



Atelier Régional sur la Promotion des Normes de l'OMSA en Matière de Résistance aux Antimicrobiens dans la Pratique Vétérinaire
13 – 15 avril 2026, Nairobi, Kenya

Aligner les Normes de l'OMSA, l'Éducation Initiale et la Formation Continue

*Quelles capacités un vétérinaire doit développer pour
prévenir et maîtriser la RAM ?*



Utilisation raisonnée des
antimicrobiens et autres
produits vétérinaires

Competency Package
8



World Organisation
for Animal Health

Training Platform

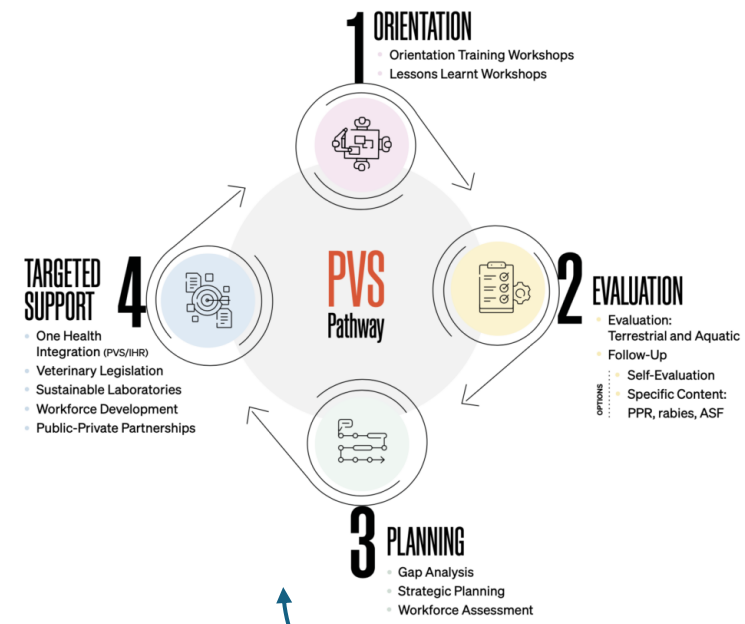
Le Membre que vous représentez, dispose-t-il de programmes de développement professionnel continu (DPC) pour les vétérinaires ?

Existe-t-il des programmes spécifiques de DPC sur la RAM ?

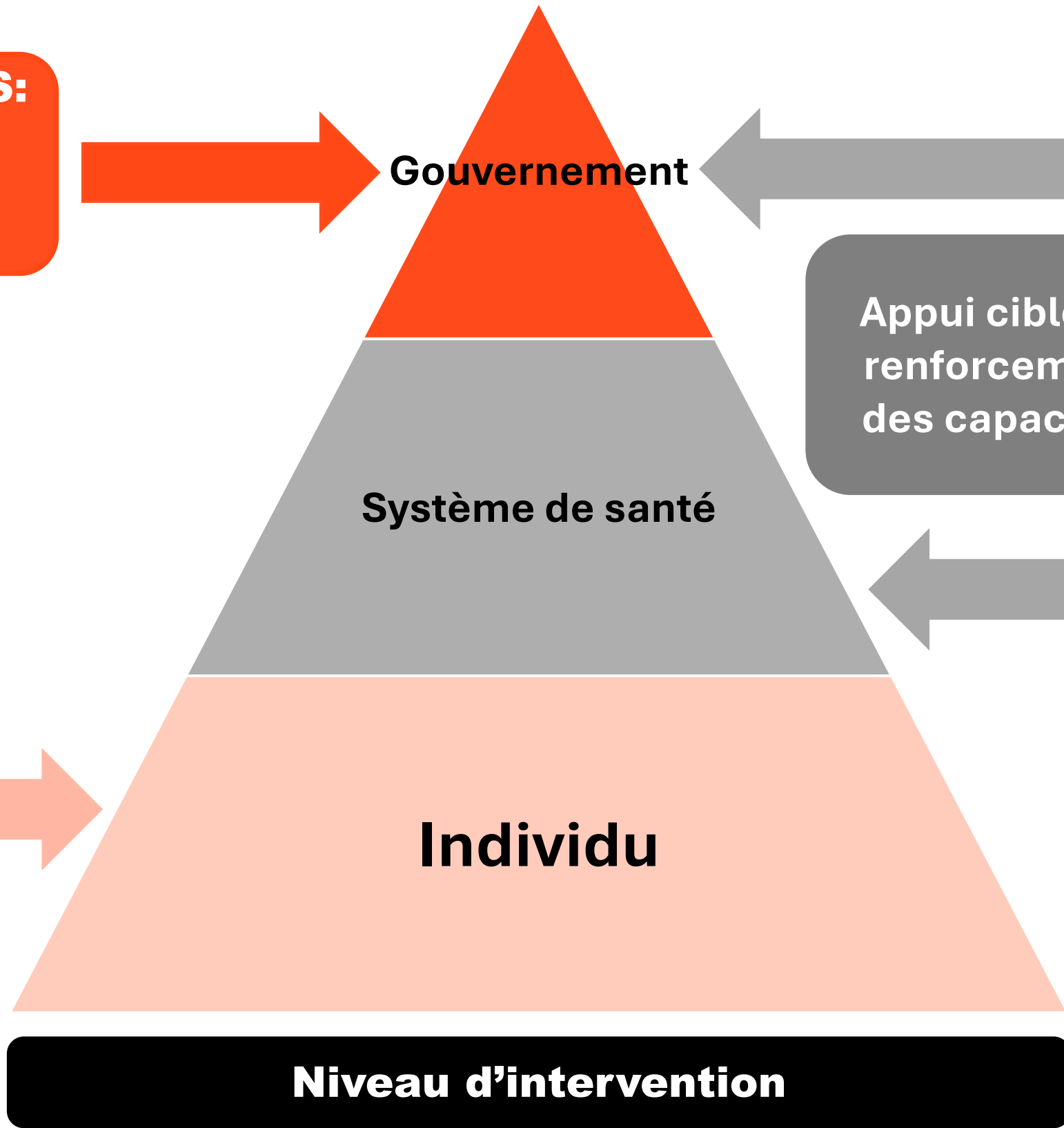
Objectifs:

À la fin de cette présentation nous aurons :

- clarifié ce qu'est le paquet de compétences CP8 et à quoi il sert**
- montré comment il relie les normes de l'OMSA à l'enseignement vétérinaire, au DPC et à la pratique professionnelle**
- identifié en quoi ce cadre peut aider les institutions de formation et les organismes statutaires à renforcer les**



Cycle de suivi du PVS: évaluation et planification -> Gouvernement



Appui ciblé au renforcement des capacités

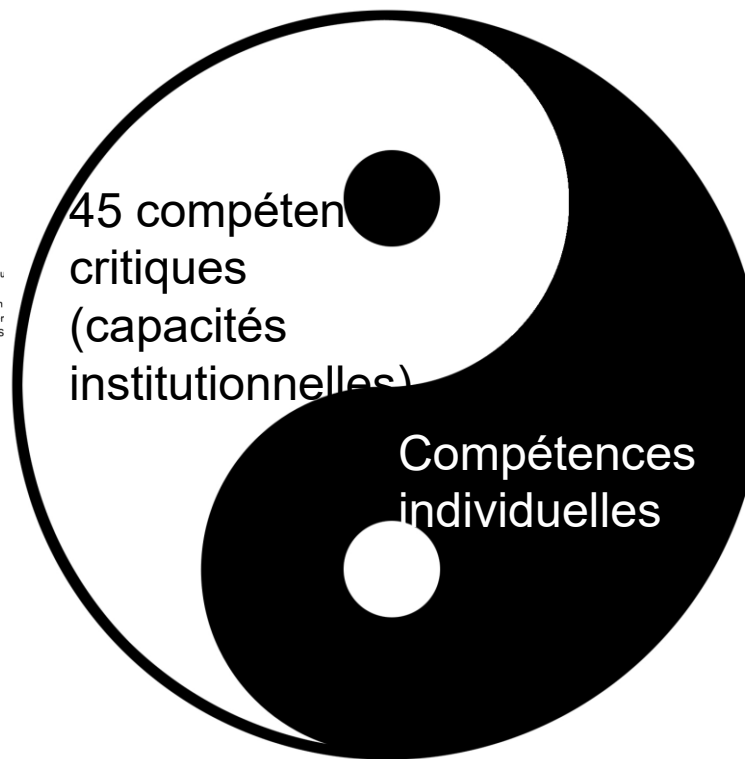
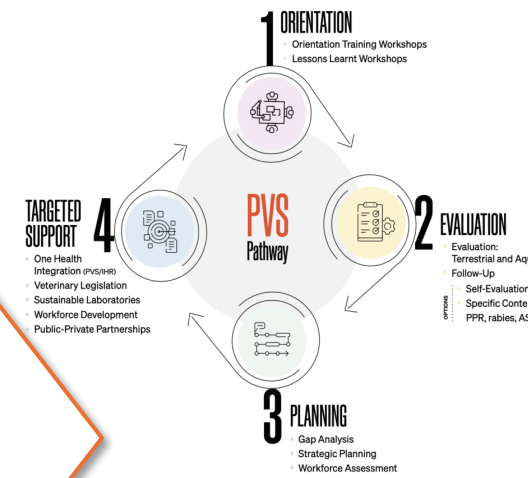
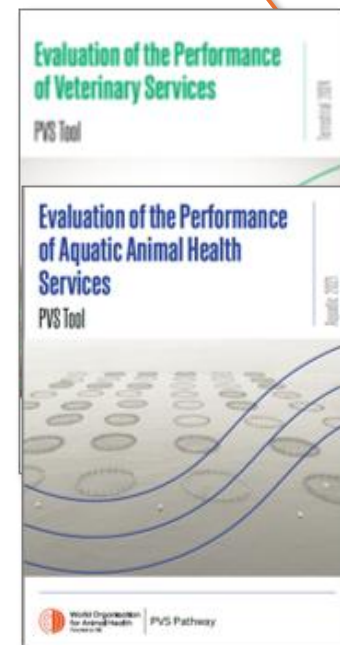
- Législation
- Partenariats Public-Privé
- Développement des effectifs
- Laboratoires durables
- Intégration Une seule santé

Pourquoi les compétences individuelles sont-elles importantes pour améliorer les Services vétérinaires ?



Manuels et Codes de l'OMSA

Section 3 des Codes : qualité des Services vétérinaires / Services de santé des animaux aquatiques



Cadre de formation fondé sur les compétences 8/16



Termes de référence des ensembles des paquets de compétences : à quoi servent-ils ?



