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Performance, Vision and Strategy.

A tool for Governance of Veterinary Services



**Human and
Financial
Resources**

**Technical
Authority and
Capability**

**Interaction
with
Stakeholders**

**Access
to
Markets**

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April
2007

Brazil

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Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) Instrument

– A Tool for Governance of Veterinary Services –

**PVS EVALUATION REPORT
OF THE
VETERINARY SERVICES OF BRAZIL**

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World Organisation for Animal Health
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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND/OR ABBREVIATIONS & SPECIAL TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

CFMV	Federal Veterinary Statutory Body (<i>Conselho Federal de Medicina Veterinária</i>)
COMUSA	Municipal Livestock Health Committee (<i>Conselho Municipal de Sanidade Agropecuária</i>)
CRMV	Regional (State) Veterinary Statutory Body (<i>Conselho Regional de Medicina Veterinária</i>)
DIPOA	Department of Inspection of Products of Animal Origin (<i>Departamento de Inspeção de Produtos de Origem Animal</i>)
DSA	Department of Animal Health (<i>Departamento de Saúde Animal</i>)
EIA	Equine Infectious Aneamia
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FVS	Federal Veterinary Service
GTA	Animal Movement Permit (<i>Guia de Trânsito Animal</i>)
IMA	Instituto Mineiro de Agropecuária
LANAGRO	<i>Laboratório Nacional Agropecuário</i> — National Animal and Plant Laboratory
LVU	Local Veterinary Unit – Local Competent Authority (LCA)
MAPA	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (<i>Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento</i>)
MG	Minas Gerais State
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PR	Paraná State
PE	Pernambuco State
RO	Rondônia State
SDA	Secretariat of Livestock Defence (<i>Secretaria de Defesa Agropecuária</i>)
SEDESA	<i>Serviço de Defesa da Sanidade Agropecuária</i> — Service of Protection of Animal and Plant Health
SEFAG	<i>Serviço de Fiscalização Agropecuária</i> - Service of Animal and Plant Inspection
SIF	Federal Inspection Service (<i>Serviço Inspeção Federal</i>)
SISBOV	Brazilian system for identification and certification of origin of bovine and buffaloes (<i>Serviço Brasileiro de Rastreabilidade da Cadeia Produtiva de Bovinos e Bubalinos</i>)
SVS	State Veterinary Service
UFMG	Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais
VDC	Vaccine Distribution Centre
VMP	Veterinary Medicinal Product
VS	Veterinary Service
VSB	Veterinary Statutory Body as per OIE <i>Code</i> definition

GLOSSARY OF OIE TERMS

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

Border post

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

Compartment

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

Competent Authority

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

Emerging disease

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

Equivalence of sanitary measures

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

International veterinary certificate

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

Laboratory

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

Notifiable disease

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

Official control programme

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

Official Veterinarian

means a veterinarian authorised by the *Veterinary Administration* of the country to perform certain designated official tasks associated with animal health and/or public health and

inspections of *commodities* and, when appropriate, to certify in conformity with the provisions of Section 1.2. of the *Terrestrial Code*.

Official veterinary control

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

Risk analysis

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

Sanitary measure

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

Surveillance

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

Terrestrial Code

means the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*

Veterinarian

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

Veterinary Administration

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

Veterinary Authority

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

Veterinary para-professional

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

Veterinary Services

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

Veterinary statutory body

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

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Part I: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Introduction



1. The OIE developed an evaluation tool – the PVS (Performance-Vision-Strategy) Evaluation Tool – in an effort to assist National Veterinary Services (VS) to strengthen their veterinary services through the active and coordinated participation, commitment and investment on the part of both the public and the private sectors.
2. A PVS Evaluation of just under 3 weeks can only represent a very small window with severely limited view given the vast geographical area covered by Brazil – being the 5th largest country of the world and covering almost half of the landmass of South America – its federal system of 27 states, the diversity of the population, the extreme differences in agricultural potential and climatic conditions and a huge animal population of more than 200 million cattle, 24 million swine and almost 1 billion poultry.
3. Agribusiness in Brazil accounts for 28% of Brazil's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2005, generating around 37% of all employment in the country. Brazil is the world's largest beef exporter, exporting to more than 170 countries in the world, and animal production is providing food security and is a major source of foreign exchange income.

However, continuous efforts are needed in order to protect and promote the sustainable and responsible use of the environment along and within the livestock production chain.

4. Due to time constraints before the PVS Evaluation and the limited time frame available for the execution of the Mission, only the VS of the following States could be visited:

Distrito Federal DF (Federal-National VS), Minas Gerais MG, Paraná PR, Pernambuco PE and Rondônia RO.

These States are neither representative of all other States nor do they represent a statistical average. However visits to these States were the best available compromise to obtain a general overview of the organisation and functioning of the VS of Brazil and as to the authority exercised by the federal veterinary authority *vis a vis* those of the States.

5. The VS of Brazil, represented by the Chief Veterinary Officer and Permanent Delegate to the OIE, Dr. Jamil Gomes de Souza of the Federal VS based in Brasília, nominated an officer, Dr Francianne Abrantes Assis, to serve as focal contact point for the PVS Mission. Dr. Assis accompanied the Mission on all field visits and not only provided very good translation services to the Team, but also served as an invaluable source of information in respect of animal health and veterinary disease control in Brazil. In addition, the Mission was accompanied by another Federal VS staff member, being Dr. Helia Lemos da Silva (São Paulo to Belo Horizonte) and Dr. Vera Cecilia Ferreira de Figueiredo (Rondônia).

2. Objectives, scope and context of evaluation

6. The Evaluation was based on the provisions of the “OIE Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) Tool”, being designed to assist Veterinary Services (VS) to establish their current level of performance, to identify gaps and weaknesses regarding their ability to comply with OIE International Standards, to form a shared vision with stakeholders (including the private sector) and to establish priorities and carry out strategic initiatives.
7. The Evaluation had the objective of identifying both strengths and gaps in capability against the provisions of the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code, in particular Chapters 1.3.3. and 1.3.4., using the OIE Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) tool.
8. The evaluation also provides recommendations on addressing the gaps through national resources and / or administrative actions.

3. Summarised findings

9. The following tables present the overall results of the PVS Evaluation, indicating the level of advancement accorded to each critical competency.
10. Specific recommendations and suggestions are detailed in **PART III** of this report

The overall results of the PVS Evaluation: Brazil

	Level of advancement
Human and Financial Resources	
Professional and technical competence of the personnel of the VS	
A: Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)	4
B: Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel	3
Continuing education	3
Technical independence	4
Stability of policies and programmes	4
Coordination capability of the sectors and institutions of the VS	4
Funding	5
Contingency funding	4
Capability to invest and develop	5
Technical Authority and Capability	
Laboratory disease diagnosis	4
Risk analysis	3
Quarantine and border security	3
Epidemiological surveillance	3
Early detection and emergency response	3
Emerging issues	3
Technical innovation	4
Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals	3
Interaction with Stakeholders	
Communications	5
Consultation with stakeholders	5
Official representation	5
Accreditation/Authorisation/Delegation	4
Veterinary Statutory Body	3
Implementation of joint programmes	5
Access to Markets	
Preparation of legislation and regulations, and implementation of regulations	4
Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations	3
International harmonisation	4
International certification	4
Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	5
Traceability	3
Transparency	4
Zoning	4
Compartmentalisation	NIL

4. Recommended Action Plan(s)

11. Recommendations and suggestions, as appropriate, are listed against each of the relevant critical competencies.
12. The critical competencies with a mid-level of advancement are mainly relating to the technical authority and capability and the implementation of regulations.
13. Strengthen and increase the presence of Federal Supervisors of the Ministry of Agriculture (SFA) and SIF inspectors at State level for improved coordination and harmonisation of sanitary control programmes
14. A dedicated audit section at Federal level, with the necessary personnel component, to regularly audit compliance with FVS regulatory provisions and empowered to enforce the correction of non-conformances by State Veterinary Services following such FVS audits should be established
15. The personnel capacity for surveillance operations, audits, investigation purposes and provisions on SVS for follow-up actions should be increased
16. Such actions would greatly contribute to the elimination of gaps and provide for increased levels of advancement in the critical competencies of the VS
17. Gaps listed are mainly of an administrative and organisational nature, which can be largely addressed by national resources.
18. It is recommended to follow up this broad-based PVS Evaluation with individual PVS Evaluations for each of the States. Such SVS PVS Evaluations would greatly contribute to the harmonisation of animal and public health activities, identify state-specific gaps and provide for the establishment of common levels of competence.

Part II: CONDUCT OF THE EVALUATION

1. Introduction on the use of the PVS Tool

19. National Veterinary Services should always operate on the basis of sound scientific principles and be technically independent and protected from external pressures, in accordance with OIE's standards on quality and assessment. Efforts to strengthen official veterinary services require the active and coordinated participation, commitment and investment on the part of both the public and the private sectors.
20. To assist in this effort, the OIE developed an evaluation tool which has evolved from a collaborative effort between the OIE, the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA) and the Standards and Trade Development Facility of the WTO (STDF) which resulted in the creation of the "Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS)". The PVS, which now incorporates all standards described in the *Terrestrial Animal*

Health Code, can assist national Veterinary Services to determine their actual level of quality, elaborate strategies with the private sector, establish priorities and plan the necessary investment programmes.

21. This tool can be used by OIE Member Countries, preferably when assisted by certified OIE assessors, in carrying out a self-evaluation of their Veterinary Services and verification of their compliance with OIE quality standards. When so requested by a Member country, evaluations can also be conducted by an OIE official team of assessors through OIE's official procedure. This procedure implies that only OIE certified assessors are allowed to carry out evaluations and that assessors' reports can only be reviewed by a committee working under the auspices of the OIE. The final report is then submitted for approval by the country concerned.
22. The benefits arising from the use of the PVS tool by Member Countries are as follows :
 1. identification of gaps between international standards and quality level of the national Veterinary Service;
 2. when relevant, preparation of requests for donor support to be realized after identifying the gaps. These requests are to be submitted either to the government of the country (Ministry of Finance, Parliament) or to international donors such as the World Bank in the frame of its official agreement with the OIE.
23. The objectives of the PVS Tool are:
 1. establish the current level of performance
 2. form a shared vision
 3. establish priorities; and
 4. carry out strategic initiatives
24. To establish the current level of performance, form a shared vision, establish priorities and carry out strategic initiatives, six to eight critical competencies have been elaborated for each of the four fundamental components. For each critical competency, qualitative levels of advancement are described. A higher level of advancement assumes that the VS are complying with the preceding (non 1) levels (i.e. level 3 assumes compliance with level 2 criteria; level 5 assumes compliance with level 4 and preceding criteria; etc.). Additional critical competencies might be added as the field application of the PVS tool progresses.
25. For each critical competency a list of suggested indicators has been used by the PVS Evaluation team. In addition, an OIE PVS Manual, including relevant information and procedures, has been used.
26. In addition to the qualitative levels, provision has been made in each critical competency to expand upon or clarify responses, if so desired.
27. Using the results: More than a diagnostic instrument, the PVS tool promotes a culture of raising awareness and continual improvement, which can be used either passively or actively depending on the level of interest, priorities and commitment of the VS and its stakeholders. In the passive mode, the PVS tool helps to raise awareness and improve the understanding of all sectors including other administrations regarding the fundamental components and critical competencies VS must have in order to function effectively. The

tool helps establish a shared vision, foster dialogue and provide a common language for exploring different viewpoints.

28. Outcomes: Continuity of this process requires a true partnership between the public and the private sectors. Leadership on the part of the public sector is a fundamental and critical determinant of success. Outcomes are:
 1. strategic actions are outlined
 2. investments are evaluated and agreed to
 3. commitments are made and implemented
29. The active mode is where the maximum outcomes are realised but this mode requires a sustained commitment on the part of both the public and private sectors, that is, all relevant stakeholders. In this mode, performance is assessed, differences are explored and priorities are established. This mode is where strategic actions are outlined, investments are evaluated and agreed to, and commitments made and implemented. Continuity of this process requires a true partnership between the public and the private sectors. Leadership on the part of the public sector is a fundamental and critical determinant of success.
30. The provisions of two important chapters in the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Terrestrial Code)* help to clarify the criteria for advancement described in the critical competencies of this tool: Chapter 1.3.3. on the Evaluation of Veterinary Services and Chapter 1.3.4. on the Guidelines for the Evaluation of Veterinary Services. The most important *Terrestrial Code* references are quoted under each critical competency.

2. Objectives, scope and context of evaluation

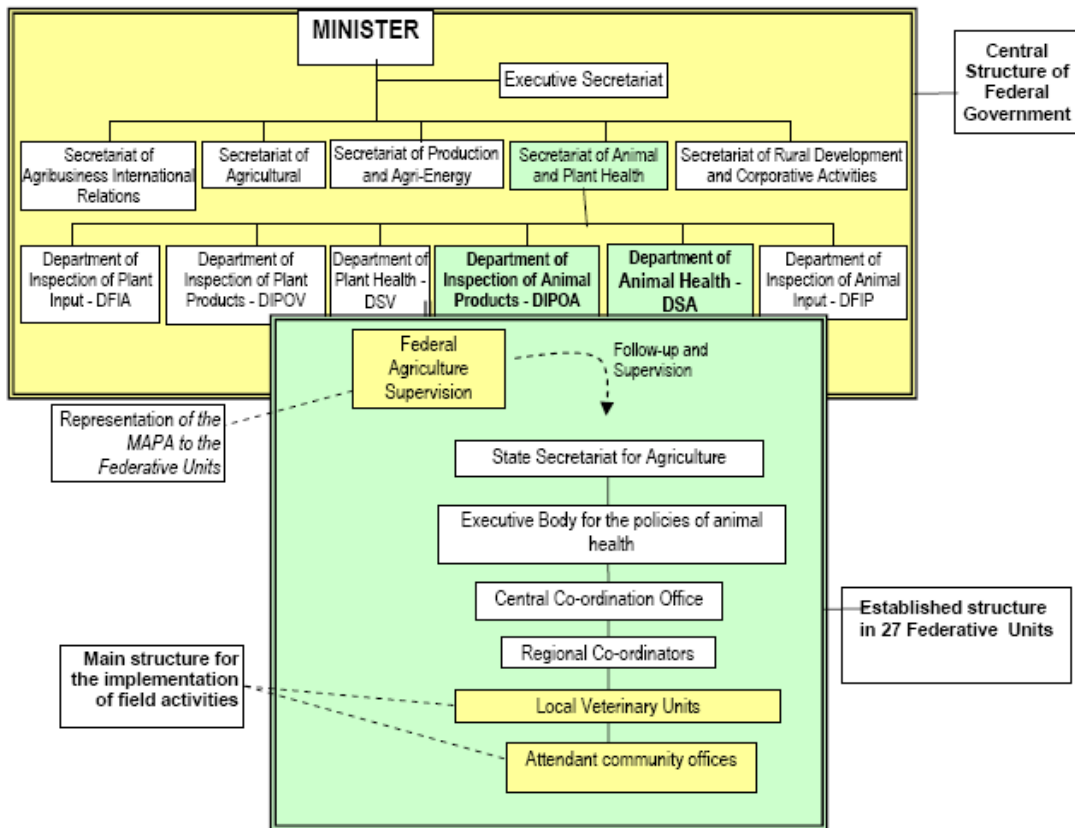
31. The Evaluation was based on the provisions of the “OIE Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) Tool”.
32. The Evaluation had the objective of identifying both strengths and gaps in capability against the provisions of the OIE *Terrestrial Animal Health Code*, in particular Chapters 1.3.3. and 1.3.4., using the OIE Performance, Vision and Strategy (PVS) tool.
33. The evaluation also provides recommendations on addressing the gaps through national resources and / or administrative actions.

