

Data Collection and Reporting Mechanisms

Workshop on enhancing aquatic animal health and biosecurity

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World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



وزارة البيئة والمياه والزراعة
Ministry of Environment Water & Agriculture

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia المملكة العربية السعودية

Is no news good, or just... no news?



- Data collection and reporting with WAHIS
 - WOAHA mandate on transparency
 - Reporting obligations
 - WAHIS
- Aquatic animal health situation: AQMENET
- Members
- Benefits of reporting
- How to get support
- Conclusions



Since its creation WOA has been the **mandated international body collecting data on, observing, and analysing animal diseases throughout the world.**

WAHIS

**Prompt
dissemination**



**Facilitates
decision making**



Reliable data



Ensure transparency in the global animal disease situation





Codes and Manuals

Our Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes provide standards for the improvement of animal health and welfare and veterinary public health worldwide, including through standards for safe international trade in terrestrial and aquatic animals and their products. The Manuals provide a standardised approach to the diagnosis of the diseases listed in each Code.

To consult previous versions, visit the following links:

[Previous editions Terrestrial Code](#) / [Previous editions Aquatic Code](#)

Latest edition

Recommended Measures for Trade by Commodity

WOAH International Standards

Search Content



Terrestrial Code



Terrestrial Manual



Aquatic Code



Aquatic Manual

Aquatic Animal Health Code



Within 24 hours!

Immediate notifications and weekly follow-up reports on exceptional events:

- first occurrence or recurrence of a listed disease in a country or zone
- first occurrence or recurrence of a strain of a pathogenic agent of a listed disease in a country or zone
- sudden and unexpected change in the distribution or increase in incidence of a listed disease in a country or zone
- occurrence of a listed disease in an new host species

If you have ongoing events.....

Follow-up reports : Weekly updates – until closed as stable or resolved and absolutely before creation of corresponding six-monthly report

Why it is important to keep your ongoing events updated?

- Transparency – WOA's mandate
- Opening trade after a disease event
- (Re)gaining official disease status of freedom (only WOA's Members)
- Making a self-declaration of freedom (only WOA's Members)
- Data consistency with six-monthly reports

Six-monthly reports: two semestrial reports (terrestrial and aquatic animals).

For each listed disease:

- Occurrence code
- Control measures
- Quantitative data

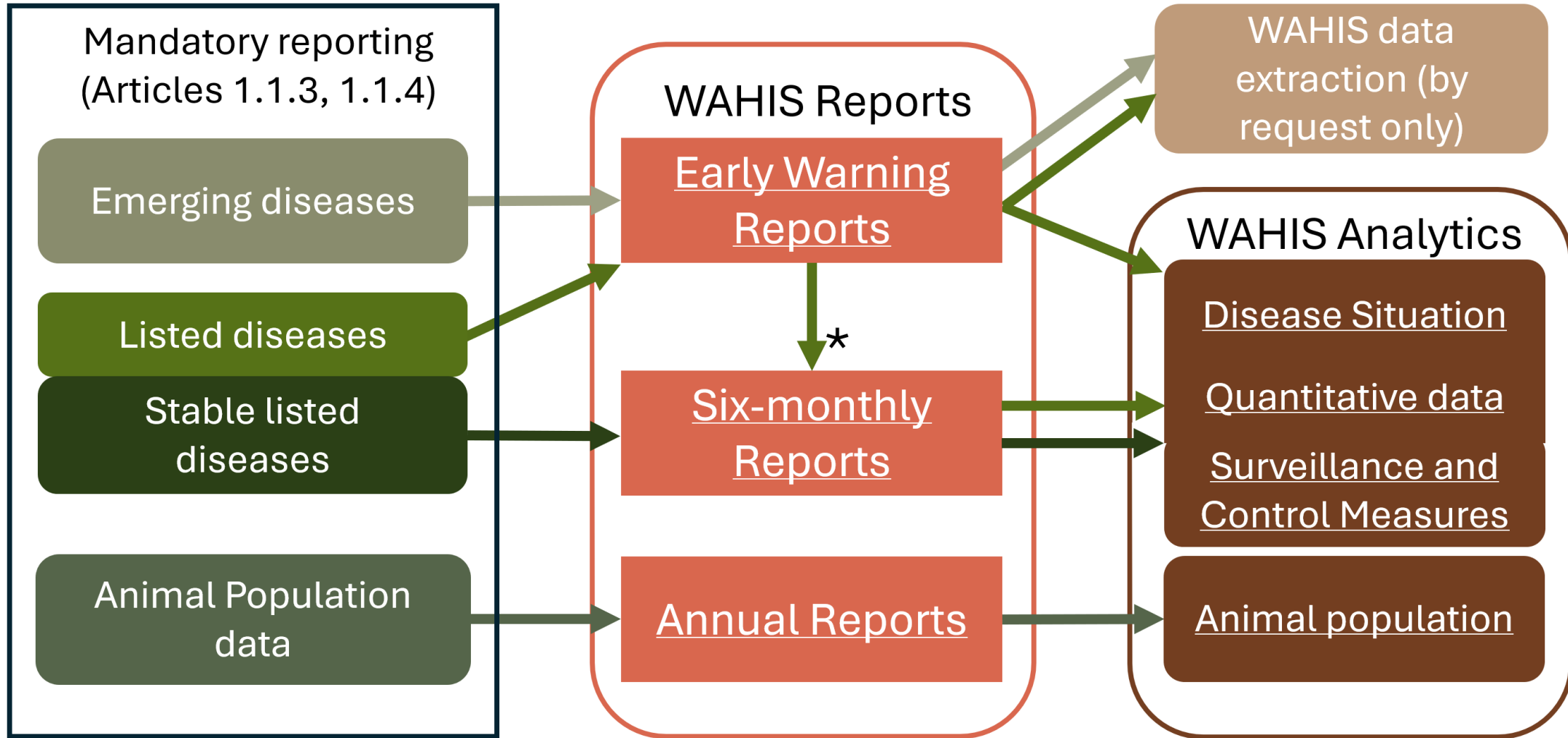
Recommended deadlines
First semester: 15 September
Second semester: 15 March (following year)

Annual report: Animal Population

Recommended deadline
End of April each year

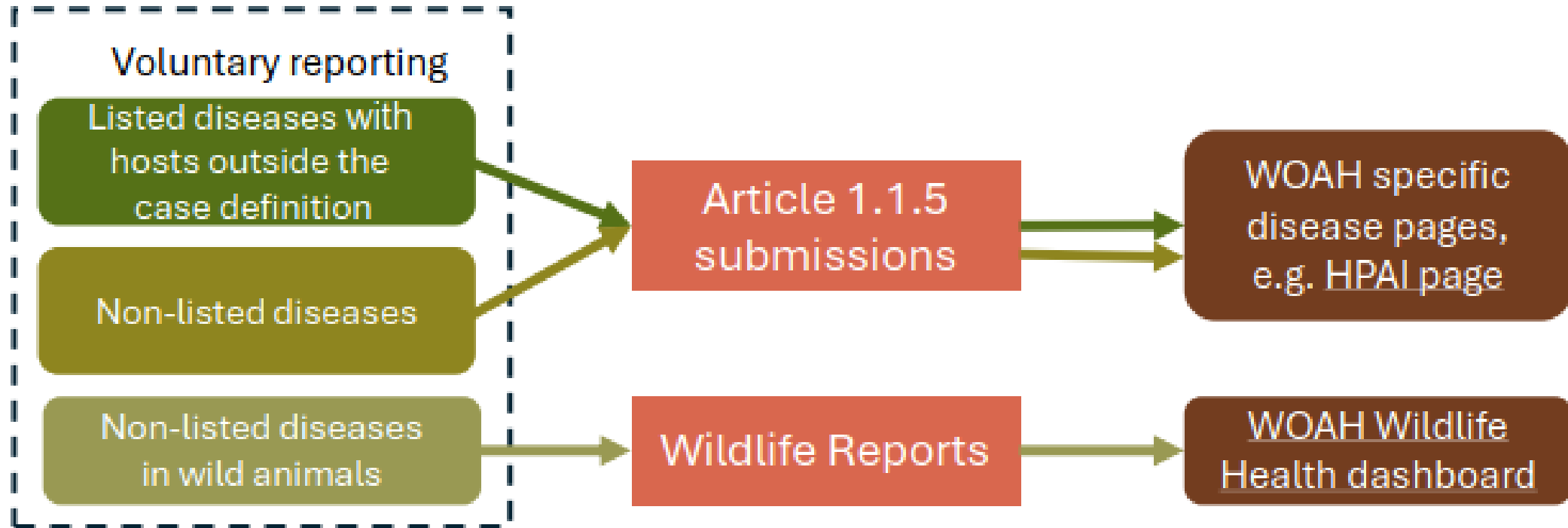
Other important animal health information: Although Members are only required to notify [listed diseases](#) and [emerging diseases](#), they are encouraged to provide WOAHA with other important animal health information (via [WAHIS support](#) following the dedicated guidelines [Article 1.1.5 Notifications : WAHIS Support](#))

