

Understanding Epidemic Intelligence at WOAAH

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WOAH Epidemic Intelligence: Event-Based Surveillance
for Animal Health in the Asia-Pacific (Part 1)

27 August 2026



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



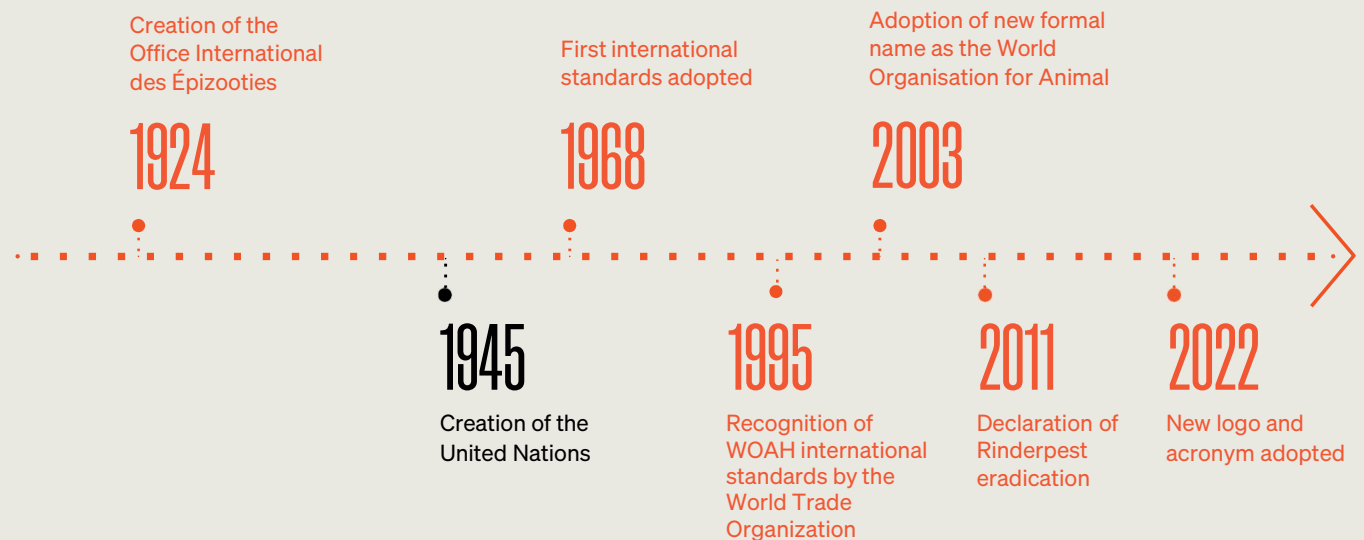
WOAH and animal health quick intro

5

Who we are

Our history

We have been at the forefront of controlling animal diseases for over 100 years. Since 1924, we have focused on monitoring and disseminating knowledge about animal diseases, as well as on how to use scientific data to limit the negative effects of animal diseases on society.





WOAH and animal health quick intro

7

183 Members

122 listed diseases
Domestic animals
and wildlife

91 terra

31 aqua



1 Emerging
diseases

Emerging Diseases
High Pathogenicity Avian Influenza
(HPAI) in cattle

Type of animals | Terrestrial

Information sharing on non-listed
Wildlife health events: WildEpi



WildEpi  is a secure, collaborative, real-time digital platform managed by WOAH. It is designed to capture non-official information on wildlife health events that are not listed by WOAH (i.e. not included in the chapter 1.3. of the WOAH Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes and therefore not collected by WAHIS).

<https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/animal-diseases/>

WOAH and animal health quick intro

Reporting LISTED Diseases



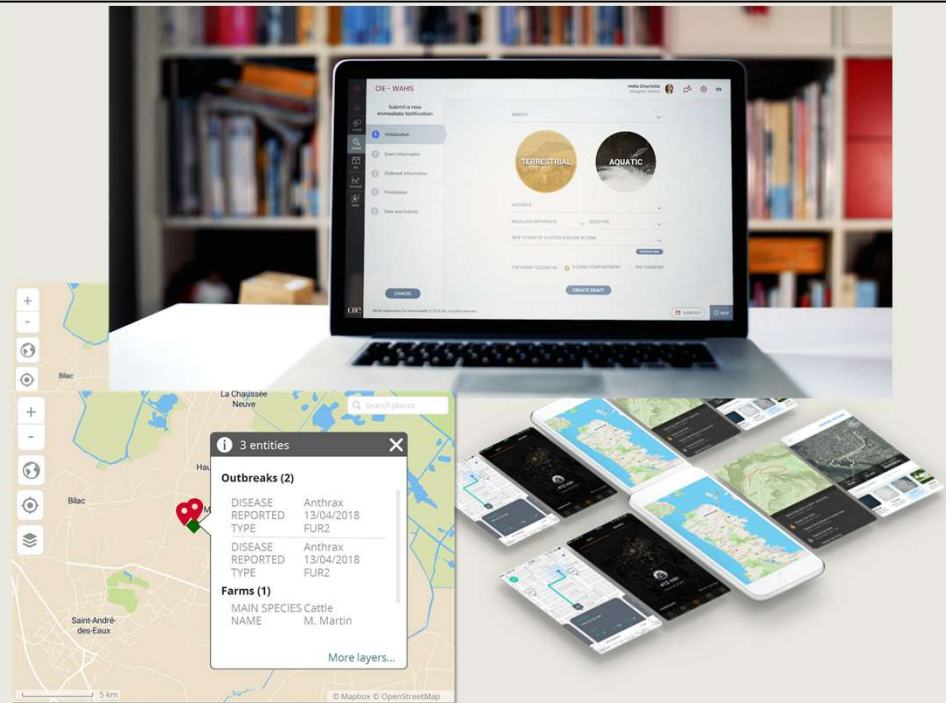
User-friendly, intuitive,
time-efficient



