World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

Middle-East Regional Training Workshop

Abu Dhabi, UAE, 11-13 November 2025

for National Focal Points of Animal Disease Notification

World Organisation for Animal Health | Organisation mondiale de la santé animale | Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

Recap Day 1

WAHIS – Early warning reporting – 1h

Dr Tahreem Khalid

WAHIS training
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (UAE),
11-13th November 2025

World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de la santé animale
Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

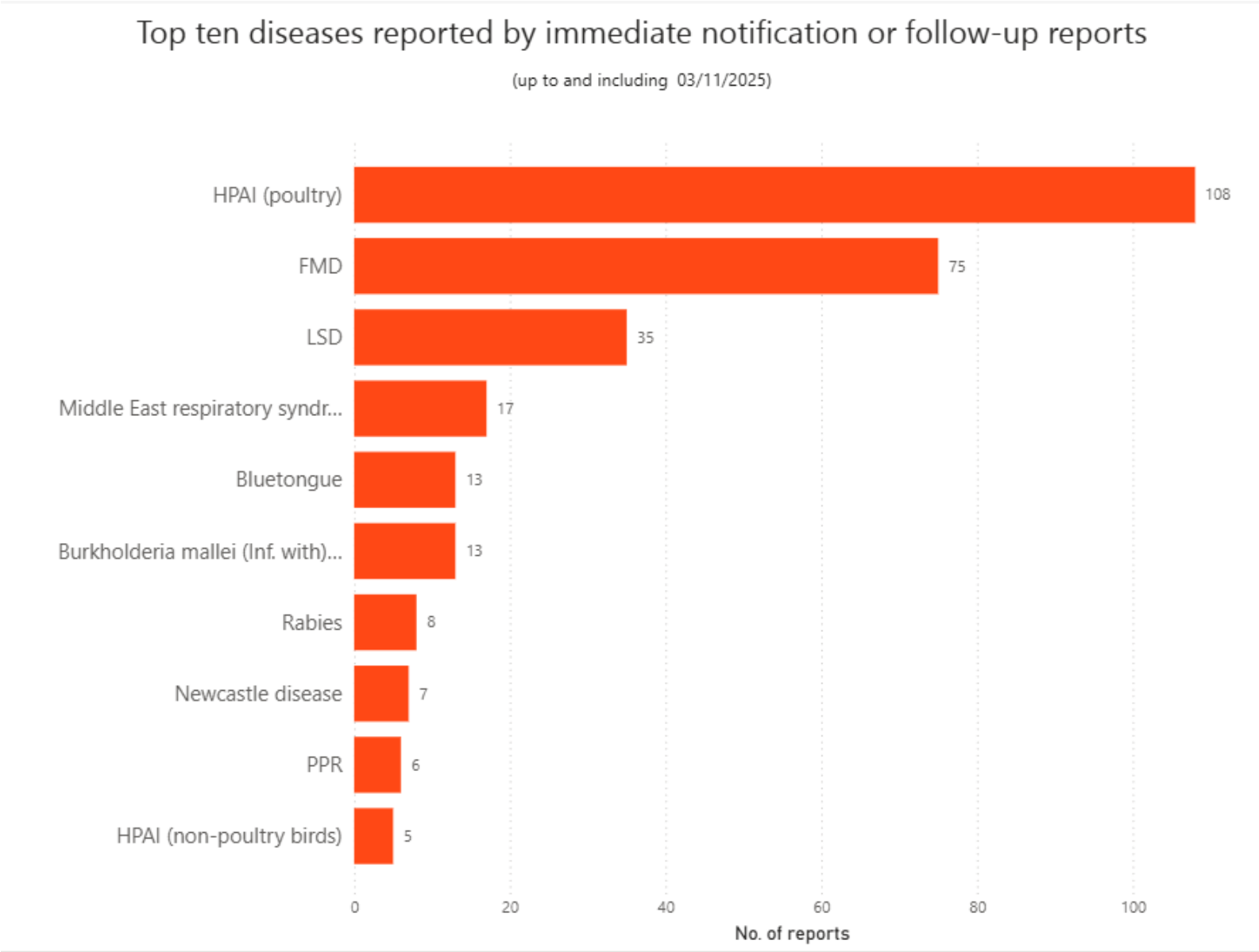
Learning objectives

Learning objectives

- Learn to navigate and understand other countries' information available on the WAHIS Public Interface
- Understand the concept of event
- Understand the purpose and requirements for submitting an immediate notification, a follow-up report and a final report
- Be able to choose appropriately the reason for submitting an immediate notification
- Be able to create, fill in and submit each of these reports
- Learn where to find useful information when reporting

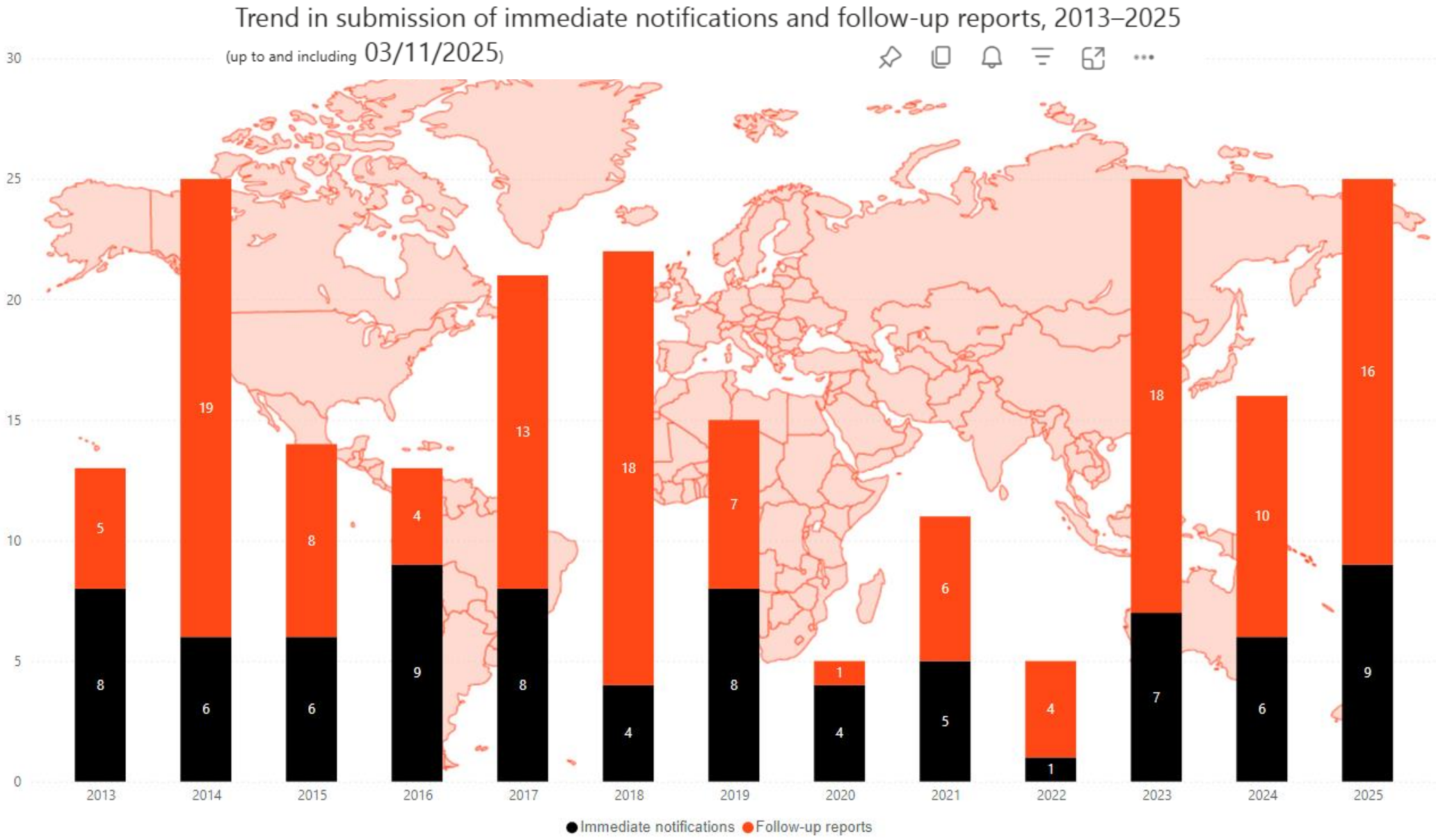
Significant figures for the Middle East region regarding EW reports

Top 10 diseases reported in the early warning module of WAHIS



*Please note this chart shows data from countries invited to this training workshop.

Significant figures for the Middle East Region regarding EW reports

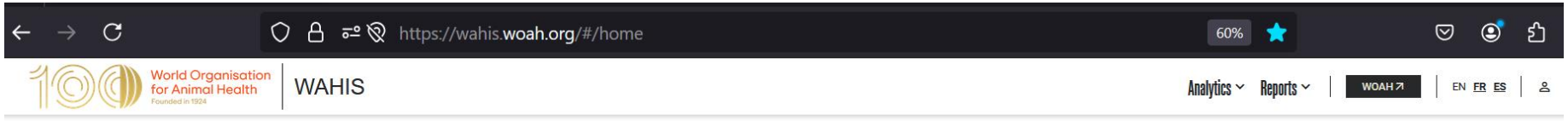


*Please note this chart shows data from countries invited to this training workshop.

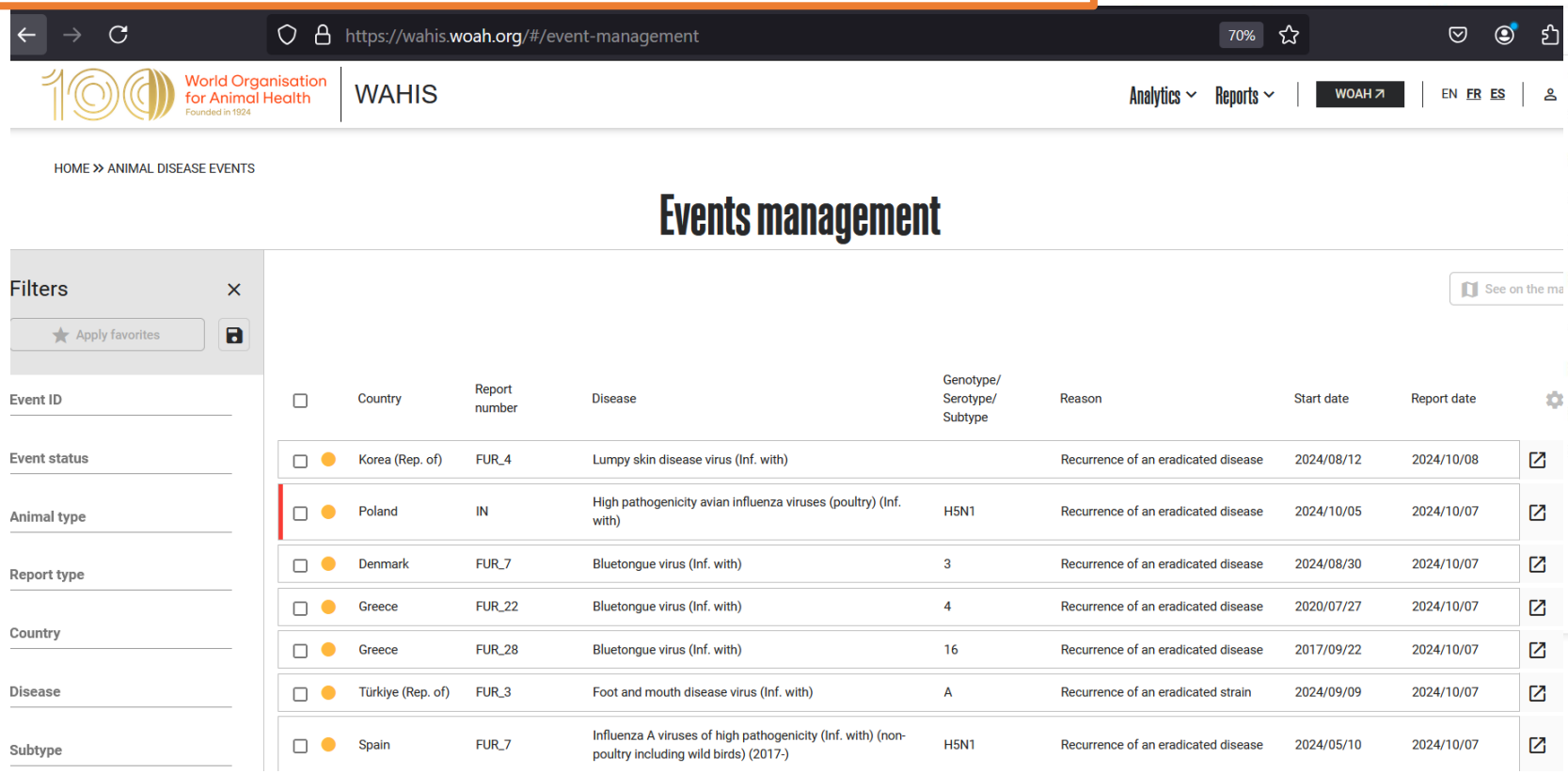
Information collected and displayed

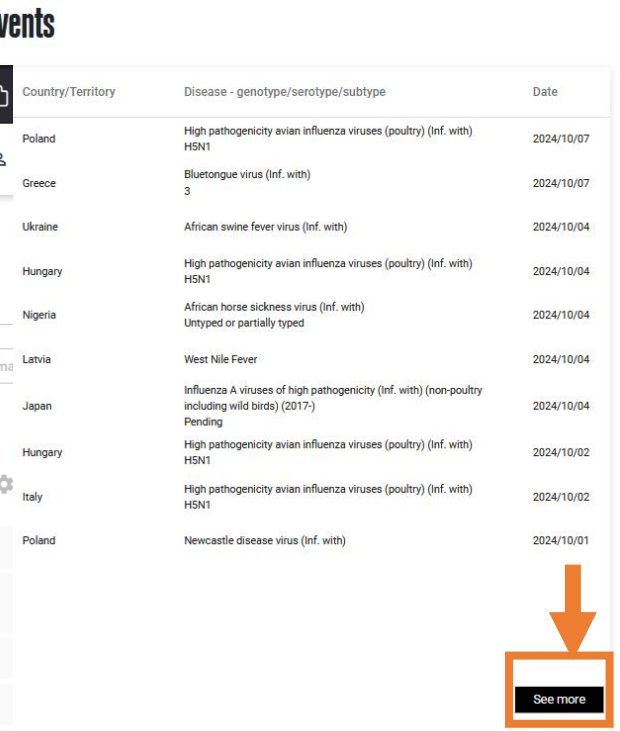
Key definitions: public interface

https://wahis.woah.org/#/home



https://wahis.woah.org/#/event-management





Key definitions: event / outbreak / cases / report

Event

Single outbreak or group of epidemiologically related outbreaks of a given disease that is the subject of a notification. An event is specific to a **pathogenic agent and strain** and includes all related outbreaks reported **from the immediate notification through to the final report**.

