1. Opening

The meeting of the OIE Working Group on Wildlife Diseases (the Working Group) was held from 12 to 15 November 2012 at the OIE Headquarters in Paris, France. The meeting was chaired by Dr William Karesh. Dr Kazuaki Miyagishima, Deputy Director General of the OIE and Head of the Scientific and Technical Department, welcomed the members on behalf of Dr Bernard Vallat, Director General of the OIE.

Dr Vallat joined the meeting on Wednesday. He pointed out that the interest of the OIE Member Countries in wildlife was globally growing and that the OIE involvement in related areas would be strengthened. Although the main focus of the OIE was to work on the health of wildlife, there would also be a strong link to the protection of biodiversity. He informed the Working Group that several official agreements were recently signed between the OIE and other international organisations working on wildlife, such as the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and the International Council for Game and Wildlife Conservation (CIC). He mentioned the potential interest to organise a brainstorming meeting of the Working Group with representatives of these organisations to develop better collaboration based on the cooperative agreements and to explore opportunities to develop common projects for the control of diseases in wildlife and the protection of the biodiversity. He informed the Working Group that the OIE agreed to participate in the Convention on Biological Biodiversity (CBD) initiative for a collaborative partnership on sustainable wildlife management and that the Working Group might be requested to develop and voice the view of the OIE when relevant. He drew the attention of the Working Group to the request of several OIE Member Countries to prioritise diseases within the specific list of wildlife diseases (non OIE listed diseases) taking into account regional specificities. In reply to a question from a member of the Group regarding a recommendation from the Global Framework for the Progressive Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs) Steering Committee, Dr Vallat clarified that the Working Group was not limited to work on the priority diseases listed by the GF-TADs and could also work on other topics considered as priorities.

2. Adoption of agenda and designation of rapporteur

Prof. Ted Leighton was appointed as rapporteur for the meeting. The agenda was reviewed and adjusted to accommodate some small additional items. The agenda and a complete list of participants are provided in Appendices I and II, respectively.
3. Feedback from the meeting of the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (August 2012) – priority setting for the Working Group

The outcome of the meeting of the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (Scientific Commission) and its questions and directives were noted by the Working Group.

In particular, the Scientific Commission asked the Working Group to review the Chapter 1.4. of the Terrestrial Code and to consider whether or not additional information about wildlife disease surveillances should be developed and made available so as to supplement the Chapter (see also Agenda Item 8, below). It was noted that such supplementary information had been developed for invasive species and for animal disease control and was available on the OIE website.

4. Disease reporting

a) Update on WAHIS-Wild

Dr Karim Ben Jehara, Head of the OIE Animal Health Information Department (AHID), and Dr Simona Forcella, Chargée de mission, provided information about recent developments on WAHIS and the new component of WAHIS which would allow for on-line reporting of non-OIE listed diseases in wildlife. Dr Ben Jehara stated that the new version of WAHIS, as well as the new integrated component to report diseases specific to wildlife, were launched during August 2012. In 2011, one hundred thirty-one Member Countries completed the voluntary Excel questionnaire on wildlife diseases. Starting from 2013, the collection of data on non-OIE listed diseases with the on-line system would replace the questionnaire. However the questionnaire would continue to be updated every year since it could be viewed as a User’s Manual and also as a tool to collect and collate information at the national level. He also stated that submission to the OIE of completed questionnaires was still possible and would be in this case processed by the AHID, for countries where internet access was problematic.

