

Outcomes of the worldwide WOAAH In-Country Survey for Wildlife Disease Surveillance

With specific reference to the African region



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6th cycle Training of National Wildlife Focal Points

**6^e cycle de formation des Points focaux nationaux pour la faune sauvage
Africa Region Afrique**

**World Organisation for Animal Health
Organisation mondiale de la santé animale**



Africa is home to a third of global biodiversity (*biomass*)



Wildlife Health

Domestic animals

Migratory wild birds, are the natural host and reservoir of avian influenza viruses.

Public health

About 60% of emerging infectious diseases are zoonotic, from those 72% have emerged from a wildlife source.

Biodiversity loss

Two-thirds of rural Africans – an estimated 300 million people – rely on ecosystem services for their livelihoods.

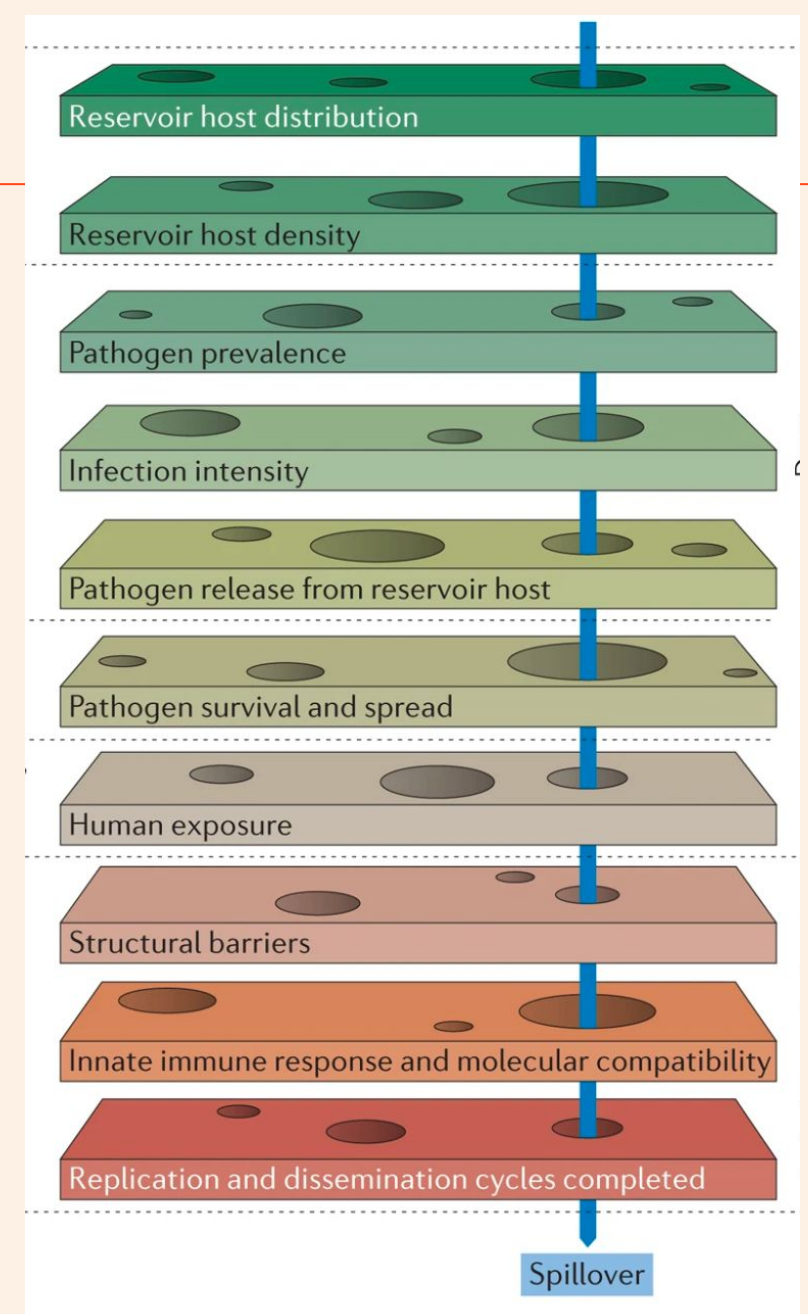


Wildlife Health Surveillance

Wildlife and livestock interactions can lead to bidirectional disease transmission, affecting both populations.

Such bidirectionally transmitted diseases could be a threat to both endangered wildlife species and domestic animals.

Thus, wildlife disease surveillance, similar to livestock disease surveillance, must be an integral part of any national animal disease surveillance strategy





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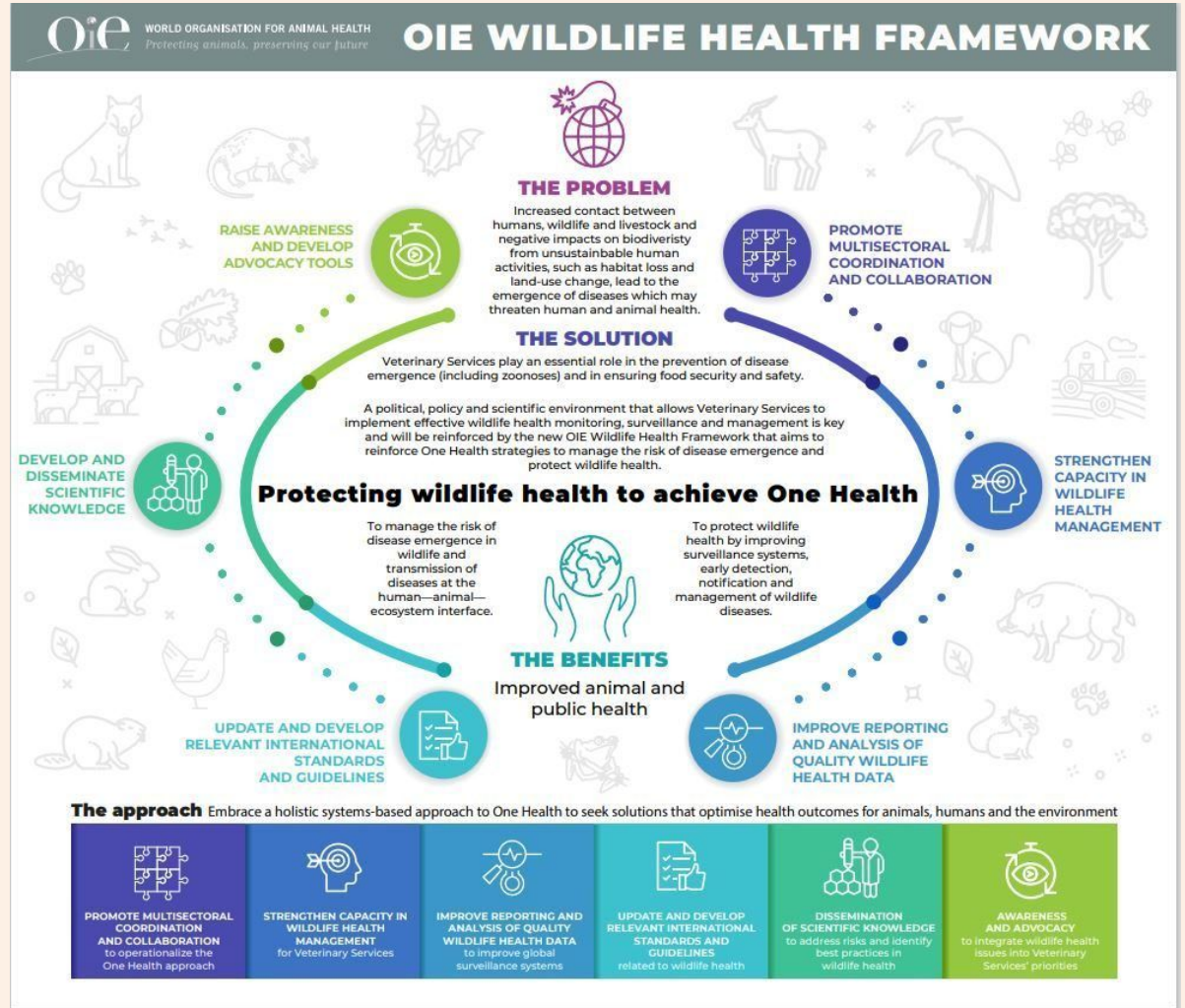
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WOAH surveillance definition:

