

World Organisation for Animal Health

Australian Aid

Training Workshop on Animal Disease surveillance

Animal Disease Surveillance capacity building

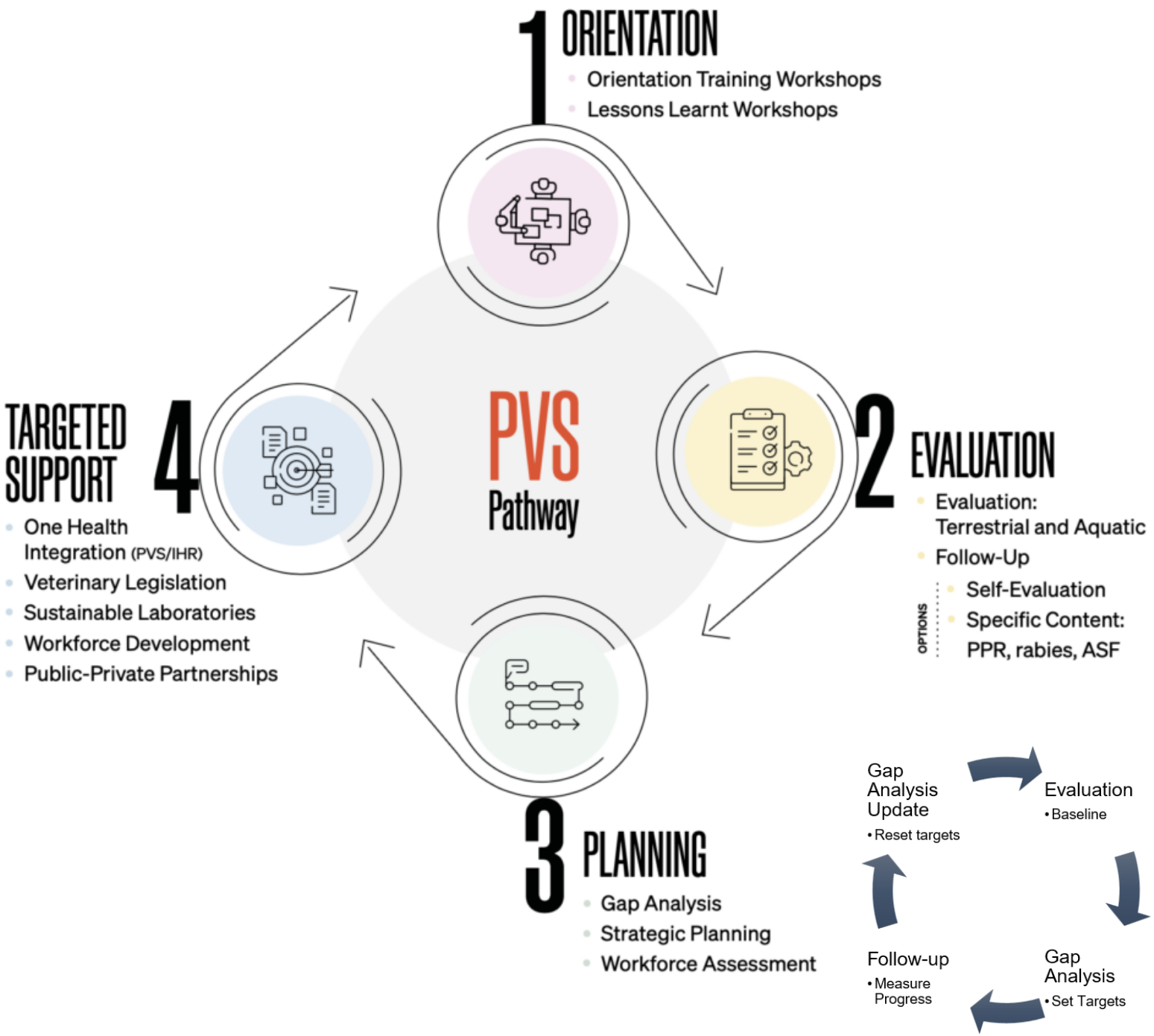
Ashish Sutar
WOAH SRR SEA

12-13 November 2026
Manila, The Philippines

PVS tool

PVS benefits to Vet. Services

- Provides a **series of sequential capacity building activities** for the systematic strengthening of Veterinary Services and Aquatic Animal Health Services.
- Encourages **continuous learning and improvement** within national Veterinary Services throughout its four stages
- Support national Veterinary Services' capacity to **comply with WOAH international standards**



