

WOAH Collaborative Centre Reports Activities 2025

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CENTRE INFORMATION

*Title of WOA Collaborating Centre	Wildlife Health Risk Management
*Address of WOA Collaborating Centre	Wildlife Health Australia (WHA)
*Tel:	+61299606333
*E-mail address:	sunwin@wildlifehealthaustralia.com.au
Website:	www.wildlifehealthaustralia.com.au
*Name Director of Institute (Responsible Official):	Dr Rupert Woods
*Name (including Title and Position) of Head of the Collaborating Centre (WOAH Contact Point):	Dr Steve Unwin, Program Manager International One Health
*Name of the writer:	Dr Steve Unwin

TOR 1 AND 2: SERVICES PROVIDED

1. Activities as a centre of research, expertise, standardisation and dissemination of techniques within the remit of the mandate given by WOA

Category	Title of activity	Scope
Wildlife (true)	Expansion of an Integrated Online Knowledge Hub in Wildlife Health Risk Management	<p>Phase 1 of this project (2023-2024) saw content collation and creation for the knowledge hub based on collaborating centre activities with partners to build capacity in wildlife health skillsets and practitioner mental resilience. Phase 2 (rollout) is being conducted through 2025 and 2026. Platform: Canvas (in partnership with the University of Minnesota), provides a 'links hub' for online training opportunities and wildlife health resources. Modules in development are a mixture of open access and participant only access sections. Content developed in 2025 from partner outputs and directly via Wildlife Health Australia (WHA), includes outputs from workshops noted below in this report highlighted here: Section 1. Community resilience - Components include • Exercises and discussion in trust and power sharing • The importance of mental resilience for wildlife health community sustainability • Mental health and wellbeing • A Mental Health Case Study: An Indonesian Perspective, Self-care and wildlife health community resilience, and Scientific writing and study design. Section 2. Systems thinking and a One Health toolkit for managing wildlife health risk at the human-wildlife interface. Components include: • Systems thinking, an introduction to an all-hazards approach to disaster management • An introduction to wildlife health risk analysis • An introduction to wildlife health surveillance in Southeast Asia, • Wildlife Forensics, • An introduction to biosecurity and biosafety for those working at the human-wildlife interface • The importance of wildlife welfare and integration of health into conservation outcomes • Communications strategies in conservation • The problem orientated approach and ethical decision making. Section 3. Wildlife Health Case Studies. Components include: • The Microbiome in One Health systems • Spillover and spillback • Infectious disease in a One Health system. This incorporates content on specific pathogens (e.g. SARS CoV-2, Mycobacterium tuberculosis complex, Nipah virus) and processes (e.g. Increased disease risks from wildlife translocations). Section 4. Developing Communities of Practice. Components include: • Part 1: Locally: Orangutan Veterinary Advisory Group • Part 2: Regionally: Asia Pacific Wildlife Health • Part 3: Globally: Wildlife Health Risk Analysis. Section 5: Linking policy to practice: Strengthening regional and global capacity and preparedness for wildlife health challenges. Components in this section draw from workshops delivered in-person and include: • Asia-Pacific Wildlife Health Workshop (Kagoshima, Japan; June 2025). Theme: Protect and Restore: Sustainable Monitoring for the Health of People, Wildlife and the Environment. Co-hosting the workshop with WHA were: Korea National Institute for Wildlife Disease Control and Prevention (NIWDC), the United States Geological Survey (USGS), Japan National Institute for Environmental Studies (NIES) and Kagoshima University. Key Participants: Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness (ACDP), WOA, FAO, The Pacific Community (SPC), Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS). Attendance: 84 participants from 9 countries. • WOA WildNet HPAI Wildlife Surveillance and Biosafety Training workshop (Thailand; November 2025): Funded from the International Atomic Energy Agency via hosts Mahidol University in partnership with WOA Regional Representation for the Asia and the Pacific, WHA, the Canadian Wildlife Health Cooperative, French National Centre for Scientific Research, Singapore National Parks and ACDP.</p> <p>WHA's purpose is to advance wildlife health for a healthier future for all. WHA's strategic framework 2025-20250 was</p>

