

Survey Results 2018 – Wildlife Health Surveillance Network

1) Ranking of Action Items (Most Important → Least Important, based on weighted average responses)

1. Engage provinces/territories to create awareness
2. Define and describe key gaps in wildlife health surveillance
3. Document and share information on wildlife health surveillance activities
4. Working group to explore means of sharing data among human, domestic animal and wildlife health.
5. Scope out “super spreaders” and use them to help build awareness
6. Develop National Wildlife Health Index to help place surveillance results in context
7. Develop stakeholder map of all groups engaged in or affected by wildlife health surveillance
8. Document and share information on jurisdictional mandates and response plans for wildlife health surveillance.
9. Working group to determine next steps for enhancing detection and reporting of “weird” events.
10. Working group to determine next steps for “radar” signals, monitoring and reporting trends in wildlife health.
11. Maintain a private site on the CAHSS website for members of the group to share and exchange information.

Comments:

- Avoid potential redundancy with CWHC, several of these initiatives are already being, or about to be undertaken by CWHC
- Need to ensure CAHSS-like work is fully integrated and responsive to changing conditions in order to facilitate meaningful networking and surveillance guidance/coordination
- CAHSS needs to become a useful tool or partner for the public, government and interested associations in initiatives involving/requiring wildlife health information. Therefore, CAHSS needs to be responsive to the ever-changing information needs of these groups. (if this is possible)
- The public needs full access to CAHSS information, not just political and association stakeholders. Many initiatives are driven at least partly by an informed public as well as by governments/associations that are reasonably scrutinized for their actions/decisions.



- The coordinated networking of wildlife surveillance, detection/reporting of weird, etc. needs to be robust and relevant as environmental & political conditions evolve so it can maintain usefulness to all kinds of stakeholders AND to the public.
- The public “window” to CAHSS may be different than the window(s) other stakeholders are provided. But, the ultimate information sources behind these windows need to be similar in order to ensure public confidence.
- Critical for CAHSS Wildlife Health Surveillance Network to play an advocacy role to ensure strong multi-jurisdictional support for the National Wildlife Health Strategy.
- Sharing information on jurisdictional mandates is very important

2) Additional action items to put forward

- Identify information gaps that wildlife health partners feel are inhibiting their ability to assess risks
- CAHSS needs a more focused “big picture” mission and mandate, so that smaller, more tangible tasks can be identified for people to contribute towards.
- Preclude hands-on contribution from members other than a few who are intimately involved in developing high level proposals to government/within government.
- Integrate surveillance workshop initiatives in NWHS
- Advocacy for the National Wildlife Health Strategy (helping them move forward)

3) Do you see a need for the CAHSS Wildlife Health Surveillance Network to continue meeting and taking action on priority items?

- Yes, definitely (50%)
- Maybe, at least temporarily (31%)
- No, no longer needed (12.5%)
- Don’t know (6.25%)

Comments:

- Link CAHSS to the national approach
- Horizontal movement of information is driven by small research groupings
- CAHSS can consider this type of network of network approach – bring disease/health systems with other surveillance and research activities involving things like trophic level production and lower trophic demographic changes year-to-year, land use, water monitoring, climate changes, nutrient cycling, pollution monitoring
 - This is possible, but likely would require government contribution



- Meeting after the success or failure of the National Wildlife Health Strategy to determine the role for the CAHSS Wildlife Health Surveillance Network moving forward

