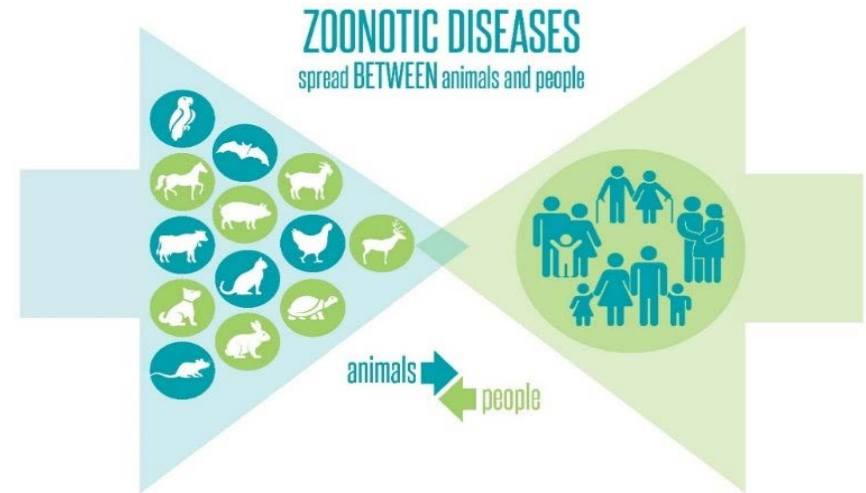


ZOONOTIC DISEASES ARE THREAT TO HEALTH SECURITY

- **60%** of existing human infectious diseases are zoonotic
- At least **70%** of emerging infectious diseases of humans have animal origin
- **3 out of 5** new human diseases that appear every year are of animal origin
- **80%** of agents with potential bioterrorist use are zoonotic pathogens
- **One Health** approach essential



One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Process

*A collaborative process
for prioritization*

For information and the latest resources, contact

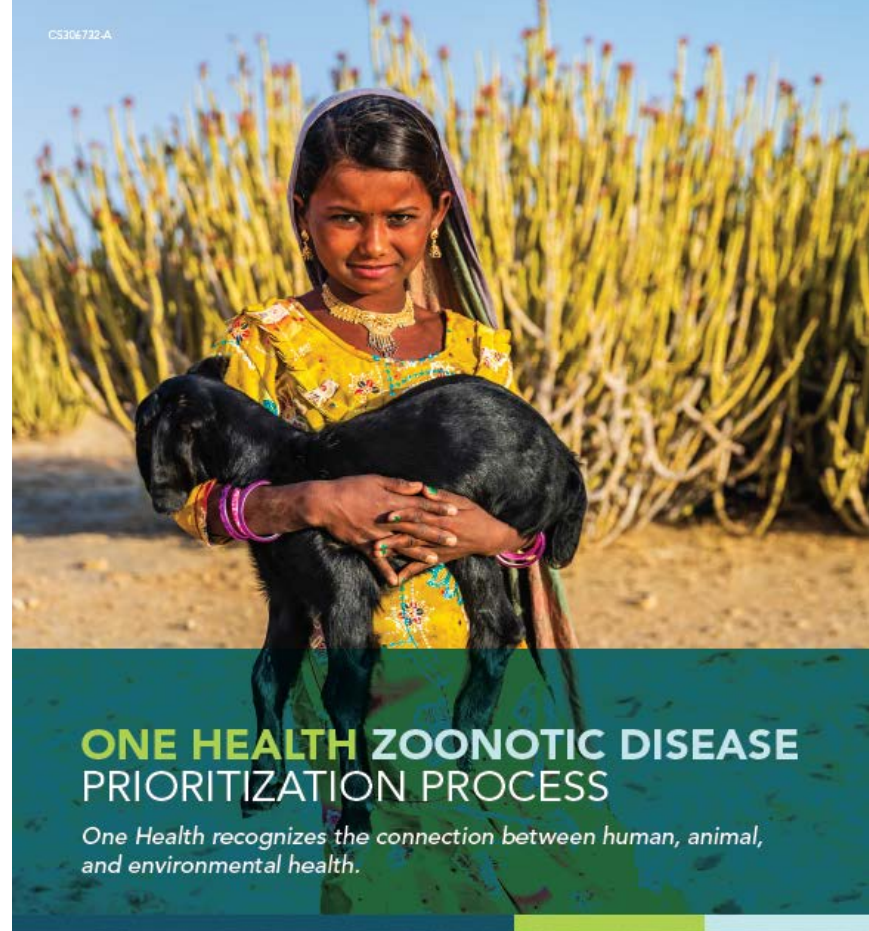
OneHealth@cdc.gov

Available at:

<https://www.cdc.gov/onehealth/global-activities/prioritization.html>



CS306732-A



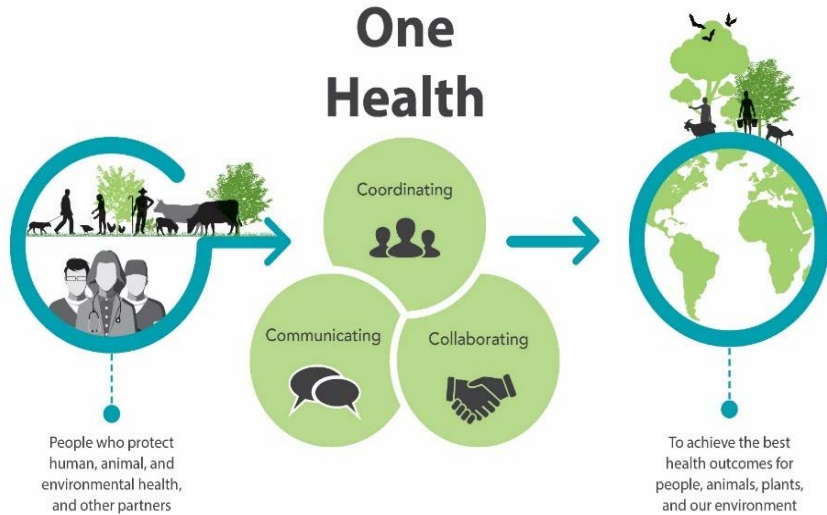
ONE HEALTH ZOOONOTIC DISEASE PRIORITIZATION PROCESS

*One Health recognizes the connection between human, animal,
and environmental health.*



U.S. Department of
Health and Human Services
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention

WHY WE NEED ONE HEALTH METHOD FOR ZONOOSES PRIORITIZATION



- **No one sector can address all health issues alone**
- **Successful public health interventions require coordination of One Health teams**
- **Process of collaborative prioritization provides a foundation for trust**
- **Collaborative prioritization is fundamental to capacity building and advancing global health security**
- **Action planning and strategy implementation are more likely to be successful if all One Health partners are equally involved in planning and prioritizing**

GOALS OF ONE HEALTH ZOOONOTIC DISEASE PRIORITIZATION (OHZDP) WORKSHOP

To use a One Health approach to:

1. Prioritize zoonotic diseases of greatest concern for a country, region, or other area
2. Develop next steps and action plans to address the priority zoonotic diseases in collaboration with One Health partners



One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Process Overview

Before the Workshop

Prepare and Plan

- Contact the CDC One Health Office at least 3 months before scheduling a workshop for up to date materials
- Identify Core Planning Team & obtain financial resources for the workshop
- Identify the right participants
- Generate an initial list of zoonotic diseases and conduct a literature review



During the Workshop

- Develop Criteria
- Develop Questions
- Rank Criteria
- Score Zoonotic Diseases
- Prioritize Zoonotic Diseases
- Discuss Next Steps and Action Plans for Multisectoral, One Health Engagement