Veterinary Organisation in Brazil

34. The organisation of the VS of Brazil is a crucially important component in the delivery of animal health services and the veterinary health certification of animals and animal products. In each State is a State Veterinary Service (**SVS**) for animal and veterinary public health services, as well as a representative of the Federal Veterinary Service to supervise and audit the activities of the SVS.

35.

All diagrams / organograms / maps in the following text provided by the FVS



Organizational structure of the veterinary service in Brazil.

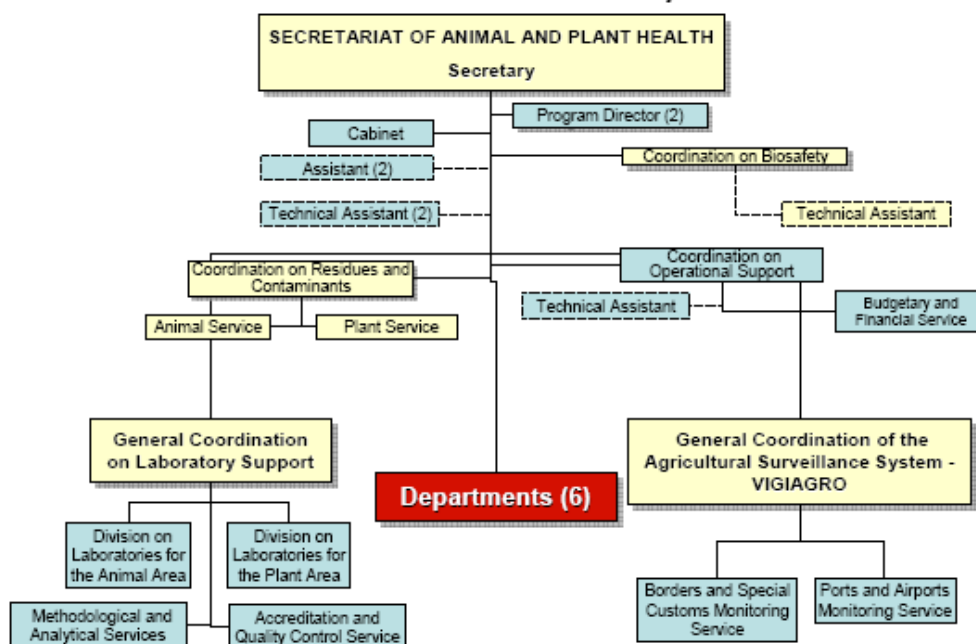
36. As illustrated in the organogram above, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, and Food Supply (MAPA), exercises its responsibilities through to the Secretariat for Plant and Animal Health and Inspection (SDA), being the competent authority responsible for animal health and public health.

37. Two departments of SDA are mainly involved:

1. The Department of Animal Health (DSA) is responsible for coordination of the national animal health system. The coordination of animal identification is done for SDC (*Secretaria de Desenvolvimento Agropecuário e Cooperativismo*).
2. The Department of Inspection on Animal Products (DIPOA) is responsible for veterinary public health services in slaughterhouses and animal waste.

SECRETARIAT OF ANIMAL AND PLANT HEALTH SDA

Central Nucleus of Coordination and Secretary's Cabinet



Organization chart of Secretariat of Animal and Plant Health - SDA

38. MAPA has representations in every state of the country, called Federal Agriculture Supervision (SFA). The implementation of the Animal Health Programs is shared among different hierarchic levels of the official veterinary service (states and municipalities) with the participation of the private sector. The state governments are represented by state secretariats of agriculture and their connected institutions, which are responsible for the performance of the program in the state.

39. Each Brazilian state is administratively divided into municipalities, and those are used as basic units in the surveillance and information system.

The basis of the field structure of the official veterinary service is formed by local veterinary units (LVU's), which represent determined geographic areas under the coordination and responsibility of a state official veterinarian, covering one or more municipalities with a sufficient structure to develop the animal health activities.

40. The LVU's are administratively grouped in regional units that respond to central units specific for each state. When required, they have under their responsibility permanent inspection stations distributed in strategic points of traffic of animals, animal products and by-products.

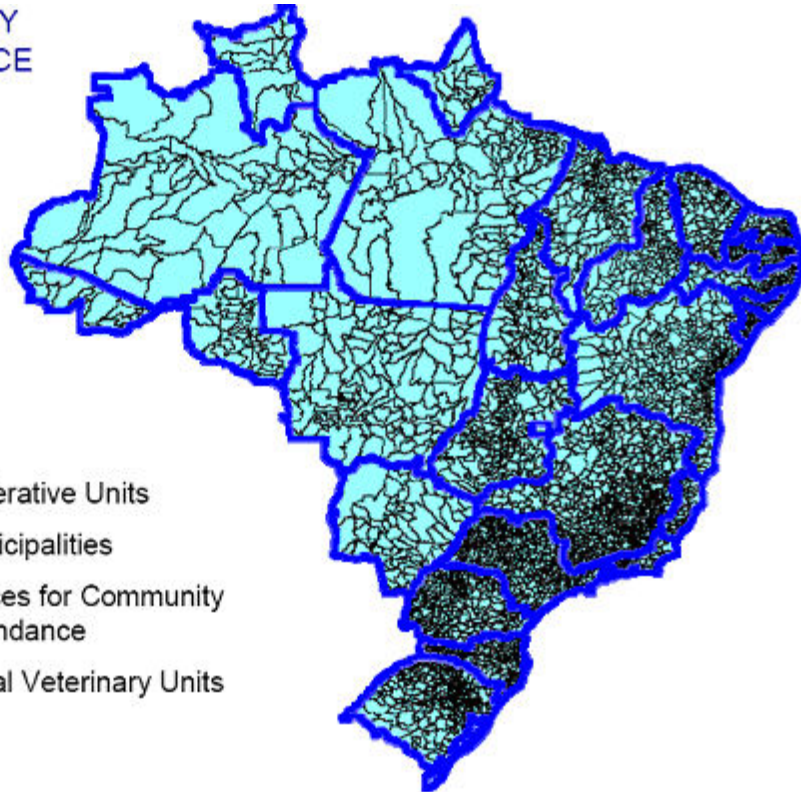
41. The LVU's collect epidemiologic and animal health data and information from different sources in their area of action. Such data and information are consolidated and analyzed, and then used and forwarded to regional, state, and national higher instances. This communication can be both immediate and regular, by means of weekly, monthly, half-

yearly or yearly reports. In the specific case of vesicular diseases, the notification of suspicion is mandatory and immediate.

42. The *Serviço de Inspeção Federal (SIF)* – Federal Inspection Service is charged with inspection and controls at export establishments for animal products.

ZOOSANITARY SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM

- ✓ 27 Federative Units
- ✓ 5.564 Municipalities
- ✓ 2.640 Offices for Community Attendance
- ✓ 1.505 Local Veterinary Units

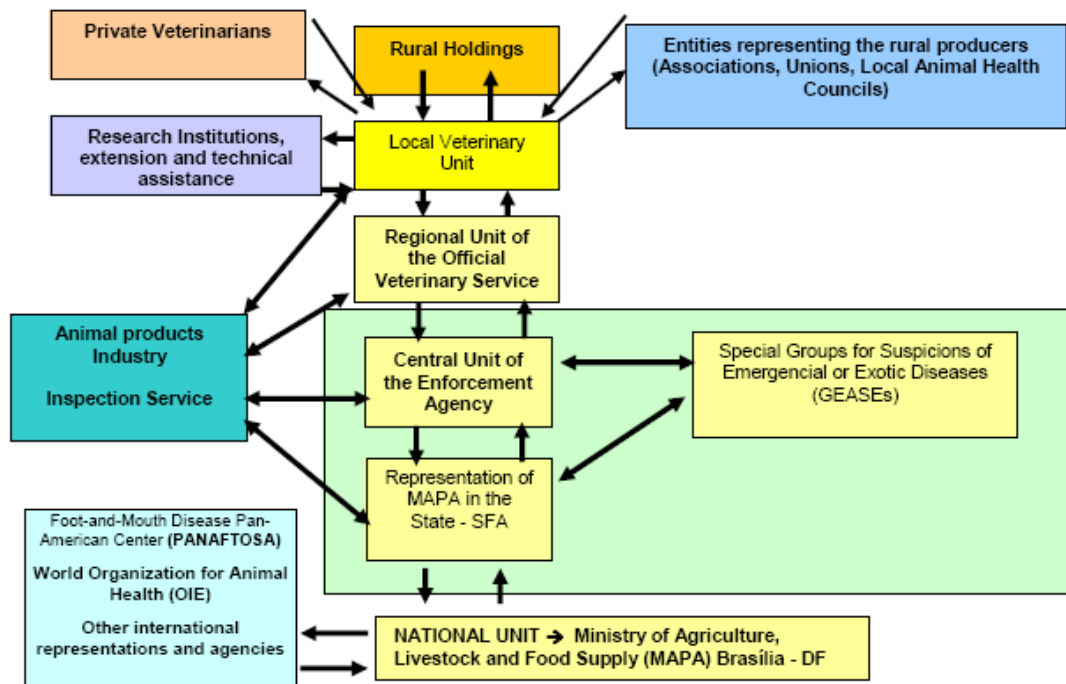


Official Federal Veterinarians

43. Official veterinarians in Brazil are responsible for:
1. Surveillance for import and export procedures, and in this context risk analyses, certifications, animal inspections, etc;
 2. Surveillance inside the country; prevention, control and eradication of diseases, risk analyses, quarantine and animal movement control, etc;
 3. Registers and specification of requirements (food industries, commercial establishments, veterinary laboratories, etc);
 4. Inspection in industries and establishments (slaughterhouses, commercial establishments, veterinary laboratories, etc);
 5. Official laboratory tests (chemical, physical and biological) – assays, analyses and inspections;
 6. Technical and operational supervisions – in veterinary services, industries, establishments; International sanitary border controls;
 7. Elaboration of legislative and regulatory framework covering animal health; production, sale and use of veterinary medicine and biologics; food safety (animal origin);
 8. Quarantine and animal movement control
44. These official veterinarians are based at:

1. MAPA's headquarter – Brasília;

2. Federal Agriculture Supervision / **SFA's** – in each state of Brazil;
3. Border posts and special customs – ports, airports and land; and
4. Facilities for slaughtering and processing – *Serviço de Inspeção Federal (SIF)* – Federal Inspection Service



Schematic representation of the information flow in the veterinary and surveillance systems in Brazil

45. Private veterinarians can be “authorized – accredited” by the VS for specific animal disease control actions such as:
 1. to issue GTAs (*Guia de trânsito animal* - Animal movement permission) for the movement of pigs and poultry from commercial holdings (in vertical systems), once they participate in trainings offered by MAPA and Veterinary State Services;
 2. to carry out diagnostic tests for some diseases that are under official control, being bovine brucellosis and tuberculosis and equine infectious anaemia.
46. These “authorized” veterinarians are registered in MAPA and SVS records and at the end of each month they should present a report defined by the official veterinary service, tests results and copy of issued GTAs to the Local Veterinary Unity (LVU).

Veterinary para-professionals

47. Veterinary paraprofessionals are employed
 1. in the FVS as meat/food/hygiene inspectors at export slaughter and processing establishments (SIF);
 2. as veterinary technicians at LVU's in the SVS; and
 3. as laboratory technicians.
48. Veterinary paraprofessionals, except for the group of zoo-technicians, are not licensed or registered by the Federal or State Veterinary Statutory Bodies.

Veterinary Statutory Body

49. There are about 70 000 veterinarians registered by the Brazilian Federal Veterinary Statutory Body – *Conselho Federal de Medicina Veterinária (CFMV)*.
50. After obtaining a veterinary qualification at a veterinary school, of which there are at present 140 throughout Brazil (18% Federal and 82% Private), every graduated veterinarian has to acquire the registration/licensing at the State Veterinary Statutory Body (*CRMV*) that is subordinated to the Federal Council of Veterinary Medicine (*CFMV*).
51. The Federal admission / registration examination which had been introduced in 2002 to establish a general level of competence has been suspended recently following a court decision questioning its legal applicability.
52. Since 2002 and until its suspension some 23 000 veterinarians took the examination, of which around 50% failed.

Veterinary Laboratories

53. There are several LANAGRO (*Laboratório Nacional Agropecuário* — National Animal and Plant Laboratory) laboratories under the jurisdiction of MAPA.
54. The only laboratories that currently handle FMD live virus material are located in the States of Pará (in the northern region of the state at the city of Belém) and Pernambuco, which are located on the infected zone for foot-and-mouth disease. The tasks of diagnosis and research of PANAFTOSA, which involve infected material, are performed in the Belém Laboratory at Pará. Besides these, the LANAGROs of Porto Alegre (RS) and Pedro Leopoldo (MG) are used for serological diagnosis of FMD and the labs from Goiânia (GO) and Campinas (SP) are used for the diagnosis of other diseases under official control.
55. The LANAGROs participate on a yearly basis in PANAFTOSA inter-laboratory control programs, to evaluate the performance of these labs in diagnosis tests for antibodies against nonstructural proteins of FMDV (I-ELISA 3ABC/EITB system) and for the titrating of the antibodies against structural proteins (LPB-ELISA).
56. The diagnostic laboratories of MAPA work in accordance with the Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals of the OIE. These labs are periodically submitted to external audits, especially by foreign missions. Their technical and administrative performance is followed-up by the General Coordination for Laboratory Support – CGAL (*Coordenação Geral de Apoio Laboratorial*) of SDA/MAPA, located in Brasília.
57. A Level 3+ Biological Safety Unit of LANAGRO/MG was opened on December 19, 2006 in the Municipality of Pedro Leopoldo, in the State of Minas Gerais. This laboratory is not yet fully functional (March 2007), however, all the activities involving handling of highly contagious diseases will in future be performed in this laboratory.
58. During the PVS Evaluation Mission the LANAGRO Laboratory of Recife (in the FMD infected zone) and the PANAFTOSA Laboratory in Rio de Janeiro were visited.

