



Regional Workshop on Advancing WOAH AMR Standards in Veterinary Practice

8 – 10 April 2026, Nairobi, Kenya

Does your country have CPD programs for veterinarians?

Are there special CPD programs on AMR?

WOAH Competency Framework for AMR: Aligning Education and Continuing Education

What does a competent veterinarian need to know, do, and be, to combat AMR effectively?



**Prudent Use of
Antimicrobials and other
Veterinary Products**

Competency Package

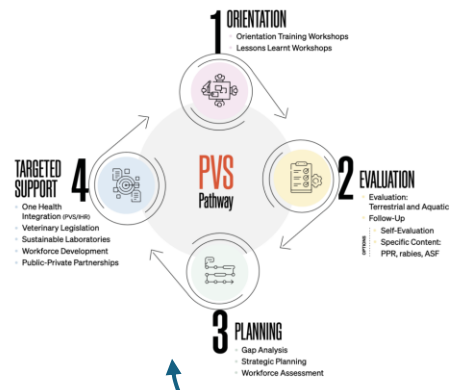
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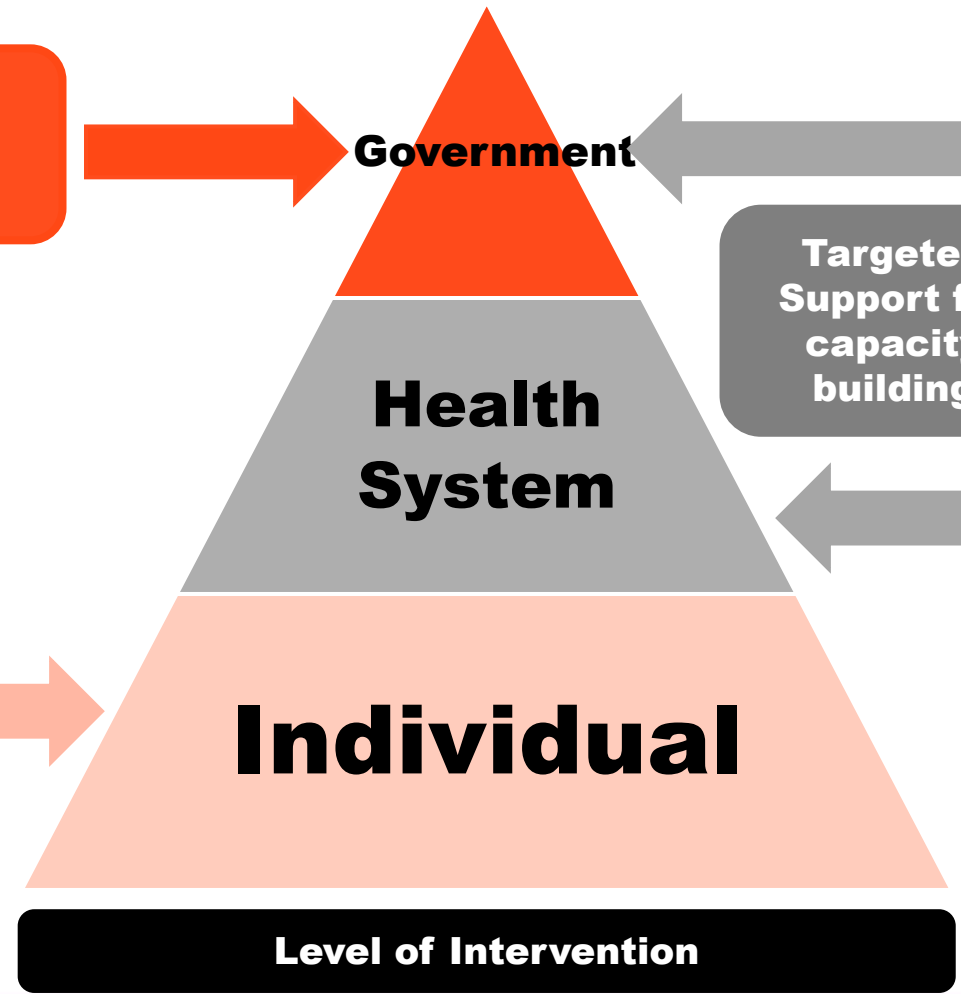
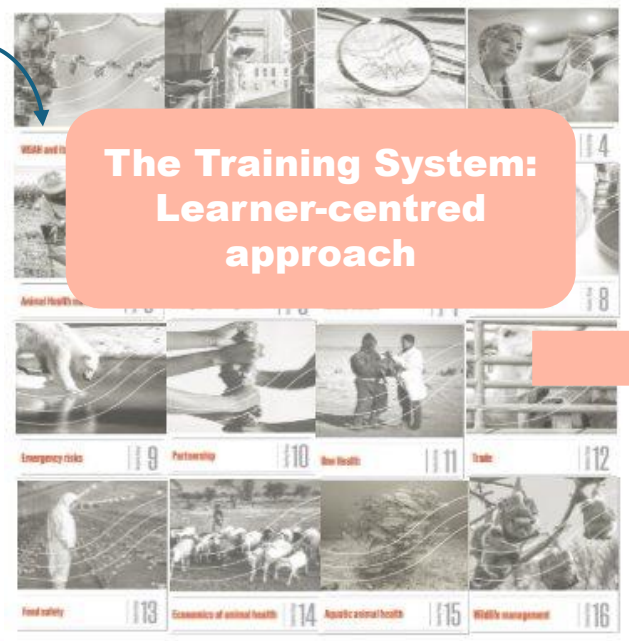
World Organisation
for Animal Health

Training Platform

WOAH's Capacity Building Framework



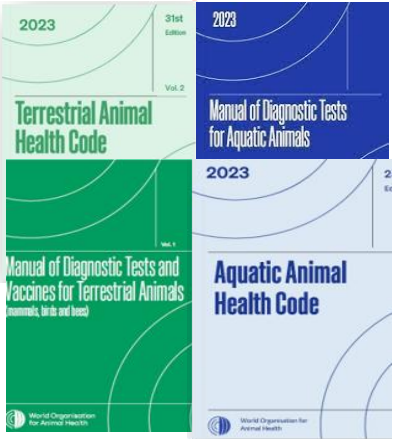
**PVS Monitoring Cycle:
Evaluation and Planning**



- Legislation
- Public-Private Partnerships
- Workforce Development
- Sustainable Laboratories
- One Health Integration

