

The updated ZDAP Global Strategic Plan

Ms. Dao Thu Trang,

Secretariat of the One Health Partnership for Zoonoses, Viet Nam

Background

- Prevent-2: ZDAP is one of 11 GHSA Action Packages
- All GHSA member countries participate in at least one Action Package as a leading or contributing country
- International organizations play a contributing role
- Action Package progress is reported to the annual GHSA High-Level Meeting
- The ZDAP Strategic Plan aims to set out practical actions toward achieving GHSA targets

The Strategic Plan for the Zoonotic Diseases Action Package, 2015-2019

*Version 1 – 1st ZDAP Conference,
August 2015*

ZDAP Strategic Plan
initially developed through a
pre-conference questionnaire,
discussion and feedback at the
1st ZDAP Conference in Hanoi in
August 2015

*Updated for the 3rd ZDAP Conference,
August 2017*

The current version incorporates:

- ✓ Updated list of ZDAP member countries
- ✓ Information from a questionnaire for ZDAP member countries, July-August 2017
- ✓ Comments from ZDAP member countries on the draft updated plan
- ✓ Further information from the country posters and presentations at the 3rd ZDAP Conference

2015

Baseline Information

ITEM	2015 (15 country responses)	2017 (10 country responses)
National coordination mechanism?	80% of responding countries	100% of responding countries
Inter-sectoral cooperation frameworks?	87% of responding countries	78% of responding countries
Priority zoonotic diseases?	30 zoonotic diseases of concern identified Most common: Rabies, Avian Influenza, Brucellosis, Anthrax, Leptospirosis	27 priority zoonotic diseases identified Most common: Rabies, Anthrax, Avian influenza, Ebola, TB
Active or passive surveillance for priority zoonotic diseases?	100% conduct zoonotic disease surveillance	100% conduct zoonotic disease surveillance
Sharing surveillance data between sectors?	100% share surveillance data 53% share only on request or during outbreak/emergency	89% share surveillance data 56% share only on request or during outbreak/emergency
Laboratory capacity to test for priority zoonotic diseases?	Most can test for at least some priority zoonotic diseases. Several need further capacity development.	78% have sufficient human health lab capacity 67% have sufficient animal health lab capacity

Identification of gaps and challenges

I. One Health Coordination	II. Data & Surveillance Systems, Reporting	III. Human, Wildlife, and Livestock Interfaces	IV. Outbreak Response	V. Cross-cutting issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal coordination mechanisms Not all relevant sectors involved Effective only during crises Divisions between human health and animal health Cross-border coordination Financial sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Data sharing between sectors Limited Resources Unreliable data and underreporting Surveillance systems of different sectors not compatible Diagnostic capacity for some zoonotic diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of information on high risk interfaces Understanding disease drivers, disease ecology Multi-sectoral risk analysis, coordination, communication Global lack of capacity on wildlife health and pathogen ecology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weak outbreak response and joint investigation capacity SOPs not always available or may not be applied Political will to implement regulations and SOPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> OH HR quantity and quality AH services at the local level not available or stretched Gaps in risk communications to the public, health workers, etc.

what will be done

key actors

Leading Countries



Contributing Countries



Contributing Organizations



Strategic Plan for the Zoonotic Diseases Action Package (ZDAP), 2015-2019

5-year action items

1. Emphasize One Health approaches across all relevant sectors of government with the goal of detecting and controlling zoonotic threats while they are still in animal populations. This approach should enhance national ability to meet international standards and improve the quality of human and animal health systems via the WHO IHR Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Monitoring Framework and the OIE PVS Pathway.
2. Implement joint IHR and PVS training programs for human and animal health services.
3. Increase the compatibility of existing animal and human diagnostics and surveillance data fields, avoiding the creation of new data systems wherever possible.
4. Introduce and advise national multi-sectoral policies and regulatory guidelines promoting poultry and livestock production and marketing practices that minimize the risk of zoonotic disease emergence, including food safety policies and guidelines as well as legislation reinforcing veterinary supervision of the use of antibiotics in animals.
5. Support the implementation of national architecture for real-time bio-surveillance, spanning animal and human populations to support disease monitoring, reporting and analysis via bio-surveillance of high-risk wildlife groups (i.e., birds, bats, etc.).
6. Actively address the proposal of core competencies and systems requirements (e.g., laboratory methods, surveillance data fields) for implementation of the surveillance system.
7. Enhance, link, and increase analytic capability within disease reporting systems (WHO, WAHIS), to ensure that WHO, FAO, and OIE receive pertinent information.
8. Introduce an operational framework that supports multi-sectoral notification for outbreaks of suspected zoonotic origin in the early stage of emergence (prior to efficient human-to-human transmission). The framework should address outbreaks that occur in both animals and humans at a similar time and/or place.
9. Introduce systems that promote complementary research, for public health purposes, and analysis within and across countries for enhanced prevention, detection and response activities for emerging zoonotic diseases.