Animal Health Situation as per OIE WAHID Data Base

59. FMD Status of Brazil: Following a report received from the OIE Delegate of Brazil of an FMD outbreak in the state Mato Grosso do Sul, the status of the "FMD free zone with vaccination" for the zone of Brazil comprising the states of Mato Grosso do Sul, Tocantins, Minas Gerais, Rio de Janeiro, Espirito Santo, Bahia and Sergipe is suspended with effect from 30 September 2005 and followed by the states of Paraná, São Paulo, Goiás, Mato Grosso and Distrito Federal of Brasil is suspended with effect from 21 October 2005.
60. As per Decision by the OIE International Committee of 23rd May 2006 Brazil has the following FMD free zones where vaccination is practised, according to the provisions of Chapter 2.2.10. of the *Terrestrial Code*: States of Acre along with two adjacent municipalities of Amazonas state, Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Rondônia;
61. The OIE WAHID Database lists the non-occurrence of the following diseases for 2005:

<i>Diseases not reported in 2005</i>			
Disease	Notifiable	Last occurrence	Surveillance
Acarapisosis of honey bees	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
African swine fever	✓	01/1981	General Surveillance
American foulbrood of honey bees	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Avian chlamydiosis	✓	1956	General Surveillance
Avian infect. laryngotracheitis	✓	2003	General Surveillance
Avian tuberculosis	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Bluetongue	✓	03/2002	General Surveillance
Cap/ovi brucel. (not B. ovis)	✓	2001	General Surveillance
Classical swine fever	✓	2004	General and targeted surveillance
Contagious agalactia	✓	2001	General Surveillance
Equine rhinopneumonitis	✓	1994	General Surveillance
European foulbrood of honey bees	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Fowl pox	✓	2003	General Surveillance
Malignant catarrhal fever	✓	1996	General Surveillance
Myxomatosis	✓	1993	General Surveillance

<i>Diseases not reported in 2005</i>			
Disease	Notifiable	Last occurrence	Surveillance
Newcastle disease	✓	04/2001	General and targeted surveillance
Ovine epididymitis (B. ovis)	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Ovine pulmonary adenomatosis	✓	1999	General Surveillance
Paratuberculosis	✓	2003	General Surveillance
Porcine brucellosis	✓	2003	General Surveillance
Pullorum disease	✓	2004	General Surveillance
Q fever	✓	1983	General Surveillance
Rinderpest	✓	1921	General Surveillance
Salmonellosis (S. abortusovis)	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Spring viraemia of carp	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Surra (Trypanosoma evansi)	✓	2002	General Surveillance
Theileriosis	✓	1994	General Surveillance
Transmissible gastroenteritis	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance
Varroosis of honey bees	✓	Unknown	General Surveillance

Traceability

62. Traceability – SISBOV: According to MAPA Legal Instruction No. 17 of 13th July 2006, livestock producers that have bovines and buffaloes registered in the SISBOV traceability system will have up to December, 31st of 2007 to adhere and to qualify for the category of Approved Livestock Establishment in the SISBOV. The SISBOV National Data Base, under technician-operational control of *Coordenação-Geral de Tecnologia da Informação* CGTI/SPOA/MAPA, registers and manages all relevant identification data of bovines and buffalo, as well all Approved Livestock Establishments.
63. After 1st January 2009 bovines and buffaloes will only be allowed to enter Approved Livestock Establishments if they originate from another Approved Livestock Establishment in the SISBOV system.

3. Organisation of the evaluation

64. The PVS Evaluation Team appointed by the OIE, with the Brazilian VS concurring, were:

Team Leader :	Dr. Herbert Schneider (AGRIVET – Namibia)
Technical Expert :	Dr. Moisés Vargas Teran (FAO – Chile)
OIE Observer :	Dr. Salomé Koloffon (OIE – Argentina)

65. The time scheduled for the PVS Evaluation was 17th March to 3rd April 2007, but due to the very short notification period and a period of public holidays in Brazil, response time for pre-mission information material and data was limited. However, substantial feedback was provided in response to the “Letter of Notification and Request for Data” dated 26th February 2007 by the Team Leader to the CVO Brazil.
66. All data and background material was received and circulated electronically to the PVS Team members on receipt by the Team Leader.
67. In order to facilitate the execution of the PVS Mission and to expedite pre-mission planning, the Team Leader arrived in Brasília on 14th March, having the opportunity to meet with MAPA staff on 15th and 16th March. The other Team members arrived on 15th and 16th March respectively, enabling the Team to meet and hold a planning session on 16th March.
68. Due to being out of Brazil, a formal Opening Meeting with CVO Dr. Jamil Gomes de Souza and his staff was only possible on 19th March at the DSA Offices in Brasília. Specific points addressed were:
1. the purpose and scope of the PVS Evaluation;
 2. review the proposed evaluation programme, making necessary adjustments such as the addition of a possible visit to a private veterinary college in Brasília (one of the three) or elsewhere;
 3. the finalization of logistic arrangements, including access to a work space, computer and communications – especially for 2 April;
 4. the date/time of the closing meeting and the items to be addressed at it – finalized for 08h30 on 3 April – being the preliminary evaluation as per PVS Critical Competencies.

69. In view of the limited time available, it was decided to include Saturdays – and Sundays if necessary – in the programme.
70. The VS of Brazil made all necessary logistical arrangements for the whole evaluation, including organization and payment for all domestic travel – such as air travel and local transport from/to airports, and travel within States.
71. Air travel within Brazil was undertaken with TAM Airline for all domestic and regular flights and the Government of Rondônia (IDARON) provided for the services a helicopter for 2 days for the purpose of visiting inter-state and international (with Bolivia) veterinary checkpoints.
72. Vehicle travel to all institutions / facilities was very well organized and at all times available at the request of the PVS Evaluation Team.
73. The field visits and almost all meetings were conducted by the PVS Evaluators as a team, accompanied at all times with 2 staff members of MAPA-DSA as resource persons as well as for translation purposes (Portuguese to English and *vice versa*).
74. The PVS Evaluation Team was met in all instances at the airports by the local Federal Veterinary Representative and accompanied by them throughout the visit to that particular State. A briefing session with the Federal veterinary staff (SEDESA – SFA) was facilitated in all cases.
75. Political office bearers were met when and where possible or requested, such as the Governor of the State of Rondônia on Sunday, 1st April.
76. Whenever possible daily meetings were held between members of the PVS Evaluation team for the purposes of information and observations exchanges. Brief memos of these meetings assisted greatly in the final compilation of the Evaluation Findings and Report.

4. Data requested and provided

77. In accordance with the provisions of the OIE-PVS Manual, pre-mission requests for data and background information were submitted immediately on receipt of the go-ahead for the mission from OIE.
78. Due to the very limited pre-mission time available not all data could be provided before the start of the mission, however data gaps were filled during the mission where necessary.
79. A pre-mission internet search was conducted on relevant material as available on the OIE and other websites such as FAO and EU. The latter was valuable in relation to previous inspection reports of the VS of Brazil.
80. A large number of hard copy documents were collected and studied during the course of the mission. This also included POWERPOINT presentations by the various organisations, State Veterinary Services and private institutions.
81. A list of documents received before and during the PVS Evaluation mission by the Team is provided in Annex 5.

5. Proposed selection of sites and visits actually conducted

82. In order to prevent bias in the selection of sites to be visited, the following criteria were applied *inter alia*:
1. border zone with a country that presents a particular sanitary risk – State of Rondônia
 2. risk of failure of animal movement controls due to lack of formal infrastructure (e.g. roads, checkpoints) in a high density breeding zone – Inter-state checkpoints between Santa Catarina / Paraná and between Pernambuco / Paraíba – Intra-state checkpoint Rondônia
 3. major agricultural and agro-alimentary activities in areas that are geographically distant from VS offices and more difficult/costly to visit.- Carpina / Pernambuco; Londrina / Paraná and Guajará-Mirim / Rondônia
 4. risk of the 'cold chain' failing due to extreme weather conditions – Vaccine Distribution Centre in Vinhedo / São Paulo and veterinary wholesale & retail vaccine and veterinary medical products distributors in Curitiba and Guajará-Mirim
 5. particularly broad scope of activity for a local service, giving risk to a risk of personnel failing to manage all elements of their work – State Veterinary Services of Minas Gerais; Paraná and Pernambuco
 6. different levels of agricultural production and diverse livestock populations – Goiânia (slaughterhouse), Pernambuco (state in the FMD-infected zone on its way to a medium risk zone); Paraná (FMD low-risk zone bordering on FMD-zone without vaccination Santa Catarina)
83. To be able to conduct a broad evaluation as possible in the time available, the PVS Evaluation team concentrated primarily on the Federal VS and the execution of their responsibilities and functions on State level; representative State VS with particular attention to well established States (Paraná and Minas Gerais) and States in the process of intensification and broadening of VS (Pernambuco and Rondônia).
84. Particular attention was paid during the evaluation to Veterinary statutory bodies and their functions and informative visits were conducted at 2 veterinary schools (Federal – Belo Horizonte – UFMG & private in Curitiba-PR).
85. In order to assess epidemiological surveillance and public-private stakeholder relationships a number of visits were conducted at LVU's and on private livestock holdings.
86. Visits to distributors of veterinary biologicals and veterinary medical products were conducted to assess distribution controls and maintenance of the cold chain.
87. A LANAGRO Regional Veterinary Laboratory (Recife), as well as the international PANAFTOSA Laboratory in Rio de Janeiro were visited to gain information on animal disease diagnostics and surveillance.
88. Due to the size of Brazil a number of domestic flights had to be undertaken in order to visit as many sites possible.



89. The map illustrates the flights undertaken with TAM Brazilian Airlines, as well as the helicopter flights in Rondônia.

90. The following sites/establishments were visited:

Institution / Facility	Number	Location
Central (Federal) Veterinary Authority (FVS)	1	Distrito Federal - Brasília
State Veterinary Authority (SVS)	4	Paraná State – SEAB - Curitiba Pernambuco State –ADAGRO - Recife Minas Gerais State – IMA - Belo Horizonte Rondônia State – IDARON - Porto Velho
Local / Regional Veterinary Unit (LVU)	4	Paraná State – Curitiba Paraná State - Bela Vista do Paraíso Pernambuco State – Carpina Rondônia State – Guajará-Mirim
International Veterinary Border Inspection	1	Rondônia State – Guajará-Mirim (Bolivia)
LVU International Border Inspection - Port	1	Paraná State - Paranaguá
LVU Veterinary Interstate Movement Checkpoint	5	Paraná State – Sebastião Souza e Silva Pernambuco State - Goiana Paraíba State – Carpina Rondônia State – Rio Madeira Posto Fixo Calama Baixo Madeira Porto Velho/RO
Intra-State Veterinary Checkpoint	1	Rondônia State – BR 319 Posto Fixo BR 319 Km 42,5 Zona Livre e Zona Tampão
Export Slaughterhouse / Cutting / Cold Store establishment	1	Goiás State - Goiânia
Export Cold Store establishment	1	Paraná State – Paranaguá Port
Federal Veterinary Statutory Body	1	Distrito Federal - Brasília
State Veterinary Statutory Body	1	Conselho Regional de Medicina Veterinária do Estado de Minas Gerais (CRMV-MG) – Belo Horizonte
National Veterinary Laboratory	1	Pernambuco State – Recife LANAGRO
International Veterinary Laboratory	1	Rio de Janeiro - PANAFTOSA
National Vaccine Holding / Distribution Centre	1	São Paulo State - Vinhedo
Veterinary Medicines Depot / Retailer	2	Paraná State – Curitiba Rondônia State – Guajará-Mirim
Private Stakeholders (National level)	2	ABIEC – São Paulo CNA - Brasília
Livestock Holding – Dairy Farm - Beef and breeding stock - Small holder & Nelore Breeder - Beef fattening	5	Paraná State – near Curitiba Paraná State – near Londrina Pernambuco State – near Carpina (2) Rondônia State – near Guajará-Mirim
Animal Feed Manufacturer (Feed mill)	1	Pernambuco State – São Jacinto
Veterinary University / School (State)	1	Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais – Veterinary School
Veterinary University / School (Private)	1	Paraná State – Curitiba – Tuiuti University

6. Process for finalisation of the report, including time frames for consultation, editing and approval.

91. As mentioned above, regular meetings were held between the PVS Evaluation Team members to assess information obtained and progress made during the course of the evaluation.
92. A whole day was set aside at the Federal VS in Brasília – Monday, 2nd April 2007 – by the Team for in-depth discussion of the mission’s findings and for compilation of the results of the evaluation. During this period, final consultations on particular issues were conducted.
93. A closing meeting with CVO Jamil Gomes de Souza and his staff was held at DSA Head Office in Brasília on 3rd April 2007.
94. The following items, including an oral review of the findings and preliminary results of the evaluation, were discussed and highlighted:
 1. Thanked to the personnel for their cooperation with and contribution to the evaluation;
 2. Presented a summary of the course of the evaluation;
 3. Identified the key gaps with respect to OIE standards and recommendations (using the PVS tool) in respect of critical competencies at LEVEL 3;
 4. Confirmed the process, including timeframe for review and finalisation of the evaluation report by the participants. (Normally, the OIE will provide a draft report for review by the VS within one month of receiving all information sought; the country would be expected to provide its final comments within one month; and the OIE would finalise the report within one month of receiving the country’s final comments);
 5. Reminded participants that the report and all appendices are confidential and can only be distributed with the agreement of the authorities of the VS evaluated and the Director General of the OIE;
 6. Invited the senior person representing the evaluated VS to close the meeting.
95. Time frames for completion of the Evaluation Report are:
 1. Completion of Draft Report by Team Leader by 13th April 07
 2. Consultation and editing / comments by other Team Members 13-16th April 07
 3. Final editing 16th April 07
 4. Submission to OIE 17th April 2007