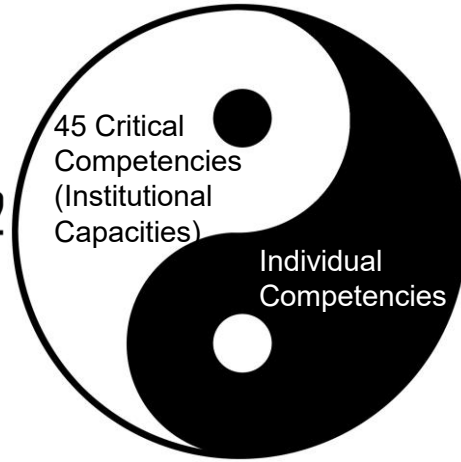
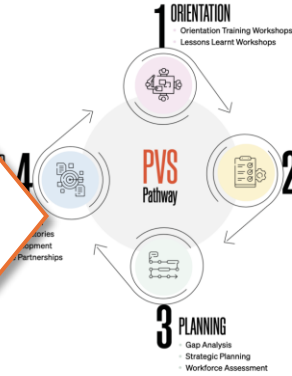
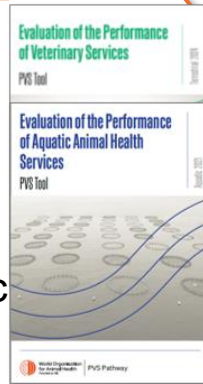
Targeted Support for capacity building

Why individual competencies are important to improve Veterinary Services?



WOAH
Manuals
and Codes

Section 3 of Codes
Quality of Veterinary Services / Aquatic Animal Health Services



Competency Based Training Framework 8/16



Competency Package Terms of Reference: what are they for?



Developed

- CP 6 Emergency Management
- CP 8 AMR
- CP 10 Partnership
- CP 11 One Health
- CP 12 Trade of animal and animal products
- CP 16 Wildlife

Under development

- CP 7 Animal Welfare
- CP 15 Aquatics Animal Health
- CP 5 Animal health management

To be developed

- CP 1 WOAH and its partners
- CP 2 Quality and management of VS/Aq AHS
- CP 3 Risk analysis
- CP 4 Laboratory services
- CP 9 Emerging risks
- CP 13 Food safety
- CP 14 Economics of animal health

Competency Package Terms of Reference



Prudent Use of Antimicrobials and other Veterinary Products

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WOAH knowledge system and CP8

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

WOAH standards relevant to AMR

The WOAH *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 WOAH 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 WOAH 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.

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Prudent Use of Antimicrobials and other Veterinary Products Competency Package

- **Chapter 6.3.** provides guidance for monitoring the use (quantities and usage patterns) of antimicrobial agents in aquatic animals. It supports the development of harmonised, evidence-based systems that collect data from manufacturers, importers, veterinarians, and producers. This information enables risk analysis, informs antimicrobial stewardship policies, and facilitates transparency across sectors.
- **Chapter 6.4.** provides guidance for developing and harmonising national AMR surveillance programmes for aquatic animals and aquatic animal products. It promotes standardised methods for susceptibility testing, prioritisation of pathogens, and transparent reporting, and supports evidence-based risk analysis and prudent use.
- **Chapter 6.5.** provides a comprehensive risk analysis framework for AMR arising from AMU in aquatic animals. It outlines the steps for hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management, and risk communication, considering impacts on both aquatic animal and human health.

Other chapters in the TAHC and AAHC relevant to AMR:

- **Chapter 1.4.** of the TAHC highlights the importance of an animal health surveillance framework that is relevant for detecting, monitoring, and responding to patterns of antimicrobial resistance.
- **Chapters 3.1.** (AAHC) and **3.2.** (TAHC) outline the principles that VS/AAHS must comply with to ensure the quality of their services; these include transparency, scientific integrity, and intersectoral collaboration. These chapters promote effective governance, stakeholder engagement, and oversight of veterinary medicinal products, reinforcing institutional capacity for coordinated One Health responses and facilitating efforts to prevent AMR.
- **Chapter 3.4.** of the TAHC covers veterinary legislation, and Article 3.4.11 is particularly relevant to AMR, as it focuses on legislation for assuring the quality, safety and effectiveness of veterinary medicinal products, including antimicrobial agents. The Article stipulates that legislation should be in place to govern the manufacture, authorisation, distribution, use and disposal of veterinary medicinal products, and it stresses the importance of ensuring that stakeholder responsibilities are clearly defined.
- **Chapters 3.2.** (AAHC) and **3.5.** (TAHC) cover communication, which is a core function of VS/AAHS and is essential for AMR prevention. It promotes strategic, transparent, and timely communication during outbreaks and crises. Strong communication systems enhance stakeholder engagement, support behavioural change, and build trust—key enablers of antimicrobial stewardship and coordinated One Health action.
- **Chapter 4.1.** of the AAHC provides recommendations for the development and implementation of biosecurity measures to mitigate the introduction of pathogenic agents that have an impact on AMR.

Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals

Chapter 2.1.1. provides essential guidance on antimicrobial susceptibility testing (AST) methodologies used in clinical practice and AMR surveillance. It supports competencies in prudent AMU and monitoring by promoting standardised AST protocols, interpretive criteria and diagnostic quality assurance. The chapter reinforces the laboratory's role in AMR governance, risk analysis, and data comparability across surveillance programmes at national and international levels.

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WOAH guidelines on AMR

WOAH's global initiatives on AMR provide the strategic and operational foundation for national AMR mitigation policies and actions across the veterinary domain. Aligned with the One Health approach of the Quadrupartite¹, these initiatives promote responsible AMU, surveillance of AMU and AMR, and implementation of WOAH standards. They support competencies in AMU monitoring, stewardship, risk analysis, and intersectoral collaboration.

The WOAH List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance (hereafter, the WOAH List) is a foundational reference document for the CP8 framework. It informs the classification and prioritisation of antimicrobials, based on their importance for animal health, to support the development of national guidelines for responsible AMU and antimicrobial stewardship. The WOAH List helps veterinary professionals distinguish between critically important, highly important, and important antimicrobial classes and subclasses, and helps countries align their national policies with global risk mitigation strategies. Furthermore, the WOAH List provides recommendations for the responsible use of Highest Priority Critically Important Antimicrobials (HPCIA) for human health to safeguard their effectiveness for future generations.

See Appendix for other WOAH documents relevant to AMR.

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Prudent Use of Antimicrobials and other Veterinary Products Competency Package

¹ The Quadrupartite was formed in 2022 when the United Nations Environment Programme joined the Tripartite (World Organisation for Animal Health, World Health Organization [WHO] and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations [FAO]).



