

## Current major event

### One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization Process

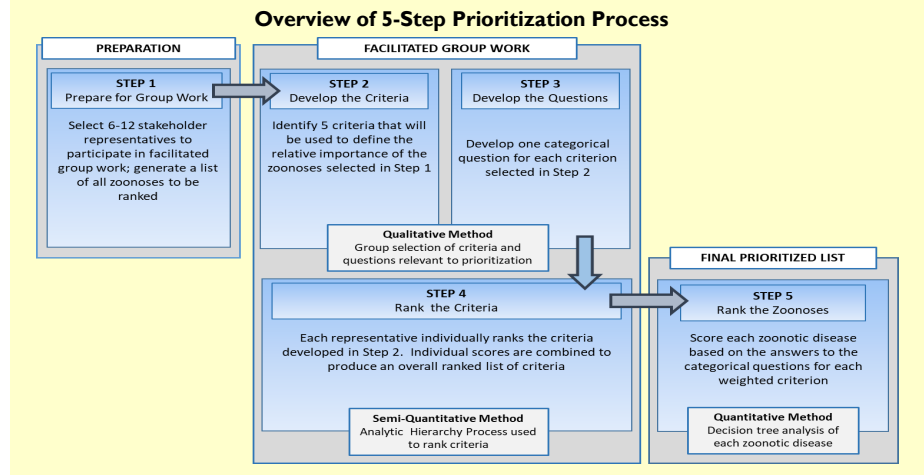
In June 2019, a master facilitator training workshop on One Health Zoonotic Disease Prioritization (OHZDP) was organized by FAO and US-CDC at the One Health office in Rome. It aimed to provide FAO and WHO staff from different regions the necessary knowledge and skills for training of national-level partners on OHZDP process.

#### Editorial note

The health of animals and the environment play a key role in human health. Most of the known human infectious diseases and 75% of emerging infectious diseases are of zoonotic origin. The Eastern Mediterranean region has been an epicenter of many zoonotic disease outbreaks in the past two decades (*see table*). To tackle these outbreaks that originate at the human-animal-environment interface, a coordinated, collaborative, multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral approach is required. The One Health approach is an approach to designing and implementing programs, policies, legislation and research through collaboration between multiple sectors to achieve better public health outcomes. To effectively and efficiently allocate the limited financial and human resources in this collaboration, it is essential to identify and prioritize the zoonotic diseases of concern.

US-CDC has developed a OHZDP process that utilizes qualitative, semi-quantitative and quantitative methods to bring together One Health representatives from human, animal, and environmental health sectors. It allows equal input from all relevant participating sectors, using a transparent and timely method. It is locally adaptable and could be applicable for use at subnational, national, and regional levels.

The OHZDP process achieves the above goals in 5 steps (*see figure*): (1) workshop preparation, where the purpose and goal of the workshop is clearly defined, a list of diseases to be ranked is generated and voting members from all relevant sectors are identified; (2) criteria development, where 5 criteria to define the importance of listed disease are identified and agreed upon by all voting members; (3) development of one categorical question for each of the selected criteria; (4) ranking criteria, where each voting member individually ranks the selected criteria. Individual scores are then combined to produce an overall list of crite-



### Emerging Zoonotic Diseases outbreaks in EMR 2000-2019

Disease	Outbreaks
Yellow fever	Sudan (2005, 2012, 2013)
Monkey pox	Sudan (2005)
Rift Valley fever	Yemen (2000), Saudi Arabia (2000), Sudan (2007)
MERS-CoV	Bahrain (2016), Egypt (2014), Iran (2014), Jordan (2012), Kuwait (2013), Lebanon (2014, 2017), Oman (2013-2017, 2018, 2019), Qatar (2012-2017), Saudi Arabia (2012-2019), Tunisia (2013), United Arab Emirates (2013-2017, 2018), Yemen (2014)
Influenza A (H5N1)	Iraq (2006, Djibouti (2006), Pakistan (2007), Egypt (2006-2017)
Influenza A (H9N2)	Egypt (2016)
Dengue fever	Djibouti (2012), Egypt (2015), Oman (2014, 2018), Pakistan (2012, 2013, 2014, 2017, 2019), Yemen (2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019), Sudan (2014, 2017)
Plague	Libya (2009)
Crimean-Congo haemorrhagic fever	Afghanistan (2007-2012, 2017, 2018, 2019), Iran (2000-2012), Pakistan (2000-2014, 2017, 2018), Sudan (2007-2011), Iraq (2018), Oman (2019)
Q fever	Afghanistan (2011)
West Nile Virus fever	Tunisia (2012, 2018)

ria; (5) zoonotic disease prioritization, based on the responses to each categorical question, each zoonotic disease will be scored.

The master trainers are expected to support and facilitate national OHZDP workshops and each country is expected to have a prioritized list of zoonotic diseases jointly developed by multisectoral partners representing human, animal, and environmental health. Once the list of top 5 priority zoonotic diseases is agreed, multisectoral and One Health representatives are engaged in developing control and prevention strategies for priority zoonosis diseases.

Applying the OHZDP process will enable the countries identify top five zoonotic diseases of greatest national concern and plan for effective mitigation of their impact. As the One Health approach is being recognized increasingly in the EMR, countries are advised to plan for adapting and implementing the OHZDP process.

### Update on outbreaks

in the Eastern Mediterranean Region

**MERS** in Saudi Arabia; **cholera** in Somalia; **cholera** in Yemen; **Multidrug-resistant typhoid fever** in Pakistan.

### Current public health events of concern

[cumulative N° of cases (deaths), CFR %]

#### Avian influenza: 2006-2017

Egypt (A/H5N1) [359 (122), 33.98%]

Egypt (A/H9N2) [4 (0)]

#### Ebola virus disease (EVD): 2018-2019

Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) [2 408 (1625), 67.48%]

Uganda [3 (3), 100%]

#### Cholera: 2017-2019

Somalia [8252 (46), 0.55%]

Yemen [1 840 474 (3 571), 0.19%]

#### Diphtheria: 2018-2019

Yemen [3 524 (203), 5.76%]

Bangladesh [8 691 (45), 0.51%]

#### MERS: 2012-2019

Saudi Arabia [2 062 (769), 37.29%]

#### Multidrug-resistant typhoid fever: 2016-2019

Pakistan [8 917 (0)]