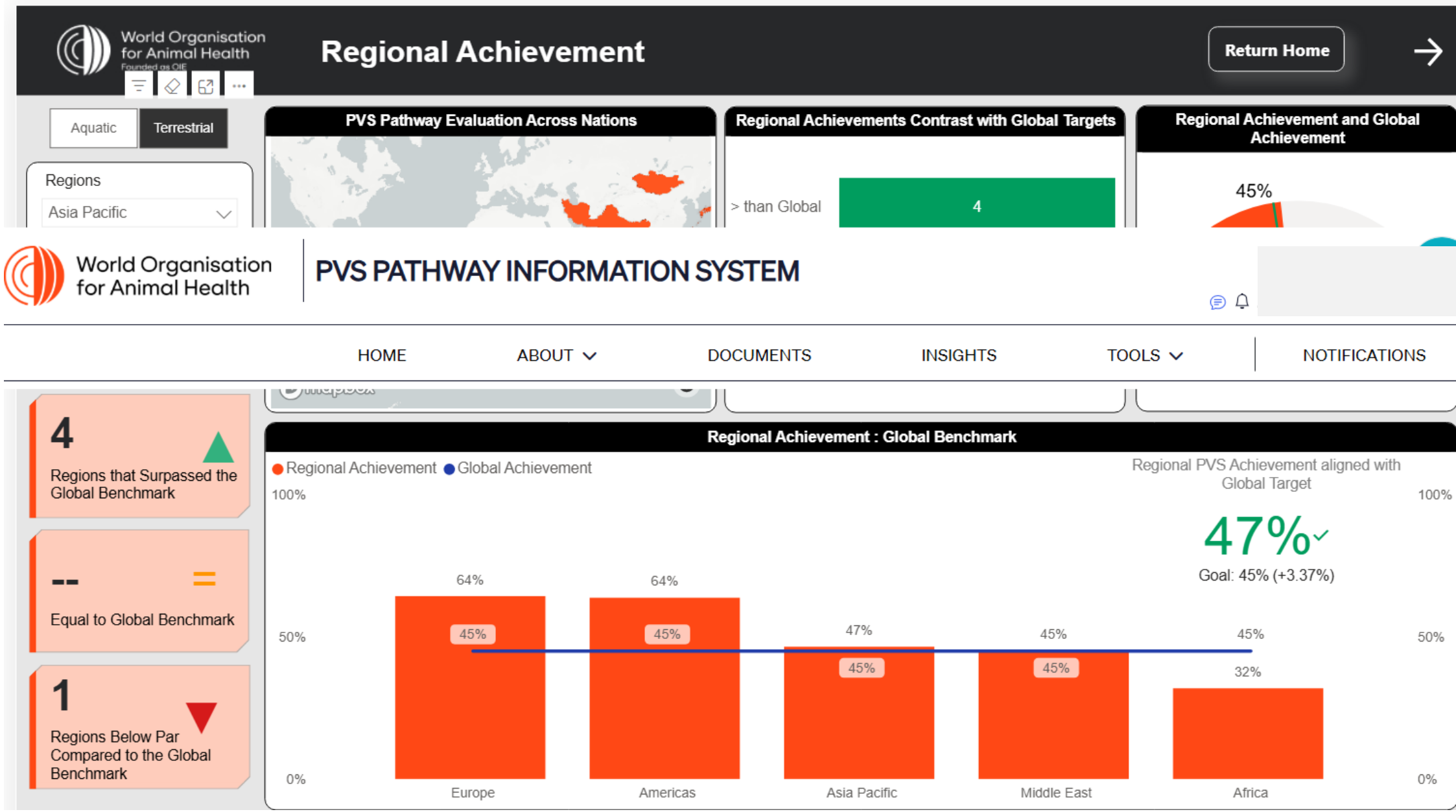
Globally, the current annual budget allocated to Veterinary Services represents **0.05% of total national GDP** on average and roughly **1% of national agriculture GDP**.

Based on Veterinary Services optimized costing exercises* in 91 Members, the **total annual cost of the Veterinary Services amounts to US$ 4.9 billion**.

*conducted using the PVS Gap Analysis

N=91 WOAH Members: Africa 45, Americas 13, Asia Pacific 19, Europe 9, Middle East 5