Reporting obligations



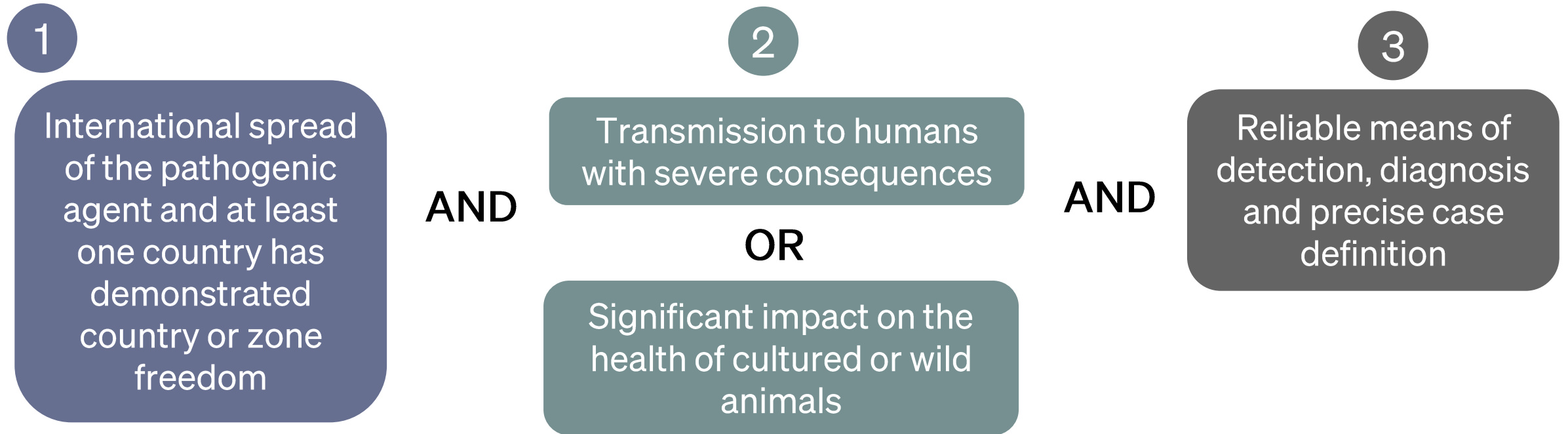
* Data transfer from Early Warning Reports to Six-Monthly Reports excludes data on emerging diseases.

Reporting obligations



CHAPTER 1.2.