<p>Wildlife (true)</p>	<p>Wildlife Health Australia (WHA) Australian Operations</p>	<p>finalised in 2025 and can be found here: https://wildlifehealthaustralia.com.au/Portals/0/AboutUs/Strategic_Framework.pdf Selected publicly available (on the WHA website) outputs of relevance to WOA's remit for the collaborating centre (2025): 1. Surveillance reports 2. Wildlife health factsheets (N=152: In our reporting period July 2024 to June 2025, WHA reviewed 27 existing Fact Sheets, and 1 new Fact Sheet were created. 3. Wildlife health incident reports. 4. Disease risk assessments and wildlife health guidelines. 5. WHA maintains dedicated H5 bird flu, bat health and disease incident webpages where additional advisory material and resources are available. In 2025 the following new resources have been developed: • Launched the eWHIS Data Hub, a web-based application to provide enhanced analysis and visualisation of data entered into eWHIS – the national electronic Wildlife Health Information System – and reached 20,000+ eWHIS records. • Began development of a new, secure digital platform for the NAIWB targeted surveillance database to streamline data upload processes and provide more efficient analysis and reporting. • Supported Australia's largest HPAI H7 poultry outbreak response with wild bird monitoring, data provision and enhanced monitoring of wild birds for HPAI spillover through Victorian WHA sentinel surveillance partners, with more than 230 samples submitted. • Grew the Sentinel Surveillance Program by three new partners for a total of nine zoos, 13 sentinel clinics and seven universities, with a consultant-led scoping project completed and pilot planning now underway to expand the program to more veterinary clinics around Australia. • Received nearly 500 events reported into eWHIS through the Sentinel Surveillance Program, contributing 32% of the total eWHIS submissions for 2024/25. • Marked 20 years of the Bat Health Focus Group, with presentations given in various forums including the Australasian Society for Infectious Diseases Zoonoses Conference highlighting the WHA Bats & Public Health Communication Guide. • Supported 28 wildlife disease investigations nationally, linking field diagnostics to laboratory confirmation for timely management. • Maintained and updated technical fact sheets on priority wildlife diseases to support stakeholder awareness and preparedness. • Developed the first National Guidance for vaccination of koalas against chlamydia, in partnership with the Department of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water, and the National Koala Recovery Team, including input from 27 Indigenous community participants. • Produced an internal WHA Emergency Animal Disease 4-Day Plan and incident management procedures to strengthen organisational readiness for emergencies involving wildlife and published the Principles of Effective Management of Wildlife in Emergencies national guidance document. • Contributed to the major review of the AUSVETPLAN Avian influenza response strategy, ensuring wild bird perspectives were incorporated. • Allocated \$468,000 from the One Health Investigation Fund, supporting expansion of NAIWB surveillance (four new projects targeting shorebirds and seabirds in four jurisdictions), development of AviFluMap: a H5 Bird Flu Model Tool for Australia's Wild Birds in partnership with Deakin University and BirdLife Australia (launched May 2025), and the pilot of the SOS Wild Birds reporting platform designed by the Northern Australian Quarantine Strategy to capture real-time reports of wild bird sickness and mortality from across Australia. • Allocated \$55,000 from the Wildlife Disease Investigation Fund, supporting incident investigations across five states, covering amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals. • Supported specialist projects, including retrospective pathogen screening of 237 samples from 103 cetaceans (1999–2024), detecting cetacean morbillivirus and an environmental risk assessment of anti-parasitic treatment for wombats. • Established a combined Paralysis Syndromes Working Group which developed a communications guide, lorikeet triage protocol and flying fox paralysis syndrome summary. • Engaged 17 government departments, 40+ organisations, and 50+ Indigenous individuals to broaden mutually beneficial partnerships with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and organisations. • Completed a national survey on feral animal disease surveillance and management, identifying key gaps and informing the case for a more coordinated national approach. • Represented WHA on the national Environment and Invasives Committee, the Terrestrial Vertebrate Working Group and the Environmental and Biosecurity Advisory Group to raise awareness about the impact of feral animals and other invasives species on wildlife health. • Conducted a national survey of wildlife rehabilitation stakeholders (112 respondents), confirming strong demand for increased access to WHA resources and support. • Progressed WHA's 'Reflect' Reconciliation Action Plan and delivered cultural learning opportunities for staff to strengthen cultural capability across the organisation.</p>
<p>Wildlife (true)</p>	<p>Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis course</p>	<p>This online Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis (WDRA) course has been jointly delivered between the IUCN Species Survival Commission Conservation Planning Specialist Group (IUCN CPSG) and WHA Collaborating Centre since 2022. The course has relevance to all 6 WOA wildlife health framework outputs. It is run once or twice yearly and by the end of 2025, had reached 213 (40 in 2025) participants from 59 countries (19 across 4 continents in 2025), including participants from governments (n=48), non-government organisations (n=54) and academic institutions (n=28). The ongoing course aims to increase regional preparedness capacity and capability via upskilling key government and nongovernment actors in wildlife disease risk analysis. Course link: https://www.cpsg.org/our-work/capacity-building/courses/wildlife-disease-risk-analysis#:~:text=This%20course%20contains%20eight%20modules,Certificate%20of%20Completion%20from%20CPSG.</p>
<p>Wildlife (true)</p>	<p>Linking Policy to Practice in the Asia Pacific 1. The Orangutan Veterinary Advisory Group workshop and webinar series</p>	<p>The Orangutan Veterinary Advisory Group workshop and webinar series: A focus on Asian Ape health. The WHA Collaborating Centre partners with several NGOs to improve collaboration between wildlife health policy and practice. In July 18-23, 2025, the Orangutan Veterinary Advisory Group's (OVAG) annual technical workshop was co-funded, co-convened and facilitated in partnership with The Orangutan Conservancy and the Arcus Foundation. The Collaborating Centre provided sessions on science communication and input into epidemiology of airborne pathogens. This hybrid workshop (Kuching, Malaysia), was co-hosted with the Sarawak Forestry Corporation, that gathered practitioners and academics from 8 countries on 3 continents (58 in-person, ~20 online daily). Project partners from The Zoonotic Diseases of Concern in Asian Apes Project, contributed to the hybrid workshop (partners: Orangutan Veterinary Advisory Group (OVAG), ACDP, Open Rivers, Adelaide University, and the Indonesian Research and Innovation Agency – BRIN (Primate Research Centre, Bogor Agricultural University)). This workshop built on and expanded a trust-based community of practice for the region with which the Collaborating Centre can rapidly and effectively progress and deliver its objectives both within the region and internationally. This workshop allowed for 1. The linking to the Orangutan health risk analysis program with the Indonesian Ministry of Environment and Forestry. 2. The completion of a Mental Resilience and Leadership pilot program framework for wildlife health practitioners. This included development of a one-page document introducing the model for improving wildlife health by promoting mental health, in partnership with Open Rivers Consulting Associates has also been developed. 3. Workshop outputs have been integrated into the online knowledge hub for iterative and ongoing capacity building.</p>