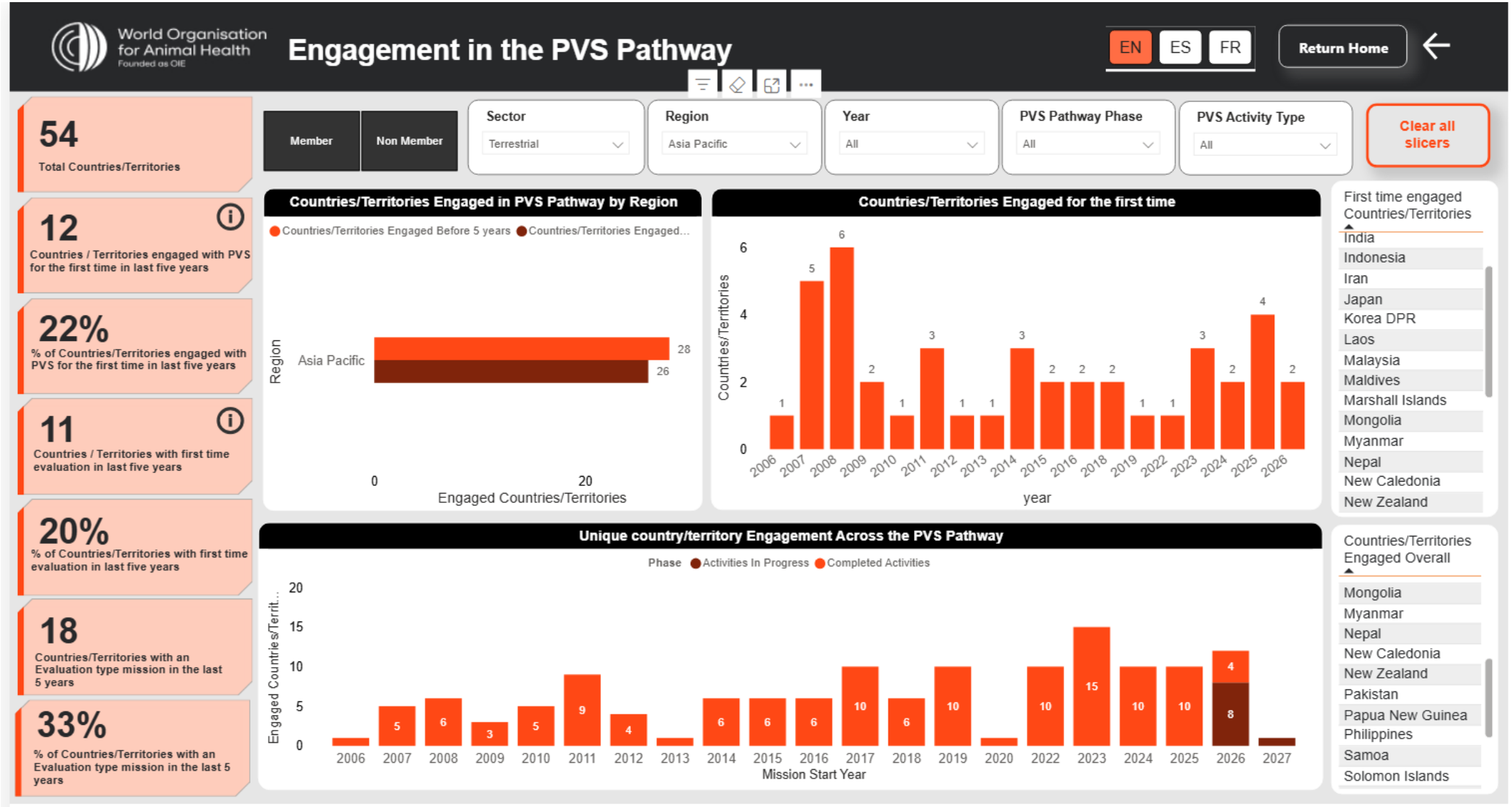
Regional achievement



Out of 31 Members in the Asia Pacific Region that have had 1 Evaluation to measure capacity

Source: Members PVS Achievement, Customisable Cohort Analysis, PVS Pathway Information System

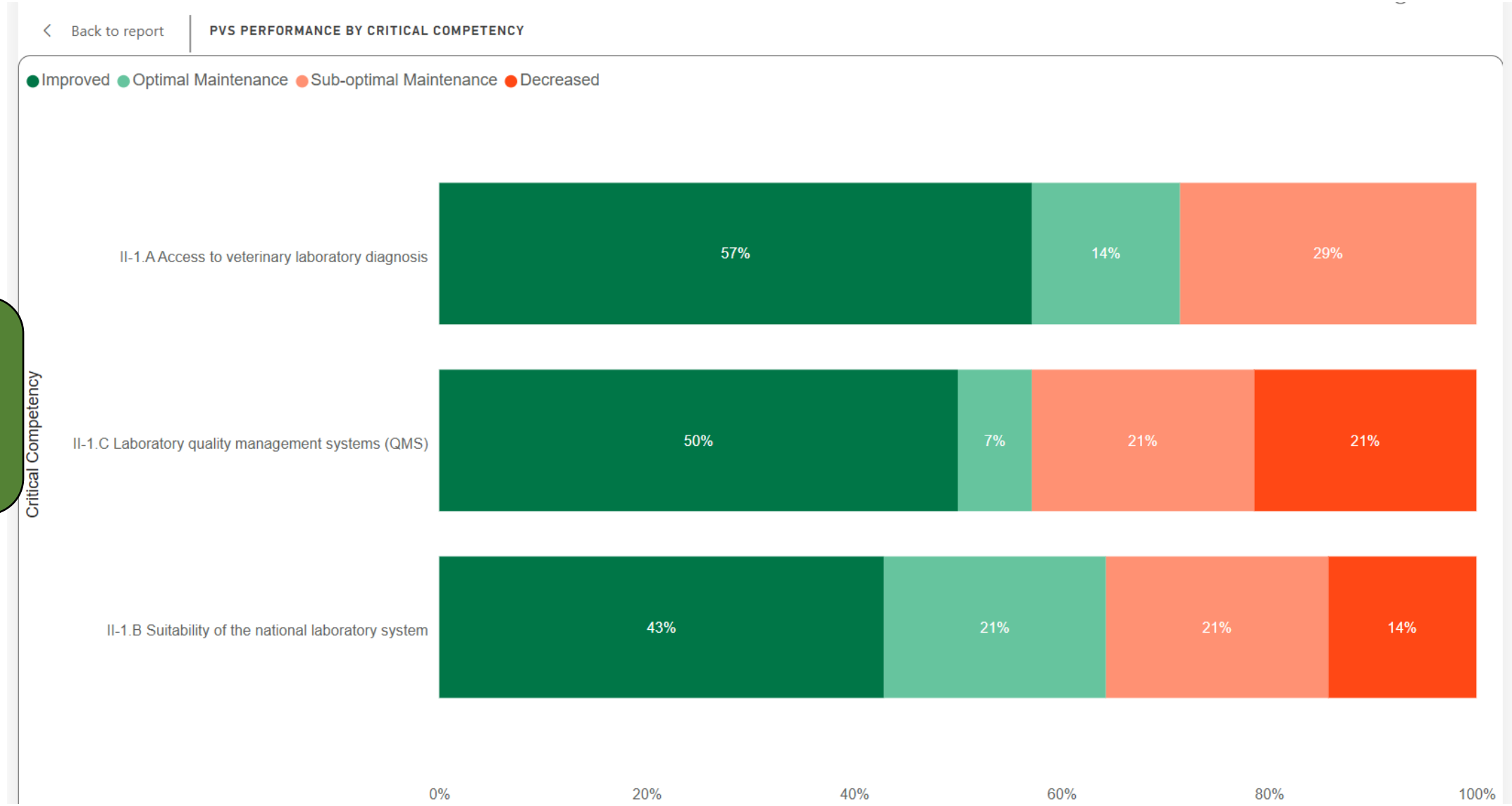
Regional PVS engagement



For any questions : Please contact -pvs@woah.org

In Asia Pacific, laboratory capacity areas show improvements over time, but quality management systems lag behind