CRITERIA FOR LISTING AQUATIC ANIMAL DISEASES



Listed diseases of aquatic animals (31) + Emerging diseases (2)

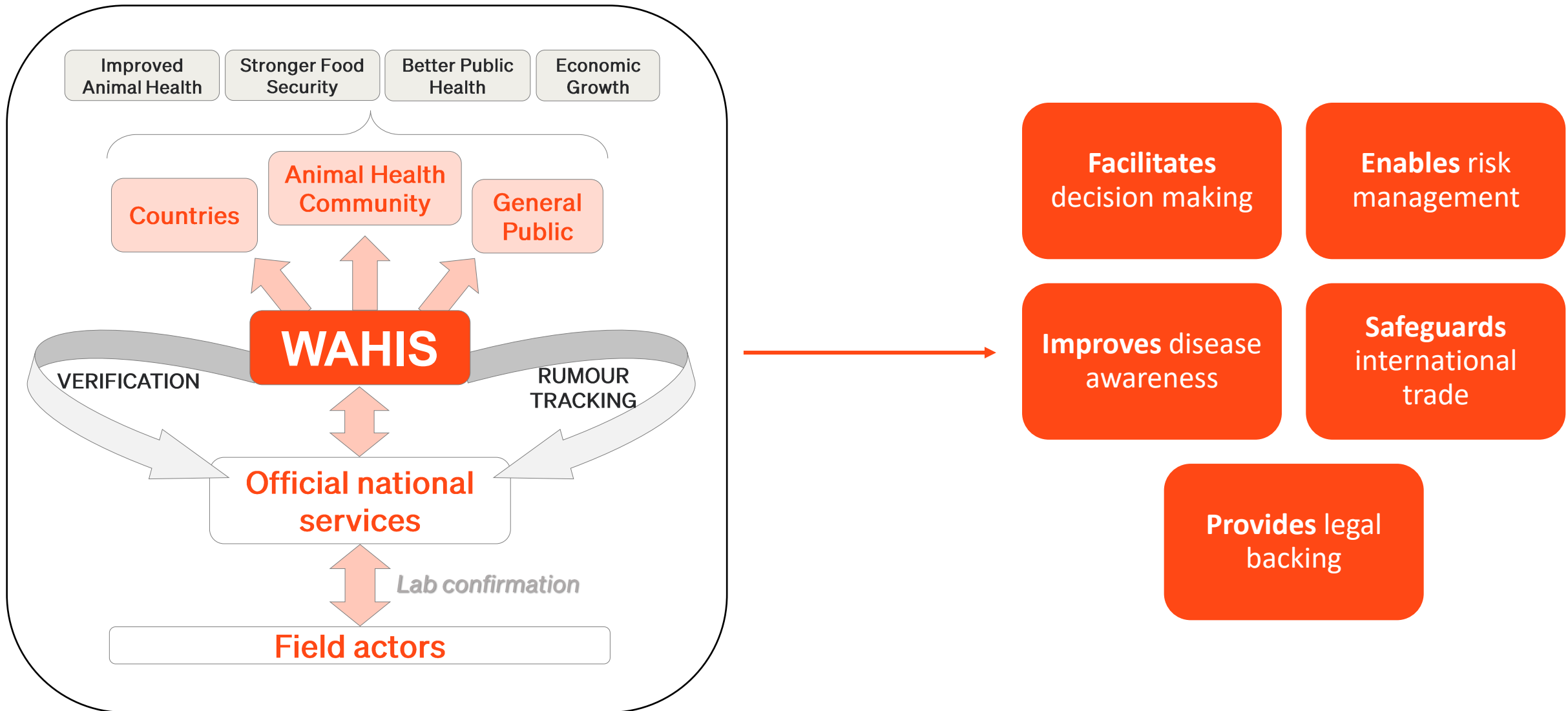
i To receive animal disease alerts, subscribe to the [distribution list](#).

WAHIS: World Animal Health Information System

WAHIS is the global animal health reference database of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). WAHIS data reflects the validated information since 2005 reported by the Veterinary Services from Member and non-Member Countries and Territories on terrestrial and aquatic Listed diseases in domestic animals and wildlife, as well as on emerging diseases and zoonoses.

WAHIS includes interactive mapping tools and dashboards to support data consultation, visualization and extraction of officially validated animal health data.

