

WOAH Wildlife Health Strategy

Healthy Wildlife, Resilient Ecosystems and a Safer Planet 2026-2030



World Organisation
for Animal Health

Acronyms and abbreviations

AHG	<i>Ad hoc</i> group
Alliance	International Alliance against health risks in wildlife trade
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CIC	International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation
CITES	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention for Migratory Species
CPW	Collaborative Partnership on Sustainable Wildlife Management
EXCOM	Executive Committee
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
NFPW	WOAH National Focal Points for Wildlife
N4H	Nature for Health
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
PVS	Performance of Veterinary Services
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
VLSP	Veterinary Legislation Support Programme
WAHIS	World Animal Health Information System
WDA	Wildlife Disease Association
WGW	Working Group on Wildlife
WHIN	Wildlife Health Intelligence Network
WHF	Wildlife Health Framework
WHO	World Health Organization
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health
WHS	Wildlife Health Strategy
WildEpi	Wildlife Health Next Generation Information System
WildNet	WOAH Wildlife Collaborating Centre Network

Overview

WOAH Wildlife Health Framework (2021–2025)

Recognising that wildlife health is fundamental to safeguarding human and animal health, preserving biodiversity and sustaining resilient ecosystems, the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) launched the Wildlife Health Framework (WHF) [1] at the end of 2020 to anchor wildlife health within animal health and the One Health approach. The aim was to enhance the capacity of WOAH Members to prevent, detect and respond to disease risks at the human–animal–environment interface, and to strengthen wildlife health surveillance systems, including along the wildlife trade value chain.

Achievements and Lessons

The WHF established a solid foundation to support WOAH Members in better addressing wildlife health issues through the production of several thematic analytic reviews and studies, regular consultations with Members and partners, and significant awareness raising, successfully anchoring wildlife health issues within WOAH’s core mandate. The WHF achieved significant accomplishments, including enhanced training programmes, better integration of wildlife health considerations into WOAH standards, increased knowledge generation to identify gaps and needs, new and updated guidelines focusing on wildlife health, significantly increased awareness of wildlife health issues among WOAH Members and expanded partnerships with conservation and public health stakeholders.

To capitalise on these achievements, remaining challenges must be addressed. Key barriers to greater impact were identified, in particular, the broad scope of activities, some inconsistent internal alignment within WOAH, limited implementation, fragmented data systems and insufficient funding. These issues, along with the complex nature of wildlife health, highlighted the need to adopt a more targeted and strategic approach for the next phase.

Therefore, building on the successes (**Figure 1**) and lessons learnt from the WHF, a Wildlife Health Strategy (WHS) was developed for the period 2026–2030. The WHS adopts a more focused, delivery-oriented and outcome-driven approach.