High resolution dynamic
mapping



Open access to WAHIS
data



<https://wahis.woah.org>

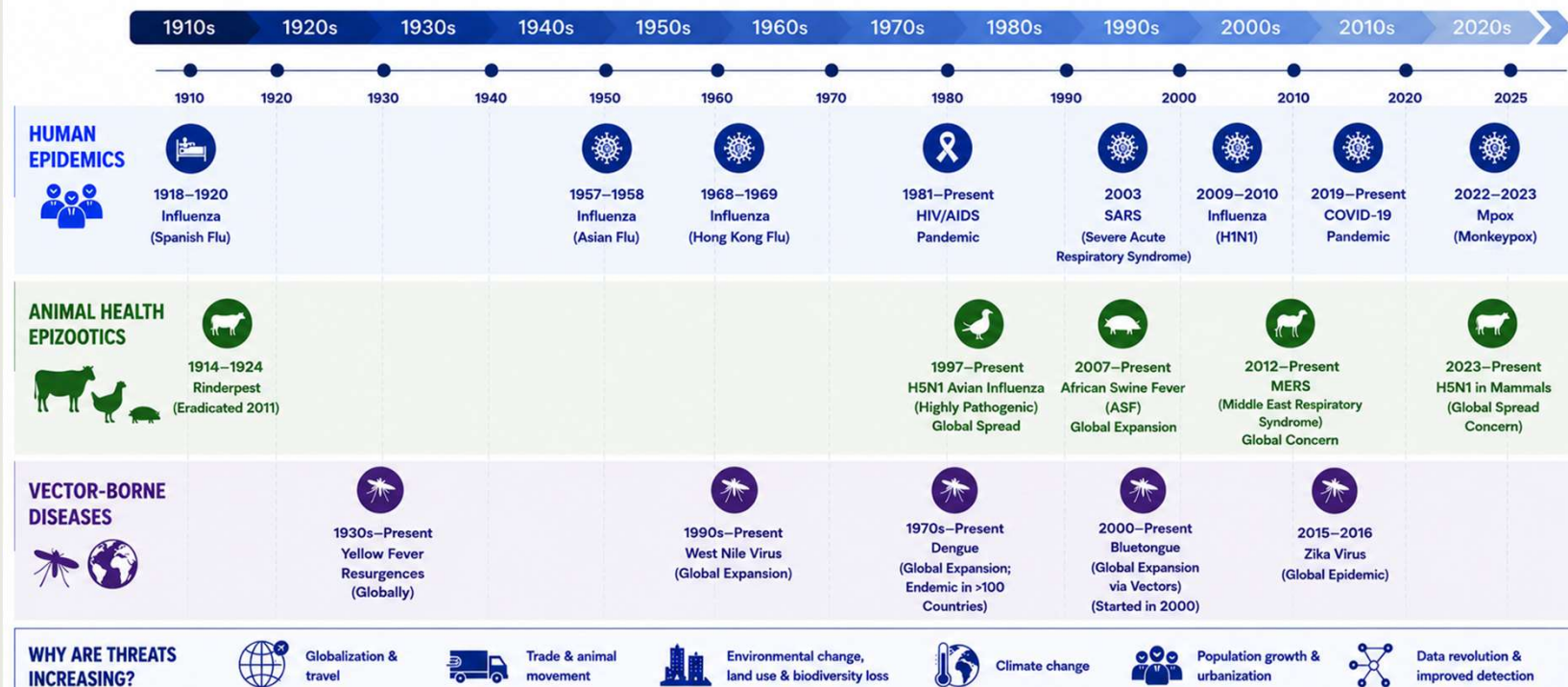
Facilitates reporting, promotes the use of data

Why improving animal health monitoring matters



A CENTURY OF HEALTH THREATS: LESSONS FROM THE PAST, PREPARING FOR THE FUTURE

Major epidemics, pandemics and epizootics over the last century



➔ Increasing interconnectedness, environmental change and global mobility are accelerating the emergence and spread of health threats.

