

Introduction to WOAAH

Kinley Choden
WOAH SRR-SEA

Pilot: WOAAH workshop on Guidelines for Addressing Disease Risks in Wildlife Trade,
Workshop on Prioritization and Stakeholder Analysis
20 December 2023



World
Organisation
for Animal
Health
Fondée en 1967

Organisation
mondiale
de la santé
animale
Fondée en tant qu'OIE

Org
Mu
de S
Animal
Fundada como OIE

Timeline



Our Worldwide Network



183 Members

75+ Official partners

300+ Reference Centres of Expertise

1 Headquarters in Paris, France

13 Regional and Sub-regional Representations

Who we are

We are the global authority on animal health and welfare: we work to ensure the health and welfare of animals, recognising that animal health impacts everyone's health.

What we do

We disseminate information on animal diseases and welfare and develop science-based strategies to limit their impacts on society.

What is our impact

We are building a better future through better animal health and welfare.

Who we partner with

We collaborate with partners and Members to achieve results for animals, humans and the planet.

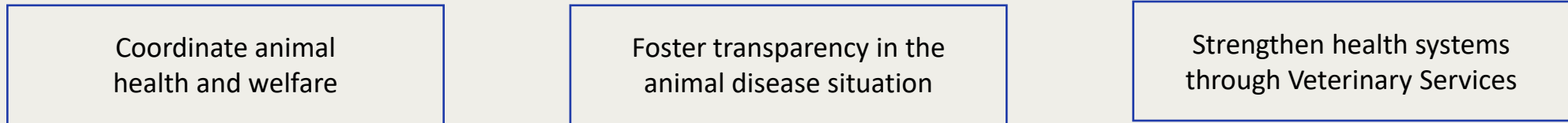


Vision

Provide leadership in global animal health governance. Improve animal health care and welfare worldwide and support global goals.