Développés

- CP 6 Gestion des urgences
- CP 8 RAM
- CP 10 Partenariat
- CP 11 Une seule santé
- CP 12 Commerce des animaux et des produits d'origine animale
- CP 16 Faune sauvage

En cours d'élaboration

- CP 7 Bien Etre Animal
- CP 15 Santé des animaux aquatique
- CP 5 Gestion de la santé animale

À élaborer

- CP 1 L'OMSA et ses partenaires
- CP 2 Qualité et gestion des Services vétérinaires / Services de santé des animaux aquatiques
- CP 3 Analyse des risques
- CP 4 Services de laboratoire
- CP 13 Sécurité sanitaire des aliments
- CP 14 Économie de la santé animale

Cadre de formation fondé sur les compétences et définition des compétences nécessaires pour prévenir et gérer la résistance aux antimicrobiens (RAM) dans une approche Une seule santé



Utilisation raisonnée des antimicrobiens et autres produits vétérinaires

Competency Package **8**

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Competency Package **8**

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Système de connaissances de l'OMSA et CP8

This section presents items that contribute to the existing WOAHP knowledge system as it relates to AMR, including 1) WOAHP standards, 2) WOAHP guidelines, and 3) other relevant WOAHP documents and tools.

WOAHP standards relevant to AMR

The WOAHP *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* (TAHC) and *Aquatic Animal Health Code* (AAHC) establish international standards for the improvement of terrestrial and aquatic animal health and welfare, the use of antimicrobial agents in food-producing and companion animals, and veterinary public health. These standards should be used by WOAHP Members to promote the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobial agents, establish robust surveillance systems, and engage in risk analysis, all central elements of a One Health response to AMR.

Terrestrial Animal Health Code

- **Chapter 6.7.** introduces the rationale for and objectives of AMR control, recognising AMR as an issue requiring coordinated action across human, animal, and environmental health domains.
- **Chapter 6.8.** provides guidance for harmonising national AMR surveillance programmes, thus ensuring data quality and comparability, and enabling national surveillance programmes to be integrated into global monitoring systems. The chapter underscores the importance of establishing national AMR surveillance and monitoring programmes and outlines their key components. It promotes the use of harmonised sampling methodologies and harmonised approaches to the categorisation of bacteria, the storage of bacteria strains, and the recording and storage of data.
- **Chapter 6.9.** supports the establishment of systems to monitor AMU in food-producing animals. This data is vital for informing risk assessments and public policies.
- **Chapter 6.10.** sets out principles for the responsible and prudent use of antimicrobials in veterinary medicine. It defines the roles and responsibilities of Competent Authorities, prescribers, animal owners, keepers and breeders, and the pharmaceutical sector. It also promotes disease prevention and control approaches, including non-antimicrobial treatments, vaccines and biosecurity measures, and addresses the environmental and food-safety dimensions of AMR.
- **Chapter 6.11.** applies the WOAHP risk analysis framework to AMR, supporting analysis of risks for animal and human health.

Aquatic Animal Health Code

- **Chapter 6.1.** underscores the essential role of antimicrobial agents in both human and animal health, and emphasises the shared responsibility of all sectors in addressing the risk factors contributing to AMR.
- **Chapter 6.2.** introduces the rationale for and objectives of AMR control, recognising AMR as an issue requiring coordinated action across human, animal, and environmental health domains. It also outlines the responsibilities of Competent Authorities, the veterinary pharmaceutical industry, wholesalers, retailers, veterinarians and other aquatic animal health professionals, and aquatic animal producers.

Portée du document

This section provides an overview of the global context of AMR and the rationale for the responsible use of antimicrobials. It defines what AMR competencies are, describes who the main actors are and what they are responsible for, and explains how the competencies should be applied and operationalised by all relevant actors in the field, as well as within VS/AAHS. It serves as a reference for workforce development, planning, and capacity-building for AMR-related functions. It is aligned with international standards and policy frameworks and promotes a One Health approach when appropriate.

AMR is a critical and growing global threat to public health, animal health and welfare, environmental integrity and sustainable development. It jeopardises food safety, food security, and the efficacy of life-saving antimicrobial treatments, and imposes significant economic burdens.

The use and misuse of antimicrobial agents in animals has played a major role in the development and spread of resistant pathogens. These resistant microorganisms can be transmitted between animals, humans, plants and the environment, increasing the risk of disease outbreaks and jeopardising the effectiveness of both veterinary and human health interventions. The 2024 United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) Political Declaration on AMR and the Jeddah Commitments of the 4th Global High-Level Ministerial Conference on AMR further recognise AMR as a socio-economic emergency and reaffirm the need for global multisectoral action.

WOAH has played a leading role in supporting its Members to implement effective AMR strategies. In 2016, WOAH adopted Resolution No. 36, which mandated the development of a global strategy on AMR. As stated earlier, the resulting WOAH AMR Strategy, which was updated in 2022, outlines four strategic objectives: (1) improving awareness and understanding; (2) strengthening knowledge through surveillance and research; (3) supporting governance and capacity building; and, (4) encouraging implementation of international standards. This strategy aligns with the Global Action Plan on AMR and contributes to global efforts led by the Quadripartite to advance a coordinated One Health response to AMR.

WHAT – AMR competencies in the veterinary context

AMR competencies describe the knowledge, skills, and institutional capabilities required by VS and AAHS to prevent, detect, and respond to AMR and to promote the responsible use of antimicrobial agents. These competencies support the implementation of international standards, including the WOAH Codes and the Manuals of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines, and enable VS and AAHS to fulfil their roles in the prudent use, governance, surveillance and stewardship of antimicrobials.

The thematic areas covered in CP8 include:

- Prudent and responsible AMU in terrestrial and aquatic animals;
- Monitoring of AMU and surveillance of AMR, including data collection, analysis, and reporting;
- Antimicrobial stewardship and clinical decision-making support;
- Governance and regulatory functions;
- Biosecurity, infection prevention and control measures (IPC), and non-antimicrobial alternatives;
- One Health collaboration, including cross-sectoral surveillance and joint risk analysis;
- Education and communication to support antimicrobial literacy and increase awareness of AMR.

- Les termes de référence font le lien entre les connaissances de l'OMSA et les besoins du terrain.
- Ils couvrent l'ensemble du système lié à l'utilisation raisonnée des antimicrobiens, à la prévention de la RAM, à la surveillance, à la gouvernance et à l'action Une seule santé.
- Ils précisent les connaissances, aptitudes et compétences attendues selon les publics, des jeunes diplômés aux professionnels seniors, pour garantir un apprentissage ciblé et pertinent.
- Ils visent à traduire les normes de la WOAH en compétences pratiques et mesurables pour renforcer l'action quotidienne contre la RAM.

Mise en œuvre des compétences CP8 (RAM)

- Approche **stratégique et systémique**

Intégration dans :

- stratégies et plans nationaux RAM
- planification des effectifs
- renforcement des capacités
- sensibilisation, réglementation et rapportage

Résultats attendus:

- Alignement avec les normes de l'OMSA
- Décisions basées sur les données de surveillance (RAM/UAM)
- Partenariats public-privé renforcés
- Collaboration multisectorielle optimisée
- Intégration des compétences RAM dans les plans nationaux

Thématiques fondamentales

T1. Importance des antimicrobiens en médecine vétérinaire

T2. Facteurs de sélection, dissémination et transmission de la RAM

T3. Impact de la RAM

T4. Gestion raisonnée des antimicrobiens

T5. Traitements alternatifs aux antimicrobiens

T6. Suivi et surveillance de la résistance aux antimicrobiens et de l'utilisation des antimicrobiens

T7. Gouvernance et responsabilités des parties prenantes

Thématiques transversales

T8. Biosécurité et autres mesures préventives pour réduire le recours aux antimicrobiens

T9. Approche Une seule santé pour la gestion de l'utilisation des antimicrobiens et gestion de la RAM chez les animaux

T10. Analyse des risques

T11. Surveillance intégrée

T12. Éthique, leadership, communication et gouvernance

T13. Collaboration intersectorielle : travailler ensemble pour améliorer la santé animale et la santé publique

Niveau	Connaissances (K)	Aptitudes / Compétences techniques (S – Skills)	Compétences (Competencies)
Jour 1 – Nouveaux diplômés (< 1 an d'expérience)	Connaissances de base factuelles et théoriques sur la RAM	Appliquer des compétences de base	Compétences d'auto-gestion
Jour 2 – Intermédiaire (1–5 ans d'expérience)	Connaissances spécialisées et esprit critique	Résolution de problèmes et innovation	Prise de décision et leadership
Expert – Professionnels seniors (> 5 ans d'expérience)	Connaissances avancées	Expertise avancée et évaluation critique	Élaborer et piloter des politiques RAM

Publics cibles principaux de formation de l'OMSA

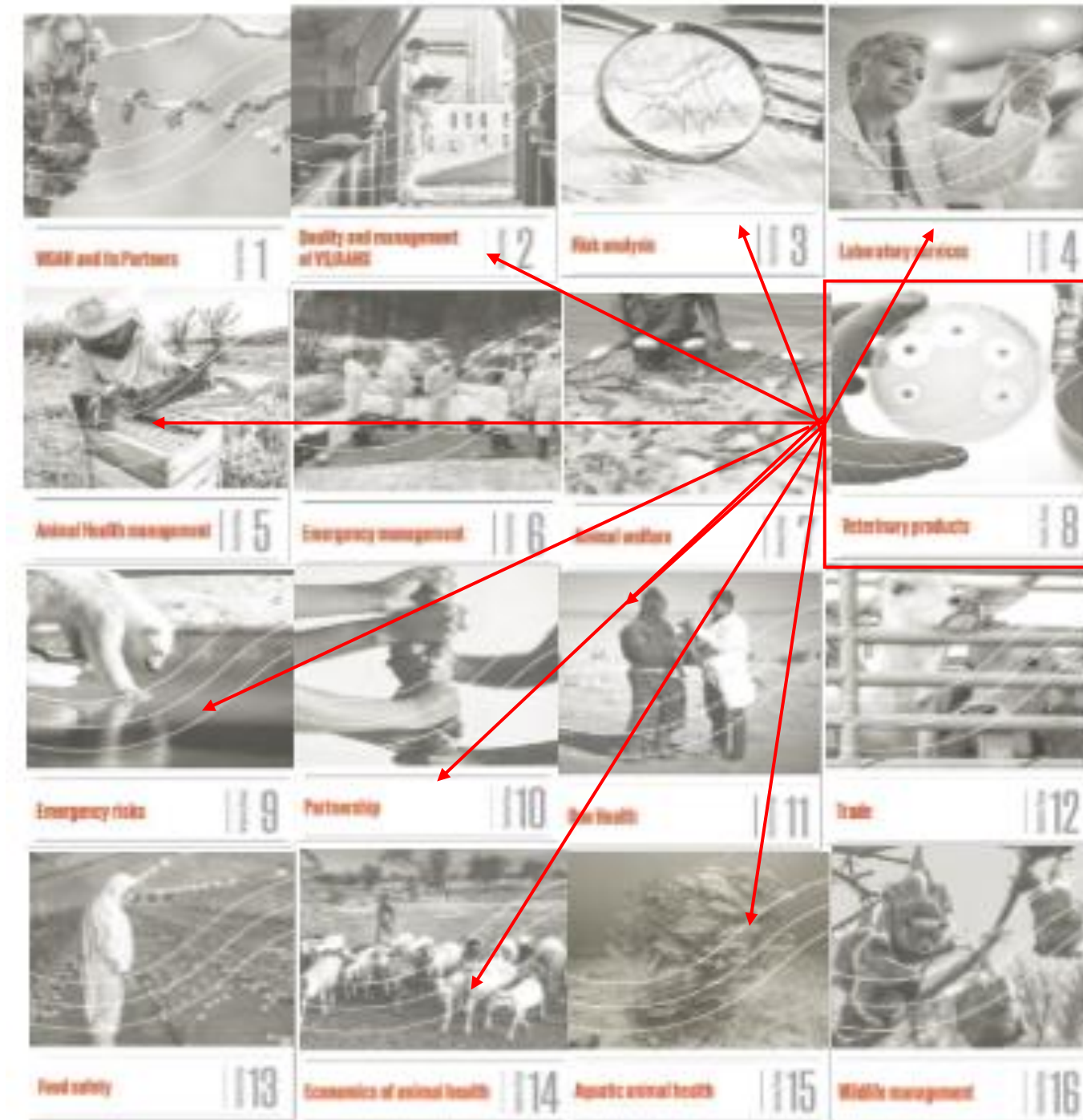
Autorité compétente	Profils professionnels
Services vétérinaires / Autorités vétérinaires / Autorités de santé animale (central, provincial, local)	Délégué de l'OMSA / responsables des Services vétérinaires / autorités de santé animale
	Vétérinaires de terrain (publics et privés)
	Auxiliaires vétérinaires / paraprofessionnels
	Professionnels de la santé des animaux aquatiques
Laboratoires impliqués dans la détection et la surveillance de la RAM	Personnel de laboratoire et techniciens de diagnostic

