

# Wildlife Trade in Asia & the Pacific

Lesia Thompson

Regional Project Officer

WOAH Regional Representation for Asia & the Pacific

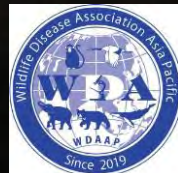
WOAH / WDA-AP / NIWDC session  
ASCM conference, 12 October 2023



World  
Organisation  
for Animal  
Health

Organisation  
mondiale  
de la santé  
animale

Organización  
Mundial  
de Sanidad  
Animal



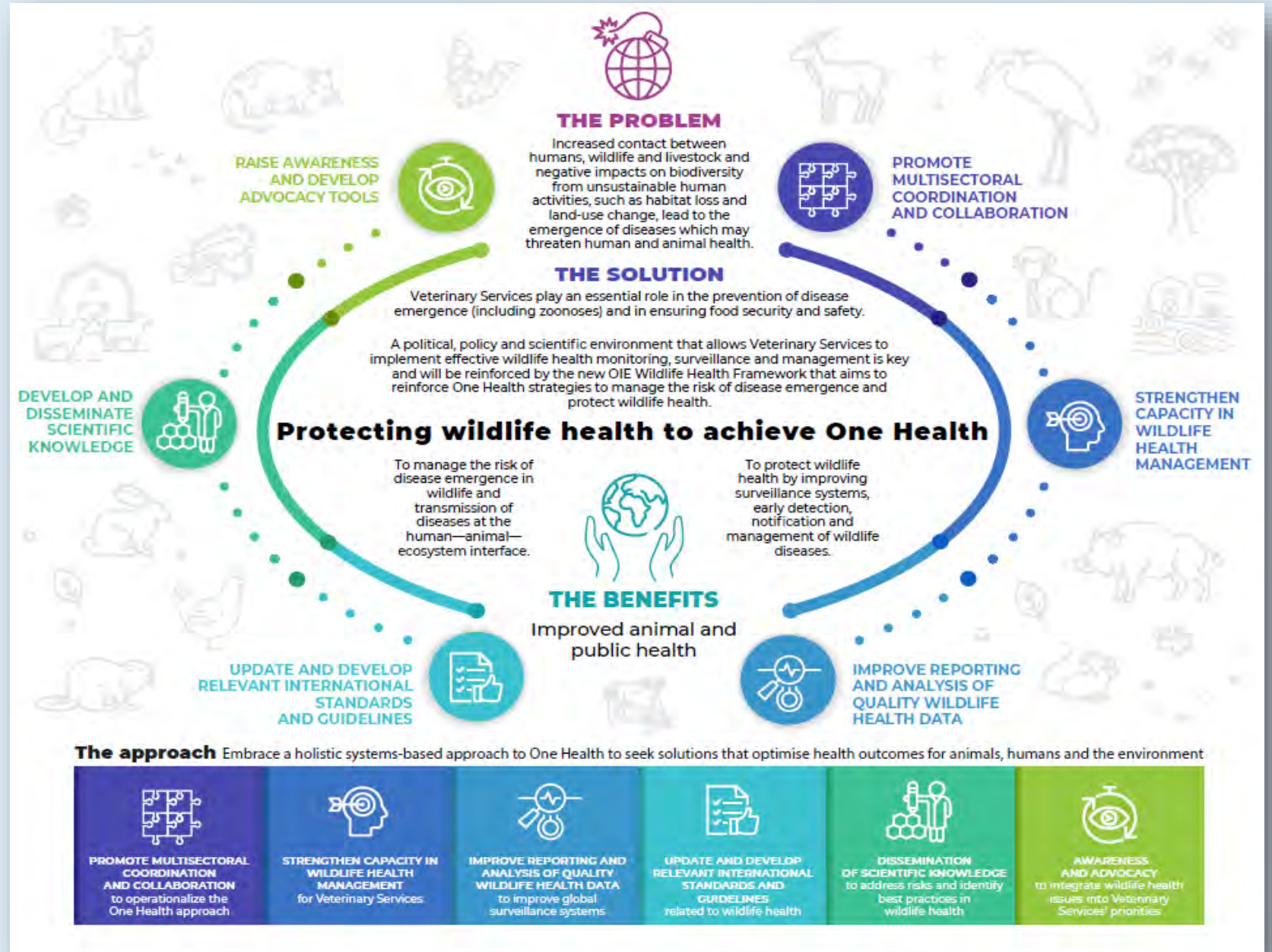
Ministry of Environment

National Institute of  
Wildlife Disease Control and Prevention

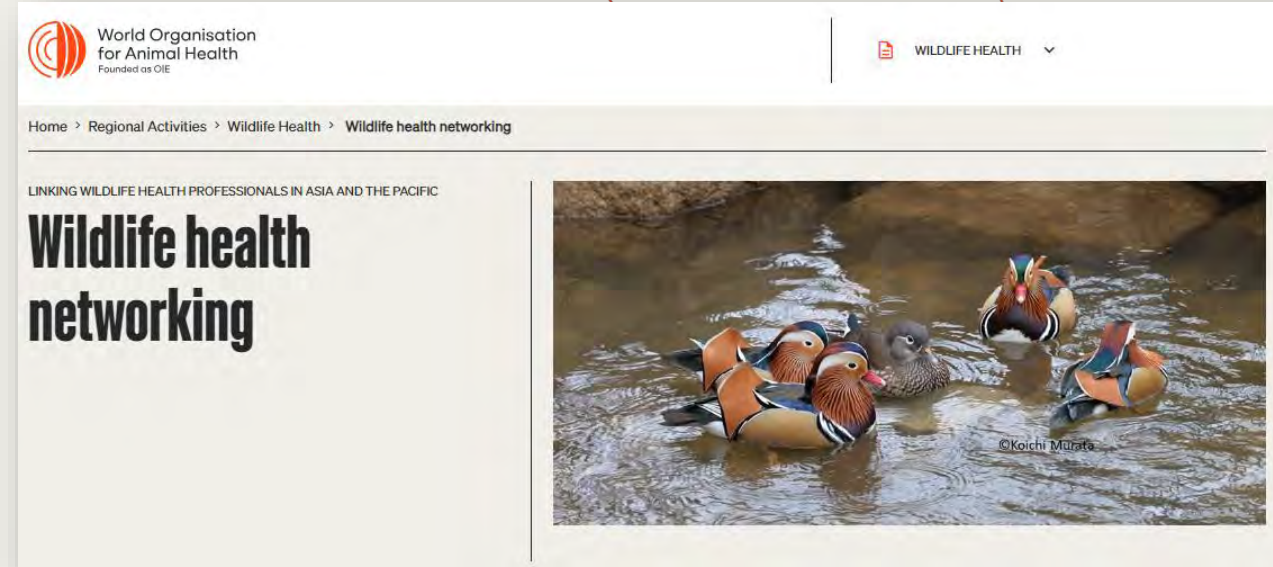
- WOAHA was established in 1924
- 183 Members
- Headquarters are in Paris
  - 5 Regional & 8 Sub-Regional Representations
  - Approximately 300 people work within WOAHA
- Reference Centres in Asia & the Pacific
  - N.63 Reference Laboratories + n.26 Collaborating Centres
  - New WOAHA CC for Wildlife Health Risk Management in Australia (2023)



# Wildlife Health Framework



- Sub-regional networks (est. 2021)
  - East Asia, Pacific, South Asia, South East Asia
- WOA Regional Wildlife Health Network (est. 2023)





- On average NO information is provided by 30% of Members
- Top diseases with NO information reported (2019)

Disease	% of Members providing no information
Paenibacillus larvae (Inf. of honey bees with) (American foulbrood)	56%
Bovine anaplasmosis	53%
Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease)	53%
Melissococcus plutonius (Inf. of honey bees with) (European foulbrood)	53%
Varroa spp. (Inf. of honey bees with) (Varroosis)	53%
Acarapis woodi (Inf. of honey bees with)	50%
Haemorrhagic septicaemia (Pasteurella multocida serotypes 6:b and 6:e)	50%
Mycoplasma gallisepticum (Avian mycoplasmosis) (Inf. with)	50%
Pullorum disease	50%
Avian infectious bronchitis	47%
Brucella melitensis (Inf. with)	47%