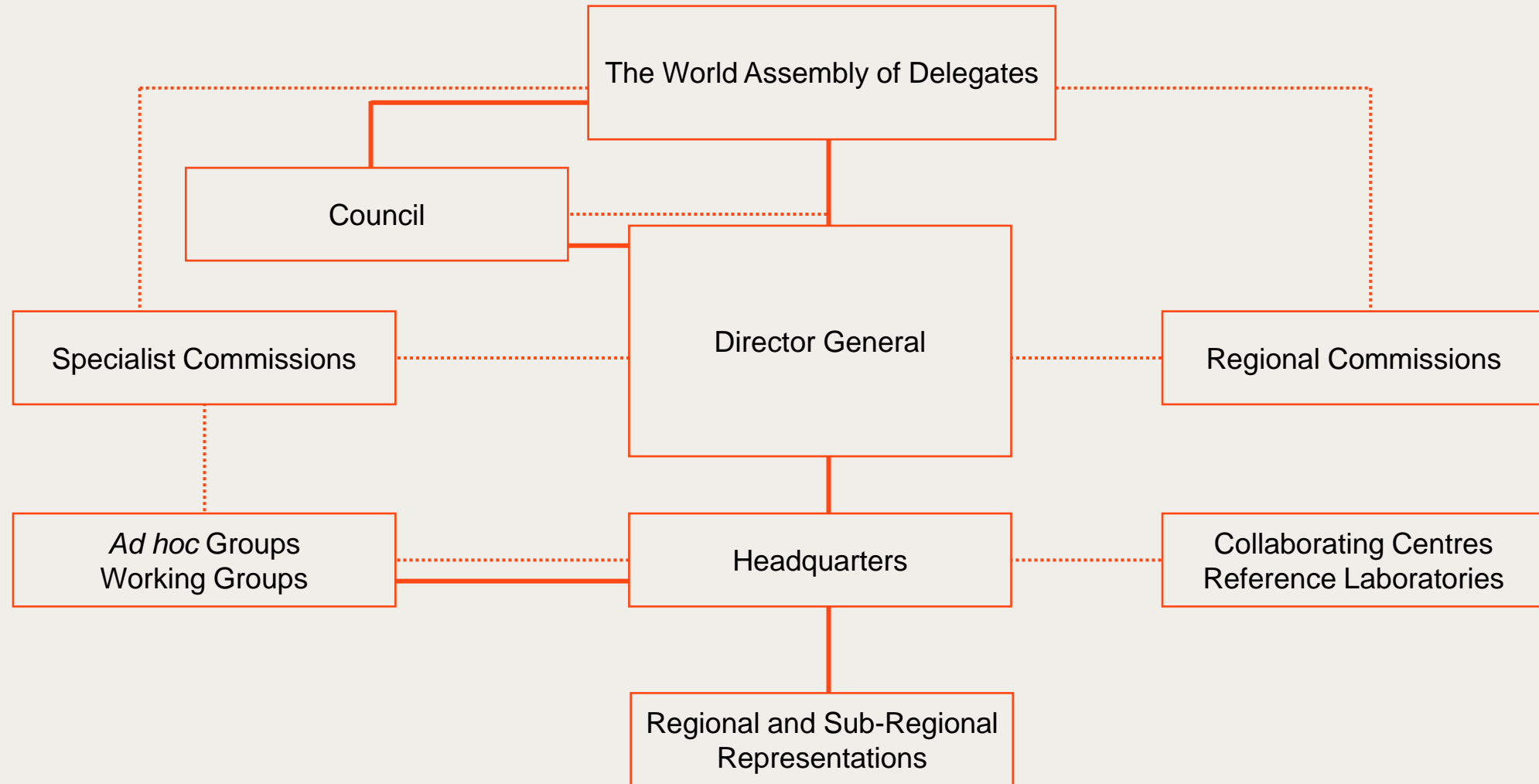


Mission



Key actions





— Authority relations

..... Functional relations





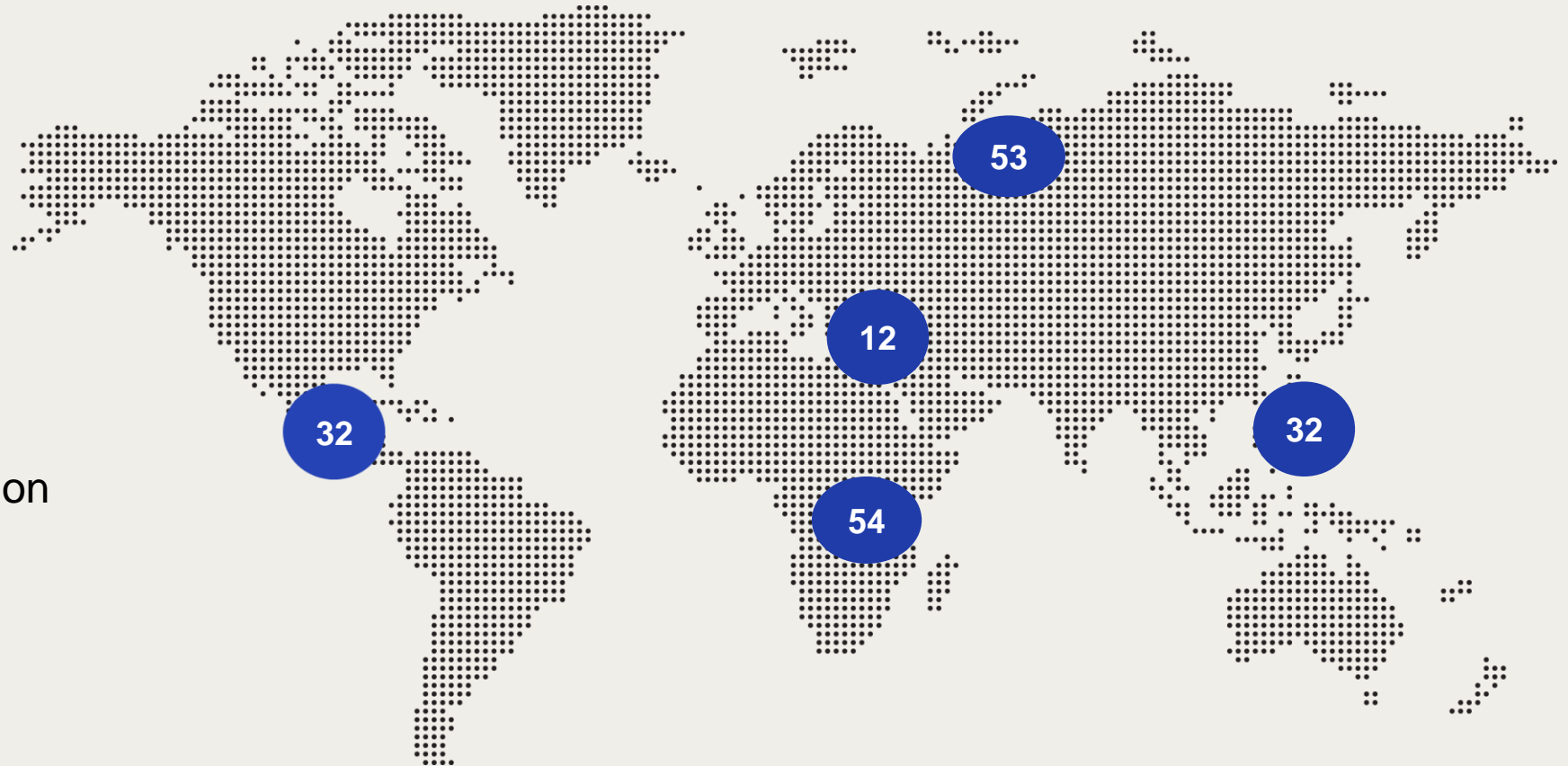
No country offices:

We work through and with Government

1 National Delegate to WOAH per Member

7 National Focal Points on specific subject matter

1. Animal welfare,
2. Aquatic animals
3. Wildlife
4. Animal disease notification
5. Vet products-AMR
6. Communication
7. Veterinary Laboratories



