



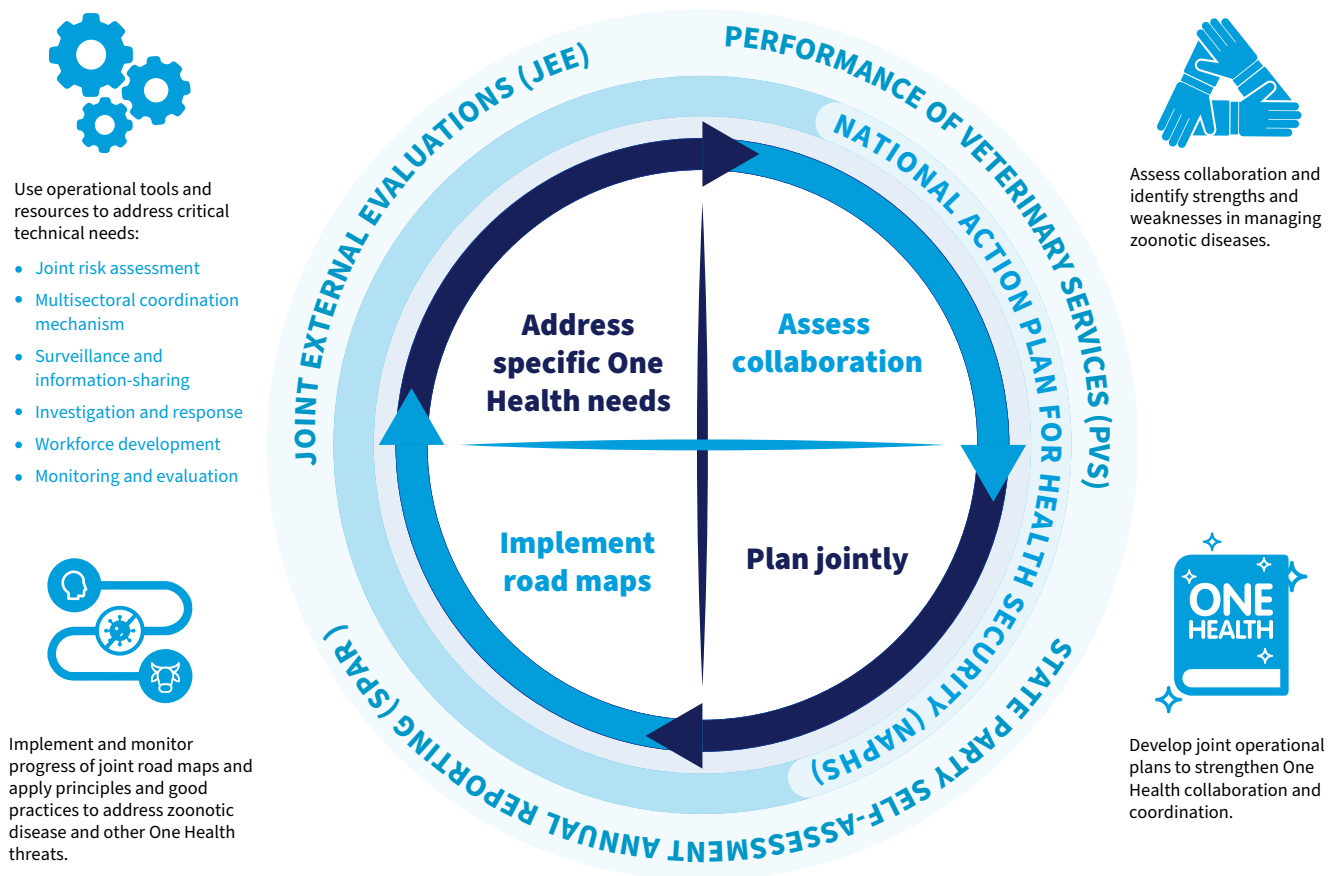
Multisectoral Collaboration at the Human-Animal-Environmental Interface

One Health implementation for health security

One Health, as defined by the One Health High-Level Expert Panel (OHHLEP), is “an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems”. To improve health security through One Health implementation, the pathway to strengthen collaboration between sectors at the human-animal-environmental interface (HAI pathway) was proposed. Strategic guides and tools, developed to support countries and areas through different steps of the HAI pathway, are described below in Figure 1.

Goal: Strengthen multisectoral collaboration at the human-animal-environmental interface at national and subnational levels.