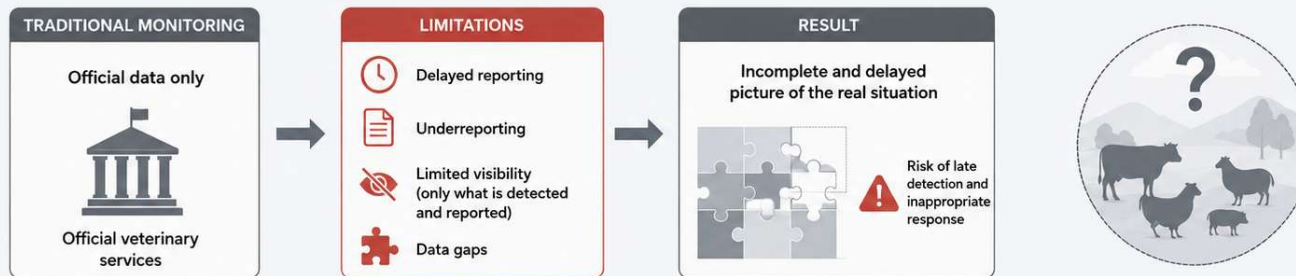
Foresight, horizon scanning, epidemic intelligence and forecasting are essential to strengthen preparedness and build a safer future.

Why improving animal health monitoring matters



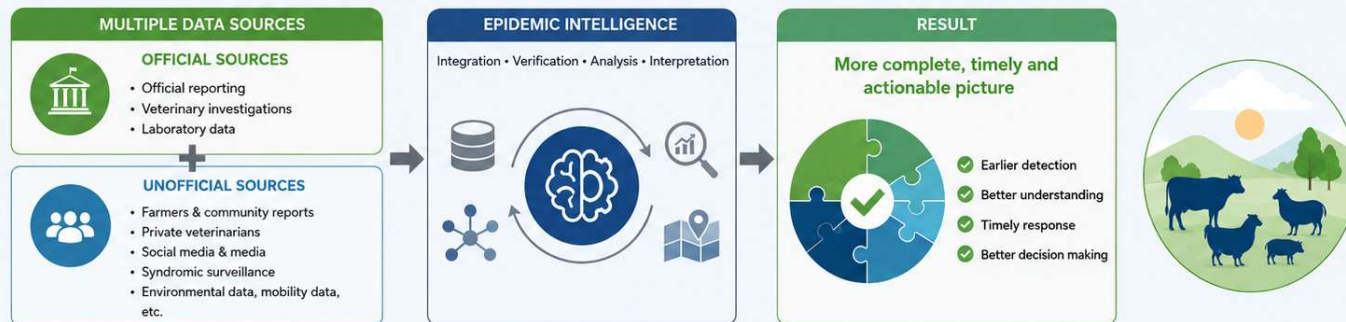
Traditional monitoring is not enough

Relying only on official data provides an incomplete and delayed picture of the real situation



Adapting the epidemic intelligence approach

Integrate data from official AND unofficial sources for a more complete and timely picture



One Health, One Data, One Intelligence

Better information for better animal health and public health outcomes

Why improving animal health monitoring matters



91st General Session
World Organisation for Animal Health

World Assembly
Paris, 26-30 May 2024



91 GS/En
Original: English
May 2024

Building the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) framework for Epidemic Intelligence

Document for internal purposes (WOAH only)

This work was made possible thanks to the contribution of the following departments, technical units, Regional and Sub-Regional Representations

Coordination

Data Integration Department – Paolo Tizzani (lead), Lina Awada, Laure Weber-Vintzel

WOAH Epidemic Intelligence Core Group

Antimicrobial Resistance and Veterinary Products Department – Andrés García Campos and Delfy Góchez

Foresight Advisor – Tianna Brand

Preparedness and Resilience Department – Claire Cayol and Madison Wimmers

Science Department – Mariana Delgado

World Animal Health Information and Analysis Department – Ittala Gizo and Colin Basler

WOAH Epidemic Intelligence Extended Group

GF-TADs Coordinator – Alexandre Fedlaevsky

One Health Coordinator – Chadia Wannous

Regional Representation for the Americas – Luis Barcos and Martin Minassian

Regional Representation for Africa – Serge Eugene Mpouam

Regional Representation for Asia and the Pacific – Jacqueline Lusat and Shohei Urushizaki

Regional Representation in Moscow – Marina Sokolova

Sub-Regional Representation for Central America – Catya Itzel Martínez Rivas and Veronica Aguilar

Sub-Regional Representation for Central Asia – Dmitry Morozov

Sub-Regional Representation for Eastern Africa – Viola Chemis

Sub-Regional Representation for North Africa – Francesco Valentini

Sub-Regional Representation for South-East Asia – Bolortuya Purevsuren

Sub-Regional Representation for Southern Africa – Tenzin

Sub-Regional Representation in Brussels – Denise Dubois

A Playbook for the WOAH 100th Anniversary Participatory Foresight Project

Foresight, horizon scanning and epidemic intelligence to improve risk monitoring and preparedness



