surveillance
- Improvement of feedback to stakeholders and follow-up to OIE.
- Need to reinforce data collection at federal, state and local government levels.
- Develop procedures in FDLPCS in order to identify, monitor and review emerging issues.
- Establishment of database of technical innovations and international standards.
- Create capacity in the FDLPCS to monitor standards and control of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.
- Designate multidisciplinary committee to update the main law regarding animal disease control and zoonosis.
- Creation of capacity to identify and trace animals and animal products
- Improvement biosecurity in traditional production system and in live animal markets



Annex 7: Photographs taken during the country visit



LIVE BIRD MARKET

TRADE CATTLE TRECKING
FROM CAMEROON

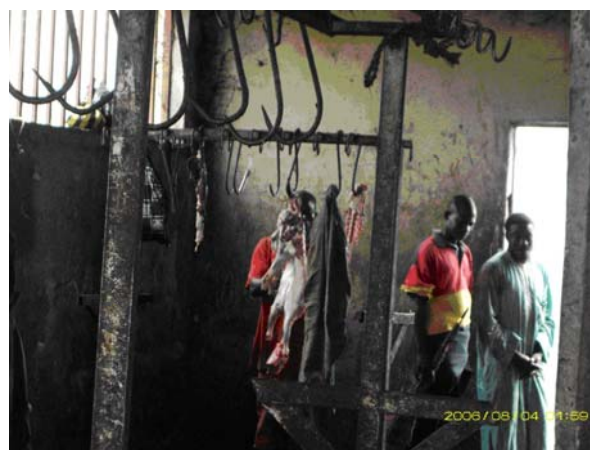
BORDER WITH CAMEROON

VISIT TO JOS : OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR AGRICULTURE, PLATEAU STATE

GROUP CONSULTATION



SMALL STOCK MARKET



SLAUGHTERHOUSE