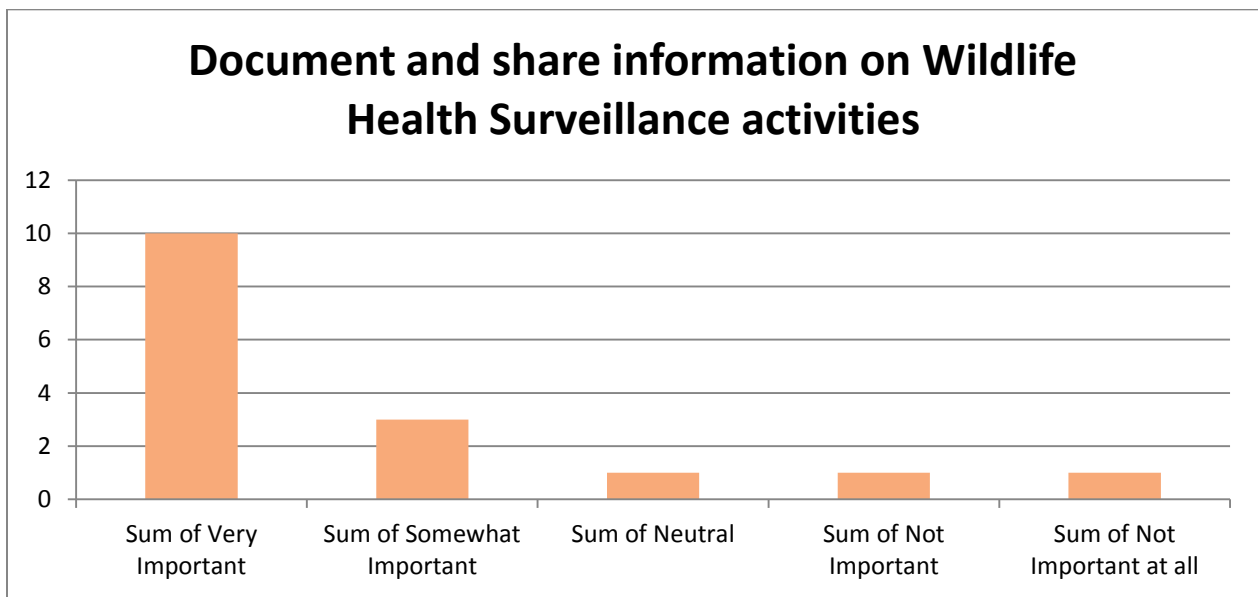
Detailed Results of Survey of Wildlife Sector Networks

16 people responded to the survey

Intelligence Gathering:

Question 1: Document and share information on Wildlife Health Surveillance activities.

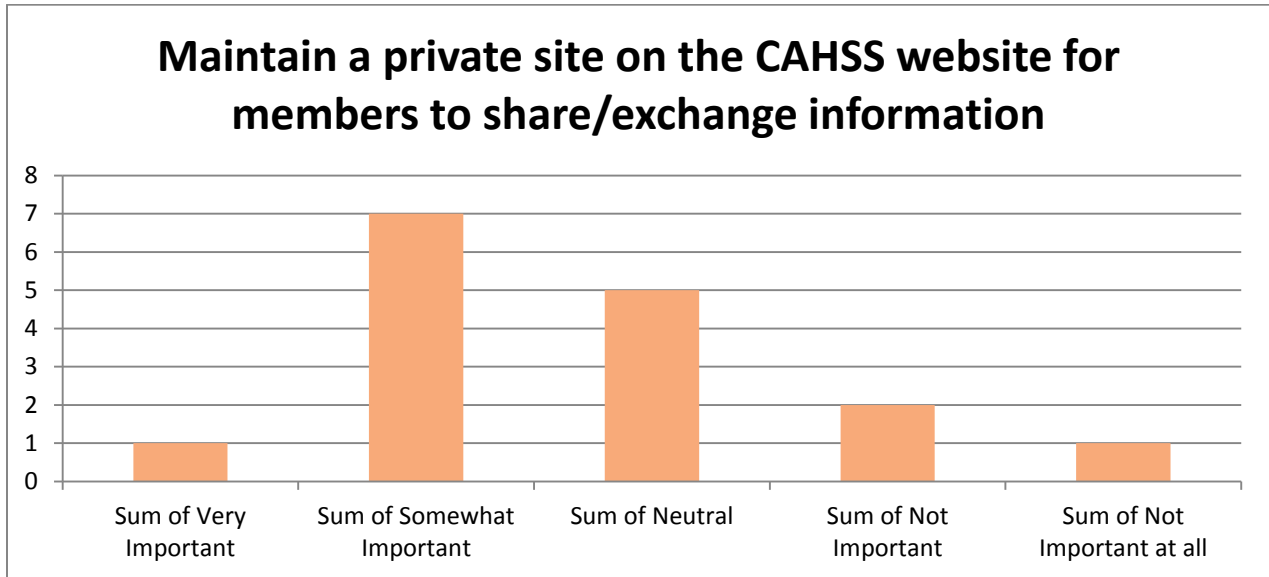
16 responses



Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not very Important	Not Important at all
63%	19%	6%	6%	6%