≠

Outbreak

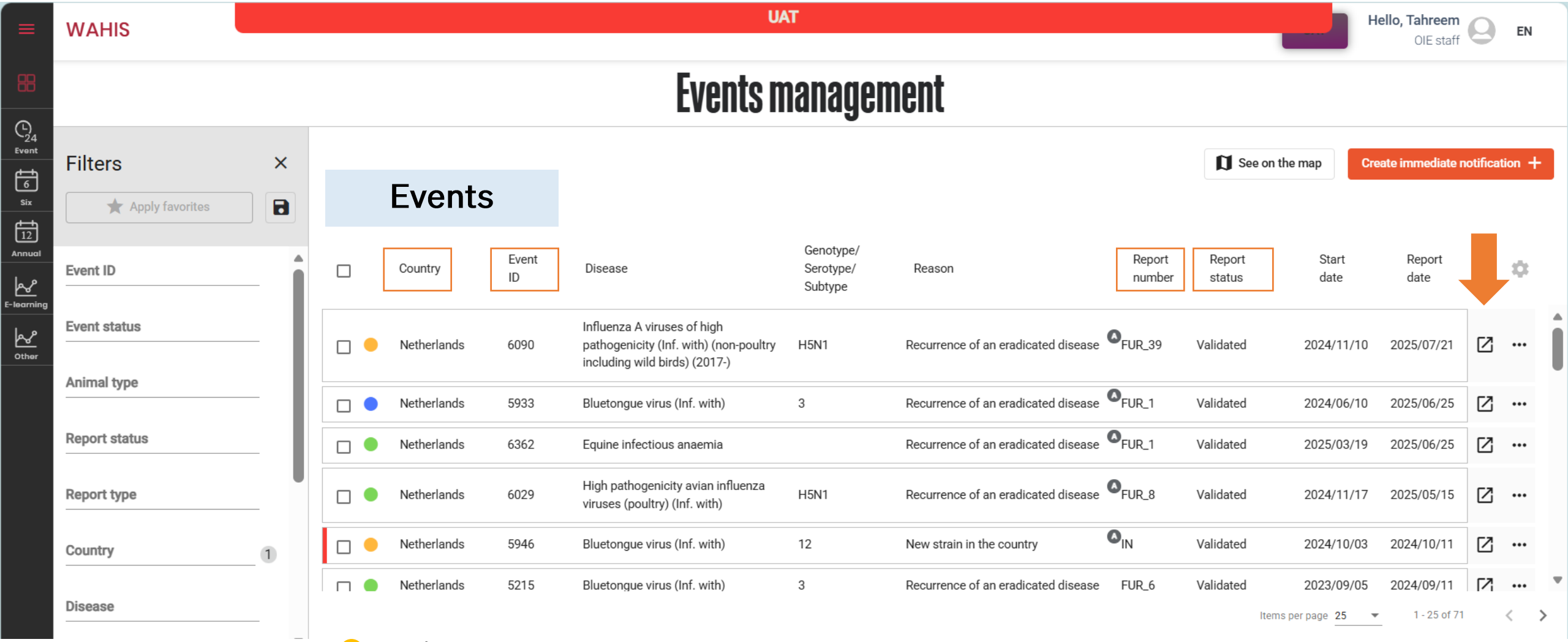
Occurrence of one or more **cases** in an epidemiological unit.

Case

Animal(s) (measured in heads or hives) infected or infested by a pathogenic agent, with or without clinical signs, including animals that died from the disease.

Key definitions: back office

⚠ Any data displayed in this presentation is fictional and does not reflect real data



Immediate notification(s) (IN)

- ongoing
- resolved
- stable

Key definitions: back office

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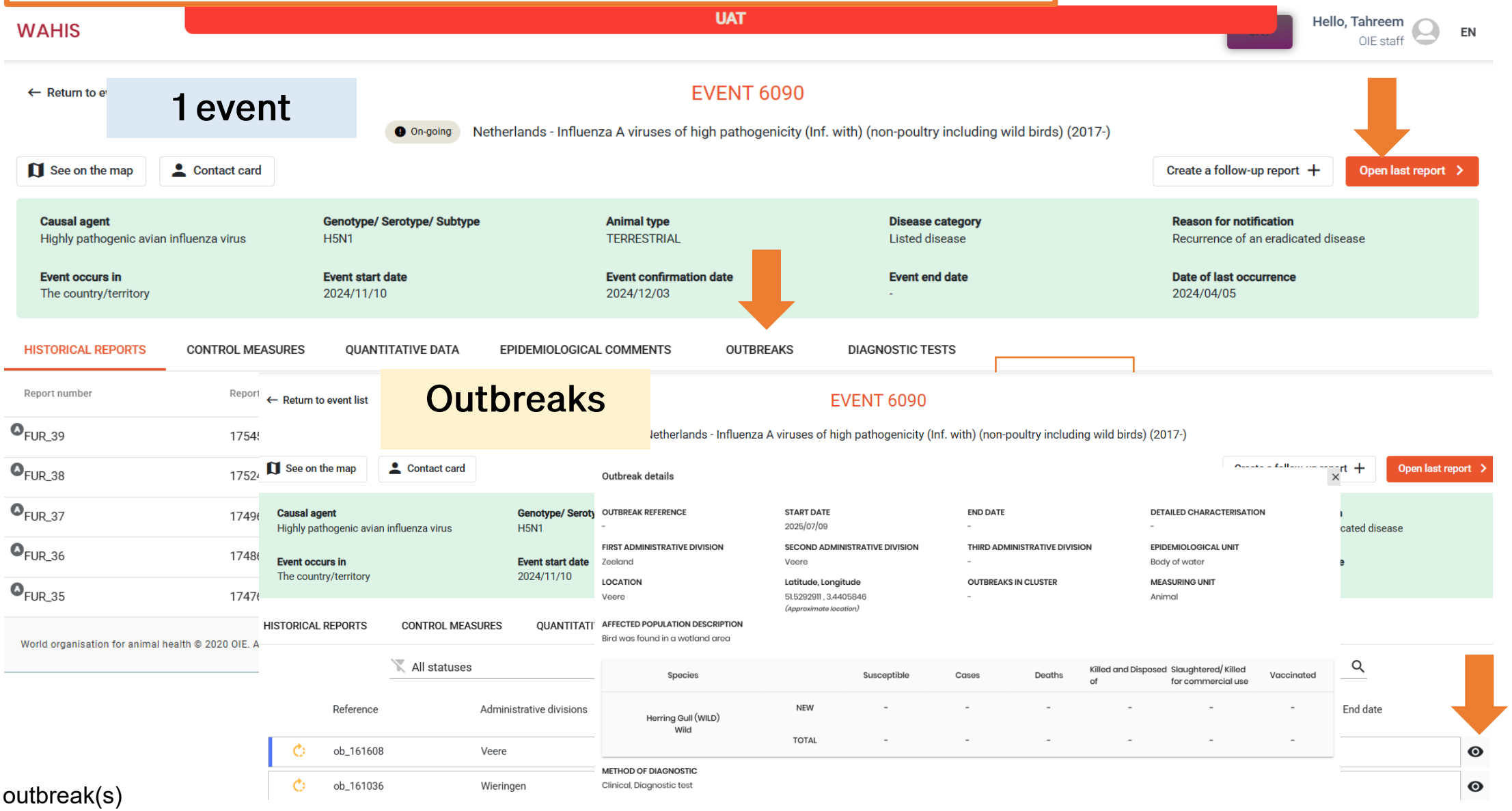

New outbreak(s)

Key definitions: back office

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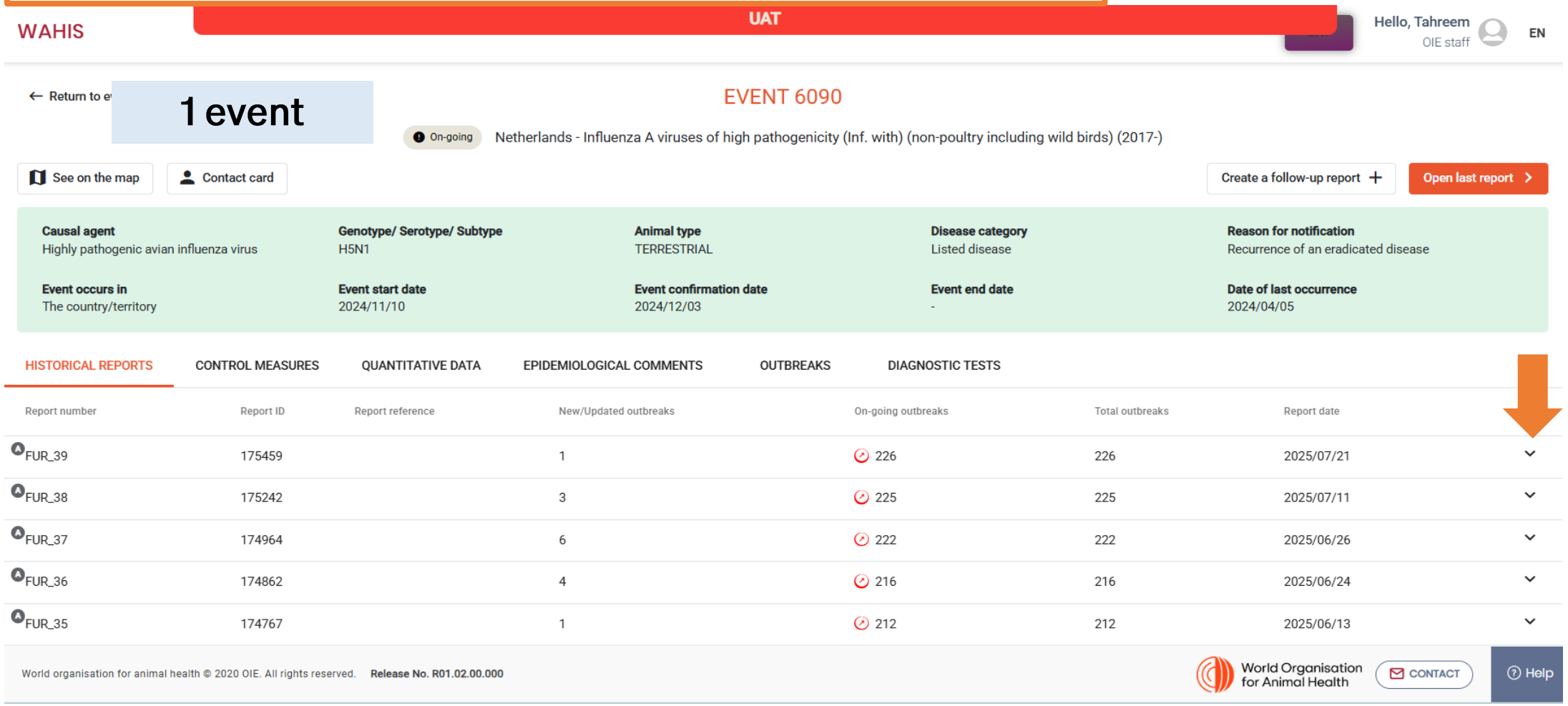

New outbreak(s)

Key concept: event information

← EVENT 6090 / REPORT 173054

On-going NETHERLANDS - Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity (Inf. with) (non-poultry including wild birds) (2017-)

See on the map | Comments | Translation | Preview report | Submit

Causal agent Highly pathogenic avian influenza virus	**Genotype/ Serotype/ Subtype** H5N1	**Animal type** TERRESTRIAL	**Disease category** Listed disease
Reason for notification Recurrence of an eradicated disease	**Event occurs in** The country/territory	**Report reference** -	**Report number** Follow-up report no. 24
Event start date 2024/11/10	**Event confirmation date** 2024/12/03	**Event end date** -	**Date of last occurrence** 2024/04/05

SOURCE OF INFECTION | CONTROL MEASURES

Unknown or inconclusive

OUTBREAKS

All statuses | Search

Reference	Administrative divisions	Location	Epidemiological unit	Number of outbreaks	Start date	End date
ob_153496	Bergambacht	Bergambacht	Body of water	1	2025/03/10	
ob_153495	Dronten	Dronten	Body of water	1	2025/03/09	
ob_153203	Muiden	Muiden	Body of water	1	2025/03/04	

Items per page 3 | 1 - 3 of 170

DIAGNOSTIC METHODS

Clinical | Diagnostic test

DIAGNOSTIC TESTS
Outbreak level

Wageningen Bioveterinary Research WBVR

Real-time polymerase chain reaction (real-time PCR)

Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)

Wageningen Bioveterinary Research National Reference Laboratory, Lelystad

Reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR)

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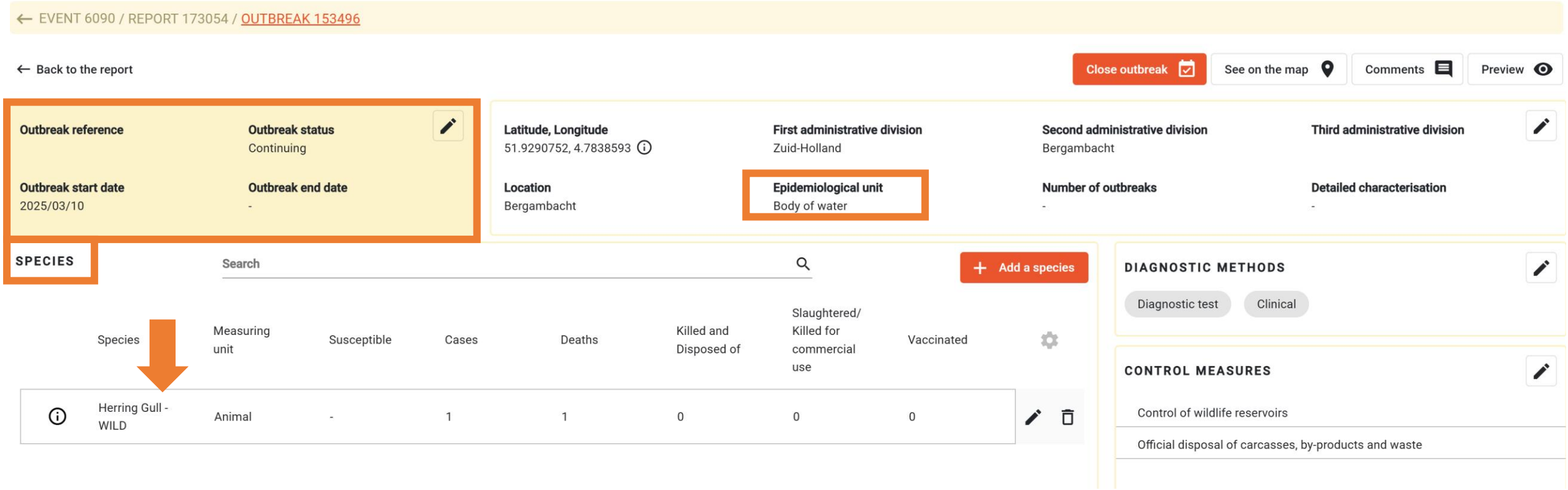
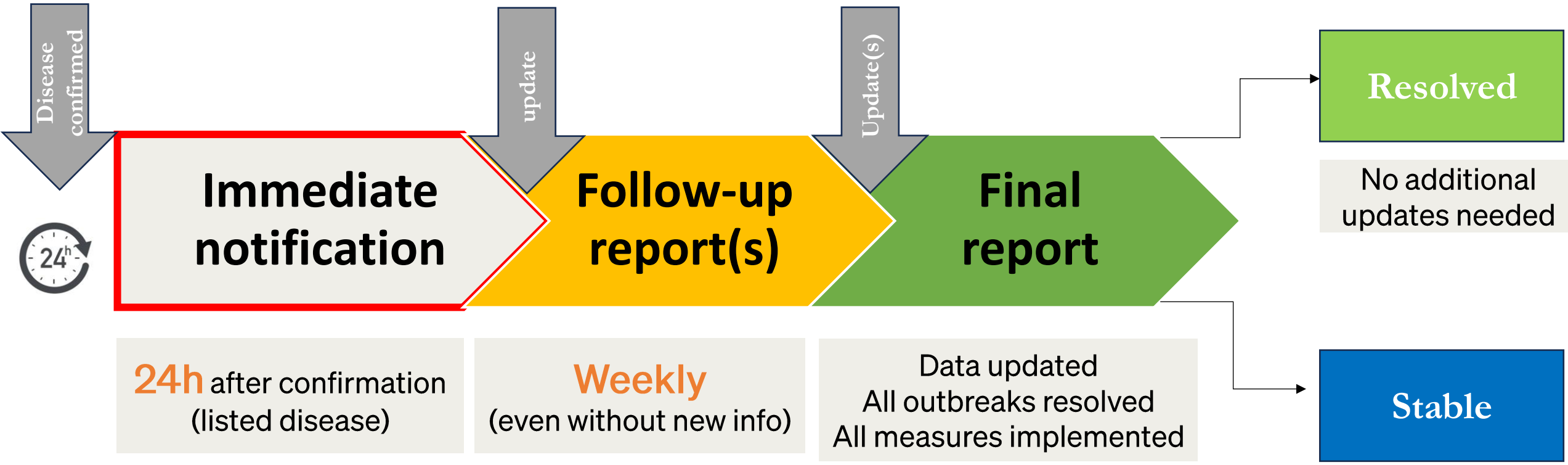
Key concept: outbreak information



