Updates on the WOAH standards and guidelines on wildlife health

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SEAWHN_SEAOHUN 2022 IC_092022 September 5-6, 2022 Nonthaburi, Thailand



World Organisation for Animal Health Organisation mondiale de la santé animale Organización Mundial de Sanidad Animal

OIE and wildlife health

EXPERTISE



WOAH Working Group on Wildlife



Experts network



Focal Points Networks



Partners

TOOLS



International standards



Animal disease notification System WAHIS

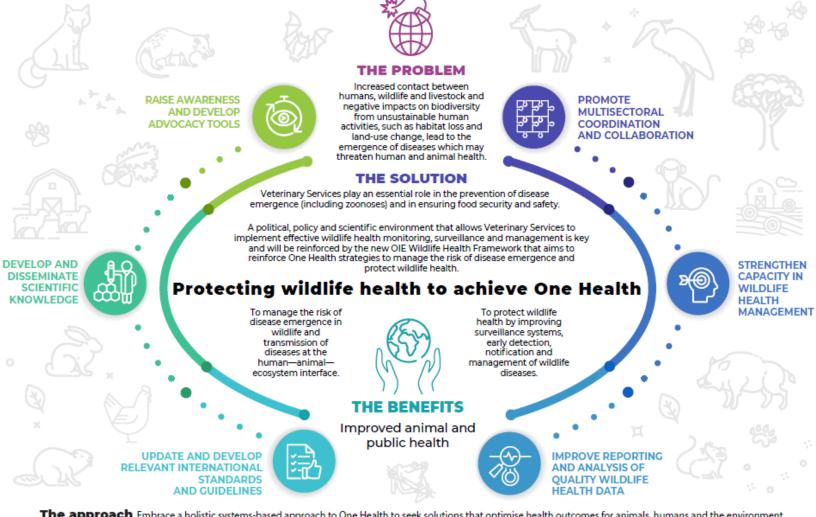


EBO-SURSY Project



Wildlife Health Programme

OIE WILDLIFE HEALTH PROGRAMME



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



PROMOTE MULTISECTORAL COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION to operationalize the One Health approach



STRENGTHEN CAPACITY IN WILDLIFE HEALTH MANAGEMENT for Veterinary Services



IMPROVE REPORTING AND ANALYSIS OF QUALITY WILDLIFE HEALTH DATA to improve global surveillance systems



UPDATE AND DEVELOP RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES related to wildlife health



DISSEMINATION OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE to address risks and identify best practices in wildlife health





Implementation timeline

STOCKTAKING AND BASELINE 2021-2022

DISSEMINATION AND IMPLEMENTATION 2022-2025+

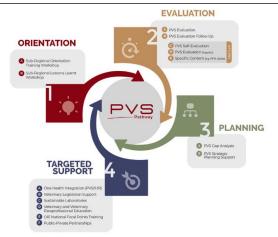
PRODUCTION OF TOOLS AND MATERIALS 2022-2025

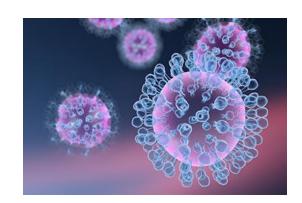


Current consultancies to identify gaps and strengths









 WOAH Standards and practical Guidelines to identify opportunities to better integrate wildlife disease surveillance and health management Wildlife health legislation

 Performance of Veterinary Services (PVS) pathway activities to identify approaches to better incorporate wildlife and environmental health

 Diseases (caused by infectious agents and toxins) affecting wildlife that are potentially a threat to wildlife conservation.