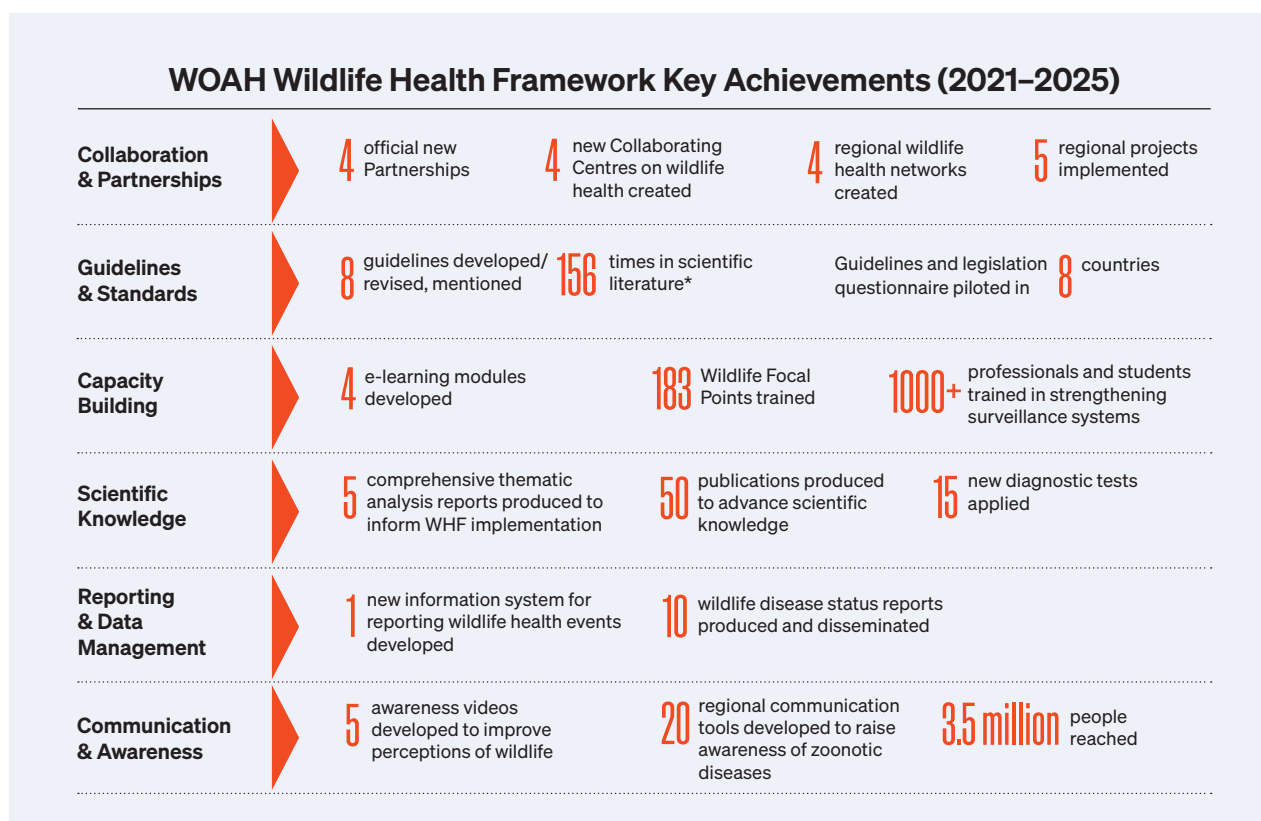


Figure 1. WOAH’s Wildlife Health Framework: Key Achievements (2021-2025)

* Source: Google Scholar, as of 1 February 2026

The WHS reflects feedback from the recommendations of the external evaluation [2] carried out in 2025, inputs from a series of WOAAH Member consultations at the five WOAAH Regional Conferences, recommendations on gaps and needs clearly identified in the different thematic reviews and studies, along with insights from a series of Foresight exercises.

WOAH Wildlife Health Strategy (2026–2030): Vision and Strategic Intent

The vision: Healthy animals, resilient ecosystems and a safer planet

In an era of increasing pressures driven by land-use change, climate change, illegal or unsustainable wildlife trade and intensifying human–animal (both wild and domestic)–environment interactions, promoting wildlife health and strengthening wildlife health resilience are essential to preventing disease emergence, protecting wildlife biodiversity and safeguarding global health.

The impact: WOAAH, its Members and health networks are empowered to protect wildlife health

WOAH is committed to advancing a holistic and preventive approach to animal health that fully integrates wildlife within the broader One Health approach. This requires strengthened collaboration between Veterinary Services, public health authorities, environmental agencies and conservation actors to address health risks at their source. While Veterinary Services remain central to the prevention and management of animal disease risks, their effectiveness depends on stronger multisectoral coordination, adequate capacities and enabling regulatory frameworks. The WHS therefore aims to support Members in embedding wildlife health within national systems, including surveillance, legislation and risk management mechanisms, in alignment with the WOAAH 8th Strategic Plan (2026–2030) [3].

Building on existing partnerships and global collaborations, the WHS focuses on delivering practical, scalable solutions that translate international standards and guidance into operational impact at country level. Priority areas include strengthening integrated wildlife health surveillance systems, addressing health risks associated with legal and illegal wildlife trade, including animal welfare considerations, and understanding and mitigating the impacts of climate change on wildlife health, as well as the contribution of healthy wildlife to climate change mitigation.

Through a multisectoral, preventive and upstream-oriented approach, the WHS seeks to enhance ecosystem resilience, improve preparedness and early detection capacities, and contribute to reducing the risk of disease emergence at the human–animal (both domestic and wild)–environment interface.