Dr Ben Jehara reported that with the launch of the second version of WAHIS countries were already providing information on OIE listed diseases identifying the affected wildlife species by their taxonomic name and species name in Latin. He added that for countries that had not yet the possibility to identify the species, the system permitted the choice of “incognita” (unknown) as a species. Validated information on non-OIE listed diseases specific to wild species would be made available online to the public, through a newly designed WAHIS-Wild Interface completely dissociated from the WAHID Interface, hopefully after May 2013. He also mentioned that the AHID was processing data provided through the questionnaires from 2008 to 2012, in order to make relevant information available in WAHIS-Wild Interface immediately accessible to the public at large.

b) Review the specific list of wildlife diseases (non OIE listed diseases)

The Working Group reviewed the current set of pathogens and diseases in wildlife that it had recommended be reported to the OIE on a voluntary basis each year. The Working Group noted that this list was reviewed at its meeting in 2011 and it did not propose any changes for reporting in 2013. The Working Group recalled that the list had formally been reviewed and re-established in 2008 by the OIE ad hoc Group on Notification of Diseases in Wildlife. The Working Group stressed that the 2008 report from of the ad hoc Group should remain a key reference and background document for the OIE programme of reporting non-listed diseases and pathogens in wildlife and the implementation of WAHIS-Wild.

The Working Group discussed the discovery of Wellfleet Bay virus in common eider ducks (Somateria mollissima) in North America, and was of the opinion that it might be included in the list in future.
c) Establishment of priorities

The Working Group had been asked by the OIE Council to recommend how Member Countries might set priorities to determine diseases and pathogens in wildlife for which they should undertake surveillance. The Working Group discussed the purposes and conditions for setting national priorities for disease surveillance, noting that there were a variety of approaches to setting such priorities, each of which must take into account the local context and with the application of expertise appropriate to the local context. There was no universal or generic set of priorities that a country could adopt.

The Working Group noted that the criteria for the non OIE-listed diseases for wildlife to be reported had been defined as diseases having a possible impact on (1) humans, (2) livestock or (3) biodiversity (consistent with the guidelines of the July 2008 report of the ad hoc Group on Notification of Diseases in Wildlife).

The Working Group used the three criteria above in evaluating diseases present in wildlife that were not OIE listed diseases. It also took into consideration the value of collecting information on these diseases based on the scientific information currently available, the expertise and experience of the Working Group, the feedback from Member Countries on the wildlife pathogens reported annually on a voluntary basis, as well as the professional networks of members of the Working Group.

At previous meetings, the Working Group had considered the full range of infectious diseases in humans and animals (more than 1,400) and produced the current list of pathogens in wildlife (see Appendix III) for voluntary reporting. The explanation for the current wildlife list was provided in Appendix III of the report of the ad hoc Group on Wildlife Disease Notification of July 2008 and the list was updated at the 2011 meeting of the Working Group. Member Countries should rely on their OIE National Focal Point for Wildlife to work with relevant competent authorities to identify diseases of importance for humans, livestock or biodiversity for their country, or for other countries, in order to focus their surveillance activities. The Working Group pointed out that it would work with any OIE Regional Commissions or Member Countries in priority setting if so requested.

The Working Group agreed to continue to revise the list in coming years as necessary, in the light of new data obtained and with the input of OIE Member Countries and other experts.

The Working Group determined that there were two situations for reporting diseases or infections in wildlife: “Whenever found” and “New or unexpected occurrences”. Reporting of infection or disease in these two categories would serve two different goals: on the one hand, to raise awareness of new and emerging events, and on the other hand, to accumulate knowledge on presence or absence of wildlife diseases or infections in countries in a way which would allow documenting sanitary risks in the future when appropriate. Some examples that fall into both categories were West Nile virus infection, chytridiomycosis and diclofenac toxicosis.

Upon further discussion with the Director General of the OIE, the Working Group agreed to explore new ways to present, explain and promote the objectives and value to OIE Member Countries of voluntary reporting of non OIE Listed diseases in wildlife while keeping to the minimal necessary the workload of Member Countries.

d) Review of Disease Susceptibility in Wildlife Species

The Working Group noted that the request of the AHID, the EcoHealth Alliance had reviewed the published, peer-reviewed literature on OIE listed Diseases to identify susceptible species, method of determination of infection or exposure, and natural versus experimental infections. The resulting list with references was provided to the OIE AHID.
5. Information on recent and forth-coming ad hoc Group and other meetings

The reports of the meetings, where a representative of the Working Group had participated, were presented for information to the Working Group:

- **OIE Expert Meeting: Brainstorming on guidance for Member Countries to assess the risk of non-native (‘alien’) animals becoming invasive (meeting from 30 November to 1 December 2011):** Dr Karesh reported to the Working Group on the results of the OIE Expert Meeting. Guidelines prepared as an outcome of that meeting had been made available on the OIE Website. The Working Group reviewed the guidelines and suggested that the OIE share them with relevant partner organisations such as CIC.

