

PVS Gap Analysis Mission Report

KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

Trade



Veterinary
Public Health



Animal Health



Veterinary
Laboratories



Management
of Veterinary
Services



November

-

December
2018

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WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH
Protecting animals, preserving our future

OIE PVS GAP ANALYSIS

REPORT

OF KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

(November 26 – December 7, 2018)

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Disclaimer

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

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LIST OF ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS AND/OR SPECIAL TERMS

AH	Animal Health
AHS	African Horse Sickness
AHWG	Animal Health Working Groups
AMR	Anti-microbial Resistance
ARIS	Kyrgyz Republic's Community Development and Investment Agency
BIPs	Border Inspection Posts
CCs	Critical Competencies
CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory
CVO	Chief Veterinary Officer
DVS	Director of Veterinary Services – Chief Veterinary Officer (CVO)
EEU	Eurasian Economic Union
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
JEE	Joint External Evaluation (WHO)
LIMS	Laboratory Information Management System
LMPD	Livestock Management Development Project
LSD	Lumpy Skin Disease
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Land Reclamation
MoH	Ministry of Health
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
OIE PVS Tool OIE	Tool for the Evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services
PM	Post-mortem
PPR	<i>Peste des petits ruminants</i>
QA	Quality Assurance
RCVDE	Centre for Veterinary Diagnostics and Expertise
SIVPS	State Inspectorate on Veterinary and Phytosanitary Security
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPS	WTO Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
VEE	Veterinary Education Establishments
VS	Veterinary Service(s)
VPP	Veterinary paraprofessional
VPH	Veterinary Public Health
VSB	Veterinary Statutory Body (see OIE Code definition)
WHO	World Health Organisation

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We wish them all success in their endeavours.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Remarkable progress has been made in addressing recommendations of the OIE PVS Evaluation Follow-up of 2016¹. Of the Critical Competencies (CCs) rated in 2016, significant improvement was reported on almost 70% through a self-assessment. Most of the remaining CCs were previously rated at 3 or higher on a scale of 1-5. This progress is largely due to the focus of senior managers on these recommendations as the CVO and other leaders developed and began to implement an action plan for 2018-2023 (approved by the Vice Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic)². Creation of evaluation capacity through a new internal audit unit will further strengthen policy and programme development. Continuation of this leadership, strategy and action plan is strongly recommended.

Under this action plan, for **international trade** the VS will continue to adapt and optimise operations of border posts and internal movement control networks to address evolving requirements such as those under Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) agreements and for the establishment of an FMD-free zone. Systematic management of illegal activities will require strong external coordination with other agencies.

The VS will build upon progress made since 2016 by expanding the animal identification programme from cattle and dogs to horses and small ruminants by 2020 and establishing a unified system of animal identification, movement control and traceability. This system will be extended to products including meat, milk and honey to include control and documentation of the movement of animal products that is required to support an effective FMD-free zone.

The VS will continue to adapt laws and procedures for certification programmes and train staff to comply with international standards, while strengthening capacity to negotiate agreements and resolve disputes with existing and new trading partners.

Procedures and partnerships will be established to develop zones with appropriate biosecurity measures, beginning with a zone free from FMD with vaccination. This will draw upon lessons learned from an OIE review of initial dossiers describing an FMD control programme and an FMD-free zone currently under development.

For **veterinary public health** (VPH), since 2016 there has been a phased implementation of registration requirements for each category of food chain operator (all species, slaughter and processing) across 40 districts and 2 cities. The VS will continue to register premises and promote adoption of international standards and the responsibility of food chain operators for food safety and develop legislation to formally establish the responsibility.

The VS plans to improve veterinary and sanitary control of slaughterhouses, strengthen enforcement of a ban on home slaughter except for personal use and establish at least one HACCP compliant slaughterhouse in each of 40 Rayons. The state VS will delegate ante-mortem inspection to private veterinarians while retaining post-mortem inspections as a role for state inspectors pending results of a pilot project of delegation to private veterinarians. An overall review of the issues arising from delegation of ante- and post-mortem inspection to the private sector is recommended.

To strengthen control of veterinary medicines and biologicals the VS will by 2019 develop and implement a programme to ensure the safety of veterinary drugs and biologicals and improve control over retail sales by 2021. It will implement an AMR prevention programme,

¹ http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/20160621_OIE_final_report.pdf

² Resolution of the Government of The Kyrgyz Republic № 673 Dated October 17, 2017. Programme of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic “Development of The Kyrgyz Veterinary Service 2018-2023”, including Action Plan.

and better coordinate the work of several state bodies in regulation of veterinary drugs including quality testing for products on the market.

Since 2016 an initial residue monitoring programme and sampling plan was approved. It will be strengthened in the coming year(s) to establish a national residue sampling and testing programme to support goals of veterinary drug control. The VS will also develop and implement by 2019 a programme to assure the safety of animal feeds and feed additives.

For **animal health (AH)**, the VS will strengthen passive surveillance for 8 priority and other relevant diseases in accordance with EEU obligations and by improved engagement of producers at village level and the work of slaughterhouse inspectors.

Active surveillance will be conducted for selected priority diseases (e.g. FMD, PPR, sheep pox, brucellosis) in accordance with national and regional strategies and action plans. These programmes will be subject to formal evaluations within a five-year period.

Capacity to respond rapidly to a sanitary emergency will be strengthened by improved legislation, contingency plans and simulation exercises, by maintaining and expanding a vaccine bank and enhancing emergency funding arrangements. Compensation will initially be through a voluntary insurance policy with a review of uptake within 2 years, and possibly supplemented by more traditional state-funded compensation for selected diseases such as FMD in an FMD-free zone. Enhanced coordination will be promoted with other agencies, including the Government Committee for Emergencies headed by the Deputy Prime Minister.

The VS will strengthen and implement disease control programmes for the 8 priority diseases³ of which 4 were initially identified (FMD, PPR, Brucellosis and Echinococcosis) and assigned goals under national and regional action plans. Programmes will also be strengthened for anthrax, sheep pox, rabies, and bovine leucosis. In addition, it will strengthen its capacity for scientific evaluation of efficacy and efficiency of these programmes and address findings from the 2018 OIE review of dossiers on the official FMD control programme and a proposed FMD-free zone with vaccination. The VS will improve animal waste management as part of control programmes for diseases such as anthrax and echinococcosis.

The VS will develop needed authority and relevant programmes on animal welfare in conformity with OIE standards in some sectors, including for exports.

Regarding **veterinary laboratories**, the state VS will maintain its ability to diagnose new and emerging diseases in the region or world through effective use of a network of international reference laboratories.

Sustainability of the laboratory network has been improved by a reduction in the number of laboratories and staff and a very significant increase to its ongoing budget, including improved salaries. Plans to meet future funding requirements include increased fees for service from food safety export testing. An internal audit unit being created by the CVO will make possible audits and evaluations to assess the sustainability of the laboratory network.

A goal is to attain ISO 17025 certification or equivalent for all public sector laboratories and most private laboratories serving the VS animal health and food safety programmes. Investments will be made in learning about advances in ISO standards, training of personnel, continuous improvement of SOPs and QA systems, and participation in proficiency test activities.

With respect to **general management and provision of regulatory services** the state VS has demonstrated remarkable progress since 2016. In addition to reflecting the strength and stability of its leadership, this has been supported by strategic investments made since 2016

³ Foot and Mouth Disease, Anthrax, Sheep Pox, Peste des Petits Ruminants, Echinococcosis, Brucellosis, Rabies, Bovine Leukemia

in resources, legislation, data management, and technical competencies. Additional investments in risk analysis and continuing education will further strengthen this general management pillar.

The chain of command (internal coordination), rated highly in 2016, is critical and could be at risk if enhanced reliance on the private sector for delivery of field services fails in some way. Risks include the potential for conflict of interest for private veterinarians exercising public authority, as well as dependence on a market to ensure funding sustainability. Hence this CC should be a high priority for oversight by the new internal audit team.

For horizontal (external) coordination, the targeted level 4 was attained in 2016 and continues to be in evidence – as exemplified by a good rating for Coordination in a December 2016 WHO Joint External Evaluation (JEE)⁴ evaluation that was attributed to “cooperation that exists between the veterinary service and the health service”. The state VS should continue to nurture its current horizontal networks and activities including new initiatives on antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

Significant effort and investments have gone into developing capacity of the private sector veterinary community to serve the needs of private animal owners and livestock producers as well as to perform duties delegated by the state. The number and percentage of veterinarians with post graduate educational qualifications is growing. A work force needs assessment is recommended to assess the evolving requirements for veterinarians and VPPs; this will inform the veterinary education establishments of future requirements for veterinarians and VPPs.

A Veterinary Chamber, the Veterinary Statutory Body, established in 2016 has authority to assess competence, maintain a registry of veterinarians and establish a code of ethics. Under its 2018-23 strategic plan⁵ it seeks by 2023 to establish defined duties and competencies for VPP. Under a time-limited transition agreement a 5-year programme of distance education is available for senior VPP to attain the higher education required to be recognized as veterinarians. The Chamber has set a CE requirement for 140 hours of study annually and has developed a CE programme with local consultants.

The Chamber is seeking to establish financial sustainability based on licensing fees, however, while the number of registrations rises it urgently needs a recommended US\$100,000 as interim funding over 3 years as the current donor-based support will stop at the end of 2018. To increase registrations with payment it was agreed that from January 2019 veterinarians will need to be Chamber members to do delegated work for the State VS.

With regard to **cross-cutting competencies of the VS** there has also been considerable progress since 2016.

For each position in the state veterinary service the Department Head provides a job description and applicants must meet the job requirements. While some senior VPP still operate as veterinarians, all new hires require advanced education. Since 2017 the state service regulations require quarterly assessments against a plan approved by the Department Head. Quarterly marks summed over a year and influence promotions and salaries.

The State VS is making very effective use of “other professionals” with specialisations in communications, IT, international affairs and most recently audit and evaluation.

The veterinary faculty of the Kyrgyz National Agrarian University has over the past 3-4 years revised its curriculum to match OIE standards in collaboration with Barcelona University. In

⁴ <https://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO-WHE-CPI-2017.22/en/>

⁵ Strategic Plan for the Development of the Veterinary Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2023. Veterinary Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic. September, 2018.

2015 the curriculum was assessed against the OIE Day 1 Competencies Standard, for example by adding epidemiology, public health, animal welfare, bioethics and more in-depth study of infectious diseases – plus veterinary legislation and professional ethics. These changes also apply to other associated faculties. Agreement was recently reached with Barcelona University for a formal twinning arrangement. Accreditation was completed last year in the Kyrgyz Republic and the faculty now proposes to seek international accreditation, with support from Germany. For new VPPs a revision of the educational competencies is underway – this should take account of and to the extent possible respect the *OIE Competency Guidelines for Veterinary Paraprofessionals*⁶.

For continuing education (CE), the state VS has benefitted from a government-wide policy under which the VS must invest 1% of its overall budget for training in general management and related public service competencies. Supplementary programmes are needed to meet the technical training requirements of state and private veterinarians, other professionals and VPPs. There are several agencies that can play important roles: the Chamber for private veterinarians to track training taken to meet minimum standards (140 hours per year); the nascent Veterinary Association under a pilot project on continuing education for private veterinarians; the veterinary faculty that offers 30 modules in areas such as pharmacy, VPH, AH and diseases of small animals; state officials at the central and Rayon level can offer training for their specialists and private veterinarians on specific diseases, law changes, VS strategic planning, information systems, and EEU certification requirements; international and donor agencies can also contribute with specific initiatives – for example FAO has organised training on communications and anthrax with the Ministry of Agriculture and ARIS (a community development agency) while IFAD has supported strategic planning through a project implemented through OIE.

A key investment will be to establish a central unit for risk analysis to support VPH, AH and import/export programmes. This will require post-graduate training for at least 2 veterinarians from the central unit. It will also require in-country training of technical staff who work on animal health, veterinary public health and trade issues, as well as selected laboratory staff, in core principles of epidemiology and risk analysis. In the case of animal health there is a need to train specialists on epidemiology and risk analysis to a level where they will be able to design and report on the surveillance and other scientific activities needed to support a dossier for recognition by OIE of a disease-free zone.

Work is planned and underway on an integrated veterinary information management system that will integrate systems for animal identification/traceability, AH, VPH, border and laboratory activities. Amongst other roles this initiative will support reporting and analysis of results from FMD-free zones including vaccinations, surveillance, and movements of animals and products.

Plans to complete staffing of the new internal audit unit will, over time, provide the support needed to attain the highest levels on many critical competencies.

Since 2016 significant investments have been made in physical resources. Most state and private veterinarians have the needed field and office equipment, although some concerns were voiced about a need for donor financing to renew refrigerated vehicles for a secure cold chain. Funding to provide private “veterinarians” (including VPPs) with phones, fridges, motorcycles and other equipment was from donors while physical resources for the state services were funded from state budgets. With increased delegation of field work the private sector will now be expected to maintain the physical resources that have been provided to them: “they were helped by donors to get on their feet and now it’s up to them”. The success of this strategy should be closely monitored to allow for timely adjustments if required to ensure adequate maintenance and updating of the physical resources.

⁶ http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/A_Competence.pdf

Since 2016 the VS has increased its media impact in remote areas as well as cities – providing information on vaccines, on-line live interviews with managers and specialists, and launching a slogan “treat first animals to have healthy populations”. Engagement includes call-in options to answer questions on line. To reach pastoralists radio is used to cover areas lacking internet or TV. The “chaban” (lead herdsman) on pastures can provide information via WhatsApp; feedback is sought on relevant events in any part of the Kyrgyz Republic using mass media and social networks including 5,000 Facebook friends - who will further distribute messages. Newspapers are also used as a format that people can retain with clippings. The VS is pleased with indications that people are developing trust in the veterinary services – for example private veterinarians who formerly had to go door to door soliciting business now encounter line-ups for service. The VS thus plans to continue on this path including increased use of YouTube videos.

A stakeholder engagement strategy also includes communications through a website, collaboration with the Veterinary Chamber to train over 3,000 private veterinarians, and plans to extend training to farmers, enterprise owners and animal health working groups (AHWGs). Since 2016 with support of FAO and a local Investment and Development Agency the state VS has launched mobile meetings at village council level. These meetings have been used for discussions on new amendments to the veterinary laws. Funds are sought for this to be an ongoing activity.

Since 2016 the state VS has, with the support of donor-funded projects, been able to use contracted legal staff to improve regulations on livestock identification. Continuing work includes ongoing harmonization requirements as international standards and requirements of trading partners evolve, a draft law on animal welfare and future work on the control of veterinary drugs. A key to sustainability of these important initiatives will be to ensure a smooth transition from dependence in donor funding to employment by the state VS. This raises challenges of meeting the pay levels required to recruit top legal talent.

Since 2016 efforts have been and are ongoing to work with stakeholders to minimize instances of non-compliance. Again, funding for compliance promotion needs to be made sustainable rather than dependent on donors to institutionalise this training as an ongoing activity.

Resource requirements

The total OIE PVS Gap Analysis budget considered for upgrading projects beyond existing state and donor funding is USD 2.6 million over 5 years. 61% corresponds to activities related to capacity building and training of existing staff, with approximately USD 1 million allocated overall to hire international consultancy, USD 295,000 for continuing education programmes and activities, and USD 133,000 for training courses abroad and the development of specialized staff (e.g. post-graduate studies, study visits). In addition, 22 new staff were deemed necessary for the SIVPS, to strengthen capacity in the fields of risk analysis, internal audit, border inspection operations, animal identification, communications, and IT/data management.

In terms of physical resources, supplemental funds were considered for the development and future implementation of a Veterinary Information Management System (USD 500,000), the consolidation of current animal ID databases (USD 100,000), and procurement of quarantine stalls and vehicle observation platforms for internal movement check points (USD 30,000).

METHODOLOGY OF THE PVS GAP ANALYSIS MISSION

A PVS Gap Analysis mission facilitates the definition of a country's Veterinary Services' objectives in terms of compliance with OIE quality standards, suitably adapted to national constraints and priorities. The PVS Gap Analysis report for the Kyrgyz Republic includes an indicative supplemental budget to complement recently increased state funding and funds form an on-going suite of donor-funded projects. This was developed by:

- Defining, together with the Veterinary Services, and in accordance with national priorities and constraints, the expected result (i.e. level of advancement defined in the OIE PVS tool) at the end of the five-year period for the critical competencies of the OIE PVS tool which are relevant to the national context;
- Determining the activities to be carried out in order to achieve the expected results for the critical competencies of the OIE PVS Tool which are relevant to the national context of the country;
- Determining, with the help of information, data or interviews, the tasks and human, physical and financial resources beyond the existing state and donor funding to implement supplemental activities that enable the Veterinary Services to function appropriately.

I The PVS Gap Analysis process

I.1 Background information

Following a request to the OIE from its government, an evaluation of the Veterinary Services of the Kyrgyz Republic using the OIE PVS Tool for the evaluation of Performance of Veterinary Services, based on OIE international standards on quality of Veterinary Services⁷, was conducted from February 1-12, 2016 by a team of independent OIE certified experts.

In order to adequately understand the objectives of the country, as well as the figures presented in the PVS Gap Analysis report, it is important to have access to some key information. A part of this information comes from the Kyrgyz Republic OIE PVS evaluation report of 2016 while other parts come from other sources.

I.1.A Country details

The Kyrgyz Republic is located in the northeast of Central Asia, occupying part of the Tien Shan mountain range and the northern chains of the Pamirs. Borders run mainly along natural boundaries — the ridges of high mountain ranges and rivers, and only in some places they are located on the plains of the Chui, Talas, and Fergana valleys.

Kyrgyzstan borders: in the north - with Kazakhstan (the length of the border is 1113 km), in the west and north-west - with Uzbekistan (1374 km), in the south-west - with Tajikistan (972 km) and in the south and southeast - with China (1049 km). The total length of the borders of Kyrgyzstan is 4503 km. The total area of the republic is 198.5 km². 94% of the country is mountainous. The average height is 2,750 metres above sea level.

There overall climate in the Kyrgyz Republic can be described as continental. This is due to three main factors - the mountainous terrain, the country's distance from large water spaces, and its location almost in the centre of Eurasia.

⁷ Section 3 of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code:
http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&L=0&htmfile=chapitre_1.3.1.htm

Temperature amplitudes vary greatly, from -30°C in mountain valleys during winter up to 27°C in summer in the Fergana Valley. The highest measured temperature is 44°C , and the lowest is -53.6°C . Rainfall also varies greatly between different regions. On high altitudes, they reach up to 2000 mm per year, and on the western coast of Issyk-Kul, they are less than 100 mm per year. The country is mostly sunny and receives an average of 2900 sun hours a year, although in some valleys the clouds are almost constant, with not more than four hours of fair weather per day.

The territory of the Kyrgyz Republic is landlocked. Most of the country is occupied by the high mountain ranges of more than 4000 meters above sea level; the Kyngöi Ala-Too, Teskey Ala-Too, the Tien Shan Mountains, and the Pamirs. These mountain ranges constitute a natural barrier, create favourable conditions for the division of territory, and are represent a fundamental factor for the prevention of the introduction of infectious diseases to the country.



Figure 1: Map of the Kyrgyz Republic

Kyrgyzstan is divided into seven regions (*Oblast*) and two independent cities. The capital, Bishkek, is administratively an independent city (*Shaar*) with a status equal to a region.

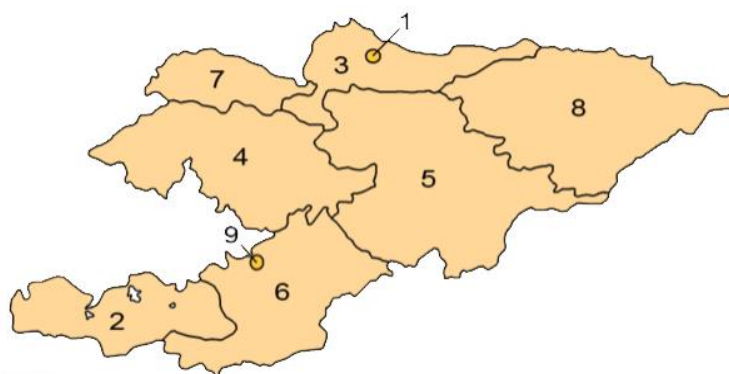


Figure 2: Regions of the Kyrgyz Republic

The regions and independent cities are as follows:

1. Bishkek City
2. Batken
3. Chui
4. Jalalabat (Zhalal-Abad)
5. Naryn
6. Osh
7. Talas
8. Issyk-Kul
9. Osh City

Each region comprises a number of districts (Rayon), administered by government-appointed officials. Rural communities, consisting of up to twenty small settlements, have their own elected mayors and councils.

Demographic data

Human population		Livestock households/farms	
Total number	6,140,200	Total number	93,000
Average density / km ²	27.4	% intensive	Very limited
% of urban	36%	% agro-pastoral (mixed)	Limited
% of rural	64%	% extensive	Important

Source : <http://www.stat.kg/en/>

Table 1: Current livestock census data

Districts	Cattle	Small ruminants	Horses	Birds	Dogs	Pigs
Batken oblast						
Batken	39095	149846	1152	95738	3534	10
Kadamzhai	53302	158024	3413	119349	7066	8
Leilek	47231	185202	2782	60836	4980	0
Total	139628	493072	7347	275923	15580	18
Osh oblast						
Alai	35048	167914	16535	49899	4894	0
Aravan	36914	75286	1537	116514	6306	0
Chon-Alai	15822	95612	4270	5252	755	0
Kara-Kulджа	38003	160646	24961	71684	7030	0
Kara-Suu	93904	249896	12557	272154	14376	0
Nookat	67163	170430	10758	206176	4666	0
Uzgen	75286	226477	25176	234462	19089	0
Total	362140	1146261	95794	956141	57116	0
Zhalal-Abad oblast						
Aksy	46944	240670	13056	150006	9713	0
Ala-Buka	37316	216212	6623	178007	9181	8
Bazar-Korgon	48742	107907	6953	148655	9984	0
Chatkal	7842	72525	3337	35317	2497	0
Nooken	36755	158543	2721	116613	8827	0
Suzak	87809	276874	16518	353941	14808	21
Toguz-Toro	16047	43554	6803	28721	1520	0
Toktogul	35826	157454	11827	76607	11201	0
Zhalal-Abad	4053	10712	842	18325	1717	10
Total	321334	1284451	68680	1106192	69448	39
Talas oblast						
Bakai-Ata	15282	113339	4470	50434	4046	46
Kara-Buura	17284	175116	6167	81229	7567	0
Manas	11424	75377	2860	71774	5295	208
Talas	23040	179740	12458	53406	7634	111
Total	67030	543572	25955	256843	24542	365
Chui oblast						
Alamudun	31676	53437	5541	395570	12867	5388
Chui	30609	63684	9035	127791	7769	291
Zhayil	31461	90585	11024	108009	17801	2957
Kemin	22045	103537	11502	71226	7332	146
Moscow	38752	68605	6152	226499	12315	13098
Panfilov	19854	56283	4487	74890	7157	1481
Sokuluk	60175	124370	9249	1068101	15598	20036
Ysyk-Ata	48934	91649	9860	358953	10302	4449
Total	283506	652150	66850	2431039	91141	47846

Naryn oblast						
Ak-Talaa	17351	126541	12350	31034	3191	0
At-Bashy	39851	247482	26937	22989	3670	0
Zhumgal	25478	178067	20525	45268	4020	0
Kochkor	38742	219882	25316	60849	5510	0
Naryn	42321	264616	27747	38754	6541	0
Total	163743	1036588	112875	198894	22932	0
Issyk-Kul oblast						
Ak-Suu	46413	164329	17622	114052	10943	141
Yssyk-Kul	39825	182472	16974	123212	13353	950
Zheti-Oguz	57693	229568	26554	151885	12407	1133
Tyup	39408	130725	17168	138778	10545	1085
Ton	39211	179422	23816	66840	5158	15
Karakol city	3535	9691	336	28791	931	321
Total	226085	896207	102470	623558	53337	3645
Osh city	10670	22356	946	41861	2677	100
Bishkek city	643	2991	287	19241	19364	135
Total (country)	1574779	6077648	481204	5909692	356137	52148

Animal and animal products trade data

Products	Average annual import (USD)	Average annual export (USD)
Live animals and animal origin products	6,625,623,600	49,479,300
Herbal Products	10,484,323,400	118,043,900
Fats and oils of animal or vegetable origin	3,986,236,400	561,000

Source: SIVPS

Economic data (Million USD)

National GDP	7,562.6
National budget	2,037.1
Agriculture, forestry and fishing GDP	892.6
Annual budget of the VS	10.6

Source : <http://www.stat.kg/en/> / SIVPS

I.1.B Current organisation of the Veterinary Services

The State Inspectorate on Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety (SIVPS) has the mandate to control the implementation and enforce compliance of regulations covering areas “*from farm to fork*” and is established under the authority of the Prime Minister.

The central level of the SIVPS includes units in charge of animal health, veterinary public health and border inspection. The veterinary laboratories network is coordinated by two central laboratories; the Centre for Veterinary Diagnostics and Expertise (RCVDE) for the Northern Region and the RCVDE for the Southern Region.

The 2nd administrative level is constituted by 7 *Oblast*, and the 3rd level by 42 *Rayon*. The *Rayon* territorial divisions are in charge of coordinating and monitoring field activities.

The total number of staff for the SIVPS is 1080. This includes 71 working at the central office in Bishkek, 158 at the RCVDE for the Northern Region, 119 at the RCVDE for the Southern Region, and 732 at the different territorial divisions.

The 4th level (field level) consists of private veterinary practitioners with official delegated activities, based on provisions established by the Veterinary Law of the Kyrgyz Republic and Resolution №17 “On Regulating Private Veterinary Practice in the Kyrgyz Republic” (January 2018). The implementation of most animal health programmes for priority diseases, as well as some aspects of slaughterhouse inspection, have been delegated. There are 2565 “veterinary specialists” (veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals) registered with the Veterinary Statutory Body, out of which approximately 1200 hold individual contracts with the SIVPS.

While the SIVPS is the competent authority to control implementation of the legislation, the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Land Reclamation (MoA) is responsible for the development of policies, legal acts and regulations in the veterinary and phytosanitary domains. In addition, the MoA is responsible for the registration of veterinary medicines and biologicals, as well as for the certification and quality control of veterinary drugs, through the Centre for the Registration and Certification of Veterinary drugs, Feed and Feed Additives.