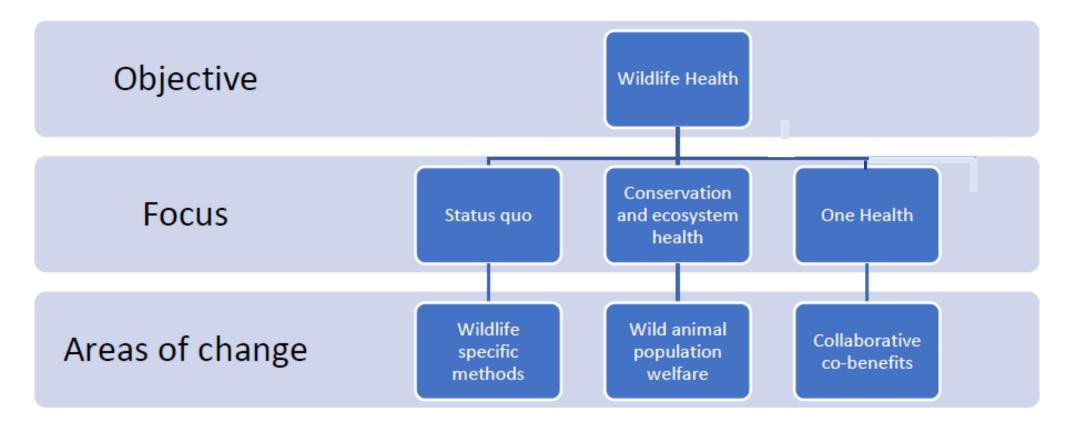
Wildlife Working Group to analyse outcomes and provide recommendations and strategic guidance by the end of the year



Standards review main outcomes

Purpose: to identify gaps and needs in WOAH Standards and practical Guidelines with regards to wildlife disease surveillance and health management and propose interventions for improvement.

Taxonomy of expectations and areas for improvement of WOAH wildlife Standards and Guidelines.





Key elements for legal best practices

- Scope of Legal Authority
- Food Safety Tools
- Surveillance and Control Tools
- Testing, Data, and Information
- International Trade and Cooperation
- Enforcement
- Integrity of Enforcement and Monitoring
- Veterinary Services Penalties
- Wildlife Penalties



Wildlife legislation review

Comprehensive review and analysis of legislation related to wildlife health and surveillance systems and the role or mandate of the Veterinary Services in addressing wildlife health issues and risks of pathogens emergence at the animal-human-ecosystem interface.





Findings from selected Best practices

Based on 22 juridisctions covering all WOAH Regions

- 1. Reference to Wildlife
- 2. Definition of Wildlife
- 3. Express Delegation of Authority over Wildlife Disease
- 6. Wildlife Surveillance
- 7. Notification of Wildlife Disease Events
- 8. Violation of Disease Emergence

Next Steps

- Develop focused questions around wildlife legislation to supplement the standard Veterinary Legislation
- Identification Mission questionnaire based on OIE TAHC Ch. 3.4 on Veterinary Legislation ("Ch. 3.4") + in country Mission
- Propose revisions to Ch. 3.4 to incorporate language on wildlife.