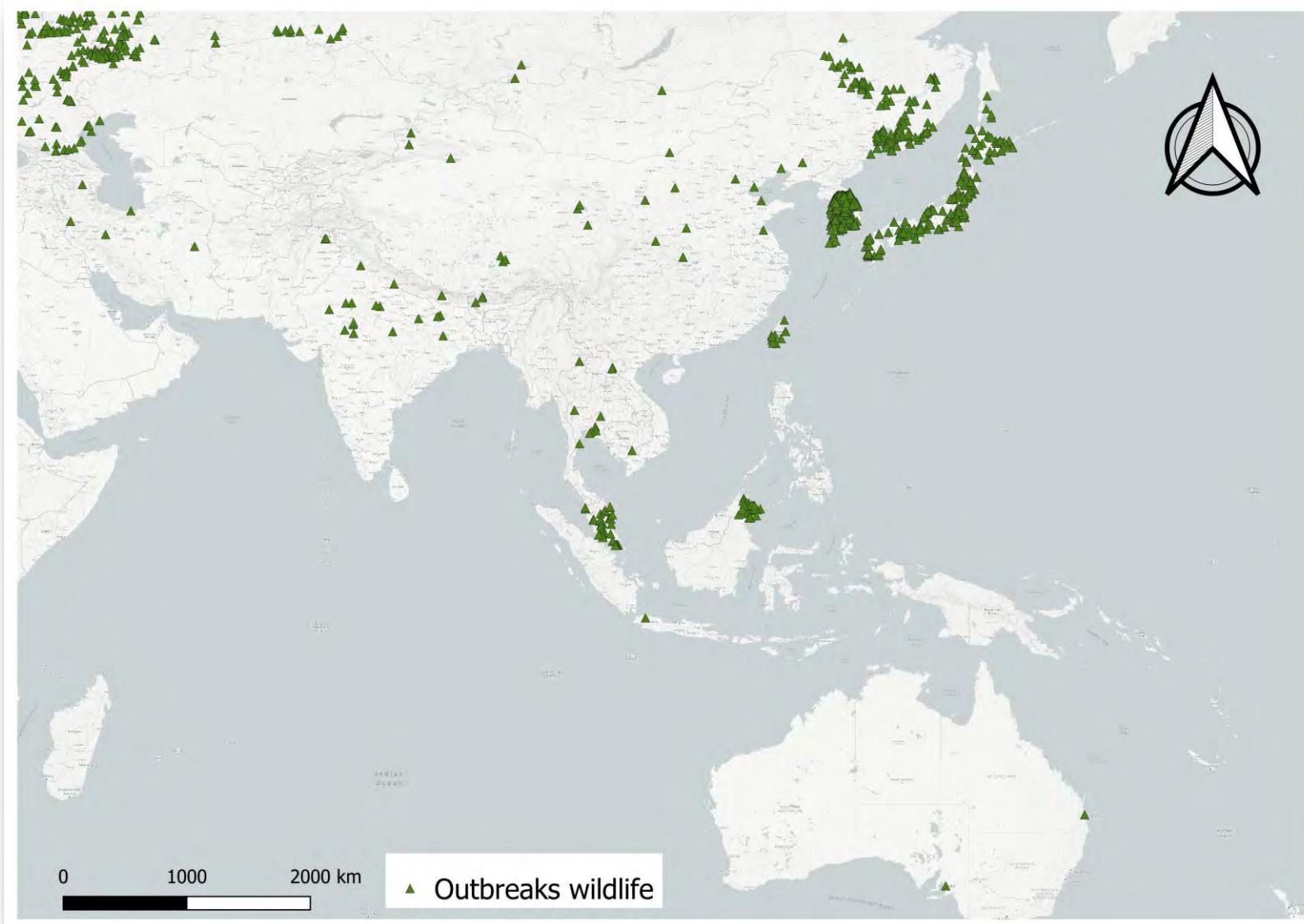
- **47 diseases reported PRESENT in wildlife**
- **Top reported diseases**

Disease in wildlife	Number of Members reporting the disease
Influenza A viruses of high pathogenicity (Inf. with) (non-poultry including wild birds) (2017-)	13
African swine fever virus (Inf. with)	9
Rabies virus (Inf. with)	9
Foot and mouth disease virus (Inf. with)	5
Avian chlamydiosis	4
Sheep pox and goat pox	4
Brucella abortus (Inf. with)	3
Classical swine fever virus (Inf. with)	3
Echinococcus granulosus (Inf. with) (2014-)	3
Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex (Inf. with)(2019-)	3
Paenibacillus larvae (Inf. of honey bees with) (American foulbrood)	3
SARS-CoV-2 in animals (Inf. with)	3