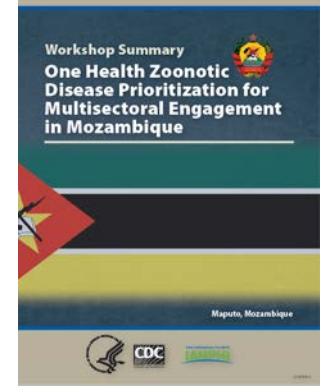
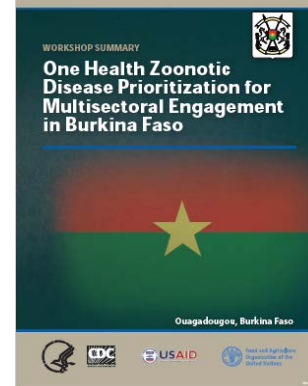
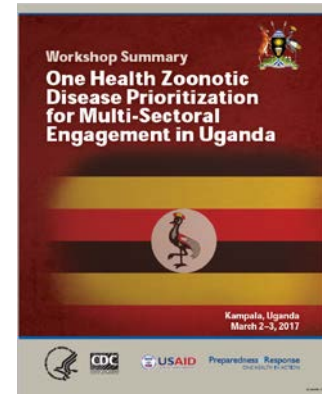
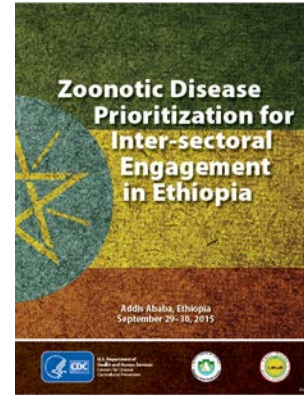