Joint Global actions

No.	Activity / Action Area	Highlighted Activities	Status
1	Annual ZDAP Conferences	Viet Nam (2015), Indonesia (2016), Viet Nam (2017), Senegal TBC (2018).	Completed
2	Five-Year ZDAP Action Plan, 2015-2019	Updated for the 3rd ZDAP Conference	Ongoing
3	ZDAP coordination mechanism	ZDAP Coordination Mechanism TOR proposed	Ongoing
4	Regular teleconferences and e-mail communications	ZDAP Coordination Mechanism TOR propose regular video/teleconference meetings and email communications	Planned
5	Establish a platform to share information	ZDAP Coordination Mechanism TOR propose sharing information on https://zhs.aqa.gov.sg	Planned
6	Exchange visits between ZDAP leading countries	Viet Nam delegation visited Indonesia in May 2017. Further exchange visits between leading countries to be arranged at least annually in 2017, 2018, 2019.	Completed
7	Inventory and share resources	Catalogue of global, regional and country-level ZDAP resources to be developed.	Planned
8	Develop and share adaptable tools/ frameworks/curricula	Information has been shared at the 2 nd and 3 rd ZDAP Conferences	Completed
9	Develop and share Good Animal Management Practices/SOPs	ZDAP Coordination TOR propose that the ZDAP Working Group will explore suitable options for an online system for sharing relevant ZDAP information, tools and resources.	Planned
10	Develop and share good wildlife farming management practices/SOPs	Content will be sourced from ZDAP countries and organizations and related partners	Planned

Highlighted national actions

No.	Action Areas	Highlighted Activities	Cross-border?	Status
1	One Health Coordination	[The ZDAP Strategic Plan captures expected activities, grouped into the five ZDAP action areas, and records a summary of achievements to date and future plans.]		
2	Data & Surveillance Systems, Reporting			
3	Human, Wildlife, and Livestock Interfaces			
4	Regular teleconferences and e-mail			
5	Platform to share information			

periodically updated

2019

5-Year Target, Objectives and Indicators

Five-Year Target

Adopt measured behaviours, policies and/or practices that minimize disease risk and the spill-over of zoonotic diseases from lower animals into human populations

Objectives

- To increase regional and international cooperation and collaboration on prevention and control of Zoonotic diseases through the GHSA ZDAP
- To strengthen the technical capacities of the Animal Health and Human Health Services to support zoonotic diseases prevention and control activities
- To establish and further strengthen the coordination, communication and information sharing among stakeholders involved in zoonotic diseases prevention and control

As Measured by:

Identify the five zoonotic diseases/ pathogens of greatest public health concern and strengthen existing surveillance systems for prioritized zoonoses

Desired Impacts

1. Implementation of guidance and models on behaviours, policies and practices to minimize the spill-over, spread, and full emergence of zoonotic disease into or out of human populations prior to the development of efficient human-to-human transmission.
2. Nations will develop and implement operational frameworks - based on international standards, guidelines, and successful existing models - that specify the actions necessary to promote One Health approaches to policies, practices and behaviours that could minimize the risk of zoonotic disease emergence and spread.