⚠ Any data displayed in this presentation is fictional and does not reflect real data

Key definitions: immediate notification, follow-up report(s) / final report



Notification process in WAHIS

update

- to add any new outbreak that may have occurred since the submission of the last report
- to update previously reported outbreak(s) (including to close them)

Key definitions: reasons for notification in the immediate notification

/!\ One choice only

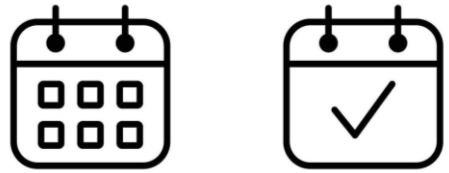
- ✓ first occurrence in the country
- ✓ first occurrence in a zone / compartment
- ✓ recurrence of an eradicated **disease**
- ✓ recurrence of an eradicated **strain**
- ✓ new strain in the **country**
- ✓ new strain in a **zone**
- ✓ unusual host species
- ✓ unexpected change or increase
- ✓ emerging disease

/!\ The warning message that may appear is not blocking

This disease has never been reported in your country. Please consider changing the reason for notification.

Help me to choose

Key step: updating and closing an event



The **end date of an event** should be carefully chosen to:

- ✓Occur after the last outbreak end date
- ✓open trade after a disease event
- ✓(re)gain official disease status of freedom
- ✓make a self-declaration of freedom
- ✓keep data consistency with six-monthly reports

Key step: closing an event

/!\ Events should be regularly updated to adequately reflect the situation (weekly)

Closing as resolved

- Data updated and consistent with control measures, to adequately reflect the situation
- All control measures are implemented
- All outbreaks are closed
- All diagnostic test results are updated

/!\
Should the disease appear once more, a new immediate notification is submitted

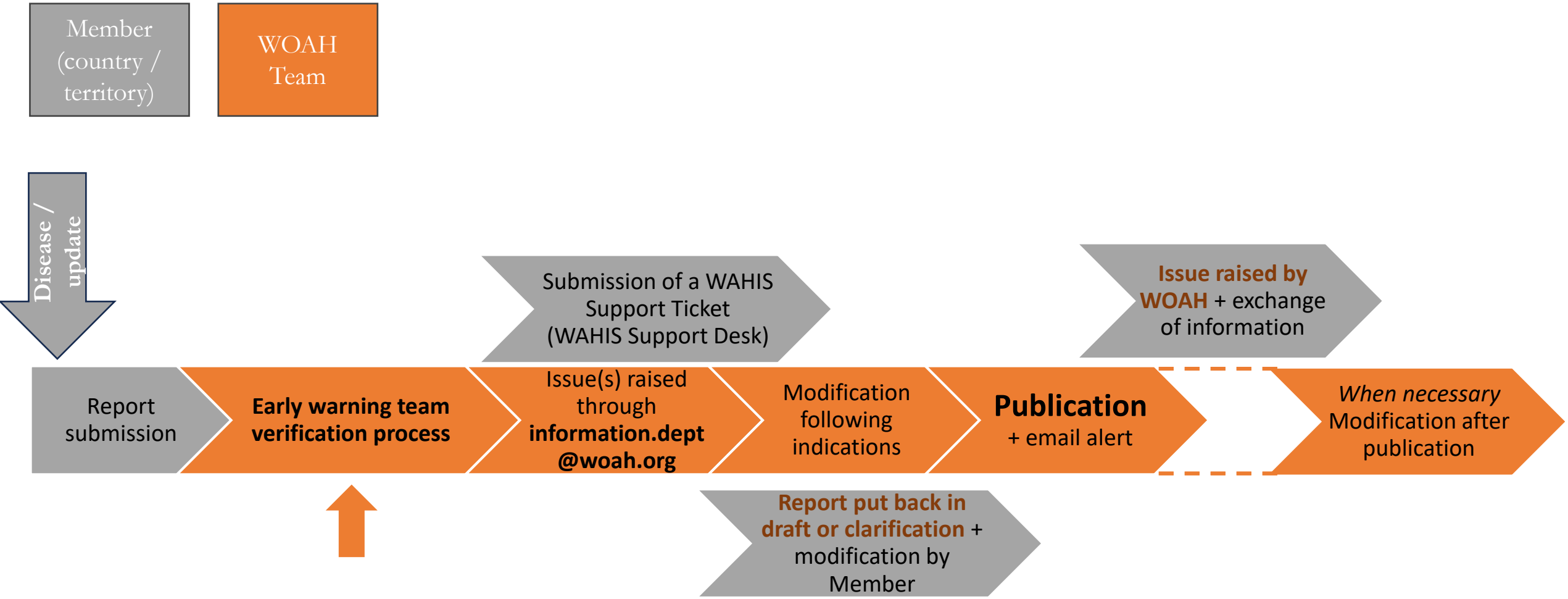
Closing as stable

- Same recommendations +
- A comment to precise the **geographical level:** country or zone.

Should the disease appear outside of the zone, **a new immediate notification is submitted.**

/!\
The disease cannot be notified as « absent »
Reporting continues in six-monthly reports

Key concept: data verification process



The data verification and publication process at WOAH

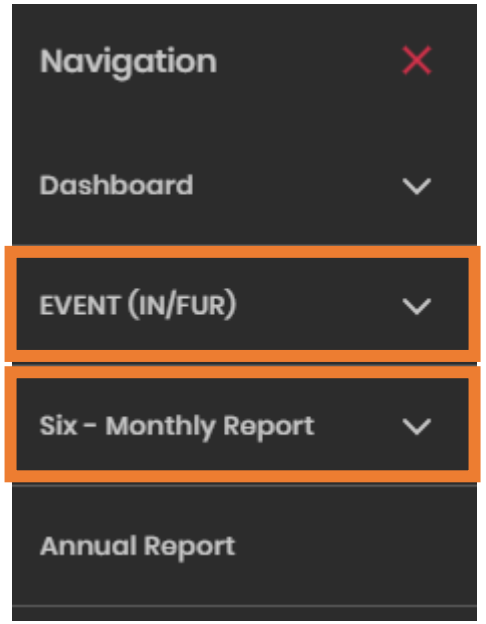
Key concept: data verification process

Objectives of the early warning team verification process: checking the

- ✓ **Integrity** of information provided as a whole (quantitative data, description, context)
- ✓ Consistency of the reported data with **historical information** in WAHIS Public Interface and/or *Handistatus*
- ✓ Consistency of the **qualitative information** within the report
- ✓ Consistency of the **quantitative information** within the report

Consistency  **Trust**

Key concept: link between WAHIS modules



Early warning module

Immediate notifications
Follow-up reports
Final reports

- WOAH-listed diseases
- Emerging diseases

Data transfer

Monitoring module

Six-monthly reports

WOAH-listed diseases

Annual module

Annual reports

Animal population data

WOAH-listed diseases

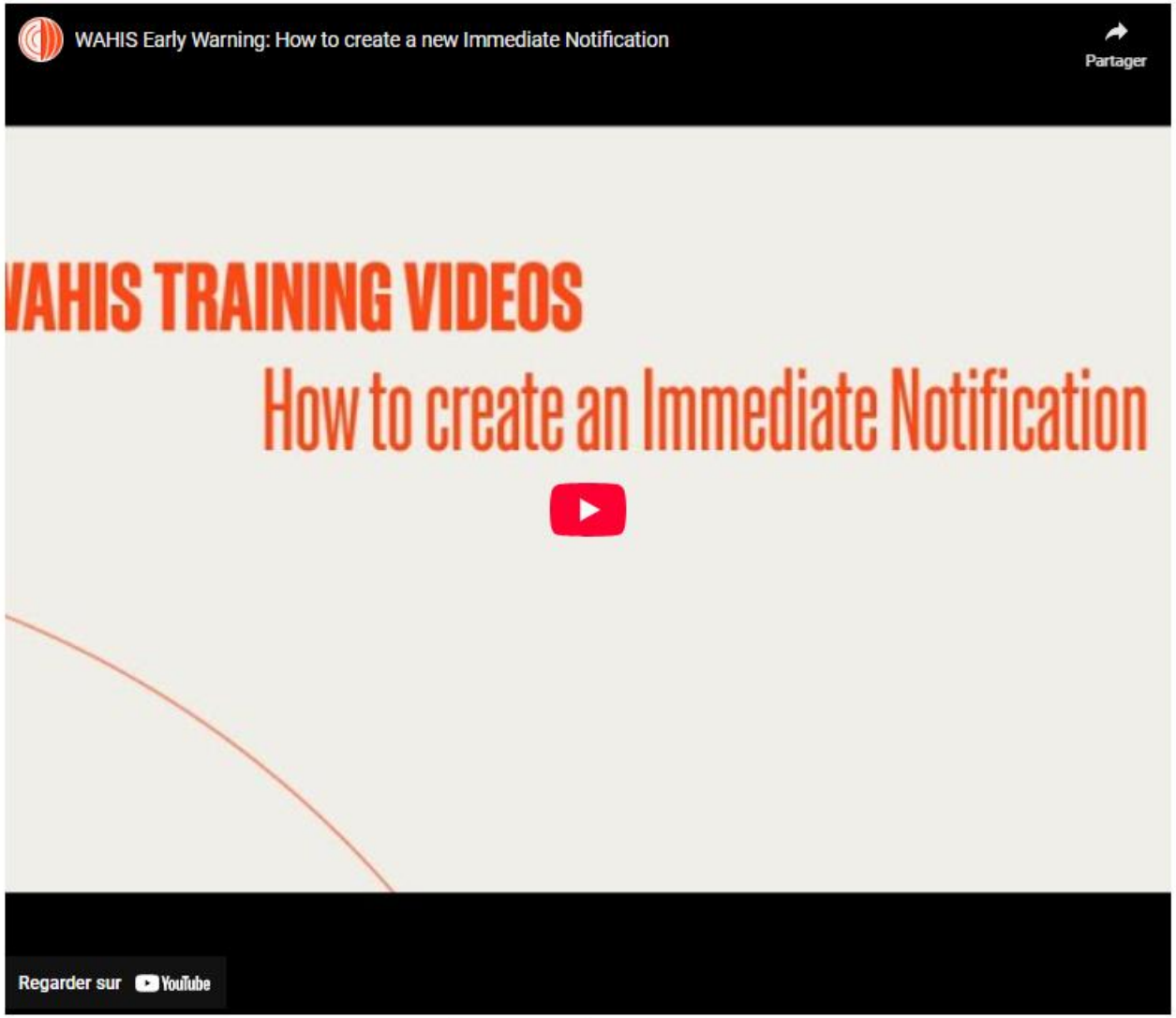
https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/animal-health-and-welfare/disease-data-collection/world-animal-health-information-system/

Video presentation: filling a report in the early warning module of WAHIS

Video: main steps of submission in the early warning module of WAHIS

How to create a new immediate notification?

