



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



Funded by
the European Union



***Regional Workshop: Harmonization of Veterinary Education: Aligning with WOAHA Day-1
Competencies and Integrating One Health in Veterinary Curricula
Conference-hall “Altyn Adam”, Kazzhol Hotel, Almaty, Kazakhstan
14–16 October 2025***

Preparing future veterinarians: Possible innovation in design and delivery of Veterinary Education (19)

DR LUIS FILIPE L DE J LOUREIRO

GLOBAL HEALTH CONSULTANT

PROFESSOR VETERINARY MEDICINE

UNIVERSIDADE LUSOFONA, LISBOA, PORTUGAL

MASTER IN VET MEDICINE – UNIV LUSOFONA

- The program provides academic specialization, research, innovation, and skills necessary for practicing veterinary medicine. The curriculum follows EU directives, with elective courses adapted to the job market.
- The internship allows students to consolidate their knowledge and experience the realities of the job market.
- This master's degree is approved by the European Association of Veterinary Education Institutions (EAEVE), providing graduates with comprehensive opportunities in the international job market.

COMPETENCIES

- The Master's program in Veterinary Medicine at Lusófona University in Lisbon is interdisciplinary and comprehensive, preparing veterinarians for the most diverse areas they may address in their professional lives.
- The curriculum includes topics such as: ...diagnosis and treatment of diseases and population medicine, including zoonoses (diseases transmissible to humans)...



INNOVATIVE CURRICULUM WITH FOCUS ON OH

New disciplines / optional *:

- Veterinary Public Health
 - Focusing on OH / GHS
 - Role of Int Org in Vet Sciences
 - Food Safety
 - Vet Sciences and Armed Forces
 - Role of Vet in Emergencies
- ONE HEALTH course*
- Alternative Careers in Vet Med*
- Business and Management in Vet Med *

HOW TO INNOVATE VET MED?

- Introduce courses on AI and its role in Vet Med
 - Standardization of surveillance systems across countries in the region
 - Forecasting epidemics ++
 - AMR
 - ...
- Link curriculum to
 - WDAH objectives and approach on OH
 - Other One Health / GHS interventions by various Int Org
 - Funding opportunities in OH

MOST IMPORTANT ...

- Vet Med should be oriented to expose Students to solve real life problems
 - Practical aspects – examples from real life situations
 - Stimulate critical thinking
 - Based on experience of Teachers
 - Integrate the teaching of DH with other disciplines / sectors

EU 'promotion' of OH

- **Union Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM) - Call for proposals - Knowledge for Action in Prevention and Preparedness (KAPP) - (UCPM-2025-KAPP-PVPP)**
 - https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/docs/2021-2027/ucpm/wp-call/2025/call-fiche_ucpm-2025-kapp-pvpp_en.pdf
 - Priority 1: Improving risk assessment, anticipation, and disaster risk management planning
 - Priority 2: Increasing risk awareness and preparedness of the population
 - Priority 3: Enhancing early warning
 - Priority 4: Ensuring a robust civil protection system by strengthening institutional preparedness and individual capacity
- **Leveraging artificial intelligence for pandemic preparedness and response - HORIZON-HLTH-2025-01-DISEASE-04**
 - <https://ec.europa.eu/info/funding-tenders/opportunities/portal/screen/opportunities/topic-details/HORIZON-HLTH-2025-01-DISEASE-04?isExactMatch=true&status=31094501,31094502,31094503&frameworkProgramme=43108390&callIdentifier=HORIZON-HLTH-2025-01&order=DESC&pageNumber=1&pageSize=50&sortBy=startDate>

Examples from my classes – where is this?





Materials used in the teaching (examples):

- **One Health**

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TG0pduAYESA>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gJ9yb0umlTg>
- <https://youtu.be/Ndfi9QbdXVY>
- (Community One Health in Africa): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RFtilUyJpz0>

- **IHR**

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ollcah8zltk>

- **GHSA**

- <https://globalhealthsecurityagenda.org/progress-to-target>

- **Communication**

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XCr0de-JYs0>

- **WOAH PVS Tool**

- <https://www.woah.org/en/what-we-offer/improving-veterinary-services/pvs-pathway/>