We hold the central repository of key official information that enables and empowers WOAH and stakeholders to make responsible decisions related to important animal diseases.





WAHIS modules

DISEASE REPORTING SYSTEM

**Early
warning
system**

Alerts and follow-up
on exceptional
events



**Monitoring
system**

Information on **31
listed diseases** in
aquatic animals



SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Annual reports

Animal demographic

Data from Early Warning Module: 2 aquatic diseases ever reported both eradicated

Koi herpesvirus resolved in 2022 – Iraq

[illegible]

White spot syndrome virus resolved in 2011 – Saudi Arabia

[illegible]

If disease previously absent in SMR, needs to be reported through EWM if recurs

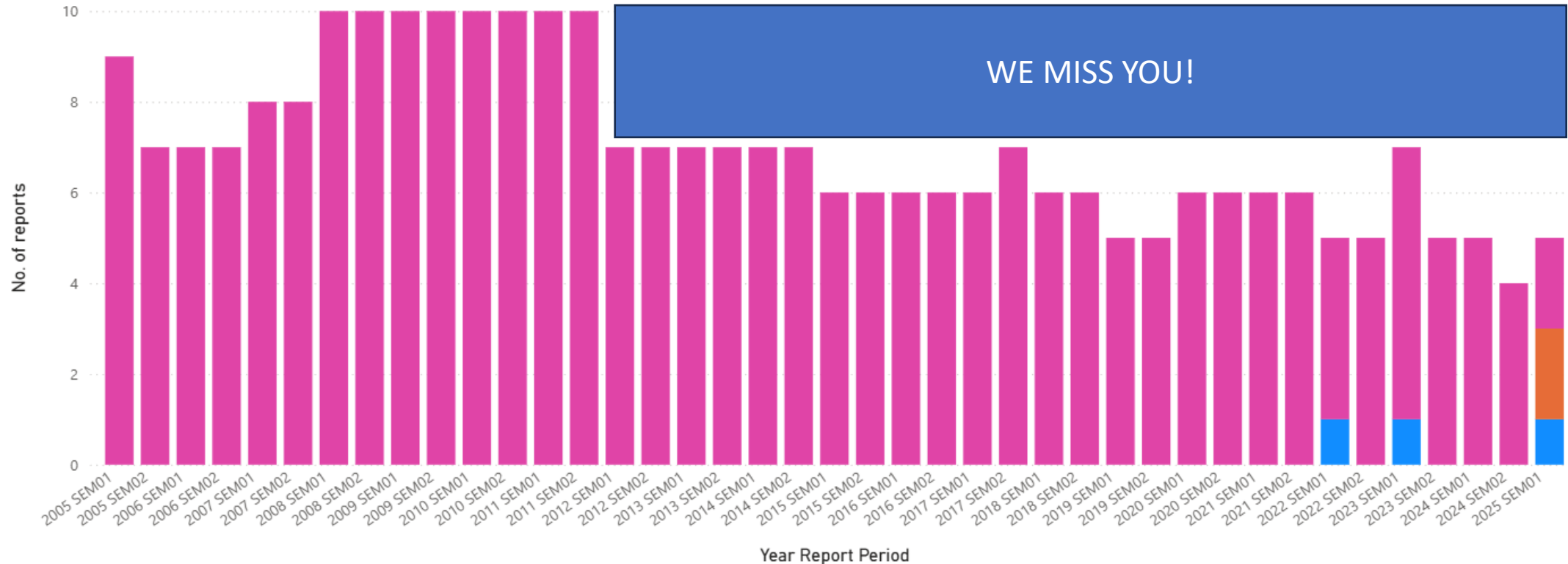
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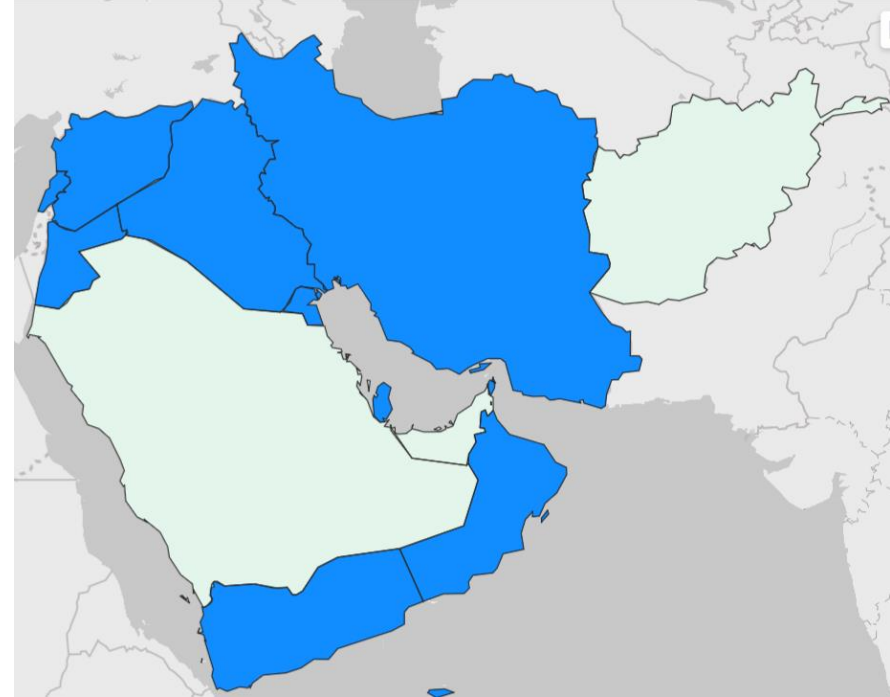
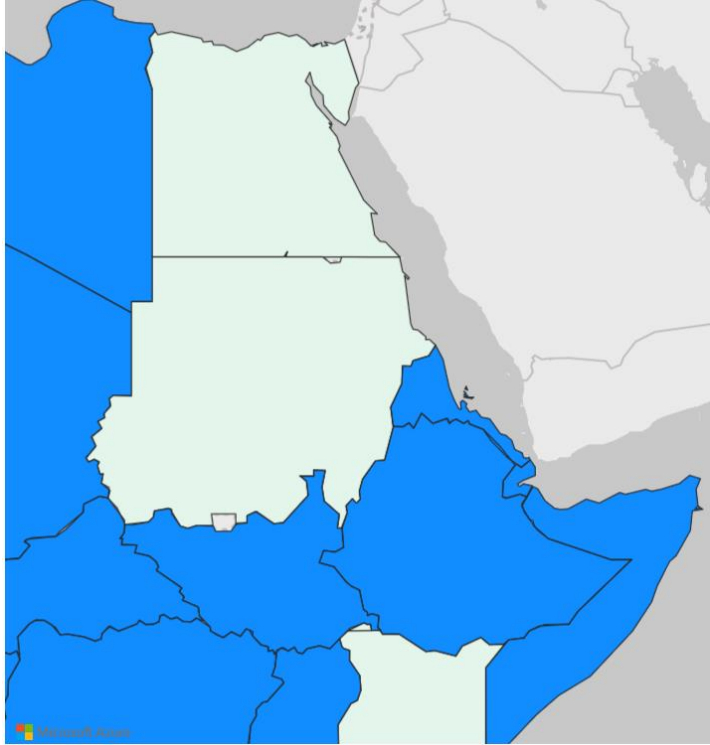


WAHIAD would like to support you to convert those blue into pink.

Get those outstanding 2025 SEM01 reports drafted and submitted! (even when aquaculture is not relevant in your country)

Report Status ● Draft ● Submitted ● Validated





WE MISS YOU!

- No reports VS 'Disease absent' or 'never reported' or 'No information'?
- Emerging aquaculture sectors VS negligible and mostly rely on fishery?
- Limited surveillance/diagnostic capacity?
- Disease freedom?