Publics secondaires, rôles et responsabilités

Publics cibles secondaires	Rôles
Industrie pharmaceutique et autorités réglementaires	Inspecteurs pharmaceutiques / agents de réglementation
Universités et organismes de recherche	Enseignants-chercheurs, chercheurs et étudiants en santé publique
Secteur de l'élevage	Éleveurs et organisations professionnelles

Articulation entre le PC8 et les autres Paquets de Compétences du Cadre de formation basé sur les compétences de l'OMSA

AMR Topics	Related Competency Packages
AMR core topics	T1 Importance of antimicrobials in veterinary medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP11 (One Health) • CP15 (Aquatics)
	T2 Drivers for selection, spread and transmission of AMR Exclusive to CP8
	T3 Impact of AMR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP14 (Economics) • CP11 (One Health)
	T4 Antimicrobial stewardship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP2 (Quality Management) • CP4 (Laboratory Services) • CP5 (Animal Health Management),
	T5 Alternative treatments to antimicrobials (AATs) Exclusive to CP8
	T6 Monitoring and surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP4 (Laboratory Services) • CP9 (Emerging Risks) • CP11 (One Health) • CP15 (Aquatics)
	T7 Governance and responsibilities of stakeholders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP1 (WOAH Introduction) • CP2 (Quality Management) • CP10 (Partnership), CP15 (Aquatics)
AMR transversal topics	T8 Biosecurity and other preventive measures to reduce the need for antimicrobials <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP5 (Animal Health Management) • CP7 (Animal Welfare) • CP15 (Aquatics)
	T9 The One Health approach to managing AMU/AMR in animals CP11 (One Health)
	T10 Risk analysis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP3 (Risk Analysis) • CP9 (Emerging Risks) • CP15 (Aquatics)
	T11 Integrated surveillance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP11 (One Health) • CP5 (Animal Health Management) • CP15 (Aquatics)
	T12 Ethics, leadership, communication and governance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP1 (WOAH Introduction) • CP2 (Quality Management) • CP10 (Partnership)
	T13 Intersectoral collaboration: working across sectors to improve animal health and public safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CP1 (WOAH Introduction) • CP2 (Quality Management) • CP9 (Emerging Risks) • CP10 (Partnership)

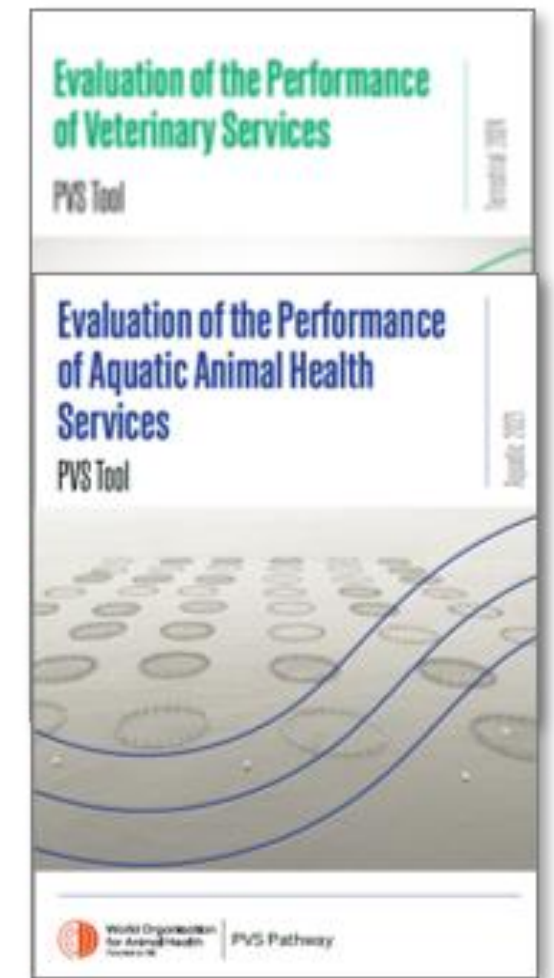
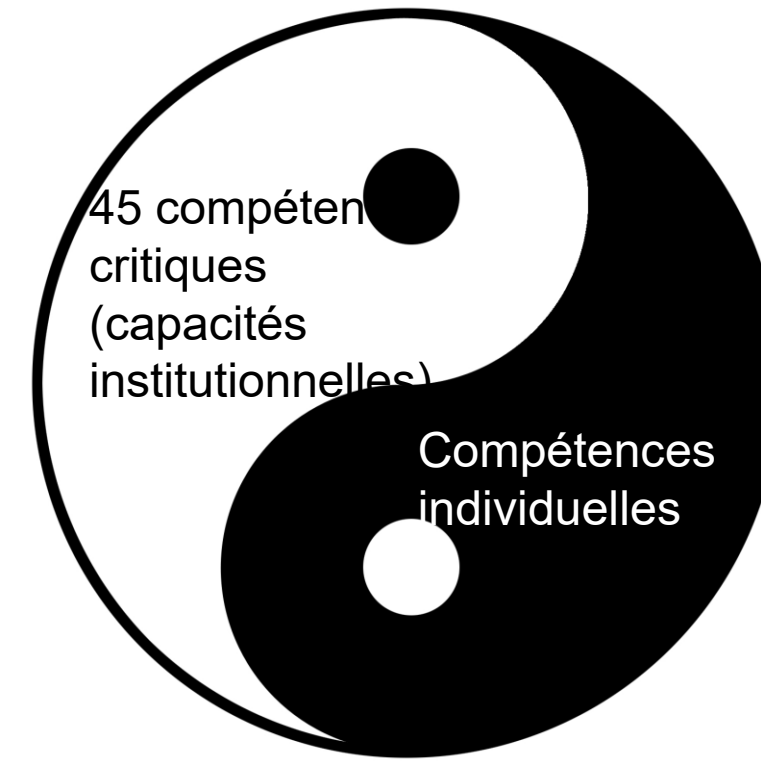


Compétences critiques du PVS liées à la RAM

PVS Critical Competency (CC)	CC Description	Rationale
I-6B External coordination (One Health approach)	The capability of the Veterinary Authority to coordinate its resources and activities at all levels with other government authorities with responsibilities within the animal health domain, in order to implement all national activities relevant to the WDAH Codes, especially those not under the direct line authority of the Chief Veterinary Officer (or equivalent).	Supports cross-sector control. Supports Integ Action Plans following Supports AMR policy in animal, and environment intersectoral AMR mon
II-1 Veterinary laboratory diagnosis	The authority and capability of the VS to effectively and efficiently use accurate laboratory diagnosis to support their animal health and veterinary public health activities	Provides laboratory-based data based on clinical i Ensures laboratory-bas AMU.
II-2 Risk analysis and epidemiology	The authority and capability of the VS to base its risk management and risk communication measures on risk assessment incorporating sound epidemiological principles.	Covers emergence and associated risk fac aligns with all four com
II-4 Surveillance and early detection	The authority and capability of the VS to determine, verify and report on the sanitary status of their aquatic and terrestrial animal populations, including wildlife, in a timely manner.	Relevant for detecting and estimating pattern commensal and patho Central for tracking AM to AMR surveillance in
II-6 Disease prevention, control and eradication	The authority and capability of the VS to control or eradicate nationally important diseases present in the country, such as through a combination of vaccination, domestic movement control, establishing containment zones, biosecurity measures, isolation and/or culling/stamping out.	Covers strategies to pn infections in animals, re reliance.
II-7 Animal production food safety	The authority and capability of the VS to assure the safety of food of animal origin for domestic and export markets.	Ensures proper biosec level and good product production. Addresses antimicrobial treatmen compromise food safet
II-8 Veterinary medicines and biologicals	The authority and capability of the VS to regulate veterinary medicines, and biologicals, in order to ensure their quality and safety, as well as their responsible and prudent use, including as medicated feed.	Governs antimicrobial i authorisation. Covers V of antimicrobials and ri regulation of novel ther legislation for veterinar for AMR management.
II-9 Antimicrobial resistance and antimicrobial use	The authority and capability of the VS to manage AMR and AMU, and to undertake surveillance and control of the development and spread of AMR pathogens in animal production and animal origin food products, via a One Health approach.	Defines responsible AI and AMR to the One Ht on AMR drivers, co-sel selection. Covers regul and surveillance of AMI stewardship and prude

