

Q&A



Understanding WildEpi

1. What is WildEpi?

WildEpi is a secure, collaborative, real-time digital platform managed by the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH). It is designed to capture non-official information on wildlife diseases that are not listed by WOAH (*i.e.* not included in the [chapter 1.3. of the WOAH Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes](#) and therefore not collected by [WAHIS](#)). Any wild host species, vertebrate or invertebrate and any non-listed etiological agents can be reported in WildEpi, as there is no predefined disease list. The platform supports data centralization, early information sharing, documentation, and analysis of wildlife health events globally. Currently, WildEpi is only accessible to a selected group of knowledgeable users, “The community of users”, and is not accessible to the general public. WildEpi complements — but does not replace — official reporting mechanisms under WOAH and its official reporting platform, WAHIS.

2. What benefit do I get from sharing information in WildEpi?

There are several benefits to sharing information on WildEpi :

- (01) You contribute to global wildlife health information sharing and help to fill knowledge gaps in poorly understood diseases and conditions.
- (02) You can use the platform to safely manage your national wildlife health information by selecting your country filter. You can then visualise all the information shared by authorised wildlife health stakeholders in your country.
- (03) You can use the AI species identification tool to support wild species identification in your area.
- (04) Your country can benefit from support for rapid risk assessment if your country needs expert support, provided by WOAH through its international experts' network.
- (05) You can consult risk assessments shared and learn from the experience of others to increase your own preparedness.
- (06) You can benefit from aggregated data analysis and contextualisation produced by WOAH regularly,
- (07) WildEpi is open access, and all codes are available upon request.

3. Who are the members of the community of users of WildEpi?

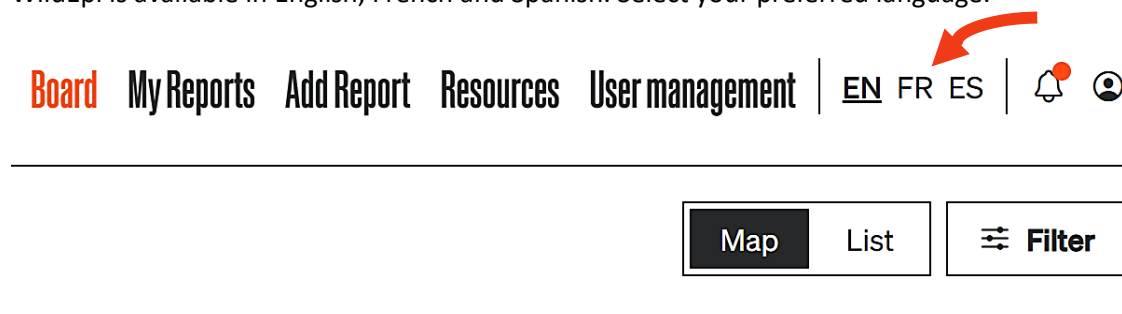
Community members include WOAH Delegates and Focal Points for wildlife, aquatic species and animal disease notification, and other national wildlife health stakeholders designated by the WOAH Delegate, as well as WOAH reference centres. Community members also include regional or global wildlife health stakeholders added by WOAH.

4. How can I connect to WildEpi?

As long as you are a registered community member, you can sign in using your email address. For enhanced security, a security code will be sent to your inbox. Enter this code in the dedicated area to access and use WildEpi.

5. In what languages is WildEpi available?

WildEpi is available in English, French and Spanish. Select your preferred language.



6. Should I use the app or the web platform?

As you see fit! The app allows you to submit information directly from the field, even when there is no internet connection. This information is stored locally on your phone and uploaded when connectivity becomes available.

If you want to upload data in bulk from CSV files, however, we recommend doing so through the web platform.

7. How can I access the app? Is it available for Android and iOS?

Yes, you can find the app in the Android and iOS stores by searching for “WildEpi ” in your phone’s search bar. Follow the normal procedure to download it. Although anyone can download the app, only identified community members can access its content and use it.

What information can be shared?

8. Can I share information on WOA-Listed diseases on WildEpi?

No, WildEpi is designed to record health events that are not listed by WOA in [Chapter 1.3 of Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes](#). Notification of these listed diseases must be made under the authority of WOA Delegates via [WAHIS](#).