COUNTRY EVALUATION TOOL

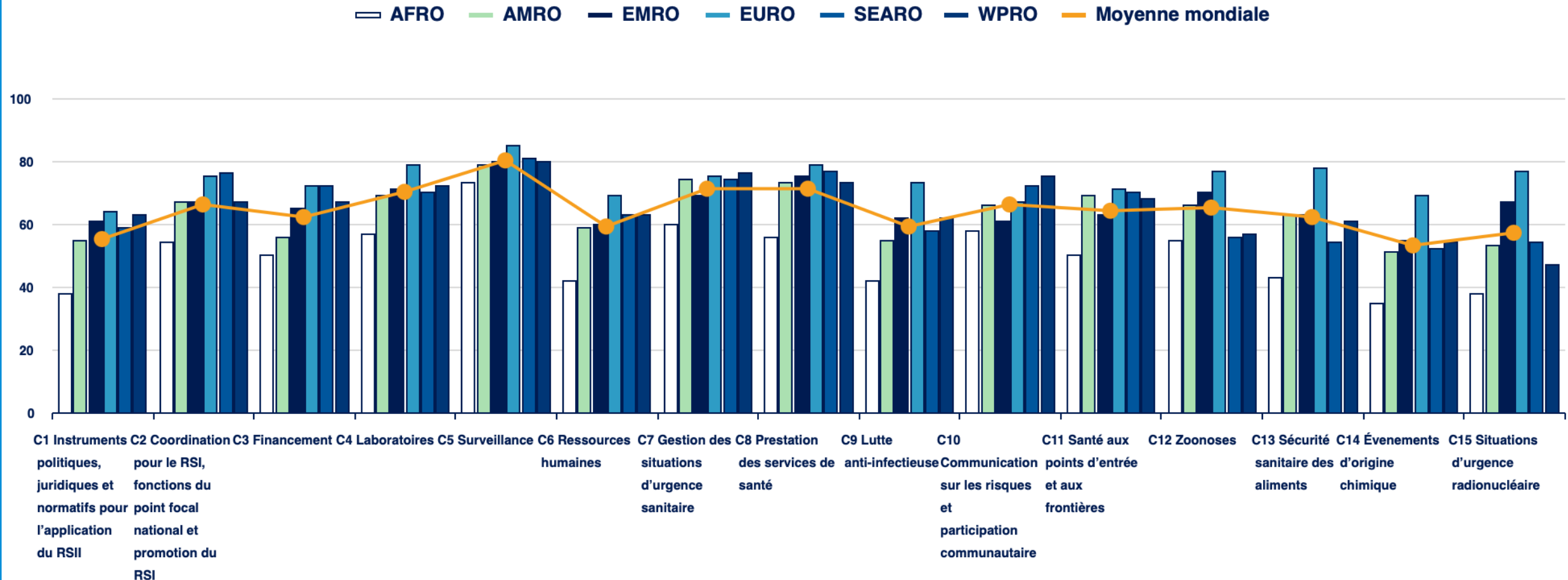
JEE (3rd edition) DIVIDED INTO TECHNICAL AREAS (COMPONENTS):

- I Prevent
- II Detect
- III Respond
- IV IHR RELATED HAZARDS AND POINTS OF ENTRY
 - Points of entry and border health
 - Chemical risks
 - Radiological emergencies

JEE 3rd edition - <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240051980>

Score RSI par capacité Toutes les régions de l'OMS 2024 (mis à jour le 19-05-2025)

N=195 (sur la base du 195 pays qui ont soumis rapports en utilisant l'outil SPAR)



PANDEMIC FUND -

<https://www.thepandemicfund.org/#>

OVERVIEW

The Pandemic Fund is the first multilateral financing mechanism dedicated exclusively to strengthening critical pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response (PPR) capacities at the local, regional, and global levels, with a focus on low- and middle-income countries.

In just a few years, the Pandemic Fund has moved quickly to fill critical investment gaps. As of August 2025, the Pandemic Fund's portfolio stood at nearly US\$7 billion spanning 75 countries across six geographic regions. This included US\$885 million in grants awarded through its first two funding rounds, which catalyzed over US\$6 billion in additional domestic and international resources for countries and regions.