PVS review main recommendations



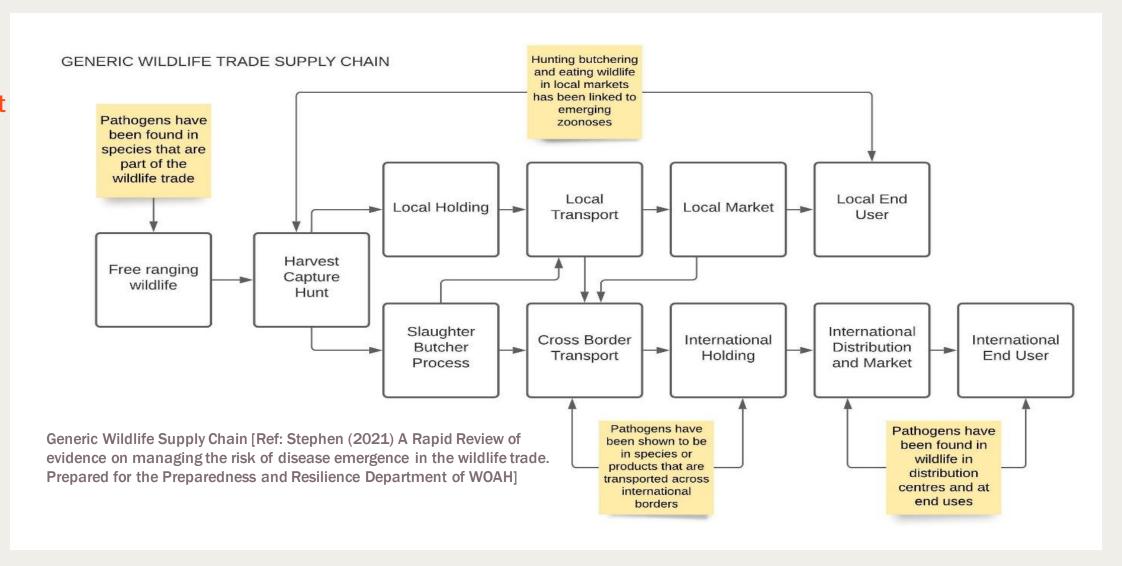
- 1 Adaptation of "wildlife" definition for PVS Pathway
- 2. Improving wildlife health consideration in the Evaluation section of the PVS Pathway
 - The PVS Evaluation/follow-up mission
 - PVS Evaluation for Wildlife Services
- 3. Improving wildlife health consideration in the Planning section of the 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 for disease risk management in wildlife trade supply chains and markets





PURPOSE

- •Describes a framework to support informed decision-making in the face of uncertainty and complexity.
- •Provides approaches to enable users to identify and select pragmatic and relevant risk reduction and intervention strategies according to identified risks, capacity, and needs with the aim of ensuring effective implementation on the ground.



- 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.



Frameworksteps



Describe the wildlife trade system for which risks are to be addressed and the objectives to be achieved.



Conduct risk analysis via engagement with subject matter experts



Identify and engage with stakeholders, champions and experts



Develop management and intervention strategies using the Hierarchy of Controls or other approaches.



Use structured decision-making to address complex, multidimensional problems and trade-offs.



Develop metrics for each intervention and monitor and assess effectiveness. Adjust accordingly.



Identify and prioritize the hazardous wildlife trade activities.



Tools to identify critical capacity gaps and requirements

Advice on implementation, risk communication and training



Monkey Pox

 Risk guidance on reducing spill-over events of monkeypox virus from humans to wildlife, pet animals, and other animals. (upcoming in 2022)

Objective: To provide guidance on reducing risk of spill-over events of monkeypox virus from humans to animals

Target audience: Humans who are at risk of transmitting monkeypox virus to wildlife, pet animals, and other animals.

Tentative Publication Date: Early September 2022

 WOAH Technical disease card on infection with Poxes

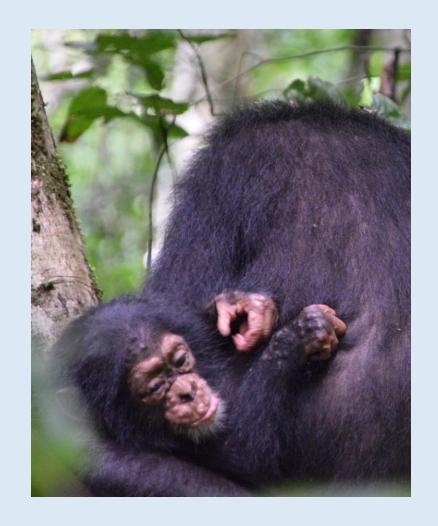


Photo: Kamilla Pléh

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Avian Influenza

 Risk guidance management for people working with wild birds (2022)

Objective: To provide guidance on measures to be taken to reduce disease risks, while considering the health of humans, poultry and wild birds.

Target audience: people who handle wild birds







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 (56%) and Europe (34%). In addition to massive mortalities in seabirds, aquatic birds, and raptors, there are reports of infections in wild mammals such as foxes, otters, and seals, which is relatively unusual for H5 strains. Although the current outbreaks have been linked to a low number of human infections, involving mild symptoms, all H5N1 strains pose zoonotic risks.