9. Is my report an official notification?

No, your report is not an official notification, but rather a means of sharing information on diseases that are not listed in the [chapter 1.3. of the WOA Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes](#).

10. What constitutes a report?

A report is a health event (not listed by WOA), diagnosed or not, of infectious origin or not affecting a given wild species (free or captive), in a given location at a given time.

There is no lower threshold for the number of dead or sick animals required to be able to create a report; even the finding of one individual can constitute a report.

11. Can I share information on mortality or morbidity if the cause is unknown?

Yes! You can share information on undiagnosed diseases or sickness. Sharing this information in a timely manner is highly recommended. To do so, simply click on:

Etiology

Do you know the cause? *

Yes	No
-----	----

If you later diagnose your disease and it is a disease not listed by WOA, you can update your report to include the cause. If the disease is listed, the relevant authorities can report it in WAHIS.

12. Can historical data (before WildEpi launch) be uploaded?

Yes! They can, and we highly recommend that you share historical data in WildEpi .

13. Can I share the negative diagnostic test results?

Yes, this is highly encouraged, whether or not the cause of the disease or death is known. To do so, record the sample and type of test that you carried out and type the number of positives as 0 and the number of negatives as the number found.

14. Can I share a result from a diagnostic test that has not been validated in accordance with the procedure described in [section 2.2 of the WOA manual](#)?

Yes, you can share any diagnostic procedure. If the diagnostic test used for the species/matrix/analyte in question has not been validated, please provide any additional information in the dedicated box. This should include the performance results of the diagnostic test, if known. This will allow contextualising the diagnosis result. We also encourage reporting negative results where applicable.

15. Do I need to know the size of the wild animal population to record a report?

This information is not mandatory. However, if you have this information from population monitoring, please provide it, as this will make it easier to estimate prevalence and describe the situation more accurately, thus making the information more epidemiologically relevant.

16. Wild animals have died because of a drought. Does this constitute a reportable case in WildEpi?

Yes! We record wild animal's death or sickness due to environmental causes, such as heat- or cold-induced mortality, starvation, habitat destruction, natural disasters, or competition with invasive species. Coral bleaching, for example, can be reported.

17. I do not know the name of the affected wild species. Can I still create a report?

Yes, you can! If you are unsure of the precise species name, there are three ways to get help in WildEpi :

1. Use the AI species identification tool if you have a picture of the species.
2. Use the taxonomic tree to input your taxonomic knowledge for ranks above the species level.
3. End your identification at the genus level. Do this if you cannot reach the species level.

18. How can I report if the affected species are protected, and I am reluctant to share their precise location?

If so, you can share an approximate location and tick the box labelled " Approximate location".

Location - WGS84

43.9646 *	2.5935 *	
-----------	----------	---

☒ Approximate location

How do I share information?

19. How can I add a single report?

Connect to the platform, go to the "Add report" tab and fill in the different fields with information. Only the fields with an asterisk * are mandatory. If you want to publish your report directly, press 'Publish my report'. Otherwise, save it as a draft so you can check it before publishing.

20. Can I upload data in bulk?

Yes! You can do so using [this data template](#). Click on "upload from .csv" on the web platform (not available on mobile) and follow the step-by-step guidance until submission. Each line of your CSV file constitutes a report, *i.e.* an event affecting a given species in a given location on a given date.

21. Can I connect WildEpi to my own national database?

Currently, this is not possible, but you can export data from your database, format it to the right format using [this template](#) and upload it as a bulk data upload in WildEpi.

22. Can I delete a published report?

No, you cannot delete a published report, but you can edit it.

23. Can I delete an unpublished draft report?

Yes, you can delete an unpublished draft report.

24. Can I edit and correct a report if I make a mistake?

Yes, you can. You can edit a report if you detect a mistake. All versions of reports are stored, and you are asked to provide the reason for editing the report in a pop-up text box before republishing the report.

TCD-04_2026-001 Published

Author: am.oie.region@gmail.com
 Creation date: 4/30/2026
 Country: Argentina
 Version: 2.0

[Share](#)

General information (+)
 Surveillance and etiology (+)
 Supporting documents (+)

[Edit](#) [Request RRA](#)

[← Add version note](#)

Add version note

Version note *

Describe reason for editing

[Publish](#)

When you republish the report, only your latest version will appear on the dashboard. However, community members will be able to see that previous versions were published, and view the reason for the modification.