PVS Critical Competency (CC)	CC Description	Rationale
II-10 Residue testing, monitoring and management	The capability of the VS to undertake testing and monitoring programmes for antimicrobial residues in food producing animals.	Ensures antimicrobial residues do not pose health risks. Can be used to monitor level of compliance to withdrawal periods in food-producing animals exposed to antimicrobials.
II-11 Animal feed safety	The authority and capability of the VS to regulate animal feed safety e.g. processing, handling, storage, distribution and use of both commercial and on-farm produced animal feed and feed ingredients.	Covers the role of feed additives in AMR reduction. Also addresses the responsibilities of manufacturers of medicated feed, the need for good hygiene and manufacturing practices, and the importance of HACCP for ensuring that feed is safe for animals and free from biological hazards, including pathogenic bacteria that are resistant to antimicrobials.
II-13 Animal welfare	The authority and capability of the VS to legislate and implement the animal welfare standards of WDAH	Addresses animal husbandry and disease prevention and control to maintain the health of animal populations. Stresses the importance of managing animal welfare on farms, as maintaining high welfare standards reduces the risk of animals becoming sick.
III-2 Consultation with stakeholders	The capability of the VS to consult effectively with non-government stakeholders on VS policies and programmes, and on developments in animal health and food safety.	Covers stakeholder engagement in AMR policy, including the pharmaceutical sector. Encourages engagement for AM stewardship. Encourages the use of public-private partnerships (PPPs) to enhance AMR mitigation and shared accountability in antimicrobial use and resistance management. Ensures AMR policies consider economic and public health impacts. Stresses the responsibilities of the pharmaceutical industry regarding the promotion of prudent use of antimicrobials. Ensures access to quality-assured antimicrobials and vaccines through distribution systems.
III-6 Participation of producers and other stakeholders in joint programmes	The capability of the VS to develop joint programmes (public-private partnerships) with producers and non-government stakeholders to deliver animal health, veterinary public health, food safety and/or animal welfare outcomes.	Facilitates AMR awareness campaigns. Supports the active participation of producers and stakeholders in AMR mitigation and AM stewardship through awareness campaigns, field-level engagement, and training. Promotes education of farmers and animal owners on infection prevention measures such as biosecurity and vaccination programmes, which reduce disease burden and the need for antimicrobial use. Reinforces the role of community engagement in fostering sustainable, responsible animal health practices.
IV-1 Veterinary legislation	The effectiveness of veterinary legislation, including laws and regulations.	Supports the development and enforcement of veterinary legislation that defines the roles and responsibilities of Competent Authorities and veterinary professionals, including paraprofessionals, in AMU and AMR-related functions. Ensures that national legal frameworks provide a solid foundation for approving, monitoring, and enforcing AMR strategies.
IV-2 International harmonisation	The authority and capability of the VS to actively participate in the harmonisation of national veterinary legislation and sanitary measures to ensure they take into account international standards, and/or related regional directives or guidelines.	Ensures alignment and compliance with global AMU and AMR standards and guidance (e.g. WDAH Strategy on AMR).

PVS Critical Competency (CC)	CC Description	Rationale
IV-5 Transparency	The authority and capability of the VS to notify global organisations, trading partners and other relevant organisations of its disease status, regulations and sanitary measures and systems, in accordance with established procedures, as applicable to international trade.	Promotes transparency through timely sharing of AMU and AMR data within and across sectors to support coordinated responses. Encourages the establishment of data-sharing agreements and protocols that address confidentiality, access rights, and responsible use of information. Reinforces trust and accountability in multisectoral AMR monitoring and action.



Modules

CP8 includes:

- an introductory module
- modules on core topics (i.e. topics covered only in CP8)
- modules on transversal topics (i.e. topics covered in CP8 and certain other CPs)
- modules on soft/transferable skills

Introductory module

All learners are strongly encouraged to begin CP8 by studying this module.

Module title	Learning level	Learning Outcomes
General introduction to AMR from WOA's perspective	Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the mechanisms leading to the development of antimicrobial resistance in bacteria and common pathogens • Retrieve and interpret up-to-date and reliable information regarding the link between the use of antimicrobials in food-producing and companion animals and the development of antimicrobial resistance in commensal bacteria and pathogens of public health importance • Identify the risks for animal and human health linked to the use of antimicrobials in terrestrial and aquatic animals • Describe the role of VS/AAHS in the provision of animal health care, including their role in delivering vaccination programmes, supplying antimicrobials and educating field veterinarians and animal owners on AMR and responsible AMU • Define professional ethics and the principles of good governance of VS/AAHS as regards AMU and AMR • Understand the importance of biosecurity, animal welfare, good animal husbandry, breeding programmes, good quality feed and alternatives to antimicrobials, including vaccines, in the prevention and control of animal diseases • Explain WOA's standards, guidance on AMU and AMR & related systems (ANIMUSE2 & VSAFE3 pilot), both for terrestrial and aquatic animals (including the WOA's list of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance)

Core topics on AMR

Module title	Learning level	Learning outcomes	Learning audiences
Topic 1 - Importance of antimicrobials in veterinary medicine			
M1.1 Importance of antimicrobials in veterinary medicine	Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List commonly used antimicrobials in terrestrial animal health (K) • List commonly used antimicrobials in aquatic animal health (K) • List common infectious diseases treated with specific antimicrobials (K) • Describe the purpose of antimicrobial use in terrestrial and aquatic animals (K) • Understand the importance of antimicrobial use in terrestrial and aquatic animals (K) • Identify antimicrobials on the WOA's List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance and the accompanying specific-species Technical Reference Documents (K) • List recommendations from the WOA's List relevant to veterinary decision-making (K) • Identify antimicrobials on the Essential Veterinary Medicines List (K) • Understand the categorisation criteria for classification of antimicrobial classes and subclasses according to veterinary importance (K) • Describe the categorisation criteria for classification of antimicrobial classes and subclasses (K) 	Vet students, newly qualified VS vets and those in the early stages of their career, VPPs
Topic 2 - Drivers for selection, spread and transmission of AMR			
M2.1 Drivers for selection, spread and transmission of AMR	Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain what antimicrobial resistance is, including the difference between innate and acquired resistance (K) • Recognise the difference between antimicrobial resistance and residues (K) • Describe how antimicrobial use selects for antimicrobial resistance in the pathogenic and commensal flora (K) • Explain the mechanism of co- and cross-resistance selection (K) • Describe the associations between amount of use, treatment duration, treatment dose, spectrum, and route of administration on resistance selection in pathogenic and commensal bacteria (K) • Discuss the horizontal and vertical transmission of resistance genes between bacteria (K) • Understand how resistant bacteria spread and persist within animal populations (K) • Understand how resistant bacteria spread and persist in the agrifood systems and wildlife (K) • Understand how resistant bacteria spread between animals and humans (direct contact, indirect contact / agrifood systems, consumption of animal products) (K) 	Vet students, newly qualified VS vets and those in the early stages of their career, VPPs, private vets

Transversal technical topics

Learners are strongly encouraged to undertake the Introductory Module before studying the transversal technical topics.

Module title	Learning level	Learning outcomes	Learning audiences
Topic 8 - Biosecurity and other preventive measures to reduce the need for antimicrobials			
M8.1 Biosecurity and other preventive measures to reduce the need for antimicrobials	Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the predisposing factors that make animals vulnerable to infections: age, immune status (vaccination), stress, shipping, exposure to other animals, nutrition (K) • Identify the potential sources of pathogenic agents (K) • Explain the different pathways of transmission for infectious diseases: through direct contact, through a faecal-oral route (contaminated food/water, poor hygiene) or via aerosol particles, droplets or infected blood (K) • Explain what biosecurity is and understand the general guiding principles of biosecurity (K) • List the components of external biosecurity (K) 	Vet students, newly qualified VS vets and those in the early stages of their career, VPPs, private vets

Soft/transferable skills

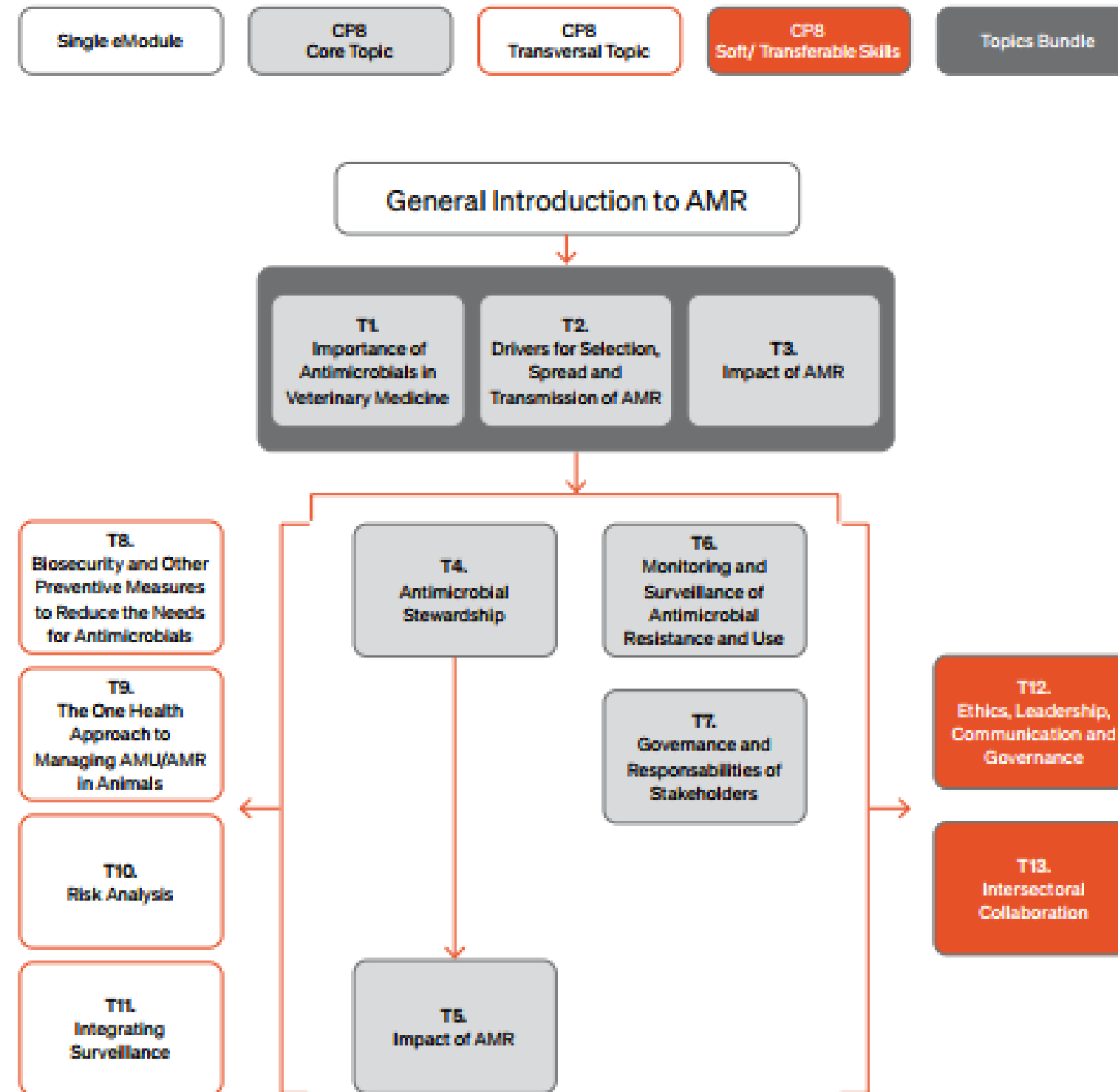
Learners should consider undertaking the Introductory Module before studying the Modules on soft/transferable skills.