Wildlife (true)	Linking Policy to Practice in the Asia Pacific 2. The Asia Pacific Wildlife Health Network and workshop	The Asia Pacific Wildlife Health Network and workshop. The WHA Collaborating Centre co-hosted and facilitated the Asia Pacific Wildlife Health Workshop "Protect and Restore: Sustainable monitoring for the health of people, wildlife and the environment", with the National Institute of Wildlife Disease Control and Prevention of South Korea, Kagoshima University Japan, and the United States Geological Survey. A delegate from The South Pacific Community (SPC) was sponsored to attend, and other delegates previously sponsored attended under their own steam, indicating an improvement in sustainability (see 2024 report). In 2025 this developing network is being aligned with other policy to practice outputs noted in this report to develop a sustainable community of practice. Attendance was from 30 organisations from 9 counties covering sustainable wildlife management, African Swine Fever, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, and Vector borne and Emerging diseases.
Wildlife (true)	Linking Policy to Practice in the Asia Pacific 3. Wildlife Health Risk Analysis: Developing a community of practice.	In December 2024 a Wildlife Health Risk Analysis Workshop was hosted with a purpose of aiding in the development of a sustainable cadre of professionals (community of practice (CoP) in the Asia-Pacific. The aim of creating this community is to strengthen the ability to manage drivers of emerging health risks by: • Confirming the importance of practitioner involvement in analyzing transboundary drivers of emerging risks. • Continuing to build connections between policy and practice on wildlife health issues across the region. The workshop was focused on the Asia Pacific but brought together wildlife focused health practitioners and policy informers from 4 continents representing 36 academic institutions, governments, NGO's, wildlife networks and global organisations. Co-sponsored by WHA, IUCN Conservation Planning Specialist Group, Open Rivers Consultants and Orangutan Conservancy. A follow-up workshop is being planned for the first quarter of 2027. The following outputs from this workshop will become available in 2025 -2027: • Interlink several wildlife health networks to improve resource utilisation and implementation of wildlife health management through better partnerships. (Evidence of links for 2025, confirmed initiated because of the community of practice: Mahidol and Macquarie Universities initiated joint research investigating AMR in Thai bats; Adelaide University and Orangutan Veterinary Advisory Group (OVAG) committed to researching respiratory pathogens in Asian Apes). • Provision of transboundary case studies for the new IUCN/ WOAAH Guidelines in Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis, whose remit will be expanded to incorporate all health risks in an all-hazards approach. • Provision of a curated course within the Knowledge Hub in Wildlife Health Risk Management, available to all if agreed by workshop participants, for continuing professional development of practitioners by the end of 2026. • Development of a wildlife health network focused on risk communication built on trust, including follow up research and capability development opportunities. The following outputs from this workshop are expected between 2025 and 2027: • Strengthened collaboration across wildlife health networks to improve resource use and implementation of wildlife health management through better partnerships. Evidence from 2025 includes collaborations initiated through the community of practice: Mahidol and Macquarie Universities began joint research on antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in Thai bats; Adelaide University partnered with the Orangutan Veterinary Advisory Group (OVAG) to study respiratory pathogens in Asian apes. • Development of transboundary case studies to support the new IUCN/WOAH Guidelines on Wildlife Health Risk Analysis, which will expand to address all health risks using an all-hazards approach. • Creation of a curated course within the Wildlife Health Knowledge Hub on Wildlife Health Risk Management, available for continuing professional development by the end of 2026 (subject to workshop participant agreement). • Establishment of a wildlife health network focused on risk communication, built on trust and enabling follow-up research and capability development opportunities.
Wildlife (true)	Linking Policy to practice in the Asia Pacific 4. The Pacific Community (SPC) partnership.	In 2025, WHA, in collaboration with SPC, with other partners, including DAFF, ACDF, WOAAH, Ministry of Primary Industries NZ, worked to improve health capacity and preparedness activities for HPAI in the Pacific Islands Countries and Territories (PICTS): • Planning discussions for providing wildlife health content, training, evaluation and expertise to the PHOVAPS (Pacific Heads of Veterinary and Animal Production Services) network Paravet program. • Provided technical expertise, knowledge and materials to assist integration of wildlife health into the SPC One Health Workshop on 'Pacific One Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to Avian Influenza (Fiji; October 25). • Working with SPC colleagues on a project application, subsequently approved for funding assistance via MFAT and SPC Funding for Intent (FIT) program. The project aims to develop wildlife surveillance training materials and awareness raising materials for HPAI in the Pacific, with delivery of 2 x regional PICTS pilot training workshops, scheduled for 2026. • Strategic relationship building within PICTS- SPC One Health team outreach to participate and co-fund the FIT project in 2025, meetings with SPREP (Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme) to discuss opportunities for collaborative work regionally (nature-based solutions).
Wildlife (true)	Linking policy to practice in the Asia Pacific 5. Use of an academic teaching platform to enhance field based training outputs.	Created a Canvas course within WHA's online knowledge hub and provided content on biosafety and biosecurity in partnership with WOAAH WildNet partner Mahidol University for the Training curriculum in HPAI wildlife sampling and environmental surveillance (See WOAAH report from the Collaborating Centre for Wildlife Health Surveillance and Epidemiology for details on the Curriculum)
Wildlife (true)	WOAH wildlife health network development and support.	In 2025 the WHA Collaborating Centre provided: 1. Representation on the WOAAH Working Group on Wildlife (WGW), participating in 2 face to face meetings and contributing to key group outputs. 2. Secretariat and chairing duties to the WOAAH Pacific Wildlife Health Network (PWHN) and held 2 virtual network meetings. Annual report pending. 3. Secretariat duties to the WOAAH Regional Wildlife Health Network for Asia and the Pacific (RWHN AP). 4. Co-chair duties for the 23 member WOAAH Collaborating Centre Network on Wildlife Health (WildNet - https://www.woah.org/app/uploads/2025/12/woah-wildnet-.pdf). This network was created in 2023 and provides ongoing opportunities for WHA to meet its objectives as a collaborating centre by supporting WOAAH's Wildlife Health Framework globally and in the region. Through coordination and collaboration with other collaborating centres, intelligence can be gathered to link policy and practice and in turn highlight the importance of wildlife health to biosecurity and biodiversity resilience. As co-chair, WHA oversaw the network deliverables including: • A strategic level Wildlife outbreak investigation SOP (WHA led drafting) • Revision of Chapter 1.1.2 of the Terrestrial Manual: Collection, submission and storage of diagnostic specimens (from wildlife). (following review by the Biological Standards Commission, this will progress to WOAAH members for consideration). • Contribute to the upcoming WOAAH Wildlife Program Strategy (second 5-year period). Ongoing. • Expand the network, in particular look for synergies with the International Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade, now hosted by WOAAH. Ongoing. • Three virtual/in-person workshops to develop ToRs, network and progress deliverables. The annual WOAAH WildNet in-person meeting was hosted by the University Research Institute of Animal Health and Food Safety (IUSA-ULPGC), Atlantic Centre for

		Cetacean Research (ACCR), Campus de Cardones Trasmontaña s/n 35416, Arucas Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Spain, in July 2025.
Wildlife (true)	Supporting development of newly established WOA Collaborating Centres in Wildlife	Support for the expansion of the WOA Collaborating Centre Network on Wildlife Health in the Asia Pacific promotes compatible wildlife surveillance and intelligence systems, strengthening networks and enhancing knowledge to provide network sustainability. In 2025 the WOA Collaborating Centre has: 1. Partnered with the WOA Collaborating Centre for Wildlife Health Surveillance and Epidemiology (the Monitoring and Surveillance Centre for Zoonotic Diseases in Wildlife and Exotic Animals (MoZWe), Mahidol University) on, a. Student internships - four final year veterinary epidemiology students completed a one-month placement in Australia. The program embedded them within the veterinary epidemiology curricula of the universities of Adelaide and Sydney, and to participate in several WHA activities. b. WOA WildNet HPAI Wildlife Surveillance and Biosafety Training workshop – supported development of the workshop training curriculum on sample collection for avian influenza and environmental surveillance (See annual report for the Collaborating Centre for Wildlife Health Surveillance and Epidemiology for details). This curriculum offers a comprehensive guide for collecting wildlife samples, aimed at building capacity for wildlife health surveillance in the Asia-Pacific region. It consists of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and structured learning modules that explain how to effectively learn, apply, and evaluate these procedures. WHA provided the digital platform to host the curriculum via our knowledge hub and provided content and training in the biosafety section. 2. Started planning for a joint technical workshop, hosted by WOA SE Asian sub representation on operationalising the WOA guidelines on addressing disease risks from the wildlife trade with the Cambodian Government to be delivered in 2026 (with input from other collaborating centres from Singapore (Singapore National Parks), Australia (ACDP) and the UK (Defra) and including OHHLEP representation. This will be the third of a series of three national workshops on wildlife trade disease risks; see 2023 and 2024 report.
Wildlife (true)	Wildlife Disease Association (WDA) Council post	WHA is represented via a 'member at large' position on the WDA Council. The role aims to highlight aligned capacity strengthening opportunities and promote engagement between WDA and other key organisations in the Asia Pacific: WOA Asia Pacific, the Asian Society for Conservation Medicine, and IUCN.
Wildlife (true)	IUCN SSC partnerships	Ongoing partnership with IUCN SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group (CPSG) to deliver online training, content, championing and mentoring in Wildlife Health Risk Analysis processes to WOA representatives, focal points, veterinary and other staff working with wildlife in the Asia Pacific region. Provides a systems focused, all-hazards One Health approach to analysis of wildlife health risk. In 2025, as co-chair of the IUCN SSC Wildlife Health Specialist Group (WHSG) WHA also provided input into two motions submitted for consideration for the IUCN World Conservation Congress. We also provided input into the Guidelines on Responsible Translocation of Displaced Organisms being developed by the IUCN SSC IUCN Conservation Translocation Specialist Group.
Wildlife (true)	Online Knowledge Hub in Wildlife Health Risk Management	The hub is a curated online toolkit for wildlife health, based on hybrid WOA Collaborating Centre partner activities. In addition to knowledge sharing, it is a forum for wildlife practitioner and policy participants to share ideas and to support each other. It is a partnership between WHA, University of Minnesota and OVAG, with input via the WOA WildNet, the IUCN SSC CPSG and others. It also provides training materials related to wildlife health risk management in the Asia Pacific region. It is a freely accessible platform to key participants, to aid integration of wildlife health in One Health processes more effectively. Access is currently via expression of interest and invitation. See section 1 in this report.
Wildlife (true)	Developing guidelines on improving wildlife health practice sustainability	Investment in the mental health of wildlife health practitioners is necessary for successful, sustainable outcomes for capacity and capability building of wildlife health policy and practice. Development of guidelines, coupled with support documentation, on wildlife health practitioner mental resilience will improve effectiveness of capacity building efforts and staff retention in the sector. Through 2024 and 2025 the WOA Collaborating Centre, with our partners, created a framework for leadership and community resilience, shared via the Knowledge Hub. These resources were trialled through several of the workshop noted in the previous section. This guidance forms part of a multicultural, multidisciplinary toolkit, designed to manage the risk of losing expertise in the wildlife health sector due to inadequate resourcing or insufficient support for practitioners.
Wildlife (true)	WHA contribution to wider wildlife focused guidance and regulation	In 2025, WHA also provided input into and/or reviewed the following documents, via invitation, usually from WOA Australia or other sectors of the Australian Government): • The Convention on Migratory Species Australia Report, in preparation for COP15. • The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) Terrestrial Animal Health Standards Commission (TAHSC). • Participation in the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Migratory Species and Health Working Group (see Terms of Reference), via attendance at four meetings. A Program of Work and revised Terms of Reference have been developed, along with updating Resolution 12.6 on "Wildlife Health and Migratory Species" for COP15 (Brazil, 2026). • Contributed to the review of the IUCN guidelines on responsible translocation of displaced organisms. • Via Australia's WOA Focal Point for Wildlife (hosted by WHA) participated in WOA project on Veterinary Services and Wild Aquatic Animal Disease Management – Legislative Review Australia • Responded to global consultations for updating the Global Action Plan on Antimicrobial Resistance. • Provision of a briefing note and poster to the 34th Conference of Regional Commission Asia and the Pacific.

