



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

WOAH Wildlife Health Programme

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Preparedness and Resilience Department

- Regional Commission meeting
Europe
- Samarkand, Uzbekistan, 30 September -
4 October 2024



To Protect Wildlife health



To reduce, anticipate and manage the risk of pathogen emergence and transmission at the human-animal-ecosystem interface

To improve early detection, notification and management of wildlife diseases



A political, policy and scientific environment to support Veterinary Services in the implementation of effective wildlife health monitoring, surveillance and management is key to reinforce One Health strategies to manage the risk of disease emergence and protect wildlife health.

- Funding support from 6 WOAHA Members (**2 from the EU**) and the **EU** = 3,3Ms (without EU funded regional Projects) over 5 years
- Team of **4** people at WOAHA HQ
- OH Officer in Brussels and Wildlife Contact Point in Moscow





HOW to achieve these objectives?



Promote multisectoral coordination and collaboration to operationalize the One health approach



Strengthen capacity in wildlife health management for veterinary services



Improve reporting and analysis of quality wildlife health data to improve global surveillance systems



Update and develop relevant international standards and guidelines related to wildlife health



Dissemination of scientific knowledge to address risks and identify best practices in wildlife health



Awareness and advocacy to integrate wildlife health issues into veterinary services' priorities



Development of the Wildlife Health Framework (WHF): a consultative process

- Questionnaire to WOAH Members to collect inputs
- Consultation of external stakeholders
- Inputs from the Working Group on Wildlife

Wildlife Health Framework
(Dec. 2020)

5-year Wildlife Health Framework implementation plan
(2021-2025)

- Stock taking and baseline (Two surveys to Wildlife Focal Points)
- Products development
- Products dissemination
- Resource mobilisation

- External WHF evaluation
- Foresight tools
- Feedback from Members through Regional Commissions

Programme evaluation to inform next Strategy
(2026-2030)



Table 1: Total number of responses per region

OIE Region	Total no. of respondents	Total no. of OIE Members	% of OIE Members who responded
AFRICA	44	54	81%
AMERICAS	28	32	88%
ASIA AND PACIFIC	26	36	72%
EUROPE	47	53	89%
MIDDLE EAST	6	20	30%
Grand Total	151		83%

- **TOP Enabling factors** for Veterinary Services to conduct surveillance in wildlife and monitor health risk in wildlife trade and use

1. Increase collaboration with other sectors (conservation)
2. Relevant legislative framework
3. Funding from government
4. WOAH Guidelines pertaining to wildlife trade

OIE Members' expectations related to epidemiological surveillance in wildlife and health monitoring of wildlife trade and use





Some key Highlights



Multisectoral collaboration to produce Guidelines on wildlife trade



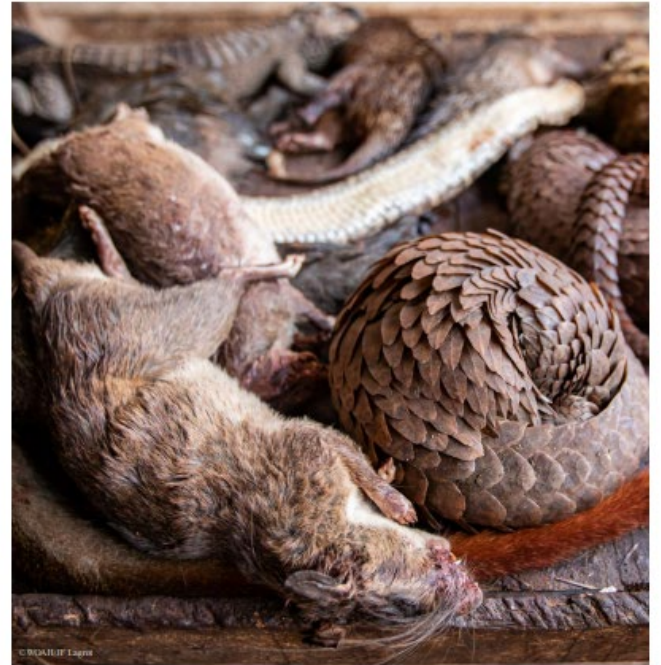
WOAH
Working
Group on
Wildlife



WOAH
Collaborating
Centre for Risk
Analysis and
Modelling



Guidelines for Addressing Disease Risks in Wildlife Trade



Avian influenza and Wildlife

Risk management for people working with wild birds

September 2022



Guidelines for WOAHA Members



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale

Organización
Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal

General Guidelines for Surveillance of Diseases, Pathogens and Toxic Agents in Free-ranging Wildlife

