



World Organisation
for Animal Health



26th Conference of the Regional Commission for Africa

4-7 February 2025 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

26^{ème} Conférence de la Commission régionale pour l'Afrique

4-7 fevier 2025 Addis Ababa, Ethiopia



WOAH Wildlife Health Programme : achievements and beyond

Sophie Muset

Preparedness and Resilience
Department



To Protect Wildlife health



To reduce, anticipate and manage the risk of pathogen emergence and transmission at the human-animal-ecosystem interface

To improve early detection, notification and management of wildlife diseases

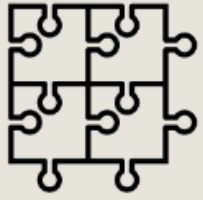


A political, policy and scientific environment to support Veterinary Services in the implementation of effective wildlife health monitoring, surveillance and management is key to reinforce One Health strategies to manage the risk of disease emergence and protect wildlife health.

- Funding support from 6 WOAHA Members **and the EU** = 3,3Ms (without EU funded regional Projects) over 5 years (2020-2025)
- Team of 4 people at WOAHA HQ
- OH Officer in Nairobi and Tunis



HOW to achieve these objectives?



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



Awareness and advocacy to integrate wildlife health issues into veterinary services' priorities

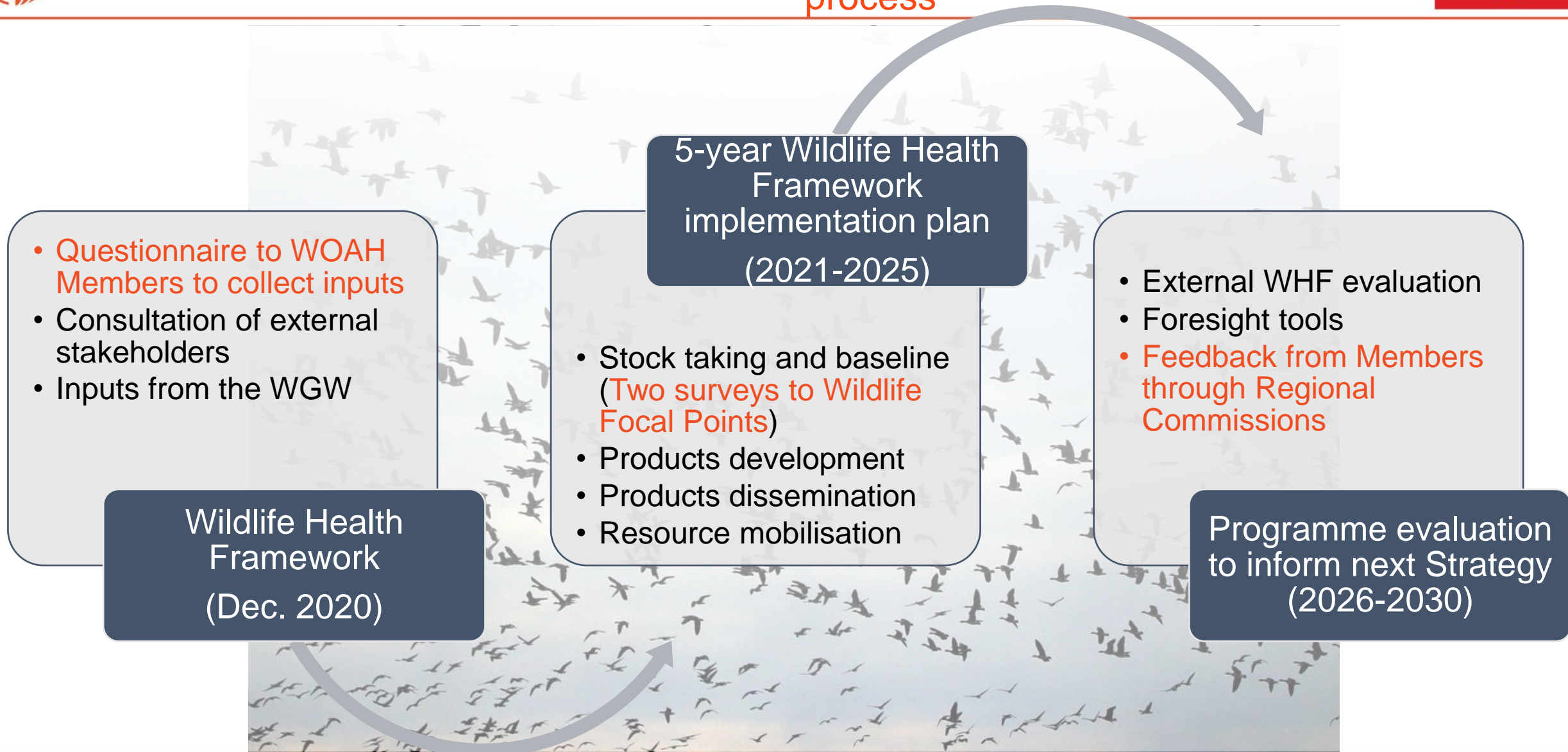




Table 1: Total number of responses per region

OIE Region	Total no. of respondents	Total no. of OIE Members	% of OIE Members who responded
AFRICA	44	54	81%
AMERICAS	28	32	88%
ASIA AND PACIFIC	26	36	72%
EUROPE	47	53	89%
MIDDLE EAST	6	20	30%
Grand Total	151		83%

- TOP Enabling factors for Veterinary Services to conduct surveillance in wildlife and monitor health risk in wildlife trade and use

1. Increase collaboration with other sectors (conservation)
2. Relevant legislative framework
3. Funding from government
4. WOAHA Guidelines pertaining to wildlife trade

OIE Members' expectations related to epidemiological surveillance in wildlife and health monitoring of wildlife trade and use



- Some key Highlights



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Multisectoral collaboration to produce Guidelines on wildlife trade