Question 2: Maintain a private side on the CAHSS website for members of the group to share and exchange information.

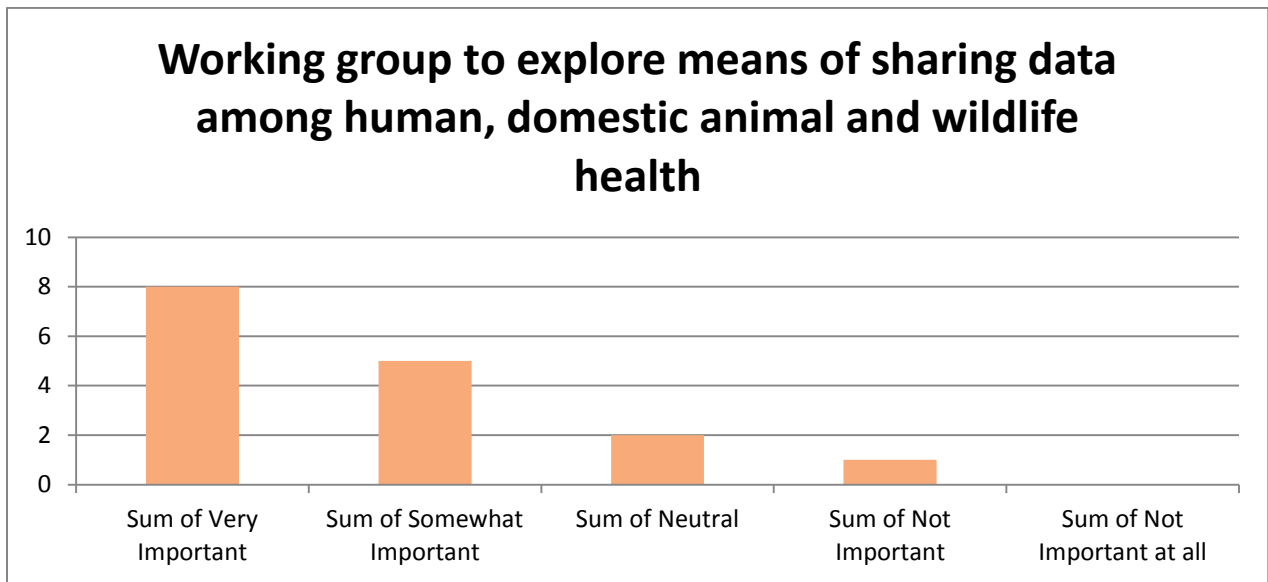
16 responses



Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Important	Not Important at all
6%	44%	31%	13%	6%

Question 3: Working group to explore means of sharing data among human, domestic animal and wildlife health.

