



World Organisation  
for Animal Health  
Founded as OIE

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# PVS Pathway and One Health tools for efficient Veterinary Services

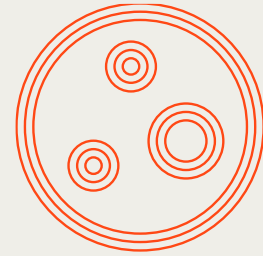
22 – 24 March 2023, Bangkok, Thailand

## Wildlife Health: WOAHA approach

**Kinley Choden**

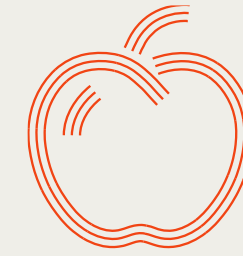
Animal Health Officer, WOAHA SRR SEA

# WILDLIFE HEALTH: global



## Working Group on Wildlife

Created more than 25 years ago to advise on health problems relating to wild animals



## International Standards and Guidelines

While Standards address the health of animals, both domestic and wild, holistically, there are also a few chapters specifically dedicated to wildlife health



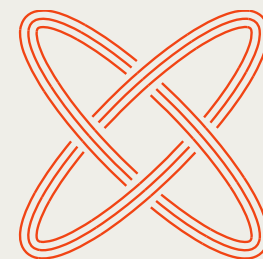
## Reference and collaborating centres

develop more rapid and effective diagnosis processes for wildlife diseases



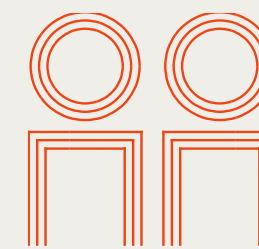
## Animal Disease Notification :WAHIS

WOAH's dedicated platform to notify listed and non-listed diseases



## WOAH training activities for wildlife health

WOAH's dedicated training manuals on various topics of wildlife health and disease control



## Global Disease Surveillance on Wildlife

repositories for animal health disease monitoring data from its Members through WAHIS



## Wildlife Health Programme

surveillance systems for wildlife health at regional, national and international levels, and advocating Members to reevaluate the importance and visibility given to wildlife health in their countries



## Focal Points

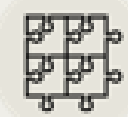
working with National Focal Points for Wildlife, who work to protect wildlife health, or advise on wildlife health in their country

## The problem

Increased contact between humans, wildlife and livestock and negative impacts on biodiversity from unsustainable human activities, such as habitat loss and land-use change, lead to the emergence of diseases which may threaten human and animal health.

## The solution

Raise awareness and develop advocacy tools



Promote multisectoral coordination and collaboration

Veterinary Services play an essential role in the prevention of disease emergence (including zoonoses) and in ensuring food security and safety.

A political, policy and scientific environment that allows Veterinary Services to implement effective wildlife health monitoring, surveillance and management is key and will be reinforced by the new OIE Wildlife Health Framework that aims to reinforce One Health strategies to manage the risk of disease emergence and protect wildlife health.

## Protecting wildlife health to achieve One Health

To manage the risk of disease emergence in wildlife and transmission of diseases at the human—animal—ecosystem interface.

To protect wildlife health by improving surveillance systems, early detection, notification and management of wildlife diseases.

Strengthen capacity in wildlife health management



Develop and disseminate scientific knowledge



Update and develop relevant international standards and guidelines



## The benefits

Improved animal and public health



Improve reporting and analysis of quality wildlife health data

## Implementation timeline

STOCKTAKING AND  
BASELINE  
2021-2022

DISSEMINATION  
AND  
IMPLEMENTATION  
2022-2025+

PRODUCTION  
OF TOOLS AND  
MATERIALS  
2022-2025

## The approach

Embrace a holistic systems-based approach to One Health to seek solutions that optimise health outcomes for animals, humans and the environment