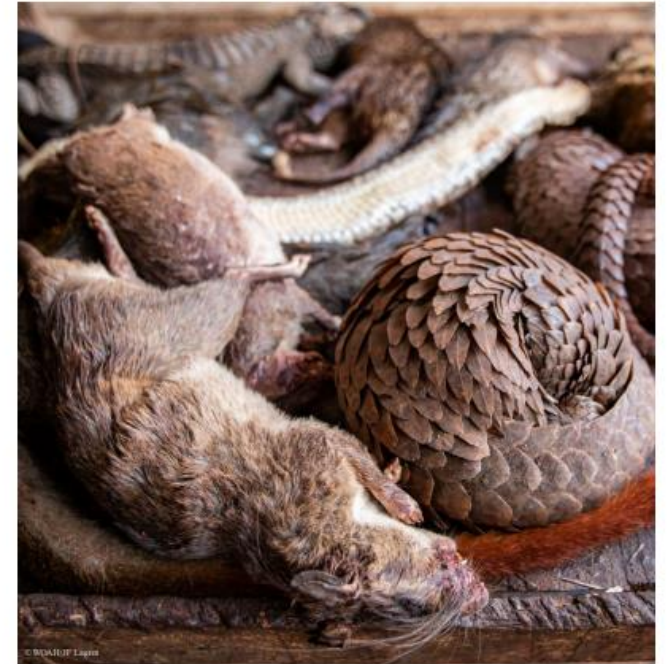
WOAH
Working
Group on
Wildlife



WOAH
Collaborating
Centre for Risk
Analysis and
Modelling

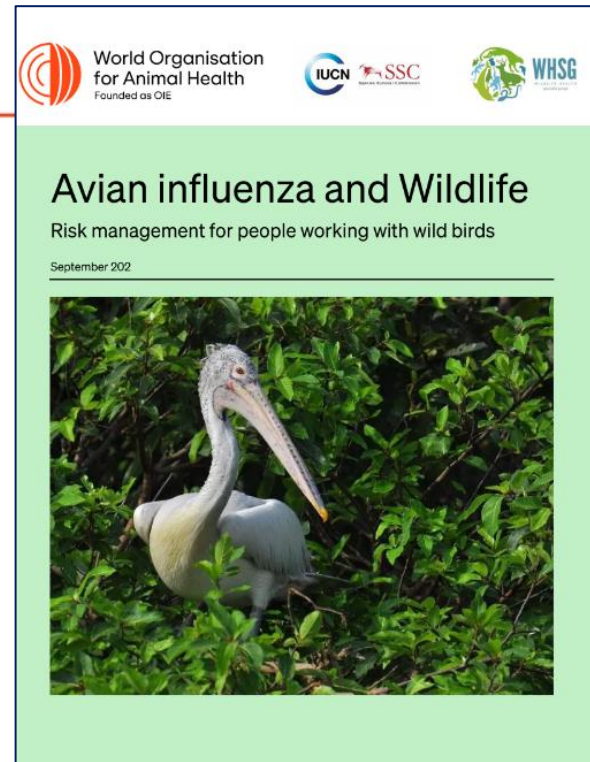


Guidelines for Addressing Disease Risks in Wildlife Trade





Guidelines for WOAHA Members



- Guidelines for Risk guidance on **reducing spillback of Mpox from humans to wildlife, pet animals and other animals**
- Considerations for **emergency vaccination of wild birds against high pathogenicity avian influenza** in specific situations
- Guidelines for **Working with Free-Ranging Wild Mammals in the Era of the COVID-19 Pandemic**
- Guidelines & Manual for **Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis** (currently being updated)



The Wildlife Health Framework tackles the legislation gap



Wildlife
legislation
needs
special
attention
(surveys)

**June 2020
and June
2021**

Wildlife health
legislation
questionnaire

June 2023

Review and
adjust
questionnaire

2024 -2025

Address
gaps in the
WOAH
Code
Legislation
Chapter

**Long
term**



Wildlife
health
legislation
review
(terrestrial
animals)

Sep. 2022

Pilot VLSP
missions
with
wildlife
component

**2023 -
2025**

Wild
aquatic
animal
health
legislation
review

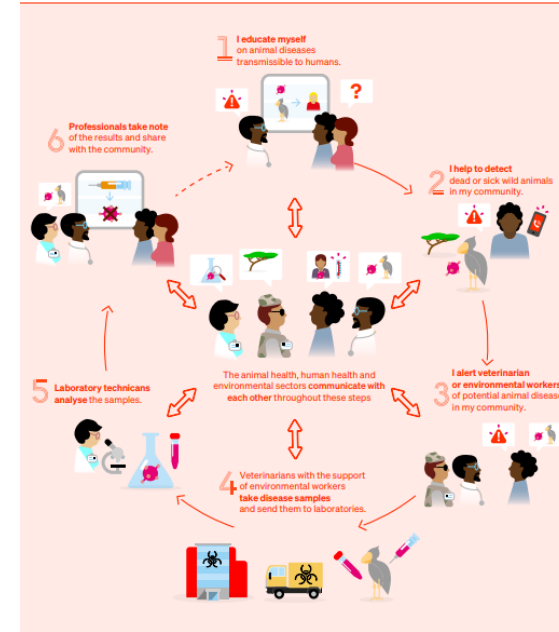
Q1 2025

- To highlight the importance of Wildlife health for Global health
- Provide material for advocacy purpose