An overview for wildlife authorities and others working with wildlife

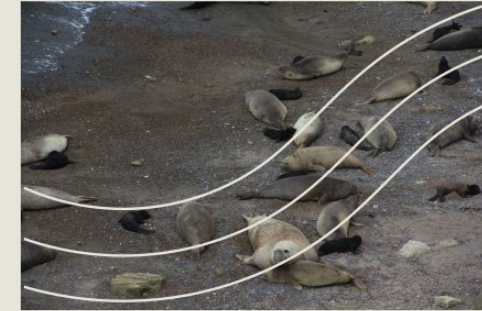
First edition



Practical guide for authorised field responders to HPAI outbreaks in marine mammals

February 2024

With a focus on biosecurity, sample collection for virus detection and carcass disposal



- Guidelines for Risk guidance on **reducing spillback of Mpox from humans to wildlife, pet animals and other animals**
- Considerations for **emergency vaccination of wild birds against high pathogenicity avian influenza** in specific situations
- Guidelines for **Working with Free-Ranging Wild Mammals in the Era of the COVID-19 Pandemic**
- Guidelines & Manual for **Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis** (currently being updated)



The Wildlife Health Framework tackles the legislation gap

Wildlife
legislation
needs
special
attention
(surveys)
**June 2020
and June
2021**

Wildlife health
legislation
questionnaire
June 2023

Review and
adjust
questionnaire
2024 -2025

Address
gaps in the
WOAH
Code
Legislation
Chapter
**Long
term**



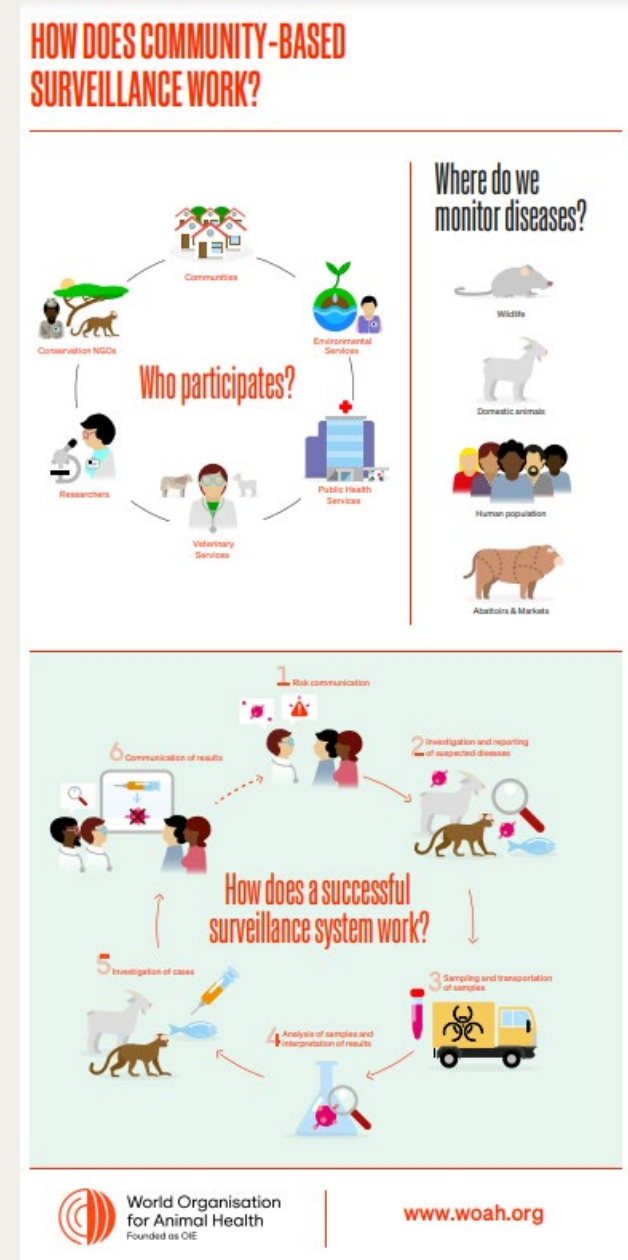
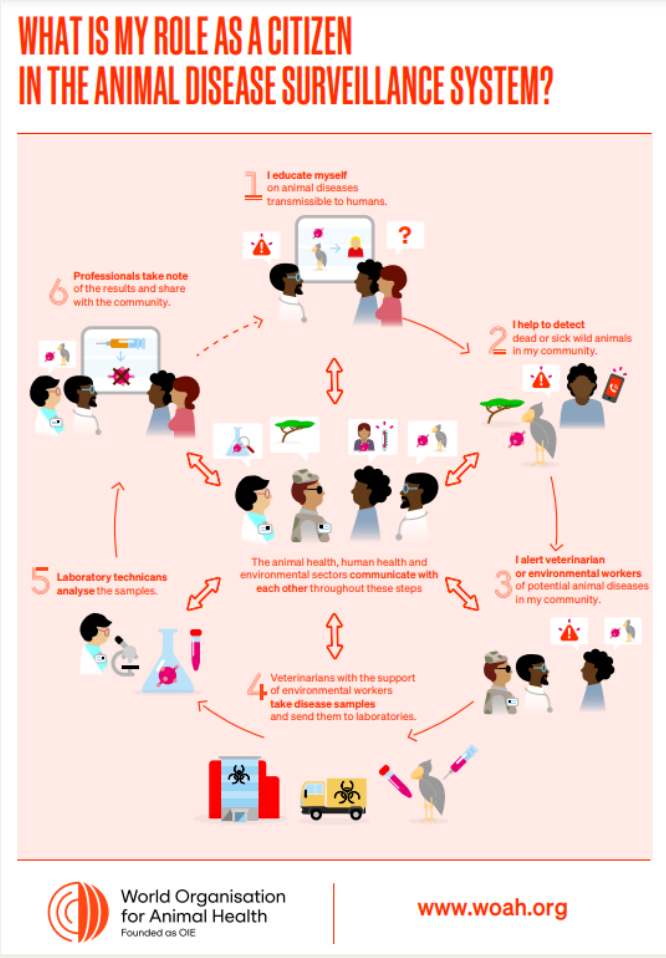
Wildlife
health
legislation
review
(terrestrial
animals)
Sep. 2022