Scope

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.

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Prudent Use of Antimicrobials and other Veterinary Products Competency Package

Rather than being exclusive to institutional actors, the competencies are intended for a broad range of stakeholders involved in AMU and AMR mitigation, whether working in clinical practice, animal production systems, public administration, laboratories, education, or policy. By providing consistent expectations across education and career stages, the framework ensures that animal health professionals, from those working in the field to those working at decision-making levels, are equipped to contribute to coordinated, sustainable AMR control efforts.

WHO – The actors involved

VS and AAHS are the primary implementers of AMR competencies. They are responsible for regulatory functions, professional advice and capacity building in AMU and AMR management.

VS play a lead role in:

- Regulating the manufacturing, approval, distribution, prescription, use and safe disposal of antimicrobials;
- Guiding farmers and animal owners on responsible use practices;
- Coordinating the collection of national AMR and AMU data as part of national surveillance efforts;
- Enforcing bans on inappropriate AMU;
- Leading risk assessments and emergency preparedness activities related to AMR threats.

AAHS have similar responsibilities in the aquaculture sector and provide essential data and guidance on AMR and AMU in aquatic environments. AMR is increasing in these environments, and AMU is often under-regulated, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.

Field veterinarians and veterinary paraprofessionals are critical for implementing frontline AMR policies. They translate policy into practice through their clinical decisions, prescription habits, and day-to-day interactions with animal owners, and through the provision of technical advice on, and implementation of, disease prevention and control strategies. Their roles in biosecurity, antimicrobial stewardship, and early disease detection are pivotal to the success of AMR control strategies.

AMR technical experts—including laboratory scientists, epidemiologists, pharmacologists, and risk analysts—support evidence generation and interpret AMR/AMU surveillance data to inform policy-making and assess the effectiveness of interventions to curb AMR.

In support roles, other key actors include:

- Public health authorities (for human-animal interface collaboration and surveillance);
- Environmental authorities (to address climate change and antimicrobial residues);
- Pharmaceutical and regulatory bodies (for quality assurance, product oversight and data sharing);
- Academic and training institutions (for curriculum development and delivery);
- Professional veterinary associations (for continuing professional development and policy advocacy);
- Multisectoral coordination bodies involved in National Action Plan development and oversight.

The roles of these stakeholders reflect the integrated, transdisciplinary nature of AMR. Coordination across institutional, professional, and sectoral boundaries is essential to achieve effective, sustainable containment of AMR. WOAH and its Quadripartite partners support this collective effort through standards, technical support, advocacy, and capacity-building platforms.

HOW – Implementing AMR competencies

The implementation of CP8 competencies should follow a strategic, system-wide approach that enables countries to integrate AMR actions into the operations of all relevant actors. Competency implementation should be embedded in national AMR strategies, NAPs, workforce planning (including capacity building), education and awareness campaigns, and regulatory and reporting processes.

Effective implementation of AMR competencies enables countries to:

- Align national action with WOAH international standards and guidance;
- Use AMR/AMU monitoring and surveillance data to inform policy-making and to assess the effectiveness of interventions;
- Make effective use of public-private partnerships to secure access to essential veterinary medicines, promote stewardship practices in farming systems and improve compliance with AMR regulations;
- Optimise multisectoral collaboration to address AMR (e.g. data collection, joint interventions);
- Integrate AMR competencies into NAPs

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- **The ToR is the bridge between what WOAH knows and what the workforce needs to do**
- **It is about the full system around prudent use, AMR prevention, surveillance, governance, and One Health action**
- **It defines the knowledge, skills, and competencies needed by different audiences, from new graduates to senior professionals, so that learning is not generic, but targeted and relevant**
- **The scope of the ToR is to turn WOAH standards into practical, measurable competencies that strengthen daily action against AMR**

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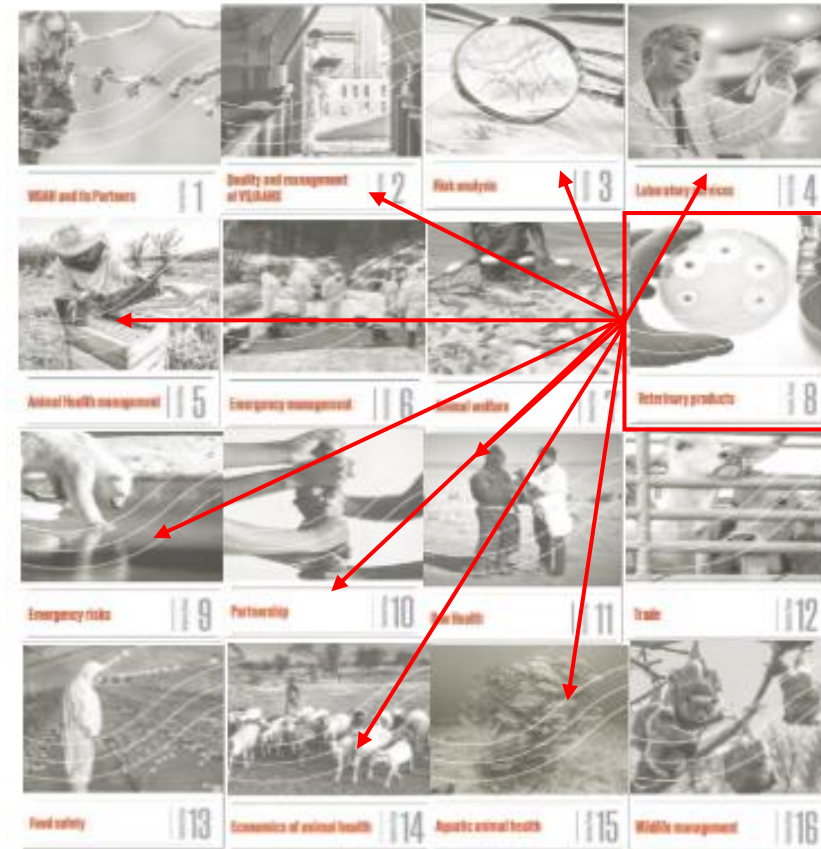
Topics

