

NBW ROADMAP FOR THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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

Technical area (cards)	Anthrax	Avian flu	Brucellosis	Rabies	Salmonellosis	Score
Finance	Red	Red	Red	Red	Red	10
Education and training	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	Red	8
Emergency funding	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Red	Yellow	7
Risk assessment	Red	Green	Yellow	Red	Red	7
Coordination at technical level	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	7
Human resources	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	6
Joint surveillance	Red	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	6
Response	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Red	5
Communication with media	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Red	5
Legislation / Regulation	Yellow	Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green	5
Coordination at high level	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	5
Coordination at local level	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	4
Laboratory	Green	Yellow	Yellow	Green	Yellow	3
Communication with stakeholders	Yellow	Green	Yellow	Green	Yellow	3
Field investigation	Green	Green	Green	Yellow	Green	1

For each disease, the performance of the collaboration between the human health and the animal health sectors is color-coded: green for “good collaboration”, yellow for “some collaboration”, and red for “collaboration needing improvement”. The score uses a semi-quantitative scale (2 points for a red card, 1 for a yellow card and 0 for a green card). Technical areas marked in bold were selected and addressed in-depth throughout the rest of the workshop.

OUTPUT 2: OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS IDENTIFIED PER TECHNICAL AREAS

Action	Timeline	Difficulty (1-3 scale)	Impact (1-3 scale)	Responsibility	Process
JOINT SURVEILLANCE, LABORATORY & COORDINATION AT TECHNICAL LEVEL					
Objective 1: Improve the system of epidemiological surveillance of zoonoses and decrease disease burden in humans and animals					
1.1 Create a permanent intersectoral working group for epi surveillance	November 2019	+	+++	Ministry of Health, Labor, and Social Protection (MSMPS), Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment (MADRM), National Agency of Food Safety (ANSA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop ToR for the committee and define responsibilities for the committee members 2) Nominate 5-7 experts 3) Develop the working plan 4) Approve the committee by the joint decree
1.2 Develop guidelines (instructions, standards) on joint epidemiological surveillance of zoonoses	November 2020	++	+++	Intersectoral working group on epi surveillance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Collect data and conduct analysis by the diseases: salmonellosis, brucellosis, rabies, West Nile fever, Q-fever, and others. 2) Develop guidelines or any other legislation needed
1.3 Revise the existing system of epidemiological surveillance of zoonoses	April 2020	++	+++	Intersectoral working group on epi surveillance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Collect data 2) Processing of collected data 3) Analysis of data 4) Assessment of surveillance system 5) Defining of gaps and recommendations
Objective 2: Assure quality control of diagnostics of zoonotic diseases					
2.1 Develop SOPs for interlaboratory quality control of diagnostics of zoonotic diseases	Q1 2020	+	++	National Agency of Public Health (ANSP), ANSA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Create a working group which will include 2 experts from ANSP and 2 from ANSA 2) Develop ToR for the working group, define responsibilities for the members 3) WG to meet periodically, at least once per 4 months 4) Develop a working plan 5) The SOP will include among others:

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - responsibilities for the organization of the process of exchange of samples between laboratories, - summarizing and processing of data, - analysis of PTS results 6) Approval of SOP by joint decree
2.2 Joint participation of the national reference laboratories in the international Proficiency Testing Schemes (PTS) to increase the quality of diagnostics of zoonotic diseases	July 2020	+++	+++	ANSP, ANSA, Working group on quality control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Priority zoonoses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brucellosis • Anthrax • Salmonellosis, etc. - Map national laboratories accredited to diagnose zoonoses - Define a person responsible for the PTS organization (ordering, payments, receiving of panels) - Nominate lab specialists responsible for conducting of PTS and sharing results
2.3 Organizing and joint participation of the national laboratories in the national PTS	January 2020	+++	+++	ANSP, ANSA, Working group on quality control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define national reference laboratories responsible for preparation and organization of the national PTS on priority zoonoses - Identify national laboratories in both sectors to participate in PTS - Conduct the national PTS - Analyse the results and prepare recommendations - Revise national legislation to include participation of the national labs in PTS on a regular basis
Objective 3: Strengthen biological safety and biological security in microbiological laboratories					
3.1 Establish intersectoral technical Committee on Biosafety and Biosecurity at the national level	January 2020	+	+++	MSMPS, MADRM, ANSA, ANSP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nominate Committee members - Develop ToR for the Committee and its members - Develop working plan
3.2 Adopt minimal standards of biosafety and biosecurity for microbiological laboratories of both sectors	January 2020	+	+++	MSMPS, ANSA, ANSP BS&S Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create working group of 6 specialists from both sectors - Develop ToR for the working group - Map existing BS&S standards for laboratories, those recommended by WHO and OIE, including BMBL - Adopt international standards to the national conditions - Develop national legislation on BS&S minimal standards - Approve by joint decree