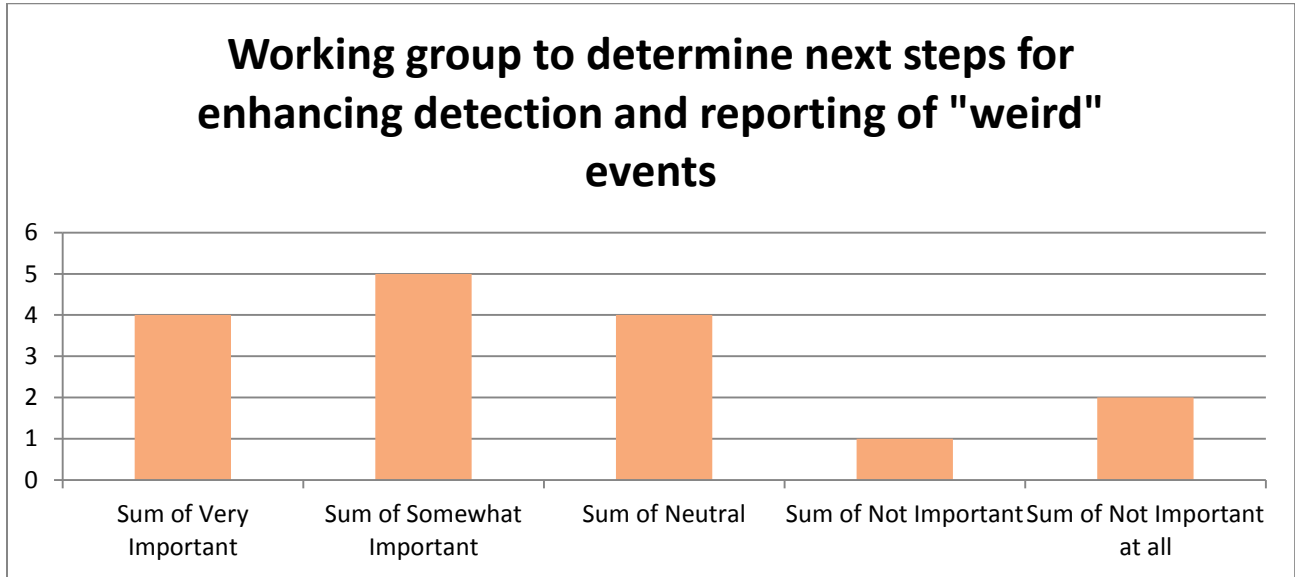
16 responses



Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Important	Not Important at all
50%	31%	13%	6%	0%

Question 4: Working group to determine next steps for enhancing detection and reporting of “weird” events.

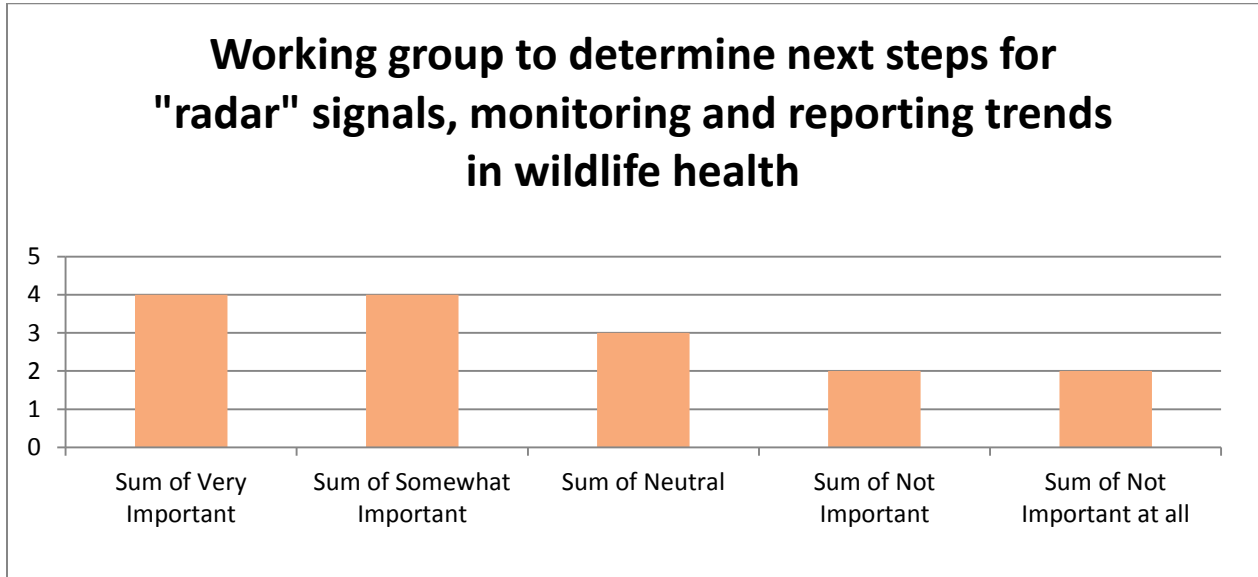
16 responses



Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Important	Not Important at all
25%	31%	25%	6%	13%

Question 5: Working group to determine next steps for “radar” signals, monitoring and reporting trends in wildlife health.