Modified on: Wed, 7 May 2025 08:42



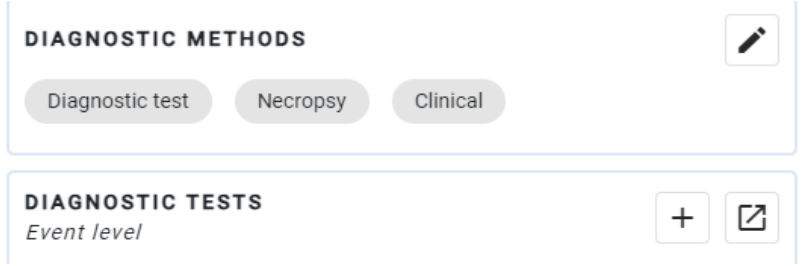
https://youtu.be/o5g9KTwRf8Yc

Video: main steps of submission in the early warning module of WAHIS

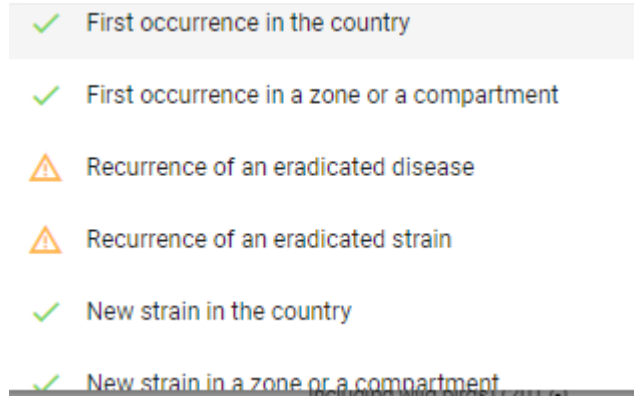
Reminders on frequent communication topics

Reminders on frequent communication topics

- **Diagnostic test results**
  - can be notified as "Pending"
  - must be provided if the corresponding label is selected in the diagnostic method section



- **Dates**
  - start date of an **event** ≠ start date of an **outbreak**
  - end date of an **event** ≠ end date of an **outbreak**
  - **date of last occurrence**: definition + varies according to the reason for notification



- **Control measures for the killing of animals**

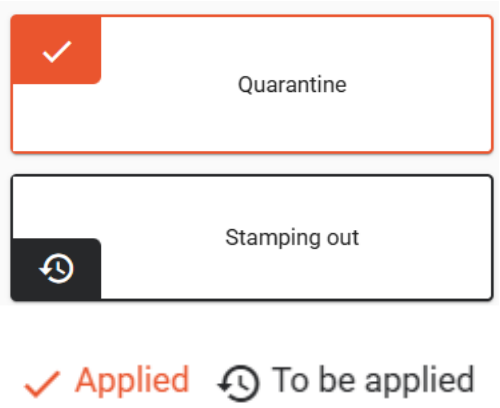
stamping out / selective killing and disposal / slaughter

⚠ **mutually exclusive : select only one at event level**

Reminders on frequent communication topics

- **Quantitative data**
  - should be **updated** by the Members
  - must be provided at least in the « **case** » column, when closing an outbreak
  - should not be provided in the « **susceptible** » column for animals affected *in the wild.*

- should be consistent with the applicable **control measures**



AFFECTED POPULATION DESCRIPTION

Example comment

Species		Susceptible	Cases	Deaths	Killed and Disposed of	Slaughtered/ Killed for commercial use	Vaccinated
Birds (DOMESTIC) Poultry	NEW	2500	-	10	350	-	-
	TOTAL	2500	-	10	350	-	-

METHOD OF DIAGNOSTIC

Diagnostic test

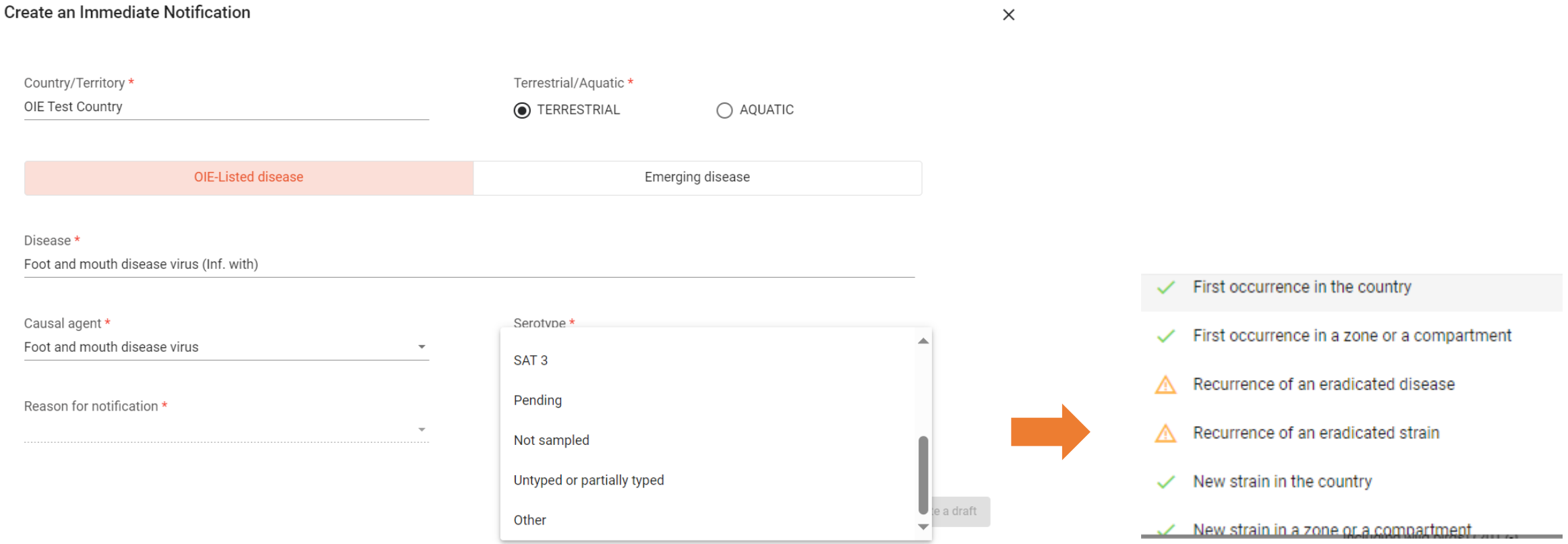
CONTROL MEASURES DIFFERENT FROM EVENT LEVEL

MEASURES NOT IMPLEMENTED	ADDITIONAL MEASURES
-	Stamping out
	Surveillance within the restricted zone

⚠ **Quantitative data cannot be lowered by Members**: please get in touch with the WOAH team through the WAHIS Support Desk to request a correction. The change may take a few days.

Reminders on frequent communication topics

- **Serotype**
  - can be updated in a later submission on the condition to select '**pending**' or '**untyped/partially typed**'. Otherwise, the WOAH team must update it manually (the change may take a few days)
  - can influence the choice of **reason for notification**



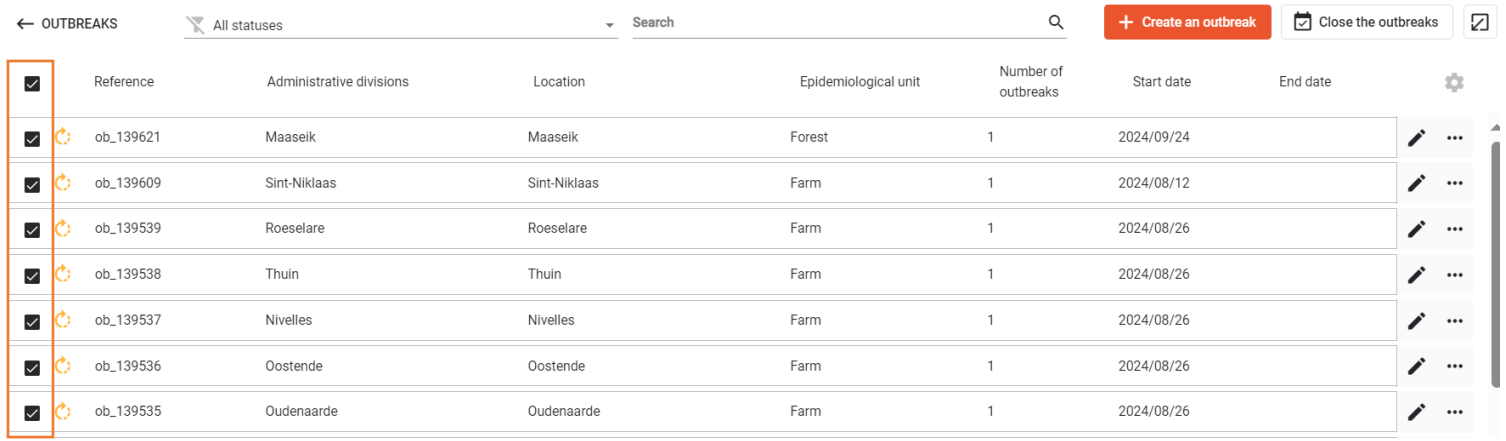
Reminders on frequent communication topics

Submitting a new immediate notification

- is not relevant if the notified outbreaks are **epidemiologically related to existing outbreaks**
- is mandatory if a disease declared as « stable » in a zone appears **outside of that defined zone.**

Closing outbreak(s) or closing the event

- depends on the situation assessed by the Veterinary Authority



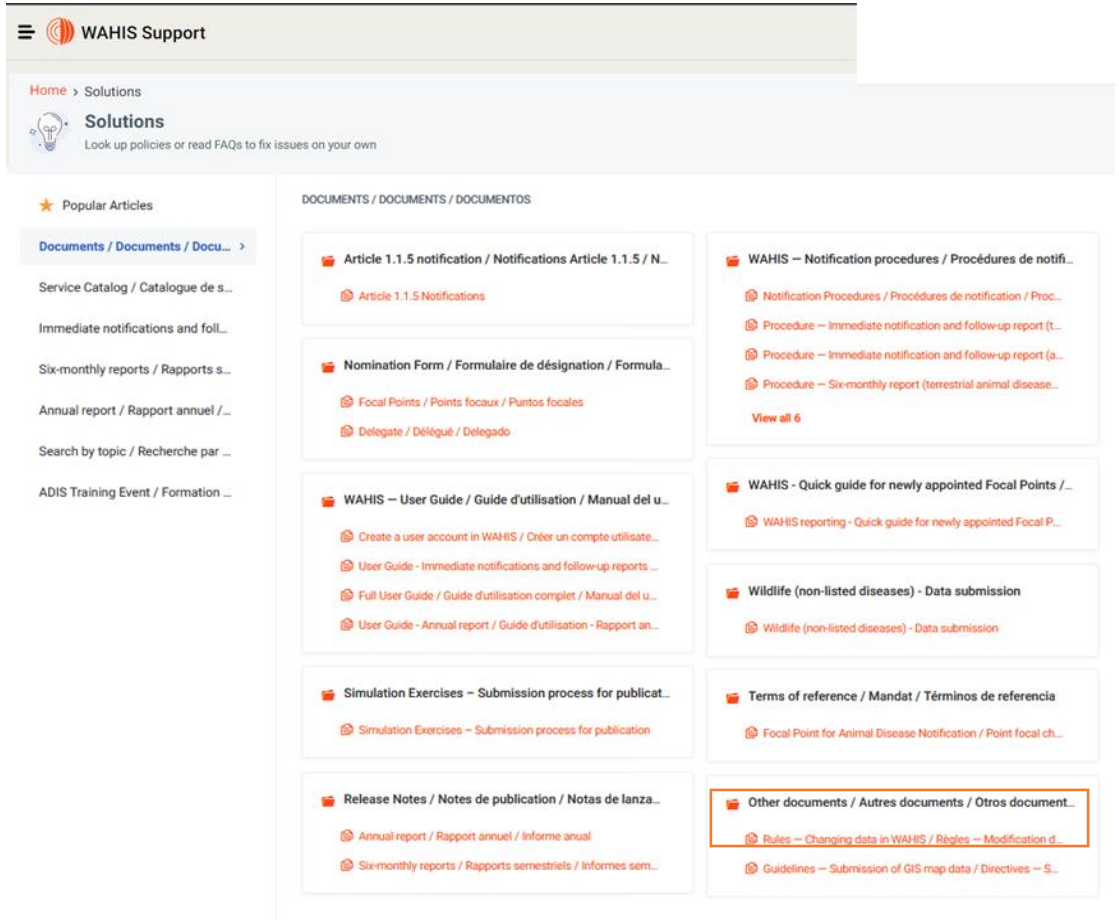
⚠ It is possible to close dozens of outbreaks at once

Reminders on frequent communication topics

- Updating information provided in EW reports

All information that may be updated without intervention from WOAH is listed in a single procedure

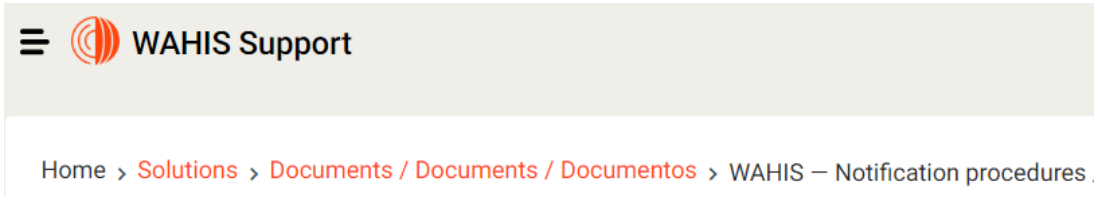
https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/solutions/articles/51000051265



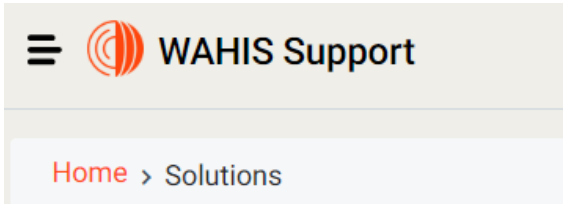
Resources

Resources for early warning notification in WAHIS

- Notification procedures (definitions, tips, etc): EN/FR/SP
  https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/solutions/articles/51000051185

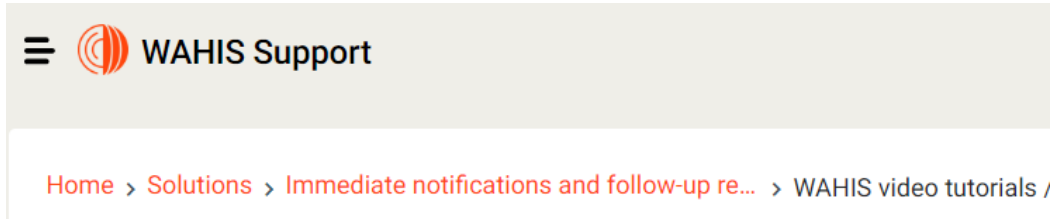


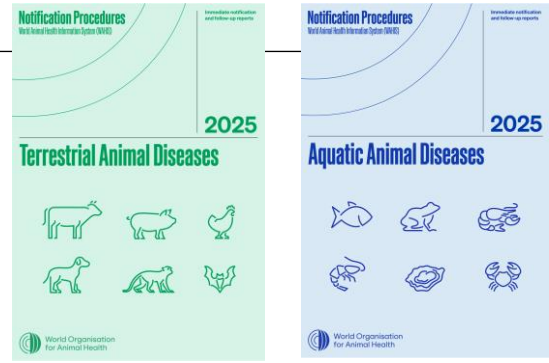
- FAQ:
  https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/solutions/51000029445



Select « immediate notifications »

- Short video tutorials: EN/FR/SP (<5 min /video)
  https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/solutions/articles/51000047289