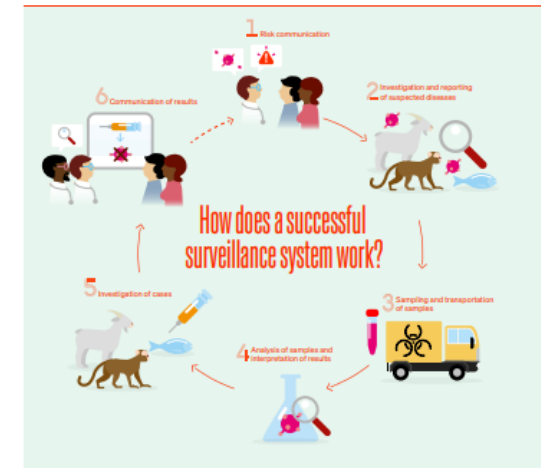
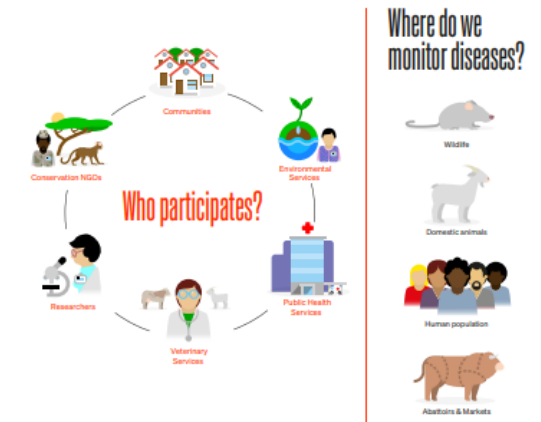


- Ecosystem Video
- Surveillance Video
- Pelican and AI video
- TB video
- Posters

WHAT IS MY ROLE AS A CITIZEN IN THE ANIMAL DISEASE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM?



HOW DOES COMMUNITY-BASED SURVEILLANCE WORK?



WAHIS and WAHIS-Wild Beta



Sharing information on wildlife diseases allows us to :

- Promote biodiversity and wildlife conservation
- Improve knowledge and raising awareness of emerging threats for better protection of
 - Human health
 - Animal health

WILDLIFE DISEASES

Situation Report 01/24

Period covered: Jan – Jun 2024

This report provides an update of wildlife disease situation, according to the information submitted through the World Animal Health Information System of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WAHIS).

A general introduction of the scope and objective of this report as well as global level of wildlife disease surveillance activities can be found on [Wildlife Health - WOA - World Organisation for Animal Health](#)

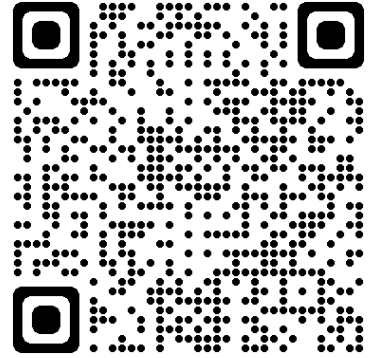
Key messages and Recommendations

- During the reporting period, 55 countries and territories reported 3,800 outbreaks and 11,566 cases in wildlife. Cases of eight diseases were reported in 151 different wildlife species, 10% of which are classified as being at risk of extinction by the IUCN red-list.
- The reporting of exceptional events affecting wildlife during the period mainly concerned African Swine Fever and Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in several regions. This is a common situation also observed in previous situation reports that shows the widespread existence of surveillance activities in WOA Member countries and the extensive distribution of these two diseases worldwide.
- Few deaths and cases in 15 threatened species, representing 0.6% of the total number of cases notified during the period have been reported, highlighting the importance of diseases for the conservation of biodiversity. The spread and persistence of ASF and HPAI in wildlife poses a threat not only to biodiversity (especially when the diseases are reported in fragmented bird and mammal populations), but also to livestock, food security, and human health at the global level.



7-year EBO-SURSY Project (2017-2024) – 10 Countries

- EBO-SURSY Final Report: <https://ebo-sursy.woah.org/>
- 1000 + animal and public health professionals trained
- 3,2 + millions people reached about zoonotic diseases risks
- 5 VS led multisectoral national surveillance plans finalized and validated
- Communication tools translated in 10 local languages
- 30 + african students involved through their Masters and PhDs



