

Appendix 1. Roadmap activities

Components of the framework			
Governance & management	Network and partnership	Applied research	Monitoring & evaluation
<p>Objective: To ensure that a system is in place to govern, manage, coordinate and oversee all One Health activities.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Objective: To foster collaboration and partnerships.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Objective: To strengthen knowledge about zoonotic pathogens and their mechanism of sustenance and transmission through joint research.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Objective: To generate evidence on whether planned activities are achieving their objectives and to support decisions on what to do if they are not.</p> <p>Activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

One Health capacity development

Objective:

To assess and strengthen the multidisciplinary One Health core capacities required to prevent, detect, and respond to, zoonotic diseases and mitigate their impact.

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).

Surveillance, preparedness and response

Objective:

To enhance national coordinated surveillance, preparedness and response for prevention, detection and control of zoonotic diseases.

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.
- Conduct joint risk assessment at the human–animal–environment interface for emerging zoonotic diseases.
- 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

Communication and advocacy

Objective:

To develop multilevel, multisectorial capacity for communication and advocacy, and to gain commitment and support from all sectors

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.