Part III: RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

Findings against critical competencies and proposed action plans / recommendations as appropriate

96. CHAPTER I: HUMAN AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES

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

97. I-1: Professional and technical competence of the personnel of the VS

A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)

98. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 4

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>I-1 Professional and technical competence of the personnel of the VS</p> <p>The capability of the VS to efficiently carry out their veterinary and technical functions; measured by the academic qualifications of their personnel in veterinary, other professional and technical positions</p> <p>A. Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)</p>	<p>Dedicated and committed personnel</p> <p>Public entry examinations to public veterinary service - (“concurso publico”) - provides for the establishment of a common standard on administrative skills</p> <p>Description of detailed activities/functions (“regimento interno”)</p> <p>The planned university course “Pos-Graduação em Higiene e Processamento de Produtos de Origem Animal” at UFF (Universidade Federal Fluminense) for DIPOA personnel will greatly enhance capacity and competency in veterinary public health</p>	<p>Public veterinarians fulfil duties of veterinary para-professionals in some instances</p> <p>No generally available specific individual job descriptions</p>	<p>Job descriptions to be undertaken systematically for each staff member</p>

	<p>Federal Veterinary Board examination for all university graduates in veterinary medicine (currently subject to legal dispute)</p> <p>Professional decisions and actions are consistent with international accepted standards</p>		
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99. I-1: Professional and technical competence of the personnel of the VS
B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel

100. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 3

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
B. Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel	<p>“Veterinary technicians” appointed to the public veterinary service through public entry examinations</p> <p>“Veterinary technicians” have pre-appointment formal agricultural training (at special agricultural schools)</p>	<p>In some instances too few “veterinary technicians” on the personnel establishment</p> <p>“Veterinary technicians” not subject to registration / licensing by VSB</p> <p>“Veterinary technicians” lack in some cases a clear chain-of-command as well as regular supervision by a veterinarian</p> <p>LVU veterinarian is charged with the in-service training of the LVU’s administrative staff – should be undertaken by administrative staff</p>	<p>VSB to exercise regulatory authority as applied to zoo-technicians, to all veterinary para-professionals such as “veterinary technicians”</p> <p>Establish clear chain-of-command and effective & regular supervision</p> <p>Address job training needs for administrative personnel at LVU level – including regular update training</p>

101. I-2: Continuing education

102. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 3

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>I-2 Continuing education (CE)¹ The capability of the VS to maintain and improve the competence of their personnel in terms of relevant information and understanding; measured in terms of the implementation of an annually reviewed training programme</p>	<p>Detailed CE training material available for diseases such as FMD; Bat Rabies; Avian Influenza</p> <p>In-service training courses offered in cooperation with PANAFTOSA</p> <p>DIPOA personnel attend regular in-service courses , specifically relating to compliance with export veterinary public health export requirements</p> <p>Federal Veterinary Service staff provide CE to federal and state veterinary inspectors</p> <p>Associations of Private Veterinarians meet on an informal “when-needed” basis with public sector veterinarians for current disease updates</p>	<p>CE not systematically organized for all personnel;</p> <p>No follow-up assessments on efficacy of training</p> <p>Ad hoc approach in cases of specific needs such as FMD awareness etc.</p>	<p>Training of all staff, at federal and state level, according to their functions and duties, to be addressed systematically and on a regular basis according to national, regional and international needs and requirements</p> <p>Suggested dedicated Training & Communication Unit to be established within the Federal Veterinary Service (veterinary and non-veterinary personnel)</p> <p>Promote the concept of “electronic learning” for CE purposes as INTERNET facilities are widely available (engage international training organisations as and when applicable)</p>

¹ Continuing education includes Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for veterinary, professional and technical personnel.

103. I-3: Technical independence

104. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 4

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>I-3 Technical independence</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>The VS follow and implement all relevant OIE <i>Code</i> recommendations in eradication procedures e. g. TB and Bov. Brucellosis;</p> <p>Frequent contact and coordination with PANAFTOSA for FMD programme.</p> <p>PANAFTOSA is an independent international organisation, rendering science-based advice, support and services.</p> <p>Good political support for the VS is evident especially at state levels and VS administrations are stable, with no evidence that technical decisions are subject to non-scientific interferences.</p> <p>CONESA organisations in the States provide for the implementation of science-based decisions, with non-scientific considerations addressed through debate and consultative decision taking</p>	<p>As evidenced in a State visited, improved coordination between the Federal Veterinary Service and State veterinary Services, would result in a stronger chain of command.</p> <p>The undue delay (several months) in culling animals in the last outbreak in Paraná State</p>	<p>Strengthening and increasing the presence of Federal veterinary inspectors for improved coordination and harmonisation of sanitary control programmes would greatly enhance a clear chain of command and compliance by State Veterinary Services with prescribed general regulatory measures established by the Federal Veterinary Service.</p>

105. I-4: Stability of policies and programmes

106. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 4

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>I-4 Stability of policies and programmes</p> <p>The capability of the VS to implement and sustain policies and programmes over time; measured by the frequency by which the public sector of the VS is reorganised</p>	<p>The organisational structure of the public VS has been stable for some years, with only minor adjustments</p> <p>The present (April 2007) replacement of the Minister of Agriculture and subsequent changes in the political hierarchy did not seem to have negative effects on the established policies /programmes</p> <p>Evidence presented suggests that there have only been minor changes in the organisational structure of the public VS following changes in political leadership(s) in recent years, having little of no effect on policy sustainability</p>	<p>The SVS visited demonstrate varying degrees of differences in the empowerment for the formulation, and execution of policies, programmes and criteria related animal and public health activities.</p>	<p>Uniform harmonisation of policies and programmes in all States, in accordance with the Federal Veterinary Service’s regulations.</p> <p>The creation of a <u>national</u> BSE prevention programme. BSE is already included in PNCRH e outras encefalopatias (National Programme of Herbivorous Rabies Control and Other Encephalopathies)</p>

107. I-5: Coordination capability of the sectors and institutions of the VS (public and private)

108. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 4

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>I-5 Coordination capability of the sectors and institutions of the VS (public and private)</p> <p>The capability of the VS to coordinate national activities, including disease control and eradication programmes, food safety programmes and responses to emergency situations.</p>	<p>System of “Accredited veterinarians” for TB and Brucellosis programmes;</p> <p>GTA issuing authority has been granted to private veterinarians for equines and poultry;</p> <p>Co-ordination with private VS re AI emergency plans is implemented</p>	<p>Need for regular and institutionalized meetings between the officers in charge of the animal health sector (DSA) and the veterinary public health sector (DIPOA) within the SDA</p>	<p>Formalize and institutionalize the coordination and cooperation between the animal health (DSA) and the veterinary public health (DIPOA) sectors within SDA</p> <p>Strengthen the audit and control system of the activities transferred by the official sector to the private sector.</p>

109. I-6: Funding

110. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 5

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>I-6 Funding</p> <p>The ability of the VS to access financial resources adequate for their continued operations, independent of political pressure.</p>	<p>The VS experiences no problems or constraints in respect of funding for FVS and SVS, as evidenced at all SVS’s visited (SEAB-PR; ADAGRO-PE; IMA-MG and IDARON-RO).</p> <p>Funding for all aspects of VS activities is adequate; all funding is provided under full transparency and allows for full technical independence.</p>		

111. I-7: Contingency funding

112. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 4

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>I-7 Contingency funding</p> <p>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 funding can be made available when required.</p>	<p>FMD Emergency (Contingency) Fund established in all States with the FMD status “free, with vaccination”</p> <p>Private stakeholder emergency funds have been established in some States to secure rapid dispersal of funds in cases of emergencies</p>	<p>FMD Emergency (Contingency) Fund not yet established in all States seeking to reach the FMD status “free, with vaccination”</p> <p>No compensation policy in cases of compulsory slaughter e. g. Bovine Brucellosis control</p>	<p>Contingency fund for FMD and Fund for Emergencies (participation of private sector) in the process of varying degrees of establishment and implementation.</p> <p>Provide for compensation policy in cases of slaughter for control of diseases other than FMD</p>

113. I-8: Capability to invest and develop

114. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 5

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>I-8 Capability to invest and develop</p> <p>The capability of the VS to secure additional investments over time that lead to a sustained improvement in the VS.</p>	<p>Private sector (e.g. ABIEC and CNA) fully supportive of FVS and SVS.</p> <p>Political office bearers (e.g. Governor of Rondônia) encourage state-of-the-art surveillance systems and infrastructural development.</p>		

115. CHAPTER II: TECHNICAL AUTHORITY AND CAPABILITY

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

116. II-1: Laboratory disease diagnosis

117. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 4

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>II-1 Laboratory disease diagnosis</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to identify and record pathogenic agents, including those relevant for public health, that can adversely affect animals and animal products.</p>	<p>The VS has access to sophisticated veterinary laboratory infrastructure, including the international reference laboratory of PANAFTOSA</p> <p>In the case of new and <i>emerging diseases</i> in Brazil or the region the VS have access to a network of national or international reference laboratories and can collect and ship samples to an OIE Reference Laboratory which results in a correct diagnosis.</p>	<p>The MAPA - LANAGRO labs are periodically submitted to external audits, specially by foreign missions, however a generally applicable quality assurance system for SVS - and accredited private laboratories, detailing Standard Operation Procedures, including regular documented audit and verification inspections, will greatly contribute to efficacy, reliability and consistency of laboratory results</p>	<p>Quality Assurance System, SOP and regular audit</p> <p>Access to a veterinary laboratory (state) for routine diagnoses within a state could improve the efficacy of the VS (e.g. Rondônia)</p> <p>Establishment of biosecurity facilities for dealing with risk-samples related to exotic and emerging diseases.</p>

118. II-2: Risk analysis

119. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 3

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>II-2 Risk analysis</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to base its risk management decisions on a scientific assessment of the risks.</p>	<p>FVS coordinated programme for FMD sero-surveillance of “risk properties”;</p> <p>Classification of States refers to their respective FMD risk status, being an on-going RA process with dedicated RA staff</p> <p>In-depth RA of Avian Influenza in States with high density poultry populations</p> <p>Passive and active surveillance for BSE implemented coupled with a Federal RA Programme</p> <p>Training programme for RA implemented at Federal level, with successive training activities at State level.</p>	<p>No dedicated or specific risk analysis unit at FVS level</p> <p>Variation in risk analysis concept, as evidenced by questioning the validity of the FMD case 2005 on a property in Paraná</p> <p>Legal definition of “outbreak” not yet finalized</p>	<p>Establish a dedicated risk analysis unit at federal VS level</p> <p>Expedite the publication of the definition for “outbreak” to avoid future misunderstanding in disease control and risk analyses.</p>

120. II-3: Quarantine and border security

121. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 3

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>II-3 Quarantine and border security</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to prevent the entry and spread of diseases and other hazards of animals and animal products.</p>	<p>International border security with Bolivia and intra- and inter-state border control in Rondônia at a high level of efficacy.</p>	<p>Inter-state veterinary border controls in need of proper accommodation, secure inspection and vehicle control area</p> <p>Inter-state veterinary checkpoints not yet on-line connected with other such inspection posts to be able to trace animal / vehicle movement effectively</p> <p>Only commercial vehicles transporting animal products are inspected – no inspection of private vehicles transporting e. g. meat etc.</p> <p>Size, topography and other characteristics of some international border zones make control measures efficacy difficult.</p>	<p>Inter-state border controls should be provided with acceptable accommodation (and office storage facilities), infrastructure (such as dedicated stopping lanes) and equipment. A clear chain-of command and regular supervisory audits are deemed necessary.</p> <p>Institute direct border post-to-border post inter-state communication of animal movement data for tracing of multi interstate movements</p> <p>Address random control of private transport vehicles at inter-state check points.</p> <p>Increase and harmonize communication in respect of sanitary control measures at international boundaries with all involved States.</p>

122. II-4: Epidemiological surveillance

123. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 3

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>II-4 Epidemiological surveillance</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of the animal populations under their mandate.</p>	<p>FMD Post-outbreak epidemiological surveillance recently completed</p> <p>Passive and active BSE surveillance ongoing</p> <p>Newcastle disease, Equine infectious anaemia and bovine brucellosis are subject to surveillance programmes instituted at State levels and results are systematically reported</p>	<p>Federal Personnel capacity for regular and increased FMD surveillance operations and audits at State Veterinary Services not sufficient to meet the demands.</p> <p>No binding (compulsory) provisions on SVS for follow-up actions on such epidemiological audits</p> <p>Post vaccination efficacy and immunity surveillance needs to be strengthened – with special reference to the random 10% estimate of on-farm (holding) investigations</p> <p>Farm (holding) visit reports for disease investigations make no provision for follow-up on non-conformities (e.g. disease endpoint etc)</p>	<p>Integrated computerized data system for traceability & animal disease surveillance as implemented by the State VS's should be able to communicate with similar systems in other State VS's (Intra- and Interstate communication)</p> <p>Advocate and promote compatibility of electronic data systems</p> <p>Institute more randomized on-farm (holding) investigations for verification of vaccination procedures and animal numbers</p> <p>Increase personnel at Federal Epidemiology unit for audit and investigation purposes</p>

124. II-5: Early detection and emergency response

125. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 3

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>II-5 Early detection and emergency response</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to detect and respond rapidly to a sanitary emergency (such as a significant disease outbreak or food safety emergency)</p>	<p>Recently updated PANAFTOSA Emergency Plan available (Spanish and Portuguese)</p> <p>Agricultural environment; land use patterns; human & animal population densities, climatic conditions, farming practices etc vary greatly between the 27 different States of Brazil – single, uniform system not practical nor implementable</p> <p>The VS have the legal framework and financial support to respond rapidly to sanitary emergencies</p>	<p>At LVU-level Emergency Plans need to be compiled by incorporation of local geographic, infrastructural, communication, personnel etc data</p> <p>Different levels of legislative and administrative empowerment are evident among States relating to the application of policies, programmes and criteria in respect of emergency actions.</p> <p>The forthwith culling of infected-herd and in-contact animals during the last FMD outbreak in Paraná was not implemented.</p>	<p>Animal Disease Contingency Plans to be available at Federal/State (including down to LVU level), adapted to state / local circumstances of animal husbandry and human resources and regularly updated, including indications for a clear chain-of command.</p> <p>Such plan also to address communication and coordination arrangements with the stake holders and general public (including the media)</p>

126. II-6: Emerging issues

127. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 3

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>II-6 Emerging issues</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to identify in advance, and take appropriate action in response to likely emerging issues under their mandate relating to the sanitary status of the country, public health, the environment, or trade in animals and animal products.</p>	<p>Issues such as AI & BSE addressed in depth</p> <p>Diseases of aquatic animals investigated in MG (Parasitology).</p> <p>New programme to investigate sheep & goat diseases at UFMG University</p>	<p>Issues such as Animal Welfare. Environmental Health, Antimicrobial Resistance and Antimicrobial usage, on-farm (holding) bio-security or Good Veterinary Practice not adequately or in general addressed</p>	<p>Address pertinently issues such as Animal Welfare. Environmental Health and Animal Waste disposal, Antimicrobial Resistance and Antimicrobial usage, on-farm (holding) bio-security and Good Veterinary Practice at Federal and State level</p> <p>Example CONESA (PA) – “Discussão sobre a proposta de inclusão da disciplina de Educação Sanitaria (animal e vegetal) no currículo dos 17 Colégios Agrícolas Estaduais do Paraná”</p>

128. II-7: Technical innovation

129. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 4

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>II-7 Technical innovation²</p> <p>The capability of the VS to keep up to date with the latest scientific advances and to comply with the standards of the OIE (and Codex Alimentarius Commission where applicable).</p>	<p>Computerization of veterinary surveillance, control and movement data at some State levels</p> <p>Impressive usage of GPS and “Auto-Track” equipment for holding /farm) identification and localization with concurrent registration in one State</p>	<p>States not yet all on the same level of computerization of surveillance, identification and movement data</p> <p>The planned “Emergency Centre Room” at DSA not yet fully operational</p>	<p>Address compatibility of State VS computerized data systems to enable exchange of information with similar systems at all other State VS.</p>

² Technical innovation includes new disease control methods, new types of vaccines and diagnostic tests, food safety technologies, and connections to electronic networks on disease information and food emergencies.

