This section describes logistics of how the raw data (biological samples, health indicators, observations etc) will be translated into surveillance information. The type of samples to be collected and testing to be carried out has been determined in section 6 (testing protocol). Here details should be recorded regarding the management and logistical aspects of the analysis of the raw data/samples in order to turn it into useful surveillance data.

11.1 WHO will perform the analyses?

Who will be involved in the analysis of the raw data/samples, the level of labour specialization needed, the institutions responsible, etc.

11.2 HOW will samples be analysed

Testing protocol already defined in section 7.

11.3 WHEN/HOW OFTEN will samples be analysed

Frequency of any initial analysis or laboratory testing of the raw data/samples. For instance:

- As soon as received (immediate/real-time).
- In a fixed schedule eg weekly, monthly.
- In batches after a certain number of samples is reached.

11.4 Expected LOAD

What is the expected load of samples to be analysed monthly? This is important in order to assess capacity and resource availability. For example, if the laboratory(ies) available do not have the capacity to process this number of samples monthly, the sampling protocol may need to be redesigned. Refer back to section 8 to review the sampling strategy and sample size if needed.

11.5 Training

Is training needed? This could be as simple as the creation of a manual and its dissemination, the training of laboratory staff, workshops for veterinarians/field workers. Details to be documented include frequency, institution responsible, target audience, cost etc.

11.6 Follow-up

Plans for monitoring or reviewing compliance in the sample/ data analyses (for instance quality control) should be outlines. Consequences and follow up of a positive result were recorded in section 4, here the surveillance designer should be thinking generally about the overall surveillance plan and follow-up.