



Livestock Biosecurity and Animal Health Programme Management Training Course

11 – 15 January 2027

Amsterdam - Zuidas business district hotel



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Introduction:

Livestock biosecurity and animal health programme management is the subject of this 5-day course for farm health managers, veterinary service planners and programme coordinators, ending with an Animal Health and Biosecurity Programme Plan for a case organisation. Organisations lose herds, trade access and public trust when surveillance is patchy, vaccination coverage is unverified and movement control starts after disease has already spread. Nominees already coordinate herd health, veterinary services or farm biosecurity, and teaching is by simulation of an unfolding outbreak using surveillance records and movement data. CoreConcept Training Center delivers this livestock biosecurity course.

Course Objectives:

- Map disease introduction and spread pathways for a holding and rank priority diseases with a risk matrix
- Design a surveillance scheme with case definitions, sampling frames and laboratory test selection for herds and flocks
- Plan vaccination, quarantine and certification routines for foot-and-mouth disease, brucellosis and avian influenza
- Apply response options, zoning and movement control during an outbreak of a notifiable disease
- Assess reservoir risks such as camel herds linked to MERS-CoV and agree exposure reduction measures with health partners
- Prepare an Animal Health and Biosecurity Programme Plan with reporting duties, compensation rules and a staffed budget

Target Audience:

- Managers responsible for herd and flock health planning across large livestock enterprises
 - Planners accountable for veterinary service capacity, surveillance schedules and vaccination campaigns
 - Coordinators who run animal disease reporting, laboratory submissions and outbreak logistics
 - Biosecurity leads responsible for quarantine, cleaning and visitor and vehicle controls on farm sites
 - Programme managers who administer compensation, movement permits and producer engagement for animal disease control
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Course Outline:

Day 1: Disease Risk Foundations and Biosecurity Current-State Assessment

- Epidemiological Triad Model Applied to Herd and Flock Disease Risk
- Transboundary Animal Disease Landscape and Priority Disease Ranking Matrix
- Farm Biosecurity Zoning Map With Clean, Buffer and Dirty Areas
- Animal Health Service Structure and Stakeholder Responsibility Chart
- Current-State Biosecurity Gap Assessment Using a Farm Audit Checklist

Day 2: Surveillance Design, Diagnostics and Reporting Pathways

- Passive, Active and Sentinel Surveillance Design Comparison Table
- Case Definitions and Sampling Frame for Herd Prevalence Surveys
- Laboratory Diagnostic Test Selection by Sensitivity, Specificity and Sample Type
- WOAHP Notifiable Disease Reporting Pathway and Trade Status Implications
- Surveillance Data Register and Early Warning Signal Dashboard Design

Day 3: Vaccination, Quarantine and Herd Certification Routines

- Vaccination Programme Design With Strain Matching and Coverage Targets
- Post-Vaccination Monitoring Using Serosurvey Sampling and Cold Chain Audit
- Quarantine Facility Layout and Incoming Animal Isolation Protocol
- Brucellosis Screening and Test-and-Removal Herd Certification Pathway
- Cleaning and Disinfection Procedure With Vehicle Wash Point Checklist

Day 4: Outbreak Response, Reservoir Risks, Movement Control and Compensation

- Foot-and-Mouth Disease Response Options Comparing Vaccination and Stamping Out
- Avian Influenza Zoning, Depopulation and Carcass Disposal Decision Tree
- Dromedary Camel Reservoir Surveillance for MERS-CoV Exposure Reduction
- Movement Control Permit System and Contact Tracing Trace-Back Form
- Compensation Valuation Schedule and Farmer Reporting Incentive Design

Day 5: Outbreak Simulation and the Animal Health and Biosecurity Programme Plan

- Simulation Injects Using a Case Farm Cluster and Laboratory Results
 - Incident Command Structure and Control Zone Declaration Exercise
 - Movement Restriction and Trace-Back Execution Against Case Records
 - Budget and Staffing Model for Surveillance, Vaccination and Compensation
 - Animal Health and Biosecurity Programme Plan Completion and Peer Challenge
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Skills You Will Gain:

- Animal Disease Risk Ranking
- Surveillance Scheme Design
- Diagnostic Test Interpretation
- Vaccination Coverage Planning
- Quarantine Protocol Design
- Incident Command Coordination
- Contact Tracing and Trace-Back
- Compensation Rule Design

Why Attend This Course:

- Deliver an Animal Health and Biosecurity Programme Plan to the veterinary service director, farm owners and finance lead for approval
- Decide when to vaccinate, isolate or depopulate once laboratory results and movement records point to an outbreak
- Avoid late disease reporting, unverified vaccine coverage and unpaid compensation disputes that close markets and strain farmer cooperation
- Coach farm teams and field veterinarians on sampling, zoning and trace-back forms drawn from the course templates

Conclusion:

Back at work, the participant presents the Animal Health and Biosecurity Programme Plan to the veterinary service director, farm owners and finance lead, who use it to set surveillance schedules, vaccination targets, quarantine capacity and compensation budgets. Field teams use its zoning maps and trace-back forms during any suspected case. After the first vaccination and surveillance cycle, the organisation should review coverage, reporting delay, number of traced contacts and claim settlement time, then update the plan.

Frequently Asked Questions FAQ:

What should participants know before a livestock biosecurity and animal health programme management course?

Participants should already coordinate herd health, veterinary services or farm biosecurity and be comfortable reading prevalence tables and movement records. Bringing anonymised surveillance data or a farm biosecurity checklist helps them apply the simulation to their own organisation.

How does livestock biosecurity and animal health programme management differ from a livestock farm management course?

It concentrates on disease control: surveillance, vaccination, quarantine, outbreak response, movement control and compensation. A farm management course covers feeding, breeding and flock economics, and a human public health course covers population disease burden rather than animal herds.

Why does livestock biosecurity depend on movement control and trace-back?

Most notifiable animal diseases spread through animal, vehicle and people movements. Movement control stops further spread, while trace-back identifies source and contact holdings so surveillance, vaccination and culling decisions reach the right farms quickly.

What do participants take back from the livestock biosecurity and animal health programme management course?

Participants take back an Animal Health and Biosecurity Programme Plan for a case organisation, with a farm audit checklist, surveillance design table, trace-back form and compensation schedule template adaptable to their own livestock operation.