Foundational Principles and Focus

Cross-cutting General Principles

Sustainable wildlife health management remains challenging in many contexts due to fragmented institutional frameworks, insufficient legislative foundations and limited coordination across sectors. Addressing these challenges requires a collective and structured approach that bridges animal health, conservation and broader environmental and public health systems. The WHS remains grounded in the One Health approach, applying multisectoral collaboration at national, regional and global levels throughout the Theory of Change pathway, across its activities, outputs, outcomes and objectives.

The health of wildlife, which encompasses animal welfare, is influenced by diverse environmental, biological and socio-economic factors. Accordingly, the scope of the WHS extends beyond infectious disease prevention and control to address broader determinants, including environmental and anthropogenic threats to wildlife health.

The WHS focuses on practical mechanisms delivered through dedicated WOAAH regional projects, activities and the International Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade (the Alliance). These mechanisms address priority topics such as integrating wildlife into surveillance systems, strengthening veterinary and multisectoral competencies, improving legislation and supporting safe legal wildlife trade mechanisms. The WHS also aims to explore new areas of interest for WOAAH Members, such as the impact of climate change on wildlife health and biodiversity, and health risks associated with illegal wildlife trade along the value chain.

The WHS is fully aligned with the WOAAH 8th Strategic Plan and will actively contribute to empowering Members to develop robust animal health systems while positioning animal health as a central component of global challenges. Although not disease-focused, the WHS aims to inform the existing Global Disease Management Strategies and other Global Health Frameworks, while contributing significantly to global One Health implementation efforts, thus ensuring that a holistic approach is taken to address animal health threats in both domestic and wild species.

Resource Mobilisation

To sustain momentum and long-term implementation in a challenging global political and funding context, the WHS includes a proactive resource mobilisation plan. This involves donor mapping aligned with priority initiatives and the development of investment propositions that clearly articulate outcomes, costs and returns at global and regional levels. Resource mobilisation and advocacy efforts therefore aim to increase investment in animal health, including wildlife health, at country level, while also sustaining action at global level. Linkages with existing and new funding streams, regional investments and multisectoral initiatives will be key to leveraging implementation capacity.

Partnerships and Collaboration Enhancement

The WHS leverages and consolidates intersectoral scientific and technical collaborations and key partnerships, such as with the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the Wildlife Disease Association (WDA), the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC) and the Quadripartite, to equip and empower WOAAH Members with practical tools and operational pathways to translate global guidance and policies into actionable on-the-ground initiatives, build long-term sustainability and enhance global coordination. In addition, the WHS builds on established internal and external health expert networks. As such, the Alliance provides an opportunity to develop new partnerships, including public–private partnerships, and to foster multisectoral coordination by drawing on its global expert network to support the prevention and management of wildlife trade-related health risks.

Four Strategic Shifts

- **Sharpening priorities and aligning with Member capacities (all outcomes)**

The strategy will focus on a selected number of high-impact initiatives, chosen based on Member needs identified during the first phase, feasibility and global relevance, so that efforts are concentrated on delivering measurable outcomes and aligned with other global initiatives and strategies. Priorities will be integrated into organisational mechanisms such as the Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) Pathway Programme, the WOAAH Training System, the WOAAH Laboratory Twinning Programme, WOAAH normative tools, the Alliance and WOAAH One Health activities, embedding wildlife health into core operations. This shift will help empower Members to develop robust animal health and welfare systems and strengthen veterinary public health.

- **Embedding governance, communication and learning systems (Outcome 1)**

Clearer governance arrangements, stronger regional representation and enhanced technical advisory roles will improve coherence, strengthen internal buy-in and support collaboration across sectors and partners at global, regional and national levels. Regular strategic reviews, learning events and an outcome-focused monitoring framework will support adaptive management and continuous improvement. Internal communication initiatives will reinforce organisational ownership and ensure strategic alignment across WOAAH departments, while the external communication strategy will place animal health, both domestic and wild, at the heart of global challenges.

