



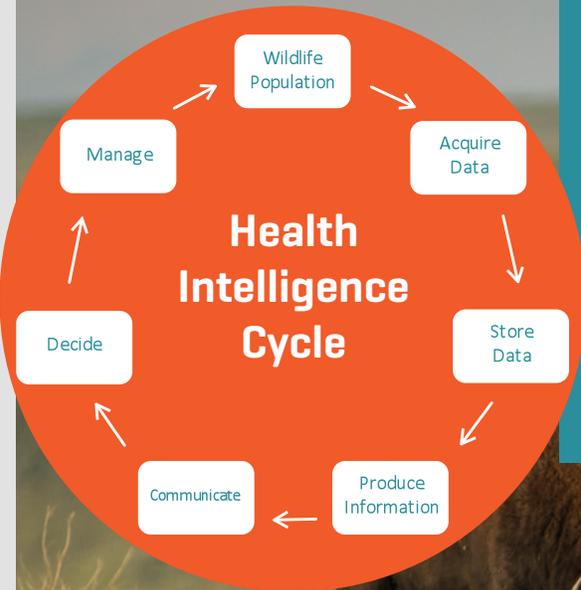
CANADIAN
WILDLIFE HEALTH
COOPERATIVE

HEALTH INTELLIGENCE

CREATING A WORLD
THAT IS SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE
FOR WILDLIFE AND SOCIETY

ENVIRONMENTAL scanning

The CWHC monitors wildlife health and disease in a variety of ways in order to gain a better understanding of the environment in which our wildlife populations succeed or fail. Health outcome monitoring allows us to observe changes in disease patterns via core diagnostic surveillance efforts, targeted collection of samples for specific diseases or species groups, and reviewing research regarding health indicators and sentinel species. We also monitor volunteered signals such as news sources, technical and scientific publications and reports and citizen science projects. These data then form the information set that is used to analyze root causes of population health changes and disease movements.

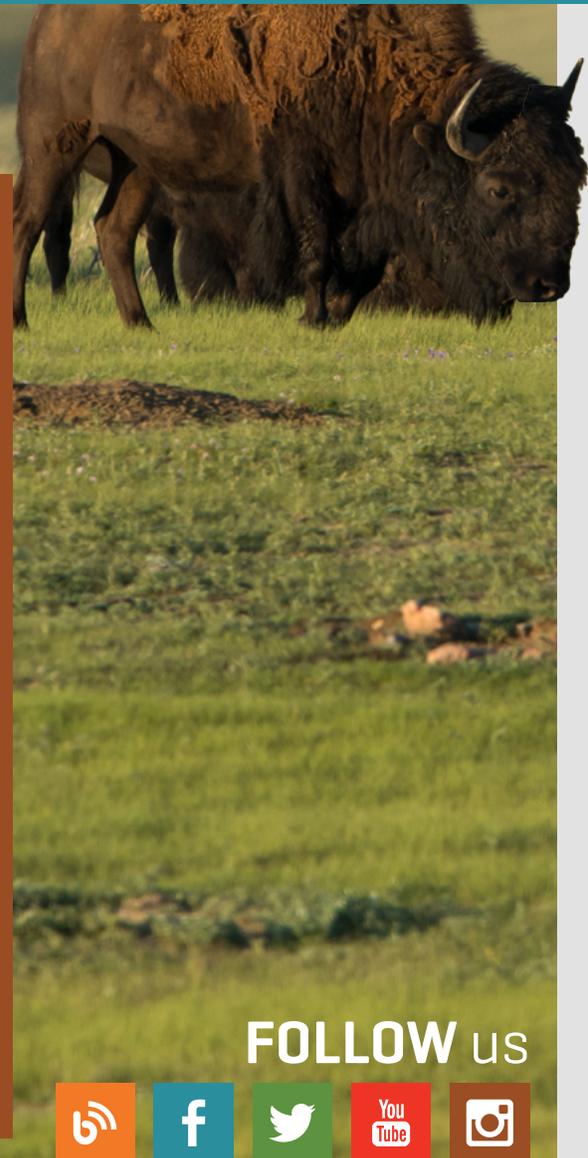


INFLUENCING policy & practice

A key role of the CWHC is to provide evidence and expertise to support policy and decision making to ensure: a safe, secure, sustainable Canada; market access; transparent, accountable and responsive programs; sustained economic and cultural opportunities; and international engagement.

The full spectrum of CWHC activities are incorporated in support of this key role, from discovery and information gathering to knowledge mobilization to facilitation and advocacy. For instance CWHC members contribute to numerous working groups and committees: representing Canada at international meetings, serving as national sources of expertise and supporting management programs.

Given the role and reputation of the CWHC as a trusted and neutral knowledge broker, the CWHC facilitates and enables teams to turn knowledge into management action. Based on its position and partnerships, the CWHC serves as a focal point to coordinate and link federal, provincial and territorial programs, priorities and information. This includes our role as a spearhead, a secretariat and facilitator of national strategies and plans to address wildlife health challenges. The national strategies for White Nose Syndrome (WNS) and Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD) are two examples.



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