Date: Fri 22 May,
Hour: 12h45 -13h45
Venue: Dragonnier 4
Sandwiches provided
Event in English



The aim of the side event is to
i) clarify key concepts in epidemic intelligence, horizon scanning, forecasting,
ii) discuss available tools and approaches, and
iii) highlight how WOAH and its partners and network of experts can support its members

Register on your GS93 app

Epidemic intelligence definition

*Epidemic Intelligence conducted at WOAHA is defined as the cycle of **organised and standardised collection, analysis and interpretation** of information from **multiple sources (official and non-official)** to detect, verify and investigate potential animal health risks in a timely manner in accordance with WOAHA's mandate when relevant. This work is systematic or conducted on an ad hoc basis depending on the source of information. Epidemic Intelligence includes **risk monitoring and risk assessment** and is conducted with the objective of allowing for prompt and effective **risk management and communication**, whilst fostering **multisectoral collaboration** and taking into account a One Health approach.*



El components: activities and deliverables

Risk monitoring



Risk assessment



Risk management



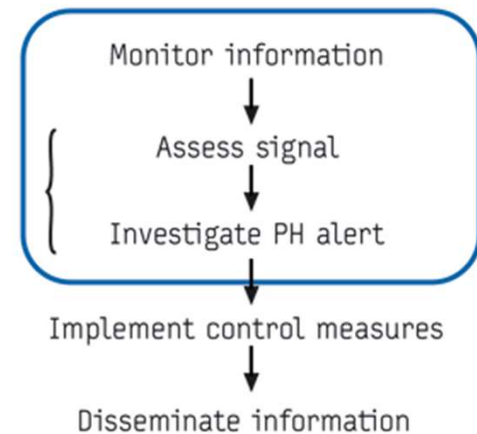
Risk communication



Functions of early warning and response related to epidemic intelligence

Risk assessment versus Risk management

Risk monitoring
Epidemic intelligence
Risk assessment
Risk management
Risk communication



Why improving animal health monitoring matters



Clarifying terminology

Foresight

Epidemic intelligence

Horizon scanning

Forecasting

From anticipation to preparedness:

Key concepts for epidemic risk monitoring

LONG-TERM ANTICIPATION

OPERATIONAL RESPONSE



1. FORESIGHT

Explores plausible future scenarios, emerging transformations and long-term uncertainties to support strategic preparedness.

2. HORIZON SCANNING

Identifies weak signals, emerging trends and drivers of change that may influence future animal health risks.

3. EPIDEMIC INTELLIGENCE

Systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of information to detect, verify and assess health threats in near real time.

4. FORECASTING

Uses epidemiological, environmental or other data to estimate the future evolution, spread or impact of diseases.