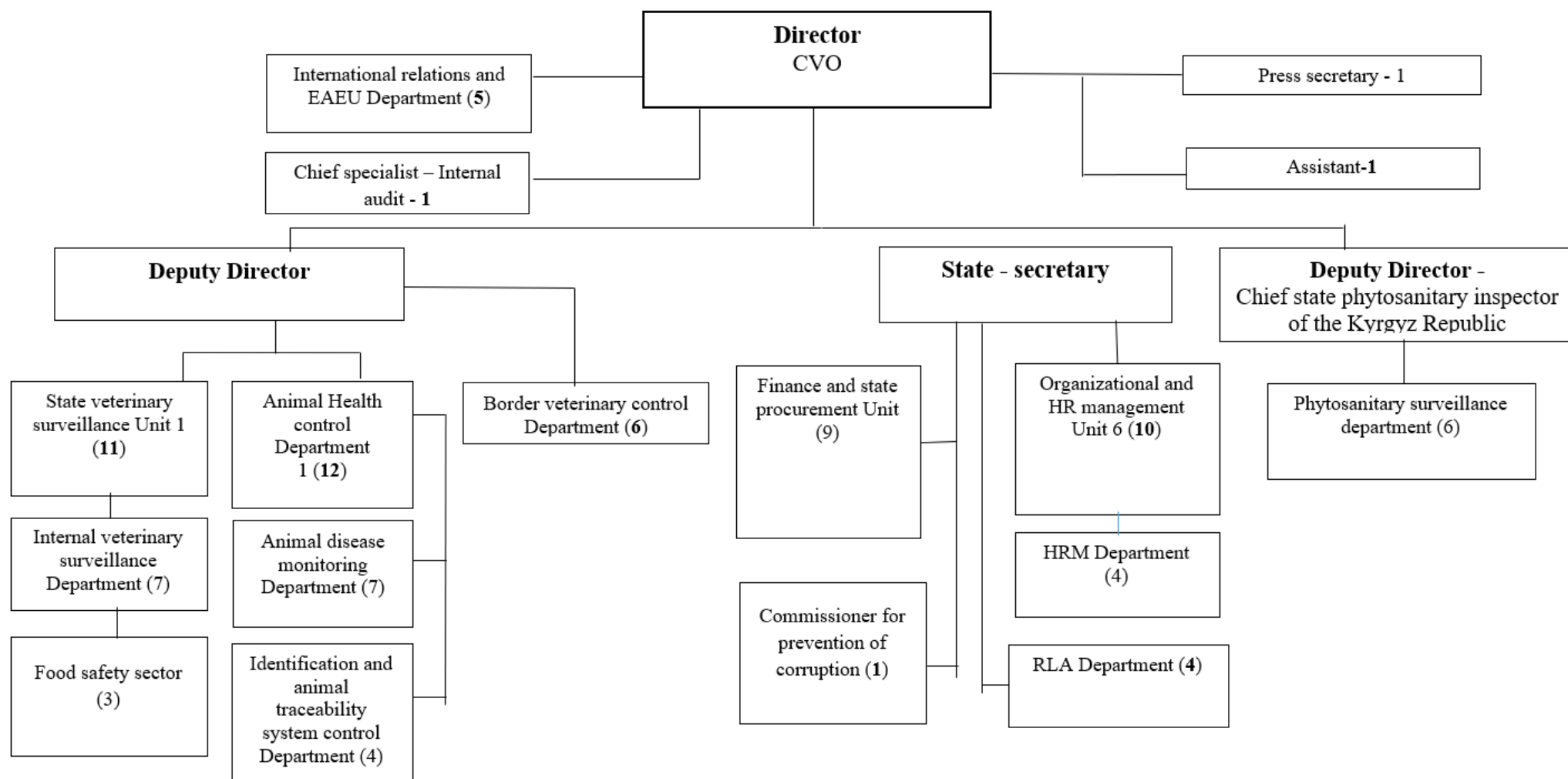


Figure 3: Central Office Structure of the State Inspectorate on Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety

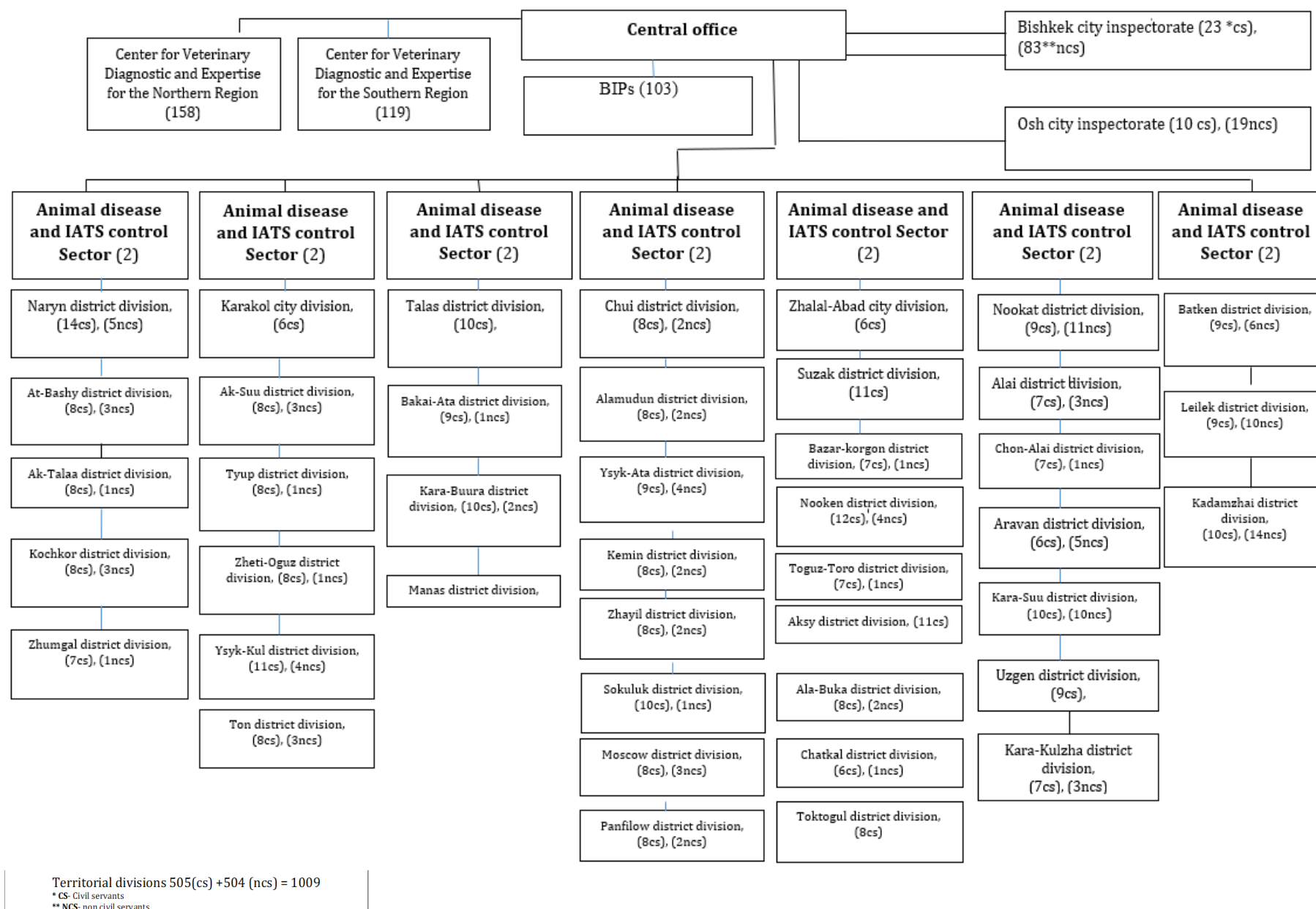


Figure 4 : Territorial Structure of the State Inspectorate on Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety

I.1.C Description of entities or sites related to Veterinary Services activities

Table 2: Entities and sites related to the Veterinary Services activities

List of entities and sites	Terminology or names used in the country	Number of sites
GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES OF THE COUNTRY		
Climatic zones	Valley plain belt (900-1200m), Medium altitude mountain belt (1200-2200m), High altitude belt (2000-3500), Nival belt (above 3500)	4
Topographical zones	-	-
Agro-ecological zones	-	-
ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANISATION OF THE COUNTRY		
1st administrative level	Oblast	7
2nd administrative level	Rayon	40
3rd administrative level	Ail okmotu	462
4th administrative level	-	-
Urban entities	Independent cities	2
VETERINARY SERVICES ORGANISATION AND STRUCTURE		
Central (Federal/National) VS	SIVPS	1
Internal division of the central VS	-	-
1st level of the VS	-	-
2nd level of the VS	Oblast and city inspectorates	9
3rd level of the VS	Rayon units	40
Veterinary organisations (VSB, unions...)	Veterinary Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic, Association of private veterinarians of the Kyrgyz Republic	2
FIELD ANIMAL HEALTH NETWORK		
Field level of the VS for animal health	-	-
Private veterinary sector	Veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals registered with the Veterinary Statutory Body	2565
Other sites (dip tank, crush pen....)	-	-
VETERINARY MEDICINES & BIOLOGICALS		
Production sector	Biological products manufacturer	1
Import and wholesale sector	Veterinary drug importers	19
Retail sector	Veterinary drugs retailers	220
Other partners involved	Centre for the Registration and Certification of Veterinary drugs, Feed and Feed Additives under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Land Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic	1
VETERINARY LABORATORIES		
National labs	Centres for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Southern and Northern Regions	2
Regional and local labs	Zonal and district laboratories	17
Associated, accredited and other labs	-	-
ANIMAL AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS MOVEMENT CONTROL		
Bordering countries	China, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan	4
Airports and ports border posts	Osh and Manas airports	2
Main terrestrial border posts	«Erkeshtam», «Bor-Dobo», «Karamyk», «Dostuk», «Kara-Suu railway BIP», «Zhalal-Abad railway BIP», «Shamaldy-Sai railway BIP», «Kyzyl Bel», «Kayragach», «Kulundu», «Kyzyl-Kiya», «Kyzyl-Kiya railway BIP», «Tokmok», «Ken-Bulun», «Ak-tilek», «Ak-Zhol», «Chaldybar», «Kyrgyz Temir zholu railway BIP», «Torugart», «Chon Kapka»	20
Minor terrestrial border posts	-	-
Quarantine stations for import	-	-
Internal check points	Internal veterinary inspection posts	3
Live animal markets	-	-
Zones, compartments, export quarantines	-	-

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS		
Slaughterhouses	-	96
Slaughter areas/slabs/points	-	37
Processing sites (milk, meat, eggs, etc)	Sausage processing plants ...36 Dumpling processing plants ...24 Meat processing plants ...4 Milk processing plants ...66 Egg processing plants ...13 Mini poultry farms ...34 Fish processing plants ...48	225
Retail outlets (butchers, shops, restaurants)	Markets	67
TRAINING AND RESEARCH ORGANISATIONS		
Veterinary university	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University; "Manas" Kyrgyz-Turkish University; Jalal-Abad State University	3
Veterinary paraprofessional schools	Bishkek Agrarian College; Bishkek Agro-economic College; Osh Agricultural Institute; Talas Agricultural College; Issyk-Kul Agricultural College.	5
Veterinary research organisations	Kyrgyz Research Institute of Veterinary Medicine; Institute of Biotechnology, National Science Academy of the Kyrgyz Republic	2
STAKEHOLDERS' ORGANISATIONS		
Agricultural Chamber / room /organisation	Sheep and goat association, 2 meat processing associations	3
National livestock farmers organisations	National small ruminant farmer organisation	1
Local (livestock) farmers organisations	Pasture committees	457
Other stakeholder organisations	Meat processing organisations	2

1.1.D Summary results of the 2016 OIE PVS evaluation

An OIE PVS Evaluation Follow-up mission was carried out in the Kyrgyz Republic in February 2016. As explained in Parts 1.2.A and 1.2.C considerable progress has been made since 2016 as described in self-assessment discussions summarized in Table 3. The main findings of the 2016 evaluation were as follows:

Human, physical and financial resources

- The number of personnel is sufficient; however, the staff needs better professional development and salaries.
- The infrastructure at veterinary faculties is variable, with outdated curriculums that are under review.
- The VS need sustainable continuing education (independent of external funding) and specialized training in veterinary public health and administration.
- Physical resources of the VS have been improved, however, maintenance and renewal programmes are needed for buildings, fleet and equipment. Operational funds have also been improved, but they partially depend on external funding. There is no provision for emergency funding arrangements.
- There is a need to strengthen the stability of the VS and the sustainability of its policies.
- Although there is a culture for data registration, stronger documentation and data management is needed in order to support risk analysis, assessments of programmes efficiency and effectiveness, and cost/benefit analyses.
- There is an effective vertical chain of command and good level of external coordination.
- The technical independence of the VS is limited due to lack of resources, deficiencies in data management, lack of regulations, and low salaries.

Technical authority and capability

- The VS have access to veterinary laboratory diagnostic either in the country or abroad. However, the national laboratory network needs to be restructured and modernised.
- The VS do not perform risk analyses.
- Border inspection has been strengthened through EEU integration.
- Strategic plans exist for 8 priority diseases, but their implementation will require improved operational planning and control, as well as updated materials and methods. Surveillance and early response lack detailed and clear procedures, and are hampered by the low level of clinical diagnosis and sample submissions of field veterinary staff.
- Improved infrastructure and competencies in food safety are required for slaughter, processing and distribution of livestock and their products.
- Quality control of veterinary medicines has improved under EEU integration but sales, distribution and use remain to be controlled.
- Feed safety controls remain to be developed and implemented.
- Plans to identify cattle, small ruminants and horses are not yet implemented.
- There is no legislation on animal welfare.

Interaction with interested parties

- Communications are limited to website and pamphlets for major programs and are dependent on external funding.
- Consultation with interested parties is limited by a lack of relevant organizations.
- Participation in international meetings could be strengthened to provide regional leadership.
- Delegation of functions to the private sector should be strengthened through regulations, standard operating procedures and controls.
- Some progress has been made to create a Veterinary Statutory Body but regulations, funding and education on the role and functions are still required.
- There are no joint programmes with interested parties.

Access to markets

- Quality issues concerning the Veterinary Law of 2014 are being addressed through a code of animal health and food safety to guide new legislation and regulations. The VS has established a special legal unit.
- The VS has authority and capacity to implement current legislation.
- Progress is being made on harmonization of legislation under the EEU.
- International certification for exports is hampered by weaknesses of the VS but is accepted by some trading partners.
- The VS regularly notifies OIE of its status despite weaknesses in data management and relevant skills.
- Zoning and compartmentalisation are not implemented or well understood.

1.2 Methodology

1.2.A Organisation of the mission

Following a request to the OIE from its government, a PVS Gap Analysis mission based on the outcomes of the OIE PVS report was conducted from November 26 to December 7, 2016 by a team of independent OIE certified experts: Dr Barry Stemshorn as team leader and Dr Pablo Belmar von Kretschmann as a technical expert.

The PVS Gap Analysis mission was based on the outcomes of the previous OIE PVS Evaluation Follow-Up conducted in 2016⁸, as well as the national priorities of the country.

An opening meeting was held with the CVO, Heads of Departments, and other relevant SIVPS staff to explain the objectives and methodology of the mission. At this point, after reviewing the main conclusions of the PVS Evaluation Follow-Up mission conducted in February 2016, the CVO requested that the mission team assist with an informal self-assessment to reflect progress that had been made by many investments since the most recent OIE evaluation.

According to the above, the rest of the mission was conducted as a series of thematic working group meetings to define the current self-assessment ratings for each critical competency. Additionally, relevant staff and interested parties were encouraged to discuss on the desired levels of advancement that could be envisaged in the space of 5 years, as well as the main needs, strategies and activities that would be required to achieve this.

The working groups were organised according to the 5 pillars of the OIE PVS Gap Analysis methodology: *Trade, Animal Health, Veterinary Public Health, Veterinary Laboratories, and Management and Regulatory Services*.

For each pillar, an indicative supplemental budget was determined to complement recently increased state funding and funds from an on-going suite of donor-funded projects.

Finally, a closing meeting with the CVO and relevant SIVPS staff was conducted to present and discuss the results of the PVS Gap Analysis mission.

⁸ http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/20160621_OIE_final_report.pdf

1.2.B Estimation of resources needed

A logical approach to estimating the budget for strengthening the Veterinary Services is used. This approach is as follows:

The Veterinary Services should have the financial resources sufficient to carry out essential tasks and duties and be able to adapt to changes in health status. The budget for field activities for government staff and officially delegated private veterinarians must allow for planned activities, but should also support a flexible approach necessary to allow immediate responses when these are required. The amount of expenditure for each activity should be adjusted according to the national constraints, human resources (number and public/private split), priorities and trends in animal health and changes of animal health status.

The budget is developed for specific activities so that the desired level of advancement may be achieved as determined by the objectives, situation and characteristics of the country. The necessary tasks and resources required are identified and budgeted. Priorities are set out to guide the allocation of funds - these will need to be finalised by the Veterinary Services during operational planning.

The overall budget analysis (Chapter VI) synthesises the different budget lines: ongoing investment, salaries, repairs and maintenance, operations, etc. This budget analysis demonstrates the effectiveness of the PVS Gap Analysis, its sustainability and also allows incorporating the programme into the quality control policy of the Veterinary Services.

Notes

The international currency used in this report for the estimation of costs and the budget is the US Dollar.

In the Kyrgyz Republic, the amortisation rate of buildings/facilities, transport and equipment has been determined as such:

- 20 years for construction of building
- 5 years for renovation of building
- 5 years for cars and motorbikes
- 7 years for 4x4 vehicles
- 5 years for telecommunication and computer equipment sets

The figures proposed there are the most common ones. However, depending on the situation prevailing in the country, they may be modified by the experts.

UNIT COST SPREAD SHEET

Unit costs (estimates)			
1- Currencies			
Currency used for this report (USD or EUR)		Currency	Conversion rate (exchange rate)
National currency		USD	Number of KGS per USD
		KGS	70
2- Material investments			
		Supply cost / unit	
		Local currency	International currency
Buildings	Unit of surface (m ²) or (ft ²)	m ²	
	Maintenance cost per m ²	3350	48
	Renovation cost per m ²	13000	186
	Building cost per m ²	67000	957
Transport (purchasing cost)			
	Motorbikes	56,000	800
	Cars	400,000	5,714
	4x4 vehicles	345,000	4,929
Equipment set			
	Staff office equipment set (desk, office chair, telephone, computer and standard peripherals)	40,000	571
	Other specific office equipment set	22,000	314
3- Non material expenditure			
Training			
Initial training (per student)			
	Veterinarians (DVM, BVS) total training cost	200,000	2,857
	Veterinary paraprofessionals total training cost	70,000	1,000
Specialised training (short courses, certificates, Masters degree, PhD, etc.)			
	Accommodation per month	90,000	1,286
	Training fees per month	45,000	643
	Travel per month	10,000	143
	Cost of specialised training per month	145,000	2,072
Continuing education (daily cost per person on a basis of a group of 15 people)			
	Per diem 15 participants	9,000	135
	Room rental and educational tools per day	70,000	1,000
	Daily cost for a national expert consultant	6,000	86
	Daily cost per trainee	5,667	81
National expertise (cost per day)			
	Daily fees	3,000	43
	Per diem	3,000	43
	Total cost per day and per expert	6,000	86
International expertise (cost per week)			
	Daily fees	70,000	1,000
	Per Diem	30,000	429
	Average cost of an international flight	55,000	786
	Total cost per week	755,000	10,789
4- Salaries (salaries, bonuses and social benefits)			
	Veterinarians	12,000	171
	Other university degree	12,000	171
	Veterinary para-professionals	5,000	71
	Support staff	5,000	71
5- Consumable resources			
Travel allowances			
	Per diem for technical staff	600	9
	Per diem for drivers	600	9
	Per diem for technical staff travelling abroad	15,000	214
	Average cost of an international flight	40,000	571
	Travel and per diem for one week abroad	145,000	2,069
Transport costs			
	Price of fuel (average between petrol, diesel or mixt) per unit	45.0	0.6
	Average number of km/miles per year		
	Average distance per year by motorbike in km	29,000	
	Average distance per year by car in km	29,000	
	Average distance per year by 4x4 in km	29,000	
	Fuel consumption per 100 km/miles		
	Km or mileage cost (motorbike)	3	0.04
	Km or mileage cost (car)	10	0.13
	Km or mileage cost (4x4 vehicle)	10	0.13
6- National economic indicators			
GDP			
	National GDP	524,000,000,000	7,485,714,286
	Agriculture GDP	70,740,000,000	1,010,571,429
	Livestock GDP		
	Total value of National Herd		
	Value of exported animals and animal products	3,500,000,000	50,000,000
	Value of imported animals and animal products	465,000,000,000	6,642,857,143
	Number of VLU		
Country budget			
	National Budget	142,600,000,000	2,037,142,857
	Agriculture and Livestock Budget		
	Veterinary Services Current Budget	743,016,200	10,614,517
	Current budget for salaries of public staff of VSs	364,400,000	5,205,714
	Current operational budget	73,800,000	1,054,286
	Current capital investment of VS	27,397,500	391,393
	Current budget of VSs for Delegated Activities	212,137,217	3,030,532
	Sources		
	World Bank		
	World Bank		
	SIVPS		
	SIVPS		

1.2.C Organisation of the report

The desired level of advancement for each PVS critical competency was identified, recognising national priorities and constraints, in discussion with the Veterinary Services of the Kyrgyz Republic. In addition, in order to understand the starting point for further investments, the CVO requested that the mission team assist with an informal self-assessment to reflect progress that has been made by many investments since the most recent formal OIE evaluation nearly three years previously (February 2016). The results are reflected in Table 4 under the column “2018” shaded in pink, and in pink shading for each Critical Competency Card. The OIE team encouraged a conservative approach to these interim self-assessment ratings. Nevertheless, this review using cautious ratings indicate that the VS have achieved an impressive increase in ratings on nearly 70% of the CCs since 2016.

Using this baseline information, a PVS Gap Analysis was then completed to facilitate the compliance of the VS with recognised international standards as determined by the OIE. The following chapters indicate the resources and activities necessary to strengthen the Veterinary Services. The chapters follow a logical order identifying priorities, recognising constraints and issues, assessing processes and resources necessary and providing a work-plan for improvement.

Chapter II.2 of the methodology part of this report sets out the levels of advancement to be reached as decided by the Veterinary Services in discussion with the PVS Gap Analysis mission team.

The first four chapters of the second part of this report set out the objectives to be achieved, taking into consideration in particular the need to strengthen the technical independence and coordination of the Veterinary Services.

- Chapter I sets the standards required for international trade in animals and animal products, establishing the levels of advancement required for exports if and as targeted by the national policy;
- Chapter II considers veterinary public health, including specifically food safety, veterinary medicines and biologicals;
- Chapter III addresses animal health issues, the core mission of any Veterinary Services;
- Chapter IV considers the capability and capacity of veterinary laboratories, as required by the three preceding chapters.

The place of zoonosis may vary depending on the organisation of the country's Veterinary Services (e.g. either under Chapter II (Veterinary Public Health pillar) or under Chapter III (Animal Health pillar).

Chapter V makes recommendations on the general management of the Veterinary Services and the related regulatory services, including their public and private components, aiming at providing coordination and technical independence in line with OIE standards. Both the organisational structure of the national (public) Veterinary Services, including central and decentralised structures, and the role of private veterinary practitioners are defined. This chapter also identifies the reinforcement of cross-cutting skills (communication, legislation, education, etc.) required to run effective Veterinary Services in the country.

In order to assess its sustainability and coherence, chapter VI presents the budget for strengthening the Veterinary Services and its indicative analysis, including a breakdown per main budget lines (investments, operations, emergency) and sub-lines (salaries, items, etc), and a comparison with GDP (national, agriculture and livestock), national budget (total, agriculture, Veterinary Services), value of national livestock and of imported and exported animal products.

II National and international priorities and expected levels of advancement

The mission team defined the framework of national priorities in direct consultation with the Director of the State Inspectorate on Veterinary and Phytosanitary Safety, and in accordance with official government policies. According to the OIE Gap Analysis methodology, the national priorities are divided into the following categories:

- Policy on livestock development and trade
- Technical priorities in veterinary public health
- Technical priorities in animal health
- Policy on organizational structure and management of the Veterinary Services

II.1 National priorities

Table 3: List of National Priorities

Category of priorities	National priorities	Explanatory comments (importance for the country)
Policy on livestock development (LD) and trade	<p>Contribute to improved animal husbandry and breeding and to development of export capacity to the EEU and other countries by:</p> <p>LD1: Improving certification⁹ of the health status of 1) imported and domestic breeding stock and germ-plasm and 2) livestock and livestock products for export in accordance with EEU and other international requirements;</p> <p>LD2: operating an efficient and effective network of Border Inspection Posts adapted to the new context of membership in the EEU.</p> <p>LD3: Improving capacity to share information with trade partners, and</p> <p>LD4: providing effective and relevant programme¹⁰ of animal and veterinary public health, including disease surveillance.</p>	To support domestic food security and the development of domestic and international markets
Technical priorities in Veterinary Public Health (VPH)	<p>VPH1: Improve the safety of foods of animal origin by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improving slaughter inspection • promoting HACCP approaches and • promoting risk-based inspection <p>VPH2: Ensure prudent use of veterinary medicines and biologicals by:</p>	To improve human and animal health especially by prevention and control of dangerous diseases common to both humans and animals in the Kyrgyz Republic.

⁹ Including adoption of risk-based methods and an identification and traceability system for livestock and products

¹⁰ Including zones and compartments where appropriate

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving control over the supply (manufacture and import), sale and use of veterinary medicines and establishing monitoring programmes to verify the quality of veterinary medicines on the market and to detect residues of selected veterinary medicines. <p>VP3: Work closely with public health officials to prevent the spread of zoonotic diseases to humans.</p>	
Technical priorities in Animal Health (AH)	<p>AH1: improve the national animal health status by controlling 4 of 8 priority diseases¹¹:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> regional: FMD, PPR zoonoses: brucellosis and echinococcosis <p>AH2: Strengthen capacities for animal health by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> organization of Animal Health Working Groups access to emergency funding and compensation for animal disease prevention and control <p>AH3: Management of animal wastes</p> <p>AH4: Efficient and effective use of modern, scientifically proven methods for diagnosis and control of animal diseases.</p>	Improves productivity of the livestock sector to strengthen domestic food security and increase in the export potential of livestock products of the Kyrgyz Republic.
Policy on organisational structure and management of the Veterinary Services (VS)	<p>VS1: Maintain effective and efficient public and private veterinary services that are well managed, coordinated, stable and provide policy and programme continuity.</p> <p>VS2: Strengthen veterinary undergraduate and continuing education to meet leading international standards.</p> <p>VS3: Strengthen capacity of the veterinary services in use of information systems, risk analysis, communications and partnerships.</p> <p>VS4: Strengthen capacity to design and apply high quality and internationally harmonized legislation</p>	Effective and efficient veterinary services support food security, public health and economic development.

¹¹ Foot and Mouth Disease, Anthrax, Sheep Pox, Peste des Petits Ruminants, Echinococcosis, Brucellosis, Rabies, Bovine Leukemia

II.2 Level of advancement

As reported under section 1.2.C, an informal self-assessment was performed to reflect progress that had been made since the most recent formal OIE PVS Evaluation nearly three years previously (February 2016)¹². The results are reflected in Table 3 under the column “2018” shaded in pink. While the OIE team encouraged a conservative approach to these ratings, they indicate that the VS has achieved an impressive increase in ratings on 75% of the CCs since 2016.

This significant increase can be attributed to the leadership skills and careful management within the SIVPS, which established an ambitious strategic plan with corresponding action plans after analysing the conclusions of the 2016 OIE PVS Evaluation Follow-up mission¹³. Furthermore, the OIE team could verify that the senior staff of the SIVPS are closely engaged with the results of the 2016 evaluation, they are familiar with relevant portions of the report and actively working on the action plans to in order to meet their goals and overcome the identified constraints.

¹² http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/20160621_OIE_final_report.pdf

¹³ Resolution of the Government of The Kyrgyz Republic № 673 Dated October 17, 2017. Programme of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic “Development of The Kyrgyz Veterinary Service 2018-2023”, including Action Plan.