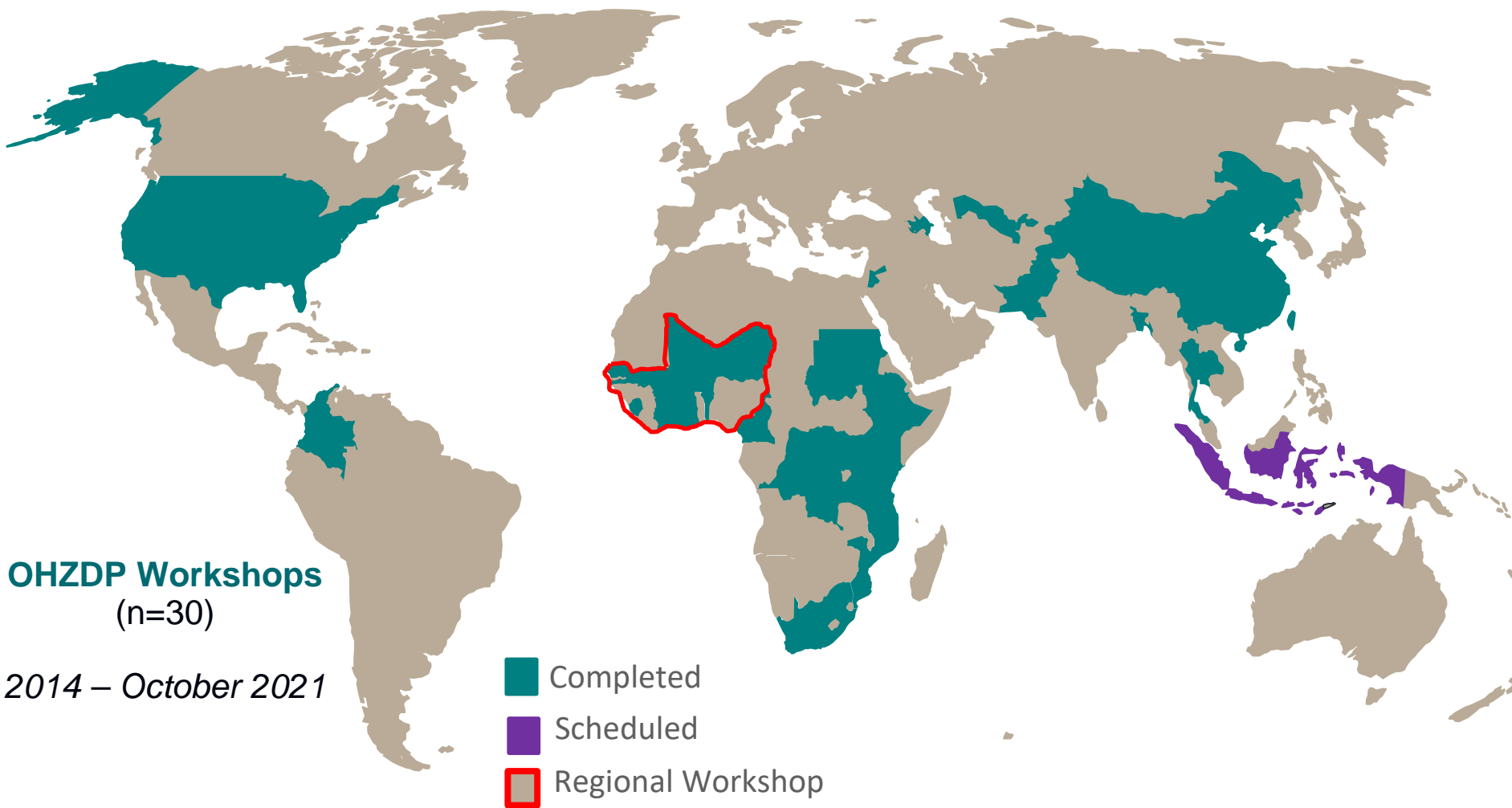
After the Workshop

- Stakeholders advocate and implement recommended next steps and action plans for the priority zoonotic diseases
- Finalize workshop report and associated publications
- Continue advancing One Health among human, animal, and environmental health sectors and other relevant partners

OUTCOMES OF THE OHZDP PROCESS

- List of priority zoonotic diseases of greatest concern agreed upon by all represented One Health sectors
- Recommendations for next steps and action plans for One Health engagement to address priority zoonotic diseases
- Understanding roles and responsibilities of all represented One Health sectors
- Creation or strengthening of One Health coordination mechanisms and networks
- Immediately after workshop, stakeholders advocate and implement recommended next steps and action plans for priority zoonoses





*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the African Union.

One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Workshops in Africa

Total = 20

National Level = 19

Regional Level = 1

2015 – October 2021



Completed Regional Workshop

- ECOWAS

Completed National Workshop

- Burkina Faso
- Cameroon
- Cote D'Ivoire
- Ethiopia (2015)
- Kenya
- Mali
- Senegal
- Sierra Leone
- Tanzania
- Uganda
- South Africa
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Rwanda
- Ghana
- Mozambique
- Ethiopia (2019)
- Niger
- Benin
- Sudan

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Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)

Regional Priority Zoonotic Diseases - 2018

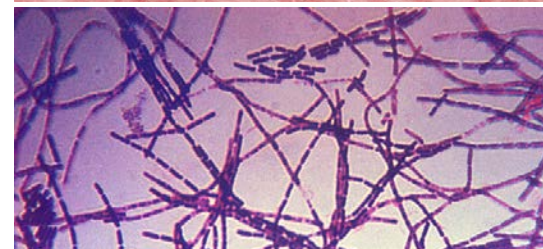
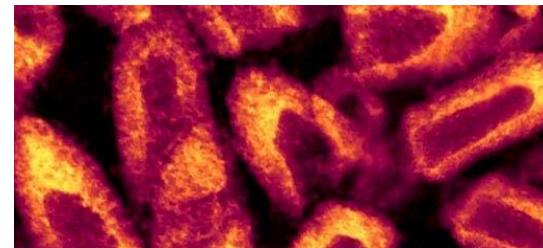
1. Anthrax
2. Rabies
3. Ebola and other viral hemorrhagic fevers (ex. Lassa, Marburg, Rift Valley Fever, and Crimean Congo Hemorrhagic Fever)
4. Zoonotic influenzas
5. Zoonotic tuberculosis
6. Trypanosomiasis
7. Yellow Fever



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COMMONLY PRIORITIZED DISEASES IN AFRICA

Zoonotic Disease	Percent of Workshops that Prioritized Zoonotic Disease in Africa (n=20)
Rabies	95
Zoonotic Influenza*	90
Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers†	85
Anthrax	75
Brucellosis	60



COMMON RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEXT STEPS IN AFRICA

Recommendation	Percent of Workshops in Africa (n=20)
Create/strengthen One Health coordination mechanism	90
Improve outbreak response capacity	85
Improve surveillance capacity	85
Improve data and information sharing across sectors	80
Improve or develop laboratory capacity	80
Strengthen One Health workforce	75
Develop response plans for priority zoonotic diseases	70
Support training activities for zoonotic diseases	70

One Health

CDC > One Health > What We Do



One Health

- One Health Basics +
- Who We Are +
- What We Do -
 - Zoonotic Disease Prioritization -
 - Prioritization Overview
 - Completed Workshops
 - US Workshop
- One Health in Action +
- ZOHU Calls/Webinars +
- Resource Library +
- What's New
- Connect with Us

One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization (OHZDP)

Experts from CDC's One Health Office lead [One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization \(OHZDP\) workshops](#) in countries, regions, and other areas to help them prioritize their top zoonotic diseases of greatest concern.