Improvement



Out of 11 Members in the Asia Pacific Region that have had 2 Evaluations to measure progress

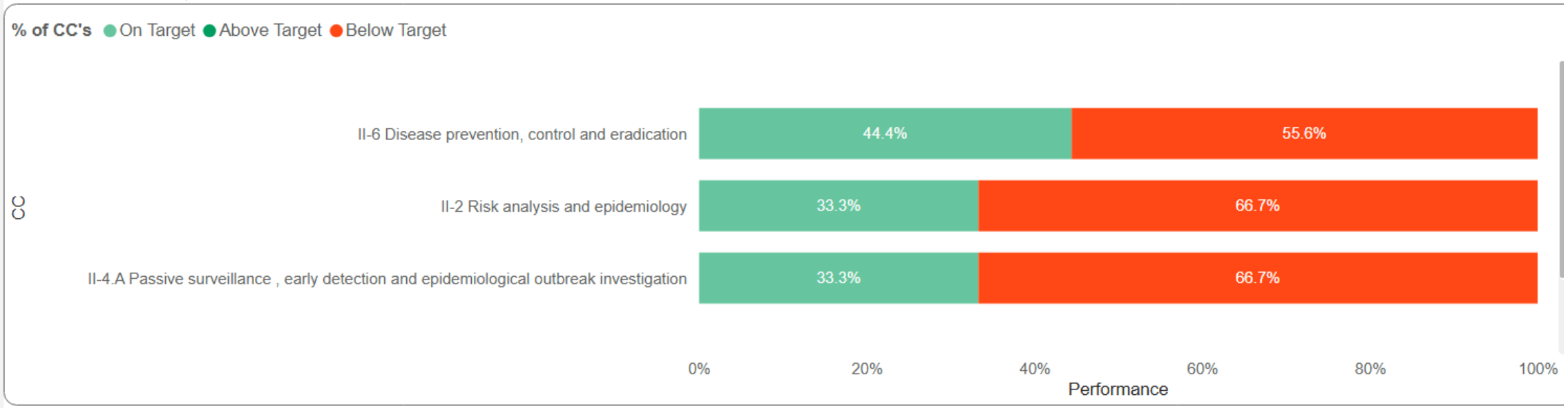
Source: Members PVS Performance, Customisable Cohort Analysis, PVS Pathway Information System

In Asia Pacific, overall capacity of the veterinary services has increased over time and is in line with the global benchmark. However, capacity of the surveillance lags behind

Customisable Cohort Analysis : PVS Achievement

Back

Back to report | TARGET ACHIEVEMENT BY CRITICAL COMPETENCY

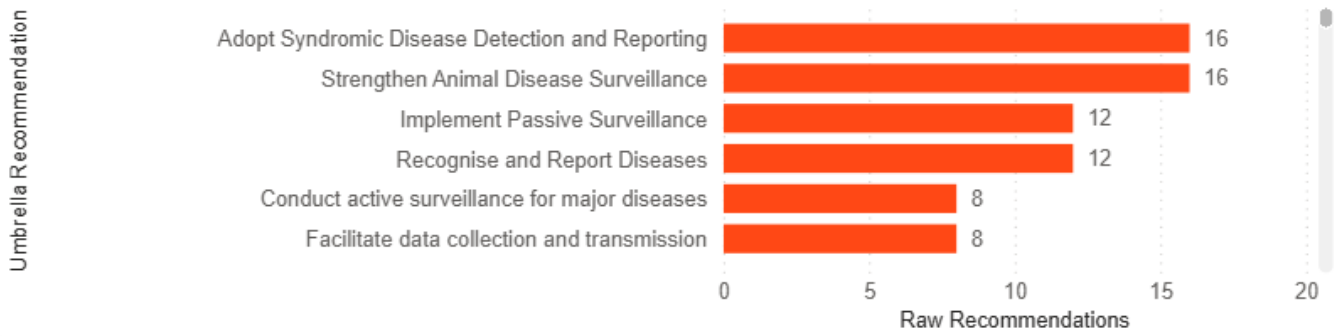


CC	On Target	Above Target	Below Target
II-6 Disease prevention, control and eradication	44.4%		55.6%
II-2 Risk analysis and epidemiology	33.3%		66.7%
II-4.A Passive surveillance , early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation	33.3%		66.7%
II-4.B Active surveillance and monitoring	22.2%		77.8%

20	20	93	93	228	273
Countries/Territories	Total Reports	Total Recommendations	Total Recommendations in the Selection	Umbrella Recommendations	Key Recommendations