- **Ad hoc Group on Classical Swine Fever (meeting from 16 to 18 October 2012):** Prof. Artois reported on this meeting. The ad hoc Group had proposed that cases of CSF in wild or feral pigs should be notified but should not affect the recognised disease status of a CSF-free country or zone provided that adequate biosecurity measures would remain in place.

- **Ad hoc Group on the Performance of Veterinary Services Tool:** Dr Masatsugu Okita, from the OIE International Trade Department, reported on the PVS evaluation tool related to wildlife. The ad hoc Group met in July 2012 and considered comments submitted by the Working Group. The ad hoc Group felt that critical competencies for wildlife were already taken for granted in the current tool. The Working Group recommended that specific references to wildlife be explicit in the introduction section, in Chapter II-5, and in the guidance to evaluators so that competencies for wildlife are not overlooked.

**Future ad hoc Group Meetings:** The Working Group was informed that the ad hoc Group on Brucellosis and the ad hoc Group on Validation of Diagnostic tests for Wildlife would meet in January 2013. Each of these meetings would be attended by a member of the Working Group. It was also informed that an ad hoc Group might be set up in 2013 for the harmonisation of Terrestrial Code chapters between African horse sickness, bluetongue and the new draft chapter on Epizootic haemorrhagic disease. The Working Group was of the opinion that the presence of one of its members would be relevant for this ad hoc Group.

6. Emerging and noteworthy wildlife disease occurrences: reports from members of the Working Group

**Information provided by members of the Working Group**

**AFRICA**

**Anthrax:** A significant outbreak of anthrax was reported from the Kruger National park in South Africa. During this outbreak, approximately 25% of the entire Roan antelope (*Hippotragus equinus*) population succumbed to infection. In addition, a significant number of hippopotami (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) died of anthrax in the Olifants and Letaba river drainage systems. Mass vaccination of livestock on the boundary of the Kruger National Park is underway. Outbreaks of anthrax in wildlife and livestock were also reported from Zimbabwe and Kenya.

**Filoviruses:** There were significant outbreaks of Ebola virus infection in humans in Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2012. There were also noteworthy outbreaks of Marburg virus infection in humans in Uganda in the latter half of 2012. Both of these filoviruses have wildlife reservoirs and once the virus has incidentally infected a person through Pteropid bats, bushmeat, rodents, then the infection becomes directly contagious to humans. This human to human transmission cycle was responsible for most of human cases reported in these outbreaks.

**Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR):** PPR was reported for the first time in Angola, representing a significant south and westward extension of the reported range of this *Morbillivirus* infection in sub-Saharan Africa. The outbreak was thought to have resulted from illegal movement of infected small livestock from the Democratic Republic of Congo. An intensive vaccination programme has been initiated. However no cases were reported in wildlife.
Rift Valley fever: An outbreak of Rift Valley fever was reported in Mauritania. During the current outbreak in Mauritania, the disease has been reported from 6 regions, and 34 human cases with 14 mortalities were reported. This outbreak represented an unusual and significant northwest spread of this disease, which had been most commonly reported from the tropical and sub-tropical regions of sub-Saharan Africa.

Yellow fever: A recent outbreak of Yellow fever in humans has been reported from Sudan’s Darfur region. There are many refugee camps in this region and cases of yellow fever in the Darfur region of western Sudan continue to rise. The World Health Organization (WHO) Sudan reported 266 suspected cases in 20 localities, according to the news release of 9 November 2012. Of the 266 cases, 85 fatalities were reported, with a case fatality rate of 32 per cent. An intensive vaccination campaign has been initiated.