Pilot VLSP
missions
with
wildlife
component
**2023 -
2025**

Wild
aquatic
animal
health
legislation
review
Q1 2025

- To highlight the importance of Wildlife health for Global health
- Provide material for advocacy purpose

- Ecosystem Video
- Surveillance Video
- Pelican and AI video
- TB video



WAHIS and WAHIS-Wild Beta

Sharing information on wildlife diseases allows us to:

- Promote biodiversity and wildlife conservation
- Improve knowledge and raising awareness of emerging threats for better protection of
 - Human health
 - Animal health

WILDLIFE DISEASES

Situation Report 01/24

Period covered: Jan – Jun 2024

This report provides an update of wildlife disease situation, according to the information submitted through the World Animal Health Information System of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WAHIS).

A general introduction of the scope and objective of this report as well as global level of wildlife disease surveillance activities can be found on [Wildlife Health - WOA - World Organisation for Animal Health](#).

Key messages and Recommendations

- During the reporting period, 55 countries and territories reported 3,800 outbreaks and 11,566 cases in wildlife. Cases of eight diseases were reported in 151 different wildlife species, 10% of which are classified as being at risk of extinction by the IUCN red-list.
- The reporting of exceptional events affecting wildlife during the period mainly concerned African Swine Fever and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in several regions. This is a common situation also observed in previous situation reports that shows the widespread existence of surveillance activities in WOA Member countries and the extensive distribution of these two diseases worldwide.
- Few deaths and cases in 15 threatened species, representing 0.6% of the total number of cases notified during the period have been reported, highlighting the importance of diseases for the conservation of biodiversity. The spread and persistence of ASF and HPAI in wildlife poses a threat not only to biodiversity (especially when the diseases are reported in fragmented bird and mammal populations), but also to livestock, food security, and human health at the global level.

Regional Highlight

Regional Wildlife Health Network for Wildlife Focal Points

- Bi-annual webinars to share knowledge and science on wildlife health issues
- Networking opportunity with transversal disciplines

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18 October 2023
10:00 CET

First Webinar
Wildlife Health Network Europe

Speakers

Nuno Filipe Guimarães Ph.D.

