5-6 November 2025
UN City, Copenhagen, Denmark

The One Health Conference

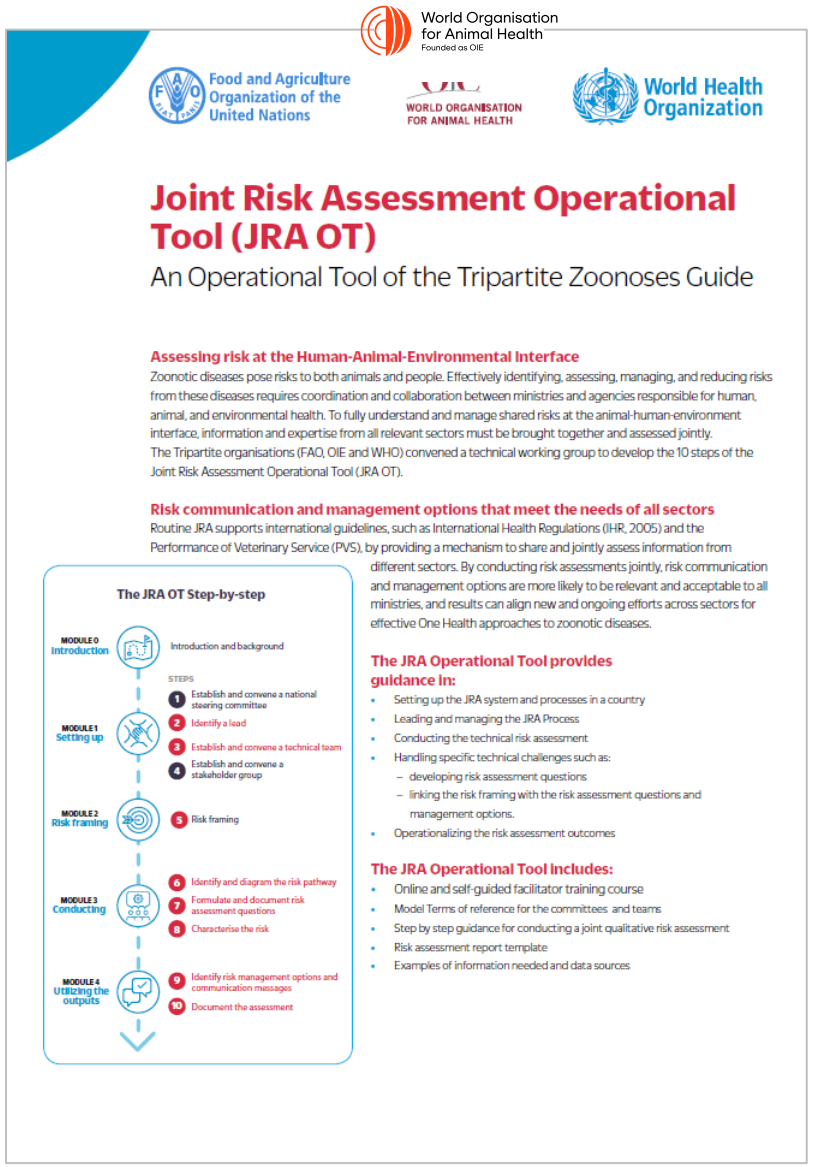
Day Two - Thursday, November 6

#euonehealth2025

Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Fisheries of Denmark

World Health Organization European Region
Co-sponsored by WHO Regional Office for Europe

Joint Risk Assessment in the Western Balkans



World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

WORLD ORGANISATION FOR ANIMAL HEALTH

World Health Organization

Joint Risk Assessment Operational Tool (JRA OT)

An Operational Tool of the Tripartite Zoonoses Guide

Assessing risk at the Human-Animal-Environmental Interface

Zoonotic diseases pose risks to both animals and people. Effectively identifying, assessing, managing, and reducing risks from these diseases requires coordination and collaboration between ministries and agencies responsible for human, animal, and environmental health. To fully understand and manage shared risks at the animal-human-environment interface, information and expertise from all relevant sectors must be brought together and assessed jointly.
The Tripartite organisations (FAO, OIE and WHO) convened a technical working group to develop the 10 steps of the Joint Risk Assessment Operational Tool (JRA OT).