15 responses

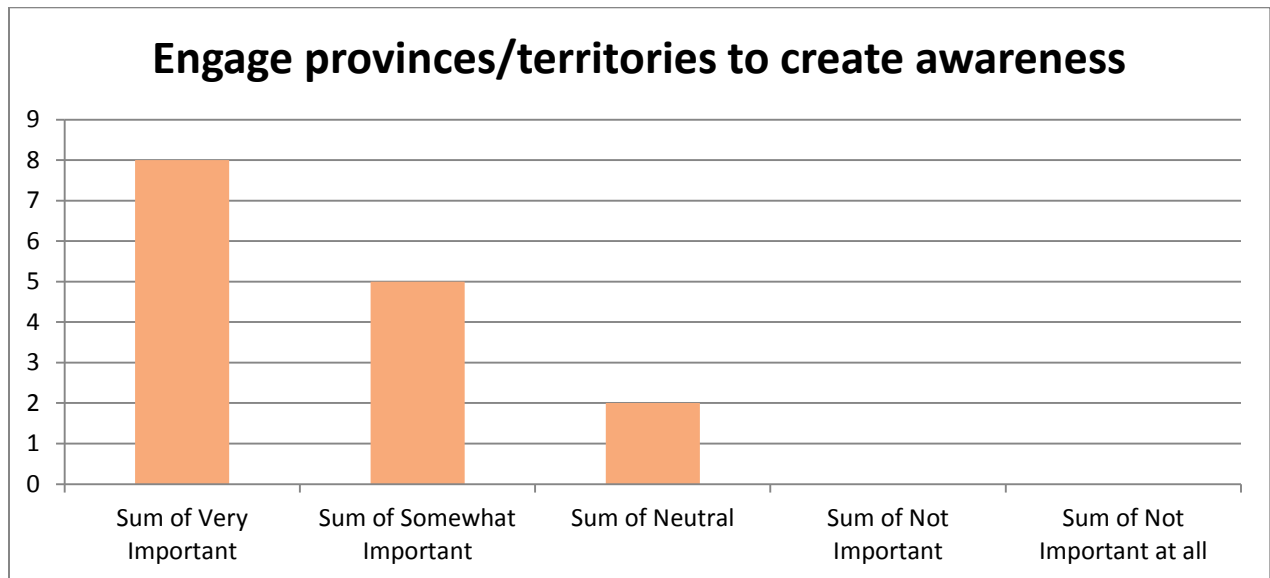


Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Important	Not Important at all
27%	27%	20%	13%	13%

Networking:

Question 1: Engage provinces/territories to create awareness.

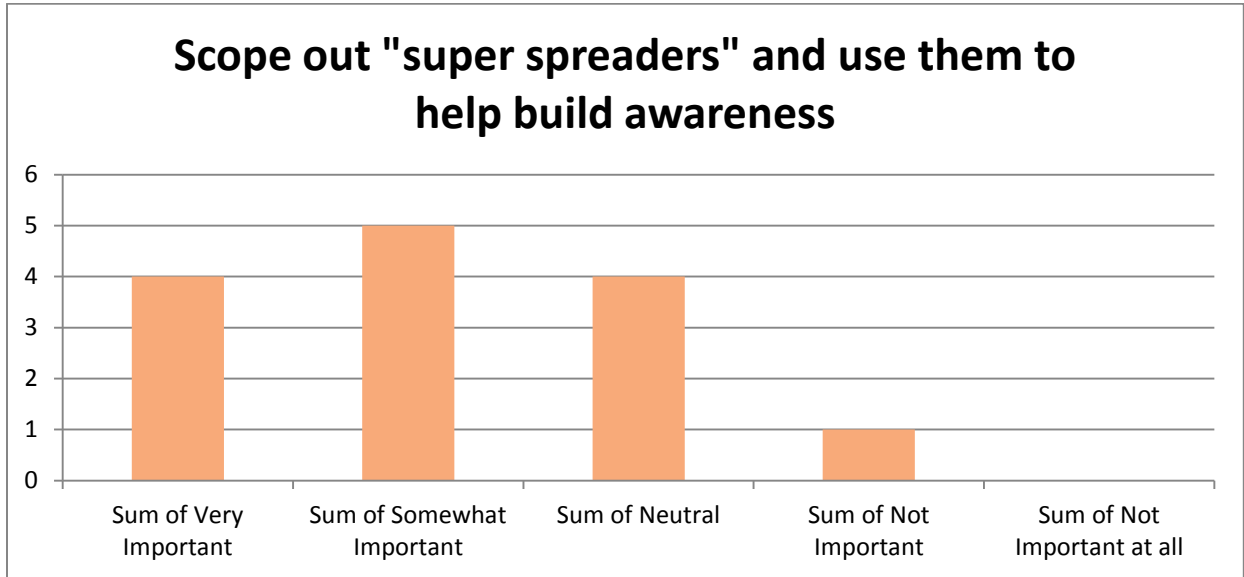
15 responses



Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Important	Not Important at all
53.33%	33.33%	13.33%	0%	0%

Question 2: Scope out “super spreaders” and use them to help build awareness.

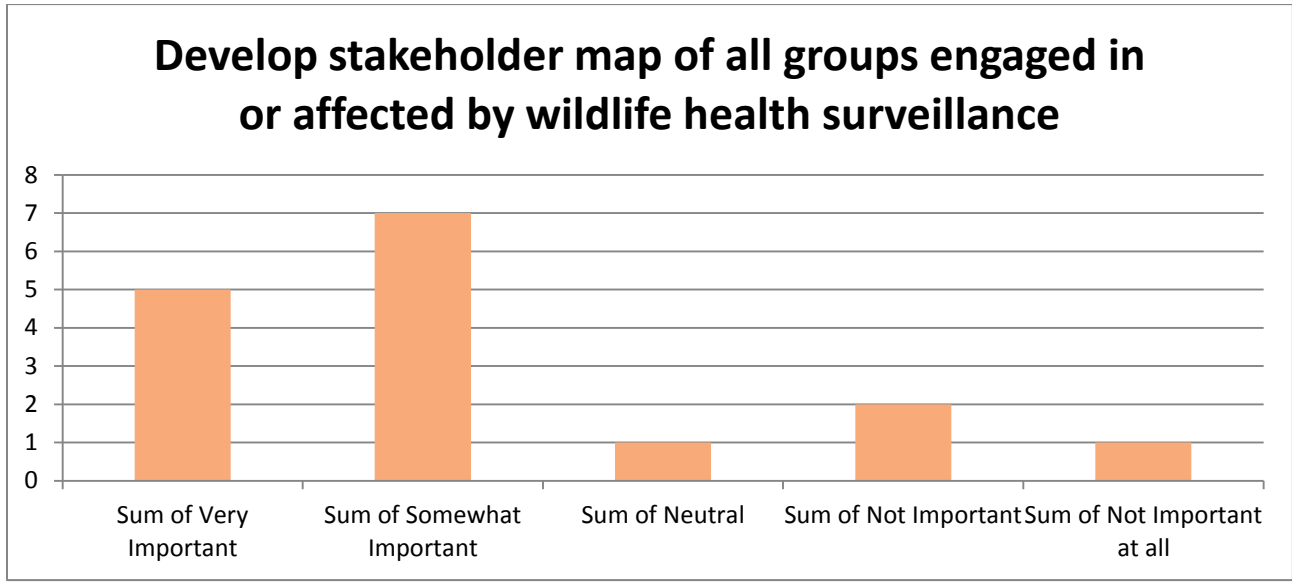
14 responses



Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Important	Not Important at all
28.57%	35.71%	28.57%	7.14%	0%

Question 3: Develop stakeholder map of all groups engaged in or affected by wildlife health surveillance.