Module title	Learning level	Learning Outcomes	Audiences
Topic 12 - Ethics, leadership, communication and governance			
M12.1 Importance of ethics, leadership, communication and governance	Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the importance of reporting substandard and falsified products and adverse events (K) • Understand the importance of keeping proper medicines inventories and treatment records for traceability (K) • Understand the importance of leadership, good governance and accountability (K) • Describe strategies for effective communication between stakeholders (K) • Understand the importance of having and abiding by a local ethics policy (K) • Describe the main role of national medicine regulatory authorities in the regulation of medicines (K) 	Vet students, newly qualified VS vets and those in the early stages of their career, VPPs, private vets
Topic 13 - Intersectoral collaboration: working across sectors to improve animal health and public safety			
M13.1 The One Health approach to antimicrobial stewardship	Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the impact of AMR on animal health, public health and the environment • Explain how the improper use of drugs can have adverse effects on public health, notably how the improper administration of antimicrobials may contribute to the development of antimicrobial resistance • Describe the principles for responsible management of antimicrobials and for their use's optimisation in humans, plants and animals, as well as their impact in the environment • Understand the need for alignment and coordination of policy and advocacy initiatives aimed at combating AMR across the human, animal and environmental health sectors • Understand the international Quadripartite framework to combat AMR under the One Health approach 	Vet students, newly qualified VS vets and those in the early stages of their career, VPPs, private vets
M13.2 Surveillance and monitoring of AMR	Day 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the importance of cross-sectoral collaboration in AMR surveillance (K, C) • Integrate and analyse AMR data across sectors (S, C) • Identify key data requirements, data sharing agreements, technical and laboratory infrastructure needs, and relevant international standards essential for integrated AMU and AMR surveillance (K) 	Vet officers in VS, vet technologists or animal health technicians, private vets

42 modules
proposés, avec des
acquis
d'apprentissage
(K/S/C) alignés sur
les niveaux Jour 1,
Jour 2 et Expert.

Parcours d'apprentissage recommandés

The following figure provides suggestions on how to build an individually customised learning pathway:



WOAH eLearning Platform

for the reinforcement of Veterinary Services worldwide



Welcome to the WOAH eLearning Platform

Our pilot phase is live, introducing our innovative eModules designed to enhance Veterinary Services worldwide by providing comprehensive training in line with global WOAH standards. Your feedback matters—share it at woahtraining@woah.org. Let's shape the future of veterinary governance together

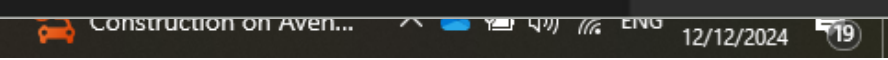
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MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND
LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT





CP 2

CP 2 Qualité et gestion des
Services vétérinaires / Services
de santé des animaux
aquatiques



Leadership Essentials for Veterinary Services

This module represents a cornerstone of the WOA series on leadership in Veterinary Services. It is a foundational tool designed to introduce leadership theories and styles while building key competencies across professional levels. It lays the groundwork for individual learning pathways and forms part of a modular toolbox tailored for Intermediate, Advanced, Chief Veterinary Officers (CVOs) and WOA Delegates.



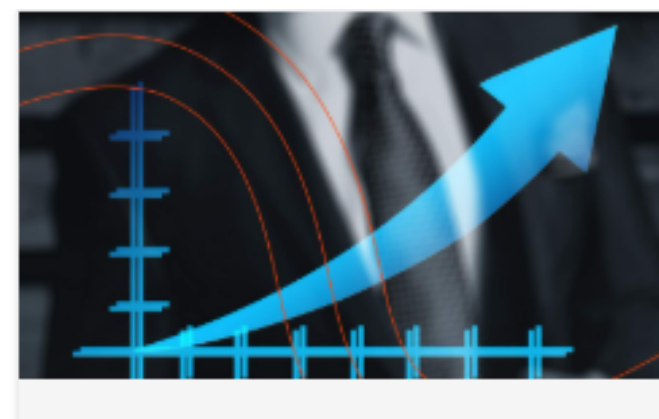
Leadership of Chief Veterinary Officers and WOA Delegates for stronger Veterinary ...

This module equips CVOs and WOA Delegates with leadership skills to effectively manage Veterinary Services, navigate evolving challenges, and implement strategic policies. It focuses on high-level decision-making, stakeholder engagement, advocacy, and negotiation. Learners will enhance their ability to: understand and anticipate change, adopt a strategic vision, advocate for their country, manage risks and conflicts, build and lead teams, and communicate effectively at all levels, including political engagement.



Leadership in Veterinary Services: intermediate level module

This module delves into best practices to empower intermediate-level veterinary leaders to lead with impact. It includes interactive simulations, real-life cases, and practical scenarios to strengthen leadership competencies. Learners will develop the ability to work in dynamic environments, take responsibility for decision-making, build trust, delegate, and manage conflicts within teams and stakeholder networks.



Leadership in Veterinary Services: advanced level

This module represents a cornerstone of the WOA series on leadership in Veterinary Services. It is a foundational tool designed to introduce leadership theories and styles while building key competencies across professional levels. It lays the groundwork for individual learning pathways and forms part of a modular toolbox tailored for Intermediate, Advanced, Chief Veterinary Officers (CVOs) and WOA Delegates.



CP 5
Gestion de la
santé animale



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 efforts.



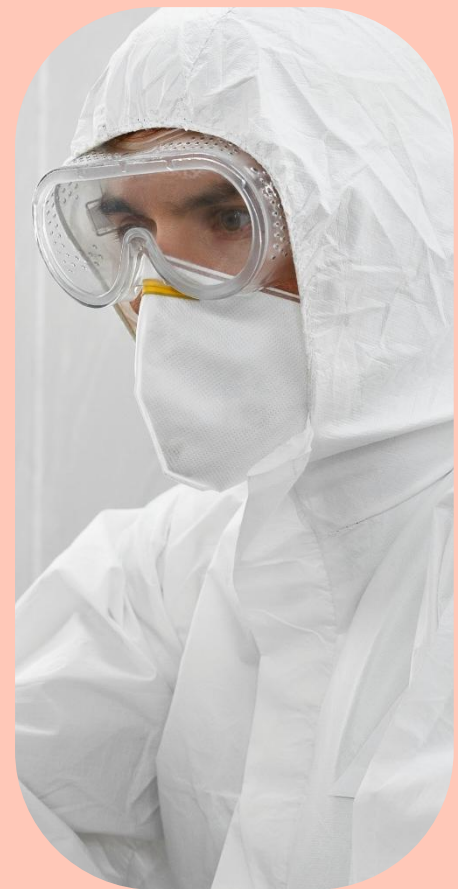
Outbreak Investigation and Response Management- The Toolbox

The 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.



AFRICAN SWINE FEVER IN WILD BOARS, BIOSECURITY MANAGEMENT AND PRACTI...

This eModule is designed to strengthen your expertise in managing ASF outbreaks in wild boar populations. Through interactive learning, you will explore ASF transmission dynamics, effective surveillance strategies, essential biosecurity measures, and approaches for engaging hunters and stakeholders. Dive in to enhance your knowledge and play a vital role in controlling this impactful disease.



CP 6
Gestion des
urgences



Introduction to Emergency Management

This course provides veterinary professionals with practical knowledge and skills for managing emergencies and disasters. It covers key concepts, command structures, and the veterinarian's role in the entire management cycle –from preparedness to recovery. Participants will gain experience in coordinating with stakeholders, understanding regulatory frameworks, mobilizing resources, and implementing communication systems, while integrating gender equity, diversity, and inclusion principles into emergency response planning.



Planning Preparedness for Emergencies

In this module, you, as an expert-level Veterinary Services Emergency Manager, will be provided an overview of the approaches, and tools, that would help you assess, and assist a jurisdiction to develop a framework, and an emergency plan. Your plan will incorporate the main actors and stakeholders into a coordinated, functional response force.



Emergency Response

This module will discuss the main Emergency Management and risk reduction measures to protect animal health and welfare during emergencies. We will also consider One Health aspects of emergency and disaster events, including veterinary public health. While other modules focus on concepts and planning, this module will focus on responding to these unfortunate events.



Killing of reptiles for their skins, meat, and other products

This module describes the welfare standards during reptile killing across various settings, from managed slaughterhouses to the forest. The module equips expert veterinarians to assess animal conditions and provide guidance to professionals in the field, ensuring consistent and humane practices. It covers the principles outlined in Chapter 7.14 of the WOAHP Terrestrial Animal Health Code.



eModules

Welfare of animals during slaughter. (Day 2)

Killing of animal for disease control purpose (Day 1)

Animal welfare and pig production systems (Day 1)

CP 7
Bien-être
animal



CP 8

Utilisation raisonnée
des antimicrobiens
et autres produits
vétérinaires



General introduction to AMR, with WOA's lens

This module provides foundational knowledge on antimicrobial resistance (AMR), its development, and its impact on animal and public health. Learners will explore the role of Veterinary Services (VS) and Animal Health Authorities in antimicrobial use (AMU) and stewardship

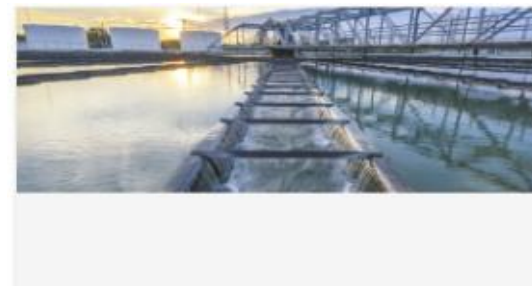
Duration: 6 hours



Stewardships on AMR in terrestrial animals

This module delves into best practices for antimicrobial use in terrestrial animals, detailing the roles and responsibilities of veterinarians, policymakers, and producers. It also covers risk assessment, regulatory frameworks, and national surveillance strategies.

Duration: 3 hours



Stewardships on AMR in aquatic animals

This module focuses on antimicrobial use in aquatic animal production, this module outlines proper stewardship practices, legislative frameworks, and monitoring strategies to mitigate AMR risks.

Duration: 2 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment



Stewardships on AMR under One Health approach

This module emphasizes the global impact of AMR and the importance of a coordinated One Health response. It covers responsible antimicrobial use across human, animal, and environmental health sectors, aligning with international frameworks

Duration: 3 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Day 1 and VPP



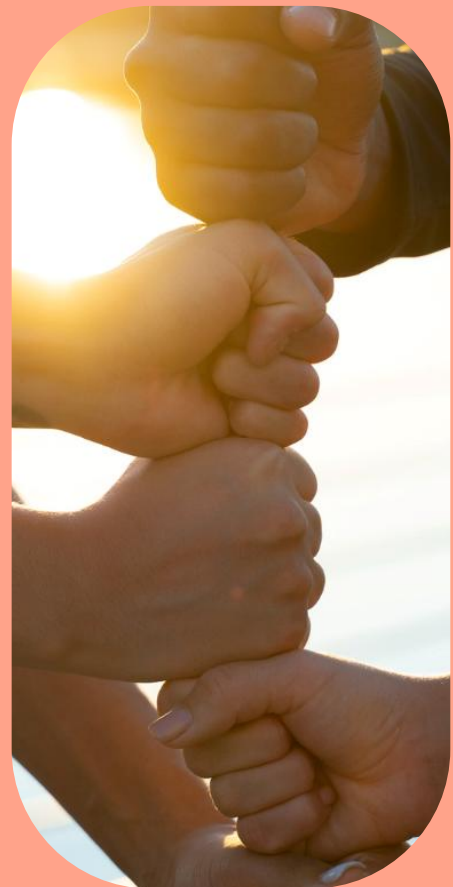
Building a national AMR Action Plan (NAP) focused on the terrestrial and aquatic ani...