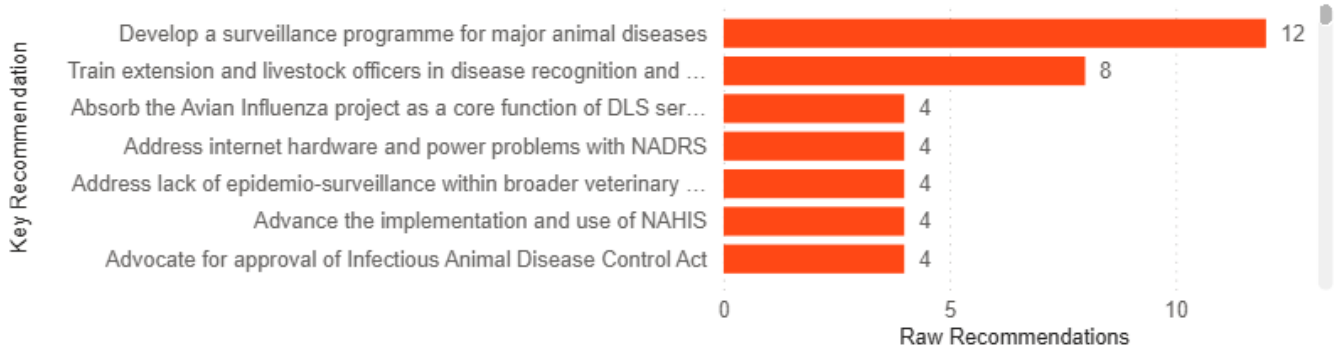
Search

Most Frequent Umbrella Recommendations



Search

Most Frequent Key Recommendations



Search

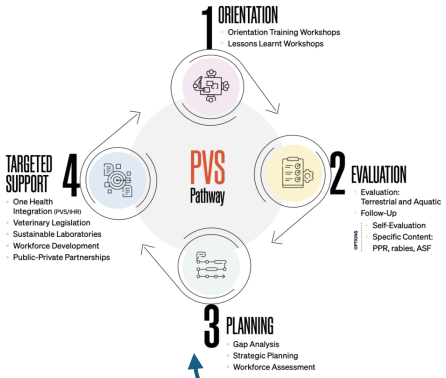
Recommendations Extracted From WOAH Report(s)

	Raw Text
II-4.A Passive surveillance , early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation	Design a clear strategy for development of a passive surveillance network
II-4.A Passive surveillance , early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation	Develop an integrated animal health information system operating in real-time to capture the reporting and investigation of suspect diseases and the results of diagnostic testing
II-4.A Passive surveillance , early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation	Develop an integrated electronic Animal Disease Information System to appropriately store disease information and sync it with state offices, district offices, abattoirs, laboratories and the central epidemiology unit.
II-4.A Passive surveillance , early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation	Develop legislative framework and operational mechanisms for compensation for diseases other then HPAI which should include farmers obligations, such as notifications of disease suspicion, as a compensation requirement.
II-4.A Passive surveillance , early detection and epidemiological outbreak investigation	Develop NADRS further to become a fully integrated animal health information system that combines active and passive surveillance data – including sources such as animal movements, markets, abattoirs, state farms, wildlife, etc.
II-4.A Passive surveillance , early detection and	Develop outbreak investigation and animal sampling skills

Strengths and challenges

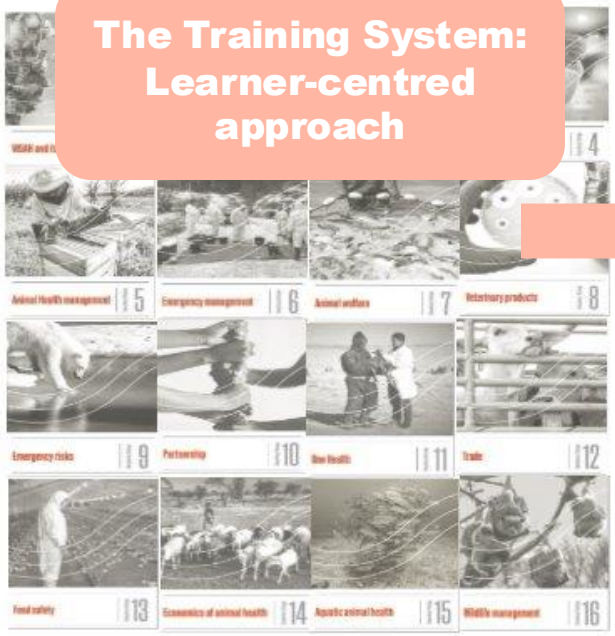
- Basic passive reporting networks and targeted active surveillance programmes
- Improved disease reporting and communication: Mobile technology, hotlines and field networks facilitated notification of suspected disease events.
- Growing epidemiological capacity: Training, survey methodology, sampling and post-vaccination monitoring provided a foundation for further development.
- Institutional awareness and commitment: Veterinary authorities recognised the importance of strengthening surveillance systems and addressing existing technical and operational gaps.
- Limited understanding / implementation of risk-based surveillance, appropriate surveillance design.
- Workforce competencies
- Inconsistent reporting, variable data quality, limited electronic systems and insufficient supervision and quality control.

WOAH's Capacity Building Framework



PVS Monitoring Cycle: Evaluation and Planning

The Training System: Learner-centred approach



Government

Health System

Individual

Level of Intervention

Legislation

Public-Private Partnerships

Workforce Development

Targeted Support for capacity building

Sustainable Laboratories

One Health Integration

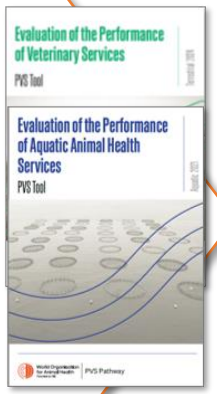
Why individual competencies are important to improve Veterinary Services?