SURVEILLANCE means the systematic ongoing **collection, collation, and analysis** of information related to animal health and the timely **dissemination of information** so that **action can be taken**.

-Terrestrial Animal Health Code-





In-country Wildlife Disease Surveillance Survey - 2021

8 section

54 questions

3 languages

104 participants worldwide

26 participants: Africa region

In-Country Wildlife Disease Surveillance Survey

Objective: The main aim of the survey is to gain an understanding of OIE Member Countries wildlife disease surveillance systems. There are also a number of questions exploring reporting on diseases of wildlife through OIE-WAHIS and WAHIS-Wild and information on the veterinary authority role relating to legal and illegal wildlife trade. The information will be used to inform future training workshops and the OIE wildlife health framework to meet the needs of the OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife across the five OIE regions.

Target: OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife

Presentation of the survey results: A summary of the key findings of the survey will be sent to all the OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife by email. Any further analysis, if undertaken, will also be provided. Your responses will remain anonymous in the presentation of results.

Please Specify Information Describing the OIE Focal Point for Wildlife (OFPW) for your Country:

Name of Country:

Name of the Agency/Ministry/University employing the OFPW:

Position held by OFPW (e.g., Chief Veterinarian Officer, wildlife biologist, professor):

Specialty of the OFPW (e.g., wildlife disease ecology, domestic animal disease):

Section 1. Background information

Question 1. Are you the OIE Focal Point for Wildlife for your Country?

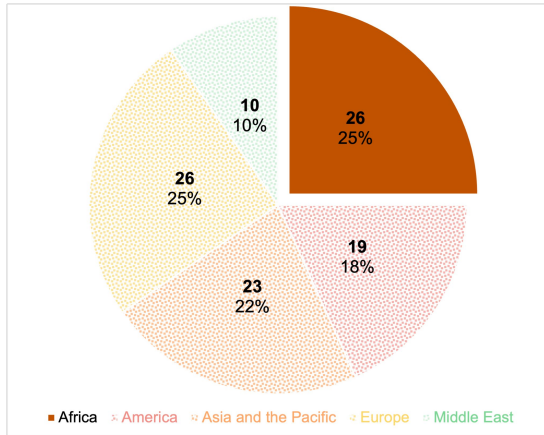
- Yes (if yes, please proceed to Question 1a)
 No (if no, please proceed to Question 1b)

Question 1a. The following list of competencies and activities are associated with the role of the OIE National Focal Points for Wildlife. Please rank them in order of the competencies and activities that have been most challenging for performing your duties as a National Focal Point. The most challenging should be ranked 1, the second most challenging 2, etc. A ranking number should only be used once.

Focal point competencies and activities	
Understanding and knowledge of OIE activities related to wildlife diseases and surveillance	
Use of the OIE-WAHIS system	
Communication network and collaborations with wildlife counterparts	
Communication and advocacy strategies to better integrate wildlife health in your country's national animal health strategy	

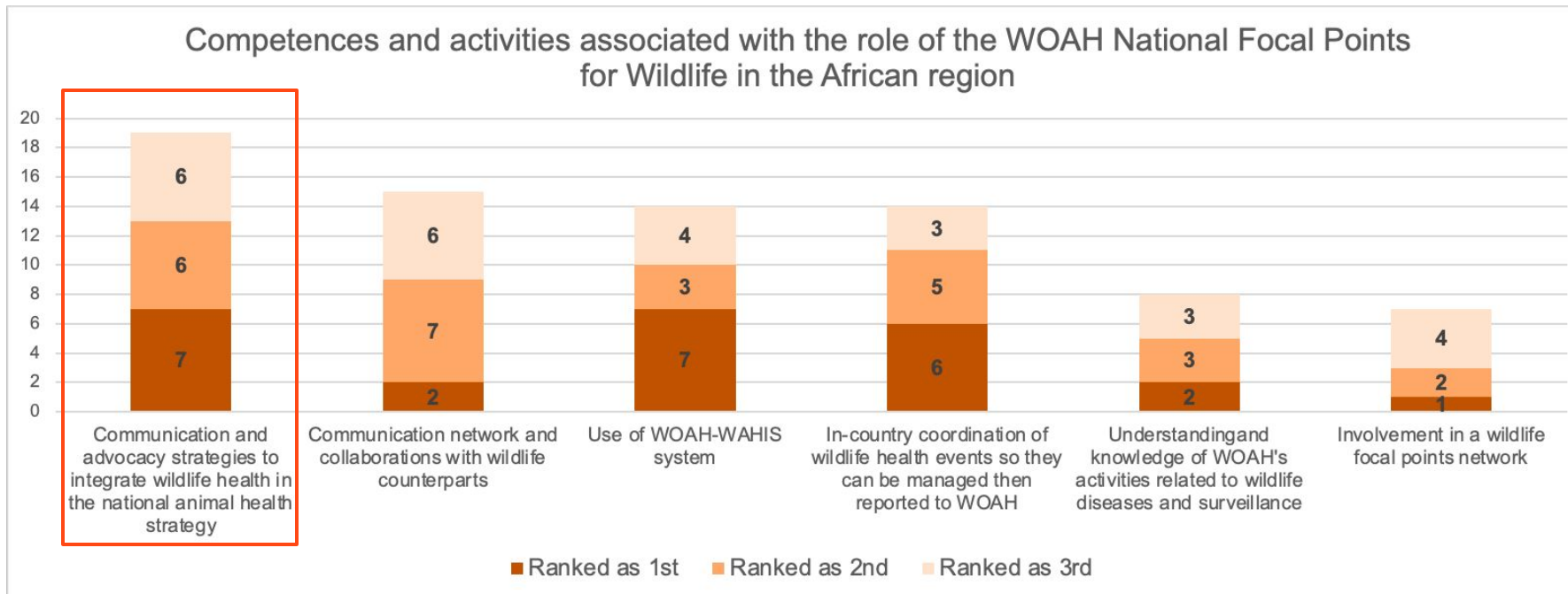


Section 1: Background information



Authority in charge of wildlife health management:

