

3rd ZDAP Conference – Summary and Recommendations

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Conference chairs and delegates

- Chair and co-chairs of the overall conference include:
 - Vice Minister Nguyen Thanh Long, Ministry of Health, Viet Nam
 - Vice Minister Vu Van Tam, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Viet Nam
 - Dr Fuadi Darwis, Senior Advisor, Advisory Board, National Disaster Management Authority, Indonesia
 - Dr Papa Serigne Seck, Technical Advisor of the Prime Minister of Senegal
- The Conference has convened **166** delegates in total, including **117** delegates from ZDAP countries and other interested countries, and **49** delegates from international and regional organizations
- Chairing of sessions has been provided by many colleagues from the delegations of the countries and international organizations

Opening Session

Recommendations and Key Action Points (i)

- The 3rd ZDAP Conference provides an opportunity to review activities, identify areas for improvement, and share experiences and models, as a basis to identify concrete priority activities for the coming year to meet the objectives of the five-year ZDAP Strategic Plan.
- The ongoing burden serious potential risks posed by zoonotic diseases need to be emphasized, including the risk of public health emergencies and pandemics.
- Drawing on experiences from both zoonotic disease outbreaks and other disasters, zoonotic disease prevention and control requires both effective high-level leadership and multi-sectoral coordination at the national and sub-national levels, giving due attention to preparedness, risk reduction, early identification, response, and recovery, in line with the IHR PREVENT, DETECT and RESPOND framework of the GHSA and the IHR (2005).

Opening Session

Recommendations and Key Action Points (ii)

- We need to think about the future of GHSA and ZDAP beyond the current period of 2015-2019, and find ways for cooperation to continue.
- The ZDAP leading countries will present on the results of ZDAP and the 3rd ZDAP Conference at the upcoming High-Level GHSA Meeting in Uganda in October 2017. [Have countries yet made travel arrangements for this meeting? Should there be a side meeting of ZDAP countries to take forward the momentum and next steps from this Conference?]
- Senegal confirmed willingness to host the next ZDAP Conference in 2018, and requests the support of all countries and organisations to make this happen.

Session 1: Gallery Walk and Poster Presentations

Recommendations and Key Action Points

- All of the country posters should be circulated as part of the conference documentation.
- Country experiences should be further documented, building on the country posters and presentations. Documentation could include aspects such as:
 - Positive results of including the involvement of the Prime Minister in institutional arrangements for zoonotic diseases/One Health coordination (Senegal)
 - Model for involvement of the environmental sector (Indonesia)
 - Improving regional and cross-border cooperation (Viet Nam, Senegal)
- We should look at the value of comparing 'before' and 'after' situations in order to see what impacts One Health coordination is really having, and to monitor the results of our One Health/Zoonotic Diseases coordination mechanisms.

Session 2: One Health models for cross-sectoral coordination on zoonotic diseases

Recommendations and Key Action Points (i)

- Multi-sectoral coordination mechanisms are not just important for zoonotic diseases, but can also play a key role in supporting and facilitating GHSA action packages such as AMR, laboratories, surveillance, and others, involving a wide range of related sectors.
- Addressing gaps in the involvement of the environmental sector in One Health should be explored, noting that this needs to be defined in each specific context. (Indonesia could share their experience.)
- National guidelines on zoonotic diseases, coordination mechanisms, SOPs and other related national documents will be of interest to other countries.
- The inclusion of AMR and Food Safety in multi-sector One Health coordination is very relevant, as these are linked to zoonotic diseases prevention and control.

Session 2: One Health models for cross-sectoral coordination on zoonotic diseases

Recommendations and Key Action Points (ii)

- Development of One Health coordination mechanisms should give attention to both ‘top down’ approaches ensuring high-level leadership, and ‘bottom up’ approaches starting with communities.
- Regular meetings, including when there are no outbreaks, are important for building relationships between sectors and applying a PREVENT approach.
- One Health coordination is not a static model; it needs to evolve over time.
- One Health platforms should play a role in the JEE, which is a tool for GHSA as well as IHR, and should go beyond the health sector and involve other relevant sectors.

Session 3: Assessment tools for human health, animal health, and financial and institutional capacity, and the development of country action plans

Recommendations and Key Action Points

- There should be consideration of continuing to strengthen the linkages between the WHO IHR JEE and the OIE PVS Pathway, including possibly the development of a common One Health component. The development of the HSFAT should also take this into account
- Pilot HSFAT in Viet Nam, followed by Lao PDR, Cambodia and Myanmar should provide lessons for refining the HSFAT for broader application
- The HSFAT is expected to provide a tool and opportunity for country ZDAP focal points and related agencies to assess and advocate for increased domestic funding for health security, including zoonotic diseases prevention and control

Session 4: Data Systems, Surveillance Systems, and Reporting for Zoonotic Diseases

Recommendations and Key Action Points

- Sharing information and surveillance data is at the heart of meeting the ZDAP objectives.
- Regular multi-sectoral meetings on sharing of zoonotic disease information and surveillance data are important for building trust between sectors.
- Confidentiality is essential to allow for open sharing.
- Multi-sectoral mechanisms for rapid response involving technical experts and policy makers are necessary.
- The multi-sector platform should be the basis for developing the GHSA roadmap

Session 5: Applying ZDAP in practice: addressing priority zoonotic diseases and outbreaks

Recommendations and Key Action Points (i)

- Enormous progress has been made on country-level One Health initiatives over the past few years. The adoption of the Hanoi Declaration in 2010 at the 7th International Ministerial Conference on Avian and Pandemic Influenza by over 40 countries including many present here, calling for a One Health approach to zoonotic diseases, has been strongly applied in the following years.
- The presentations demonstrate that a transformative movement is ongoing towards recognizing shared responsibilities and roles between the related sectors of HH, AH and EH.