Risk communication and management options that meet the needs of all sectors

Routine JRA supports international guidelines, such as International Health Regulations (IHR, 2005) and the Performance of Veterinary Service (PVS), by providing a mechanism to share and jointly assess information from different sectors. By conducting risk assessments jointly, risk communication and management options are more likely to be relevant and acceptable to all ministries, and results can align new and ongoing efforts across sectors for effective One Health approaches to zoonotic diseases.

The JRA OT Step-by-step

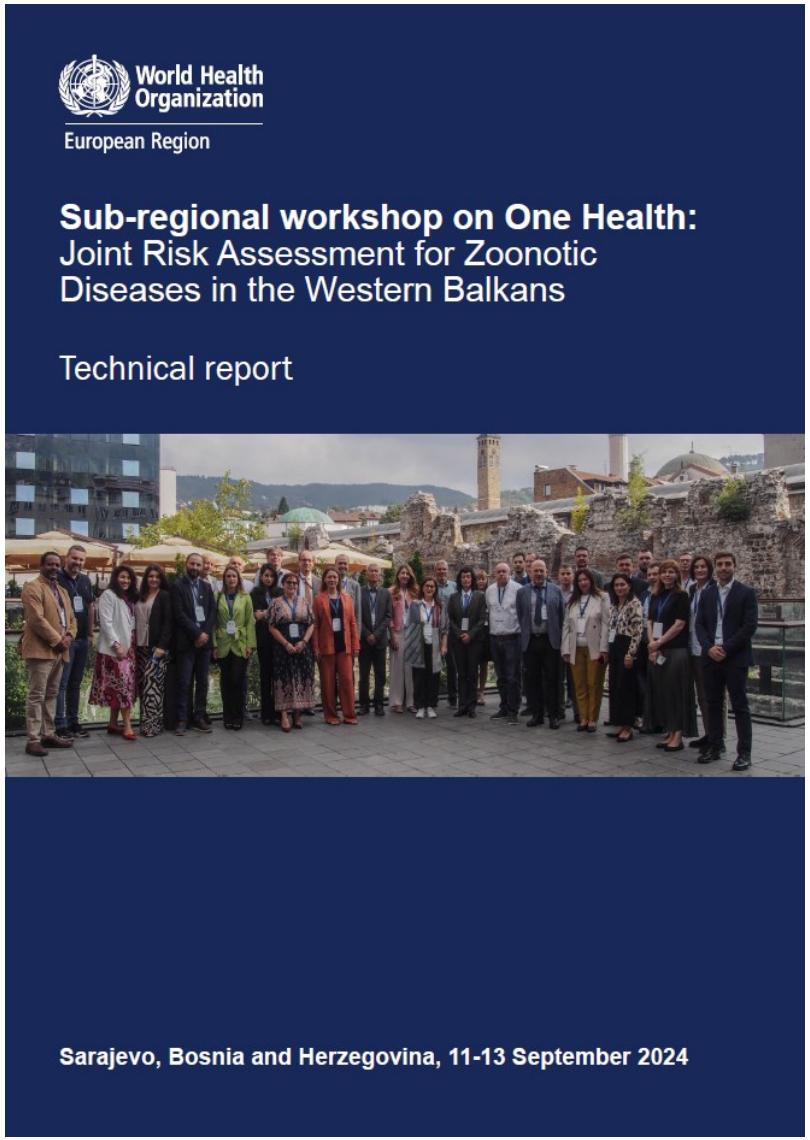
- MODULE 0 Introduction: Introduction and background
- STEPS
- MODULE 1 Setting up: 1 Establish and convene a national steering committee; 2 Identify a lead; 3 Establish and convene a technical team; 4 Establish and convene a stakeholder group
- MODULE 2 Risk framing: 5 Risk framing
- MODULE 3 Conducting: 6 Identify and diagram the risk pathway; 7 Formulate and document risk assessment questions; 8 Characterise the risk
- MODULE 4 Utilizing the outputs: 9 Identify risk management options and communication messages; 10 Document the assessment