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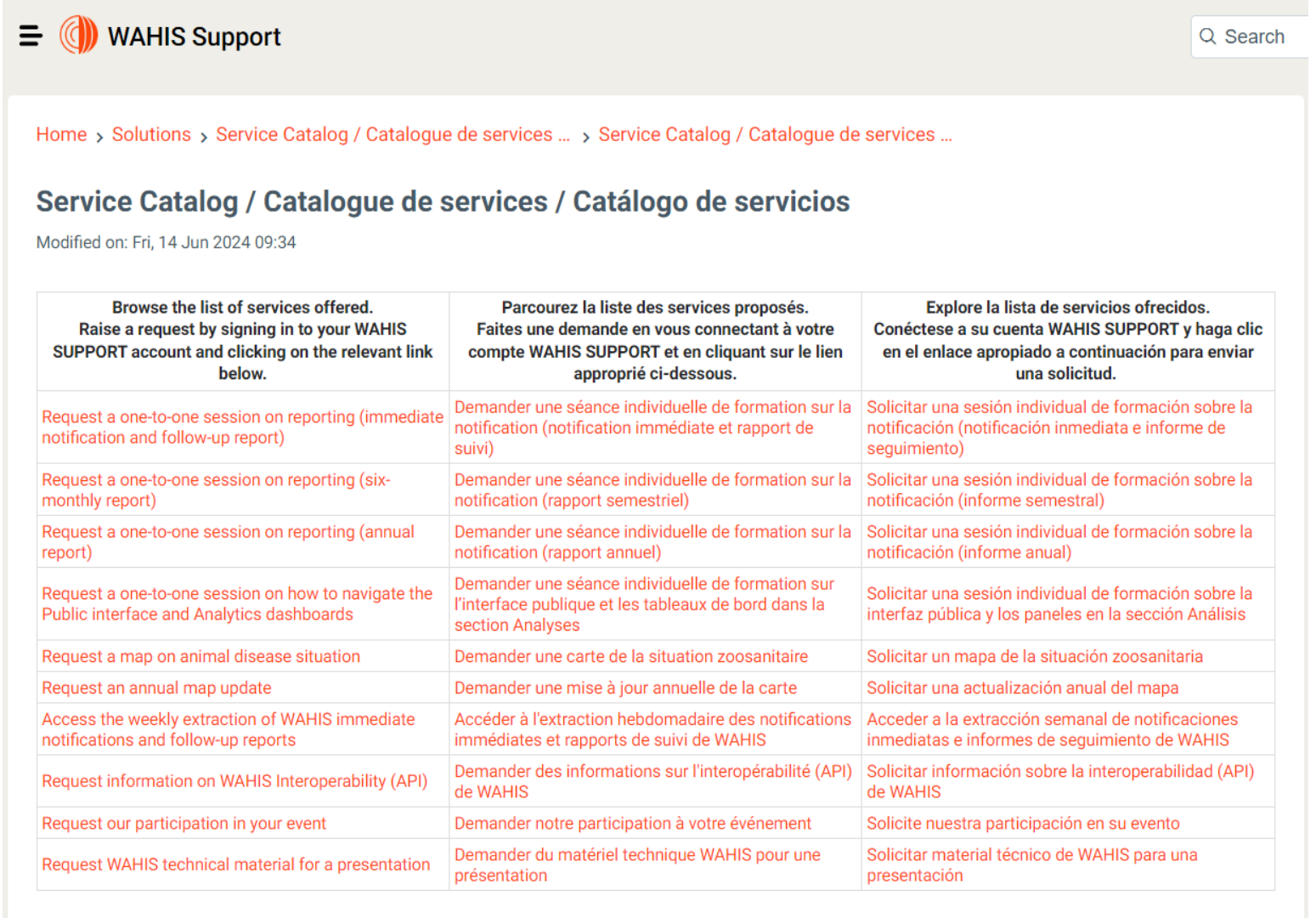
WAHIS video tutorials / Tutoriels WAHIS au format vidéo / Videotutoriales WAHIS

Modified on: Tue, 13 May 2025 06:38

To view our WAHIS video tutorials in English, please click the links below.	Pour consulter nos tutoriels WAHIS au format vidéo en français, veuillez cliquer sur les liens ci-dessous.	Para ver nuestros videotutoriales WAHIS en español, por favor haga clic en los enlaces a continuación.
Consulting WAHIS data	**Consultation des données de WAHIS**	**Consultar los datos de WAHIS**
Guided tour: Optimized WAHIS Early Warning Module	Visite guidée : Module d'alerte précoce de WAHIS optimisé	Visita guiada: Módulo optimizado de alerta temprana de WAHIS
New reporting approach	Processus de notification, nouvelle approche	Nueva visualización de los informes
How to use filters?	Utilisation des filtres	Utilización de los filtros
How to see multiple event's data on a map?	Visualiser plusieurs événements sur une carte	¿Cómo ver en el mapa información sobre varios eventos?
WAHIS Public Interface	Interface publique de WAHIS	Interfaz pública de WAHIS
How can I download the data contained in the immediate notifications and follow-up reports in the new version of WAHIS?	Comment puis-je télécharger les données contenues dans les notifications immédiates et les rapports de suivi dans la nouvelle version de WAHIS ?	¿Cómo puedo descargar los datos recogidos en las notificaciones inmediatas y los informes de seguimiento en la nueva versión de WAHIS?
Reporting in WAHIS	**Transmission d'informations dans WAHIS**	**Enviar información a través de WAHIS**
Reports	**Rapports**	**Informes**
How to create a new immediate notification?	Comment créer une notification immédiate ?	¿Cómo crear una notificación inmediata?
How to create a follow up report?	Comment créer un rapport de suivi ?	¿Cómo crear un informe de seguimiento?
How to delete or reset a draft report?	Comment supprimer ou réinitialiser un brouillon de rapport ?	¿Cómo borrar o reiniciar un informe en borrador?
How can I add a report reference?	Comment ajouter une référence à mon rapport ?	¿Cómo añadir una referencia a un informe?
How can I add a comment to a report or to an outbreak?	Comment ajouter un commentaire dans un rapport ou un foyer ?	¿Cómo puedo añadir un comentario en un informe o en un brote?
How to update a pending serotype?	Actualiser un génotype/sérotype/sous-type en attente	¿Cómo actualizar el serotipo pendiente?
How to update a diagnostic test entry?	Comment modifier un résultat d'épreuve de diagnostic ?	¿Cómo actualizar los resultados de las pruebas de diagnóstico?
Events	**Événements**	**Eventos**
How to navigate between the different sections within an event?	Comment naviguer entre différentes sections dans un événement ?	¿Cómo navegar de una sección a otra dentro de un evento?
How to close an event? Create a final report	Comment clôturer un événement ? Création d'un rapport final	¿Cómo cerrar un evento? ¿Cómo crear un informe final?
Declaring an event 'stable'	Déclarer un événement « stable »	Declarar un evento 'estable'
I cannot report H5 or H7 as a serotype for avian influenza. Why?	Pourquoi ne puis-je pas notifier le sérotype H5 ou H7 pour l'influenza aviaire ?	No puedo notificar H5 o H7 como serotipo para la influenza aviar. ¿Por qué?
Outbreaks	**Foyers**	**Brotes**
How to create a new outbreak?	Comment créer un nouveau foyer ?	¿Cómo crear un brote nuevo?
How to create a cluster of outbreaks?	Création de groupes de foyer	Creación de grupos de brotes
Editing an existing outbreak	Comment modifier un foyer existant ?	Editar un brote ya existente
How to delete a draft outbreak?	Comment supprimer un foyer ?	¿Cómo borrar un brote en borrador?
How to close multiple outbreaks simultaneously?	Comment fermer plusieurs foyers simultanément ?	¿Cómo puedo cerrar varios brotes simultáneamente?
How can I see newly reported outbreaks only?	Comment visualiser les nouveaux foyers uniquement ?	¿Cómo puedo visualizar sólo los brotes nuevos?
How can I add a comment to a report or to an outbreak?	Comment ajouter un commentaire dans un rapport ou un foyer ?	¿Cómo puedo añadir un comentario en un informe o en un brote?

Resources for early warning notification

- Booking a **dedicated 1-1 training session** (video call) through the Service Catalog of the WAHIS Support Desk https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/solutions/articles/51000048118



WAHIS Support

Search

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Service Catalog / Catalogue de services / Catálogo de servicios

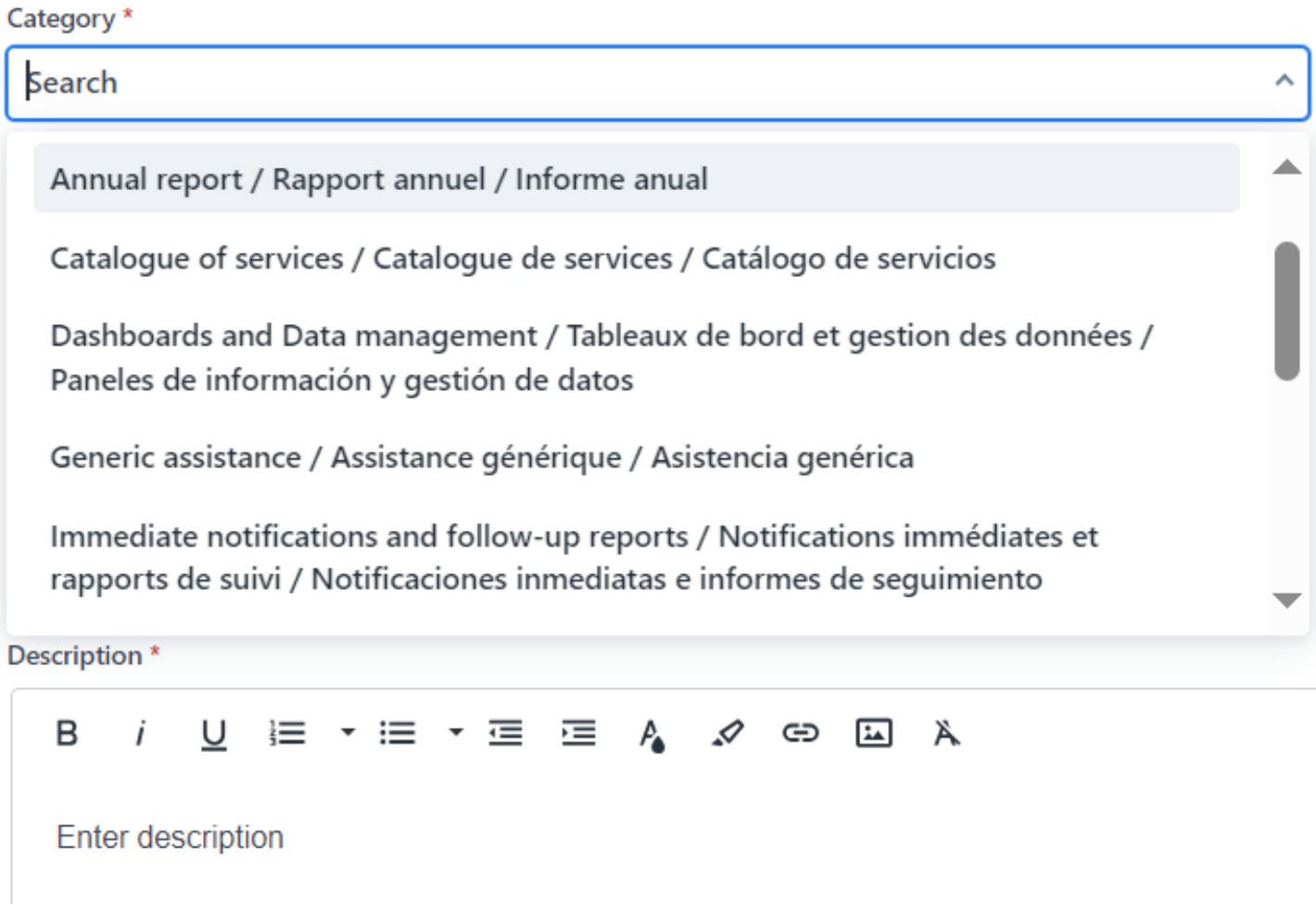
Modified on: Fri, 14 Jun 2024 09:34

Browse the list of services offered. Raise a request by signing in to your WAHIS SUPPORT account and clicking on the relevant link below.	Parcourez la liste des services proposés. Faites une demande en vous connectant à votre compte WAHIS SUPPORT et en cliquant sur le lien approprié ci-dessous.	Explore la lista de servicios ofrecidos. Conéctese a su cuenta WAHIS SUPPORT y haga clic en el enlace apropiado a continuación para enviar una solicitud.
Request a one-to-one session on reporting (immediate notification and follow-up report)	Demander une séance individuelle de formation sur la notification (notification immédiate et rapport de suivi)	Solicitar una sesión individual de formación sobre la notificación (notificación inmediata e informe de seguimiento)
Request a one-to-one session on reporting (six-monthly report)	Demander une séance individuelle de formation sur la notification (rapport semestriel)	Solicitar una sesión individual de formación sobre la notificación (informe semestral)
Request a one-to-one session on reporting (annual report)	Demander une séance individuelle de formation sur la notification (rapport annuel)	Solicitar una sesión individual de formación sobre la notificación (informe anual)
Request a one-to-one session on how to navigate the Public interface and Analytics dashboards	Demander une séance individuelle de formation sur l'interface publique et les tableaux de bord dans la section Analyses	Solicitar una sesión individual de formación sobre la interfaz pública y los paneles en la sección Análisis
Request a map on animal disease situation	Demander une carte de la situation zoosanitaire	Solicitar un mapa de la situación zoosanitaria
Request an annual map update	Demander une mise à jour annuelle de la carte	Solicitar una actualización anual del mapa
Access the weekly extraction of WAHIS immediate notifications and follow-up reports	Accéder à l'extraction hebdomadaire des notifications immédiates et rapports de suivi de WAHIS	Acceder a la extracción semanal de notificaciones inmediatas e informes de seguimiento de WAHIS
Request information on WAHIS Interoperability (API)	Demander des informations sur l'interopérabilité (API) de WAHIS	Solicitar información sobre la interoperabilidad (API) de WAHIS
Request our participation in your event	Demander notre participation à votre événement	Solicite nuestra participación en su evento
Request WAHIS technical material for a presentation	Demander du matériel technique WAHIS pour une présentation	Solicitar material técnico de WAHIS para una presentación

WOAH *Codes* and *Manuals*: https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-do/standards/codes-and-manuals/

Resources for early warning notification

- WAHIS Support Desk: https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/home
- Submit a ticket to get in touch with the team: https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/tickets/new



⚠ When creating a ticket through the WAHIS Support Desk, **please select the most appropriate category in the drop-down menu** to optimize processing of the request

Questions & Answers

Early warning reporting Immediate notification Individual exercise – 1h

Dr Tahreem Khalid

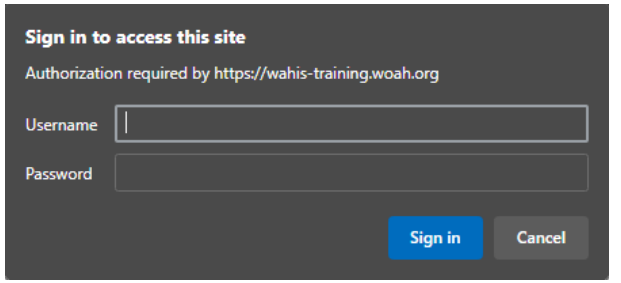
WAHIS training
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (UAE),
11-13th November 2025

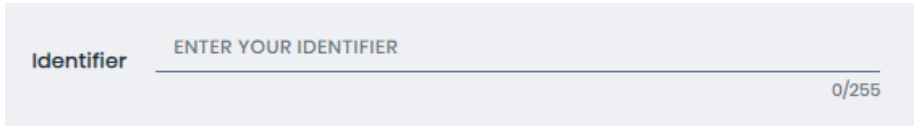
World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de la santé animale
Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

Immediate notification

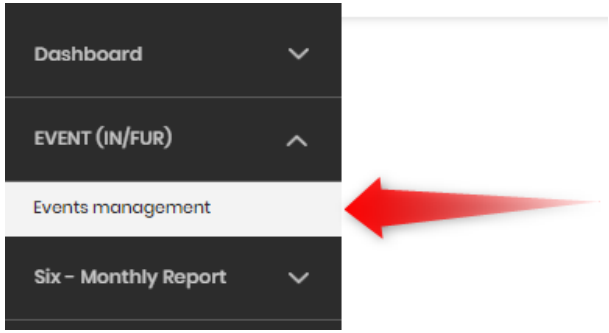
Please, do the following:

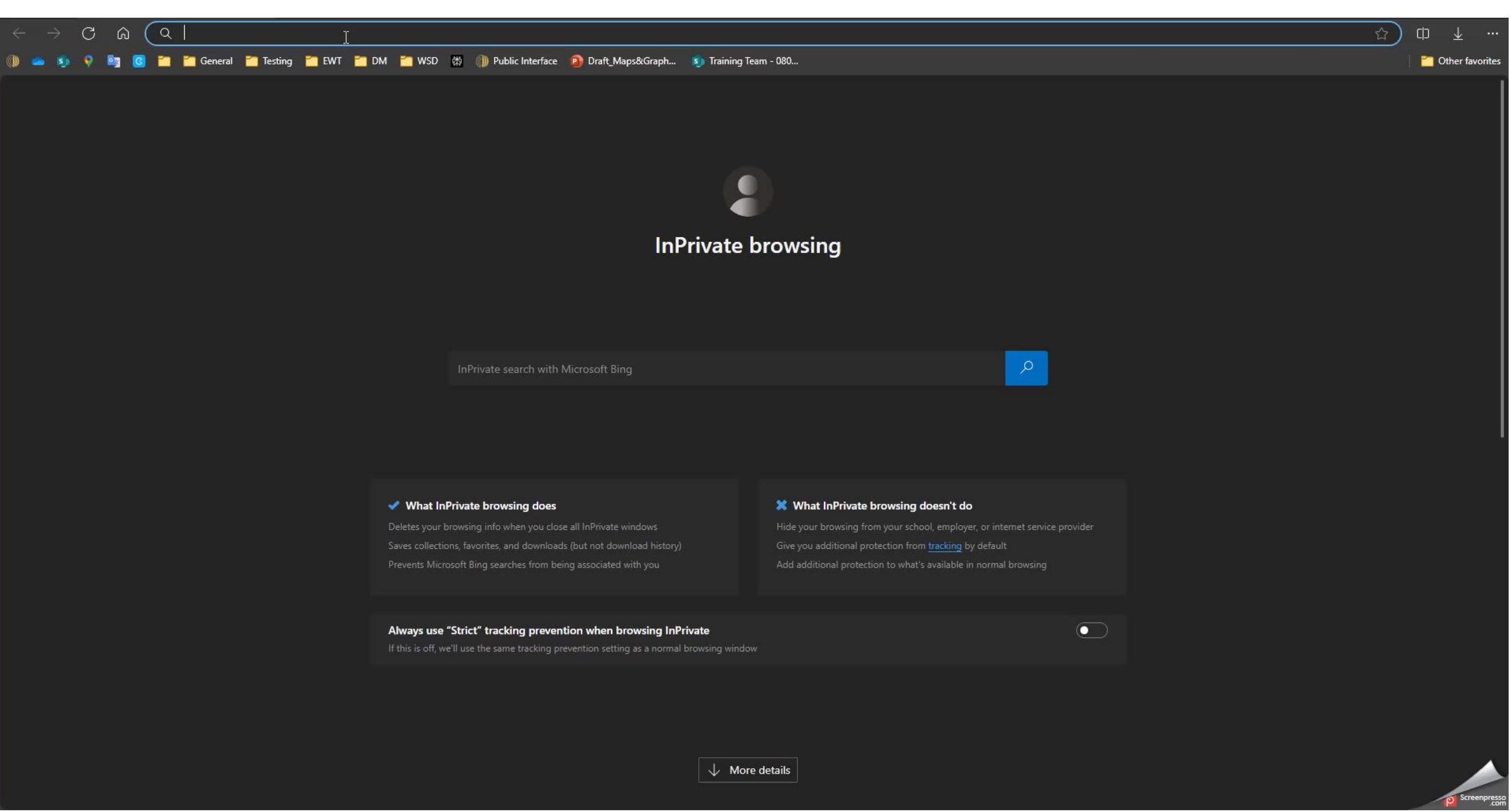
1. Log-in into the WAHIS Training environment at https://wahis-training.woah.org/#/login
   Put provisional credentials in the black box that appears first:
   Username: **wahistraining**
   Password: **thisisatraining**
   Then by using your own WAHIS credentials:





3. On the left-hand side, find "EVENT(IN/FUR)- Events management":
4. Go to folder "*Day 2*" – "*Exercises*" and open documents "*Individual IN* "
   (Advanced users can help colleagues with the task)
5. Follow the instructions to create at least one immediate notification.
   Do as many as you can before 11:00
6. The answers will be provided after the training is over should you need to recheck them.



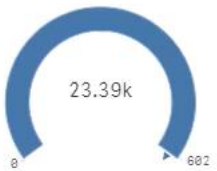

General
Testing
EWT
DM
WSD
Public Interface
Draft_Maps&Graph...
Training Team - 080...
Other favorites
InPrivate browsing
InPrivate search with Microsoft Bing
What InPrivate browsing does
Deletes your browsing info when you close all InPrivate windows
Saves collections, favorites, and downloads (but not download history)
Prevents Microsoft Bing searches from being associated with you
What InPrivate browsing doesn't do
Hide your browsing from your school, employer, or internet service provider
Give you additional protection from tracking by default
Add additional protection to what's available in normal browsing
Always use "Strict" tracking prevention when browsing InPrivate
If this is off, we'll use the same tracking prevention setting as a normal browsing window
More details

Event
Six
Annual
E-learning
Other

Event Reports

2,461	32,639	0	0
Pending immediate notifications/follow-up reports	Events with late reporting	Immediate notifications/follow-up reports submitted today	Immediate notifications/follow-up reports validated today

Six-Monthly Reports

6,149		2,109	2,527
Pending six-monthly reports	Six-monthly reports submitted for the previous semester	Six-monthly reports submitted this week	Six-monthly reports validated this week

 Release No. R01.02.00.000

Video tutorials: immediate notifications

- How to create an immediate notification
- Navigating between the sections of an event
- Creating a new outbreak
- Adding a comment to the event or to an outbreak

HAPPY BIRTHDAY ROSA

World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de la santé animale
Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

Break

Early warning reporting
Follow-up report
Individual exercise – 1h

Dr Tahreem Khalid

WAHIS training
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (UAE),
11-13th November 2025

World Organisation for Animal Health | Organisation mondiale de la santé animale | Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

Follow-up report

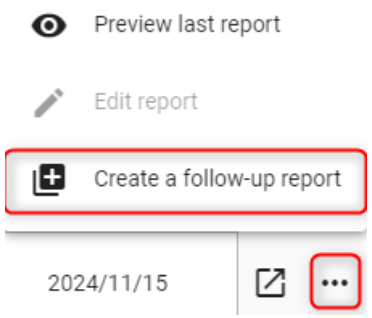
- To create a follow-up report in WAHIS, the **previous report has to be validated** by WOAH first.

(If you still need to finish your immediate notification, please, request us to validate it to start the exercise)

- If you need to re-login to WAHIS Training environment: https://wahis-training.woah.org/#/login
  Provisional credentials:
  Username: **wahistraining**
  Password: **thisisatraining**

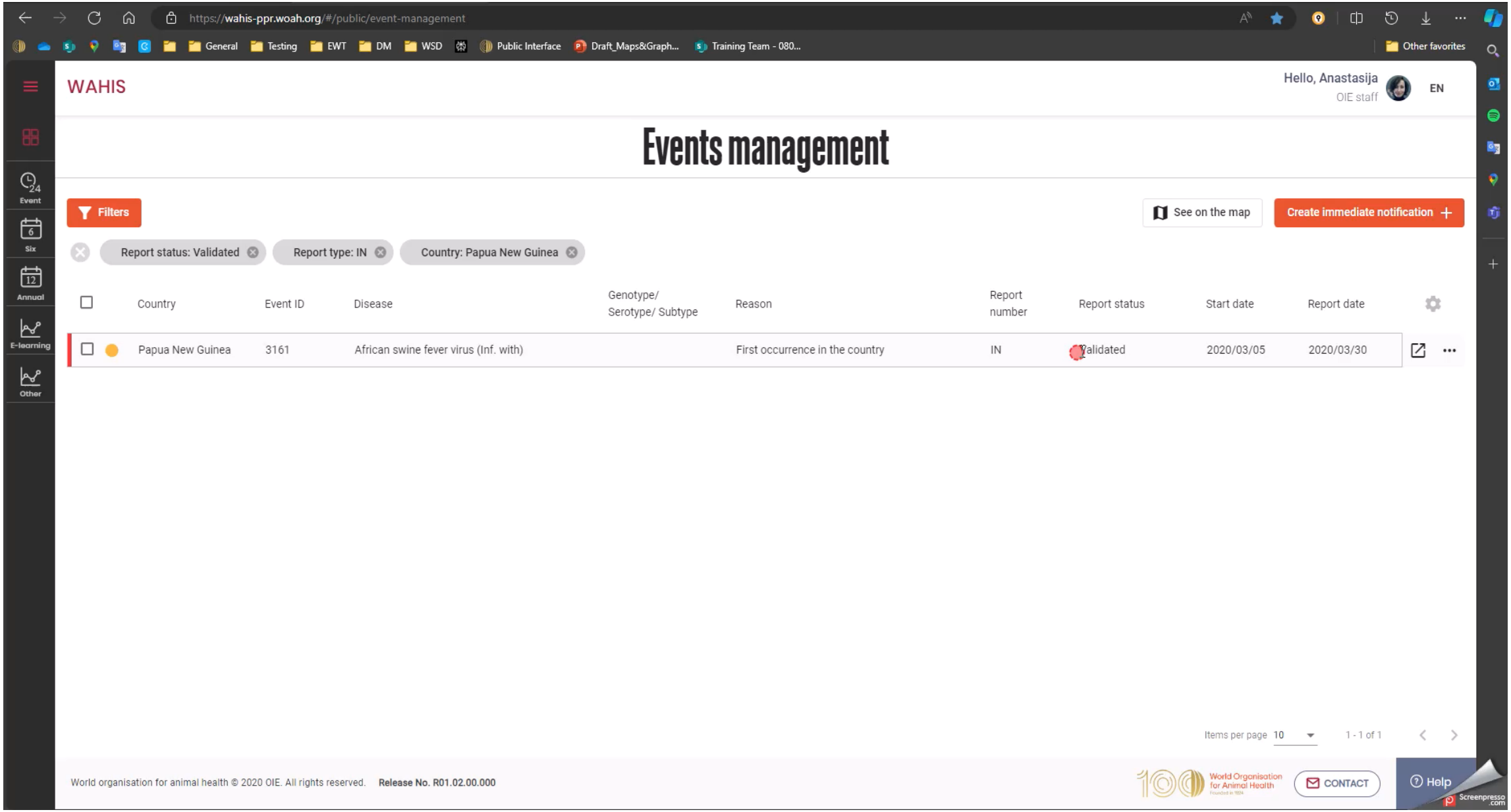
- Find the exercises in the folder "*Day 2*" – "*Exercises*" and open documents "*Individual FUR*"

- To create a follow-up report, find the validated immediate notification for the disease in question, on right-hand-side find the "..." icon and choose "*Create follow-up report*":



- If you wish to check for correctness of your choices before submission, please see folder "*Answers*".

Practical individual exercise: How to create a Follow up report



Video tutorials: follow-up reports

- How to create a follow-up report
- Editing existing outbreaks
- Updating the diagnostic test section
- Closing multiple outbreaks at one
- How to create a final report to close an event
- Closing an event and declaring the disease stable

Lunch

Early warning reporting
Follow-up report
Individual exercise – 30 min

Dr Tahreem Khalid

WAHIS training
Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates (UAE),
11-13th November 2025

World Organisation for Animal Health | Organisation mondiale de la santé animale | Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

Early warning reporting
Case studies
Group exercise – 1h30

(Name)
(Profession)

WAHIS training
(Date)

World Organisation for Animal Health
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Instructions & presentation of the case studies

Case studies

- Five scenarios (15’ discussion each)
- Please individually read carefully the scenario, then collectively discuss with your team and answer the questions
- Back to the main room at **15:30** for the conclusion session

Scenario #1 - Immediate Notification

SCENARIO

Infection with white spot syndrome virus has never been reported in your country.

This week, you have been informed that the disease has been identified on Friday 10th January 2025 in a giant tiger prawn farm using real-time PCR after mass mortality was observed since Sunday 5th January 2025.

The day after, Saturday 11th January 2025, a similar mass mortality was observed in a neighbouring farm, and samples were sent to the national reference laboratory for testing.

Information related to aquatic diseases is under the responsibility of the Ministry of aquaculture and fisheries. As Focal Point for animal disease notification to the WOAH you work for the Ministry of agriculture.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Should an immediate notification be submitted to WOAH? If not, please explain why.

2. If yes,
   a) What should be the reason for notification (Article 1.1.3 of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* is accessible from the WOAH website as well as the disease-specific Chapter)?

   b) Would you report this event as occurring in a zone/compartment or in the whole country?

   c) Who is responsible for sending this report (see the Terms of reference of WOAH Focal Points for Animal Disease Notification to WOAH)?

   d) What should be the date of the start of the first outbreak? Is it Sunday of the previous week or Friday of the current week?

   e) Should both outbreaks be reported through immediate notifications? If yes, should both outbreaks be reported through the same immediate notification or through two different immediate notifications? If not, why not?

Scenario #2 - Immediate Notification

SCENARIO

Highly pathogenic avian influenza was present in poultry for five years. Subtypes H5N1 and H5N6 were circulating, but two years ago, in January 2023, the disease was eradicated from the national poultry population.

This week, you have been informed that subtype H5N6 has been identified again in a poultry farm in one island within your country, using haemagglutination and neura minidase inhibition tests. No clinical signs were observed.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Should an immediate notification be submitted to WOAH?

2. If yes,
   a) What should be the reason for notification (Article 1.1.3 of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* is accessible from the WOAH website as well as the disease-specific chapter)?

   b) Which would be the date of last occurrence to be included in your report?

To be continued

Scenario #2 - Immediate Notification

SCENARIO

A week after, in addition to subtype H5N6, subtype H5N8 was detected in the north of the country in poultry.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Should the H5N8 outbreaks be grouped with the H5N6 outbreaks within the same event? Through which report should they be reported to WOAH (follow-up report, immediate notification, six-monthly report)?

SCENARIO

A few days later, subtype H5N8 was also detected in wild birds in the same area.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Should the H5N8 outbreaks in wild birds be grouped in the same event as the H5N8 outbreaks in poultry? Through which report should they be reported to WOAH? (see the disease-specific chapter)

Scenario #3 - Immediate Notification

SCENARIO

When reporting an event, the Focal Point should take care of keeping a certain consistency between control measures and quantitative data reported. On this respect, which of the following statements are true?

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Three wild sheep (Asiatic mouflon) were killed by hunters in the natural park tested positive for sheep pox and goat pox. For this outbreak, if the hunted sheep are partially used for consumption, they will be counted in the category “slaughtered”, and not in the categories “animals killed and disposed of” or “deaths”.

2. A cow tested positive for bovine tuberculosis, and the owner killed the animal on the farm. The owner then partially used this cow for his own consumption. For this outbreak the cow will be counted in four categories: “susceptible” “cases”, “deaths” and “slaughtered”.