Topic	Description
T1. Importance of antimicrobials in veterinary medicine	Knowledge of commonly used antimicrobial agents and their importance for both animal health (WOAH List) and human health (WHO MIA List). Knowledge of essential medicines lists. Knowledge of the role of antimicrobials in treatment and disease prevention in terrestrial and aquatic animals. Ability to identify the different types of administration of antimicrobial agents and promote responsible use.
T2. Drivers for selection, spread and transmission of AMR	Knowledge of mechanisms of AMR (acquired vs. innate) and how treatment factors (dose, duration, administration route, spectrum of action) drive resistance selection. Ability to explain how AMR spreads among bacteria, animals, humans, plants and the environment.
T3. Impact of AMR	Knowledge of the consequences of AMR for animal health, including treatment failure and productivity losses, and for public health. Knowledge of the impact of AMR on livelihoods and trade. Ability to recognise the disproportionate burden on low and middle-income countries, and particularly on the small-scale and resource-limited farming systems in these countries.
T4. Antimicrobial stewardship	Ability to apply principles of antimicrobial stewardship through informed clinical decision-making, use of diagnostic tests, and selection of the appropriate antimicrobial therapy for animals. Knowledge of relevant categorisation criteria for antimicrobials, such as the WHO List of Medically Important Antimicrobials (WHO MIA List) and WOAH List of Antimicrobial Agents of Veterinary Importance (WOAH List), and the role of pharmacokinetics/ pharmacodynamics in responsible AMU.
T5. Alternative treatments to antimicrobials	Knowledge of alternative infection management strategies, including the use of probiotics, immunotherapies, anti-inflammatory drugs, phage therapy, nutritional additives and autogenous vaccines. Ability to assess the evidence for the effectiveness of alternative treatments to antimicrobials and implement these alternatives to reduce reliance on antimicrobials.
T6. Monitoring and surveillance of antimicrobial resistance and use	Knowledge of national and international systems to monitor AMU and AMR, including regulatory frameworks, data sources and data sharing requirements, international standards and metrics to ensure data harmonisation and comparability of data within and across sectors. Ability to analyse and interpret trends, assess policy effectiveness and promote responsible data-driven interventions.
T7. Governance and responsibilities of stakeholders	Knowledge of legal frameworks, stakeholder roles, and international agreements addressing AMU and AMR. Ability to implement AMR NAPs and support education, communication and coordination among animal health workers, farmers, animal owners and the general public.

T8. Biosecurity and other preventive measures to reduce the need for antimicrobials	Knowledge of factors that predispose animals to infection and how infection prevention and control measures, including biosecurity measures and vaccination strategies, can be used to reduce the burden of disease in animal populations and therefore reduce the need for antimicrobials. Ability to design, implement, and evaluate biosecurity and preventive plans to reduce AMU in animals.
T9. The One Health approach to managing AMU/AMR in animals	Knowledge of the interconnected impacts of AMU and AMR in animals on public health and the wider environment. Ability to apply a One Health perspective to assess risks, analyse the consequences of AMU/AMR, and promote coordinated multi-sectoral responses.
T10. Risk analysis	Knowledge of the components of AMR risk analysis as defined in WOAH standards for both terrestrial and aquatic animals: hazard identification, risk assessment, risk management, and risk communication. Ability to apply these principles in evaluating and mitigating AMU-related risks in animal health systems.
T11. Integrated surveillance	Ability to contribute to cross-sectoral surveillance systems integrating data from animal, human, plant and environmental health sectors. Knowledge of mechanisms for data sharing and coordinated response strategies for AMR control.
T12. Ethics, leadership, communication and governance	Knowledge of ethical principles, good governance and effective communication to support responsible AMU and AMR prevention. Ability to lead by example, promote transparency, and engage stakeholders in policy, education, and clinical decision-making.
T13. Intersectoral collaboration working across sectors to improve animal health and public safety	Ability to engage with multiple stakeholders, including environmental, agricultural and public health organisations, to coordinate actions addressing AMU/AMR. Knowledge of the shared responsibilities and the benefits of aligned policies, data sharing and joint interventions to protect animal health and public safety.

Relationship between CP8 and the other CPs in the WOAAH Competency-Based Training Framework

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 (ATAs) 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)



Competency Package Terms of Reference: Learning Audience

Level	Knowledge	Skills	Competencies
Day 1 Newly graduated (Less than 1 year of experience)	Basic factual and theoretical knowledge	Applying basic skills to tasks	Self-management skills (e.g. time management, ethical conduct, taking responsibility for own work)
Day 2 Mid-career (1–5 years of experience)	Specialised knowledge, critical awareness	Creative problem-solving and innovation	Decision-making, leadership in small teams
Expert Senior professionals (Over 5 years of experience)	Advanced frontier knowledge	High-level expertise, critical evaluation	Strategic management, professional leadership

WOAH primary learning audiences

Competent Authority	Professional Profiles	Responsibilities
VS / VA / AAHS (central, provincial, local)	WOAH Delegate/ VS/ AAHS officials	Lead AMR governance and implementation of National Action Plans; oversee AMU/ AMR surveillance systems; implement prudent use policies and enforce relevant legislation; guide development of risk analysis frameworks
	Field veterinarians (public and private)	Prescribe responsibly; support implementation of biosecurity; apply stewardship and diagnostics; contribute to AMU data reporting; educate clients on responsible AMU and AMR risks
	Veterinary paraprofessionals	Support implementation of biosecurity; assist with AMU data collection; promote responsible use to animal owners
	Aquatic animal health professionals	Apply AMU monitoring in aquaculture; implement stewardship practices; support AMR risk assessments
Laboratories involved in AMR detection and surveillance	Laboratory staff and diagnostic technicians	Conduct antimicrobial susceptibility testing; support early detection of AMR trends; generate evidence for surveillance and policy

WOAH secondary learning audiences

Secondary learning audiences	Roles	Responsibilities
Pharmaceutical industry and regulatory bodies	Pharmaceutical inspectors / regulatory officers	Monitor AMU compliance; assess market authorisation applications and labelling of veterinary medicinal products (VMP); regulate manufacturing, distribution and use of VMPs containing antimicrobial agents and implement pharmacovigilance
Universities and research entities	Academics, researchers and university students in the domain of public health	Generate new knowledge about AMR. Contribute to surveillance, risk analysis, the development of laboratory methods, and policy advice for future professionals
Livestock sector	Farmers and farmers' associations	Implement biosecurity measures and good animal husbandry practices; implement vaccination programmes in animal populations to reduce the need for AMU; engage in awareness programmes and stewardship

Knowledge (K): Assimilation of information through learning. Knowledge is the body of facts, principles, theories, and practices related to a field of work or study. It is described as theoretical and factual.