TIME
HORIZON



YEARS / DECADES

MONTHS / YEARS

DAYS / WEEKS

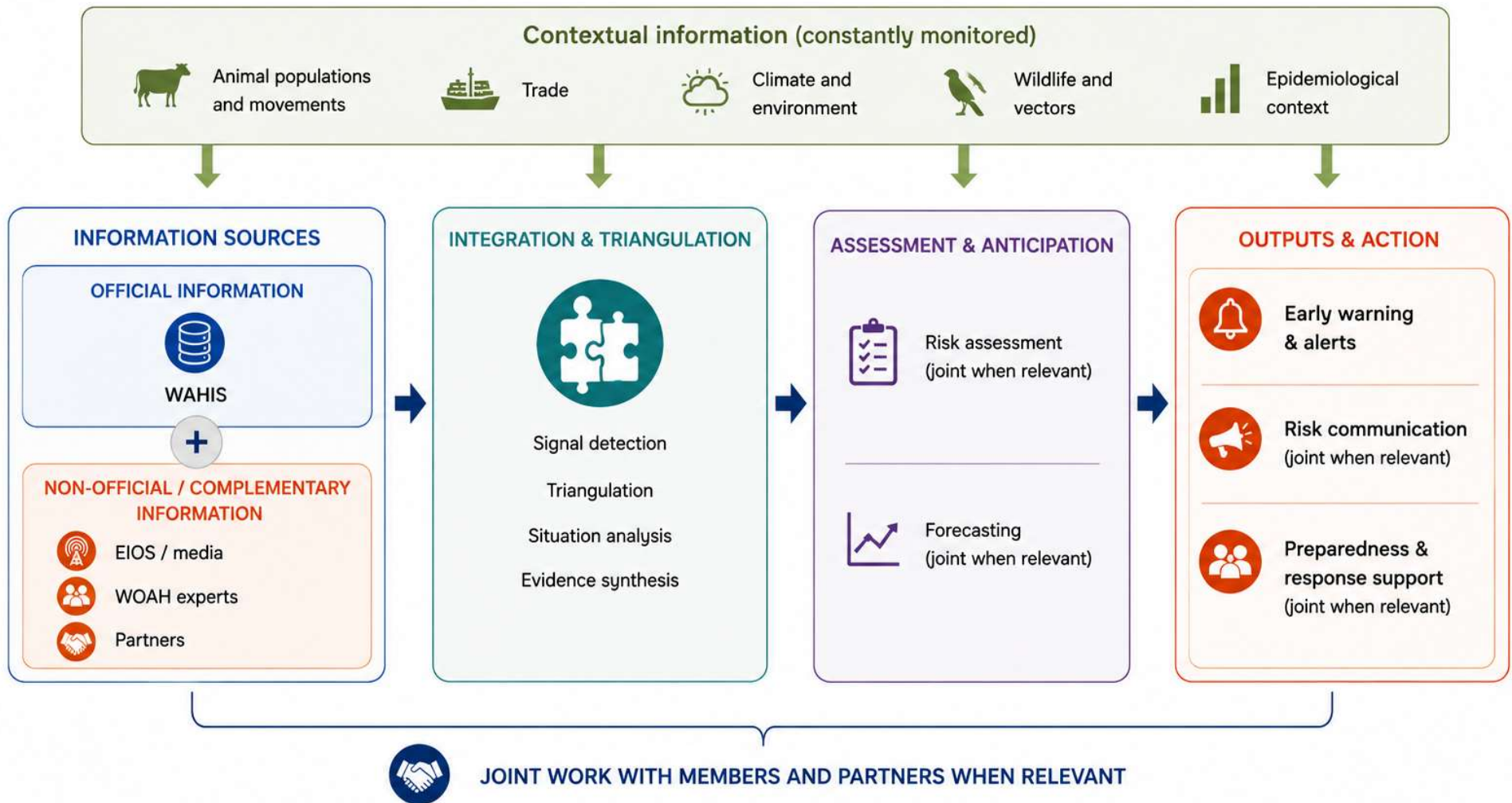
DAYS / MONTHS



These approaches are complementary and together strengthen preparedness, early warning and risk-informed decision-making.



WOAH activities for global early warning



EIOS – key figures

EIOS EPIDEMIC INTELLIGENCE FROM OPEN SOURCES Monitoring 2.1.9

Daily screening of the web for all listed and emerging diseases

Just over 15,000 sources

500 disease categories

15 languages

100,000 – 150,000 news/year

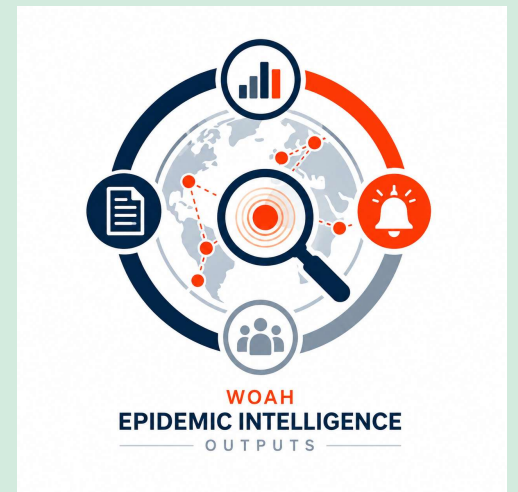
Communication between WOA and its Members

EIOS fosters a global public health intelligence collaboration, uniting stakeholders and leveraging open-source data for early detection and response to public health threats under a One Health, all-hazards approach. WHO leads this multi-stakeholder initiative under its Health Emergencies Programme. As a global collaboration, the EIOS initiative is governed by a Coordination Group with representatives from various organisations; **WOAH** is one of the organisations.

The screenshot displays the EIOS Monitoring 2.1.9 interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various disease categories with their respective counts. On the right, a list of boards is shown, including 'EIOS Daily Digest', 'All WOA Articles', 'Influenza D', 'Ebola in DRC and Uganda - Global Monitoring (All Communities)', 'Hantavirus Global Monitoring (All Communities)', 'Asia-Pacific Digest' (highlighted with a red circle), 'Estimating WAHIS sensitivity', and 'FMD South Africa'. The 'Asia-Pacific Digest' board is owned by WOA and was last updated on 2026-04-23.

Disease Category	Count
Biological	51,740
Mass Gathering	2011
Infection with Batrachochytrium salamandrivorans	48
Abrin	452
African swine fever	56,36
Alcelaphine herpesvirus 1 and ovine herpesvirus 2	1
American foulbrood	134
Anthrax	23,29
Anthrax in animals	4,758
Argentine Hemorrhagic Fever	773
Aujeszky's disease	1,258
Avian influenza	2728
Babesiosis	3,28
Baylisascaris	97
Bluetongue	3,168
Borrelia	238
Bovine Tuberculosis	4,938
Brucellosis	22,58
Camelpox	123
Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis	13,68
Cholera	1218
Chronic Wasting Disease	318
Classical swine fever	70,48
Clostridium	29,98

WOAH Epidemic intelligence outputs

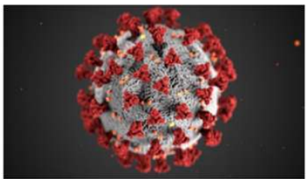




Outputs – Active search activity

EIOS EPIDEMIC INTELLIGENCE
FROM OPEN SOURCES **Monitoring 2.1.5**

The Active Search Procedure



4 ACTIVE SEARCH PROCEDURE APPLIED BY WOAHA



1. Search and identification

Perform WOAHA-specific queries in EIOS to identify signals of potential interest.