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

# Consultancies



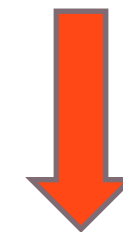
WOAH Standards and practical guidelines



Wildlife Health Legislation



Performance of Veterinary Services



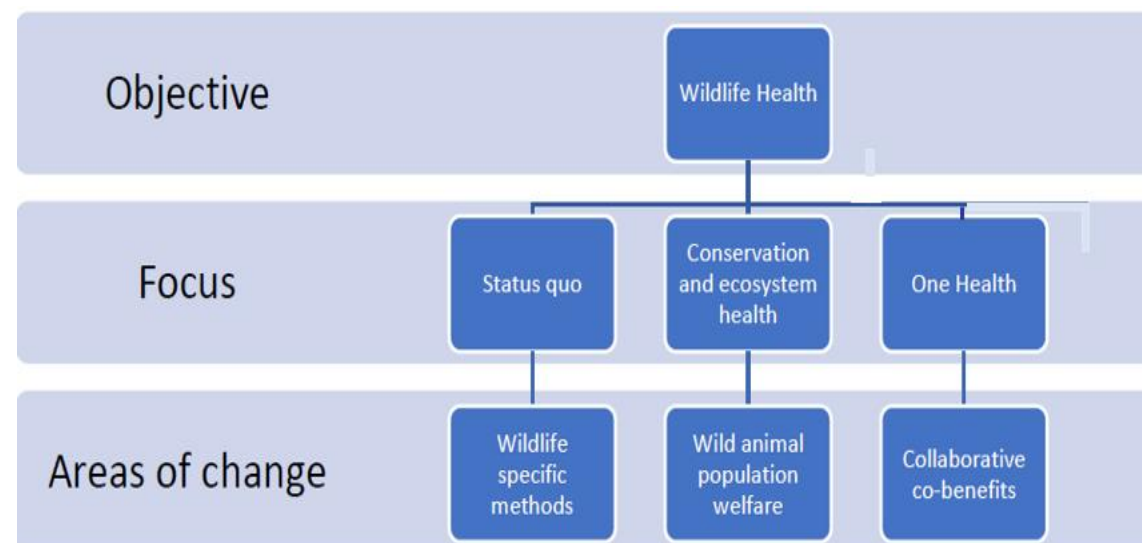
Diseases (infectious and toxins)



Wildlife Working Group to analyse outcomes and provide recommendations and strategic guidance

# Recommendations

## Standards review



## Wildlife legislation review

- Develop focused questions around wildlife legislation to supplement the standard Veterinary Legislation
- Identification Mission questionnaire based on OIE TAHC Ch. 3.4 on Veterinary Legislation (“Ch. 3.4”) + in country Mission
- Propose revisions to Ch. 3.4 to incorporate language on wildlife.