5 year ZOOSURSY Project launched (Oct. 2024-2029) – 17 Countries

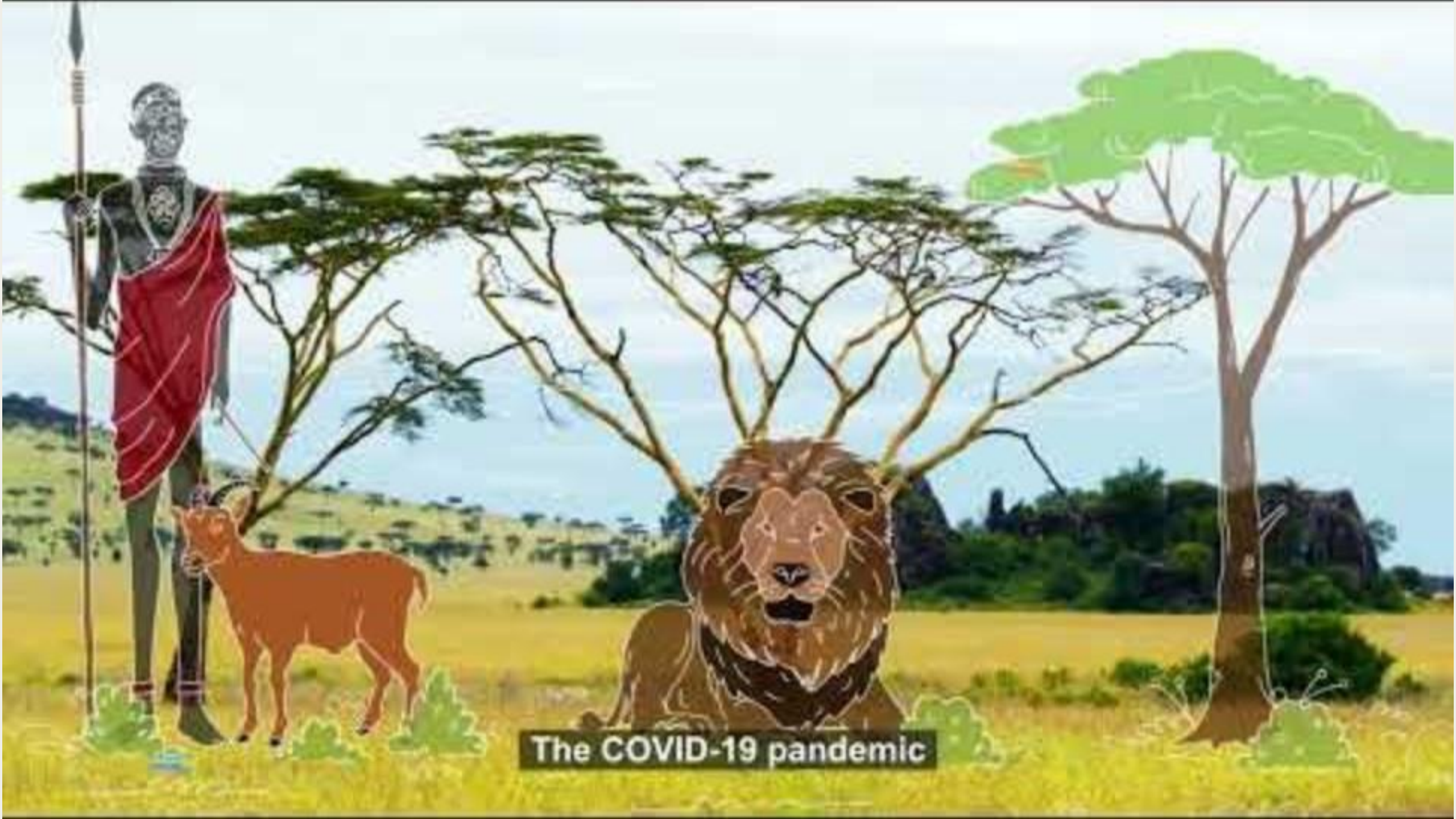
- Improving knowledge and management capacities to strengthen surveillance systems of emerging and re-emerging zoonotic diseases at the animal-human-environment interface
- OMSA, Institut Pasteur, IRD, CIRAD, University of Helsinki, Helmholtz Institute for One Health and their country partners



Regional Wildlife Health Network for Wildlife Focal Points (2022)

- One 3-day Seminar in Arusha in December 2022 attended by 46 WFP
- Presentations, tabletop exercises, ALERT board game demo, and a field excursion to Arusha National Park

Photos: Sophie Muset



The COVID-19 pandemic

Your turn !

Any questions ?

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