Table 4: Levels of Advancement

Critical competencies	Level of advancement			National priorities			
	2016	2018 ¹⁴	Target Level 2023	Livestock development	Veterinary public health	Animal health	Management and structure
Human, physical and financial resources							
I.1.A. Veterinarians and other professionals	3	4	5				
I.1.B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel	3	3	5				
I.2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians	2	3	4				
I.2.B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals	3	3	4				
I.3. Continuing education	2	4	5				
I.4. Technical independence	3	4	4				
I.5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies	2	4	5				
I.6.A. Internal coordination (chain of command)	4	4	5				
I.6.B. External coordination	4	4	4				
I.7. Physical resources	3	4	5				
I.8. Operational funding	3	4	5				
I.9. Emergency funding	1	3	4				
I.10. Capital investment	2	3	4				
I.11. Management of resources and operations	3	3	5				
Technical authority and capability							
II.1.A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis	5	5	5				
II.1.B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures	2	4	5				
II.2 Laboratory quality assurance	2	4	5				
II.3 Risk analysis	1	2	4				
II.4 Quarantine and border security	3	3	5				
II.5.A. Passive epidemiological surveillance	2	3	4				
II.5.B. Active epidemiological surveillance	3	3	5				
II.6 Emergency response	2	3	4				
II.7 Disease prevention, control and eradication	2	2	4				
II.8.A. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments	2	3	4				
II.8.B. Ante and post mortem inspection	3	3	4				
II.8.C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution	2	3	4				
II.9 Veterinary medicines and biologicals	2	2	4				
II.10 Residue testing	2	3	4				
II.11 Animal feed safety	2	3	4				
II.12.A. Animal identification and movement control	2	3	4				
II.12.B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin	2	3	4				
II.13 Animal welfare	1	2	3				
Interaction with interested parties							
III.1 Communication	3	4	5				
III.2 Consultation with interested parties	2	4	4				
III.3 Official representation	2	2	4				
III.4 Accreditation / authorisation / delegation	3	3	5				
II.5.A. Veterinary Statutory Body authority	2	3	4				
II.5.B. Veterinary Statutory Body capacity	2	2	3				
III.6 Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes	1	3	4				
Access to market							
IV.1 Preparation of legislation and regulations	2	3	4				
IV.2 Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof	3	4	4				
IV.3 International harmonisation	2	3	3				
IV.4 International certification	2	3	4				
IV.5 Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	3	3	4				
IV.6 Transparency	3	4	4				
IV.7 Zoning	1	2	4				
IV.8 Compartmentalisation	1	2	4				

¹⁴ Informal self-assessment as described on page 16 in Section 1.2.C "Organization of the Report"

II.3 Impact and significance

After the 2016 OIE PVS Evaluation Follow-up mission, the Kyrgyz government has made significant investments to address the deficiencies and recommendations identified in the report for each of the critical competencies of the OIE PVS Tool. The state budget for the SIVPS has been increased by 72% compared to the 2015 budget, and a significant amount of donor funds have been secured to invest in areas such as laboratory equipment and data management.

According to the above, the OIE team agreed with the CVO and relevant staff of the SIVPS that the Gap Analysis will determine, in accordance with both national priorities and the approved strategic plan for the VS, several activities to achieve the expected level of advancement in each critical competency over a period of five years. This includes an indicative budget, in addition to the existing state and donor funding, that will be used to implement supplemental activities that will enable the VS to function appropriately and sustainably.

It was agreed that most of this supplemental budget will be destined for the funding of international consultancy, continuing education programmes, and specialised training activities for both SIVPS staff and private veterinarians conducting official delegated activities. The amounts allocated for training were calculated as a whole and divided among the different categories of needs.

In addition to training and capacity building, significant funding was allocated for investments in data management and the development of a veterinary information system. This information system will be based on a unified animal identification database, that will be linked to other interfaces such as the LIMS, BIP, AH and VPH databases, giving new management and scientific analysis capacity to the SIVPS. Developing all modules in parallel would be a big advantage for the efficiency of the system.

Once implemented, the main impact of these activities will be an acquired specialised technical capacity that will lead to strengthened Veterinary Services and to the consolidation of the significant progress observed in the last 2 years. This will provide important benefits for the Kyrgyz Republic; in particular in terms of improved animal health, veterinary public health, and a strengthened capacity to successfully face the new challenges that will arise from opening new trade markets for animals and products of animal origin.

PVS GAP ANALYSIS

I Strengthening competencies for international trade

The purpose of this section explains the proposed activities in the field of international trade development, for both imports and exports. It includes the activities presented in Critical Competency Cards II.4, II.12, IV.4, IV.5, IV.6, IV.7 and IV.8. and links with the important cross-cutting competencies addressed in other pillars of the report.

The overall strategy is to improve access to international markets for livestock and livestock products produced in the Kyrgyz Republic by strengthening border and movement controls and certification procedures, developing robust identification and traceability systems and developing disease free zones for selected diseases beginning with FMD and then moving on to others such as PPR.

I.1 Strategy and activities

Specifically, the VS will continue to adapt and optimize operations of border post and internal movement control networks to address evolving requirements such as those under EEU agreements and the establishment of an FMD-free zone. Systematic management of illegal activities will require strong external coordination (cross link to CC I-6.B): e.g. investigations of suspected infractions would be systematically conducted in collaboration with the economic crime service of the government as in the case of eggs illegally imported eggs without documentation. OIE's review of the proposed FMD-free zone identified the risk of "open borders with neighbouring countries" that must be managed in the Batken, Osh and Jalalabat regions.

The VS will build upon significant progress made since 2016 in the identification of cattle and dogs by expanding the identification regime to horses and small ruminants by 2020. This will be supported by a unified system of animal identification, movement control and traceability. Priority should be given to "controls on movement of susceptible animal subpopulations and their products between FMD Zones", including the gathering of data and compilation of statistics / records on the movement of animal and products for a 2-year period for FMD zoning applications.

This unified system of animal identification, movement control and traceability will be extended to products beyond what is now done for meat, milk and honey for export. This will include strengthened control and documentation on the movement of animal products that is required to support an effective for FMD-free zone

The VS will continue to review and adapt laws and procedures for certification programmes and train staff to comply with international standards.

It will strengthen capacity to negotiate agreements with existing and new trading partners and resolve disputes by recruiting and training specialized professionals.

Transparency will be strengthened by building relationships and information exchanges with international trading partners and domestic trade entrepreneurs through training and development of networks.

Procedures and partnerships will be established to develop zones with appropriate biosecurity measures, beginning with a zone free from FMD with vaccination. This will include actions to address deficiencies identified by OIE's review of the initial dossier seeking the endorsement of its official FMD control programme and the recognition of an FMD-free zone currently under development.

Communications will be undertaken with potentially interested entrepreneurs to identify viable opportunities to establish and maintain disease free compartments.

1.2 Human resources

A total of 10 new staff for the SVIPS headquarters have been considered under this pillar:

- 5 veterinarians for the Border Veterinary Control Department; to reinforce import/export control assessments (2) and border inspection operations (3).
- 3 veterinarians for the Identification and Animal Traceability Systems Control Department; to strengthen and expand the identification programme to include small cattle.
- 2 extra university degree professionals for the International Relations Department; with language skills to support expanding trade negotiations.

Regarding training and continuing education, resources have been allocated for the following (over 5 years):

- Training 2 SIVPS staff (on-site) on EU international certification schemes and standards.
- Training of field staff and private veterinarians/paraprofessionals on different animal identification programmes (existing and new), including the use of RFID chips and/or other methods of identification.
- Training of staff and private veterinarians, farmers and establishment operators on food safety and traceability of products of animal origin.
- Training of BIP and other relevant staff/veterinarians inspecting animals on issuance of international certificates and use of data management systems.
- Study visits of International Relations Department staff to EU and/or other trading partners (e.g. EEU) to learn from trade negotiation experience, equivalency and other SPS related issues.
- Foreign language courses for all relevant SIVPS staff (costed here but cross-cutting)
- Training of Animal Health Working Groups (AHWG) and other interested parties on relevant aspects of zoning for FMD control, and its potential use for other disease control programmes.

1.3 Physical resources

For quarantine and border security related activities, funds have been allocated for the procurement of four 90m² quarantine stalls and four vehicle observation platforms – one for each of the four internal movement control check points.

For animal identification activities, USD 100,000 were considered for the consolidation of the current different databases (dogs, cattle, etc.) into one centralised animal identification and traceability system.

In addition, new computers and office equipment sets were allocated for new staff under this pillar (10).

I.4 Financial resources

The total financial resources for this pillar are presented in Table 4 below. Most of the funding (approx. USD 260,000) was allocated for the financing of international consultancy that will provide relevant expertise and training in different topics, such as:

- Regulations, requirements and procedures for international certification and internal movement controls.
- Food safety and its relation to traceability of products of animal origin.
- Harmonisation of national legislation with international standards.
- SPS trade rules, negotiations and dispute resolutions.
- Design and operation of zones (and possibly compartments) according to OIE standards.

The annual estimated cost for the trade pillar is USD 54,639, with an exceptional expenditure of USD 284,332.

In summary, over five years, the total estimated budget for the trade pillar is USD 557,527 (annual cost + exceptional cost).

Table n°4 - Sub-Total for strengthening competencies for international trade

SUB-TOTAL TRADE						
Resource and cost lines	Current Number	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments						
Buildings ()						
Maintenance cost per (m ²)			48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)			186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)			957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)						
Motorbikes			800	5		
Cars			5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles			4,929	7		
Other specific vehicle for Trade*						
Other specific vehicle for Trade*						
Staff office equipment set		10	571	5	1,142	
Other specific office equipment set			314	5		
Other specific equipment						
Other specific equipment for trade*					21,600	8,000
Other specific equipment for trade*					1,200	6,000
Sub-total Material investments					23,942	14,000
Non material investments						
Training						
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		5.5	2,072			11,396
Continuing education (person-days/year)		175.0	81		14,245	
National expertise (days/5 years)		-	86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		24.0	10,789			258,936
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...						
Sub-total non material expenditure					14,245	270,332
Salaries						
Veterinarians		8.0	171		1,368	
Other university degree		2.0	171		342	
Veterinary para-professionals		-	71			
Support staff		-	71			
Sub-total Salaries					1,710	
Consumable resources						
Administration			20%		342	
Travel allowances						
staff within the country (person-days) / year		-	9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		-	9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		-	2,069			
Transport costs						
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		-	0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		-	0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		-	0.13			
Other transport fees*						
Other transport fees*						
Specific costs						
Targeted specific communication					14,400	
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)						
Kits / reagents / vaccines						
Other costs for trade*						
Other costs for trade*						
Sub-total Consumable resources					14,742	
Delegated activities						
Sub-total Delegated activities						
Total in	USD				54,639	284,332
Total in	KGS				3,824,730	19,903,240

II Strengthening competencies for veterinary public health

The purpose of this section is to explain the proposed activities in the field of veterinary public health. This includes the activities presented in the Critical Competency Cards II.8, II.9, II.10 and II.11. and links with the important cross-cutting competencies addressed in other pillars of the report.

The overall strategy comprises actions to strengthen the management, oversight and inspection of food producing establishments, including slaughterhouses, serving international, national and local markets, to meet international standards

II.1 Strategy and activities

Since 2016 there has been a phased implementation of animal health and food safety registration requirements for each category of food chain operators (all species, slaughter and processing) across 40 districts and 2 cities. The VS will continue to register premises and promote adoption of international standards and the responsibility of food chain operators for food safety. In addition, it will develop legislation to establish the responsibility of food producing enterprises for food safety along the supply chain (processing, storage, transport and sale) of animal food products by October 2019.

The VS will improve veterinary and sanitary supervision and control of slaughterhouses, and strengthen enforcement of the ban on home slaughter except for personal use established in the Veterinary Law of 2014. A goal is to establish at least one HACCP compliant slaughterhouse in each of 40 Rayons. Applications for 20 establishments have been received for a government-funded project through a state bank (AIYL). The state VS will delegate ante-mortem inspection to private veterinarians while retaining post-mortem inspections as a role for state inspectors until completion and analysis of a pilot project of delegation to private veterinarians. An overall review of the issues arising from delegation of ante- and post-mortem inspection to the private sector is recommended.

To strengthen control of veterinary medicines and biologicals the VS will:

- develop and implement by 2019 a programme to ensure the safety of veterinary drugs and biologicals
- improve control over retail sales – up to 2021
- implement an AMR prevention programme, and
- better coordinate the work of several state bodies that have a role in regulation of veterinary drugs including a programme of quality testing for products on the market.

Since 2016 an initial residue monitoring programme and sampling plan was approved. It will be strengthened in the coming year(s) to establish a national residue sampling and testing programme to support goals of veterinary drug control (CC II-9).

The VS will develop and implement by 2019 a programme to assure the safety of animal feeds and feed additives.

II.2 Human resources

The number of SIVPS staff was considered to be sufficient by the CVO and heads of departments for both current and future level of activities.

Regarding existing staff, resources for training in veterinary public health legislation and its practical implementation have been allocated over 5 years:

- Training of inspectors and establishments staff on HACCP and other relevant international food safety standards.

- Training of private and state veterinarians on anti- and post- mortem inspection.
- Training of private veterinarians on prudent use of antimicrobials, and prescription use and writing.
- Training of staff from the Centre for Registration and Certification of Veterinary Medicinal Products, Feed and Feed Additives on drug quality control and Good Laboratory Practices.
- Exchange programme with relevant reference laboratories for residues and contaminants analysis methods (including feed).

II.3 Physical resources

No additional or supplemental physical resources were allocated for specific strategies related to this pillar. It was agreed that current state and external donor funding is sufficient for the existing level of activities in this field.

II.4 Financial resources

The total financial resources for this pillar are presented in Table 5 below. Most of the funding (USD 215,780) was allocated for the financing of international consultancy that will provide relevant expertise and training in a number of topics:

- HACCP principles and international food safety standards and regulations for SVIPS inspectors and processing establishments staff.
- Risks of delegation of slaughter inspections to the private sector; potential conflicts of interest and how they may be managed.
- Food safety certification (e.g. regarding antibiotics) for honey producers/exporters and other relevant export commodities.
- Prudent use of antimicrobials and use of veterinary prescriptions; public programmes design and legislation, further review of VEE curriculum.
- Residues and contaminants control; review the official programme and sampling plan, current laboratory test methods, advise on next steps.

The annual estimated cost for the veterinary public health pillar is USD 10,175, with an exceptional cost of USD 236,500.

In summary, over five years, the total estimated budget for veterinary public health related activities is USD 287,375 (annual cost + exceptional cost).

Table n°5 - Sub-Total for strengthening competencies for veterinary public health

SUB-TOTAL VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH						
Resource and cost lines	Current Number	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments						
Buildings ()						
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		-	48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		-	186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		-	957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)						
Motorbikes		-	800	5		
Cars		-	5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		-	4,929	7		
Other specific vehicle for Vet. Public Health*						
Other specific vehicle for Vet. Public Health*						
Staff office equipment set		-	571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		-	314	5		
Other specific equipment						
Other equipment for Vet. Public Health*						
Other equipment for Vet. Public Health*						
Sub-total Material investments						
Non material investments						
Training						
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		10.0	2,072			20,720
Continuing education (person-days/year)		125.0	81		10,175	
National expertise (days/5 years)		-	86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		20.0	10,789			215,780
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...						
Sub-total non material expenditure					10,175	236,500
Salaries						
Veterinarians		-	171			
Other university degree		-	171			
Veterinary para-professionals		-	71			
Support staff		-	71			
Sub-total Salaries						
Consumable resources						
Administration			20%			
Travel allowances						
staff within the country (person-days) / year		-	9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		-	9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		-	2,069			
Transport costs						
Km or miles Motorbikes / year			0.04			
Km or miles cars / year			0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year			0.13			
Other transport fees*						
Other transport fees*						
Specific costs						
Targeted specific communication						
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)						
Kits / reagents / vaccines						
Other costs for Vet. Public Health*						
Other costs for Vet. Public Health*						
Sub-total Consumable resources						
Delegated activities						
Sub-total Delegated activities						
Total in	USD				10,175	236,500
Total in	KGS				712,250	16,555,000

III Strengthening competencies for animal health

The purpose of this section is to explain the activities proposed in the field of animal health that are chiefly presented in the Critical Competency Cards II.5, II.6; II.7 and II.13.

The overall strategy will provide stronger scientific and policy capacity to design and assess the effectiveness of disease detection, prevention and control programmes.

III.1 Strategy and activities

The VS will strengthen passive surveillance for 8 priority and other relevant diseases in accordance with EEU obligations – through the clinical observations of private veterinarians who do vaccinations and other field work, improved engagement of producers at village level and the work of slaughterhouse inspectors who can take samples for laboratory testing (Tb, FMD, anthrax, echinococcosis).

Active surveillance will be conducted for selected priority diseases (e.g. FMD, PPR, sheep pox, brucellosis) in accordance with national and regional strategies and action plans. These programmes will be subject to formal evaluations within a five-year period by internal audit and/or by submission of dossiers to OIE (FMD and PPR).

Capacity to respond rapidly to a sanitary emergency will be strengthened by ensuring adequate legislation; strengthening contingency plans and simulation exercises; maintaining and expanding a vaccine bank; securing emergency funding arrangements (strengthen the recently created pre-approved funding arrangement—see CC I-9); providing for compensation initially through a voluntary insurance policy based on advice from an international consultant, with a review of uptake within 2 years, and possibly supplemented by more traditional state-funded compensation for selected diseases such as FMD in an FMD-free zone; and enhanced coordination with other agencies, including the Government Committee for Emergencies headed by the Deputy PM with its oblast and district structures.

The VS will strengthen and implement disease control programmes for 8 priority diseases. Within these, 4 were initially identified (FMD, PPR, Brucellosis and Echinococcosis) and assigned goals under national and regional action plans. Programmes will also be strengthened for anthrax, sheep pox, rabies, and bovine leucosis. In addition, it will strengthen its capacity for scientific evaluation of efficacy and efficiency of these programmes and address findings from the 2018 OIE review of dossiers seeking endorsement of the official FMD control programme and the recognition of an FMD-free zone with vaccination.

The VS will also improve animal waste management as part of control programmes for diseases such as anthrax and echinococcosis.

The VS will develop needed authority and relevant programmes in conformity with OIE standards in some sectors, including exports, by enacting the required legislation, recruiting an animal welfare specialist and conducting relevant policy/programme development, training and communication activities.

III.2 Human resources

A new position for a veterinarian at SVIPS headquarters has been considered under this pillar. This person will serve as animal welfare specialist and OIE animal welfare focal point.

In terms of staff training, resources have been allocated for the following over 5 years for:

- Training of private veterinarians and animal owners on the obligation to report diseases, including relevant SOPs.
- Training of relevant private and state veterinarians from all regions of the country in active surveillance programmes and procedures.

- Training of relevant state and private veterinarians on requirements such as FMD and PPR sample collection and testing, and disposal of contaminated animal waste.
- Training of state and private veterinarians on OIE animal welfare standards.

III.3 Physical resources

No additional or supplemental physical resources were allocated for specific strategies related to this pillar. It was agreed that current state and external donor funding is sufficient for the existing level of activities.

III.4 Financial resources

The total financial resources for this pillar are presented in Table 6 below. Most of the funding (USD 269,725) was allocated for the financing of international consultancy that will provide relevant expertise and training in a number of topics:

- Survey design and random sampling for epidemiological purposes; description of methods, reporting of survey results and their analysis (e.g. to OIE for recognition of an FMD-free zone with vaccination)
- Design of compensation policies for emergency situations; review effectiveness of voluntary insurance-based compensation policy within 2 years of it coming into effect, and advise on alternative approaches for selected priority diseases.
- Scientific evaluation of the effectiveness of animal diseases control programmes; initially FMD and PPR, then expand to brucellosis and echinococcosis, and eventually others.
- OIE animal welfare standards; initially for export sectors and continue as required.

Additionally, annual funding (USD 6,034) was considered for communication campaigns (new and updating of current social media, YouTube videos, pamphlets and other appropriate methods) related to specific targeted topics such as: the obligation to report diseases, recognition of relevant diseases, proper disposal of animal waste (e.g. spread of echinococcosis through feeding of offal to dogs and cats), and new animal welfare regulations.

The annual estimated cost for the animal health pillar is USD 20,564, with an exceptional cost of USD 269,725.

In summary, over five years, the total estimated budget for animal health related activities is USD 372,547 (annual cost + exceptional cost).

Table n°6 - Sub-Total for strengthening competencies for animal health

SUB-TOTAL ANIMAL HEALTH						
Resource and cost lines	Current Number	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments						
Buildings ()						
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		-	48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		-	186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		-	957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)						
Motorbikes		-	800	5		
Cars		-	5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		-	4,929	7		
Other specific vehicles for Animal Health*						
Other specific vehicles for Animal Health*						
Staff office equipment set		1	571	5	114	
Other specific office equipment set		-	314	5		
Other specific equipment						
Other equipment for Animal Health*						
Other equipment for Animal Health*						
Sub-total Material investments					114	
Non material investments						
Training						
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		-	2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		175.0	81		14,245	
National expertise (days/5 years)		-	86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		25.0	10,789			269,725
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...						
Sub-total non material expenditure					14,245	269,725
Salaries						
Veterinarians		1.0	171		171	
Other university degree		-	171			
Veterinary para-professionals		-	71			
Support staff		-	71			
Sub-total Salaries					171	
Consumable resources						
Administration			20%		34	
Travel allowances						
staff within the country (person-days) / year		-	9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		-	9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		-	2,069			
Transport costs						
Km or miles Motorbikes / year			0.04			
Km or miles cars / year			0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year			0.13			
Other transport fees*						
Other transport fees*						
Specific costs						
Targeted specific communication		1			3,000	
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)		-				
Kits / reagents / vaccines						
Other costs for Animal Health*					3,000	
Other costs for Animal Health*						
Sub-total Consumable resources					6,034	
Delegated activities						
Sub-total Delegated activities						
Total in	USD				20,564	269,725
Total in	KGS				1,439,508	18,880,750

IV Strengthening competencies for veterinary laboratory diagnosis

The purpose of this section is to explain the proposed activities in the field of veterinary laboratory diagnosis: Critical Competency Cards II.1 and II.2.

The overall strategy includes actions to consolidate the optimisation and restructuring programme of laboratories, including accreditation. This will strengthen the overall VS capabilities by providing a sustainable laboratory network that will support official animal health and public health programmes.

IV.1 Strategy and activities

Laboratories of the state VS will maintain level 5 including the ability to diagnose new and emerging diseases in the region or world through access to and use of a network of national or international reference laboratories (e.g. an OIE Reference Laboratory).

Sustainability of the laboratory network has been improved by a reduction in the number of laboratories and staff under an optimisation and restructuring programme. At the same time the network has received a very significant increase to its ongoing budget, including improved salaries. Plans for future funding requirements have been developed by the laboratories that will include increases in fees for service from the food safety export testing.

An internal audit unit being created by the CVO will make possible audits and evaluations of the laboratory network's sustainability.

The goal is to attain ISO 17025 certification or equivalent for all public sector laboratories and most private laboratories serving the VS animal health and food safety programmes. To this end investments will be made in learning about advances in ISO standards, training of personnel, continuous improvement of SOPs and QA systems, and participation in proficiency test activities.

IV.2 Human resources

A new position for an IT specialist was considered under this pillar, which is needed to complete the development and ensure ongoing functioning and maintenance of the LIMS database and associated hardware and software.

In terms of training, resources have been allocated for the following over 5 years in relevant topics:

- Training of relevant laboratory staff on the use of the new LIMS.
- Training of relevant laboratory staff on QA and ISO 17025 scheme.
- Training of relevant laboratory staff on validation and accreditation of analytical methods for residues control.

IV.3 Physical resources

No additional or supplemental physical resources were allocated for specific strategies related to this pillar. As it was already mentioned in section IV.1, the laboratory network has been improved in recent years by a reduction in the number of laboratories and the renewal of infrastructure under an optimisation and restructuring programme.

IV.4 Financial resources

As it was explained for physical resources, the laboratory network has been improved under an optimisation programme. This also included a significant increase to the ongoing budget, including salaries, as well as donor-funded equipment.

The total financial resources for this pillar are presented in Table 7 below. Most of the funding (USD 55,034 per year) was allocated for obtaining and maintaining ISO 17025 accreditation status for the different laboratories of the network, including funding for accreditation inspection by the corresponding authority and participation in proficiency testing programmes for a number of analytical methods.

In addition, USD 107,890 over 5 years were allocated for international consultancy that will provide expertise to develop a long-term strategy for the sustainability of the laboratory network (equipment and building maintenance and renewal), and newest version of ISO 17025.

The annual estimated cost for the veterinary laboratories pillar is USD 63,459, with an exceptional cost of USD 107,890.

In summary, over five years, the total estimated budget for animal health related activities is USD 425,187 (annual cost + exceptional cost).

Table n°7 - Sub-Total for strengthening competencies for veterinary laboratory

SUB-TOTAL VETERINARY LABORATORIES						
Resource and cost lines	Current Number	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments						
Buildings ()						
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		-	48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		-	186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		-	957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)						
Motorbikes		-	800	5		
Cars		-	5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		-	4,929	7		
Other specific vehicles for Vet. Laboratories*						
Other specific vehicles for Vet. Laboratories*						
Staff office equipment set		1	571	5	114	
Other specific office equipment set		-	314	5		
Other specific equipment						
Other equipment for Vet. Laboratories*						
Other equipment for Vet. Laboratories*						
Sub-total Material investments					114	
Non material investments						
Training						
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		-	2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		100.0	81		8,140	
National expertise (days/5 years)		-	86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10.0	10,789			107,890
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...						
Sub-total non material expenditure					8,140	107,890
Salaries						
Veterinarians		-	171			
Other university degree		1.0	171		171	
Veterinary para-professionals		-	71			
Support staff		-	71			
Sub-total Salaries					171	
Consumable resources						
Administration			20%		34	
Travel allowances						
staff within the country (person-days) / year		-	9			
rivers within the country (person-days) / year		-	9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		-	2,069			
Transport costs						
Km or miles Motorbikes / year			0.04			
Km or miles cars / year			0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year			0.13			
Other transport fees*						
Other transport fees*						
Specific costs						
Targeted specific communication		-				
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)		-				
Kits / reagents / vaccines		-				
Other costs for Vet. Laboratories*					25,000	
Other costs for Vet. Laboratories*					30,000	
Sub-total Consumable resources					55,034	
Delegated activities						
Sub-total Delegated activities						
Total in	USD				63,459	107,890
Total in	KGS				4,442,158	7,552,300

V Strengthening competencies for general management and regulatory services

This section addresses the competencies for general management and regulatory services set out in Critical Competency Cards I.2, I.3, I.4, I.5, I.6, I.11, II.3, III.1, III.2, III.3, III.4, III.5, III.6, IV.1, IV.2 and IV.3.

V.1 General organisation of the Veterinary Services

In this sub-pillar the state VS shows remarkable strengths and progress since 2016

V.1.A Technical independence

Significant and strategic investments made since 2016 (in resources, legislation, data management, and competencies) make level 4 attainable if not already reached. Additional investments to be made in risk analysis and continuing education will further strengthen this competency in the coming years.

V.1.B Coordination

The chain of command (vertical coordination) rated at level 4 in 2016 is critical and could be at risk if enhanced reliance on the private sector fails in some way. There are some challenges such as the potential for conflict of interest for private veterinarians exercising public authority, as well as dependence on a market to ensure supply. Hence this competency should be a high priority for oversight by the new internal audit team – an investment that would be consistent with the goal of eventually achieving level 5.

For horizontal (external) coordination, the targeted level 4 was attained in 2016 and continues to be in evidence – as exemplified by a rating of 3/5 in a December 2016 WHO-JEE evaluation that was attributed to “cooperation that exists between the veterinary service and the health service”. The state VS should maintain its current horizontal networks and activities including new initiatives on antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

V.1.C Veterinary practice organisation and policy

Since 2016 the CVO and other executive positions have been stable. As noted in the evaluation report, harmonization with EEU policies continues as does implementation of the existing veterinary law. An action plan for 2018-2023¹⁵ was approved by the Vice Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic. Creation of evaluation capacity through a new internal audit unit will provide a stronger basis for policy and programme development. Continuation of this leadership, policies, strategy and action plan is strongly recommended.

Significant effort and investments have gone into developing capacity of the private sector veterinary community to serve the needs of private animal owners and livestock producers as well as to perform duties delegated by the state. There are now about 2500 private “veterinarians” (increased from about 1900 in 2017) of whom about 30% have higher education and 70% are technical level (VPP). About 13% are women. The number and percentage of veterinarians with higher education is growing. A work force needs assessment is recommended to assess the evolving requirements for veterinarians and VPP that will also inform the veterinary education establishments of future requirements (quantity and quality) for veterinarians and VPP.