Figure 1. HAI pathway to strengthen collaboration between sectors at the human-animal-environmental interface



STEP 1

Assess collaboration



Countries assess current multisectoral coordination and collaboration. The assessment is based on the technical areas that are key for the **prevention, detection** and **response** to health events at the human-animal-environmental interface.

STEP 2

Jointly plan



Countries develop **joint road maps** to strengthen how different sectors work together at the human-animal-environmental interface.

STEP 4

Address specific One Health needs

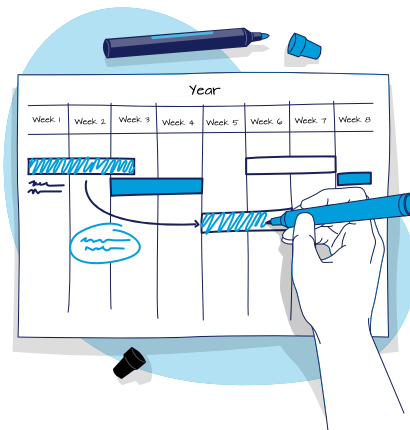


The **Tripartite Zoonoses Guide (TZG)** operational tools are available to support countries through targeted capacity-strengthening for zoonotic diseases and other One Health challenges.

The operational tools for joint risk assessment, multisectoral coordination mechanism, and surveillance and information-sharing are available in all official languages of the United Nations and can be flexibly used by countries. Operational tools for workforce development, and monitoring and evaluation are currently being developed (as of February 2023). In addition, a response preparedness workshop has been designed to support countries in coordination for joint response to zoonotic disease outbreaks.

STEP 3

Implement road maps



Countries implement, apply principles and good practices, and monitor programmes and activities that support **multisectoral coordination** and collaboration. The National Bridging Workshops (NBW) Programme could be used to help countries through Step 1 to 3. The **Tripartite Zoonoses Guide (TZG)** provides principles and good practices for zoonotic disease preparedness and response and could also be applied to other One Health challenges.



National Bridging Workshop (NBW) and Programme

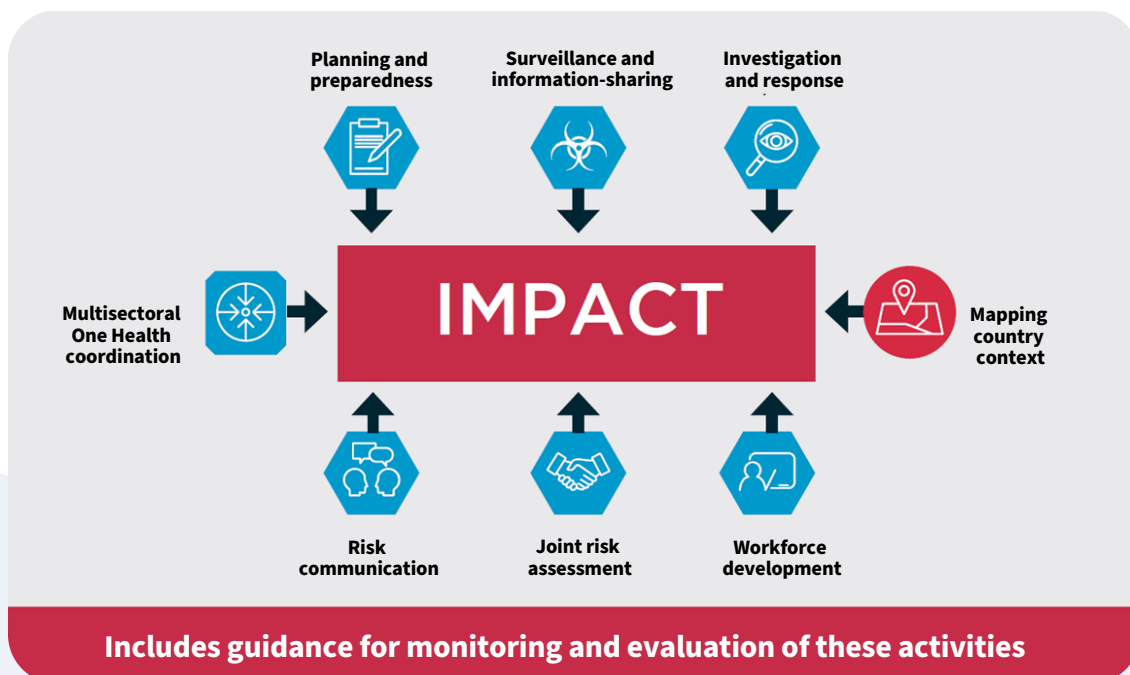
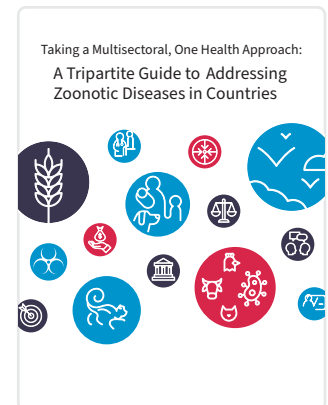
- **The goal** of the NBW Programme is to provide a methodology for planning and implementing a road map to improve One Health collaboration at the human-animal-environmental interface.
- **The process** involves a three-day NBW and the follow-up phase.
- **The outputs** of the workshop include a diagnosis of the strengths and weaknesses in the current collaboration among the human health, animal health and environment sectors, as well as a consensual and operational road map to improve collaboration.