130. II-8: Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals

131. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 3

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>II-8 Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals The authority and capability of the VS to regulate veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals.</p>	<p>Centralized vaccine control / safety / efficacy system for all FMD vaccines</p> <p>Maintenance of the cold chain for biologicals adequately addressed</p>	<p>Freely available antimicrobials – over-the-counter usage without veterinary prescription – will have to be addressed, specifically in respect to antimicrobial residues in animal products and in view of antimicrobial resistance concerns</p> <p>On-farm treatment records for individual animals – by the attending veterinarian – need to be kept – for effective control of adherence to withdrawal times</p> <p>Private veterinarians need to be included in the control system for the dispensing, sale and usage of veterinary antimicrobials</p>	<p>Address the non-prescription availability of veterinary antimicrobials to be able to contain antimicrobial resistance development</p> <p>Institute on-farm treatment records, including records for withdrawal times.</p> <p>Include private practitioners in the official control programme by LVU's on veterinary medicines</p>

132. **CHAPTER III: INTERACTION WITH STAKEHOLDERS**

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

133. **III-1: Communications**

134. **Level of Advancement : LEVEL 5**

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>III-1 Communications</p> <p>The capability of the VS to keep stakeholders informed, in a transparent, effective and timely manner, of VS activities and programmes, and of developments in animal health and food safety.</p>	<p>The VS have a well developed communication plan, and actively and regularly circulate information to stakeholders.</p> <p>High standard of educational material for supply to stakeholders, schools, communities etc.</p> <p>For FMD campaigns in border provinces of Bolivia, information material is made available in Spanish</p> <p>DVD on FMD and Comic booklets have been prepared for FMD, AI, Rabies Awareness campaigns.</p> <p>A toll-free number is available to receive consumer / farmer information requests or queries</p>	<p>Regular exchange of professional information between the public and private veterinary sectors not existing at all levels (State; Regional and Municipal)</p>	<p>Official veterinarians at LVU's to institute regular contact and consultation with private veterinarians in their area of jurisdiction</p> <p>Promote <u>national</u> harmonisation of information campaigns for animal disease control and eradication (e. g. example of "vaccination passport" in PE; Classical Swine Fever eradication and control programmes)</p> <p>SVS be more pro-active in communication with farmers/livestock owners/ transport owners and drivers re Good Farming Practices and Animal Welfare issues</p> <p>Make PVS Evaluation Report available to all SVS</p>

135. III-2: Consultation with stakeholders

136. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 5

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>III-2 Consultation with stakeholders</p> <p>The capability of the VS to consult effectively with stakeholders on VS activities and programmes, and on developments in animal health and food safety.</p>	<p>CONESA established in States, being an official forum for stakeholder consultation and joint decision taking (e.g. endorsement of culling of animals for disease control as in PR).</p>		<p>Actively promote and institutionalize (where appropriate) the coordination and inter-change of information and on activities (such as research priorities) between the VS and academia (veterinary schools, EMBRAPA etc.)</p>

137. III-3: Official representation

138. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 5

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>III-3 Official representation</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>Participates in Permanent Veterinary Committee for Mercosur Extended Countries; COSALFA; MercoSur; FAO; OIE</p> <p>Brazil Member of the Code Commission of the OIE</p>		

139. III-4: Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation

140. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 4

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>III-4 Accreditation / Authorisation / Delegation</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Accredited veterinarians for TB and bovine brucellosis; GTA authority to private vets; EIA authorization to private vets; Accredited private veterinary laboratories;</p> <p>MAPA accredited veterinary schools for training programmes TB and Bovine Brucellosis Control and Eradication</p>	<p>Lack of involvement of the private veterinary sector in epidemiological surveillance through a strong and structured relationship with the official veterinary sector.</p>	<p>Explore possibilities of greater involvement of the private veterinary sector in epidemiological surveillance</p> <p>Establish permanent and verifiable audit programmes and mechanisms of control for delegated activities</p>

141. III-5: Veterinary Statutory Body

142. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 3

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>III-5 Veterinary Statutory Body</p> <p>The Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) is an autonomous authority responsible for the regulation of the veterinarians and veterinary para- professionals. Its role is defined in the Terrestrial Code</p>	<p>The VSB has the legislative framework to regulate <i>veterinarians</i></p>	<p>The VSB has not the legislative framework to regulate <i>veterinary para-professionals, except zoo-technicians</i></p> <p>The Federal initial registration examination has been suspended due to a court order</p> <p>The CFVM nor the relevant State CRVM bodies have any jurisdiction as to the content and / or quality of veterinary pre-graduate training offered at the 140 veterinary schools.</p> <p>The registration authority for any schools in Brazil is the Ministry of Education</p>	<p>Investigate and pursue the inclusion of veterinary para-professionals such as “veterinary technicians” in addition to the zoo-technicians, under the jurisdiction of Regional Veterinary Statutory Bodies (CRVM’s).</p> <p>The Mission strongly supports a Federal entrance /registration /licensing examination on completion of veterinary studies</p> <p>Institute regular consultations with stakeholders such as the 140 currently existing veterinary schools (Deans/Directors) or the CVO (DSA)</p> <p>Investigate the possibility for a procedure to enable the Federal CVM (CFVM) for formal visitations to institutions of veterinary training (veterinary schools) for the purpose of establishing and maintaining standards of training measured against a common standard for Brazil (accreditation and acceptance of qualification) and to monitor quality standards</p>

143. III-6: Implementation of joint programmes

144. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 5

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>III-6 Implementation of joint programmes</p> <p>The capability of the VS and stakeholders to formulate and implement joint programmes in regard to animal health and food safety</p>	<p>Centre for Vaccine Control; UFMG re small ruminants diseases; IMA with Vallé re training; PANAFTOSA re MAPA Training; Poultry in case of e. g. alerts re Salmonella, Listeria; partnerships with private laboratories doing poultry health investigations (including the producer); Technical Scientific Committee for joint programmes re implementation of requirements in the poultry sector (private and MAPA); Joint publication of textbook “Doenças das Aves”</p> <p>The joint programmes are fully implemented.</p>		

145. CHAPTER IV: ACCESS TO MARKETS

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

146. IV-1: Preparation of legislation and regulations, and implementation of regulations

147. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 4

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>IV-1 Preparation of legislation and regulations, and implementation of regulations</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to actively participate in the preparation of national legislation and regulations, and to implement animal health and food safety regulations for animals, animal products and processes under their mandate.</p>	<p>All VS activities focus on the production and export of animals and animal products in close partnership and consultation with all stakeholders.</p> <p>Formalized and dedicated regular meetings with stakeholders at Federal as well as State and local levels for the implementation of legislative programmes relevant to international trade</p>	<p>Different levels of legislative and administrative empowerment are evident among States relating to the application of policies, programmes and criteria.</p> <p>The forthwith culling of infected-herd and in-contact animals during the last FMD outbreak in Paraná was not implemented.</p>	<p>Strengthening and increasing the presence of Federal Veterinary Service at State level in the form of Federal Supervisors of the Ministry of Agriculture (SFA) and SIF inspectors for improved coordination and harmonisation of sanitary control programmes</p>

148. IV-2: Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations

149. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 3

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>IV-2 Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations³</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to ensure that stakeholders are in compliance with animal health and food safety regulations under the VS mandate.</p>	<p>Establishment of COMUSA (CONESA in RO) Joint Stakeholder Committees by legislation</p>	<p>The VS carry out audits of their compliance programme, however frequency is variable.</p> <p>On-farm (holding) compliance with legislation and regulations such as vaccinations against FMD, Bovine Brucellosis and details on livestock increases / decreases etc for the purpose of a GTA issue are almost exclusively based on assurances and declarations by the livestock owner (farmer) with minimal random checks by the LVU.</p>	<p>VS audits (on Federal and State level) should be according to established guidelines and criteria.</p> <p>Increase on-farm (holding) investigations for stakeholder compliance with animal health requirements (e. g. routine vaccinations; livestock numbers; vaccine cold chain etc.) The approximate 10% random farm (holding) visits by the LVU may need to be increased. Farm (Holding) visit reports-recommended to include reference to the corrective action and results following a non-conformance occurrence</p>

³ Legislation is the basis for sanitary measures, and includes all relevant laws, regulations and decrees, and associated technical processes and procedures.

150. IV-3: International harmonisation

151. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 4

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>IV-3 International harmonisation</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to be active in the international harmonisation of regulations and <i>sanitary measures</i> and to ensure that the national legislation and regulations under their mandate take account of relevant international standards, as appropriate.</p>	<p>The VS monitor the establishment of new and revised international standards, and periodically review national legislation, regulations and <i>sanitary measures</i> with the aim of harmonising them, as appropriate, with international standards, commenting where applicable (e.g. PANAFTOSA; DIPOA - Coordenação Geral de Programas Especiais – CGPE etc) on the draft standards of relevant intergovernmental organisations.</p> <p>Follow-ups on numerous EU-FVO Inspection Reports during the past 5 years, as well as participation in OIE Committees (Scientific Code Commission) support these actions.</p> <p>Partner in the “Continental Surveillance System” (SivCont)</p>	<p>Due to the federal political structure of Brazil, a variation in VS systems, also due to local differences in agricultural, climatic, social and economic practices and circumstances, exists.</p>	<p>The inclusion of the PVS Evaluation Tool in audits of VS at State level for self-evaluations or for equivalence of standards between States and the Federal VS is recommended. This also provides for the harmonisation of future evaluations of the State VS’s.</p>

152. **IV-4: International certification**

153. **Level of Advancement : LEVEL 4**

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>IV-4 International certification⁴</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The VS develop and carry out certification programmes for all animals, animal products, services and processes under their mandate in compliance with international standards e. g. the SISBOV traceability system for bovines and buffalo; the registration and mapping of livestock holdings (farms) per GPS and “auto-track”, and the computerized state disease surveillance systems</p>	<p>Federal audit reports on findings at State Veterinary level are not always followed-up, as no specific guidelines to address non-conformances are available and enforcement actions not being possible</p>	<p>The establishment of an dedicated audit section at State and Federal level, with the necessary personnel component, to regularly audit all certification activities (similar to the current Federal audit visits to State VS’s and to LVU’s within States).</p> <p>Strengthen Federal Veterinary authority <i>vis-à-vis</i> State Veterinary authorities to enforce the correction of non-conformances by State Veterinary Services following federal audits</p>

⁴ Certification procedures should be based on relevant OIE and Codex Alimentarius standards.

154. IV-5: Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements

155. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 5

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>IV-5 Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to negotiate, implement and maintain <i>equivalence</i> and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.</p>	<p>The VS actively work with stakeholders and take account of developments in international standards, in pursuing equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements with trading partners.</p> <p>Evidence by the active involvement with ABIEC and similar commercial organisations for livestock production (Poultry Council etc).</p>		

156. IV-6: Traceability

157. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 3

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>IV-6 Traceability</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to identify animals and animal products under their mandate and trace their history, location and distribution.</p>	<p>SISBOV system as from Dec 2007 compulsory for all animals on a SISBOV property.</p>	<p>The VS does not yet carry out specific audit of the traceability system, as the implementation of SISBOV is not yet completed.</p> <p>Movement permits – GTA – does not include the individual SISBOV Number of each animal in the consignment</p> <p>SISBOV feedback to LVU's at too great intervals by the</p>	<p>Include and / or link the SISBOV data with the state VS animal disease data system (e.g. PR).</p> <p>Individual animal identification on GTA's, based on the SISBOV Number, should be further investigated</p> <p>Regular audits of the on-farm SISBOV system, together with updating of SISBOV data at frequent intervals, will</p>

		certification bodies (annually in one instance)	strengthen the traceability process.
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158. IV-7: Transparency

159. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 4

<p>IV-7 Transparency</p> <p>The authority and capability of the VS to notify the OIE of their sanitary status and other relevant matters (and to notify the WTO SPS Committee where applicable), in accordance with established procedures.</p>	<p>The VS regularly inform stakeholders of changes in regulations and decisions on the control of relevant diseases and of the country's sanitary status.</p> <p>A weekly Animal Disease Information Note is circulated throughout all States, down to LVU level.</p>		<p>The regular and institutionalized auditing of the transparency procedures can be part of the responsibilities of the dedicated audit section as mentioned under IV-4.</p>
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160. IV-8: Zoning

161. Level of Advancement : LEVEL 4

Critical competencies	Strengths	Gaps	Potential priority action
<p>IV-8 Zoning</p> <p>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).</p>	<p>The VS of Brazil maintain an extensive and internationally acknowledged system of FMD-free zones – with or without (Santa Catarina) vaccination based on risk analysis procedures.</p> <p>The aim is to be able to stop FMD vaccinations within the next 3 to 4 years in most States.</p> <p>Animal Disease zones are established by the use of natural</p>	<p>Maintenance of disease- free status of different zones is complicated mainly due to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Federal Personnel capacity for regular and increased FMD surveillance operations and audits at State Veterinary Services is not sufficient to meet the demands. - the traceability system being not yet fully implemented. 	<p>Specific goals and target dates for the implementation of sanitary programmes for the declaration of further FMD-free zones and the possible end of FMD vaccinations by 2010, will assist planning and execution activities (particularly between FVS and SVS).</p> <p>Integrated computerized data system for traceability & animal disease surveillance as implemented by the State VS's should be able to</p>