Ecology, conservation and management of large carnivores in Europe



Photo: Nuno Guimarães

Focal Point for Wildlife – Romania
Dr. Radu Petrescu

Classic Swine Fever surveillance in Romania

 **WOAH Wildlife Health Programme**

 **Wildlife Health Framework**



Outcomes Webinar 1

- Need for the development of research efforts
- Collaboration between the different stakeholders in the region

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10 April 2024
10:00 CET

Webinar
Wildlife Health Network Europe
Wildlife Trade in Europe

Speakers

Ilaria Di Silvestre - IFAW



Wildlife trade situation in Europe and needed EU actions against wildlife trafficking

Sophie Gryseels - Institute of Natural Sciences INTERCEPT Project

Monitoring the legal and illegal import of exotic animals, wild meat and the potential pathogens they carry into Belgium from non-EU countries

Photo: Sophie Gryseels

WOAH Wildlife Health Programme

Wildlife Health Framework

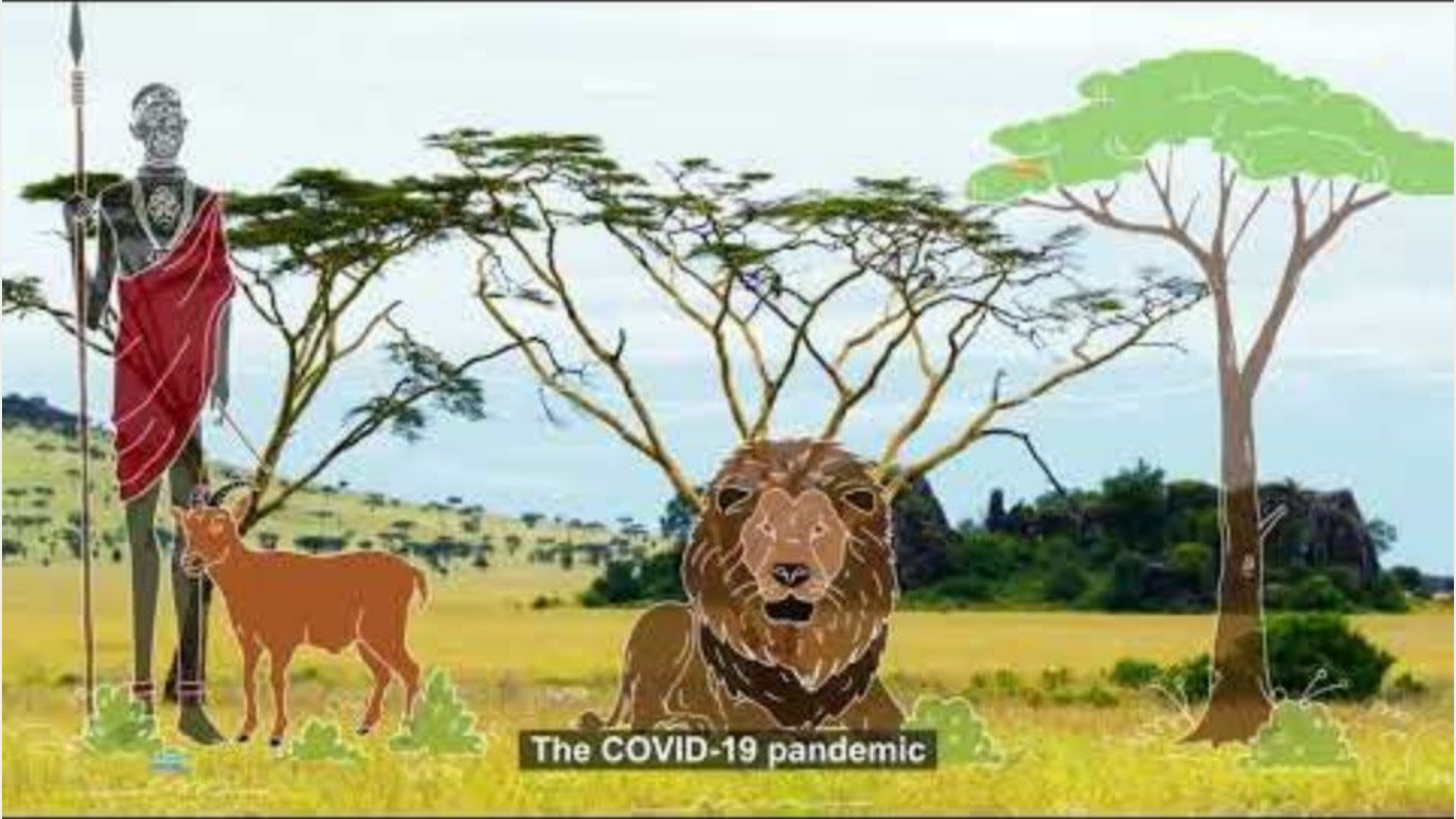
 Funded by the European Union

 natural sciences

 ifaw

Outcomes Webinar 2

- Need for communication and collaborative work with rescue centers to manage confiscated wild animals
- Training of personal to handle confiscated wild animals
- Development of a shared database to register and analyse the quantity of species under traffic in the region.



The COVID-19 pandemic

Your turn !

Any questions ?

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