**Appendix 1. Roadmap activities**

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<th>Components of the framework</th>
<th>Governance &amp; management</th>
<th>Network and partnership</th>
<th>Applied research</th>
<th>Monitoring &amp; evaluation</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>Objective:</strong></td>
<td>To ensure that a system is in place to govern, manage, coordinate and oversee all One Health activities.</td>
<td>To foster collaboration and partnerships.</td>
<td>To strengthen knowledge about zoonotic pathogens and their mechanism of sustenance and transmission through joint research.</td>
<td>To generate evidence on whether planned activities are achieving their objectives and to support decisions on what to do if they are not.</td>
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| **Activities:**            | - Identify a national multisectoral One Health committee from the governmental authorities with clear terms of references.  
- Develop policies, strategies, operational plans, SOPs necessary for implementing One Health activities.  
- Identify/establish a coordination mechanism to maintain ongoing dialogue with stakeholders. | - Identify key stakeholders and collaborators, indicate their likely contributions to implementation of One Health activities.  
- Develop new/adjust existing mechanisms to regulate and facilitate collaboration and coordination between relevant sectors.  
- Establish a unified electronic system to facilitate networking and partnership across sectors.  
- Hold regular meeting to ensure smooth implementation of planned activities. | - Identify priority research areas at the human–animal interface.  
- Promote applied research collaboration.  
- Assess national capacity to conduct the necessary research.  
- Prepare joint research proposals on zoonotic pathogens.  
- Prepare agreements with national and international partners for collaboration on main research questions.  
- Publish or report findings of research activities zoonoses. | - Develop a monitoring and evaluation plan on all activities proposed in the 6 components.  
- Organize orientation days to circulate the plan to relevant parties and secure their endorsement of it.  
- Conduct monitoring and evaluation. |
### Components of the framework

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<tr>
<th>One Health capacity development</th>
<th>Surveillance, preparedness and response</th>
<th>Communication and advocacy</th>
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<td><strong>Objective:</strong> To assess and strengthen the multidisciplinary One Health core capacities required to prevent, detect, and respond to, zoonotic diseases and mitigate their impact.</td>
<td><strong>Objective:</strong> To enhance national coordinated surveillance, preparedness and response for prevention, detection and control of zoonotic diseases.</td>
<td><strong>Objective:</strong> To develop multilevel, multisectorial capacity for communication and advocacy, and to gain commitment and support from all sectors</td>
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| **Activities:**  
- Conduct gap analysis to assess existing human resources (identifying level of experience, skill, trainings and tasks of assigned staff) in all concerned sectors.  
- Establish a national workforce development strategy for capacity building of staff in all sectors.  
- Develop relevant training programmes as identified in the gap analysis report (field epidemiology, case management, laboratory services, infection prevention and control etc.).  
- Conduct an assessment of government and nongovernment laboratory capacities (human and animal), protocol, supplies, equipment and accreditation.  
- Strengthen laboratory diagnostic capacity and capability for detection of zoonotic diseases as identified in the assessment report.  
- Develop/provide materials for infection prevention and control and biosecurity (e.g., guidelines, SOPs, personal protective equipment).  
- Develop/provide material for case management (e.g., guidelines and SOPs). | **Activities:**  
- Draw up a list of priority zoonotic diseases.  
- Develop or update and ratify a zoonotic disease strategy.  
- Assess/evaluate existing zoonotic disease surveillance systems.  
- Establish a joint integrated disease surveillance system with operational plans, guidelines, SOPs and needed facilities.  
- Train staff on the integrated disease surveillance system.  
- Develop a database/platform and data collection forms to compile and enter surveillance data.  
- Develop a national multisectoral integrated emergency preparedness and response plan for zoonotic events with SOPs.  
- Establish multidisciplinary rapid response teams at different administrative levels.  
- Train joint rapid response teams from animal and human health sectors.  
- Conduct simulation exercises and after action reviews on coordinated response to zoonotic diseases. | **Activities:**  
- Identify target audience, responsible sectors (messengers) and communication channels.  
- Develop an action plan for risk communication including SOPs.  
- Develop functional communication and coordination mechanisms among stakeholders.  
- Raise public awareness to encourage disease notification, prevention and containment.  
- Provide risk communication training for relevant staff and community members.  
- Identify relevant national and international partners, actors and key players according to threats identified and their likely contribution.  
- Organize meetings with identified key players to gain their commitment and ensure their effective engagement. |
SOP = standard operating procedure.