## Exceptional epidemiological event involving wildlife in Asia & the Pacific (2019 – 2023)

- 4,035 outbreaks reported in 19 Members

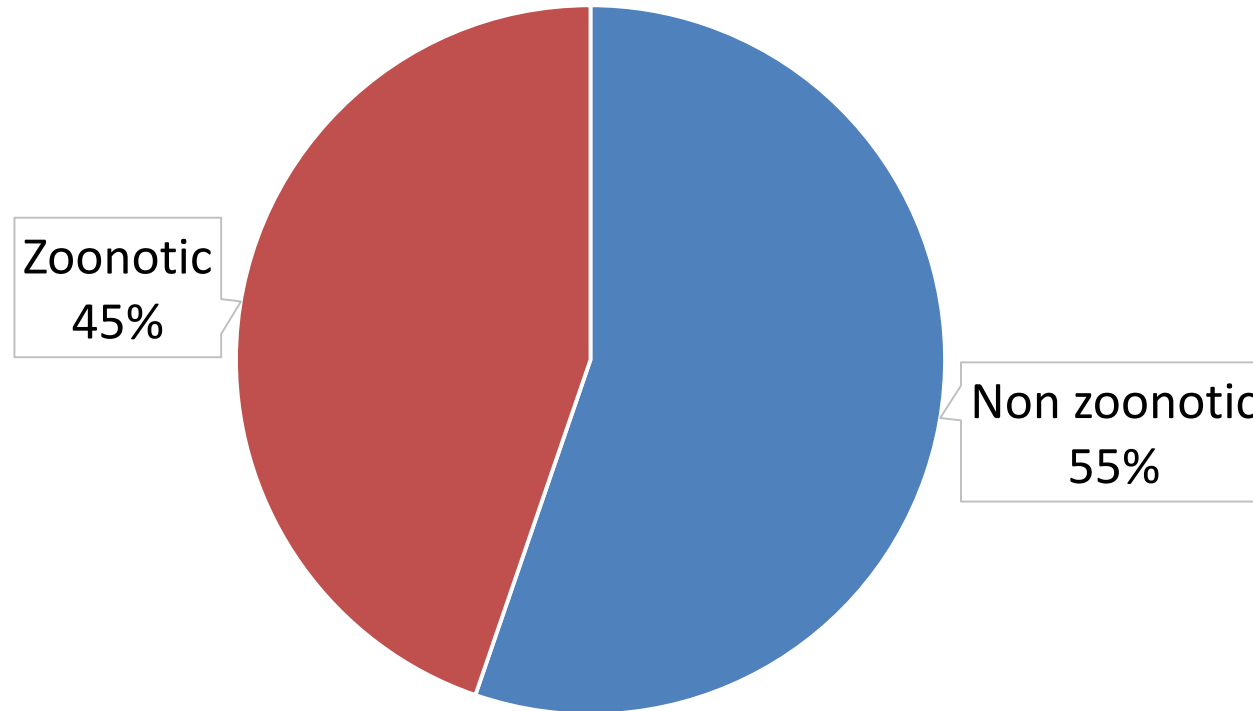


## Reported diseases from wildlife

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- 45% of disease reported present in the Asia & the Pacific Region have major ZOOBOTIC IMPACT

Disease reported present in the Region

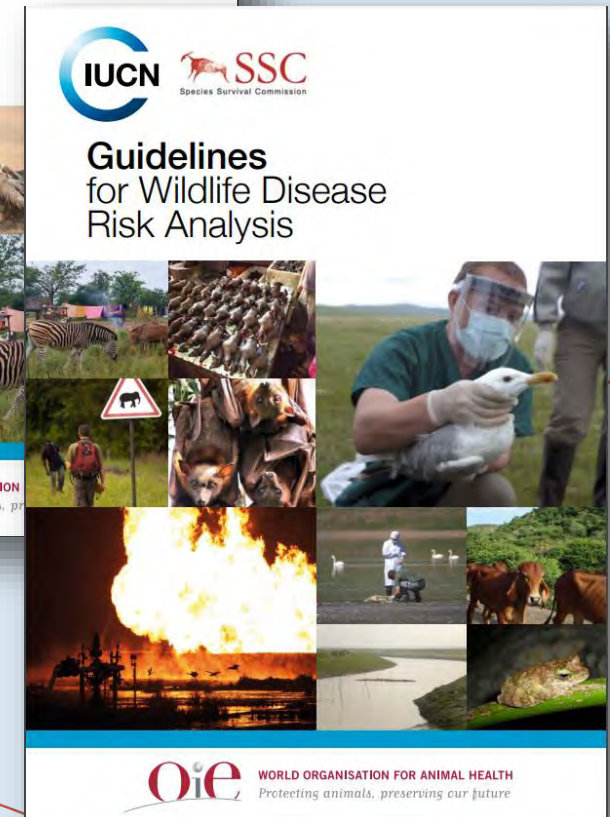


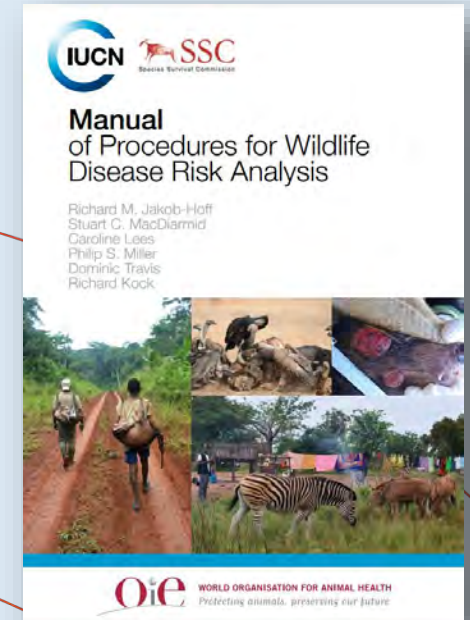
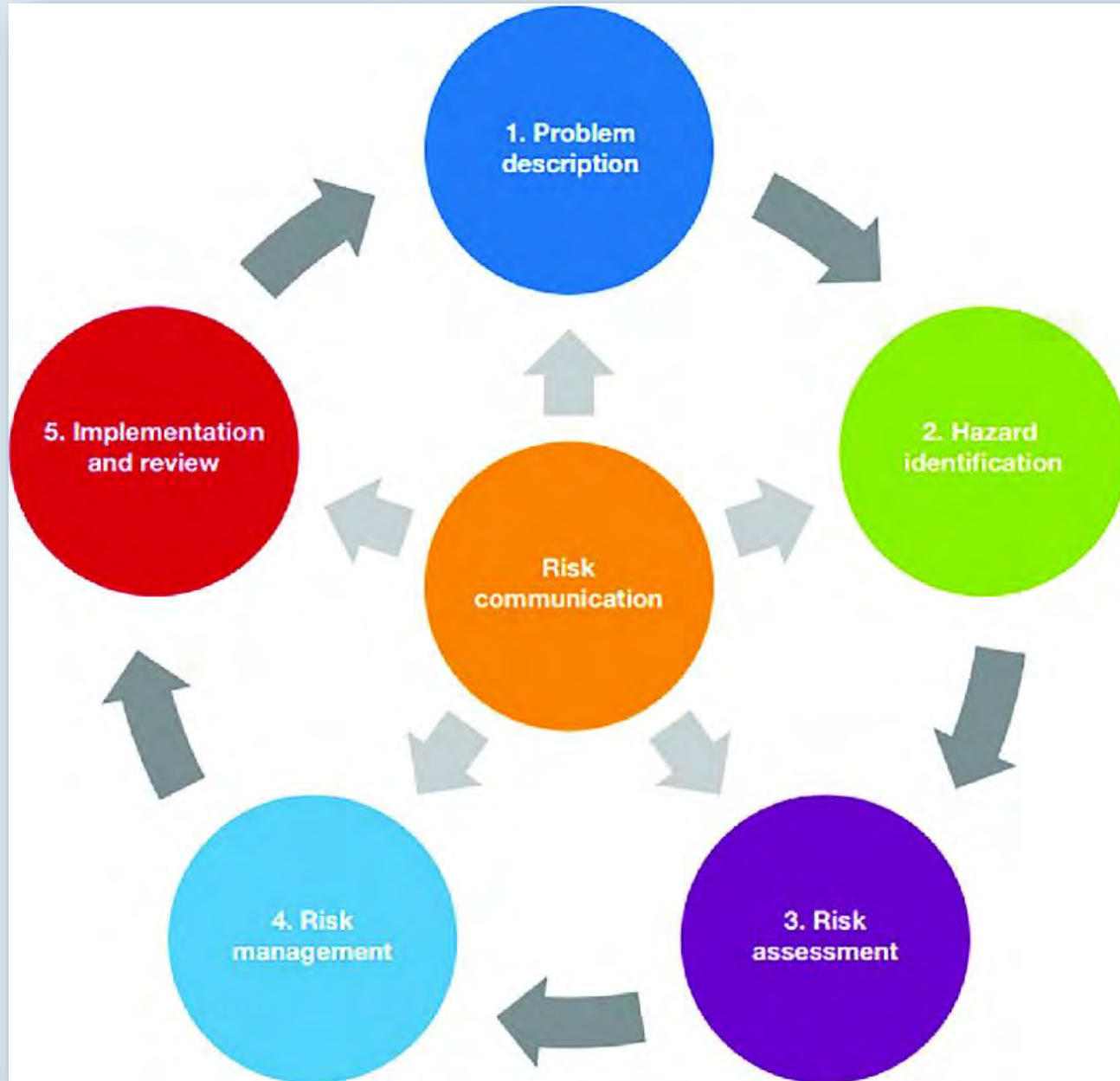




# Guidelines for addressing disease risks in wildlife trade

- “Risk analysis is an evidence-based process that is an organised and logical approach to identifying and using scientific information to support policy-making in the real world.”
- Ref. Jakob-Hoff, R.M., MacDiarmid, S.C., Lees, C., Miller, P.S., Travis, D. and Kock, R., 2014. *Manual of procedures for wildlife disease risk analysis* (Vol. 2014, p. 149). Paris, France: World Organisation for Animal Health





Ref. Jakob-Hoff, R.M., MacDiarmid, S.C., Lees, C., Miller, P.S., Travis, D. and Kock, R., 2014. *Manual of procedures for wildlife disease risk analysis* (Vol. 2014, p. ). Paris, France: World Organisation for Animal Health

Jusun Hwang

NIWDC, Republic of Korea

“Importance of disease  
surveillance and reporting in  
wildlife”



**James Compton**

**Wildlife TRAPS Project Leader,  
TRAFFIC**

**“Reducing disease risks associated  
with wildlife trade”**








# Wildlife Disease Surveillance & Reporting



- Name a disease in wildlife
  - For which diseases do you consider wildlife disease surveillance should be prioritized in the Region?
- 





# Wildlife Trade



- What word do you think of when you think of wildlife trade?
- Name a wildlife species that is LEGALLY traded in your country/territory.
- Examples of ways used to reduce disease risk in wildlife trade in your country/territory?