This article was initiated by the World Organization for Animal Health's Working Group on Wildlife (Karoth, W; Uhart, M; Hofmeyer, M; Siennan, I, Psyerr-Degierigs, MI; Munsta, K; and Woods, R), and died by Marcela Uhart. This article is supported by the International Union for Connectional Configuration of Nature (UROS) Species Surveyed Commissional (SQC) Wildlife Health Specialist Group (WHSG).

Page 1 of 5



 African swine fever in wild pigs in the Asia and the Pacific Region (2022)



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

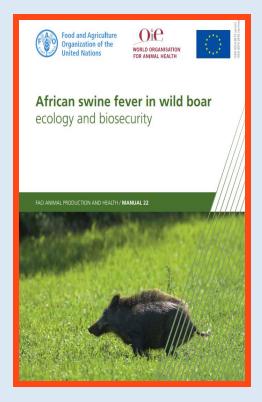


Objective: To review

knowledge of ASF in wild pigs and the ecology and distribution of wild pigs in the Asia and the Pacific region and make recommendations and suggest actions that should be taken to manage wild pigs in the Asia and the Pacific region.

Target Audience: Member countries and their Veterinary Services

 African Swine fever in wild boar ecology and biosecurity (2019)



Objective: To provide an evidence-based overview of ASF ecology in the northern and eastern European populations of wild boar, including practical management and biosecurity measures or interventions, to address the problem in a more collaborative way.

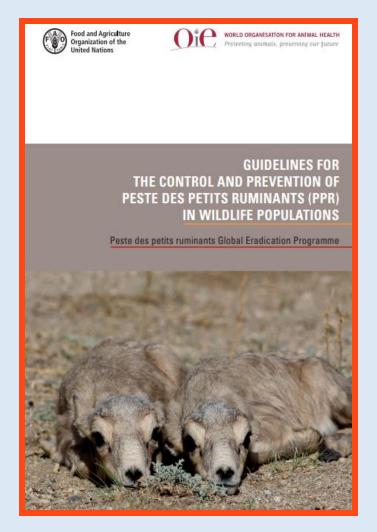
Target Audience:

veterinary authorities, wildlife conservation bodies, hunting communities, farmers, general public



PPR

Guidelines for the Control and Prevention of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) in Wildlife Populations (2021)



Objective: to help countries in the development and implementation of PPR eradication programmes, that facilitate the integration of the wildlife sector into the national strategic plan.

Target Audience: Member countries and their Veterinary Services

COVID-19

Working with Free-Ranging Wild Mammals in the Era of the COVID-19 Pandemic (2020)







Guidelines for Working with Free-Ranging Wild Mammals in th

it is thought to have a zoonotic source, the original wildlife reservoir and any potentia related to beta-coronaviruses previously identified in bats. At this time, 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 thus be

oncern. A number of cases have demonstrated natural human-to-animal transmission of SARS CoV-2 in felids, canids and mustelids, the majority due to close and prolonged contact with infected households or people, and none has involved free-ranging wildlife. The identification of close phylogenetically-related viruses (e.g. in bats and pangolins), the presence of important cell noculation suggest that a wide range of mammalian species may be susceptible to SARS-CoV-2. Knowledge and experience with human-to-animal transmission with other human respirator would likely be susceptible to infection and/or clinical disease caused by SARS-CoV-2.

and/or a wildlife population becoming a reservoir for \$AR\$-CoV-2. Any wildlife species tax that becomes a reservoir for \$AR\$-CoV-2 could pose a continued public health risk of zoonosis, a risk for the transmission of \$AR\$-CoV-2 to other animal species, and the risk of negative perceptions of that species resulting in human threats to the species or their populations.

Efforts that require working with free-living wildlife are vital to professional management and conservation as well as the health of wildlife, people and ecosystems. The recommendation below were developed to minimize the risk of SARS-CoV-2 transmission from people to free anging, wild mammals. Specifically, these recommendations are for people engaged in wildlife work in the field, either in direct contact (e.g. handling) or indirect contact (e.g. within 2 meters or in a confined space) with free-ranging wild mammals, or working in situations in which free-

Objective: to minimize the risk of SARS-CoV-2 transmission from people to free ranging, wild mammals.