ZDAP 5-year target, objectives and indicators

Five-Year Target

Adopt measured behaviours, policies and/or practices that minimize disease risk and the spill-over of zoonotic diseases from lower animals into human populations

Objectives

- To increase regional and international cooperation and collaboration on prevention and control of Zoonotic diseases through the GHSA ZDAP
- To strengthen the technical capacities of the Animal Health and Human Health Services to support zoonotic diseases prevention and control activities
- To establish and further strengthen the coordination, communication and information sharing among stakeholders involved in zoonotic diseases prevention and control

As Measured by:

Identify the five zoonotic diseases/ pathogens of greatest public health concern and strengthen existing surveillance systems for prioritized zoonoses

Desired national impacts

1

Implementation of guidance and models on behaviours, policies and practices to minimize the spill-over, spread, and full emergence of zoonotic disease into or out of human populations prior to the development of efficient human-to-human transmission.

2

Nations will develop and implement operational frameworks - based on international standards, guidelines, and successful existing models - that specify the actions necessary to promote One Health approaches to policies, practices and behaviours that could minimize the risk of zoonotic disease emergence and spread.

ZDAP member countries and organizations

Leading Countries

 Indonesia  Viet Nam  Senegal

Contributing Countries

 Bangladesh  Liberia  United States
 Cote d'Ivoire  Netherlands  Yemen
 Finland  South Africa  Zimbabwe
 Georgia  Sweden
 Kenya  United Kingdom

Contributing Organizations

 WHO
 FAO
 OIE

5-year action items (i)

1	Emphasize One Health approaches across all relevant sectors of government with the goal of detecting and controlling zoonotic threats while they are still in animal populations. This approach should enhance national ability to meet international standards and improve the quality of human and animal health systems via the WHO IHR Joint External Evaluation (JEE) and Monitoring Framework and the OIE PVS Pathway.
2	Implement joint IHR and PVS training programs for human and animal health services.
3	Increase the compatibility of existing animal and human diagnostics and surveillance data fields , avoiding the creation of new data systems wherever possible.
4	Introduce and advise national multi-sectoral policies and regulatory guidelines promoting poultry and livestock production and marketing practices that minimize the risk of zoonotic disease emergence, including food safety policies and guidelines as well as legislation reinforcing veterinary supervision of the use of antibiotics in animals.

5-year action items (i)

5	Support the implementation of national architecture for real-time bio-surveillance , spanning animal and human populations to support disease monitoring, reporting and analysis via bio-surveillance of high-risk wildlife groups (i.e., birds, bats, etc.).
6	Actively address the proposal of core competencies and systems requirements (e.g., laboratory methods, surveillance data fields) for implementation of the surveillance system .
7	Enhance, link, and increase analytic capability within disease reporting systems (WHO, WAHIS), to ensure that WHO, FAO, and OIE receive pertinent information.
8	Introduce an operational framework that supports multi-sectoral notification for outbreaks of suspected zoonotic origin in the early stage of emergence (prior to efficient human-to-human transmission). The framework should address outbreaks that occur in both animals and humans at a similar time and/or place.
9	Introduce systems that promote complementary research , for public health purposes, and analysis within and across countries for enhanced prevention, detection and response activities for emerging zoonotic diseases.

Baseline information and the situation as of August 2017 (i)

- Baseline information in 2015 was gathered from ZDAP member countries and also other countries attending the 1st ZDAP Conference (15 country responses, including 7 ZDAP member countries)
- Updated information in 2017 has been gathered only from ZDAP Member Countries (10 country responses)
- Data is therefore not directly comparable between the two surveys
- The 2017 results are more relevant to the ZDAP member countries, and thus more useful for monitoring in future years. They may also reveal some potential trends.

Baseline information and the situation as of August 2017 (ii)

ITEM	2015 (15 country responses)	2017 (10 country responses)
National coordination mechanism?	80% of responding countries	100% of responding countries
Inter-sectoral cooperation framework?	87% of responding countries	80% of responding countries
Priority zoonotic diseases?	30 zoonotic diseases of concern identified Most common: Rabies, Avian Influenza, Brucellosis, Anthrax, Leptospirosis	27 priority zoonotic diseases identified Most common: Rabies, Anthrax, Avian Influenza, Ebola, TB
Active or passive surveillance for priority zoonotic diseases?	100% conduct zoonotic disease surveillance	100% conduct zoonotic disease surveillance 90 percent conducting ongoing zoonotic disease surveillance in animals
Sharing surveillance data between sectors?	100% share surveillance data 53% share only on request or during outbreak/emergency	90% share surveillance data 60% share only on request or during outbreak/emergency
Laboratory capacity to test for priority zoonotic diseases?	Most can test for at least some priority zoonotic diseases. Several need further capacity development.	80% have sufficient human health lab capacity 70% have sufficient animal health lab capacity

