

Collaborative efforts are essential in addressing diseases that pose potential threats to both animals and humans.



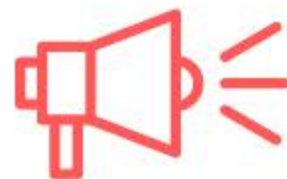
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**GOOD
PRACTICES
to avoid
transmission of
WILD ANIMAL
DISEASES**

If you find a wild animal **sick** or **dead**...



**DO NOT HANDLE,
SELL OR EAT IT**



**ALERT VETERINARY
OR WILDLIFE SERVICES**

When handling **raw bushmeat**...



**WASH YOUR HANDS
AFTERWARDS**



**THOROUGHLY
COOK IT**



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**A multisectoral
One Health approach
is key when tackling
zoonotic diseases.**



Strategic planning and emergency preparedness



Surveillance for zoonotic diseases and information sharing



Coordinated investigation and response



Joint risk assessment for zoonotic disease threats



Risk reduction, risk communication, and community engagement



Workforce development

60%

of existing human infectious diseases are zoonotic



At least 75%

of emerging infectious diseases of humans (including Ebola, HIV, and influenza) have an animal origin



A zoonosis is a disease transmissible from animals to humans

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new human diseases appear every year. Three are of animal origin



80%

of agents with potential bioterrorist use are zoonotic pathogens



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