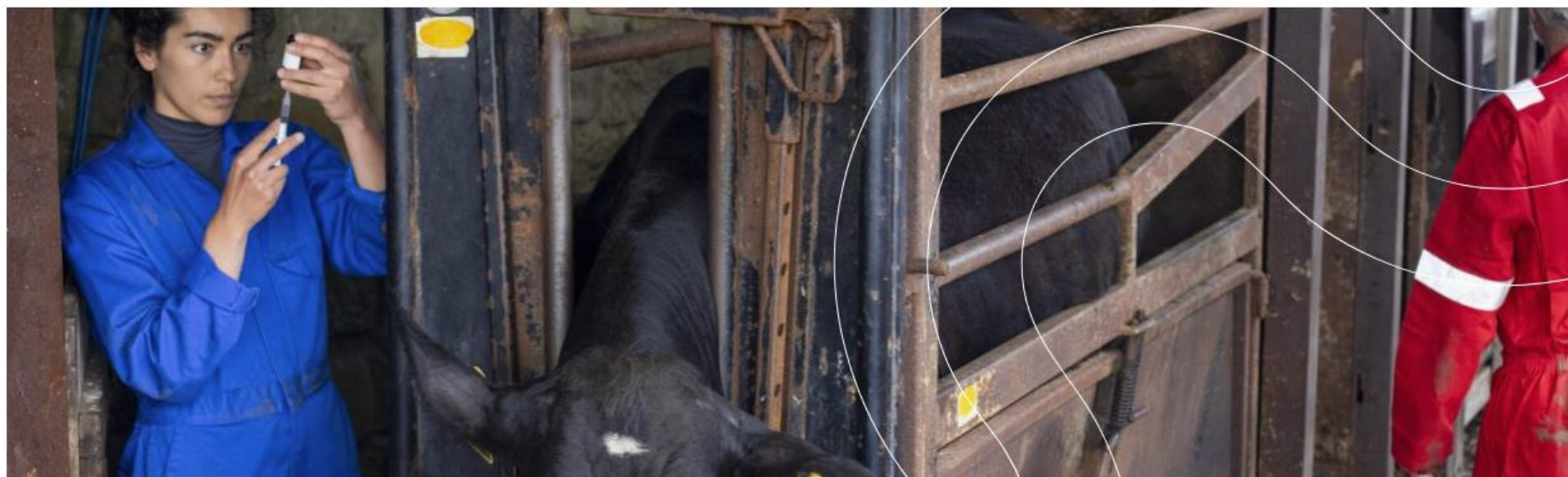
Press Release

New report reveals global decrease in antimicrobial use in animals

The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) releases a landmark report showing encouraging progress in combatting antimicrobial resistance.

Learn more

www.woah.org



WOAH: Wildlife Health

Kinley Choden
Animal Health Officer

Pilot: WOAH workshop on Guidelines for Addressing Disease Risks
in Wildlife Trade, workshop on Prioritization and stakeholder
analysis
20 December 2023



World
Organisation
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Health

Organisation
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de la santé
animale

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Mundial
de Sanidad
Animal



EXPERTISE



WOAH Working Group on Wildlife



Experts network



Focal Points Networks



Partners

TOOLS



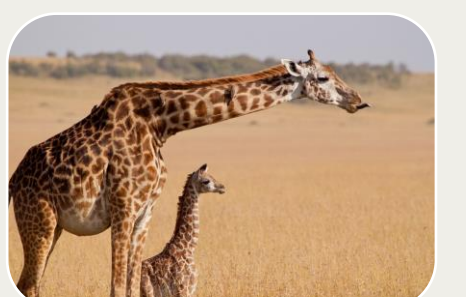
International standards



Animal disease notification System WAHIS



EBO-SURSY Project



Wildlife Health Programme



WOAH actions for wildlife health



Integration of wildlife
health issues in the 7th
Strategic Plan



88th World Assembly of OIE
Delegates (May 2021):
Resolution No. 31



Wildlife Health Framework
Technical cards for WOAH
non-listed diseases



Wildlife health report

- WOAHA identified the need to better integrate wildlife health across Standards & Guidelines
- [Members' survey](#) on wildlife health identified that WOAHA could support Members via provision of standards, practical guidelines, & training (2020)





