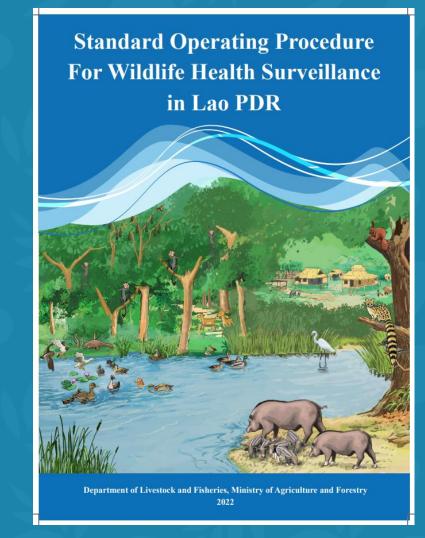


Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) For Wildlife Health Surveillance in Lao PDR

2024 South-East Asia Wildlife Health Network Meeting September 17, 2024 Chiangmai, Thailand

Presented by:

Dr Watthana Theppangna, Deputy head of National Animal health Laboratory,
Department of Livestock and Fisheries





Current Issue

First release papers

HOME > SCIENCE > Vol. 369, No. 6500 > RIGOROUS WILDLIFE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE

PERSPECTIVE VIEWPOINT: COVID-19

Rigorous wildlife disease surveillance

MRINALINI WATSA AND WILDLIFE DISEASE SURVEILLANCE FOCUS GROUP



COMMENT | VOLUME 5, ISSUE 10, E668-E669, OCTOBER 01, 2021

Urgent need for integrated pandemic policies on pathogen spillover

Pallavi A Kache ≥ • Sonila Cook • Nigel Sizer • Lee Hannah • Neil M Vora

Open Access • Published: October, 2021 • DOI: https://doi.org/10.1016/S2542-5196(21)00260-6

Research

Gaps in health security related to wildlife and environment affecting pandemic prevention and preparedness, 2007-2020

Catherine Machalaba, a Marcela Uhart, b Marie-Pierre Ryser-Degiorgisc & William B Karesha



Press Blog Contact Get involved Union Portal

RESOURCES SUPPORT

Animal Diseases African Swine Fever COVID-19

CROSSROADS

BLOG | Open Letters to IUCN Members

It is Time for a Global Wildlife Health Authority

The COVID-19 pandemic has revealed how vulnerable we are to emerging diseases, and exposed the lack of wildlife health oversight, surveillance and management across the world. Our disturbance of the natural world and growing human and domestic animal

G20 Ministers of Health reaffirm the urgent need to address global health under a One health approach

Who we are





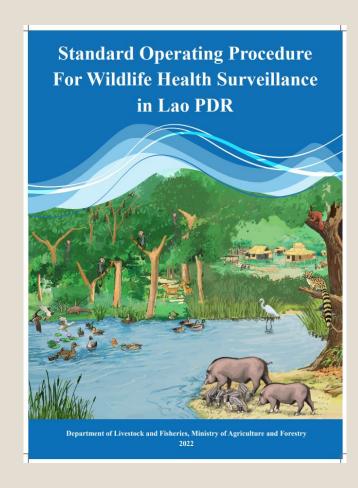
The lack of proactive stances for wildlife health require a global

transition to health-supporting and disease prevention-focused strategies.

Introduction

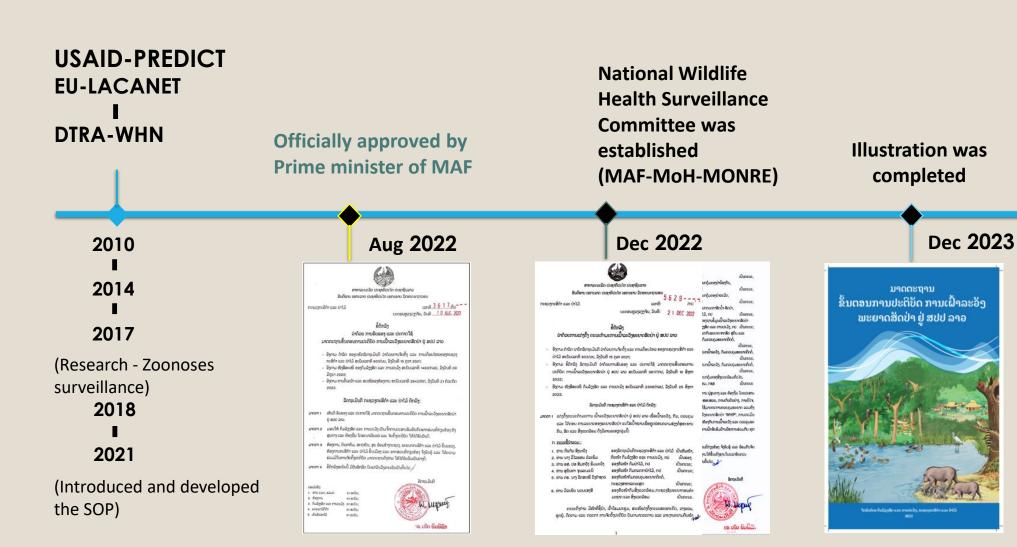
- Emerging infectious diseases
- Wildlife diseases
- Human/animal/environment al health threat