EUROPE

Baltic Sea Duck Population Decline: Baltic populations of sea ducks (common eider, Somateria mollisima; long-tailed duck, Clangula hyemalis and scooter Melanitta fusca) have decreased dramatically during the last decade. No recognised disease could explain this decline and the reason for this decline was still to be determined.

Bovine Tuberculosis: Wildlife infection by Mycobacterium bovis continues to be of growing concern in parts of Europe. In the UK, announcement of a badger (Meles meles) culling campaign raised a protest and led to a legal action against the decision. In France, evidence that wild animals were infected from cattle is growing. Studies were ongoing to evaluate if species such as the wild boar, red deer (Cervus elaphus) or the badger are simply spill-over victims or could play a local role for maintenance of the infection and possibly re-infect cattle.

Classical Swine Fever: Significant reductions in recognised clinical cases were recorded after oral vaccination of wild boar (Sus scrofa).

Echinococcus multilocularis: E. multilocularis was found in December 2011 in a red fox (Vulpes vulpes) in Sweden for the first time. After this discovery, around 3000 red foxes were collected and examined, and four more foxes from three localities were found infected for E. multilocularis. A surveillance programme was initiated and 6 000 faecal samples would be collected during 2012 to obtain a better view on the presence and distribution of this zoonotic tapeworm in Sweden. The origin of the introduction of the parasite is under investigation.

Schmallenberg virus (SBV): Recent serological surveys of wildlife in regions affected by SBV in domestic ruminants demonstrated SBV exposure in deer species and other wild ruminants.

Zoonotic emerging diseases: Recently published scientific evidence has reinforced the need for accurate surveillance of emerging pathogens in wild animal species; direct and indirect observations suggest a possible exposure to Japanese encephalitis virus in Italy in wild birds, mostly blackbirds (Turdus merula) and song thrushes (Turdus philomelos). Crimean Congo fever virus was found in 2010 in Spain in ticks feeding on red deer. Both countries were regarded as free of these diseases.

NORTH AMERICA

Anthrax in Wood Bison: A large epidemic of anthrax occurred among Wood Bison (Bison bison athabascae) in the MacKenzie Bison Sanctuary, in the Northwest Territories of Canada in summer 2012. Approximately 440 of the total of 1440 animals in this herd died. This species is of conservation concern globally and is listed as Threatened in Canada.

Avian Bornavirus: An new epidemiological study of a Bornavirus of wild waterfowl in North America, discovered in Canada in 2009, found a prevalence of detectable virus in 3.5% of the Canada geese (Branta canadensis), 9% of feral mute swans (Cygnus olor) and no detection in trumpeter swans (Cygnus buccinator).
**Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD):** This disease continues to spread among wild and farmed cervid populations in North America. At its centre of distribution in Saskatchewan (Canada), prevalence in Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) has reached 50% and it is the most important cause of adult mortality. In the USA, it was found for the first time in Texas in 2012 (mule deer) near the endemic focus in neighbouring New Mexico. In addition, CWD was found in wild white-tailed deer (*O. virginianus*) in Missouri in the vicinity of two CWD-positive captive cervid facilities, as well as in captive red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) in Minnesota, and in captive white-tailed deer in the States of Iowa and Pennsylvania.

**European strain of Echinococcus multilocularis:** The European strain of the zoonotic cestode was discovered in a dog in the province of British Columbia, Canada. Wildlife is the usual reservoir for this parasite.

**Hantavirus:** In 2012, an unusual outbreak of human infections with Sin Nombre hantavirus occurred among campers in Yosemite National Park in California in the USA. The highly publicised outbreak has involved ten cases and three deaths as of 5 November 2012. Wild rodents are the natural hosts and reservoirs for humans of hantaviruses.