16 responses

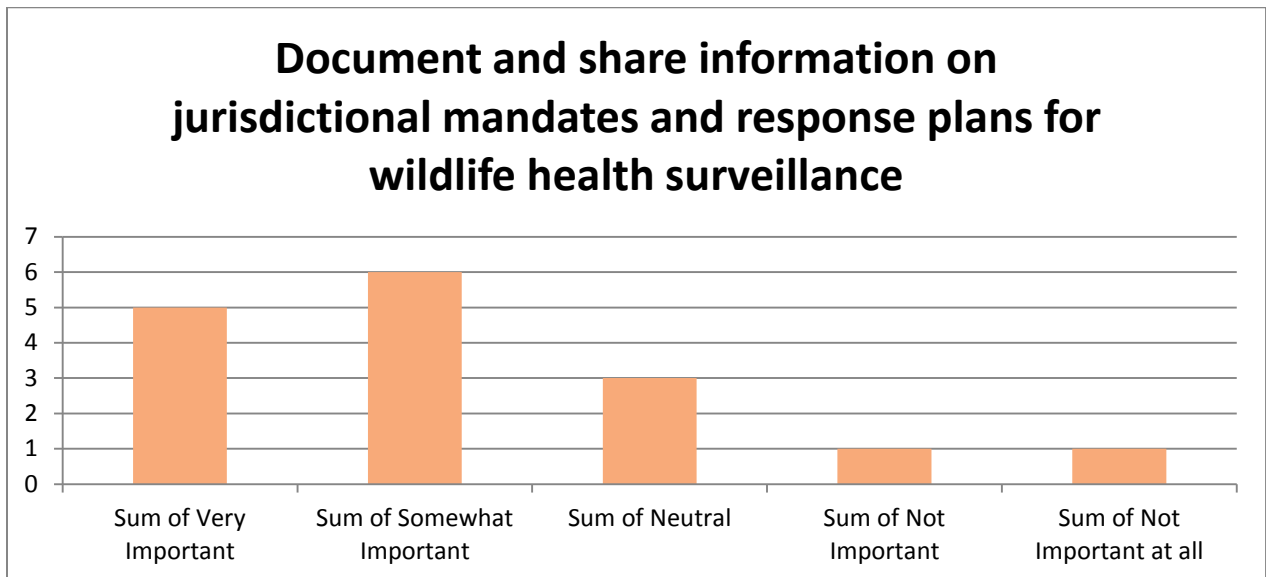


Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Important	Not Important at all
31.25%	43.75%	6.25%	12.5%	6.25%

Roadmapping:

Question 1: Document and share information on jurisdictional mandates and response plans for wildlife health surveillance.