- Capacity to prevent or mitigate pathogen spillover,
- Wildlife health surveillance system



- Technical guidance for the implementation of wildlife health surveillance in Laos PDR
- Support national governments in reaching their strategic objectives to combat the threat of emerging infectious diseases on public health, biodiversity, and regional development and stability.
- Be in line international standards ang guidance of the WOAH

Timeline of the SOP





Officially SOP launching

July 09,2024 in Vientiane, Lao PDR

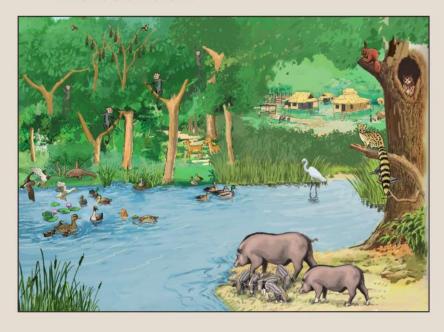
Scope

This SOP is to be applied when wildlife is found sick or dead of unknown causes in natural habitats, wildlife farms, zoos, wildlife rescue and rehabilitation centres, circuses, along the trade chain, in communities, or otherwise.



Chapter I

Introduction



Objective

To establish a functional surveillance network which responds to disease outbreaks and other health events in wildlife through inter-sectoral collaborations;

To serve as an implementation guide for unified, nation-wide surveillance and management of data on wildlife health;

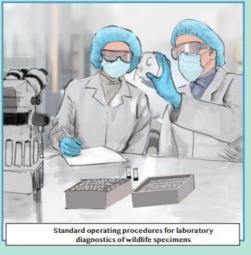
To guide the early detection, risk assessment, investigation, and rapid respond to wildlife morbidity/mortality events in Laos;

To protect life of humans, animals, and the environment.

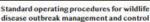
Chapter II

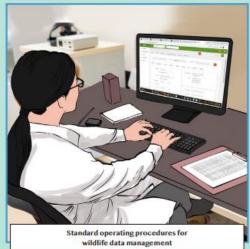
Standard operating procedures for wildlife health surveillance in Lao PDR











To ensure early detection of and response to disease events in wildlife and includes the following **four sections**:

- 1. SOP for when wildlife morbidity/mortality events are detected.
- 2. SOP for laboratory diagnostics of wildlife specimens.
- 3. SOP for wildlife disease outbreak management and control.
- 4. SOP for wildlife health data management.

SOP for when wildlife morbidity/mortality events are detected



1. Recording information

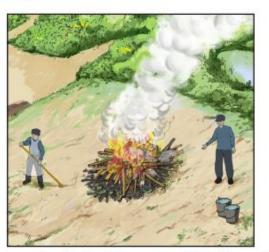
The five steps to be followed:



2.Reporting



3. Sampling and specimen collection



4. Carcass and soiled PPE (consumable) disposal



5. Temporary storage and shipment of specimens

Reporting step



(Government staff)









(Staff of other organizations)





????



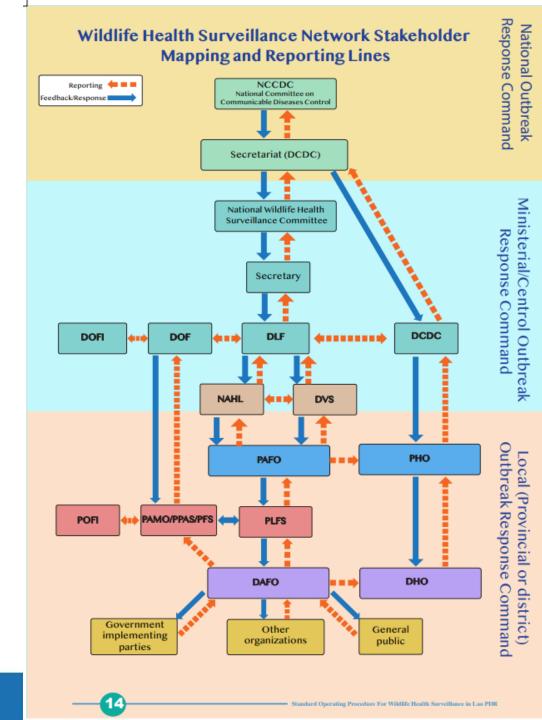
(Peneral public)