This module equips professionals with the knowledge and tools to design, implement, and monitor a National Action Plan (NAP) for AMR. It covers governance, cross-sectoral coordination, and evaluation metrics

Duration: 4 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Expert



CP 10

Partenariat



Public-Private Partnerships in the Veterinary Domain: An Introductory Module

Duration: 1 hour
Enrollment method: self-enrolment



Animal Health Surveillance and Partnerships

Duration: 3 hours
Enrollment method: self-enrolment
Level: Day 2



Public-Private Partnerships: Opportunities for Progressive Control of Transboundary ...

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



CP 12

12 Commerce
des animaux et
des produits
d'origine
animale



The role of Veterinary Services in import and export of animals and animal products: ...

This module introduces the fundamental role of Veterinary Services in ensuring the safe and efficient trade of animals and animal products. Participants will explore VS responsibilities, organisational structures, and interactions with public and private stakeholders to facilitate trade while maintaining animal health and welfare. The session will also cover stakeholder mapping and the application of PVS Critical Competencies to strengthen VS capacity in trade. Through a review of PVS evaluation reports, participants will gain insights into using these assessments to enhance national trade frameworks.

Duration: 6 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Day 1



Selection and implementation of sanitary measures to be applied at export and import

This module provides a comprehensive understanding of the sanitary measures applied in the international trade of animals and animal products. Learners will assess the technical characteristics, methodologies, objectives, and limitations of measures such as quarantine, sampling, testing, disinfection, vector control, and inactivation processes. The module also focuses on applying key WOAHA Standards for risk management measures at import and export, ensuring safe and science-based trade practices.

Duration: 8 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Expert



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

This module focuses on the application of WOAHA 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



Principles of animal health status and regionalisation

This module explores the implications of transboundary diseases, including zoonoses, on international trade. Learners will develop the skills to find up-to-date and reliable information, understand disease surveillance and reporting systems, and grasp key concepts such as official control programs, notifiable diseases, and Veterinary Services governance. The module also covers WOAHA tools for transparency and information sharing, including PVS, WAHIS, self-declaration, and official disease status.

Duration: 3 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Day 1

11 available eModules under CP 12



CP 15

Santé animale
aquatique



New Aquatic Health eModules on the Horizon!

📖 Under Competency Package 15 – Aquatic Animal Health, we are currently developing four exciting new eModules to help build capacity in aquatic health surveillance and disease prevention.

🔍 Here's what's coming your way:

- Aquatic Animal Health Surveillance (Day 1)
- Introduction to Geographic Information System (GIS) Applied to Aquatic Animal Health (Day 1)
- Aquatic Animal Health Surveillance (Day 2)
- Prevention and Control of Diseases of Aquatic Animals (Day 2)

🌐 These eModules are specially designed for professionals working in aquatic environments, enabling better disease tracking, control strategies, and use of GIS tools in surveillance.

📧 Don't miss out! Watch this space or subscribe to our [newsletter] to be the first to access these valuable learning opportunities.

Coming
Soon



CP 16
Faune sauvage



Wildlife surveillance - Day 2

This module on wildlife surveillance supports the implementation of WOAHS Standards, particularly those under Section 1 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code (TAHC) related to disease diagnosis, surveillance, and notification, as well as disease-specific standards (e.g., FMD, PPR). It provides an overview of wildlife surveillance systems, including passive and active components, and the role of stakeholders in disease monitoring, prevention, and control. The module covers both terrestrial and aquatic wild animals, captive wild animals, and feral animals.

Duration: 4 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Day 2



Wildlife surveillance - Expert

"This module is dedicated to wildlife disease surveillance systems. It strengthens capacity to implement the WOAHS Standards related to disease diagnosis, surveillance, and notification. Learners will apply risk-based surveillance approaches, assess socio-economic impacts, engage stakeholders using a One Health approach and develop national surveillance strategies for terrestrial, aquatic, captive, and feral wildlife populations."

Duration: 6 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Expert



Wildlife health along the wildlife trade value chain - Day 2

This module focuses on the complexities of the wildlife trade and supply chains, highlighting their interconnections with domestic animal trade and their role in the emergence and spread of pathogens. Learners will explore external conditions that facilitate spillover events, key risk factors in wildlife markets and supply chains, and effective risk prevention and mitigation strategies. The module also covers stakeholder mapping and the development of indicators to monitor compliance and the effectiveness of intervention measures.

Duration: 4 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Day 2



Wildlife health along the wildlife trade value chain - Expert

This module focuses on risk mitigation along the wildlife trade value chain, supporting the implementation of WOAHS guidelines for terrestrial, aquatic, and captive wild animals (excluding feral animals). Learners will explore risk assessment at the human-animal-ecosystem interface, the development of mitigation strategies, and the application of WOAHS Standards to enhance safe wildlife trade. The module also emphasizes collaboration among relevant authorities and the monitoring of risk prevention measures for effective implementation.

Duration: 6 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Expert



WOAH eLearning Platform

for the reinforcement of Veterinary Services worldwide



Modalités d'utilisation des eModules

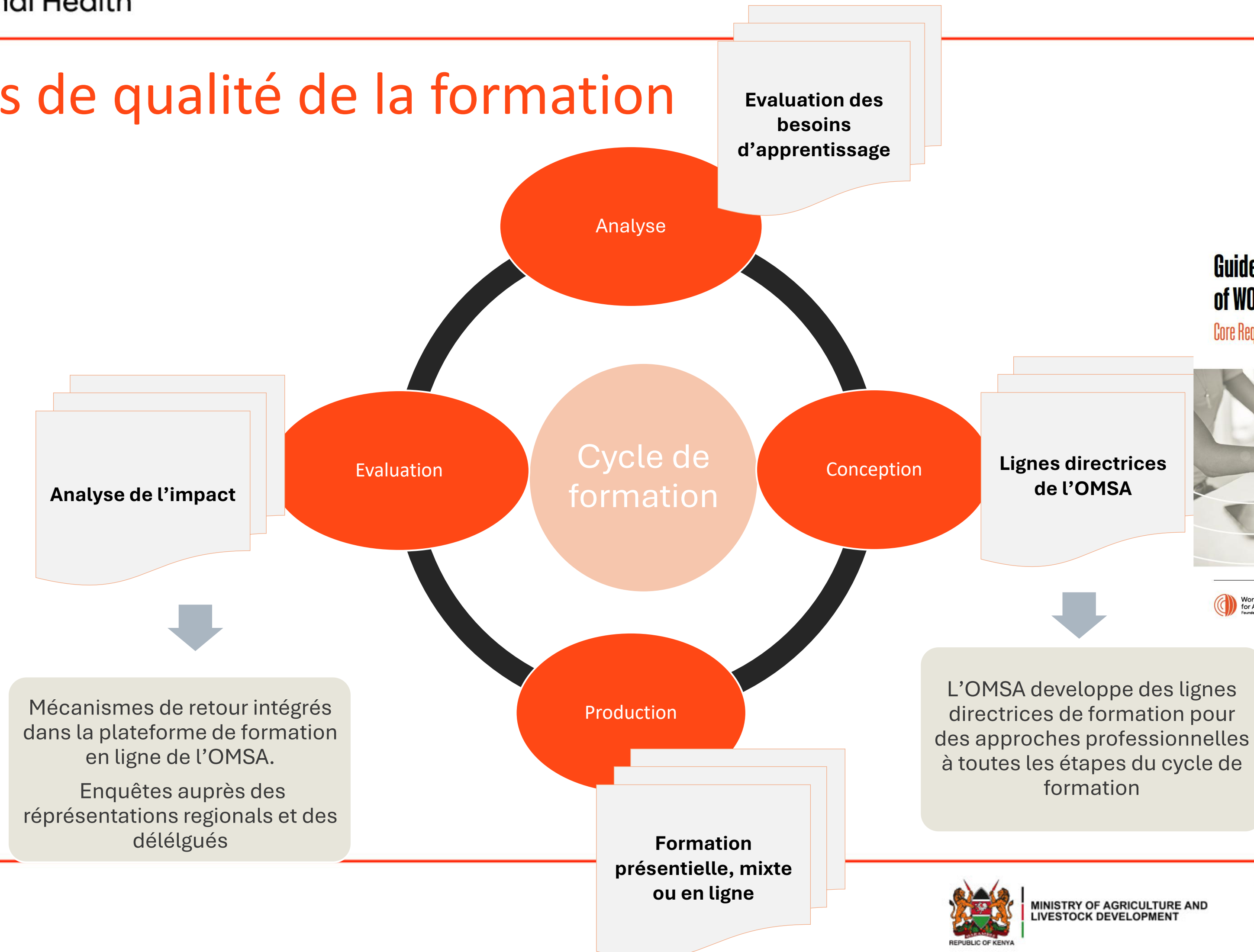
Cours
autonomes en
autoformation
(self-paced)

