

Surveillance and Information Sharing Operational Tool (SIS OT)

An Operational Tool of the Tripartite Zoonoses Guide

Zoonotic diseases pose risks to both animal and human health, and can impact livelihoods, economies, and food and health security. Surveillance is essential to monitor, early detect, and respond to zoonotic disease events. The efficiency of the coordinated surveillance system for zoonotic diseases relies on the capacity to collaborate across relevant sectors and disciplines to share information and jointly analyze data.

Surveillance and Information Sharing Operational Tool

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- Support national governments to establish or strengthen coordinated One Health surveillance and information sharing systems.
- Assess the existing capacity for coordinated surveillance of zoonotic diseases and information sharing among relevant sectors.
- Prioritize activities with a plan and timeline to advance development and implementation.



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



World Health
Organization



World Organisation
for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

The SIS OT at a glance



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What? Tool to assist countries to establish or strengthen coordinated surveillance and information sharing capacities.

Who? All relevant ministries and actors involved in surveillance activities at the human-animal-environment interface.

When? Can be implemented anytime.

Where? Can be implemented at a national or subnational level.

How? 3–4 day workshop to assess existing capacities, identify activities and resources, and create a plan with timeline to advance coordinated surveillance and information sharing.

SIS OT MODULES AND STEPS

MODULE 0 Introduction



Introduction

MODULE 1 Preparation



- 1 Planning for the SIS OT
- 2 Information gathering

MODULE 2 Technical steps



- 3 Conduct the SIS OT workshop/ meetings
- 4 Conduct assessment
- 5 Prioritize and select activities for SIS system development
- 6 Develop Roadmap (including timeline)
- 7 Identify candidate resources to accomplish activities

MODULE 3 Reporting, Stakeholder Engagement Implementation



- 8 Develop a SIS development plan
- 9 Final reporting and next steps

Why? Strengthened One Health surveillance and information sharing systems increase resilience against endemic and emerging health threats, as required under International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR) and the WOAHI international standards.

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