



ORGANISATION MONDIALE DE LA SANTÉ ANIMALE  
*Protéger les animaux, préserver notre avenir*

## Wildlife<sup>1</sup> Health Management Framework: views and perspectives of Veterinary Authorities Questionnaire

Also available online: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/LXWFDDM>

### Background:

Pathogens circulating between wildlife, domestic animals and humans can be a threat to both public health and animal health and may lead to national or international economic disruption.

In response to an increased risk of disease emergence at the human-animal-environment interface (recent examples include SARS, Ebola virus disease, MERS, Nipah virus, and, possibly, SARS-CoV-2) the OIE is developing a work programme to support its Member Countries in managing and mitigating risks from disease emergence. This will include developing guidance and tools to support risk management. The dynamics of wildlife diseases and wildlife trade, and the risk pathways for disease emergence are highly complex and vary between regions worldwide. The degree of involvement of Veterinary Services and Veterinary Authorities with wildlife also varies between countries. The OIE wants to ensure that it captures this diversity and the views of the Veterinary Authority when developing the concept for this work programme to ensure that it is fit for purpose and adapted to regional specificities.

Whilst in general, Veterinary Services are more focused on monitoring and reducing the risk of diseases originating from domestic animals and certain zoonoses, they are also able to play a leading role in the surveillance, early detection and control of pathogens in wildlife, which is often incriminated as a source or intermediate host of emerging and re-emerging diseases.

Through the following questionnaire the OIE aims to collect the views and perspectives of the Veterinary Authorities in OIE Member Countries about the role of Veterinary Services in wildlife health management and especially (i) surveillance of diseases in wildlife and (ii) the health monitoring of wildlife trade and use ('trade' includes capture, game farming, relocation, handling, transport, markets, export/import). These inputs will enable regional specificities to be considered when the OIE develops a framework to address risk management at the human-animal interface. Your involvement, via the following questionnaire, in the development of such framework is essential.

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<sup>1</sup> **Wildlife** means feral animals, captive wild animals and wild animals. **Feral animal** is an animal of a domesticated species that now lives without direct human supervision or control. **Captive wild animal** is an animal that has a phenotype not significantly affected by human selection but that is captive or otherwise lives under direct human supervision or control, including zoo animals and pets. **Wild animal** is an animal that has a phenotype unaffected by human selection and lives independent of direct human supervision or control.

## Questions

1. Could you indicate your country?

2. Could you indicate your contact email?

3. Are Veterinary Services involved in wildlife health management in your country?

Yes

No (Please specify below which government authority (or other body outside government) is involved in wildlife health management?)

4. From the Veterinary Authority's point of view, do you think the Veterinary Services should be involved in the **epidemiological surveillance of diseases in wildlife** at the human/animal/ecosystem interface?

Yes

No (please explain why below)

5. What are the most important factors for the Veterinary Services of your country in conducting **epidemiological disease surveillance in wildlife** to better anticipate, prevent and manage emerging diseases? (Please score 1=most important to 3=less important)

	1 (most important)	2	3 (less important)
• Relevant legislative or/and regulatory framework to enable the Veterinary Services to carry out disease surveillance in wildlife	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Functional wildlife epidemiological surveillance system integrated with the domestic animal diseases surveillance systems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Direct and continuous collaboration with stakeholders working in the wildlife sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Formal mechanism to support multisectoral collaboration such as “One Health Platforms”	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Better involvement of local communities living near wildlife habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Establishment of a national network of wildlife experts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Sustainable governmental funding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Better knowledge of diseases and mechanisms of transmission	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Dissemination and translation of research results into practical recommendations and relevant policies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

• Other factor (please specify):

6. From the Veterinary Authority’s point of view, do you think the Veterinary Services have a role to play in the **health monitoring of wildlife trade and use** (‘trade’ includes capture, handling, transport, wild animal farming, marketing, export/import)?

- Yes (please explain which aspects below)
- No (please explain why below)

7. What would be the most important enabling factors for the Veterinary Services of your country in implementing a system for **health monitoring of wildlife trade and use** ('trade' includes capture, handling, transport, wild animal farming, marketing, export/import)? *(Please score 1=most important to 3=less important)*

	<b>1 (most important)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3 (less important)</b>
• Establishment of a relevant and appropriate legislative or/and regulatory framework to enable Veterinary Authority to manage the health surveillance of live wildlife and safety of wildlife products in markets and game farms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Direct and continuous collaboration with stakeholders from the wildlife sector	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Direct and continuous collaboration with law enforcement (customs, police, ecological authorities...)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Provision of OIE guidelines and standards on wild animal farm or market-based monitoring of wildlife health or wildlife products safety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Increased awareness of local communities and stakeholders working on wildlife issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Sustainable governmental funding	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

• Other enabling factor (please specify)

8. Is there a need to have a legislative framework to support the implementation of veterinary best practices in wildlife trade and use (including health certificates, management of legal or illegal introductions, quarantines, market health issues...) in your country?

- Yes
- No (please explain why)

9. From the Veterinary Authority's point of view, who do you think would be the key partners to involve in establishing an integrated wildlife health management system (including epidemiological surveillance in wildlife and health monitoring of wildlife trade and use)?

*(Please select the three most important key partners)*

- Veterinary Services
- Wildlife/national park/environment sector
- Human health sector
- Law enforcement/customs sector
- Universities/Research institutes
- Local communities
- Conservation NGOs
- Other (Please specify)

10. From the Veterinary Authority's point of view, who do you think would be the key stakeholders to target for zoonotic risks awareness, advocacy and engagement in the establishment of an integrated wildlife health management system in your country? *(Please select the five most important key stakeholders)*

- School, university and educational structure
- Livestock and game farmer
- Hunter, poacher
- Trader, wet market owner/manager
- Technical staff from other sectors (human health, wildlife/conservation, law enforcement, customs)
- Forest/rural communities
- Urban population, including townships, slums and informal settlements
- Private veterinarians (pets and large animal)
- National and local decision-makers on veterinary and public health policies
- Donors
- Tourists visiting wildlife areas
- Media
- Other (please specify)

11. In the context of emerging diseases in your country, from the Veterinary Authority's point of view, what are the animal products which should be included in the health management system of wildlife trade and use? *(Please select the three most important products)*

- Meat
- Glands and secretions (musk, milk etc.)
- Organs and body fluids
- Excretions
- Hides, skins, furs, feathers, scales, claws
- Trophies, antlers
- Horns, tusks, bones, teeth
- Taxidermy
- Other (please specify)

12. In the context of surveillance for emerging diseases in your country, from the Veterinary Authority's point of view what wild animals (families) should be targeted by surveillance programmes involving wildlife? *(Please select the three most important animal categories)*

- Wild birds
- Non-human primates
- Bats
- Wild ruminants
- Wild carnivores
- Wild rodents
- Wild pigs
- Other (please specify)

13. From the Veterinary Authorities' point of view, in your country, what are the emerging diseases at the human/livestock/wildlife interface which pose a risk for spill over from wildlife to humans and that should be or are targeted by surveillance programmes integrating wildlife? *(Please select the three most important diseases)*

- SARS-CoV-1 (SARS)
- SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19)
- MERS-CoV
- Ebola Virus Disease
- Marburg
- Lassa
- Influenza
- Hendra
- Nipah
- Other (please specify)

14. How do you expect the OIE to support your actions related to epidemiological surveillance in wildlife and health monitoring of wildlife trade and use (ex. Standards and guidelines, PVS pathway, advocacy, legislation support etc...)?

15. Do you have any other comments?