

HUMAN-ANIMAL INTERFACE

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SUBNATIONAL JOINT RISK ASSESSMENT TRAINING IN NIGERIA



Subnational JRA Workshop Report, Nigeria, 2024

A three-day Subnational Joint Risk Assessment (JRA) Operationalization Training workshop was held from 26-28 August 2024 in Abuja States, Nigeria, for Ebonyi, Jigawa and Kaduna states.

A total of 51 representatives from subnational and national levels attended the training. Each state was represented by 12 participants from the human, animal, and environment sectors, and 10 national level participants hailed from the Federal

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Federal Ministry of Environment, and Nigeria Centre for Disease Control and Prevention. Five participants from the United Kingdom Health Security Agency (UKHSA), World Health Organization (WHO), Breakthrough Action Nigeria (BA-N), and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), also attended.

Using the JRA Operational Tool, participants engaged in group work, exercises, and interactive discussions to learn, share expertise, and develop actionable next steps for the management of Monkey pox, Yellow fever, and Rabies, which can also be applied to other zoonotic diseases.

STRENGTHENING CAPACITY FOR JOINT RISK ASSESSMENTS IN THE WESTERN BALKANS

The Sub-regional workshop on Joint Risk Assessment (JRA) for Zoonotic Diseases in the Western Balkans took place in Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina on 11-13 September 2024.

The overall purpose of the workshop was to strengthen the capacity of countries/area in the Western Balkans to conduct JRAs for priority zoonotic diseases and define priority actions.

The workshop was attended by 21 representatives from the health, veterinary, environment and/or food safety sectors in Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Kosovo¹, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, and Serbia.

The participants applied the JRA Operational Tool to scenarios which were built around four common zoonotic diseases in the Western Balkans. At the end of the workshop, the participants worked in their country teams to identify priority actions and next steps for conducting JRAs in their respective countries/area.

¹All references to Kosovo should be understood to be in the context of the United Nations Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).



Farris Dizdhar, Bosnia & Herzegovina, 2024



Farris Dizdhar, Bosnia & Herzegovina, 2024

ACTIVITY OVERVIEW

JOINT RISK ASSESSMENT OT

Nigeria, Bosnia & Herzegovina

NATIONAL BRIDGING WORKSHOP

Ukraine

ONE HEALTH JOINT PLAN OF ACTION WORKSHOP

Mongolia

ONE HEALTH ZOOONOTIC DISEASE PRIORITIZATION WORKSHOP

Sri Lanka

RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS WORKSHOP

Ghana, Tanzania

TRIPARTITE ZOOONOSIS GUIDE OTS FOR HPAI

South Africa

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT OT

Senegal

REGIONAL FOCAL POINTS

- **AFRO:** Tieble Traoré
- **AMRO:** Tamara Mancero
- **EMRO:** Heba Mahrous
- **EURO:** Peter Hoejskov
- **SEARO:** Gyanendra Gongal
- **WPRO:** Jessica Kayamori Lopez

UKRAINE BECOMES 57TH COUNTRY TO COMPLETE A NATIONAL BRIDGING WORKSHOP

A National Bridging Workshop (NBW) was held in Lviv, Ukraine, from 18-20 September 2024, bringing together 66 national participants from the human health, animal health, and environmental sectors. Over three days, participants engaged in an interactive, participatory process to assess the strengths and weaknesses of Ukraine's One Health collaboration across 16 key technical areas. The workshop culminated in the development of a joint, consensual and operational NBW Roadmap for One Health, outlining 12 objectives and 37 actionable activities to enhance future collaboration.

Participant feedback was overwhelmingly positive, with 100% expressing satisfaction with the workshop, 94% believe the workshop will significantly impact One Health collaboration in Ukraine, and 100% would recommend the NBW to other countries looking to improve their multisectoral collaboration at the human-animal-environment interface.