**Lyme Disease spreading northward:** A recent published study has shown that *Ixodes scapularis*, the principle vector tick for Lyme Disease in eastern North America, was extending its range north and west by approximately 43 km each year.

**Newcastle Disease:** Newcastle disease occurred among double-crested cormorants (*Phalocrocorax auritus*) in both Canada (Saskatchewan) and the USA (Minnesota) in 2012. The agent was confirmed as virulent Avian Paramyxovirus -1 in both countries. At least 1500 cormorants died in these outbreaks.

**Orbivirus infection:** Hemorrhagic disease (HD) occurred in wild deer across much of the USA in 2012. At least 180 hemorrhagic disease and bluetongue viruses were isolated from wild ungulates in 27 States. Most affected animals were white-tailed deer. All of the known North American EHDV serotypes (-1, -2, and -6) were isolated as were small numbers of BTV-10, -11, and -13. This is the first year in which EHDV-6 was recognised as a predominant serotype. Much of the reported HD activity was in northern states that historically have been rarely affected. There also were multiple cases of EHDV causing clinical disease in cattle and other domesticated species including yaks in Colorado and alpaca in Pennsylvania.

**Rabies outbreak in Arctic Fox:** An unusually large number of confirmed and suspected cases of rabies occurred in Arctic foxes (*Alopex lagopus*) in the eastern Canadian arctic.

**Wellfleet Bay Virus - Emerging Wildlife Pathogen:** From 1998 to 2012, 12 mortality events in common eider ducks (*Somateria mollissima*) involving between 30-2,800 individuals were observed along the coast of Massachusetts in the northeastern USA. In late 2009, a previously-undescribed orthomyxovirus, tentatively named Wellfleet Bay Virus (WFBV), was isolated from three eiders from such an event. Several organisations in the USA and Canada now are working collaboratively to determine the pathogenesis of WFBV in eiders, geographic distribution of the virus, and its potential impacts on common eider populations.

**West Nile virus:** Wild birds and mosquitoes are the reservoir for West Nile virus. Human infections from this reservoir were epidemic in North America in 2012. As of 25 October 2012, 4,725 human cases had been reported in the USA (70% in the States of California, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas) and over 400 in Canada (Ontario and Quebec primarily).

**White Nose Syndrome:** This fungus infection of cave-hibernating insectivorous bats continued to cause massive mortality in several species. Mortality since winter 2006-07, when the disease was first discovered, well over 5 million animals have died and several species are at risk of extinction due to this disease. Canada and the USA are collaborating closely to achieve integrated international response and management for this wildlife conservation crisis. The Collaborating Centre on Research, Diagnosis and Surveillance of Wildlife Pathogens is facilitating this international response programme.
7. **OIE Scientific and Technical Review - One Health - August 2014**

The OIE has scheduled a publication of the *Scientific and Technical Review* on the topic of One Health for 2014. Dr Karesh was selected as the editor for the publication and he informed the Working Group on the progress to date. Members of the Working Group assisted in the selection of proposed topics and authors, and have offered to write a number of the articles and would serve as manuscript reviewers. The proposed outline and authors was accepted by the OIE.

8. **Wildlife Surveillance**

   a) The Working Group reviewed in detail the current draft version of the *Guide on Terrestrial Animal Health Surveillance*. The Group considered the document to be excellent in its content and presentation, and congratulated the *ad hoc* Group on Epidemiology and the OIE for bringing this document to completion.

   The Working Group noted that wildlife had been successfully integrated into much of the document, but it also noted areas in which this integration was incomplete. The Group found that, in several places, information was presented in the context of livestock disease surveillance without sufficient inclusion of wildlife aspects. The Group made a number of recommendations for additions or changes to the text of the *Guide* in order to more completely integrate wildlife. With incorporation of these recommended changes, the Working Group felt strongly that the *Guide* would make a valuable contribution to animal health surveillance worldwide.

   b) The Working Group also reviewed the Chapter 1.4. on “Animal health surveillance” of the *Terrestrial Animal Health Code* and was of the opinion that wildlife was incorporated sufficiently in the current version; no supplementary document or information specifically on wildlife disease surveillance was required. The *Guide on Terrestrial Animal Health Surveillance* would provide additional practical guidance on wildlife disease surveillance.