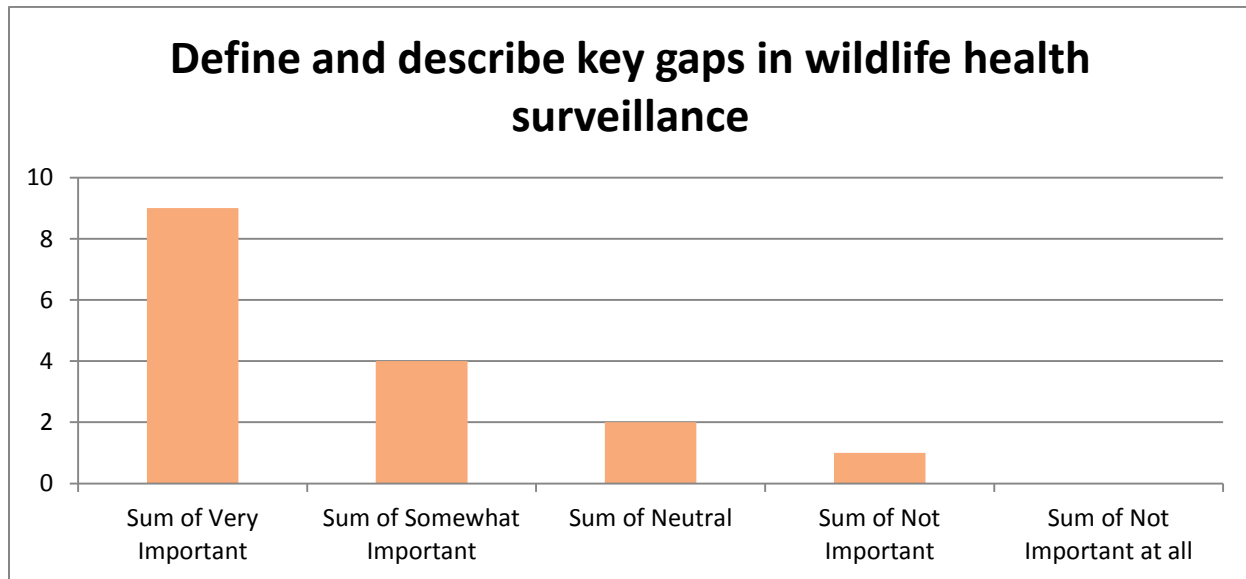
16 responses



Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Important	Not Important at all
31.25%	37.50%	18.75%	6.25%	6.25%

Question 2: Define and describe key gaps in wildlife health surveillance.

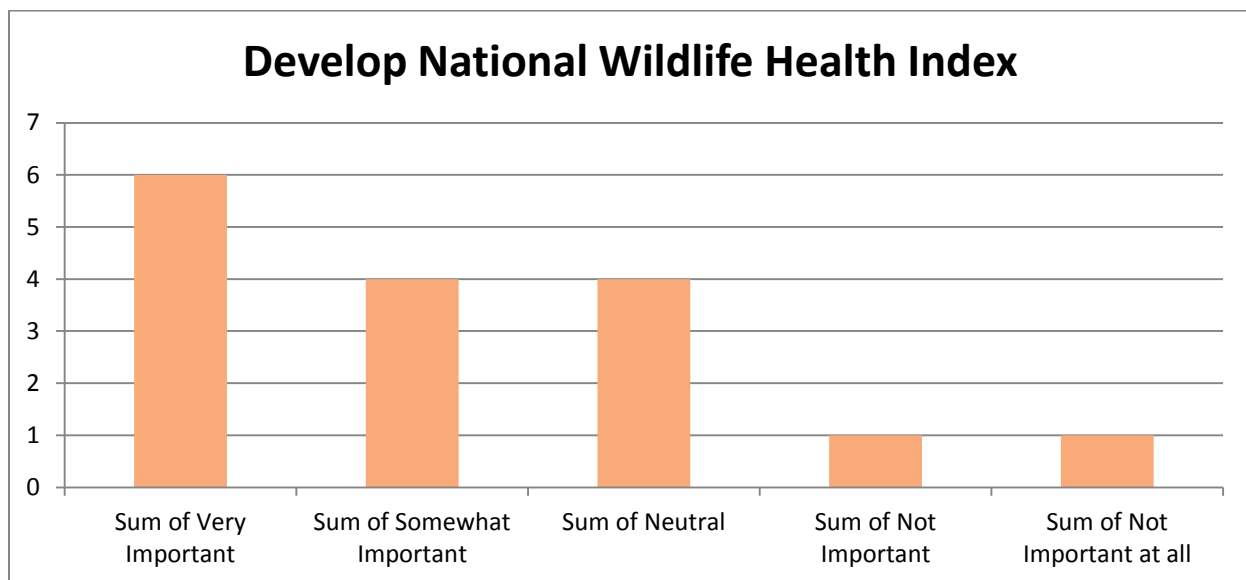
16 responses



Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Important	Not Important at all
56.25%	25%	12.5%	6.25%	0%

Question 3: Develop National Wildlife Health Index to help place surveillance results in context.

16 responses



Very Important	Somewhat Important	Neutral	Not Important	Not Important at all
37.5%	25%	25%	6.25%	6.25%