Session 5: Applying ZDAP in practice: addressing priority zoonotic diseases and outbreaks

Recommendations and Key Action Points (ii)

- Strong interest on sharing further information:
 - Indonesia: rabies response, involvement of army and police and local female health volunteers, integrated bite case management (IBCM), dog vaccination/disease status and post-exposure prophylaxis (PeP)
 - Georgia: CCHF response, cross-border dimensions, regional integrated online surveillance system supported by DTRA
 - Senegal: mechanism for surveillance data sharing including data from the military

Session 6: Human, Wildlife and Livestock Interfaces, Research, Training, and Zoonotic Disease Workforce

Recommendations and Key Action Points

- The country presentations provide further examples of the use of tools and approaches in addressing One Health issues, including the One Health investigation and response to an outbreak affecting wildlife, livestock and humans Zimbabwe, including the role of the environment sector, and the use of the simulation exercise tool in Senegal.
- These presentations provide further examples of strong progress on One Health at the country level.
- Strong interest was noted in the response to anthrax in wildlife, livestock and humans in Zimbabwe, including the human case definitions and types of human infection, and the involvement of the environmental health sector.
- The One Health achievements presented at the Conference demonstrate the importance and impact of including veterinarians in public health field epidemiology training.

Session 7: The way forward for ZDAP: strengthening international ZDAP coordination and communications

Recommendations and Key Action Points (i)

- Endorsement of the updated ZDAP Strategic Plan as an important document setting out baseline information, gaps and challenges, expected activities, achievements and plans at global, regional and country levels in achieving the ZDAP five-year goal, objectives and desired impacts.
 - The updated ZDAP Action Plan will be circulated to ZDAP member countries and contributing organizations for further comments by 16 Sept 2017
 - The plan will be revised as necessary and circulated together with the report on the 3rd ZDAP Conference
 - The plan will be reported to the ZDAP Global Steering Committee and the upcoming GHSA High-Level Meeting, and disseminated via ghsagenda.org
 - The plan will be updated annually, linked to the annual ZDAP conference, with a focus on achievements and planned activities for the coming period
 - During the coming 12 months, a catalogue of ZDAP resources will be added as an annex to the plan, and documentation on experiences and good models (e.g. country case studies) will be developed

Session 7: The way forward for ZDAP: strengthening international ZDAP coordination and communications

Recommendations and Key Action Points (ii)

- Endorsement of the ZDAP Coordination Mechanism as a practical and effective approach to strengthening ZDAP coordination, building on the achievements to date.
- The leading and contributing countries, contributing organizations and key partners should move ahead to ensure the implementation of the ZDAP Coordination Mechanism, including:
 - Applying the rotating model of chairing amongst the leading countries, with effective annual handover and strong ongoing engagement from all three countries
 - Maintaining the contact list of ZDAP focal points. ZDAP countries and organizations are requested to confirm/reconfirm their ZDAP focal points to the leading countries.
 - Leading countries should identify the timing for their regular working groups (internal) and exchanges between the leading countries
 - Organizing regular tele/videoconferences of ZDAP leading and contributing countries, contributing organizations and partners. Recommended that the leading countries agree the tentative timing for the first one before leaving Da Nang (possible side-meeting in Uganda could also be explored)
 - Further documenting best practices/models—starting with those generated at the Conference—and sharing these within the ZDAP network, through the High-Level GHSA Meeting in Uganda and other relevant events, and via the GHSA website.
 - Organizing the next annual ZDAP Conference (Senegal 2018)

Session 7: The way forward for ZDAP: strengthening international ZDAP coordination and communications

Recommendations and Key Action Points (iii)

- To build on the successive conferences, implementation of the ZDAP coordination mechanism and ZDAP Strategic Plan, ZDAP countries, organizations and partners should pay attention to planning and follow up activities, for example:
 - Documenting and sharing their models
 - Ensuring their ZDAP focal point contacts are updated
 - Ensuring their participation in tele/videoconferences
 - Travel arrangements to participate in key events such as the GHSA High-Level Meeting in October 2017 and the next ZDAP Conference in Senegal in 2018
- A number of regional models, approaches and systems were noted, including the ECOWAS regional surveillance network, the ASEAN Rabies Elimination Strategy, and the Silk Road regional surveillance system presented by Georgia. The need for cross-border and regional approaches was also emphasized in response to a number of issues. ZDAP could explore opportunities to engage and collaborate with regional organizations such as ASEAN, SAARC and ECOWAS.