3.3 Develop SOP Manual for diagnostic microbiological laboratories	July 2021	+	+++	MSMPS, ANSA, BS&S Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Map existing national SOPs - Adopt international SOPs - Develop a Manual containing general laboratory SOPs, BS&S SOPs, diagnostic methods SOP, etc.
JOINT SURVEILLANCE, RISK ASSESSMENT					
Objective 4: Enhance joint surveillance of zoonotic diseases at national and regional levels					
4.1 Create two joint technical working groups on (1) prioritizing of zoonoses, risk assessment, and surveillance; and (2) technical assessment of electronic systems	October 2019	++	+++	MSMPS, MADRM, ANSP, ANSA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Nominate experts (3 from each agency) 2) Develop ToRs for the groups and approve by joint decree 3) Develop working plans for both groups
4.2 Conduct joint prioritization of zoonotic diseases included in surveillance system	April 2020	++	+++	MSMPS, MADRM, ANSP, ANSA, Working group on prioritization, surveillance & risk assessment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop joint national protocol of prioritization of zoonoses based on the existing international documents (ECDC, OIE) 2) Consultation of the draft protocol with relevant national agencies 3) Approve protocol by the joint decree 4) Conduct a joint workshop on zoonoses prioritization 5) Develop list of priority zoonoses and agree with the relevant agencies 6) Develop and approve joint order on priority zoonoses included into surveillance
4.3 Develop national guidelines for joint surveillance of zoonoses	December 2020	++	+++	MSMPS, MADRM, ANSP, ANSA, Working group on prioritization, surveillance & risk assessment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Establish working group of 12 people 2) Map, translate and adapt existing international documents from WHO, OIE, FAO, etc. 3) Conduct meetings with Moldovan and international experts 4) Develop the guidelines 5) Test guidelines with all actors involved 6) Conduct gap analysis and update the guidelines 7) Approve the guidelines by joint decree 8) Publish guidelines electronically and print hard copies for each involved party

4.4 Re-establish functionality of electronic surveillance systems (SITA for Veterinary Service; SAE for Public Health)	March 2020	+++	++	MSMPS, MADRM, ANSP, ANSA, Working group on assessment of electronic surveillance systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct technical assessment of electronic surveillance systems - Conduct gap analysis - Prepare recommendations to re-establish functionality of both systems - Map resources / partners to re-establish electronic systems and conduct technical maintenance
Objective 5: Ensure effective risk management within public health and animal health sectors					
5.1 Create joint committee on risk assessment at the national level	Q1 2020	+	+++	MSMPS, ANSP, ANSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decree to develop joint committee - Develop TOR of the committee - Committee to develop framework strategy of the joint risk assessment
5.2 Adapt national protocol on joint risk assessment	Q3 2020	++	++	Joint Committee on Risk Assessment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Map existing international documents on joint risk assessment (WHO, OIE, FAO, etc.) 2) Translate into Romanian 3) Adapt the documents to / draft national protocol (legislation) 4) Consult the draft protocol with the national agencies 5) Test protocols with all actors involved 6) Conduct gap analysis and update the protocol 7) Approve the protocol by joint decree 8) Publish the protocol electronically and print hard copies for each involved party
5.3 Create expert group to conduct the joint risk assessment	2020	+	+++	MSMPS, ANSP, ANSA, Joint Committee on Risk Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create expert group by the joint decree - Develop TOR of the group - Conduct joint risk assessment on priority zoonoses
5.4 Conduct workshop to train national experts on the tool (methodology) on joint risk assessment (developed by WHO/OIE/FAO)	Q2 2020	++	+++	MSMPS, ANSP, ANSA, Joint Committee on Risk Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Request WHO - Nominate participants - Conduct workshop and develop recommendations

RESPONSE & FIELD INVESTIGATION

Objective 6: Optimize field investigation and response measures for zoonoses

6.1 Develop a joint response plan which will incorporate unified instructions on response and field investigation	Q4 2019 – Q4 2021	+	++	MSMPS (Department of Control of Transmissible Diseases), ANSP, ANSA (Department of Animal Health)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Create joint working group which will include epidemiologists from both sectors 2) Develop ToR for working group 3) Develop working plan 4) Regular quarterly joint meetings 5) Draft joint response plan according to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prioritized zoonoses (4.2) - identified hazards and risks (5.3) 6) Joint response plan will incorporate unified instructions on response and field investigation, and ToR for the joint rapid response teams 7) Discuss the draft joint response plan with of all the stakeholders 8) Finalize the plan 9) Seek approval by the Government
6.2 Conduct table-top exercise (TTX) with the joint response plan	Q2 2022	+	+++	MSMPS (Department of Control of Transmissible Diseases), ANSP, ANSA (Department of Animal Health), Working Group on Joint Response Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Create TTX team - Develop TTX concept note, scenario and package of TTX materials - Nominate participants from both sectors (RRTs) - Conduct TTX - Identify gaps in the joint response plan - Revise the joint response plan accordingly
6.3 Conduct joint full-scale simulation exercise (FSX) for RRTs regularly	Q4 2021	+++	+++	ANSP, ANSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish FSX team - Develop FSX material package including scenarios, injects, etc. - Prepare the budget and identify number of participants - Nominate participants from both sectors (RRTs) - Agree with local authorities location and time of FSX