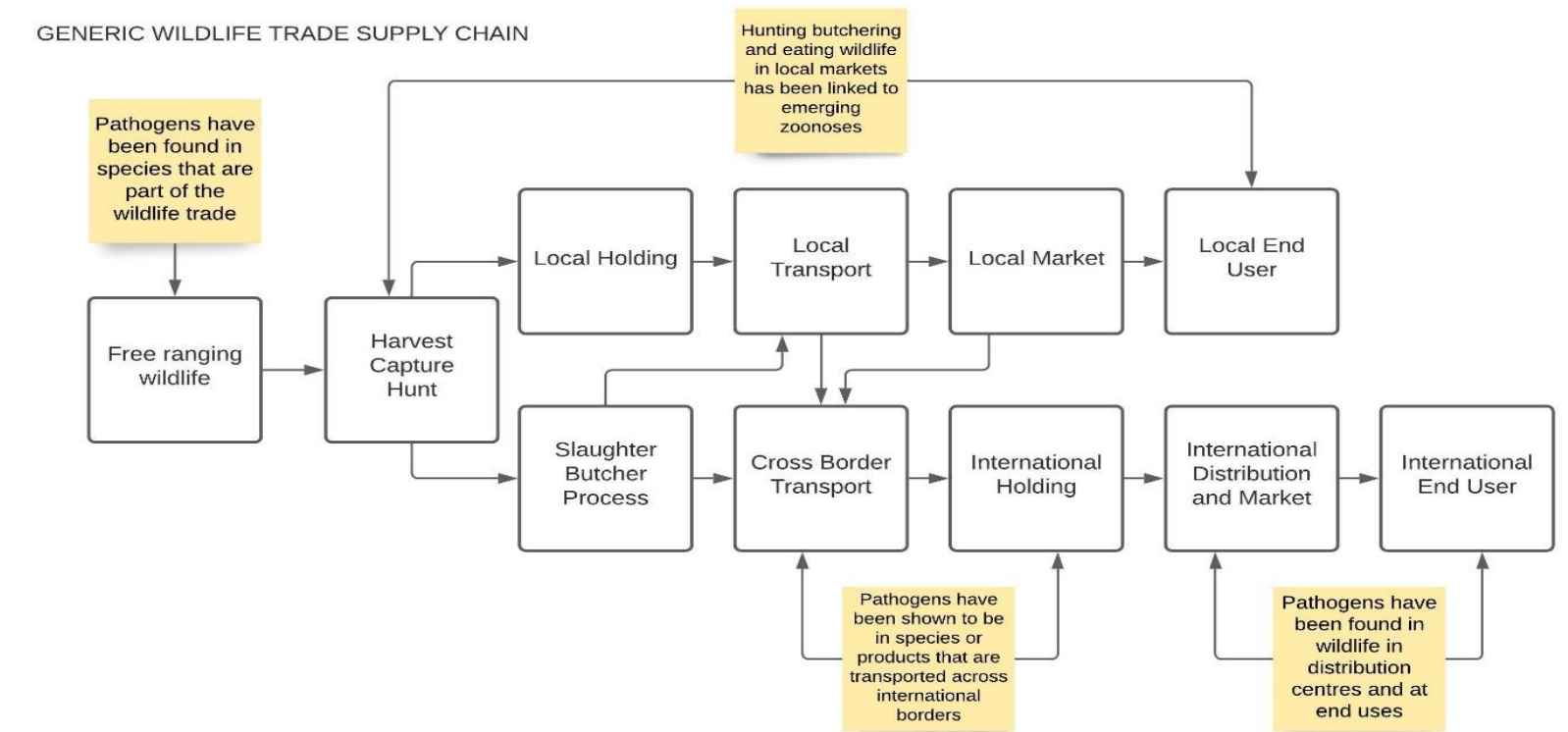
## PVS review

1. Adaptation of “wildlife” definition for PVS Pathway
2. Improving wildlife health consideration in the Evaluation section of the PVS Pathway
  - The PVS Evaluation/follow-up mission
  - PVS Evaluation for Wildlife Services
3. Improving wildlife health consideration in the Planning section of the PVS Pathway
4. Improving wildlife health consideration in the Targeted Support section of the PVS Pathway
  - Including Wildlife Health in the National Bridging Workshop
  - Development of Wildlife assessment tools

# Guideline under development

## Guidelines for disease risk management in wildlife trade supply chains and markets

- Describes a framework to support informed decision-making in the face of uncertainty and complexity.
- Provides approaches to enable users to identify and select pragmatic and relevant risk reduction and intervention strategies according to identified risks, capacity, and needs – with the aim of ensuring effective implementation on the ground.



Generic Wildlife Supply Chain [Ref: Stephen (2021) A Rapid Review of evidence on managing the risk of disease emergence in the wildlife trade.  
Prepared for the Preparedness and Resilience Department of WOA]



# Diseases of Focus

## M-pox

**Risk Guidance on Reducing Spillover of mpox (monkeypox) from Humans to Wildlife, Pet Animals, and Other Animals**

World Organisation for Animal Health, Paris  
September 2022

## Avian Influenza



### Avian influenza and Wildlife Risk management for people working with wild birds

#### Purpose

The purpose of this article is to provide guidance to people who handle wild birds on measures to reduce disease risks associated with avian influenza virus strains. The guidance takes a One Health approach by considering the health of wildlife, poultry and people.

#### Impacts of the ongoing avian influenza outbreaks on wildlife

The recent outbreaks of avian influenza virus strains of the subtype H5N1 have raised concern for wildlife conservation due to their unusual impact on wild birds, including several endangered species, and transmission to mammals. The most recent wave of infection spread began in October 2021, and to date thousands of outbreaks (including poultry and wildlife) have been recorded worldwide. Events have been predominantly reported in North America (56%) and Europe (34%). In addition to massive mortalities in seabirds, aquatic birds, and raptors, there are reports of infections in wild mammals such as foxes, otters, and seals, which is relatively unusual for H5 strains. Although the current outbreaks have been linked to a low number of human infections, involving mild symptoms, all H5N1 strains pose zoonotic risks.

This article was initiated by the World Organisation for Animal Health's Working Group on Wildlife (Keresh, W, Uluru, M, Hildebrand, M, Steinhilber, J, Roper, D, Giergis, M, Mouna, K, and Woods, R), and led by Maria Uhart. This article is supported by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Species Survival Commission's (SSC) Wildlife Health Specialist Group (WHSG).