The JRA Operational Tool provides guidance in:

- Setting up the JRA system and processes in a country
- Leading and managing the JRA Process
- Conducting the technical risk assessment
- Handling specific technical challenges such as:
  - developing risk assessment questions
  - linking the risk framing with the risk assessment questions and management options.
- Operationalizing the risk assessment outcomes

The JRA Operational Tool includes:

- Online and self-guided facilitator training course
- Model Terms of reference for the committees and teams
- Step by step guidance for conducting a joint qualitative risk assessment
- Risk assessment report template
- Examples of information needed and data sources



World Health Organization
European Region

Sub-regional workshop on One Health: Joint Risk Assessment for Zoonotic Diseases in the Western Balkans

Technical report

Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, 11-13 September 2024

JRA workshop in North Macedonia, May 2025

JRA workshop in Albania, May 2025

Enablers

- High level organizational commitments
- Formalized coordination structure and joint workplan
- Joint global guidance documents
- Collaboration at country level
- Joint project funding

Challenges

- Different regional- and country strategies, commitments and performance indicators
- Unequal country presence
- Inflexible funding

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations · UN environment programme · World Health Organization European Region · World Organisation for Animal Health Founded as OIE

JOINT STATEMENT OF INTENT TO COORDINATE ONE-HEALTH PRIORITIES IN EUROPE AND CENTRAL ASIA

The Quadripartite in Europe and Central Asia – the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the World Health Organization (WHO)[1], and the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH) and - are committed to strengthen multi-sectoral coordination and multi-lateral efforts to combat health threats associated with interactions between humans, animals, and the environment across the region in line with the global Tripartite partnership.

Date: Copenhagen, Denmark 30 August 2022

Signed:

Vladimir Rakhmanin
FAO Assistant Director-General and Regional Representative for Europe and Central Asia

Budimir Plavsic
WOAH Regional Representative for Europe

Sylvie Motard
Acting Director
UNEP Europe Office

Hans Kluge
Regional Director
WHO Regional Office for Europe

National Bridging Workshop

Romania

March 2024

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

UN environment programme

World Health Organization
European Region

World Organisation for Animal Health
Founded as OIE

NBW
Romania


COMMUNICATION
Purpose: Creating the national strategy and the CHI communication plan.
Objectiv 1.: Creating the working group
Activity: 1. identifying focal points for communication in each sector
- nomination in the first month of a representative + 1 substitute for each sector
- human health
- animal health
- environment
- department for emergency situations
- academic environment
2. Create the intersectorial communication portal / SOP
- what
- who
- when

NBW Romania


RESPONSE AND FIELD INVESTIGATION
OBJECTIVES:
1) CREATE PROCEDURES (ONE HEALTH)
2) ESTABLISH INTER-INSITUTIONAL TEAM /county
3) QUALITY IMPROVEMENT
1
• CREATE A WORKING GROUP OF EXPERTS
• ESTABLISHING A WORK CALENDAR (MEETINGS)
• PROCEDURE APPROVAL

NBW Romania

NBW Matrix

PVS PATHWAY

Human, physical & financial resources

- I.1. Professional and technical staffing of the Veterinary Services
- I.2. Competencies of veterinarians & veterinary para-professionals
- I.3. Continuing education
- I.4.Technical independence
- I.5. Stability of structures and sustainability of policies
- I.6. Coordination capability of the Veterinary Services
- I.7. Physical resources
- I.8. Operational funding
- I.9. Emergency funding
- I.10. Capital investment
- I.11. Management of resources and operations

Technical authority & capability

- II.1. Veterinary laboratory diagnosis
- II.2. Laboratory quality assurance
- II. 3. Risk analysis
- II.4. Quarantine and border security
- II.5. Epidemiological surveillance and early detection
- II.6. Emergency response
- II.7. Disease prevention, control and eradication
- II.8. Food safety
- II.9. Veterinary medicines and biologicals
- II.10. Residue testing
- II.11. Animal feed safety
- II.12. Identification and traceability
- II.13. Animal welfare