9. **Avian influenza: Wild bird surveillance – update from OFFLU**

Drs Gounalan Pavade and Keith Hamilton of OFFLU joined the meeting to discuss opportunities for enhancing work on avian influenza in wild birds and other wild animals. Both the Scientific Commission and the Steering Committee of GF-TADs had supported the proposal of the Working Group to encourage and facilitate research and improve information sharing on influenza in wild animals. A decision was made to propose the formation of an OFFLU technical activity (similar in structure and function to the OFFLU swine influenza group) to develop ideas for consideration, such as identification of current surveillance efforts, reviewing research priorities and gaps, or sharing information among scientists.

10. **OIE Collaborating Centres for Wildlife**

   a) **Collaborating Center for Training in Integrated Livestock and Wildlife Health and Management (South Africa):** The annual report to the OIE from 2011 was reviewed. The Centre was focused on creation of on-line training opportunities on topics relevant to the domestic animal-wildlife interface.

   b) **Collaborating Centre for Research, Diagnosis and Surveillance of Wildlife Pathogens (Canada/USA):** The annual report from 2011 was reviewed and the activities in 2012 were presented to the Working Group by Prof. Leighton, Director of the Canadian Cooperative Wildlife Health Centre. A formal agreement for collaboration among the two national centres was established. The Centre had collaborated on training of OIE Focal Points for Wildlife and on transboundary wildlife disease issues such as White Nose Syndrome, Wellfleet Bay virus and data sharing.
11. Training of Wildlife Focal points

a) Report on 2\textsuperscript{nd} Round of Workshops

A presentation was made to the Working Group about the 2\textsuperscript{nd} cycle of training workshops, which was focused on wildlife disease reporting and surveillance. The workshops had been organised in Argentina (in Spanish), Bulgaria (English & Russian), Kenya (English), Botswana (French) and Sri Lanka (English). The workshop format was interactive and included simulations and exercises on surveillance design, data interpretation and a specific training session on WAHIS-Wild. A workbook served as the core training document and it was provided, as required, in English, French, Spanish and Russian.

b) Future Planning

The Working Group discussed the value of these training workshops. It considered them of very high value to the OIE mission and supported the continuation of this form of training and the network of National Focal Points for wildlife that the workshops have facilitated. In addition to further training on the reporting of wildlife diseases and WAHIS-Wild, the topic of animal health risk assessment was suggested as a possible focus for a 3\textsuperscript{rd} cycle of workshops. It also was suggested that the workshops for the Americas Region and for Europe might be held in conjunction with the meetings of the Wildlife Disease Association and the European Wildlife Disease Association, respectively, in summer 2014.

c) Second Version of Training Manual

The Working Group reviewed the content of the workbook and related material used in the 2\textsuperscript{nd} cycle of workshops, and urged the OIE to publish these in a form permitting their use for continued training and for self teaching. Several format options were discussed, but it was left to the OIE to determine the most appropriate form for final preparation and distribution. The Working Group noted that it would be essential to make the data sets, charts and maps available along with the workbook itself, perhaps as a CD or other electronic memory device attached to the printed workbook.

12. IUCN Manual of wildlife disease risk analysis

Dr Karesh updated the Working Group on the status of the two documents being prepared by the International Union on the Conservation of Nature (IUCN) in collaboration with the OIE. Both the longer Manual on Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis and the shorter Guide to Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis have been reviewed by experts selected by OIE and returned to authors for revision. When completed, both documents would be made available to OIE Member Countries, affiliated organisations as well as via IUCN distribution lists.