Village Head, Village authorities



Wildlife Health Surveillance Network Stakeholder Mapping and Reporting Line







ສາທາລະນະລັດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ປະຊາຊິນລາວ ສັນຕິພາບ ເອກະລາດ ປະຊາທິປະໄຕ ເອກະພາບ ວັດທະນະຖາວອນ

ກົດໝາຍ ວ່າດ້ວຍສັດປ່າ (ສະບັບປັບປຸງ) LAW ON WILD ANIMAL (Revised)

ຈັດພິມໂດຍ ກົມປ່າໄມ້, ກະຊວງ ກະສິກຳ ແລະ ປ່າໄມ້ ສິມທິບກັບ ກົມໂຄສະນາເຜີຍແຜ່ກົດໝາຍ, ກະຊວງຍຸຕິທຳ Printed by: Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry

Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry in cooperation with Law Dissemination Department, Ministry of Justice

> 2024 ສະຫງວນລິຂະສິດ

Law on wild animal in Laos 2024

Section 5 Prevention and Control of Wild Animal Disease

Article 46 (New) Prevention of Wild Animal Disease	22
Article 47 (New) Notifiable Wild Animal Diseases	23
Article 48 (New) Wild Animal Disease Surveillance	23
Article 49 (New) Wild Animal Disease Report	23
Article 50 (New) Declaration and Cancellation of Notifiable	
Wild Animal Disease	24
Article 51 (New) Control of Wild Animal Disease	25

Chapter VIII Budget and National Wild Animal Day

Article 77 (New) Budget

The budget used in wild animal activities includes :

- 1. State budget;
- 2. Forest Protection Fund;
- **3.** Grant and contribution from individuals, legal entities and state organizations, both domestic and overseas;
 - **4.** Other lawful revenues.

The management and use of budget shall be performed in compliance with the Law on State Budget and relevant regulations.

Article 78 (Amended) National Wild Animal Day

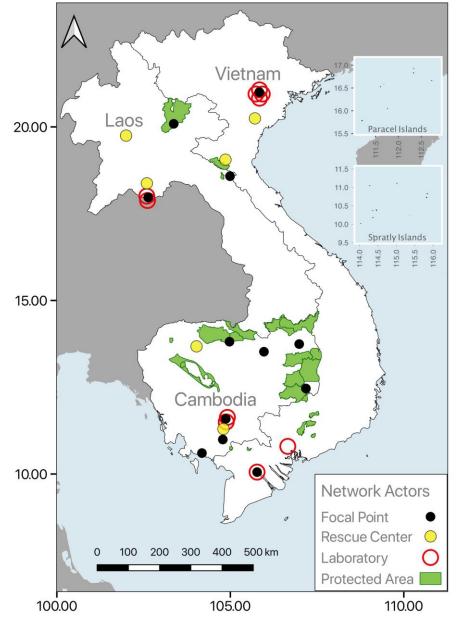
The Government designates the 3rd of March of every year as the National Wild animal Day with the aim of ensuring the management, protection and development of wild animal to become abundant and sustainable.

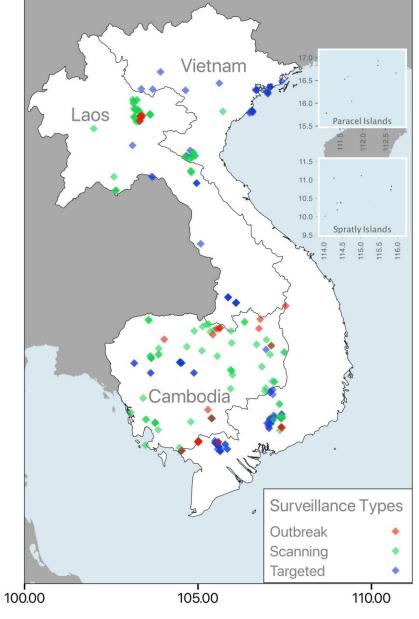
77



WildHealthNet:

Building a National Wildlife Health Surveillance Network in Lao PDR







WHN activities



Early detection, early response

Investigating sick or dead wildlife



Policy

SOP for responding to wildlife health-related events



Training frontline animal health & conservation staff

Biosafety (PPE), sample collection, data collection & reporting



Surveillance of dangerous pathogens

African Swine
Fever
Avian Influenza
Rickettsiales (in
rodents)