	<p>barriers like rivers (Amazonas, Rio Madeira-Marmoré) and jungle where possible. The exception being a zone border based on artificial means (along parts of the border with Paraguay)</p> <p>Regular sero-surveillance applied for these zones.</p> <p>The zones meet the criteria established by the OIE for such zones.</p>	<p>-Inter-state veterinary checkpoints not yet being on-line connected with other such checkpoints to be able to trace animal / vehicle movement effectively</p> <p>- Size, topography and other characteristics of some international border zones making control measures efficacy difficult.</p> <p>-Variation in risk analysis concept, as evidenced by questioning the validity of the FMD case 2005 on a property in Paraná</p>	<p>communicate with similar systems in other State VS's (Intra- and Interstate communication)</p> <p>Increase personnel at Federal Epidemiology unit for audit and investigation purposes and establish a dedicated risk analysis unit at federal VS level</p> <p>Inter-state border controls should be provided with acceptable accommodation (and office storage facilities) , infrastructure (such as dedicated stopping lanes) and equipment. A clear chain-of command and regular supervisory audits are deemed necessary.</p> <p>Institute direct border post-to-border post inter-state communication of animal movement data for tracing of multi interstate movements</p> <p>Increase and harmonize communication in respect of sanitary control measures at international boundaries with all involved States.</p>
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162. IV-9: Compartmentalisation

163. This concept has not yet been applied in Brazil. No level of advancement is thus applicable

Part IV: CONCLUSIONS

164. The PVS Evaluation of the Veterinary Service of Brazil highlights its current advanced level of performance and compliance with scientifically-based principles and standards.
165. With agriculture, primarily livestock production, playing an indispensable part and very important role in Brazil's economy, the focussed attention by all stakeholders concerned – foremost by the VS on Federal and on State levels – enables the VS to meet generally the obligations laid down by trading partners for animals and animal products.
166. The ability by the VS to meet international standards of animal health and veterinary public health are based on professional competence and strong measures of political and thus also financial support.
167. The critical competencies with a mid-level of advancement are mainly relating to the technical authority and capability and the implementation of regulations. They are probably indications of rapid system growth and recent international developments addressing welfare, food safety and environmental concerns, most of which being part of future strategies contemplated by the VS.
168. Although the Federal Veterinary Service is present at State level in the form of Federal Supervisors of the Ministry of Agriculture (SFA) and SIF inspectors, strengthening and increasing their presence for improved coordination and harmonisation of sanitary control programmes (as e. g. evidenced in Pernambuco border controls and Paraná FMD outbreak culling of animals) would greatly enhance a clear chain of command and compliance by State Veterinary Services with prescribed general regulatory measures established and prescribed by the Federal Veterinary Service.
169. The establishment of an dedicated audit section at Federal level, with the necessary personnel component, to regularly audit compliance with FVS regulatory provisions and empowered to enforce the correction of non-conformances by State Veterinary Services following such FVS audits
170. Such actions would greatly contribute to the elimination of gaps and provide for increased levels of advancement in the critical competencies of the VS
171. It is recommended to follow up this broad-based PVS Evaluation with individual PVS Evaluations for each of the States. Such SVS PVS Evaluation would greatly contribute to the harmonisation of animal and public health activities, identify state-specific gaps and provide for the establishment of common levels of competence.

Part V: ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The PVS Evaluation Team wishes to express their appreciation and gratitude to the *Government of Brazil, Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento (MAPA), Secretaria de Defesa Agropecuária (SDA), Departamento de Saúde Animal* for their full support, logistical assistance and willingness to provide all information needed in a frank, cooperative and transparent manner. Likewise the Team wishes to thank all *State Veterinary Services* in the States visited for their total commitment to facilitate the Evaluation within the limited time available. The cooperation and assistance accorded to the Team by *private sector representatives* (veterinary statutory bodies, universities, livestock owners and industry representative bodies) greatly contributed to the evaluation efforts, understanding of the inter-sectorial relationships and their specific needs. The Team was impressed by the professionalism and dedication by all persons met and interviewed to their respective fields of responsibility and duties.

Part VI: APPENDICES

1. LIST OF PERSONS MET / INTERVIEWED

BRASÍLIA (15th – 20th March and 2nd April 2007)

Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento

Luiz Gomes Executive Secretary

Secretaria de Defesa Agropecuária

Gabriel Alves Maciel Secretário

Secretaria de Defesa Agropecuária : Departamento de Saúde Animal

Dr. Jamil Gomes de Souza Diretor do DSA/SDA/MAPA - CVO
Francianne Abrantes Assis DSA/SDA/MAPA - PVS Team Contact Person
Helia Lemos da Silva DSA/SDA/MAPA: Epidemiology
Vera Cecília Ferreira de Figueiredo DSA/SDA/MAPA: Epidemiology
Rodolfo de Moraes Jnr., Rodolfo DSA/SDA/MAPA: Coordenação de Febre Aftosa
Dr. Jorge Caetano Junior Diretor de Programa da Área Animal SDA/MAPA

Confederação da Agricultura e Pecuária do Brasil (CNA)

Antenor de Amorim Nogueira Presidente do Fórum Nacional Permanente da Pecuária de Corte
Paulo Sérgio Mustefaga Assessor Técnico

DIPOA – MAPA Veterinary Public Health

Ari Crespim dos Santos Director Substitute of DIPOA
Dr. Raimundo Celso Garboso Rodrigues President of the Association of Veterinary Technicians

MAPA - DSA

Dr. José Ricardo Lôbo	DSA Programa Nacional de Controle e erradicação da Brucellose e Tuberculose
Dr. Elaine Fátima de Sena	DSA-Programa Nacional de Controle da Raiva dos Herbívoros e Outras Encefalopatias
Dr. Carla da Silva Goulart	DSA-Programa Nacional de Controle da Raiva dos Herbívoros e Outras Encefalopatias

Conselho Federal de Medicina Veterinária (CFMV)

Dr. Benedito Fortes de Arruda	President
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GOIÂNIA, GOIÁS STATE (17th March 2007)**Facility: JBS S.A. – Matadouro Frigorífico Meat Export Establishment No. 862**

<u>Dr. Maria Cristina de Medeiros Vieira</u>	Federal Veterinary Inspection Service
	SIF (Veterinarian-in-charge)
Dr. Luis Antonio Cardoso Danin	SIF
Dr. Valdir Alves de Brito	SIF
Sônia Regina Jacome	SFA-GO-MAPA
Sérgio Antonio	SEDESA
Carlos Augusto Azevedo	Plant Management Industrial Manager
Larissa Borges	Plant Management Quality Assurance

SAO PAULO (21st March 2007)

<u>Dr. Patricia Silvia Pozzetti</u>	Federal Chief Veterinarian (Serviço de Sanidade Agropecuária – SFA) for São Paulo
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Associação Brasileira das Indústrias Exportadoras de Carnes (Brazilian Beef Export Industries Association)

Antonio Jorge Camardelli	Executive Director
Márcio Caparroz	Technical Manager
	(both veterinarians by training)

VINHEDO – Campinas (21st March 2007) State of São Paulo**Veterinary Vaccine (FMD) National Distribution Centre****AGV Logística, São Paulo / SINDAN (Sindicato Nacional da Indústria de Productos****Para Saúde Animal**

Mauricio Pires Motta	Manager AGV Logística (veterinarian by training)
Silvio Cardozo Pinto	Coordenador Central

CURITIBA (22nd March 2007) State of Paraná**Federal Veterinary Service MAPA – SFA Superintendência Federal do Paraná**

Valmir Kowalewski de Souza	Superintendente Federal (SFA)
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Hugo Caruso
Valdir Mariot

Chefe de SEDESA
SFAFiscalFederalAgropecuário (Mapa)

SEAB - State Veterinary Administration

Silmar Pires Bürer	Secretaria da Agricultura e do Abastecimento
Inácio Afonso Kroetz	Chefe DEFIs
Francisico Carlos Simoni	Director-General of the Department
Marco Antônio Teixeira Pinto	Chefe de DDSA
Marcos César Antunes	

**Local Veterinary Unit (LVU) State Veterinary Administration Curitiba
State of Paraná**

Dr. Gerson Luis Lopes Goulart LVU Veterinarian

Universidade Tuiuti do Paraná – Curitiba

Dr. Neide Mariko Tanaka

Dr Sergio Bronze

Private Veterinary School

Veterinary Course Coordinator - Vice-Director

Veterinary Postdegree Course Coordinator

PARANÁ STATE (23rd March 2007)

**Federal Veterinary Service Port Control Paranaguá Control Office SIF No. 4243
Cold Storage SIF No. 785**

Desire Coelho Vieira Campos Chief Animal Health (VIAGRO)

Fazenda Santa Cecilia near Curitiba (Dairy farm)

Antonio Centa Farm Manager

**Interstate Veterinary Control Post National Road No. BR 376 on the border
between Paraná and Santa Catarina States near Sebastião Souza e Silva**

Paulo Moreira Borba SEAB (also Past-President CRMV-Paraná)

PARANÁ STATE (24th March 2007)

Fazenda Rancho do Mimo – Bela Vista do Paraíso Municipality - Paraná

Jubrail Romeu Arcenio Owner

Farm Manager

Farm Private Veterinarian

State Veterinary LVU Bela Vista do Paraíso (near Londrina)Paraná State

Oscar Humming Neto SFA Fiscal Federal Agropecuário (MAPA)

José João Viteri SEAB/DDSA- Médico Veterinário

Antonio Aparecido dos Reis SEAB/DSSA/Unidade Veterinária Local de
Bela Vista do Paraíso

Carlos Alberto Bonezzi Supervisor Técnico Regional SEAB- Núcleo Regional
de Londrina

Silmar Bürer Chief: VS Paraná

PERNAMBUCO STATE (26th March 2007)

State Veterinary Head Office – ADAGRO – Recife State of Pernambuco

Luis Xavier	SFA Fiscal Federal Agropecuário MAPA/SFA
Pedro Paulo Silveira	SFA- MAPA
Erivânia Camelo	Gerente General/ ADAGRO
Kesia Alcantara Querez Puntual	ADAGRO
Cláudio Roberto V. Albuquerque	ADAGRO
Ricardo Gueiros	ADAGRO
Miriam de Fátima Magalhães N. Torres	ADAGRO
Aldemberga Grangeiro - Jornalista	ADAGRO
Marcos Simas, Médico Veterinário	ADAGRO
Ednaldo Siqueira de Lima - Fiscal	ADAGRO

ADAGRO State Veterinary LVU Carpina Pernambuco State

Nelson da Cruz Gouveia Filho	Regional State Veterinarian ADAGRO
Gláycy Brasileiro Nero	LVU Chief Veterinarian ADAGRO
José Coutinho de Lima	LVU Veterinarian ADAGRO
Antonio Pinto Medeiros	Agronomic Engineer ADAGRO

Chácara da Mouraria Carpina (Small holding – Bovines) Pernambuco State

Farm Manager

Fazenda Apua da Pista (Livestock holding (commercial-stud breeding) Carpina Pernambuco State

Farm Manager

Socil Evialis Nutricao Animal (Animal Feed Plant) São Jacinto Pernambuco State

José Batista Comassetto	Gerente Industrial
Lucemila Bonifácio dos Santos	Técnico Laboratório

PERNAMBUCO STATE (27th March 2007)

Veterinary Interstate Control Post – ADAGRO – Posto Goiana Pernambuco

Aurélio Almeida	Inspector (Agronomist) ADAGRO
Ernesto Gadelhy	Inspector (Veterinarian) ADAGRO

LANAGRO Veterinary Laboratory Recife

Diana Sione Barbosa Pinheiro	Chief of the Laboratory
Adriana Soares Leite	Veterinarian (Virology)
Cláudia de Farzias Cordeiro	Veterinarian (FMD)
Dr. Sianada	Veterinarian (Quality Control)

PARAÍBA STATE (27th March 2007)

Veterinary Interstate Control Posto – Cruz de Almas – Paraíba

Flávio Ferreira	Veterinary Technician Paraíba Agriculture
Petrônio Cabral Gontijo	Veterinary Technician Paraíba Agriculture

RIO DE JANEIRO (28th March 2007)

PANAFTOSA (Pan American Centre for the control of FMD) – PAHO

Miguel Angel Genovese	Director	PANAFTOSA
Victor Saraiva	Epidemiologist	PANAFTOSA
Ingrid Bergmann	Chief of Laboratory	PANAFTOSA
Antônio José Mendes da Silva	Biostatistician	PANAFTOSA
José Naranjo	Epidemiologist	PANAFTOSA
Gilfredo Darsie	Consultant	PANAFTOSA

Ronaldo G. Pereira SFA Chief Veterinarian MAPA – SEDESA
Rio de Janeiro State

BELO HORIZONTE (29th March 2007)

**Instituto Mineiro de Agropecuária (IMA) – Belo Horizonte; Minas Gerais State
Sala de Reuniões do IMA**

Dr. Altino Rodrigues Neto	Director-General	IMA
Sergio Luiz Lima Monteiro	Superintendente	IMA
Antônio Carlos de Moraes	Vice-Diretor Geral	IMA
Pedro Luiz Ribeiro Hartung	Diretor Técnico	IMA
José Marques Neto	Gerente de Rede Laboratorial	
Renato Nunes de Faria	Gerente de Inspeção de Produtos	
Nataniel Diniz Nogueira	Gerente de Defesa Sanitária Vegetal	IMA
Marco Antonio Vale	Gerente de Certificação	IMA
Wolnei Wolff	Diretor de Planejamento, Gestão e Finanças	IMA
Paulo Renato Carvalho	Assessoria de Comunicação Social	IMA
Beth Rios	Coordenadora de Educação Sanitária	IMA
José de Oliveira Mascarenhas Júnior	SFA Chief Veterinarian	MAPA – SEDESA Minas Gerais

Conselho Regional de Medicina Veterinária do Estado de Minas Gerais (CRMV-MG) – Belo Horizonte