TOR 3: HARMONISATION OF STANDARDS

2. Proposal or development of any procedure that will facilitate harmonisation of international regulations applicable to the main focus area for which you were designated

Proposal title	Scope/Content	Applicable Area
	Sustaining wildlife health capacity requires targeted research and investment in practitioner mental resilience. Chronic under-resourcing, weak	

<p>Improving the Mental Resilience of Wildlife Health Practitioners for system sustainability.</p>	<p>cross-sectoral networks, and overstretched expertise place the workforce at risk. Strengthening mental resilience aligns with a systems approach to pandemic prevention, preparedness, response, and recovery. Post-pandemic declines in mental health resilience must be recognised and addressed across all health sectors. Human-wildlife conflict, for example, can significantly affect frontline wildlife professionals and undermine workforce sustainability. In 2025, WHA piloted practitioner-resilience initiatives with partners in Indonesia and Malaysia. These are now under review for broader implementation through 2026 and beyond.</p>	<p>Laboratory Expertise Training and Education Health Management Wildlife Health and Biodiversity</p>
<p>Continuing strategic development and adequate resourcing of the WOAHP WildNet network</p>	<p>A WOAHP developed plan for continued adequate resourcing, bolstering and evaluation of the WOAHP WildNet network to create a sustainable knowledge advisory and resource for wildlife health integration into One Health applications. WHA will be part of a core leadership team to drive the network forward. This will link strategic guidance with operational implementation.</p>	<p>Training and Education Health Management Wildlife Health and Biodiversity</p>

3. In exercising your activities, have you identified any regulatory research needs* relevant for WOAHP?

Yes

Research need 1

Please type the Research need: Regulatory Alignment on Wildlife Health Across the Quadripartite

Relevance for WOAHP Disease Control, Capacity Building, Other, Standard Setting, Animal Welfare, Facilitation of international collaboration,

Relevance for the Code or Manual Code, Manual,

Field Epidemiology and Surveillance, Diagnostics, Vaccines, Therapeutics,

Animal Category Terrestrial, Aquatic,

Disease:

Kind of disease (Zoonosis, Transboundary diseases) Zoonosis, Transboundary diseases,

If any, please specify relevance for Codes or Manual, chapter and title

(e.g. Terrestrial Manual Chapter 2.3.5 - Minimum requirements for aseptic production in vaccine manufacture)

Answer: Terrestrial and Aquatic Codes in general. Wildlife health outcomes require integration of health outputs across the quadripartite to improve health management and impact in all animals and people

Notes:

Answer: Stronger regulatory alignment on wildlife health outcomes across the quadripartite is essential. This requires research that clarifies WOAHP Member priorities to better balance trade and health requirements and embed wildlife health within One Health processes, potentially through OHHLEP. Such integration supports global priorities including safe trade, pandemic prevention, the SDGs, and maintaining planetary boundaries. Regulatory frameworks for animal health must also reflect conservation, sustainable use, and biodiversity management to ensure coherence with other international agreements. The WHA Collaborating Centre is advancing this work by generating evidence on wildlife health integration within One Health. New methodologies for assessing wildlife health research in the Asia-Pacific have been developed with partners, with projects underway in 2025 and continuing into 2026.

Research need 2

Please type the Research need: Evidence of Impact for Wildlife-Related Transboundary Disease Management

Relevance for WOAHP Disease Control, Capacity Building, Other, Standard Setting, Animal Welfare, Facilitation of international collaboration,

Relevance for the Code or Manual Code, Manual,

Field Epidemiology and Surveillance, Diagnostics, Vaccines, Therapeutics,

Animal Category Terrestrial, Aquatic,

Disease:

Kind of disease (Zoonosis, Transboundary diseases) Zoonosis, Transboundary diseases,

If any, please specify relevance for Codes or Manual, chapter and title

(e.g. Terrestrial Manual Chapter 2.3.5 - Minimum requirements for aseptic production in vaccine manufacture)

Answer: Terrestrial code: Section 2 'Risk Analysis' and Volume 2 to include wildlife health components; Chapter 1.4 Animal health surveillance; Chapter 1.5 Surveillance for arthropod vectors of animal diseases; Chapter 4.1 Introduction to recommendations for the prevention and control of transmissible animal diseases; Chapter 4.2 General principles on identification and traceability of live animals; Chapter 6.1 Introduction to recommendations for veterinary public health. Aquatic Code Section 2 'Risk analysis'; Sections 8-11.