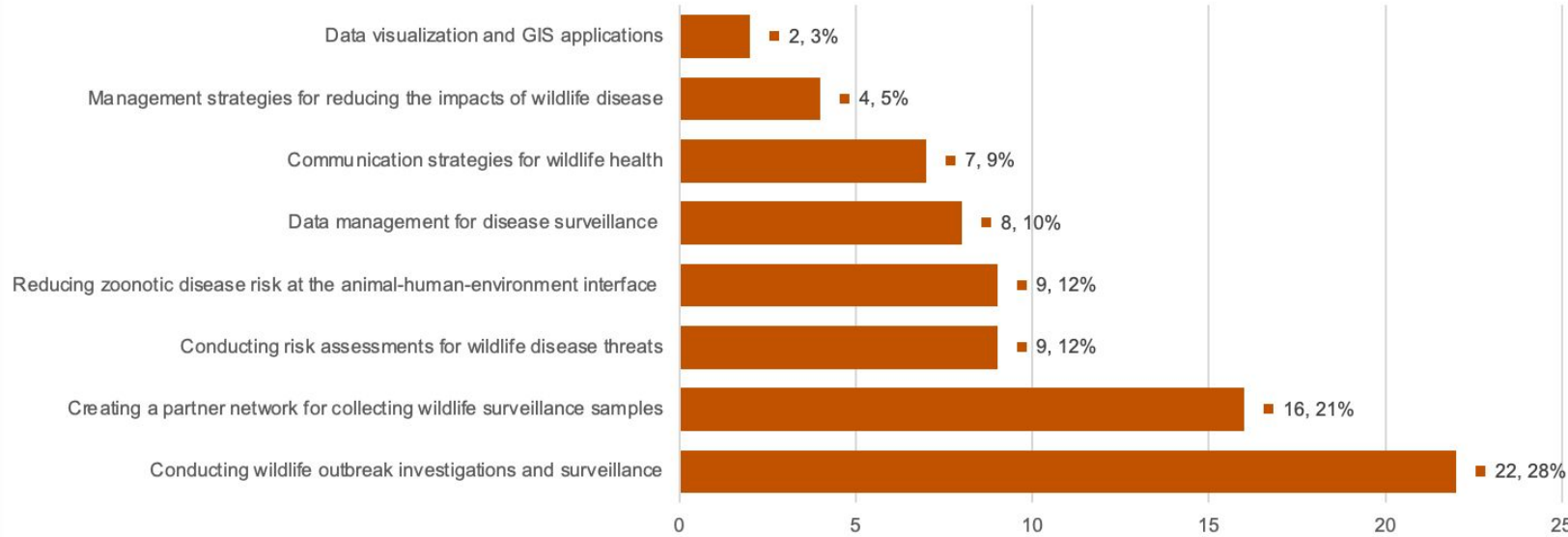
- **54%** Veterinary Services
- 22% Wildlife Services
- 11% National Parks and Protected Areas
- 8% Environmental Services
- 5% Other → “Ministry of Agriculture”



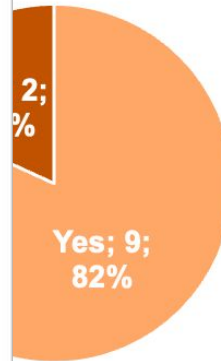


Section 2: Partner wildlife disease reporting network

Ranked as top needs for the member wildlife disease surveillance programs



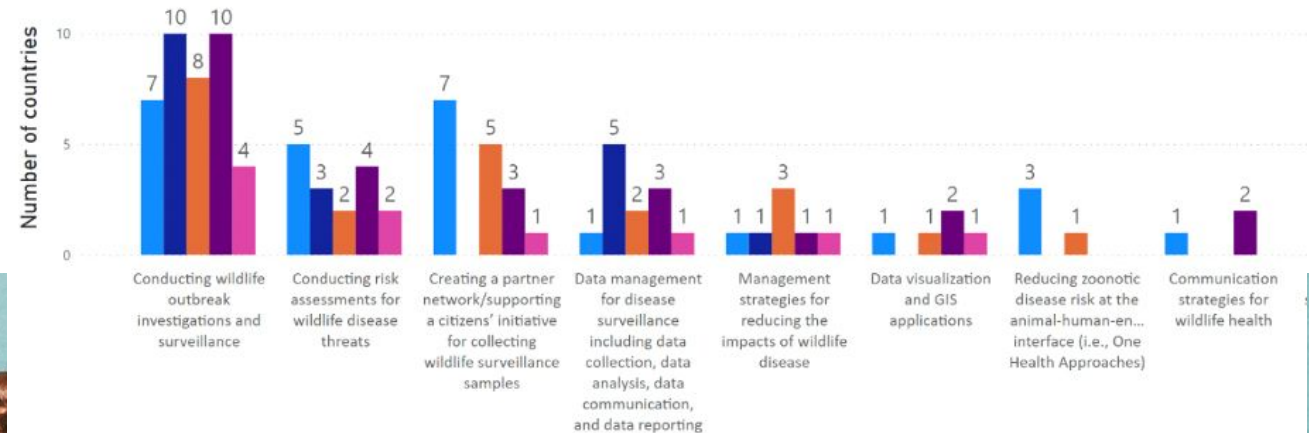
surveillance



d surveillance

Ranked as first need for the member (N=103)