¹⁵ Resolution of the Government of The Kyrgyz Republic № 673 Dated October 17, 2017. Programme of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic “Development of The Kyrgyz Veterinary Service 2018-2023”, including Action Plan.

A Veterinary Chamber (VSB) established in 2016 has authority to assess competence, maintain a registry of veterinarians and establish a code of ethics. As of September 2018, it had registered 2563 members (veterinarians and VPP) of which 951 have higher education (veterinarians). Under its 2018-23 strategic plan it seeks to attain level 4 by 2023, with defined duties and competencies for VPP. Under a time-limited transition agreement the veterinary faculty is providing a 5-year programme of distance education for current senior VPP to attain the higher education required for them to be recognized as veterinarians.

The Chamber is working to establish financial sustainability based on licensing fees – but needs US\$100,000 as interim funding over 3 years as the number of registrations rises. The Chamber has developed a CE programme with local consultants and seeks to have it approved by the government. A twinning program started in 2017/18 with a Polish VSB with OIE help has assisted with legislation and issues of financial sustainability as well as a strategic plan. As of July 27, 2018, a conference of private veterinarians adopted a code of ethics.

Fees are set at 1500 som for 2 years and there is currently 250,000 som in an account. A sustainable financial base will require 4.5 million som that the Chamber plans to collect over 3 years, with an additional 3 million som to be raised annually. To increase registrations with payment it was agreed that from January 2019 veterinarians will need to be Chamber members to do delegated work for the State VS.

While it is not an educational institution the Chamber has a role in developing training modules reflecting the needs of interested parties (e.g. liaison with veterinary association identified needs for training on glanders and lumpy skin disease). It also informs veterinarians on where to get CE while the Ministry of Education registers training. The Chamber sets a CE requirement for 140 hours of study annually.

V.1.D Official delegation

Heavy reliance on the private field veterinary network for delegation of field operations suggest that this competency should be a priority for routine review and a formal evaluation by the new audit and evaluation unit (see CC I-6.A). Factors to be assessed include the quality and adequacy in numbers of qualified veterinarians for this delegation of services, roles and functioning of the Veterinary Chamber (VSB) as well as the management of potential risks arising from the delegation of state activities to private veterinarians.

V.2 Cross-cutting competencies of the VS

V.2.A Qualification of VS staff

Since 2016 for each position in the state veterinary service the Department Head provides a job description and applicants must meet the requirements. While there are some senior VPP who still operate as veterinarians (and are subject to a transition retraining period (see CC I-2.A), all new hires require a diploma. Of 1080 total staff of the veterinary inspectorate about 900 are veterinarians. The law governing the public service requires hiring by competition. For a Department Head at least 5 years of experience with technical issues are required; as a senior specialist at least 1 year of experience is required. Since 2017 the state service regulations require quarterly assessments against a plan approved by the Department head. The employee reports on the work performed and the Department Head assigns marks. The staff member can appeal to a Committee if she/he does not agree with the rating. Quarterly marks are summed over a year: 5=excellent and 2= bad. Marks influence promotions and salaries: very high ratings can lead to promotion without competition, while poor markets can require retraining.

The State VS is making very effective use of “other professionals” with specializations in communications, IT, international affairs and most recently audit and evaluation.

The Veterinary Faculty of the Kyrgyz National Agrarian University has over the past 3-4 years revised its curriculum to match OIE standards in collaboration with Barcelona University which was visited twice: in 2015 to assess the curriculum against the OIE Day 1 Standard, for example by adding epidemiology, public health, animal welfare, bioethics and more in-depth study of infectious diseases in more detail – plus veterinary legislation and professional ethics. These changes also apply to 2 other associated faculties and the Turkish Faculty. Agreement was recently reached with Barcelona for a formal twinning arrangement.

Accreditation was completed last year in the Kyrgyz Republic and the Faculty is now proposes to seek international accreditation, with support from Germany, under the European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education (EAEVE).

Donor funding through LMDP has supported acquisition of capacity for PCR, ELISA, X-ray ultrasound and histochemistry. Supplies of reagents are adequate for this year with support from South Korea; plan to make this more sustainable by expanding clinical services for fees (e.g. X-rays and Ultrasound).

As described under CC III-5.A, special training is being offered to assist senior VPP who have long performed veterinary duties to qualify as veterinarians.

For new VPP a revision of the educational competencies is underway – this should take account of and to the extent possible respect the *OIE Competency Guidelines for Veterinary Paraprofessionals*¹⁶.

For continuing education (CE), the state VS has benefitted from a programme for all state employees under which the VS must invest 1% for its overall budget for training in general management and related public service competencies. Supplementary programmes are needed to meet the technical training requirements of both state and private veterinarians, other professionals (see CC I-2.A) and VPP. There are several agencies that can play important roles. Effective coordination will be required to deliver the desired results and to make efficient use of available resources. The key contributors include:

- the Veterinary Chamber that tracks training taken by private veterinarians to meet minimum standards (140 hours per year) and plays a role in developing training modules.
- the nascent Veterinary Association that is contributing with a pilot project on continuing education for private veterinarians,
- the Veterinary Faculty that offers 30 training modules in areas such as pharmacy, VPH, sanitary (AH) and diseases of small animals,
- state officials at the central and rayon level who can also offer training for their specialists and private veterinarians on specific diseases (e.g. echinococcosis and rabies), law changes, VS strategic planning, information systems, and EEU certification requirements, and
- international and donor agencies – for example FAO has organized training on communications and anthrax with the Ministry of Agriculture and ARIS (a community development agency) while IFAD has through the OIE supported strategic planning to follow-up on recommendations of the 2016 OIE PVS Evaluation.

¹⁶ http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/A_Competence.pdf

A key investment will be to establish a central unit for risk analysis to support VPH, AH and import/export programmes (policies and operations). This will require post-graduate training for at least 2 veterinarians for the central unit. It will also require in-country training of technical staff who work on animal health, veterinary public health and trade issues, as well as selected laboratory staff, in core principles of epidemiology and risk analysis. In the case of animal health there is a need to train specialists on epidemiology and risk analysis to a level where they will be able to design and report on the surveillance and other scientific activities needed to support a dossier for recognition by OIE of a disease-free zone.

V.2.B Management of operations and resources

Work is planned and underway on an integrated veterinary information management system that will integrate systems for animal identification/traceability, AH, VPH, border and laboratory activities. Amongst other roles his initiative will support reporting and analysis of results from FMD zones including vaccinations, surveillance, and movements of animals and products.

Plans to complete staffing of the new internal audit unit will, over time, provide the support needed to attain level 5 on many critical competencies.

Since 2016 significant investments have been made in physical resources. Most state and private veterinarians have the needed field and office equipment, although some concerns were voiced about adequacy of transport of vaccines to regions and a need to request donor financing for purchases of refrigerated vehicles for cold chain. Eighty percent of buildings have been renovated; labs constructed and equipped (see CC II-B) and all have communications including internet. Funding to provide private “veterinarians” (including VPP) with phones, fridges, motorcycles and other equipment was from donors while physical resources for the state services were funded from state budgets. With increased delegation of field work the private sector will now be expected to maintain the physical resources that have been provided to them: “they were helped by donors to get on their feet and now it’s up to them”. The success of this strategy should be closely monitored to allow an opportunity for timely adjustments should this be required to ensure adequate maintenance and updating of the physical resources (see consultant costed under CC III-4).

V.2.C Communication

Since 2016 the VS has increased its media impact – in mountains as well as cities – providing for example information on vaccines, on-line live interviews with managers and specialists, and launching a slogan “treat first animals to have healthy populations”. Engagement includes call-in options to provide information and answer questions on line. To include pastoralists radio is used to cover areas lacking internet or TV. The “chaban” (lead herdsman) on pastures can provide information via WhatsApp; feedback is sought on relevant events in any part of the Kyrgyz Republic using mass media and social networks including 5,000 Facebook friends - who will further distribute messages. Newspapers are also used as a format that people can retain with clippings. When the PM/President’s press secretary visits the countryside a State VS communications officer goes along and briefs local authorities – e.g. recently visited last oblast with PM at a breeding farm – also briefs PM on what VS is doing for the regions. – e.g. on vaccinations. The VS is pleased with indications that people are developing trust in the veterinary services – for example private veterinarians who formerly had to go door to door soliciting business now encounter line-ups for service. This approach also facilitated acceptance of the first private veterinary clinic. The VS, pleased with indications that people are developing trust in their services, plans to continue on this path including increased use of YouTube videos.

V.2.D Consultation with interested parties and joint programmes

A strategy with Animal Health Working Groups (AHWG) has arguably supported attainment of levels 2 and 3, with communications through a web site, collaboration with the Veterinary Chamber to train over 3000 private veterinarians, and with plans to extend training to farmers, enterprise owners and AHWGs. Advice on needed programme improvements is obtained from MoH workers and AHWGs can offer suggestions. On Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in neighbouring countries private veterinarians sought training and the Veterinary chamber provide a module. For early detection, private veterinarians and AHWG play roles in passive surveillance; the “chaban” can provide info via WhatsApp. The VS can also get feedback on what’s going on in any part of the Kyrgyz Republic using mass media and social networks (see CC III-1 on Communications).

In seeking to attain level 4, negotiations are envisaged on the design of future programmes on animal welfare as well as the ongoing development of policies and programmes on compensation.

Since 2016 work with FAO and a local Investment and Development Agency the state VS has launched mobile meetings at village council level (10-15 villages – approx. 474 councils – over 3 years) with all interested parties: pasture committees, the Veterinary Chamber, MoA and local officials. These village level meetings have been used for discussions on new amendments to the veterinary laws. Funds are being sought for these to be ongoing meetings.

V.2.E Official representation

The VS will develop capacity to engage effectively in international fora to advance its export capacity. See Trade pillar and CC IV-5 on equivalency for required investments.

V.2.F Legislation

Since 2016 the state VS has, with the support of donor-funded projects (e.g. LMPD funded by IFAD and implemented through OIE), has been able to use contracted legal staff to develop regulations on livestock identification (reducing scope to domestic species while adding products and allowing delegated veterinarians to issue certificates). These improvements in external quality are consistent with the national law on regulations that sets out requirements and procedures for the development of regulations to ensure that they:

- meet international standards,
- be posted as a draft on the VS web site as basis for community discussions, and
- undergo consultation with all relevant ministries and interested parties.

Continuing work includes a recent round table with private veterinarians, their association and non-governmental organizations (“DOG” and “right for life”) regarding a draft law on animal protection.

Future work will be required on the control of veterinary drugs (sale, distribution and storage). Given the complexity and scale of this issue communications will require use of newspapers, TV and other mass media and engagement of private veterinarians using round tables as needed using the territorial units with private veterinarians convened by state counterparts. With 500,000 farmers are best reached through their associations or private veterinarians and their Chamber.

A key to sustainability of these important initiatives will be to ensure a smooth transition from dependence in donor funding (e.g. by IFAD or WB) to employment by

the state VS. This raises challenges of meeting the pay levels required to recruit top legal talent.

Since 2016 efforts have been and are ongoing to work with stakeholder to minimize instances of non-compliance. With donor funding the State inspectorate regularly trains farmers and private veterinarians, support by the recently created Veterinary Association of private veterinarians and the Veterinary Chamber in developing programmes. As for preparation of legislation, funding for compliance promotion needs to be made sustainable rather than dependent on donors to make institutionalize this training as an ongoing activity.

The VS proposes to maintain the current level of activity to monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, and periodically review national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures with the aim of harmonising them, as appropriate, with international standards. This work will also require gradually replacing donor funding with ongoing investments from national sources – state budgets and possibly fees for services such as export certifications and import permits.

V.3 Human resources

A total of 10 new staff for the SVIPS headquarters have been considered under this pillar:

- 2 University-degree professionals to strengthen the role of the new internal audit unit.
- 4 veterinarians to create a specialised risk analysis unit; 2 expert veterinarians with graduate level expertise and 2 trainee veterinarians.
- 3 staff to strengthen the Communications unit; 1 experienced journalist, 1 IT specialist for website YouTube channels, and 1 assistant.
- 1 specialist lawyer; funding to retain the lawyer position currently funded by an external project.

In terms of training, resources have been allocated for the following over 5 years in relevant topics:

- Post graduate training for 2 professionals – M.Sc. or equivalent on risk analysis.
- Training for relevant SVIPS staff from VPH, AH and BIP units on risk assessment and principles of risk analysis.
- Training for communications staff in the form of exchange visit to countries with experience in this field (in Russian language).
- Training for private veterinarians on SOPs for delegated responsibilities; e.g. specific vaccination or testing activities, random sampling, animal identification, etc.
- Training for relevant interested parties, including SVIPS staff, on emerging risks; e.g. bluetongue, entomology and insect-borne diseases.
- Training for relevant SVIPS staff on new laws/legal framework (currently done with donor funding).

V.4 Physical resources

A total of USD 500,000 was considered for the development and future implementation of a Veterinary Information Management System for the VS under CC.I-11 (Management of resources and operations). This will provide a platform for all fields of SVIPS activities (AH+VPH+LIMS+Border) and represents a fundamental decision making and operational infrastructure. Therefore, an ongoing supply of adequate funding will be needed.

In addition, new computers and office equipment sets were allocated for new staff under this pillar (10).

V.5 Financial resources

The total financial resources for this pillar are presented in Table 8 below. In addition to the USD 500,000 mentioned above for the development of a Veterinary Information Management System, USD 215,780 were allocated for the financing of international consultancy that will provide relevant expertise and training in a number of topics such as:

- Risk analysis; capacity building for relevant SIVPS staff, in-country workshops and review of programmes.
- Field network needs, to determine an adequate number of required private veterinarians for delegated activities in disease control and food safety programmes (including associated resources); to also serve as input for the VEE future requirements (quantity and quality) of veterinarians and paraprofessionals.
- Emerging risks and globally evolving diseases.
- Insurance schemes for emergency situations, including possible alternatives.
- Implementation of veterinary drugs regulations on sales, prudent use and prescriptions.

Furthermore, USD 100,000 were considered for the interim funding over 3 years of the VSB while income from member registration fees reaches a level that is adequate to sustain the organization (funding will be requested to donors).

The annual estimated cost for this pillar is USD 115,284, with an exceptional cost of USD 417,308.

In summary, over five years, the total estimated budget for management of the VS related activities is USD 993,728 (annual cost + exceptional cost).

Table n°8 - Sub-Total for strengthening general management and regulatory services

SUB-TOTAL MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES						
Resource and cost lines	Current Number	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments						
Buildings ()						
Maintenance cost per (m²)		-	48	1		
Renovation cost per (m²)		-	186	5		
Building cost per (m²)		-	957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)						
Motorbikes		-	800	5		
Cars		-	5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		-	4,929	7		
Other specific vehicles for management of VS*						
Other specific vehicles for management of VS*						
Staff office equipment set		10	571	5	1,142	
Other specific office equipment set		-	314	5		
Other specific equipment						
Other equipment for management of VS*					100,000	
Other equipment for management of VS*						
Sub-total Material investments					101,142	
Non material investments						
Training						
Initial training						
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		49.0	2,072			101,528
Continuing education (person-days/year)		150.0	81		12,210	
National expertise (days/5 years)		-	86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		20.0	10,789			215,780
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...						100,000
Sub-total non material expenditure					12,210	417,308
Salaries						
Veterinarians		4.0	171		684	
Other university degree		5.0	171		855	
Veterinary para-professionals		-	71			
Support staff		1.0	71		71	
Sub-total Salaries					1,610	
Consumable resources						
Administration			20%		322	
Travel allowances						
staff within the country (person-days) / year		-	9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		-	9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		-	2,069			
Transport costs						
Km or miles Motorbikes / year			0.04			
Km or miles cars / year			0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year			0.13			
Other transport fees*						
Other transport fees*						
Specific costs						
Targeted specific communication		-				
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)		-				
Kits / reagents / vaccines		-				
Other costs for VS management*						
Other costs for VS management*						
Sub-total Consumable resources					322	
Delegated activities						
Sub-total Delegated activities						
Total in	USD				115,284	417,308
Total in	KGS				8,069,880	29,211,560

VI Resources analysis

As it has already been mentioned throughout the report, significant progress has been achieved since the latest OIE PVS Evaluation Follow-Up mission conducted in February 2016. The VS has received a very important increase to its budget (72% compared to 2015), plus an important number of on-going donor-funded projects. Therefore, it was agreed with the CVO that this PVS Gap Analysis for the Kyrgyz Republic will include an indicative *supplemental* budget to in addition to the recently increased state funding and the on-going external funds.

Table 9 below presents the overall resources and the estimated global costs for the agreed PVS Gap Analysis 5-year plan.

The total final amount is USD 2.6 million over 5 years, with 61% corresponding to activities related to capacity building and training of existing staff (continuing education, specialised training abroad, international consultancy), and 24% for development of new information management systems.

The overall strategies and associated activities costed in the PVS Gap Analysis represent the improvements that were identified together with the SIVPS as priorities in terms of compliance with OIE international standards.

The annual budget is estimated at USD 264,122, and the exceptional costs USD 1.3 million. In comparison, the annual costs represent approx. 2.5% of the annual budget of the VS (USD 10.6 million).

The PVS Gap Analysis does not discuss the origin of the funds, but it is expected that they would mainly reflect long term investment projects beyond on-going external donor funded projects.

Table n°9 - Total budget

TOTAL COST									
Resource and cost lines	Current Number	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost	Total cost for 5 years	% annual cost	% total cost for 5 years
Material investments									
Buildings ()	-	-							
Maintenance cost per (m²)	-	-	48	1					
Renovation cost per (m²)	-	-	186	5					
Building cost per (m²)	-	-	957	20					
Transport (Purchasing cost)									
Motorbikes	-	-	800	5					
Cars	-	-	5,714	5					
4x4 vehicles	-	-	4,929	7					
Other vehicles									
Staff office equipment set	-	22	571	5	2,512		12,562	1.0%	0.5%
Other specific office equipment set	-	-	314	5					
Other specific equipment									
Other equipment					121,600	8,000	616,000	46.0%	23.4%
Other equipment					1,200	6,000	12,000	0.5%	0.5%
Sub-total Material investments					125,312	14,000	640,562	47.4%	24.3%
Non material investments									
Training									
Initial training									
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)	-	64.5	2,072			133,644	133,644		5.1%
Continuing education (person-days/year)	-	725.0	81		59,015		295,075	22.3%	11.2%
National expertise (days/5 years)		-	86						
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		99.0	10,789			1,068,111	1,068,111		40.5%
Special funds						100,000	100,000		3.8%
Sub-total non material expenditure					59,015	1,301,755	1,596,830	22.3%	60.6%
Salaries									
Veterinarians	-	13.0	171		2,223		11,115	0.8%	0.4%
Other university degree	-	8.0	171		1,368		6,840	0.5%	0.3%
Veterinary para-professionals	-	-	71						
Support staff	-	1.0	71		71		355	0.0%	0.0%
Sub-total Salaries					3,662		18,310	1.4%	0.7%
Consumable resources									
Administration			20%		732		3,662	0.3%	0.1%
Travel allowances									
staff within the country (person-days) / year	-	-	9						
staffers within the country (person-days) / year	-	-	9						
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year	-	-	2,069						
Transport costs									
Km or miles Motorbikes / year			0.04						
Km or miles cars / year			0.13						
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year			0.13						
Other transport fees									
Other transport fees									
Specific costs									
Targeted specific communication	-	1			17,400		87,000	6.6%	3.3%
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)	-	-							
Kits / reagents / vaccines	-	-							
Other costs					28,000		140,000	10.6%	5.3%
Other costs					30,000		150,000	11.4%	5.7%
Sub-total Consumable resources					76,132		380,662	28.8%	14.4%
Delegated activities									
Specific delegated activities									
Specific delegated activities									
Sub-total Delegated activities									
Total in	USD				264,122	1,315,755	2,636,364	100%	100%
Total in	KGS				18,488,526	92,102,850	184,545,480		

VI.1 Human resources analysis

The total requirements are estimated at 22 new staff for the SIVPS, to strengthen the VS capacity in the fields of risk analysis, internal audit, border inspection operations, animal identification, communications, and IT/data management.

The number of staff required by pillar is shown in the table below:

Table 10: Estimation of needs in terms of human resources

Total estimation of the staffing required														
	Trade		Veterinary Public Health		Animal health		Veterinary laboratories		Delegated activities		Management of Veterinary Services		Total	
	Current	Required	Current	Required	Current	Required	Current	Required	Current	Required	Current	Required	Current	Required
Veterinarians		8				1						4		13
Other university degree		2						1				5		8
Veterinary para-professionals												1		1
Support staff														
TOTAL		10				1		1				10		22

In addition, major investments were considered to develop competencies and provide relevant training to existing SIVPS staff and private veterinarians conducting delegated activities. Therefore, approx. USD 1 million was allocated to hire international consultancy services over 5 years, USD 295,000 were considered for exclusively for continuing education, and USD 133,000 for training courses abroad and the development of specialized staff (post-graduate studies, study visits).

VI.2 Physical resources analysis

It was generally agreed that physical resources have been improved in recent years and the current state and external donor funding is sufficient for the existing level of activities of the VS.

However, supplemental resources were considered for the development and future implementation of a Veterinary Information Management System (USD 500,000), consolidation of the current animal ID databases (USD 100,000), and procurement of quarantine stalls and vehicle observation platforms for internal movement check points (USD 30,000).

In addition, new computers and office equipment sets were allocated for new staff (22).

VI.3 Financial resources analysis

The total estimated cost of the PVS Gap Analysis is USD 2.6 million, including USD 264,122 per year for 5-years, plus USD 1.3 million calculated as a once-off exceptional cost.

The management of the VS pillar concentrates 38% of the total costs, both annual and exceptional. The trade pillar represents 21% of the total costs, the laboratories pillar 16%, the animal health pillar 14%, and the veterinary public health pillar 11%.

VI.3.A Operational funding

Table 11 below presents a summary of the annual operational cost that would be required for the implementation of the strategies and activities agreed during the PVS Gap Analysis for a 5-year period.

The cost for operational funding is estimated to be USD 138,809 per year, including USD 59,015 (42.5%) for continuing education, and USD 58,000 (42%) for obtaining and maintaining ISO 17025 accreditation for the laboratories network and proficiency testing programmes. In addition, funding for different communications campaigns corresponds to USD 17,400 (12.5%)

Table 11: Annual Operational Cost

Analysis of the annual operational cost (CC I-8)							
	Trade	Veterinary Public Health	Animal Health	Veterinary laboratories	Management of Veterinary Services	Total operational cost	%
Salaries							
Veterinarians	1,368		171		684	2,223	1.60
Other university degree	342			171	855	1,368	0.99
Veterinary para-professionals							
Support staff					71	71	0.05
Continuing education	14,245	10,175	14,245	8,140	12,210	59,015	42.52
Sub-total human resources	15,955	10,175	14,416	8,311	13,820	62,677	45.15
Administration	342		34	34	322	732	0.53
Travel allowances							
Transport costs							
Specific costs							
Communication	14,400		3,000			17,400	12.54
Consultation							
Specific kits /reagents / vaccines			3,000	25,000		28,000	20.17
Other				30,000		30,000	21.61
Other							
Sub-total consumable resources	14,742		6,034	55,034	322	76,132	54.85
Sub-total delegated activities							
TOTAL OPERATIONAL COST	30,697	10,175	20,450	63,345	14,142	138,809	100.00

VI.3.B Emergency funding

There was no specific budget allocation for emergency funding in this PVS Gap Analysis.

The main activity over the next five years will be to secure sustainable emergency funding arrangements by strengthening the recently created pre-approved funding arrangement and providing for compensation initially through a voluntary insurance policy. A review of its impact will be carried out, and the possibility of supplementing with a more traditional state-funded approach will be evaluated for selected diseases such as FMD in an FMD-free zone.

VI.3.C Capital investment

Table 12 below provides a summary of the proposed capital investment for five years.

The total capital investment for the 5-year programme is estimated at USD 1.9 million, with USD 125,312 per year and an exceptional investment of USD 1.3 million over five years.

In the case of the Kyrgyz Republic, this item is mainly comprised (67%) of exceptional non-material investments for international consultancy, specialised training and interim funding for the VSB ("special funds"), as detailed in the corresponding sections for each pillar.

In addition, and in terms of material investment, significant funding (USD 100,000 per year – 33% of the total) is required for the management of the VS pillar, to provide for a new veterinary information management system.

Furthermore, miscellaneous capital investments include equipment for BIPs and internal control check points, computers and peripherals, and a consolidated animal ID database.

Table 12: Capital Investment

Analysis of capital investment required (CC I-10)													
	Trade		Veterinary Public Health		Animal Health		Veterinary laboratories		Management of Veterinary Services		Total capital investment		% over 5 years
	Annual	Exceptional	Annual	Exceptional	Annual	Exceptional	Annual	Exceptional	Annual	Exceptional	Annual	Exceptional	
Buildings													
Transport													
Staff office equipment set	1,142				114		114		1,142		2,512		0.65
Other office equipment set													
Other specific equipment	22,800	14,000							100,000		122,800	14,000	32.33
Sub-total Material investment	23,942	14,000			114		114		101,142		125,312	14,000	32.98
Initial training													
Specialised training		11,396		20,720						101,528		133,644	6.88
National expertise													
International expertise		258,936		215,780		269,725		107,890		215,780		1,068,111	54.99
Special funds										100,000		100,000	5.15
Sub-total Non-Material expenditure		270,332		236,500		269,725		107,890		417,308		1,301,755	67.02
TOTAL CAPITAL INVESTMENT	23,942	284,332		236,500	114	269,725	114	107,890	101,142	417,308	125,312	1,315,755	100.00

VI.4 Profitability and sustainability

Despite the significant progress of the VS capacity during the last 2 years, supplemental investment will be required to continue in the same path and further strengthen the SIVPS to achieve the expected levels of advancement for the OIE PVS Tool critical competencies, in line with the national priorities established by the Kyrgyz government: support domestic food security and development of domestic and international markets; improve human and animal health, especially by prevention and control of dangerous diseases common to both humans and animals; improve productivity of the livestock sector to strengthen domestic food security and increase the export potential of livestock products of the Kyrgyz Republic, and; effective and efficient veterinary services to support food security, public health and economic development.

VI.4.A Analysis related to national economy and budget

The annual cost of the supplemental budget calculated in the PVS Gap Analysis represents only 2.5% of the current annual budget of the VS.

Furthermore, the cost of the Veterinary Services does not represent a significant percentage of the national GDP (0.14%), or the agriculture GDP (1.05%) of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Table 13 below shows some ratios that that illustrate the difference between the current budget and the PVS Gap Analysis.

Table 13: Gap Analysis budget and current cost of the VS in comparison to national parameters

	Current cost of the VS (ref. currency)	Annual cost of the PVS Gap analysis (ref. currency)
Annual amount	10,614,517	264,122
Cost of VS / National GDP	0.14%	0.004%
Cost of VS / Agriculture GDP	1.05%	0.026%
Cost of VS / Livestock GDP		
Cost of VS / Total value of national herd		
Cost of VS / Value of exported animal and animal products	21%	0.53%
Cost of VS / Value of imported animals and animal products	0.16%	0.004%
Cost of VS / VLU		
Cost of VS / National budget (current)	0.52%	0.013%
Cost of VS / Agriculture and Livestock budget (current)		

VI.4.B Analysis of distribution per pillar

Tables 14 and 15 below show the distribution per pillar of the PVS Gap Analysis budget for this mission. The estimated annual costs are distributed as 43.6% for general management of the VS, 24% for veterinary laboratories, 20% for trade, 7.8% for animal health and 3.9% for veterinary public health.

The total estimated cost, including annual and exceptional costs, is distributed as follows: 38% for general management of the VS, 21% for trade, 16% for veterinary laboratories, 14% for animal health and 11% for veterinary public health.