Recognizing the need to address chronic underinvestment in pandemic PPR capacity, particularly in low- and middle-income countries, the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors requested in April 2022 that the World Bank explore the establishment of a new financing mechanism. With broad support from the G20, other founding donors, civil society, and other stakeholders, the World Bank's Board of Directors approved the proposal to establish the Pandemic Fund on June 30, 2022. The Pandemic Fund was **officially established** by its **Governing Board** at its inaugural meeting on September 8-9, 2022. The World Bank serves as Trustee and hosts the Fund's Secretariat.



Important ideas for HPAI / zoonoses / EIDs programs ...

- **Sustainability**
- **Coordination / Collaboration**
 - Stakeholders
 - National, Regional and International
- **Results oriented (strategic planning / managing for results)**
 - focus on outcomes
 - focused on improving performance
 - Uses information to improve policy, programming and implementation towards achieving results
- **M&E SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT**

Exercise 1 : identification and establishment of RRT / EOC

Poultry Die Off

There have been several confirmed cases of highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) in poultry and humans in various regions of the world, mainly in Asia (where most of the cases were confirmed) and a few in Africa and Europe.

The mortality rate in humans is around 40%. Although at this time transmission is limited from animal to humans, there has been one case of a family member who cared for a sick relative where human to human transmission is suspected to have occurred, but not yet confirmed.

Migratory season has started and many wild bird species have migrated to Africa. Within the past month, there were 2 confirmed cases of HPAI in 2 intensive poultry farms, one in East and the other West Africa. The cases have been controlled as per the methods adopted in the country and endorsed by international bodies and no further cases were suspected. Economic losses were tremendous, mainly for the poor communities affected by the disease, directly due to poultry die off or indirectly due to trade restrictions. Two weeks ago another country reported a poultry die off in a government farm. The farm supplies live birds to traders and poultry meat that is transported across the country. The initial investigation found no human cases. However, yesterday a poultry worker from the affected farm was hospitalized with signs of severe respiratory distress.

As a group, answer the following questions:

1. How would you select a RRT to address this issue? Is it a permanent structure or a ready to be deployed team once necessary? Who / which skills / professionals should be part of the RRT?
2. The Prime Minister asks you to help him to identify a team of specialists to develop a National P&C plan / the OHP is already established but not functional. What do you suggest as the major components of this plan (refer to the JEE document).

Exercise 2 : development of OH programs

In country A, the new government aims to promote socioeconomic development at the national and, especially, subnational levels in the most disadvantaged regions. Internally, it intends to improve road network between the various regions, some of which are not easily accessible (tropical forest areas, where access roads are nonexistent or precarious), hindering access to markets for exotic timber and other products. It also aims to promote development of the livestock industry as the main objective of the new policies for the region. The development of the program is based on a study conducted exclusively at the central level and based on censuses conducted over 10 years ago.

The populations residing in these areas have no contact with urban centers and practice subsistence agriculture, with surplus produce sold in local markets; sometimes, merchants travel from village to village, buying / selling poultry or other small animals, including bush meat. Many men hunt wild animals (for family consumption or sold in markets). However, women are those that generally prepare the meat from these wild animals for consumption/sale (fresh or smoked).

Another objective of the new policies is also to encourage foreign investment (in the country, especially in these newly explored areas) and to ensure the country plays a more prominent role in the international market for exotic timber and agricultural products.

The government has not yet approved legislation relevant to the new policies, but some draft documents are being developed and submitted for government approval.

A few months later, road construction began, and some forest areas were cleared for agricultural use. These areas were closed to hunting, but the local populations were not consulted during this process.

There are some NGOs that have been working in the region for several years and report to local and national authorities that cases of previously unobserved diseases have been detected, or an increase in cases (data not yet official) of known diseases, primarily in women.

1. Government officials are unaware of the fact that local populations are demonstrating against ongoing activities in the area, when, in their view (of the Gov), the expected result is socioeconomic development in this region (including ecotourism development). They ask for your help on how to proceed. What would you advise them? Some NGOs believe there is a great opportunity for ecotourism development in this region. What factors should be considered before proceeding with this idea?
2. How can you justify the "apparent/real" increase in the number of disease cases (some already known)?
3. Considering the biggest challenges encountered in the film you saw, "Implementing One Health in Africa," and, in your opinion, what can be done to contribute to the success of GHS/OH programs? What could be the components of such program (consult the JEE and other documents / presentations in class)?

Thank you