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Request international organizations for help with experts and organization - Conduct FSX- Identify gaps in the joint response plan - Revise the joint response plan accordingly - Identify frequency of FSX as per need
6.4 Create joint rapid response teams (RRTs) at the regional level (10 regions)	Q2 2020	++	+++	ANSP, ANSA (Department of Animal Health), Working Group on Joint Response Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Both agencies to nominate 2 specialists in the each region - Conduct gap analysis of the logistics needs of the joint RRTs - Joint RRTs to meet at least twice a year
6.5 Review emergency funding arrangements for joint RRTs considering joint mechanisms	Q1 2020	+++	+++	MSMPS, ANSP, ANSA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revise and update existing MoU between the two sectors (772/9 of 13 October 2016) - Check the inventory on existing PPEs and sampling equipment - Calculate needs to restock - Expenses to be included into budgets of both agencies - Refill the inventory if needed - Develop logical management process for the joint stockpile

HUMAN RESOURCES, EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Objective 7: Enhance human resource capacities for Public and Animal Health sectors

7.1 Develop a joint education module/program for Master course of Medical and Agrarian Universities and postgraduate education on One Health, joint response and field investigation	Q4 2021	++	+++	State Agrarian University, State University of Medicine and Pharmacy, ANSP, ANSA	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Develop a curriculum module/program to cover One Health, joint response and field investigation and update it regularly 2) Include the One Health module/program into curricula of undergraduate students of Medical and Veterinary Faculties; license degree students; postgraduate education courses for specialists (MDs, DVMs, lab staff). 3) Develop and conduct the joint 7-10 days course on One Health, joint response and field investigation at Management School of ANSP
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7.2 Develop the cascade joint practical training on joint field (outbreak) investigation and joint response (to exercise activity 6.1)	Q4 2021	++	+++	ANSP, ANSA, State Agrarian University, State University of Medicine and Pharmacy	1) Adapt/develop training package 2) Allocate resources 3) Engage international experts 4) Conduct ToT training at the national level 5) Conduct 10 replica trainings at the regional level 6) Identify participants involving human and animal epidemiologists 7) Identify focal points from each sector
7.3 Conduct joint training how to use joint information system for epidemiologists, epizootologists, laboratory specialists (in support of the activity 4.4)	Q2 2020	+	+	ANSP, ANSA	1) Identify trainers 2) Conduct 1 training at the national level 3) Conduct 10 trainings at the regional level
Objective 8: Promote positive image of medical and veterinary doctors for young people and among the specialists					
8.1 Develop/revise national strategy for building of human resources in Public and Animal Health Sectors	Q4 2021	+++	+++	MSMPS, MADRM, Ministry of Education, Prime Minister Office	1) Establish a joint working group 2) Revise existing legislation on MD and DVM HR 3) Develop joint strategy to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - increase attractiveness of MD and DVM specialties, - promote positive image of MD and DVM - motivate young specialists and students 4) Develop and implement communication campaign 5) Develop program of material and moral motivation of practical MDs and DVMs 6) Draft the budget 7) Seek approval for the joint strategy at Prime Minister level 8) Launch the strategy with all stakeholders
Objective 9: Assure maintaining of high professional quality of post-graduate specialists					
9.1 Revise/establish system to maintain the professional quality of post-graduated of public and animal health sector specialists		+	+++	MSMPS, MADRM, Ministry of Education	1) Establish a joint working group 2) Develop ToR for the group 3) Develop system of credits to be earned (b)annually by post-graduate specialists in both sectors

					4) Identify respecting courses/events and number of credits per course/event 5) Identify categories of specialists whose professional quality should be maintained
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Difficulty of implementation: Low +, Moderate ++, Very difficult +++

Impact: Low impact +, Moderate impact ++, High impact +++

OUTPUT 3: PRIORITIZATION RESULTS

Participants were invited to vote for the activities they considered as the highest priority. Each participant had seven votes and voted using color stickers. 40 participants participated in the vote. This prioritization showed that all topics selected in the course of the workshop were crucial to strengthen intersectoral collaboration. However 7 were selected as of the highest priority for the country.