- **Enhancing data systems, reporting incentives and data analysis (Outcome 2)**

Improving animal health intelligence remains a priority for WOAAH. To strengthen the existing mechanism for timely reporting through the World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS) of WOAAH-listed diseases in wildlife, the WHS will support integrated surveillance systems in line with the One Health

Joint Plan of Action (Quadripartite) through the adoption of the next-generation wildlife health information system, WildEpi, to enable real-time reporting and analysis of wildlife morbidity and mortality events. Efforts will focus on optimising reporting, aligning databases across sectors and incentivising voluntary reporting and intersectoral collaboration through capacity building and data analysis. Moving beyond the traditional approach that relies solely on Veterinary Services, who often do not have access to wildlife health data, by engaging with new partners such as academia and sectors such as conservation will enhance overall wildlife health management. Moreover, when combined with WAHIS data and other intelligence systems, a comprehensive data analysis is key for decision-making, risk analysis, advocacy and political engagement, leading to policy uptake and the prioritisation of investments and development.

• **Strengthening operational delivery at regional and national levels (Outcome 3)**

The WHS emphasises practical support for implementing what was initiated during the first phase. Field-oriented regional projects with an upstream prevention focus, tailored to regional contexts, will continue. These projects, designed to embrace the One Health approach and to address outbreaks at source, will include standard operating procedures, training, technical support and advocacy. This localised approach will be bolstered by expanded capacity-building initiatives, particularly for diagnostic capabilities, and by multisectoral collaboration while leveraging specific core programmes of the Alliance.

In short, the WHS will **lead to tangible progress** towards healthier wildlife populations, a **reduced risk** of animal and zoonotic diseases emergence, and **healthier ecosystems**. This approach addresses the lessons learnt, needs and gaps, and empowers WOAAH and its Members to meet current and future challenges in an integrated, strategic and sustainable way.

Theory of Change

The Theory of Change supports the WHS, whose objective is to empower WOAAH, its Members and health networks to protect wildlife health. This will require focusing on providing normative and political frameworks and ensuring their uptake, establishing a solid scientific basis to support risk analysis and decision-making, as well as the implementation of integrated and institutionalised surveillance systems by WOAAH Members and their partners (Figure 2).