## ASF



### African swine fever in wild pigs in the Asia and the Pacific Region



**African swine fever in wild boar ecology and biosecurity**

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  
World Organisation for Animal Health  
EUROPEAN UNION

## PPR



### GUIDELINES FOR THE CONTROL AND PREVENTION OF PESTE DES PETITS RUMINANTS (PPR) IN WILDLIFE POPULATIONS

Peste des petits ruminants Global Eradication Programme



#### Guidelines for Working with Free-Ranging Wild Mammals in the Era of the COVID-19 Pandemic

##### SUMMARY

The SARS-CoV-2 virus, the cause of COVID-19, emerged as a human pathogen in 2019. While it is thought to have a zoonotic source, the original wildlife reservoir and any potential intermediate hosts have not yet been identified. Phylogenetic analyses suggest the progenitor virus is related to beta-coronaviruses previously identified in bats. At this time, SARS-CoV-2 should be considered a human pathogen with people acting as reservoir and sustaining transmission. There is a possibility SARS-CoV-2 will become endemic in the human population and thus be considered as a potential reverse zoonosis to wildlife as with infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and influenza.

Currently the risk of human-to-animal transmission to non-captive wildlife species warrants concern. A number of cases have demonstrated natural human-to-animal transmission of SARS-CoV-2 in felines, civets and mink, the majority due to close and prolonged contact with infected households or people, and none has involved free-ranging wildlife. The identification of close phylogenetically-related viruses (e.g. in bats and pangolins), the presence of important cell receptor proteins (ACE2 receptors) and infection following natural exposure or experimental inoculation suggest that a wide range of mammalian species may be susceptible to SARS-CoV-2. Knowledge and experience with human-to-animal transmission with other human respiratory pathogens (e.g. metapneumovirus, measles, other human coronaviruses and tuberculosis) indicates that some species taxonomically closely related to humans (e.g. non-human primates) would likely be susceptible to infection and/or clinical disease caused by SARS-CoV-2.

There are valid concerns about the health of individuals or populations if infected with the virus and/or a wildlife population becoming a reservoir for SARS-CoV-2. Any wildlife species that becomes a reservoir for SARS-CoV-2 could pose a continued public health risk of zoonosis, a risk for the transmission of SARS-CoV-2 to other animal species, and the risk of negative perceptions of that species resulting in human threats to the species or their populations.

Efforts that require working with free-living wildlife are vital to professional management and conservation as well as the health of wildlife, people and ecosystems. The recommendations below were developed to minimize the risk of SARS-CoV-2 transmission from people to free-ranging, wild mammals. Specifically, these recommendations are for people engaged in wildlife work in the field, either in direct contact (e.g. handling) or indirect contact (e.g. within 2 metres or in a confined space) with free-ranging wild mammals, or working in situations in which free-ranging wild mammals may come in contact with surfaces or materials contaminated by infected personnel.


\* These recommendations are provided for trained biologists, conservationists, researchers, veterinarians, etc. who work with free-living wildlife in situ. They are not intended for people who interact with wild mammals under different circumstances, such as zoos, sanctuaries or zoos, etc.

# Activities Ongoing





## WAHIS-WILD Beta WOAH Worldwide monitoring system for wild animal diseases

- E-learning modules on wildlife trade and surveillance
- Development and improvement of the surveillance of wildlife diseases at the national level  
(Communication – Tools – Capacity Building)
- International transport of diagnostic specimens - CoP19 CITES

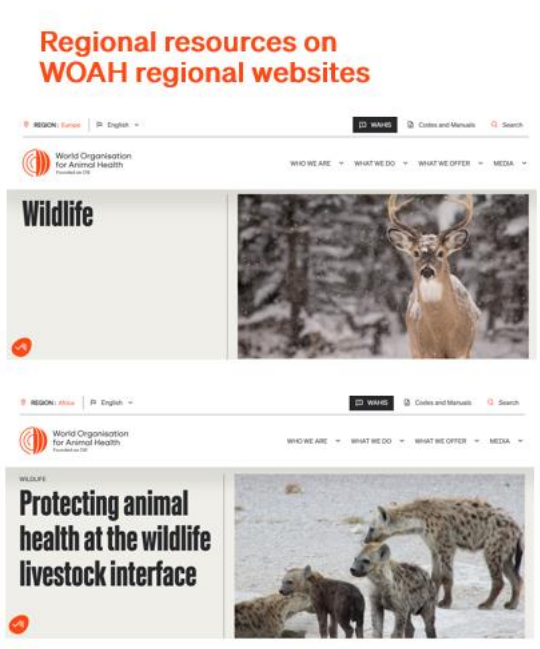
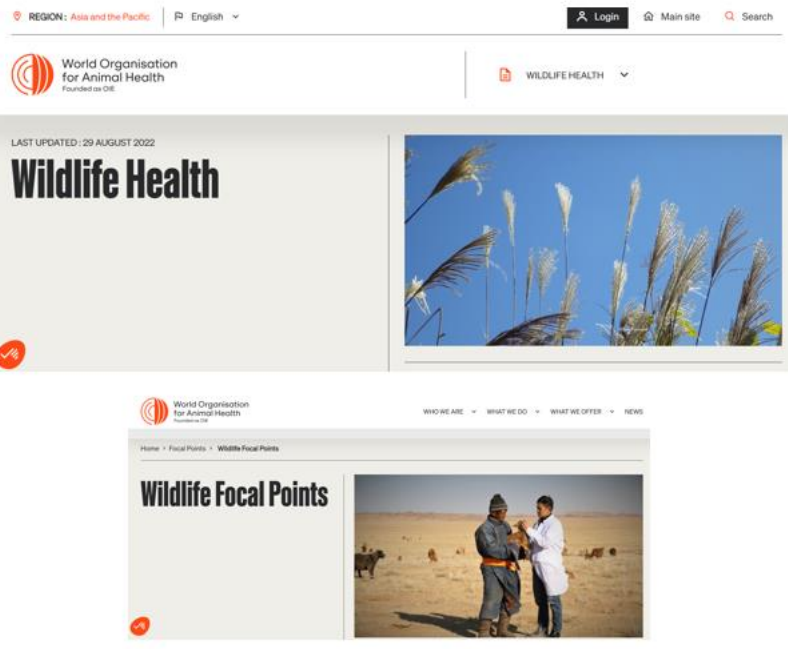
**Training Manuals**




**WOAH publications (available online)**

**Regional resources on WOAH regional websites**



# IN THE REGION

- Trainings
- Activation of networks with Wildlife FP and other stakeholders at sub-regional levels
- Engagement and advocacy



LAST UPDATED : 29 AUGUST 2022

## Wildlife Health

### Activities in the region

- [6<sup>th</sup> Cycle Training of WOAHP Focal Points for Wildlife in Asia and the Pacific with Regional Networking Workshop](#) (14-17 Feb 2023)
- [World Wildlife Day 2023](#) (3 Mar 2023)
- [4th South-East Asia Wildlife Health Network Meeting](#) (5-6 Sep 2022)

### Resources and further reading

- WOAHP, IUCN, SSC and WHSG [Guidelines for Working with Free-Ranging Wild Mammals in the Era of the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)
- [WOAHP Wildlife Health Framework "Protecting Wildlife Health to Achieve One Health"](#)
- [Wildlife Health – why is it important?](#) by Prof. Anna Meredith, presentation in [Virtual meeting on wildlife health for Members in South Asia](#)
- [Reducing public health risks associated with the sale of live wild animals of mammalian species in traditional food markets](#)
- [Presentation of the Technical Item at the 88th WOAHP General Session](#) (27 May 2021)
- [Wildlife policy in Asia and the Pacific](#) (13 May 2022)
- [FAO/WOAHP Guidelines for the Control and Prevention of Peste des Petits Ruminants \(PPR\) in Wildlife Populations](#) (2021) ([English](#)) ([Chinese/白话文](#)) ([Mongolian/монгол хэл](#))



6<sup>th</sup> Cycle Training of WOAHP Focal Points for Wildlife in Asia and the Pacific with Regional Networking Workshop  
14-17 February 2023, Bangkok, Thailand