2. Authentication

Evaluate the credibility of the sources and accuracy of the information.



3. Triage (Confirmation or Denial)

Sort information according to relevance - i.e., relevant reports.
Official confirmation or denial by Delegates.



4. Immediate notification

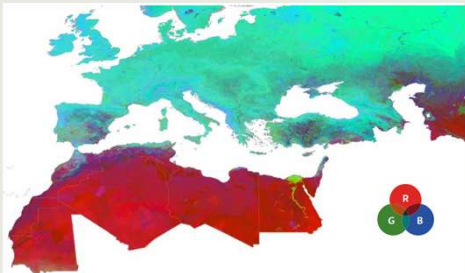
Immediate notification published by WOAHA.

- **EIOS** system main source for animal health scanning from unofficial sources
- **Daily screening**
- Around **200** animal disease categories since 2017
- Around **120,000** signals / year
- Communication between **WOAHA** and its **Members for verification**



Epidemic intelligence in action – data integration from several sources

Data integration



AI use:
-Summary of news from different sources
-News title translation



Rstudio
Integrate information and produce report

IMS Report

RIFT VALLEY FEVER (RVF) IN GABON, MALI, MAURITANIA, SENEGAL

Epidemic intelligence report 4
AUTHOR: World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) – Data Integration Department
PUBLISHED: November 5, 2025

Contents

- [Period Covered](#)
- [Outbreak Summary](#)
- [Outbreak Data](#)
- [Rift Valley Fever \(RVF\) Surveillance Report – data provided by Mauritania \(as of 25 October 2025\)](#)
- [Media attention \(number of news in blue and trend in red\)](#)
- [Summary of the epidemic intelligence update](#)
- [Epidemiological Update](#)
- [Summary of the epidemic intelligence update](#)

Official data and other sources

Outbreak Summary

The figure below illustrates the distribution of outbreaks reported for RVF ongoing events in the area. Currently **three events** are ongoing in the concerned countries.

Senegal

- One event reported on 21 September 2025 (1 immediate notification and 2 follow-up report - last update: 1/1/2025) for disease occurrence with 28 outbreaks reported.

Mauritania

- One event reported on 3 October 2025 for Unspecified change in disease epidemiology (1 immediate notification and 1 follow-up report - last update: 24/10/25) with 29 outbreaks reported.

Senegal - One event reported on 28 October 2025 for the first occurrence in a zone (1 immediate notification) with 1 outbreak reported.

The map shows outbreaks reported for WOAH (in red) and additional outbreaks appearing in FAO's EMPRES-i database (in blue).



PROVNA data



National reports

Rift Valley Fever (RVF) Surveillance Report – data provided by Mauritania (as of 25 October 2025)

Annual Health Situation

Confirmed Outbreaks

31 suspected outbreaks reported via Kobo toolbox.

16 confirmed positive by ONAGELUP lab, including 8 asymptomatic viral circulation cases (from active surveillance).

25 outbreaks tested negative.

Epidemiological Observations

Geographic Concentration: Southern and south-eastern Wilayas (Dakine, Trarza, Moud Ghazli, Assaba, Gorgol) are hotspots due to:

- High pastoral density: Cross-border livestock movement.
- Seasonal Transhumance: Movement between wet and dry zones facilitates virus spread.
- Climate Conditions: Excess rainfall has created stagnant water bodies, favouring mosquito vector proliferation.

Action Items

- Activation of One Health and surveillance committees.
- Daily SOPs and vigilance circulars to meat inspectors and private vets.
- Strict meat inspection protocols in slaughter areas.

• Distribution of Pharmaceuticals and vector control products: Protective equipment, Communication (radio, TV, social media).

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Outputs – GLEWS+

<https://www.glews.net/>

One Health. One Mission. One Global System.

GLEWS+ is a joint initiative of FAO, WHO, and WOA. It helps detect, verify, and respond to health threats at the human-animal interface.

GLEWS+

[Home](#)[About](#)[Events](#)[One health intelligence resources](#)[EIOS news feed](#)



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization



World Organisation
for Animal Health

The Joint FAO–WHO–WOAH Global Early Warning System for health threats
and emerging risks at the human–animal–ecosystem interface (GLEWS+)

Advancing one health intelligence to anticipate emerging risks and guide decisions

Find out more

All 33

Animal 33

Human 0

Countries/Territories/Areas

All Diseases

Last Month

Video: [Contact Us](#)

Last 30 days of events officially reported to the Tripartite.
The names and classifications used for countries, territories and areas on this joint FAO–WHO–WOAH website may differ from those used in the respective materials of FAO, WHO and WOA.