# Illegal Wildlife Trade



**Patti Moore**

**Environmental Lawyer**

**“Using laws and policies to tackle  
illegal wildlife trade”**

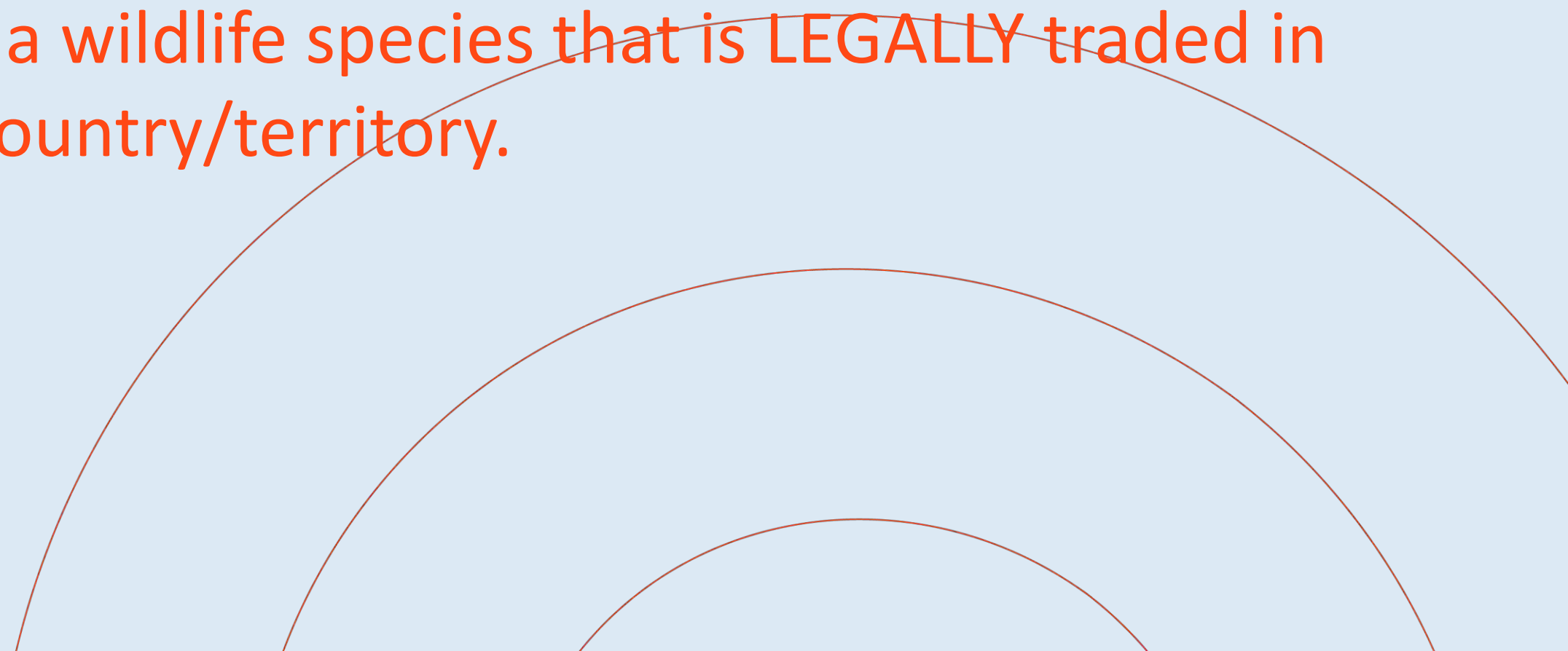


**Anna Wong**

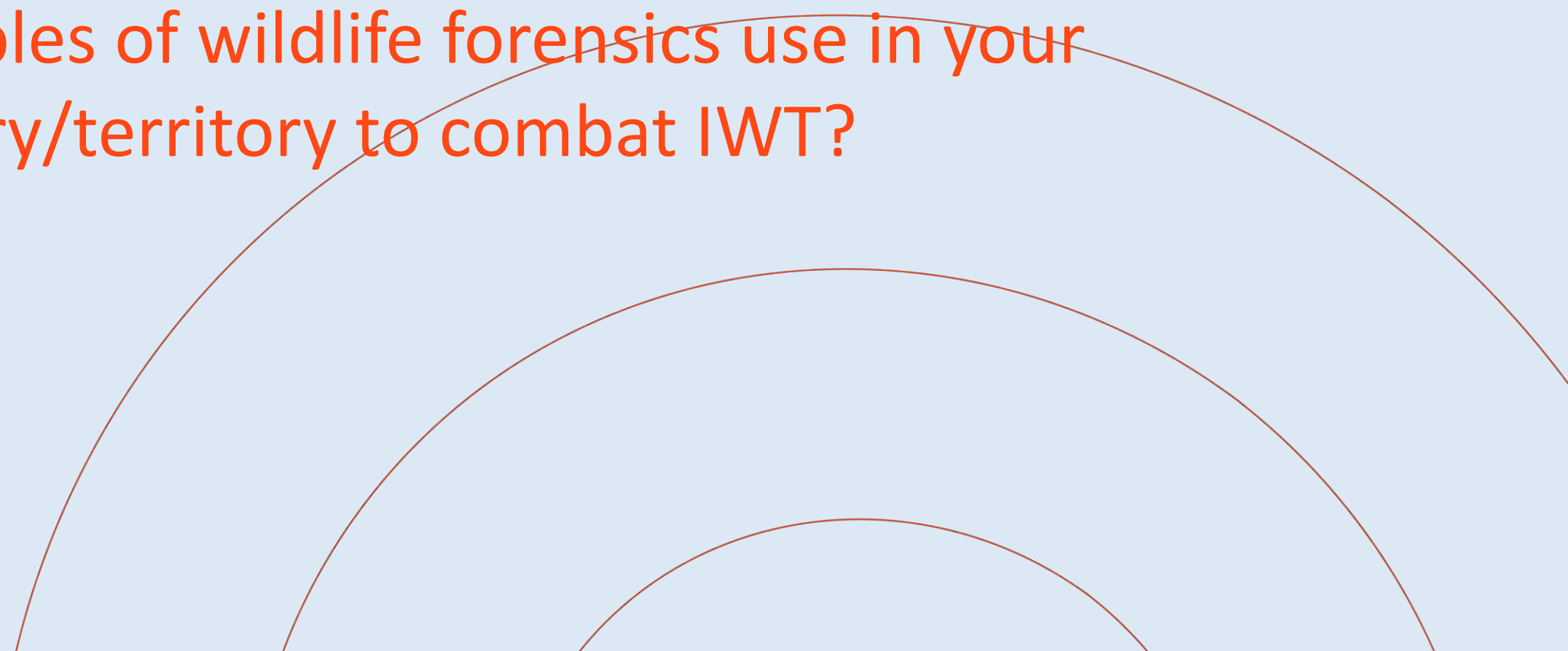
**Director of Wildlife Trade & Centre  
for Wildlife Rehabilitation,  
Singapore**

**“Using wildlife forensics to tackle  
illegal wildlife trade”**



- Does **ILLEGAL** wildlife trade occur in your country/territory?
  - Name a wildlife species that is **LEGALLY** traded in your country/territory.
- 

- In your experience, what is the biggest weakness in the laws of your country/territory that apply to the wildlife trade?
- Examples of times when law worked well to combat IWT?
- Examples of times when law did NOT work well to combat IWT?