25. What if my report already exists in WildEpi? Is there a risk of duplication?

No. When you submit a report, WildEpi automatically checks whether a similar report has already been published. If so, it fetches the report for your review. You can then compare the two reports and decide whether the new report needs to be published.

26. I am offline, and I cannot access all the functionalities. Is this normal?

Yes, if you submit a report offline, some features, such as the full taxonomy tree, will not be available. Your report will be saved locally as a draft. As soon as you go online again, you will be able to complete and publish your report.

Data visibility

27. Who can submit a report?

Any community member can add a report. Community members are either nominated by the [WOAH Delegate](#) of their country or invited by WOAHP to join the community of users. WOAHP invited their reference centres and other relevant regional or global wildlife health partners.

28. Who will see my reports?

All community members will see your report when it is published. If you save it as a draft, only you and your country's WOAHP Delegate can see the report. Neither WOAHP nor community members can see draft reports.

29. Is WildEpi linked with WAHIS?

WildEpi is not directly linked with WAHIS, but the data from WAHIS and from WildEpi can be integrated to get a comprehensive overview of animal disease situations.

Training

30. Will I be trained to use the WildEpi?

WildEpi is designed to be intuitive and user-friendly. A step-by-step process guides the user, and error messages indicate what needs to be corrected to complete a report. If needed, a tutorial video can be found (*link coming soon*).

If needed, WOAHP is also available to provide users with support. Please contact us at [this email](#) if you require assistance.

31. How do I report a bug?

Bugs may appear during the launch phase of WildEpi. If you detect one, please [inform us here](#). The technical team may contact you for more information about the issue.

User Roles and Rights

WOAH Focal Point

32. What types of WOAHP National Focal Points have access to WildEpi?

National focal points for wildlife, animal diseases notification and aquatic animals have access to WildEpi.

33. I am a WOA National Focal Point. Can my WOA Delegate check my reports before submission?

Yes, your WOA Delegate can view all your draft reports, and only they have access to them until they are published.

34. I am a WOA National Focal Point. Can I publish reports independently?

Provided you have permission from your WOA Delegate, you can publish reports directly. This is a decision for you and your Delegate to make, and WOA will not interfere.

WOAH Delegate

35. I am a WOA Delegate. How can I access and publish draft reports?

In the 'My Reports' section, you will be able to see all reports that your National Focal Points have submitted as drafts. You can then click on them, check them and publish them as you see fit.

36. I am a WOA Delegate. How can I add a new data contributor for my country, and who should I add?

Any administrative service, national institute, research institute, academic partner, wildlife health stakeholder, laboratory, environmental stakeholder, or NGO managing wildlife or handling wildlife health data can be added to the community of users. WOA Delegates can do this by using the 'User management' tab and filling in the details of the new community member:



Alternatively, you can send WOA the information about the new community member, and they will add them to the group on your behalf.

WOAH Reference Centre

37. I am a WOA Reference Centre working at the regional or international level. Can I report on any country I work in?

Yes, if you are a WOA Reference Centre with regional or global wildlife health field activities, you can create reports for any country you work in.

Other wildlife health data sharer

38. I am a national wildlife organisation nominated by the WOA Delegate as a contributor. Can I create and consult reports?

Yes, as long as your credentials are accepted, you can access WildEpi, create a report for your country, and view all published reports.

WOAH

39. What will WOAH do with the data shared in WildEpi?

WOAH will assist countries with rapid risk assessment when WOAH Delegates express the need, by triggering its network of experts. WOAH will also produce regular reports in which aggregated data will be contextualised and explained. These reports will be shared on the WOAH website.

40. How does WOAH handle personal data?

The personal data collected is name, institution and email address. This data is handled in accordance with the [WOAH GDPR policy](#) to ensure that retention times and security are maintained. Users can contact WOAH if they wish to leave the community. In this case, all personal information will be deleted after the official retention period. If you have any questions about our compliance with the data privacy policy, please contact the Data Protection Officer at dpo@woah.org.

41. Can WOAH add contributors?

Yes, WOAH will manage the community of users. WOAH will invite all WOAH Delegates, National Focal points for Wildlife, Animal Disease Notification and Aquatic Animals, as well as reference centres and other regional and global contributors belonging to WOAH's network to join the community.

