



## India:

### 30 Aug: Bird flu scare in West Bengal, government on alert

A team of Animal Resource and Husbandry Department (ARD) on Wednesday visited Swarupnagar in North 24-Parganas to collect blood samples of dead chickens as reports of widespread deaths of poultry were reported from the area, triggering fear of an outbreak of bird flu. [[more](#)]

### 27 Aug: Ranikhet virus killed peacocks in Greater Noida

Recently, several peacocks had died in Patwari, Vaidpura and Bisrakh villages and others in Greater Noida. Villagers from Noida Extension in Greater Noida had claimed that a mysterious disease was killing peacocks in the area. In the last one month, 40 peacock deaths had been reported. A laboratory report sent to the forest department in Noida on Monday confirmed that the Ranikhet virus was the reason behind the peacocks' deaths. [[more](#)]

## Pakistan:

### 28 Aug: Tharis fear the worst if rains fail this year

Population of Thar desert would wait for another fortnight or so in anticipation of monsoon rains. Then pace of migration would accelerate as people living in Thar fear that it might be a repeat of the drought witnessed in 1999-2000 when people died, many cattle head perished and arid region was hit by cases of tuberculosis. Drought would affect population socio-economically. Livestock sector would be hit badly. Cattle become prone to diseases for malnutrition. Their prices would drop which would be serious blow to village population ahead of Eidul Azha. Sheep and goat—being major source of livelihood—become vulnerable to these diseases due to severe malnutrition. [[more](#)]

## Others:

### 29 Aug: Climate change could increase levels of avian influenza in wild birds

Rising sea levels, melting glaciers, more intense rainstorms and more frequent heat waves are among the planetary woes that may come to mind when climate change is mentioned. Now, two University of Michigan researchers say an increased risk of avian influenza transmission in wild birds can be added to the list. [[more](#)]

### 28 Aug: OIE launches the second version of its World Animal Health Information System (WAHIS)

Six years after the launch of its WAHIS, the OIE announces the implementation of a new version of WAHIS. The major change of this new version is the integration of a specific section for wildlife diseases notification into WAHIS. The new version of WAHIS proposes many other improvements including new options such as: The possibility to identify affected wild species by taxonomic family and Latin names; A new integrated database containing susceptible wild species by disease; Countries can select diseases present in their territories, provide monthly information on these diseases during an ongoing semester and finalize the rest of the requested data at the end of a given semester. Countries can send information on a monthly basis or by outbreak occurrence. [[more](#)]

### 27 August: New research investigates how diseases spread in primates

A new international study has investigated how diseases are shared among species of primates with a view to predicting what diseases may emerge in humans in the future. The findings aim to help in the fight against these diseases by enabling scientists to develop treatments before outbreaks occur. [[more](#)]