13. OIE Conferences

a) Report on the OIE/FAO Conference on Foot and Mouth Disease, Bangkok, Thailand – June 2012. Dr Karesh informed the Working Group on the OIE/FAO conference on FMD, Bangkok, Thailand held in June, 2012. Wildlife was a significant topic during the conference and Dr Karesh presented a review of FMD in wild and feral animals at the plenary. Two publications had been prepared on FMD in wildlife: an abridged version was prepared for the conference proceedings, and a longer version with a listing of all documented instances of FMD in wild animals with method of detection, natural versus experimental infection, and carrier status was prepared and submitted for publication in a peer-reviewed journal.

b) Wildlife Disease Association: The 61\textsuperscript{st} International Conference of the Wildlife Disease Association (WDA) and the 10\textsuperscript{th} biennial conference of the European Wildlife Disease Association (a section of the WDA) were jointly held in Lyon (France), from 22 to 27 July 2012. There were 510 participants from 61 countries and five continents, including 262 students. This was the largest and most international meeting ever organised by the WDA. The OIE was an official partner of this conference, sponsoring participants from Ethiopia, Rwanda and Sudan.
14. Swiss Veterinary Office’s Panel on the Humane Euthanasia of Reptiles: Update on the Panel’s progress

Dr Karesh has been serving on the Swiss Veterinary Office’s Panel on the Humane Euthanasia of Reptiles. This panel was formed in response to concerns regarding methods for euthanasia of reptiles for international trade in reptile skins for exotic leather products. Over a dozen experts were participating in the Panel, which compiled relevant scientific literature, information on practices and developed recommendations for best practices for consideration by the Swiss Veterinary Office.

15. CBD Questionnaire

Dr Miyagishima informed the Working Group that the OIE had replied to an inquiry from the CBD secretariat, in October 2012, regarding development of a collaborative partnership on sustainable wildlife management with a preliminary focus on bushmeat (wild game meat). The CBD replied positively to the OIE response, and welcomed OIE membership in this partnership being established. The OIE would begin initial discussion with the CBD secretariat and other members of the partnership to develop the modus operandi and the Terms of Reference for the partnership. Members of the Working Group might be requested in the future to participate in the activities of the partnership. The Working Group expressed its supports to the engagement of the OIE in the partnership and noted that issues related to sustainability were relevant to the OIE for a number of reasons, including the international trade in bushmeat and potential for spread of diseases, the implications of bushmeat for food safety in general and emerging infectious diseases more specifically, and the need for adequate disease control in ensuring sustainability of animals used in the wild meat trade.

16. Other business

At the request of OIE, the Working Group discussed participation in the Working Group’s meetings of observers and external experts. The Working Group noted the value of such participants to obtain input on particular agenda items. The Working Group supported the proposal by the Director General for an OIE-organised meeting back to back with a meeting of the Working Group, inviting representatives from a range of relevant international organisations.

17. Date of next meeting

The Working Group noted the proposed week for its next meeting: 4–8 November 2013.

18. Adoption of the report

The report was adopted by the Working Group.

…/Appendices
MEETING OF THE OIE WORKING GROUP ON WILDLIFE DISEASES

Paris, 12 - 15 November 2012

Agenda

1. Opening
2. Adoption of agenda and designation of rapporteur
3. Feedback from the meeting of the Scientific Commission for Animal Diseases (August 2012) – priority setting for the Working Group
4. Disease reporting
   a) Update on WAHIS-Wild
   b) Review the specific list of wildlife diseases (non OIE listed diseases) to see if any revisions to the list were needed
   c) Establishment of priorities
   d) Review of Disease Susceptibility in Wildlife Species
5. Information on recent and forth-coming ad hoc Group and other meetings
6. Emerging and noteworthy wildlife disease occurrences: reports from members of Working Group
7. OIE Scientific and Technical Review – One Health – August 2014: Current Status
10. OIE Collaborating Centres for Wildlife
   a) Report from CCWHC – NHWHC (Canada/USA)
   b) Report from Onderstepoort (South Africa)
11. Training of Wildlife Focal points
   a) Report on 2nd Round of Workshops
   b) Future Planning
   c) Second Version of Training Manual
12. IUCN Manual of wildlife disease risk analysis
   a) Current status
   b) Discussion (feedback, brainstorming on the dissemination of the document)
13. OIE Conferences
   a) Report of the OIE conference on FMD, Bangkok, Thailand – June 2012
14. Swiss Veterinary Office’s Panel on the Humane Euthanasia of Reptiles: Update on the Panel’s progress
15. CBD Questionnaire
16. Other business
17. Date of next meeting
18. Adoption of report
Appendix II