The general management of the VS pillar represents the highest proportion of the estimated costs mainly due to the inclusion of funding for the development and implementation of a veterinary information management system, and the significant amount destined for international expert consultancy. These represent a foundation for future VS activities and all other the areas will benefit from its implementation.

The relatively lower proportion of the budget allocated for the veterinary public health and animal health pillars is explained by the fact that, besides the need for additional relevant training and international consultancy, other areas such as staffing and physical resources have been improved in recent years and the current state and external donor funding is sufficient for the existing level of activities of the VS. Furthermore, most of the training activities costed under the VS management pillar (e.g. risk analysis) will directly benefit all other areas of the VS, and the same is valid for the veterinary information management system.

In terms of laboratory quality assurance, relevant resources were allocated for obtaining and sustaining accreditation, therefore, this pillar has a higher proportion of the annual costs when compared to other pillars.

Table 15 : Budgetary analysis of the annual costs (breakdown per pillar)

ANNUAL COST PER PILLAR						
Resource and cost lines	Trade	Veterinary Public Health	Animal health	Veterinary laboratories	Management of Veterinary Services	Total
Material investments						
Sub-total Material investments	23,942	-	114	114	101,142	125,312
%	19.1%		0.1%	0.1%	80.7%	100%
Non material investments						
Sub-total non material expenditure	14,245	10,175	14,245	8,140	12,210	59,015
%	24.1%	17.2%	24.1%	13.8%	20.7%	100%
Salaries						
Sub-total Salaries	1,710	-	171	171	1,610	3,662
%	46.7%		4.7%	4.7%	44.0%	100%
Consumable resources						
Sub-total Consumable resources	14,742		6,034	55,034	322	76,132
%	19.4%		7.9%	72.3%	0.4%	100%
Delegated activities						
Sub-total Delegated activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
%						
Total in USD	54,639	10,175	20,564	63,459	115,284	264,122
%	20.7%	3.9%	7.8%	24.0%	43.6%	100%
Total in KGS	3,824,730	712,250	1,439,508	4,442,158	8,069,880	18,488,526

Table 16 : Total over 5 years, including exceptional investment budget (breakdown per pillar)

TOTAL COST (5 annual cost + exceptional cost) PER PILLAR						
	Trade	Veterinary Public Health	Animal health	Veterinary laboratories	Management of Veterinary Services	Total
Material investments						
Sub-total Material investments	133,710	-	571	571	505,710	640,562
%	20.9%		0.1%	0.1%	78.9%	100%
Non material investments						
Sub-total non material expenditure	341,557	287,375	340,950	148,590	478,358	1,596,830
%	21.4%	18.0%	21.4%	9.3%	30.0%	100%
Salaries						
Sub-total salaries	8,550	-	855	855	8,050	18,310
%	46.7%		4.7%	4.7%	44.0%	100%
Consumable resources						
Sub-total Consumable resources	73,710	-	30,171	275,171	1,610	380,662
%	19.4%		7.9%	72.3%	0.4%	100%
Delegated activities						
Sub-total Delegated activities	-	-	-	-	-	-
%						
Total in USD	557,527	287,375	372,547	425,187	993,728	2,636,364
%	21%	11%	14%	16%	38%	100%
Total in KGS	39,026,890	20,116,250	26,078,290	29,763,090	69,560,960	184,545,480

CONCLUSION

Remarkable progress has been made in addressing recommendations of the OIE PVS Follow-up Evaluation of 2016. Of the competencies rated in 2016, significant improvement was reported on almost 70% through a self-assessment facilitated by the OIE PVS Gap Analysis Team. Most of the remaining competencies were previously rated at 3 or higher on a scale of 1-5.

Staff with whom the OIE PVS Team met were well prepared. Most had read a Russian translation of the 2016 Evaluation report and acted on the recommendations related to their area of work.

This progress is largely due to the focus of senior managers on these recommendations as the CVO and other leaders developed and began to implement an action plan for 2018-2023 (approved by the Vice Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic).

Creation of evaluation capacity through a new internal audit unit will further strengthen policy and programme development. Continuation of this leadership, strategy and action plan is strongly recommended.

Challenges of course lie ahead for the VS. These include needs:

- to ensure the sustainability of major investments in physical assets by providing programmes and regular funding for the maintenance and replacement of buildings, fleet and equipment, including for IT and laboratories. This will be facilitated by increased annual budgets for the state VS (72% since 2015) and plans for revenue generation through laboratory user-fees – and perhaps other services such as issuance of import/export permits or certificates,
- to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the private-sector based field network
- to sustain the current pace of development with eventual reductions of donor input over the long term, and
- to continue to develop human resources to provide sustained leadership and management capacity, required scientific and technical expertise in areas such as risk-based decision making, effective programmes of veterinary education and an effective field force and a stable chain of command.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Critical Competency Cards and corresponding Cost Estimation Cards

A. Critical Competencies for International Trade

Trade 1 – II-4. Quarantine and border security

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency	
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to prevent the entry and spread of diseases and other hazards of animals and animal products.</i>	
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)	
1. The VS cannot apply any type of quarantine or border security procedures for animals or animal products with their neighbouring countries or trading partners.	
2. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures; however, these are generally based neither on international standards nor on a risk analysis.	
3. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures based on international standards, but the procedures do not systematically address illegal activities ¹⁷ relating to the import of animals and animal products.	
4. The VS can establish and apply quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address legal pathways and illegal activities.	
5. The VS work with their neighbouring countries and trading partners to establish, apply and audit quarantine and border security procedures which systematically address all risks identified.	
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)	
Continue to adapt and optimize operations of border post and internal movement control networks to address evolving requirements under EEU agreements and an FMD-free zone by August 2020.	
4. Activities to implement (chronological)	
Specific activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Managing illegal activities systematically will require strong external coordination (cross link to CC I-6.B): e.g. investigations of suspected infractions would be systematically conducted in collaboration with the economic crime service of the government as in the case of eggs illegally imported eggs without documentation. OIE's review of the proposed FMD-free zone identified the risk of "open borders with neighbouring countries" – these must be managed in the Batken, Osh and Jalalabat regions.
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	<i>III.2 Consultation</i> Consultant on regulations and procedures regarding internal movement controls and international certification requirements and procedures (see also CC on certification) – 2-week initial visits plus two 1-week visits to consolidate and adapt learning.
	<i>IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation</i> Already harmonized – but subject to review by consultant
	<i>I.3. Continuing Education</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 2 experts in the EU on international standards of the EU for border controls in further cooperation with Latvia; this would cover certification standards for export. Propose one week in a country with Russian language and recognized expertise. Risk analysis training was conducted through a seminar by a trainer from Latvia (International Finance Corporation (IFC) funded). Now need to send someone abroad for training – which would be done through a service-wide corporate plan combining short courses plus on-the job experience for various Departments with an investment in post graduate training for 1-2 people to provide support for all depts. – see CC on Risk Analysis. Internal audit – with CVO approval can request an audit of the work of a BIP – about once a quarter joint with finance and anti-corruption commissioner.
	<i>III.1 Communication</i> In cooperation with the State Veterinary Surveillance Department – to provide communication to enterprises on import and export requirements
	<i>I.11. Management of resources and operations</i> Staffing: Currently 6 staff in the central office and 140 in regions. At HQ to be more efficient propose 2 sections: 1) risk analysis for import/export and 2) inspection/operations. Wish to add at HQ: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk analysis need 2 added specialists for total of 3 (cross-link to CC II-3) inspection/ops – new 3 persons; total 5 new staff Adjustments coming with EEU will reduce border inspections but this will in part be offset by requirements for internal movement controls with new zoning measures - cross-link to CC on zoning Infrastructure needs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four quarantine stalls – one for each of 4 internal movement control check points Four observation platforms – one for each of 4 internal movement control check points X-ray equipment (scanners) – will have access through single window with customs – not costed e-government system coming for BIPs - single window initiative with Customs Department
	<i>III.3. Official representation</i>

¹⁷ Illegal activities include attempts to gain entry for animals or animal products other than through legal entry points and/or using certification and/or other procedures not meeting the country's requirements.

5. Objectively verifiable indicators

- Proposed recruitment of new personnel completed.
- New risk analysis capacity in collaboration with a central unit and evidence of risk-based decisions taken.
- Quarantine stalls and observation platforms in place.
- Documentation of actions for systematic control of illegal pathways.
- Measures taken to control “open borders” to secure the FMD free zone (control on movement of livestock and products).

TRADE - 1					
CC: II-4. Quarantine and border security					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set	5	571	5	571	
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Quarantine stalls	4	4,000	10	1,600	8,000
Observation platforms	4	3,000	10	1,200	6,000
Sub-total Material investments				3,371	14,000
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)	0.5	2,072			1,036
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	4.0	10,789			43,156
Special funds (/ 5 years) for study tour					
Sub-total non material expenditure					44,192
Salaries					
Veterinarians	5.0	171		855	
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries				855	
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%		171	
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
drivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources				171	
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			4,397	58,192
Total in	KGS			307,790	4,073,440

Trade 2 – II-12. Identification and traceability

A. Animal identification and movement control

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency

The authority and capability of the VS, normally in coordination with producers and other interested parties, to identify animals under their mandate and trace their history, location and distribution for the purpose of animals disease control, food safety, or trade or any other legal requirements under the VS/OIE mandate.

2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)

1. The VS do not have the authority or the capability to identify animals or control their movements.

2. The VS can identify some animals and control some movements, using traditional methods and/or actions designed and implemented to deal with a specific problem (e.g. to prevent robbery).

3. The VS implement procedures for animal identification and movement control for specific animal subpopulations as required for disease control, in accordance with relevant international standards.

4. The VS implement all relevant animal identification and movement control procedures, in accordance with relevant international standards.

5. The VS carry out periodic audits of the effectiveness of their identification and movement control systems.

3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)

Build upon significant progress made since 2016 in the identification of cattle and dogs by expanding the identification regime to horses and small ruminants by 2020 under a unified system of animal identification, movement control and traceability.

4. Activities to implement (chronological)

Specific activities		<p>Priority should be given to “controls on movement of susceptible animal subpopulations and their products between FMD Zones”, including the gathering of data and compilation of statistics / records on the movement of animal and products for a 2-year period for FMD zoning applications.</p> <p>Note recurrent status: dogs collared; cattle have eartags; eartags for 50,000 pigs; chips for horses in spring</p>
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	Seek a consultant on choosing best options for all species – e.g. to advise on the use of RFID chips
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	<p>Training in use of RFID chips or other suitable methods of identification</p> <p>Train field staff, private veterinarians and VPP for all ID programmes – 3,000 trained for cattle – need to retrain for other species - 700,000 soms or \$10,000 for full country</p>
	III.1 Communication	Inform owners and vets on programmes for horses (2019), small ruminants (2020), cattle for export ...
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	<p>Consolidate several separate data bases (dogs, cattle, etc.) into one animal identification and traceability system</p> <p>HQ staff for identification - need 3 added staff (now have 4 for cattle) – need to add small ruminants</p> <p>Purchase of tags has been done for horses, pigs and small ruminants</p> <p>Need to adapt software to shift from manual ID to chips</p> <p>Note: Electronic reporting – form SIOJ (ID and traceability) – needs to be finalised – private vets trained in using it as well as state vets – every private vet received a notebook computer and smart phone Approx. 500 of each --- used for AH also for transport – each registered establishment entered; in future will record vaccinations, AI, deworming, etc. – but not yet all operating.</p>
	III.3. Official representation	

5. Objectively verifiable indicators

- Identification in extended to horses, pigs and small ruminants by 2020
- Effective control and documentation of movements of livestock and products across all borders of FMD free zone
- Additional personnel recruited
- Records of training for field personnel
- Consolidated databases

TRADE - 2					
CC: II-12. Identification and traceability					
A. Animal identification and movement control					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set	3	571	5	343	
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Consolidation of the different ID databases	1	100,000	5	20,000	
Sub-total Material investments				20,343	
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)	50.0	81		4,070	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure				4,070	
Salaries					
Veterinarians	3.0	171		513	
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries				513	
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%		103	
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
rivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources				103	
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			25,028	
Total in	KGS			1,751,974	

Trade 3 – II-12. Identification and traceability

B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS, normally in coordination with producers and other interested parties, to identify and trace products of animal origin for the purpose of food safety, animal health or trade.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The VS do not have the authority or the capability to identify or trace products of animal origin.		
2. The VS can identify and trace some products of animal origin to deal with a specific problem (e.g. products originating from farms affected by a disease outbreak).		
3. The VS have implemented procedures to identify and trace some products of animal origin for food safety, animal health and trade purposes, in accordance with relevant international standards.		
4. The VS have implemented national programmes enabling them the identification and tracing of all products of animal origin, in accordance with relevant international standards.		
5. The VS periodically audit the effectiveness of their identification and traceability procedures.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
The VS will extend the unified system of animal identification, movement control and traceability that is under development (CC II-12.A) to products beyond what is now done for meat, milk and honey for export. This will include strengthened control and documentation on the movement of animal products that is required to support an effective for FMD-free zone.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 <i>Consultation</i>	International consultant on traceability for food safety – as per II-12.A 1 week annually over 5 years
	IV.1, 2, 3. <i>Legislation</i>	Already exists
	I.3. <i>Continuing Education</i>	Training for veterinarians, farmers and establishment operators on food safety and traceability – workshops with invited consultant
	III.1 <i>Communication</i>	With veterinarians and establishment owners to improve export capacities with traceability – through a national web site (see CC on communications) and CE meetings for training with the international consultant.
	I.11. <i>Management of resources and operations</i>	Labs are already equipped for internationally accredited testing. Have resources for required computers.
	III.3. <i>Official representation</i>	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive records of the movement of products into the FMD-free zone Records of training sessions Web site Report(s) by consultants 		

TRADE - 3					
CC: II-12. Identification and traceability					
B. Identification and traceability of products of animal origin					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					53,945
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication	2	7,200.00		14,400	
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources				14,400	
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			14,400	53,945
Total in	KGS			1,008,000	3,776,150

Trade 4 – IV-4. International certification¹⁸

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to certify animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate, in accordance with the national legislation and regulations, and international standards.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to certify animals, animal products, services or processes.		
2. The VS have the authority to certify certain animals, animal products, services and processes, but are not always in compliance with the national legislation and regulations and international standards.		
3. The VS develop and carry out certification programmes for certain animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.		
4. The VS develop and carry out all relevant certification programmes for any animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards.		
5. The VS carry out audits of their certification programmes, in order to maintain national and international confidence in their system.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Continue to review and adapt laws and procedures for certification programmes and train staff to comply with international standards.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	International consultant to review and advise on changes that may be required to the legal foundation and operating procedures for certification to ensure compliance with international standards for risk-based procedures in areas of animal health and veterinary public health – 1 week per year
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	Adapt as required
	I.3. Continuing Education	Train staff at borders and veterinarians inspecting animals on issuance of international certificates and new data systems: Train staff: 100-person days per year
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant reports Reports of staff training 		

¹⁸ Certification procedures should be based on relevant OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards.

TRADE - 4					
CC: IV-4. International certification					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
<i>Maintenance cost per (m²)</i>		48	1		
<i>Renovation cost per (m²)</i>		186	5		
<i>Building cost per (m²)</i>		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
<i>Motorbikes</i>		800	5		
<i>Cars</i>		5,714	5		
<i>4x4 vehicles</i>		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
<i>Specialised training (person-months/5 years)</i>		2,072			
<i>Continuing education (person-days/year)</i>	25.0	81		2,035	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure				2,035	53,945
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
<i>staff within the country (person-days) / year</i>		9			
<i>staff within the country (person-days) / year</i>		9			
<i>staff abroad (person-weeks) / year</i>		2,069			
Transport costs					
<i>Km or miles Motorbikes / year</i>		0.04			
<i>Km or miles cars / year</i>		0.13			
<i>Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year</i>		0.13			
Specific costs					
<i>Targeted specific communication</i>					
<i>Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)</i>					
<i>Kits / reagents / vaccines</i>					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			2,035	53,945
Total in	KGS			142,450	3,776,150

Trade 5 – IV-5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to negotiate, implement and maintain equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to negotiate or approve equivalence or other types of sanitary agreements with other countries.		
2. The VS have the authority to negotiate and approve equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners, but no such agreements have been implemented.		
3. The VS have implemented equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on selected animals, animal products and processes.		
4. The VS actively pursue the development, implementation and maintenance of equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners on all matters relevant to animals, animal products and processes under their mandate.		
5. The VS actively work with interested parties and take account of developments in international standards, in pursuing equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Strengthen capacity to negotiate agreements with existing and new trading partners and resolve disputes.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	Consultant for training on international (WTO/SPS) trade rules and dispute resolution
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	Already harmonized
	I.3. Continuing Education	International department seeks to learn from equivalency experience of successful trading countries e.g. European Union - to study advanced systems: 25 days in a year spread amongst 5 people. Also seek opportunities to accompany inspectors on field assignments (certification, etc.) and senior officials performing official representation Formal training in negotiation methods and on consultation with stakeholders. Foreign language training – as a future CE investment - Costed here but valid for all relevant SIVPS staff
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	2 more staff with international language skills
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training documented – both in-country and from missions abroad • Consultant reports • New personnel recruited 		

TRADE - 5					
CC: IV-5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set	2	571	5	228	
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments				228	
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)	5.0	2,072			10,360
Continuing education (person-days/year)	50.0	81		4,070	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure				4,070	64,305
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree	2.0	171		342	
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries				342	
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%		68	
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources				68	
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			4,709	64,305
Total in	KGS			329,616	4,501,350

Trade 6 – IV-6. Transparency

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to notify the OIE of its sanitary status and other relevant matters (and to notify the WTO SPS Committee where applicable), in accordance with established procedures.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The VS do not notify.		
2. The VS occasionally notify.		
3. The VS notify in compliance with the procedures established by these organisations.		
4. The VS regularly inform interested parties of changes in their regulations and decisions on the control of relevant diseases and of the country's sanitary status, and of changes in the regulations and sanitary status of other countries.		
5. The VS, in cooperation with their interested parties, carry out audits of their transparency procedures.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Strengthen relationships and information exchanges with leading trade entrepreneurs in the Kyrgyz Republic and with international trading partners.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	Strengthen international language capacity. Maintain training on developments in OIE reporting requirements for focal points
	III.1 Communication	Develop a network of leading trade entrepreneurs in the Kyrgyz Republic to strengthen communication with interested parties. Also share information by emails and web postings Actively track developments in other countries. Develop SOPs for informing other countries of sanitary developments and monitoring regional and global developments.
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International language skills acquired Reports on training Network of leading trade entrepreneurs established SOPs and records of information flow in and out of the country on 		

TRADE - 6					
CC: IV-6. Transparency					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				

Trade 7 – IV-7. Zoning

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to establish and maintain disease free zones, as necessary and in accordance with the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The VS cannot establish disease free zones.		
2. As necessary, the VS can identify animal sub-populations with distinct health status suitable for zoning.		
3. The VS have implemented biosecurity measures that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.		
4. The VS collaborate with producers and other interested parties to define responsibilities and execute actions that enable it to establish and maintain disease free zones for selected animals and animal products, as necessary.		
5. The VS can demonstrate the scientific basis for any disease free zones and can gain recognition by trading partners that they meet the criteria established by the OIE (and by the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Establish procedures and partnerships to develop zones with appropriate biosecurity measures, beginning with a zone free from FMD with vaccination. Take steps to address deficiencies identified by OIE's review of the initial dossier seeking recognition of the FMD-free zone currently under development.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	International consultants (e.g. an OIE reviewer, or someone who created a zone) to advise on the design and operation of zone(s) for FMD, and potential for use in other disease control programmes (e.g. PPR) – and for preparing dossiers for recognition.
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	Train partners – local “self-governing bodies” (AHWG), including producers – costed as one event (120 people) annually over 5 years (cross-link with compartments) Review and draw lessons from the OIE review and comments on the initial dossier seeking recognition of the FMD-free zone currently under development. Take steps to address the identified deficiencies.
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	Need four quarantine stalls for internal movement control points – costed under II-4 Need four observation platforms to inspect vehicles – one at each of four internal check points – costed under II-4
	III.3. Official representation	Submission of dossiers to OIE
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant(s) reports Records of training activities Actions to address deficiencies identified by OIE 		

TRADE - 7					
CC: IV-7. Zoning					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)	50.0	81		4,070	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years)					
Sub-total non material expenditure				4,070	53,945
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			4,070	53,945
Total in	KGS			284,900	3,776,150

Trade 8 – IV-8. Compartmentalisation

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency

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

2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)

1. The VS cannot establish disease free compartments.

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

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

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

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

3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)

Begin communications with potentially interested entrepreneurs to identify viable opportunities to establish and maintain disease free compartments.

4. Activities to implement (chronological)

Specific activities	
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	<i>III.2 Consultation</i>
	International consultant(s) to review biosecurity plans for any proposed compartment – if and when required – and on the selected breeding and production farms.
	<i>IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation</i>
	Legal provisions exist under EEU rules.
	<i>I.3. Continuing Education</i>
	Training of interested parties in biosecurity for any proposed compartment if and when required. Training of operators of selected breeding and production farms in biosecurity. Visit for VS staff and interested parties to a country with a relevant compartment if and when required.
	<i>III.1 Communication</i>
	Seek communication opportunities with potential entrepreneurs – meet with breeders and producer associations during other scheduled meetings.
	<i>I.11. Management of resources and operations</i>
	<i>III.3. Official representation</i>

5. Objectively verifiable indicators

- Communications with entrepreneurs who might take advantage of compartmentalization
- Other actions if and when required

TRADE - 8					
CC: IV-8. Compartmentalisation					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				

B. Critical Competencies for Veterinary Public Health

VPH 1 – II-8. Food safety

A. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of establishments for production, processing and distribution of food of animal origin

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to establish and enforce sanitary standards for establishments that produce, process and distribute food of animal origin.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.		
2. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments are undertaken in conformity with international standards in some of the major or selected premises (e.g. only at export premises).		
3. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments are undertaken in conformity with international standards in all premises supplying throughout the national market.		
4. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for premises supplying the national and local markets.		
5. Regulation, authorisation and inspection of relevant establishments (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises (including on-farm establishments).		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Since 2016 there has been a phased implementation of animal health and food safety registration requirements for each category of food chain operators (all species, slaughter and processing) across 40 districts and 2 cities. The VS will continue to register premises and promote adoption of international standards and the responsibility of food chain operators for food safety.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	International consultant on HACCP - to train inspectors (80 staff from 40 rayons) and establishment staff.
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	Training of inspectors and establishment staff in HACCP and in understanding of relevant international standards.
	III.1 Communication	Inform establishment owners about requirements and available training
	I.11 Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant's reports Records of training Communications to establishment owners 		

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH - 1 CC: II-8. Food safety A. Regulation, autorisation and inspection of establishments					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
<i>Maintenance cost per (m²)</i>		48	1		
<i>Renovation cost per (m²)</i>		186	5		
<i>Building cost per (m²)</i>		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
<i>Motorbikes</i>		800	5		
<i>Cars</i>		5,714	5		
<i>4x4 vehicles</i>		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
<i>Specialised training (person-months/5 years)</i>		2,072			
<i>Continuing education (person-days/year)</i>	25.0	81		2,035	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure				2,035	53,945
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
<i>staff within the country (person-days) / year</i>		9			
<i>rivers within the country (person-days) / year</i>		9			
<i>staff abroad (person-weeks) / year</i>		2,069			
Transport costs					
<i>Km or miles Motorbikes / year</i>		0.04			
<i>Km or miles cars / year</i>		0.13			
<i>Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year</i>		0.13			
Specific costs					
<i>Targeted specific communication</i>					
<i>Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)</i>					
<i>Kits / reagents / vaccines</i>					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			2,035	53,945
Total in	KGS			142,450	3,776,150

VPH 2 – II-8. Food safety

B. Ante and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises (e.g. meat boning / cutting establishments and rendering plants)

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency

The authority and capability of the VS to implement and manage the inspection of animals destined for slaughter at abattoirs and associated premises, including for assuring meat hygiene and for the collection of information relevant to livestock diseases and zoonoses.

2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)

1. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.

2. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards only at export premises.

3. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and for major abattoirs producing meat for distribution throughout the national market.

4. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards for export premises and for all abattoirs producing meat for distribution in the national and local markets.

5. Ante- and post mortem inspection and collection of disease information (and coordination, as required) are undertaken in conformity with international standards at all premises (including family and on farm slaughtering) and are subject to periodic audit of effectiveness.

3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)

Improve veterinary and sanitary supervision and control of slaughterhouses and ban home slaughter except for personal use. Delegate ante-mortem inspection to private veterinarians while retaining post-mortem inspections as a role for state inspectors at least until completion and analysis of a pilot project of delegation to private veterinarians. Goal is to establish at least one HACCP compliant slaughterhouse in each of 40 Rayons funded through a state bank.

4. Activities to implement (chronological)

Specific activities	
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	<i>III.2 Consultation</i>
	International consultant to advise on risks of delegation of slaughter inspections to the private sector (potential conflicts of interest; not accepted by some international markets) – and how they may be managed. To be performed by consultants budgeted under CCs II-8.A and II-8.C
	<i>IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation</i>
	In place - law prohibits on-farm slaughter except for personal use.
	<i>I.3. Continuing Education</i>
	Training for private and state veterinarians on anti- and post- mortem inspection Cross-link to VSB on testing of private vets for ante-and post-mortem inspection and disease surveillance
	<i>III.1 Communication</i>
	Inform establishments and producers about requirements
	<i>I.11 .Management of resources and operations</i>
	<i>III.3. Official representation</i>

5. Objectively verifiable indicators

- Evaluation report on the pilot project delegating post-mortem inspection to the private sector
- Records of training conducted
- Records of communications to establishments and producers

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH - 2 CC: II-8. Food safety B. Ante and post mortem inspection at abattoirs and associated premises					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)	50.0	81		4,070	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure				4,070	
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
rivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			4,070	
Total in	KGS			284,900	

VPH 3 – II-8. Food safety

C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to implement manage and coordinate food safety measures on collection, processing and distribution of products of animals, including programmes for the prevention of specific food-borne zoonoses and general food safety programmes.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally not undertaken in conformity with international standards.		
2. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purposes.		
3. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purposes and for products that are distributed throughout the national market.		
4. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are generally undertaken in conformity with international standards only for export purposes and for products that are distributed throughout the national and local markets.		
5. Implementation, management and coordination (as appropriate) are undertaken in full conformity with international standards for products at all levels of distribution (including on farm establishments)		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Establish and promote the responsibility of food chain operators for food safety.		
Phased implementation of animal health and food safety requirements for each category of food chain operators (all species, slaughter and processing) across 40 districts and 2 cities.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	International consultant on food safety assurance and certification (e.g. regarding antibiotics) for honey producers/exporters and other relevant export commodities.
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	Develop legislation to establish the responsibility of food producing enterprises for food safety along the supply chain (processing, storage, transport and sale) of animal food products by October 2019.
	I.3. Continuing Education	Education of establishment owners and staff – costed under CC II-8.A
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant's report(s) Legislation to establish responsibilities of food producing enterprises Reports on training conducted 		

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH - 3 CC: II-8. Food safety C. Inspection of collection, processing and distribution of products of animal origin					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					53,945
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				53,945
Total in	KGS				3,776,150

VPH 4 – II-9. Veterinary medicines and biologicals

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency

The authority and capability of the VS to regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biological, in order to ensure their responsible and prudent use, i.e. the marketing authorisation, registration, import, manufacture, quality control, export, labelling, advertising, distribution, sale (includes dispensing) and use (includes prescribing) of these products.

2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)

1. The VS cannot regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.

2. The VS have some capability to exercise regulatory and administrative control over veterinary medicines and veterinary biological in order to ensure their responsible and prudent use.

