

41315 Implement and review a livestock health plan

Kaupae Level	4
Whiwhinga Credit	20
Whāinga Purpose	This standard is intended for people working with livestock, including beef cattle, dairy livestock, deer, goats and sheep, in various pastoral farming systems. They will be able to plan for implementation of a livestock health plan, manage livestock health interventions, analyse livestock health outcomes, and review the effectiveness of the livestock health plan. This skill standard is aligned to the New Zealand Certificate in Agriculture (Level 4) [Ref: 5677].

Hua o te ako me Paearu aromatawai | Learning outcomes and assessment criteria

Hua o te ako Learning outcomes	Paearu aromatawai Assessment criteria
1. Plan for implementation of a livestock health plan.	a. Identify implementation priorities, risks, and resource requirements from the livestock health plan.
	b. Develop an operational plan to support implementation of the livestock health plan.
2. Manage livestock health interventions.	a. Monitor and collect data for livestock health.
	b. Evaluate livestock health and implement appropriate interventions in accordance with a livestock health plan.
3. Analyse livestock health outcomes.	a. Analyse livestock responses to health interventions.
	b. Report on livestock health trends and outcomes in relation to the livestock health plan.
4. Review the effectiveness of a livestock health plan.	a. Compare the livestock health plan with actual health interventions.
	b. Identify and explain factors that affected the effectiveness of the livestock health plan.
	c. Evaluate the effectiveness of the livestock health plan based on actual interventions.

Pārongo aromatawai me te taumata paearu | Assessment information and grade criteria***Assessment specifications:***

All activities must be carried out in accordance with workplace health and safety requirements, workplace procedures, and, wherever relevant, the Code of Welfare appropriate to the species and context for which the learner is being assessed.

Providers must give due consideration to embedding ngā kaupapa (principles) o Te Tiriti o Waitangi when designing delivery activities relevant to this standard. These principles are outlined in [Guidelines for Providers: Embedding Tirohanga Māori](#).

Providers must give due consideration to the needs and values of Pacific peoples and other cultural groups when designing delivery activities relevant to this standard, ensuring practices are inclusive and equitable.

Ākonga/learners should be assessed against this standard in a real-life context using naturally occurring evidence. A verifier's checklist with appropriate comments confirming competency is acceptable if accompanied by evidence that includes examples from the ākonga/learner's performance.

Ākonga/learners are expected to use the livestock health plan on the farm at which they are working.

For assessment criterion 1.b, the operational plan must be based on the livestock health plan and include implementation details relevant to the farm context, such as timing, responsibilities, resource requirements, monitoring points, and contingencies.

Evidence requirements

Review of the livestock health plan should be carried out seasonally, but only one review is required for the purposes of assessment.

Definition

Evaluate livestock health refers to observation of livestock, making an initial diagnosis and/or seeking support from a supervisor or a veterinarian.

Ngā momo whiwhinga | Grades available

Achieved

Ihirangi waitohu | Indicative content**Livestock health plans**

- livestock health plan components and priorities, e.g. biosecurity measures, vaccination schedules, parasite control plans, nutrition management, livestock welfare, veterinary support.
- livestock health risks and prevention strategies relevant to implementation, e.g. historical information, seasonal issues, production stage, introduced animals, feed supply, climatic factors, quarantine, vaccination, nutrition
- operational planning for implementation, e.g. timing and sequencing of tasks, allocation of responsibilities, resource requirements, monitoring points, contingency planning.
- resource requirements for implementation, e.g. staff, equipment, treatments, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), treatment quantities, expiry dates, storage, disposal.