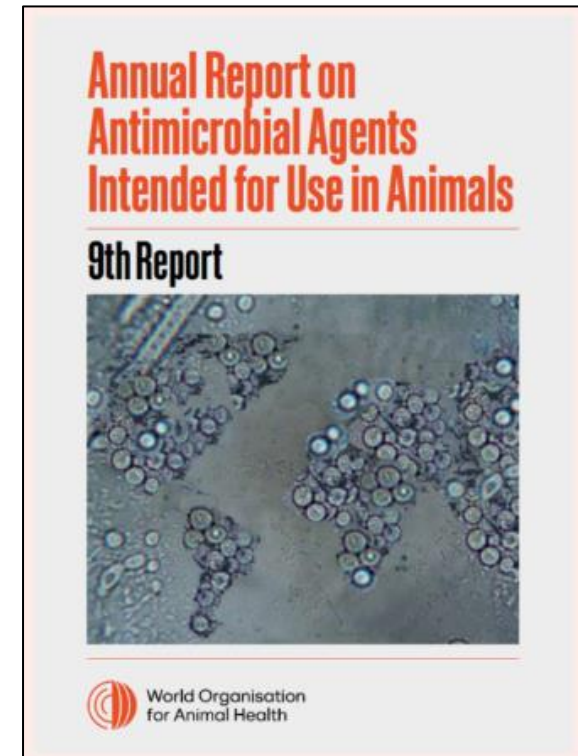
Aquatic animal health situation: AQMENET participants, Annual Reports (data as of 22 October 2025)

Most Annual Reports submitted (9/10)!

Aquaculture seems still limited (few members reported aquatic population data)

Animal category	Total meat weight of slaughtered animals (tonnes)	Animal premises
Farmed Fish <i>Aquatic</i>	88814	269
Fish - Cyprinidae	0	
Fish - Salmonidae		
Fish - Cichlidae	65949	265
Fish - Siluriformes	0	
Fish - Marine	22865	4
Fish - Others	0	0
Farmed Molluscs <i>Aquatic</i>	0	0
Farmed Crustaceans <i>Aquatic</i>	72769	5
Crustaceans - Penaeidae	72769	5
Crustaceans - Others	0	0
Farmed Amphibians <i>Aquatic</i>	0	0

Why is your country's data important?





- *ABSENCE* of disease
- *PRESENCE* of disease
- Safe trade
- Enables early warning systems
- Baseline data to detect changes
- Historical records
- Strengthen regional cooperation
- Shows engagement and transparency
- Build trust





OCCURRENCE CODE

Occurrence codes reported in WAHIS reflect the situation of WOAHA-listed diseases in the country or territory for the semester of the report.

For diseases for which the *Aquatic Code* includes both farmed and wild species in the case definition, please note that occurrence codes are provided separately. Please note that any additional relevant information regarding the disease situation in farmed or wild animals can be added as a comment when selecting the occurrence code in WAHIS.

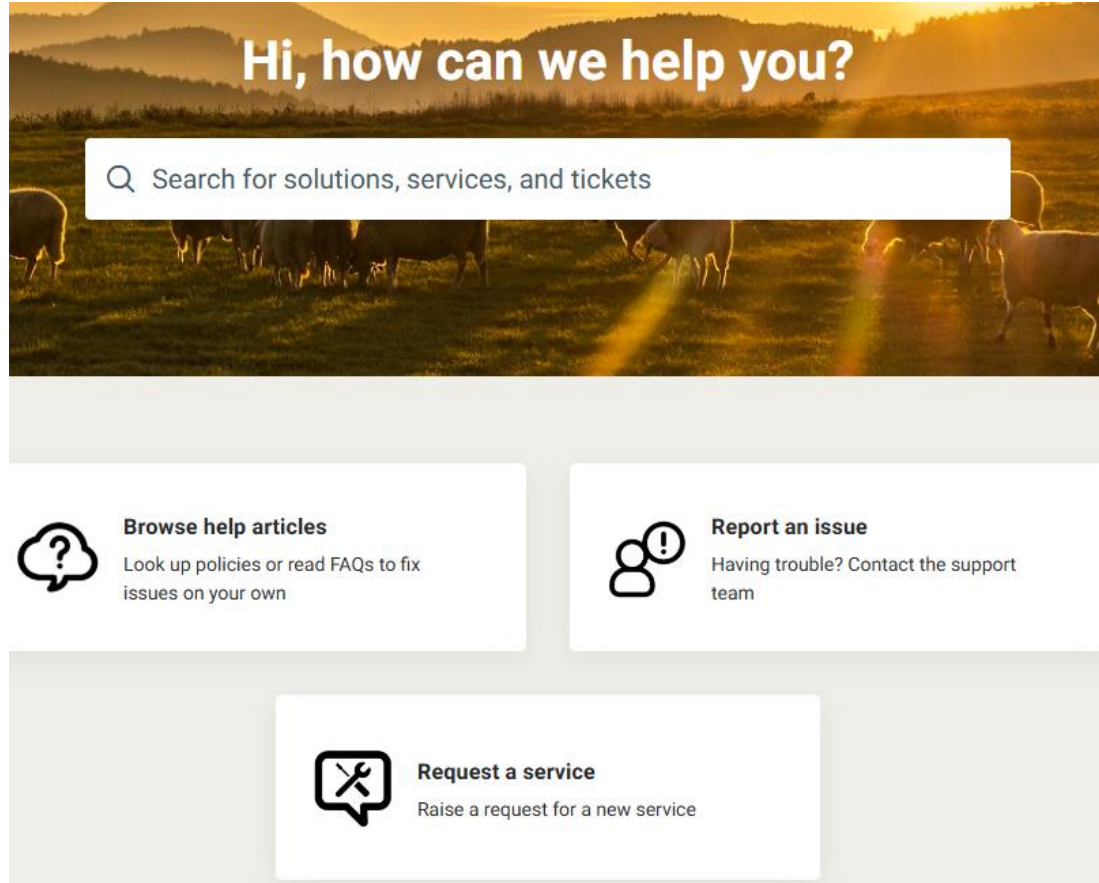
For each disease, infection or infestation and for each category, please **select one of the following occurrence codes**:

Disease present	The disease is present with clinical signs in the whole country (in farmed or wild species).
Disease limited to one or more zones	The disease is present with clinical signs and limited to one or more zones/compartments (in farmed or wild species). To support the limited distribution of disease, it is important that evidence is provided through control measures such as disease notification, general surveillance, movement control, zoning and/or compartmentalisation.
Infection/infestation	Infection ¹ or infestation confirmed by diagnostic testing in the absence of clinical signs (in farmed or wild species).

Measure	Definition
Compartmentalisation	Procedure implemented by a Member under the provisions and Chapter 4.3 of the <i>Aquatic Code</i> to define an subpopulation contained in one or more establishments, other susceptible populations by a common biosecurity system, and with a specific aquatic animal health status with the purposes of international trade or disease prevention.
Control of vectors	Implementing measures to control any living organism that has been demonstrated to transmit a pathogenic agent to susceptible species. Susceptible species are not considered as vectors for a specific pathogenic agent.
Control of wildlife reservoirs	Measures to reduce the potential for wild species to transmit the disease to farmed species.
Disease notification	Legislative framework is in place to support the reporting of any suspected or confirmed case of a disease, to the relevant authorities.
General surveillance	Surveillance not focused on any particular diseases, but rather capable of detecting any disease or pathogen.
Killing for commercial	Killing of aquatic animals for disease control purposes and intended for



[Link to six-monthly report notification procedures](#)



User assistance

support desk <https://wahis-support.woah.org>

Demos

1-to-1 and group training sessions

video tutorials

FAQs

data extractions & analysis

distribution maps

Regional support

Trust builds over time

Today's baseline is tomorrow's comparison point

Better to report 'nothing' than report nothing

EW and SMR modules are complementary

Relevant information is in the Notification Procedures and we have a dedicated team to support you

Questions?



Thank you!

Subscribe to:

<https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/disease-data-collection/info-list/>

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