Greenland

Canada

United States

Sweden

Russian Federation

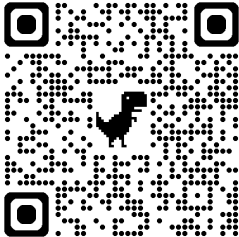
Kazakhstan

Mongolia



Outputs – GLEWS+

<https://www.glews.net/>



Events

See what's happening now — the latest health events at the human-animal-environment interface. Information come from [FAO EMPRES-i+](#), [WOAH-WAHIS](#) and [WHO-DON](#)



All events (22)

West Nile Fever (WNV) France 21 Aug 2026	Rabies Romania 21 Aug 2026	Anthrax Greece 21 Aug 2026	West Nile Fever (WNV) North Macedonia 21 Aug 2026	Avian influenza A Honduras 20 Aug 2026
Rabies Republic of Moldova 19 Aug 2026	Avian influenza A Brazil 18 Aug 2026	High pathogenicity avian influenza viruses (inf. with poultry) Sweden 18 Aug 2026	Anthrax Hungary 17 Aug 2026	Avian influenza A Netherlands (Kingdom of the) 14 Aug 2026

EIOS news feed

ence from Open Sources (EIOS) monitors publicly available information to support the early detection of potential public health threats. orts from various countries and should not be interpreted as official GLEWS+ notifications of confirmed outbreak events. For more information on EIOS, please visit: <https://www.who.int/initiatives/eios>

Search by keywords... Select a date range

total number of confirmed infections in the ongoing y. According to the ministry's latest update on the...
Read more Link

Ebola, DRC and Uganda (update)
263 confirmed Ebola cases have been reported in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda, the director-general of the Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention, Jean Kaseya said. More than 1,10...
01 Jun 2026 Read more Link

Leishmania infantum in dogs, Costa Rica
Costa Rica confirmed for the first time in 2026 the presence of the Leishmania infantum parasite in eight dogs that never left the country. The scientific authorities pointed out that the discovery allows the country...
26 May 2026 Read more Link

Africa CDC declares continental emergency over Ebola outbreak
The Africa Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (Africa CDC) has declared the Ebola outbreak in DR Congo and Uganda a Continental Public Health Emergency, in a statement late Monday...
20 May 2026 Read more Link

Ebola, DRC and Uganda
The World Health Organization (WHO) has declared an Ebola outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo and Uganda and a public health emergency of international concern.
18 May 2026 Read more Link

Hantavirus, cruise ship, Spain
Spain on Monday confirmed a new hantavirus case among individuals under preventive quarantine. The case corresponds to a close contact identified as part of epidemiological monitoring. This is the second positive...
27 May 2026 Read more Link

Brucellosis, Russia
"Specialists of the Rospotrebnadzor department in the Astrakhan region are conducting an epidemiological investigation in connection with the detection of 7 cases of brucellosis among clergy and parishioners of one...
26 May 2026 Read more Link

RVF outbreak affecting livestock in Chiradzulu district, in Malawi
Agriculture authorities in Chiradzulu District say at least 26 cows and 3 goats have died of the Rift Valley Fever (RVF) outbreak in the Thumbwe Extension Planning Area...
19 May 2026 Read more Link

Strengthen WOAAH's early warning systems in Asia and the Pacific region



Australian Government
Department of Agriculture,
Fisheries and Forestry

Project background



One of WOA's missions: to ensure transparency of the animal disease situation worldwide.

To meet this objective, WOAH collects official notifications of animal diseases from its Members and disseminates the information to the international community.

Title: Supporting early threat warning project for WOA's 7th Strategic Plan funded by the Australian Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF).

Aim: to promote transparency in disease reporting and sharing.

Objective: to strengthen WOA's early warning systems in Asia-Pacific region through epidemic intelligence-gathering, active search activity ('rumour tracking'), and information sharing.

Target participants: WOA's Members and territories in Asia-Pacific.

Components:

1. Intelligence gathering - gap analysis summary report, consultancy survey
2. Asia-Pacific weekly rumour tracking
3. Development & implementation of a strategy – i.e., information sharing

Development of the epidemic intelligence initiative in the WOAHA Asia-Pacific

APR-NOV 2023

Establishment of
Asia-Pacific Active
Search Team

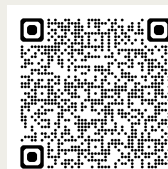


APR 2024

Initiating the Asia-
Pacific active
search summary
report *(monthly internal
distribution)*

NOV 2025

Article: What's preventing
from reporting animal
diseases in Asia-Pacific?