Formation
hybride
combinant des
sessions en
présentiel

Intégration
dans les plans
nationaux de
formation des
Services
vétérinaires



Normes de qualité de la formation

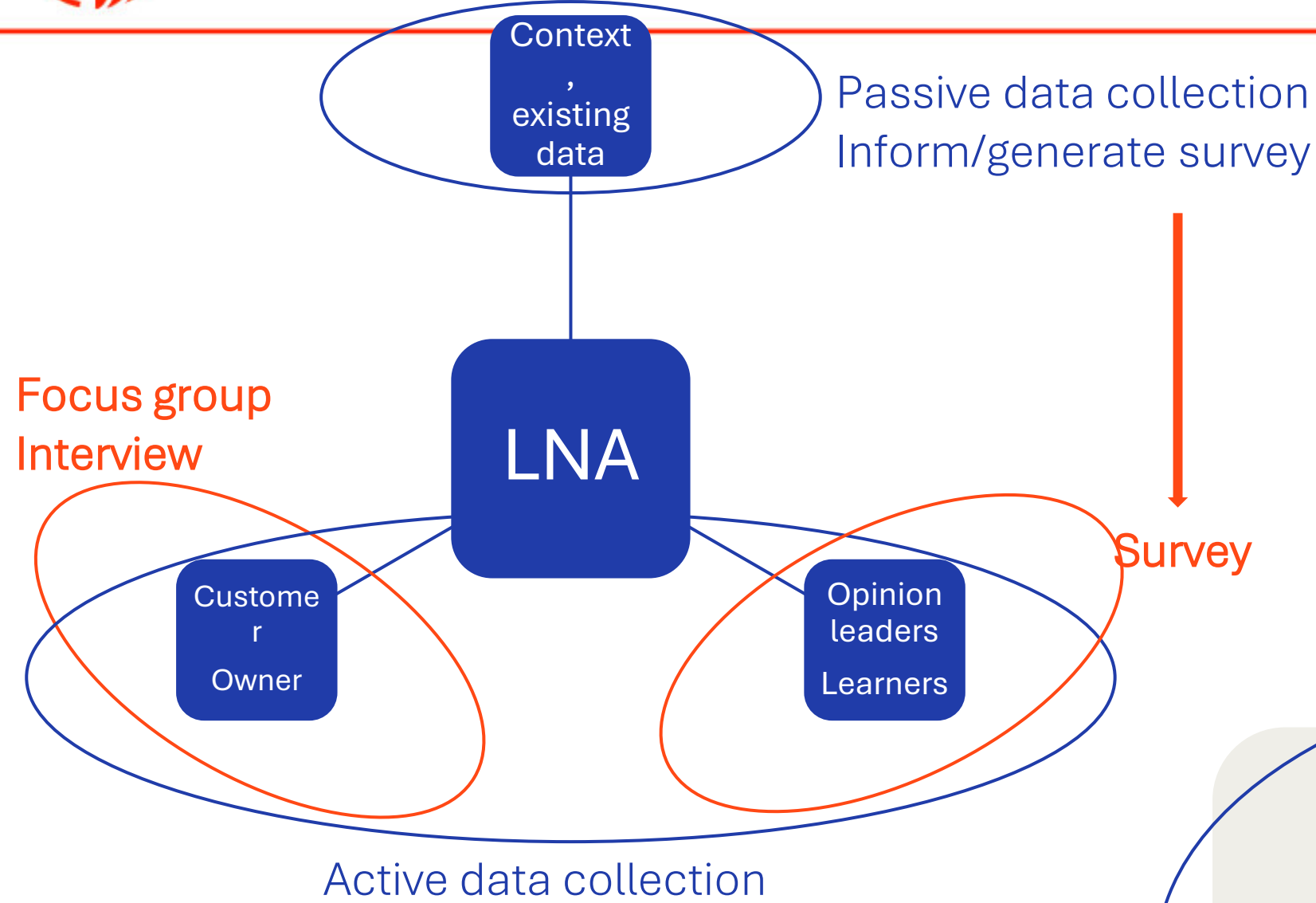


Guidelines for the development
of WOA online modules

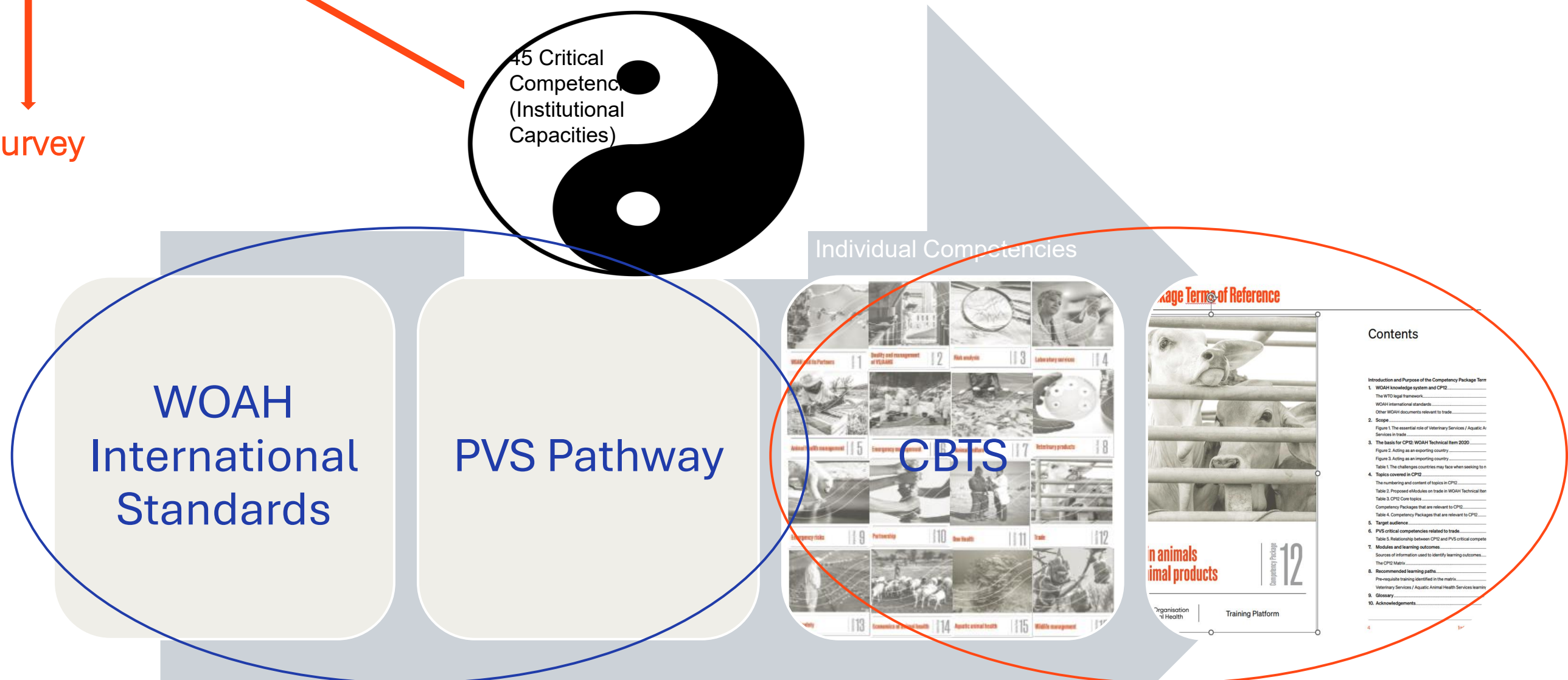
Core Requirements

Guidelines for the development
of WOA online modules

Advanced Practices



WHAT WE CAN FIND IN PVS IS AND LLM



WOAH Learning Needs Assessment (LNA) Information System



WOAH Learning Needs Assessment (LNA) Survey

< BACK

INTRODUCTION

YOUR PROFESSIONAL
PROFILE

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

**INDIVIDUAL
COMPETENCIES**

LEARNING PREFERENCES
& BARRIERS

IMPACT OF PREVIOUS
TRAINING(S)

FINAL COMMENTS

Individual Competencies

For your own work, please select and rank the competency areas where you need further training. (Select up to 6 options).



- Applying WOAH International Standards
- Laboratory sampling and diagnosis
- Prudent use of antimicrobials and other veterinary products
- One Health
- Economics of animal health
- Other
- Management and Leadership
- Risk analysis
- Outbreak Investigation
- Emergency Response
- Trade and Travel
- Aquatic Animal Health

The screenshot shows the PVSIS portal interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the WOAH logo and 'PVSIS' text. Below it, a menu contains 'HOME', 'ABOUT', 'DOCUMENTS', 'INSIGHTS', 'TOOLS', 'AI PORTAL', and 'NOTIFICATIONS'. A user profile for 'Hana Abdelsattar (Business Admin)' is visible in the top right corner. The main content area is titled 'Learning Need Assessment' and features a 'SELECT SURVEY' button. A 'Share Survey' modal is open in the foreground, displaying a QR code and the URL: <https://pvs-uat.woah.org/portal/pvs-activities/lna-access/8>. Below the URL are icons for copying and downloading. In the background, a table with columns for 'Survey Management', 'Pending Surveys', and 'Survey' is partially visible, along with a 'TEMPLATE LIBRARY' section and buttons for 'Bulk Send Surveys' and 'Add Users'.

Passive Data Collection: Recommendations, Strengths & Weaknesses

LNA Passive Data Overview

45 Critical Competencies | 16 Mapped Competency Packages | 35 Mapped E-Learning Modules

- PVS Critical Competency**
 - I-1.A Professional and technical staff of the AAHS - Veterinarians
 - I-1.B Professional and technical staff of the AAHS - Aquatic animal health
 - I-2.A Competencies and Education - Veterinarians and aquatic animal health
 - I-2.B Competencies and Education - Aquatic animal health technicians
 - I-3 Continuing Education
 - I-4 Technical independence
 - I-5 Planning, Sustainability, and Management of Policies and Programs
 - I-6.A Coordination Capability of the AAHS - Internal Coordination
 - I-6.B Coordination Capability of the AAHS - External Coordination
 - I-7 Physical resources and capital investment
 - I-8 Operational funding
 - I-9 Emergency funding
 - II-1.A Laboratory Diagnosis - Access to veterinary laboratory diagnostic services
 - II-1.B Laboratory Diagnosis - Suitability of the national laboratory
 - II-1.C Laboratory Diagnosis - Laboratory quality management systems
 - II-10 Residue Testing, Monitoring, and Management
 - II-11 Aquatic Animal Feed Safety
- Competency Packages**
 - Animal health management
 - Animal welfare
 - Economics of animal health
 - Emergency management
 - Emerging risks
 - Food safety
 - Laboratory services
 - One Health
 - Partnership
 - Prudent use of antimicrobials and other veterinary products
 - Quality and management of Veterinary Services
 - Risk analysis
 - Trades of animal and animal products
 - Wildlife
 - WAOH and its partners introduction
- E-Learning Module**
 - African swine fever in wild boars, biosecurity management and practice
 - AMR with WAOH lens: introduction
 - Animal health surveillance and partnership
 - Aquatic Animal Health Surveillance
 - Building a National AMR Action Plan (NAP) focused on terrestrial and aquatic animal health sectors
 - Definition and demonstration of disease freedom
 - Emergency and Disaster Planning
 - Hazard identification at import
 - Import health measures: the development steps
 - Import risk analysis: general principles
 - International trade regulatory framework
 - Introduction to emergency and disaster management
 - Killing of Reptiles for Skins, Meats and Other Products
 - Leadership Essentials (LE)
 - Leadership in Veterinary Services: advanced level module
 - Leadership in Veterinary Services: intermediate level
 - Leadership of Chief Veterinary Officers and WAOH Delegates for stronger Veterinary Services
 - Outbreak investigation and management (for veterinarians at central government)
 - Outbreak investigation and management (for field veterinarians)
 - Outbreak investigation and response management (for veterinary paraprofessionals)
 - Prevention and control of diseases of aquatic animals

Capacity Building Overview

178751 Total Records | 110789 Total CB Yes | 62% CB Coverage Rate | 17% Human CB Proportion | 37% Institutional CB Proportion | 24% Proportion of Both Human and Institutional CB

Classification of Capacity Building By Region

Region	Human Capacity Building	Institutional Capacity Building	Neither Institutional Nor Human CB	Model was unable to classify
Africa	14.70%	12.51%	20.44%	15.11%
Asia Pacific	14.93%	8.25%	25.97%	11.62%
Americas	12.83%	11.00%	10.47%	17.19%
Europe	17.19%	8.38%	28.82%	10.73%
Middle East	14.68%	7.84%	30.88%	11.43%