Skill (S): Ability to apply knowledge and to complete tasks and solve problems. Skills are described as cognitive (involving the use of logical, intuitive, and creative thinking) or practical (involving manual dexterity and the use of methods, materials, tools, and instruments)

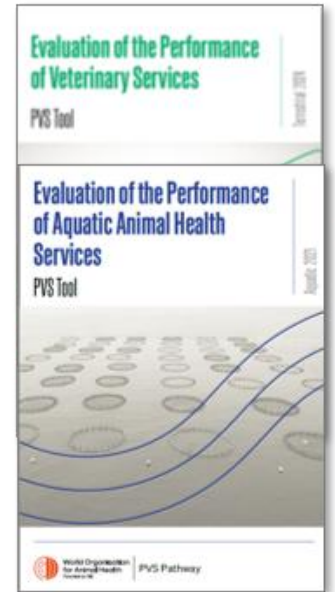
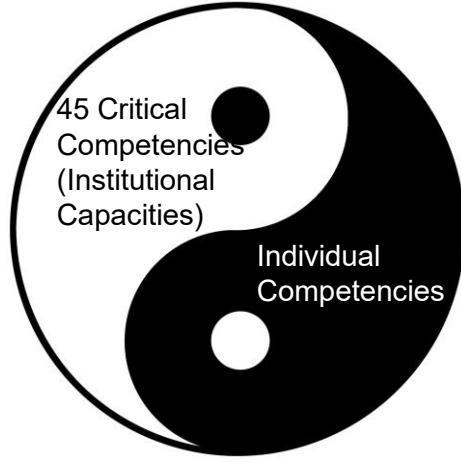
Competency (C): Proven ability to apply knowledge, skills and personal, social and methodological abilities (attitudes and behaviours), in work or study situations and in professional and personal development in terms of responsibility and autonomy. It is not limited to cognitive elements (involving the use of theory, concepts, or knowledge), as it also requires interpersonal skills (e.g., social or organizational skills) and ethical values where relevant. A core competency is the minimum level of competency expected to be achieved by the participants in a training programme

PVS Critical Competencies related to AMR

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 WOA 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 if animal, and environme 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-ba data based on clinical l Ensures laboratory-ba 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 pathog Central for tracking AN 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, r relevance.
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 n regulation of novel the 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 H on AMR drivers, co-se selection. Covers regul and surveillance of AM 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 feeds, 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 WOA/H	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. WOA/H 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/transferrable 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 VSA/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 VSA/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 (ANMUSE2 & VSFAE3 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/transferrable skills

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

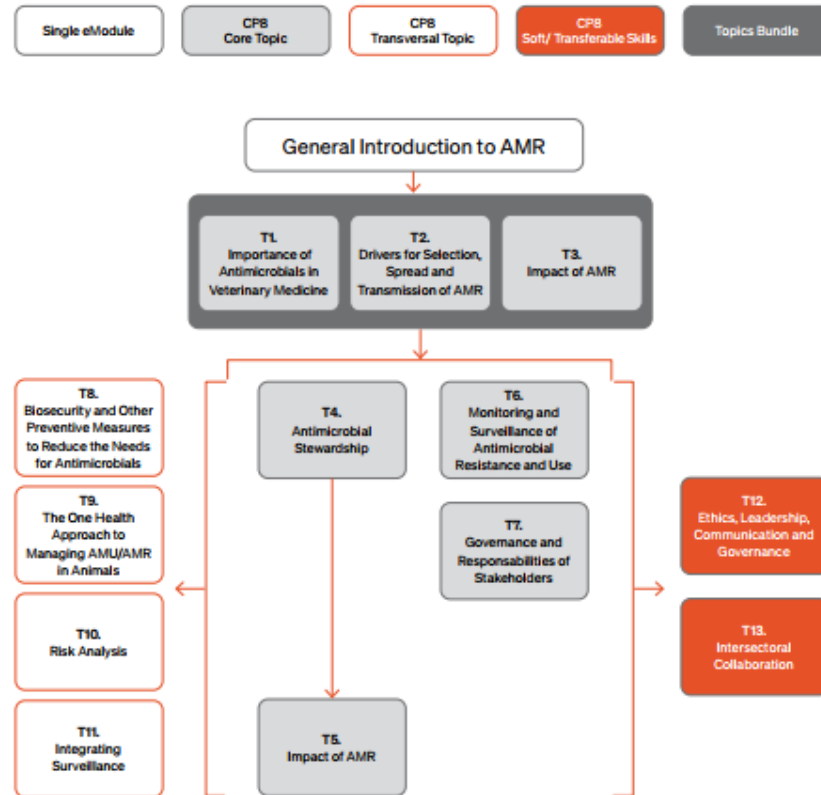
Module title	Learning level	Learning Outcomes	Audiences
Topic 12 - Ethics, leadership, communication and governance			
M12.1 Importance of ethics, leadership, communication and governance	Day 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the importance of reporting substandard and falsified products 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 Quadrupartite 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

Recommended learning paths

Learners are, therefore, advised to follow the modules available in the other Competency Packages (see above section Relationship between CP8 and the other CPs of the WOAHO Competency-based Training framework), or to have enough related-experience, before starting the set of AMR related modules

Within CP8, the recommended learning path starts with the 'General introduction to AMR from WOAHO's perspective', which is an introductory module on AMR and its connection with One Health. It provides the foundational knowledge needed to study the more specific AMR topics.

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

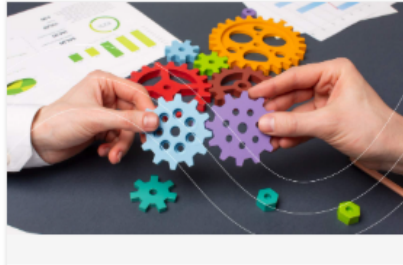
Our pilot phase is live, introducing our innovative eModules designed to enhance Veterinary Services worldwide by providing comprehensive training in line with global WOAH standards. Your feedback matters—share it at woahtraining@woah.org. Let's shape the future of veterinary governance together

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CP
2
Quality of
Veterinary
Services and
Aquatic Animal



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.



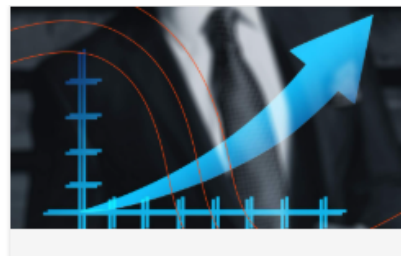
Leadership of Chief Veterinary Officers and WOA Delegates for stronger Veterinary ...

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
Animal Health
Management



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

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



Outbreak Investigation and Response Management- Field Veterinarians

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



Outbreak Investigation and Response Management- Veterinary Paraprofessionals

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



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.