Notes:

Answer: Improved resourcing for wildlife-related transboundary diseases is critical for informed decision-making in public health, food security, biosecurity, and biodiversity resilience. To fully realise the WOAHP Wildlife Health Framework, wildlife and environmental considerations must be more consistently embedded in WOAHP's standard-setting and capacity-building processes. Risk-based approaches can help fill data gaps on multi-species transboundary diseases. The Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis process provides a proven systems-based method for identifying drivers of emerging wildlife health risks and is being updated with WOAHP and IUCN (2025-26), offering opportunities to refine relevant code chapters. Given that most wildlife health data is generated outside government systems, improved intelligence pathways are needed to ensure WOAHP can act as a trusted source of truth. The WOAHP Code Commission has committed to further integrating wildlife into Standards, supported by inputs from the WOAHP WGW and the expanding WOAHP WildNet. The planetary boundaries model underscores the urgency: declining genetic diversity poses a greater existential threat than climate change. In 2025, WHA strengthened collaboration with FAO's Animal Production and Health Commission in Asia and the Pacific, including a Letter of Agreement to implement the FTP-WEBE program with WOAHP WildNet partners in Thailand and with government partners in Indonesia.

Research need 3

Please type the Research need: Wildlife Laboratory Capacity and Diagnostic Integration

Relevance for WOAH Disease Control, Capacity Building, Other, Standard Setting, Animal Welfare, Facilitation of international collaboration,

Relevance for the Code or Manual Code, Manual,

Field Epidemiology and Surveillance, Diagnostics, Vaccines, Therapeutics,

Animal Category Terrestrial, Aquatic,

Disease:

Kind of disease (Zoonosis, Transboundary diseases) Zoonosis, Transboundary diseases,

If any, please specify relevance for Codes or Manual, chapter and title

(e.g. Terrestrial Manual Chapter 2.3.5 - Minimum requirements for aseptic production in vaccine manufacture)

Answer: Terrestrial Code Chapter 4.13 Disposal of Dead Animals and Chapter 4.19 Official control programmes for listed and emerging diseases. Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals Chapter 1.1.6 - Principles and Methods of Validation Diagnostic Assays for infectious Diseases and Chapter 2.1.3. Managing Bio risk: Examples of aligning risk management strategies with assessed bio risks.

Notes:

Answer: Strengthening wildlife laboratory capacity requires both bespoke and inclusive diagnostic systems. Several WOA H code and manual sections need updating to incorporate wildlife health components, informed by existing methodological reviews such as Jia et al. (2020). Practitioners consistently report limited access to wildlife-appropriate diagnostics, insufficient test validation for key species, and inadequate sample storage infrastructure. Addressing these gaps will improve epidemiological assessments and support the WOA H Wildlife Health Framework. A practical solution is deeper collaboration between WOA H Collaborating Centres in Wildlife Health and those specialising in laboratory expertise. In 2025, the wildlife health network initiated such partnerships with laboratories including the Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness, the Indonesian Primate Research Centre Bogor, and Thailand's Monitoring and Surveillance Centre for Zoonotic Diseases in Wildlife and Exotic Animals. This followed a WOA H RRAP survey of regional wildlife laboratory capacity, and the Collaborating Centre's representation of WOA H WildNet at the 2025 WOA H Global Reference Centre meeting.

4. Did your Collaborating Centre maintain a network with other WOA H Collaborating Centres (CC), Reference Laboratories (RL), or organisations designated for the same specialty, to coordinate scientific and technical studies?

Yes

Name of WOA H CC/RL/other organisation(s)	Location	Region of networking Centre	Purpose
WOA H Wildnet	Paris, France	África América Asia y el Pacífico Europa Oriente Medio	<p>This network was developed in 2023 via the WOA H Wildlife team. Comprised of WOA H Collaborating Centres for wildlife health and interested specialised centres, this Network aims to support WOA H in enhancing global wildlife health by leveraging the network's skills and expertise to address Members' needs. It is designed to be flexible and responsive. WHA's Program Manager for the International One Health Program and Head of the WOA H Collaborating Centre on Wildlife Disease Risk Management is network co-chair. In 2025, • Deliverable 1 (SOP for wildlife outbreak investigation): Draft produced (led by WHA). Currently in review. • Deliverable 2: The update of Chapter 1.1.2 of the WOA H Terrestrial Manual to align with wildlife health requirements was drafted and cleared the Biological Standards Commission in 2025. • Deliverable 3 (Evaluation input): The group was interviewed by Firetale, the independent consultant evaluating the WOA H Wildlife Health Framework. • Deliverable 4 (Network expansion and collaborations): The network decided to maintain its current composition of 22 participants and consolidate collaboration before considering expansion. However, opportunities for cooperation with the Alliance against Health Risks in Wildlife Trade were discussed at the annual meeting, and a mapping of existing and upcoming</p>

			collaborations was carried out to identify opportunities for collaboration between Members.
WOAH Regional Wildlife Health Network (RWHN) for the Asia Pacific	Tokyo, Japan	Asia y el Pacífico	This network aims to provide a platform to facilitate the effective sharing of information, expertise and advocacy to promote the wildlife health agenda in the Region. WHA provides the secretariat for the network.
WOAH Pacific Wildlife Health Network (PWHN)	Pacific	Asia y el Pacífico	This network aims to support improvements to the management of wildlife health in the Pacific through information sharing, knowledge exchange, advocacy and collaborative activities. WHA provides the chair and secretariat for the network, and network administrative support.
International Union Conservation Nature (IUCN) Species Survival Commission (SSC) Conservation Planning Specialist Group (IUCN CPSG)	Global	África América Asia y el Pacífico Europa Oriente Medio	Joint delivery of online Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis (WDRA) course - aiming to increase regional preparedness capacity and capability via upskilling jurisdictional WOAHP wildlife focal points and key non-government actors in WDRA. The 7th course was conducted in the second semester of 2025. Feedback on the IUCN/WOAH Manual of Procedures for Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis has been collated through the course to inform review and revision of the manual in 2025/26. Stakeholder engagement for the Manual updates was initiated in 2023, with publication expected in 2026. Joint delivery of online Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis (WDRA) course - aiming to increase regional preparedness capacity and capability via upskilling jurisdictional WOAHP wildlife focal points and key non-government actors in WDRA. The 7th course was conducted in the second semester of 2025. Feedback on the IUCN/WOAH Manual of Procedures for Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis has been collated through the course to inform review and revision of the manual in 2025/26. Stakeholder engagement for the Manual updates was initiated in 2023, with publication expected in 2026. The Revision of WDRA Manual is a joint effort with WHA, WOAHP, IUCN SSC Conservation Planning Specialist Group, Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) UK and Australian academia. Updated guidelines (rebranded to include "health") is expected late 2026.
Wildlife Health Australia	Australia	Asia y el Pacífico	WHA manages the national surveillance program for diseases in wildlife and facilitates investigations into emerging wildlife health issues. It prioritises and delivers vital surveillance information and research to decision-makers in key state, territory and federal agencies to support effective wildlife strategies and preparedness for emergency disease events. This includes technical and scientific coordination for information dissemination to WOAHP partners in the Asia Pacific, such as our public facing wildlife health fact sheets.

