**Pre/Post Test: Tripartite Joint Risk Assessment Pilots and Training**

FAO HQ, Rome, Italy

Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_\_ your symbol:

**Please circle the correct response**

1. Please indicate how much experience in risk assessment you have had previously:
2. None
3. I am familiar with the concept but have never done risk assessment myself.
4. I have had some training in risk assessment.
5. I do risk assessment regularly
6. Which of these statements does not apply to risk assessment?
	1. It is a systematic and iterative process.
	2. Assesses the likelihood, impact, and uncertainty of a specific future outcome.
	3. Assesses whether a disease is currently present in the country
	4. Can be quantitative or qualitative.
	5. Provides information for scientific-based risk management and risk communication decision making.
7. Risk assessment for a zoonotic disease done by one sector (e.g. either animal OR human health sector) provides adequate information to understand the disease situation
	1. True
	2. False
8. A JRA is:
9. A systematic, iterative process based on an outbreak investigation report.
10. A systematic, iterative process to assess information and estimate risk for a specified set of risk assessment questions.
11. A systematic, iterative process to assess information and estimate risk of a pandemic.
12. A systematic, iterative process to verify rumours.
13. A systematic, iterative process to conduct surveillance based on available data.
14. A JRA technical team consists of:
	1. JRA Steering Committee members and policy makers
	2. Technical experts from at least the animal health, public health, and environment sectors
	3. Representatives from the private sector and academia.
	4. Representatives from academia, line ministries, and high-level decision makers.
	5. The JRA lead and the Steering Committee
15. Risk framing is conducted by the:
	1. JRA Steering Committee
	2. JRA technical team
	3. JRA stakeholder group
	4. JRA Lead
	5. All parties together
16. Which of these is not an element of the technical JRA process?
	1. Formulation of risk assessment questions
	2. Identification of potential risk management options and communication messages
	3. Creating the risk pathway diagram
	4. Risk characterization
	5. Operationalization of risk management options
	6. Documentation
17. The chronological steps of technical elements in JRA (from above question) are:
	1. a, f, c, d, e
	2. c, a, d, b, f
	3. a, b, c, d, e
	4. c, b, f, d, a
	5. c, d, f, b, a

1. Risk questions must cover which of the below aspects:
2. Hazard, population, risk communication, legal aspects, exposure, management plan.
3. Hazard, population, outcome, geographic location, time frame.
4. Communication strategy, population coverage, risk characterization, risk factors, impact.
5. Hazard, exposure, time, event, political aspect, economic aspect, social aspect, cultural aspect.
6. All the risk factors available from the investigation of an event.
7. From the list below, the most appropriate risk question is:
8. The likelihood and impact of at least one consumer exposed to the Influenza A (H7N9) virus in live poultry markets in the affected province within the next 6 months.
9. The risk of an influenza pandemic occurring.
10. The likelihood and impact of an outbreak of avian influenza outbreak and an increase in rabies cases in Bali this year.
11. The risk of avian influenza exposure from wild birds to domestic poultry and humans in the affected province in the next three months.
12. The likelihood and impact of additional rabies cases in endemic and non-endemic provinces.
13. Risk Characterization consists of:
14. Defining specific hazards and identifying potential risk management options and communication messages.
15. Creating risk diagrams and identifying risk assessment questions
16. Reviewing information, identifying information gaps, estimating the likelihood and impact, determining uncertainty, providing justification, and providing technical interpretations.
17. Making a risk diagram for delivering the risk message.
18. Establishing the risk factors for investigations and making an integrated investigation report.
19. If any required information is lacking when doing a JRA, then:
20. Delay the JRA until have the required information.
21. Keep conducting JRA using available data but do not include uncertainty level.
22. Wait for a decision from the Steering Committee whether to continue or delay the JRA.
23. Identify stakeholders to obtain additional information required before continuing JRA.
24. Keep conducting JRA using available data, noting key information gaps and assigning a high uncertainty level.