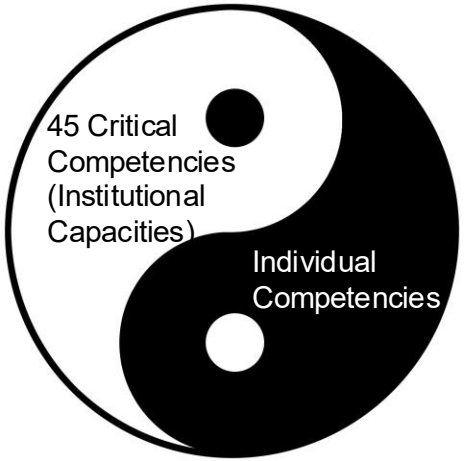
WOAH Manuals and Codes

Section 3 of *Codes*

Quality of Veterinary Services / Aquatic Animal Health Services



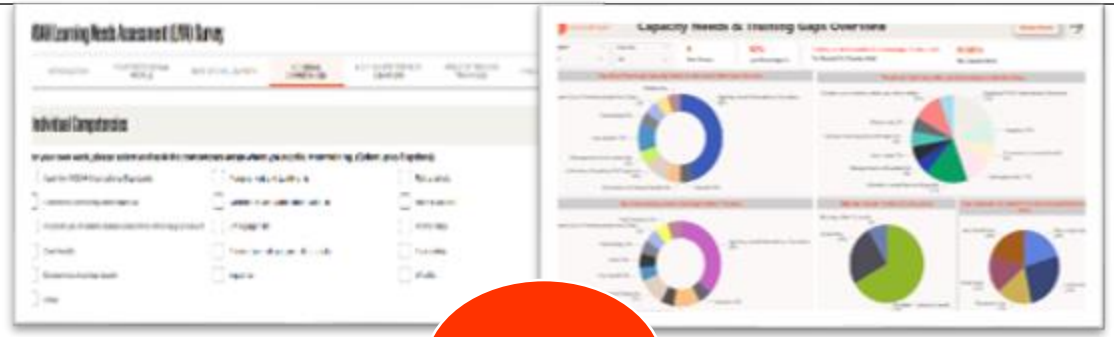
PVS Pathway

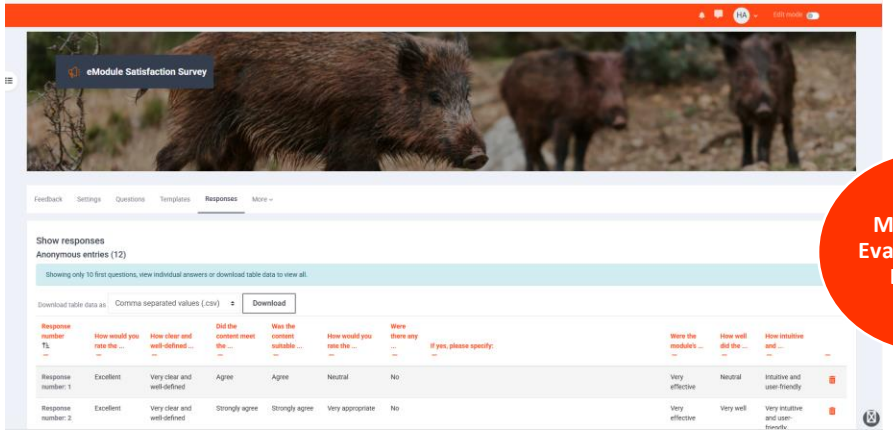


Competency Based Training Framework 8/16



Training Cycle





Learning Needs Assessment

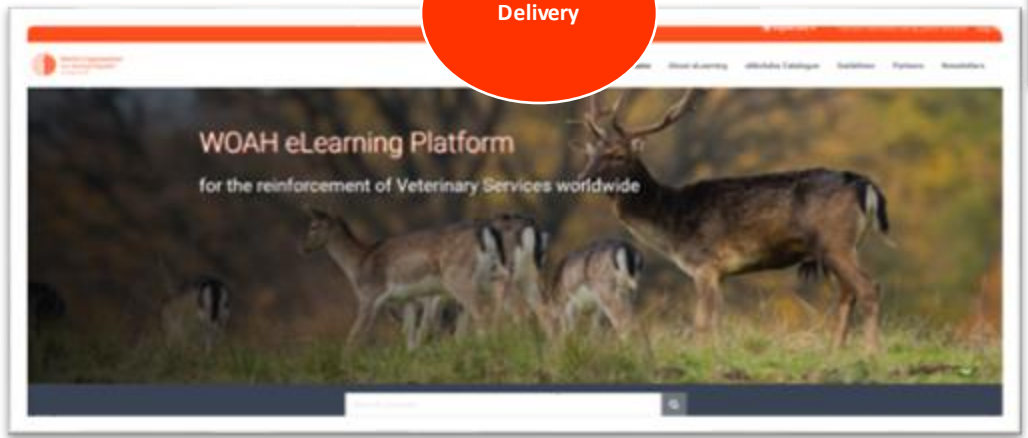
Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

Learner centered

Design

Delivery





The role of laboratories in outbreak investigation

English (en) You are currently using guest access Log in

[EN] CP4 - Laboratory services

eCatalog / CP4 - Laboratory services / [EN] CP4 - Laboratory services

Search courses



The Role of Laboratories in Outbreak Investigation

This module examines the critical role of laboratories throughout the outbreak investigation process. Learners will explore the key stages of outbreak investigations, the functions of multidisciplinary response teams, and how laboratory diagnostics, surveillance, data interpretation, and cross-sector collaboration contribute to timely and effective outbreak detection and response.

Duration: 2 hours
Enrollment method: self-enrolment
Level: Expert



The Role of Laboratories in Animal and Public Health Surveillance

This module introduces the role of laboratories in animal and public health surveillance. Learners will explore surveillance concepts, approaches and cycles, laboratory contributions, diagnostic strategies, and the use of surveillance data for evidence-based decision-making, in line with GLLP core competencies and a One Health approach.

Duration: 3 hours
Enrollment method: self-enrolment
Level: Expert

CP 5 Animal Health Management



Outbreak Investigation and Response Management- Veterinarians in Central Govern...