Target Audience:

people engaged in wildlife work in the field with freeranging wild mammals

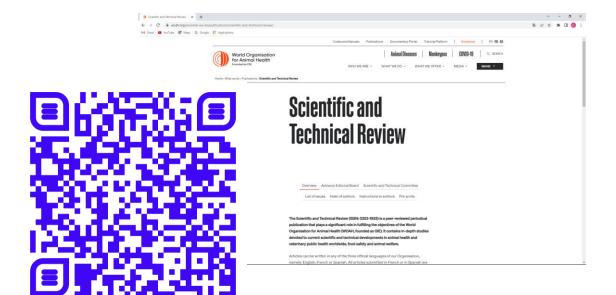


Additional resources to support Wildlife health management





WOAH publications (available online)





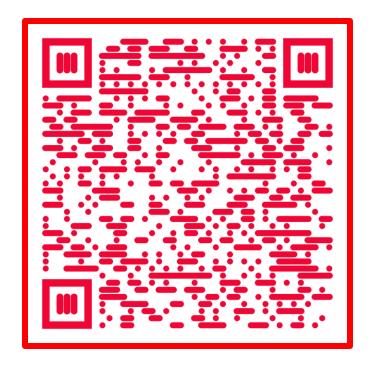
 Technical diseases cards for Non-WOAH listed diseases affecting wildlife

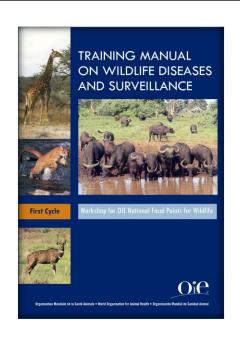


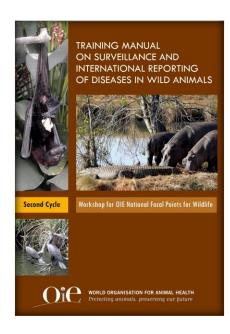


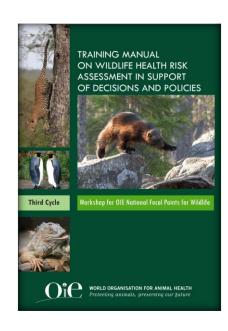


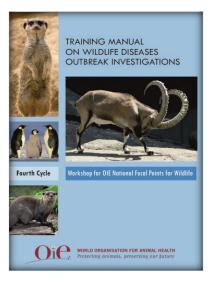
Training Manuals

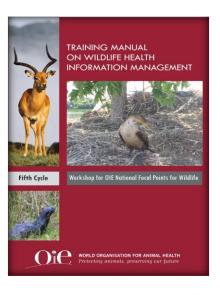






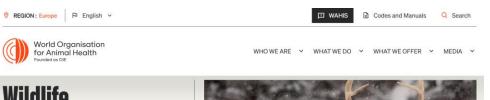








Regional resources on **WOAH** regional websites











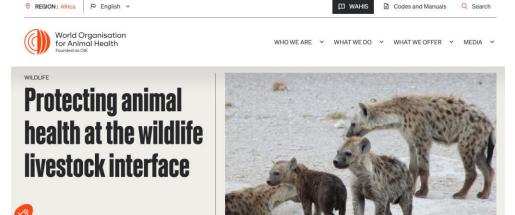


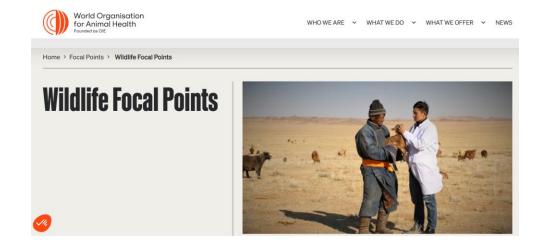












Thank you

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