● Africa ● America ● Asia and Pacific ● Europe ● Middle East





Section 2: Partner wildlife disease reporting network

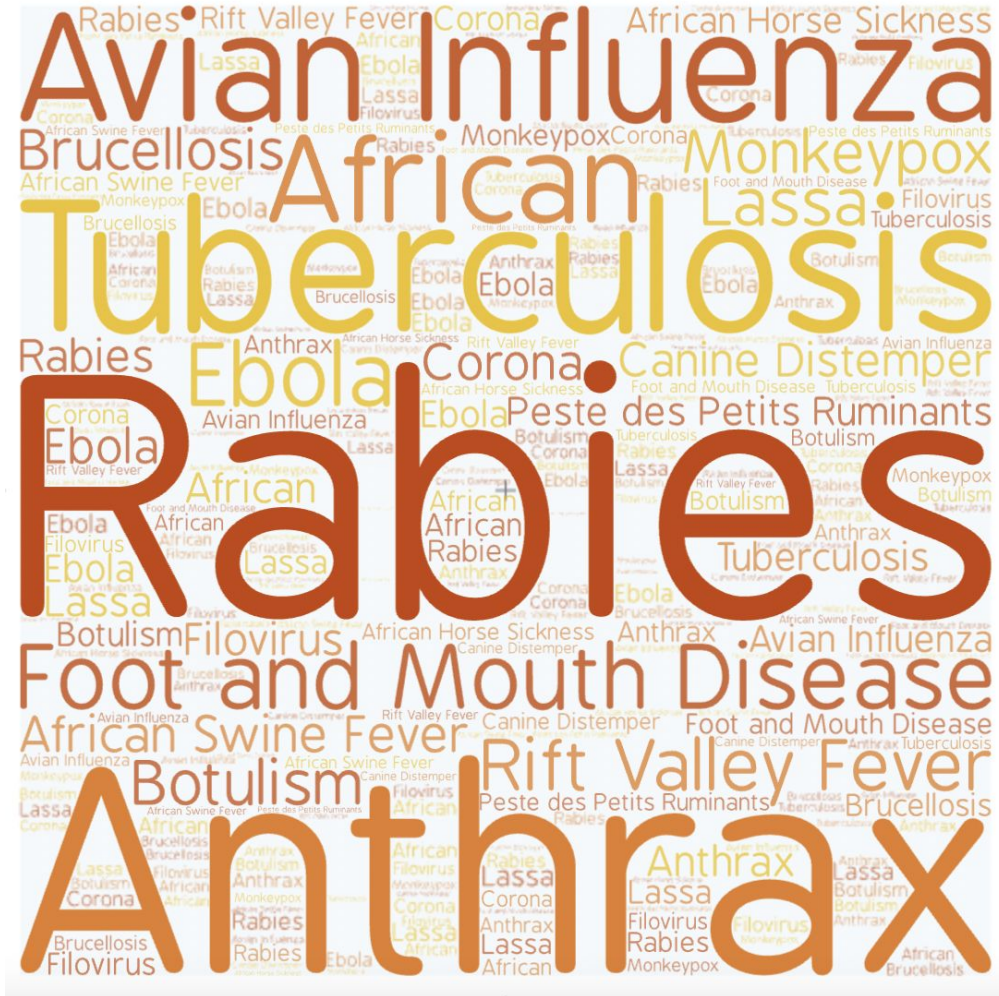
All the reported diseases are zoonotic, domestic animal-related diseases or diseases involving both domestic animals and wildlife.

Top 5 diseases -Africa:

- Rabies 19.5%**
- Avian influenza 14.6%**
- Anthrax 9.8%**
- Bovine tuberculosis 7.3%**
- Foot and Mouth Disease 7.3%**

Top 5 diseases - Globally:

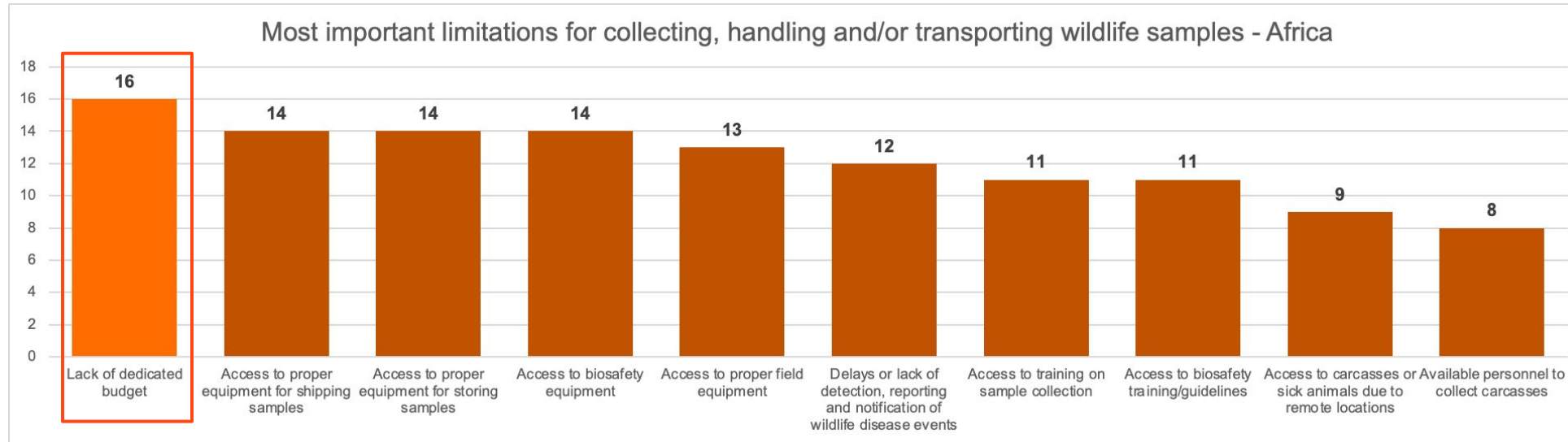
- **Avian influenza 17%**
- **African Swine Fever 10.2%**
- **Rabies 10.2%**
- **Classical Swine Fever 6%**
- **Bovine tuberculosis 5.1%**