DEC 2024 –

Delivered at various
online and in-person
events

AUG & SEP 2026

Epidemic intelligence
webinars (1 & 2)

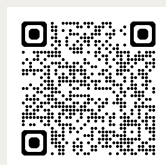
NOV 2024

Consultancy study on
barriers to disease
notification



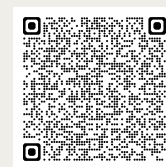
SEP 2025

Initiating the animal health
epidemic intelligence report
Asia-Pacific *(quarterly external
distribution)*



MAR 2026

Video: What lies behind
the reluctance to notify
diseases



JAN 2027 – Dec 2030

Phase 2 of the Epidemic
Intelligence Asia-Pacific
(WOAH 8th SP)

DEC 2022

Gap analysis
report



DEC 2023

AST-Asia-Pacific
weekly EIOS
digest
established
(internal distribution)

Expansion to Asia- Pacific

REGION: **Asia and the Pacific** | English ▾

Login

Main site

Search



Home > Regional Activities > Epidemic Intelligence in Asia-Pacific

ACTIVE SEARCH ACTIVITY

Epidemic Intelligence in Asia-Pacific

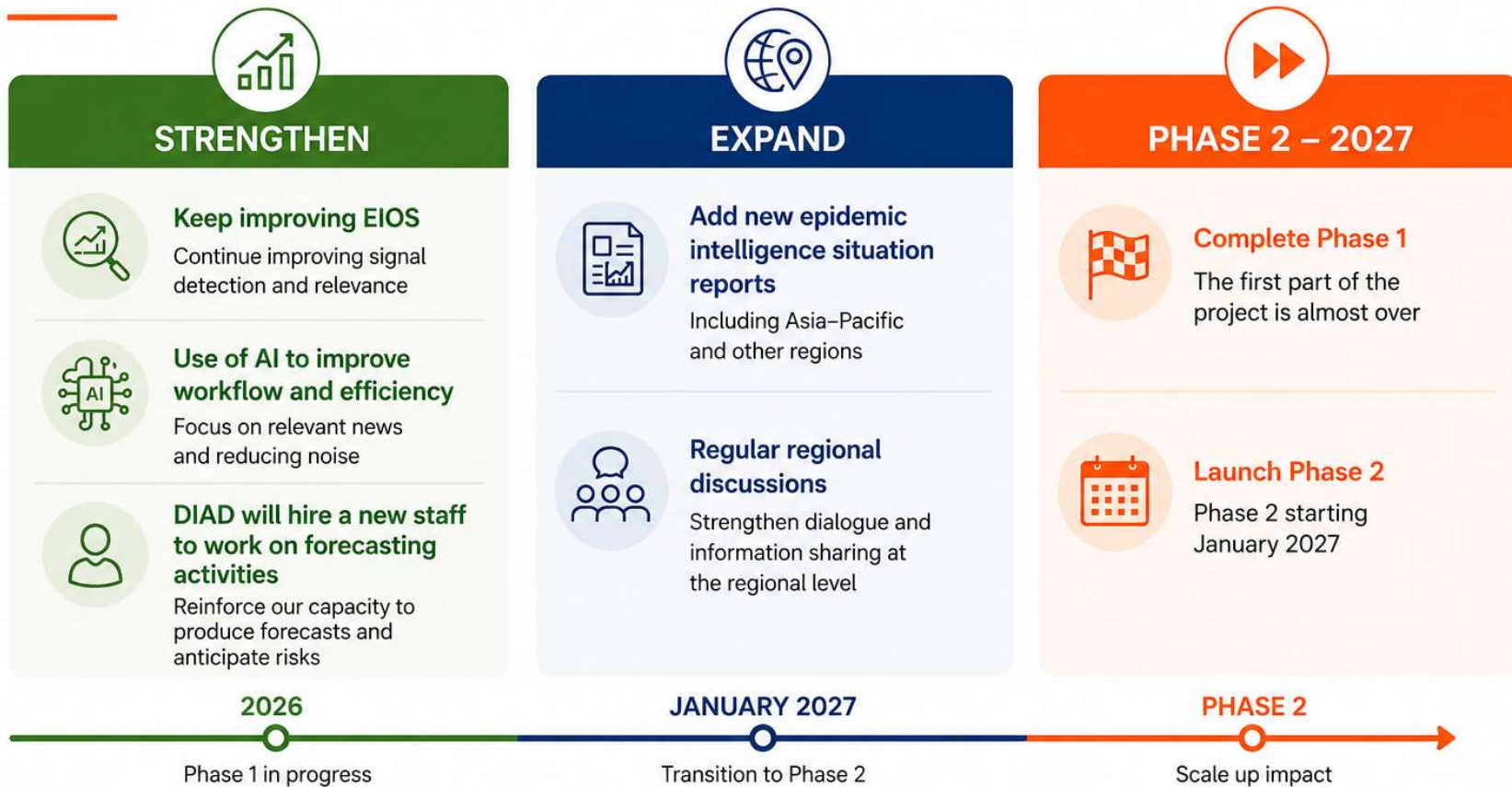


<https://rr-asia.woah.org/en/projects/strengthening-early-threat-warning-in-the-region/>



Next steps

Strengthen, expand and prepare for Phase 2



Better intelligence. Stronger collaboration. Earlier action.
Healthier animals. Safer world.



Thank you

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