Olha Zalznick, Ukraine, 2024



Guillaume Belot, Ukraine, 2024



Charles Lutandula, Tanzania, 2024

DEVELOPMENT OF A RESPONSE PREPAREDNESS FRAMEWORK FOR JOINT RESPONSE TO ZOOONOTIC DISEASE OUTBREAKS

The multisectoral workshop to develop a Response Preparedness Framework for joint response to zoonotic disease outbreaks was conducted in Tanzania, Dar es salaam from 23-25 July 2024. Forty-three participants attended, participating in discussions on One Health, zoonotic diseases, and the need to address them through a joint approach.

Using the example of Rift Valley Fever, participants identified technical areas to be addressed in the framework. These included (i) coordination, policy and resource mobilization; (ii) epidemiological surveillance, diagnostics, and research; (iii) disease control at the human-animal-environment interface; and (iv) information, education, and communication. For each technical area, the responsibilities, team composition, functions, and activities were defined for each sector at every stage of outbreak phases. The finalization of the framework is ongoing. Once validated by the Prime Minister's office, the framework will facilitate a collaborative, joint approach to zoonotic disease outbreaks with a clear distribution of roles, responsibilities and operations.

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONAL TOOL TRAINING OF TRAINERS

From 20-22 August 2024, a regional training workshop on the Workforce Development Operational Tool (WFD OT) was held in Saly, Senegal. Experts in human and animal health, and environmental issues from different Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) attended, as well as representatives from the West African Health Organization (WAHO) and international partners (WHO, WOH, FAO, RAHC, USAID, ILRI).

The workshop trained a team of trainers to support national and subnational authorities in using the WFD OT, helping them to identify workforce gaps and strengthen cross-sectoral functions, occupations, and competencies for managing zoonotic diseases and implementing the One Health approach.

The newly trained team is now equipped to support the integration of the WFD OT into workforce capacity-building strategies in the ECOWAS region.

After the Training of Trainers, Côte d'Ivoire held a national workshop from 24-26 September, attended by 30 participants, to implement the WFD OT.



Carla Stoffel, Senegal, 2024

TRIPARTITE ZONOSIS GUIDE OPERATIONAL TOOLS FOR HIGHLY PATHOGENIC AVIAN INFLUENZA PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE

In September 2024, the workshop titled *Applying One Health Tools from the Tripartite Zoonosis Guide (TZG) to Increase Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) Preparedness and Response Capacity* was held in Johannesburg, South Africa. The workshop aimed to enhance collaboration between human, animal, and environmental health sectors to improve responses to HPAI, using the Tripartite Zoonoses Guide Operational Tools.

Key objectives included updating participants on HPAI trends, introducing tools from the TZG for better preparedness, and defining actions needed for improving HPAI response in participating countries. The workshop featured expert presentations, country-

specific updates, and practical exercises to apply TZG tools. Countries represented included Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Feedback highlighted the workshop's success but suggested improvements in exercise difficulty and time management. Future recommendations involve supporting countries in outbreak responses and integrating TZG tools with existing WHO mechanisms, like the Strategic Toolkit for Assessing Risks and National Action Plans for Health Security.



WHO South Africa, South Africa, 2024

USING THE ONE HEALTH APPROACH TO PRIORITIZE KEY ZONOSSES IN SRI LANKA



Ruwan Aruna Bandara, Sri Lanka, 2024

The One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization workshop was held from 21-23 August 2024 in Colombo, Sri Lanka. The workshop was organized by the Government of Sri Lanka and technically supported by the WHO country office of Sri Lanka and WHO Southeast Asia Regional Office, in close coordination with the World Organisation for Animal Health Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific in Tokyo, FAO, and the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Office of India.

A total of 68 participants from One Health sectors, including academia, research institutions, international organizations, and the local facilitators, attended the workshop.

The main objectives of the workshop were to prioritize zoonotic diseases of utmost importance and develop the joint action plans to address them through collaborative efforts of human, animal, wildlife, food safety and environmental health sectors.