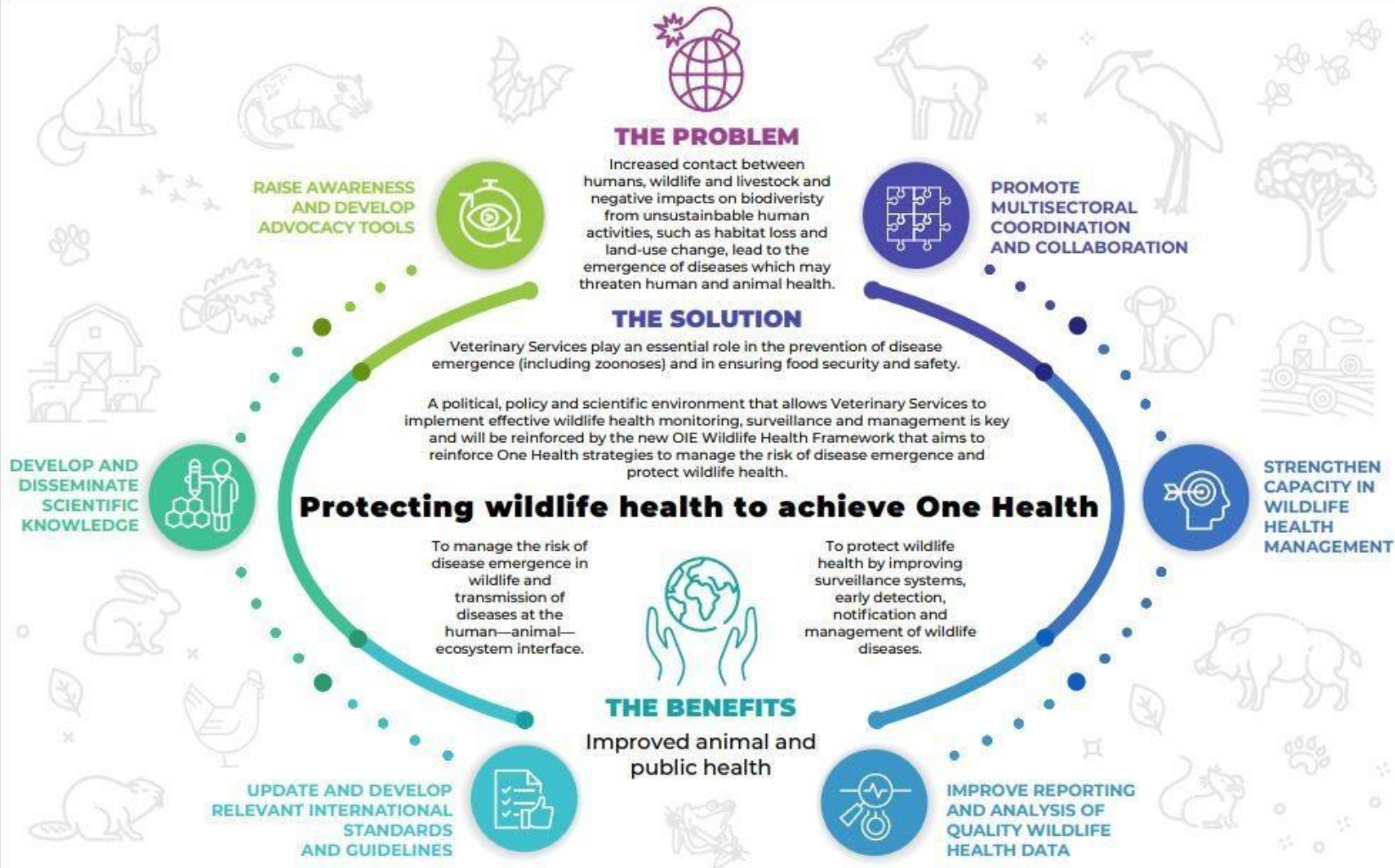
WOAH Wildlife Health Framework

Objective 1

- OIE Members improve their ability to manage the risk of pathogen emergence in wildlife and transmission at the human-animal-ecosystem interface, whilst taking into account the protection of wildlife.

Objective 2

- OIE Members improve surveillance systems, early detection, notification and management of wildlife diseases



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



Wildlife Health Framework

- Now the basis of the [WOAH Wildlife Health Programme](#)
 1. Promote multisectoral coordination & collaboration
 2. Strengthen capacity in wildlife health management
 3. Improve quality data collection, reporting, analysis & use
 4. Update & develop guidelines, standards, risk reduction strategies
 5. Develop & disseminate scientific knowledge
 6. Produce & disseminate awareness & advocacy tools

Assessment activities



WOAH Standards and practical guidelines



Wildlife Health Legislation



Performance of Veterinary Services

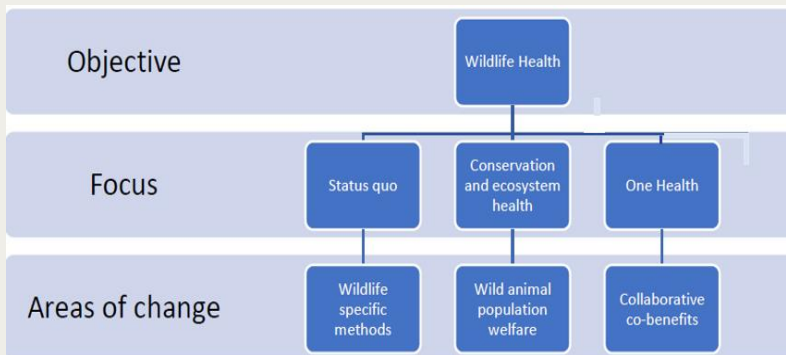


Diseases (infectious and toxins)

Wildlife Working Group to analyse outcomes, provide recommendations and strategic guidelines

Recommendations

Standards review



Wildlife legislation review

1. Develop focused questions around wildlife legislation to supplement the standard Veterinary Legislation
2. Identification Mission questionnaire based on OIE TAHC Ch. 3.4 on Veterinary Legislation (“Ch. 3.4”) + in country Mission
3. 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

Guidelines

Guidelines for addressing disease risks in wildlife trade

- Describes a framework to support informed decision-making in the face of uncertainty and complexity.