This module equips veterinarians with the skills to manage and investigate animal disease outbreaks. It covers systematic approaches to investigations, coordinating stakeholders, designing epidemiological studies, recommending control measures, evaluating investigations, and applying risk communication principles.



Outbreak Investigation and Response Management- Field Veterinarians

This module provides an in-depth exploration of outbreak investigation and response principles in animal populations. Learners will develop key competencies in case definition assessment, epidemiological data collection and analysis, emergency control implementation, and stakeholder engagement, strengthening their capacity to contribute effectively to disease prevention and control.



Outbreak Investigation and Response Management- Veterinary Paraprofessionals

This module provides veterinary paraprofessionals with essential skills for managing transmissible animal disease outbreaks. Learners will develop competencies in collecting and reporting epidemiological data, implementing emergency control measures, tracing outbreaks, and effectively communicating findings to stakeholders. By completing this module, learners will be equipped to contribute to disease prevention and control



Outbreak Investigation and Response Management- The Toolbox

Thw Toolbox is the learner companion resource for the Outbreak Investigation and Response Management modules. It has been thoughtfully designed to support the learning journey, whether you prefer to begin with the e-book to build foundational knowledge or dive into the interactive modules and consult the Toolbox along the way — both paths are perfectly valid.

Each unit begins with a guide highlighting the relevant sections of the Toolbox to review before starting. Use it as your reference point, learning aid, and practical guide as you explore and apply the key concepts of outbreak investigation and response.

CP 12 Trade of animal and animal products

Enrolment options



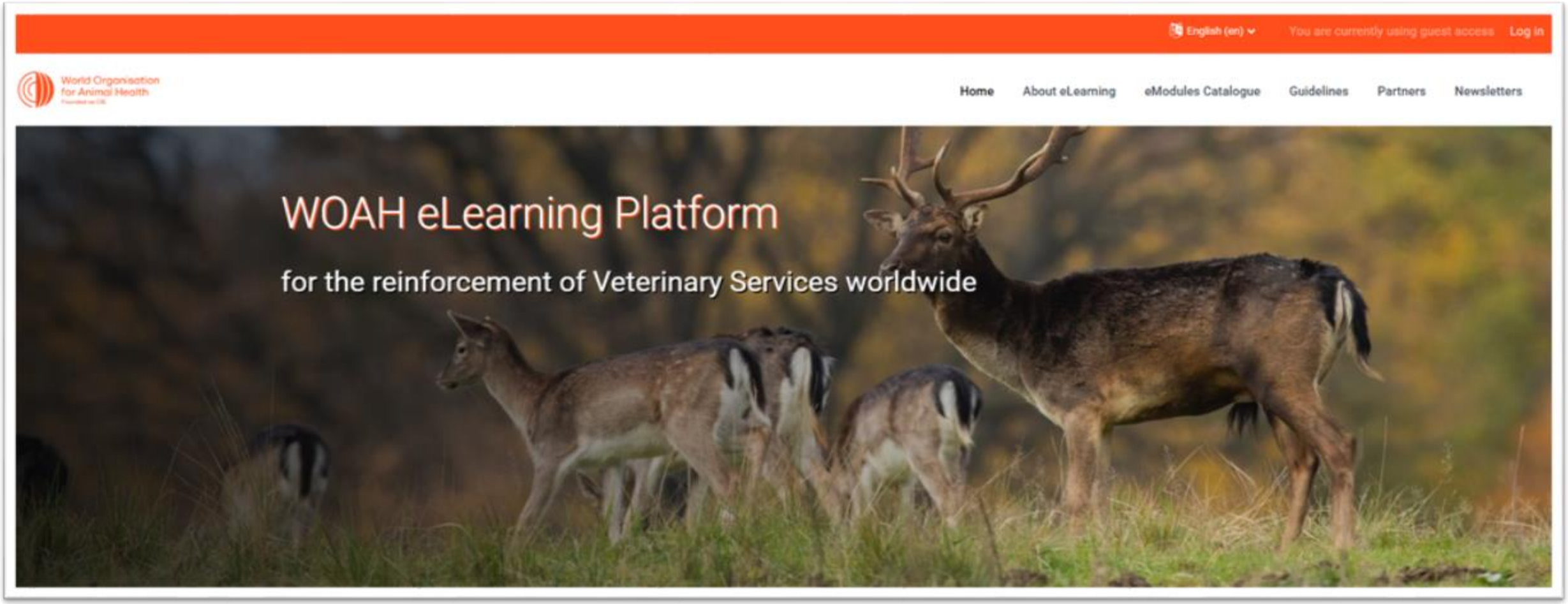
Definition and demonstration of disease freedom (country, zone, compartment)

This module focuses on the application of WOAH standards for defining, demonstrating, and maintaining disease freedom at country, zone, or compartment levels, to facilitate safe trade of animals and animal products.

Duration: 3 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Day 2



WOAH's Competency-Based Training System: Your journey to stronger Veterinary Services Starts **HERE**!

SCAN ME!