Health strategies and interventions

- preventative and responsive health strategies, e.g. cost-benefit consideration, time, livestock welfare, likely outcomes.
- preventative health strategies, e.g. vaccination, biosecurity measures, nutrition, water quality, worker observations (e.g. stockmanship and husbandry capabilities), pre-intervention monitoring (e.g. faecal egg counts, facial eczema spore counts, lameness rates, blood tests, biopsies, bulk milk tests, 5-minute lamb autopsy), supplementation, trace element supplementation (e.g. selenium, iodine, cobalt), metabolic screening (e.g. blood calcium, ketone testing), vaccinations for neonatal protection via colostrum.
- responsive health strategies, e.g. treatment of metabolic disease, mastitis, lameness, outbreak diseases, parasite burdens, difficult birth, retained membranes, udder oedema, navel infection, failure of passive transfer.
- observation and initial diagnosis, e.g. identification of signs, isolation, triage, seeking support from a supervisor or veterinarian, recognition of parturition and post-parturition health problems (e.g. birth defects, difficult birth, metabolic disorders, physical injury, infection, reproductive disorders, abnormal presentations).
- livestock health interventions, e.g. internal escalation, veterinary support, wounds, blood tests, faecal tests, triage, pain management (e.g. necessity, methods, welfare requirements).
- treatment escalation, e.g. self-diagnosis and treatment, referral to supervisor, veterinary input, euthanasia.
- treatment and post-treatment requirements, e.g. withholding periods, hygiene, shelter, hospital paddock use, post-anthelmintic paddocking, securing treatments, managing dam and progeny condition and health during and after parturition, colostrum timing and adequacy, managing mismothering.

Analyse and report on livestock health outcomes

- analysis of livestock responses to interventions, e.g. treatment efficacy, expected recovery, unintended consequences, recurrence of symptoms.
- reporting on treatments and interventions, e.g. what was used, how much was used, amount remaining, incidents arising, post-treatment husbandry requirements.
- post-intervention monitoring, e.g. livestock condition, behaviour, recovery rate, treatment response, disease spread, adverse effects.
- livestock health trends and outcomes, e.g. mortality, intervention frequency, veterinary callouts, disease incidence, resistance status, seasonal patterns.
- analysis of outcomes in relation to the livestock health plan, e.g. whether planned actions were implemented, whether expected outcomes were achieved, patterns requiring escalation or adjustment.

Reviewing the effectiveness of a livestock health plan

- comparison of the livestock health plan with actual interventions.
- factors affecting implementation and effectiveness of the livestock health plan, e.g. seasonal conditions, labour availability, introduced livestock, feed supply, climatic factors, timing of interventions, resource constraints, environmental factors, herd dynamics, disease, feeding levels, condition loss in late pregnancy, feed competition within mobs, age, and previous parturition history.
- evaluation of the effectiveness of the livestock health plan based on actual interventions and livestock outcomes.

- reflective review of strengths, weaknesses, gaps, and improvements for future livestock health planning, e.g. level of monitoring, identifying neonate with dam, dam/neonate bonding, prioritising monitoring of high-risk mobs.

Rauemi | Resources

- [Health and Safety at Work Act \(2015\)](#).
- [Animal Welfare Act \(1999\)](#).
- [Animal Welfare \(Care and Procedures\) Regulations 2018](#).
- [Code of Welfare - Dairy Cattle](#) (Ministry for Primary Industries).
- [Code of Welfare - Deer](#) (Ministry for Primary Industries).
- [Code of Welfare - Goats](#) (Ministry for Primary Industries).
- [Code of Welfare - Sheep and Beef Cattle](#) (Ministry for Primary Industries).
- [National Animal Identification and Tracing \(NAIT\) programme](#) – Ministry of Primary Industries.
- [Animal status declarations](#) – Ministry of Primary Industries.

Pārongo Whakaū Kouna | Quality assurance information

Ngā rōpū whakatau-paerewa Standard Setting Body	Food and Fibre Industry Skills Board
Whakaritenga Rārangi Paetae Aromatawai DASS classification	Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries > Agriculture > Livestock Husbandry
Ko te tohutoro ki ngā Whakaritenga i te Whakamanatanga me te Whakaōritenga CMR	0052

Hātepe Process	Putanga Version	Rā whakaputa Review Date	Rā whakamutunga mō te aromatawai Last date for assessment
Rēhitatanga Registration	1	27 August 2026	N/A
Kōrero whakakapinga Replacement information	This skill standard replaced unit standard 28856.		
Rā arotake Planned review date	31 December 2031		

Please contact the Food and Fibre Industry Skills Board at info@foodandfibresb.nz to suggest changes to the content of this skill standard.