3. The VS exercise effective regulatory and administrative control for most aspects related to the control over veterinary medicines and veterinary biological in order to ensure their responsible and prudent use.

4. The VS exercise comprehensive and effective regulatory and administrative control of veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.

5. The control systems are regularly audited, tested and updated when necessary.

3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)

6.1 Develop and implement by 2019 a program to assure the safety of veterinary drugs and biologicals

6.2 Improve control over retail sales – up to 2021

6.3 Implement an AMR prevention programme

6.4 Coordinate work of several state bodies that have a role in regulation of veterinary drugs including a programme of quality testing for products on the market (SVIPS, MAFIM [including Centre for registration and certification of veterinary drugs, feed and feed additives?], MIA, MoH, SSECC, SCS)

4. Activities to implement (chronological)

Specific activities	
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	<i>III.2 Consultation</i>
	Engage international consultant(s) on prudent use of antimicrobials and writing prescriptions → to provide advice on programme design and legislation as well as training for private veterinarians and to update the VEE curriculum.
	<i>IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation</i>
	Ensure authority to register and to control sales of veterinary drugs. Establish a requirement for prescriptions for antimicrobials and other priority veterinary drugs.
	<i>I.3. Continuing Education</i>
	Existing private veterinarians to be trained on prudent use of anti-microbials and prescription writing Update curriculum of VEE Training abroad of staff from the Centre for Registration and Certification of Veterinary Medicinal Products and Feed and Feed Additives (CRCVMP) on drug quality control and Good Lab Practices. Five weeks – one per year over 5 years.
	<i>III.1 Communication</i>
	Compliance promotion information campaigns to inform current distributors of veterinary drugs of the new requirements.
	<i>I.11. Management of resources and operations</i>
	<i>III.3. Official representation</i>

5. Objectively verifiable indicators

- Consultants' reports
- New legislation
- Records of training for state and private veterinarians
- Records of compliance promotion campaigns

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH - 4					
CC: II-9. Veterinary medicines and biologicals					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)	5.0	2,072			10,360
Continuing education (person-days/year)	50.0	81		4,070	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure				4,070	64,305
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			4,070	64,305
Total in	KGS			284,900	4,501,350

VPH 5 – II-10. Residue testing

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency

The capability of the VS to undertake residue testing programmes for veterinary medicines (e.g. antimicrobials and hormones), chemicals, pesticides, radionuclides, metals, etc.

2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)

1. No residue testing programme for animal products exists in the country.
2. Some residue testing programme is performed but only for selected animal products for export.
3. A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and some for domestic consumption.
4. A comprehensive residue testing programme is performed for all animal products for export and domestic consumption.
5. The residue testing programme is subject to routine quality assurance and regular evaluation.

3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)

Since 2016 an initial programme and sampling plan was approved. It will be strengthened in the coming year(s) to establish a national residue sampling and testing programme to support goals of veterinary drug control (CC II-9).

4. Activities to implement (chronological)

Specific activities	
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	<i>III.2 Consultation</i>
	International consultant(s) to review initial programme and sampling plan, advise on next steps, and to advise on laboratory test methods (validation and accreditation).
	<i>IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation</i>
	<i>I.3. Continuing Education</i>
	Training for lab staff in validation of methods and QA accreditation Lab exchanges (residue testing) - also for C II-11 on lab feed safety testing.
	<i>III.1 Communication</i>
	Inform establishments, veterinarians etc. that this programme exists.
	Communicate results to producer community and veterinarians with advice on preventative measures to be taken.
	<i>I.11. Management of resources and operations</i>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - will receive added lab equipment from Russia for antibiotics and other chemicals - need further training in use of the equipment, validation of methods and QA accreditation
	<i>III.3. Official representation</i>

5. Objectively verifiable indicators

- Consultants' reports
- Records of training of lab personnel
- Communications to establishments, producer community and veterinarians

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH - 5					
CC: II-10. Residue testing					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)	5.0	2,072			10,360
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					64,305
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				64,305
Total in	KGS				4,501,350

VPH 6 – II-11. Animal feed safety

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency

The authority and capability of the VS to regulate animal feed safety e.g. processing, handling, storage, distribution and use of both commercial and on-farm produced animal feed and feed ingredients.

2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)

1. The VS cannot regulate animal feed safety.

2. The VS have some capability to exercise regulatory and administrative control over animal feed safety.

3. The VS exercise regulatory and administrative control for most aspects of animal feed safety.

4. The VS exercise comprehensive and effective regulatory and administrative control of animal feed safety.

5. The control systems are regularly audited, tested and updated when necessary.

3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)

Develop and implement by 2019 a programme to assure the safety of animal feeds and feed additives

4. Activities to implement (chronological)

Specific activities	
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	<i>III.2 Consultation</i>
	<i>IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation</i>
	<i>I.3. Continuing Education</i>
	<i>III.1 Communication</i>
	<i>I.11. Management of resources and operations</i>
	<i>III.3. Official representation</i>
Exists after joining EEU in 2017 EEU regulation No 317 (2010) came into effect	
Lab exchanges on feed safety testing - see C II-10 on lab costs for residue testing	
Make it known to establishments, veterinarians and the producer community that programme exists	
Communication of results to producer community and veterinarians with advice on prevention measures to be taken	
Funds to test for increased feed sampling of imported feeds at borders as well as domestic feed at Rayon level – for aflatoxins and heavy metals - see C II-10 on lab costs for residue testing	

5. Objectively verifiable indicators

- Communications to establishments, veterinarians and the producer community
- Records of laboratory testing and reports on findings

VETERINARY PUBLIC HEALTH - 6					
CC: II-11. Animal feed safety					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				

C. Critical Competencies for Animal Health

AH 1 – II-5. Epidemiological surveillance and early detection

A. Passive epidemiological surveillance

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency	
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations, including wildlife, under their mandate.</i>	
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)	
1. The VS have no passive surveillance programme.	
2. The VS conduct passive surveillance for some relevant diseases and have the capacity to produce national reports on some diseases.	
3. The VS conduct passive surveillance in compliance with OIE standards for some relevant diseases at the national level through appropriate networks in the field, whereby samples from suspect cases are collected and sent for laboratory diagnosis with evidence of correct results obtained. The VS have a basic national disease reporting system.	
4. The VS conduct passive surveillance and report at the national level in compliance with OIE standards for most relevant diseases. Producers and other interested parties are aware of and comply with their obligation to report the suspicion and occurrence of notifiable diseases to the VS.	
5. The VS regularly report to producers and other interested parties and the international community (where applicable) on the findings of passive surveillance programmes.	
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)	
Strengthen passive surveillance for 8 priority and other relevant diseases in accordance with EEU obligations – through the clinical observations of private veterinarians who do vaccinations and other field work, improved engagement of producers at village level and the work of slaughterhouse inspectors who can take samples for laboratory testing (Tb, FMD, anthrax, echinococcosis).	
4. Activities to implement (chronological)	
Specific activities	
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation
	I.3. Continuing Education
	III.1 Communication
	I.11. Management of resources and operations
	III.3. Official representation
Authority exists under regulation No. 136 of 2014 for a notification scheme	
Train veterinarians and owners on obligations to report – making it an ongoing education on SOPs for reporting – and include in VEE curricula.	
Obligations to report – provide ongoing information for veterinarians and owners through social videos and pamphlets with each village maintaining a group of people who share the knowledge (AHWG); costed production of new social videos – 1 each over 5 years – see also CC II-6 on emergency funding for new insurance or compensation programme	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of communications to veterinarians and producers at village level Records of training for veterinarians and owners Record of post-mortem observations and reporting 	

ANIMAL HEALTH - 1					
CC: II-5. Epidemiological surveillance and early detection					
A. Passive epidemiological surveillance					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
<i>Maintenance cost per (m²)</i>		48	1		
<i>Renovation cost per (m²)</i>		186	5		
<i>Building cost per (m²)</i>		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
<i>Motorbikes</i>		800	5		
<i>Cars</i>		5,714	5		
<i>4x4 vehicles</i>		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
<i>Specialised training (person-months/5 years)</i>		2,072			
<i>Continuing education (person-days/year)</i>	50.0	81		4,070	
<i>National expertise (days/5 years)</i>		86			
<i>International expertise (weeks/5 years)</i>		10,789			
<i>Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...</i>					
Sub-total non material expenditure				4,070	
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
<i>staff within the country (person-days) / year</i>		9			
<i>rivers within the country (person-days) / year</i>		9			
<i>staff abroad (person-weeks) / year</i>		2,069			
Transport costs					
<i>Km or miles Motorbikes / year</i>		0.04			
<i>Km or miles cars / year</i>		0.13			
<i>Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year</i>		0.13			
Specific costs					
<i>Targeted specific communication</i>	1	3,000.00		3,000	
<i>Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)</i>					
<i>Kits / reagents / vaccines</i>					
Sub-total Consumable resources				3,000	
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			7,070	
Total in	KGS			494,900	

AH 2 – II-5. Epidemiological surveillance and early detection

B. Active epidemiological surveillance

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations, including wildlife, under their mandate.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The VS have no active surveillance programme.		
2. The VS conduct active surveillance for some relevant diseases (of economic and zoonotic importance) but apply it only in a part of susceptible populations and/or do not update it regularly.		
3. The VS conduct active surveillance in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards for some relevant diseases and apply it to all susceptible populations but do not update it regularly.		
4. The VS conduct active surveillance in compliance with scientific principles and OIE standards for some relevant diseases, apply it to all susceptible populations, update it regularly and report the results systematically.		
5. The VS conduct active surveillance for most or all relevant diseases and apply it to all susceptible populations. The surveillance programmes are evaluated and meet the country's OIE obligations.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Conduct active surveillance for selected priority diseases (e.g. FMD, PPR, sheep pox, brucellosis) in accordance with national and regional strategies. These programmes will be subject to formal evaluations within a five year period by internal audit and/or by submission of dossiers to OIE (FMD and PPR).		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	Engage international consultant on random sampling and survey design, description of methods and detailed reporting of survey results and their analysis (e.g. to OIE for recognition of an FMD-free zone with vaccination) Advise and train lab specialists and veterinary inspectors on principles of random sampling.
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	Approve new rules for methods for active surveillance
	I.3. Continuing Education	Train veterinary inspectors in all regions of the country on active surveillance.
	III.1 Communication	Inform producers on sampling rules and plans.
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	Preparation of dossiers for review by OIE (FMD and PPR)
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of international consultant. • Records of training for lab specialists and veterinary inspectors • Records of communications to producers at village level • Dossiers prepared for review by OIE 		

ANIMAL HEALTH - 2					
CC: II-5. Epidemiological surveillance and early detection					
B. Active epidemiological surveillance					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)	50.0	81		4,070	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure				4,070	53,945
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
rivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			4,070	53,945
Total in	KGS			284,900	3,776,150

AH 3 – II-6. Emergency response

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to respond rapidly to a sanitary emergency (such as a significant disease outbreak or food safety emergency).</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The VS have no field network or established procedure to determine whether a sanitary emergency exists or the authority to declare such an emergency and respond appropriately.		
2. The VS have a field network and an established procedure to determine whether or not a sanitary emergency exists, but lack the necessary legal and financial support to respond appropriately.		
3. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies, but the response is not coordinated through a chain of command. They may have national contingency plans for some exotic diseases but they are not updated / tested.		
4. The VS have an established procedure to make timely decisions on whether or not a sanitary emergency exists. The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies through a chain of command. They have national contingency plans for some exotic diseases that are regularly updated / tested.		
5. The VS have national contingency plans for all diseases of concern; including coordinated actions with relevant Competent Authorities, all producers and other interested parties through a chain of command. These are regularly updated, tested and audited.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Strengthen capacity to respond rapidly to a sanitary emergency by ensuring adequate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Legislation; • strengthen contingency plans and simulation exercises; • vaccine banks; • emergency funding arrangements (strengthen the recently created pre-approved funding arrangement – see CCI-9); • compensation initially through a voluntary insurance policy based on advice from an international consultant, with uptake to be reviewed within 2 years, and possibly supplemented by more traditional state-funded compensation for selected diseases such as FMD in an FMD-free zone; and • coordination with other agencies – e.g. the Government Committee for Emergencies headed by the Deputy PM with its oblast and district structures 		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	Engage an international consultant to review effectiveness, including uptake, of a voluntary insurance-based compensation policy within 2 years of it coming into effect, and to advise on alternative approaches for selected priority diseases such as an outbreak of FMD in a disease-free zone
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	Authority is in place for mandatory reporting. Legislation regarding voluntary insurance is under review.
	I.3. Continuing Education	Simulation exercises ---ongoing
	III.1 Communication	Producers – ongoing education/information and engagement in simulations
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	Regularly update contingency plans and simulation exercises for key disease. For unregistered diseases like LSD or AHS, continue to provide pamphlets and training to detect for border staff and farmers near borders. Costed under CC II.5.A Estimate potential emergency response and compensation costs to prepare financial decision makers for timely decisions.
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consultant's report on compensation policy • Documented contingency plans and simulation exercises • Documented communications and training activities 		

ANIMAL HEALTH - 3					
CC: II-6. Emergency response					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					53,945
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				53,945
Total in	KGS				3,776,150

AH 4 – II-7. Disease prevention, control and eradication

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency

The authority and capability of the VS to actively perform actions to prevent, control or eradicate OIE listed diseases and/or to demonstrate that the Kyrgyz Republic or a zone are free of relevant diseases.

2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)

1. The VS have no authority or capability to prevent, control or eradicate animal diseases.

2. The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with little or no scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.

3. The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for some diseases and/or in some areas with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency.

4. The VS implement prevention, control or eradication programmes for all relevant diseases but with scientific evaluation of their efficacy and efficiency of some programmes.

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

3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)

Strengthen and implement disease control programmes for eight “priority diseases”, including capacity for scientific evaluation of efficacy and efficiency, and addressing findings from the 2018 OIE review of a dossier seeking recognition of an FMD-free zone with vaccination.

Within these 8 diseases, 4 were initially identified (FMD, PPR, Brucellosis and Echinococcosis) and have targets under national and regional action plans:

- FMD (goal of free status) – see
- Brucellosis – goal to lower number of human cases
- Echinococcosis – goal as per brucellosis
- PPR (goal of free status)

For other diseases:

- Anthrax – goal to decrease
- Sheep pox – goal to eradicate – no cases in 5 years; vaccinated with Jordan vaccine
- Rabies – goal to control – program with OIE based on Astana conference – 2030 eradication including wildlife – plans to develop and use oral vaccines -
- Bovine leucosis

Goals have not been set for Tuberculosis as it has not been detected by passive surveillance.

Improve animal waste management as part of control programmes for diseases such as anthrax and echinococcosis

4. Activities to implement (chronological)

Specific activities	
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	<p>III.2 Consultation</p> <p>International consultants are needed to support scientific evaluation of the effectiveness of the above programmes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • initially on FMD and PPR – in both field and lab requirements in concert with regional programmes and with OIE support through reviews for recognition of status with respect to these diseases • then expand to brucellosis and echinococcosis, and • eventually the remaining programme • costed at 2 weeks per year over 5 years
	<p>IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation</p>
	<p>I.3. Continuing Education</p> <p>Train field staff (including private veterinarians) and lab staff on requirements such as FMD and PPR vaccination and sample collection and testing SOPs</p> <p>Training for private veterinarians and animal owners on control requirements – for example disposal of contaminated animal waste</p>
	<p>III.1 Communication</p> <p>Social media videos on 4 diseases (\$3000 each) and pamphlets for the 8 diseases (update current material) – costed under CC II-5.A. This should include information on proper disposal of animal waste especially preventive measures against the spread of echinococcosis through feeding of offal to dogs and cats.</p>
	<p>I.11. Management of resources and operations</p> <p>HQ staff for identification - need 2-3 added staff (now have 4 for cattle) – need to add small ruminants – costed under CC II-12.A</p> <p>Based on national action plan goals 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4 costs for vaccines, testing, etc. are</p>

		“within approved budget and funds from international donors”
		Improved disposal of contaminated offal at slaughter houses and slaughter points
III.3.	Official representation	Prepare dossiers for FMD and PPR
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports on scientific evaluation of the effectiveness of the various disease control programmes • Recruitment of new staff for livestock identification • Records of training activities • Records of communication activities • Measures to improve disposal of contaminated offal 		

ANIMAL HEALTH - 4					
CC: II-7. Disease prevention, control and eradication					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)	50.0	81		4,070	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	10.0	10,789			107,890
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure				4,070	107,890
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			4,070	107,890
Total in	KGS			284,900	7,552,300

AH 5 – II-13. Animal welfare

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to implement the animal welfare standards of the OIE as published in the Terrestrial Code.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. There is no national legislation on animal welfare.		
2. There is national animal welfare legislation for some sectors.		
3. In conformity with OIE standards, animal welfare is implemented for some sectors (e.g. for the export sector).		
4. Animal welfare is implemented in conformity with all relevant OIE standards.		
5. Animal welfare is implemented in conformity with all relevant OIE standards and programmes are subjected to regular audits.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Develop needed authority and relevant programmes in conformity with OIE standards in some sectors, including exports.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		New law on animal welfare drafted by Member of Parliament
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 <i>Consultation</i>	Consultant for 1) training in OIE animal welfare standards with an initial focus on needs of export industry sectors and 2) future animal welfare requirements.
	IV.1, 2, 3. <i>Legislation</i>	Two Acts developed – are now under consideration. One law on animal health protection, 2 nd on epizootic i.e. animal "welfare". AH protection addresses suffering. Existing criminal code also addresses bad treatment.
	I.3. <i>Continuing Education</i>	Educate public and private veterinarians on OIE animal welfare standards through social media campaigns
	III.1 <i>Communication</i>	Inform producers about new laws and animal welfare standards starting with the export sector through appropriate communication methods.
	I.11. <i>Management of resources and operations</i>	Establish a new position for a veterinary animal welfare specialist to serve as the OIE animal welfare focal point.
	III.3. <i>Official representation</i>	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recruited an animal welfare specialist Consultants' reports New legislation enacted Reports on training and communication initiatives 		

ANIMAL HEALTH - 5					
CC: II-13. Animal Welfare					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set	1	571	5	114	
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments				114	
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)	25.0	81		2,035	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure				2,035	53,945
Salaries					
Veterinarians	1.0	171		171	
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries				171	
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%		34	
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
rivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Information for producers on new AW requirements	1	3,000.00		3,000	
Sub-total Consumable resources				3,034	
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			5,354	53,945
Total in	KGS			374,808	3,776,150

D. Critical Competencies for Veterinary Laboratories

LAB 1 – II-1. Veterinary laboratory diagnosis

A. Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to have access to laboratory diagnosis in order to identify and record pathogenic agents, including those relevant for public health, that can adversely affect animals and animal products.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. Disease diagnosis is almost always conducted by clinical means only, with no access to and use of a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.		
2. For major zoonoses and diseases of national economic importance, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.		
3. For other zoonoses and diseases present in the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.		
4. For diseases of zoonotic or economic importance not present in the country, but known to exist in the region and/or that could enter the country, the VS have access to and use a laboratory to obtain a correct diagnosis.		
5. In the case of new and emerging diseases in the region or world, the VS have access to and use a network of national or international reference laboratories (e.g. an OIE Reference Laboratory) to obtain a correct diagnosis.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Maintain level 5 including the ability to diagnose new and emerging diseases in the region or world through access to and use a network of national or international reference laboratories (e.g. an OIE Reference Laboratory).		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	Continue to develop laboratory specialists through twinning arrangements and other links with international reference laboratories.
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented collaboration with international reference laboratories 		

VETERINARY LABORATORIES - 1					
CC: II-1.A Access to veterinary laboratory diagnosis					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				

LAB 2 – II-1. Veterinary laboratory diagnosis

B. Suitability of national laboratory infrastructures

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The sustainability, effectiveness and efficiency of the national (public and private) laboratory infrastructures to service the needs of the VS.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The national laboratory infrastructure does not meet the need of the VS.		
2. The national laboratory infrastructure meets partially the needs of the VS, but is not entirely sustainable, as organisational deficiencies with regard to the effective and efficient management of resources and infrastructure (including maintenance) are apparent.		
3. The national laboratory infrastructure generally meets the needs of the VS. Resources and organisation appear to be managed effectively and efficiently, but their regular funding is inadequate to support a sustainable and regularly maintained infrastructure.		
4. The national laboratory infrastructure generally meets the needs of the VS and is subject to timely maintenance programmes but needs new investments in certain aspects (e.g. accessibility to laboratories, number or type of analyses).		
5. The national laboratory infrastructure meets the needs of the VS, and is sustainable and regularly audited.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Sustainability of the laboratory network has been improved by a reduction in the number of laboratories and staff under an optimisation and restructuring programme. At the same time the network has received a very significant increase to its ongoing budget, including improved salaries. Plans for future funding requirements have been developed by the laboratories that will include increases in fees for service from the food safety export testing. An internal audit unit being created by the CVO will make possible audits and evaluations of the laboratory network's sustainability.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	Need a specialist to develop a long-term strategy for equipment and building maintenance and renewal for the laboratory network
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	Need to train lab specialists in use of the new lab data system.
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	IT specialist needed on staff to complete development and ensure ongoing maintenance of the LIMS database and equipment.
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documented revenues from fees for services Strategy for long term maintenance and renewal of infrastructure New IT specialist recruited and laboratory specialists trained in use of the new LIMS system 		

VETERINARY LABORATORIES - 2					
CC: II-1.B Suitability of the national veterinary network					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set	1	571	5	114	
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments				114	
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)	100.0	81		8,140	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure				8,140	53,945
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree	1.0	171		171	
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries				171	
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%		34	
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources				34	
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			8,459	53,945
Total in	KGS			592,158	3,776,150

LAB 3 – II-2. Laboratory quality assurance

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The quality of laboratories (that conduct diagnosis testing or analysis for chemical residues, antimicrobial residues, toxins, or tests for biological efficacy, etc.) as measured by the use of formal QA systems including, but not limited to, participation in relevant proficiency testing programmes.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. No laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.		
2. Some laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.		
3. All laboratories used by the public sector VS are using formal QA systems.		
4. All the laboratories used by the public sector VS and most or all private laboratories are using formal QA systems.		
5. All the laboratories used by the public sector VS and most or all private laboratories are using formal QA programmes that meet OIE, ISO 17025, or equivalent QA standard guidelines.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Attain ISO 17025 certification or equivalent for all public sector laboratories and most private laboratories serving the VS animal health and food safety programmes. Since 2016 a full time QA manager has been appointed.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	International consultant on new accreditation schemes – a new version of 17025 says more about risk assessment.
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	Training of lab staff in QA – some by QA manager and some from outside on accreditation system ISO 17025 – (plus risk assessment as it relates to new ISO 17025 version).
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	Accreditation inspections – costed based on a fee for each laboratory. Proficiency tests (each method) need to budget for shipping, etc.: 10 for virology; 10 for serology; FS chemistry TBD for regional labs – about 20-25 in total
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant's report Records of training Reports of accreditation inspections and proficiency testing 		

VETERINARY LABORATORIES - 3					
CC: II-2. Laboratory quality assurance					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for					
Sub-total non material expenditure					53,945
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Accuracy testing for different methods (AH, VPH)	25	1,000.00		25,000	
Accreditation of North and South Central Labs	1	30,000.00		30,000	
Sub-total Consumable resources				55,000	
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			55,000	53,945
Total in	KGS			3,850,000	3,776,150

E. Critical Competencies for Management of Veterinary Services
General Competencies

MVS – I-4. Technical independence

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The capability of the VS to carry out their duties with autonomy and free from commercial, financial, hierarchical and political influences that may affect technical decisions in a manner contrary to the provisions of the OIE (and of the WTO SPS Agreement where applicable).</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The technical decisions made by the VS are generally not based on scientific considerations.		
2. The technical decisions take into account the scientific evidence, but are routinely modified to conform to non-scientific considerations.		
3. The technical decisions are based on scientific evidence but are subject to review and possible modification based on non-scientific considerations.		
4. The technical decisions are made and implemented in general accordance with the country's OIE obligations (and with the country's WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).		
5. The technical decisions are based only on scientific evidence and are not changed to meet non-scientific considerations.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Strategic investments since 2016 (resources, legislation, data management, and competencies make level 4 attainable if not already reached. Additional investments to be made in risk analysis and continuing education will support this goal.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		See CC II-3 (Risk Analysis) and I-3 Continuing education
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of decisions based on risk assessments 		

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - General competencies					
CC: I-4. Technical independence					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
drivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				

MVS – I-5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The capability of the VS structure and/or leadership to implement and sustain policies over time.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. Substantial changes to the organisational structure and/or leadership of the public sector of the VS frequently occur (e.g. annually) resulting in lack of sustainability of policies.		
2. Sustainability of policies is affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of the VS.		
3. Sustainability of policies is not affected or slightly affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of the VS.		
4. Policies are sustained over time through national strategic plans and frameworks and are not affected by changes in the political leadership and/or the structure and leadership of VS.		
5. Policies are sustained over time and the structure and leadership of the VS are stable. Modifications are based on an evaluation process, with positive effects on the sustainability of policies.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
<p>Since 2016 the CVO and other executive positions have been stable. As noted in the evaluation report, harmonization with EEU policies continues as does implementation of the existing veterinary law. An action plan for 2018-2023 was approved by the Vice Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic. Creation of evaluation capacity through a new internal audit unit will provide a stronger basis for policy and programme development. Continuation of this leadership, policies, strategy and action plan is strongly recommended.</p>		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	Continue to strengthen audit and evaluation capacity with two new professional positions – costed under CC I-11
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - General competencies					
CC: I-5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
drivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				

MVS – I-6. Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

A. Internal coordination (chain of command)

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<p><i>The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) with a clear chain of command, from the central level (the Chief Veterinary Officer) to the field level of the VS in order to implement all national activities relevant for the Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes).</i></p>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. There is no formal internal coordination and the chain of command is not clear.		
2. There are internal coordination mechanisms for some activities but the chain of command is not clear.		
3. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for some activities.		
4. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command at the national level for most activities.		
5. There are internal coordination mechanisms and a clear and effective chain of command for all activities and these are periodically reviewed / audited and updated.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
<p>The chain of command is critical and could be at risk if new use of private sector fails in some way. There are some challenges such as potential for conflict of interest for private veterinarians exercising public authority, as well as dependence on a market to ensure supply. Hence this competency should be a high priority for oversight by the new internal audit team – an investment that would be consistent with the goal of achieving level 5.</p>		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	Review by the internal audit team in coordination with consultant project proposed under CC II-8.B with respect to the role of the private sector in delivery of regulated services.
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluation reports on effectiveness of the delegation to private sector and possible impacts on integrity of the chain of command. 		