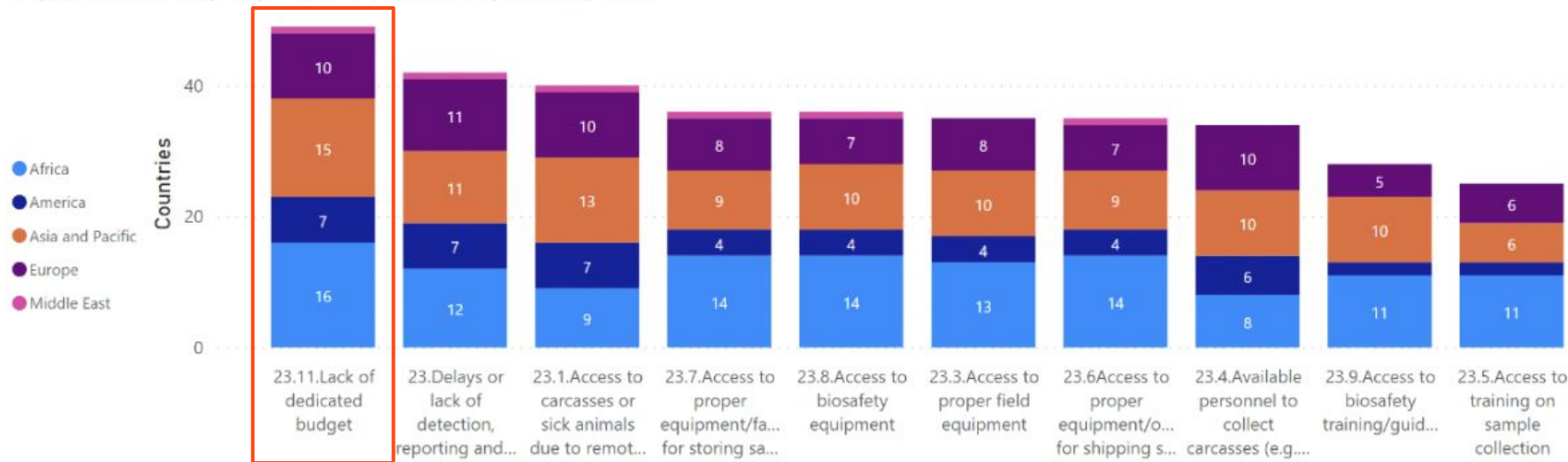
Sources of wildlife health information	# Respondents	% Respondents
National/Central Environmental Ministry/Agency	7	63.6%
National/Central Agriculture Ministry/Agency	3	27.3%
National/Central Health Ministry/Agency	1	9.1%