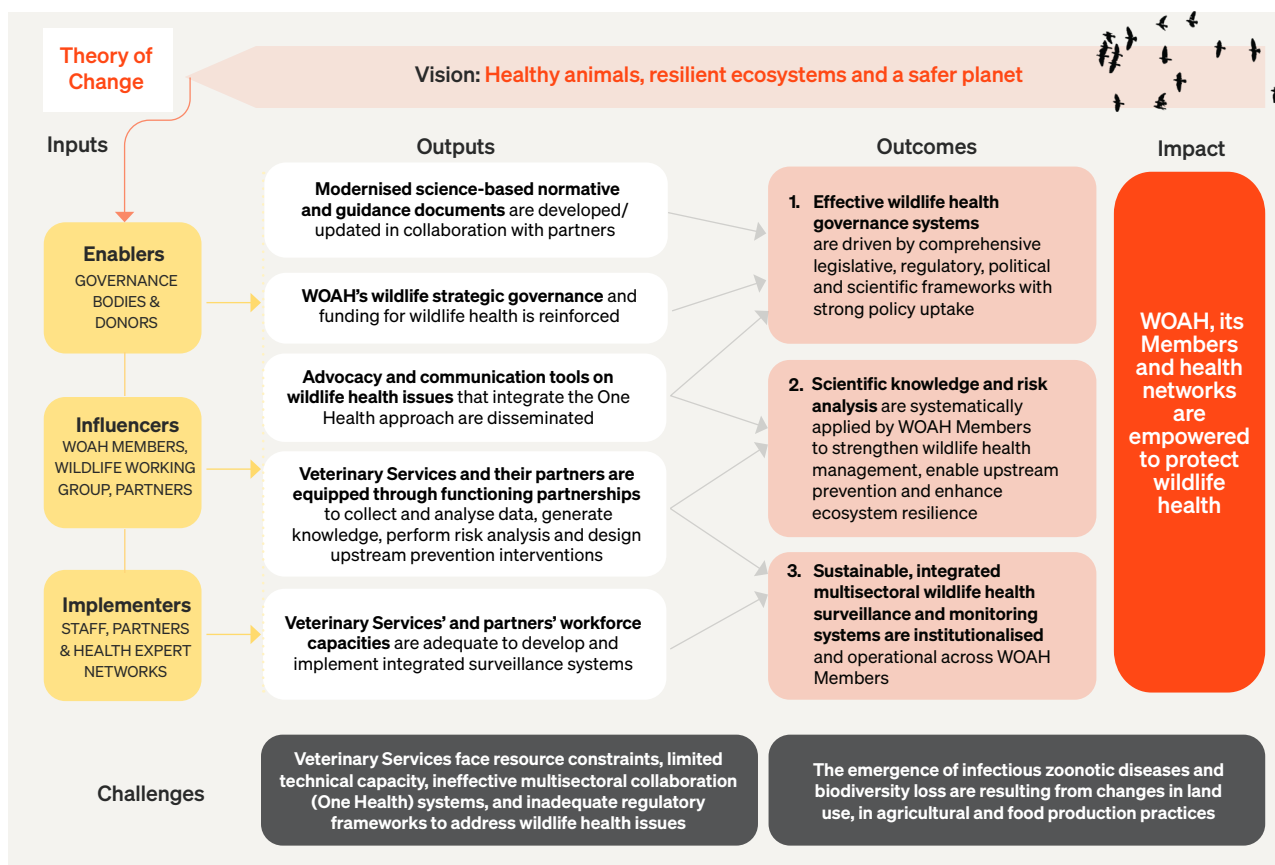


Figure 2. WOAAH's Wildlife Health Strategy: Theory of Change

Operational Overview

The implementation of the WHS relies on the development and consolidation of the governance and structure developed in the past five years (**Figure 3**). A Steering Committee composed of the Executive Committee (EXCOM) Members and an Advisory Committee formed by the Wildlife Working Group provide solid governance that supports dedicated staff in WOAHS Headquarters and in the Regional Representations, who can rely on various WOAHS mechanisms already in place. In addition, regular consultations with the five WOAHS Regional Commissions to ensure steady communication flow and buy-in from WOAHS Members are essential to keep the Strategy relevant to WOAHS Members. Finally, a solid network of expertise (especially the WOAHS WildNet network of Collaborating Centres and the Regional Wildlife Health Networks) and a growing network of international partners working on wildlife health and conservation issues provide the scientific, technical and multisectoral environment essential for success. The WHS is deeply embedded in WOAHS's structure and is designed to achieve concrete results to empower WOAHS Members.