42. Can WOAH exclude a user from the community?

Yes, if a user does not adhere to the community's Terms of Reference, WOAH reserves the right to exclude them from the community. This member will then lose access to WildEpi. WOAH will also ensure that all community members behave in accordance with the terms of reference for users.

43. Is WOAH responsible if the information shared is incorrect?

When submitting a report, several automatic checks are performed to ensure data integrity and reduce human error: coordinates, date logic, population size and test numbers are automatically verified. WOAH will perform regular checks for outliers and occasional data checks to ensure robustness of the data. WOAH may contact data providers to verify outliers. However, WOAH is not responsible for the quality of the shared data, which remains the responsibility of the information providers.

Data Use and Governance

44. Who owns the data?

The data provider remains the data owners. WOAH enables increased data sharing, accessibility and visibility within the user community, in line with the terms of reference that constitute the data agreement between community members.

45. Can I extract the data from the WildEpi to publish it elsewhere?

Yes, you can extract data in CSV format from WildEpi. However, for now, you can only publish it in an aggregated manner alongside global or regional analyses. You cannot highlight one country in particular or apply selective country targeting. If you are planning to use data that does not belong to you in a publication, you must inform

WOAH and obtain approval from the initial data providers beforehand. You cannot publish other users' raw data publicly without consent. You must also cite your data source.

46. I want to publish my data in a scientific paper. Can I safely share my data in WildEpi before publication?

Yes, you can. WildEpi is open to a closed community of users who have all agreed to the terms of reference. These stipulate that data can only be published in an aggregated manner, without reference to any particular country. Furthermore, data users must inform WOAH prior to use and request approval from the initial data providers.

Rapid risk assessment requests

47. I am a WOAH Delegate, and I am concerned by a situation reported published in WildEpi for my country. How can I request support for a rapid risk assessment?

Click on “Request a RRA” on the specific report. WOAH will then contact you to support and assist your team in better characterising the hazard, assessing the risk and mitigating it using a qualitative or semi-quantitative approach. You will be informed by email when the RRA is published.

48. Who can request a rapid risk assessment through WildEpi?

WOAH Delegates or the WOAH Director General can request support for a rapid risk assessment.

49. Who can consult a rapid risk assessment developed through WildEpi?

All users can consult a RRA and apply the insights gained to their own context.

Technical aspects, quality assurance, ethical concerns and security architecture

50. Which wild species taxonomy is used in WildEpi?

The [Global Biodiversity Information Facility](#) (GBIF) taxonomy is used in WildEpi. GBIF is an international network and data infrastructure funded by governments worldwide and aimed at providing open access to data about all types of life on Earth.

51. Which AI is used in WildEpi?

We use an external AI image identification service provider to support species identification. The model is BioCLIP 2 developed by the [Imageomics institute](#) at the University of Ohio. You can find more on the BioCLIP 2 project [here](#) and [here](#).

52. What ethical data framework was used to develop WildEpi

The [Data Ethics Canvas](#) was used to develop WildEpi. This framework takes an all-hazard and all-stakeholder approach to data ethics. Moreover, data entered into WildEpi must be collected in accordance with ethical standards and applicable legal requirements, including obtaining all necessary permits and authorisations as mandated by the relevant regulations.

53. Can the data shared in WildEpi impact national economies?

The data contained in WildEpi only concerns wild animal diseases that are not listed in the [chapter 1.3. of the WOAHA Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes](#). WildEpi does **not** replace official reporting obligations as stated and detailed in the Chapter 1.3. of the WOAHA Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes. The data contained in WildEpi is therefore not suitable for regulatory trade measures, nor can it be used to justify trade sanctions.

Moreover, only a select group of knowledgeable users have access to the data, which reduces the risk of misinterpretation. WOAHA will regularly contextualise the information shared in reports reviewed by experts. WildEpi uses SSO authentication for secure access and is maintained by our IT service provider to guarantee maximum security and system integrity.

54. Where are WildEpi and data hosted?

WildEpi is hosted on EU-based servers. All data stored in Azure is encrypted at rest. Our endpoints are protected through Cloudflare, which acts as a secure proxy. For administrative operations, database access is tightly restricted and requires both VPN access and FortiGate firewall controls.

55. I am interested in the codes of WildEpi for national data management. How can I get them?

If you would like to access the WildEpi operating code, please contact wildlife@woah.org.