MEETING OF THE OIE WORKING GROUP ON WILDLIFE DISEASES

Paris, 12 - 15 November 2012

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Chargée de mission
Animal Health Information Department
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| Agent causing Chronic wasting disease (CWD) | Infection with Ovine herpesvirus 2 (causing malignant catarrhal fever in sheep) |
| Calicivirus Marine Mammals | Infection with parvovirus |
| Calicivirus of European Brown Hare Syndrome (EBHS) | Infection with Pasteurella spp. |
| Infection with Alcelaphine herpesvirus 1 (wildebeests origin causing malignant catarrhal fever in cattle) | Infection with Plasmodium spp. |
| Infection with Avian Paramyxoviruses (other than those listed by the OIE) | Infection with pox viruses (other than those listed by the OIE) |
| Infection with Babesia spp. (new or unusual occurrences) | Infection with Psoroptes spp. |
| Infection with Baylisascaris procyonis | Infection with Salmonella enterica (all serovars) |
| Infection with Borrelia spp. | Infection with Sarcocystis scabiei |
| Infection with Circoviruses | Infection with Theileria spp. (new or unusual occurrences) |
| Infection with Clostridium piliforme (Tyzzer’s Disease) | Infection with Toxoplasma gondii |
| Infection with Encephalomyocarditis virus | Infection with Trichomonas spp. in birds and reptiles |
| Infection with Elephant Herpesvirus | Infection with Yellow fever virus |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Infection with Yersinia enterolitica |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Infection with Yersinia pestis |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Infection with Yersinia pseudotuberculosis |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Reptiles |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Infection with Crocodilepox virus (Papillomatosis in crocodiles) |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Infection with Fibropapillomatosis in sea turtles (herpesvirus) |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Infection with Yersinia pseudotuberculosis, zimbabwei and papouae |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Non-Infectious Diseases causing high mortality in animal population |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Algal toxicosis |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Botulism |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Chemical poisons |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Mycotoxins |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Diseases of Unknown Cause |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Unusual morbidity or mortality event (cause undetermined) |

### Non-listed pathogens and other disease-causing agents in wildlife

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| Infection with Baylisascaris procyonis | Infection with Salmonella enterica (all serovars) |
| Infection with Borrelia spp. | Infection with Sarcocystis scabiei |
| Infection with Circoviruses | Infection with Theileria spp. (new or unusual occurrences) |
| Infection with Clostridium piliforme (Tyzzer’s Disease) | Infection with Toxoplasma gondii |
| Infection with Encephalomyocarditis virus | Infection with Trichomonas spp. in birds and reptiles |
| Infection with Elephant Herpesvirus | Infection with Yellow fever virus |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Infection with Yersinia enterolitica |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Infection with Yersinia pestis |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Infection with Yersinia pseudotuberculosis |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Reptiles |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Infection with Crocodilepox virus (Papillomatosis in crocodiles) |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Infection with Fibropapillomatosis in sea turtles (herpesvirus) |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Infection with Yersinia pseudotuberculosis, zimbabwei and papouae |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Non-Infectious Diseases causing high mortality in animal population |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Algal toxicosis |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Botulism |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Chemical poisons |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Mycotoxins |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Diseases of Unknown Cause |
| Infection with Babesia spp. | Unusual morbidity or mortality event (cause undetermined) |