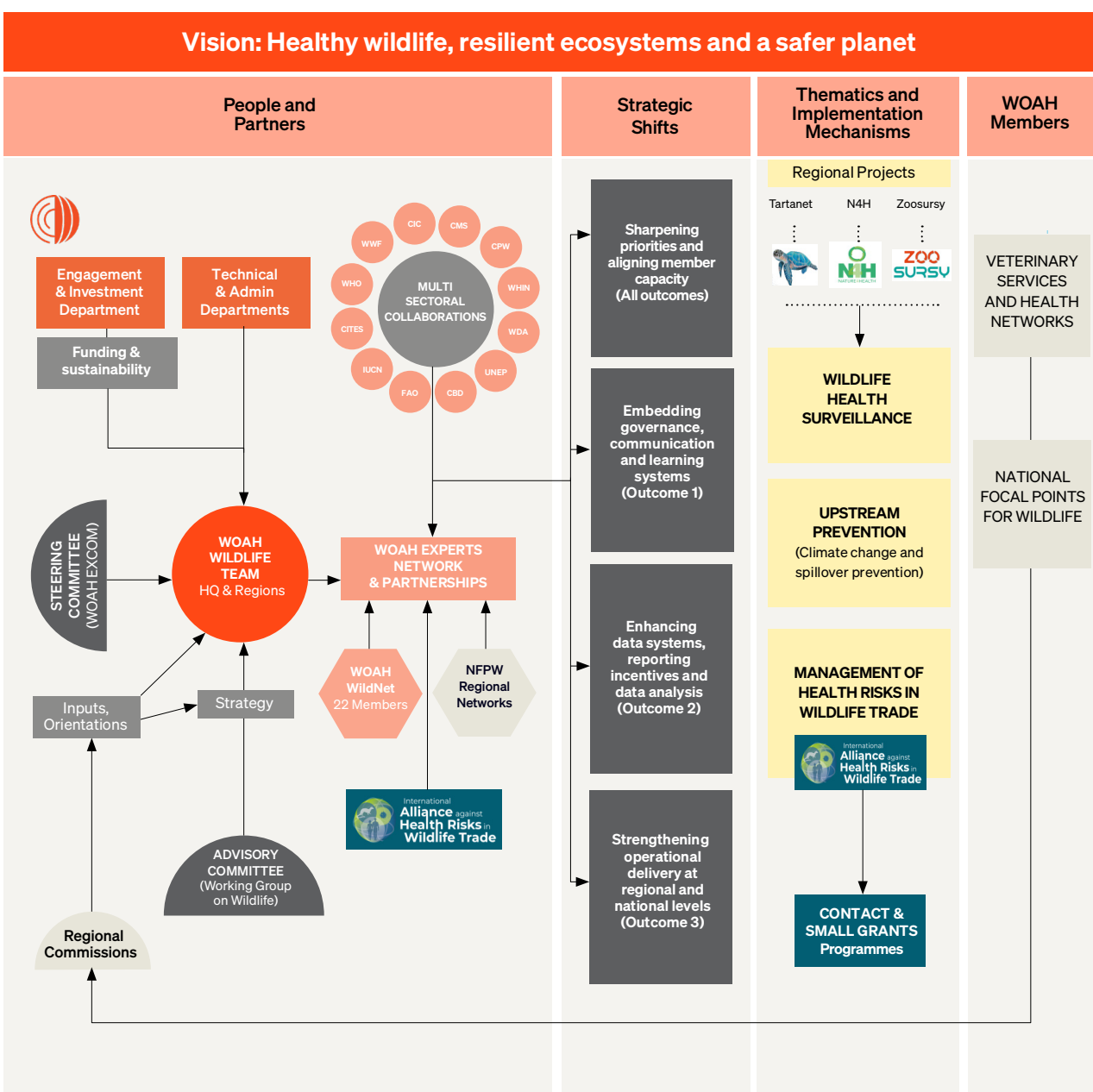


Figure 3. Operational structure of the Wildlife Health Strategy

Operational Plan

The Operational Plan (**Table 1**) will focus on a set of core activities to produce the outputs and achieve the outcomes identified in the Theory of Change (**Figure 2**). A more detailed operational and costed plan will be developed to support implementation and the fundraising teams in successfully delivering the WHS. The budget gap is estimated at € 5 million.

Table 1. Wildlife Health Strategy Implementation Plan

ACTIVITIES	DELIVERABLES	RISKS
1. Effective wildlife health governance systems are driven by comprehensive legislative, regulatory, political and scientific frameworks with strong policy uptake		
1.1 Develop or update relevant normative and guidance documents with international partners <i>(Three ad hoc groups [AHG] over five years)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines drafted, validated and translated into WOAAH official languages (English, French and Spanish). Standards updated or drafted and adopted meeting minutes and reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of interest from Members Pushback from Commissions Lack of coordination
1.1 Contribute to updating existing WOAAH Global Strategies for priority disease management to ensure holistic approach to animal health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Updated Global Strategies (Peste des petits ruminants, Foot and mouth disease, African swine fever, rabies, High pathogenic avian influenza, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of coordination
1.1 Develop best practices for wildlife health legislative framework and define methodologies for providing targeted support to Members for robust legislation development and implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of best practices for wildlife health legislative framework (based on the two reports from Legal Atlas) Veterinary Legislation Support Programme: customised methodologies, missions, reports and recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of interest from countries
1.1 Support implementation of guidelines <i>(One per region every year)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In-country workshops E-learning and innovative methods 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of interest from countries
1.1 Participate in Global Policy fora (Conference of Parties [CoP], conferences, global meetings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CoP statements Policy briefs Alliance and WHS side events Back-to-Office Report (BTOR) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funding and availability Insufficient reactivity for meaningful contributions to global discussions
1.2 Develop a fundraising strategy for global and regional implementation of the Wildlife Health Strategy (WHS), including donor mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy and Alliance validated Donor mapping completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Challenges identifying potential donors
1.2 Develop grant proposals and marketing tools to ensure the sustainability of the WHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strategy implemented; new grants secured Marketed fundraising products produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Missed deadlines Misalignment between donor priorities and the WHS