Dr. Fernando Cruz Laender	Presidente	CRMV-MG
Dr. Liana Lara Lima	Secretária-Geral	CRMV-MG
Patrícia Prata Maluf	Fiscal	CRMV-MG
Joaquim Pavantos Amacio	Gerente Administrativo	CRMV-MG
Moisés Cataldo Santiago	Assessor Técnico	CRMV-MG

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG) – Veterinary School - Belo Horizonte

Prof. Francisco Carlos F.Lobato Director of the Veterinary School
Prof. Renato César Sacchetto Torres Vice-Director of the Veterinary School

Rondônia State (30th TO 1st APRIL 2007)

PORTO VELHO (30th March 2007)

**Agência de Defesa Sanitária Agrosilvoposteril do Estado de Rondônia (IDARON) –
Porto Velho, State of Rondônia**

Lorival Ribeiro de Amorin	Presidente IDARON Rondônia
Bethyzabel dos A.s. Corrêa de Araújo	FFA/SEDESA/MAPA
Cláudio R.R. Junqueira	Secretário Executivo. Fundo Emergencial de Febre Aftosa do Estado de Rondônia
Leandro José Bezerra dos Santos	Diretor Técnico. Sanidade Animal. IDARON Rondônia
Márcio Alex Petró	SEAPES/IDARON
Marco Antonio G. Ribeiro	SEAPES/IDARON
Marcia de Fátima G.S. Soares	SEAPES/IDARON

CALAMA (30th March 2007)

Rondônia-Amazonia Interstate Border Control Post – Calama - Rio Madeira
 Enéas Silvestre da Silva Border Inspector IDARON

FMD Free-zone-Buffer Zone Intra-State Veterinary Checkpoint
 Veterinary Inspector IDARON

GUAJARÁ-MIRIM (31st March 2007)

SFA – Office Guajará-Mirim / Port of Guajará-Mirim - State of Rondônia

Luiz Fernando Mena Diehl	FFA/DSA/MAPA
Sandine Kanar Lima	Chefe de ULPES /IDARON
Isaac Newton McComb Pesses	IDARON
Serena Menaeho Paroda	SENASAG – Beni – Bolivia
Júlio Cesar Otjopi Suarez	SENASAG – Beni – Bolivia
Walter Zabara Voco	SENASAG – Beni – Bolivia
Jorge Becerra Hobone	Universidade Autônoma de Beni – Bolivia
Estaban Vesquez Vargas	Veterinário FEGABENI - Bolivia
Miguel Nunes Neto	Sindicato de Guajará-Mirim
Paulo Domingo de Oliveira	President COMUSA - Guajará-Mirim

Veterinary Medicines Retail Distributor – Agro-Motores - Guajará-Mirim

Helton Oliveira de Araújo Owner & Manager

Local Veterinary Unit (IDARON) - Guajará-Mirim

Rodrigo de Melo Lima Othon LVU Veterinarian IDARON

Fazenda “Serra dos Índios” – near Guajará-Mirim

Walmor Marques Brunoro Owner

PORTO VELHO AIRPORT (1st April 2007)

Ivo Cassol	Governor of the State of Rondônia
João Carlos G. Ribeiro	Secretário de Estado de Planejamento

BRASÍLIA (3rd April 2007)

Closing Meeting

Dr. Jamil Gomes de Souza	Diretor do DSA - CVO
Francianne Abrantes Assis	DSA/MAPA - PVS Team Contact Person
Helia Lemos da Silva	DSA/SDA/MAPA

Vera Cecilia Ferreira de Figueiredo	DSA/SDA/MAPA
Herbert Schneider	OIE-PVS Team Leader
Moisés Vargas-Teran	OIE-PVS Technical Expert
Salomé Koloffon	OIE-PVS Observer

2. List of facilities / locations visited

17th March 2007



Meat Export Establishment No. 862
Slaughterhouse and processing establishment

Place: BRASÍLIA, MAPA
TOPIC: Introduction to the Minister / Courtesy Meeting

Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento
Executive Secretary
Secretaria de Defesa Agropecuária
TOPIC: Opening Meeting of PVS Evaluation

Confederação da Agricultura e Pecuária do Brasil (CNA)
TOPIC: Stakeholder Meeting

DIPOA
TOPIC: Veterinary Public Health - Meeting with DIPOA

20th March 2007

Place: BRASÍLIA
Conselho Federal de Medicina Veterinária (CFMV)
TOPIC: Veterinary Statutory Body

21st March 2007



Place: **SÃO PAULO**
Associação Brasileira das Indústrias Exportadoras de Carnes (ABIEC)
(Brazilian Beef Export Industries Association)

TOPIC: Stakeholder relationship

Place: **VINHEDO (CAMPINAS)** State of São Paulo

AGV Logística, São Paulo

SINDAN (Sindicato Nacional da Indústria de Produtos Para Saúde Animal

TOPIC: Veterinary Vaccine (FMD) National Distribution Centre

22nd March 2007

Place: **CURITIBA** **Federal Veterinary Service MAPA – SFA**
Superintendência Federal do Paraná

TOPIC: Regional Federal Veterinary Services Organisation

Place: **State Veterinary Administration** State of Paraná - SEAB
Curitiba

TOPIC: SVS - State Veterinary Administration

Place: **Local Veterinary Unit (LVU) State Veterinary Administration** State of Paraná
Curitiba

TOPIC: State Veterinary Administration

Place: **Agropecuária “Rei do Gado” – POMAGRO**
Curitiba

TOPIC: Veterinary medicines & biologicals distribution

Place: **Universidade Tuiuti do Paraná (Private Veterinary School)**
Curitiba

TOPIC: Veterinary graduate training



23rd March 2007

Place: **PARANAGUÁ Federal Veterinary Service Port Control**
Control Office SIF No. 4243 / Cold Storage SIF No. 785

TOPIC: Export & Import Control

Place: **NEAR CURITIBA Fazenda Santa Cécilia (Dairy farm)**

TOPIC: Stakeholder communication

Place: **SEBASTIÃO SOUZA E SILVA Interstate Veterinary Control Post**
National Road No. BR 376 on the border between Paraná and Santa
Catarina States

TOPIC: Veterinary Border Control

24th March 2007

Place: **BELA VISTA DO PARAÍSO Fazenda Rancho do Mimo –Municipality -**
Paraná

TOPIC: Epidemiological surveillance and Stakeholder Cooperation

Place: LONDRINA State Veterinary LVU Bela Vista do Paraíso (near Londrina)
Paraná State
TOPIC: SVS - Animal disease control; epidemiological surveillance and CE

26th March 2007



Place: RECIFE State Veterinary Head Office – ADAGRO – State of Pernambuco
TOPIC: SVS Organisation and Animal Disease Control

Place: CARPINA ADAGRO State Veterinary LVU Pernambuco State
TOPIC: Animal disease control; epidemiological surveillance and CE

Chácara da Mouraria Carpina Pernambuco State
TOPIC: Stakeholder – Livestock holding (small)

Fazenda Apuá da Pista Carpina Pernambuco State
TOPIC: Stakeholder – Livestock holding (commercial-stud breeding)

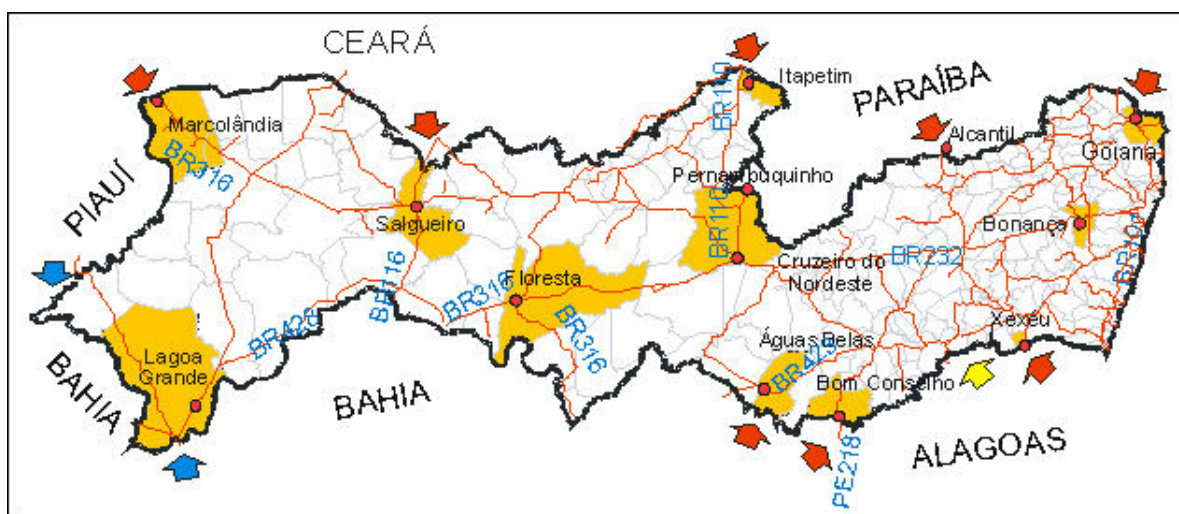
Place: SÃO JACINTO Socil Evalidis Nutrição Animal Pernambuco State
TOPIC: Stakeholder – Animal Feed Plant

27th March 2007

Place: POSTO GOIANA Veterinary Interstate Control Post – ADAGRO – Pernambuco
TOPIC: Animal Disease Control – Border Control

Place: CRUZ DE ALMAS Veterinary Interstate Control Post — Paraíba State
TOPIC: Animal Disease Control – Border Control

Pernambuco Border Inspection Points



Place: RECIFE LANAGRO Veterinary Laboratory Pernambuco State

TOPIC: Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosis

28th March 2007

Place: RIO DE JANEIRO

PANAFTOSA (pan American Centre for the control of FMD) – PAHO

Presentation on PVS (Powerpoint) given to the senior personnel of PANAFTOSA

TOPIC: Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosis / Training / International harmonisation

29th March 2007

Place: BELO HORIZONTE Instituto Mineiro de Agropecuária (IMA) – Minas Gerais State - Sala de Reuniões do IMA

TOPIC: SVS : Veterinary Management and Animal Disease Control

Place: Conselho Regional de Medicina Veterinária do Estado de Minas Gerais (CRMV-MG) – Belo Horizonte

TOPIC: Regional Veterinary Statutory Body – Conselho Regional de Medicina Veterinária do Estado de Minas Gerais (CRMV-MG)

Place: Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG) – Veterinary School - Belo Horizonte

TOPIC: Veterinary Training



30th March 2007



Place: PORTO VELHO
Agência de Defesa Sanitária Agrosilvoposteril do Estado de Rondônia (IDARON) – Porto Velho, State of Rondônia

TOPIC: Veterinary Management and Animal Disease Control

Place: CALAMA
Rondônia-Amazônia Interstate Border Control Post –Rio Madeira

TOPIC: Veterinary Movement Control

Place: FMD Free-zone-Buffer Zone Intra-State Veterinary Checkpoint

TOPIC: Veterinary Movement Control

31st March 2007

Place: Helicopter Surveillance along the Rio Madeira and the International Border between Brazil and Bolivia

GUAJARÁ-MIRIM SFA – Office

Port of Guajará-Mirim - State of Rondônia

TOPIC: International Veterinary Movement and Animal Disease Control

Place: Veterinary Medicines Retail Distributor – Agro-Motores - Guajará-Mirim

TOPIC: Veterinary Medicines and Vaccine Control

Place: Local Veterinary Unit (IDARON) - Guajar-Mirim
TOPIC: Veterinary Disease Control

Place: Fazenda “Serra do ndio” – near Guajar-Mirim
TOPIC: SISBOV and Veterinary Supervision

1st April 2007

Place: AIRPORT PORTO VELHO - State of Rondnia
TOPIC: Veterinary Administration and PVS

2nd April 2007

Place: BRASLIA , MAPA
PVS Team Meeting and Discussion of Evaluation and Preliminary Conclusions

3rd April 2007

Place: BRASLIA , MAPA
Secretaria de Defesa Agropecuria : Departamento de Sade Animal
TOPIC: Closing Meeting of PVS Evaluation

3. Air Travel Itinerary

16th March – 3rd April 2007

DAY	DATE	From	To	Flight No.	Dep	Arrive
Wednesday	14.3	Johannesburg	Brasília	SA 205 JJ 3180	1030	2230
Saturday	17.3.	Brasília Goiana	Goiânia Brasília	JJ 3813 JJ 3465	0840 1830	0915 1908
Tuesday	20.3	Brasília	São Paulo	JJ 3563	2014	2148
Wednesday	21.3	Campinas	Curitiba	JJ 3831	2040	2130
Saturday	24.3	Curitiba Londrina	Londrina Recife	JJ 3811 JJ 3759 JJ 3394	1035 1912	1120 0115*
Wednesday	28.3	Recife Rio de Janeiro	Rio de Janeiro Belo Horizonte	JJ 3159 JJ 8017	0600 1645	0900 1745
Thursday	29.3	Belo Horizonte	Porto Velho	JJ 3844 JJ 3546	1730	2250
Friday	30.3	Porto Velho	Amazônia Border area	Helicopter	1400	1800
Saturday	31.3	Porto Velho	Guajará- Mirim & Bolivian border	Helicopter	0700	1800
Sunday	1.4	Porto Velho	Brasília	JJ 3541	1305	1655
Tuesday	3.4	Brasília São Paulo	São Paulo Johannesburg	JJ 3705 SA 206	1330 1750	1500 0720+

4. Summary of Preliminary Findings of the Evaluation (in table or other summary format)

The overall results of the PVS Evaluation: Brazil

	Level of advancement
Human and Financial Resources	
Professional and technical competence of the personnel of the VS	
A: Veterinary and other professionals (university qualification)	4
B: Veterinary para-professionals and other technical personnel	3
Continuing education	3
Technical independence	4
Stability of policies and programmes	4
Coordination capability of the sectors and institutions of the VS	4
Funding	5
Contingency funding	4
Capability to invest and develop	5
Technical Authority and Capability	
Laboratory disease diagnosis	4
Risk analysis	3
Quarantine and border security	3
Epidemiological surveillance	3
Early detection and emergency response	3
Emerging issues	3
Technical innovation	4
Veterinary medicines and veterinary biologicals	3
Interaction with Stakeholders	
Communications	5
Consultation with stakeholders	5
Official representation	5
Accreditation/Authorisation/Delegation	4
Veterinary Statutory Body	3
Implementation of joint programmes	5
Access to Markets	
Preparation of legislation and regulations, and implementation of regulations	4
Stakeholder compliance with legislation and regulations	3
International harmonisation	4
International certification	4
Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements	5
Traceability	3
Transparency	4
Zoning	4
Compartmentalisation	NIL