Section 3: Wildlife Disease Diagnostics

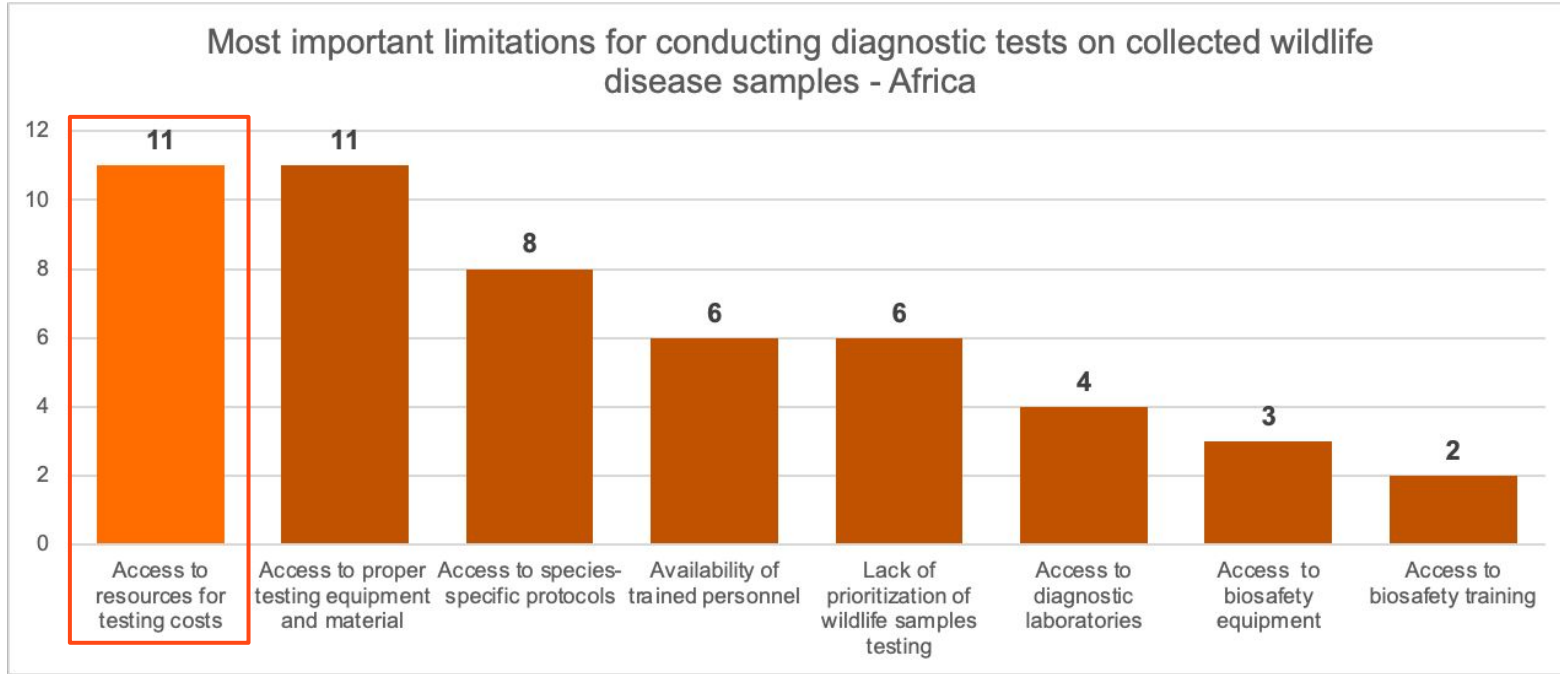


Important and very important limitations reported by area

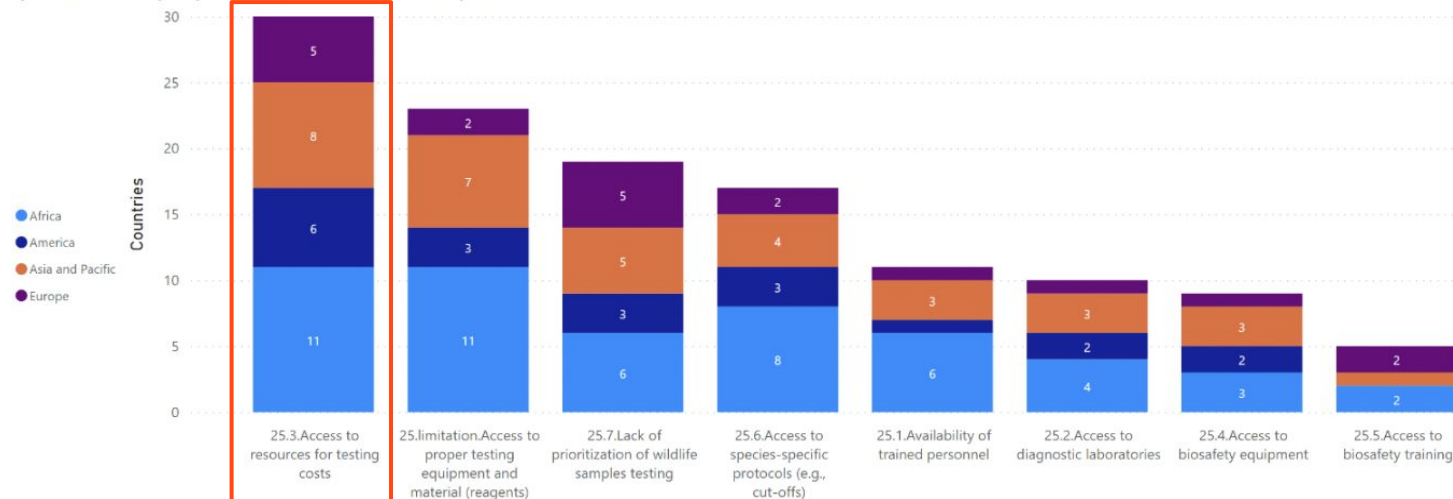




Section 3: Wildlife Disease Diagnostics



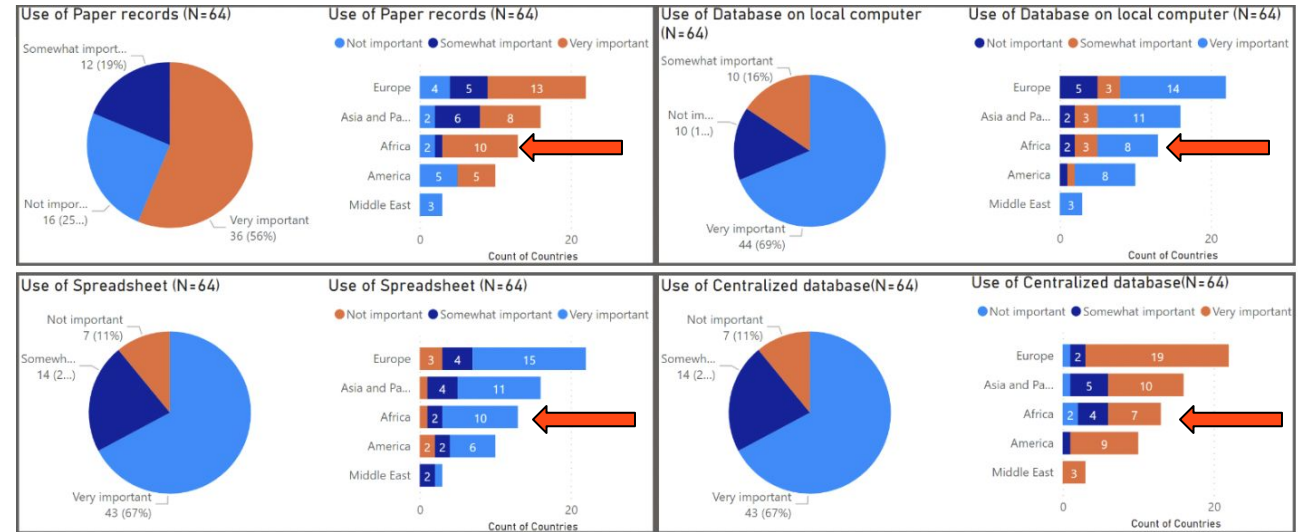
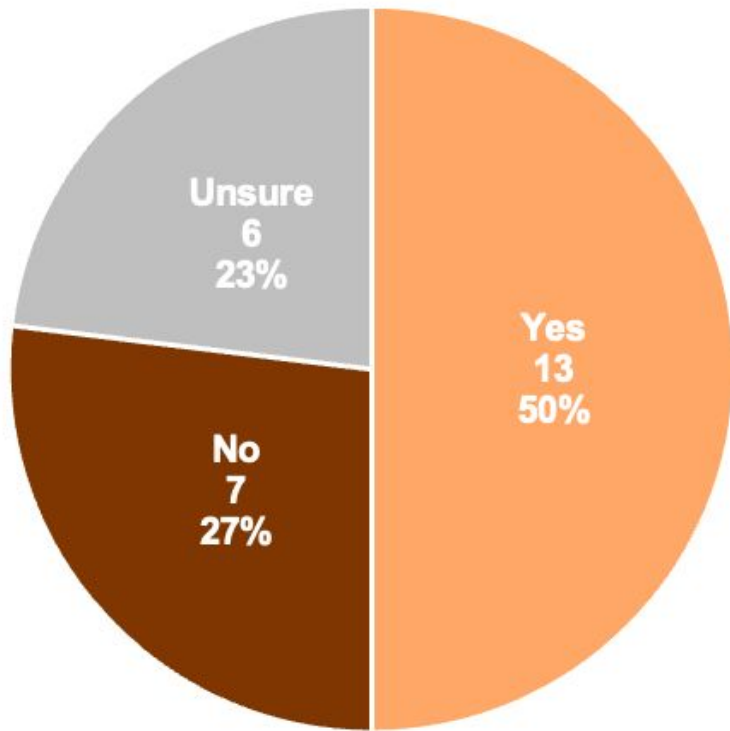
Important and very important limitations reported by area





Section 4: Wildlife Disease Information Management

Maintenance of records from, and data related to, known wildlife mortality/morbidity events



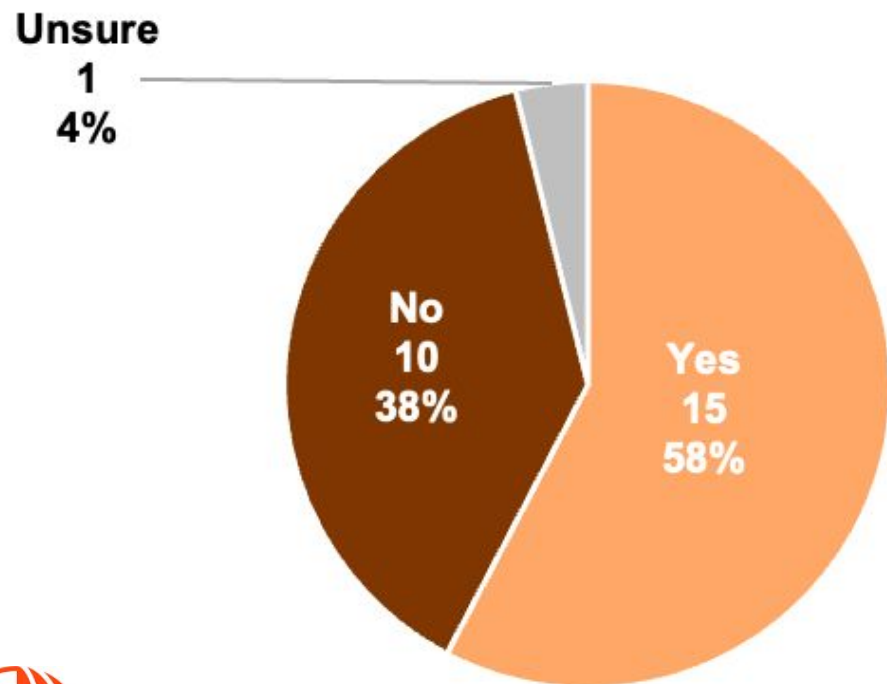
Use of the wildlife disease surveillance data:

- Provide wildlife disease information to national/central governmental ministries/agencies (12/13)
- Design disease prevention and control interventions (1/13)



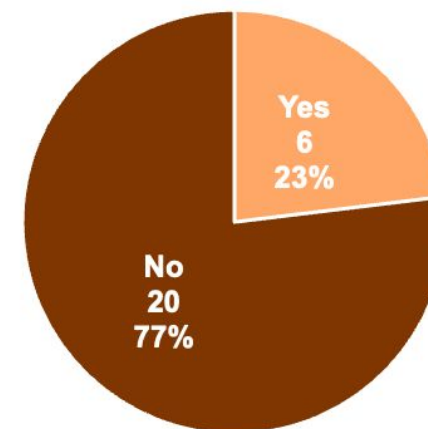
Section 5: Data Reporting

Limitations or impediments to entering your country's wildlife disease surveillance information in WOAAH-WAHIS



Section 7: WOAAH-WAHIS System

Use of the new WOAAH-WAHIS system

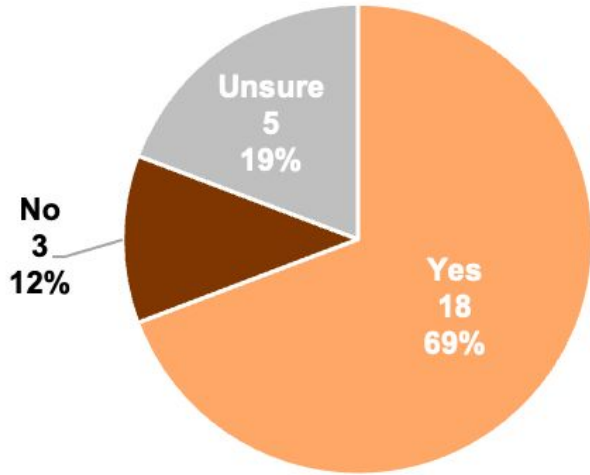


1. **Monitor occurrences** of infectious or non-infectious causes of mortality or morbidity in wildlife
2. Inform **disease risk assessments** for animal movements / translocations / species management
3. Obtain knowledge on the **presence/absence** of infectious or non-infectious **agents in wildlife** to identify current and potential sanitary risk

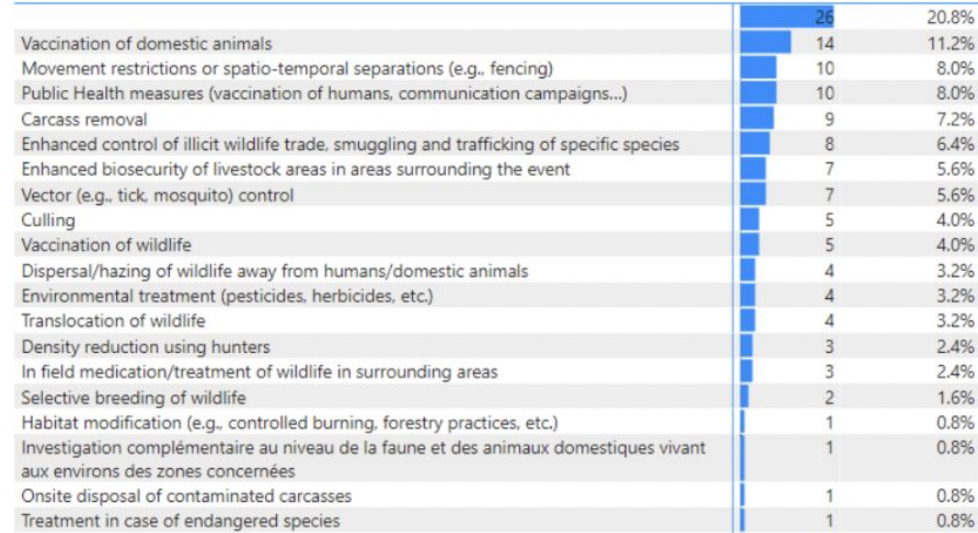


Section 6: Wildlife Disease Management

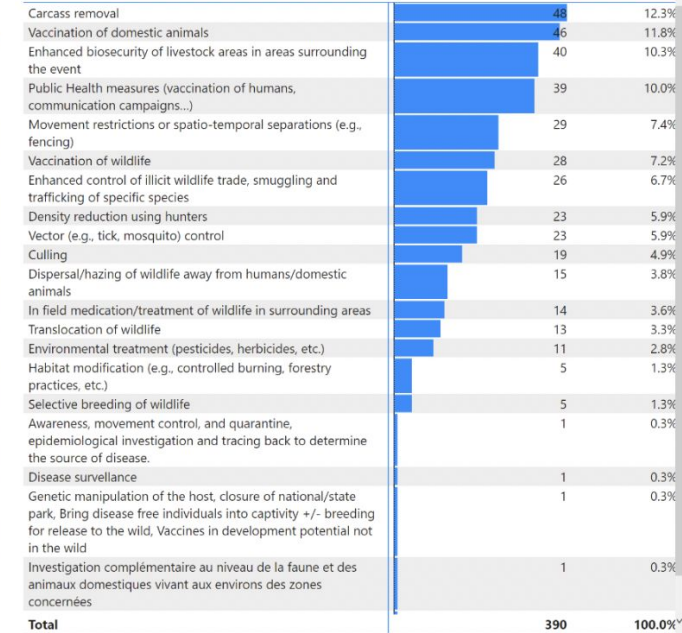
Implementation of a response to manage a wildlife health event