ACTIVITIES	DELIVERABLES	RISKS
1.2 Coordinate WOAHS WildNet (One in-person meeting per year)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting minutes; Action Plan Produce and disseminate specific deliverables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funding Lack of Member engagement
1.3 Organise a global wildlife health conference	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept note Conference programme Conference abstracts and recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of interest from donors and Members
1.3 Revise the Wildlife Health Communication Strategy (including the Alliance communication strategy)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised communication strategies validated and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A
1.3 Develop and disseminate advocacy tools for wildlife health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy tools developed and actively disseminated to WOAHS Members Policy briefs Statements 	
2. Scientific knowledge and risk analysis are systematically applied by WOAHS Members to strengthen wildlife health management, enable upstream prevention and enhance ecosystem resilience		
2.1 Raise awareness by developing and disseminating tools and using communication platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communication tools developed and implemented World Wildlife Day webinars Alliance newsletter and webinars; CITES webinars 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of interest from the target audience
2.1 Update the wildlife health portals on the WOAHS website	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wildlife health portals kept up to date at Headquarters (HQ) and Regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of regular updates
2.1 Develop a resource portal for the National Focal Points for Wildlife (NFPW) to increase engagement and streamline communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resource portal developed and updated Welcome package for NFPWs developed and disseminated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portal not used
2.2 Scientific knowledge production to fill gaps and inform the WHS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scientific publications Cross-sectoral study on Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) critical competencies and wildlife diseases Impact of climate change on wildlife health: meta-analysis and/or Foresight studies on the impact of climate change on wildlife health Health risks in wildlife trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funding prevents the launch of the studies Lack of data on wildlife health in the PVS Information System (IS)
2.2 Launch, maintain and develop WildEpi while continuing to promote WAHIS for listed diseases affecting wildlife	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease information system established and maintained (2026 onwards) User reports; workshop/training reports Knowledge-evaluation results Rapid risk assessment (RRA) reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funding for system maintenance and development System not used
2.2 Generate and improve regular analytical reports and epidemic-intelligence situation reports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data-analysis reports Disease-status reports Epidemic-intelligence reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poor-quality data No data

ACTIVITIES	DELIVERABLES	RISKS
<p>2.2 Leverage the Alliance network expertise to support WOAH's activities on wildlife trade</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alliance working-group workplan, meeting minutes and deliverables Alliance project scientific communication; Steering Committee meeting minutes Alliance technical reports and knowledge exchange processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of expert engagement
<p>3. Sustainable, integrated multisectoral wildlife health surveillance and monitoring systems are institutionalised and operational across WOAH Members</p>		
<p>3.1 Enhance and develop international and regional partnerships and networks</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Memorandum of understanding (MoU) signed; workplan finalised Joint activities (CITES webinar, IUCN guidelines, CPW activities, Alliance projects, etc.) Wildlife Health Information Network (WHIN) activity reports Regional wildlife health network activity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of engagement and/or interest from potential partners Failure to implement workplans
<p>3.1 Implement Alliance in-country support programme (2-4 per year)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Alliance in-country support programme contracts signed and implemented Small-grant programme delivered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funding Objectives not reached
<p>3.2 Develop blended learning programmes (e-learning and in-person) based on needs assessment and engage communities of National Wildlife Focal Points (NFWP) and wildlife health networks in peer-to-peer learning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NFPW training programme strategy revised Training needs assessment NFPW training agenda (three cycles across five regions) NFPW training evaluation E-learning modules on wildlife surveillance and trade available and disseminated in WOAH's three official languages E-learning modules evaluated and updated as needed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of funding to sustain the revised approach E-learning not meeting learners' needs
<p>3.2 Support Laboratory capacity for wildlife health through the WOAH Laboratory Twinning Programme and other mechanisms (One project per year)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal validated by the Biological Standards Commission (BSC) Contract signed Deliverables accepted Access to samples and biosecurity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mismatch between needs and expertise Projects not finalised
<p>3.2 Implement regional projects: N4H (2030)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project deliverables implemented in Mongolia and Mexico-Campeche 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project risk register
<p>3.2 Implement regional projects: ZOOSURSY (2029)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project deliverables in 17 African countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project risk register
<p>3.2 Implement regional projects: Tartanet (2027)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project deliverables in Morocco and Tunisia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project risk register