Interaction with stakeholders

- III.1. Communications
- III.2. Consultation with interested parties
- III.3. Official representation
- III.4. Accreditation / authorisation / delegation
- III.5. Veterinary Statutory Body
- III.6. Participation of producers & interested parties in joint programs

Access to market

- IV.1. Preparation of legislation and regulations
- IV.2.Implementation of legislation and regulations and compliance
- IV.3. International harmonisation
- IV.4. International certification
- IV.5. Equivalence and other types of sanitary agreements
- IV.6. Transparency
- IV.7. Zoning
- IV.8. Compartmentalisation

JOINT EXTERNAL EVALUATION (JEE)

Prevent

- National Legislation, Policy & Financing
- IHR Coordination, Communication & Advocacy
- Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR)
- Zoonotic Disease
- Food Safety
- Biosafety & Biosecurity
- Immunization

Detect

- National Laboratory System
- Surveillance
- Reporting
- Workforce Development / Human Resources

Respond

- Preparedness / Emergency Preparedness
- Emergency Response Operations
- Linking Public Health & Security Authorities
- Medical Countermeasures & Personnel Deployment
- Risk Communication

er

- Points of Entry (PoE)

WORKSHOP OUTPUTS

OUTPUT 1: ASSESSMENT OF LEVELS OF COLLABORATION FOR 15 KEY TECHNICAL AREAS

Technical area (cards)	Rabies	Ecosystem	Brucellosis	RVF	Score
Coordination at high Level	1	1	1	2	5
Coordination at local Level	1	1	1	2	5
Coordination at technical Level	0	1	0	1	2
Legislation / Regulation	1	2	1	2	6
Finance	0	0	0	2	2
Communication w/ media	0	2	0	2	4
Communication w/ stakeholders	2	0	1	2	5
Field investigation	1	1	0	2	4
Risk assessment	1	1	1	0	3
Joint surveillance	2	1	1	1	5
Laboratory	0	1	1	2	4
Response	0	1	1	2	4
Education and training	0	0	1	1	2
Emergency funding	0	0	2	2	4
Human resources	1	1	1	1	4

NBW Romania Roadmap

Output 2: NBW Roadmap - Objectives and actions identified per technical areas

Activity	Timeline	Difficulty	Impact	Responsibility	Process
COORDINATION HIGH LEVEL - LOW LEVEL - TECHNICAL LEVEL					
Objective 1: Establish a One Health Department within the Government of Romania (29 dots - High priority)					
1.1. Advocate to create a department within the government to coordinate One Health activities	3 years	+++	+++	MoH, ANSVSA, MoE	1. Draft a memorandum with address to the Prime Minister using SIS OT 2. Draft an interagency Government Ordinance with order to create the One Health Department 3. Involve the One Health focal point within the Ministry of Health in order to get support from the national / EU Commission and international organizations
Objective 2: Draft the implementation legislation (4 dots - Not a priority)					
2.1. Draft the implementing legislation on One Health	3-5 years	++	++	MoH, ANSVSA, MoE	1. Create a working group (human, veterinary, environment experts and legal personnel), in order to draft the implementing legislation 2. Identify the possible overlapping gaps in responsibility and attributions (conflicts) 3. Human resources, budget availability 4. Table-top exercise in order to final version of legislation before to be sent for approval
Objective 3: One Health joint education and training (5 dots - Not a priority)					
3.1. Conduct joint education and training	Twice per year	+	++	Department of human health, animal health and environment within One Health Department	1. Prepare training material and curricula 2. Conduct the training activities through academia at local level (the training will address the local veterinarians, epidemiologists and local representatives from environment (water, forest, biodiversity)
3.2. Conduct simulation exercises (desk-top/field/real time)					1. Identify budget to conduct the simulation exercise 2. Choose the topic / scenarios

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

EU