CP
7
Animal
Welfare

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 WOAH 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
8
Prudent Use of
Antimicrobials
and Other
Veterinary



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
Partnership



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
Trade of
Animals and
Animal
products



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 WOA 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 WOA 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 WOA 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
Aquatic
Animal Health



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
Wildlife



Wildlife surveillance - Day 2



This module on wildlife surveillance supports the implementation of WOAAH 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH 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 WOAAH Standards to enhance safe wildlife trade. The module also emphasizes collaboration among relevant authorities and the monitoring of risk prevention measures for effective implementation.

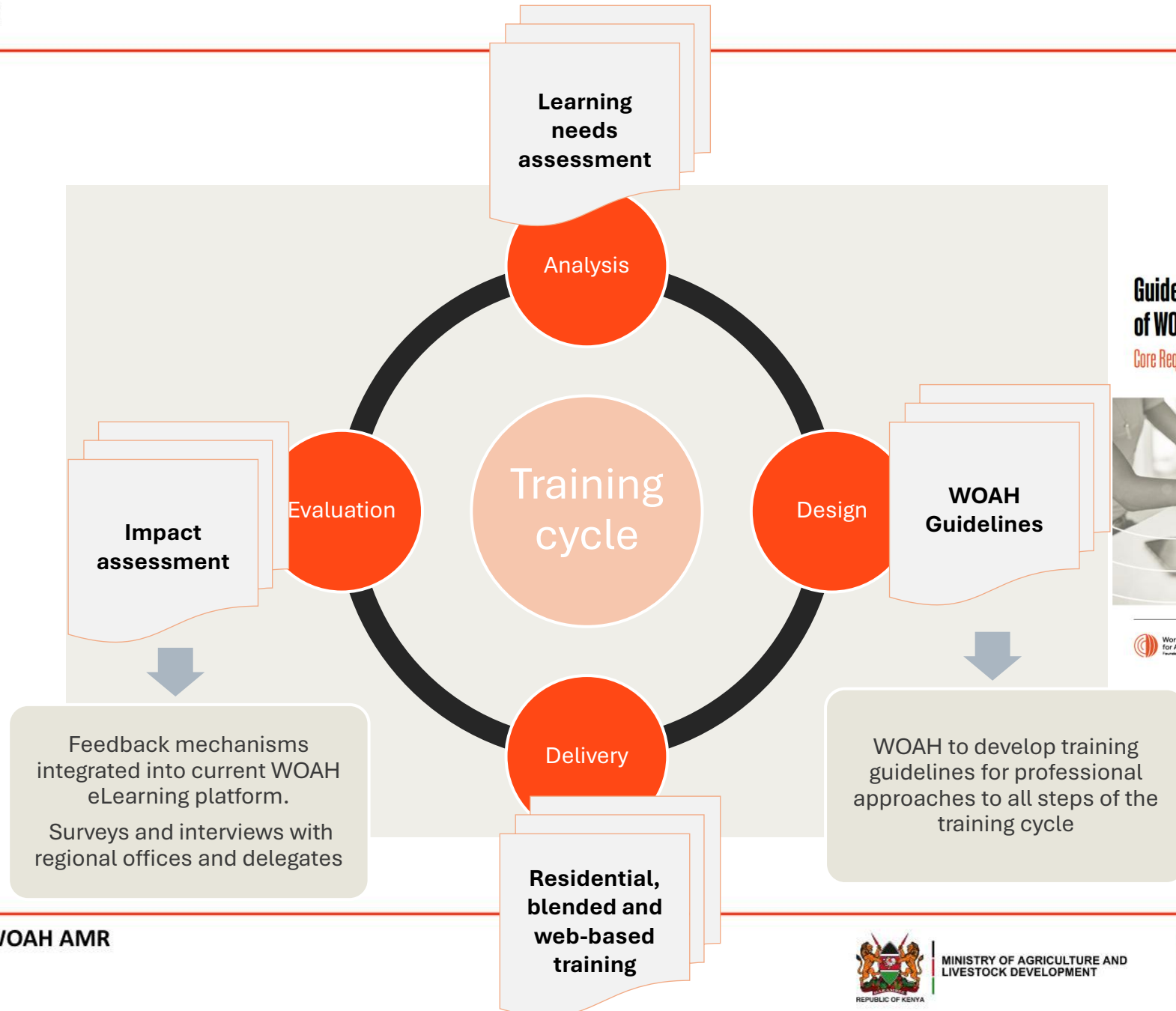
Duration: 6 hours

Enrollment method: self-enrolment

Level: Expert



Training Quality standards



Guidelines for the development
of WOAH online modules

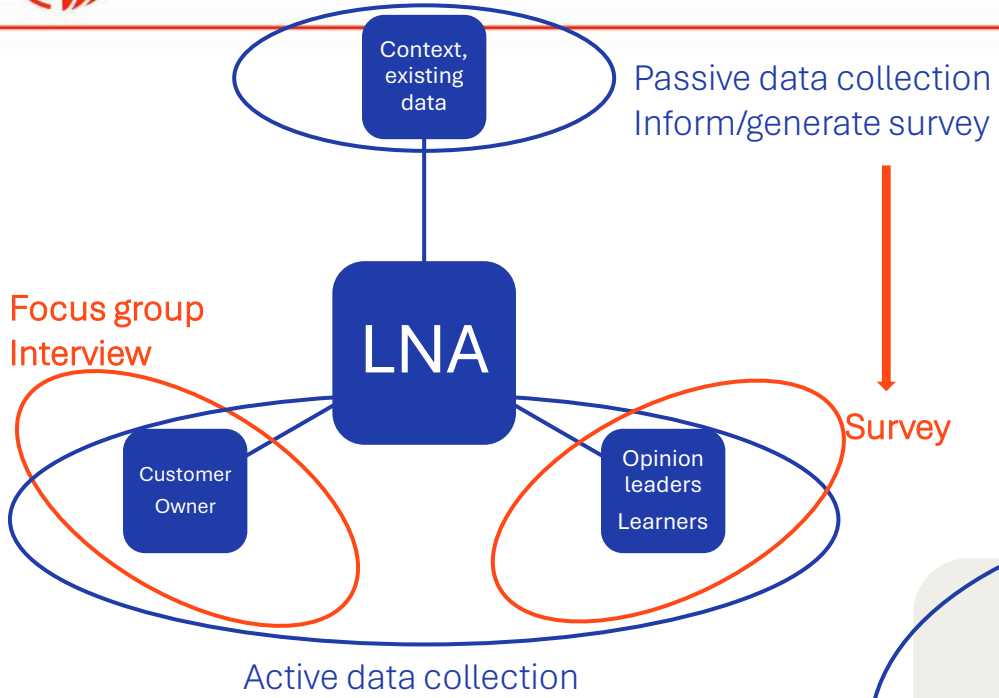
Core Requirements

Guidelines for the development
of WOAH online modules

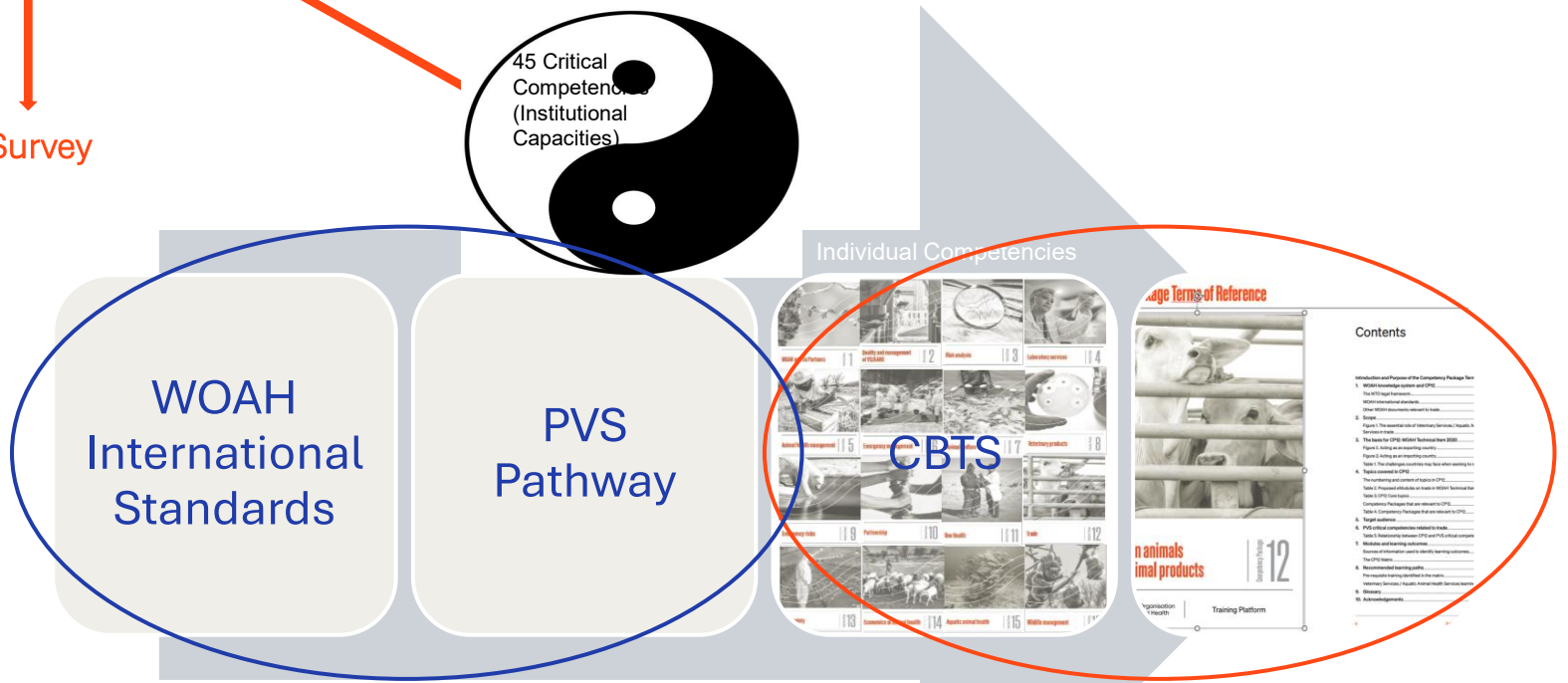
Advanced Practices



Training Platform



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
- Outbreak
- Emerg
- Trade o
- Aquatic
- Risk analysis

The screenshot shows the PVSIS portal interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the WOAH logo and 'PVSIS' text. The user is identified as 'Hana Abdelsattar (Business Admin)'. Below the navigation bar, there are menu items: HOME, ABOUT, DOCUMENTS, INSIGHTS, TOOLS, AI PORTAL, and NOTIFICATIONS. The main content area shows 'Home / Learning Need Assessment'. A 'Share Survey' modal is open, displaying a QR code and the URL: <https://pvs-uat.woah.org/portal/pvs-activities/lna-access/8>. The modal also includes a close button and download icons. In the background, there are buttons for 'SELECT SURVEY', 'TEMPLATE LIBRARY', 'Survey Management', 'Pending Surveys', 'Survey', 'Bulk Send Surveys', and 'Add Users'.