Monitoring and Evaluation

The Wildlife Health Strategy’s implementation will be monitored annually using the relevant indicators (Table 2). SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound) indicators will take into account the WHS’s five-year implementation period. The Programme Manager will be responsible for ensuring that the table is updated according to schedule, while all team members will be responsible for collecting data pertaining to their respective areas of focus. The WHS and its implementation will be assessed by an independent evaluator towards the end of the five-year period to independently gauge its relevance, efficiency, efficacy and sustainability. Indicators will be further refined once the operational plan has been fully developed and will be aligned with the indicators of the WOH 8th Strategic Plan (once finalised), as well as with the WOH Observatory to ensure organisational alignment and harmonisation. To assess the impact of the Wildlife Health Strategy, system-wide indicators contributing to global frameworks will be identified at a later stage.

Table 2. Wildlife Health Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

Impact/Outcome/Output statement	Indicators
Impact WOAH, its Members and health networks are empowered to protect wildlife health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of WOH Members implementing standards/guidelines addressing wildlife health issues • % of WOH Members implementing effective integrated One Health surveillance systems • # of WOH Members able to report wildlife health events within the required number of days following field detection
Outcome 1 Effective wildlife health governance systems are driven by comprehensive legislative, regulatory, political and scientific frameworks with strong policy uptake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of updated/new national legislations related to wildlife health adopted or agreements signed • # of WOH Members using communication and advocacy tools on wildlife health to influence national policies • # of joint events/projects/activities/products contributing to global policies (e.g. guidelines, papers, etc.) implemented/ developed with international partners
Outcome 2 Scientific knowledge and risk analysis are systematically applied by WOH Members to strengthen wildlife health management, enable upstream prevention and enhance ecosystem resilience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of WOH Members carrying out a systematic risk analysis following early detection (including all stages of a risk analysis) • # of events on health risk in wildlife trade organised annually by the Alliance • # of Rapid Risk Assessment (RRA) requests received through WildEpi and addressed by WOH
Outcome 3 Sustainable, integrated multisectoral wildlife health surveillance and monitoring systems are institutionalised and operational across WOH Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of trainees able to implement newly acquired competencies in their day-to-day work • # of countries reporting listed (WAHIS) and non-listed (WildEpi) wildlife health events • # of types of partners reporting wildlife health events in WildEpi
Output 1.1 Modernised science-based normative and guidance documents are developed/updated in collaboration with partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of updated WOH guidelines addressing wildlife health issues, developed by multisectoral partners, adopted and published • # of new WOH standards addressing wildlife health issues, developed by multisectoral partners, adopted and published • # of new/revised Global Disease Control Strategies taking wildlife health into account

Impact/Outcome/Output statement	Indicators
<p>Output 1.2 Strengthened WOAH wildlife strategic governance and funding for wildlife health</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of successful grants developed • # of new partnership agreements signed within the implementation period • # of deliverables (including guidelines, guidance documents, standard operating procedures [SOPs] or workshops) produced annually by WOAH WildNet
<p>Output 1.3 & 2.1 Advocacy and communication tools on wildlife health issues, integrating the One Health approach, are disseminated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of communication and advocacy tools addressing wildlife health issues developed and disseminated • # of communication campaigns on wildlife health implemented • Average engagement rate of wildlife health-related social media posts
<p>Output 2.2 & 3.1 Veterinary Services and their partners are equipped through functioning partnerships to collect and analyse data, generate knowledge, perform risk analysis and design upstream prevention interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of users with access to WildEpi • # of wildlife health situation reports containing epidemiological analysis published • # of Alliance programmes successfully implemented • # of wildlife health regional networks established and functional within the implementation period in each WOAH region
<p>Output 3.2 Veterinary Services' and partners' workforce capacities are adequate to develop and implement integrated surveillance systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of wildlife health training implemented within the implementation period • # of wildlife health stakeholders trained in-person on the topics identified in the updated WHS • % of e-learning course completion within the WHS implementation period

7. References

1. World Organisation for Animal Health. OIE Wildlife Health Framework. Paris (France): OIE; 2021. Available at: https://www.woah.org/en/document/a_wildlifehealth_conceptnote/ (accessed on 23 April 2026).
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