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - General competencies CC: I-6.A. Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services: Internal coordination (chain of command)					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
drivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				

MVS – I-6. Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services

B. External coordination

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<p><i>The capability of the VS to coordinate its resources and activities (public and private sectors) at all levels with other relevant authorities as appropriate, in order to implement all national activities relevant for OIE Codes (i.e. surveillance, disease control and eradication, food safety and early detection and rapid response programmes).</i></p> <p><i>Relevant authorities include other ministries and competent authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions.</i></p>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. There is no external coordination.		
2. There are informal external coordination mechanisms for some activities, but the procedures are not clear and/or external coordination occurs irregularly.		
3. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements for some activities and/or sectors		
4. There are formal external coordination mechanisms with clearly described procedures or agreements at the national level for most activities, and these are uniformly implemented throughout the country.		
5. There are national external coordination mechanisms for all activities and these are periodically reviewed and updated.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
<p>The targeted level 4 was attained in 2016 and continues to be in evidence – for example note the rating of 3/5 in a December 2016 JEE evaluation was attributed to “cooperation that exists between the veterinary service and the health service”. The state VS should maintain its current horizontal networks and activities including new initiatives on antimicrobial resistance (AMR).</p>		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of progress on AMR • Minutes and reports from inter-agency collaboration efforts 		

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - General competencies					
CC: I-6.B. Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services: External coordination					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
drivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				

MVS – II-3. Risk analysis

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to base its risk management measures on risk assessment.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. Risk management measures are not usually supported by risk assessment.		
2. The VS compile and maintain data but do not have the capability to carry out risk analysis. Some risk management measures are based on risk assessment.		
3. The VS compile and maintain data and have the capability to carry out risk analysis. The majority of risk management measures are based on risk assessment.		
4. The VS conduct risk analysis in compliance with relevant OIE standards, and base their risk management measures on the outcomes of risk assessment.		
5. The VS are consistent in basing sanitary measures on risk assessment, and in communicating their procedures and outcomes internationally, meeting all their OIE obligations (including WTO SPS Agreement obligations where applicable).		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Establish a unit for risk analysis to support VPH, AH and import/export programmes (policies and operations).		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	Experts to provide in-country training workshops – 5 weeks over 5 years
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	Post graduate training for 2 professionals – M.Sc. or equivalent on risk analysis Departments (Border, AH, VPH) and labs all seek to train staff at a basic level in principles of epidemiology and risk analysis. This will be supported by in-country training workshops for staff of VPH, AH and BIP units on risk assessment. In the case of animal health there is a need to train specialists on epidemiology and risk analysis to a level where they will be able to design and report on the surveillance and other scientific activities needed to support a dossier for FMD zoning that would pass OIE review (see CCs II-5.A, II-5.B, II-7 and IV-7)
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	Create a central unit (2 expert vets plus 2 trainee vets or other professionals on rotation) with graduate level expertise, plus a network of trained staff in AH, VPH and BIPs Several data bases have been established but need further development and integration (see CC II-12.A, I-11)
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - General competencies					
CC: II-3. Risk analysis					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set	4	571	5	457	
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments				457	
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)	48.0	2,072			99,456
Continuing education (person-days/year)	50.0	81		4,070	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure				4,070	153,401
Salaries					
Veterinarians	4.0	171		684	
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries				684	
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%		137	
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
drivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources				137	
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			5,348	153,401
Total in	KGS			374,332	10,738,070

MVS – III-4. Accreditation / authorisation / delegation

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the public sector of the VS to accredit / authorise / delegate the private sector (e.g. private veterinarians and laboratories), to carry out official tasks on its behalf.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The public sector of the VS has neither the authority nor the capability to accredit / authorise / delegate the private sector to carry out official tasks.		
2. The public sector of the VS has the authority and capability to accredit / authorise / delegate to the private sector, but there are no current accreditation / authorisation / delegation activities.		
3. The public sector of the VS develops accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes for certain tasks, but these are not routinely reviewed.		
4. The public sector of the VS develops and implements accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, and these are routinely reviewed.		
5. The public sector of the VS carries out audits of its accreditation / authorisation / delegation programmes, in order to maintain the trust of their trading partners and stakeholders.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Heavy reliance on the private field veterinary network for delegation of field operations suggest that this competency should be a priority for routine review and a formal evaluation by the new audit and evaluation unit (see CC I-6.A). Factors to be assessed include the quality and adequacy in numbers of qualified veterinarians for this delegation of services, roles and functioning of the Veterinary Chamber (VSB) as well as the management of potential risks arising from the delegation of state activities to private veterinarians.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	Consultant(s) required for a work force needs assessment to establish the required private field capacity for national disease control and food safety programmes. This in turn will inform the veterinary education establishments of future requirements (quantity and quality) for veterinarians and VPP.
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	Training of private sector veterinarians in delegated responsibilities – e.g. SOPs for specific vaccination or testing activities, random sampling, animal identification, etc.
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports of formal evaluations • Consultant(s)' reports • Documentation of training activities • SOPs for delegated activities 		

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - General competencies					
CC: III-4. Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)	25.0	81		2,035	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure				2,035	53,945
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
drivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			2,035	53,945
Total in	KGS			142,450	3,776,150

MVS – III-5. Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB)

A. VSB authority

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The VSB is an autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals. Its role is defined in the Terrestrial Code.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. There is no legislation establishing a VSB.		
2. The VSB regulates veterinarians only within certain sectors of the veterinary profession and/or does not systematically apply disciplinary measures.		
3. The VSB regulates veterinarians in all relevant sectors of the veterinary profession and applies disciplinary measures.		
4. The VSB regulates functions and competencies of veterinarians in all relevant sectors and veterinary para-professionals according to needs		
5. The VSB regulates and applies disciplinary measures to veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals in all sectors throughout the country.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
A Veterinary Chamber (VSB) was established in 2016 with authority to assess competency, maintain a registry of veterinarians and establish a code of ethics. As of September 2018, it had registered 2563 members (veterinarians and VPP) of which 951 have higher education (veterinarians). Under its 2018-23 strategic plan it seeks to attain level 4 by 2023, with defined duties and competencies for VPP. Under a time-limited transition agreement the veterinary faculty is providing a 5-year programme of distance education for current senior VPP to attain the higher education required for them to be recognized as veterinarians.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		Continue with the implementation of the strategic plan for the development of the Veterinary Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2023
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defined duties and roles for VPP Progress and eventual completion of the transition programme for senior VPP to formally qualify as veterinarians. Goals and objectives of the “Strategic Plan for the Development of the Veterinary Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2023” are met according to the action plan and indicators established for the period. 		

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - General competencies					
CC: III-5. Veterinary Statutory Body A. VSB authority					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
drivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				

MVS – III-5. Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB)

B. VSB capacity

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The capacity of the VSB to implement its functions and objectives in conformity with OIE standards.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The VSB has no capacity to implement its functions and objectives.		
2. The VSB has the functional capacity to implement its main objectives.		
3. The VSB is an independent representative organisation with the functional capacity to implement all of its objectives.		
4. The VSB has a transparent process of decision making and conforms to OIE standards.		
5. The financial and institutional management of the VSB is submitted to external auditing.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
<p>The Chamber is working to establish financial sustainability based on licensing fees – but needs US\$100,000 of interim funding over 3 years as the number of registrations rises. The Chamber has developed a CE programme with local consultants and seeks to have it approved by the government. A twinning program started in 2017/18 with a Polish VSB with OIE support on legislation and issues of financial sustainability as well as a strategic plan. As of July 27, 2018, a conference of private veterinarians adopted a code of ethics.</p> <p>Fees are set at 1500 som for 2 years and there is currently 250,000 som in an account. A sustainable financial base will require 4.5 million som that the Chamber plans to collect over 3 years, with an additional 3 million som to be raised annually. As registration with payment has been slow it was agreed that from January 2019 veterinarians will need to be Chamber members to do delegated work for the State VS.</p> <p>While it is not an educational institution the Chamber has a role in developing training modules reflecting the needs of interested parties (e.g. liaison with the veterinary association identified needs for training on glanders and lumpy skin disease). It also informs veterinarians on where to get CE while the Ministry of Education registers training. The Chamber sets a CE requirement for 140 hours of study annually.</p>		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	Request \$100,000 over three years from donors as interim funding while registration fees reach a level to sustain the organization.
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased number of fee-paying registered veterinarians Sustainable funding for the Chamber 		

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - General competencies					
CC: III-5. Veterinary Statutory Body B. VSB capacity					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for VSB interim funding	1	100,000			100,000
Sub-total non material expenditure					100,000
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
drivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				100,000
Total in	KGS				7,000,000

MVS – III-6. Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<p><i>The capability of the VS and producers and interested parties to formulate and implement joint programmes in regard to animal health and food safety. This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas.</i></p>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. Producers and other interested parties only comply and do not actively participate in programmes.		
2. Producers and other interested parties are informed of programmes and assist the VS to deliver the programmes in the field.		
3. Producers and other interested parties are trained to participate in programmes and advise of needed improvements, and participate in early detection of diseases.		
4. Representatives of producers and other interested parties negotiate with the VS on the organisation and delivery of programmes.		
5. Producers and other interested parties are formally organised to participate in developing programmes in close collaboration with the VS.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
<p>A strategy with Animal Health Working Groups (AHWGs) has arguably supported attainment of levels 2 and 3, with communications through a web site, collaboration with the Veterinary Chamber to train over 3000 private veterinarians, and with plans to extend training to farmers, enterprise owners and AHWGs. Advice on needed improvements is obtained from MoH workers and AHWGs can offer suggestions. On Lumpy Skin Disease outbreaks in neighbouring countries private veterinarians sought training and the Veterinary chamber provide a module. For early detection, private veterinarians and AHWG play roles in passive surveillance; the “chaban” (lead herdsman on pastures) can provide info via WhatsApp. The VS can also get feedback on what’s going on in any part of the Kyrgyz Republic using mass media and social networks (see CC III-1 on Communications).</p> <p>In seeking to attain level 4, negotiations are envisaged on the design of future programmes on animal welfare as well as the ongoing development of policies and programmes on compensation.</p>		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		<p>Negotiations are envisaged on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • future programmes for animal welfare • evolution of compensation policies. As the state budget cannot afford compensation for widespread diseases like brucellosis, voluntary insurance is used. To secure insurance the owner must promise changes in practices to improve biosecurity. Voluntary insurance is only a first step and it is acknowledged that state compensation may be appropriate in some instances such as an FMD case in a disease-free zone. • consultant on insurance.
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	<p>International consultants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • on compensation policy and • emerging risks, including lab and field work for LSD (nodular dermatitis) and other evolving diseases: ASF, bluetongue, CBPP and AHS (entomology)
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	Training on detection and control of AHS, ASF, LSD, entomology and insect borne diseases
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • records of consultations with AHWG and other interested parties – and their contributions to programmes • records of negotiations with interested parties on design of future programmes for animal welfare and compensation for animals slaughtered for disease control. 		

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - General competencies CC: III-6. Participation of producers and other interested parties in joint programmes					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
<i>Maintenance cost per (m²)</i>		48	1		
<i>Renovation cost per (m²)</i>		186	5		
<i>Building cost per (m²)</i>		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
<i>Motorbikes</i>		800	5		
<i>Cars</i>		5,714	5		
<i>4x4 vehicles</i>		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
<i>Specialised training (person-months/5 years)</i>		2,072			
<i>Continuing education (person-days/year)</i>	25.0	81		2,035	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure				2,035	53,945
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
<i>staff within the country (person-days) / year</i>		9			
<i>drivers within the country (person-days) / year</i>		9			
<i>staff abroad (person-weeks) / year</i>		2,069			
Transport costs					
<i>Km or miles Motorbikes / year</i>		0.04			
<i>Km or miles cars / year</i>		0.13			
<i>Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year</i>		0.13			
Specific costs					
<i>Targeted specific communication</i>					
<i>Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)</i>					
<i>Kits / reagents / vaccines</i>					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			2,035	53,945
Total in	KGS			142,450	3,776,150

E. Critical Competencies for Management of Veterinary Services
Cross-cutting issues

MVS – I-2. Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals

A. Professional competencies of veterinarians including the OIE Day 1 competencies

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The capability of the VS to efficiently carry out their veterinary and technical functions; measured by the qualifications of their personnel in veterinary and technical positions.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a variable standard that usually allow for elementary clinical and administrative activities of the VS.		
2. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are of a uniform standard that usually allow for accurate and appropriate clinical and administrative activities of the VS.		
3. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking all professional/technical activities of the VS (e.g. epidemiological surveillance, early warning, public health, etc.).		
4. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes usually allow undertaking specialized activities as may be needed by the VS.		
5. The veterinarians' practices, knowledge and attitudes are subject to regular updating, or international harmonisation, or evaluation.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
<p>The State VS is making very effective use of "other professionals" with specializations in communications, IT, international affairs and most recently audit and evaluation.</p> <p>The main VEE has over the past 3-4 years revised its curriculum to match OIE standards in collaboration with Barcelona University which was visited twice: in 2015 to assess the curriculum against the OIE Day 1 Standard, for example by adding epidemiology, public health, animal welfare, bioethics and more in-depth study of infectious diseases in more detail – plus veterinary legislation and professional ethics. These changes also apply to 2 other associated faculties and the Turkish Faculty. Agreement last week with Barcelona for twinning.</p> <p>Accreditation was completed last year in the Kyrgyz Republic and the Faculty is now seeking international accreditation of – with Germany under the European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education (EAEVE).</p> <p>Donor funding through LMDP has supported acquisition of capacity for PCR, ELISA, X-ray ultrasound and histochemistry. Supplies of reagents are adequate for this year with support from South Korea; plan to make this more sustainable by expanding clinical services for fees (e.g. X-rays and Ultrasound).</p>		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	<p>Support for ongoing collaboration with Barcelona (twinning) and other relevant faculties.</p> <p>Activities and supporting funding for accreditation.</p> <p>Develop revenue streams from fees for clinical services.</p>
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Records of international collaboration under a formal twinning programme and other arrangements progress towards formal international accreditation of the VEE 		

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - Cross-cutting issues					
CC: I-2.A. Professional competencies of veterinarians					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Initial training (nb of students / year)		2,857			
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				

MVS – I-2. Competencies of veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals

B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The capability of the VS to efficiently carry out their veterinary and technical functions; measured by the qualifications of their personnel in veterinary and technical positions.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The majority of veterinary para-professionals have no formal entry-level training.		
2. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a very variable standard and allows the development of only basic competencies.		
3. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of only basic specific competencies.		
4. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard that allows the development of some advanced competencies (e.g. meat inspection).		
5. The training of veterinary para-professionals is of a uniform standard and is subject to regular evaluation and/or updating.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
As described under CC III-5.A, special training is being offered to assist senior VPP who have long performed veterinary duties to qualify as veterinarians.		
For new VPP a revision of the educational competencies is underway – this should take account of the newly published OIE guidelines for VPP: (http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/pdf/A_Competence.pdf)		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	International support for revision of the curriculum according to the new OIE guidelines.
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> revised curriculum records of actions to comply with OIE Guidelines on competencies of VPP 		

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - Cross-cutting issues					
CC: I-2.B. Competencies of veterinary para-professionals					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Initial training (nb of students / year)		1,000			
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				

MVS – I-3. Continuing education

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency

The capability of the VS to maintain and improve the competence of their personnel in terms of relevant information and understanding; measured in terms of the implementation of a relevant training programme.

2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)

1. The VS have no access to continuing veterinary, professional or technical CE.

2. The VS have access to CE (internal and/or external programmes) on an irregular basis but it does not take into account needs, or new information or understanding.

3. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, but it is implemented only for some categories of the relevant personnel.

4. The VS have access to CE that is reviewed annually and updated as necessary, and it is implemented for all categories of the relevant personnel.

5. The VS have up-to-date CE that is implemented for all relevant personnel and is submitted to periodic evaluation of effectiveness.

3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)

The State VS has benefitted from a CE programme for all state employees under which the VS must invest 1% for its overall budget for training in general management and related public service competencies.

Supplementary programmes are needed to meet the technical training requirements of both state and private veterinarians, other professionals (see CC I-2.A) and VPP. There are several agencies that can contribute:

For private veterinarians the Chamber does not deliver but tracks training taken to meet minimum standards (140 hours per year) and plays a role in developing training modules.

Another contributor is the nascent Veterinary Association with a pilot project on continuing education for private veterinarians

The veterinary Faculty offers 30 modules in areas such as pharmacy, VPH, sanitary (AH) and diseases of small animals.

State officials at the central and Rayon level can also offer training for their specialists and private veterinarians on specific diseases (e.g. echinococcosis and rabies), law changes, VS strategic planning, information systems, and EEU certification requirements.

FAO has organized training on communications and anthrax with the Ministry of Agriculture and ARIS (a community development agency).

4. Tasks to implement (chronological)

Specific tasks	
Tasks linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation
	I.3. Continuing Education
	Training for state and private veterinarians, as appropriate, on key areas such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requirements and procedures for EEU certifications • specific disease control programs (see CC II-7) • epidemiology including passive and active disease surveillance • food safety expertise on HACCP and ante- & post-mortem slaughter inspection • zoning (see CC IV-7) • risk analysis (see CC II-3) • identification, traceability and livestock movement controls
	III.1 Communication
	I.11. Management of resources and operations
	III.3. Official representation

5. Objectively verifiable indicators

- Documented training programmes for private and public sectors in all key topics/areas

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - Cross-cutting issues					
CC: I-3. Continuing education					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
rivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				
Total of continuing education programmes costed elsewhere					
	725	81		59,015	

MVS – I-11. Management of resources and operations

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The capability of the VS to document and manage their resources and operations in order to analyse, plan and improve both efficiency and effectiveness.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The VS do not have adequate records or documented procedures to allow appropriate management of resources and operations.		
2. The VS have adequate records and/or documented procedures, but do not use these for management, analysis, control or planning.		
3. The VS have adequate records, documentation, and management systems and use these to a limited extent for the control of efficiency and effectiveness.		
4. The VS regularly analyse records and documented procedures to improve efficiency and effectiveness.		
5. The VS have fully effective management systems, which are regularly audited and permit a proactive continuous improvement of efficiency and effectiveness.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
<p>Work is planned and underway on an integrated veterinary information management system that will integrate systems for animal identification/traceability, AH, VPH, border and laboratory activities. Amongst other roles his initiative will support reporting and analysis of results from FMD zones – vaccinations, movements of animals and products, etc.</p> <p>Plans to complete staffing of the new internal audit unit will, over time, provide the support needed to attain level 5 on many critical competencies.</p>		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	Two additional professional positions are proposed for the internal audit unit to make a total of three.
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> internal audit unit fully staffed audit and evaluation work plan and reports 		

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - Cross-cutting issues					
CC: I-11. Management of resources and operations					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set	2	571	5	228	
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Development of a VIS	1	500,000	5	100,000	
Sub-total Material investments				100,228	
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree	2.0	171		342	
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries				342	
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%		68	
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources				68	
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			100,639	
Total in	KGS			7,044,716	

MVS – III-1. Communication

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency

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

This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas.

2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)

1. The VS have no mechanism in place to inform interested parties of VS activities and programmes.

2. The VS have informal communication mechanisms.

3. The VS maintain an official contact point for communications but it is not always up-to-date in providing information.

4. The VS contact point for communications provides up-to-date information, accessible via the Internet and other appropriate channels, on activities and programmes.

5. The VS have a well-developed communication plan, and actively and regularly circulate information to interested parties.

3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)

Since 2016 the VS has increased its media impact – in mountains as well as cities – providing for example information on vaccines, on-line live interviews with managers and specialists, and launching a slogan “treat first animals to have healthy populations”. Engagement includes call-in options to provide information and answer questions on line. To include pastoralists radio is used to cover areas lacking internet or TV. The “chaban” (lead herdsman) on pastures can provide information via WhatsApp; feedback is sought on relevant events in any part of the Kyrgyz Republic using mass media and social networks including 5,000 Facebook friends - who will further distribute messages. Newspapers are also used as a format that people can retain with clippings. When the PM/President’s press secretary visits the countryside a State VS communications officer goes along and briefs local authorities – e.g. recently visited last oblast with PM at a breeding farm – also briefs PM on what VS is doing for the regions. – e.g. on vaccinations. The VS is pleased with indications that people are developing trust in the veterinary services – with private veterinarians who formerly had to go door to door soliciting business now encountering line-ups for service. This approach also facilitated acceptance of 1st private vet clinic.

4. Activities to implement (chronological)

Specific activities		As a former journalist the “press secretary (Head of Communications) would like to provide broader information and increase the number of staff as she’s alone;
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	Training in how other countries do this work – e.g. in Russian – an EU Kyrgyz Republic Estonia? Latvia?
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	Seeks to hire 1) a 2 nd experienced journalist 3-5 years, 2) an IT specialist for web site YouTube channels, and an assistant Technical equipment is required to produce for YouTube videos.
	III.3. Official representation	

5. Objectively verifiable indicators

- monitoring of media coverage and uptake
- documented communications plan

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - Cross-cutting issues					
CC: III-1. Communication					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set	3	571	5	343	
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments				343	
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)	1.0	2,072			2,072
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					2,072
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree	2.0	171		342	
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff	1.0	71		71	
Sub-total Salaries				413	
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%		83	
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
rivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
General communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources				83	
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			838	2,072
Total in	KGS			58,674	145,040

Total of communications programmes costed elsewhere

17,400

MVS – III-2. Consultation with interested parties

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency

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

This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas.

2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)

1. The VS have no mechanisms for consultation with interested parties.

2. The VS maintain informal channels of consultation with interested parties.

3. The VS maintain a formal consultation mechanism with interested parties.

4. The VS regularly hold workshops and meetings with interested parties.

5. The VS actively consult with and solicit feedback from interested parties regarding proposed and current activities and programmes, developments in animal health and food safety, interventions at the OIE (Codex Alimentarius Commission and WTO SPS Committee where applicable), and ways to improve their activities.

3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)

Since 2016 work with FAO and a local Investment and Development Agency the state VS has launched mobile meetings at village council level (10-15 villages – approx. 474 councils – over 3 years) with all interested parties: pasture committees, the Veterinary Chamber, MoA and local officials. These village level meetings have been used for discussions on new amendments to the veterinary laws. Funds are being sought for these to be ongoing meetings.

4. Activities to implement (chronological)

Specific activities	
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation
	I.3. Continuing Education
	III.1 Communication
	I.11. Management of resources and operations
	III.3. Official representation
Secure sustainable funding for ongoing mobile meetings at village council level (cross-link to CC III-1 for required staff)	

5. Objectively verifiable indicators

- records of input from interested parties at village level meetings

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - Cross-cutting issues					
CC: III-2. Consultation with interested parties					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				

MVS – III-3. Official representation

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency

The capability of the VS to regularly and actively participate in, coordinate and provide follow up on relevant meetings of regional and international organisations including the OIE (and Codex Alimentarius Commission and WTO SPS Committee where applicable).

2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)

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

2. The VS sporadically participate in relevant meetings and/or make limited contribution.

3. The VS actively participate¹⁹ 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.

3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)

The VS will develop capacity to engage effectively in international fora to advance its trade capacity.

4. Activities to implement (chronological)

Specific activities	
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation
	I.3. Continuing Education
	See CC IV-5 on equivalency for required investments
	III.1 Communication
	I.11. Management of resources and operations
	III.3. Official representation

5. Objectively verifiable indicators

- documented engagement of interested parties in Kyrgyz Republic
- records of interventions in international fora

¹⁹ Active participation refers to preparation in advance of, and contributing during the meeting in question, including exploring common solutions and generating proposals and compromises for possible adoption.

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - Cross-cutting issues					
CC: III-3. Official representation					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
rivers within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				

Total for official representations costed elsewhere

2,069

MVS – IV-1. Preparation of legislation and regulations

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency

The authority and capability of the VS to actively participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations in domains that are under their mandate, in order to guarantee its quality with respect to principles of legal drafting and legal issues (internal quality) and its accessibility, acceptability, and technical, social and economical applicability (external quality).

This competency includes collaboration with relevant authorities, including other ministries and Competent Authorities, national agencies and decentralised institutions that share authority or have mutual interest in relevant areas.

2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)

1. The VS have neither the authority nor the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, which result in legislation that is lacking or is outdated or of poor quality in most fields of VS activity.

2. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations and can largely ensure their internal quality, but the legislation and regulations are often lacking in external quality.

3. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations with adequate internal and external quality in some fields of activity, but lack formal methodology to develop adequate national legislation and regulations regularly in all domains.

4. The VS have the authority and the capability to participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations with a relevant formal methodology to ensure adequate internal and external quality, involving participation of interested parties in most fields of activity.

5. The VS regularly evaluate and update their legislation and regulations to maintain relevance to evolving national and international contexts.

3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)

Since 2016 the state VS has, with the support of donor-funded projects (e.g. LMPD funded by IFAD and implemented through OIE), has been able to use contracted legal staff to develop regulations on livestock identification (reducing scope to domestic species while adding products and allowing delegated veterinarians to issue certificates). These improvements in external quality are consistent with the national law on regulations that sets out requirements and procedures for the development of regulations to ensure that they:

- meet international standards,
- be posted as a draft on the VS web site as basis for community discussions, and
- undergo consultation with all relevant ministries and interested parties.

Continuing work includes a recent round table with private veterinarians, their association and non-governmental organizations ("DOG" and "right for life") regarding a draft law on animal protection.

Future work will be required on the control of veterinary drugs (sale, distribution and storage). Given the complexity and scale of this issue communications will require use of newspapers, TV and other mass media and engagement of private veterinarians using round tables as needed using the territorial units with private veterinarians convened by state counterparts. With 500,00 farmers are best reached through their associations or private veterinarians and their Chamber.

A key to sustainability of these important initiatives will be to ensure a smooth transition from dependence in donor funding (e.g. by IFAD or WB) to employment by the state VS. This raises challenges of meeting the pay levels required to recruit top legal talent.

4. Activities to implement (chronological)

Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	<p>An international consultant is required on improved control of veterinary drugs; need to learn from experiences on implementation.</p> <p>Further international consultation is also recommended to advise on when and how to use insurance as an interim alternative to traditional compensation when the latter is not economically feasible. The current law on veterinary insurance provides for compensation for infectious diseases (article 14) but the budget is limited so enabling regulations have not been created – in case of brucellosis would be about 1.5 million US dollars. A separate law has thus been developed to encourage voluntary insurance as a transition measure.</p>
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	<p>Animal welfare</p> <p>Veterinary medicines and biologicals</p> <p>Compensation/Insurance for selected infectious diseases - to balance cost and effectiveness</p>
	I.3. Continuing Education	

	<i>III.1 Communication</i>	
	<i>I.11.Management of resources and operations</i>	Address issue of salary levels and recruitment/retention of top talent as programmes transition from donor to state funding.
	<i>III.3. Official representation</i>	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • progress on legislation currently under development • sustainability of the legal services and staff within the state VS 		

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - Cross-cutting issues					
CC: IV-1. Preparation of legislation and regulations					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)	5.0	10,789			53,945
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					53,945
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				53,945
Total in	KGS				3,776,150

MVS – IV-2. Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to ensure compliance with legislation and regulations under the VS mandate.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The VS have no or very limited programmes or activities to ensure compliance with relevant legislation and regulations.		
2. The VS implement a programme or activities comprising inspection and verification of compliance with legislation and regulations and recording instances of non-compliance, but generally cannot or do not take further action in most relevant fields of activity.		
3. Veterinary legislation is generally implemented. As required, the VS have a power to take legal action / initiate prosecution in instance of non-compliance in most relevant fields of activity.		
4. Veterinary legislation is implemented in all domains of veterinary competence and the VS work with stakeholders to minimise instances of non-compliance.		
5. The compliance programme is regularly subjected to audit by the VS or external agencies.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Since 2016 efforts have been and are continuing to be made to work with stakeholder to minimize instances of non-compliance. With donor funding the State inspectorate regularly trains farmers and private veterinarians, in collaboration with the recently created Veterinary Association of private veterinarians and the Veterinary Chamber in developing programmes. Budget measures are need to institutionalize this training.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	Training in new laws a) central –then b) field veterinarians and producers
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	Donor provided funding needs to be institutionalized – perhaps linked to funding from state VS as well as from revenues that may be collected by the Chamber and Veterinary Association.
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - Cross-cutting issues					
CC: IV-2. Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance thereof					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set	1	571	5	114	
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments				114	
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)	50.0	81		4,070	
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure				4,070	
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree	1.0	171		171	
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries				171	
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%		34	
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources				34	
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD			4,389	
Total in	KGS			307,258	

MVS – IV-3. International harmonisation

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The authority and capability of the VS to be active in the international harmonisation of regulations and sanitary measures and to ensure that the national legislation and regulations under their mandate take account of relevant international standards, as appropriate.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. National legislation, regulations and sanitary measures under the mandate of the VS do not take account of international standards.		
2. The VS are aware of gaps, inconsistencies or non-conformities in national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures as compared to international standards, but do not have the capability or authority to rectify the problems.		
3. The VS monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, and periodically review national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures with the aim of harmonising them, as appropriate, with international standards, but do not actively comment on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.		
4. The VS are active in reviewing and commenting on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.		
5. The VS actively and regularly participate at the international level in the formulation, negotiation and adoption of international standards ²⁰ , and use the standards to harmonise national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
The VS proposes to maintain the current level of activity to monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, and periodically review national legislation, regulations and sanitary measures with the aim of harmonising them, as appropriate, with international standards. This will require gradually replacing donor funding with ongoing investments from national sources – state budgets and fees for services such as export certifications.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		Developed draft laws – three: 1. animal protection with 5 freedoms in Terrestrial code, 2. Animal well-being and 3. Amendments to veterinary law.
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	Policies on fees for service? - see other CCs e.g. operational funding
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	Establish stable funding for ongoing harmonization work
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sustainable funding 		

²⁰ A country could be active in international standard setting without actively pursuing national changes. The importance of this element is to promote national change.

MANAGEMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES - Cross-cutting issues					
CC: IV-3. International harmonisation					
Resource and cost lines	Required Number	Unit Cost	Years of amortisation	Annual cost	Exceptional cost
Material investments					
Buildings ()					
Maintenance cost per (m ²)		48	1		
Renovation cost per (m ²)		186	5		
Building cost per (m ²)		957	20		
Transport (Purchasing cost)					
Motorbikes		800	5		
Cars		5,714	5		
4x4 vehicles		4,929	7		
Staff office equipment set		571	5		
Other specific office equipment set		314	5		
Other specific equipment					
Sub-total Material investments					
Non material investments					
Training					
Specialised training (person-months/5 years)		2,072			
Continuing education (person-days/year)		81			
National expertise (days/5 years)		86			
International expertise (weeks/5 years)		10,789			
Special funds (/ 5 years) for ...					
Sub-total non material expenditure					
Salaries					
Veterinarians		171			
Other university degree		171			
Veterinary para-professionals		71			
Support staff		71			
Sub-total Salaries					
Consumable resources					
Administration		20%			
Travel allowances					
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff within the country (person-days) / year		9			
staff abroad (person-weeks) / year		2,069			
Transport costs					
Km or miles Motorbikes / year		0.04			
Km or miles cars / year		0.13			
Km or miles 4x4 vehicle / year		0.13			
Specific costs					
Targeted specific communication					
Consultation (number of 1 day meetings)					
Kits / reagents / vaccines					
Sub-total Consumable resources					
Delegated activities					
Sub-total Delegated activities					
Total in	USD				
Total in	KGS				

F. Critical Competencies for Resources and Budget Analysis

I-1. Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services.

A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualifications)

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are not occupied by appropriately qualified personnel.		
2. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at central and state / provincial levels.		
3. The majority of veterinary and other professional positions are occupied by appropriately qualified personnel at local (field) level.		
4. There is a systematic approach to defining job descriptions and formal appointment procedures for veterinarians and other professionals.		
5. There are effective management procedures for performance assessment of veterinarians and other professionals.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
<p>Since 2016 for each position in the state veterinary service the Department Head provides a job description and applicants must meet the requirements. While there are some senior VPP who still operate as veterinarians (and are subject to a transition retraining period (see CC I-2.A), all new hires require a diploma. Of 1080 total staff of the veterinary inspectorate about 900 are veterinarians. The law governing the public service requires hiring by competition. For a Department Head at least 5 years of experience with technical issues are required; as a senior specialist at least 1 year of experience is required. Since 2017 the state service regulations require quarterly assessments against a plan approved by the Department head. The employee reports on the work performed and the Department Head assigns marks. The staff member can appeal to a Committee if she/he does not agree with the rating. Quarterly marks are summed over a year: 5=excellent and 2= bad. Marks influence promotions and salaries - super high ratings can lead to promotion without competition, while poor markets can require retraining.</p> <p>There are now about 2500 private “veterinarians” (increased from about 1900 in 2017) of whom about 30% have higher education and 70% are technical level (VPP). About 13% are women. The number and percentage of veterinarians with higher education is growing.</p>		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	Workforce assessment of future needs for veterinarians (see CC III-4)
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> job descriptions appointment records performance assessments report of workforce assessment and future needs 		

I-1. Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services.

B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The appropriate staffing of the VS to allow for veterinary and technical functions to be undertaken efficiently and effectively.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The majority of technical positions are not occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.		
2. The majority of technical positions at central and state / provincial levels are occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.		
3. The majority of technical positions at local (field) level are occupied by personnel holding appropriate qualifications.		
4. The majority of technical positions are effectively supervised on a regular basis.		
5. There are effective management procedures for formal appointment and performance assessment of veterinary para-professionals.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
<p>There are now about 2500 private “veterinarians” (increased from about 1900 in 2017) of whom about 70% are technical level (VPP). About 13% are women. For the VPP the average age is over 60 and the number and percentage of veterinarians with higher education is growing.</p> <p>This year 106 VPP entered the veterinary program of the Agrarian University.</p>		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	Workforce assessment of future needs for veterinarians (see CC III-4)
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	Improvement of VPP curriculum to reflect OIE Guidelines (see CC II-2.B)
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> improved ratio of veterinarians to VPP report of workforce assessment and future needs for VPP 		

I-7. Physical resources

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The access of the VS to relevant physical resources including buildings, transport, telecommunications, cold chain, and other relevant equipment (e.g. computers).</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. The VS have no or unsuitable physical resources at almost all levels and maintenance of existing infrastructure is poor or non-existent.		
2. The VS have suitable physical resources at national (central) level and at some regional levels, and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.		
3. The VS have suitable physical resources at national, regional and some local levels and maintenance and replacement of obsolete items occurs only occasionally.		
4. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels and these are regularly maintained.		
5. The VS have suitable physical resources at all levels (national, sub-national and local levels) and these are regularly maintained and updated as more advanced and sophisticated items become available.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
<p>Since 2016 significant investment have been made in physical resources. Most state and private veterinarians have the needed field and office equipment, although some concerns were voiced about adequacy of transport of vaccines to regions and a need for refrigerated vehicles. Eighty percent of buildings have been renovated; labs constructed and equipped (see CC II-B) and all have communications including internet.</p> <p>Funding to provide private “veterinarians” (including VPP) with phones, fridges, motorcycles and other equipment was from donors while physical resources for the state services were funded from state budgets. With increased delegation of field work the private sector will now be expected to maintain the physical resources that have been provided to them: “they were helped by donors to get on their feet and now it’s up to them”. The success of this strategy should be closely monitored to allow an opportunity for timely adjustments should this be required to ensure adequate maintenance and updating of the physical resources (see CC III-4 for costs of a consultancy)</p>		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		Monitor effectiveness of strategy for maintenance and updating of physical resources. Idem for labs (CC II-2). Role for new internal audit unit -
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	Internal audit unit can assist with evaluation of the effectiveness of strategies for maintenance and updating of both field and laboratory physical resources, including adequate allocation of funds to meet any needs for refrigerated vehicles for vaccine delivery
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluation of effective maintenance and updating of field and laboratory physical resources 		

I-8. Operational funding

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The ability of the VS to access financial resources adequate for their continued operations, independent of political pressure.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. Funding for the VS is neither stable nor clearly defined but depends on resources allocated irregularly.		
2. Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, but is inadequate for their required base operations (i.e. disease surveillance, early detection and rapid response and veterinary public health)		
3. Funding for the VS is clearly defined and regular, and is adequate for their base operations, but there is no provision for new or expanded operations.		
4. Funding for new or expanded operations is on a case-by-case basis, not always based on risk analysis and/or cost benefit analysis.		
5. Funding for all aspects of VS activities is adequate; all funding is provided under full transparency and allows for full technical independence, based on risk analysis and/or cost benefit analysis.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Significant increases to the state budget since 2016 have addressed most needs. Investments proposed for risk analysis and internal audit along with demonstrated capacity for action planning suggest level 5 is feasible.		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		See CC's II-3 on risk analysis and 1-11 on management of resources and operations
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> investments made to strengthen risk analysis and internal audit stability of operational funding at or above 2018/19 levels 		

I-9. Emergency funding

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The capability of the VS to access extraordinary financial resources in order to respond to emergency situations or emerging issues; measured by the ease of which contingency and compensatory funding (i.e. arrangements for compensation of producers in emergency situations) can be made available when required.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. No funding arrangements exist and there is no provision for emergency financial resources.		
2. Funding arrangements with limited resources have been established, but these are inadequate for expected emergency situations (including emerging issues).		
3. Funding arrangements with limited resources have been established; additional resources for emergencies may be approved but approval is through a political process.		
4. Funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established, but in an emergency situation, their operation must be agreed through a non-political process on a case-by-case basis.		
5. Funding arrangements with adequate resources have been established and their rules of operation documented and agreed with interested parties.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
<p>Since 2016 a vaccine bank has been established, and for new diseases the Government and Prime Minister can allocate required resources under a pre-agreed arrangement (130 million soms in an account that can be released -- > ministry of finance – good for 5 years – for vaccines). The Chief Veterinary Officer sits on an emergency committee with the Prime Minister.</p> <p>For compensation the reliance on voluntary insurance is viewed as an interim step due to potential high costs – e.g. for a brucellosis program. Could traditional state-funded compensation be introduced on a more limited scale e.g. for an FMD free zone?</p>		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	Review compensation policy and the use of voluntary insurance - see CC II-6.
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	On compensation and emergency responses to build stakeholder support for level 5
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> evaluation of voluntary insurance (uptake) and compensation policies and funding 		

I-10. Capital investment

1. Definition of this PVS Critical Competency		
<i>The capability of the VS to access funding for basic and additional investments (material and non material) that lead to a sustained improvement in the VS operational infrastructure.</i>		
2. Desired Level of Advancement (DLA)		
1. There is no capability to establish, maintain or improve the operational infrastructure of the VS.		
2. The VS occasionally develops proposals and secures funding for the establishment, maintenance or improvement of operational infrastructure but this is normally through extraordinary allocations.		
3. The VS regularly secures funding for maintenance and improvements of operational infrastructure, through allocations from the national budget or from other sources, but there are constraints on the use of these allocations.		
4. The VS routinely secures adequate funding for the necessary maintenance and improvement in operational infrastructure.		
5. The VS systematically secures adequate funding for the necessary improvements in operational infrastructure, including with participation from interested parties as required.		
3. Strategy to reach the Desired Level of Advancement (if relevant)		
Maintain track record since 2016 with gradual shift to independence from donor sources		
4. Activities to implement (chronological)		
Specific activities		Evaluation of strategies to maintain and update physical resources of field services, including private sector, and laboratories (see CCs I-7 and II-1.B)
Activities linked to cross-cutting competencies	III.2 Consultation	
	IV.1, 2, 3. Legislation	
	I.3. Continuing Education	
	III.1 Communication	
	I.11. Management of resources and operations	
	III.3. Official representation	
5. Objectively verifiable indicators		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> reviews of sustainability strategies for infrastructure 		

Appendix 2: Glossary of terms

Terms defined in the Terrestrial Code that are used in this publication are reprinted here for ease of reference. Moreover, several key terms used in this document have also been defined.

Activities

means the general actions enabling the expected result for the critical competencies to be achieved, according to the defined national priorities. These activities may be related to general recommendations contained in the OIE PVS Evaluation report of the country.

Border post

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

Compartment

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

Competent Authority

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

Critical competencies

means the individual sub-components of the four fundamental components of the OIE PVS Tool: I Human, Physical and Financial Resources; II Technical Authority and Capability; III Interaction with Interested Parties; and IV Access to Markets.

Decentralisation

means transfer (authority) from central to local government

Deconcentration

means the system in which the administration of a region is executed by local authority subject to a central authority

Emerging disease

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

Equivalence of sanitary measures

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

Expected results

means the level of advancement of a critical competency that the Veterinary Services of the Kyrgyz Republic are aiming to reach. This level of advancement is chosen by the Veterinary Services and the experts at the start of the mission. A critical competency corresponds to a requirement in terms of OIE standards for the organisation and competence of the Veterinary Services. The level of advancement corresponds to the extent to which this requirement has been met and is measured using the OIE PVS indicators

International veterinary certificate

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

Laboratory

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

National priorities

means the Kyrgyz Republic has its own national priorities regarding livestock, veterinary public health and animal health, as well as on structuring policies regarding Veterinary Services. These priorities are taken into account during the PVS Gap Analysis mission.

Notifiable disease

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

Objectively verifiable indicators

means evidence on which to measure the advancement of the activities included in the programme

Official control programme

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

Official Veterinarian

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

Official veterinary control

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

OIE PVS indicators

means evidences on which to determine objectively the level of advancement of the Veterinary Services for each critical competency, as defined in the OIE PVS Tool.

PVS Gap Analysis

means the determination of the activities and resources needed to sustainably strengthen Veterinary Services, in order to achieve the expected results for the relevant critical competencies of the PVS Tool which are relevant to the national context.

Risk analysis

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

Sanitary measure

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

Surveillance

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

Task

means the detailed sub-component of an activity

Terrestrial Code

means the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

Veterinarian

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

Veterinary Authority

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

Veterinary para-professional

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

Veterinary Services

means the governmental and non-governmental organisations that implement animal health and welfare measures and other standards and recommendations in the Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes in the territory. The Veterinary Services are under the overall control and direction of the Veterinary Authority. Private sector organisations,

veterinarians, veterinary paraprofessionals or aquatic animal health professionals are normally accredited or approved by the Veterinary Authority to deliver the delegated functions.

Veterinary statutory body

means an autonomous regulatory body for veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals.

VLU

means “Veterinary Livestock Unit”. This is a livestock unit used to quantify veterinary activities for a given animal population, calculated by establishing equivalence between species using a coefficient. The number of VLUs is calculated as being equivalent to the number of cattle + 0.1 x the number of small ruminants + 0.5 x the number of horses and dromedaries + 0.3 x the number of donkeys + 0.2 x the number of pigs + 0.01 x the number of poultry. This unit is different from the Livestock Standard Unit (LSU), which determines the equivalence between species according to their production potential.

Appendix 3: List of documents gathered in the PVS Gap Analysis mission

E = Electronic version

H = Hard copy version

P= Digital picture

Ref	Title
PRE-MISSION DOCUMENTS	
E1	<i>OIE PVS Evaluation Report: Veterinary Services of Kyrgyz Republic. Drs. Jonas Milius and Carmel Lino Vella. 22/02/2007.</i>
E2	<i>OIE PVS Evaluation Follow-up Evaluation of The Veterinary Services of Kyrgyz Republic. February 1st – 12th, 2016. Drs Eric Fermet-Quinet, Sabine Hutter and Djahne Montabond.</i> http://www.oie.int/fileadmin/Home/eng/Support_to_OIE_Members/docs/pdf/20160621_OIE_final_report.pdf
E3	<i>OIE PVS Pathway Laboratory Report for the Veterinary Services of the Kyrgyz Republic (26/06/2017- 08/07/2017). Drs Natalie Bloch, Ibrahim Diallo and Valentyna Sharandak.</i>
E4	<i>Strategic plan of the Veterinary Services of the Kyrgyz Republic 12/7/2016 Phylum.</i>
E5	<i>Mission for the Livestock and Market Development Project – 1. Mid-term review from January 23rd to February 2nd 2017.</i>
E6	<i>Mission for the Livestock and Market Development Project – 1. Final Report End of Stage 3 - Including the final assessment from September 18th to 28th, 2018.</i>
E7	<i>The State Inspectorate for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Security under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic 2018 (PowerPoint presentation – 48 pages).</i>
MISSION DOCUMENTS	
E8	<i>The State Inspectorate on Veterinary and Phytosanitary security under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic. Accomplished work on the PVS evaluation. Bishkek 2018, PowerPoint presentation 49 pages.</i>
E9	<i>Resolution of the Government of The Kyrgyz Republic № 673 Dated October 17, 2017. Programme of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic “Development of The Kyrgyz Veterinary Service 2018-2023”, including Action Plan (Annex 2).</i>
E10	<i>Mission report: of the Joint External Evaluation of IHR Core Capacities. Kyrgyz Republic. 28 November–2 December 2016. WHO.</i> https://www.who.int/ihr/publications/WHO-WHE-CPI-2017.22/en/
E11	<i>National Bridging Workshop on the International Health Regulations (IHR) and the OIE Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway 2-4 October 2018. WHO and OIE. Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan</i>
E12	<i>Strategic Plan for the Development of the Veterinary Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2023. Veterinary Chamber of the Kyrgyz Republic. September, 2018, Bishkek City</i>

E12	<i>The Program of continuous professional development of private veterinary physicians and para veterinary specialists in the Kyrgyz Republic for 2018-2023. Undated Annex 1 to be Approved by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic.</i>
E13	<i>OIE ad hoc Group on the evaluation of foot and mouth disease (FMD) status of Members, 6 – 9 November 2017. 7 pages</i>

Appendix 4: Timetable of the mission

MEETINGS DURING THE MISSION

DAY 1: MONDAY (26/11)

Nº	Name	Position
1.	Zhumakanov Kalysbek	CVO, Director of the State Inspectorate on veterinary and phytosanitary safety under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (SVIPS)
2.	Isakov Kumarbek	Deputy Director of the SVIPS
3.	Maikanov Manas	Head of the State veterinary surveillance Department, SVIPS
4.	Murat Abdrayev	Head of the Animal Health control Department, SVIPS
5.	Tolon Yrsaliev	Border veterinary control Department, SVIPS
6.	Sadyrbekova Rakhat	Mass media secretary SVIPS
7.	Sulaimanov Urmatbek	Assistant CVO, SVIPS
8.	Tobaeva Sveta	Head of the Finance and state procurement Department, SVIPS
9.	Asanbaeva Baktygul	Head of the International Relations and EAEU Department SVIPS
10.	Bekbolot kyzy Cholpon	Chief specialist of the International Relations and EAEU Department SVIPS
11.	Mateev Aziz	Chief specialist of the International Relations and EAEU Department SVIPS
12.	Kazakov Abai	Senior inspector of the analyze and monitoring Unit of the Animal Health control Department SVIPS
13.	Rakhatbekov Tologon	IT specialist, SIVPS
14.	Kumarhan Djunushaliev	IT specialist, SIVPS
15.	Sheishekeev Sezm	Senior Inspector of the Border veterinary control Department, SVIPS
16.	Kasymbekov Zholdoshbek	Head of the Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS

DAY 2: TUESDAY (27/11)

Nº	Name	Position
1.	Isakov Kumarbek	Deputy Director of the SVIPS
2.	Tolon Yrsaliev	Border veterinary control Department, SVIPS
3.	Sheishekeev Sezm	Senior Inspector of the Border veterinary control Department, SVIPS
4.	Kylychbek uulu Nooruz	Senior Inspector of the Border veterinary control Department, SVIPS
5.	Zamirbekov Rustam Zamirbekovich	Senior Inspector of the «Ak-Zhol» Border veterinary control Department, SVIPS

6.	Rakhatbekov Tologon	IT specialist, SIVPS
7.	Maikanov Manas	Head of the State veterinary surveillance Department, SVIPS
8.	Tilek Tabaldiev	Chief Inspector, State veterinary surveillance Department SIVPS
9.	Zhazira Mars kyzy	Inspector, State veterinary surveillance Department SIVPS
10.	Zhanuzakov Daniyar	Senior Inspector, State veterinary surveillance Department SIVPS
11.	Abdyldaev Zarylbeek	Head of the internal surveillance Division, State veterinary surveillance Department SIVPS
12.	Zhakypov Mairambekovich Timur	Senior Inspector of the Custom control Department of the State custom service under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
13.	Murat Abdrayev	Head of the Animal Health control Department, SVIPS
14.	Tobaeva Sveta	Head of the Finance and state procurement Department, SVIPS

DAY 3: WEDNESDAY (28/11)

No	Name	Position
1.	Isakov Kumarbek	Deputy Director of the SVIPS
2.	Tilek Tabaldiev	Chief Inspector, State veterinary surveillance Department SIVPS
3.	Zhazira Mars kyzy	Inspector, State veterinary surveillance Department SIVPS
4.	Zhanuzakov Daniyar	Senior Inspector, State veterinary surveillance Department SIVPS
5.	Abdyldaev Zarylbeek	Head of the internal surveillance Division, State veterinary surveillance Department SIVPS
6.	Akybaev Emil	Coordinator on Technical Regulations SIVPS
7.	Abdygulov Aidarbekovich Nurlan	Head of the Department of Healthy Infectious Vivarium, Center for the registration and certification of veterinary drugs, feed and feed additives under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Land Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic
8.	Nurbek uulu Beksultan	Specialist on certification, Center for the registration and certification of veterinary drugs, feed and feed additives under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Land Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic
9.	Esenkulova Esenkulovna Meerim	Chief specialist on certification, Center for the registration and certification of veterinary drugs, feed and feed additives under the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Land Reclamation of the Kyrgyz Republic
10.	Savelieva Olga Viktorovna	Veterinarian of the Toxicology and Biochemistry, (food safety) Department, Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS
11.	Shevcova Zinaida	Chemist, quality manager of the Toxicology and Biochemistry, (food safety) Department, Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS

12.	Nurbek Azhibekov	Head of the Moskva rayon State Inspectorate, SIVPS
13.	Kadyrakun Anyvarbekov	Head of the Sokuluk rayon State Inspectorate, SIVPS

DAY 4: THURSDAY (29/11)

№	Name	Position
1.	Isakov Kumarbek	Deputy Director of the SVIPS
2.	Murat Abdrayev	Head of the Animal Health control Department, SVIPS
3.	Romanov Chyngyz	Head of the Animal disease monitoring Division, Animal Health control Department, SVIPS
4.	Isa Kasymaliev	Head of the «Ysyk-Ata» rayon State Inspectorate, SVIPS
5.	Ulan Orummbaev	Private veterinarian of the Alamedin rayon, Chui oblast
6.	Karymbayev Adyl	Private veterinarian of the Ysyk-Ata rayon, Chui oblast
7.	Kubatbek Mamatkulov	Chairman of the Veterinary Statutory Body «Veterinary Chamber»
8.	Gulshan Mullakkeldieva	Specialist on continuing education of the Veterinary Statutory Body «Veterinary Chamber»
9.	Elmira Moldobekova	Private veterinarian Association Chairman
10.	Kemelbek Abdylosunov	Head of the Chui rayon State Inspectorate, SVIPS
11.	Isa Kasymaliev	Head of the Ysyk-Ata rayon State Inspectorate, SVIPS

DAY 5: FRIDAY (30/11)

№	Name	Position
1.	Kasymbekov Zholdoshbek	Head of the Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS
2.	Shabdanbek Akylbekov	Deputy director, Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS
3.	Kunduz Kurmanova	Quality control manager, Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS
4.	Mairambek Bodoshov	Chief accountant, Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS
5.	Chynarkul Saskarayeva	Head of the Bacteriology and Leptospirosis Department, Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS
6.	Kazbich Urusov	Head of the Parasitology Department, Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS
7.	Larisa Ermakova	Head of the Epidemiological Department, Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS
8.	Burulkan Osokeeva	Head of the Virology and Molecular Diagnostics Department, Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the

		Northern Region under the SIVPS
9.	Damira Kadralieva	Head of the Serology Department, Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS
10.	Gulnur Momkonova	Head of the HR Organizational Department, Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS
11.	Savelieva Olga Viktorovna	Veterinarian of the Toxicology and Biochemistry, (food safety) Department, Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS
12.	Baktybek Asanaliyev	Head of the Chui Zonal Veterinary laboratory
13.	Mambetaly Tursunbetov	Head of the Zhayil Zonal Veterinary laboratory
14.	Ernek Urazbekov	Head of the Karakol Zonal Veterinary laboratory
15.	Ishenbek Almambetov	Head of the Naryn Zonal Veterinary laboratory
16.	Asylbek Zhumanaliyev	Head of the Talas Zonal Veterinary laboratory
17.	Tobaeva Sveta	Head of the Finance and state procurement Department, SVIPS
18.	Nemchenko Marina	Chief specialist of the Organizational and HR management Department, SVIPS
19.	Nasyrbek Murataliev Oruskulovich	Head of the Zhayil rayon State Inspectorate, SVIPS
20.	Beimenbek Azykov Azykovich	Head of the Panfilov rayon State Inspectorate, SVIPS

DAY 6, 7 and 8: FRIDAY (30/11-02/12)

First synthesis of findings by the team of experts

DAY 9: MONDAY (03/12)

No	Name	Position
1.	Zhenish Razzakov Parpievich	Vice Prime Minister of the Kyrgyz Republic
2.	Almaz Sazbakov	Special representative of the EAEU at the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic
3.	Zhumakanov Kalysbek	CVO, Director of the State Inspectorate on veterinary and phytosanitary safety under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (SVIPS)
4.	Isakov Kumarbek	Deputy Director of the SVIPS
5.	Cholpon Bekbolot kyzy	Chief specialist of the International Relations and EAEU Department SVIPS

DAY 10: TUESDAY (04/12)

No	Name	Position
1.	Nurpays Sharshenaliev	Chief specialist of the RLA Department, SVIPS
2.	Aichurok Baitova	Local consultant lawyer, SVIPS
3.	Bekbolsun Aknazarov	Dean of the Veterinarian Faculty of the Kyrgyz National

		Agrarian University named after K. Skryabin
4.	Nemchenko Marina	Chief specialist of the Organizational and HR management Department, SVIPS
5.	Sheishekeev Sezm	Senior Inspector of the Border veterinary control Department, SVIPS
6.	Romanov Chyngyz	Head of the Animal disease monitoring Division, Animal Health control Department, SVIPS
7.	Rakhat Sadyrbekova	Press-secretary, SVIPS
8.	Chynara Talantbekovna Aalieva	Chief specialist of the Organizational and HR management Unit, SVIPS
9.	Cholpon Bekbolot kyzy	Chief specialist of the International Relations and EAEU Department SVIPS
10.	Asanbaeva Baktygul	Head of the International Relations and EAEU Department SVIPS
11.	Mateev Aziz	Chief specialist of the International Relations and EAEU Department SVIPS
12.	Murat Abdrayev	Head of the Animal Health control Department, SVIPS

DAY 10 and 11: WEDNESDAY (05/12-06/12)

Collection of additional information, finalization of the PVS Gap Analysis by the team of experts

DAY 12: FRIDAY (07/12)

No	Name	Position
1.	Zhumakanov Kalysbek	CVO, Director of the State Inspectorate on veterinary and phytosanitary safety under the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (SVIPS)
2.	Mereke Taitubaev	Head of the OIE Sub-Regional Representative in Astana
3.	Isakov Kumarbek	Deputy Director of the SVIPS
4.	Kubat Kaseiinov	Deputy Director of the SVIPS , Chief State phytosanitary inspector of the Kyrgyz Republic
5.	Maikanov Manas	Head of the State veterinary surveillance Department, SVIPS
6.	Murat Abdrayev	Head of the Animal Health control Department, SVIPS
7.	Tolon Yrsaliev	Border veterinary control Department, SVIPS
8.	Sadyrbekova Rakhat	Mass media secretary SVIPS
9.	Sulaimanov Urmatbek	Assistant CVO, SVIPS
10.	Asanbaeva Baktygul	Head of the International Relations and EAEU Department SVIPS
11.	Bekbolot kyzy Cholpon	Chief specialist of the International Relations and EAEU Department SVIPS
12.	Mateev Aziz	Chief specialist of the International Relations and EAEU

		Department SVIPS
13.	Kazakov Abai	Senior inspector of the analyses and monitoring Unit of the Animal Health control Department SVIPS
14.	Kasymbekov Zholdoshbek	Head of the Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS
15.	Shabdanbek Akylbekov	Deputy director, Center for Veterinary Diagnostic and Expertise for the Northern Region under the SIVPS