<p>Orangutan Veterinary Advisory Group (OVAG)</p>	<p>South East Asia</p>	<p>Asia y el Pacífico</p>	<p>Providing coordination, collaboration and technical/scientific support and training for members of the OVAG as well as Asia Pacific wildlife practitioners and policy developers. Outputs include an annual hybrid workshop, hosted with regional collaborators, regular web-based capacity-building opportunities, and a web-based discussion forum. In addition to the annual technical workshop in 2025: • An Indonesian Government Endorsed Orangutan Wildlife Health Risk Analysis (ARKO = Analisa Risiko Kesehatan Orangutan) was initiated. Following the completion of the Focus Discussion Group on ARKO in September 2024, a final activity report was submitted to the Director of Species and Genetic Conservation, Ministry of Forestry (MoF) of Indonesia. By end of November 2025, the ARKO website (www.orangutanhealth.com) has been up and running and start to gain visitors. A short communication article highlighting the results of ARKO is being prepared for a submission in Indonesia's only scientific journal on wildlife medicine. This journal is chosen with the goal to attract our target readers from the Indonesian audience to know ARKO better but also provide an English-written document for the broader international audience. • Supported research on Zoonotic Diseases of Concern in Asian Apes. Our collaborators have been collecting samples opportunistically and shipping samples to the Primate Research Centre laboratory in Bogor, Indonesia. To date, there has been five successful shipments of samp</p>
<p>International Union Conservation Nature (IUCN) Species Survival Commission (SSC) Wildlife Health Specialist Group (IUCN WHSG)</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>África América Asia y el Pacífico Europa Oriente Medio</p>	<p>The focus of this group is on health impacts that relate to the conservation of species, some of which are negative to wildlife population persistence and a threat to endangered species. Co-chair is via WHA's Chief Operating Officer, Australia's WOH wildlife focal point. In 2025, please refer to the annual report: https://iucn.org/sites/default/files/2025-09/2024-2025-iucn-ssc-wildlife-health-sg-report_publication.pdf</p>
<p>WOAH Working Group on Wildlife (WGW)</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>África América Asia y el Pacífico Europa Oriente Medio</p>	<p>The WOH WGW informs and advises the WOH on all health problems relating to wild animals, whether in the wild or in captivity. It has prepared recommendations and oversees numerous scientific publications on the surveillance and control of the most important specific wildlife diseases. Collaborating Centre representation on the WOH WGW is via WHA's CEO, including participation in the WGW meetings 2025</p>
<p>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) Scientific Council Working Group on Migratory Species and</p>	<p>Global</p>	<p>África América Asia y el Pacífico Europa</p>	<p>WHA contributed to this in 2025</p>

Health		Oriente Medio	
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TOR 4 AND 5: NETWORKING AND COLLABORATION

5. Did your Collaborating Centre maintain a network with other WOAHC Collaborating Centres, Reference laboratories, or organisations in other disciplines, to coordinate scientific and technical studies?

Yes

Name of WOAHC CC/RL/other organisation(s)	Location	Region of networking Centre	Purpose
Australia's Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (DAFF) and the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation (CSIRO): Australia's National Science Agency	Australia	Asia and Pacific	In 2025, WHA continued involvement newly re-established National Animal Health Horizon Scanning and Foresight Network, aligning with WOAHC's own use of foresight tools. https://www.agriculture.gov.au/about/news/threechiefs-newsletter/scanning-emerging-animalhealth-threats-opportunities .
Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness (ACDP). Partnership to promote integration of wildlife health into One Health activities	Australia	Asia and Pacific	ACDP is a fellow Australian based WOAHC WildNet member. In 2025: 1. Continuing the collaborative project, 'Zoonotic diseases of concern in Asian Apes', between OVAG, ACDP, University of Adelaide, and the Indonesian Research and Innovation Agency – BRIN (Primate Research Centre, Bogor Agricultural University), via promoting and supporting an in-country veterinarian to lead on wildlife health research and fill vital knowledge gap in zoonotic disease understanding of diseases of concern in the region. 2. Providing intelligence on wildlife health networks in Southeast Asia to help facilitate wildlife health surveillance programs. 3. ACDP provided knowledge sharing on Avian Influenza in Australia and WHA co-organised Asia Pacific Wildlife Health Network workshop in Japan in June. 4. ACDP provided materials and in-person training on wild bird necropsy and co-wrote materials on wildlife sampling techniques and requirements with WHA for the WOAHC WildNet curriculum for HPAI sampling in wildlife and environmental surveillance.
University of Minnesota	USA	Asia and Pacific	Collaboration via a letter of agreement to produce an online Knowledge Hub as a repository of information. This facilitates and improves access to international scientific output channels to improve Science communication in one health and wildlife health promotion.
Pacific Heads of Veterinary and Animal Production Services (PHOVAPS) and the Pacific Community (SPC).	Pacific	Asia and Pacific	See previous sections

TOR 6: EXPERT CONSULTANTS

6. Did your Collaborating Centre place expert consultants at the disposal of WOAHC?

Yes

Name of expert	Kind of consultancy	Subject
Fransiska Sulistyono	Technical	Facilitating and leading stakeholder engagement, including WOAHC wildlife focal point, through a risk analysis process in Indonesia. Also facilitated implementation of an Orangutan Health Risk Analysis Project agreement with the Indonesian Government via the Indonesian WOAHC focal point for wildlife as the second stage in a regional wildlife health action plan.
Rupert Woods	Strategic	Technical and strategic expertise as a member of the WOAHC Working Group on Wildlife (WGW). For activities of the WGW for the designated period, please refer to the WGW 2025 report. Providing strategic advice to

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		WOAH on implementing the WOAH wildlife framework.
Steve Unwin	Technical	Technical and strategic expertise provided via WOAH Australia, WOAH WildNet and WOAH Asia Pacific.
Tiggy Grillo	Strategic	Technical and Strategic expertise provided via WOAH Australia and the CITES Standing Committee Working Group on Rapid movement of wildlife diagnostic samples and of musical instruments. In February 2025, work includes submission a WOAH position paper to the chair of the working group recommending that the Working Group re-group after the CITES Notification to Parties to explore if there are any additional mechanisms that could be discussed and agreed to, to facilitate and get fast this movement of diagnostic samples, as this is essential for combating zoonoses and animal diseases, with an impact on the conservation of certain animal species.
Joe Cashmore	Technical	Via advisory contributions on wildlife, interspecies justice, and biodiversity in Planetary Health at the Oceania Planetary Health Forum held in Fiji in February, and on the critical role of wildlife rehabilitators in advancing One Health through cross-sector collaboration through the International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council (IRWC), followed by appointment to the IWRC Board of Directors to continue this advisory role.
Erin Davis	Technical	Via lead development of Draft SOP for Wildlife Disease Outbreak Investigations on behalf of WOAH WildNet. Technical input via TAHC Chapter Reviews in February and December review cycles for the OCVO on behalf of WHA

TOR 7: SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL TRAINING

7. Did your Collaborating Centre provide advice/services to requests from Members in your main focus area?

Yes

Provided an Advisory Role in Wildlife Trade: Provided content and expertise for an Addressing Disease Risk in Wildlife Trade workshop in Vietnam, May 2025 co-hosted by TRAFFIC, WOAH WildNet, and International Alliance against Health Risks in the Wildlife Trade.