Laboratory Capacity

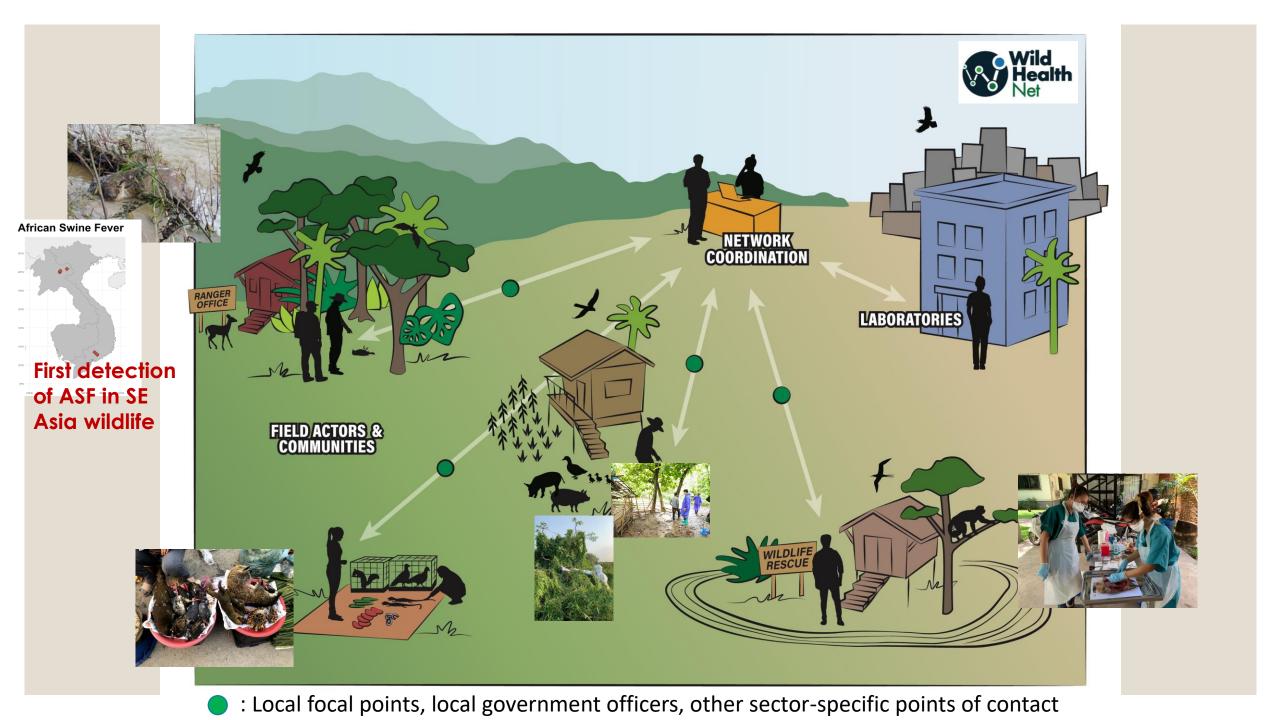
Improving capacity at government animal health lab

WCS WHIP
FOUR LA SANTE
POUR LA

Data Management

Gold-standard wildlife health data management platform

SMART for Health



African Swine Fever

- Supporting passive participatory surveillance and reporting of wild boar carcasses by villagers, hunters, rangers, and animal health workers through community outreach
- Findings published (2020)

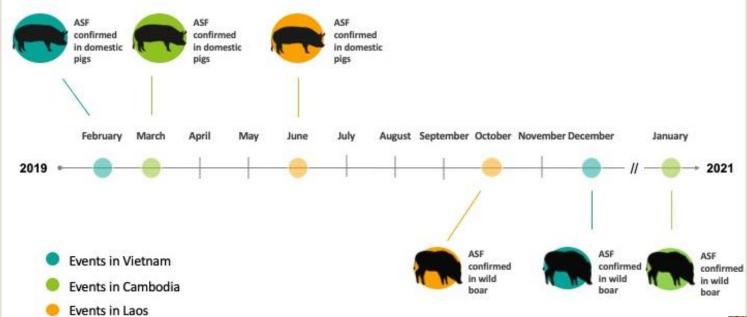








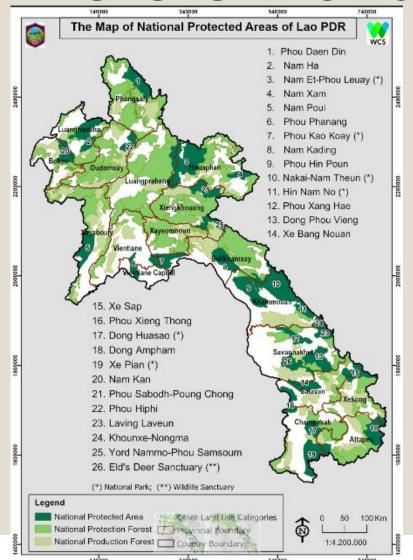




Denstedt et al. 2020



Future Plans



- Over 2434 SOP copies will print out and disseminate to all provinces
- Continue with merging the activities in wild life surveillance with World wildlife day
- refreshing and active the wildlife committee

ຂໍຂອບໃຈ

