3. During surveillance activities on the beach, three pelicans were found dead, then tested positive for H5N1. Quantitative data to be reported is as follows: three susceptible, three cases, three deaths.

Scenario #4 – Follow-up report

SCENARIO

Three hours ago, you sent an immediate notification for a recurrence of foot and mouth disease in your country after five years of absence. Thirty minutes ago, you received the awaited serotyping information from the national reference laboratory, indicating that serotype A was identified.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Should the information on the serotyping be communicated to WOAH?

If yes,

a) Should it be communicated through a follow-up report?

b) When should this follow-up report be sent

c) Should it be communicated immediately in another format?

SCENARIO

Every day, the situation evolves with additional outbreaks and cases.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

2. Should the updates be communicated to WOAH through follow-up reports? If yes, how often?

a) Is it an option or an obligation? (Article 1.1.3 of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* is accessible from the WOAH website)

To be continued

Scenario #4 – Follow-up report

SCENARIO

After three weeks, the event is under control, with only one remaining outbreak. Stamping out should have been applied in this affected farm since last week, but it is still pending for logistical reasons. Therefore, the situation has not evolved since last week.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

3. Since the situation has not evolved since last week, should a follow-up still be submitted to WOAH?

SCENARIO

Since yesterday, all measures have been implemented and there are no remaining outbreaks.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

4. How can I report that this disease occurrence is finished?

5. Which date may I use to close my event?

6. What if in six-months a new outbreak is detected?

Scenario #5 – Follow-up report

SCENARIO

One year ago, Foot and mouth disease was introduced in the wildlife population of my country. An immediate notification was sent, as well as subsequent regular follow-up reports. Since then, the disease has been spreading both in domestic and wild population, with major challenges in its control. The national veterinary authorities are now considering the disease incidence and the geographical spread contained and are not targeting eradication.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Should I continue submitting follow-up reports to WOAH (Article 1.1.3 of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* is accessible from the WOAH website)?

Additional scenario #6 (homework)

SCENARIO

Infection with Perkinsus olseni is reported absent in your country.

Specimens of Ostrea angasi were examined histologically as part of the annual surveillance programme. The samples taken were sent for histopathology. Diagnostic results provided evidence of infection with Perkinsus olseni.

Subsequent testing by a Perkinsus olseni specific PCR produced one positive result. This amplicon was sequenced and shared a >99.3% similarity with Perkinsus olseni.

The affected population was broodstock held in a hatchery.

No further cases were found.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Is *Ostrea angasi* a known species susceptible to infection with *Perkinsus olseni* according to Article 11.6.2 of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (accessible from the WOAH website) and to Chapter 2.4.6 of the *Manual for Diagnostic Tests for Aquatic Animals* (accessible from the WOAH website)?

2. Is this detection notifiable to WOAH through an immediate notification or through the six-monthly reports? If you think that this is notifiable through an immediate notification, which would be the most appropriate reason (please see Article 1.1.3 of the *Aquatic Animal Health Code* accessible from the WOAH website)?

Additional scenario #7 (homework)

SCENARIO

An unknown disease is detected in your country and is causing an outstanding impact in camel farms. Its spread occurs simultaneously with the spread of a human virus of unknown origin.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Should this detection be notified to WOAH? If yes, through which kind of reports? Immediate notification? Six-monthly reports?

2. Can you report this disease as an emerging disease? Please specify.

3. If no, by what other means WOAH could be informed?

Debrief
30 min

Happy birthday Rosa

Break

WAHIS – Best practices Early Warning Module – 30 min

Name

Profession

WAHIS training
(Insert date)

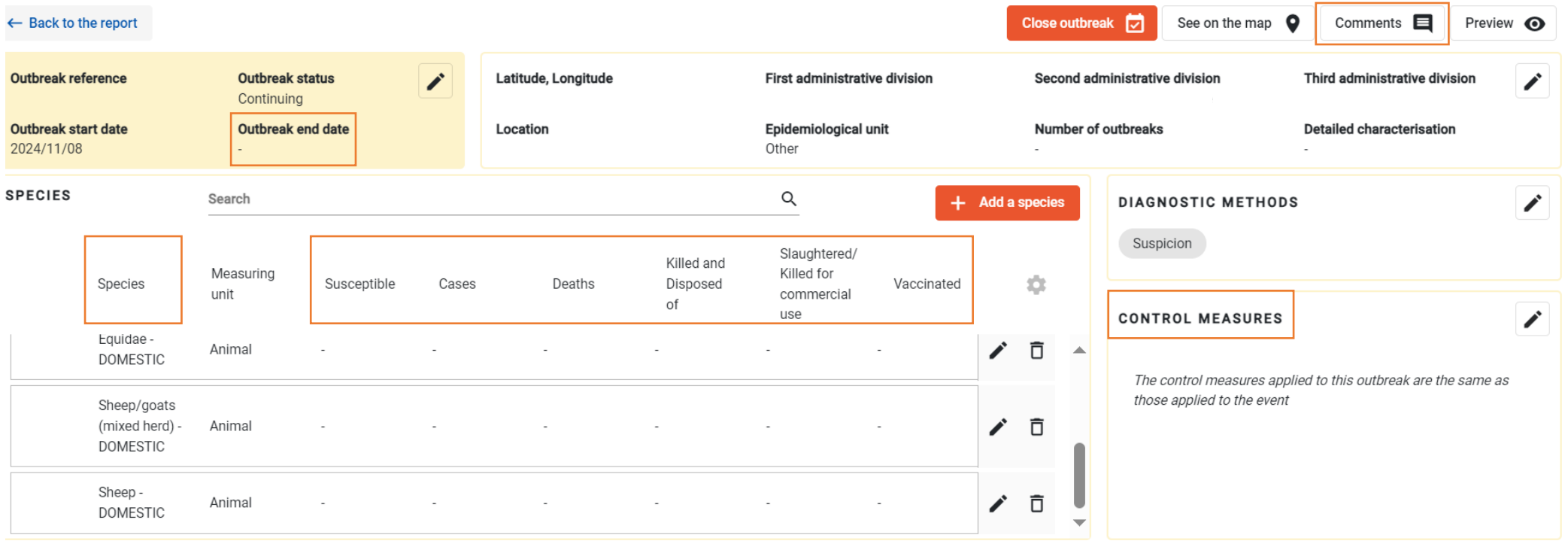
World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de la santé animale
Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

Best practice: WAHIS housekeeping

To accurately reflect the situation in a WAHIS report, keep up-to-date:

1) Outbreak content

- Outbreak quantitative data
- Outbreak information: affected / susceptible species, control measures implemented
- Outbreak state: close outbreaks in due course
- Outbreak comment section



Best practice: WAHIS housekeeping

To accurately reflect the situation in a WAHIS report, keep up-to-date:

2) Control measures implemented at event and outbreak level

/!\ Control measures implemented in outbreak(s) may differ from the measures listed at event level

CONTROL MEASURES DIFFERENT FROM EVENT LEVEL

MEASURES NOT IMPLEMENTED	ADDITIONAL MEASURES
-	Disinfection
	Official disposal of carcasses, by-products and waste
	Stamping out

3) Diagnostic test results information (throughout an event)

Should consistently reflect new information submitted, in particular

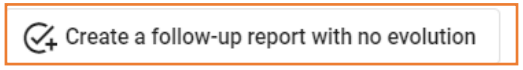
- Nature of the test(s) conducted
- Result date(s) / outbreak(s) sampled / species sampled

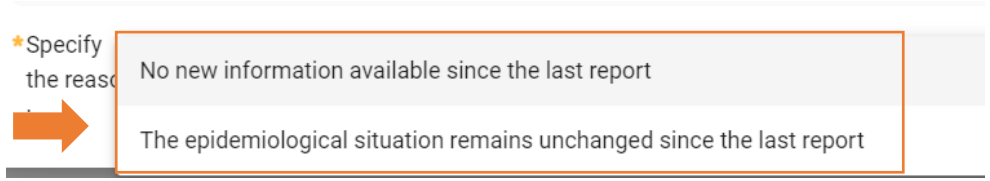
Best practice: WAHIS housekeeping

To accurately reflect the situation, events should be updated even without the addition of new information:

- no new information is available
- the situation remains unchanged

With a quick update through the '**no evolution**' feature (2 clicks)





Irrelevant draft events should be deleted:

- To avoid false entries in the WAHIS database, in particular immediate notifications
- To avoid being targeted for reminders sent by the WOAH early warning team

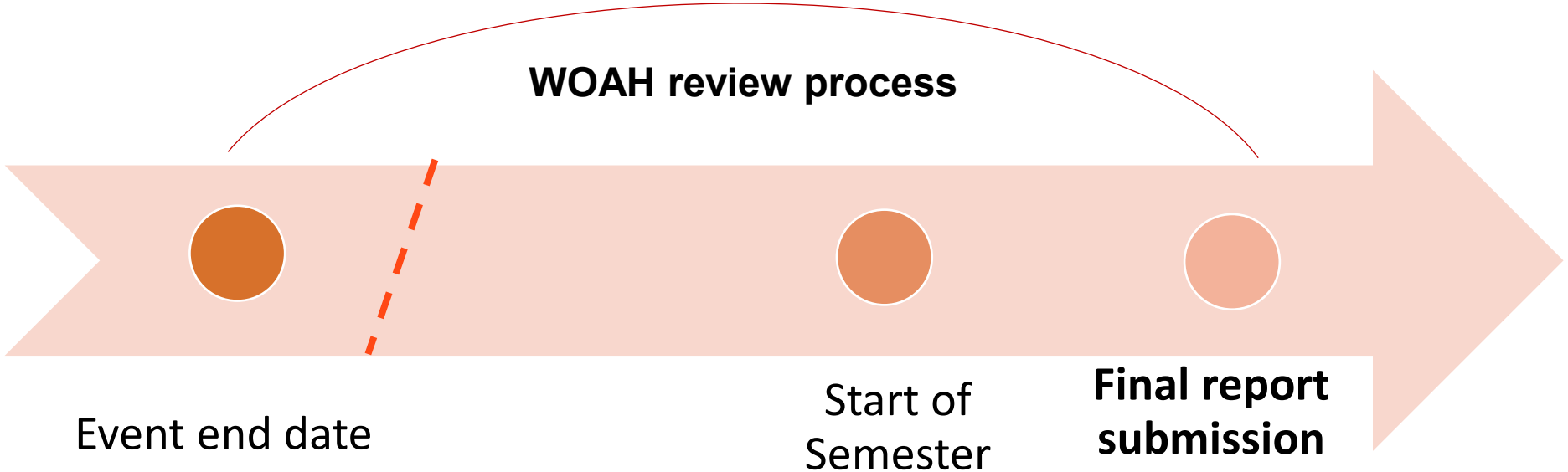
/!\ Keeping events up-to-date eases the creation of six-monthly reports (reminder sent every semester)

Best practice: consistency

To accurately reflect the situation, information should be consistent:

- Within an event
- In-between events submitted through the WAHIS early warning module
- Between the WAHIS early warning module and six-monthly report module

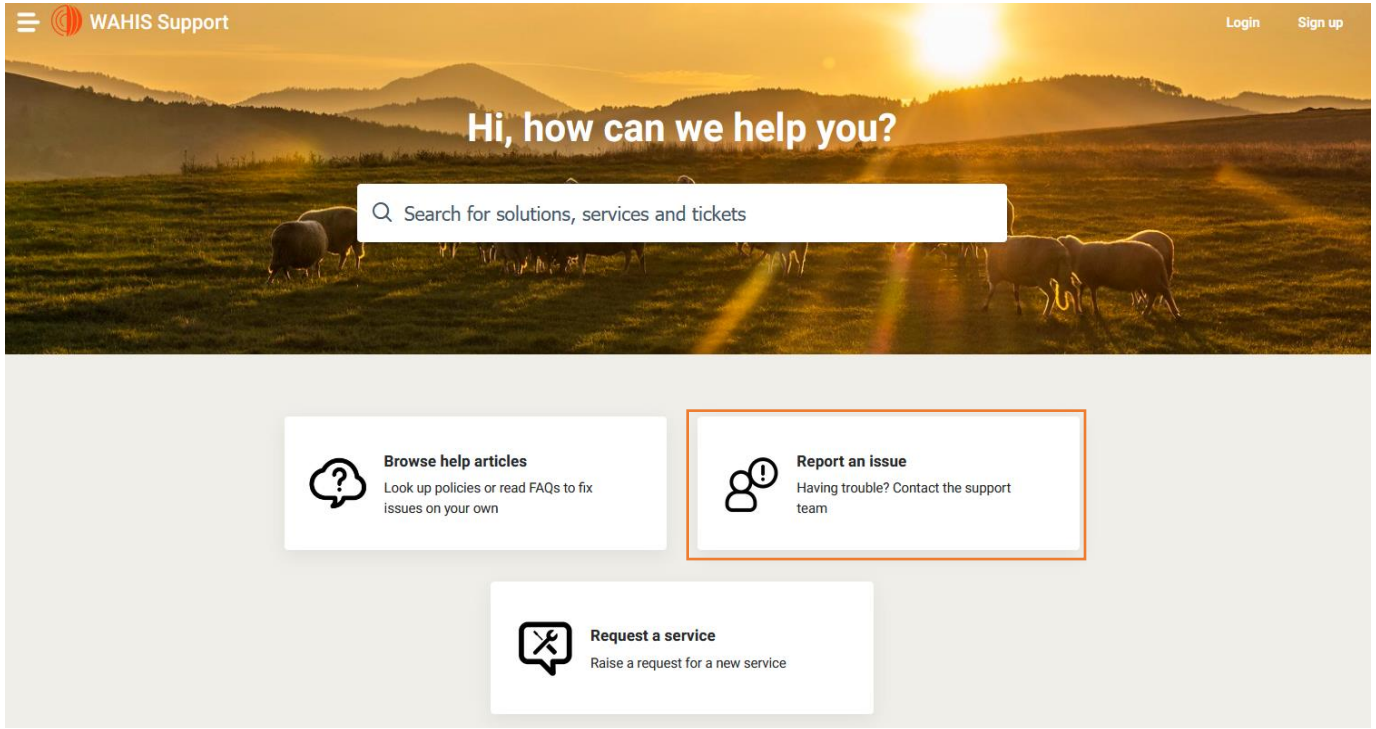
/!\ Closing events "late in time", with an event end date earlier than the beginning of the previous semester, may create discrepancies with the data entered in the six-monthly report module. WOAH may give advice.