Distribution of Capacity Building Categories

Human Capacity Building: 10.5% | Institutional Capacity Building: 22.97% | Neither Institutional Nor Human CB: 38.02% | Model was unable to classify: 13.72%

Distribution of Human Capacity Building Categories

Neither Institutional Nor Human CB: 67962 | Institutional Capacity Building: 41053 | Both Human and Institutional CB: 26438 | Human Capacity Building: 24523 | Model was unable to classify: 18775

Raw Text by Capacity Building Type

- Neither Institutional Nor Human CB: Narrative monthly reports from DVO to PDVS to DVS
- Institutional Capacity Building: Notifiable Disease reporting forms (ND1) forms - are GIS compatible, very detailed, includes other important epidemiological information
- Both Human and Institutional CB: Risk-based surveys e.g. Participatory Disease Searches
- Human Capacity Building: Tous les PIF sont désormais pourvus de lecteurs de puce électronique (pour la sortie des chiens du territoire)
- Model was unable to classify: mettre en place un système d'alerte et de communication rapide pour signaler les cas de vols aux forces de sécurité et aux autorités qui devront saisir immédiatement

Active Data Collection: LNA Survey

World Organisation for Animal Health | PVSIS | Jennifer Lasley (Business Admin) | EN | FR | ES

HOME | ABOUT | DOCUMENTS | INSIGHTS | TOOLS | AI PORTAL | NOTIFICATIONS

Home / Learning Need Assessment

Learning Need Assessment

SELECT SURVEY | ADD MOODLE USERS | TEMPLATE LIBRARY

Survey Management | Pending Surveys | Survey Sent | Submitted Surveys

Survey Management

Survey Name	Template Name	Date & Time	Status	Actions
Barbara Alessandrini	WAOH Learning Needs Assessment (LNA) Survey	25-02-2026 16:03	Opened	...
Hana ABOELSATTAR	WAOH Learning Needs Assessment (LNA) Survey	09-02-2026 11:30	Opened	...
Test by All	WAOH Learning Needs Assessment (LNA) Survey	09-02-2026 09:00	Opened	...
test	WAOH Learning Needs Assessment (LNA) Survey	05-02-2026 11:48	Opened	...

Analysis: Dashboards & Summaries

AI PORTAL PVS-IS

2,252 Total Summaries Generated | 10 Summary Structures | 144 Countries Represented

Access AI-generated PVS evaluation summaries, intelligent analytics, and actionable insights. Empowering data-driven decisions for global animal health governance through advanced AI technology.

Browse Summaries | AI Chatbot | Visit PVS Portal

GLOBAL CAPACITY BUILDING SUMMARY

Veterinary Services Capacity Development | As of February 2026

UN Definition of Capacity Building: "Capacity building is defined as the process of developing and strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes and resources that organizations and communities need to survive, adapt and thrive in a fast-changing world."

243 TOTAL COUNTRIES | 141 COUNTRIES ASSESSED | 144 PVS EVALUATIONS | 23 GOOD CAPACITY (4.5) | 5 WEAKNESS

0 Level 1 Advanced | 23 Level 1 Good | 112 Level 1 Moderate | 0 Level 1 Minimal | 102 Level 1 Weakness

3.1/5 Human Resources | 3.0/5 Training & Education | 3.2/5 Institutional | 3.1/5 Laboratory Capacity | 3.0/5 Surveillance Systems | 3.0/5 Technical Capacity

Executive Summary

The global state of capacity building for veterinary services is an important aspect of achieving sustainable development goal (SDG) 17.9, which aims to strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development. This executive summary will provide an overview of the current status of capacity building in veterinary services globally, highlighting key trends and challenges. According to recent data, there are 243 countries in the world, with 141 assessed for their capacity in veterinary services. Of these, 144 countries have undergone evaluations of their Veterinary Public Health (VPH) systems. The PVS evaluations aim to assess a country's ability to prevent and control infectious diseases that affect animals and humans. The data shows that out of the 144 countries evaluated, only 23 have achieved level 4-5 (Good/Advanced capacity) in their PVS systems. This means that the majority of countries (87%) have level 1-2 (No/Basic capacity) in their PVS systems. This indicates a significant gap in capacity building for veterinary services globally, particularly in low and middle-income countries. The lack of adequate resources, trained personnel, and infrastructure are some of the key challenges facing these countries in building their capacity in veterinary services. To address this challenge, it is important to prioritize capacity building initiatives that focus on strengthening the skills, instincts, abilities, processes, and resources needed by organizations and communities to

Capacity Needs & Training Gaps Overview

6 Total Survey | 62% Low Knowledge %

Top Most Pressing Capacity Needs in National Veterinary Services

Wildlife 5% | Prudent Use Of Antimicrobials And Other 5% | Partnership 5% | One Health 10% | Management And Leadership 5% | Laboratory Sampling And Diagnosis 10% | Economics Of Animal Health 5% | Aquatics 5% | Applying Woah International Standards 45%

Veterinary Services with Low Knowledge (understanding)

Prudent use of antimicrobials and other veterin... 11% | Partnership 6% | Outbreak investigation and response 6% | One Health 6% | Management and Leadership 6% | Laboratory sampling and diagnosis 17% | Applying WAOH International Standards 17% | Aquatics 11% | Economics of animal health 6% | Emerging risks 11%

Top Competency Areas Needing Further Training

Risk Analysis 5% | Partnership 5% | Other 5% | One Health 5% | Laboratory Sampling And Diagnosis 11% | Economics Of Animal Health 11% | Aquatics 5% | Applying Woah International Standards 37%

Primary reason for this training need

Training Is Not Accessib... 8% | I Lack Kno... 25% | Available Training Is Insuffi... 67%

Gap between the current and desired performance level

Very Small Gap 20% | Small Gap 17% | Moderate Gap 17% | Large Gap 27% | Very Large Gap 20%



Harmonisation des curricula

Utiliser le CBTF pour identifier et renforcer les compétences préalables du Jour 1 dans les formations existantes

Intégrer les priorités transversales

Le CBTF fournit un cadre structuré permettant d'intégrer directement les priorités transversales dans les disciplines fondamentales :

Clinique → application en situation réelle

Épidémiologie → raisonnement systémique et gestion des risques

Communication → engagement des parties prenantes

Étendre vers l'apprentissage tout au long de la vie (CPD)

Le CBTF offre également une opportunité directe pour les universités au-delà de la formation initiale.

Les Paquets de Compétences peuvent être traduits en :

Certificats de troisième cycle

Diplômes spécialisés

Formations professionnelles courtes

Favoriser la mobilité internationale

Un curriculum aligné sur les compétences préalables du CBTF démontre une approche moderne, basée sur les compétences et tournée vers l'avenir :

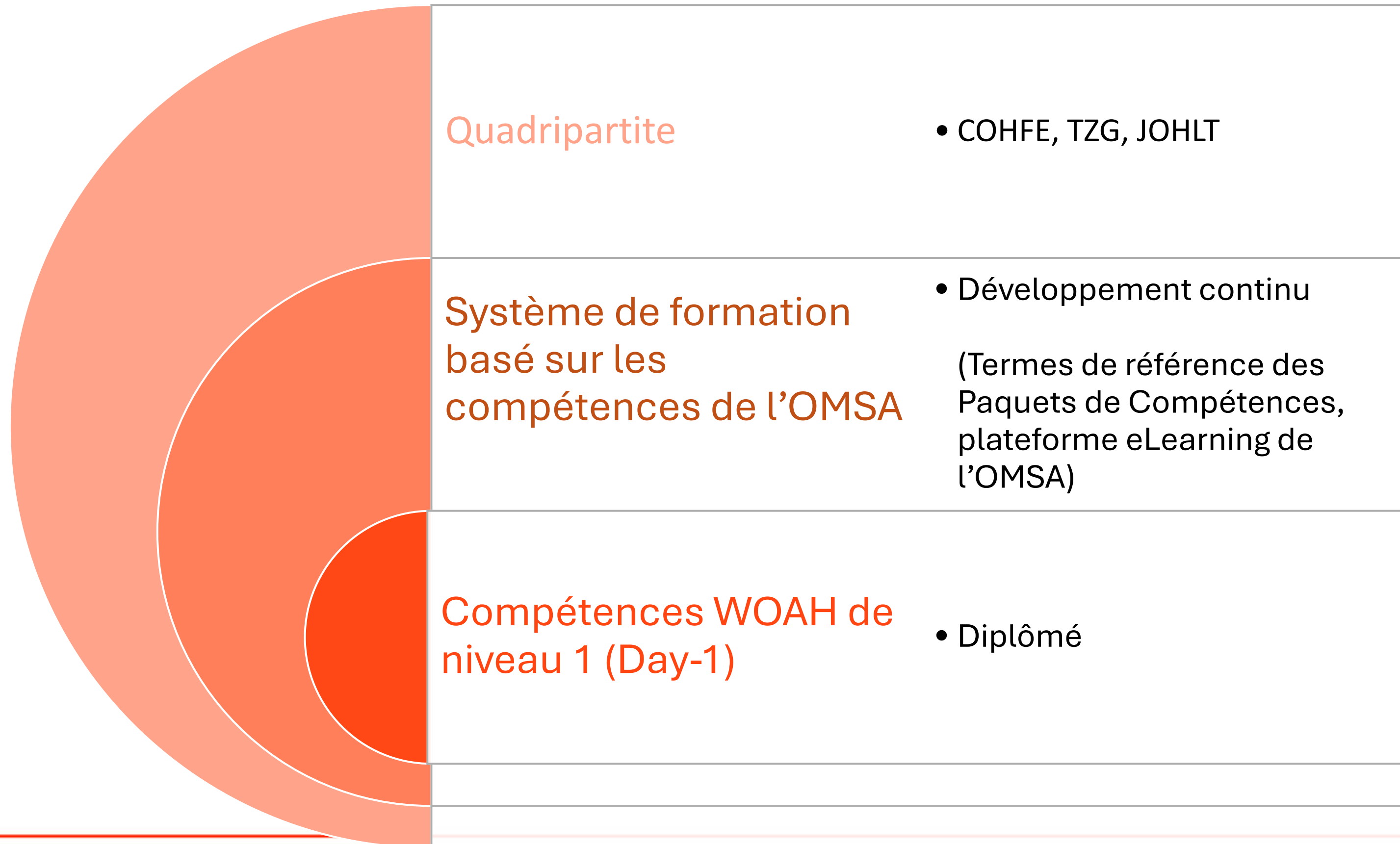
Approche fondée sur les compétences et orientée vers l'avenir

Qualifications comparables

Accès aux opportunités internationales



Veterinary Education: A Foundation for a Lifetime of Learning





World Organisation
for Animal Health

Merci



World Organisation
for Animal Health



WOAH
eLearning
Platform
training.woah.org

**Discover.
Learn. Lead.**

**Your journey to
stronger
Veterinary
Services starts
here with high-
quality training
aligned to
international
standards 🌍**



SCAN ME

**Anywhere.
At your own pace.**