Represented WOAH WildNet and provided input to the WOAH Reference Centre Network Meeting (Paris, May 2025).

8. Did your Collaborating Centre provide scientific and technical training, within the remit of the mandate given by WOAH, to personnel from WOAH Members?

Yes

a) Technical visit : 3

b) Seminars : 21

c) Hands-on training courses: 4

d) Internships (>1 month) : 1

Type of technical training provided (a, b, c or d)	Content	Country of origin of the expert(s) provided with training	No. participants from the corresponding country
A	1. Represented WOAH WildNet and provided input to the WOAH Reference Centre Network Meeting (Paris, May 2025).	Global	20
A	2. WOAH WildNet annual workshop, Canary Islands. Refer to the Health of Marine Mammals collaborating centre report for details.	Global	30
A	3. The Asia Pacific Wildlife Health Network and workshop. The WHA Collaborating Centre co-hosted and facilitated the Asia Pacific Wildlife Health Workshop "Protect and Restore: Sustainable monitoring for the health of people, wildlife and the environment", with the National Institute of Wildlife Disease Control and Prevention of South Korea, Kagoshima University Japan, and the United States Geological Survey.	Asia Pacific	50
B	WOAH Pacific Wildlife Health Network: Leptospirosis and Wildlife Health in the Pacific: A One Health Approach.	Pacific	20
	WOAH Pacific Wildlife Health Network: Antimicrobial Resistance and	Pacific	9

B	the Pacific: A One Health and Wildlife Health Issue		
B	International Wildlife Rehabilitation Council (IWRC) Presented online to the IWRC membership, Collaboration for One Health highlighting the critical role of wildlife rehabilitators in advancing One Health through cross-sector collaboration and shared responsibility for wildlife, human, and ecosystem health.: https://theiwrc.org/	Global	150
B	3. WOA East Asia Wildlife Health Network Presented Sustaining the National Wildlife Health Network to the WOA East Asia Wildlife Health Network, representing Wildlife Health Australia, and sharing lessons on governance, collaboration, and long-term network sustainability with WOA member audiences: https://rr-asia.woah.org/en/events/east-asia-wildlife-health-network-meeting-national-networking-for-wildlife-health/	Asia Pacific	25
B	4. Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis course Provided 16 webinars (8x2) for course participants with IUCN CPSG colleagues. Wildlife Disease Risk Analysis Course https://www.cpsg.org/our-work/capacitybuilding/courses/wildlife-disease-risk-analysis	Global	42
B	5. Mahidol University. Provided a webinar to systems thinking and wildlife health risk analysis to postgraduate students and lecturers at Mahidol University Veterinary Services as part of our WOA WildNet agreement.	Thailand	15
C	OVAG July 2025. Engaged WOA participants from Malaysia and Indonesia	Global	95
C	2. WOA WildNet HPAI Curriculum November 2025. Provided forum for online content for workshop and training in biosafety WOA participants from SE Asia	Asia Pacific	60
C	3. HPAI emergency response plan for the Pacific October 2025: Provided a wildlife health perspective to delegates as part of scenario based training for emergency management in a workshop setting: https://www.sprep.org/sites/default/files/documents/circulars/Cir25-86_Annex_1.pdf	Pacific	100
C	4. In March 2025, a three-day workshop on enhancing wildlife health surveillance was held in Tubmanburg City, Bomi, Liberia, bringing together over 30 participants from key national and international organisations. The event, part of a broader initiative to strengthen One Health approaches, was organised by the IUCN in partnership with the Forestry Development Authority of Liberia (FDA), the Society for the Conservation of Nature of Liberia (SCNL), the WOA, and the IUCN SSC WHSG. The workshop was hosted at the Forestry Training Institute of Liberia. The workshop provided an opportunity for participants to engage with the WOA/IUCN Guidelines for the Surveillance of Diseases, Pathogens, and Toxic Agents in Free-Ranging Wildlife.	Global	30
D	Four final year veterinary students from Mahidol University in Thailand, visited Wildlife Health Australia and some of our Australian partners. This visit to was coordinated between The Monitoring and Surveillance Center for Zoonotic Diseases in Wildlife and Exotic Animals (MoZWE), Faculty of Veterinary Science, Mahidol University and the Wildlife Health Australia International One Health Program. This visit was aligned with WHA's Cooperation agreement with Mahidol University in Thailand, and with academic partners in Australia by: • Linking the vets of tomorrow in Australia and Thailand, in the interests of Asia Pacific wildlife health workforce sustainability. • Providing the visiting students with access to Australian tertiary training and expertise in subjects including epidemiology, biosecurity, One Health practice and wildlife health and rehabilitation. • Helping broaden the horizons of student participants by providing tuition on One Health and Planetary Health. It is an output that helps fulfil the IOH program objective: Establishing a sustainable cadre of professionals able to identify and manage drivers of emerging health risks. Co-ordination, communication, collaboration and capacity building made possible by: Mahidol University: A.P.Dr.Anuwat	Thailand	4

Wiratsudakul, A.P. Dr.Sarin Suwanpakdee Wildlife Health Australia: Dr Steve Unwin, Ms Shana Ahmed University of Sydney: A.P. Dr Michelle Campbell-Ward, Dr Caroline Marchner University of Adelaide: A.P. Dr Wayne Boardman

TOR 8: SCIENTIFIC MEETINGS

9. Did your Collaborating Centre organise or participate in the organisation of scientific meetings related to your main focus area on behalf of WOA?H?