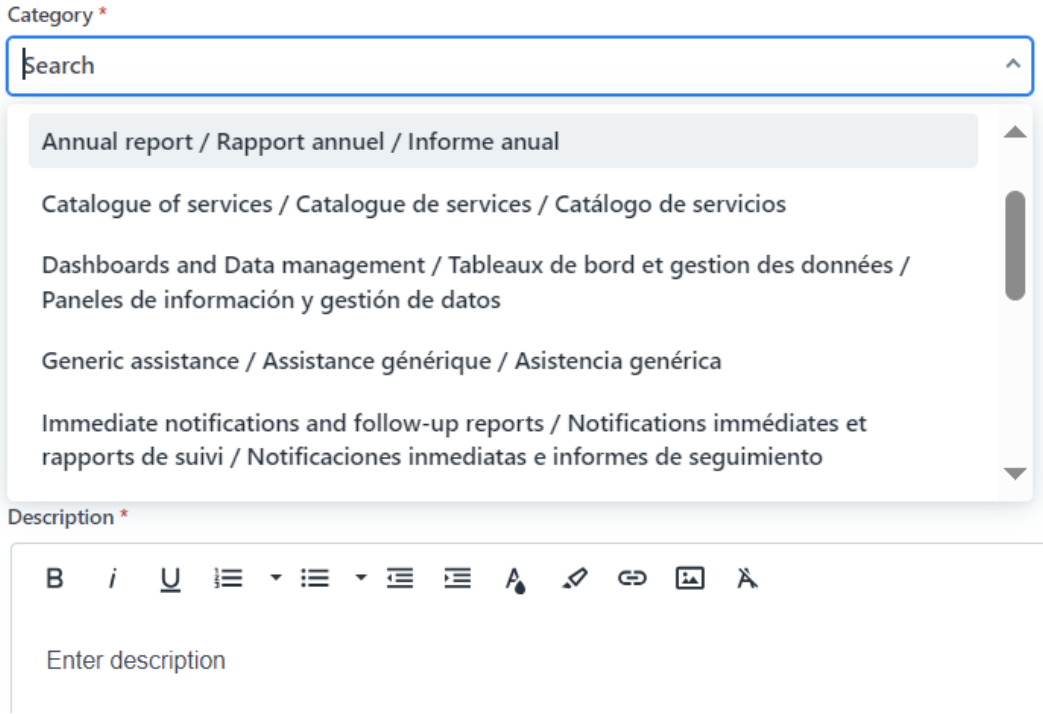


Best practice: communication

Keep in touch with the WOAH early warning team

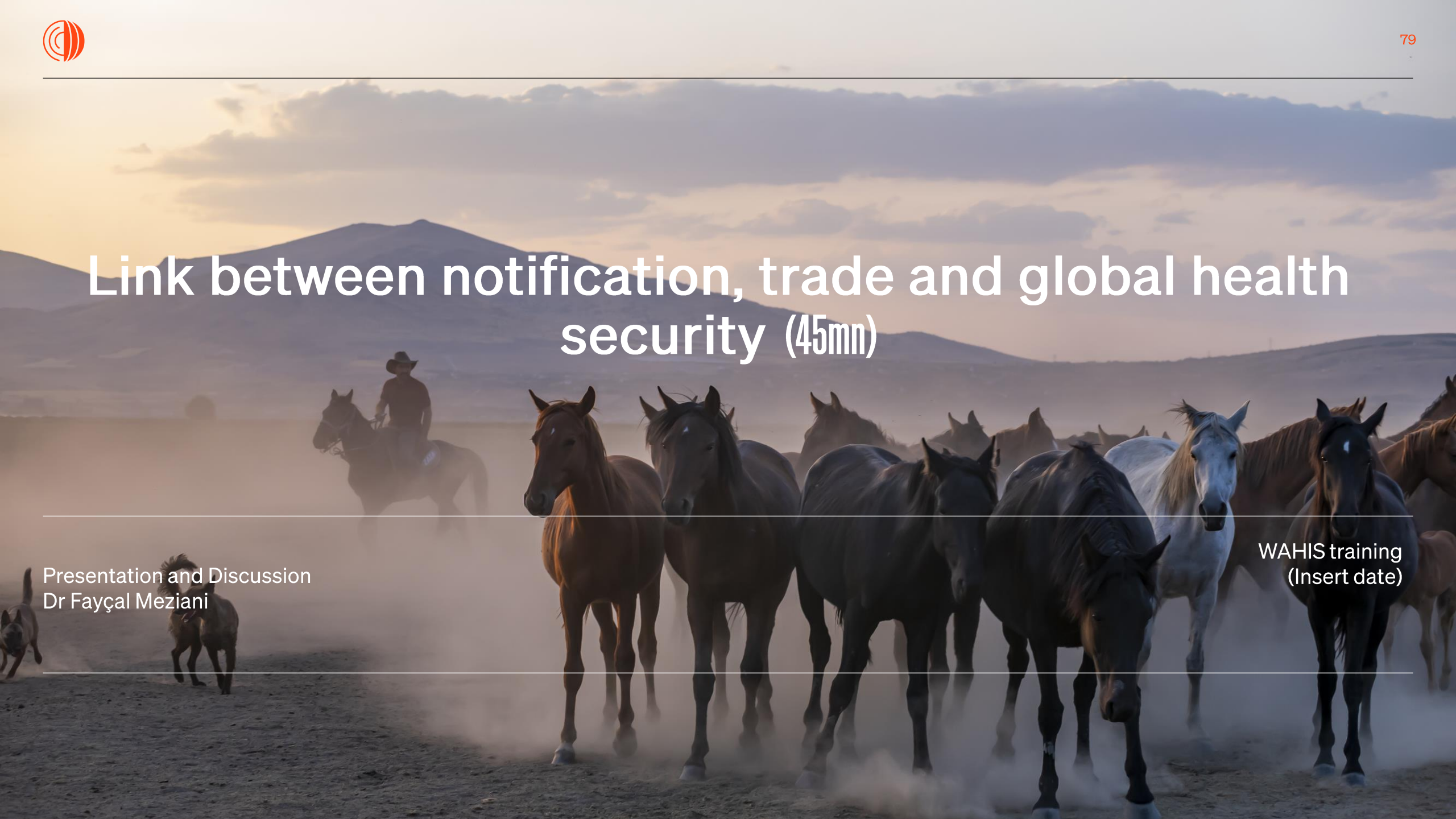
- When closing events as ‘stable’: the team will ask to confirm the decision and will provide details of the implication of such decision
- Whenever team members ask to provide clarification or suggests modifications
- For any doubt or need of support: submit a WAHIS support desk ticket through https://wahis-support.woah.org/support/tickets/new





Questions & Answers

Link between notification, trade and global health security (45mn)



Presentation and Discussion
Dr Fayçal Meziani

WAHIS training
(Insert date)

Link between notification, trade and global health security

Question: Why transparent disease notification is a cornerstone for safe trade and global health security?

International trade in animals and animal products exceeds **USD 400 billion a year**, providing nearly **40% of global protein** and sustaining the livelihoods of over **a billion people** making them essential for food security, nutrition, and livelihoods.

Meat, dairy, eggs, fish and other animal-derived products. Animal-source foods supply **about 17% of global calories**

In many regions, especially low- and middle-income countries, livestock contributes up to **40% of agricultural GDP** and supports the incomes of **over 1.3 billion people**.

Because **global supply chains are highly interconnected**, disruptions caused by animal diseases have immediate consequences for trade, food availability and public health.

Link between notification, trade and global health security

Why notification matters

The **prompt and transparent notification** of animal diseases is a core obligation under the **WOAH Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes**. It supports:

- Safe international trade
- Early detection of emerging threats
- Prevention of zoonotic spillover
- Economic stability for livestock-dependent countries

Link between notification, trade and global health security

1. Implications for International Trade

2. . Implications for Global Health Security

3. Key Challenges

4. how to overcome

Link between notification, trade and global health security

1. Implications for International Trade

a. Market access and trade continuity

Countries that notify outbreaks rapidly and implement control measures are able to

- maintain their official disease status
- negotiate regionalization/even zoning
- shorten trade bans

📌 *Example:*

- After an H5N1 outbreak in 2022, countries that applied zoning and transparently notified WOAH (e.g., France, Netherlands) saw poultry export restrictions lifted in **2–4 months**, while countries with delayed notification saw restrictions exceed **12 months**.

- WTO data show that animal disease-related sanitary measures account for **~25% of total trade restrictions** in livestock products annually.

1. Implications for International Trade

b. Economic loss when notification is poor

Under-reporting or delayed reporting leads to:

- blanket bans on all commodities
- loss of trust from trading partners

📌 ***Data point:***

UK NAO: During the 2001 FMD outbreak in the UK, export bans cost the livestock sector **> USD 10 billion**. A risk assessment later showed that **earlier notification and containment** could have reduced economic losses by more than half.

2. Implications for Global Health Security

a. Early detection of zoonotic threats

- **60% of human infectious diseases** are zoonotic.
- **75% of emerging infectious diseases** originate from animals.

  Rapid notification supports global surveillance and early warning systems (e.g., WOAH-WHO-FAO tripartite).

📌 *Example:*

Uganda's quick reporting of Rift Valley Fever in 2016 triggered international alerts and vaccination support, preventing regional spread.

2. Implications for Global Health Security

b. Preventing pandemic-scale consequences

Delayed reporting increases the probability of human infection and international spread.

📌 *Example:*

The spread of H5N1 influenza across more than 60 countries between 2004 and 2006 was associated with:

- under-detection in wildlife and poultry,
- delays in laboratory confirmation,
- limited transparency.

The global economic impact exceeded **USD 30 billion**, much of it linked to trade bans and culling.

3. Key Challenges

a. Technical and laboratory capacity

b. Fear of trade and economic consequences

c. Informal production systems

d. Insufficient inter-sectoral coordination

3. Key Challenges

a. Technical and laboratory capacity

Many countries lack diagnostic infrastructure.

- WOAH data show that **>40% of low-income Members rely on foreign labs to confirm priority diseases**, generating delays of weeks to months.

3. Key Challenges

b. Fear of trade and economic consequences

Countries sometimes delay notification to avoid:

- export losses
- tourism losses
- political repercussions
-

However, evidence shows that early notification **reduces** trade disruption by allowing targeted rather than generalised restrictions.

3. Key Challenges

c. Informal production systems

In many regions:

- 70-80% of livestock movements are informal,
- weak surveillance makes early detection difficult.

This is especially relevant in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia.

d. Insufficient inter-sectoral coordination

Animal health, public health and customs authorities do not always share data quickly, limiting real-time risk assessment and border measures.

How to Overcome These Challenges?: Practical Solutions

How to Overcome These Challenges?: Practical Solutions

1. Adopt a Long-Term Vision

- **National level:** Countries should invest in sustained surveillance, vaccination, and emergency preparedness rather than reacting only during crises.
  Example: *France's long-term approach to Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) combined mass vaccination, strong surveillance, and transparent reporting.*

- **Regional level:**
  - Europe created a coordinated response system, shared vaccine banks, and cross-border monitoring.
  - In the Middle East, countries such as the UAE, Saudi Arabia, and Oman can benefit from similar regional coordination for transboundary diseases (PPR, LSD, HPAI), where viruses spread regardless of borders.

✅ **Impact:** Long-term planning reduces the duration of outbreaks, speeds up recovery of trade status, and increases trust among trading partners.

How to Overcome These Challenges?: Practical Solutions

2. Encourage Courageous Decisions by Policy Makers

Political hesitation leads to late reporting, which results in **larger outbreaks, higher human and animal health risks, and longer trade bans**.

Governments should:

- Report quickly even when economically sensitive
- Apply rapid control measures (movement restrictions, emergency vaccination)
- Communicate openly with trading partners and WOAH

✅ **Lesson:** Countries that notify early face **short-term cost**, but benefit from **faster disease freedom recognition** and avoid reputational damage.

How to Overcome These Challenges?: Practical Solutions

3. Promote a “No Shame, No Blame” Environment

Farmers and private sector actors often fear that reporting disease will cause:

- culling without compensation
- trade sanctions
- reputational risk

To reduce underreporting:

- Establish **compensation systems** for culled animals or business interruption
- Create **insurance or emergency funds** for farmers and companies
- Provide **incentives for reporting** (access to markets, subsidies, training)
- Communicate openly that reporting protects national trade and public health

✅ **Example:** During LSD control in the Balkans and France, fair compensation increased farmer cooperation and reduced illegal movements.

How to Overcome These Challenges?: Practical Solutions

4. Strengthen National Foundations

Countries need operational and easy-to-use systems at local level:

- Digital Information Systems for reporting (mobile apps, e-notification)
- Reliable laboratory networks for quick confirmation
- Local veterinary services with field mobility and real-time communication
- Clear national laws and protocols on notification

✅ **Result:** Faster detection → faster response → limited spread → less economic damage.

How to Overcome These Challenges?: Practical Solutions

5. Transparent and Continuous Information + Training and Awareness

To ensure all actors cooperate, are informed, and know how to report:

- Regular national dashboards, bulletins, alerts, and risk communication
- Targeted training for veterinarians, laboratories, border officers, and private sector
- Awareness campaigns for farmers and traders on disease signs, reporting channels, and compensation
- Simulation exercises and after-action reviews to maintain readiness

✅ Transparency builds confidence, training builds capability — together they create a reliable culture of early notification.

How to Overcome These Challenges?: Practical Solutions

6. Regional Cooperation: Create a Virtuous Circle

- Regional early warning platforms and data sharing
- Joint surveillance and cross-border vaccination
- Harmonized standards and border procedures
- Use WOAH regional commissions & tools (GF-TADs, and RECs)
- Use the regional collaboration mechanisms and networks (**OH QPT CM**, AQMENET, CAMENET)

✅ When neighbors are transparent, others follow. Transparency becomes the rule, not the exception.

How to Overcome These Challenges?: Practical Solutions

What is Trust?

Trust is the confidence that others will act in a reliable, transparent, and predictable way especially when outcomes have risks or uncertainty.

Why Trust is Essential in Animal Health & Trade: When authorities, farmers, and trading partners trust each other, they **share information early**.

- Transparent reporting **reduces fear, rumor, and resistance**.
- Trust encourages cooperation, reporting, and compliance with control measures.

How to Overcome These Challenges?: Practical Solutions

How to Build Trust?

- **Transparency:** Open, continuous communication and data sharing.
- **Consistency:** Decisions based on science, not politics.
- **Fairness:** Compensation and support for affected farmers and companies.
- **Competence:** Strong surveillance, laboratories, and trained staff.
- **Accountability:** Clear roles and responsibility, no blame culture.

→ **Result**

Trust accelerates reporting, limits outbreaks, protects trade, and strengthens global health security turning transparency into a long-term advantage instead of a risk.

Final Message

By combining **long-term planning, courageous decision-making, transparency, incentives for reporting, solid notification systems, and regional cooperation**, countries can break the cycle of fear and silence. Instead, they build a system where **reporting is normal, outbreaks are controlled earlier, and trade and public health are protected**.

Wrap-up Day 2

Working groups outcomes and key recommendations

6 Key Strategic Recommendations to Convince Decision-Makers

1- **Reframe notification as a trade safeguard**

Early transparency **protects exports and reputation**, not the opposite.

2- Anticipate economic & political concerns

Provide **economic impact notes** and **ready communication briefs** for Ministers.

3- Maintain routine dialogue with leaders

Build **trust and clear decision channels** before crises occur.

6 Key Strategic Recommendations to Convince Decision-Makers

4- Promote a “no shame, no blame” culture

Reward transparency, not silence.

5- Leverage regional & international support

Use **WOAH & regional mechanisms** to strengthen credibility and response.

6- Integrate public health & food security arguments

Link notification to **One Health**, consumer confidence, and food supply stability.

Thank you!

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