5. LIST OF DOCUMENTS STUDIED / COLLECTED DURING THE PVS BRAZIL EVALUATION MISSION 14 MARCH – 3 APRIL 2007

E = Electronic version H = Hard copy version

Title		Published by / Date	ISBN / Web page
PRE-MISSION DOCUMENTS			
<i>EU Mission Report DG(SANCO) / 8563/2002 10-19 April 2002</i>	E	EU Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General : FVO Office	http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/inspections/index
<i>EU Mission Report DG(SANCO) / 9068 /2003 4-14 February 2003</i>	E	EU Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General : FVO Office	http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/inspections/index
<i>EU Mission Report DG(SANCO) / 9088 /2003 5-19 March 2003</i>	E	EU Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General : FVO Office	http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/inspections/index
<i>EU Mission Report DG(SANCO) / 7185 /2004 26 April-6 May 2004</i>	E	EU Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General : FVO Office	http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/inspections/index
<i>EU Mission Report DG(SANCO) / 7589 /2005 30 August–15 September 2005</i>	E	EU Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General : FVO Office	http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/inspections/index
<i>EU Mission Report DG(SANCO) / 7712 /2005 23 Nov – 1 December 2005</i>	E	EU Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General : FVO Office	http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/inspections/index
<i>EU Mission Report DG(SANCO) / 8301 /2006 23 Jan – 3 February 2006</i>	E	EU Health and Consumer Protection Directorate-General : FVO Office	http://europa.eu.int/comm/food/fs/inspections/index
<i>Report FAOTCP / RLA / 0177 No. 030822 (Prevention System for BSE) 5-6 June 2003</i>	E	FAO, Rome	www.agricultura.gov.br
Fortalecimento do Sistema de Defesa Agropecuária da Região Norte do Brasil	E	Organização das Nações unidas para Agricultura e Alimentação - FAO	www.agricultura.gov.br
Situación de los Programas de Erradicación de la Fiebre Aftosa. América del Sur.	E	Organización Panamericana de la Salud	www.agricultura.gov.br
Programa Nacional de Erradicação da Febre (PNEFA)	E		www.agricultura.gov.br
Technical Note DSA No. 28 Newcastle Disease	E	MAPA, DSA, Brazil	www.agricultura.gov.br
Technical Note DSA No. 29 Newcastle Disease	E	MAPA, DSA, Brazil	www.agricultura.gov.br
Technical Note DSA No. 36 Newcastle Disease	E	MAPA, DSA, Brazil	www.agricultura.gov.br
Technical Note DSA No. 38 Newcastle Disease	E	MAPA, DSA, Brazil	www.agricultura.gov.br
Technical Note DSA No. 41 Newcastle Disease	E	MAPA, DSA, Brazil	www.agricultura.gov.br
Technical Note DSA No. 50 Newcastle Disease	E	MAPA, DSA, Brazil	www.agricultura.gov.br
Technical Note DSA No. 52 Newcastle Disease	E	MAPA, DSA, Brazil	www.agricultura.gov.br
Animal Health situation and controls	E	MAPA 10 March 2007	
Imports & Exports Brazil	E	MAPA 2006	
OIE Notificacoes 2001-2005	E	MAPA 9 March 2007	
SISBOV Legislation	E	MAPA 9 March 2007	

Offices and Borderposts	E	MAPA 9 March 2007	
Personnel and Budget	E	MAPA 9 March 2007	
MAPS : Animal Population	E	MAPA 9 March 2007	
MAPS : Brazil	E	MAPA 9 March 2007	
MAPS : States of Brazil, Vegetation; Land use etc	E	Various Internet sources	
MISSION DOCUMENTS			
<i>Animal Health Situation and Controls Animal diseases and outbreaks</i>	E	Brazil Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Food Supply Agriculture and Livestock Defense Secretariat	
<i>SISBOV - NORMATIVE INSTRUCTION N#17, OF 13, JULY OF 2006.</i>	E	Brazil Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Food Supply Agriculture and Livestock Defense Secretariat	
<i>Normative Instruction SDA No. 82, November 20,2003re FMD controls</i>	E	MAPA	
<i>Procedures for the Diagnosis of the diseases of the central nervous system of cattle</i>	H	MAPA / 2003	www.agricultura.gov.br
<i>Quantitativo de Doenças por Procedência 01/01/2005-31/12/2005</i>	H	MAPA	
<i>Quantitativo de Doenças por Procedência 01/01/2006-31/12/2006</i>	H	MAPA	
<i>List of Approved Export Establishments: Fresh Meat</i>	H	13(02/2007 – 27/02/2007 DIPOA	
<i>List of Approved Export Establishments: Poultry Meat</i>	H	13(02/2007 – 27/02/2007 DIPOA	
<i>Manual de Procedimientos para la atención de ocurrencias de fiebre aftosa y otras enfermedades vesiculares</i>	H	Manual Técnico PANAFTOSA	ISSN 0101-6970
<i>Continental Information and Surveillance System (CISS) Leaflet</i>	H	PANAFTOSA	www.panaftosa.org.br
<i>Capacitación Intramural 2007</i>	H	PANAFTOSA	www.panaftosa.org.br
<i>Informe Anual 2006. Laboratorio.</i>	H	PANAFTOSA	www.panaftosa.org.br
<i>XXXIV COSALFA. Informe Anual de los Países. 2006.</i>	H	PANAFTOSA	www.panaftosa.org.br
<i>Situación de los programas de Erradicación de la Fiebre Aftosa. América del Sur. 2006 Documento de trabajo.</i>	H	PANAFTOSA	www.panaftosa.org.br
<i>Manual de Procedimientos para la Atención de Ocurrencias de Fiebre Aftosa y otras Enfermedades Vesiculares. Manual Técnico. Proyecto BID/PANAFTOSA-OPS/OMS para los</i>	H	PANAFTOSA	www.panaftosa.org.br

<i>países del MERCOSUR Ampliado, 2007</i>			
<i>Programa Nacional de Controle e Erradicação da Brucelose e da Tuberculose Animal – PNCEBT</i>	H	MAPA – DSA /2006 Manuel Técnico	ISBN 85-99851-01-2
<i>Manual de Colheita Amostras em Produtos Destinados Alimentação de Ruminantes, em Propriedades Rurais</i>	H	Secretaria de Defesa Agropecuária, Departamento de Saúde Animal	
<i>A Turma da Mônica – Abaixo a raiva</i>	H	MAPA – PAHO	
<i>Chico Benito – Febre aftosa</i>	H	MAPA – PAHO	
<i>A Turma da Mônica, país saudável, mundo melhor! Vigilância agropecuária. Mauricio de Sousa Editora.</i>	H	MAPA – PAHO 2005	
<i>Brazilian Beef Magazine</i>	H	MAPA – PAHO	
<i>Cadeia produtiva de suínos e disseminação de Salmonella. Ano 10. No 31.2004</i>	H	Conselho Federal de Medicina Veterinária.	
<i>As Comissões de Ética no uso de animais. Ano 10. No 32. 2004.</i>	H	Conselho Federal de Medicina Veterinária.	
<i>Tudo que você precisa saber sobre a Febre Aftosa. Programa Nacional de Erradicação da Febre Aftosa.</i>	H	Conselho Nacional da Pecuária de Corte.	
<i>CD ROM. Feche a porteira para febre aftosa. Mais uma aventura educativa de Mateus, Catirina e Dr. Prevenildo.</i>	E	Conselho Nacional da Pecuária de Corte.	
<i>Conselho Federal de Medicina Veterinária Jornal</i>	H	CFMV Brasília – various issues	
<i>Conselho Regional de Medicina Veterinária Jornal</i>	H	CRMV-PR (Paraná) various issues	www.crmv-pr.org.br
<i>O ensino para o futuro, em busca de novos caminhos. No. 3. Ano 1. 2002.</i>	H	Conselho Regional de Medicina Veterinária. Paraná.	
<i>Bem-Estar Animal. Erros e acertos em busca da qualidade de vida. No 4. Ano II. 2002</i>	H	Conselho Regional de Medicina Veterinária. Paraná.	
<i>Laticínios: responsabilidade Técnica e Registro. No 21. Ano V. 2006</i>	H	Conselho Regional de Medicina Veterinária. Paraná.	
<i>Raízes da pecuária</i>	H	ABIEC	
<i>Leaflet for prevention of Avian Influenza.</i>	H	SEAB (Secretaria de Estado da Agricultura e do Abastecimento) Governo do Paraná.	
<i>CD Rom. 60 anos 1944-2004</i>	CD	SEAB.	
<i>Postos Fixos de Fiscalização.</i>	H	SEAB. Seção de Trânsito Animal e Eventos Agropecuários. 2007.	
<i>CNA – Farmers Union System</i>	H	Confederação da Agricultura e Pecuária do Brasil	
<i>Circular No. 144/2007/CGPE/DIPOA pós-graduação em Higiene e Processamento de Produtos de Origem Animal</i>	H	MAPAY-SDA-DIPOA 15 February 2007	
<i>Dados atuais do PNCEBT</i>	H	DSA Dept- Brucellosis & Tb Control Programme	
<i>Relação das Instituições reconhecidas para ministrar “Cursos de refinamento em Métodos de Diagnóstico e Controle da Brucelose e Tuberculose e de Noções em EET”</i>	H	MAPA	

<i>AGENDA tentativa dos Cursos MAPA/PANAFTOSA</i>	H	Minuta de 08/03/2007	
<i>Portada ADAGRO Pernambuco No.032, de 15 de setembro de 2005.</i>	H	Grupo Especial de Atenção a Suspeita de Enfermidade Emergencial.	
<i>Leaflet. Ministério da Agricultura, pecuária e Abastecimento.</i>	H	Laboratório de Apoio Animal. LAPA/RECIFE	
<i>Amostras recebidas pelo LANAGRO-PE Dei Inquérito Soroepidemiológico Febre Aftosa.</i>	H	LANAGRO-PE	
<i>Informative leaflet. Peste Suína Clássica.</i>	H	Governo do estado de Paraíba.	
<i>Educação Sanitária No dia a dia Dos Alunos. Descobrimo a Agropecuária na Escola.</i>	H	Instituto Mineiro de Agropecuária. 2006	
<i>VZ & em Minas-Revista Veterinário e Zootecnia em Minas</i>	H	CRMV-MG No. 92 - 2007	
<i>Manual de procedimentos para atendimento a notificação de foco de febre aftosa</i>	H	IDARON, Agencia de Defesa Sanitária Agrosilvopastoril do Estado de Rondônia.	
<i>Arquivo Brasileiro de Medicina Veterinária e Zootecnia. Brazilian Journal of Veterinary and animal Sciences</i>	H	Various Issues.	ISSN-0102-0935
<i>Manual de Orientação para as Atividades de Responsabilidade Técnica</i>	H	Conselho Regional de Medicina Veterinária do Estado de Minas Gerais. 2005	
<i>Resultados Oficiais Testes de Vacinas 2005 and 2006</i>	H	MAPA	
<i>Leaflet Como evitar a Doença da Vaca Louca no brasil</i>	H	MAPA/Pfizer	
<i>Controle Da Raiva dos Herbivoros Manual Técnico-2005</i>	H	Programa Nacional de Controle da Raiva dos Herbivoros-MAPA	
<i>Procedures for the Diagnosis of the diseases of the Central Nervous System of Cattle</i>	H	MAPA/Vallé/OPAS/OMS/SINDAN	
<i>Guia de transito animal (GTA)</i>	H	MAPA	
<i>Seminário preparatório para o exame nacional de suficiencia. Junho 2001</i>	H	Conselho Federal de Medicina Veterinária. Comissão Nacional de Ensino de Medicina Veterinária	
<i>Anais do VI, VIII and XII Seminário Nacional do Ensino da Medicina Veterinária</i>	H	Conselho Federal de Medicina Veterinária. Comissão Nacional de Ensino de Medicina Veterinária	
<i>I Fórum brasileiro de dirigentes de faculdades e escolas de medicina veterinária. Sept. 2000</i>	H	Conselho Federal de Medicina Veterinária. Comissão Nacional de Ensino de Medicina Veterinária	
<i>Manual de Legislacao. 2006</i>	H	Servico Público Federal. Conselho Federal de medicina Veterinária.	

<i>Relatório Sintético I ao VI Exame Nacional de Certificação Profissional da Medicina Veterinária</i>	H	Serviço Público Federal Conselho Federal de Medicina Veterinária. Comissão Nacional de Ensino de Medicina Veterinária	
<i>Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Abastecimiento</i>	H	Secretaria de Relaciones Internacionales de Agronegocio/ MAPA	
<i>Anuário brasileiro de aves e suínos 2006</i>	H	CONAB/ EMBRAPA/ MAPA	
CONCURSO PÚBLICO PARA PROVIMENTO DE VAGAS NO CARGO DE FISCAL FEDERAL AGROPECUÁRIO	E	MAPA , EDITAL N.º 1/2001 and 2/2001– MA, DE 14 DE SETEMBRO DE 2001	
RESÍDUOS DE DROGAS VETERINÁRIAS EM PRODUTOS DE ORIGEM ANIMAL.O DIAMANTINO FEIJÓ	E	Belo Horizonte/MG - 07/07/2006	

PowerPoint / CD Presentations TITLE	Organization
<i>Superintendência Federal de Agricultura no Paraná</i>	Serviço de Sanidade Agropecuária (SEDESA)
<i>Estado do Paraná</i>	Secretaria de Estado da Agricultura e do Abastecimento (SEAB)
<i>Estrutura de Defesa Sanitária, Instituto Mineiro de Agropecuária</i>	Instituto Mineiro de Agropecuária (IMA)
<i>Superintendência Federal de Agricultura em Rondônia</i>	Serviço de Defesa Agropecuária Rondônia
<i>Governo do Estado de Rondônia. Gerencia de Inspeção e Defesa Sanitária Animal</i>	Agência de Defesa Sanitária Agrosilvopastoril do Estado de Rondônia (IDARON)
<i>Sistema de Vigilância de Fronteira Ro/Bo</i>	Agência de Defesa Sanitária Agrosilvopastoril do Estado de Rondônia (IDARON)
<i>Situation of the animal defense in Pernambuco with emphasis in foot and mouth disease</i>	ADAGRO - Pernambuco
<i>FMD Control Bolivia</i>	SENASAG – Beni – Bolivia
<i>Feche a Porteira pra Febre Aftosa</i>	Conselho Nacional de Pecuária de Corte - MAPA - PANAFOTSA