The participants used five criteria for multi-criteria decision analysis to prioritize the zoonotic diseases using US CDC tool. A ranked list of 52 zoonotic diseases was generated, and identified top 10 diseases viz, leptospirosis, rabies, acute respiratory diseases, zoonotic bovine tuberculosis, Japanese encephalitis, listeriosis, melioidosis, brucellosis, leishmaniasis, and foodborne diseases and developed priority action plans. Sri Lanka will develop more detailed and costed operational plan for these diseases and will be integrated into the National Action Plan for Health Security 2026-2027. A strong commitment to implement these action plans was evident across all the sectors.

MONGOLIA BECOMES THE SECOND COUNTRY TO CONDUCT A ONE HEALTH JOINT PLAN OF ACTION IN THE ASIA PACIFIC REGION

Between 11-13 September 2024, Mongolia conducted a national One Health Joint Plan of Action (OHJPA) workshop in Ulaanbaatar, becoming the second country in the Asia Pacific Region, after Bangladesh. The workshop was supported and facilitated by the WHO and FAO Country Offices of Mongolia and the Asia Pacific Regional Quadripartite One Health organizations. The workshop was graced by the three State Secretaries: representing Ministry of Health, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, and the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. A total of 80 government officials from all key sectors, including facilitators from the Quadripartite organizations, participated in the workshop.

The workshop aimed to raise awareness of One Health issues and the OHJPA, review progress, gaps and challenges in coordination, and support Mongolia in developing a national One Health action plan aligned with the OHJPA and its Implementation Guide.

Some key immediate actions included institutionalizing a national multisectoral One Health coordination mechanism, identifying key technical working groups with defined TORs at national and subnational levels, establishing a One Health Coordination unit in all key sectors, developing a comprehensive national One Health strategic framework/plan, and mobilizing resources and sustainable financing mechanism for One Health activities.


*NEW: FEATURED DOCUMENT

ENHANCING ONE HEALTH CAPACITIES IN COUNTRIES

We are excited to introduce a new Newsletter section to highlight key documents focused on different aspects of the human-animal-environment interface, zoonotic diseases, and global health security.

The HAI Team and its regional colleagues invite you to read our four-page leaflet detailing how WHO, and its partners, strengthen One Health capacity in countries to address zoonotic diseases.

Click [here](#) to read this edition's featured document.



Enhancing One Health capacities in Countries

A capacity building pathway proposed by WHO and its partners to strengthen prevention, preparedness and response at the human-animal-environment interface, using the One Health approach.


As a majority of endemic and emerging infectious diseases are of zoonotic nature, the need to adopt a One Health approach for their prevention and control, both in countries and at the global level, cannot be understated. The implementation of this approach requires agile collaboration between the various actors and sectors and contributes to improve health security at the human-animal-environment interface. Working with its Quadripartite partners, WHO supports countries in strengthening their One Health, multisectoral collaboration for health security and proposes the stepwise approach depicted below, using tools presented in the following.

1 **ASSESS** the current multisectoral collaboration, identify strengths and weaknesses, and areas where improvements in this collaboration are necessary.

2 **IMPLEMENT** the NEW Roadmap, following the principles of the Tripartite Zoonosis Guide (TZG).

3 **ENGAGE** multisectoral coordination with tailored technical support making use of TZG Operational Tools.

The implementation of this pathway contributes to the Quadripartite One Health Joint Plan of Action.



ACTIVITIES COMPLETED TO DATE

58

NATIONAL BRIDGING WORKSHOPS

56

JOINT RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHOPS

10

MULTISECTORAL COORDINATION MECHANISM WORKSHOPS

12

SURVEILLANCE AND INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEM WORKSHOPS

8

RESPONSE AND PREPAREDNESS WORKSHOPS

4

WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS

2

MONITORING AND EVALUATION WORKSHOPS