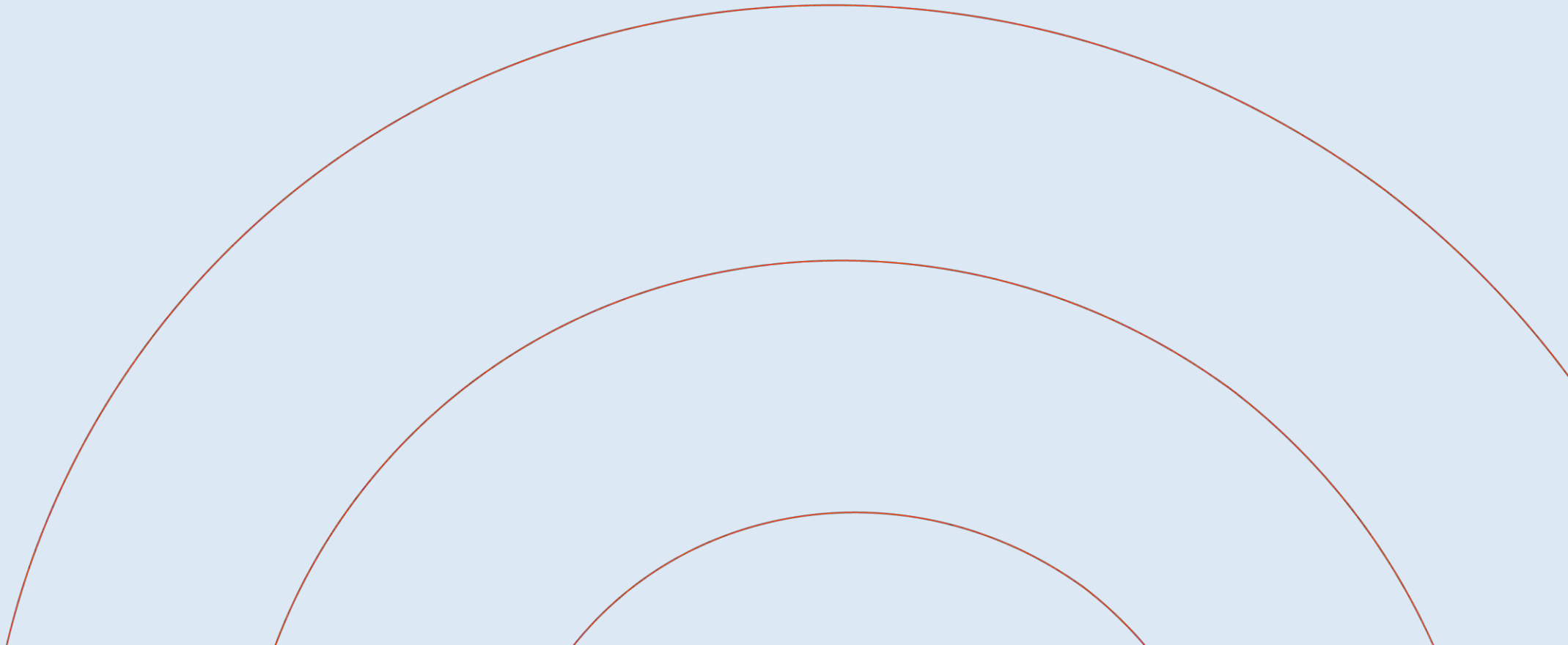
- Does your country/territory use wildlife forensics to combat IWT?
  - Examples of wildlife forensics use in your country/territory to combat IWT?
- 



- How has this discussion made you think about wildlife trade?

1. I already knew a lot about wildlife trade.
2. I now understand better the disease risks associated with wildlife.
3. I now understand better the legal system associated with IWT.
4. I have more questions & want to learn more about wildlife trade.
5. I'm not really interested in wildlife trade as it doesn't affect me.

- In one word, how do you feel about wildlife trade now?



# Thank you

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12, rue de Prony, 75017 Paris, France  
T. +33 (0)1 44 15 19 49  
F. +33 (0)1 42 67 09 87

woah@woah.int  
www.woah.org

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