Guidelines for Reducing the Risk of Disease Spillover Events at Markets Selling Wildlife and along the Wildlife Supply Chain

Version 5.1 | January 2023 | Final Draft for Distribution (pre-WOAH developmental formatting)

Executive Summary

Wildlife¹ provide essential ecosystem services and are a key component of overall biological diversity. Wildlife are also an important source of protein, income, and livelihoods for many local or rural communities. However, unregulated, unsustainable harvest, use, and trade of wildlife can pose threats to animal health and welfare, have detrimental impacts on species conservation and biodiversity, and can have serious public health implications. The risk² of pathogen spillover and disease emergence has been amplified by a steady increase in the level of interaction between humans, wildlife, and domestic animals. The trade, consumption and use of wildlife presents multiple interfaces for pathogen spillover and increases risk of disease emergence in this context.

Recognising that the knowledge required to make informed, evidence-based decisions about reducing disease transmission risks in every wildlife trade and use scenario, given the wide scope of countries and contexts, is not available, these *Guidelines* present an initial overarching high-level framework to assess risk and identify risk reduction strategies.

The *Guidelines* make the following recommendations when developing strategies to reduce disease transmission risks at wildlife markets and along the wildlife trade supply chain:

- Use a One Health³ approach that includes a multisectoral and multidisciplinary, consultative, collaborative and inclusive effort to inform all steps of the risk analysis and risk reduction process.
- Establish transparent and replicable decision-making processes to identify agreed approaches that are risk-based and underpinned by evidence and expertise.
- Undertake risk assessments and identify multi-hazard risk reduction strategies that balance and account for health and animal welfare risks, conservation risks as well as risks to socio-economic values.
- Tailor intervention strategies to regionally and locally unique socio-ecological conditions and interactions between humans, animals and wildlife.
- Prior to and during implementation, consider and document any potential unintended consequences of the planned intervention whether upstream or downstream.
- Develop metrics for each intervention strategy to monitor, evaluate and assess feasibility and effectiveness and subsequently inform in an iterative process.
- Engage with all stakeholders through all components of the risk analysis and risk reduction process to build awareness, understanding, support and stewardship in a continuous, iterative and transparent process.

Diseases of Focus

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded on OIE

IUCN SSC WISE

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 (50% of Europe (14%), in addition to massive mortalities in seabirds, aquatic birds, and raptors, the reports of infections in wild mammals such as foxes, otters, and seals, which is relatively new for H5 strains. Although the current outbreaks have been linked to a low number of infections, involving mild symptoms, all H5N1 strains pose zoonotic risks.

This article was prepared by the World Organisation for Animal Health's Working Group on Wildlife (WGW), W. Chan, M. G. H. Simons, J. River-Olivero, M. Humeau, C. van Woerk, B. and by World Bank, This article is supported by the United States for Conservation of Nature (USCON) Species Survival Commission's (SSC) Wildlife Health Specialist Group (WHSIG).

Page 1 of 5

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

Organisation mondiale de la santé animale
Fondée en 1967 par l'OIE

Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal
Fundada como OIE

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded on OIE

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

Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations

OIE

EUROPEAN UNION

African swine fever in wild boar ecology and biosecurity

PLANNING REDUCTION HAZARD-1: MANUAL 02

OIE

SSC WISE

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 origin, the original wildlife reservoir and any potential intermediate hosts have not yet been identified. Phylogenetic analyses suggest the progenitor virus is related to bat coronavirus previously identified in Asia. In this issue, 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 may be considered as a potential zoonotic reservoir to wildlife as with other diseases such as tuberculosis and influenza.

Currently the risk of human-to-wildlife transmission to non-captive wildlife species remains low. A number of cases have demonstrated correct human-wildlife management of SARS-CoV-2 in birds, otters and raptors. The measures that to reduce and prevent contact with infected individuals or people, and sites has limited free-ranging wildlife. The identification of other phylogenetically related species (e.g. in bats and pangolins), the presence of receptors and receptor proteins (ACE2 receptors) and infection following natural exposure of experimental inoculation suggest that a wide range of mammalian species may be susceptible to SARS-CoV-2. Knowledge and experience with human-wildlife transmission with other human respiratory pathogens (e.g. influenza, 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 under 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 approaches that become 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 the species and wildlife from the species and their populations.

Efforts that require working with free-ranging 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 with a handling or activity involving a free-ranging wild mammal species, or through the use of a handling or activity involving a free-ranging wild mammal may come in contact with surfaces or materials contaminated by infected personnel.

These recommendations are provided for general guidance, information, awareness, education, or use with free-ranging wildlife in the field. They are not intended to replace site-specific risk assessment and other considerations, such as legislation or contracts, etc.

Version 29 August 2020

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)
- Engagement and advocacy – UNEP, IUCN, TRAFFIC, WWF, WCS, etc.

WOAH publications (available online)

Scientific and Technical Review

Guidelines for assessing the risk of non-native animals becoming invasive, WOAH, 2011

A RAPID REVIEW OF EVIDENCE ON MANAGING THE RISK OF DISEASE EMERGENCE IN THE WILDLIFE TRADE

Prepared for the Preparedness and Resilience Department of the World Animal Health Organization (WOAH), Paris, France

February 18, 2021
Prepared by Clive Stephen ODM PhD
Health Epidemiology Services Ltd, Canada

Animal Diseases

SCAN ME

• Technical diseases cards for Non-WOAH listed diseases affecting wildlife

Regional resources on WOA regional websites

World Organisation for Animal Health

Wildlife Health

LAST UPDATED: 29 AUGUST 2022

Wildlife Focal Points

Protecting animal health at the wildlife livestock interface

Training Manuals

TRAINING MANUAL ON WILDLIFE DISEASES AND SURVEILLANCE

TRAINING MANUAL ON WILDLIFE HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT IN SUPPORT OF DECISIONS AND POLICES

TRAINING MANUAL ON WILDLIFE DISEASES OUTBREAK INVESTIGATIONS

TRAINING MANUAL ON WILDLIFE HEALTH INFORMATION MANAGEMENT



With CITES: MOU

ARTICLE 2

MODALITIES OF COOPERATION

1. **Mutual consultation and cooperation.** When appropriate, the WOAH and the CITES Secretariat shall exchange views on relevant policy issues within their respective competence and shall consult with each other on matters of common interest, such as animal health and welfare standards and guidelines for safe legal international trade and transport of wild animals. This will include the following illustrative list of topics and activities of mutual interest:
 - Safe legal international trade of wildlife;
 - Welfare of live wild animals during their transport for the international trade;
 - Safe and fast transport of biological samples from wild animals for diagnosis or identification;
 - Prevention and control of invasive alien species; and
 - The combating of illegal trade in wildlife.

Other areas of cooperation or activities may be identified and jointly agreed upon by the Parties during the implementation of this MoU.

2. **Exchange of information and documents.** Subject to their respective internal regulations regarding the safeguarding of confidential information, the WOAH and the CITES Secretariat will, as necessary and appropriate, exchange information and documents concerning matters of common interest. Such information that is not in the public domain shall be used by the Parties solely for the purposes of their collaboration. The Parties will also exchange their catalogue of publications to enable each Party to request items relating to its activities published by the other Party. Where appropriate, the Parties will exchange free copies of documents and publications on topics of common or individual interest. The Parties will benefit from the concessionary rates applied to their members or affiliated organisations for orders of publications.
3. **Technical cooperation.** The WOAH and the CITES Secretariat shall, in the interest of their respective activities, seek each other's expertise and observations to optimise the effects of such activities. Should the activities of the OIE and of the CITES Secretariat in fields of common interest so dictate, either Party may request the cooperation of the other whenever the latter Party is in a position to help develop the former's activities. The OIE and the CITES Secretariat shall endeavor, insofar as possible and in compliance with their constituent instruments and the decisions of their competent bodies, to respond favorably to such requests for cooperation in accordance with procedures and arrangements to be mutually agreed upon.
4. **Reciprocal representation.** The Parties will extend to each other invitations for participation in all meetings, seminars and conferences during which matters of common interest are to be discussed and where observers are allowed.

Key activities in Asia & the Pacific

Training for Focal Points for Wildlife

- Face-to-face meetings
- 2021: online events for [5th cycle](#) (RRAP) & [intermediate cycle](#) (global)
- 2023: [6th cycle](#) training & networking (RRAP)



Wildlife health networks

- [Sub-regional wildlife health networks](#)
 - East Asia, Pacific, South Asia, South East Asia
- [Regional wildlife health network](#)
 - *Established February 2023*



Key activities in Asia & the Pacific

World Wildlife Day (3rd March)

- Webinars in [2021](#) (RRAP) & [2022](#) (global)
- In-country activities in [2023](#) (RRAP)



WOAH work with partners

- Tripartite/UNEP webinar «[Wildlife Health for One Health](#)» (2021)
- Joint WOAAH/WWF workshop «[Biodiversity as a One Health Shield in Asia and the Pacific](#)» (2022)
- Joint WOAAH/UNEP webinar «[Nature and wildlife health: making the case for investment in Asia and the Pacific](#)» (2023)

<https://rr-asia.woah.org/en/projects/wildlife-health/>

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded on OIE

UN environment programme

JOINT WEBINAR

Nature and wildlife health: Making the case for investment in Asia and the Pacific

The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) are hosting a webinar focusing on the case for investment to improve environment competencies at the country and territory level through collaboration between veterinary services and the environment and wildlife sectors.

Event details

Date:
20th June 2023 (Tuesday)

Time:
8:30 - 10:00 (New Delhi)
10:00 - 12:30 (Bangkok)
12:00 - 13:30 (Tokyo)

For more details:

or [CLICK HERE](#)

rr.asiapacific@woah.org

The poster features a green background with a white duck in a pond on the right and a monkey on a branch on the left. The text is in white and green.



WOAH Engagement and Advocacy

Key activities in Asia & the Pacific



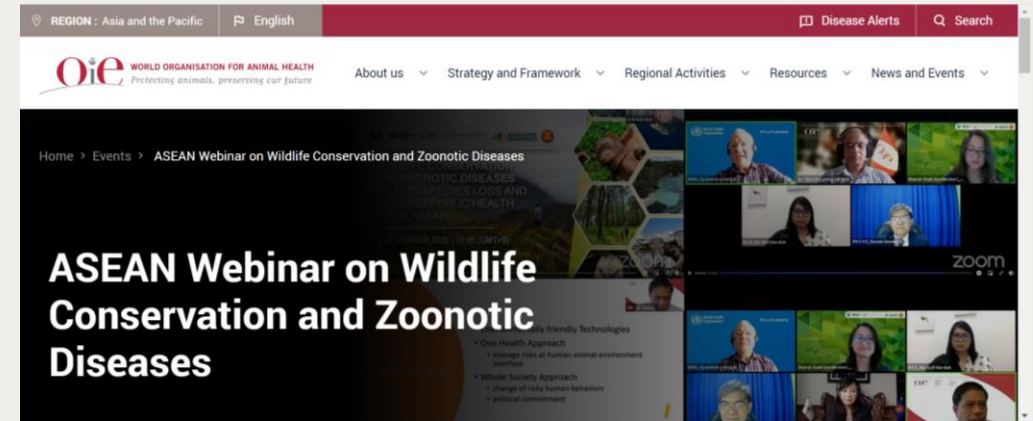
ASEAN WG on CITES and Wildlife Enforcement

ASEAN P
ON LEGAL COOPERATION
TO COMBAT ILLEGAL
WILDLIFE TRADE 2021



one vision
one identity
one community

<https://rr-asia.woah.org/en/projects/wildlife-health/>



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

5-7 September **Special Session on Wildlife Health**

AHP7

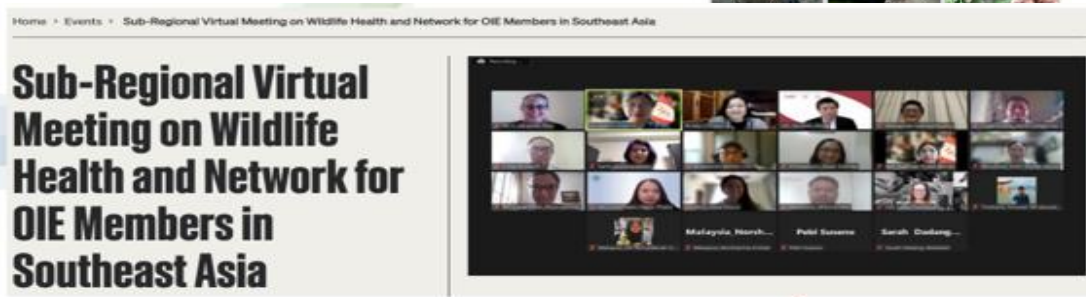
Seventh
**ASEAN Heritage Parks
Conference /
INDONESIA**

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

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 Formed
- SEA WHN TOR Drafted
- SEA added in policy paper

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

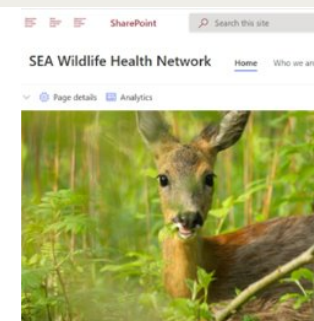
Secretariat: Thailand NWHC/MOZWE, Mahidol University

Chair: Singapore National Wildlife FP, Dr Anna Wong

Advisor: World Organisation for Animal Health

SEA WHN Meeting #3

- 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: Future Directions

- Policy document for SEA

WOAH knowledge management

Codes and Manuals | Publications | Documentary Portal | Training Platform | Bookshop | EN ER ES

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Animal Diseases | Avian Influenza | Call for Experts | SEARCH

WHO WE ARE | WHAT WE DO | WHAT WE OFFER | MEDIA | WAHIS

Inicio » What we do » Animal Health and Welfare » **Wildlife Health**



Wildlife Health

Wildlife co-exists alongside humans and domestic animals. Wildlife populates ecosystems across the planet, whether it be in the seas, or roaming freely across forests and savannahs. Each species contributes to the balance of the ecosystem they live in. The health of wildlife is deeply entwined with the health of other animals, the environment and even humans. By protecting wildlife health, we safeguard biodiversity- and invest in a healthier, more sustainable future.

Overview | Our Action | International Collaboration | Professional Guidance | Resources

<https://rr-asia.woah.org/en/projects/wildlife-health/>

REGION: Asia and the Pacific | English

Login | Main site | Search

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WILDLIFE HEALTH

LAST UPDATED: 19 JULY 2023

Wildlife Health



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WILDLIFE HEALTH

Home » Regional Activities » Wildlife Health » **Wildlife health networking**

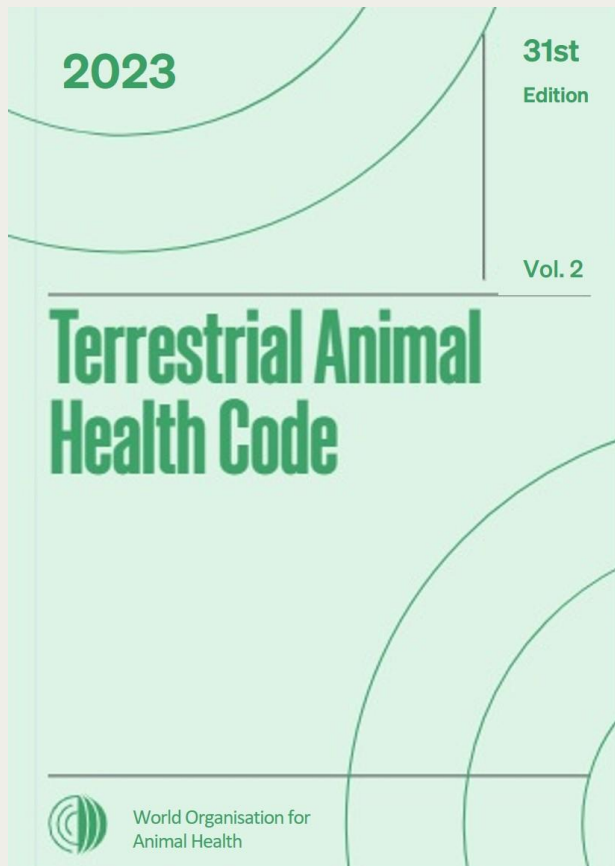
LINKING WILDLIFE HEALTH PROFESSIONALS IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

Wildlife health networking

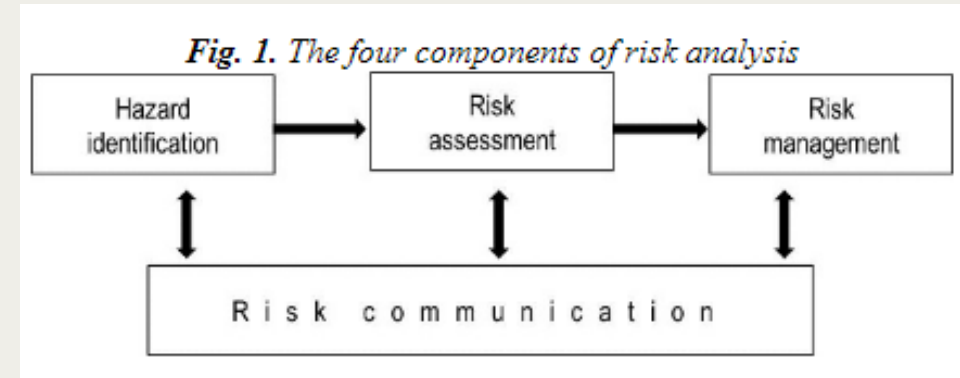


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CHAPTER 2.1: IMPORT RISK ANALYSIS



- 2.1.1 - Introduction
- 2.1.2 - Hazard identification
- 2.1.3 - Principles of risk assessment
- 2.1.4 - Risk assessment steps
- 2.1.5 - Principles of riskmanagement
- 2.1.6 - Risk management components
- 2.1.7 - Principles of risk communication



Guidelines for Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis

- practical guides useful to the growing and diverse range of professionals, policy-makers and decision-makers faced with the social, political and technical complexities assessment and management of wildlife-associated disease risk scenarios

Also available the *Manual of Procedures for Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis*



Wildlife Trade

A RAPID REVIEW OF EVIDENCE ON MANAGING THE RISK OF DISEASE EMERGENCE IN THE WILDLIFE TRADE

Prepared for the Preparedness and Resilience
Department of the
World Animal Health Organization (OIE)
Paris, France

February 18, 2021
Prepared by Craig Stephen DVM PhD
Pacific Epidemiology Services Ltd.
Canada

In April 2020, the OIE Wildlife Working Group released a statement on wildlife trade which highlighted the complexities, benefits, and challenges of this sector.

Early in 2021, a consultant-led 'rapid review of evidence on managing the risk of disease emergence in the wildlife trade' was completed.

The review emphasised:

- Current evidence base to inform risk mitigation strategies for wildlife trade is weak
- Limited number of studies, many with biases towards zoonoses, certain geographical regions, specific activities (animals for food and live animals).
- Risk management solutions need to be attentive and adaptable to different socio-ecological, socio-political and/or cultural settings.

• **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.

• **Disease of focus:** Any infectious pathogen at any interface across the spectrum of wildlife trade: Commercial and non-commercial, legal (both regulated and unregulated) and illegal wildlife trade.

• **Scope:** Wildlife includes wild animals and captive wild animals. Feral were out of scope.

Components of the guidelines

- Identification and engagement with stakeholders and experts
- Decision Making Frameworks in the Face of Complexity
- Risk Analysis
- Identification of disease risk management solutions and examples
- Establish Metrics for Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)
- Overarching Concepts
 - Tools to identify critical capacity gaps and requirements
 - Advice on implementation, risk communication and training



Roll out of Guideline in the region

Pilot: Thailand





Roll out of Guideline in the region

Pilot: Thailand

Risk assessment and
management



Step 6: Conduct risk analysis

Step 7: Identify risk management solutions

Step 8: Establish M&E

Step 9: Create action plan

Step 10: Final reporting





Process

- Includes 5 or more consultations and training for planning/facilitator team
- One workshop for prioritization and stakeholder analysis
- One 3 days workshop with larger group focused on risk analysis and management

Deliverable

- National Action Plan constituting risk management activities and M&E matrix
- Workshop report
- Support for implementation
- Overall evaluation to feed into the draft Guidelines

Thank you

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