Passive Data Collection: Recommendations, Strengths & Weaknesses

LNA Passive Data Overview

45 Critical Competencies | 16 Impact Competency Package | 35 Impact E-Learning Modules

- 1.1 Professional and technical staff of the AAHS - Veterinarians
- 1.1.B Professional and technical staff of the AAHS - Aquatic anim.
- 1.2.A Competencies and Education - Veterinarians and aquatic a.
- 1.2.B Competencies and Education - Aquatic animal health techn.
- 1.3 Continuing Education
- 1.4 Technical independence
- 1.5 Planning, Sustainability, and Management of Policies and Pro.
- 1.4.A Coordination Capability of the AAHS - Internal Coordination
- 1.4.B Coordination Capability of the AAHS - External Coordination
- 1.7 Physical resources and capital investment
- 1.4 Operational funding
- 1.5 Emergency funding
- 1.1.A Laboratory Diagnosis - Access to veterinary laboratory diag.
- 1.1.B Laboratory Diagnosis - Suitability of the national laboratory
- 1.1.C Laboratory Diagnosis - Laboratory quality management sys.
- 1.10 Residue Testing, Monitoring, and Management
- 1.11 Aquatic Animal Feed Safety

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: Africa (14.07%), Asia Pacific (14.07%), Americas (12.53%), Europe (17.19%), Middle East (14.06%)

Distribution of Capacity Building Categories: Human Capacity Building (10.7%), Neither Institutional Nor Human CB (38.52%), Both Human and Institutional (44.78%), Institutional Capacity Building (22.81%)

Raw Text by Capacity Building Type: Narrative monthly reports from DVO to PDVS to DVS; Notifiable Disease reporting forms (ND1) forms; Risk assessed surveys; Tools les PIF sont destinées pour de lecteurs de puce électronique

Active Data Collection: LNA Survey

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

HOME ABOUT DOCUMENTS INSIGHTS TOOLS AI PORTAL NOTIFICATIONS

Home / Learning Need Assessment

SELECT SURVEY | ADD MOODLE USERS | TEMPLATE LIBRARY

Survey Management

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

243 TOTAL COUNTRIES | 141 COUNTRIES ASSESSED | 144 PVS EVALUATIONS | 23 GOOD CAPACITY IN 10 RESOLVE | 5 RESOLVE

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) 17.3, 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 state of capacity building in veterinary services globally, highlighting key trends and challenges.