Yes

National/International	Title of event	Co-organiser	Date	Location	No. Participants
Internationally	WOAH WildNet Hybrid workshop 2025	WildNet Canary Islands- WHA provided organisational, financial, technical support. Refer to the Health of Marine Mammals collaborating centre report as workshop host for details. https://plocan.eu/en/plocan-hosts-the-global-meeting-of-experts-in-wildlife-health .	2025-06-25	Gran Canaria, Spain	30
Internationally	WOAH WildNet Workshop of Curriculum Development for HPAI Sample Collection and Environmental Surveillance	WHA provided organisational and technical support. Refer to the Wildlife Health Surveillance and Epidemiology collaborating centre report as host for details. URL: https://vs.mahidol.ac.th/new/News.aspx?new=92	2025-11-10	Thailand	60
Internationally	OVAG Annual Workshop	WHA provided organisational, financial and technical support	2025-07-19	Malaysia	95
Internationally	The Pacific One Health Emergency Preparedness & Response Plan To Avian Influenza (HPAI).	WHA provided organisational and technical support. Funding provided by organisers for WHA involvement. https://www.sprep.org/circular/cir2586-invitation-to-the-pacific-one-health-emergency-preparedness-response-plan-to-avian-influenzae-hpai-workshop-13-17-october-2025-nadi-fiji	2025-10-13	Fiji	100
Internationally	Asia Pacific Wildlife Health Workshop	WHA provided organisational and technical support. https://rr-asia.woah.org/app/uploads/2025/02/2025-06-Wildlife-Health-Asia-Pacific-Workshop-Save-the-Date_upd.jpg	2025-06-19	Japan	50

TOR 9: DATA AND INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

10. Publication and dissemination of any information within the remit of the mandate given by WOA?H that may be useful to Members of WOA?H

a) Articles published in peer-reviewed journals:

8

- Grillo T & Woods R (2025). *Wildlife health in Australia*. In: Vogelnest L & Portas T (Eds.) *Current Therapy in Medicine of Australian Mammals, Revised Edition, 2025*, CSIRO Publishing.
- Reiss A (2025). *Emerging infectious diseases*. In: Vogelnest L & Portas T (Eds.) *Current Therapy in Medicine of Australian Mammals, Revised Edition, 2025*, CSIRO Publishing.
- Eden P (2025). *Dasyurids and the numbat*. In: Vogelnest L & Portas T (Eds.) *Current Therapy in Medicine of Australian Mammals, Revised Edition, 2025*, CSIRO Publishing.
- Cox-Witton & Bishop T (2025). *Bats*. In: Vogelnest L & Portas T (Eds.) *Current Therapy in Medicine of Australian Mammals, Revised Edition, 2025*, CSIRO Publishing.
- McIntyre KM et al., (2025). *Doing One Health! Using Participatory and Systems-Thinking Steps to Develop and Implement a One Health Intervention*. In *Principles of One Health for a better planet* (pp. 251-275). GB: CABl.
- Roe, D. et al., (2025). *Fifty shades of sustainability? A new five-dimensional framework for assessing sustainability of wild species use*. *PLOS Sustainability and Transformation*, 4(9), e0000196. <https://journals.plos.org/sustainabilitytransformation/article?id=10.1371/journal.pstr.0000196>
- Karesh, W.B. et al., (2025) *Guidelines for addressing disease risks in wildlife trade*. *One Health* 20 (2025): 100998. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2352771425000345>
- Campbell-Ward, M. L., et al., (2025). *Integration of wildlife veterinarians into emergency management: developing an Australian and New Zealand College of Veterinary Scientists chapter-led position statement*. *New Zealand Veterinary Journal*, 1-16.
- AMR Vet Collective and WHA (2025). *Guidelines for Antimicrobial Prescribing in Australian Wildlife*. https://www.amrvetcollective.com/assets/guidelines/AMRVC-Guidelines-for-Antimicrobial-Prescribing-in-Wildlife-FINAL_091225.pdf

b) International conferences:

8

- Oceania Planetary Health Forum, February. <https://www.6thsensefiji.com/oceania-planetary-health-forum>
- The 11th International Symposium on Avian Influenza, June. <https://www.avianinfluenzasymposium.com>
- The 32nd International Congress for Conservation Biology, June. <https://conbio.org/mini-sites/iccb-2025/>
- The International WDA Global Voices online congress, August. <https://wda2025.com/2025-global-voice/>
- The 20th International Bat Research Conference, August. <https://www.ibrc.org>
- Wildlife Disease Association Australasia Conference, September. <https://vpmsymposium.com.au>
- 2nd Australasian Veterinary Poultry Association Conference, October. <https://www.avpa.asn.au/event/avpa-oct-2025-conference>
- Australasian Wildlife management Society Conference. December. <https://awms.org.au/conference/awms2025/>

c) National conferences:

7

- a. *The National Feral Pig Conference, March.* <https://www.glenrac.org.au/whats-on/2025-national-feral-pig-conference>
- b. *Australian Wildlife Rehabilitation Conference, August.* <https://www.awrc.org.au>
- c. *Tasmanian and Antarctic One Health Conference, September.* <https://tasonehealth.github.io/conference.html>
- d. *9th National Resource Management Knowledge Conference, September.* <https://nmregionsaustralia.com.au/conference/9th-national-nrm-knowledge-conference/>
- e. *New South Wales Vertebrate Pest Management Symposium, October.* <https://vpmsymposium.com.au>
- f. *Australian Centre for Disease Preparedness Emergency Animal Disease Symposium, November.* <https://alumni.csiro.au/events/emergency-animal-diseases-symposium-snowdon-oration/>
- g. *Ecological Society of Australia Conference, November.* <https://esa2025.org.au>

d) Other (Provide website address or link to appropriate information):

7

- a. *WOAH Reference Centre Network Workshop (May).* <https://www.woah.org/en/strengthening-collaboration-across-our-reference-centre-network/>
- b. *Australian Centre for Disease Control Scenario Planning Workshop for Wastewater Surveillance of Emerging Pathogens in Australia (June).* <https://www.cdc.gov.au/diseases/surveillance-systems-and-networks/national-wastewater-surveillance-program>
- c. *WOAH WildNet Workshop (June).* <https://plocan.eu/en/plocan-hosts-the-global-meeting-of-experts-in-wildlife-health>
- d. *NABS roundtable Cairns (October).* <https://www.ava.com.au/member-updates/from-the-desk-of-the-acvo/from-the-desk-of-the-australian-chief-veterinary-officer-strengthening-biosecurity-across-northern-australia-through-collaboration/>
- e. *Australian CDC One Health Workshop Canberra (June).* <https://www.cdc.gov.au/newsroom/news-and-articles/one-health-symposium-2025>
- f. *Environmental Biosecurity Roundtable Melbourne (September).* <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/environmental-biosecurity-roundtable-summary.pdf>
- g. *SPREP Pacific One Health Emergency Preparedness Response Plan to Avian Influenza (October)* <https://www.sprep.org/circular/cir2586-invitation-to-the-pacific-one-health-emergency-preparedness-response-plan-to-avian-influenzae-hpai-workshop-13-17-october-2025-nadi-fiji>
- h. *National Biosecurity Forum (November).* <https://www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity-trade/policy/partnerships/nbc/national-biosecurity-forum>

11. What have you done in the past year to advance your area of focus, e.g. updated technology?

- *Integrated into the new WHA 2025-2050 strategy as an area of focus* (https://wildlifehealthaustralia.com.au/Portals/0/AboutUs/Strategic_Framework.pdf)
- *Explored opportunities to build capacity for early warning systems (Universities of Newcastle, East Anglia, Teesside, Mahidol and Putra Malaysia), database management trialling (WCS HAWK)*
- *Helping troubleshoot the new WOAHL Wildlife Health Reporting System currently under development.*

12. Additional comments regarding your report: