

TRAFFIC

**REDUCING DISEASE RISKS
ASSOCIATED WITH
WILDLIFE TRADE**



16TH ASCM CONFERENCE

**STRENGTHENING PARTNERSHIPS IN WILDLIFE
HEALTH AND CONSERVATION**

James Compton

TRAFFIC – Project Leader, USAID Wildlife TRAPS



OVERVIEW

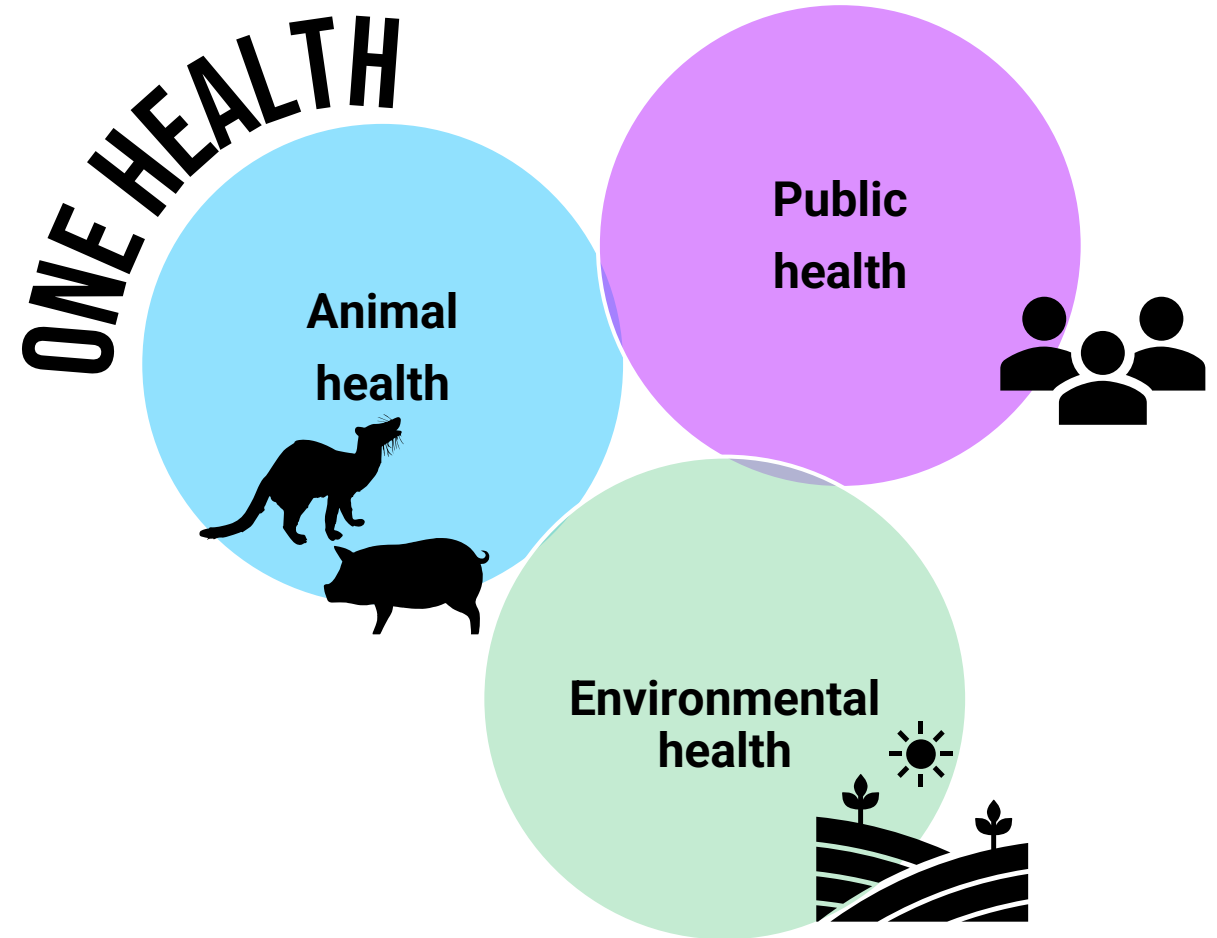
- Introduction to TRAFFIC's work on wildlife trade and disease risk management
- Development by WOAHA Ad Hoc Group of Guidelines on Addressing Disease Risks in Wildlife Trade
- TRAFFIC learnings in parallel under the USAID Wildlife TRAPS project

WHERE WILD ANIMAL TRADE TAKES PLACE, RISKS SHOULD BE CLOSELY MONITORED TO ENSURE LEGALITY AND IMPROVE SUSTAINABILITY AND SAFETY.



THE WILDLIFE TRAPS PROJECT

Leveraging TRAFFIC's wildlife trade expertise in partnership with health experts

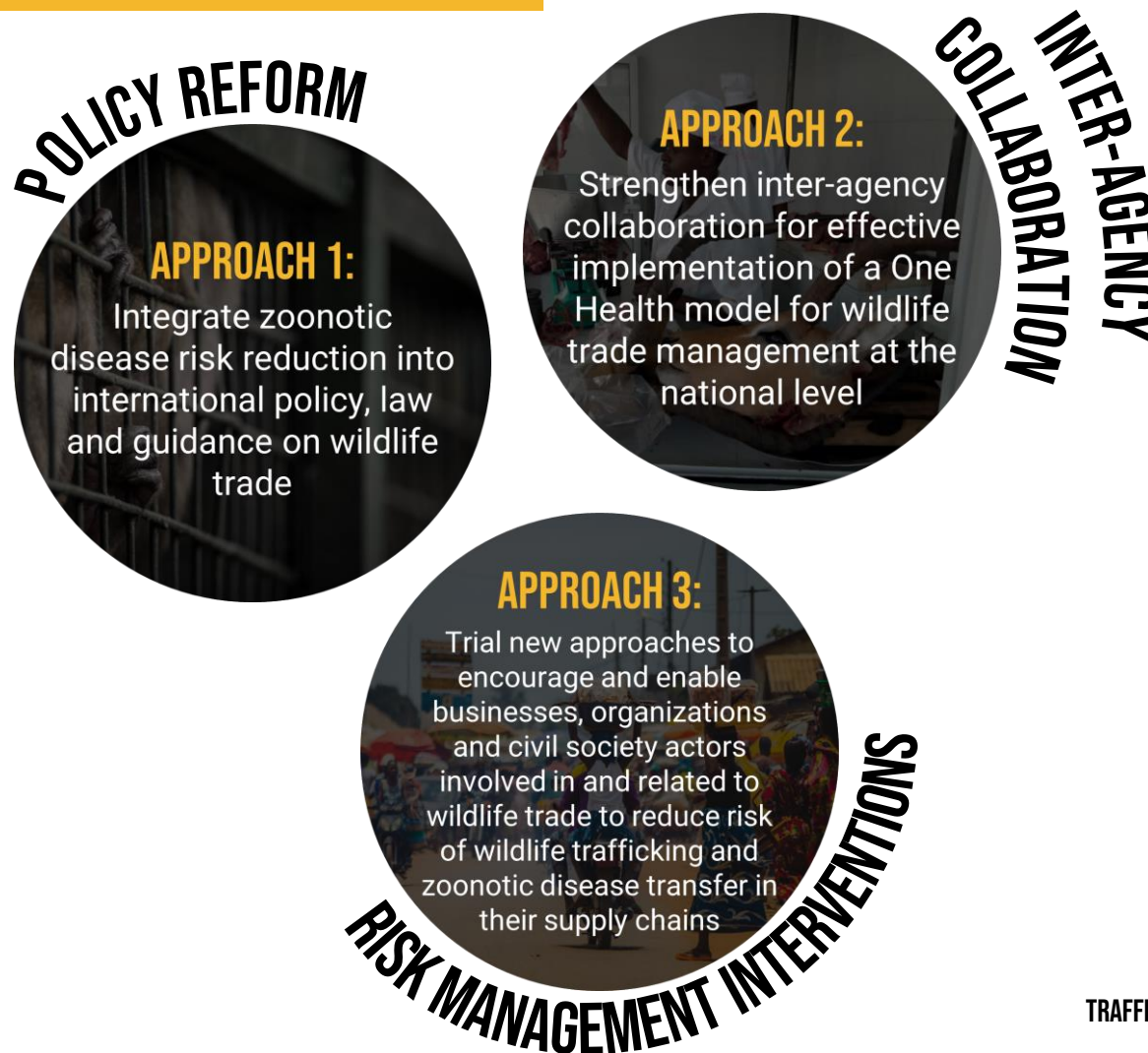


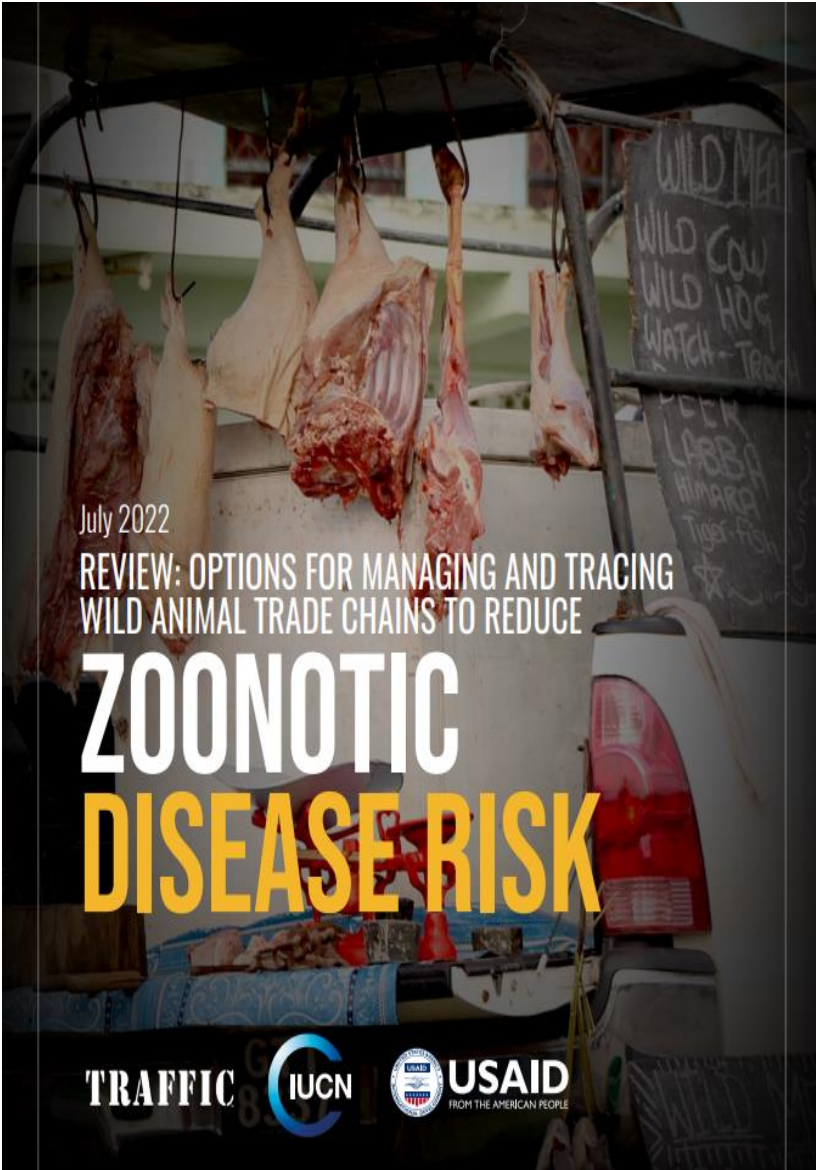


THE WILDLIFE TRAPS PROJECT

2020-2024 Extension Phase

WHERE WILD ANIMAL TRADE TAKES PLACE, IT SHOULD BE CLOSELY MONITORED TO ENSURE **LEGALITY AND IMPROVE SUSTAINABILITY AND SAFETY.**





PROJECT FOCUS

Sectors/Industries: wild meat (food), traditional medicine and live specimens (pets, biomedical research)

Perspective and Approach: Supply chain lens to map risks (what, where, who, and how to intervene) and pilot interventions

Project Geography:



Central Africa (Cameroon)



China



East Africa (Tanzania)



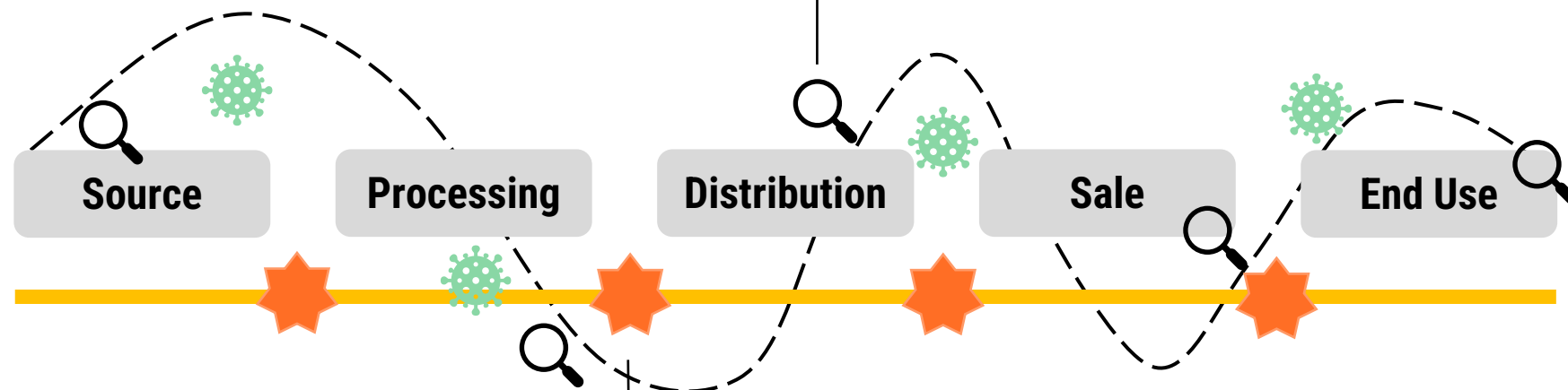
Vietnam

DEFINITIONS AND STRUCTURE

For more information:
[Crossing the language barrier: a wildlife trade and zoonotic disease lexicon](#)

Wildlife Supply/Value Chain: The entire stream from harvest (farming in some cases) to processing of a wildlife or other product until it reaches the ultimate end-user.

Traceability: Information capture about where, how, and under what regulatory conditions wildlife is produced and moves along chain



Hazard: An agent (physical, chemical, or biological) with the potential to cause adverse health effects.

Critical Control Point: A step at which control can be applied and is essential to prevent or eliminate a hazard or reduce risk to an acceptable level.

Risk: The estimated probability and severity of adverse health effects following the exposure to a hazard.

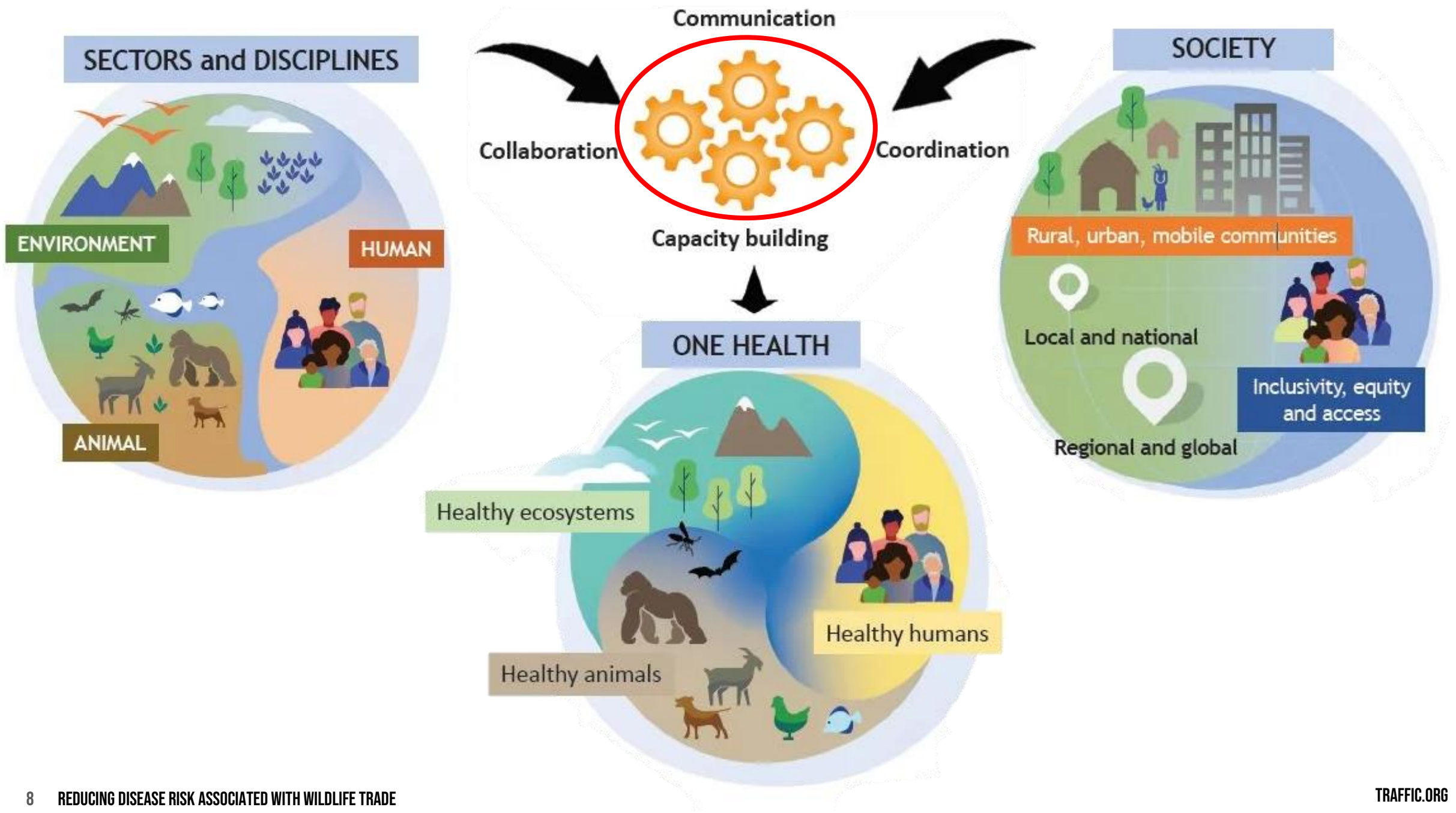
TAXA, PATHOGENS, AND TRADE

Association with WHO R&D Blueprint Priority Diseases

- Legal trade (reported)
- Illegal trade (seizures)



		WHO R&D Blueprint priority diseases											
		COVID-19	Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	Ebola virus disease (EVD)	Hendra virus	Lassa fever	Marburg virus	Middle East respiratory syndrome coronavirus	Nipah virus	Rift Valley fever	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS)	Zika virus	
Mammals	Aotidae											+	
	Bovidae		+	+						+		+	
	Camelidae		+							+			
	Canidae		+						+	+	+		
	Cebidae							+	+		+	+	
	Cercopithecidae	+		+			+	+	+	+	+	+	
	Cervidae									+			
	Dasypodidae												+
	Elephantidae		+							+		+	
	Equidae		+							+		+	
	Felidae	+	+						+	+	+	+	
	Giraffidae		+							+			
	Hippopotamidae												+
	Hominidae			+									+
	Leporidae		+					+					+
	Manidae	+											
	Muridae		+	+		+			+	+	+	+	+
	Mustelidae	+										+	
	Pteropodidae	+		+	+		+		+	+	+	+	+
	Sciuridae		+							+			
Suidae		+	+					+	+	+	+	+	
Viverridae		+								+			





COP15: FINAL TEXT OF KUNMING-MONTREAL GLOBAL
BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK

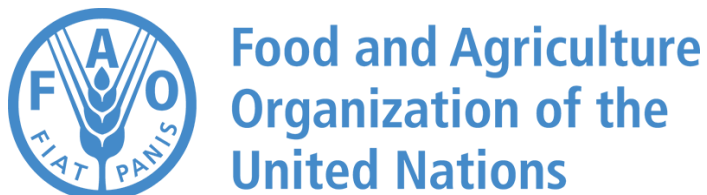
GLOBAL BIODIVERSITY FRAMEWORK - TARGET 5

Ensure that the use, harvesting and trade of wild species is **sustainable, safe and legal**, preventing overexploitation, minimizing impacts on non-target species and ecosystems, and **reducing the risk of pathogen spill-over**, applying the ecosystem approach, while respecting and protecting customary sustainable use by indigenous peoples and local communities.

TRAFFIC PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATIONS



Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management



FAO One Health FTP-WEBE Curriculum development



CITES Working Group on Reducing Risk of Future Zoonotic Disease Emergence Associated with International Wildlife Trade → CITES Decisions 19.15-19.19



World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Ad-Hoc Working Group to develop Guidelines on Reducing the Risk of Disease Spillover Events at Markets Selling Wildlife and Along the Wildlife Supply Chain; piloting opportunities, training modules



IUCN Wildlife Health SG exploring wildlife trade and disease risk; SuLi SG (IIED) on 5-D sustainability framework



International Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade

International Alliance Against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade including connection to GIZ One Health programme via funded work in TZ

An aerial photograph of a herd of cows in a lush green field. The cows are clustered in the center-right of the frame, with some scattered further out. The field is vibrant green with some small white and yellow spots, possibly flowers or debris. The overall scene is peaceful and rural.

WOAH Ad Hoc Group has developed *Guidelines for reducing the risk of disease spillover events at markets selling wildlife and along the wildlife supply chain*

Acknowledging



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE



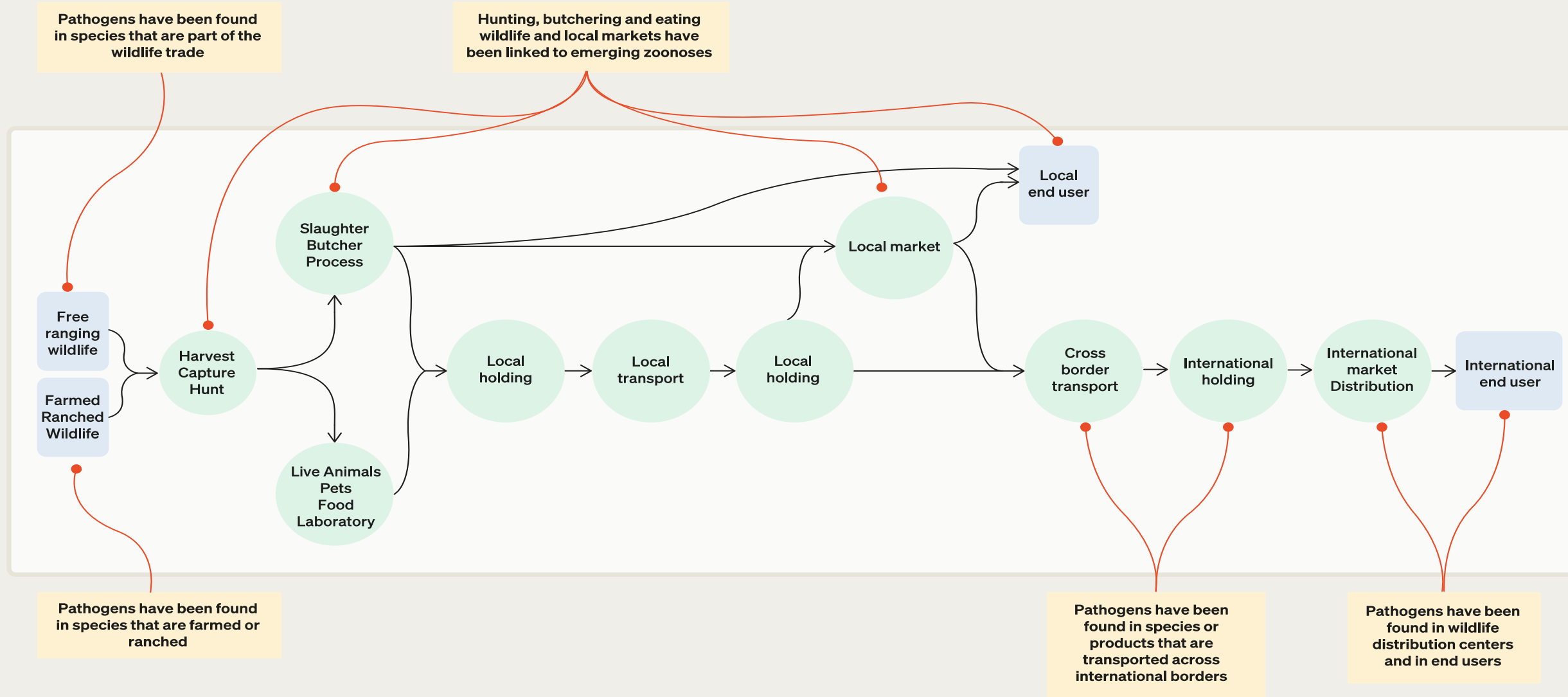
Overview

- **Primary audience**: Veterinary Services, Wildlife Authorities, Public Health authorities, other Competent authorities with a mandate on animal health and welfare, public health, wildlife management and trade, law enforcement.
- Guidelines provide **an approach** to facilitate users to identify and select pragmatic, flexible, practical, adaptable and relevant disease risk reduction and intervention strategies
- **Taking into account** identified **disease risks, capacity, and needs of the users**
- **With the final objective** to ensure **feasible, effective and sustainable** implementation on the ground at markets selling wildlife and along wildlife trade supply chains



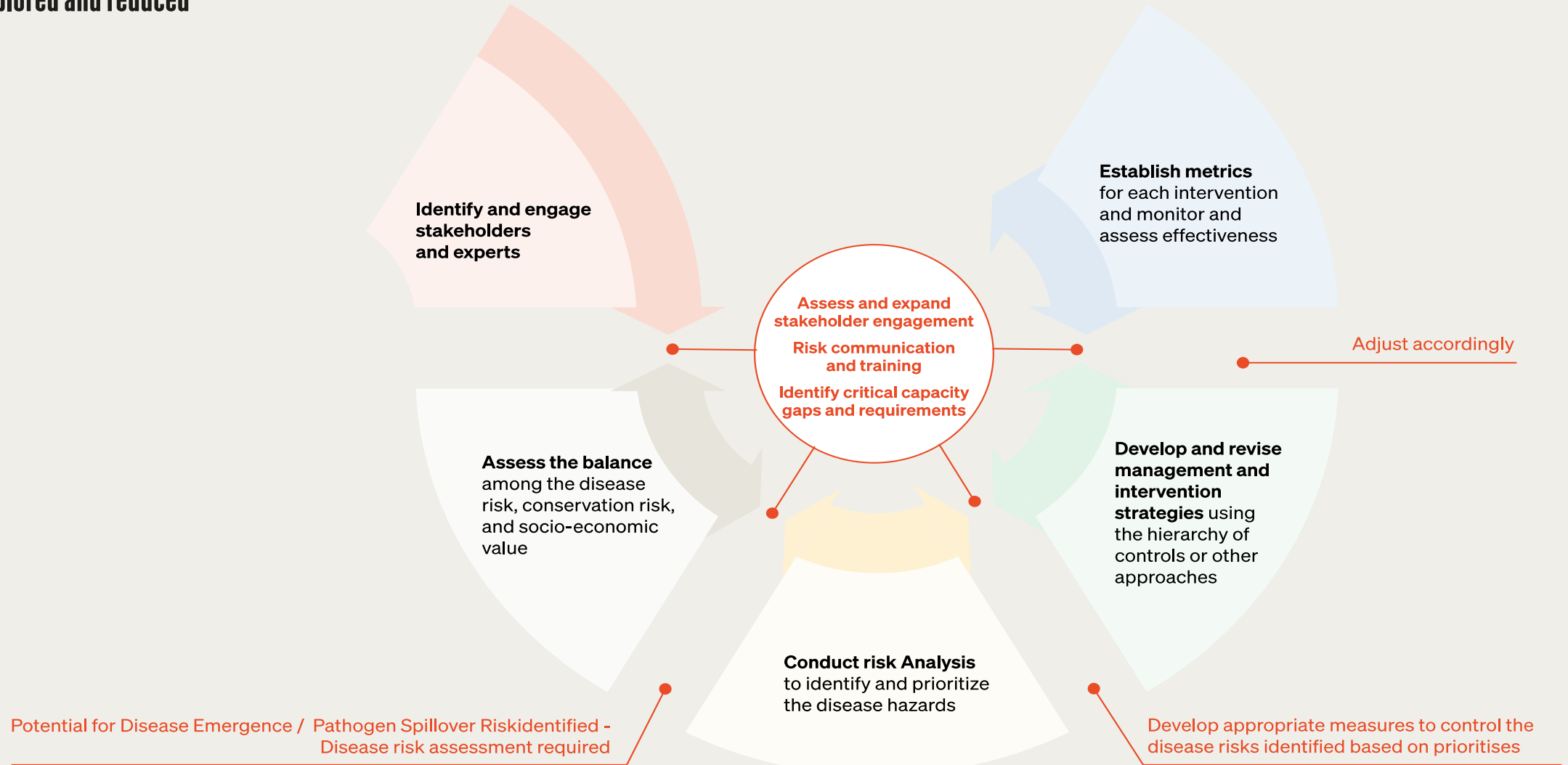


Generic Wildlife Trade Supply Chain





Identify a wildlife trade supply chain or interface for which disease risks are to be explored and reduced





Risk Analysis

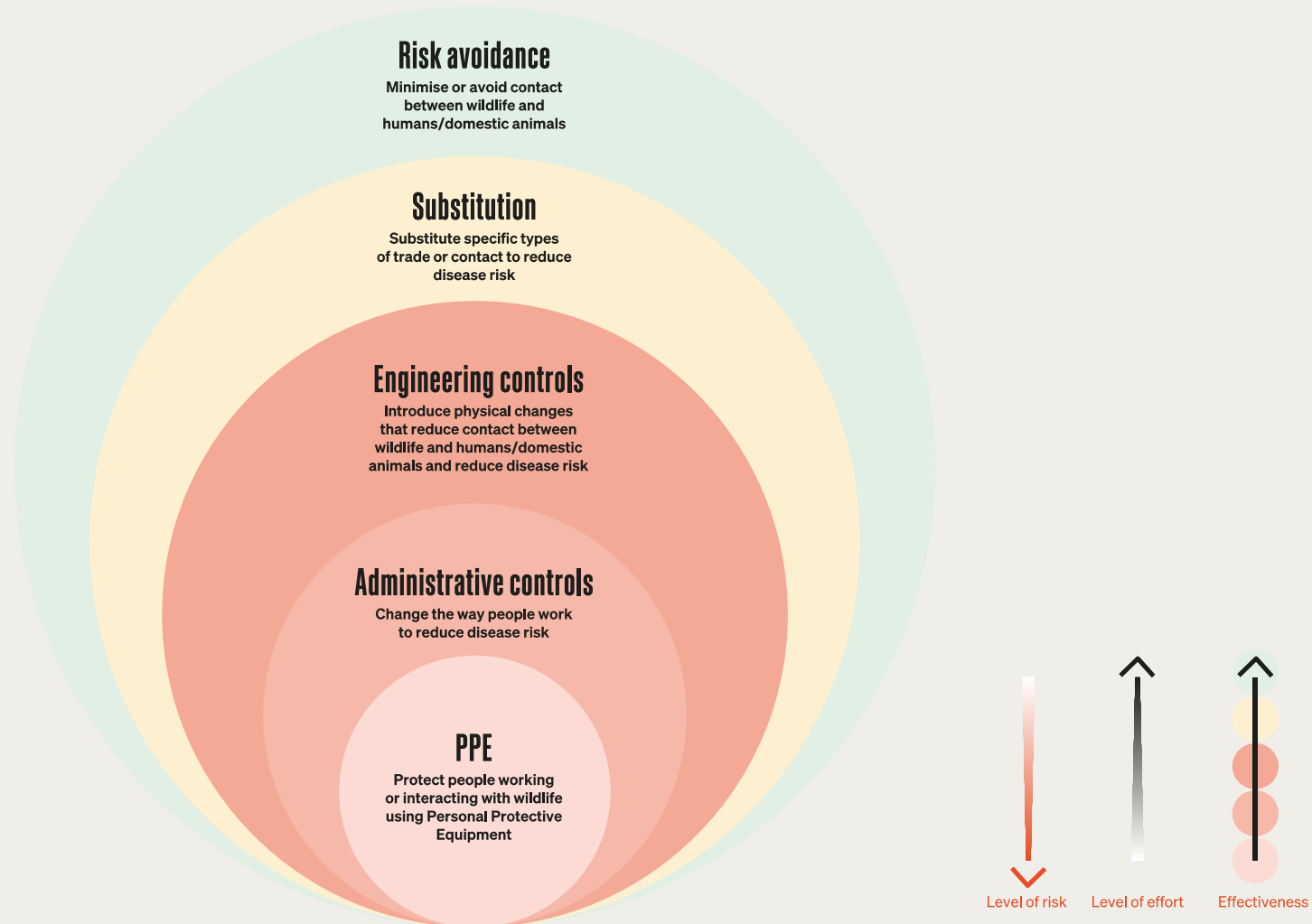


List of factors to consider

- Taxa in Trade
- Inter-species contact and densities
- Type of wildlife trade chain
- Practices and human behaviours
- Human-animal contact
- Policy/Regulation framework
- Government capacity



Identification of disease risk management solutions and examples





Vietnam

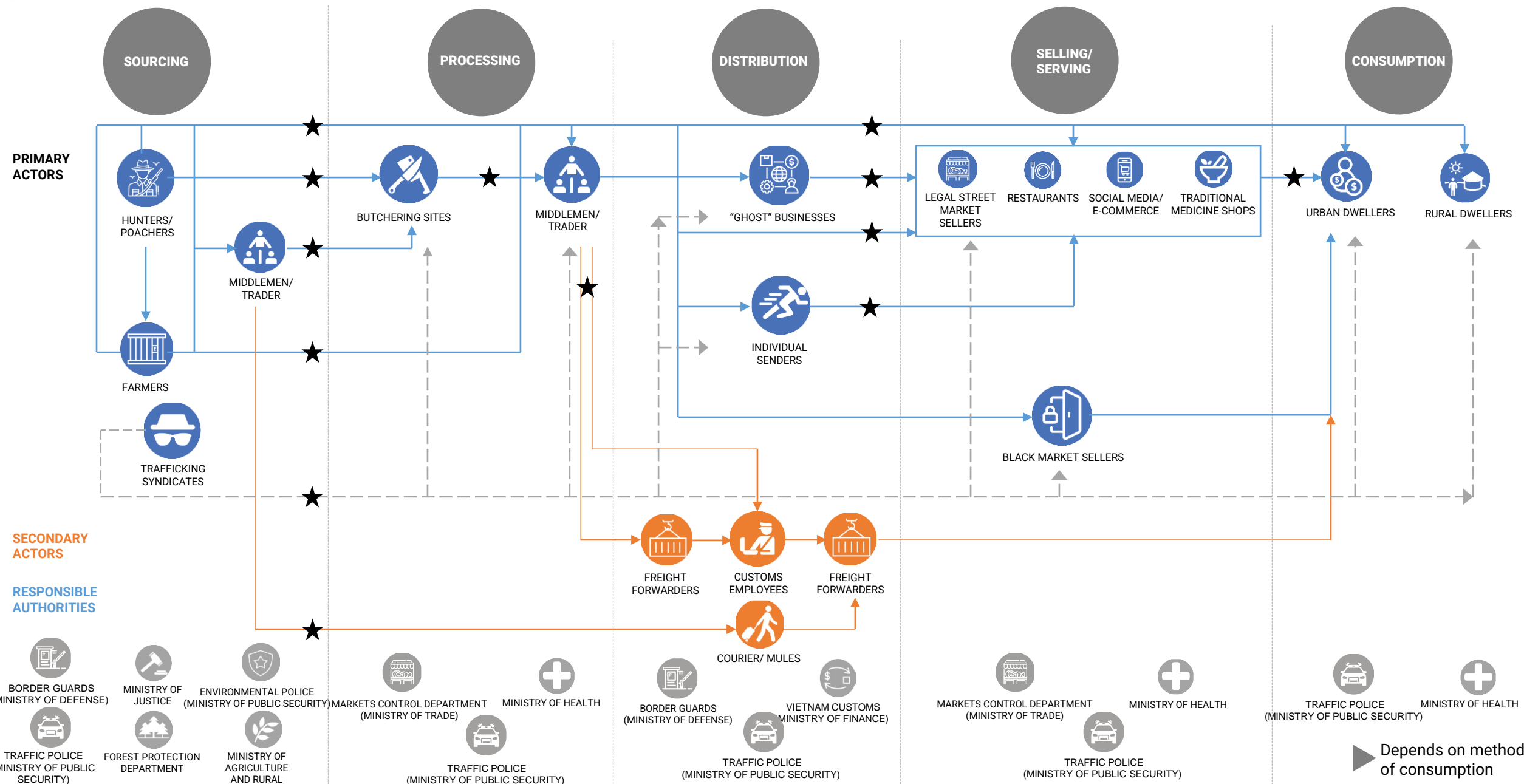
EXPERT ELICITATION TO MAP POTENTIAL RISK POINTS IN VIET NAM'S WILD ANIMAL TRADE CHAINS

TRAFFIC PROPHECT

**WILD ANIMALS USED FOR
PERCEIVED HEALTH BENEFITS IN
VIETNAM (FOOD, FORMAL /
INFORMAL MEDICINAL USES)**

Trade Chain Analysis & Opportunities











SECONDARY ACTORS
RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES

- BORDER GUARDS (MINISTRY OF DEFENSE)
- TRAFFIC POLICE (MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY)
- MINISTRY OF JUSTICE
- FOREST PROTECTION DEPARTMENT
- ENVIRONMENTAL POLICE (MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY)
- MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT
- MARKETS CONTROL DEPARTMENT (MINISTRY OF TRADE)
- TRAFFIC POLICE (MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY)
- MINISTRY OF HEALTH
- BORDER GUARDS (MINISTRY OF DEFENSE)
- VIETNAM CUSTOMS (MINISTRY OF FINANCE)
- COURIER/ MULES
- TRAFFIC POLICE (MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY)
- MARKETS CONTROL DEPARTMENT (MINISTRY OF TRADE)
- TRAFFIC POLICE (MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY)
- MINISTRY OF HEALTH
- TRAFFIC POLICE (MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY)
- MINISTRY OF HEALTH

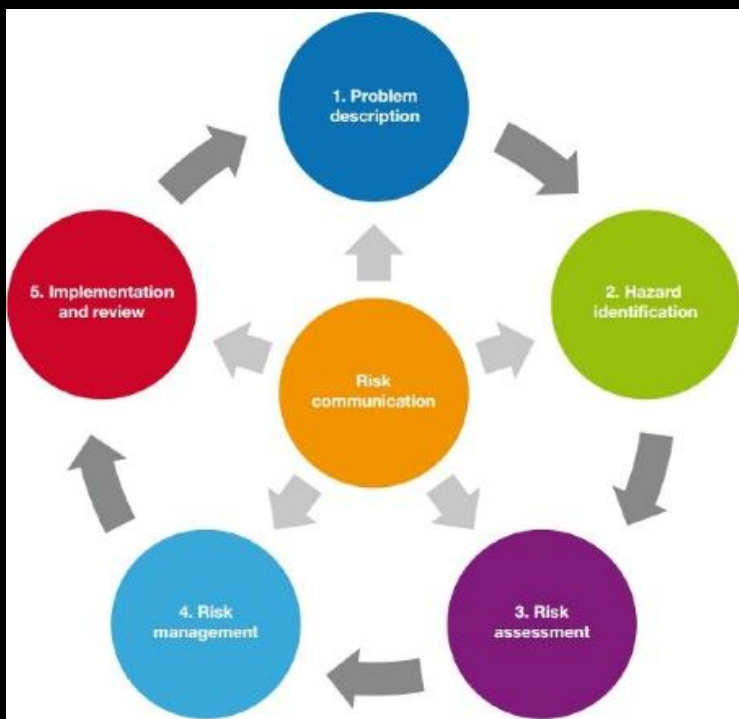
POTENTIAL DISEASE RISK

- ▶ Live contact & species mixing in transport
- ▶ Live contact & many animals in one place
- ▶ Depends on live/raw vs. processed
- ▶ Live contact & selling in populated areas
- ▶ Depends on method of consumption

SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL INTERVENTION OPPORTUNITIES IN VIET NAM

 SOURCING	 PROCESSING	 DISTRIBUTION	 SELLING / SERVING	 CONSUMPTION	 ONLINE AWARENESS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suspend high-risk live wild animal trade until effective regulations and risk assessments are in place 2. Improve biosecurity practices for legal wildlife farms 3. Clearly define criteria for species that can be legally farmed 4. Provide alternative livelihoods or compensation for stakeholders whose work is unsafe 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Enforce stricter laws & penalties to regulate transport routes 6. Define and monitor processing / butchering sites and basic standards of hygiene to reduce risk and change processing practices 7. Inform consumers of potential product risks if processing is unmanaged 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 8. Updated wildlife trade intelligence and regular training for officers 9. Greater cooperation between relevant government authorities and private sector / civil society organizations 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Focus efforts on monitoring & informing market sellers and management of market locations (e.g., separate sections within a physical market) 11. Strictly enforce laws and prosecute illegal retail sellers 12. Shift / reform slaughtering and processing practices (including with restaurants) and improve legal supply chain compliance 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 13. Engage responsible government agencies to build cross-sectoral understanding of wildlife trade risk management 14. Promote alternative consumption options for wild animal products 15. Educate young people & tailor wildlife education for urban vs. rural 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 16. Create targeted social media messaging campaigns 17. Partner with credible KOLs to amplify reach 18. Optimize wildlife content and keywords in search engines

RISK COMMUNICATION



Social and Behavioural Change (SBC)

- * Support government agencies with SBC that will change human behaviours and reduce zoonotic disease risks associated with wildlife trade.
- * Focus on wild mammals and birds, used for food as well as live animal trade
- * Highlight experience and good practice at national level

REGIONAL POLICY - ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

Supporting ASEAN framework agreements

- *ASEAN Strategy for Preventing Transmission of Zoonotic Diseases (2022)*
- *ASEAN Comprehensive Recovery Framework: Implementation Plan (2020)*
- *ASEAN Guidelines for Detecting and Preventing Wildlife Trafficking (2019)*
- *Plan of Action for ASEAN Cooperation on CITES and Wildlife Law Enforcement (2021-2025)*
- *The Chiang Mai Statement on Illegal Wildlife Trade (2019).*

SBC OPTIONS FOR ASEAN

Targeting five generic stages

Adaptable to different taxa

Multi-hazard risk reduction

Adaptable across various Human-Animal Interfaces

- Targets human behaviours and actions at **five generic stages of wildlife trade chains**, which involve various human-animal-environment interfaces.

- 1) Sourcing
- 2) Processing
- 3) Distribution
- 4) Selling/Serving
- 5) End Use/Consumption

- **Materials could be adapted** for different taxa, commodity types, countries, and communities of focus, as well as consumer demand drivers.

KEY LEARNINGS

Critical Interfaces

Farms, Hunting/Capture

Transportation and holding points

Markets



Reducing Zoonotic Disease Risks in Wildlife Trade

Understanding of risk-based priorities

- **Taxa** – mixing of species and trade magnitude, type of specimen (live, raw meat/body parts, processed)
- **Pathogens** present, and association with different taxa (wild/domestic)
- **Human behaviour** – practices at human-animal interfaces
- **Context** – socio-political, economic, cultural, ecological

Multi-sectoral action (including One Health collaboration)

→ Wildlife trade management included into One Health strategies

← Integrating One Health and zoonotic disease risk into existing wildlife trade management systems

e.g., > biosecurity requirements for farms + markets

- Reinforcing compliance with legal and sustainability requirements
- Intelligence-led Law Enforcement support for reduction in illicit practices
- Social and behavioural change (SBC) messaging on risk mitigation



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Thank you to ASCM

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