Baseline information and the situation as of August 2017 (ii)

ITEM	2015 (15 country responses)	2017 (10 country responses)
<i>Coordinated HH and AH response to outbreaks?</i>	60%	100%
<i>In-country or regional FETP participation?</i>	100%	100%
<i>WHO IHR JEE planned or completed?</i>		90% (all but one already completed)
<i>OIE PVS been planned or completed?</i>		70%
<i>World Bank HSFAT planned?</i>		10% (pilot process in Viet Nam)
<i>National zoonotic disease plan and/or GHSA roadmap?</i>		60% have a multi-sectoral plan for zoonotic diseases prevention and control 80% have a GHSA roadmap in place or under development

Gaps and challenges for key ZDAP action areas

I. One Health Coordination	II. Data & Surveillance Systems, Reporting	III. Human, Wildlife, and Livestock Interfaces	IV. Outbreak Response	V. Cross-cutting issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formal coordination mechanisms • Not all relevant sectors involved • Effective only during crises • Divisions between human health and animal health • Cross-border coordination • Financial sustainability • Private sector engagement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data sharing between sectors • Limited Resources • Unreliable data and underreporting • Surveillance systems of different sectors not compatible • Diagnostic capacity for some zoonotic diseases • Procedures for sharing samples and results 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of information on high risk interfaces • Understanding disease drivers, disease ecology • Multi-sectoral risk analysis, coordination, communication • Global lack of capacity on wildlife health and pathogen ecology • Oversight of wildlife farming and trade; SOPs/best practices • Global illegal wildlife trafficking • Fungal and parasitic diseases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak outbreak response and joint investigation capacity • SOPs not always available or may not be applied • Political will to implement regulations and SOPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Health human resources quantity and quality • Animal health services at the local level may be unavailable or overstretched • Gaps in risk communications to the public, health workers, etc.

What will be done:

Joint ZDAP activities at the global level (i)

No.	Activity / Action Areas	Highlighted Activities	Status
1	Annual ZDAP Conferences	Viet Nam (2015), Indonesia (2016), Viet Nam (2017). Senegal TBC (2018).	Completed Planned
2	Five-Year ZDAP Action Plan, 2015-2019	Updated for the 3rd ZDAP Conference	Ongoing
3	ZDAP coordination mechanism	ZDAP Coordination Mechanism TOR prepared	Ongoing
4	Regular teleconferences and e-mail communications	ZDAP Coordination Mechanism TOR propose regular video/teleconference meetings and email communications	Planned
5	Establish a platform to share information	ZDAP Coordination Mechanism TOR propose sharing information on (https://ghsagenda.org)	Planned
6	Exchange visits between ZDAP leading countries	Viet Nam delegation visited Indonesia in May 2017 Further exchange visits between leading countries to be arranged at least annually in 2017, 2018, 2019.	Completed Planned

What will be done:

Joint ZDAP activities at the global level (ii)

No.	Activity / Action Areas	Highlighted Activities	Status
7	Inventory and share resources	Catalogue of global, regional and country-level ZDAP resources to be developed	Planned
8	Develop and share adaptable tools/ frameworks/curricula	Information has been shared at the 2 nd and 3 rd ZDAP Conferences ZDAP Coordination TOR propose that the	Completed Planned
9	Develop and share Good Animal Management Practices/SOPs	ZDAP Working Group will explore suitable options for an online system for sharing relevant ZDAP information, tools and	
10	Develop and share good wildlife farming management practices/SOPs	resources. Content will be sourced from ZDAP countries and organizations and related partners	Planned

What will be done:

National ZDAP achievements and plans

No.	Action Areas	Highlighted Activities	Cross-border?	Status
1	One Health Coordination	<i>[The ZDAP Strategic Plan captures expected activities, grouped into the five ZDAP action areas, and records a summary of achievements to date and future plans.]</i>		
2	Data & Surveillance Systems, Reporting			
3	Human, Wildlife, and Livestock Interfaces			
4	Regular teleconferences and e-mail			
5	Platform to share information			

Recommended next steps

- 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