Training programmes

2020

Cross-border risk assessment in South-East Asia

2021

- Transborder value chain analysis.
- Outbreak Investigation and Response Management
- Advanced GIS training.
- Epidemiological training

2022

- Infectious disease modelling
- Advanced GIS training

2023

- Peste de Petits Ruminants (PPR) training
- Biosecurity preparedness
- Safer International trade

2024

- Emergency preparedness and response
- Emergency management

2025

- Risk analysis for the disease control purpose
- Veterinary workforce development
- ToT Workshop on Killing of animals for disease control purposes (Chapter 7.6)
- ToT Workshop on animal welfare in Pig Production Systems (Chapter 7.13)
- How to Conduct SIMEx

2026

- Leadership in Veterinary Services
- Regional Animal Welfare Conference (follow up ToT's)
- Training workshop on safe trade
- Training Workshop on Surveillance

13 **Virtual trainings, Webinar and workshops**

Our Training beneficiaries

650+ **Participants**

14 **Members**

17 **Trainings (since 2020)**

3 **Training of Trainers (ToT)**

Capacity Building of ASEAN Member States



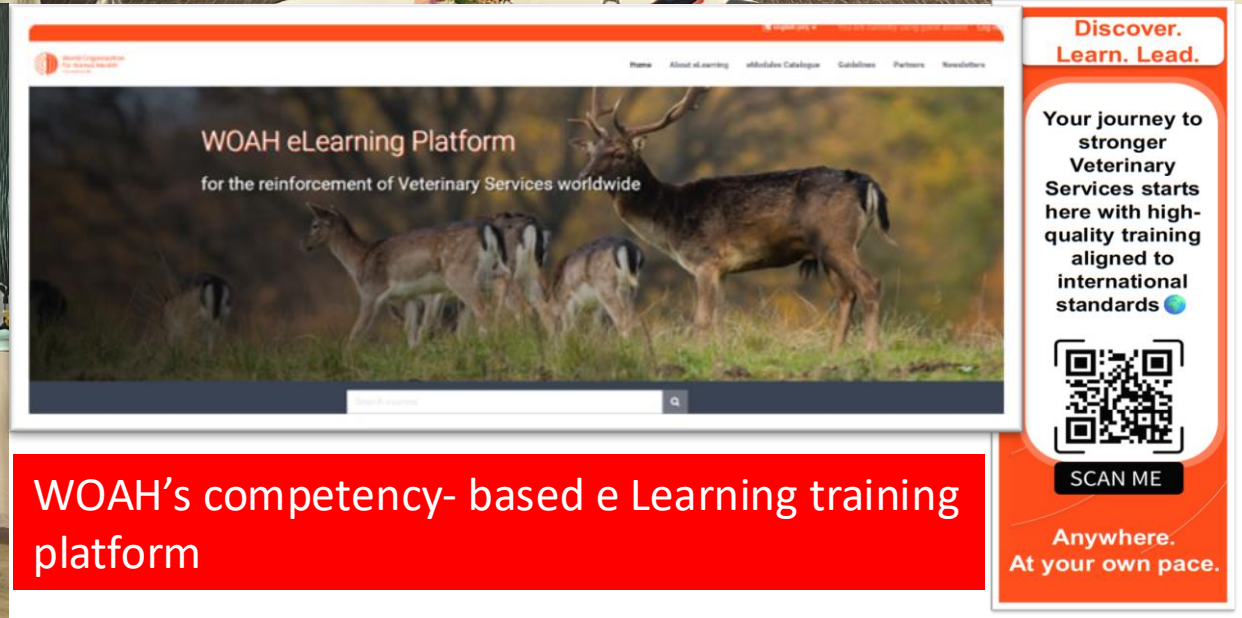
Animal welfare Training Conference , Vang Vieng , 25-26 Feb 2026



Training Workshop on Leadership in Veterinary Services, Chiang Mai, 25-27 March 2026 (Blended training programme: e-module plus in person)



Sub-Regional Training Workshop on on zoning and compartmentalisation in the facilitation of safe trade Kuala Lumpur, 28-30 April 2026



WOAH's competency- based e Learning training platform

How to Conduct SimEx,10-12 Dec,2025













Familiarity with WOAH Guidelines on SIMEx increased to 33%, and somewhat familiar increased from 9.5% to 42.9%.

Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshop on animal welfare, Oct-Nov,2025

Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshop for humane killing of animals for disease control purposes (Chapter 7.6)





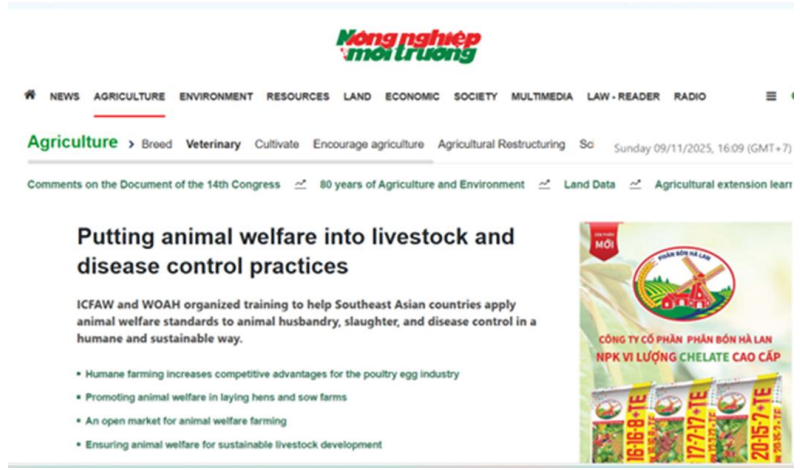


Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshop for animal welfare in pig production systems (Chapter 7.13)











Outcomes

Summary

- **Risk-based surveillance** is not simply conducting more surveillance activities. It is about **collecting the right information**, from the **right populations**, in the **right places** and at the **right time** to inform disease control decisions and generate credible evidence of disease freedom.
- The **PVS Pathway** provides Members with an **evidence-based mechanism** to identify gaps, establish priorities, mobilise resources and measure progress.
- The real value of the training lies in the extent to which **the knowledge and skills acquired are translated into improved practices, better performance a**nd measurable **impact** in the workplace

Thank you