## SEAOHUN 2022 International Conference Catalyzing One Health Citizens of the Future

5-7 September 2022 | Grand Richmond Hotel, Thailand

**Special Session  
on Wildlife Health**



**Protected Areas, Human Health and Preventing future Pandemics**

LINKING WILDLIFE HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

## Wildlife health networking

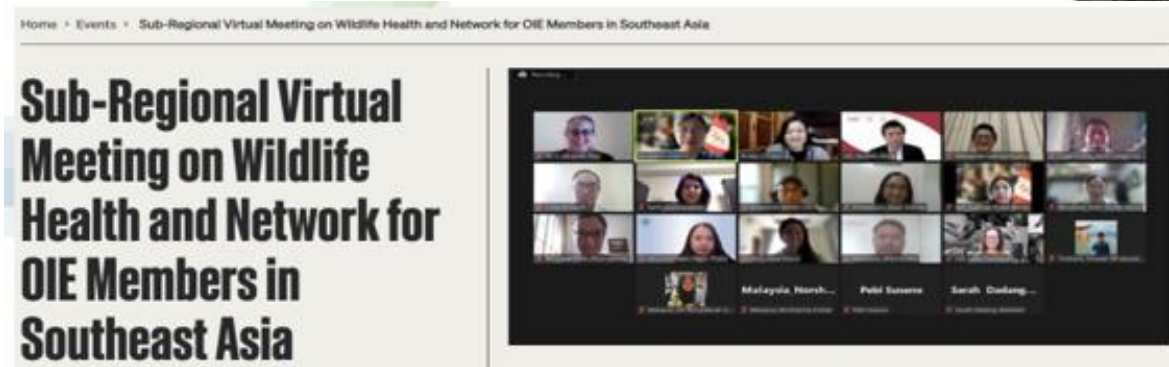




# SEA WHN

## OIE Virtual Sub-Regional Meetings: “Wildlife health networks in Asia & the Pacific” (23-24 June 2021)

- Modality: virtual meetings (+ email list serve & SNS)
- Key topics: wildlife disease surveillance, biodiversity & conservation, free-ranging wildlife, human wildlife conflict (& others)
- Support for wider group of stakeholders in networks
- Wildlife Stakeholders Survey – Mapping of activities and stakeholders in the region



## SEA WHN Meeting #3

- SEA WHN Formed
- SEA WHN TOR Drafted
- SEA added in policy paper
- Thailand National Wildlife Health Center and the Monitoring and Surveillance Center for the Zoonotic Diseases in Wildlife and Exotic Animals (MoZWE), Faculty of Veterinary Science, Mahidol University, were elected to be the Secretariat
- Nomination for Dr. Anna Wong, Singapore as Chairperson
- Member and expert information
- Prioritization of topics
- Launch of SEA WHN Communication portal on Ms SharePoint
- Frequency of meeting

## South East Asia Wildlife Health Network: TOR

### Purpose

- To provide a platform to facilitate effective sharing of information and advocacy to promote wildlife health agenda in Southeast Asia

### Objectives

- To provide a platform for timely sharing of information
- To facilitate in building capacity for wildlife disease surveillance and other technical assistance to members
- To build a database of wildlife experts of various fields and facilitate exchange of expertise in capacity building, and conduct of scientific research
- To undertake collaborative and joint activities to advance the wildlife health agenda

**Members:** WAOH National Wildlife FPs of SEA Members (10)

**Partners** (non-voting members) – ASEAN Center for Biodiversity, Wildlife Conservation Society and Thailand NWHC/MOZWE, Mahidol University

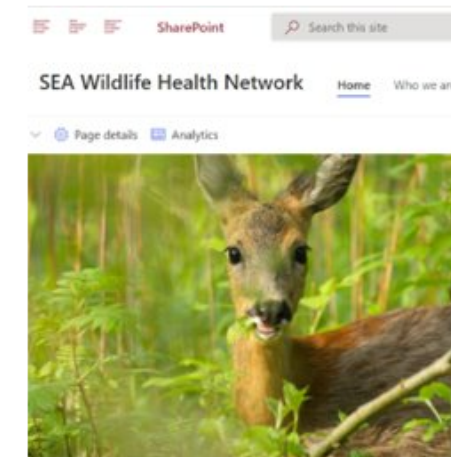
**Secretariat:** Thailand NWHC/MOZWE, Mahidol University

**Chair:** Singapore National Wildlife FP, Dr Anna Wong

**Advisor:** World Organisation for Animal Health

## South East Asia Wildlife Health Network: Future Directions

- Policy document for SEA





# THANK YOU

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Contact details

Other information



This event is supported by the Australian Government