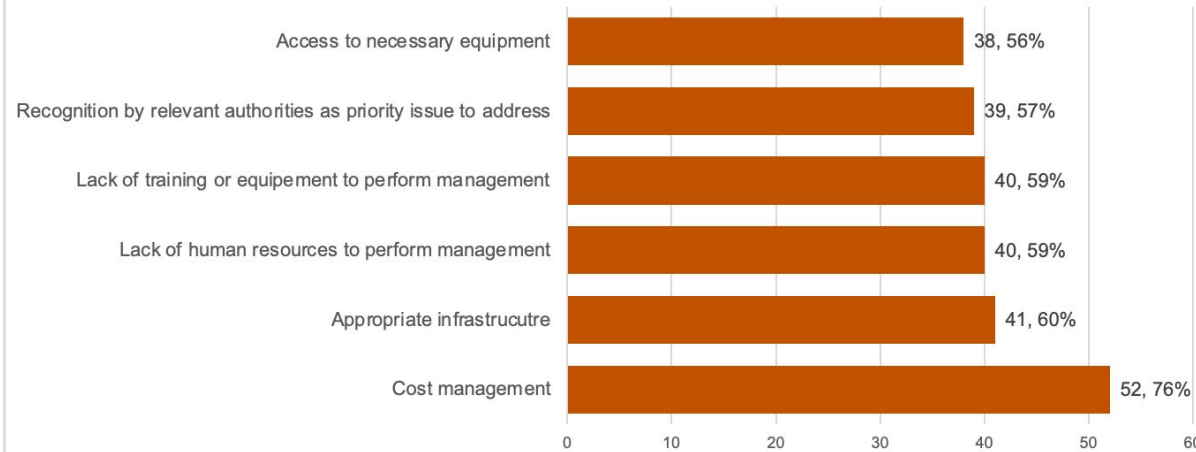
Type of response to manage a wildlife event **AFRICA**



Types of responses to manage a wildlife event **GLOBALLY**



Most important limitation or impediments to manage wildlife diseases

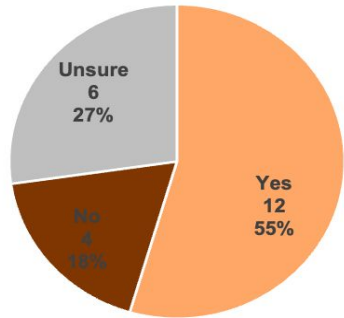


Minor or not limitations:

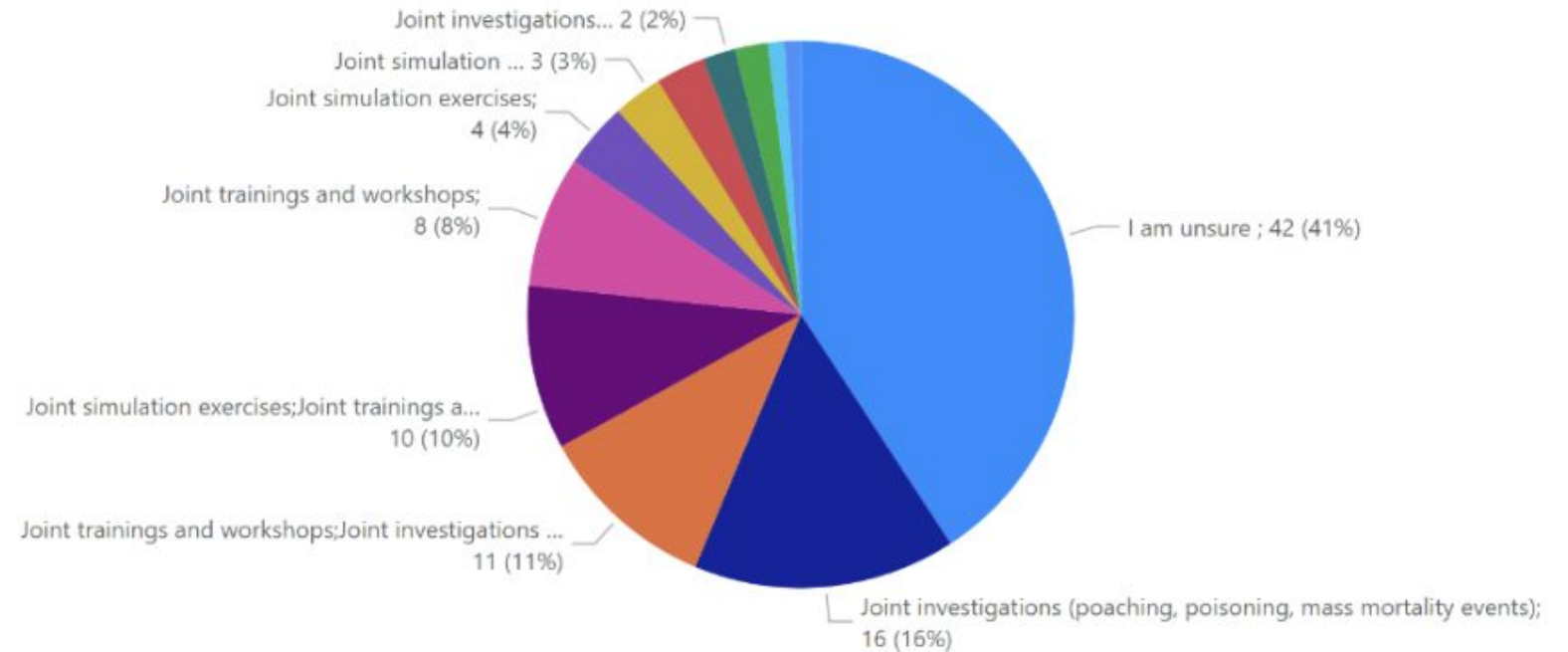
- Legal Authority support
- Legal Authority regulation
- Public opposition to management

Section 8: Legal and Illegal Wildlife Trade

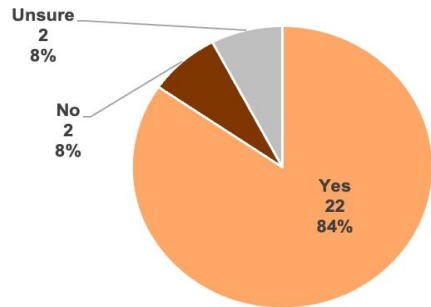
Established policies and procedures for the collaboration between the veterinary and Law Enforcement sectors



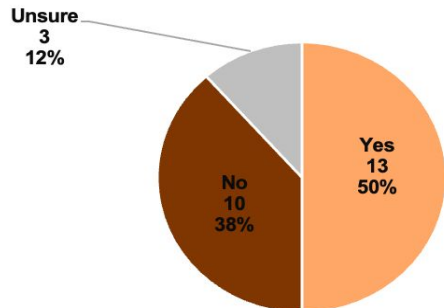
Does the Veterinary Authority and Law Enforcement in your country undertake:



Veterinary Authority involved in regulating the legal wildlife trade? (Exportation and importation)



Veterinary Authority involved in handling illegal wildlife trade







Conclusions

Being the continent home to a **third of global biodiversity**, **less than a half (42%)** of have implemented a **National Wildlife Disease Surveillance Programme**.

In addition, the main need for the instored programmes is to conduct outbreak investigations (62%) and the cause of this low surveillance capacity is the restricted budget (½).

Not only the access of resources is an important limitation but also the efforts are located to responses focused only in events regarding livestock and public health.





Remerciements

À tous les Membres qui ont
répondu à cette enquête,

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