Capacity Needs & Training Gaps Overview

6 Total Survey | 62% Low Knowledge | Training is Not Accessible (E.G. Language, Format, Cost) Top Reason For Training Need | Wildlife Top Capacity Need

Top Most Pressing Capacity Needs in National Veterinary Services: 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 (46%), Wildlife (5%)

Veterinary Services with Low Knowledge (understanding): Prudent use of antimicrobials and other veterin (11%), Applying Woah International Standards (17%), Aquatics (11%), Economics of animal health (6%), Emerging risks (11%), Laboratory sampling and diagnosis (17%), Management and Leadership (6%), One Health (6%), Outbreak investigation and response (6%), Partnership (6%)

Top Competency Areas Needing Further Training: Prudent Use Of Antimicrobials And Other (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 Accessible (8%), I Lack Kno (25%), Available Training Is Inuffici (67%)

Gap between the current and desired performance level: Very Small Gap (26%), Small Gap (17%), Moderate Gap (17%), Large Gap (27%), Very Large Gap (26%)

Regional Workshop on Advancing WOAH AMR Standards in Veterinary Practice
8 – 10 April 2026, Nairobi, Kenya



Curriculum Harmonisation:

Use the CBTF to **identify and strengthen the prerequisite Day 1 competencies** within existing courses

Integrate Cross-Cutting Priorities

The CBTF provides a structured way to **map cross-cutting priorities directly into core subjects.**

- Clinical → real-world application
- Epidemiology → systems & risk thinking
- Communication → stakeholder engagement

Extend to Lifelong Learning (CPD)

The CBTF also provides a direct opportunity for universities beyond undergraduate education.

Competency Packages can be translated into:

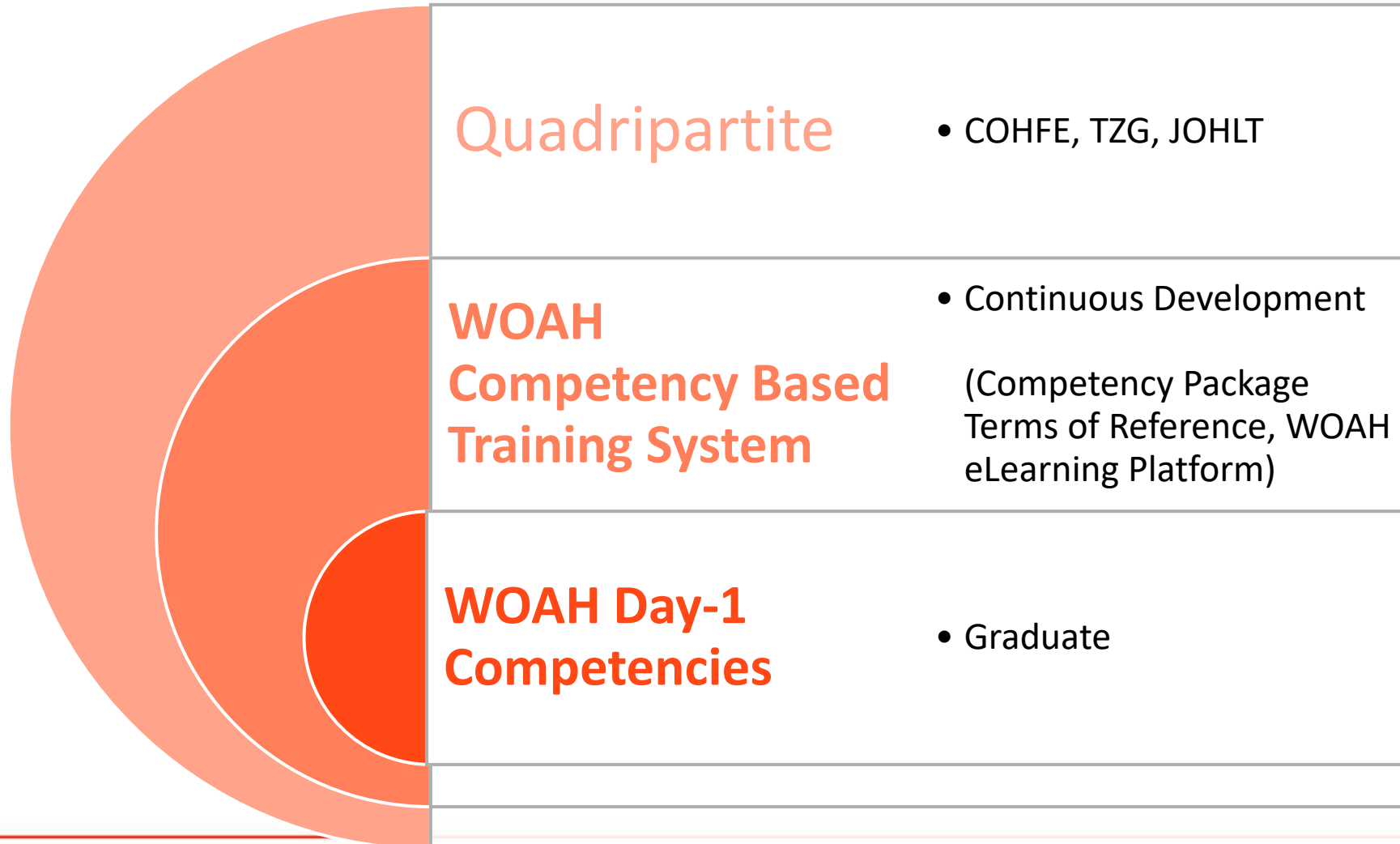
- Postgraduate certificates
- Specialised diplomas
- Short professional courses

Enable International Mobility

A curriculum aligned with CBTF prerequisite competencies demonstrates a **modern, competency-based and forward-looking approach**

- Competency-based & forward-looking
- Comparable qualifications
- Access to global opportunities

Veterinary Education: A Foundation for a Lifetime of Learning





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Thank you

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