About the process

The [OHZDP process](#) brings together representatives from human, animal, and environmental health sectors, as well as other relevant partners, to prioritize zoonotic diseases of greatest concern for multisectoral, One Health collaboration in a country, region, or other area. This process uses a transparent approach and incorporates equal input from all represented One Health sectors working at the human-animal-environment interface.

The goals of the OHZDP process are to use a multisectoral, One Health approach to

1. Prioritize zoonotic diseases of greatest concern
2. Develop next steps and action plans to address the priority zoonotic diseases in collaboration with One Health partners

The OHZDP process uses a multisectoral, One Health approach to prioritize zoonotic diseases of greatest concern that should be jointly addressed by human, animal, and environmental health sectors.

OHZDP Overview Document



[See the OHZDP Overview Document](#)

What We Do

Zoonotic Disease Prioritization

Prioritization Overview

Completed Workshops

US Workshop

WORKSHOP SUMMARY

One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization for Multisectoral Engagement in Burkina Faso



Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso



Workshop Summary One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization for Multisectoral Engagement in Tanzania



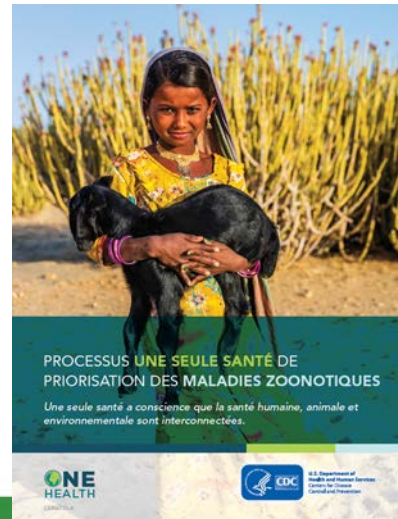
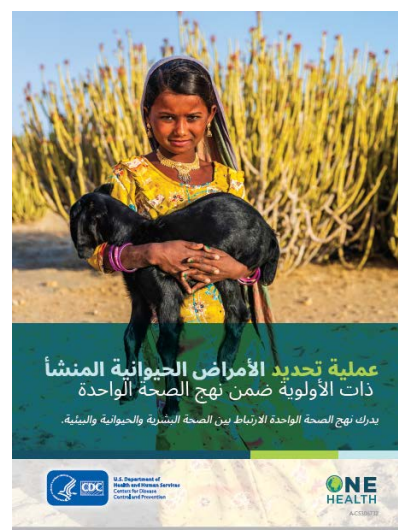
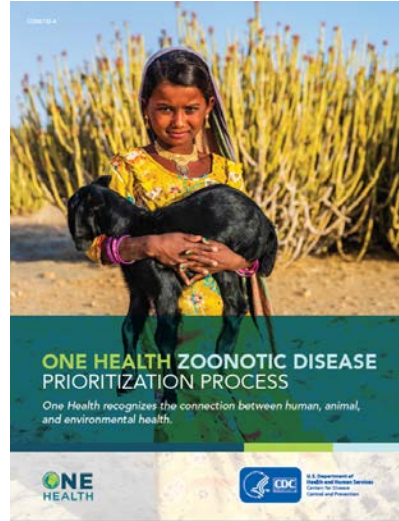
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
 March 23-24, 2017



OHZDP WORKSHOP MATERIALS

Available in

- Arabic
- English
- French
- Portuguese
- Spanish



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- **Grace Goryoka, Ria Ghai, Nadia, Oussayef, Laura Murrell, Hayley Belles, and others at CDC**
- **Trained OHZDP facilitators across CDC, WHO, and FAO**
- **Representatives from Human, Animal, and Environmental Health sectors and government participants**
- **Partners at FAO, WHO, OIE, USAID, DTRA, and others**