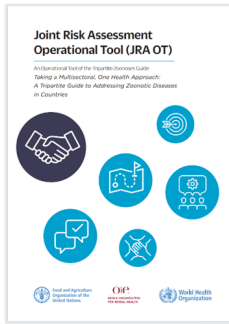
After the workshop, follow-up activities are based on four pillars: recruitment of a national catalyst; monitoring and evaluation of road map implementation; technical and financial support by the Tripartite organizations; and the NBW community of practice.

Tripartite Zoonoses Guide (TZG)

The goal of the TZG is to provide countries with standardized guidance to collaboratively address zoonotic diseases and other health threats at the human-animal-environmental interface. The associated operational tools provide step-by-step guidance for countries to address technical options described in the various chapters of the guide.

By using the TZG and its associated operational tools countries can build or strengthen their national capacities in:





Joint Risk Assessment (JRA) Operational Tool

- **The goal** is to support countries to conduct joint qualitative risk assessments for threats at the human-animal-environment interface.
- **The process** includes a 10-step guidance and a three-day workshop guiding countries on how to implement a joint qualitative risk assessment by all relevant sectors.
- **The output** of the JRA is the report containing the aligned risk assessment outcome, risk management options, communication needs and recommendations.



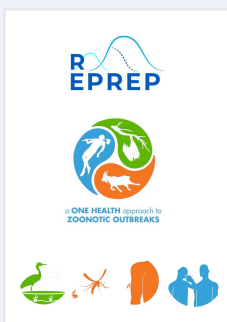
Surveillance and information-sharing operational tool

- **The goal** is to assess and strengthen the capacity for coordinated, multisectoral surveillance and information-sharing for zoonotic diseases within the country.
- **The process** includes a nine-step guidance and a three- or four-day workshop guiding countries through different modules from introduction to reporting, stakeholder engagement and road map implementation.
- **The outputs** of the surveillance and information-sharing operational tool are a road map and a workplan for the country to establish or strengthen their surveillance and information-sharing system.



Multisectoral Coordination Mechanisms (MCM) Operational Tool

- **The goal** is to provide a stepwise-approach for countries to establish or strengthen a government-led multisectoral, One Health mechanism for zoonotic disease and other One Health challenges.
- **The process** includes a three-day workshop and 18 technical elements that countries can prioritize as they establish or strengthen the mechanism's resources, structure and activities.
- **The outputs** of the MCM Operational Tool are an agreement on the objectives of the One Health mechanism, a government-validated action plan and a final workshop report.



Response Preparedness Workshop (RePrep)

- **The goal** is to support countries in developing an operational framework on jointly responding to zoonotic disease outbreaks.
- **The process** is an interactive three-day workshop that guides participants through a zoonotic outbreak scenario, enabling open discussions to help them work together in the state of emergency.
- **The output** of the RePrep is an agreed operational framework on how to coordinate joint response during the various phases of a zoonotic outbreak.

By adopting principles and good practices provided in the TZG and implementing its associated operational tools, countries are more equipped to comply with the International Health Regulations (2005) provided by the World Health Organization and the Terrestrial and Aquatic Health Codes provided by the World Organisation for Animal Health. Please note that the TZG operational tools can be implemented iteratively to assist countries to make appropriate adjustments according to the changing context.